



Professor Gheorghi Ivanov Manev was born on 15 January 1884 in the town of Veliko Tarnovo and died on 15 July 1965. He graduated from the High School of V.

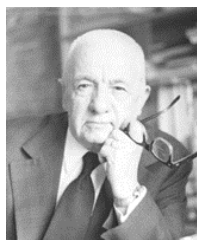


Tarnovo. He studied Mathematics and Physics at the Sofia Higher School, a physical-mathematical specialty, and worked in his spare time. Gheorghi Ivanov graduated from Sofia University. From next year he is a professor of physics and mathematics at the boys' high school in V.Târnovo. The Ministry of National Education sent him to specialize in theoretical physics with Professor N. Bouasse in the city of Toulouse, France. As an officer, Gheorghi Iv. Manev participates in the Balkan War and World War I. He was decorated with medals for his courage.

Gheorghi Iv. Manev was elected associate professor in mathematics and physics, and in April 1925 he was appointed professor at the Department of Physical Theoretical Physics at the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics.

Professor Gheorghi Iv. Manev was Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics (1926-1927 and 1930-1931), Rector of the University (1936-1937) and Minister of Education (24 January 1938 - 14 November 1938). He was awarded for his work with the orders "In the Service of the Citizens, 2nd Class" and "St. Alexander, fourth grade. " The first theoretical physics professor in Bulgaria, Gheorgi Ivanov Manev, has a long scientific, didactic and scientific-organizational career until November 28, 1944.

Academician Gheorghi Stefanov Nadzhakov was born in the city of Dupnitsa on December 26, 1896. He died on February 24, 1981.



He studied Mathematics and Physics at the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics at the University of Sofia. During his studies he participated in the First World War. Academician Gheorghi Nadzhakov started his activity as a physics assistant at the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics at the University of





Sofia. Later he specialized with Paul Langevin and Marie Curie. In Langevin's laboratory at the Higher School of Physics and Industrial Chemistry, assistant Gheorghe Nadzakov examines dielectrics and semiconductors with electrometric methods. The Faculty of Mathematics and Physics is funding its studies in Paris from the science fund for the University of Sofia with a supplement of 5000 leva for materials. These studies are based on its first scientific publications in the Yearbook of the University. Academician Gheorghe Nadzakov was Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics and Rector of the University of Sofia.

Academician Asen Borisov Datzev was born in the village of Kamenar in the Razgrad region on 14 February 1911. He died on February 12, 1994.



He first studied theoretical physics with Professor Gheorghe Manev at the University of Sofia (1929-1933). He specialized in Louis de Broglie at the Sorbonne in Paris (1934-1938), where he took his doctorate in 1938. Academician Asen Datzev is the founder of the theoretical department at the Institute of Solid State Physics at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. It works on the basis of quantum physics and classical thermal conductivity. It develops a method of solving the heat distribution equation in heterogeneous solids under initial and arbitrary limits and a method of solving "Stefan's task." He was elected physics assistant in 1939. He left the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics in 1944 and returned as a theoretical physics professor in 1947. He has been a professor since 1950 at the Sofia University and has been chairing the Department of Theoretical Physics for 29 years (1955-1984). Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics from 1950 to 1955.





Professor Yordan Dimitrov Kasabov was born on August 16, 1928 in the village of Troitza. He died on April 13, 1992 in Sofia.



Yordan Kasabov studied physics at the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics at the University of Sofia (1846-1952). Yordan Kasabov sets the beginning of full electronics in Bulgaria (1967). It works on obtaining pure silica and extracting monocrystals from it (1959 - 1967). Under his leadership, equipment was developed for the melting of silicon without a crucible. It develops a technology for making high-efficiency silicon-containing low sulfur batteries. It develops a production technology for transistors, microresistors and integrated circuits for electronic computers. Their serial production has been implemented at the factory in Botevgrad.

Academician Ivan Todorov Todorov was born in Sofia on October 26, 1933. At



only 33 years he was elected a correspondent member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and later became the youngest academic ever elected to the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences - 40 years old . The Nobel Committee invited Ivan Todorov as a consultant for Nobel laureate nominations. Founder of the Bulgarian School of Mathematics and Physics. Besides the Institute of Research and Energy at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (INRNE), Academician Todorov has worked in many other scientific institutes in the world, such as the Princeton Advanced

Research Institute, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Joint Research Institute Nuclear, Dubna, Russia, Advanced Research Institute in Bures-sur_Yvette near Paris, Erwin Schrödinger Institute in Vienna.





Prof. Dr. Magdalina Vasileva Todorova



He graduated from Mathematics at "St. Kliment Ohridski " in Sofia; specialization in differential equations; PhD in computer science (functional and logic programming languages). The activity in the field of informatics starts at the Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science of the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria. He then went to the Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science of Sofia University, where he is assistant professor of logical and functional programming. For many years, he taught programming languages to mathematics and computer science teachers in postgraduate studies. His pedagogical work was awarded first place in the contest for "The most appreciated lecturer by students in the disciplines in the field of informatics systems". He is the author of over 50 scientific articles and over 15 books and computer books. He is a member of many scientific organizations.

Dr. doc. Krasimir Nedelchev Manev is a Bulgarian mathematician interested in



discrete mathematics and theoretical informatics. Associate Professor at the Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science at the Sofia University and the New Bulgarian University. Author of numerous textbooks and tutorials. For many years he has coordinated the national IT team with a number of successes in international competitions.

Since 2014 he is the president of the International Computer Science Olympiad (IOI).



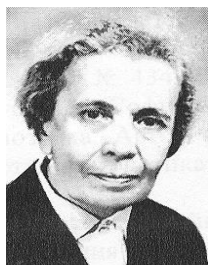
Doctor Stamen Grigorov was born on October 27, 1878 in the village of Studen izvor, Transko, and died on 27 October 1945 in Sofia.



Microbiologist and Bulgarian physician. He is the first scientist to describe the bacterium *Lactobacillus delbureckii* subsp. *bulgaricus* - the microorganism that determines yogurt formation. He graduated high school in Sofia. He studied Natural Sciences at Montpellier. In 1905 Dr. Stamen Grigorov for the first time described the lactic acid microorganism that provoked the fermentation necessary to obtain the Bulgarian yoghurt. Initially it describes lactic acid as "Bacillus A". Later the microorganism was called "*Lactobacillus bulgaricus*" in honor of the country of its first researcher. Today the official name of this microorganism is "*Lactobacillus delbureckii* subsp. *Bulgaricus*".

Between 1922 and 1924 he tested his antituberculosis vaccine in the clinic of Prof. Parashkev Stoyanov (Alexandrovska Hospital, Sofia). After 1935 he continued his studies of tuberculosis in Italy. The home of Prof. Stamen Grigorov was transformed into the Yogurt Museum.

Academician Rayna Angelova Gheorghieva was born on 26 June 1902 in V. Tarnovo and died on June 25, 1983 (80 years) in Sofia.

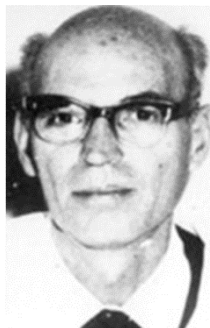


Biologist and Bulgarian geneticist. The first female academician in Bulgaria. Academician Rayna Georgieva is working on the theoretical foundation of genetics and plant hybridization issues. After intense research, it has created a number of distinct and recognized varieties for production. Some of its great scientific achievements are genetically obtained tobacco varieties resistant to the most common plant disease - the mosaic.

During his long experience in the field of genetics in agricultural production, Rayna Gheorghieva was the author of more than 150 works and publications. Throughout the years of practice Rayna Gheorghieva has trained many Bulgarian specialists and PhD students. Her collaborators later became prominent Bulgarian geneticists and specialists.



Professor Dimitar Paskov was born on 18 October 1914 in the Bulgarian village of Gorno Brodi, Greece, and died on April 24, 1986 (71 years) in Bulgaria.



He specialized in Russia. In 1959, Paskov successfully supported his doctorate, and in 1961 he became a professor. Two years later he is head of the department of pharmacology at the Higher Medical Institute in Sofia, which he runs until 1977. In 1959 Dimitar Paskov extracted the anticholinesterasic ingredient from the leaves and flowers of the pond - alkaloid, which he calls galantamine. Isolated in pure form, this ingredient is called Nivalin. The discovery of the spargun property happened by accident after the doctor noticed an improvement in a sick child of childhood paralysis after she had drunk water from a glass of muddy boar left by her parents on the table.

Professor Paskov is the author of over 120 works in the field of pharmacology and a manual for physicians and students. He is recognized as one of the founders of modern experimental pharmacology in Bulgaria.

