



Dear Readers,

The World Academy of Materials and Manufacturing Engineering has been cooperating closely with Turkey for many years. On 10th-12th the next 14th International Materials Symposium IMSP'2012 in Pamukkale University in Denizli, Turkey will take place. To commonly accepted and well-known symbols of Turkey, the historical region of Cappadocia in Central Anatolia, Turkey at a distance ca. 300 km from the Ankara belongs. That is why photos from this region are shown on the cover of this issue of the Journal of Achievements in Materials and Manufacturing Engineering, as a sign that interesting research initiatives take place just in that country. Cappadocian kingdom became a part of the Roman Empire, in the reign of Emperor Tiberius. The area is a popular tourist destination, as it has many areas with unique geological, historic, and cultural features. Hot-air ballooning is very popular in Cappadocia and is available in Göreme. Sedimentary rocks, seen on the cover and formed in lakes and streams and ignimbrite deposits that erupted from ancient volcanoes approximately 9 to 3 million years ago, during the late Miocene to Pliocene epochs, underlie the Cappadocia region. The rocks of Cappadocia near Göreme eroded into hundreds of spectacular pillars and minaret-like forms. People of the villages at the heart of the Cappadocia Region carved out houses, churches, and monasteries from the soft rocks of volcanic deposits. The underground shelters around Nevşehir and Göreme were originally built to escape persecution by the pagan Roman authorities. With the holiday views from Cappadocia the next issue of the Journal of Achievements in Materials and Manufacturing Engineering is handed to PT Readers.

Gliwice, in August 2012

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