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Section 4. LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAINS MANAGEMENT

Section 5. EDUCATION AND PEDAGOGICS

UKRAINE AND THE NOBEL LAUREATES IN SCIENCE

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Introduction.

Ukraine was and remains to be a country with a high level of science development. As a proof of this statement, one may take their recognition of achievements made by Ukrainian scientists in the world. The invention of cinematograph, television, electric tram, electric welding and radio control, the creation of the first helicopter that was made serially and the world's largest transport aircraft, the launch of first Sputnik, the first manned flight of man into space, the landing of first man on Moon were made thanks to the work of Ukrainian scientists. In 2011, the first and only currently astronaut of independent Ukraine Leonid Kadeniuk (1951-2018) in interview to BBC said that "Ukraine is among of six states in the world, which have the complete cycle of space technology production..." [1].

It is known that the Nobel Prize is the world's most prestigious award [2]. The Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Literature, Physiology or Medicine and Peace were first awarded in 1901 3]. Several future Nobel laureates were born on the territory of modern Ukraine. In this sense, we will analyze the connection between Ukraine and the Nobel Prize winners in science.

Physics.

Georges Charpak was born in 1924 in Dabrowica (today, the Rivne region, Ukraine), died in 2010 in Paris (France). In 1954, G. Charpak obtained the doctoral degree in nuclear physics and, in 1959, started to work at the European Organization for Nuclear Research(CERN). In 1992, the scientist was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics "for the invention and development of particle detectors, in particular, the multiwire proportional chamber". Those counters were called "Charpak's chambers".

The scientist was an activist of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. In 1971, G. Charpak was awarded the Ricard Prize by the French Physical Society (this is a prize for encouraging physicians and those who promote the development of medicine) and the High Energy and Particle Physics Prize (1989). G. Charpak was a member of the Board of Sponsors of the journal "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists".

After the Chernobyl disaster, G. Charpak's aspiration to help in diagnostics of irradiated people failed, because the Soviet Ukraine demonstratively refused. G. Charpak mentioned Ukraine in his interviews and memoirs [4]. "If my way does not lead to Ukrainian lands, I call Ukraine to myself. And each time She comes: from my own heart", noted the scientist in one of his interviews [5].

Medicine.

Ilia Ilich Mechnikov was born in 1845 (Kharkiv province, now Ukraine), died in 1916 (Paris, France). He was one of the founders of evolutionary embryology, immunology and microbiology. The scientist developed the theories of germ layers, the origin of multicellular organisms, discovered the phagocytosis phenomenon and developed a phagocytic theory of immunity. In 1908, the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1908 was awarded jointly to Ilia Mechnikov and Paul Ehrlich "in recognition of their work on immunity".

Selman Abraham Waksman was born in 1888 (Nova Pryluka, Vinnytsa region, Ukraine), died in 1973 (Woods Hole, Massachusetts, USA). American biochemist created a group of antibiotics and he is an author of this common term. S. Waksman founded the Institute of Microbiology and became its director (1949). In 1952, Selman Waksman received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine "for his discovery of streptomycin, the first antibiotic effective against tuberculosis".

Chemistry.

Roald Hoffman (born Roald Safran**)** was born in 1937 in Zloczow, Poland (now Zolochiv, Ukraine). He is an American chemist, poet and playwright. Hoffman received a doctorate in chemistry from Harvard University (1962). Hoffmann's basic researches are related to study the chemical kinetics and chemical reactions. It greatly enhanced planning of chemical experiments. In 1981, Roald Hoffman received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, which he shared with Kenichi Fukui "for their theories, developed independently, concerning the course of chemical reactions".

Discussion.

Today Ukraine aspires to become a member of the European Union. Only a few countries of the European Union have such significant achievements in science and technology that Ukraine has. Therefore, it is necessary to demonstrate the achievements of Ukrainian scientists to the world community. In this sense, it is very important that those achievements should be known not only to a confined number of scientists, but also to the youth in Ukraine. Therefore, this information has to be included into school and university courses [6-8].

Conclussion.

The familiarization with activities of Ukrainian scientists enables to implement the national component in physics teaching. This provides the patriotic education of youth. Highlighting of contribution of scientists of certain national to science in any case should not cause of national strife. Science should unite, but not divide peoples, and be the foundation of peace in the world.

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