

Notices from the ISMS

(Novae Scientiae Mathematicae)

May 2008

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For the Welfare of the Humankind
Promoting Mathematical Sciences

THE UNION OF CZECH MATHEMATICIANS AND PHYSICISTS

LIBOR BARTO

The Union of Czech Mathematicians and Physicists (Jednota českých matematiků a fyziků, JČMF) is one of the oldest European societies in mathematics and physics. In 2012 it will celebrate 150 years of its existence.

The material presented in this article was taken from [1, 2, 3] and Wikipedia.

1. HISTORY

Charles University in Prague, founded by the King of Bohemia and the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV in 1348, is the oldest university north of the Alps and east of Paris. However, more extensive teaching of mathematics and physics did not take place at the University until the middle of the 18th century. At that time, polytechnic institutions were founded in Bohemia, and the Royal Czech Learned Society (Královská česká společnost nauk) was established. (We recall that Bohemia was an integral part of the Austrian – later Austro-Hungarian – Empire until 1918.)

Several outstanding scientist lived and worked in Prague in those times – Stanislav Vydra, František Josef Gerstner (who greatly contributed to the founding of Prague Polytechnic), Christian Doppler and Bernard Bolzano.

The foundation of the Union falls into the period of Czech National Revival. The Wikipedia defines "Czech National Revival" in the following way:

Czech National Revival was a cultural movement, which took part in the Czech lands during the 18th and 19th century. The purpose of this movement was to revive Czech language, culture and national identity. The most prominent figures of the revival movement were Josef Dobrovsk and Josef Jungmann.

Background. Following the Battle of White Mountain in 1620, Czech lands suffered from Germanisation politics of the Hapsburg Emperors. The Czech language was more or less eradicated from state administration, literature, schools, Prague University and among the upper classes. Books written in Czech were burned and any publication in Czech was considered to be heresy by the Jesuits. The Czech language was reduced to a means of communication between peasants, who were often illiterate. Therefore, the Revival looked for inspiration among ordinary Czechs in the countryside.

Milestones. Josef Dobrovský published his Czech grammar book in 1809. Josef Jungmann published the five-volume Czech-German dictionary in 1834-1839. It was a major lexicographical work, which had a great formative influence on the Czech language.

Jungmann used vocabulary of the Bible of Kralice (1579-1613) period and of the language used by his contemporaries. He borrowed words not present in Czech from other Slavic languages or created neologisms. He also inspired development of Czech scientific terminology, thus, making it possible for original Czech research to develop.

With the renaissance of language, Czech culture flourished. Czech institutions were established to celebrate the Czech history and culture. The National Theater opened in 1883 and the National Museum in 1890.

Results. As a result, the Czech language has been restored as an official language in the Czech lands and is now used by the vast majority of Czechs, and serves as an official language in the Czech Republic and the European Union.

With the growing interest in activities in mathematics and physics, demand increased for a society that would support the developments of research and teaching in these sciences, in particular among students. The Union was founded in 1862 by an initiative of several talented and ambitious students of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University. These students together with their colleagues organized free lectures about new publications and exercise sessions concerning problems which appeared there. These activities led in the foundation of the "Club for Free Lectures in Mathematics and Physics in Prague" on 28 May 1862. On this day our Union came into existence.

Lectures of the Club were at first delivered in German as mathematics and physics were lectured in German at the Faculty and Czech scientific terminology was almost non-existent. But in two years, due to increasing national activity in students society, Czech language began to dominate.

From the very beginning, the Club was supported by professors of mathematics and physics, the most important of whom were Filip J. Kulík, Ernst Mach and Augustin Seydler. In 1863 Professor Kulík donated to the Society a good part of his mathematical library, laying the foundations for the later extensive library of the Union. After his death, the Club received the second part of the library from Kulík's inheritors. In 1868, E. Mach, an outstanding physicist and philosopher, offered the Club the physics auditorium for lectures and his own laboratory for experiments.

In the 1860s, because of the development of Czech mathematics and physics, the need arose for an organization reaching beyond the Faculty, incorporating mathematicians and physicists in general, not only the Faculty students. In 1869 the Austrian police headquarters registered the club (having by this time 69 members) under the new name Union of Czech Mathematicians (Jednota českých matematiků). The Union was built on the tradition of the Club (it took over the library of the Club, for instance), but it had much broader goals: to form Czech terminology for teaching mathematics and physics in Czech, to create a concept of teaching in both subjects, to make contacts with world science, among other by founding a scientific journal and publishing scientific books, and to encourage research in mathematics and physics. The Union grew rapidly and within few years, the Club with about 70 participants became an organization with more than 500 members.

Almost all secondary school teachers of mathematics, physics and descriptive geometry joined the Union. Among the members were students of the Charles University and also of the Polytechnical Institute. A decisive role in the scientific activities was played by university teachers, which, quite naturally, represented only a minor part of the Union.



A similar progress was made also by other students scientific clubs, for example the Union of Czech Philologists (founded in 1868), the Historical Club (founded in 1871) or the Natural Sciences Club (founded in 1868). However the Union of Czech Mathematicians, building on the tradition of the Club, was a step ahead. In 1870 the Union organized the first congress of Czech mathematicians and physicists in Prague, in 1872 the first number of a new journal was issued, in 1873 the Union began to publish textbooks in mathematics and physics.¹

The upsurge in Czech national life, science, cultural and political activity forced the Vienna government to divide, in 1882, the University into two institutions, one German and one Czech. This led to further development of Czech mathematics and physics, new professor and assistant professor positions arose for Czech scientists. The division caused, at the same time, many problems. For instance, in 1880, when E. Mach (now a honorary member of the Union) was Chancellor of the still undivided University, the physics department received a new very well equipped building. After the division this building naturally became the property of the German University and the Czech University had to do with provisional premises. The difficult task of creating a department of physics was undertaken by Čeněk Strouhal, a former Mach's student and the first professor of Experimental Physics at the Czech University.

The first professor of Mathematics at the Czech University was František J. Studnička – a honorary member of the Union, the first editor of the Journal for the Cultivation of Mathematics and Physics (see the next section), a tireless organizer of Czech scientific life, the first dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and the Chancellor of the Czech University.

The publication activity of the Union led, through exchange of publications, to a remarkable growth of the library, which in 1885 already consisted of 1800 volumes. It was the largest specialized library, surpassing considerably by the number of items the libraries of the Czech Faculty of Philosophy.

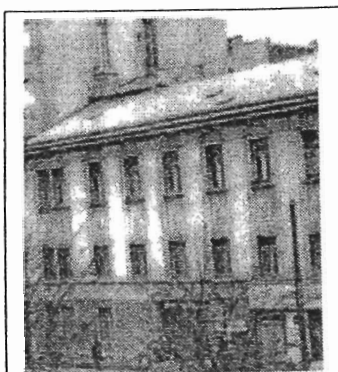
¹See the next section for further information about the publication activities.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, there was a strong movement toward a reform of the education in mathematics and other sciences. The Union was in the center of these discussions and it held a very progressive attitude. Changes in curriculum of all types of schools in 1908 brought difficulties not only to pupils, but also to their teachers, because there were no suitable textbooks available. At the suggestion of K. Petr and B. Kučera the Union set up, in 1909, a special committee for producing textbooks for mathematics and physics. The authors were chosen from recognized experts and, before official approval, the new textbooks were subjected to a very detailed discussion within the Union. In this way not only the unity of conception and terminology was achieved, but also the linkage between secondary and higher education. The first new textbooks were published in 1910 and, with small changes in use for 40 years.

In 1912 the Union prepared new statutes which made it possible to create sections of the Union in other cities than Prague. The most important of these sections were established in Brno (1913) and Bratislava (1929). The Union changed its name to the Union of Czech Mathematicians and *Physicists* (*Jednota českých matematiků a fyziků*) to reflect its involvement in both mathematics and physics.

The World War I (1914 - 1918) caused the disintegration of four empires: the Austro-Hungarian, German, Osmanian, and Russian. Czechoslovakia (and many other countries) gained independence. It was still during the war that discussions concerning a school reform were held within the Union. When war ended, the number of secondary schools, vocational schools and institutions of higher learning greatly increased. Thanks to its longstanding attention to the question, the Union was able to submit a draft of a secondary school reform in 1921. Although never implemented, the draft greatly influenced the subsequent less progressive reforms. The Union was able to maintain a substantial influence on further changes in curricula until World War II, through its members working at the Ministry of Education.

In the period between the two world wars the Union (now the Union of *Czechoslovak* Mathematicians and Physicists) was developing especially intensively. In 1919 it obtained a license for printing, publishing and selling books, purchased a printing house and established its own Publishing House and bookshop. In 1920 the Union became a member of the newly founded International Mathematical Union. In 1928 the Union opened a consultation centre for the purchase of various aids for teaching physics and also mediated the purchase of various instruments from abroad. From 1931 the Union financed a workshop producing teaching aids and in 1935 it purchased the whole workshop and founded the FYSMA company, which survived until the beginning of World War II. In 1930 good economic situation allowed the Union to purchase a house in



The house in Žitná Street

Žitná street in Prague and erect a new building at the rear of the house to serve as the bookshop and later the library. The Union moved into its new headquarters in 1938 when the reconstruction was finished. In 1934 the Union was entrusted with organizing the 2nd Congress of Slavonic Mathematicians in Prague in 1934, which

was the first big mathematical congress in Czechoslovakia. Due to the Depression, in 1933 the printing plant fused with the publishing house of mining engineers and the merged company was called Prometheus.

Between the world wars the number of members doubled (to almost two thousand). The Union had a specialized library with almost 20 thousand volumes, a printing house, a bookshop, a workshop for teaching aids and a building on its own.

The successful progress was stopped in 1938 when the German army entered the frontier regions. The Munich Agreement, signed by Germany, France, Britain, and Italy permitted German annexation of Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland – regions of immense strategic importance to Czechoslovakia, as most of its border defenses were situated there. In 1939 Slovakia was torn off from Czechoslovakia, while the remaining parts, Bohemia and Moravia, were forcibly turned into the "protectorate". In November 1939 Czech universities were closed by the Nazis. For this reason, the most valuable property of the Union, the library, had to be moved several times during the war, causing damage to the library funds. The Nazis removed almost one thousand of the most valuable volumes to Bavaria. They closed the universities which directly affected the university teachers, and the students were dispersed as well. Thus the Union found itself in the position of the most important scientific, publishing and educational centre of mathematics and physics in the country. The members tried to avoid the worst damage: through its journal the Union showed the young people the way to self-education, strove to preserve the level of secondary school education and continued to publish textbook, though it was officially forbidden. The possibilities of contacts between the officers and the members of the Union deteriorated further after the Journal for Cultivation of Mathematics and Physics was banned. The only remaining possibility for Czech scientists to publish their works were the periodicals Transactions of the Czech Academy of Sciences and Art (Rozpravy ČAVU) and Bulletin of the Royal Bohemian Learned Society (Věstník KČSN), which were still printed in the printing house of the Union. The German oppression and germanizing tendencies were gradually growing stronger, they were directed above all at Czech intellectuals and at the young generation – secondary school students. Activities of the Union were more and more restricted: the bookshop was closed, the production of the workshop and the printing house stagnated. Nevertheless, the Union organized three series of popularizing lectures on modern physics. They met with a considerable response and became an important political event, offering and then scarce opportunity for a meeting of Czech intellectuals.

After the World War II the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was rapidly increasing in popularity, particularly because of a disappointment with the West (due to the Munich Agreement) and a favorable popular attitude toward the Soviet Union (due to the Soviets' role in liberating Czechoslovakia from German rule). From 1948 Czechoslovakia was ruled by the Communist Party and a Soviet style constitution was brought in. One of its first steps was a forced "nationalization", or rather, a confiscation of all private property. The printing plant, Publishing House, library and bookstore of the Union was "nationalized" in 1949. In 1951 the government planned to nationalize the real estate of the Union and give it to the Ministry of Heavy Industry. To prevent it the Union immediately decided to give its house and library to the newly founded Czechoslovak Academy of Science and the Union obtained the statute of learned society attached to the Academy.

In 1951 the Union began to organize the Mathematics Olympiad and in 1959 the Physics Olympiad.

In 1963 the Union convened its Centenary Congress. A commemorative postage stamp was released by the Czechoslovak Mail on this occasion.

Reforms toward democracy in Czechoslovakia in the sixties came to the end in the spring of 1968 when Soviet troops entered the country. Czechoslovakia became a federal republic, the Czech part and the Slovakia part becoming the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. Each had their national parliaments and governments and this federal process led to the Union splitting into a Czech and a Slovak part. In 1968-1972 four sections were set up: the Physics Section in 1968 (it became the founding member of the European Physical Society in the same year), the Physics Pedagogy Section and the Mathematics Pedagogy Section in 1970, and finally the Mathematics Section in 1972.

In 1987 the 125th anniversary of the Union was celebrated in Prague. The Czechoslovak Mail released three postage stamps, and the Union released a Commemorative Medal that has been used ever since.



The 125th anniversary Commemorative Medal

On 17 November 1989, the regime led by the Communist Party harshly intervened against demonstrations organized by students on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the closure of Czech schools by the Nazis. People came out on the streets to protest against the brutality of the intervention and organized demonstrations and strikes. These events resulted in so called Velvet Revolution and the collapse of the totalitarian regime.

In 1990 the Czech Mathematical Society (former Mathematical Section of the Union) became a founding member of the European Mathematical Society and from 1992 it is a reciprocity member of the American Mathematical Society.

The modern Czech Republic came into being on 1 January 1993 when Czechoslovakia split into the independent Czech Republic and Slovakia. After this event an attempt was made to recover the Union's property confiscated by the communist regime, but it failed.

The printing plant Prometheus was re-founded in 1995 with participation of the Union.

In 2000, the Union organized a number of propagation events on the occasion of the World Year of Mathematics 2000; another postage stamp was released by the Czech Mail.

2. PUBLICATION ACTIVITIES

In 1869, when the Union of Czech Mathematicians was founded, it was decided that a printed bulletin containing the content of the lectures delivered would be published. The first two issues included also a problem section. This was the beginning of the later competitions organized for secondary school students and of similar activities of the Union.

In 1870 a decision to publish a regular specialized journal was made. Two years later, on the occasion of a meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Club, the participants were given the first issue of the Journal for the Cultivation of Mathematics and Physics (*Časopis pro pěstování matematiky a fysiky*).

It was the first mathematical-physical journal in Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Journal played a very significant role in scientific and in national life of the Czech Republic. The support for the development of national life was clearly pronounced in the Journal's introductory article about Professor Stanislav Vydra (who worked at the University in 1772-1804 and wrote, among others, a Czech textbook of elementary mathematics). As was mentioned before, at the moment of foundation of the Journal, the Czech terminology of fundamental mathematical and physical notions was only being created and the very first textbooks were appearing in Czech.

The first editor, Professor F. J. Studnička, strongly influenced the Journal not only as its chief officer, but also as the author and translator of numerous papers. From its very beginning the Journal was also bringing reports on the Union's activities and various information and news for the members of the Union. The pages of the Journal offer an opportunity to follow the progress of Czech and Slovak Mathematics and Physics, which in their beginnings were, with rare exceptions, of local impact, but developed up to the world level. It gradually gained wider publicity and became acknowledged abroad. Especially as concerns geometry, which was the main field of research in Bohemia. From the most important contributors let us mention E. Weyr, M. Lerch, K. Petr, E. Čech and V. Jarník.

A great deal of the contents of the Journal was dedicated to the secondary school students, and at primary school pupils, partly for economical reasons (attempts to publish purely scientific journal called Mathematics and Physics Archives failed due to the difficult economic situation). This was often a topic of controversy within the Union – the issue was as to how large part of the journal should be purely scientific. A satisfactory solution was adopted in 1892, when the Union began to publish Supplement to the Journal for the Cultivation of Mathematics and Physics (*Príloha k časopisu pro pěstování matematiky a fysiky*), addressed mainly to secondary school students. In 1922 the Supplement became an independent journal called Horizons of Mathematics and Natural Science (*Rozhledy matematicko-přírodovědné*), also published by the Union. Another supplement, for didactics and methodology, appeared in the Journal for the first time in 1926. The fact that Journal published astronomy papers led in 1920 to foundation of another Union's periodical The Astronomy Yearbook (*Hvězdářská ročenka*), which was also addressed to the lay

public. In 1948 the Union started to publish Mathematics and Physics at school (Matematika a fyzika ve škole) devoted to the didactic aspects of the subjects.

The Journal for the Cultivation of Mathematics and Physics was published, with a break in 1941 - 1945 when the publication was banned by Nazis, until 1950, a year after the Union lost its printing plant, library and bookstore by nationalization. In 1951, two new journals were founded as continuators of the Journal – the Journal of Cultivation of Mathematics (Časopis pro pěstování matematiky, in 1991 renamed as Mathematica Bohemica) and the Czechoslovak Journal of Physics (Československý časopis pro fyziku), which were published by state institutions. These journals also had international versions. The Journal of Cultivation of Mathematics was translated into English and published as the Czechoslovak Mathematical Journal, and also into Russian. English and Russian version of The Czechoslovak Journal of Physics existed as well. Very soon the context of Czech and English versions of the journal differentiated and in the end of the fifties there already existed four quite independent journals.

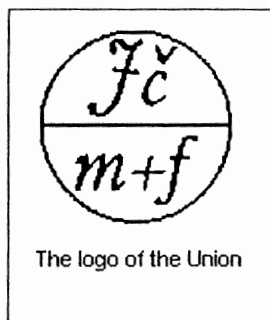
The Advances in Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy (Pokroky matematiky, fyziky a astronomie) founded in 1956, is another continuator of the Journal for Cultivation of Mathematics and Physics and, since 1957, it has served as the Union's official journal. It is devoted to a general public interested in mathematics, physics and astronomy. It contains survey papers in mathematics and physics, papers on instruction in the subjects, historical essays, scientific and personal news, and reports and news from the life of the Union.

The Union didn't of course restrict the publication activities to journals. It was one of the largest publishers of mathematical and physical literature before World War I, and a good technical backup – the printing plant bought after the war – made it possible to print highly demanding texts.. From 1873 on the Union is publishing textbooks for secondary schools, specialized monographs (as the the series of books called The Circle (Kruh, from 1925) devoted to popularizing mathematics and physics, Path to Knowledge (Cesta k vědě, from 1940), Gate to Knowledge (Brána k vědě, from 1947)), books about history of mathematics and physics, and many others.

3. JČMF TODAY

Today the Union has 2500 members. Approximately a half of them are secondary school teachers, the other half consists of university teachers and researchers. The members are divided into fourteen sections according to their residence or workplace. Based on the professional interest, the members are divided into four sections - the Czech Mathematical Society (Česká matemaická společnost), the Czech Physical Society (Česká fyzikální společnost), the Mathematics Teachers Society (Společnost učitelů matematiky), the Physics Pedagogy Society (Fyzikální pedagogická společnost).

The Union is a member of international organizations including the European Mathematical Society, the European Physics Society, and is a reciprocity member of the American Mathematical Society.



THE UNION OF CZECH MATHEMATICIANS AND PHYSICISTS

The Union publishes or participate in publishing the following journals: *Advances in Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy* (Pokroky matematiky, fyziky a astronomie), *Matematika-fyzika-informatika* (a continuator of the journal *Matematika a fyzika ve škole*), *Horizons of Mathematics and Physics* (Rozhledy matematicko fyzikální), *Teacher of Mathematics* (Učitel matematiky) dedicated to the didactic side of mathematical problems, *Physics in School* (Školská fyzika) devoted to the teaching of physics, and finally *Czechoslovak Journal of Physics* (Československá časopis pro fyziku) and *Mathematical Research Section Newsletter* (Informace MVS) providing information for members of the respective sections. In cooperations with the Publishing House Prometheus, Ltd., the Union also prepares other specialized publications.

The Union systematically studies the current state of the teaching of mathematics and physics and suggest ideas for its improvement. It participates in publishing textbooks.

The Union pays much attention to popularizing mathematics and physics among primary school and secondary school students. For more than 40 years the Union has been organizing various competitions for gifted young students at all levels – Student Research Competition, Mathematics, Physics and Computer Science Olympiads, and other competitions, seminars, mathematical camps.

The Union awards a Commemorative Medal to outstanding scientists, both from the Czech Republic and abroad, usually to those who gained recognition for the development of mathematics or physics in the Czech Republic.

The Union organizes or co-organizes both local and international conferences, symposia, seminars and various seasonal schools. It takes part in the preparation of national basic research projects.

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- [2] L. Pátý (ed.), *Jubilejní almanach Jednoty čs. matematiků a fyziků 1862 – 1987*, JČSMF 1987
- [3] L. Pick, *The Union of Czech Mathematicians and Physicists*, European Mathematical Society Newsletter 43 (March, 2002), 20-21.

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Communications :

() Conferences for Young Algebraists

Klaus Denecke*

The following list gives some information on the future conferences of young algebraists:

1. CYA (77. AAA), Potsdam, February 2009
(dedicated to K. Denecke)
2. AAA Bern (Switzerland), June 11-14, 2009
3. CYA (79. AAA), Olomouc (Czech Republic), February 2010

See also pages 10 and 11 of Notices from the ISMS, January 2007.

() Call for Proposals and Organizers for Special Sessions in IVMS 2008 and IVMS 2009

Please see pages 18 to 20 of Notices from the ISMS, March 2008.

The ISMS

() International Society for Mathematical Sciences ----- Contributions

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

In September 2007, we establish the following two funds.

(1) **International ISMS Prizes Fund**

in order to award the prizes for the original papers or survey works published in *Scientiae Mathematicae Japonicae* or Notices from the ISMS.

(2) **International Research Promoting Fund**

in order to promote and support international joint meetings by IVMS.

The contributions are classified into the following five categories.

- (A) ¥ 500,000 (or \$5,000) and above
- (B) ¥ 100,000 (or \$1,000) and above
- (C) ¥ 50,000 (or \$500) and above
- (D) ¥ 10,000 (or \$100) and above
- (E) Less than ¥10,000 (or \$100)

We deeply appreciate your generous contributions to support the above activities of our society. Your remittance to the following accounts of ours will be much appreciated.

(1) Through a post office, remit to our giro account (in Yen only):

No. 00930-1-11872, Japanese association of Mathematical Sciences (JAMS)

or send International Postal Money Order (in US Dollar or in Yen) to our address:

International Society for Mathematical Sciences

2-1-18 Minami Hanadaguchi, Sakai, Osaka 590-0075, Japan

(2) Through a bank, make remittance to the following account of JAMS.

A/C 94103518

CITIBANK, Japan Ltd., Shinsaibashi Branch

Midosuji Diamond Building

2-1-2 Nishi Shinsaibashi, Chuo-ku, Osaka 542-0086, Japan

Kiyoshi Iseki

Tadashige Ishihara

*Klaus Denecke is a professor of University of Potsdam, Institute of Mathematics, an Editor of SCMJ, and an Editor of Notices from the ISMS.

(II)Business Meeting (2008)

The business meeting (2008) was held on March 29, 2008 at Osaka University Nakanoshima Center. The following agenda was discussed and approved.

1. The Financial Report for the fiscal year 2007 was approved.
2. The Budget for the fiscal year 2008 was approved.
3. Adoption of the Honorary Member System was approved.

An individual nominated by more than five ISMS members is a nominee of an honorary member. If the nominee is approved by the Council and then at the Annual Meeting, he/she can be an honorary member. It is not necessary for the the honorary members to pay the ISMS membership dues.

Call for Papers for SCMJ :

(I) Call for Papers for SCMJ

Scientiae Mathematicae Japonicae(SCMJ) calls for excellent papers.

(1) Authors can choose one of the editors in the Editors List and send their papers directly to him/her for refereeing which promises **quick refereeing and publication**.

(2) If the SCMJ authors prepare their files in ISMS standard format (Js.), the lead time from acceptance to the online publication **will be extremely short or nil**.

(3) In the proofreading is made by the SCMJ (Paper or TeX) author, we will publish the paper on the Web as soon as we receive the corrected galley proof.

(4) The Journal is reviewed by **Mathematical Review** and **Zentralblatt from cover to cover**.

(A) Submission

Authors are requested to choose one of the editors in the SCMJ editors list and send their papers, satisfying all of the following conditions, **directly to the editor**. The editors list can be obtained from (i) URL:<http://www.jams.or.jp/> (ii) “ Editorial Board” of SCMJ(Vol.64, No.1, July 2006).

Prepare **e-mail Form for Submission and three** hard copies of your paper, **three** hard copies of Form for Submission, and send them as follows.

- **To the editor’s e-mail address**; Form for Submission (with the abstract)
- **To the editor’s postal address**; **Two** hard copies of your paper, **two** hard copies of the Form for Submission (with the abstract)
- **To the e-mail address of ISMS** (http://www.jams.or.jp/hp/submission_f.html); Form for Submission (with the abstract)
- **To the postal address of ISMS**; **One** hard copy and **one** Form for Submission

The received date of the paper is the date when the editorial office receives the paper together with the Form for Submission, and not necessarily the date when the editors receive them.

To e-mail Form for Submission is mandatory to support the editor-receive-system, not to waste the precious research time of the editors and promote efficiency in the editorial procedure.

(B) Abstract

Every paper should contain an abstract. Try to limit your abstract to 20 lines when typed in TeX. The abstract should be a kind of mini research announcement which is **self-contained** and gives **the overview** of your paper. Abstracts of accepted papers are **very rapidly displayed** on ISMS home page and are announced **all over the world via Internet**. Abstracts in Paper Form and E-mail Form should be typed **in Text file**. If it is inevitable for you to use symbols in the abstract, you may make it in a TeX source file indicating **the kind of TeX** as notes, for example, (via LaTeX2e).

(C) Data

The full postal address, telephone and facsimile numbers, e-mail address of the author should be specified at the bottom of the last page of the manuscript. 2000 AMS Subject Classification and Keywords should be written both in Paper, E-mail Form and at the **footnote** on the first page of the manuscript.

(D) Receipt

ISMS will send a letter of receipt when we receive a hard copy, a Paper Form and E-mail Form (if the author has e-mail facility). The received date is to be specified in the letter.

(E) Revision

If revision of your paper is necessary, the editor informs you directly. When you revise abstract of your paper in that case, you should send new Paper Form with new abstract and E-mail Form with new abstract also.

(F) Acceptance or Rejection, Page Charges

ISMS will inform authors of **acceptance or rejection** of their papers **by e-mail**.

Authors should choose one of the following 3 types of his final draft he will send after acceptance of his paper, (1) **P**: Paper draft only (2) **T**: Paper prepared using TEX and its source file (3) **Js**: Paper prepared using TEX with ISMS style file, and its source file.

List of the page charges for SCMJ (2008 year)

Every accepted paper is charged ①¥1,000(US\$10, €7) as handling charges plus ②page charges. The page charges per printed page are reduced as follows.

	ISMS members	Non-members
P	¥ 3,500 (US\$35, € 23)	¥ 4,000 (US\$40, €27)
Tex	¥ 2,000 (US\$20, € 14)	¥ 2,500 (US\$25, €17)
LateX2e, LaTeX	¥ 700 (US\$ 7, € 4)	¥ 1,000 (US\$10, € 7)
Js (ISMS style file)	¥ 500 (US\$ 5, € 3)	¥ 800 (US\$ 8, € 5)

The above page charges include 20 offprints. The additional page charge may be required for the figures contained in the papers. For more information, see our Web Page.

1) **Js** (ISMS style TeX) files mean the files which are ready for publication without any process by our Publication Dept.

Please note whether the file meets the requirement of the ISMS style or not **is judged by ISMS Publication Dept.**

Js files can be made using the ISMS style file for LaTeX, or LaTeX2e, which can be downloaded from ISMS Web Page.

The procedure to make Js files :

(a) Prepare your paper in LaTeX, or LaTeX 2e.

(b) Use the following ISMS style file to make your paper "ISMS style TeX" (Js). (The ISMS style files can be obtained from ISMS Web Pages.)

If your paper contains graphs or figures which cannot be processed even in LaTeX(2e), make them EPS (Encapsulated Post Script) files and then PDF files.

(G) After Acceptance

If the paper is accepted, P authors are requested to send the following (1) & (2), T and Js authors (1) – (4).

(1) A hard copy of the final draft(for publishing)

(2) Paper Form for WWW

(3) The source file of the final draft in TeX, by e-mail or on diskette.

(4) E-mail Form for WWW

(H) Proofreading

ISMS will send a galley proof to P and T authors only but **not to Js authors**. We regard the final files sent by Js authors as ready for publication.

(I) Offprints

Every author can obtain a **password to read his paper and** can make **as many offprints as they want**, using Acrobat Reader.

Special Fields (f-1 - f-14)

- f-1. Mathematical logic, Set theory, Relative systems, Algebra systems
- f-2. Classical algebra, Number theory, Combinatorics, Cryptology
- f-3. Topology, Geometry, Imaging
- f-4. Real analysis, Complex analysis
- f-5. Functional analysis, Operator theory
- f-6. Differential equations, Integral equations, Functional equation, Numerical analysis
- f-7. Infinite dimensional dynamical systems, Inverse problems
- f-8. Fluid dynamics, Atmospheric research, Rheology, Computer aided design, Control theory, Nanoscience
- f-9. Probability theory, Statistics, Experimental Design, Quality control
- f-10. Operations Research, Decision theory, Queuing theory, Scheduling, Mathematical finance, Mathematical economics
- f-11. Informatics, Pattern recognition, Imaging, Computer science, Computer simulation
- f-12. Biomathematics, Proteomics, Imaging, Bioscience, System biology
- f-13. Mathematical education, History of mathematics
- f-14. Over several fields (Ex. Fixed point theory)

**Call for ISMS Members
Call for Academic and Institutional Members**

Discounted subscription price: When organizations become the Academic and Institutional Members of the ISMS, they can subscribe our journal *Scientiae Mathematicae Japonicae* at the yearly price of US\$300. At this price, they can add the subscription of the online version upon their request.

Invitation of two associate members: We would like to invite two persons from the organizations to the associate members with no membership fees. The two persons will enjoy almost the same privileges as the individual members do including the discount of the page charge. Although the associate members cannot have their own ID Name and Password to read the online version of SCMJ, they can read the online version of SCMJ at their organization.

To apply for the Academic and Institutional Member of ISMS, please use the following application form.

Application for Academic and Institutional Member of ISMS

Subscription of SCMJ Check one of the two.	Print (US\$300)	Print + Online (US\$300)
University (Institution)		
Department		
Postal Address where SCMJ should be sent		
E-mail address		
Person in charge	Name: Signature:	
Payment Check one of the two.	Bank transfer	Credit Card (Visa, Master)
Name of Associate Membership	1.	
	2.	

Call for regular Members

ISMS Membership Dues from 2008

A new category "life member" has been established and can be applied for from 2005. An eligible member may become a life member by making a one-time payment of dues. A member who has been an ISMS member for ten years or more is eligible for a life member. The amounts of dues are : ¥70,000 for the domestic members, US\$ 600 (€480) for the foreign members, and US\$ 500 (€400) for the members in developing countries.

We have reduced the ISMS membership dues since 2001 and copies of the printed journal have not been distributed to the members, free of charge. Instead, we give User Name and Password to each member so that he/she can view or print out the full text of the papers published in SCMJ except papers in the international plaza from our Web site (<http://www.jams.or.jp>).

The Membership Dues for each category is as follows. Applications for the 3-year members can be made only in 2005 and in every three years.

Membership Dues for this year

Categories	Domestic	Overseas	Developing countries
1-year member (1A)	A1: ¥9,000	F1: US\$75, €60	D1: US\$45, €36
3-year member (3A)	A3: ¥24,000	F3: US\$200, €160	D3: US\$117, €93
1-year students or aged (1S)	SA1: ¥5,000	SF1: US\$40, €32	SD1: US\$27, €21
3-year students or aged (3S)	SA3: ¥12,000	SF3: US\$100, €80	SD3: US\$71, €57
Life member* (L)	AL: ¥90,000	FL: US\$740, €592	DL: US\$616, €493

*The members who have been the ISMS members for more than 10 years are eligible for this category. The categories 1S and 3S are for students or persons over 70 years old. The figure 1 and 3 means a year and 3 years respectively. Category D is for those who reside in the countries of Eastern Europe, CIS or developing countries.

Payment Instructions

Payment can be made through a post office or a bank, or by credit card. Members may choose the most convenient way of remittance. Please note that we do not accept payment by bank drafts (checks). For more information, please refer to an invoice.

Methods of Overseas Payment:

Payment can be made through (1) a post office, (2) a bank, (3) by credit card, or (4) UNESCO Coupons.

Authors or members may choose the most convenient way of remittance as are shown below. Please note that **we do not accept payment by bank drafts (checks)**.

(1) Remittance through a post office to our giro account No. 00930-1-11872 or send International Postal Money Order to our postal address (2) Remittance through a bank to our account No. 94103518 at Shinsaibashi Branch of CITIBANK (3) **Payment by credit cards** (AMEX, VISA, MASTER or NICOS), or (4) Payment by UNESCO Coupons.

Methods of Domestic Payment:

Make remittance

(1) to our Post Office Transfer Account - 00930-3-73982 or
(2) to our account No.1565679 at SUMITOMO BANK, Sakai, Osaka, Japan.

All the correspondences concerning subscriptions, back numbers, individual and institutional memberships, should be addressed to the Publications Department, International Society for Mathematical Sciences.

Membership Application Form (from 2008 January)

To determine what membership category you are eligible for, read "Join ISMS" on the inside of the back cover.

1. Name: Family Name, First Name, Middle Name (in this order)

2. Home Address

3. Name of Firm or Institution affiliation

4. Postal address to which correspondence should be sent

5. e-mail address

6. Telephone Number, Fax Number

7. Membership Category

8. Panel (Please choose one out of the following 14panels in the page 26 and write the panel number. You could choose one or more.)

9. Would you like to buy the printed copies of SCMJ, whose prices a year are US\$60(6,000yen) for 1-year-members(A1, D1, S-A1, S-D1)and US\$55(5,500yen) for 4-year-members(A4, D4, S-A4, S-D4) ? Type YES or NO.

10. If you apply for an aged member (70 years old or over), please type the year of your birth.

11. If you wish to be a student member, please verify.

12. Is your university (institution) an Academic or Institutional Member of the ISMS? Yes or No.

13. If the answer of 12 is Yes, please answer the following. Are you designated associate member by your university (institution)?

14. Date

15. Signature

For Japanese Applicants, please send two application forms, one in English and the other in Japanese.

I wish to enroll as a member of ISMS and will pay to International Society for Mathematical Sciences the annual dues upon presentation of an invoice. Copies of *Mathematica Japonica*, *Scientiae Mathematicae* and *Scientiae Mathematicae Japonicae* received as an ISMS member will be for my personal use and shall not be placed in institutional, university or other libraries or organizations, nor can membership subscriptions be used for library purposes.

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Join ISMS !

ISMS Publications: We published **Mathematica Japonica (M.J.)**, which enjoyed an international reputation, for about sixty years in print and its offshoot **Scientiae Mathematicae (SCM)** both online and in print. In January 2001, the two publications were unified and changed to **Scientiae Mathematicae Japonicae (SCMJ)**, which is the “21st Century New Unified Series of Mathematica Japonica and Scientiae Mathematicae” and published both online and in print. Ahead of this, the online version of SCMJ was first published in September 2000. The number of the annual total pages of the print version has been from 900 to 1,200 pages in six issues since January 1978. The whole number of SCMJ exceeds 240, which is the largest amount in the publications of mathematical sciences in Japan. The features of SCMJ are:

- 1) About 90 eminent professors and researchers of not only Japan but also 20 foreign countries join the Editorial Board. The submitted papers are received directly by the editors and are refereed quickly. The accepted papers are published online with no lead time after compiling or proofreading. SCMJ is reviewed by Mathematical Review and Zentralblatt from cover to cover.
- 2) SCMJ is distributed to many libraries of the world. The papers in SCMJ are introduced to the relevant research groups for the positive exchanges between researchers.
- 3) The original papers and surveys of distinguished mathematical scientist appear in every issue of SCMJ. The section called “International Plaza” of SCMJ has very interesting expository papers written by the eminent mathematical scientist of the world. Presentations of recent research frontier including award lectures by the winners of the ISMS Prize or Shimizu Prize are made.
- 4) **ISMS Annual Meeting:** Many researchers of ISMS members and non-members gather and take time to make presentations and discussions in their research groups every year.
- 5) The ISMS holds inter-regional videoconferences called **International Videoconference of Mathematical Sciences (IVMS)** via internet. There is no need for the participants to travel abroad.

Privileges to ISMS Members: (1) Free access (**including printing out**) to the online version of SCMJ, (2) Discounted price for the printed version of SCMJ (See **Table 1**), (3) Discounted page charges (See **Table 2**).

Privileges to Institutional Members: (1) Two associate members can be registered, free of charge, from an institution. (2) The discounted page charges (Table 2) are applied to the associate members.

Table 1: Subscription Price (from 2007)

	Individual 1-year mem.	Individual 3-year mem.	Institutional member	List Price
Print / year	¥ 6,000 US\$60, €48	¥ 5,500 * US\$55, €44	¥ 33,000 US\$300, €240	¥ 45,000 US\$400, €320
Online/year	Free	Free		
Online+Print / year	¥ 6,000 US\$60, €48	¥ 5,500 * US\$55, €44	¥ 33,000 US\$300, €240	¥ 45,000 US\$400, €320

Postal charge is US\$2 (€1.6) per issue. *In case three-year members make the payment at a time in advance, the price for 3 years is ¥ 15,000 (US\$150, €120). The authors can buy a copy of the print version at a price of ¥ 1,200 (US\$12) per issue including postage.

Table 2: Page charge for Printed Page

Every accepted paper is charged **¥1,000 (US\$10, €7) as handling charges plus page charges**. The page charges per printed page are reduced as follows.

	ISMS members	Non-members
p	¥ 3,500 (US\$35, € 23)	¥ 4,000 (US\$40, €27)
Tex	¥ 2,000 (US\$20, € 14)	¥ 2,500 (US\$25, €17)
LateX2e, LaTeX	¥ 700 (US\$ 7, € 4)	¥ 1,000 (US\$10, € 7)
Js (ISMS style file)	¥ 500 (US\$ 5, € 3)	¥ 800 (US\$ 8, € 5)

Table 3: Membership Dues for this year

Categories	Domestic	Overseas	Developing countries
1-year member (1A)	A1: ¥9,000	F1: US\$75, €60	D1: US\$45, €36
3-year member (3A)	A3: ¥24,000	F3: US\$200, €160	D3: US\$117, €93
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3-year students or aged (3S)	SA3: ¥12,000	SF3: US\$100, €80	SD3: US\$71, €57
Life member* (L)	AL: ¥90,000	FL: US\$740, €592	DL: US\$616, €493

*The members who have been the ISMS members for more than 10 years are eligible for this category. The categories 1S and 3S are for students or persons over 70 years old.

International Society for Mathematical Sciences

----- Contributions

To Colleagues and Friends:

In September 2007, we established the following funds.

- (1) **International ISMS Prizes Fund**
in order to award the prizes for the original papers or survey works published in *Scientiae Mathematicae Japonicae* or Notices from the ISMS.
- (2) **International Research Promoting Fund**
in order to promote and support international joint meetings by IVMS.
- (3) **Fund for Invited Authors**
in order to enhance the section called "Articles" in the Notices from the ISMS and the section called "International Plaze" in the SCMJ.
- (4) **Fund for Keynote Speakers**
in order to support keynote speakers in IVMS.

The contributions are classified into the following five categories.

- (A) ¥500,000 (or \$5,000) and above
- (B) ¥100,000 (or \$1,000) and above
- (C) ¥50,000 (or \$500) and above
- (D) ¥10,000 (or \$100) and above
- (E) Less than ¥10,000 (or \$100)

We deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness to support the above activities of our society.

The contributors can designate one of the above funds (1-4) or (5) Any purposes.

For remittance instructions, please refer to the page 17.