

History of Turkish Olympic Committee

The birth of modern sports in Turkey and establishment of TOC

Closing its doors to the world for 200 years until the Administrative Reforms of 1839, the passage to contemporary sports in the Ottomans started in the second half of the 19th Century at schools, which were the windows of the empire opening to the West. Modern sports education in Turkey started at the start of the 1860's in Robert College where American teachers were employed and at the end of the 1860's in Lycée de Galatasaray where the teaching staff were made up mostly of French instructors. The essence of the "Field Day" event started by Robert College was Track & Field competition (1864). Subsequently, similar events were held at other schools. Assigned by Sadrazam Ali Pasha to Galatasaray, French physical education instructor Curel transformed a large area at the school to a gymnasium. Having gymnastics placed into the compulsory curriculum of the school (1868), Curel started to reap the fruits of this work in two years. With the orders of the Ministry of National Education in 1869 gymnastics and fencing lessons were introduced to middle schools, in 1870 to medical school and in 1877 to high schools.

Another Frenchman after Curel, to be assigned to the Lycée de Galatasaray, Moiroux was also working for the School of War (1874). Gymnastics instructors Martinetti and Stangalli, while raising students at the school gymnasium, trained one of the cornerstones of gymnastics in Turkish sports, Faik Üstünidman (Faik Hoca). During the first Olympics in Athens in 1896 Danish Viggo Jensen lifted 115.5 kilos to become champion in weightlifting, Üstünidman was doing his daily weight training with 115 kilos, from time to time he would increase this weight to 125 kilos

Üstünidman became a physical education teacher through Stangalli's recommendation to Galatasaray. Faik Üstünidman opened a private gymnasium with Stangalli at Beyoğlu to train many youths that did not go to school at Galatasaray. Faik Üstünidman published a book on gymnastics in 1899 (Riyazat-ı Bedeniyye), known as the first sports book of the country. Faik Hoca met with Mazhar Kazancı at his private gymnastics hall, who was a physical education teacher at military schools. Learning the fine points of gymnastics machines from Faik Hoca, Kazancı performed a lot of useful work with Üstünidman.

Among students raised by Faik Üstünidman at Galatasaray Selim Sırrı (Tarcan), Rıza Tevfik, Dr. Hikmet, Ali Rana (Tarhan), Şevki, Hüseyin, Kamil, Mehmet Ali, Tatar Süleyman, Bedri, Hayri Barutçu, Ziya Feridun, Selahattin Hayri (Bedrettin), Orhan Tahsin (Deniz), Nesip Mustafa Bey's, Erdekli Miltiyati and Aleko Mulos efendi's were notable. Selim Sırrı Tarcan would later become the father of physical education and sports colleges in Turkey and the first Turkish member of the International Olympic Committee; while Aleko Mulos Bey would participate in the London 1908 Olympic Games to go down into history as the first athlete to represent the Ottoman State in the Olympics.

Alongside the work in the schools, the work of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Istanbul Branch Sports Branch became pioneer in the introduction of modern sports. These sports started to rapidly spread among foreigners living in the Ottoman Empire and the non-moslem population living in Rumeli.

Selim Sırrı Tarcan

Following the Lycée de Galatasaray, finishing the Military Engineering School, Selim Sırrı Tarcan worked as a physical education teacher in Izmir. Reading all sports books he could lay his hands on in non-moslem and foreign population containing Izmir, Tarcan dealt with tennis,

weight lifting, discus throwing, boxing, fencing, wrestling, swimming, cycling and football. When he returned to Istanbul, he became friends with Galatasaray School French teacher Monsieur Juery while he lived in the Prince Islands. Juery is an important name in the history of Turkish Olympic Committee. According to a booklet called 'New and Old Olympics' by Selim Sırrı Tarcan published in 1948, the founder of Modern Olympics Baron Pierre de Coubertin goes on a world tour during the summer of 1907 to win over new members for the International Olympic Committee. Before going on this tour, he writes a letter to his friend Juery, who is a French teacher of the Galatasaray School to introduce him to a person who is a Turkish sports authority when he comes to Istanbul. Juery introduces Coubertin to Selim Sırrı Tarcan who is a fencing and gymnastics instructor at the Technical University. While he stayed in Istanbul, Hotel Tokatlıyan was the favorite accommodation for Coubertin, who asked Tarcan to establish the Ottoman Olympic Society. Tarcan replies that during the period of restrictions that they are in it is forbidden to establish societies, upon which Coubertin assigns him as representative.



Selim Sırrı Tarcan

Upon Sports Writer and Olympic Historian Cüneyt Koryürek's claim that , "There is no information or documentation that Coubertin stopped off in Istanbul while on a world tour", investigations were carried out through books present in TOC library, Selim Sırrı Tarcan's published books and radio talks published as books, but no information could be found regarding Coubertin's visit to Istanbul. However, the late sports historian Cem Atabeyoğlu was investigating the first Turkish athletes that participated in the Olympics and provides information to the effect that along with another sports historian Haluk San, they visited Selim Sırrı Tarcan at his house, that Tarcan confirmed during this meeting that Coubertin did come to Istanbul and provides the following information:

"When I found out that Kurtuluş Club gymnast Aleko Mulos participated in the London 1908 Games, I went to the Kurtuluş Club. The club administrator was my friend and had participated in the 1906 Intermediate Olympics. I cannot think of his name but he told me that Aleko Mulos came along with Coubertin during his Istanbul visit and that he was invited to the games by Coubertin due to this."

In the Annals of the Lycée de Galatasaray, it is noted that Monsieur Juery is a French teacher. Due to the fact that the school archives and the Hotel Tokatlıyan where Coubertin is indicated to have stayed have burnt down, it is not possible to access any documents regarding this visit.

The research conducted shows that Selim Sırrı Tarcan is not the first Turk to have met Coubertin. The second President of TOC, Hasip Bayındırlioğlu was studying at the Paris High Agricultural Academy (the end of the 1880's) when he met Coubertin during fencing training, and a close bond of friendship took place between them. Hasip Bey aided Selim Sırrı Tarcan during the establishment of the Ottoman Olympic Society. Meanwhile, the seventh meeting of the IOC held on 9-14 June 1905 in Brussels included IOC members plus non-member countries, and that Mihran Kavafıyan Efendi attached to the Paris Embassy and resident in the Brussels Consulate as representative of the



Hasip Bayındırlioğlu

Ottoman State among more than 200 participants invited from 21 countries.

The first society is founded

As Sultan Abdülhamit the 2nd declared the Second Constitutional Monarchy on July 24th, 1908 in Manastır and Istanbul, it became easier to establish societies. Selim Sırrı Tarcan set out to found the Ottoman National Olympic Society. Since he was a teacher, he made Journalist Ahmet İhsan Tokgöz the president. As Tarcan himself took on the position of secretary general, members were Hasip Bayındırhoğlu, Asaf and Cevat Rüştü brothers.

Ahmet İhsan Tokgöz wrote the following on the 889th issue of the Servet-i Fünun journal published daily after the declaration of the Constitutional Monarchy dated 5 October 1908 signed as 'Ahmet İhsan':



Ahmet İhsan Tokgöz

"As our readers know, one of the leading names in France who reestablished the Modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin visited Istanbul in July of last year and assigned our gymnastics master Selim Sırrı Bey as representative. Fulfilling his promise with the declaration of the Second Constitutional Monarchy, Selim Sırrı Bey declares with a kind letter that he founds the Ottoman National Olympic Society and assigns me as president, that he will act as secretary general and that Hasip Beyefendi and Asaf and Cevat Rüştü Bey brothers will be board members and that he has applied to the Ministry of the Interior for the registration of the society..."

Although no documentation is encountered in the records of the Ministry of the Interior around those dates, the presence of the name 'Turkey' among the official list of participating countries, and 'Aleko Moullos - Turkey' among participating athletes and the above document written by Ahmet İhsan Bey prove that TOC was founded on 1908.

The Ottoman National Olympic Society was represented by Selim Sırrı Tarcan accepted as a member to the IOC in 1908, in the IOC at the 1909 Berlin meeting. Our first representative Selim Sırrı Tarcan also participated in the 1910 Luxembourg, 1911 Budapest, 1912 Stockholm, 1913 Lausanne, 1914, 1924 Paris and 1925 Prague meetings.

At the 1911 Budapest meeting the Ottoman State was officially accepted as an IOC member. Thus, the Ottoman State was 13th in the IOC membership sequence.

How did TOC's name become official?

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) expelled the Ottoman Empire, Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Bulgaria at its 18th meeting in 1919 following World War I on the grounds that these countries caused the war. These countries were not able to participate in the Antwerp 1920 Olympics, the first games following the war. At its meeting in 1921 and despite objections from Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Luxembourg, the IOC restored the representative statuses of Selim Sırrı Tarcan from Turkey, Jul Murssa from Hungary and D. Stanciov from Bulgaria upon the insistence of Baron Pierre de Coubertin. In a letter sent to Selim Sırrı Tarcan from Lausanne on June 20, 1921, Pierre de Coubertin said,

"My Dear Colleague,

In the last meeting of the IOC, I was given the task of asking you to rejoin us as the Representative for Turkey. Despite the interruption regarding your commission, the feeling of personal camaraderie in everyone's memories has not waned in the least. I would like to ask you with my warmest regards

to accept this letter as an assurance of this fact.

President of the International Olympic Committee

Baron Pierre de Coubertin"

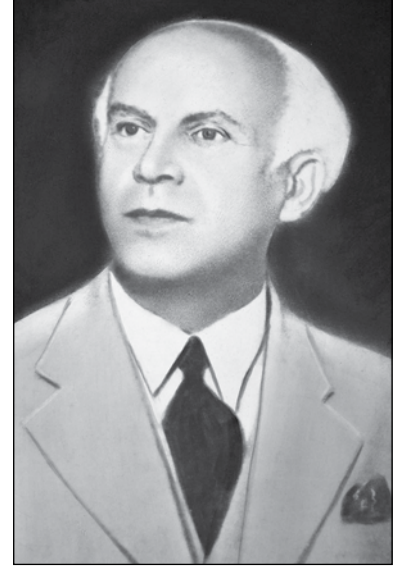
Tarcan immediately proceeded to work after receiving the letter and completed his preparations one year later because of the Turkish War of Independence. Hasip Bayındırlioğlu was appointed as the President of the Second Ottoman Olympic Association, which was founded as Kaim Cihan Müsabakalarına İştirak Cemiyeti (the Association for Participation in World Competitions) to replace the "National Olympics Association" on June 25, 1922.

Türkiye İdman Cemiyetleri İttifakı (the Turkish Association of Sports Clubs - TICI) was founded under the presidency of Ali Sami Yen on July 31, 1922. Burhan Felek served as the Vice President and Selim Sırrı Tarcan as the Key Advisor in the TICI. Following this development, Selim Sırrı Tarcan dissolved the Association for Participation in World Competitions only two months after it was established. Hasip Bayındırlioğlu took the presidency of the temporary Third Ottoman Olympic Association one more time on August 28, 1922, and Selim Sırrı Tarcan was appointed as the Secretary General. Subsequently, preparations got under way to put together the charter of the Association according to that of the IOC.

In the beginning of 1923, the Organization Committee of the Paris 1924 Olympic Games sent an official invitation for Turkish athletes to join the games. The invitation said,

"Paris, February 20, 1923

Mr. Selim Sırrı, the Representative for the International Olympic Committee.



Ali Sami Yen

The International Olympics Committee has decided to hold the Eighth Olympiad in Paris. The Organization Board of the 1924 Olympic Games is honored to invite you to the games and festivities. As part of the Olympic program, competitions will be held from May 3 to July 27.

With my warmest regards.

Count J. Clary, President of the Organizing Committee."

Subsequently, Selim Sırrı Tarcan worked together with the TICI executives to reestablish the Olympic Committee and designated the new committee immediately after the foundation of the Turkish Republic on October 29, 1923. Turkish National Olympic Committee held its first meeting on November 2, 1923, with the following distribution of roles and responsibilities:

Mentor President:	Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the President of the Republic of Turkey
Honorary President:	İsmet İnönü, the Prime Minister
President:	Selim Sırrı Tarcan (IOC Representative for Turkey)
Vice President:	Hasip Bayındırlioğlu (Previous General Manager of Ziraat)
Secretary General:	Ali Sami Yen (The President of TICI)
Members:	Burhan Felek (Vice President of TICI), Taip Servet (TICI Accountant), Refik İsmail (Attorney), Muvaffak Menemencioğlu (Istanbul Regional Manager of TICI)

Eventually, the Ottoman National Olympic Committee took the official and current name of Turkish Olympic Committee (TOC) in 1923. The Committee unanimously decided to ask for help from the government in order to be able to participate in the Paris Olympic Games. It also appealed to the Ministry of National Education by telegram. The Central Committee of TICI

sent a committee to Ankara to meet with the government on August 1923. The committee paid visits to Ali Sami Yen; İsmail Safa Özler, the Minister of National Education; and İsmet İnönü, the Prime Minister, to present a report on TICI's development throughout the country, and regarding participation in the Paris Olympic Games. Upon Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's directive, the cabinet passed a decree on January 16, 1924, to send a payment for Olympic expenses to TICI, a non-governmental organization. TICI was approved as a public-interest association as per Decree Number 170. The Turkish Olympic movement justifiably takes pride in the fact that Mustafa Kemal Atatürk put his signature on these decrees as the head of the Cabinet.

The fledgling Turkish Republic made a name for itself for the first time with a large delegation in the international sports arena in the Paris 1924 Olympic Games. Selim Sırrı Tarcan said these words in the Spor Alemi (Sports World) magazine prior to the Paris 1924 Games:

"The reason for participating the Olympics is not to come first in competitions but to show to the whole world the respectable, solemn, skillful and thoroughly upstanding generation we have built."

Tarcan received a big reaction at a conference he gave in Izmir when he accused the managers of killing the amateur spirit, and the athletes of becoming wrapped up with the notion of professionalism. The following decision was made at the third meeting of TICI in the beginning of October 1926.

"A motion put forward by Cevat Sefa, a representative of the Military Sports Organization, was passed to reprimand Selim Sırrı for making derogatory remarks about sportsmanship and athletes in a conference in Izmir."

Selim Sırrı Tarcan stopped attending TOC meetings, of which he is the founder, and was granted leave of absence as of 1927 in accordance with regulations. Afterwards, Ali Sami Yen replaced Mr. Tarcan as the President.

We participated in the Amsterdam 1928 Olympic Games with 40 athletes. Tayyar Yalaz came fourth, Saim Arıkan sixth, Nurettin Boytorun and Mehmet Çoban seventh in wrestling, and weightlifter Cemal Erçman came eighth to become the first athletes to have their names written on the Olympic Honor Log. In 1930, Selim Sırrı Tarcan, the IOC Representative for Turkey, and Ali Sami Yen, the President of TOC, resigned from their posts as a result of the development regarding Turkish delegates that participated in the Amsterdam 1928 Games. Kemalettin Sami Paşa took over as the President of TOC and also as the IOC Representative for Turkey.

As a result the work collaboration with Dr. Carl Diem, Ph.D., who became a prominent name in the Olympic circles because of his achievements in the organization of the 1936 Olympics and the Olympic torch project, the TICI General Assembly of April 13, 1936, concluded that the TICI completed its mission and a semi-official institution would be more appropriate to replace an independent body. Thus, the General Assembly passed a resolution to dissolve itself and gave way to the Turkish Sports Institution (TSK). The Turkish Olympic movement was hit hard with the dissolution of TICI, a 28-year-old fully self-regulating organization. According to TSK constitution, the Turkish Olympic Association was affiliated with the TSK, and its President also took over presidency of TOC. Centralism was born in the very first meeting of the institution. Figures from Ankara took over the management, and distinguished sports personalities from Istanbul, starting with Burhan Felek, were left out. Nizamettin Kırşan, Secretary General appointee of TSK and the Sports Consultant of the Republican People's Party (CHP), shared his views on the January 1939 issue of the Beden Terbiyesi ve Spor Dergisi (Physical Education and

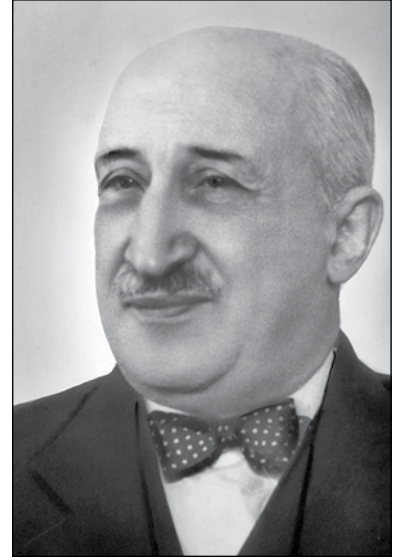


Kemalettin Sami Paşa

Sports Magazine) with an article titled “A General Look at Our Sports Life Before the Physical Education and Sports Law”

“TSK turned into an official political party organization as of that date. From this point on, approval from the party secretariat was required for main operations like the annual income-expense budget or work schedules; directives were being taken from the party on issues that were important.”

Contrary to the TICI legislation, TSK’s charter did not include a ban on getting involved in politics. At the Berlin 1936 Olympic Games, uniforms of Turkish athletes bore the “Six Arrows” of the CHP in addition to the Turkish flag and the Olympic circles. This was the first time that Olympic circles were used along with a political party emblem. Following an October 1936 circular signed by Halil Bayrak, Vice President of TSK, almost all of the athletes in the cities and boroughs became members of CHP at a ceremony on October 29.



Reşit Saffet Atabinen

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was annoyed that party leaders in the cities and boroughs were made presidents in districts after an August 17, 1937 decree that was issued by the TSK Board of



Burhan Felek

Directors and was signed by Vice President Adnan Menderes, Member of the Parliament. Mustafa Kemal realized the drawbacks of the situation, and thus issued a directive for the sporting events to take place under state protection. An expert from Germany, Dr. Diem, Ph.D., prepared a new report as per Mustafa Kemal’s instructions. A committee consisting of Adnan Menderes, Fuat Sirmen, Nizamettin Kırşan, Hamdi Emin Çap and Vildan Aşır Savaşır drafted a new resolution according to this report. Hence, a new period started in Turkish sports that would last for 53 years as a result of Law No. 3530 being passed in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (GNAT) on June 29, 1938. Through this law, Mustafa Kemal became the first statesman in the world to make physical education compulsory for the nation as he considered sports to be a positive endeavor. Major General Cemil Cahit Taner was appointed to the General

Directorate of Physical Education

(GDPE). TOC was affiliated with the GDPE. The General Director of Physical Education was also put in charge of TOC. Putting state appointed bureaucrats in active posts within TOC contradicted the IOC rules. The period of the “State Appointed Bureaucrats” continued until 1962 after it was first initiated when President Reşit Saffet Atabinen, elected 1933, passed on the presidency of TOC to appointed TSK President Ali Hikmet Ayerdem in 1936. At that time, TOC was responsible for confirming the amateur status of the athletes that were going to participate in the games.

Nizamettin Kırşan sparked a reaction from the IOC when he signed a document as the President of both the GDPE and TOC prior to the Melbourne 1956 Olympic Games. Mr. Avery Brundage, the IOC President, warned in a note dated August 7, 1956, that only committee members could become the president of the Olympic Committee through an election process according



Dr. Raşit Serdengeçti

to articles 24 and 25 of the IOC charter. He stated that Turkish athletes were going to be banned from the Melbourne Games in November unless this situation was remedied.

Faik Binal, the General Director of Physical Education and the President of TOC informed the IOC that TOC was reorganized as per the IOC rules on September 26, 1956. However, the foundation's efforts were not completed. Work on the charter started in 1955 and was completed in 1962. Burhan Felek was elected as the President. Consequently, TOC became a completely independent institution fitting the required qualifications and conditions.

Turkey took part in the boycott call made by Jimmy Carter, the President of the United States, after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979. However, the government and the General Directorate of Physical Education took this decision secretly without the knowledge of TOC. At that time, Turkey was playing qualifiers for the Olympics in football and basketball. The deadline to present the IOC and Moscow with the roster of participants for the finals in Moscow was May 24, 1980. The General Directorate asked for an extension from TOC until May 21 to present the roster. A telegram from the GDPE dated May 23 stated that "Federations were not ready ..." and "... participation in the games was not approved for technical reasons." The only thing left for TOC was to inform the Olympic Games Organization Committee of Moscow and the IOC Presidency by telegram.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the IOC, was received by Kenan Evren, the President of the Republic of Turkey, during a visit to Turkey in 1983. President Evren, who was also the Mentor President of TOC, stated in the meeting that Istanbul would gladly hold the IOC's 1987 meeting. Samaranch said he would consider the offer. In the 87th meeting of the IOC in Sarajevo in 1984, the IOC decided to hold its 92nd meeting in Istanbul. Turgut Atakol, the President of TOC, told President Evren about the IOC's decision during a visit at Çankaya Palace on March 27, 1984. Evren welcomed the news and immediately had a thank you letter drawn out to be hand delivered to Mr. Samaranch by Mr. Atakol, the President of TOC. In the light of these developments, the 92nd meeting of the IOC was held in Istanbul in 1987 with the efforts of Turgut Atakol, the President of TOC and Jerfi Firath, the Vice President of TOC. President Kenan Evren opened the meeting in Atatürk Culture Center on May 9, 1987. President Evren presented decorations to Mr. Samaranch, the IOC President and to three of his assistants. In return, Mr. Samaranch presented Kenan Evren with the Olympic Gold Decoration. Thus, for the first time in the history of the Olympics, a Turkish person received the Olympic Gold Decoration.

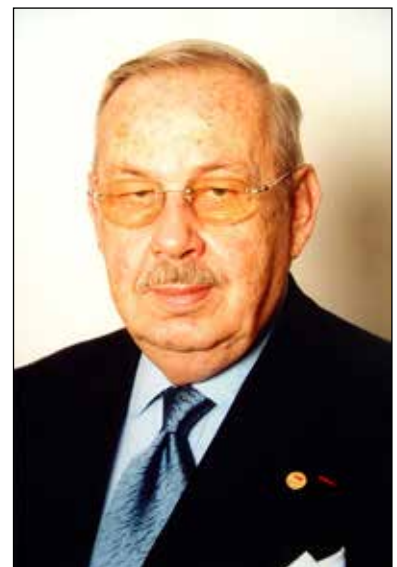
Jerfi Firatlı took over the presidency following the sudden death of Turgut Atakol on April 9, 1988. Internal and external efforts gained speed in TOC after Sinan Erdem was elected as the



Turgut Atakol



Jerfi Firath



Sinan Erdem

President and Togay Bayatlı as the Secretary General in 1989. The “Olympic Law” was passed in 1992 after Istanbul became a candidate for the 2000 Olympic Games. The Istanbul Olympic Games Preparation and Organization Committee was established through this law, which was a world first. After Sinan Erdem passed away in 2003, Togay Bayatlı was unanimously elected as the new President in the ordinary meeting of TOC Board of Directors.

The general assemblies of the 2008 European Olympic Committees (EOC) and the European Non-Governmental Sports Organization (ENGSO) were held in Turkey to commemorate the centennial anniversary of TOC, one of the first 20 Olympic Committees. The 2009 General Assembly of the International Fair Play Committee (CIFP) and its award ceremony were held in Turkey.



Togay Bayatlı

Togay Bayatlı announced that he was leaving his post due



Prof. Dr. Uğur Erdener

to health reasons in 2011. Following Bayatlı’s resignation, TOC Board of Directors unanimously elected Dr. Uğur Erdener, Ph.D., an IOC Member and the President of the World Archery Federation (WAF). At the same meeting Togay Bayatlı and Jerfi Fıratlı, one of the previous presidents, were unanimously presented with the “Honorary President” titles.

IOC Representatives for Turkey

Selim Sırrı Tarcan acted between 1908 and 1930. He was elected by Baron Pierre de Coubertin as the first IOC representative for Turkey. Tarcan resigned after Coubertin left his position as the IOC President in 1925 and as a result of the conflict he experienced with the administrators in the institutions that manage sports affairs in the country. Kemalettin Sami Pasha served between 1930 and 1933 after being elected by the IOC to replace Mr. Tarcan. He was a hero of the Turkish War of Independence and the Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in Berlin at the time. A search for a new candidate started when Kemalettin Sami Pasha stated that he was not going to be able to perform his duties due to a traffic accident suffered in 1933. General Charles Sherrill, one the IOC representatives in the United States and the Ankara Ambassador for his country previously, recommended Reşit Saffet Atabinen. Subsequently, Mr. Atabinen performed this duty between 1933 and 1952. The IOC brought a new condition for membership in 1952 which stipulated that membership was canceled if a member did not participate in four consecutive IOC meetings. Subsequently, at the IOC meeting in the Helsinki Olympic Games in 1952, a decision was taken to terminate Mr. Atabinen’s membership on the grounds that he did not participate in 12 consecutive meetings between 1934 and 1952. Suat Erler was elected as the Representative for Turkey by the IOC in 1955. He rendered his services until he died in 1984. After his death, Turgut Atakol took over the position between 1984 and 1988, and when Mr. Atakol passed away, Sinan Erdem was elected as the IOC member between 1988 and 2003. Dr. Uğur Erdener, Ph.D. became the President of TOC in 2011 after being elected as an IOC member in 2008 while serving as the President of the World Archery Federation.

Sources:

100th Anniversary Encyclopaedia of Turkish Olympic Committee, 2008 - Altuğ İstanbulluoğlu
Olympiad, 2003 - Cüneyt Koryürek

Encyclopaedia of Turkish Sports History, 1991 - Cem Atabeyoğlu

TOC Presidents

Name,Last Name	Profession	Period
1- Ahmet İhsan Tokgöz	Journalist, Publisher, Sportsperson	1908-1914 (elected)
2- Hasip Bayındırloğlu	Agricultural Engineer, Sportsperson	1922-1923 (elected)
3- Selim Sırrı Tarcan	Pioneer of Olympics and Physical Education in Turkey, Founder of TOC	1923-1927 (elected)
4- Ali Sami Yen	Founder and President of Galatasaray Sports Club and TİCİ	1927-1930 (acting)
5- Kemalettin Sami Paşa	Veteran General, Diplomat, Sportsperson	1930-1933 (elected)
6- Reşit Saffet Atabinen	Diplomat, Sportsperson	1933-1936 (elected)
7- Ali Hikmet Ayerdem	Veteran General, President of Turkish Sports Institution	1936-1936 (assigned)
8- Halit Bayrak	Member of Parliament, President of Turkish Sports Institution	1936-1937 (assigned)
9- Adnan Menderes	Member of Parliament, President of Turkish Sports Institution	1937-1938 (assigned)
10- Cemil Cahit Taner	Veteran General, General Director of Physical Training	1938-1943 (assigned)
11- Vildan Aşır Savaşır	Physical Education Teacher, General Director of Physical Training	1943-1950 (assigned)
12- Danyal Akbel	Former Football Player, General Director of Physical Training	1950-1952 (assigned)
13- Cemal Alpman	Physical Education Teacher, General Director of Physical Training	1952-1955 (assigned)
14- Faik Binal	Teacher, General Director of Physical Training	1955-1956 (assigned)
15- Nizamettin Kırşan	Teacher, General Director of Physical Training	1956-1957 (assigned)
16- Şinasi Ataman	Teacher, General Director of Physical Training	1957-1959 (assigned)
17- Mehmet Arkan	Teacher, General Director of Physical Training	1959-1960 (assigned)
18- Hüsamettin Güreli	Veteran General, General Director of Physical Training	1960-1961 (assigned)
19- Bekir Silahçılar	Veteran Colonel, General Director of Physical Training	1961-1962 (assigned)
20- Burhan Felek	Journalist	1962-1965 (elected)
21- Dr. Raşit Serdengeçti	Medical Doctor, Sportsperson	1965-1966 (elected)
22- Burhan Felek	Journalist, Writer and Sportsperson	1966-1982 (elected)
23- Turgut Atakol	Rower, Basketball Player, Sportsperson	1982-1988 (elected)
24- Jerfi Fıratlı	National Athlete and Sportsperson	1988-1989 (elected)
25- Sinan Erdem	National Volleyball Player, Sportsperson	1989-2003 (elected)
26- Togay Bayatlı	Sportswriter, Sportsperson Honorary President of AIPS	2003-2011 (elected)
27- Prof. Dr. Uğur Erdener	IOC Member, Board of member WADA, Representative of ASOIF, President of WAF	2011-... (elected)

TOC Secretaries General

Name, Last Name	Period
Selim Sırrı TARCAN	1908-1923 (elected)
Ali Sami YEN	1923-1930 (elected)
Ekrem Rüştü AKÖMER	1930-1936 (elected)
Nizamettin KIRŞAN	1936-1938 (assigned)
Burhan FELEK	1938-1952 (assigned)
Hamza Osman ERKAN	1952-1952 (assigned)
Ulvi YENAL	1952-1955 (assigned)
Suat ERLER	1955-1973 (elected)
Turgut ATAKOL	1973-1982 (elected)
Sinan ERDEM	1982-1989 (elected)
Togay BAYATLI	1989-2003 (elected)
Neşe GÜNDOĞAN	2003-... (elected)