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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS AT USB

BOOK REVIEW
WORLD SCIENCE
Nikola Balabanov: Pythagoras – the Scientist who Replaced Gods with Numbers, and Mythes – with Science

THE SCIENTIST, WHO REPLACED GODS WITH NUMBERS,
AND MYTHES – WITH SCIENCE
Nikola Balabanov
Abstract
Pythagoras is the creator of the first organized form of science in the ancient world. He carefully studied the natural phenomena accumulated by ancient civilizations and systematized them. A unique achievement of Pythagoras and his school is the idea of the role of numbers and mathematics to explain the phenomena in Nature. Pythagoras is the author of the first scientific hypothesis about the world’s design, a prototype of the heliocentric system. His teaching has influenced the development of science over the next millennium.
THE FIRST SEVEN LECTURERS IN SOFIA UNIVERSITY
Anna Angelova

Abstract
The creation of the first Bulgarian University is a determining factor for the development of Bulgarian spiritual life after the Liberation. The Bulgarian higher education began only in 1888 with the opening of the Higher Pedagogical Course in Sofia. The beginning is difficult, too modest and with a lack of any display. The article is dedicated to the first seven lecturers - Alexander Teodorov-Balan, Lyubomir Miletich, Georgi Georgov, Stanimir Stanimirov, Yosif Kovachev, Nikola Mihailovski and Ivan Danev, who started the university education in Bulgaria. The first seven lecturers read lectures on Bulgarian and Slavic philology, political and cultural history, philosophy and pedagogy as well as classical and new languages.
As material for analysis are discussed two Bulgarian cases, linked to Earth sciences. Both cases are united by total neglect of geosciences, by incompetent or inadequately evaluating ideas, objects and projects persons, as well as by lack of adequate response from the correspondent state institutions. The first case is known as the „Tsarichina Hole”, and the second one – as the „African professor”. 
Abstract

The disappointment of the never happened transition from totalitarian rule towards democratic political system, replaced by primitive capitalism, made a premise for the development of a phenomenon in Bulgaria which could be defined as infantile nationalism or „infantile fever for uniqueness. Nationalism is a product of identity crisis both on an individual and national scale. Placed in hostile conditions, Bulgarians feel increasing need to make charts of the greatest among the greatest, to maintain the myths, supporting their basic existence and even to create new mythology. Exactly in this myth-creating context a pandemy called Orenda is born. Nowadays different kind of brands and products throughout the country bear the ancient name Orenda all claiming to contribute in their own way to the return of the original Bulgarian traditions. It would have been a positive thing indeed if only the term Orenda, presented as the emanation of Bulgarian uniqueness, weren’t a pure pseudoscientific misconception, having nothing to do with Bulgarian identity.

In the present paper I attempt to outline the basic chronology of how this loan-word, taken from the Iroquois languages, found its place into the popular Bulgarian literature. In addition to this my aim is to acquaint the audience with the original source of the notion together with the cultural and semantic peculiarities it bears, thus distinguishing it radically from the new semantics it has received on Bulgarian soil.
DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE AT
THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOFIA
Georgi Mihov, Ivan Kralov, Lidia Galabova

Abstract
The article presents the main historical facts about the creation and development of the technical engineering education in Bulgaria and in particular of the engineering science at Technical University of Sofia. The historical achievements of the Bulgarian engineering thought are presented, which have led to significant changes in the social and industrial life not only in our country but also in the world. The advanced trends and perspectives of engineering researches at the Technical University of Sofia are also presented.
Todor Cherkezov: The Spread, the Social Impact and the Struggle against Tuberculosis in the Kardzhali Region (1912 – 2012)


Todor Cherkezov

Abstract

The annexation of the Kardzhali region to Bulgaria after the Balkan War in 1912 was the basic reason for the region’s belated social and economic development, with a negative influence on communal health.

Famine, the unhygienic conditions of life and work in the tobacco warehouses, the swarming thousands of refugees coming from White Sea Thrace, were important reasons for the spreading of tuberculosis which afflicted the majority of active young generation.

Despite opening a network of specialized establishments – hospitals, consulting offices and dispensaries, the diseases continued to spread, although at a far slower rate, mainly among the village populace prevailing in the Kardzhali region.

Key words: population, region, tuberculosis, social problem, spread, conditions
Valcho Zlatilov: The Road Kardzhali – Makaza – Giumurdzhina (Komotini) – Witness of Major Historical Events and Ups and Downs from the New History of the Eastern Rhodopes and Western Thrace (1908 – 1944)

Valcho Zlatilov

Abstract
As a significant transport connection between the Aegean Sea and the inside of Bulgaria, the road Kardzhali – Makaza – Giumurdzhina (Komotini) is essentially significant for the farming, political and military life of Bulgaria. Because of its significance the Bulgarian government was paying close attention of its building, reconstruction and maintenance at different points in the history. During the Balkans and both of the World wars its significance increases and the road becomes an arena for fierce military acts. It is also closely related with some significant demographical changes in the Eastern Rhodopes and Western Thrace. The use of the road at different periods in the history of the region and the country are being subject of this research.

Key words: boarder, connections, transport
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Kamen Boyadzhiev: Bulgarian Archaeology 2017

BULGARIAN ARCHAEOLOGY 2017
Kamen Boyadzhiev

Abstract

The National Institute of Archaeology with Museum at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences organized the National Archaeological exhibition “Bulgarian Archaeology 2017” for eleventh year in a row. Traditionally, it presented the results from the last season of archaeological fieldwork by displaying some of the most interesting finds, along with extensive illustrative material. Contributions to the exhibition came from seventeen museums in the country, co-organizers of the event, with finds from their depositories.

The exhibition brought together more than 340 artefacts from 22 archaeological sites belonging to different types and chronology, ranging from the Early Prehistory to the Middle Ages and including gold, silver and bronze adornments, ceramic anthropomorphic figurines, glass and pottery vessels, marble statues and many others. It was opened to the public between 16 February and 1 April, 2018.
DISCUSSION
Lazarin Lazarov: Problems of Higher Education

PROBLEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Lazarin Lazarov
Abstract

The basic problem of Bulgarian Higher education is rooted in its peculiar model of governance. Closed self-governance does not fit into ‘academic autonomy’ and is unsuitable model of governance of state universities. The widespread models have been shown. Higher education quality enhancement and linkage with the public needs require change of the governance model.