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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАБОТОЙ В АВТОТРАНСПОРТНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

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Motor transport (motor truck) depots are intended to perform passenger and cargo transportation. Motor truck depots are responsible for servicing passenger routes, charging / discharging operations, forwarding and warehousing services, and intermodal transshipment. To perform these functions motor depots have land territories, warehouses and storage facilities, cargo handling facilities (especially autoloaders and cranes), passengers terminals, access ways to railway, sea and air transport, garages and workshops for technical maintenance, and a qualified personnel.

Depot performance management is implemented by four main areas: finance, technical guidance, safe traffic control and cargo forwarding and transportation service. The last three departments serve special attention. Technical guidance of the truck depot is headed by the chief engineer. His department is responsible for technical servicing and maintenance of vehicles, including monitoring and supervision for adherence to technical specifications. Safe traffic control department is submitted straightly to general director of the depot. Safe traffic control department is in charge of drivers training and their suitability for occupation, co-ordination and regulation of routes, interaction with traffic inspection, and etc. Cargo forwarding and transportation service is the most complex structure in the depot. The main function of cargo forwarding and transportation service is to deliver cargoes to the ultimate customer. This function is the part of logistics itself and that is why it is closely connected with the latter.

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АТОМНАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ

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First of all, nuclear energy is one of the cleanest in terms of carbon dioxide production, and for decades it has been outcompeted conventional fossil fuel energy which is directly responsible for greenhouse effect nowadays. In addition, nuclear raw material contains far more Joules per kilogram of fuel than energy sources like hydrogen, shale gas or petroleum. Furthermore, previously mentioned aspects make nuclear energy as one of the cheapest options for nation's energy politics due to the fact that raw materials are widely abundant and accessible.Secondly, in recent decade society is highly concerned about major drawbacks of nuclear power, especially growth of nuclear stocks in Middle East, as they can be used for nuclear weapon production and could ignite nuclear war. Another disadvantage is raising amount of nuclear waste that comes from nuclear power plants. Due to the fact that it is very expensive and in some cases even impossible to degrade radioactive waste, most of the countries have decided just to collect and store it for unknown period of time in underground warehouses. Although several scientific groups are pursuing a sustainable disposal technology for decades, there has not been a significant progress. In my opinion, probably the biggest threat for the society is nuclear power plant failures that could lead to disastrous consequences both to environment and human being.The atom bomb demonstrated that nuclear fission provided a new and powerful source of energy and that it might be put to peaceful use as well. In agriculture, atomic energy is sold in the shape of radioactive tracers in research for finding the best type of fertilizers formant. In medicine, radioisotopes of iodine are used for diagnosing brain tumors.Other radioactive isotopes are used for cure of the human laments – in the treatment of cancer, radiogold. Radio-iodine and radio-cobalt are used. In industry, radio isotopes are used for measuring the thickness of paper, rubber, textile and metallic sheets for the detection of hidden flaws in castings and for the detects of the thickness, flow and separations of liquids.To conclude, I disagree that the benefits of nuclear technology far outweigh the disadvantages. I think, significant advances in nuclear processing technology are needed to safely exploit nuclear energy.

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СТРУКТУРА HTML ДОКУМЕНТА

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HTML-document is a usual text file, which contains construction of language HTML. That is why you can create this document in usual texts editors, like Note, and save new files with extension htm or .html. The point of HTML-document is marking text using control symbols – tags, which locate in angle brackets. Angle brackets contains codes, which can be recognized by browser. Majority of tags have pair, have opening element <> and closing element.HTML-document must always begin with opening tag <html> and end with closing </html>.Inside it, like in container, there are two blocks: information service block <head>...</head> and block <body>...</body> (body of page), which contains visual browser information: textures, pictures, audio and video, animation and models.Inside block <head>...</head> there is block <title>...</title> and meta-tags, which have servise information. Text between tags <title>...</title>.is displayed in the title bar of the browser.

In HTML-document meta tags have information for browsers and search engines. Most meta tags are not necessary.Using meta tags you may find the name of the author of site, change text encoding for correct displaying and write key words which will be used by search engines to search the information contained on your page. Formalization of HTML-document HTML tags can contain attributes, which are the parameters and properties of the markup document.Attributes <body> tag define the appearance of the whole webpage, while some other elements, such as headers and tables can have their own special design.The choice of color of the page, the background image and text color is very important, because it effects on visual perception of the entire site. Color pages are specified by color, and color of the text – text. The value of attribute is color, which gets its name in English or in hexadecimal.The most important structural elements of a web page are headlines and paragraphs. There are six levels of headings, which are designated M, h2,...h6. Special tags are used to describe each level, for

example , for third level – <h3> and </h3>. The title of level 1 is the largest, and level 6 – the smallest by default. To align the text (in a paragraph or heading) on the page we use the attribute align, having a value of: align = center (center alignment).

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КАТАЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ РЕФОРМИНГ

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Catalytic reforming is a chemical process, its purpose is to convert low octane naphtha cuts into high-octane gasoline and to produce aromatic hydrocarbons required as raw materials for the chemical industry [1].

The dehydrogenation also produces significant amounts of byproduct hydrogen gas, which is fed into other refinery processes such as hydro cracking. A side reaction is hydrogenolysis, which produces light hydrocarbons of lower value, such as methane, ethane, propane and butanes.

If the process is conducted so as to produce aromatic hydrocarbons, the products will contain higher percentage of benzene, toluene, xylene and ethylbenzene which have diverse uses, most importantly as raw materials for conversion into plastics. However, the benzene content of reformate makes it carcinogenic, which has led to governmental regulations requiring further processing to reduce its benzene content.

The liquid feed is pumped back into the stripper top. The resulting liquid gas mixture is preheated by flowing through a heat exchanger. The preheated feed mixture is then totally vaporized and heated to the reaction temperature (495–520°C) before the vaporized reactants enter the first reactor.

Benzene is often removed with a specific operation to reduce the content of benzene in the reformate as the finished gasoline has often an upper limit of benzene content. The benzene extracted can be marketed as feedstock for the chemical industry [2].

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УГОЛОВНАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ЗА ГОМОСЕКСУАЛИЗМ В РСФСР

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The criminal liability for homosexuality was introduced into the legislation of the RSFSR (RSFSR Criminal Code in 1926) March 7, 1934 and valid until June 3, 1993. In the Soviet criminal law, homosexuality is a crime against the person and is punishable by imprisonment for up to five years, and aggravated (for example, committing sodomy with minors) – for up to 8 years.

In the post-revolutionary law reform persecution of homosexual behavior, present in the Criminal Law of tsarist Russia, it was canceled: the RSFSR Criminal Code in 1922 there was no corresponding article in the 1920 article on responsibility for sodomy removed from the Criminal Code of the Caucasian and Central Asian republics. In 1926, at the invitation of the Soviet government of the USSR visited Magnus Hirschfeld, gay emancipator and founder of the World League of Sexual Reform – and as a result, in 1928 at the Copenhagen Congress of the InstitutfürSexualwissenschaft, which was announced on the basis of the League, the Soviet Union was cited as a model sexual tolerance. As the latest archival research, the initiator of the introduction of criminal prosecution for sodomy was OGPU. In September 1933, it carried out its first raid on persons suspected of sodomy, which resulted in the arrest of 130 people suspected of homosexual relationships. In a memorandum the Deputy Chairman of the OGPU GenrikhYagoda to Stalin reported on the disclosure of several groups in Moscow and Leningrad, who were engaged in «the creation of a network of salons, homes, brothels, groups and other organized groups of gays to the further transformation of the unions into direct spy cell ... active homosexuals, using caste isolation pederastic laps in directly counterrevolutionary purposes, politically decomposed different social strata of youth, in particular young workers and tried to get into the army and navy. On paper, Joseph Stalin marked: «We must punish the scoundrels, and enter the relevant governing law decree».

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СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ЭЛЕКТРОМЕХАНИЧЕСКИЕ СИСТЕМЫ

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As an area of professional activity « Special electromechanical systems » includes the variety of scientific spheres, technologies, complex of technical devices, methods and techniques, that realized during the testing and exploitation of products, mechanisms and electromechanical systems, maintenance of the devices to keep them functional.

This speciality is responsible for tech support of aerospace programs, defense industry, power industry, oil production, chemical industry, wind and hydropower. Power-producing units provide us energy all the time, their components become more complex for last decades, and amount of stations is increasing every year. Hundreds of engineers required to service the station and modernize it. Defense and aerospace industries also demand reliable and inventive professionals to create new types of vehicles, find effective sources of energy and provide the protection of homeland. There are hundreds of variations where you can find your best sphere, and the amount of working places is always growing, as technical progress develops all the time and appears everywhere the humankind exist.

At the moment, speciality is investigating such perspective directions as new types of electric heating devices, decentralized energy systems with non-conventional electromechanical energy converters, improvement of energy converters for domestic and industrial purposes, calculation and analysis of electromagnetic and temperature fields in electromechanical energy converters.

Special electromechanical systems provides great knowledge in the principles of mechanisms and possibilities to express your skills in such difficult and remarkable activity. You can always find new goals to achieve and move science forward to new discoveries.

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