

1116-01-611 **Andrzej Lenard*** (andrewlenard@attu.pl). *Polish Math House of the Interwar Period: Stefan Banach.*

After regaining its independence in 1918, Poland experiences an outburst of extraordinary mathematicians. Immediately they create several world-leading mathematical centers at Polish universities in Warszawa, Lvov, Krakow, Poznan and Vilnius, which compete in achievements and significant mathematical publications among themselves. Young, often self-taught mathematicians like Banach, Sierpinski, Ulam, Tarski, Knaster, Steinhaus and many more, practice mathematics in a most unorthodox, original way. Their work result in world-recognition and their minds are desired to help to win the World War II. Some migrate to the USA and contribute to the Manhattan Project; others are used in the Allied army to break the Enigma codes; most, however, stay in Poland and face the slaughter of intellectual class by Germans and Soviets. This presentation is fully dedicated to Stefan Banach. Besides his life and achievements, I also focus on education curricula he learned as student and taught as teacher. (Received September 08, 2015)