ICMI

Bulletin

of the

International Commission on
Mathematical Instruction

No. 5 April 1975

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Secretary: Professor Y. Kawada
Department of Mathematics
University of Tokyo
Hongo, Bunkyo-ku
Tokyo 113, Japan
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTION

Executive Committee
(Until December 31, 1974)

President: Professor Sir James Lighthill
Vice-Presidents: Professor S. Iyanaga
Professor J. Surányi
Secretary: Dr. E. A. Maxwell
Members: Professor H. Freudenthal
Professor H. Pollak
Academician S. L. Sobolev

(January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1978)

President: Professor S. Iyanaga
Vice-Presidents: Professor Ø. Christiansen
Professor H. G. Steiner
Secretary: Professor Y. Kawada
Members: Professor E. G. Begle
Professor L. D. Kudryavtsev
Professor Sir James Lighthill
It was a great honour to me to have been elected President of the International Commission on Mathematical Instruction (ICMI) at the General Assembly of the International Mathematical Union (IMU) held at Harrison Hot Springs in August 1974. The presidency of ICMI was first assumed by Professor A. Châtelet for the period 1952-54, who was succeeded in turn by Professor H. Behnke for 1955-58, Professor W. H. Stone for 1959-62, Professor A. Lichnerowicz for 1963-66, Professor H. Freudenthal for 1967-70, and finally by Professor Sir James Lighthill for 1971-74.

Terms of reference of ICMI as reproduced below was adopted at Paris meeting of the Executive Committee of IMU in April 1960. At the last General Assembly of IMU at Harrison Hot Springs the following Resolution 5 was adopted concerning IMU: "The General Assembly received a report by Professor Sir James Lighthill on the work of the International Commission on Mathematical Instruction (ICMI). The General Assembly expresses its great appreciation of the activities of ICMI in every aspect of mathematical education, particularly in developing countries, and it hopes that this work will continue to grow, and that the mathematical needs of other scientific disciplines will be taken into consideration."

In the past, many of the symposia supported by ICMI, have also been supported by UNESCO. This kind of cooperation between ICMI and UNESCO will be continued and even developed, it is hoped, through the good offices of Professor B. Christiansen. I should like to remind also that "L'Enseignement Mathématique" (Genève), the official organ of ICMI since 1952, gives its early history in t. 40 (1ère série, p.162), and "Educational Studies in Mathematics" (Reidel, Dordrecht) as well as "Zentralblatt für Didaktik der Mathematik" (Pedagogische Hochschule, Bayreuth) is in close relation with our Commission.

I have had the pleasure of sharing, together with Professor J. Surányi, the work of the Executive Committee as Vice-President under the Presidency of Professor Sir James Lighthill, and of learning, thus, how this work is to be conducted. However, as my home country, Japan, lies far from Europe and America, where the study of mathematics and of mathematical education has its longest history, I am sure that I shall have to make a greater effort to secure and develop this work. Fortunately, world communication has been greatly improved, and all the members of the newly elected Executive Commit-
tee have kindly agreed to collaborate in our work. I am anticipating the cooperation of the members-at-large elected at Harrison Hot Springs and of all other members of ICMI, whose list is given below, and hope that our effort will bear fruitful results.

As a general guideline to our work, I am intending to follow the Terms of Reference of ICMI, the Resolution 5 at the last General Assembly of IMU and the example of the preceding Executive Committee, in particular, to continue to issue this ICMI Bulletin. It began to appear in 1972 and has been issued hitherto biannually. Professor Kawada, secretary of ICMI and myself, are now planning to issue it three times annually: in April, August and December. Professor Kawada would be happy to receive any information concerning plans of symposia etc. on mathematical education of international character, directly connected with ICMI or otherwise. Such information should, preferably, contain (1) the subjects and objects of the meeting, (2) its place and dates and (3) the address of the organizing committee. The information received up to one month before the publication is to appear in the Bulletin and to be sent out to all members of ICMI.

Any reproduction of this Bulletin is freely consented to and even recommended; I should especially like to request the national representative organs to disseminate the news contained in this Bulletin to their respective countries, and send us information to be published in this Bulletin. If there is any change of addresses or names of responsible persons, we should be grateful for prompt notification.

I know, on the other hand, that there are many who desire to know how to procure the Proceedings of international meetings which have already taken place. We would also be glad to receive an information concerning these questions.

This issue contains the news we have up to the present. The account on the third International Congress on Mathematical Education (ICME) in Karlsruhe, 1976 by Professor H. G. Steiner, President of its International Programme Committee, will deserve, I believe, the particular attention. I am anticipating subsequent issues will contain more news.

To conclude, on behalf of the new Executive Committee, I would like to express our deepest gratitude to the former Executive Committee, in particular to its President, Professor Sir James Lighthill, for all its efforts and for the splendid results obtained, and to repeat my request to all the members of ICMI for their kind cooperation in the years to come.
II TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTION (ICMI)

(a) The Commission shall consist of ten members-at-large elected by the General Assembly of IMU on nomination of the President of IMU, and of one national delegate from each member nation, as specified below.

(b) The officers of the Commission shall consist of a President, a Secretary, and two Vice-Presidents. The President shall be elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the President of IMU from the members-at-large of the Commission.

(c) The Executive Committee of the Commission shall consist of the officers of the Commission together with three additional members elected by the membership of the Commission.

(d) In all other respects the Commission shall make its own decisions as to its internal organization and rules of procedure.

(e) Any National Adhering Organization wishing to support or encourage the work of the Commission may create, or recognize, in agreement with its National Committee, a National Sub-Commission for ICMI to maintain liaison with the Commission in all matters pertinent to its affairs. The National Adhering Organization in question shall designate one member of the said Sub-Commission, if created, to serve as a delegated member of ICMI as mentioned in (a).

(f) The Commission shall be charged with the conduct of the activities of IMU, bearing on mathematical or scientific education and shall take the initiative in inaugurating appropriate programmes designed to further the sound development of mathematical education at all levels, and to secure public appreciation of its importance. In the pursuit of this objective, the Commission shall cooperate, to the extent it considers desirable with effective regional groups which may be formed spontaneously, within, or outside, its own structure.

(g) The Commission may, with the approval of the Executive Committee of IMU, coopt, as members of ICMI, suitably chosen representatives of non-IMU countries, on an individual basis.

(h) The budget of the Commission shall be submitted to the Executive Committee of IMU and the General Assembly, for approval, at such times as may be determined by agreement between the Commission and the Executive Committee of IMU.
(i) The Commission shall file an annual report of its activities with the Executive Committee of IMU, and shall file a quadrennial report at each regular meeting of the General Assembly.

Memorandum on Affiliation of IACME to ICMI

The ICMI Executive Committee, meeting in Vancouver in August 1974, resolved to adopt the following arrangement for affiliation of IACME (Inter-American Committee on Mathematical Education) to ICMI in the spirit of section (f) of the Terms of Reference:

(i) IACME, as the regional body devoted to bringing about within the Americas improved international liaison on matters concerned with mathematical education, is to be described as affiliated to ICMI, the globally international body devoted to bringing about worldwide international liaison on these matters;

(ii) ICMI and IACME will continuously exchange information regarding all their proposed activities;

(iii) ICMI will advise IACME regarding activities that would coordinate well with other activities of concern to ICMI;

(iv) ICMI will propose names of possible participants in IACME Conferences and other meetings;

(v) ICMI will give international publicity to IACME's programme of activities;

(vi) IACME will make suggestions to ICMI regarding subjects and participants for ICMI meetings and will assist in making ICMI's plans and programmes known within the Americas;

(vii) at the same time, the affiliation of IACME to ICMI implies no payments of money by either party to the other.
III LIST OF MEMBERS OF ICM

Ex-Officio Members:

Professor Sir James Lighthill (Past President of ICM)
Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics
Cambridge University
Silver Street, Cambridge, CB3 9EW
England, U.K.

Professor Deane Montgomery (President of IMU)
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
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Professor Jaques-Louis Lions (Secretary of IMU)
Collège de France
Chaire d’Analyse Mathématique des Systèmes et de leur Contrôle
11 Place Marcellin-Berthelot, 75005-Paris
France

Professor Hans Freudenthal (Representative of IMU on the ICSU
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Institute of Mathematics  
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Switzerland  

Tunisia:  
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Tunisia  

United Kingdom:  
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The Shell Centre for Mathematical Education  
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England, U.K.  

USA:  
Professor P. J. Hilton  
Battelle Research Center  
4000 NE 41st Street, Seattle  
Washington 98105  
USA
IV PLANS OF FUTURE SYMPOSIA

1. International Colloquium on Evolving a Mathematical Attitude in the Secondary Education (Age Range 14-18 Years) (Hungary)

This colloquium, organized by the Bolyai János Mathematical Society, will be held in Nyiregyháza (Hungary) from August 18 to 23, 1975.

All aspects of this question as e.g. role of different teaching methods, evaluation motivation, elaboration of special topics etc. belong to the theme of the discussion.

Working languages of the Colloquium are English, French and Russian.

Further information may be obtained from
Professor János Surányi
(Chairman of the Organizing Committee)
Bolyai János Mathematical Society
H-1061 Budapest, Anker kősz 1-3
Hungary.
2. **International Symposium on Combinatorics and Probability in Primary Schools (Poland)**

This Symposium, organized by the Polish National Committee on Mathematical Instruction and sponsored by the Ministry of Education and by ICMI, will be held in Warsaw from August 25 to 28, 1975.

The topics of the symposium will include combinatorics aspects of teaching various topics like sets, arithmetics, geometry etc., and introduction of statistics.

The working language of the symposium will be English, French, German and Russian.

Further information will be obtained from

Professor Z. Semadeni
Institute of Mathematics, Polish Academy of Sciences
ul. Sniadeckich 8, 00-950 Warszawa
Poland.

3. **Second World Conference on Computer Education (France)**

This Conference, organized by IFIP (International Federation of Information Processing) with the co-sponsorship of ICMI, is being held at Marseille, France from September 1 to 5, 1975. It aims to bring together people concerned with the many possible roles of informatics in education.

The first Conference concluded in its "Final Recommendations" that there is a necessary distinction to be made between methodology of informatics and the computer, and called special attention to the considerable advantages to be obtained by introducing the methodology of informatics into the teaching of all disciplines.

To show the progress made to date in this direction and in an attempt to gain new insight for the future, a significant part of the Conference Program will be devoted to the introduction of the methodology of informatics into the teaching of different disciplines.

Another important aspect of the Conference will be a consideration of the use of the methods of informatics and applications of computers to aid in the solution of the problems of education in developing countries.

**Working languages:** English, French, Russian, Spanish.

Further information may be obtained from:
4. The Fourth Interamerican Conference on Mathematical Education

This conference will be organized by IACME (Interamerican Committee on Mathematical Education) affiliated to ICMI in 1974 as described on p.6 in Caracas, Venezuela, on December 1-6, 1975, sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Central University of Venezuela, Pedagogical Institute of Caracas, National Council of Scientific and Technological Researches, Teachers' College, Simon Bolivar University, OEA and UNESCO.

The themes will be: applications of mathematics in education and learning; mathematics in different cycles; extra-curricular education; mathematics and development.

Working languages will be Spanish, French, English and Portuguese.

Further information may be obtained from
Instituto Pedagógico de Caracas
Departamento de Matemática y Física
Avenida Páez, El Paraiso, Caracas 102
Venezuela

5. Regional Conference on Development of Integrated Curriculum in Mathematics for Developing Countries in Asia (India)

This conference will be held in Delhi at Delhi University from December 10-20, 1975, and is sponsored by ICMI, IMU, UNESCO jointly with the Indian National Science Academy, University Grants Commission, National Council of Educational Research Training. The Organizing Committee consists of twelve professors in India with Professor P. L. Bhatnagar (President of the Association of Mathematics Teaching) as Convenor. Participation is being invited from all the developing countries in Asia.

Objectives: With a view to improve and modernize mathematical education in the various countries of the region, it is proposed to
(i) collect information about the status of mathematical education, up to and including the first University Degree level in the countries of the region, about their needs and goals, and their efforts in the
field of curriculum development;
(ii) to formulate an integrated curriculum in mathematics for the above level relevant for the attainment of these goals; and
(iii) to formulate appropriate teachers' training programme.

Further information may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Indian National Science Academy, Bahadur Shah Zafer Marg, New Delhi - 1, India.

V THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MATHEMATICAL EDUCATION

H. G. Steiner†

The third ICME will be held at Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) August 16 - 21, 1976. Under the chairmanship of Professor H. Kunle, President of the FRG subcommission of ICMI and Pro-rector of Karlsruhe University, the preparations for the congress are well under way.

The proposal for holding the third ICME in West-Germany including first ideas about the structure of the congress had been worked out by the FRG subcommission in 1972. Since the ICMI Executive Committee has taken its decision in favour of this proposal the FRG-subcommission arranged several meetings to discuss the various aspects of the programme. The first communication referring to the congress is being mailed in these days. It includes the following information about the programme:

Plenary Sessions
There will be 6 main papers by invited speakers devoted to matters of general interest in mathematics and the didactics of mathematics.

Survey Reports in the Sections
Invited speakers will present survey-trend reports. The following themes are planned:
1. Mathematics education at pre-school and primary level (ages 4-12)
2. Mathematics education at upper primary and junior high school (ages 10-16)
3. Mathematics education at senior high school, college and university transition (ages 15-20)

† D-4801 Jüllenbeck, Hermann-Lons-str. 16, West Germany
4. Mathematics education at university level (excluding teacher training)
5. Adult- and continuing education in mathematics (with reference to correspondence studies)
6. The training and the professional life of mathematics teachers

B 1. A critical analysis of curriculum development in mathematics education
2. Methods and results of evaluation with respect to mathematics teaching
3. Overall goals and objectives for mathematics teaching (Why do we teach Mathematics?)
4. Research related to the mathematical learning process
5. A critical analysis of the use of educational technology in mathematics teaching
6. The interaction between mathematics and other school subjects (including integrated courses)
7. The role of algorithms and computers in teaching mathematics at school.

Sections and Short Communications
The survey reports in the sections will be followed by short communications and discussions.

Congress participants can present short communication. In order to cope with an expected large number of applications it is planned to organize "poster-sessions" where the papers can be displayed and discussed with the authors. Details will follow in the second announcement.

Panel Discussions
Panel discussions will take place to discuss particularly topical, or controversial themes, or ones of general interest.

Practical Involvement
Opportunities for practical involvement will be arranged (for example as regards teaching using computers, micro-teaching, computer study courses related to teaching etc.), during which work will take place in small groups or in association with pupils.

Projects
Selected projects and study groups working on research and development in mathematics education will be invited for presentations.

Exhibitions
Publishers and firms producing teaching aids may present their books and material.
Exeter Working Groups

The desire for continuation of work was voiced by some groups during the second International Congress in Exeter. Those working groups will be given an opportunity to meet again at Karlsruhe.

In order to work out the details of the programme and to make suggestions for topics and speakers in the plenary sessions, for reporters, projects to be invited etc., an International Programme Committee has been established. Members of this committee are:

H. -G. Steiner (FRG, Chairman), U. d'Ambrosio (Brasil),
A. Bergmann (FRG), P. L. Bhatnagar (India), B. Christiansen
(Denmark), T. Fletcher (Great Britain), H. Freudenthal (Netherlands),
C. Gaulin (Canada), W. Gloynmann (France), S. Iyanaga
(Japan), A. Z. Krygowska (Poland), J. Lighthill (Great Britain),
G. Matthews (Great British), B. H. Neumann (Australia),
G. Pickert (FRG), H. Pollak (USA), A. Revuz (France),
S. L. Sobolev (USSR), J. Suranyi (Hungary), C. O. Taiwo (Nigeria),
Bakary Traore (Mali).

Mailing Address for the Third ICME:
The Third International Congress on Mathematical Education
D-75 Karlsruhe (FRG)
University. Kaiserstr. 12

VI  RETROSPECT OF THE FIRST AND SECOND ICME

1. The first ICME was held in Lyon, France from August 24 to 30, 1969. The organization was prepared by Professor H. Freudenthal and Professor M. Glavna (Lyon). The following is the list of addresses.
   H. Freudenthal, Allocation
   B. Christiansen, Induction and Deduction in the Learning of Mathematics and in Mathematical Instruction
   W. Servais, Logique et enseignement mathématique
   J. V. Armitage, The Relation between Abstract and 'Concrete' Mathematics at School
   R. Gauthier, Essai d'individualisation de l'enseignement (Enfants de dix à quatorze ans)
   G. G. Maslova, La développement des idées et des concepts mathématiques fondamentaux dans l'enseignement des enfants de 7 à 15 ans.
A. Roumanet, Une classe de mathématique: motivations et méthodes
E. G. Bengle, The Role of Research in the Improvement of Mathematics Education
A. Delessert, De quelques problèmes touchant à la formation des maîtres de mathématiques
A. Engel, The Relevance of Modern Fields of Applied Mathematics for Mathematical Education
A. Revuz, Les premiers pas en analyse
A. Markouchevitch, Certains problèmes de l'enseignement des mathématiques à l'école
E. Fischbein, Enseignement mathématique et développement intellectuel
E. Castelnovo, Différentes représentations utilisant la notion de barycentre
F. Papy, Minicomputer
B. Thwaites, The Role of the Computer in School Mathematics
Z. Krygowska, Le texte mathématique dans l'enseignement
H. -G. Steiner, Magnitudes and Rational Numbers - A Didactical Analysis
H. O. Pollak, How Can we Teach Applications of Mathematics?
P. C. Rosenbloom, Vectors and Symmetry.


2. The second ICME was held at Exeter University in England from August 29 to September 2, 1972, and attended by some 1400 people from 73 countries all over the world. Its organization was thoughtfully prepared by Professor Crawforth at Exeter University under the leadership of Professor Sir James Lighthill. The programme of the congress consisted of six invited lectures, two invited papers, meetings of thirty-eight working groups, presentations mounted by seventeen countries, and independent exhibitions and displays arranged by various organizations. The following is a list of invited lectures or papers.

G. Polya, As I read them
J. Piaget, Comments on Mathematical Education
H. Freudenthal, What Groups mean in Mathematics and what they should mean in Mathematical Education
D. Hawkins, Nature, Man and Mathematics
E. Leach, Some Anthropological Observations on Number, Time and Common-sense
H. Philp, Mathematical Education in Developing Countries - Some Problems of Teaching and Learning
S. L. Sobolev, Some Questions of Mathematical Education in the USSR
R. Thom, Modern Mathematics: Does it exist?


VII AN ANALYSIS OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES ON MATHEMATICAL EDUCATION (ICME)

Jerry P. Becker†

First ICME: August 24 - 30, 1969
Lyon, France

Second ICME: August 29 - September 3, 1972
Exeter, England

TABLE I

Breakdown, by Country, of Participants In the First and Second International Congresses on Mathematical Education*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>1st ICME</th>
<th>2nd ICME</th>
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<th>1st ICME</th>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Graduate School of Education, Rutgers University (The State University of New Jersey), 10 Seminary Place, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.
<table>
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<th>Countries</th>
<th>1st ICME</th>
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<td>Bermuda</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
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<td>(at least 1)</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<td>Senegal</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>281</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
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<td>West Germany**</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Countries</td>
<td>1st ICME</td>
<td>2nd ICME</td>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>1st ICME</td>
<td>2nd ICME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
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<td>&quot;Unaccounted For&quot;</td>
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**TOTALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st ICME</th>
<th>2nd ICME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>655 participants</td>
<td>1384 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 countries</td>
<td>76 countries - counting Lesotho and Swaziland separately</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Based on listings of participants mailed to Working Members of each Congress

**The listing for the 2nd Congress does not reflect which Germany participants were from in many cases. Accordingly, the number of participants from West Germany includes those from East Germany, of which there is at least one and probably several.

### TABLE II

Breakdown by Areas  
Number of Participants  
And Corresponding Percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>1st Congress</th>
<th></th>
<th>2nd Congress</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of Part.</td>
<td>% of Part.</td>
<td># of Part.</td>
<td>% of Part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia (incl. Japan)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia &amp; New Zealand</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central &amp; South America (incl. Mexico)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; USSR</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Western incl. Great Britain &amp; Ireland)</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>64.9%</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcontinent (India)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.1%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East (incl. Turkey)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandinavia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.5%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Unaccounted for Participants&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.8%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>655</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OBSERVATIONS:**

- The number of participants for the 2nd Congress was a little more than double the number for the 1st Congress: 1384 to 655.

- There were 76 countries represented in the 2nd Congress, and 42 represented in the 1st Congress.

- The following countries showed increases, of at least five, in the number of participants from the 1st to the 2nd Congress: Australia (3 to 17), Austria (2 to 9), Canada (23 to 52), Congo (0 to 5), Egypt (0 to 8), Great Britain (52 to 402, host country), Holland (21 to 52), India (1 to 6), Ireland (6 to 20), Japan (5 to 39), Mexico (0 to 6), Nigeria (0 to 9), Sweden (3 to 16), USA (93 to 281), West Germany (18 to 42)**. Nineteen countries showed a decrease, in many cases small, in number of participants from the first Congress to the second.

- France, the host country, accounted for about 31% of participants for 1st Congress, followed by USA (14%) and Great Britain (8%).

- Great Britain, the host country, accounted for about 35% of participants for the 2nd Congress, followed by USA (20%), France (9%), Canada (4%), Holland (4%), Japan (3%), and West Germany (3%)**.

- There was a relatively small number of participants from the Middle East, India, Southeast Asia, Japan, and South Pacific for the 1st Congress. While the number of countries represented from these areas increased for the 2nd Congress, the number of participants remains small, except for Australia and Japan.

- In terms of number of participants, there was no large representation in either Congress from Central America, South America, Eastern Europe, USSR, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, Scandinavia, and none from the Peoples Republic of China.
- Looking at the "Breakdown by Areas" for the 1st Congress, Western Europe accounted for about 65% of participants, followed by North America (18%), Africa (6%), Eastern Europe (4%), and the Middle East (3%); for the 2nd Congress, Western Europe accounted for about 60% of participants, followed by North America (24%), Africa (5%), Asia (3%), and Eastern Europe (2%).

- Most "Areas" showed an increase in representation from the 1st Congress to the 2nd. Note particularly that the number of countries from Africa more than tripled (7 to 23) from the 1st Congress to the 2nd.

- The breakdown by Areas shows that when a Congress is held in Western Europe, the majority of participants come from Western Europe - 65% for the 1st ICME and 60% for the 2nd ICME. The second largest group of participants comes from North America (Canada and USA) - 18% for the 1st ICME and 24% for the 2nd ICME. The third largest group for both ICME's is Africa, with 6% for the 1st and 5% for the 2nd. The number of participants from Africa doubled from the 1st Congress to the 2nd although the %-age dropped slightly. Representation from Eastern Europe and the USSR remained constant from the first ICME to the second.

- The increase in "Number of Countries" represented in the second Congress was probably due, in part (perhaps in large part), to more people in more countries knowing about it.

External Affairs Committee
National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (USA)
### VIII  FINANCIAL REPORT (1971 - 1974)

Secretary Dr. E. A. Maxwell

ICMI Accounts for the Period 1 Jan. 1971 to 31 Dec. 1974

**RECEIPTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Aug. 1971</td>
<td>Receipt of $300 from IMU</td>
<td>123.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Nov. 1971</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>1.07</td>
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<td>25 Jul. 1972</td>
<td>Receipt of $300 from IMU</td>
<td>121.97</td>
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<td>24 Aug. 1972</td>
<td>Receipt of balance of ICMI funds from former Secretary, M. Delessert</td>
<td>1436.22</td>
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<td>20 Nov. 1972</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>19.03</td>
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<td>13 Jul. to 22 Nov. 1972</td>
<td>Transfer to ICMI of net balance of funds of Organising Committee of 2nd International Congress</td>
<td>5652.86</td>
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<td>20 Sept. 1973</td>
<td>Receipt of $300 from IMU</td>
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<td>20 Nov. 1973</td>
<td>Interest</td>
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<td>6 Mar. 1974</td>
<td>Receipt of $300 from IMU</td>
<td>130.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Mar. 1974</td>
<td>Reimbursement of moneys unspent by organisers of Eger Symposium</td>
<td>247.33</td>
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<td>20 Nov. 1974</td>
<td>Interest</td>
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<td>31 Dec. 1974</td>
<td>Second royalty on the Proceedings of the 2nd International Congress (note: the first royalty of £250 was paid in advance to the Congress Organising Committee)</td>
<td>81.59</td>
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<td>15 Jan. 1975</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>20.22</td>
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**Total Receipts**

8464.80

**PAYMENTS**

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<tr>
<td>25 Jan. 1973</td>
<td>Payment of $500 to organisers of Echternach Symposium</td>
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<tr>
<td>28 Feb. 1973</td>
<td>Payment of $2500 to organisers of Eger Symposium</td>
<td>1022.13</td>
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</table>

† Queens' College, Cambridge, England, U.K.
<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>20 Jun. 1974</td>
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<td>Payment of $500 to organisers of Bielefeld Symposium</td>
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<td>Payment of $2000 to organisers of Tokyo Symposium</td>
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<td>Payment to University of Cambridge for postal expenses</td>
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<td>Proceedings to all members of the 2nd International Congress</td>
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<td><strong>Total Payments</strong></td>
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Net balance of ICMI funds: £1694.09 = 1,200,770Yen