



spring 2012

eVISION

Table of Contents

FRESH (p.02)

According to Japanese Students..

SNEAK PEEK (p.03)

See you again, friends!

April Newcomers

New IA Office

LIFE SKILL (p.05)

Networking at Conferences



Support For The Syrian

RECOMMENDATION (p.11)

Film

DAILY LIFE (p.13)

Cheaper Shopping in Sapporo

FOOD CORNER (p.14)

Klepon: Indonesian Mochi

TRAVEL (p.15)

Kyoto: City of Temples and Shrines

QUIZ (p.19)

Say Hello..

WINTER PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS

(p.21)



p.09

What is pulling our university down?



p.17

Life is a journey

Editorial

We would like to thank you all who help us during the making of this eVision issue, students, teachers, and alumnis, especially Dr. Werawan for her feature article and Dr. Richard for writing such a good personal life note. We are looking forward to new good articles from all of you in the next issue.

By publishing this magazine, we want to help e3 family increase their knowledge inside and outside e3. There are indeed mistakes of our own in this issue, but we hope to get responses and positive criticism in order to improve our e3 magazine.

Best regards,

Evision Task Groups

M. Rafiq Mirza Julaihi
Kuare Coggan Donald
Nina Yulianti Rebecca
Chen Siwei
Marco Armando

by Rafiq Mirza

According to Japanese Students...



Abe Hiroaki

Interaction with international students influenced my decision to study abroad. I gained a different viewpoint to the world. So I began to look for opportunities to study outside Japan, now I am studying in the United States. I believe it is a good chance for Japanese students to communicate with international students because of culture exchange, improve language abilities, and international students can get new friends through Japanese lab mates. I'm sure that Hokudai labs will also benefit from presence of international students. By the way, Japanese students would also like to join e3 events, so please advertise e3 events to us as well.

Since both Malaysian students in the lab are able to speak Japanese, there are no communication problems. If they cannot speak Japanese, it would be hard to communicate; Japanese students need a lot of time to think and form sentences in English. I do not mind the presence of non-Japanese lab mates.



Takayanagi Shinya

Before entering the lab in my fourth year, I had prior experience with Korean and Chinese students who can already speak Japanese. I was in the same class during undergraduate. Even if they cannot speak Japanese, I still talk to them since they also have to participate in group discussions and experiments with other Japanese students.

1. Japanese students want to talk to non-Japanese students.
2. Proficiency of Japanese language in non-Japanese students does not matter much, since Japanese students learnt how to speak English, but it would help when communicating with Japanese students.
3. Non-Japanese students do not have to be afraid of talking with Japanese students, they are just as eager to talk with us but they are shy to start it.

See you again, friends!

Every meeting always has its end. We bid farewell to two of our friends in last March, Ms. Misato and Ms. Makoto. Ms. Misato always helped us with the scholarship signing at the Academic Affairs Office and often came to e3 events. She is one of the employees that we see often in the office. Ms. Makoto presented a song as the manifestation of her lovely voice to us in several e3 events. Her original song that we heard is "Boku to Uchuu", and the translation she picked is "Me and The Milky Way". The content of the song is very nice. Eventhough we are far away, we are always connected so that we can always believe and do our best.

At the end of March 2012, we held a farewell party for them, it was very nice to see them until the last moment. Ms. Makoto's original song was also being sang at the party. As a farewell gift, we gave Ms. Misato and Ms. Makoto each of them a video containing farewell messages from several e3 members. Right now Ms. Misato is working in the Entrance Exam Division at Hokkai-Gakuen University in Sapporo. Ms Makoto is also still in Sapporo with her son and doing fine. Let us hope they will lead a good life and we can see them again in the future!



April Newcomers

This April we have many newcomers to join our e3 family, either new students, new professors, or new employees. As for the students, we have eight new faces, one from Pakistan, two from China, one from Philippines, and four from Japan. During the Welcome Party we held for them, they looked very excited to start their life in e3. There are Mr. Sugiyama and Ms. Kyoko in the new IA/O, who will be working here from now on. Also, we have one new foreign professor, Assistant Professor Henry, who already lived in Japan for about 6 years. We believe this year will be merrier than before because e3 is expanding fast. We can hope for more number of newcomers in October later.



New IA Office

Finally, our faculty has its own room of the International Affairs Office! It started operating on April 2, 2012 and is located at the opposite of the Academic Affairs Office. The new office was made so that our faculty can focus on the work related to international affairs. The establishment of this new office will help the faculty communicate with international students and societies from overseas. Now our faculty is the only faculty who has its own International Affairs Office.

The office is run by five persons, the head is Mr. Sugiyama. Ms. Juri Tsushima from Academic Affairs and Mr. Fumiaki Saruhashi from General Affairs will be also helping there. Then, while we still have Ms. Yuki Tsuji, we got one new employee as a replacement for Ms. Misato Okamoto. She is Ms. Kyoko Kawamura who started working here at the beginning of April 2012. They will help us gladly. If you also have problems, you can always come to the office to ask anything. They speak English well, do not hesitate to drop by and have a chat with them!

by Marco Armando



NETWORKING AT CONFERENCES

by Kira Aguilar

“When it came time to apply to Grad School, then, I had more than enough Professors who were familiar with my work, who respected me, and who were eager to write letters of recommendation for me. And this is what I always thought of as “networking.” You work hard, you prove yourself, people who have similar goals and interests recognize that work, and they recommend you. You go places.” [Networking: Good vs. Evil by Christopher Luna]

But it is not all you can do. Nowadays people are crazy about networking. Any kind of networking actually: social, business and academic speaking. The thing is that when you go to a conference you cannot introduce yourself through the recommendation letter of your entire previous professors. Instead, the only tangible thing you have is your business card, maybe. But what you definitely can do is to leave a remarkable impression, not just a “good” one but something that when people think about it, immediately remind them of you. During a seminar called “How to make a good presentation” by Professor M. Furusaka (Professor of the Quantum Beam Measurement and Application Laboratory in the Graduate School of Engineering) and Lionel Sobehart (MC at the Graduate School of Engineering in the Division

of Human Mechanical Systems and Design), Furusaka Sensei told us something really helpful to accomplish this: we should do something outstanding that really catches the attention of the audience in order to make an impact on them because in this way it will be a lot easier for them to remember the topic related to the presentation.

This also could help to break the ice when you’re meeting a person for the first time. Although it is preferable not to make elaborate jokes which we can make another person feel comfortable, being genuine and warm could be a good start. It is also important to call those you meet who may benefit from what you do and vice versa. Express that you enjoyed meeting them, and ask if you could get together and share ideas I think we can easily apply this

when we meet someone in a conference or any occasion.

You should keep in mind that networking is not only about meeting new people or making new friends, collecting phone numbers and emails but also it is about building trust and relationships, and seeing how you can help others. Building bonds with the right people. And this can sound selfish and empty but what it really means is that the better and the closer the reason for becoming acquaintance with somebody else, the easier it will be to find some common points to help each other in the future. This will also make it easier to maintain a fluid communication that is the main point of networking. For example, if you met somebody during a symposium and talked about each other’s work, and one of you find something inter-

esting or helpful, it means that you have made he or she remember you. Sharing information can be so important as you find it or produce it. It’s better to have 5 people willing to help you out than it is to have 500 that simply know your name. Also try to become known as a powerful resource for others. When you are known as a strong resource, people remember to turn to you for suggestions, ideas, names of other people, etc. You don’t have to know everything, but you have to integrate your own knowledge and experience with all the information surrounding us. In the other way around, when you need some help, you must be able to articulate what you are looking for and how others may help you.



SUPPORT FOR THE SYRIAN

by Kira Aguilar

On February 15th, 2012, when the Libyan Revolution was arriving at its 1st anniversary, here in Sapporo we held a march as a support demonstration for the Syrian people who have been living horrible moments due to the government repression for the past 11 months. At least, 8000 people have lost their life due to the open fire of the security forces basically because there is no freedom of speech so the people cannot ask for what they want: democracy, pluralism, FREEDOM.



For those coming from places where we can speak our mind, we don't know how it is to live with the fear of being punished for saying what you think and asking for your rights. But this is how people in most of the Arabian countries live. So these revolutions they have been making through the last months are just the result of all the years of repression and living under dictators who believe that they own the people and they can stay in the power for their whole life. I know we don't have the exact same situation in Venezuela, and may God take care of all of us, how

ever we're having similar troubles as political prisoners; TV channels and radio station are shut down just because they give information against the government; people are getting fired without the opportunity to get a new one just because they don't accept what the president is doing with our great country: destroying it and giving away our profit and natural resources while the people is becoming poor and poorer as time goes by. That's why we have to keep an eye on what's happening in Syria because we never know when or how things change.

This march was organized by international students of Hokudai from different countries as Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Pakistan, Jordan, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Russia among others and supported by Japanese activists for the Arabian countries. It was beautiful to see how the police was walking in front of the march in order to control the traffic. The route was from the main gate of Hokudai till the TV tower in Odori Park. People were walking holding flags and signs while shouting supporting phrases for Syria and explaining what is happening there

and why we were marching for them. At the final spot, we light candles for all the deaths, praying for the end of the killing. The Syrian people's demands are not more that which any country should be able to enjoy as intrinsically given: no tortures, no impunity for the actions of the security forces, no political prisoners and the most important thing, democracy and a free society where every citizen can have his own opinion and he can live in harmony with others with different opinions, where the people can raise their voices and be heard by the government.

"Thank you so much to my Arabian friends for letting us be part of this touching experience. My heart and my prayer with all your great nations, the ones that already could beat the regimes and the ones who are in their ways. It's just a matter of time."
(Kira Aguilar)

What is pulling our university down?

Werawan Manaku¹



Very interesting topic, isn't it?

Let me give you a brief background about our university. Hokkaido University was one of the national universities fully supported by the government until 2004. During that time it had to abide by the rules and regulations set by the government. The government began to think that perhaps its full support coupled with strict rules and regulations created an uncompetitive environment among universities resulting in Japanese universities being left behind in the global university ranking.

The government then made all national universities autonomous so that they could come up with their own ideas that would suit them best. Getting freedom comes with a price though. The government cuts the annual budget by a certain percentage every year. To supplement for the reduced budget, the government invites universities to compete for all kinds of educational and research grants. Our university applied for such grants but as far as I know, in some cases, we were the only former imperial university whose application was not selected.

Now, let's take a look at how our university and most Japanese universities operate. To simply put it, there are two companies operating on campus, namely "Faculty.com" and "Admin.com". FC is supposed to provide education and conduct research while AC is supposed to provide services to FC and FC's and AC's common clients - students. FC is free to recruit any academic staff according to its needs but FC cannot tell AC what kind of supporting staff it needs. When staff sent by AC cannot perform the work required by FC, FC hires its own supporting staff with its own budget but under AC employment condition.

AC does not require any specific qualifications from its applicants who will become full-time and permanent employees. Applicants



wishing to work at AC take the test without knowing what kind of work they will perform. Except technician positions, all take the same test. They have no idea which office they will be assigned to. Ms Bijin who speaks good English may be sent to sit at a corner in the account department to chat on Facebook while Mr Kawaii who speaks no English may be assigned to, for example, an international liaison office to use sign language communicating with foreign visitors. Offices with budget may hire a temporary bi-lingual staff to fill the gap. These contract workers are, from my observation, regarded as "second class citizen" and, as can be expected, are not supposed to take part in any policy or decision making process.

Staff rotation policy that requires regular staff to be transferred to another office every 2-3 years is a pride of many Japanese organizations – private and public. Our university also prides itself for this practice. It takes months for any new staff to be familiar with the routine work, forget about essential knowledge that can only be accumulated while on the job. Let say, after a year both regular and temporary staff have somewhat learned

about their work. Some may start thinking what can be done to make the work flow more smoothly and efficiently. "It is easier to move a cemetery than to change a (Japanese*) university" *inserted by the author. So, unless that staff is ready to spend time, be extremely patient and persistent and does not mind having more grey hair or losing some of his hair, then he would make an attempt.

Then the third year comes around, regular staff knows that this is his last year at the present office. Contract staff also knows that it is time for him to look for a new job no matter how much effortshe has put into the work and how distinguished his job performance is, he has to leave. And the whole vicious cycle begins.

Despite the fact that our university is free to implement its own rules and regulations, except on academic matters which are largely in the hands of FC, all other administrative rules are governed by AC. "The 3 strikes you are out", the "generalist preference", "don't think, just follow the manual" concepts are here to stay as long as two separate companies are operating on campus. So, what is pulling our university down?



Directed by
Andrew Niccol
Produced by
Andrew Niccol
Marc Abraham
Amy Israel
Kristel Laiblin
Eric Newman
Written by
Andrew Niccol
Main Starring
Justin Timberlake
Amanda Seyfried

Music by
Craig Armstrong
Cinematography
Roger Deakins
Editing by
Zach Staenberg
Studio
Regency Enterprises
New Regency
Strike Entertainment
Distributed by
20th Century Fox
Release date(s)
October 28, 2011

by Zhang Zhexian

Not long ago in late March I, accompanied by my boyfriend, watched a movie named In Time on his seven-year-old laptop, taking nearly ten minutes to start up, which had almost driven me mad. However, the film itself is not as common as my boyfriend's never-concerned external appearance. Frankly, it has something special, for example, romance of purity, justice with mercy, care in thoughtfulness and creativity but not illusory, just like my boyfriend does in his inner spirit.

The story begins with a strange phenomenon, that is, everybody in this world constructed by the movie will stop getting old after he or she is 25 years old, so that a 70-year-old granny will appear as a pretty smart young lady and a 100-year-old man will still remain handsome and strong. Each person on his/her 25th birthday will get a digital countdown clock on his/her left forearm, which runs as fast as the real world. The person will live as long as the time the clock has, and dies when the time runs up, unless he's been murdered. The incredible rules, as the movie said at the beginning, no one knows why and no one knows when, it just happened.

Amazing and what makes the story interesting is that the time of the clock could be transferred from one person to another. So in the movie people take the time as a kind of currency. Poor people who usually have no more than 24 hours' life have to work for the

rich and then get paid by time too. Then they can afford daily necessities, such as 5 minutes for a cigarette, 20 minutes for a cup of Long Island, and so on. In the slum area you can often see dead bodies whose clock don't have any time left. Inflation, discrimination, robbery crime filled the world. But

chief actress' father as a capitalist would not pay even a thousand years for his daughter's life. So the chief actress follows the chief actor and begins their life as a fugitive. Yet they are not just running away. They begin to rob her father's bank which stores time and distributes the time to the poor. The story of



the rich live a luxury and dissipation life, totally ignoring the people at the bottom, dead or alive. You can feel the importance of time fully in this movie.

The chief actor from slum, who gets a gift of a century from a hundred years' old man in an accident, transferred from the poor area to the rich, where in the casino he meets the chief actress, whose father is a millionaire of time, and soon falls in love with her. However, the police don't believe he murdered the old man and stole the century time from him. The chief actor pretends to kidnap the chief actress and asks for 1000 years as ransom. The

play is not extraordinary without the interesting time clock rules, to some extent; it is just a simple claim of revenge to capitalism where rich people exploit the poor. But through the film, I think one should reconsider the time schedule, how to value and save your time.

This 109-minute-long film In Time is directed and written by Andrew Niccol. Justin Timberlake acts as chief actor Will Salas and Amanda Seyfried act as chief actress Sylvia Weis. The film is rated PG-13 for violence, some sexuality and partial nudity, and strong language. You can find more about this movie on the following website. <http://www.intimecasino.com/>

Cheaper Shopping in Sapporo

by Nina Yulianti

Flet's 100 Yen Shop

Address : Kita 12Jo Nishi3, Kita-ku Sapporo
Web : http://www.ontsu.co.jp/f_jigyo.html
Open : 9:00am to 11:00pm
Item : Foods and household appliances
Price range: 105 to 140 Yen



Daiso

Address : *Minami2 Nishi2, Chuo-ku Odori Station
**Kita6Jo Nishi5, Kita-ku, The Bridge 2F
Web : <http://www.daiso-sangyo.co.jp/>
Open : 10:00am to 9:00pm
Item : Foods and household appliances
Price range : 105 to 1,000 Yen

3Coins

Address : *Minamijo Nishi3, Pole Town underground,
Odori Station
**Kita5Jo, APIA B1F, Sapporo Station
Web : <http://www.3coins.jp/>
Open : 10:00am to 9:00pm
Item : Household appliances & Accessories
Price range : 315 Yen



Natural Kitchen

Address : Kita5Jo, APIA B1F, Sapporo Station
Web : <http://www.natural-kitchen.jp/>
Open : 10:00am to 9:00pm
Item : Kitchen tools & Accessories
Price range : 105 to 500 Yen

2nd Street (recycle shop)

Address : Kita10Jo Higashi5, Higashi-ku, Sapporo
Web : <http://www.2ndstreet.jp/>
Open : 10:00am to 10:00pm
Item : Household appliances, electronics, clothes, etc.
Price range : Varies depending on condition



Direction to cooking:

1. Mix water, pandan water or green food coloring, and lukewater.
2. Add glutinous rice powder and mix into a firm but flexible dough.
3. Pull off two teaspoon of the dough and shape it into a ball
4. Flatten, fill with a little brown sugar, round it off again.
5. Prepare a pot half filled with water and boil it.
6. Drops one by one rice ball and boil until the balls float.
7. Then, remove the balls with a spoon and drain them.
8. Roll the balls in the fresh-grated coconut
9. Serving in room temperature.

Serving for 30-40 balls

Ingredient:

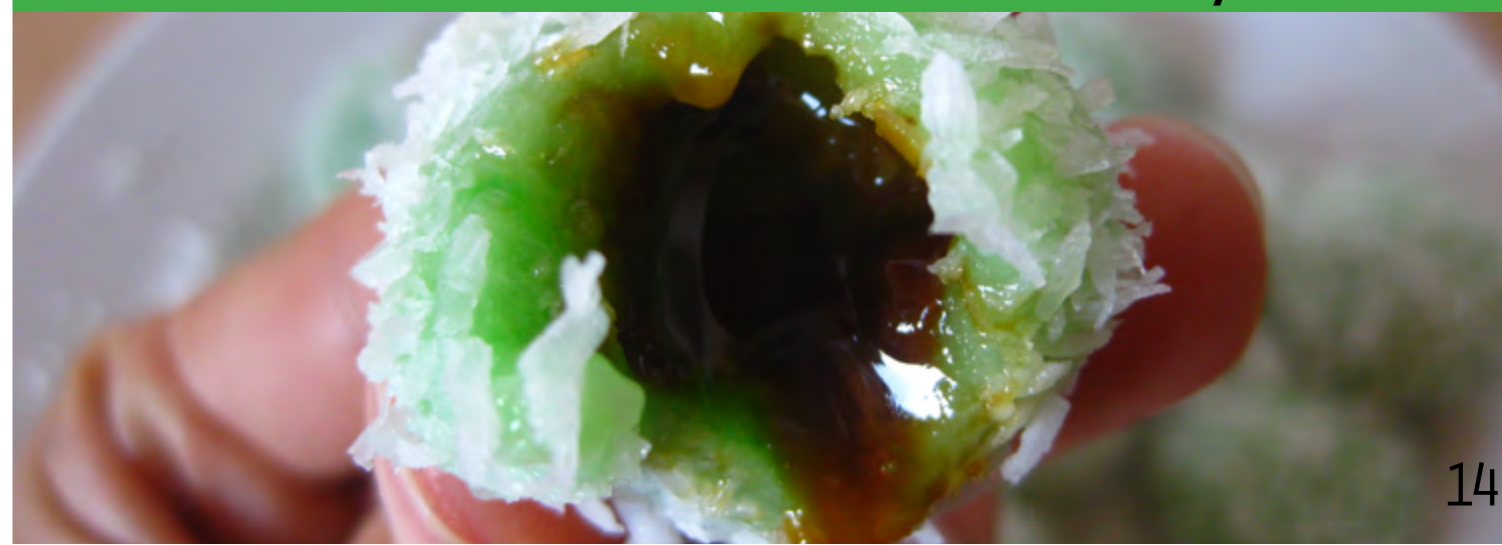
- 250gr glutinous rice powder
- 2 teaspoons pandan water or green food coloring
- 175ml lukewarm water (optionally coconut milk or fresh milk)
- 100gr dark brown sugar/palm sugar
- 100gr fresh-grated coconut, mixed with salt (you can change with dry fruit or chocolate)



KLEPON

(Indonesian Mochi)

by Nina Yulianti



City of Temples and Shrine Kyoto

by Marco Armando



Behold Kyoto, an old and famous city in Kansai prefecture in Japan! Everybody must have known this city, especially because of its temples and shrines. Despite being dwarfed by many major cities in Japan, Kyoto has its own attractiveness as an old city that has many cultural heritages. There are a temple or a shrine almost in every street. It explains why we can spot foreign tourists easily in Kyoto. Moreover, the shape of the city is the same as Sapporo, everywhere is square, so you don't have to be scared of being lost in Kyoto. The only difference is Kyoto doesn't use number like Sapporo, for example Kita, Higashi, Nishi, and Minami with numbers. Instead, every street has its own name, and the name of an intersection is made by combining of the name of the two intersecting streets. Let's take an example of an intersection between Karasuma and Imadegawa street, that intersection is named Karasuma-Imadegawa. With that said, it is very easy to navigate yourself in Kyoto.

Good Deal!

City Bus Pass
Price: 500 yen, unlimited use of city buses in one day
Subways and trains are not included

Kyoto Sightseeing Pass
Price: 1200 yen (1-day-pass), 2000 yen (2-day-pass)
Unlimited use of city buses and city subways (Karasuma and Tozai Line)
Private railways are not included (JR Line, Hankyu Line, Keihan Line)

Kyoto Sweets
you can find them almost everywhere in Kyoto



Toji
A dark black temple of Heian period, but it has a beautiful garden. Located just southwest of Kyoto station, it only takes 5 minutes by walking.

Sanjuusangendo
the temple with 33 intervals (spaces between columns), and also 1000 kannon statues and 28 statues of guardian deities. However, you cannot take photos inside the temple.



Kiyomizu-dera
Great view from hills to Kyoto city. Located south of Gion-machi, just two bus stops away from Gion bus stop.

Heian-jingu
a great shrine with a wide park, it's free to enter the shrine surrounding, but you have to pay to enter the garden.



Do you know the differences?

- Temples (Buddhism)
- Buddhist temples use the suffix ji in their name.
 - A Buddhist temple always houses an image of the Buddha.
 - A large incense burner is usually that the front of a temple. The smoke created by the burning of incense is said to have healing properties.
 - There is often a pagoda on the premises of a Buddhist temple.

- Shrines (Shinto)
- You always enter a Shinto shrine through a torii gate.
 - Shinto shrines use the suffix jingu, as in Meiji Jingu.
 - A pair of guardian dogs or lions, called shisa or komainu, often sit on each side of the entrance to a Shinto Shrine
 - There is a purification fountain near the entrance to a Shinto shrine where you cleanse your mouth and hands before prayer.

Kinkakuji
The famous golden temple of Kyoto. It is far in the northwestern part of Kyoto. You can walk around the temple and get nice views.



Ginkakuji
The silver temple, twins of Kinkakuji, but not as beautiful as Kinkakuji. However, you can walk through Tetsugaku no Michi (The Philosopher's Walk) just outside Ginkakuji to pass a beautiful view of sakura during spring.



**Richard
Diaz Alorro**

Note: Dr. Richard Diaz Alorro joined EGPSEE as a masteral student in 2005. He finished his Master of Engineering in 2007 and pursued a PhD degree under the re-structured English program (e3), which he earned in 2010. He served as the president of the EGPSEE-Student Union in 2006-2007. His supervisor was Prof. Naoki Hiroyoshi of the Laboratory of Mineral Processing and Resources Recycling. Dr. Alorro now works as a metallurgist at the Department of Metals and Mineral Resources of Toyota Tsusho Corporation in Nagoya City. He got married to Miss Eileen Belle Blanco Fesalboni on May 5, 2012 in the Philippines. Dr. Werawan Manakul-Ueda is one of their godparents.

I was born and raised in a humble town in the island of Mindanao in Southern Philippines. This small yet lovely town has witnessed the prime of my childhood and the first 16 years of my existence. Life was simple back then. I had simple joys but I dreamt of big things. After finishing high school, I went to a university in Iligan City, located in the north part of Mindanao, about 150 kilometers from my hometown. College was a social laboratory for the coming of age, an advent of adulthood.

I finished my college degree with flying colors, a bittersweet victory for an education painstakingly-earned with meager resources. Iligan City has been my home for 8 years - 5 years as a university student and 3 years as a young professional.

Hungry for more learning, I applied for a graduate scholarship through the English Graduate Program in Socio-Environmental Engineering (EGPSEE), currently called English Engineering Education (e3), of Hokkaido Uni-

versity, after about 3 years of working in the university and a steel company. I set foot on the Japanese soil in October 2005, ecstatic and anxious, yet expectant of the many wonderful things that are yet to come. Hokkaido University has given me the passport to see the other parts of the world - to learn, to make friends, and to experience the wonders of nature, old and modern civilizations. Sapporo provided me a warm and friendly abode amidst the chills of harsh winter.

Leaving Sapporo after 5 years was never easy. But pockets have to be filled, career has to advance, and life has to go on. I am now nestling in the hustle and bustle of a corporate world in Nagoya City. I still have the chance to see the world (more frequent now), but now in a more serious way. Sooner or later, Nagoya will be another place I'll call home, where a piece of my heart will be consumed and memories will forever be cherished. I still don't know what tomorrow may bring or where fate would transport me. But one thing is certain; I will be in a constant journey, through life.

Life is a journey. We are all scattered around terminals and airports where each one of us go and take our flights, buses, or trains that would take us to destinations of our choice or places where we are asked to go. We travel in different des-

tinations to achieve different goals. One moment we may be pursuing graduate studies, then move on to finding a job for career advancement, or follow the cycle of procreation and build a family. During the course of this journey, we sometimes encounter delays, turbulence or bumpy rides. Often,

we are caught on the crossroads, giving us time to sit back and ponder upon which direction to take or choice to make.

We are all passengers in the voyage of life. As we marvel at the velocity, and sometimes the complexities of our mobility, we must always remember

the one very rewarding part, and that is along the way, we meet different kinds of people. Our parents, brothers, sisters, childhood playmates, friends, classmates, teachers, colleagues, or ordinary strangers we meet by chance, are the people that we are destined to meet. Each person we meet has reasons and purposes for coming into our lives. Sometimes we do not always know their purposes until it's too late. Sometimes we have early discernments and enjoy their company and the relationships we build. Some of them stay with us for a lifetime. Some just stay for a short while.

Occasionally, the people who keep us company for a short while end up making a lasting impression not only in our lives but also in our hearts. They may touch and change our lives in a way we never could imagine. Sometimes they may bring us



short-lived happiness and contentment and sometimes heartaches and tears. They may go and could never come back but certainly, they will bring a lasting effect in our lives that we will treasure forever. During these difficult times we learn the most important lessons in life. It is by these encoun-

ters that we get the chance to learn more about strengths; our weaknesses and ourselves.

People will come and go into our lives quickly, but sometimes we are lucky to meet that one special person that will stay in our hearts forever no matter what. Someone who will make us realize we are a treasure, a special person. Someone who will carry our heart and is willing to take us wherever he or she may go - a partner, a friend, a confidant, an inspiration in life. One special person that helps us to look inside ourselves and find a whole different person that we never knew existed. Our eyes are suddenly opened to a new world - a world where time is so precious and moments never seem to last long enough. When this moment comes, be brave and face it with a dedicated heart. Share wonderful dreams and precious moments

with that person. Memories are priceless treasures that we can cherish forever in our hearts.

I am glad that I have met that special someone and I have committed myself to our journey to forever. Wherever fate may take

me, I will continue with a courageous heart. I may find solace in another home, somewhere, but it will always be with delight, for I have someone with me now to start, celebrate, cherish and share it with. Our journey together, for life, has begun.

Life is a
Journey

by Kuare Coggan Donald

SAY HELLO!

...to all of y(our) new & old friends from all over the great e3 world!

Example: **Hello** (to our **English** friends) **Fill in the gaps!**
(answers below)

Mirita (to our _____ friends)

Ahalan (to our _____ friends)

Parev (to our _____ friends)

Zdravei / Zdrasti (to our _____ friends)

Nei Ho (to our _____ friends)

Dobr den / Ahoj (to our _____ friends)

Goddag (to our _____ friends)

Goede dag, Hallo (to our _____ friends)

Saluton (to our _____ friends)

Hei (to our _____ friends)

Bonjour (to our _____ friends)

Guten Tag (to our _____ friends)

Gia'sou (to our _____ friends)

Aloha (to our _____ friends)

Shalom (to our _____ friends)

Namaste (to our _____ friends)

Napot (to our _____ friends)

Gan daginn (to our _____ friends)

Halo (to our _____ friends)

Aksunai / Qanuipit? (to our _____ friends)

Dia dhuit (to our Irish friends)

Salve / Ciao (to our _____ friends)

Kon-nichiwa (to our _____ friends)

An-nyong Ha-se-yo (to our _____ friends)

Salve (to our _____ friends)

Ni hao (to our _____ friends)

Hallo (to our _____ friends)

Dzien' dobry (to our _____ friends)

Ol (to our _____ friends)

Ziua (to our _____ friends)

Zdravstvuyte (to our _____ friends)

Hola (to our _____ friends)

Jambo / Hujambo (to our _____ friends)

Hej (to our _____ friends)

Sa-wat-dee (to our _____ friends)

Merhaba / Selam (to our _____ friends)

Vitayu (to our _____ friends)

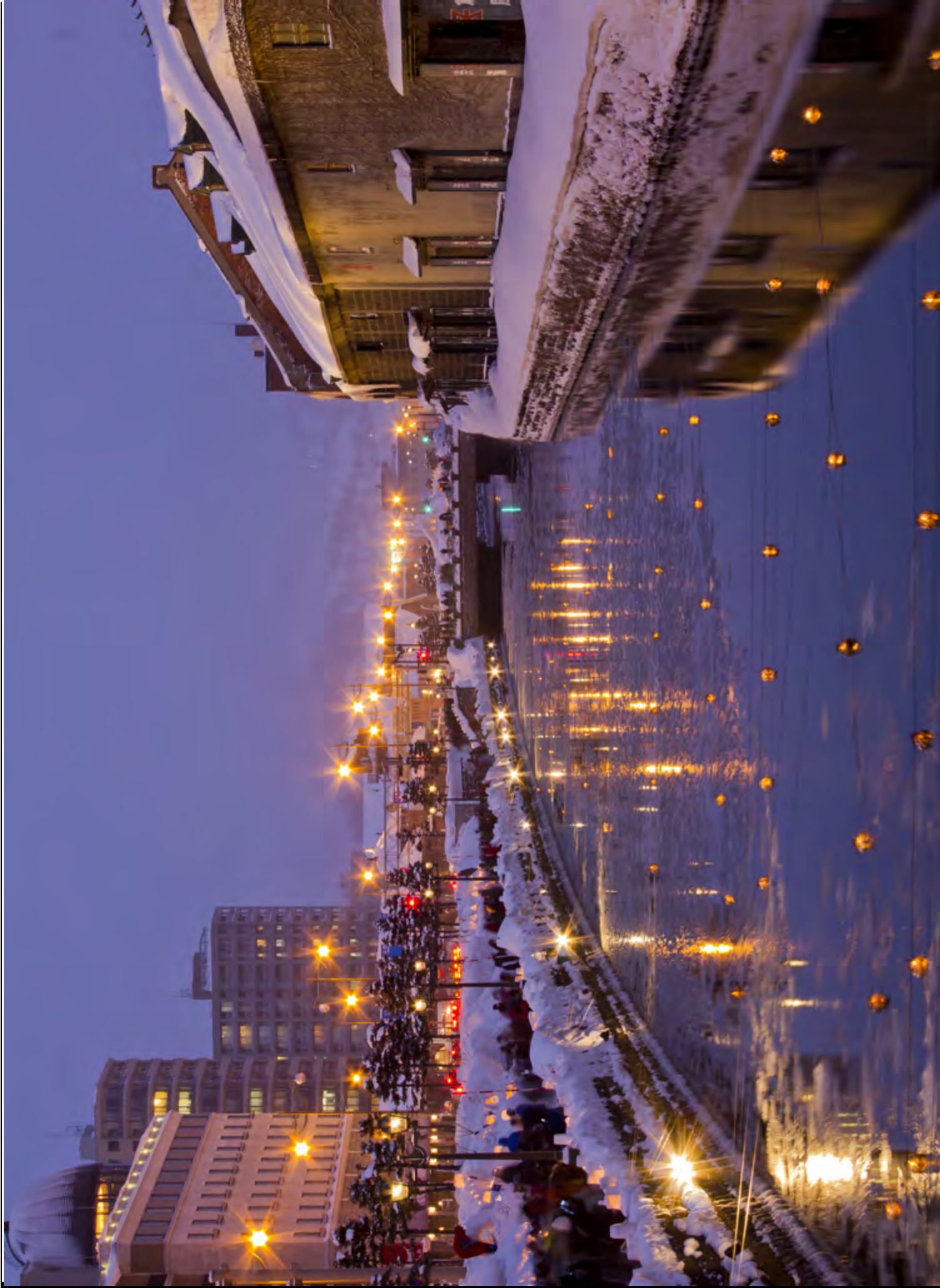
Xin ch (to our _____ friends)

Hylo; Sut Mae? (to our _____ friends)

Sholem Aleychem (to our _____ friends)

Sawubona (to our _____ friends)

Mir-ita (to our Albanian friends) Ahalan (to our Armenian friends) Zdravei / Zdrasti (to our Bulgarian friends) Nei Ho (to our Cantonese speaking Chinese friends) Dobr den / Ahoj (to our Czech friends) Goddag (to our Danish friends) Goede dag, Hallo (to our Dutch friends) Hello (to our English friends) Saluton (to our Esperanto speaking friends) Hei (to our Finnish friends) Bonjour (to our French friends) G-an daginn (to our Hungarian friends) Gan (to our German friends) Gia'sou (to our Greek friends) Aloha (to our Hawaiian friends) Shalom (to our Hebrew speaking friends) Namaste (to our Hindi speaking friends) napot (to our Hungarian friends) G-tenTag (to our German friends) Gia'sou (to our Greek friends) Aloha (to our Hawaiian friends) Shalom (to our Hebrew speaking friends) Namaste (to our Hindi speaking friends) napot (to our Hungarian friends) G-our Icelandic friends) Halo (to our Indonesian friends) Aksunai / Qanuipit? (to our Inuit friends) Dia dhuit (to our Irish friends) Salve / Ciao (to our Italian friends) Kon-nichiwa (to our Japanese friends) An-nyong Ha-se-yo (to our Korean friends) Salve / Salv e (to our Latin speaking ancient Roman friends) Ni hao (to our Mandarin speaking Chinese friends) Hallo (to our Norwegian friends) Dzien' dobry (to our Polish friends) Ol (to our Portuguese friends) ziua (to our Romanian friends) Zdravstvuyte (to our Russian friends) Hola (to our Spanish speaking friends) Jambo / Hujambo (to our Swahili friends) Hej (to our Swedish friends) Sa-wat-dee (to our Thai friends) Merhaba / Selam (to our Turkish friends) Vitayu (to our Ukrainian friends) Xin ch (to our Vietnamese friends) Hylo; Sut Mae? (to our Welsh friends) Sholem Aleychem (to our Yiddish speaking friends) Sawubona (to our Zulu speaking friends)



Winter and Light
 by Ankit Ravankar
 Site: Otaru, Hokkaido



Winter and Snow Trees
 by Borith Long
 Site: Path to Civil Engineering Building, Hokudai



English Engineering Education (e3)