**Hungarian Inventions and Inventors**

We warmly welcome everyone to our presentation.

This presentation will be about some of the most famous and interesting Hungarian inventors who worked in the field of computing, biology and chemistry.

**Vitamin c**

First I would like to talk about an extraordinary scientist who is **Albert Szent-Györgyi**, the father of vitamin C. He was born in Budapest in 1893. He later became a doctor and researcher and he got the Nobel-prize for his discovery. The story of his discovery is that his wife packed a green pepper besides his lunch, but he didn't like this vegetable. So instead of eating it, he experimented with it until he extracted this valuable material.

**Stress, sedatives**

The next scientist to be mentioned is **János Selye**, who was born in Vienna in 1907 and worked in Hungary. He was the person who defined the concept of Stress in 1936. He called the many depressing factors that cause stress „ a series of stress”, recognizing their depressing effects. This theory contributed to discovering new ways of curing many diseases. These diseases included blood pressure and kidney problems, heart attack, stroke, gastriculcer and, to a certain extent, cancer. It was he who invented the sedative to cope with the effects of stress.

**Large-scale pharmaceutical production**

**Gedeon Richter** was born in Ecséd in 1872. In 1907, he established Hungary's first pharmaceutical factory as a family business, with a range of products from antiseptic to antipyretic and anti-inflammatory. By the outbreak of the First World War, he had already had 24 pharmaceutical patents. At the beginning of World War II, the factory had a worldwide network of five representative offices and ten subsidiaries. This made them the Monarchy’s largest pharmaceutical company.

**Telephone exchange**

**Tivadar Puskás** was born in 1844 in Pest. Puskas travelled to America, where he met Bell and Edison (who are the fathers of the telephone) and convinced them that the phone was such a great thing that it had to be released in public. Thus, from the fall of 1876 to the summer of 1877, he worked on Menlo Park's workshops alongside Edison in the design of a telephone exchange, which he eventually completed. The world's first telephone exchange with a range of 20 kilometres was opened in Boston in 1878.

**Neumann principles**

**János Neumann** was born in 1903 in Budapest. He was a genius not only in mathematics, but also in a number of other fields: computer science, physics, economics, meteorology, automatic theory, and last but not least, game theory. The operation of modern computers is still based on the creation of the Neumann principles, and in his study of 1945 he defined the operation of computers. To date, all info-communication devices, from desktop computers to laptops, smartphones to industrial applications, are all systems operating on the Neumann principles.

**Speaking machine**

**Farkas Kempelen** was born in Bratislava in 1734. He spoke several languages ​​and became the councillor of Maria Theresa and Joseph II. One of his most important inventions was the speaking machine, which he designed for the deaf-and-dumb and the speech defective, but he became really famous for his chess machine. This chess machine was designed for Maria Theresa for entertainment purposes. The machine played chess games against human opponents. It was extremely intelligent and knew all the possible steps.

**Beres Drops**

**József Béres** created the Béres drops in 1972, which contains trace elements and minerals in a special form. It is proved to have immune boosting effects. At the beginning he was charged with charlatanry , but after he patented his invention in 1976, these assumptions around him faded. The product was marketed in 1978 and has been officially designated as a medicine since 2000.

**Word, Excel**

**Károly Simonyi** was born in 1948. At the age of 17 he went to Copenhagen to study programming theory. First he worked as a security guard, later as a trainee in a computer lab, so he gained that kind of science. Simonyi later worked as a programmer in the USA. He joined the Microsoft team in 1981. He has introduced many new methods to the world-famous company and has been involved as a team leader in developing Microsoft Word and Excel based on his previous programs. He now has a wealth of $ 3 billion.