



Newsletter

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Dear Reader,

Some of your works will be exhibited in Florence (via dei Ginori, April 7-21 2016), then in Ljubljana (September 2016). ESMA will have to take charge of their costly transportation.

Unfortunately, the publication of the Cagliari Proceedings has almost emptied our bank reserves. It then would be then very very useful if you could send your 2016 dues to ESMA now (<http://www.math-art.eu/adhesion.php>).

Regarding the publication of the Cagliari Proceedings, you may have a look at the publicity generated by Cassini: <http://www.cassini.fr/2015/Fiche-Bruter.pdf>. The aesthetic qualities of the book are due, not only to the authors among which yours truly, but also to our colleague André Bellaïche (sub-Riemannian geometry) from Cassini.

It is satisfying to observe the development of the use of artwork for the diffusion of mathematics. In France, the two major center developing these activities are the MMI (Maison des Mathématiques et de l'Informatique, <http://math.univ-lyon1.fr/mmi/>) in Lyon, and the IHP (Institut Henri Poincaré) in Paris which is opening a series of math-art exhibits mainly based on its large collection of mathematical models. Relativity, linked to the centennial of Einstein's theory, is the theme of the first one (<http://www.ihp.fr/fr/breve/expo/Einstein2015>). This exhibit is thus related not only to theoretical physics, the main subject, but also to differential geometry. The aesthetic of the exhibit, particularly successful, augurs well for the future of the museum of mathematics attached to the IHP.

There are now many small exhibits and meetings where art is mixed with science, where natural phenomena give rise to beautiful images and representations. In Russia, they rather prepare global events where all the disciplines are present: cf the attached poster. ESMA will be presented by Dmitri Kozlov, who will speak of the Math-Park project.



Mathematics and the Arts: no restriction on the type of Art. The term art is attached to any «excellent activity». For example, there is an art in playing games, present in the mathematical universe under the title of «game-theory», not too far from the yet absent «war-theory». «War» can be used with different semantics. Personally, I use it in the very large sense of Heraclitus who wrote that «war», «conflict» «polemos is the father of everything». Indeed, any kind of activity is subject to be more or less «criticized», using diverse different tools. Many people think and use «war» in a restricted sense where the principal if not the only activity is physical destruction, and the principal if not the only tool is a weapon (fist, stone, spear, word, gun, and so on). The first books concerning this kind of «polemos» were written by Thucydides, Machiavelli and Clausewitz, studied by all the staffs. Clausewitz introduced the recent fact of a nation in arms, and mentioned the presence of resistants-partisans, a fact that Hitler and his generals did no take into account at first, contrary to Stalin and his staff. If today Clausewitz were alive, he would develop a more complete analysis.

Indeed mathematical artists too could express their feelings about the present-days events. May I suggest the creation of two kinds of compositions with mathematical objects. The first compositions show assemblies of roughly broken, twisted and rather dull mathematical objects lying on a wild soil, under a cloudy cyclonic sky. The second ones show assemblies of perfect and bright objects illuminated by the sun, before a perfect horizon and a pure and blue sky. We could show these works in Florence and Ljubljana.

*All my best wishes for the holiday season.
Claude*





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