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Happy Easter!

Passion Week and Easter

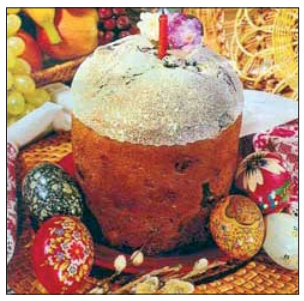
Easter is one of the biggest holidays in Christian religion. It is devoted to the ressurection of Jesus Christ - Son of God, who atoned for the sins of humans through his death, and inspirited people with hope for life after death through his ressurection. The last week before Easter is called Passion Week. One then remember on the last week of Jesus' life from the moment when he entered Jerusalem to the day when he was crucified.

History

The day of the celebration was established in 325. Orthodoxal Easter is typically celebrated between 4th April and 8th May. Easter eggs are painted on the day of Thursday before Easter.

Easter all over the world

Russia. Festive table includes „Passover" cake, Easter cake, painted eggs,



etc. Since Easter is considered as celebration of ressurection, one puts what and oats germs on the table; fresh leaves symbolize ressurection, new beginning.

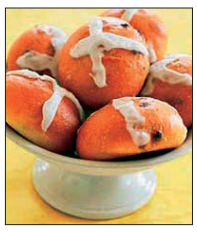
Czech Republic: the cake called „maznetz" is traditional favourite sweet made of raisins and almonds. Slovak

people prefer a desert called „paska" – a pyramid of pressed cottage cheese with cream, sugar, eggs and butter, decorated with fruit. Czech girls spray the boys with water in order to „wash out tracks of winter" from them.

Greece: Traditional festive lunch begins with typical lamb soap called "maeyeritsa". Traditional Easter cake here is called tsoureki; it is sometimes decorated with painted eggs. Greek people adore their typical Easter desert: baklava with much

syrop, and koulourakia biscuits shaped as wreath.

United Kingdom: The whole family gathers in the days of the festival. Traditional cuisine includes lamb and vegetables dish, simnel cake and painted eggs. Sunday breakfast includes hot cross buns.



Italy: Housewives bake a cake with painted eggs on it and prepare the favourite desert called cassata. The festival is magnificent and

splendid. Tables are fully covered with sweets.

Filippines: Easter starts with a middnight teable covered with traditional meat dishes such as adobo. Children are also allowed to participate.

Easter Rabbit

Easter Rabbit is a favourite character in many European countries (mostly in Ger-many). One of the legends says that goddess of Estra turned one bird into a rabbit but it continued to lay eggs. According to another story, the parents in one poor mountain village put the eggs in the bushes in order to make a surprise for the children; when the kids went to search for the painted eggs, a small rabbit dashed out of the bushes. Then the kids decided that the eggs had been taken by the rabbit.

Bulgarian Union of Metallurgists:

New Attitude Towards Metallurgic Companies Should Be There

Prof. Avram Avramov is re-elected to be a chairman

A meeting organized by Bulgarian Union of Metallurgists took place on 27th March in the National Centre of Sceince and Techique. It was attended by delegates representing Kremikovtzi AD: Valentin Gogov and Hristo Valkanov. Other participants were: representatives of Stomana Industry, KCM – Plovdiv, Kumerio – Pirdop, Steel Med – Sofia, Chemical and Technological University of Sofia, Metallurgy Institute /Bulgarian Academy of Sciences/, Rimpex – Sofia, Industrial Thermotechnics, etc.

The report of the Management Board of the union was introduced by prof. A. Avramov. The discussions focused on the successfully organized X National Conference of Metallurgy and publishing of the manual "Guide of the Metallurgist". All the delegates were unanimuous that innovated attitude in the work of the union is required due to the sharply changed situation within metallurgic branch – more than 90% of the companies in are already private. In this aspect, necessity of making the activities of the union popular among metallurgic companies, was focused on. The budget and action plan for the period of 2008 - 2010 was approved. Its main points were focused on arranging the XI National Conference of Metallurgists with international participation, and issuing the 5th volume of "Guide of Metallurgist" which will need some external financial assistance of to ensure.

Forthcoming metallurgy conferences in Ohrid and Istanbul were reminded on to those who would be interested in. There were discussions on organizing conferences in Sofia regarding new methods in continuous casting and automation. A new Management Board of the union was elected. D-r. Stoyan Pirlov, Dy Executive direcotr of Kremikovtzi, was nominated as a member. Prof. A vram Avramov was elected to be the chairman of the Bulgarian Union of Metallurgists.

One reckoned Volume I of

Multilinguistic Dictionary of Metallurgy

(editted by Academic publisher of "Marin Drinov") as an event indeed for the metallurgists society. The dictionary will be extremely useful for all who are involved in the metallurgic branch – starting from students to companies' managers.

The explaning multilinguistic dictionary is the first edition of this type in Bulgaria. Terminology selected in it takes in the most essential points of technologic cycles in the respective part for ferrous and non – ferrous metals extraction, pressure processing of metals, assortment of finished goods, different kinds of aggregates and equipments. The terminology is particularly in the sphere of other sciences which are related to metallurgy.

Tandjavur a city - tample made of granit

Scientists have been theorizing for 10 centuries how to build the 40t cupola of the giant temple
8 European palaces can find place in the sacred Indian complex

74 so called cities – of – tamples are there in India. They have been built with much more material than needed for all Egyptian pyramids. The first city of tample – Brihadeshvara – was built in the then capital of Tandjavur; the tample area can accommodate 7 – 8 of the biggest palaces of Europe. It was made of granite and finished in 1010. This tample excelled much more all the buildings constructed till then. Many festivals are celebrated here on an annual basis; each of them lasts more than 9 days. Astrologists are those who define the dates. Statues of gods are then brought out of the places unaccessable for

persons of dirrerent religion. The statues are then lifted on huge carriages pulled by thousands of pilgrims. Their route goes through the city and turns around the tamples. One believes that all who prticipate in the pulling will be blessed with good luck.

The giant cupola is made from two stuck rock blocks, each of them is 40t in heaviness. It is a secret how they were lifted 68m in height 1000years ago; specialists have been trying to discover this secret for long time. It is known that the blocks were initially worked on the ground. This procedure which may be considered as simple, has taken years of hard work of hundreds of stone – cutters. This long lasting procedure seems to be unbelieveably large even from the angle of nowadays.

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Presentations

How can we cope with them successfully?

The successful presentation is a question of business skill of bigger and bigger importance. One who manages with presentations making has bigger chance than those who would ignore this art. A bad presentation – monotonous and boring talk, endless unreadable slides are nothing but wastage of time for both the sides. If it is all a matter of education, there are many new forms of education, but “face to face” one remains the most preferred one even nowadays, in technologgies epoch.

Good preparation is required so that we can manage it successfully. It starts with clarifications on the purpose of our presentation and thw whole gist of exposition is built on this ground. The purpose could be: training, news reporting /it is rather often a matter of a bad news indeed/, an innovation to announce, but those most important kinds of presentations are motivating and convincing /they are most difficult to create./

Secondly, the auditory is to be surveyed; why th e presentation is not meant for the one who introduces it but for the public. It would be very good if one could feel what exactly the public would be interested in listening to. Strucutre and content are based on this; it could be shaped as monologue, discussion etc. It is very important to know in advance how well the public informed is; for, too difficult or too general information would not be felicitous to present.

Stage – fright is important to calm down before and during the presentation, since it is able to make our performance fail.

Pshychologic adjustment plays the main role in fighting with stage – fright. One should tell themselves: “I know more than auditory does; I am well prepared.” Knowing the environment also helps one face the stage – fright risk. If one meets some of the people preliminarly and talk to them, one would be much more confident during presentation. Focusing on the public helps in overcoming the unpleasant sense; one should imagine themselves as if talking to a particular person in the hall. If one focuses their attention on themselves, on the way they look, they sound and move – it may distract their attention and provoke stage – fright. Good preparation repels the stage – fright, therefore preparation is part of fighting with it. It would be better if one has more materials on disposal, than required; it brings to sense of composure and those expendable ones can be reduced. The person who will lead the presentation, needs to be self – confident and fulfill their plans.

Introduction itself should be impressing so that attention of the public can be won. It brings to the question: how should one start? Many lecturers prefer to start with a joke but it is not to recommend; jokes are difficult to make up or select. One should better speak about their personal engagement in making the presentation. It helps in reducing the natural distance with auditory and attracts its attention. One could also set a provocative question which could be answered during presentationitself; it grounds a topic to discuss, and put the accent on particular points. A strange and even unusual fact could be mentioned. It would be very interesting to illustrate the presentation with a short story devoted on the subject.

Exposition is supposed to keep the attention attracked at the beginning. It can be done through many ways. If one involves their listeners in participation in the presentation, they will be interested in. Well – working phrases are, for example: “Who agrees? Let them lift their hand!” One can also make a personal contact with persons in the public through a brief dialogue. Lecturer is, however, the best visual tool, and not slides or text. The greatest speeches of Margharet Tacher and Cennedy were not illustrated through visual tools. Preventive measures are to be taken if one observes that the public is not more focused on the presentation; radical change in attitude would be required, such as different intonation, pauses, smart phrases, etc.

If the group is small and there is one person who is not interested in, the lecturer is supposed to involve them by asking them different questions, etc. Lecturer is also supposed to look at their public during the presentation; he or she should analyse people’s body language. Auditory can be opene – minded for new things; or not. Auditory should not deviate its attention during the presentation. If one succeeds to make people focuse on the subject, one would be able to control the process on their own.

The subject should be set at the very beginning so that it can provoke the question: “What are we going to do now?” In the course of presentation some action is to be suggested, so that people will be able to select one desired target among many more opportunities.

One should obligatorily prepare their speech on their own as it is normal if one may use different sources of help. But performance would not be that satisfying if somebody else prepares one’s presentation instead of them.

Few orators are able to say the right thing in the right time with few but enough words. Many presentations are boring, na?ve and windy. One should meet public’s expectations and satisfy them. One should be accepted as one of the group.

Questions and answers are the most difficult part of the presentation for many of the lecturers, especially when inimical listeners are there.

Different methods for coping with that part of the presentation are there. Feedback passing is the most popular tool. If personal attitude is there and one is supposed to answer, one should clarify it asking: “So I am talking nonsenses according to you?” Analytic skills should be used in answering the questions; it shows that one is capable to think constructively.

One more way: listening and sympathy; e.g. “You know, I have also had the same problem, do not forget that I work in same company, too” Even if one cannot help, one still identify themselves with the person who sets the question, and this automatically changes the attitude.

Lecturer should listen carefully the questions; he or she is supposed to realize what is hidden behind them by observing the body language – gestures, play of features, emotions. The orator should be patient; he should kindly listen to all the questions. In case the orator cannot answer a particular question, he/she should own up and try to direct the question towards another expert.

Orator should face all the auditory while answering a question and not that particular person only who has set it.

IVAN TOMOV
Head of Training Center

Most often made mistakes:

Do not be much too with visual tools!
Do not show too much text or too tricky schemes
Do not talk towards the screen!
Do not hide it with your body!
Speak emotionally and not monotonuously
Do not read records
Do not hide yourself behind a desk or in a distant corner of the hall
Do not ignore time factor
Be careful with deviations

Hyundai Steel and ThyssenKrupp team up for Steelworks

The Korean Times reported that Hyundai Steel teamed up with Germany's ThyssenKrupp Steel Thursday for technological backing to expedite the construction of its integrated steel mill complex. The arm of Hyundai Motor Group broke ground in the southwestern coastal city of Dangjin in late October to build the nation's third largest integrated steel mill, but it has been seeking a partnership with TKS since 2005 to facilitate technology transfers.

Under the agreement signed by Mr. Chung Mong Koo chairman of Hyundai Motor and Mr. Karl Ulrich Kohler, chairman of Thyssenkrupp, the European industrial conglomerate will pass on its coking, steel making and overall operational technology.

Hyundai Steel plans to complete the facility with an annual output capacity of seven million tonnes by 2011, with an additional upgrade expanding the capacity to 12 million tonnes by 2015.

Mr. Chung Mong Koo

Karl Ulrich Kohler

The five trillion won steelworks project has been Chung's goal, as the facility would secure a steady supply of steel for the nation's two largest automakers, Hyundai Motor and Kia Motors.

A Hyundai Steel spokesman said that "ThyssenKrupp has extensive knowledge in operating a blast furnace, which will play a significant role in stabilizing Hyundai Steel's preliminary steps in the mega project."

Mr. Chung also promised even further partnerships in the future during the signing ceremony, said that "We hope the two companies can actively exchange knowledge in more areas, including thermo mechanically processed steel."

The TKS chief welcomed the offer and said the company will seek ways to collaborate in the auto business.

ThyssenKrupp which produced about 17 million tonnes of steel last year is well known for its premium quality auto steel sheets used by Volkswagen, DaimlerChrysler, Mercedes Benz and BMW.

MEPS forecast

Global steel output to reach 1.6 billion tonnes by 2011

MEPS forecast that the global crude steel output in 2007 at 1350 million tonnes. MEPS added that "Further growth is anticipated rising to 1600 million tonnes in 2011. This represents an increase of more than 350 million tonnes over the period from 2006. In the previous five years, the volume of production expanded by almost 400 million tonnes."

MEPS said that "Most of the increase in iron and steel production over the next five years will take place in the developing/emerging nations of Asia. We estimate that around 71% of global growth in steelmaking to 2011 will occur in these countries. In contrast, we predict that steel producers in the industrialized world will contribute less than 7% of the higher output over the period."

Crude steel production forecast (In millions tonnes)

Region	2006	2007	2011
W. Europe	235.1	242.3	263
Former USSR	119.8	125.3	153
NAFTA	131.5	133.3	135.5
South America	45.3	47.5	61.5
Africa/Middle East	34	34.9	49
China	422.1	492.5	630
Japan	116.2	119.7	122
Rest of Asia	136.3	145.8	177
Oceania	8.7	8.8	9
World	1249.2	1350	1600

Source: MEPS - Global Iron & Steel Production to 2011

MEPS further added that "Of the 350 million tonne increase between 2006 and 2011. China is forecast to supply almost 210 million tonnes. Other significant contributors will be the former USSR with 33 million tonnes, Asia excluding China and Japan is likely to lift output by more than 30 million tonnes. Africa/Middle East are expected to supply 15 million tonnes each. These may appear to be modest tonnages but in percentage terms they are quite significant."

MEPS said that "Rapidly rising commodity prices (particularly oil, coal and industrial metals including iron ore) have changed the economic climate in recent years. Oil revenues have led to significant building activity in the Middle East. Reserves of energy and steelmaking raw materials in the former USSR have improved economic activity in that region. A similar picture has been recorded in India and Brazil. The availability of competitively priced energy and steelmaking raw materials will be a major factor in the location of steel manufacturing in the coming years."

MEPS added that "In the longer term, when blast-furnaces and converters in the industrialized nations reach the end of their useful life, a number of them will not be rebuilt. Supplies of semi finished products are likely to be made at parent companies or subsidiaries in the low cost manufacturing countries of the world."