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of the preliminary and the main courses, which latter comprises oral examination and tests on teaching methods. The number of the successful examinees in 1935 is put at 20.

## 12. SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING MATHEMATICS.

Representative societies and associations with regard to mathematics in Japan include: (1) The Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan created in 1877; (2) Japanese Association for the Advancement of Science created in 1925; (3) The Mathematical Association of Japan for Secondary Education created in 1919; and (4) Japan Federation of Arithmetical Teaching created in 1933.

Periodical publications concerning pure mathematics and teaching of mathematics comprises the following:

Proceedings of the Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan (started in 1877).

The Tôhoku Mathematical Journal (started in 1911).

Japanese Journal of Mathematics (started in 1924).

Tokyo Butsurigakko Zassi (started in 1892).

The Journal of the Mathematical Association of Japan for Secondary Education (started in 1919).

Gekkan Sûgaku (started in 1934).

Studies on Higher Mathematics (started in 1930).

Sûgaku Kyôiku (started in 1930).

Gakkô Sûgaku (started in 1930).

La Edkado Aritmetika (started in 1923).

## 13. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it may be said that despite the fact that Japan seemed to have been left some time in the past about 20 years behind the European and American nations in starting the movement for reforming mathematical teaching, she has made steady progress in this direction since 1918 until at last at the present time Japan may take pride in being devoted to assiduous studies on mathematical teaching, keeping her position on the foremost front of the mathematical education in the world and yet without being affected by the reactionary thought prevailing in various parts of the world.

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