

	<b>MORNING</b>	<b>AFTERNOON</b>
<b>Monday</b>	<p><i>Territories</i></p> <p>8.45 – 9.15 General Introduction</p> <p>9.15-10.00 <b>João Caramalho Domingues</b> (Minho) Mathematics in post-WWI Portugal: attempts at internationalization</p> <p>10.00-10.45 <b>Katalin Gostonyi</b> (Budapest) : Leopold Fejér and the emergence of the Hungarian Mathematical Culture</p> <p>PAUSE</p> <p>11.00-11.45 - <b>Helena Durnova</b> (Brno) Vaclov Hlavati and mathematics in Prague</p> <p>11.45 – 12.30 <b>Roman Murawski</b> (Poznan) Mathematical foundations and logic in reborn Poland</p>	<p><i>Disciplines</i></p> <p>14.00 – 14.45 <b>Tom Archibald</b> (Vancouver) Research Values in Analysis : the work of Otton Nikodym</p> <p>14.45 – 15.30 <b>Frédéric Brechenmacher</b> (Palaiseau) The matrix of mathematical standardization</p> <p>PAUSE</p> <p>16.00 – 16.45 <b>Frédéric Jaëck</b> (Paris) A look at Banach's work through his publications in the two journals: Fundamenta Mathematicae and Studia Mathematica</p> <p>16.45 – 17.30 <b>Martina Schiavon</b> (Nancy): Reevaluation of topography after WWI and the creation of the Geodetic Union</p>
<b>Tuesday</b>	<p><i>Disciplines</i></p> <p>9.00 – 9.45 <b>Miroslav Husek</b> (Prague) : Development of topology in 1918-1928, mainly in Russia</p> <p>9.45 – 10.30 <b>Dikran Dikranjan</b> (Udine) The Polish School of topology in 1918-1928</p> <p>PAUSE</p> <p><i>Organisations</i></p> <p>11.00 – 11.45 <b>Guillermo Curbera Costello</b> (Sevilla) The first decade of the International Mathematical Union</p>	<p><i>Organisations</i></p> <p>14.30- 15.15 <b>Laura Turner</b> (Monmouth) ``A glorious opportunity to benefit mankind": Mathematical projects and perspectives in postwar America</p> <p>15.15- 16.30 <b>Giovanni Paoloni</b> (Rome) Vito Volterra's commitment in the scientific politics of the 1920s</p> <p>PAUSE</p> <p>17.00 – 17.45 <b>Reinhard Siegmund-Schultze</b> (Kristiansand) Richard von Mises Institute for applied mathematics in Berlin, his journal ZAMM and the society GAMM as new developments in German mathematics from about 1920</p> <p><b>21h00 : CONCERT (Cannes String Quartet)</b></p>

<b>Wednesday</b>	<p><b>Mathematical Economics after WWI</b> (with the support of the Cournot Centre, coordinated by <b>Pierre-Charles Pradier</b>, Paris)</p> <p>9.15 – 10.00 <b>Michel Armatte</b> (Paris): Economic Cycles: From Descriptive Statistics to Formalization</p> <p>10.00 – 10.45 <b>Irina Konovalova-Peaucele</b> (Paris): Was the Russian Theory of Cycles a Mathematical Theory?</p> <p>PAUSE</p> <p>11.00 – 11.45 <b>Pierre-Charles Pradier</b> (Paris): Were the Foundations of <i>Measurement without Theory</i> laid in the 1920s?</p> <p>11.45 – 12.15 Round table, chaired by Jean-Philippe Touffut (Paris)</p>	<p><b>Conférence Grand Public au Lycée Thiers (16h00-18h00)</b></p> <p>Anne Rasmussen (Strasbourg) : L'internationalisme scientifique</p> <p>Yvan Gastaut (Nice) : Phénomènes migratoires après la Première Guerre mondiale</p>
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<b>Thursday</b>	<p><i>Disciplinary half-day Mathematics of randomness</i> [coordinated by <b>Rémi Catellier</b>, Nice]</p> <p>9.00 – 9.45 <b>Patricia Reynaud-Bouret</b> (Nice) Small stories around statistical testing</p> <p>9.45 – 10.30 <b>Hans Fischer</b> (Eichstätt-Ingolstadt). Richard von Mises's „Grundlagen der Wahrscheinlichkeits- rechnung“ (1919)</p> <p>PAUSE</p> <p>10.45 – 11.30 <b>Alexandre Gaudillière</b> (Aix-Marseille) On Limit theorems of probability theory in the 1920s.</p> <p>11.30 – 12.15 <b>Rémi Catellier</b> (Nice) The dawn of the Wiener measure</p>	<p><i>Territories</i></p> <p>14.30 – 15.15 <b>Alexander Karp</b> (New-York): In the Struggle for Red Integrals (On Several Figures in Post-Revolutionary Russian Mathematics Education</p> <p>15.15 – 16.00 <b>Jan Kotulek</b> (Ostrava) : Emil Schoenbaum and the reconstruction of Social Insurance in Czechoslovakia after the Great War</p> <p>16.00 – 16.30 <b>Raphaël Prunier</b> (Paris) The circulation of ideas in 1920s mathematical statistics.</p> <p>PAUSE</p> <p>17.00- 17.30 <b>Lukas Verburgt</b> (Utrecht) A Bolshevik menace: Brouwer's reception from Cambridge to Moscow in the 1920s.</p> <p>17.30 – 18.15 <b>Laurent Mazliak</b> (Paris) Kyrill Popov and ballistics</p> <p><b>20.00 : « BOULLAIBASSE » (the famous Marseille fish dinner)</b></p>
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<p><b>Friday</b></p>	<p><i>Organisations/Disciplines</i></p> <p>9.00 – 9.45 <b>Antonietta Demuro</b> (Lille) The Institut de Mécanique des Fluides in Lille and the status of hydrodynamics in France in the inter-war period</p> <p>9.45 – 10.30 <b>Matthias Cléry</b> (Paris) Borel and the foundation of the Institut Henri Poincaré</p> <p>PAUSE</p> <p>10.30 – 11.15 <b>Loic Petitgirard</b> (Paris) . Mathematics for nonlinear oscillations in the 1920s. The example of N. Minorsky's work</p> <p>11.15 – 12.00 <b>Tilman Sauer</b> (Mainz) Einstein, relativity and its influence on mathematics</p>	<p><i>Organisations</i></p> <p>14.00 – 14.45 <b>Hélène Gispert</b> (Paris) The journal <i>L'Enseignement Mathématique</i> and its internationalist ambitions in the 1920s.</p> <p>14.45 – 15.30 <b>Livia Giacardi</b> (Turin), Rossana Tazzioli (Lille) The foundation of the Unione Matematica Italiana (1918-1928)</p> <p>15.30 – 16.30 Final discussion</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>End of the conference</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>For those who stay until Saturday, please observe that the check-out time is 9.00</b></p>
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