

XVIIIth International Congress of History of Science

Hamburg—Munich, 1–9 August 1989

The International Commission on the History of Mathematics sponsored four symposia:

Mathematics and the French Revolution: Decades of Changes

Organizers: Jean G. Dhombres (Nantes) and Ivor Grattan-Guinness (Bengeo)

Ivor Grattan-Guinness (Bengeo)	Introduction: An Overview
Pierre Lamandé (Nantes)	Les écoles centrales Les mathématiques sous la Révolution
Janis Langins (Toronto)	The École Polytechnique and the French Revolution
Patrice Bret (Paris)	Le Dépôt générale de la Guerre et de la Géographie
Luigi Pepe (Ferrara)	Les mathématiques en Italie (1789–1799): Science et pouvoir
John F. Clark (Townsville)	Poisson's Mathematization of Electrostatics and Its Reception by His Contemporaries
Themistokles M. Rassias (Athens)	Euler, Lagrange and Cauchy on Variational Analysis
Hans Niels Jahnke (Bielefeld)	Formal and Numerical Equality in Early 19th-Century Analysis
Marco Panza (Genève)	Lagrange, Laplace et l'analogie de Leibniz
Pierre Crepel (Lanester)	L'oeuvre probabiliste de Condorcet

Table ronde "A Time of Growth or a Time of Slow-down?" chaired by Jean G. Dhombres (Nantes)

Historiography and the History of Mathematics

Organizers: Sergei S. Demidov (Moscow) and Menso Folkerts (Munich)

Adolf P. Yushkevich (Moscow)	Recherches sur l'historiographie des mathématiques: Aperçu historique général. Quelques bilans, problèmes et perspectives
Christoph J. Scriba (Hamburg)	Historiographie der Mathematik als Wissenschaft, Kunst und Macht?
Sonja Brentjes (Leipzig)	Historiographie der Mathematik im islamischen Mittelalter
Ivo Schneider (Munich)	Hintergrund und Formen der Mathematikgeschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts

Jesper Lützen (Copenhagen) and Walter Purkert (Leipzig)	Historiography of Mathematics in the 19th/20th Century. New Tendencies: M. Cantor–H. Zeuthen
Alejandro R. Garciadiego (Mexico City)	Should We Trust Primary Sources?
Sergei S. Demidov (Moscow)	Historiography of Mathematics in Russia and the USSR up to 1941
Maria Teresa Borgato (Ferrara)	The Italian School of History of Mathematics
Umberto Bottazzini (Bologna)	The Italian School of History of Mathematics
Lubos Nový (Prague)	The Development of the History of Mathematics in Czechoslovakia
Luis M. R. Saraiva (Lisboa)	F. Stockler and the First History of Mathematics in Portugal
Ivica Martinovic (Dubrovnik)	The Genesis of Bosković's Contributions to Mathematics

Mathematics and the State

Organizers: Herbert Mehrtens (Berlin) and Walter Purkert (Leipzig)

Jens Høyrup (Roskilde)	Computation as a Tool in Early State Bureaucracy and as an Expression of Scribal Professional Autonomy: Two Steps and Aspects of the Birth of Mathematics
Fritz Nagel (Basel)	Jakob Bernoullis Vorschläge zur Universitätsreform in den Basler Unruhen von 1691
Lorraine Daston (Konstanz)	Probability Theory and the French Revolution
Joan L. Richards (Providence)	Rigor and Revolution
Sergei S. Demidov (Moscow) and Adolf P. Yushkevich (Moscow)	L'État et les mathématiques en URSS
Arjan S. Mirchandaney (Defiance)	Mathematics and Society—an Overview of Mutual Responsibilities and Responses
David E. Rowe (Pleasantville)	German Mathematics Enters the Social/Political Arena: The Career of Felix Klein

Renate Tobies (Leipzig)	Die Einflußnahme Felix Kleins auf die Wissenschafts- und Bildungspolitik des preußischen Staates
Hannelore Koch and Walter Purkert (Leipzig)	O. Schlömilch als Mathematiker und Wissenschaftsorganisator
Herbert Mehrrens (Berlin)	Mathematics and the Modern State: The Symbolic Dimension
Norbert Schappacher (Bonn)	Mathematics and Politics in Göttingen 1918–1934
Liliane Beaulieu (Montreal)	Mathematics under Siege: Bourbaki during War and Occupation (1939–1945)
Angelo Guerraggio (Milano) and Stefano Lai and Pietro Nastasi (Palermo)	Italian Mathematics during the Fascist Regime

History, Theory, and Practice of the Perspective and Modes of Representation

Organizers: Kirsti Andersen (Aarhus), Rudolf Bkouche (Lille), Jean-Pierre Le Goff (Caen), and Jeanne Peiffer (Paris)

Didier Bessot (Caen)	Questions sur les techniques géométriques d'anamorphoses au 16 ^e siècle: Perspective ou transformateurs plans?
Marie-Thérèse Gambin (Paris)	Cartographie et perspective en Allemagne au XVI ^e siècle, à travers les éditions de la "Margarita Philosophica" et d'autres ouvrages
Marianne Marcussen (Gadstrup)	Perception and Perspective in the Art of Renaissance
Jeanne Peiffer (Paris)	L' "Underweysung" de Dürer, "porte tournante entre le temple des mathématiques et la place du marché" (Panofsky)
Javier Navarro de Zuvillaga (Madrid)	Theatre Perspective and Political Order in Spain during the Reign of Charles II
Javier Echeverria (San Sebastian)	La Géométrie perspective de Leibniz d'après des sources inédites
Rudolf Bkouche (Lille)	De la perspective à la géométrie projective
Jean-Pierre Le Goff (Caen)	Le cas Girard Desargues et l'affaire Abraham Bosse: Histoire d'une éclipse et d'une éviction
Kirsti Andersen (Aarhus)	Brook Taylor's Role in the History of Linear Perspective

Joël Sakarovitch (Paris)	La géométrie descriptive: Une discipline révolutionnaire
Karine Chemla (Paris)	The Problem of Measuring at a Distance: Some Examples Taken from Chinese History and European History at the Turn of the 18th Century
Jean Leroux (Ottawa)	Wandel im Theoretizitätsbegriff

A special section dealt with history of mathematics in general. The following lectures were given:

Sabetai Unguru (Tel Aviv)	Mathematical Induction in Greek Mathematics
Ko-Wei Lih (Taipei)	A New Interpretation of the Proof of the Pythagorean Theorem in the "Zhou Bi Suanjing"
Kazuo Shimodaira (Tokyo)	Japanese Mathematics in the 17th Century
Chikara Sasaki (Tokyo)	Descartes's Concept of Mathesis Universalis
Vladimir Katasonov (Moscow)	Problems of Justifications by Leibniz of Differential Calculus
Wolfgang Breidert (Karlsruhe)	Cavalieris Indivisiblen und Berkeleys Auffassungen der Mathematik
Alberto Dou (Barcelona)	Mathematics in Spain in the 17th Century
Fernando Raul Neto (Bielefeld)	Das "Prinzip der Zeichen" in der Geometrie
Peter L. Griffiths (London)	The British Influence on Euler's Early Mathematical Discoveries
Fernando L. Carneiro (Rio de Janeiro)	Auguste Comte, Fourier et la théorie de l'homogénéité dimensionnelle
Erwin Neuenschwander (Zürich)	Der Aufschwung der italienischen Mathematik zur Zeit der politischen Einigung Italiens und seine Auswirkungen auf Deutschland
Dominique Flament (Paris)	Hermann Grassmann et son "Ausdehnungslehre" de 1844
Oleg Gabrieljan (Jerewan)	The Historical Reconstruction of the Image of Mathematics
Peter Ullrich (Münster)	Weierstrass's Introductory Lectures on Analytic Functions
Alexander Halameisär (Moscow)	Mathematikunterricht in Rußland, UdSSR
Wolfgang Eccarius (Eisenach)	Die Auseinandersetzungen zwischen Frege und Thomae im Kontext ihrer Lehrtätigkeit an der Universität Jena

Carlos Alvarez
(Madrid)

Remarques historiques sur le problème de
Souslin

Apart from these five symposia or sections a greater number of lectures dealt with medieval, Islamic, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, and Native American mathematics in different sections.

Primeras Jornadas de la Sociedad Leibniz de España

Analogia y expresion en Leibniz

*Facultad de Filosofia y Ciencias de la Educacion, Universidad Complutense, 28040 Madrid;
September 20–22, 1989*

The first International Conference of the Leibniz Society of Spain was organized by Quintin Racionero Carmona. Though most of the lectures dealt with philosophical questions, some of them concerned history of mathematics. The following lectures are to be mentioned:

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| HERBERT BREGER (Hanover): | Der Ähnlichkeitsbegriff bei Leibniz |
| PIERRE COSTABEL (Paris): | De l'analyse à la fiction dans la mathématique de Leibniz |
| VLADIMIR KATASONOV (Moscow): | Leibniz's "Expression": Philosophy and Mathematics |
| EBERHARD KNOBLOCH (Berlin): | Analogy and Mathematical Thinking in Leibniz |

Colloque International

1830–1930: Un siècle de géométrie, de C. F. Gauss et B. Riemann à H. Poincaré et E. Cartan: Epistémologie, Histoire et mathématiques

Paris, September 18–23, 1989

This international colloquium was organized by L. Boi, D. Flament, and J.-M. Salanskis. The scientific committee consisted of A. Chenciner, Ch. Houzel, J. Petitot, and B. Teissier. It comprised the following eight subjects: