

My sister's marriage

My name is Elena, I'm 16 years old and I live in Cattolica, a seaside resort in the north east of Italy. I'm attending the 3rd class of a school for accountants and I have taken up a computer programmer course.

My sister got married on 26th August in S. Giovanni, a little town near Cattolica.

Before getting married she and her groom attended a marriage course, which lasted one month and a half.

They met once a week with the priest and other brides and grooms. This because my sister is Catholic.



The bride and groom prepared a list of presents among which the 120 guests could chose.

It is an Italian tradition to invite the guests with a formal invitation accompanied by what we call "bonbonieres", a small gift in silver or crystal or pottery with a pouch of sugared almonds.

On the 26th August my sister wore a long white dress while her groom wore an elegant suite.

She was very moved and while she was saying the marriage promise and exchanging the rings, she started crying. During the church ceremony a chorus sang hymns and a man played the piano.

The atmosphere was extremely moving with all those flowers, the music and all those elegant guests!

Even the little girls and boys looked like perfect ladies and gentleman!

Before leaving the church the "spouses" signed in a special book, they and the witnesses did, to give evidence they were married before God! In the meantime the guests and I were waiting for them out of the church, ready to throw them rice.

It sounds strange but rice is associated with luck and fertility!

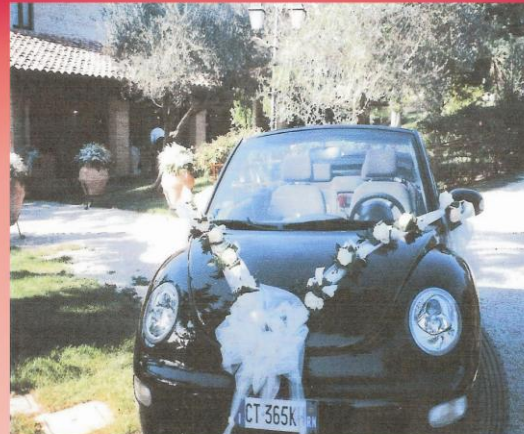
The venue continued at the restaurant, previously booked.

First, the waiter served the refreshment and the best man gave a speech.

The lunch was served: lasagne, risotto as first course

Then a rich second course: lamb, venison with fries and vegetables.

Table decoration



The young guests teased the newly married couple all the time.

The wedding lunch is the final part of the ceremony: lunch and jokes let the "spouses" relax before leaving for the honeymoon! Before the wedding date my sister and her groom went to the town hall where they live and to the church where the ceremony would be held to publish the banns. The banns must be put up a fortnight at least.

They chose four witnesses. Some days before my sister and her future husband organised a stag and hen night with their friends.



MARRIAGE / GERMANY

Wedding traditions in Germany differ from region to region. Here are some of the highlights:

Car Procession - after the wedding a car procession is formed and drives through town honking their horns - others honk back wishing the couple good luck.

Costs - the father of the bride has to pay the wedding. This is an old custom but today normally both parents and the couple itself divide the costs for the wedding.

Dance - the first dance is danced by the bride and the groom, it is traditionally a waltz. The next dance is only for bride with her father and groom with mother, while bride's mother dances with groom's father.



First Night - to make the first night as difficult as possible, friends of the couple do lots of funny or sometimes cruel things. They fill up the rooms with balloons, hide lots of alarm clocks in the bedroom, take apart the bed, and so on.

Flowers - besides the flowers for the bride and in church, the hood of the wedding car is decorated with lots of flowers.

Junggesellenabschied - a few days before the wedding the groom and his male friends go to a pub or sometimes other places to drink and have fun. (the last time?)

Kidnapping of the bride - in some areas (mostly in small villages) friends kidnap the bride and the groom has to find her. Normally, he has to search in a lot of pubs and invite all people in there (or pay the whole bill). Sometimes this ritual ends badly.

Polterabend - this is an informal (informal dress and food) party at the evening before the wedding where plates and dishes are smashed (the broken pieces are thought to bring good luck to the bride). The bride and groom have to clean up everything.

Rice - after the wedding when the bride leaves the church, friends throw rice on them and it is said that they will get as many children as rice grains stay in the hair of the bride.

Veil Dance - this is a popular game for a wedding evening. Every woman or man who wants to dance with the groom or bride, has to pay for it.

Wedding Cake - the wedding cake, mostly a large cake with lots of ornaments, has to be cut by the bride and the groom together.



Wedding Evening - at the wedding evening a lot of games are played, speeches are held (the first normally from the father of the bride), sometimes a wedding newspaper is handed out. Songs are sung, and so on.



White Ribbon - the bride carries lengths of white ribbon with her bouquet, and after the church ceremony is over and the guests are leaving the church, she hands each driver a ribbon that they tie to the radio antenna.

Wedding Rings - Germans wear wedding rings on the right hand - the groom and the bride have normally identical rings (wedding "bands" -- no diamonds).

Wedding Shoes - another tradition is to collect pennies for years and buy wedding shoes for the bride with this money.

MARRIAGE / TURKEY

THE WEDDING PARTIES OF AFYON

Ceremonies of marriage are performed in this order;
To show herself to the woman who is arranging the marriage

To agree to give (their daughter) in marriage and drinking coffee from girl's hand

To drink sherbet and giving presents of engagement, Lavish meal which is organized by girl's family ..

To send a kind of pastry to boy's family from girl's family...

Permission for marriage

The boy who is to be the bridegroom in the near future goes to the girls' house with his family taking some delicacies like Turkish-delight. At first both families talk about general subjects like weather or economy of the government. And then, each family introduces their son or daughter, especially with their positive sides. After some chatting, the father of the boy starts to tell the main reason of that visit, which aims to get the girl as their bride. If the girl and her family think that it is possible, the girl goes to kitchen to prepare Turkish coffee for them. If the girl herself really wants to marry him, she adds some salt to the boy's coffee instead of sugar. After the coffee is serviced, if the boy drinks the coffee completely, it means that he is ready to accept what the girl decides. Finally, the engagement date is decided and the bridegroom's family leaves the bride's house happily!! We hope they will get on well together forever!!!

"ESVAP KESME" (choosing costumes)

From engagement to wedding party week, these traditions are done. Before wedding week, two families determine days of wedding, engagement and "esvap kesme". They start preparations. Boy's family invites bride to a large store which is well-known. They look for clothes to daughter-in-law. That is "esvap kesme"...

After "Esvap Kesme", both girl's family and boy's family send somebody to invite relatives, friends to the wedding party. Now written invitation is sent, thus; wedding starts. The wedding party continues four days. Invitations of wedding party start around noon. Young are invited to the dinner (mostly)...

After the afternoon in the same day, "Sac Kesme (cutting hair)" is done..

"SAÇ KESME (CUTTING HAIR)"

A group of women go to boy's house from the girl's house at the presidency of mother-in-law.. from girl's house, minimum two tambourine women welcome these women who come from boy's house, in the stairs head. Guests who are called from girl's home gather with the other guests and relatives. Dancers (çengi) continue to sing song non-stop. Bride comes near the mother-in-law. After kissing hands of guests and mother-in-law, she kneels in front of mother-in-law. First, mother-in-law, husband's sister, aunt, uncle fulfill cutting girl's hair, scantily... mother-in-law puts on to bride what to put on. After this ceremony finishes in the night of same day, the night of henna is done...

THE NIGHT OF HENNAAT BOY'S HOME

Boy's home sends some henna and necessary candles. The best man or woman who acts as an adviser to the bride has got many duties. That man or woman welcomes guests. A group of women from girl's home come to boy's home for telling "congratulations". Woman set the table (for a meal) and a group of musicians who play traditional Turkish



music come and play until the time about two hours after sunset. Hennaing ceremony starts. First, henna which has been mixed beforehand is done to son-in-law's three fingers while the traditional music of henna is signed. After hennaing, son-in-law kisses hands of father and heads of the family.

THE NIGHT OF HENNAAT GIRL'S HOME

In the night of "cutting hair", a group from the boy's home comes to girl's home at leadership of mother-in-law. Welcoming takes place during the daytime. Bride kisses hands. Women put henna to the hollow of bride's hand. Then, they give their baksheesh, entertainment increases at girl's home, After that boy's family leaves. Girl's friends henna their hands, and feet. Woman enjoy singing traditional music around bride until late the evening. Girl's family gives pita which has opium poppy, and cheese, marmalade etc. Both of families, relatives and friends congratulate each other.



TRADITIONAL HENNA MUSIC WHICH IS SUNG AT THE NIGHT OF HENNA

Her henna is mixed in the bowl
Boy's family is very enthusiastic
Girl's mother mourns badly
My date, your henna should be auspicious!
Your coexistence should be sweet there
My date who puts saltshaker without salt
Who leaves huge home isolated
Who leaves her mother without daughter
My date, your henna should be auspicious!
Your coexistence should be sweet there
Mum, did you reach public bath?

Submitted by: TUĞÇE CARFİ-LATİFE DURAK-HİLAL DOĞAN (10 E)



Carnival procession in Berlin

Carnival in Germany

Carnival is a kind of festival. It starts on November 11 at 11:11 a.m.

On this day the people from carnival societies take a puppet out of a box. On the last day of carnival, on Ash Wednesday, which is always at the end of February, they put the puppet into the box again.

Here in Germany there is a special day called 'Rosenmontag'. It is the Monday before Ash Wednesday.



On this day there is a big carnival parade in many cities. Many people are watching this procession on the street. People from a carnival society, who are standing on an especially decorated wagon in the parade, throw sweets to the watching people. The people shout "HELAU" or "ALAAF". These are traditional carnival shouts. Moreover, people masquerade as cowboy, magician, Pippi Langstrumpf, clown or any other person or thing you can imagine. Because of the sweets and the masquerade especially children love to watch the 'Rosenmontag' parades.



The Oktoberfest in Germany

Every year in Germany people celebrate in Munich a fair called 'Oktoberfest'. It is a tradition in Bavaria where every year more than six million people are celebrating. The first Oktoberfest was in 1810 when Prince Ludwig and Princess Therese wanted to celebrate their wedding on a big meadow which is called 'Theresienwiese' (Theresia's Meadow) today.



The prince liked everything from Old Greece and decided to make something like the Olympic Games. The people were satisfied. So they made a big festival with horse-racing and a lot of beer. Since then you can go to the 'Oktoberfest' in Munich to drink a special beer which is only made while the 'Oktoberfest' is lasting and eat a pretzel and a special sausage served with a special type of mustard. The festival takes place in big tents. Many of the 'Oktoberfest' visitors are dressed in more or less traditional Bavarian clothes.



The men wear for example the typical Bavarian short leather trousers and the women wear a 'Dirndl', which is a special dress. Almost all visitors of the 'Oktoberfest' go there to drink beer. However, only the older people are drinking much because the beer has got a higher alcohol percentage than normal beer. People are also singing old folk songs. But as people are forgetting the texts, the Bavarians hand out the lyrics in a little brochure. Today you can also find a fairground with a giant ferris wheel and a roller-coaster. The 'Oktoberfest' begins on the Saturday after 15th September and it ends on 3rd October, because of the cool weather in October.



FESTIVALS / TURKEY

THE DAY OF HIDIRELLEZ

The day of Hidirellez is a day on which Hızır and İlyas prophet met. This day is on 6th May. It is said that Hızır came from land, İlyas came from sea on this day and help people in need. 6th May symbolizes the starting of spring, abundance.

There are such many beliefs that how this day became. These beliefs not only in Turkey but also in Iran, Iraq, Syria are widely well-known. According to these beliefs the story is like this:

The ruler of the world, Zulkarney frightens from the death. Because of this fear he tries to find water of immortality. In order to find it, he asks to scholars where the water can exist. Everybody says the names of people or places. Finally they decide to ask Hızır prophet who is a reliable person, thinking that only he can find this water. Hızır prophet accepts this offer and his brother İlyas who is also a prophet goes with him as an assistant. They travel from mountains to seas, to Mountain of Kaf. After travelling for a long time they come to a place which is known as Country of Darkness. They stop there and want to eat something.



While eating their food, they drop a death fish into water. Suddenly the fish comes to life and flee away. Two brothers realize that they have found water of immortality, and then they drink water and become immortal. On that day Hızır and İlyas prophet become immortal and The God give them duty of helping the people who are in need.

6th May has been celebrated since that time with meaning of immortality, abundance. Believing that Hızır will come and give abundance at the night of Hidirellez, people make various activities such as the vessels of food, leaving the purses of Money open. Also it is believed that if people make a model of their wishes and put them under a tree of rose, it will come true. During that year they wait their wishes to be true. Some people set on fire by saying wishes and jumped upper part of it.

To sum up if you make a wish at Hidirellez Night, it will come true. I tried

Ummahan Erdem 11-E



writing wishes



jumping over the hidirellez fire

FESTIVALS / ITALY

Carnevale, also known as carnival or mardi gras, is celebrated in Italy and many places around the world 40 days before Easter, a final party before Ash Wednesday and the restrictions of Lent.

It started as a pagan ritual to scare away evil spirits, but with Catholicism it was adapted to fit into the Catholic rituals and became more like a "last big party before Lent". Carnival was a time for the people to unite and to have fun before the 40 days of Lent, which meant penitence, fasting and prayer.



The word "carnival" is the Latin "carne vale" or "farewell to meat." Carnival was the final hurrah as winter headed towards spring, and the long season of fasting and abstinence. Carnival in Italy is a huge winter festival celebrated with parades of huge paper maché floats and performers, masquerade balls, entertainment, music, parties and fireworks. The floats are often about politicians, soccer players, starlets, and other notables.

Although carnival is actually one date, in Venice and some other places in Italy the carnival celebrations and parties may begin a couple weeks before. In fact, the floats take a full year to prepare, and it would be impossible for everyone to see them in just one day.



Italy has many carnival celebrations and Venice hold one of the biggest and most elaborate carnival festivals.

The Carnival of Venice was first recorded in 1268. In 1798 when the Austrians took control of the city, carnival celebrations fell into a decline which lasted almost two centuries and in the 1930s it was outlawed by the fascist government too. It was not until the 1980s that Carnival enjoyed a revival.

Masks have always been a central feature of the Venetian carnival. Maskmakers enjoyed a special position in society, with their own laws and their own guild. Venetian masks are a centuries-old tradition of Venice. In the past, the masks have been used

On many other occasions as a device for hiding the wearer's identity and social status. It was thus useful for a variety of purposes, some of them illicit or criminal, others just personal, such as romantic encounters.

Carnival is a great opportunity for people to put on a costume and forget who they are. You can be whoever you want to and enjoy the festivities to the fullest. Carnival represents a sort of "time out of time" in which fortunes are reversed: the poor become rich, the powerless become powerful and social customs are overturned. During the time of Carnival, it's important to remain anonymous, so when "real time" returns, it returns to exactly the same place.



STUDENT CORNER

- Culture Bridge - Means Understanding Others And Reflecting Our Own Situation

On Monday, March 9th 2009, we were at the Italian School I.S.I.S.S. P. Gobetti A.Gasperi. We had a glance at Italian school life and we worked together with our Italian and Turkish partners. So besides our group of twelve German students, there were also seven Turkish and about 40 Italian students present and we wanted to learn from each other about the others' cultures. So the whole group was divided into six smaller ones consisting of at least one Turkish pupil, two Germans and several Italians. We found out differences and similarities of our lifestyles, our schoolday, our freetime, our families and how much time we spend together with our friends.

After about an hour of eager conversation with each other, we pointed out that Italian and German schools require more or less the same efforts from young people, whereas Turkish pupils spend much more time at school and after a long schoolday they seem to have to do much more homework than Germans or Italians. In Turkey school starts at 7.30 a.m., in Germany at 8.00 a.m. and in Italy at 8.30 a.m. All pupils stay at school until early afternoon. So, obviously, the Turkish young people have less leisure time for themselves.

We also noticed some differences in how we spend our free time. Italians and Germans usually see their friends most of the time. We were astonished to hear that Italians never meet their friends at home, but almost only in discos, at clubs or restaurants. Turkish young people spend a lot of time with their relatives. On a weekend they go out to see their grandparents their aunts, uncles and cousins.

When meeting our friends, we talk about the same topics in all three countries: music, sports, boys and girls.

Another topic worth mentioning is pocket-money. Italian parents seem to be more generous than German or Turkish ones, since they give 50 Euros per month. German young people get an average of 40 Euros. Turkish youths are only allowed the equivalent of ten Euros (the Turkish currency is called Lira), but then we learnt that the purchasing power of this amount of money in Turkey is much higher than in Italy or Germany, so that Turkish girls and boys do not really get less pocket-money than we do.

We think we are better informed now about Italian and Turkish lifestyles. We enjoyed talking about these topics personally (and not only on the Internet) and we feel that comparing and exchanging our experiences helps us very much to understand other people and also to reflect our own situation.



STUDENT CORNER

My dreams for the future

Hello everybody, my name is Julia, Ju for friends and I'm 16 years old. I'm in my third year at school and I always dream about my future. I've big plans and I'd like to tell you a bit about them. I don't have immediate plans, because I'm going to spend the next two years at school to get my diploma. When I finish school, I might go to university but it isn't what I really dream for my future. Actually, I'd like to be a singer. I've already had three auditions, but they didn't go very well.

However, I'm sure that my great opportunity is just around the corner. I'd like so much to be a singer because I think that music is a universal language, and also because I'm a shy person, but when I'm on the stage, I feel strong and free. By the next five years, I'd like to become a successful singer such as Christina Aguilera, who is my favourite singer. I know it's a difficult career, so if I can't achieve success as a singer, I might study to become a journalist and work for a famous fashion magazine. Of course one day I hope to travel and live in a big city, like LA or London. Now I don't think of marrying and having children, but maybe at thirty I'll change my mind. In my dreams I see myself at forty travelling around the world. I'll be a very important person and I'll have a wonderful life.

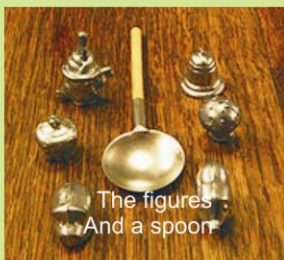


Bleigießen (lead pouring)

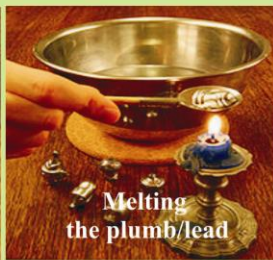
Lead pouring is an old European tradition used for fortune telling. It was once widespread throughout Europe, but today some people in Germany do it as a funny game on New Year's Eve

And this is how it works:

1. You buy a packet of special lead pouring plumb in a supermarket or a store. But you can also use tin or a mixture of both.
2. When you're sitting together everybody takes a spoon and a piece of plumb, which, when you buy it, has often the form of an animal or a talisman.
3. Now you take a candle and hold your spoon above the flame.
4. Wait until the mass becomes fluid and melts. Attention! Hot plumb or whatever you use is dangerous, because it can sputter and in case of contact with your skin, you'll get to know what a real painful blister is.
5. Carefully pour the liquid into a basin with water. Then it is going to shape into something that you'll have to interpret. There is for example the shape of a heart for falling in love soon or a flower for a blossoming friendship. Throw the spoons away because they are poisonous now.



The figures
And a spoon



Melting
the plumb/lead



That's the
result.
What does
it mean?

THE PROBLEMS OF YOUTH /TEEMAGERS PROBLEMS

Teenagers have a lot of problems as everybody has. But they aren't aware of these problems or they can't express them. We asked to teenagers about their problems in great details at various platforms. They aren't rebellious as the preceding youth lived in 60's 70's and 80's. Parents and government's treatment caused this. Because their parents don't want their children to have difficulties such as the ones they had in their lives. So either they didn't involve in anything or they were happy with what they learnt.

Although they try to carry on their education in difficult circumstances, some of them say that they don't have any problems. Yet, if you listen to them with patience and you can see various problems hidden on the other face of the medallion.

Here are the young people's answers to the questions:

- 'What are your problems?'
- Unemployment
 - Not to find place where apprenticeship is made
 - Accommodation
 - Transportation
 - Lack of university
 - Not enough of scholarship
 - To be high mortar
 - University exam OSS
 - Expensive books
 - Prohibition of turban
 - Future anxiety
 - Unqualified education
 - Not to express opinion
 - Foreign language

BETÜL KONUK

STUDENT CORNER



Traces of mobility to Italy

We will never forget these three special days. Maybe we will never see these areas and these people again. It was a long journey and it was quite tiring for us. However; the excitement of our first abroad travel suppressed that tiring and long journey.

On the first day, we were in Venice. We were so much fascinated that we weren't aware of the time. We felt as if we had been in a different world. Venice is a city which is a combination of ancient and modern artistic worlds. Combination of water and constructions of buildings, different people and styles pleased us so much.

On the second day, we went to Gradara. Everywhere was reflecting the history. Fortress and streets were wonderful as much as we read in books. We were really lucky as we could see this historical beauty. On the day we met the students at school, our main aim was to introduce our culture with our folk dances, music and traditional gifts. We were honored with their congratulations.

Last day, San Marino... We were very happy to explore the smallest republic of Europe. The weather was perfect as if it had been helping us experience all the pleasures of this tree-towered country.

Actually, there are a lot of words to say. Narrating this three-special-day is hard. We loved Italy and Italian people. Besides, meeting the German students and knowing each others was a great pleasure for us. We hope we will reunion with our new friends who we met in Italy, in Germany and then in Turkey.

P.C: We thank Italians for their hospitality and everything they made for us. We look forward to coming together with Italians and Germans again.

Handan, Seda, Betül 11-E



STUDENT CORNER



Among so many stars I don't know which star to choose.
My heart tells me "her",
she is the prettiest.
Sara

Eyes

You know, the stars envy me,
because near me
there are 2 eyes that twinkle more than them!

Sunset

Watching the sunset
out of the car window
is relaxing,
I can open my heart
and try to understand what it wants,
now I know...
My heart wants you!

The sun

You are like the sun,
If I approached you, I would burn,
If I looked at you, I would go blind,
but if you didn't exist, I would die!

You should be a drop of tear for me
Which is ready to come down?
Like hot and sensitive drops
You should flow to my seas,
You should be lost in my ocean.

Or you should be my cloud
Which keeps my rains and gives back
Whenever needed
You should be my sun
Which enlightens my darkness?
And makes my body know my soul

You, you it should be you
Who gets meaning to my lonely and isolated life
It should be you
Forever in my life

Ahmet ALADAŞ 11-C

STUDENT CORNER



Dear Mr. Andropov

Samantha Smith, a little girl from Maine, was frightened. On TV she saw programs about nuclear bombs. In news magazines she saw pictures of missiles. It was 1983. The United States and the Soviet Union were enemies, and the two countries were ready for war.

Samantha decided to write a letter to Yuri Andropov, who was the leader of the Soviet Union. She wrote:

Dear Mr. Andropov,

My name is Samantha Smith. I am ten years old. I am worried about nuclear war. How are you going to help so we don't have a war? Please tell me.

I have another question, but you don't have to answer it. Why do you want to conquer the world or at least our country? God wants us to live together in peace and not to fight.

Sincerely, Samantha Smith

A few months later, Samantha received a letter from Mr. Andropov. The letter said: "The Soviet Union doesn't want war with the United States. We want you to learn about the Soviet Union and to meet Soviet children. Summer is the best time to visit.

Samantha and her parents decided to accept Mr. Andropov's invitation. In the summer, they flew to the Soviet Union. First they went to Russia, which was then part of the Soviet Union. Guides took them to important and beautiful places. Samantha learned to sing Russian songs and dance Russian dances. Sometimes she wore traditional Russian clothes.

People in both the Soviet Union and the United States watched Samantha on TV. Samantha won their hearts. She was friendly and cheerful; a beautiful child with a big smile. Everyone liked her.

At children's camp in the Soviet Union, Samantha became friends with Natasha, a Soviet girl. Natasha and Samantha swam together and played piano together. They talked about music and clothes. 'Natasha and I are friends,' Samantha thought. 'Why can't our countries be friends?'

Later Samantha wrote a book about her trip. On the first page she wrote, 'I dedicate this book to the children of the world. They know that a peace is always possible.'

Two years after her trip, Samantha Smith died in a plane crash. She was thirteen years old.

The Soviet people didn't want to forget Samantha. They put her picture on a postage stamp. They named a mountain, a flower, and a ship 'Samantha Smith'. When a Soviet astronomer discovered a new planet, he named it 'Samantha Smith.' The astronomer said, 'Samantha lived a short life. But she shone very brightly in it.'

Translated by Melike Kaya 12 Dil-E 419

Never abandon your dreams...

A young boy was wandering newspapers by trying to sell his caricatures long years ago. But all chiefs was saying the same thing as if they had reached an agreement "You aren't capable of dreaming caricature. Why don't you forget this work and try another thing"

However caricatures were the dream of the young boy. Even if he had given up caricature, it wouldn't have given up him. It was entering his dreams at nights and the boy was getting used to drawing day to day. In the end person who was wanted him to dream events in the church but the young artist was in need of a studio where he could draw and sleep. Fortunately there was an old garage of the church but the garage was completely full of mice and the boy had to live there but the boy and one of those mice were to be famous around the world.

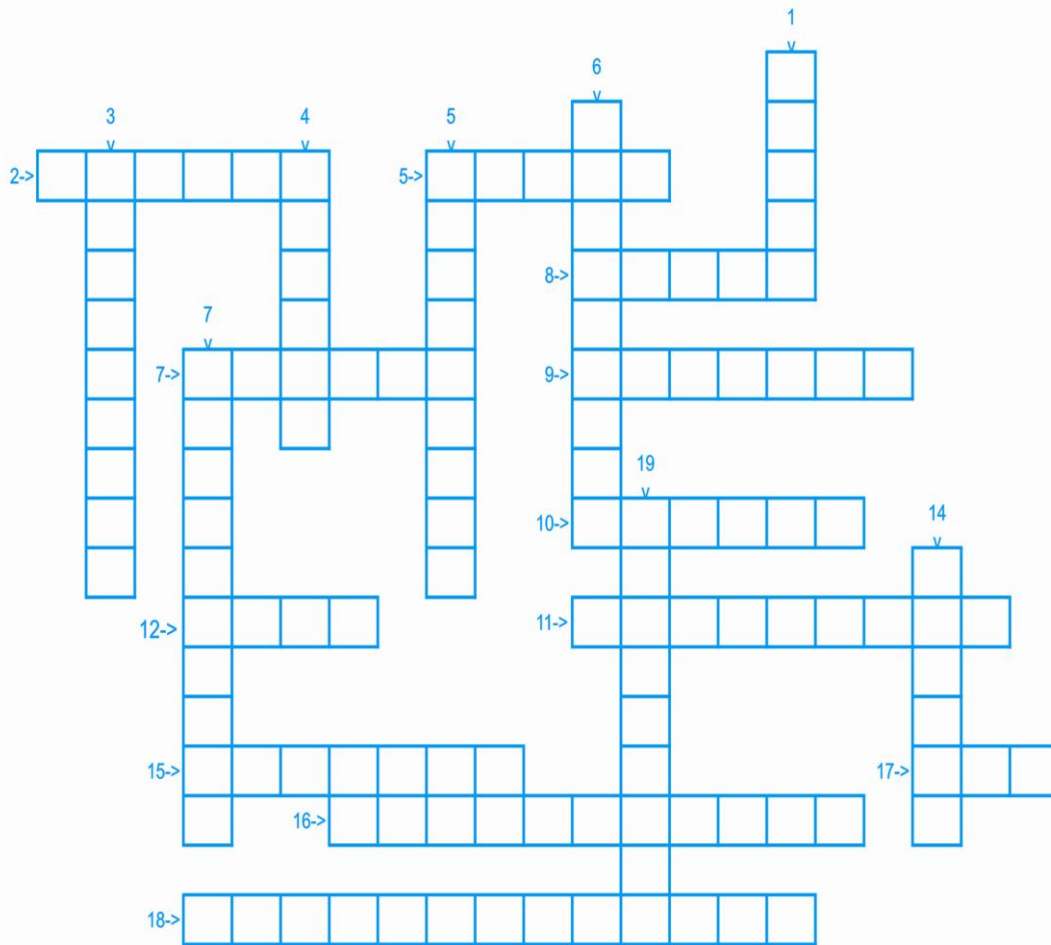
The Mouse known around the world was Mickey Mouse and the young artist was Walt Disney who has never abandoned the dreams of his life...

Success Stories / Murat Çiftkaya

Translated by: Merve Kurt 12-E



STUDENT CORNER



Across(orrizontale)	
2.	20 in letters
5.	The opposite of big
7.	Hair can be black,red or&
8.	When you accidentally hurt somebody you say&
9.	The Capital of Northern Ireland
10.	The opposite of "hell"
11.	The colour of the sky
12.	An animal with two legs
15.	A kind of show
16.	At 8 am you say:
17.	The colour of the heart
18.	English speaking people say this on your birtday

Down(verticale)	
1.	Bees make it
3.	The third day of the week
4.	The colour of the sun
5.	A cartoon character
6.	The name of the Queen of England
7.	In the classroom
14.	When you want to eat you say: "I'm &"
19.	The Capital of Scotland



STOP
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

**OUR PROJECT IS SENSIBLE
FOR ALL THE PROJECT ABOUT
ENVIROMENT AND NATURAL
LIFE**

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