

■ winter 2012

# eVision



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# Editorial

It is winter again, finally. We apologize for publishing this winter issue lately. Academic things seemed to have occupied our daily lives more and more. However we still want to give our e3 family knowledge and interesting articles through our bi-annual magazine.. 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
- Marco Armando



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# United as one family

**Niti Pitakteeratham, ex-chairman of e3 Student Organization**

Time passed so fast and new generation has stepped into the roles of student association. I, as an ex-chairman, would like to share my valuable experiences when being at this position. To begin with, "United as one family" was a slogan I said as a chairman and this has become real. I had a chance to work with other students who came from different backgrounds and cultures. Therefore, I had an opportunity to work and live in International environment and open my vision to be more International perspective. Significantly we became very close through activities that we arranged together and took good care each other as a family since then.

Furthermore, as mentioned earlier that being a chairman, requires to organize activities or events for the students so as to strengthen relationship among them. Working as a chairman makes me have high responsibility and know how to balance between my study and work. Even though it was quite tough, it was a great time and fun part for my life as a student at Hokkaido University. I received lots of good experiences and friendship, so welcome, new generation. I am confident to say that all of you will learn and get impression the same as I have experienced.



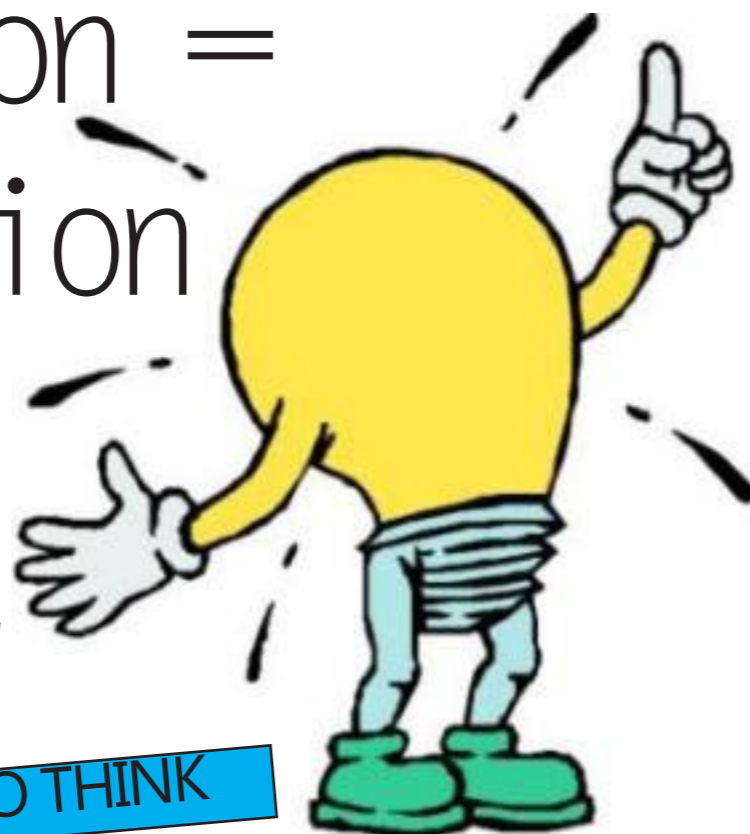
# Presentation = Communication

by Marco Armando

BE CREATIVE

FREE YOUR MIND

HOW TO THINK



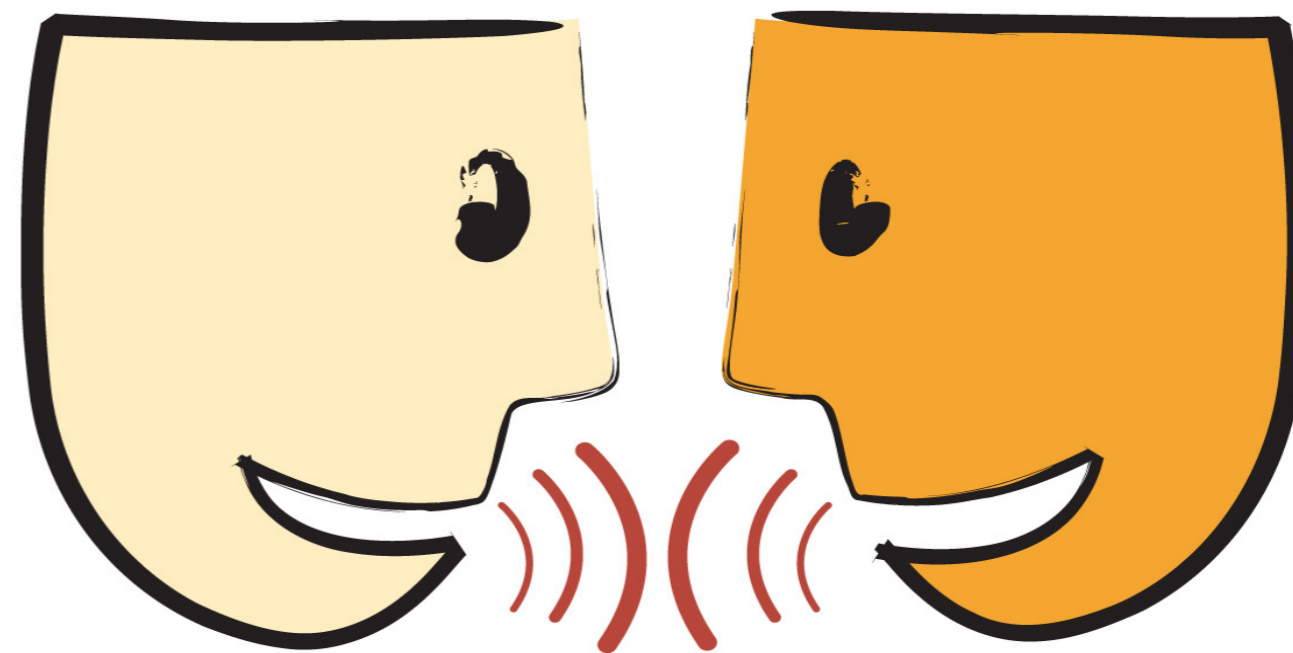
“How to make a  
good presentation”

is a question that is often being asked. To get the answer of this question, one usually goes to a bookstore and buy books related to presentation guidelines, attends seminars and presentation workshops, or seeks guidance from close people who have more experience. All of these ways provide us many kinds of presentation rules, such as the number of slides, the flow of content, the good proportion of slide content, simple presentation structure, eye contact, and so on. However, we can see in reality that even successful people who can do a good presentation in front of others do not always follow the same rules or patterns. In the end, the number of rules seems to be infinity. Even some of them sometimes do not match with each other. Just how many rules do we need to master the skills of presentation?

## Communication = Transfer of Knowledge

One point that is needed to be stressed is the basic idea of presentation. Doing a presentation means to convey our message. Presentation is transfer of knowledge, or basically communication. As long as we make it clear so that the audience can understand what we are trying to convey, our presentation is good enough. One certain rule is to make a presentation in way we like. A good presentation style or type is the one which suits us the best, helps us to convey our thoughts easily. Instead of thinking hard about what to do during presentation, we should try to focus

on how to do. This is called the paradigm change from ‘knowledge-based’ to ‘how to think’. Communication happens when one is able to express his ideas or thoughts to the talking partners, in the case of presentation, the audience. Of course everybody can communicate well, but sometimes it is so difficult to express our ideas fluently. There are too many ideas popping out in our minds, and lack of organization of those ideas may freeze you and cage all the ideas. It is important that we should try to free ourselves out of this cage in order to communicate perfectly.



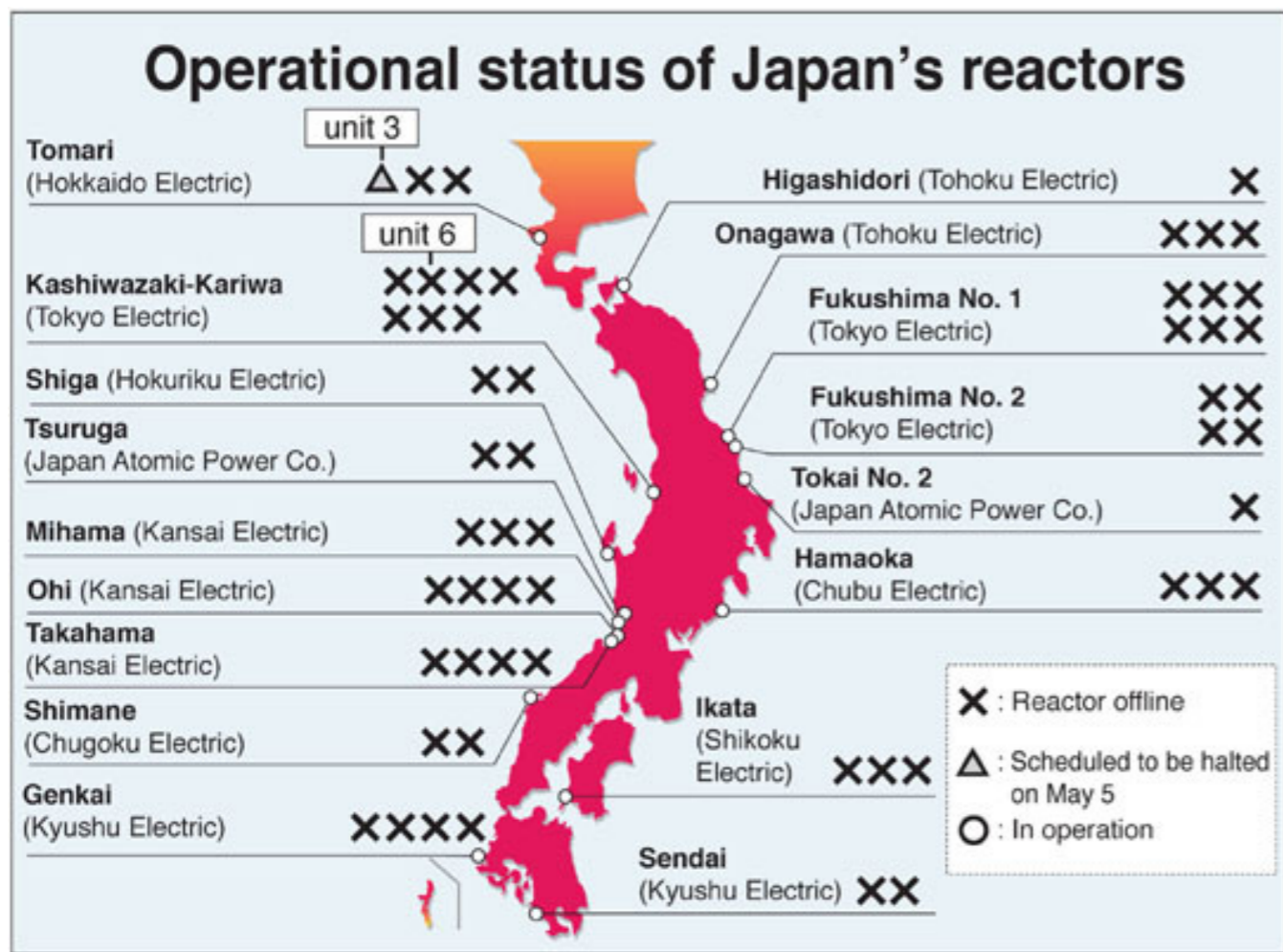
## Get out of your own cage!

In order to free your ideas, you need to be creative. Being creative means doing something that is unexpected or not listed in any set of common rules. You can always follow a recipe or a procedure, and of course walk in the footsteps of those before you, probably the successful people you admire. However there are boundless additional options to explore if you are willing to identify and challenge assumptions, and to break free of the expectations that you

and the others project onto you. We may be afraid of being out of our comfort zone, but the more you experiment, the more you see the spectrum of options is much broader than imagined. The sole rule is that you are limited only by your energy and imagination. The more unexpected turn you make, you will get enough attention from people. The rest of your ideas will surely flow without any difficulty because you are not bounded by common rules.

## Never be afraid of failure!!

If you do take a risk and happen to fail, remember that personally are not a failure. Failure is external cause. This perspective will allow you to get up and try again and again. Your idea might have been poor, the timing might have been off, etc, but practice is indeed important. You cannot become a successful presenter just by learning from books without any real practice. Keep in mind that everything you do is a natural part of the learning process. If you are not failing sometimes, then you probably are not taking enough risks.



Source: www.japantimes.com

KYODO GRAPHIC

# POWER SHORTAGES IN HOKKAIDO, TOMARI POWER PLANT POSSIBLE TO BE RESTARTED

by Marco Armando

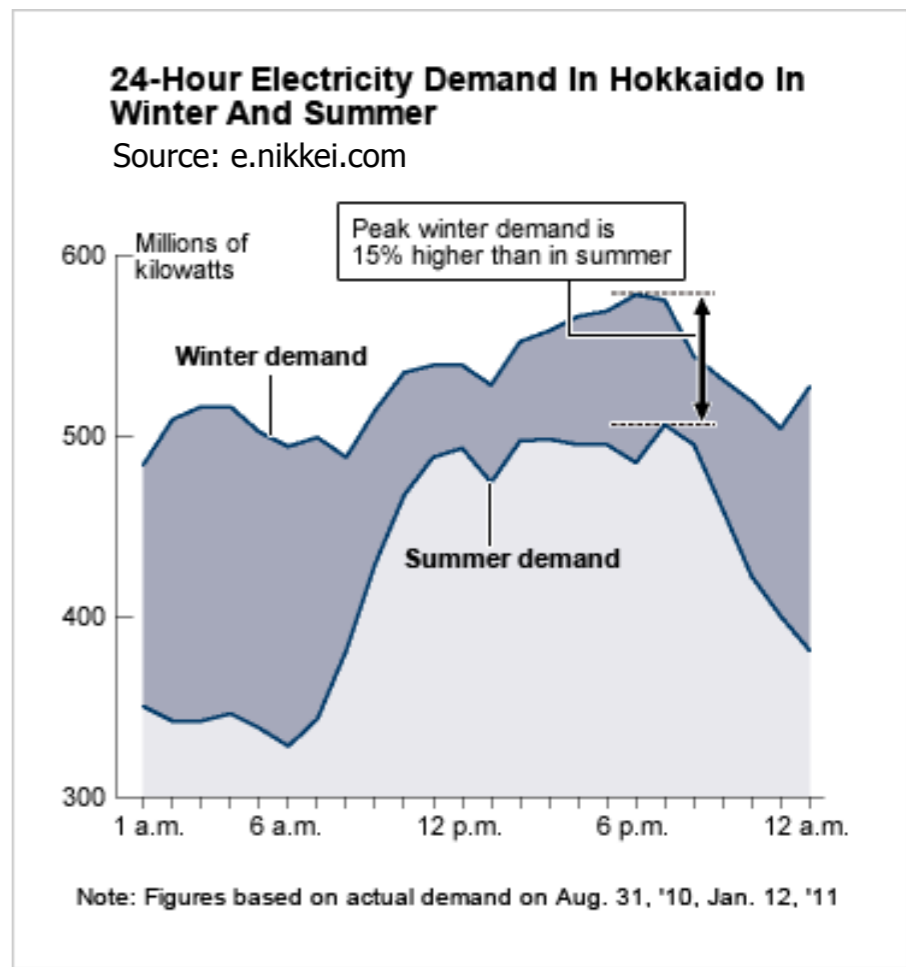
Because of the Fukushima reactor accident in March 2011, Japan shut down almost all of its 54 nuclear power plants throughout the nation. The last reactor, Reactor 3 of The Tomari Power Plant was also finally stopped on May 5, 2012 by Hokkaido Electric Power Co. However, there is an issue of this power plant to be restarted again this year due to the high electricity demand in Hokkaido, especially during winter. The public demo against nuclear power is also still actively moving in Sapporo.

Hokkaido is suffering due to power shortages during winter this year. First of all, two years ago, all companies in Japan were required to cut their electricity usage by 7%. Then, nuclear power which has contributed a large portion of electricity, is not used anymore because of the shutdown of the Tomari power plant in May 2012. Lastly, electricity demand in Hokkaido in winter is 15% greater than that in summer, and also generally greater than that in other areas of Japan.

Heating power can be generated using natural gases and kerosene, but it does not help much because the fans and pumps cannot be run without electricity. Besides, the needs of electricity-driven equipments are still very high in Hokkaido. This island, being at the north of Japan, has many region-specific equipments, especially for melting snow in winter. The rough data is as follows, heating equipments of road and parking lots at around 80000 locations, 30000 roof heating system, and around 4000 machines to melt ice from train tracks. Power shortages might result into a drastic increase of traffic accidents.

Hokkaido Electric Power Co. has made several alternative electricity generators, such as 80 diesel generators. These generators were said to be able to offset the electricity production loss due to the nuclear power plant shutdown. From two months ago, these alternatives has been successful to provide electricity 5.8% higher than the maximum demand forecast. Although this number is already above the margin of 3% to ensure a steady operation in winter, a failure of one mid-size power plant is still able to destroy the margin easily. Hokkaido can obtain power transmitted from Honshu, but the maximum capacity of the transmission line is 600.000 kilowatts. If the demand increase and surpass this number, there will surely be power shortage in Hokkaido. We may expect the nuclear power plant in Tomari to be restarted at the end of 2012.

However, restart of a nuclear power plant is very difficult after the Fukushima accident. Due to the massive earthquake and tsunami back in March 2011, the Nuclear Regulation Authority should evaluate the nuclear power generation technology and set new standards for the reactors in order to withstand natural disasters in the future. The new standards are unlikely to be studied as well in the near future because there are a lot of people who are against the nuclear power usage. In Hokkaido, the people assembled a group of 10000 people against nuclear. On October 13, 2012, they also held a concert-like festival to speak out their voices of "Sayounara, Genpatsu Hokkaido" or "Goodbye nuclear in Hokkaido". The people who are scared of a repetition of Fukushima accident, are still trembling in the fear. How will this beautiful island survive this challenge?



Public demo against nuclear in Hokkaido





# The Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival in Singapore

by Nina Yulianti

Last September, I had the experience to celebrate the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival in my neighbor country, Singapore. This country is located at the southern part of Malay Peninsula and it is close to Batam Island in Riau Islands Province of Indonesia. Traveling from Indonesia to Singapore was about 2 hours by a low-cost airline. Transportation routes from Indonesia can also be via ferry from Batam. Instead of English and Mandarin, a lot of people here also use Indonesian (Bahasa), so it feels like home.

As the majority population (~74%) is Chinese ethnic, the festival was adopted from a legendary story of Chang'e, the Chinese wife of a merciless ruler, and now celebrated yearly in August or September. This is quite similar to thanksgiving week in western culture.

During this time, Chinatown Street was decorated by colorful lanterns and Chinese ornaments. Many cheap red-colored accessories can be bought in the night market. Red color in China culture symbolizes good luck and happiness. In the afternoon, ten groups of children were dancing traditional dances china along the streets of downtown. The evening of the other day, there was a dragon dance by professional dancers. Not less interesting, a stage of traditional Chinese songs in market corner were crowded mostly with grandfathers and grandmothers. During the festival week, performing arts troupes depicted scenes from the tale of Chang'e in the form of traditional dances, opera or puppetry.

For the culinary adventure and budding gourmands,

there were scrumptious mooncakes (a rectangular box or circle shaped thick pastry dough filled with yummy ingredients) in traditional flavours like lotus and egg yolk or exotic varieties like durian, chocolate, coffee and ice cream. We also can try various traditional Chinese food, cakes, and drinks, but it was already adapted to the taste of Southeast Asia. One of my favorites is the fabulous durian puff stuffed with fresh durian puree and fresh cream. It feels very Indonesian or Malay. Singapore cuisine is called Peranakan or Nonya cuisine, which combines Chinese, Malay and other influences into a unique blend. Please visit in August-September (the autumn festival) and February (the spring festival), if you truly want to feel the atmosphere of China but the nuances of Southeast Asia.



Heritage Building in Chinatown, Singapore



Durian puff's shop in Changi Airport



Lanterns and Night Market



Mooncake shop in VivoCity shopping mall

# e3 Field Trip 2012

by Zulayat Kurban

## Tomakomai Recycle Center

*“Travel is a very good mean of broadening a person's perspective. It is exciting to visit different places. As you travel, you will see beautiful sceneries typical of the region. Besides, you can meet and make new friends. You can learn a lot of new things as well. Because of one of my best friend I got the chance to go to the e3 Field Trip. It was organized by e3 and a trip really full of impressions.”*



Here I would like to share my experience about this trip. During this trip, the Tomakomai recycle factory, left a deep impression on me because when I came to Japan I was shocked by the garbage classification system. Every day we throw away a lot of garbage – paper, cans, kitchen waste, used batteries and glass. In Japan, people separate their garbage before dumping. But in China people normally do not sort garbage. After the rubbish is collected, it is mostly buried or burned and pollutes the environment. Recycling plays a major role in global society. Waste is a big issue and countries are struggling with ways to keep the situation under control. Japan is a model country in terms of recycling. At Tomakomai recycle factory the stuff showed us how to recycle. You probably don't know where that plastic goes after it leaves your recycling center. Recycled plastic can be changed

to many products commonly for daily household use, and can even be turned into industrial or building products. Melting down and recycling glass is one of the oldest forms of recycling. Recycled glass products include all sorts of glassware, tile, beads. And, of course, recycled glass has been used in the stained glass and mosaic arts for ages. Using recycled paper reduces the pressure on the world's forests because recycled paper is made from used paper, not from trees. In addition to basic copy paper, recycled paper products include paper towels, toilet paper, tissues, cardboard binders and CD sleeves.

Recycling is an important factor in conserving natural resources. In Japan, there is a very popular statement, “If you mix, it is a waste. If you separate, it is resource.” So, separation of waste is the key to successfully do recycling.

To sum up, from this trip really learned a lot, I am so glad that I joined this trip with e3. I think that it was very well organized. And all of us really enjoyed the trip. For me I am not an e3 member, but I feel that e3 is amazing. I am also looking forward to the next trip.



Collected garbage (PETs, bottles, cans, etc)



# Lesson learnt from former coalmine community -Yubari City, Hokkaido-

by Nina Yulianti



Old coalmine engineering books; some guides from Harvard University

## The history of coalmine industry

Yubari was founded on 1 April 1943 and a former coal mining industry in Sorachi Subprefecture, Hokkaido. There is a famous coalmine museum in Japan with a real coalmine driftway, and a natural monument of the Yubari Coal Outcrop (Ex-coal mining company). Visitor can see photos of the reality of hard coalmine workers in Yubari City. The miners' apartments didn't have the bath in order to unite the workers and build up the solidarity by making them use the same public bath and talk together. Traditional mining sites were only using the wooden frames for the galleries of the coalmine. Miners had to climb small tunnel with simple tools and accompanied by their wife and children. At that time, coalmine workers and their family did not have welfare system from the coal companies. Many widows were working in coalmine because their spouses passed away in the mine. Japanese Era from "Taisho" to the beginning of "Showa" is the best time for coalmine industry and other businesses. During the period, the system of digging-out coals was improved in Japan. The circumstances around the workers were much better in Hokkaido than in Kyushu Island located in the southern part of Japan. However, many workers died of the explosion in the mines and lung cancer. Japan also tried to improve coalmine engineering technical and safety work year by year. Finally, after the biggest mine-disaster of 1980s, government gave up all activity but bad condition remained.

## New brand of the city

The city went bankrupt in 2007 and has a population of approximately 12,000. So, the city government worked with Beacon Communication to promote Yubari, and helped make the city economically viable once more. The creative team focused on the fact that Yubari boasted the lowest divorce rate in the whole of Japan and created the idea, "Yubari, no money but love", with two mascots, a couple called "Yubari Fusai". "Fusai" means both "debt" and "married couple" in Japanese. On the 2011's election, Yubari citizens made a spectacular decision by choosing the youngest Japanese city major, Naomichi Suzuki (he has law education background). Nowadays, this city is famous for the Yubari Melon and the Yubari International Fantastic Film Festival.

## What important things to be learned

The world's major coal is exported largely from China, the USA, India, Australia, Russia, Indonesia and South Africa. Coal quality varies, with the level categorized as lower grade lignite (59%), sub bituminous (27%) and high grade bituminous and anthracite (14%). So, what lesson can be learnt from Yubari City case for these coalmine communities in near future?



Yubari steam cake



Map of location of Yubari

1. Too dependent on coal mining. This caused the local residents did not have any other skills. The changing trend from fossil energy usage (e.g. coal) to sustainable energy (e.g. nuclear) could be bad for whole economy sector.

2. Ageing society. After bankruptcy, this city could not provide good job opportunities, so young people migrated to other cities such as Sapporo and Tokyo.

3. Vulnerable to disasters, sorrow, and environmental damage. Historically, many miners died in the collapse of the mine tunnel. Furthermore, water sources might be contaminated with chemicals from mining and related activities.

4. Young and educated people should be more responsible. Innovation and change in Yubari were started by a group of young people. The elders who are open-minded supported their activities so that recovery occurs gradually. They chose two main ideas. Agriculture is one of good ways to drive new economic solution. Many school tours are also arranged to feel the prosperity of coal industry in the past as a key of tourism.



**JUSTIN  
SHRESTA**  
CHAIRMAN

Hello, I am Justin from one of the most naturally gifted countries in the world, Nepal. I love travelling, making new friends and watching movies. Apart from them, I have just started exploring my new interest areas in the field of photography and cooking. I completed my undergraduate studies in civil engineering back in Nepal. After that I felt necessary to gain some professional experience so I worked for a private design company for about 2 years before coming to Japan in search of opportunities and quality education in the field of engineering. During my stay, I have gained a lot here at Hokkaido University and still in the process of learning new things each and every day. But apart from the high quality education, excellent research facilities and top class faculty members, it is also very important to have good learning environment and people around it. Thanks to e3 for providing such a platform where students from different parts of the world gather under a single umbrella to fulfill their dreams.

Knowing people from different countries, understanding their culture, food and religion is definitely fun but there are some very important things apart from them. It's the feeling of togetherness which is uniting us into a single family where we can share our moments of joy and sadness, help each other when needed and of course learn from one another to develop ourselves as an individual and a team player. This is the beauty of our e3 and e3 student organization plays a key role in it. Therefore, I have accepted this very important responsibility as a challenge to lead this organization with a vision to add more fun and excitement retaining the same warm feelings of a family. I hope everyone will cooperate with our new team to improve our organization. See you all in e3 activities. Thanks!

## JUMANA AL-MALLAHI

Our health is our environment!! Long time ago I was interested on waste issues and my dream was to study about it, and finally I am here. e3 gave me this opportunity and much more than I expected. One of the most unforgettable experiences for me in Japan is autumn. Since in Jordan we don't have distinct autumn, I was amazed by autumn when I arrived to Japan last year, and now simply I can say that autumn is my favorite season... How come I lived all my life without knowing that!!! To be in Japan, enjoying its culture and benefit of a good quality research, without being stressed with the language is something unique that e3 offers to us. e3 is prepared for foreigners, all teachers can speak English, lectures are given in English and social life within e3 members is important for having a healthy life.



VC FINANCE

Hello everyone, I am Borith from Cambodia. I am 2nd year-doctoral student in the Laboratory of Transportation Intelligence, Graduate school of Engineering, Hokkaido University. I have stayed here one year already. Although Hokkaido is really cold compared with my country, I really like Hokkaido especially Hokkudai's campus; it has a really beautiful building and landscape with 4 different seasons. It was really surprise and really enjoyed for me when I saw the snow and played ski for the first time. Here, I have many friends from many countries in the world. I have got lots of life experiences from this cold region. It is really meaningful for me.

Regarding to university life, I really get warm from e3 program and e3 family. e3 stands for "English Engineering Education program", It is a really good program for international students to study by using English as the medium of instruction. e3 has gathered many students from over the world. It is the best way to share advanced knowledge in engineering that Japan has with other countries and also a good chance to learn from others. We share each other not only education but also tradition and culture. I do like e3 program; it is really useful and high standard program. Although we are far from family, friends but we never feel lonely or homesick since we have e3 family. We have founded an e3 Student Organization to connect, share, learn, join force, and work together as a big family. We are together sharing fun, sadness, and problem and solve it together. As for this year, I have joined in the Student Organization to work for e3 family as the vice chair of academic. It's my great honor and pleasure to work for e3 and I will try my best to help this family more effective, stronger, more efficient, more fun and so on. I am glad to be of some help. Please feel free to contact me.



**BORITH  
LONG**  
VC ACADEMIC



VC SOCIAL

## TAKESHI YOSHIMURA

Actually, it was very surprising that I'm taking this important position. I'm thoroughly native Japanese, being born and bred in Sapporo, and without any experiences of leaving Japan for long time. So, before entering e3 course, I had little opportunity to use English in my life. But after entering this course, I have a lot of foreign friends and speak English almost every day. Although my English was not good, I enjoyed talking with foreign friends positively and the previous e3 chair, Niti-san, recommended me to take this position.

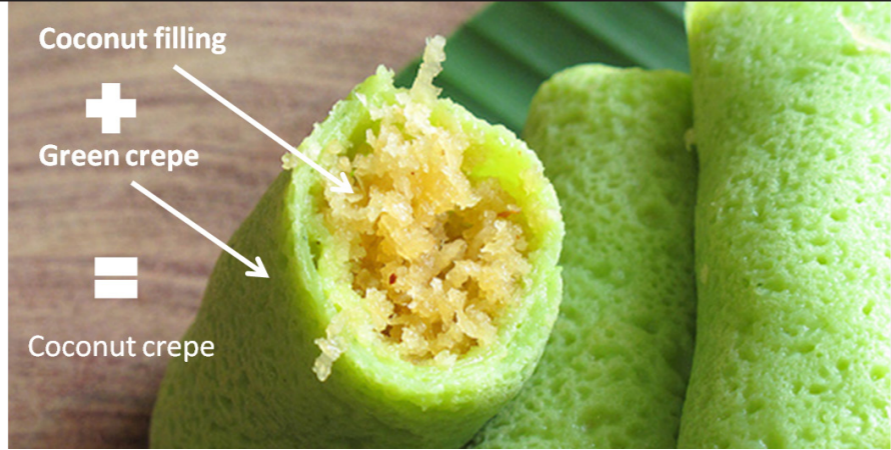
Now I think it is wonderful to take this position because we can contribute to make nice times for many people, both Japanese and foreign students, through the work of e3 SO. When I entered e3 course, I was surprised that each events are very enjoyable and I knew later that most of those were supported by e3 SO and TG. I've really respected pervious members because they had great leadership and kindness. Actually I haven't had the confidence to become the great organizer like them, but I'll do my best. And as the only Japanese in e3 SO, I'd like to contribute to the good relationship between Japanese and foreign students through the tasks and events.



# Kuih Ketayap

## Malaysian sweets

by Rafiq Mirza



It consists of two parts; the crepe and filling. You will need these ingredients below:

- (a) Crepe
  1. 1 cup flour
  2. 2 eggs
  3. 1/2 cup coconut milk
  4. 1 cup water
  5. 1 tablespoon salt
  6. 2 tablespoon cooking oil
  7. 1 tablespoon pandan (screwpine) paste/flavoring
- (b) Filling
  1. 2 cups grated coconut
  2. 1 piece palm sugar or 1/2 cup brown sugar
  3. 1/4 cup water
  4. a pinch of salt

\*Since we are all engineers, and we like exact measurements, 1 cup is equivalent to 250ml.



Moving on to the making process of this delicious, green crepe:

1. To make the filling, mix the water and palm sugar in a saucepan and bring them up to boil. Once the sugar has melted, add the grated coconut. Once the coconut is moist and shiny and all the water has been absorbed, take it off the stove and set aside to cool.
2. To make the crepe, mix all the ingredients until the batter is smooth. Heat a 12cm in diameter nonstick pan, brush with a little cooking oil, pour some batter onto the pan and swirl the pan around until the batter completely covers the base.
3. Cook the crepe in low heat until it is slightly brown and crispy. Then flip it over and cook the other side for about 20 seconds. Remove from the pan.
4. Put some filling on the completed crepe and roll them up like a spring roll. Ready to serve.

Curious about how it tastes like? The Malaysians sells coconut crepe on every Hokudaisai. Or be adventurous and make them yourselves. Happy cooking!

Kuih ketayap pictures

### ENGINEERING FACTS

It's easier to stay awake till 6 AM than to wake up at 6 AM!

Nothing makes an engineer become productive, than the "Last Minute".

"Nights" are more productive than "Days".

Making a study timetable is a waste of time, studying only starts a day before an exam.

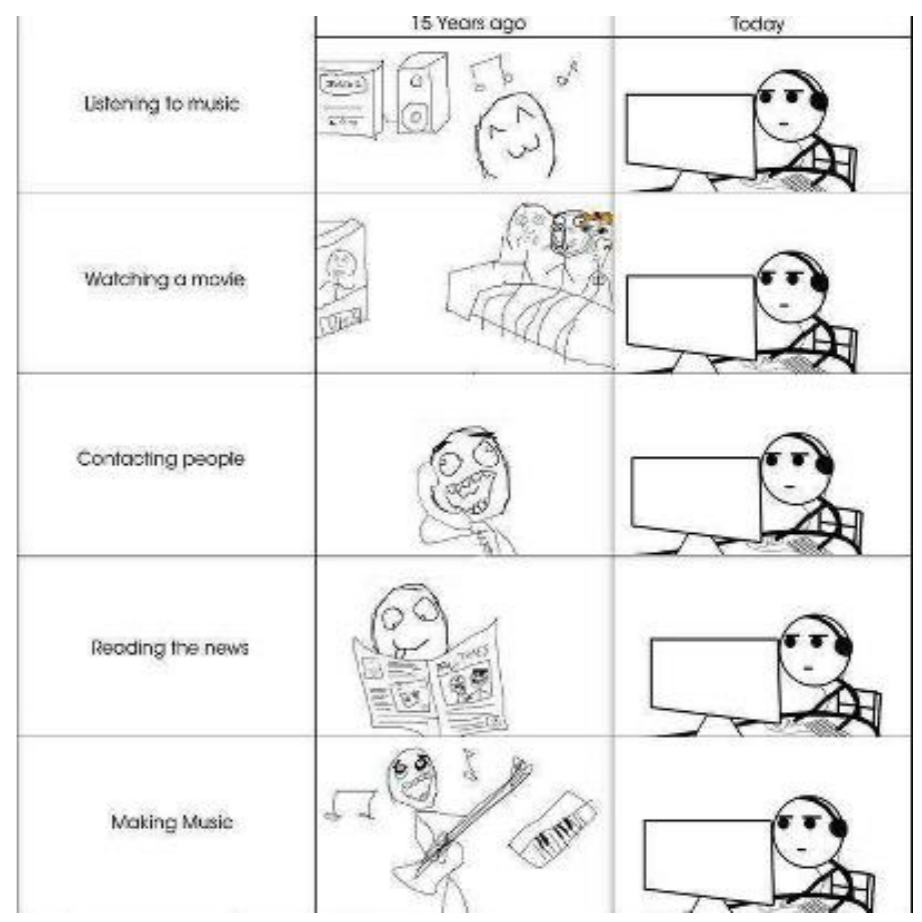
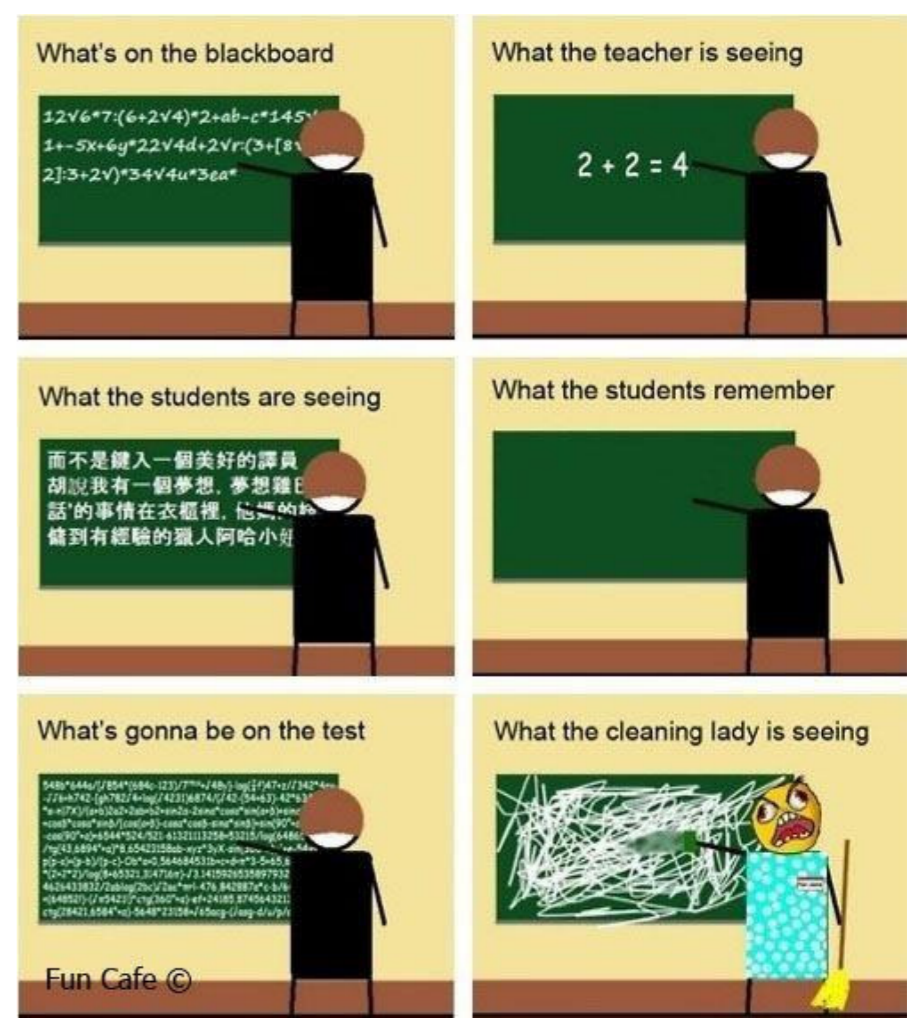
If you get less marks, your parents shout at you. If you get more marks, your friends shout at you.

One does not simply do individual assignments individually.

Using your brain while copying reduces your speed of copying.

The problems of exams are more difficult than those of homeworks.

During exams, the income of XEROX shop owners are much more than what you get even after you get a job.



ingredients of kuih ketayap



eVision