

SUMMARIES OF THE PUBLICATIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE COMPETITION

for the academic position of Associate Professor in Area of Higher Education 3. Social, Economic and Legal Sciences, Professional Field 3.1. Sociology, Anthropology and Cultural Studies (State Gazette, No. 38 of 24 April 2026)

1. Habilitation Work – Published Monograph

Milena Angelova. *The Social Disease: Tuberculosis in Bulgaria in the First Half of the Twentieth Century*. Blagoevgrad: Neofit Rilski University Press, 2021, 346 pp. ISBN 978-954-00-0251-4. [In Bulgarian]

Subject, Research Problem, and Chronological Scope

The monograph examines tuberculosis in Bulgaria from the late nineteenth century to the early 1950s as a social, historical, and cultural phenomenon. Rather than treating tuberculosis solely as a medical diagnosis, it approaches the disease as a public problem around which expert knowledge, institutions, state policies, civic initiatives, therapeutic regimes, and everyday practices were formed. Its central question is how the transformation of tuberculosis into a “social disease” changed understandings of health and illness, shifted the boundaries between individual and public responsibility, and reshaped relations among the state, medical experts, voluntary associations, and patients.

The chronological scope makes it possible to trace several interconnected processes: the consolidation of the bacteriological explanation of tuberculosis; its transformation from individual suffering into a public-health and political concern; the development of specialized institutions for prevention and treatment; Bulgaria’s incorporation into international health and philanthropic networks; and the reorganization of the health system after 1944. The closing years of the study are marked by the introduction of compulsory BCG vaccination, the advent of effective drug therapy, and the establishment of a centralized public-health model under Soviet influence.

The Bulgarian case is situated within a broader European and international context. The book explores both the transfer of medical knowledge and institutional models and the ways in which these were adopted, adapted, or constrained by local political, social, and economic conditions. The history of tuberculosis thus provides an analytical perspective on state modernization, the development of public health, and the expansion of expert intervention into everyday life.

Analytical Approach and Sources

The study combines social history, historical anthropology, and the history of medicine. Its historical-anthropological orientation is not presented in the introduction as a separate and fully elaborated methodological programme, yet it shapes the analytical logic of the book. It is evident in the questions posed, in the combined reading of sources of different provenance, and in the sustained movement from institutions and policies towards therapeutic places, everyday regimes, and the human experience of illness. This perspective is most explicit in Chapter Four, but it also informs the book’s broader understanding of tuberculosis as a social experience connecting the body, medical knowledge, public fears, and modern forms of governance.

The study proceeds from the understanding that diseases have both a biological existence and historically changing social meanings. It therefore does not oppose medical reality to the cultural construction of illness, but examines their interaction: how scientific explanations, statistical categories, public campaigns, and institutional regimes defined particular bodies and forms of conduct as healthy, diseased, at risk, or dangerous to society.

Special attention is paid to the transformation of tuberculosis into a field of care, discipline, and control. Prevention extended beyond the clinic and entered the home, the school, the workplace, and public conduct. Anti-spitting campaigns and prescriptions concerning cleanliness, ventilation, nutrition, and bodily routine turned private habits into matters of public health. Sanatoria, dispensaries, preventoria, and open-air

schools are analysed both as therapeutic institutions and as spaces in which behavioural norms, practices of observation, and distinctive relations between medical authority and patients' experience were established.

The monograph draws on an extensive and diverse body of sources. These include documents from the Bulgarian Central State Archives and several regional archives, particularly the records of state health authorities, the Bulgarian Medical Association, the Society for the Fight against Tuberculosis, therapeutic institutions, and the personal papers of physicians and public figures. Health legislation, sanitary statistics, administrative reports, medical periodicals, printed publications, public-health campaign materials, memoirs, and visual sources are examined together. This combined reading connects institutional history with public representations of illness and with the human experience of suffering, isolation, and treatment.

Structure and Main Findings

Chapter One, "The Scientific and Social Construction of Disease," traces changing explanations and representations of tuberculosis from antiquity to the modern period. It examines the transition from an understanding of the disease as an inherited affliction to its interpretation as an infectious illness following Robert Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus in 1882, as well as the shift from the "age of phthisis" to the "age of tuberculosis." This shift involved more than a change in medical terminology: it transformed the cultural meanings of the disease. The romanticized image of the sensitive and exceptional sufferer gradually gave way to the figure of the contagious and socially dangerous patient. Bacteriological knowledge thus challenged ideas of hereditary doom while simultaneously generating new fears, practices of isolation, and demands for self-discipline.

Chapter Two, "Tuberculosis, Public Debate, and State Policies in Bulgaria, 1879–1951," reconstructs the establishment of tuberculosis as a public and governmental concern. It follows the early expert debate, the development of health legislation and sanitary administration, attempts to produce reliable statistics, and the gradual construction of therapeutic infrastructure. From the beginning of the twentieth century, Bulgarian physicians defined antituberculosis action as a combination of preventive, social, and medical measures. Political commitment and public funding, however, remained inconsistent. The network of sanatoria, dispensaries, and hospital wards expanded slowly and retained pronounced territorial and social inequalities of access.

The chapter also analyses the rupture after 1944, when a plural field of state, municipal, and voluntary initiatives was replaced by a centralized system. The new communist authorities dismissed earlier efforts as "cheap charity" and incorporated tuberculosis control into an ideological narrative about the superiority of socialist health care. Yet many earlier deficiencies persisted despite the reorganization of institutions and the transformation of public language. The decisive medical change came with antibiotic therapy and compulsory BCG vaccination in 1951 rather than from political restructuring alone.

Chapter Three focuses on the Society for the Fight against Tuberculosis in Bulgaria (1909–1948). Its history serves as a case study of the relations among civic initiative, medical expertise, and state policy. The chapter examines the development of local branches, health education, the Rose Festival fundraising campaign, the Society's periodical, its finances, and its efforts to secure special legislation. The Society is interpreted not simply as a charitable organization but as an intermediary among expert knowledge, society, and the state. It disseminated new health norms, mobilized resources, and pressed for a more systematic public policy.

Placing the Bulgarian Society in comparative perspective reveals the importance of international organizations and networks in the first globalization of public-health standards. Particularly significant were the League of Nations Health Organization, the International Union Against Tuberculosis, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the American Near East Foundation. They facilitated the circulation of preventive models, specialist training programmes, visiting-nurse practices, and the idea of coordinated antituberculosis policy. After 1944, the Society gradually lost its autonomous character, was transformed into a mass organization, and in 1948 was absorbed into the Bulgarian Red Cross. This development formed part of the broader elimination of independent civic participation in social welfare.

Chapter Four, "Tuberculosis and Therapeutic Places: Organization and Regime, Patients and Physicians," shifts the analysis to the concrete spaces of treatment and prevention. Through the histories of state and private sanatoria, dispensaries, preventoria, open-air schools, children's summer colonies, and

hospital wards, it examines how medical ideas were translated into everyday regimes. Sanatorium treatment was organized around fresh air, nutrition, rest, and a strict daily schedule. It offered hope of recovery while separating patients from their familiar social worlds and subjecting their bodies to prolonged observation.

Microhistorical studies of individual institutions reveal the gap between normative models and actual conditions: shortages of beds and funding, protracted construction, lack of staff, conflicts with local communities, and fear of contagion. Alongside the institutional perspective, the chapter seeks to recover the experiences of patients, physicians, and nurses. Particular attention is paid to the category of the “pretuberculous child,” through which medical surveillance was directed at children who were still healthy but classified as being at risk. This category demonstrates how prevention expanded medical intervention into family life, education, and everyday routine.

Central Argument and Significance

The central argument of the monograph is that the construction of tuberculosis as a “social disease” formed part of a broader historical transformation in the governance of health and social life. It redirected medical observation from the individual body towards the “social organism” and legitimized the expansion of state and expert intervention. This development cannot be reduced either to a progressive history of medicine or to a unidirectional intensification of control. It brought together care and discipline, civic activism and state centralization, international exchange and national constraints, hope of recovery and fear of the patient.

The study shows that by the end of the 1930s a relatively stable interaction among state institutions, medical experts, and voluntary organizations had emerged in Bulgaria, although the actual infrastructure remained inadequate to the scale of the disease. After 1944 this interaction was replaced by a state monopoly and the ideological reframing of public health. Political change reshaped the institutions and language of tuberculosis control, but it neither automatically resolved accumulated deficiencies nor by itself brought about the medical breakthrough.

As the first comprehensive study of the social history of tuberculosis in Bulgaria, the monograph connects institutional policies with the human worlds formed around illness. It draws on a broad and diverse corpus of archival documents, medical periodicals, administrative records, memoirs, and visual sources, analysed together in order to trace these connections. Tuberculosis is approached as a social experience of vulnerability and as a historical lens through which to examine how modern society drew the boundaries between the normal and the pathological, the private and the public, and care and control.

2. Monograph Based on the Successfully Defended Doctoral Dissertation

Angelova, M. 2008. *The “Model Village”: The Village Modernization Project in Bulgaria, 1937–1944*. Blagoevgrad: Neofit Rilski University Press, 256 pp. ISBN 978-954-680-562-1. [In Bulgarian]

The monograph examines the “Model Village” programme as an attempt at the purposeful modernization of the Bulgarian village in the late 1930s and early 1940s. It addresses both the programme’s institutional design and implementation and the ways in which prescribed models for transforming rural life were received and reworked within local communities. The “model village” is approached not simply as an agrarian or administrative initiative but as a comprehensive project intended to change labour, housing, nutrition, hygiene, domestic culture, and everyday relations.

The study situates the Bulgarian programme within broader European debates on the crisis of the village, agrarian sociology, and expert-led modernization. It traces international models and the circulation of ideas, knowledge, and practical solutions that shaped notions of rational agriculture, the improved village, and the “modern” rural home. State institutions, agronomists, teachers, and home-economics specialists are examined as intermediaries between the modernization project and local communities.

The monograph draws on archival documents, periodicals and specialist publications, radio broadcasts, newsreels, visual materials, and fieldwork. Its final part offers a microhistorical study of the village of Divlya. The case demonstrates that the rural community was not a passive recipient of externally imposed prescriptions. Local residents accepted, adapted, or rejected particular elements in accordance with their interests, social positions, and relations with local institutions and authorities. The book thus reveals both the limits of institutional intervention and the active role of local communities in adapting prescribed models.

3. Article in a Refereed and Indexed Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2022. "Bulgarian Women Scientists 'Removed' from the Collective Memory in the Communist Times: The Case of Kostadinka Tvardishka (1907–1963)." *Balkanistic Forum*, 1: 173–201. ISSN 1310-3970.

The article reconstructs the scholarly and professional biography of Kostadinka Tvardishka, one of the first Bulgarian women to work in agrarian sociology. Her case provides a perspective on women's participation in the development of expert knowledge during the interwar period and on the subsequent erasure of some of their biographies from academic and public memory under the communist regime.

Drawing on archival documents, Tvardishka's publications, and records of her professional activity, the study follows her education, international scholarly contacts, contribution to agrarian sociology, and engagement with the study and modernization of rural space. Particular emphasis is placed on the rupture after 1944. Political and ideological change resulted not only in her institutional marginalization but also in her gradual removal from the history of the discipline. Her "disappearance" is interpreted not as a simple consequence of oblivion but as the result of a reordering of acceptable traditions, authorities, and professional biographies.

4. Article in a Refereed and Indexed Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2018. "When the Physician Was a 'Hekim': Dr Yosif Lyubenov's Recollections of Healing Practices in Kyustendil in the 1860s." *Balkanistic Forum*, 2: 247–262. ISSN 1310-3970. [In Bulgarian]

The article examines healing practices and understandings of illness in Kyustendil in the 1860s through the memoirs of Dr Yosif Lyubenov. The memoir is treated not merely as a source for local medical history but as testimony to a world in which different bodies of therapeutic knowledge, practices, and authorities coexisted and entered into complex relations.

The analysis follows the encounter between professionalizing modern medicine and established local forms of healing. The "hekim" was a healer whose authority did not necessarily derive from formal medical education but from practical experience, public trust, and membership in the local community. Patients did not simply move from "traditional" to "modern" treatment; they selected and combined options according to the character of the illness, accessibility, and trust. The study shows that the establishment of modern medicine was not a single rupture but a prolonged process of rivalry, adaptation, and mutual penetration among different therapeutic cultures.

5. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2024. "Shared Histories and Transdisciplinary 'Carpooling': Karl Kaser and the Balkanistic Seminar in Blagoevgrad." In Michaela Wolf and Christian Promitzer (eds.), *Visionen Historischer Anthropologie im Südöstlichen Europa. Karl Kaser – Die Diskussion weiterführen*. Vienna: LIT Verlag, 275–286.

The chapter examines the role of Karl Kaser and the Balkanistic Seminar in Blagoevgrad in the development of historical anthropology and the creation of transnational academic networks in Southeast Europe after the Cold War. It proceeds from personal and institutional experience of sustained cooperation among scholars from different countries and disciplines.

The metaphor of transdisciplinary "carpooling" designates a mode of scholarly work in which participants do not erase disciplinary differences but use them as a basis for shared questions and mutual methodological learning. Historical anthropology developed not simply through the adoption of a ready-made theoretical model but through seminars, fieldwork, academic mobility, and sustained professional conversation. The chapter presents the Balkanistic Seminar as a space that helped overcome inherited academic isolation and create links among social history, ethnology, anthropology, and Balkan studies.

6. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2022. "The 'Model Village' Program, Agrarian Sociology and Transformation of the Peasantry in Bulgaria: International Patterns and National Specifics (1920s–1940s)." In Milena

Angelova and Sergii Glebov (eds.), *Academic Cultures between Dependencies and Independencies in the Interwar Black Sea Region*. Blagoevgrad: Neofit Rilski University Press, 285–300. ISBN 978-954-00-0303-0.

The study situates the “Model Village” programme within the development of agrarian sociology and international projects for transforming rural societies from the 1920s to the 1940s. It examines the relationship between the production of scholarly knowledge about the village and practical attempts to alter rural labour, the home, hygiene, education, and everyday life.

Agrarian sociology developed not only as an academic field but also as an instrument of state and social policy. Research on rural life was expected to provide information for programmes intended to turn peasants into more productive farmers, rational householders, and disciplined citizens. The Bulgarian programme is compared with international patterns and intellectual influences. The central argument is that “Model Village” stood at the boundary between scholarly inquiry and social intervention: knowledge about peasants was part of an effort to transform their lives.

7. Article in a Peer-Reviewed Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2021. “The Social Construction and Ideologization of Disease: Tuberculosis in Bulgaria, 1944–1951.” *Bulgarian Ethnology*, 4: 537–555. ISSN 1310-5213. [In Bulgarian]

The article examines changes in public representations and state policies concerning tuberculosis during the first years of communist rule. It asks how a disease already established as a “social disease” was incorporated into the new ideological narrative about society, the state, and health care after 9 September 1944.

The earlier system, based on interaction among state institutions, medical experts, and civic organizations, was depicted by the new authorities as ineffective and socially unjust. Voluntary and charitable initiatives were dismissed as “cheap charity,” while centralized state intervention was proclaimed the only possible solution. Tuberculosis became evidence of the vices of the former order, and the struggle against it became part of the regime’s legitimizing narrative.

The article identifies the discrepancy between ideological declarations and institutional reality. Centralization and new public language did not eliminate shortages of therapeutic places, medical personnel, and resources. The study distinguishes the political appropriation of tuberculosis control from the actual medical breakthrough and examines public health as a field in which care, state control, and ideological legitimation intersected.

8. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2021. “Care for ‘Pretuberculous’ Children and Open-Air Schools in Bulgaria in the First Half of the Twentieth Century.” In Stoyan Stavru and Teodora Karamelska (eds.), *Dimensions of Care: Between Personal Experience, Social Regulations, and Health Activism*. Sofia: Media Democracy Foundation, 134–157. ISBN 978-619-90423-5-9. [In Bulgarian]

The chapter examines the emergence of the category of the “pretuberculous child” and the development of open-air schools in Bulgaria. It asks how medical prevention expanded from treating the already ill to observing and regulating children classified as physically weak, socially vulnerable, or at risk of future illness.

The “pretuberculous” child was not necessarily ill. Medical and pedagogical care was justified by bodily characteristics, family environment, housing conditions, and presumed predisposition. Open-air schools are analysed as institutions at the intersection of education, medicine, and social welfare. Their daily organization, outdoor exposure, enhanced nutrition, rest, and bodily observation were intended both to strengthen health and establish durable habits. Although limited in scope, these institutions embodied a broader development: the child’s body became an object of early prevention and investment in future public health. Care is therefore examined both as protection and as a form of observation, normalization, and social regulation.

9. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2021. "The Panorama and the Visual Narrative of War: The Case of the 'Pleven Epopee 1877.'" In P. Petkov and M. Karamihova (eds.), *War and Peace: Past, Present, Challenges*. Veliko Tarnovo: St Cyril and St Methodius University Press, 164–176. ISBN 978-619-208-241-3. [In Bulgarian]

The chapter analyses the "Pleven Epopee 1877" Panorama as a distinctive form of visual representation and experience of war. It addresses not only the historical content of the exhibition but also the interaction of image, architecture, visitors' movement, and emotional impact. The panorama creates an impression of immediate presence within the historical event.

The institution is situated within late-socialist museum culture and the commemorative policy surrounding the centenary of the Russo-Ottoman War. The selection of scenes, composition, and spatial organization construct a heroic narrative in which suffering and death are subordinated to a predetermined historical culmination. The panorama is interpreted as a visual regime of memory: a form that does not merely represent the past but guides its perception and transforms the national narrative into an apparently immediate personal experience.

10. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2019. "The Transfer of Modern Agricultural Knowledge among the Bulgarians in the Danube Province (1860s–1870s)." In I. D. Michailidis and G. Antoniou (eds.), *Institution Building and Research under Foreign Domination: Europe and the Black Sea Region (Early Nineteenth–Early Twentieth Centuries)*. Thessaloniki: Epikentro, 91–104. ISBN 978-960-458-948-7.

The chapter examines the early transfer of modern agricultural knowledge among Bulgarians in the Danube Province during the 1860s and 1870s. It asks how new understandings of "scientific" agriculture, rational farming, and increased productivity circulated in the late Ottoman Empire and became part of broader projects of administrative and social modernization.

Agricultural periodicals, educational initiatives, administrative measures, and the work of individual intermediaries are analysed. The Danube Province is presented as a space of intensive exchange in which administrative reforms created new opportunities for disseminating practical knowledge. Transfer was not a mechanical importation of ready-made models: prescriptions were adapted to local economic conditions, existing practices, and the resources of rural producers. Alongside specific techniques, a new rationality based on observation, calculation, experimentation, and expert recommendation was disseminated.

11. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2015. "The Scientific and Social Construction of Disease: Tuberculosis from the Late Nineteenth to the First Half of the Twentieth Century." In D. Lilova (ed.), *Natural Sciences, Technologies, and Social Worlds*. Sofia: Riva, 315–335. ISBN 978-954-320-491-5. [In Bulgarian]

The chapter examines changes in scientific explanations and social representations of tuberculosis. Its main question is how the discovery of the infectious agent transformed not only medical knowledge but also the disease's social meanings, public fears, and permissible forms of intervention in the lives of patients and at-risk groups.

Robert Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus in 1882 undermined the view of the disease as primarily inherited. The romanticized consumptive was gradually replaced by the figure of the contagious patient whose conduct had to be monitored and regulated. Tuberculosis became a "social disease" associated with poverty, housing, nutrition, labour, and lifestyle. The main argument is that the scientific and social construction of tuberculosis were interconnected: medical discoveries became public images, institutional practices, and everyday prescriptions, revealing the wider relationship among scientific knowledge, public fear, and modern forms of social regulation.

12. Article in an Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2014. “‘The Model Village’: The Modernization Project of the Villages in Bulgaria (1937–1944).” *Martor. The Museum of the Romanian Peasant Anthropology Review*, 19: 89–96. ISSN 1224-6271.

The article presents the “Model Village” programme as part of broader European projects for modernizing rural societies during the interwar period. “Model” status involved much more than improving agricultural production: it entailed transforming housing, hygiene, nutrition, domestic labour, education, and the public environment.

At the programme’s centre was the belief that social and economic change could be achieved through administrative coordination, expert knowledge, and demonstration practices. The selected village was both an object of intervention and an example to other communities. Agronomists, teachers, physicians, and home-economics specialists served as intermediaries of modernization. The analysis reveals the gap between the ambition of comprehensive transformation and the programme’s actual reach. Local communities selectively accepted, adapted, or contested its prescriptions.

13. Article in an Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2013. “Public Health and Social Diseases. Combating Tuberculosis in Bulgaria, 1912–1939.” *Balkanistic Forum*, 2: 74–88. ISSN 1310-3970.

The article examines policies and civic initiatives against tuberculosis in Bulgaria between the Balkan Wars and the beginning of the Second World War. Tuberculosis is approached as a “social disease” associated not only with a specific pathogen but also with poverty, housing, nutrition, labour, and limited access to medical care.

The study follows attempts to establish sanitary statistics, develop specialized legislation, and build sanatoria, dispensaries, and hospital wards. The Society for the Fight against Tuberculosis disseminated preventive knowledge, raised funds, and pressed for greater state involvement, while international organizations spread new models of prevention and professional training. Despite increasing attention, by the end of the 1930s therapeutic infrastructure remained insufficient and unevenly distributed. The article highlights the tension between recognition of tuberculosis as a public danger and the limited resources available for a consistent national policy.

14. Article in an Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2012. “Borderland Paths in the Biography of a Physician: Dr Sergei Rostovtsev in the Mastanli (Momchilgrad) District, 1926–1951.” *Balkanistic Forum*, 1: 123–136. ISSN 1310-3970. [In Bulgarian]

The article reconstructs Dr Sergei Rostovtsev’s professional biography and work in the Mastanli district, present-day Momchilgrad, between 1926 and 1951. His individual trajectory provides a perspective on the development of medical infrastructure and state health care in a borderland characterized by ethnic and religious diversity.

A biographical and microhistorical approach situates medical practice in its social environment. The physician’s work involved travel among remote settlements, shortages of staff and equipment, interaction with local authorities, and the building of trust. Medicine became one means through which state institutions reached local communities. Following the biography across the political rupture of 1944 reveals how regime change transformed the institutional environment and the physician’s professional position. The borderland appears not as a passive periphery but as a space in which state policies, professional knowledge, and local social worlds were continuously negotiated.

15. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2010. “Care, Monitoring, Control: The First Experimental Practice for Accommodation in Foster Families in Bulgaria (1937–1938).” In K. Popova and V. Stancheva-Popkostadinova (eds.), *Case Work and Social Control in the Twentieth Century*. Sofia: Semarsh, 27–38. ISBN 978-954-9590-09-8.

The chapter analyses Bulgaria's first experimental foster-family placement initiative in 1937–1938. It situates the initiative within the professionalization of social work and the search for alternatives to institutional care.

The study follows the selection of children and foster families, placement conditions, and mechanisms of supervision. The family was presented as a more favourable environment for the child, yet its transformation into a site of organized public care required assessment of housing, income, morality, health, and everyday habits. The central emphasis is on the relationship among care, monitoring, and control. Visits, reports, and evaluations turned the private home into a space of professional observation. The experiment thus reveals the dual character of modern social policy, in which assistance and social control operated together.

16. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2011. "Women Agronomists and Teachers of Rural Home Economics in the 'Model Village' Programme (1937–1944)." In Krassimira Daskalova and Tanya Kmetova (eds.), *Gender and Transition: 1938–1958*. Sofia: Center for Women's Studies and Policies, 102–121. ISBN 978-954-9361-17-9. [In Bulgarian]

The chapter examines women agronomists and rural home-economics teachers in the "Model Village" programme, focusing on their dual position as professionals in new fields of expertise and as intermediaries of state modernization policies directed at the rural family and home.

Through courses, demonstrations, home visits, and practical advice, these women were expected to disseminate ideas of rational housekeeping and new everyday habits concerning nutrition, hygiene, childcare, domestic labour, and housing. Their work opened expert and public roles to educated women while remaining connected to conventionally feminine spheres of care and domesticity. The chapter shows how modernization created new professional spaces for women while using their labour to extend institutional intervention into the home.

17. Article in an Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2010. "Philanthropy and Public Health: The Rockefeller Foundation and the Fight against Malaria in Bulgaria in the 1920s and 1930s." *Proceedings of the Faculty of Law and History, Neofit Rilski South-West University*, vol. 6, nos. 1–2: 162–174. ISSN 1312-6385. [In Bulgarian]

The article examines the Rockefeller Foundation's involvement in combating malaria in interwar Bulgaria within the emergence of international public health and the circulation of new models of prevention, sanitary administration, and professional training.

The Foundation's support included specialist training for Bulgarian physicians, exchange of knowledge, laboratory and fieldwork, and standardized methods of surveillance and disease control. Measures against malaria were expected to rest on systematic data collection and coordination between central administration and local health services. Philanthropy is analysed as an intermediary in the transfer of expert knowledge and institutional models. International programmes were adapted to Bulgaria's administrative capacity, ecological conditions, and existing health infrastructure, integrating the country into wider networks of knowledge, personnel, and practical solutions.

18. Chapter in a Collective Monograph

Angelova, M. 2009. "Voluntary Organizations in the Field of Health Care before 1944." In M. Georgiev, Kr. Gigov et al. (eds.), *History of Bulgarian Medicine*. Plovdiv: Letera, 267–279. ISBN 978-954-516-881-9. [In Bulgarian]

The chapter presents the development and activities of voluntary health organizations in Bulgaria from the late nineteenth century to 1944. It examines medical, charitable, and specialized health associations and their involvement in prevention, treatment, social assistance, and health education.

Such organizations emerged in fields where the state health system lacked sufficient resources or specialized structures. They supported therapeutic institutions, organized campaigns, raised funds, and drew attention to diseases and groups receiving inadequate institutional support. Their publications and public initiatives also helped shape a new health culture. Public health before 1944 is therefore presented as a field

of cooperation and tension among the state, municipalities, medical experts, and voluntary organizations. These associations did not replace state policy but supplemented, accelerated, and sometimes criticized its development.

19. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2005. "In a 'United Anti-Tuberculosis Front': Tuberculosis Control in the Social and Health Policy of the Bulgarian State, 1944–1951." In P. Vodenicharov and E. Tacheva (eds.), *Terrorism, Intellectualism: Balkan Anxieties*. Blagoevgrad: International University Seminar for Balkan Studies and Specializations at Neofit Rilski South-West University, 135–145. ISBN 954-680-348-7. [In Bulgarian]

The chapter examines tuberculosis control in communist social and health policy between 1944 and 1951. It follows the institutional transformations through which state, voluntary, and charitable initiatives were subordinated to centralized administration.

The formula of a "united anti-tuberculosis front" expressed the ambition to combine prevention and treatment within a single state system. The new authorities depicted centralization as a break with an earlier model characterized as fragmented and dependent on charity. The study analyses the transformation of the Society for the Fight against Tuberculosis, development of the dispensary network, and attempts to expand therapeutic infrastructure. It reveals the discrepancy between expansive ideological language and material limitations and interprets the "united front" as both an organizational model and a political formula through which public health served regime legitimation.

20. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2005. "The Rockefeller Foundation and the American Near East Foundation in Bulgaria: Initiatives in Social Work during the 1920s and 1930s." In K. Popova and M. Angelova (eds.), *Public Assistance and Social Work in Bulgaria: History, Institutions, Ideologies, Names*. Blagoevgrad: Neofit Rilski University Press, 112–125. ISBN 954-680-366-9. [In Bulgarian]

The chapter examines the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Near East Foundation in interwar Bulgaria and their role in disseminating professional knowledge and institutional models in public health, social assistance, and community work.

The Rockefeller Foundation's initiatives focused on health administration, preventive medicine, and specialist training. The American Near East Foundation concentrated on rural areas, combining health education, social work, and practical programmes to improve everyday life. Imported models were adapted to the local administrative environment and social needs through interaction among international organizations, state institutions, and Bulgarian experts. International philanthropy is thus presented as an important factor in the professionalization of social work and public health in Bulgaria.

21. Chapter in an Edited Volume

Angelova, M. 2005. "The Politics of 'Social Diseases' in Bulgaria: Between Society Initiatives and State Engagements. The Society for the Fight against Tuberculosis (1908–1948)." In Kurt Schilde and Dagmar Schulte (eds.), *Need and Care: Glimpses into the Beginnings of Eastern Europe's Professional Welfare*. Opladen and Bloomfield Hills: Barbara Budrich Publishers, 137–149. ISBN 3-938094-49-4.

The chapter examines the Society for the Fight against Tuberculosis within the formation of modern public health and professional social welfare in Bulgaria. It follows interaction among civic initiative, medical expertise, and state policy from the early twentieth century to the elimination of autonomous voluntary activity after 1944.

The Society emerged as tuberculosis was established as a "social disease." Its local branches, public campaigns, fundraising, support for therapeutic institutions, and efforts to secure specialized legislation are analysed. It worked where state policy remained underdeveloped while pressing to turn tuberculosis control into a sustained public commitment. After 1944 the Society lost its autonomy and was absorbed into a centralized structure in 1948. Its history reveals the transition from a plural field of public care to its monopolization by the communist regime.

22. Article in an Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2005. “‘They Quarrelled with the Mayor because the Priest Wanted to Boss Him Around’: Fields of Tension in a ‘Model’ Village in the 1930s and 1940s.” *Balkanistic Forum*, 1–3: 86–104. ISSN 1310-3970. [In Bulgarian]

The article analyses conflicts and social tensions arising during implementation of the “Model Village” programme in a particular local community. Modernization policies did not enter an empty social space but existing relations of power, authority, kinship, and rivalry.

Archival documents and field testimonies reveal relations among the mayor, priest, teachers, state officials, and village groups. Conflicts are treated as evidence of how the local community perceived external intervention and reworked its demands. The programme offered new resources and opportunities for influence, making representation of the village part of a wider contest for local authority. The microhistorical analysis demonstrates that villagers were not passive objects of state policy: they accepted, adapted, delayed, or contested prescriptions according to their interests and understandings.

23. Study in a Refereed and Indexed Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2021. “Vision and Health: The Semashko Model and the Sovietization of Public Health in Bulgaria (1944–1951).” *Balkanistic Forum*, 3: 74–103. DOI: 10.37708/bf.swu.v30i3.4. ISSN 1310-3970. [In Bulgarian]

The study examines the transformation of Bulgarian public health after 1944 through adoption of the Soviet Semashko model. It asks how Sovietization changed institutional structure, principles of administration, and the public language of health policy during the early communist period.

The model rested on state ownership, centralized planning, administrative hierarchy, and formally universal access to medical care. The study analyses the reorganization of health administration, nationalization of therapeutic institutions, restriction of private practice, and incorporation of public health into central planning. Sovietization is approached not simply as institutional copying but as a reordering of professional authorities, resources, and understandings of legitimate medical practice. The study highlights the tension between the visionary project of universal health care and the conditions of its introduction. Sovietization was simultaneously an institutional, ideological, and social transformation linking care with new forms of reporting, mobilization, and control.

24. Study in a Refereed and Indexed Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2020. “‘The Last Crusade’: International Contexts of Tuberculosis Control in Bulgaria until the Mid-Twentieth Century.” *Balkanistic Forum*, 2: 203–230. ISSN 1310-3970. [In Bulgarian]

The study examines Bulgaria’s incorporation into the international anti-tuberculosis movement and the transfer of knowledge, institutional models, and preventive practices from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The image of the “last crusade” designates large-scale international mobilization against one of modernity’s greatest social and health dangers.

It follows international organizations, congresses, and professional networks that shaped common understandings of tuberculosis policy, particularly the International Union Against Tuberculosis, the League of Nations Health Organization, and the Rockefeller Foundation. Bulgarian physicians participated through specialist training, international forums, professional literature, and direct contacts. The international movement contributed to the first globalization of public-health standards. The Bulgarian case reveals both the powerful influence of international models and the constraints on their implementation in a country with limited health and financial resources.

25. Study in a Refereed and Indexed Academic Journal

Angelova, M. 2018. “Healing with Mud: ‘European’ Balneology and Mud Therapy in Bulgaria in the First Half of the Twentieth Century.” *Balkanistic Forum*, 2: 112–134. ISSN 1310-3970. [In Bulgarian]

The study examines the development of balneology and mud therapy in Bulgaria as part of modern medical ideas about natural treatment, prevention, and bodily recovery. It asks how practices connected with natural

resources and local therapeutic experience were transformed into a scientifically legitimated medical specialty.

The study follows European influences, physicians' professional training, and efforts to investigate mineral waters and therapeutic mud systematically. Medical expertise classified natural resources, determined indications, and established standardized procedures. Particular attention is paid to resorts and therapeutic institutions and to links among medicine, state policy, and tourism. Mud therapy became an intersection of natural environment, expert knowledge, economic interests, and cultural representations of the healthy body, revealing broader processes of medical professionalization and the incorporation of prevention and recovery into modern health culture.

26. Published Chapter in a Collective Monograph

Angelova, M. 2007. "The Village of Tserovo: Troubled Chronicles in the Twentieth Century" and "Villages within the Urban Municipality: Social and Institutional Dynamics in Strumski Chiflik and Gramada (1912–1945)." In M. Piskova, K. Popova, M. Angelova, and N. Muratova (eds.), *Virtual Gorna Dzhumaya: The Past and Cultural Diversity of the Municipality of Gorna Dzhumaya/Blagoevgrad*. Blagoevgrad: Neofit Rilski South-West University, 295–318, 347–383. ISBN 978-954-680-433-4. [In Bulgarian]

This publication comprises two studies of villages incorporated into the administrative and social space of Gorna Dzhumaya/Blagoevgrad. The cases of Tserovo, Strumski Chiflik, and Gramada reveal local dimensions of political, demographic, and institutional change in the first half of the twentieth century.

"The Village of Tserovo" reconstructs a local community's history through political ruptures, wars, and social transformations. Archival documents, local chronicles, periodicals, and oral testimony allow comparison between official narratives and community memory. "Villages within the Urban Municipality" examines Strumski Chiflik and Gramada, whose development was closely connected to the growth of Gorna Dzhumaya. It analyses their administrative incorporation, demographic change, local institutions, and relations between rural communities and the urban centre.

Both studies use local history as a perspective on larger social processes. The villages are presented not as peripheral appendages to urban history but as social worlds actively involved in transforming regional space.