IMPORTANT SCENTISTS FROM BULGARIA

THE BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS) is the oldest institution in modern Bulgaria, established nine years before the restoration of Bulgarian statehood. It was founded on 29 September 1869 and began its activity as a Bulgarian Learned Society on 30 September (18 October) 1869, embodying the aspirations of many Bulgarian patriots to align their people with developed European nations.

Having gone through two world wars and several shifts in political regimes, today the Academy is the leading national research organization producing half of the scientific output in Bulgaria.

BAS is an autonomous organization governed in accordance with democratic principles. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences receives a subsidy from the state budget which accounts for about 50% of its revenues. The attracted funding from research, applied research and business contracts generates the remaining 50% of the Academy’s budget.

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences conducts scientific research in accordance with universal values, national traditions and interests. It participates in the development of world science and helps to multiply the spiritual and material wealth of the nation.

RESEARCH DIVISIONS

- Information and Communication Sciences and Technologies
- Energy Resources and Energy Efficiency
- Nanosciences, New Materials and Technologies
- Biomedicine and Quality of Life
- Biodiversity, Bioresources and Ecology
- Astronomy, Space Research and Technologies
- Climate Change, Hazards and Natural Resources
- Cultural-historical Heritage and National Identity
- Man and Society

IVAN STRANSKI

BORN: JANUARY 2, 1897,
DIED: JUNE 19, 1979,

EDUCATION: SOFIA UNIVERSITY, BERLIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CThe maker of molecular-kinetic theory of crystal growth graduated chemistry at Sofia University (1922).

Създателят на молекулно-кинетичната теория на кристалния растеж завършва химия в Софийския университет (1923).

- Ivan Stranski is one of the founders (along with Kossel) of the molecular-kinetic theory of crystalline formation and growth.

- In Germany, he published his work on the molecular kinetic theory of crystalline formation and growth. His work also has a practical application - in aviation, mining.

ПРОФ. КРЪСТЬО КРЪСТЕВ

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12.ЮЛИ 1900.- 16 септември 1969

On August 12, 1932, during a heavy cannon shooting, he noticed that the measuring instruments showed an inexplicable phenomenon. The scientist takes up his study and comes to the conclusion that electromagnetic waves are released in the explosive reaction, which propagate at the speed of light. Krastev named the newly discovered electromagnetic pulsation EMF. A reliable system for registering nuclear explosions all over the world.

A mutation occurs in a cystic fibrosis in a person's DNA, resulting in an error in an important protein. The main and fattest result is the accumulation of a tough, thick secretion in the lungs. We are trying to overcome the problem of the late detection of this serious condition, which unfortunately occurs often in Bulgaria.

BULGARIAN STUDENTS FIND A MEANS OF PREVENTION OF GENETIC DISEASE

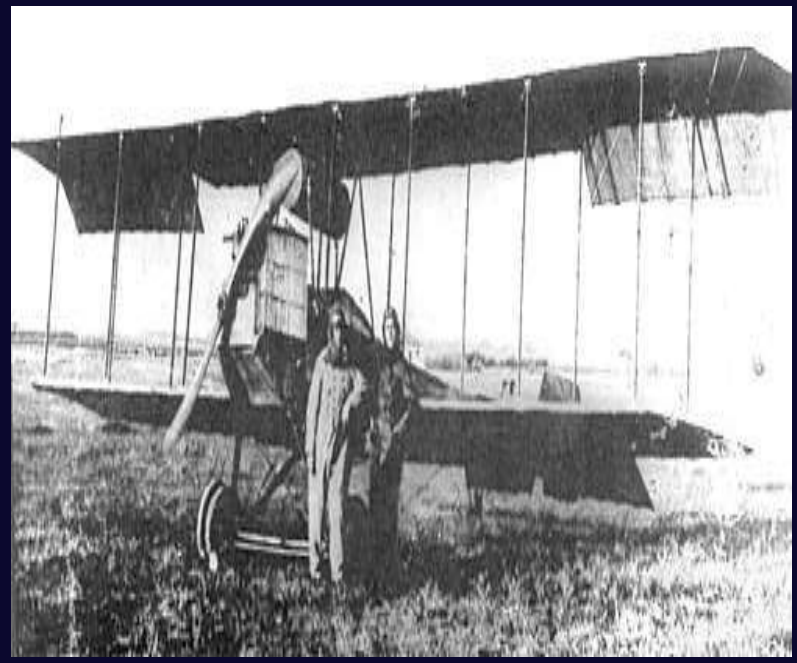
Mikaela Stancheva, Asya Nikolova and Slavena Todorova are students at the University of Sofia, specialty "Molecular Biology", but besides the heavy program of the Faculty of Biology, they are working on a project for the International Genetically Engineered Machine (GMG) Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

VASKO PETROV VASILEV IS A BULGARIAN CIGULAR.

Born October 14, 1970 in Sofia. He has performed as a soloist at the Bulgarian Chamber Orchestra in Bulgaria Hall since the age of five, under the direction of Dina Schneiderman and at the age of seven he has recorded with the Sofia Philharmonic Orchestra and its Principal Conductor Konstantin Iliev his first feature-length plaque.

In the airplane, Assen continued to work on the construction of the first Bulgarian Express ("Yordanov-1"), which ended in the summer of 1915 .

In the 1950s, Yordanov worked on car security and was one of the creators of the airbag , as well as the Jordaphone apparatus , the predecessor of today's answering machine , which also allows several people to talk to each other at the same time.



18.10.1914 - 24.04.1986

in 1959, Dimitar Paskov extracts the anticholinesterase ingredient from the leaves and the colors of the marsh snowdrop - an alkaloid called galantamine. Isolated in pure form, this ingredient is named Nivalin . The discovery of the properties of the marsh snowdrop happens accidentally when the doctor notices an improvement in a girl suffering from a baby paralyticWho inadvertently drank water from a cup with snowdrops, parents and left on the table beside the bed .

Nivalin is particularly useful in neurology in the treatment of polio. Children with childhood paralysis were treated with residual phenomena, ie no active movements. The preparation shows extremely good results - a sharp improvement in motor functions, resolving facial nerve damage.

Nivalin is also well-suited for progressive muscular dystrophy, myasthenia , myopathies , generalized paralysis in neonates. This is a preparation that has a large therapeutic range.