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# The Physical Education and Sports in the Republic of China after the Nationalist Government's Removal to Formosa

*By Kohsuke Sasajima\**

At signs of defeat in the civil war between nationalists and communists, Chiang Kai-Shek, the President of the Nationalist Party declared retirement in January, 1949 and the Nationalist Government removed the seat to Kanton in April of the year, and then from Chungking to Chengtu, finally to Formosa Province on 9th, Dec. 1949.

Chiang Kai-Shek, resuming his seat in March, 1950, reconstructed the government and established war structure and has aimed the recovery of the main Land.

After its removal to Formosa, the Nationalist Government has engaged in the reorganization, with the support of the United States, rapid progress having been made in almost all directions except the physical education and sports, where some efforts have recently been made.

The school education has been carried out under the constitution established in 1947 and most educational facilities made during the possession by Japan, have been used after repairs.

The term of the compulsory education is only six years.

The curriculums had been applied without change, but those of the junior and senior high school courses were only partly revised in 1950.

Thereafter they were changed to be suitable for the present time, and the education from the elementary school to the high school courses by the new curriculums is to be conducted from 1963. Those of the teachers' course are now being revised.

The existing educational system is very similar to that of Japan before 1946, and

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includes schools which are not yet established in Formosa, so as to be applied at once when returned to the main Land, and existing curriculums can also be applied at once even after returning.

Athletic meetings having scarcely been held at the period of disorder just after the removal to Formosa, only the Taiwan National Athletic Meetings have been held since 1946, before the removal of the National Government to Formosa, and grew more and more prosperous year by year, the numbers of participating people having also gradually increased.

Since some calmness was recovered towards 1952, intercollege meetings and various kinds of athletic meetings of each event began to be held, participating population having increased, the records of games having been bettered.

After the removal to Formosa, the Olympic Games having been held at Helsinki in 1952, at Melbourne in 1956, at Rome in 1960, the Republic of China could not participate in the 15th Games because of the unstable condition of the country, but took part in the 16th, the 17th, and the 8th Winter Olympic Games.

She could not take part in the first Asian Games at New Delhi in 1951 for the same reason as above-mentioned, but sent players to the second at Manila and the third at Tokyo.

Representative athletes have been also sent to the world championship tournament of each separate event, only when the sites of meetings were in the range of free states, and against her desire to participate in the fourth Asian Games, entry was refused owing to the political conditions of Indonesia.

Establishments for physical training have been gradually completed, a nice ground and a grand gymnasium and the like having been made at such cities as Taipeh, Taichung, Kaohsiung and others, where the Taiwan National Athletic Meetings were held.

Other cities and schools have also been gradually provided with facilities for physical training.

Players with good qualities are coming forth in great number with the repletion of facilities, their development being arrested through lack of good leaders and obligation of the military service in the war structure.