50th Anniversary of Pakistan-Japan Diplomatic Relations

A Message from
Mr. Seiken Sugiura
Senior Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs
Government of Japan

I am extremely happy to send a message to all of you, who have studied in Japan, at the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and Pakistan.

There is no doubt that those who have studied in Japan, including members of your Alumni Association, have played an important role in developing half-century friendly relations between our two countries. This January, I had a chance to meet and talk with several members of your Association at the reception.

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50th Anniversary Celebrations in Islamabad

A commemoration ceremony and reception was held on 28 April at the official residence of the Ambassador of Japan, His Excellency, Mr. Sadaaki Numata. On this auspicious occasion, President, Japan-Pakistan Parliamentarians League and Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Mitsuo Horiuchi was also present to convey to the government and people of Pakistan the good wishes of the government and people of Japan for Pakistan's stability and development as a moderate, progressive and modern Islamic state. Mr. Abdus Sattar, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the chief guest, and 5 other members of Japanese parliament were also present. The commemorative ceremony and reception included speeches by the chief guests from Japan and Pakistan and the Ambassador of Japan, cake cutting, exchange of First Day Issue covers of Japanese and Pakistani commemorative stamps, singing of Japanese and Pakistani songs by the Japanese Choir in Islamabad, and a flower arrangement demonstration by Ms. Kako Fukushima.

The cake cutting ceremony by the former Foreign Minister of Pakistan Mr. Abdus Sattar, Mr. Mitsuo Horiuchi and Mr. & Mrs. Sadaaki Numata the Ambassador of Japan at 50th anniversary dinner hosted by the Ambassador.

The postal stamps issued by the Governments of Japan & Pakistan on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary.

A Message from
Prof. Dr. Aia-ur-Rahman
Federal Minister for Science, Technology & Education, Government of Pakistan

I congratulate the members of the Monbukagakusho Alumni Association of Pakistan on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Japan. The former Pakistani students of the Japanese universities are doing a great job in providing necessary information to students from our country who are desirous of pursuing their higher education in Japan.

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The year 2002 marks the 50th year of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Japan. These five decades have seen a steady improvement of relations between the two countries in the field of economics, commerce, education etc. Japan, besides providing developmental assistance to Pakistan, is also one of our main trade partners. In the field of education, the Japanese government offers a number of scholarships to the Pakistani students to enable them to pursue their studies in Japanese universities, technical and professional schools and colleges. A number of scholarships are offered by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Sciences for post-graduate studies leading to the Master’s and Ph.D. degrees. Scholarships are also awarded to undergraduate students for professional training in polytechnical institutions. In addition, there are short duration fellowships offered by the Japan Foundation and other organization to Pakistani professionals. Secondary school teachers are sponsored every year to study Japan’s secondary education system. These scholarships are helping in the elevation of academic qualifications and professional and technical skills of the Pakistani students.

Higher and professional educational facilities being provided by Japan to our countrymen are helping in elevating the standards of education in this country. In addition, it also helps in cementing the friendly ties between our two countries bilaterally.

We have entered the 21st century. Let us make education more meaningful and use it for peace. I hope that your Association will continue to play its role in providing information about Japanese universities and colleges to Pakistani students and will also help in bringing our peoples together in cultural and social spheres.
Editorial

Studying in Japan
Dr. Najam Siddiqi

Many students from Pakistan go abroad every year to study. Difficulties during studying in Japan are of course understanding the Japanese language and the price tag attached to the tuition fee and the high cost of living expenses.

Let's see how we can overcome these two important factors. There are very few universities or colleges in Pakistan where Japanese language is taught. Very few Pakistani people speaks Japanese. Here the people also think that Japanese language is very difficult. However, that is not the case. Any Pakistani who cannot speak English and lives in Japan for a year, starts speaking good Japanese without attending any language school. This means that the language is not as difficult as it seems.

The tuition fee is quite expensive. Many universities around the globe make agreements with different Japanese universities which causes a reduction of their tuition fee. Living expenses can be met by doing part-time jobs or getting some local scholarship in Japan like Rotary club scholarship etc.

The Japanese government only award 9-11 scholarships every year to Pakistani scholars, we desire to double or triple it. More arrangements can be made to provide services of teaching Japanese language in all the big cities of Pakistan just like the French cultural center. Regular French language courses are being conducted round the year. Education festivals could be arranged with the help of Japanese Embassy, Japanese Ministry of Education and MOFA to introduce famous Japanese universities in Pakistan.

This year is the 50th anniversary of our diplomatic relations, however, MAAP members are still not in hundreds if not in thousands. Although Japan is our biggest trading partner, and we prefer to use almost all the daily living items "made in Japan" but still we have to learn from them the ways of daily living, which include hard work, honesty, simple living, unity, discipline etc. More Pakistani people need to travel to Japan and must see the discipline which they observe at every moment in their lives. I hope that both the governments should think of increasing exchanges at all levels.

MAAP Celebrates 50th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations

To mark the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Japan, a meeting of MAAP members was held on 26 Sep. 2002 at Holiday Inn, Islamabad. The President welcomed new members and encouraged all the members to actively take part in MAAP activities. It was decided that next year an activity calendar will be chalked out in the beginning of the year. A MAAP web page has already been launched, which will contain all this information. The members appreciated the efforts of the Japanese Government to hold reunions of the former students of Japanese universities.
First Reunion of Former Students in Japan from the Southwest Asian Countries

1st reunion of the former students in Japan was held in Tokyo from Jan. 28 to Feb. 3, 2002. Participants were from Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. On the first day Mr. Hideki Esho, Professor of Hosei University and Mr. Chihiro Atsumi, Deputy Director General, Asian and Oceanian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave very elegant speeches & lectures. On the second day, each country had a presentation regarding the activities of different associations in their countries. Ministry of Foreign affairs also arranged trips to “International village at Odaiba”, National Museum of emerging science and Innovation, Fujitsu Dome theater and Sharp high technology hall. On Tuesday evening, a reception was hosted by Mr. Seiken Sugiuera, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tokyo Prince Hotel. After the reunion, many students visited their host universities and met their professors. This program was a great effort by the Japan Ministry of Foreign affairs to reunite students of different countries and to develop a future network among them. We hope that such programs would continue in the future to strengthen relationships among all the members of different associations of former students of Japanese Universities.

I am a Monbusho Aluminnus

Dr. Islam Ullah Khan

I obtained Ph.D degree in 1993 from Kyushu University located in Fukuoka which is western city of Japan. During my student life there, I learnt a lot of chemistry as well as it gave me an opportunity to know a number of things on which Japanese social system is based. Fukuoka Government itself leaves no stone unturned to exhibit its traditional hospitality to foreign students. It offers routine home stay programmes in the countryside, arranges leisure trips to beautiful islands/cities such as Nagasaki and Kumamoto. I discovered that Kyushu is a beautiful island and presents a beautiful composite of rural and urban life. It celebrates 'Asia week' every year and invites young students from all over Asia to extend its warmth to this ancient gateway to Japan. Kyushu is a place which not only teaches but is keen to learn from you about your country and culture.
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Ms. Saba Hussain, B.A. (Arts)  
She studied arts at Kyoto City University, Japan. Now she is visiting Prof. at National College of Arts at Lahore.

Prof. Dr. Nusrat Ara Majeeed, MBBS, FCPS  
She visited Tokushima University, School of Medicine, Department of Cardiology from 1991-92, & studied Doplar Echo Cardiography. She also visited Mayo Clinic & Saint Louis University, USA. She is now Prof. of Cardiology at Rawalpindi Medical College, Rawalpindi.
Mr. Sultan Sikandar Khan

He went to Japan in May 1963 and joined the Foreign Students School, Chiba University. In 1965, he went to the University of Tokyo, Komaba Campus and later Hongo Campus and joined the Department of Nuclear Engineering, which is now called the Department of Quantum Engineering and Systems Science. In March 1968 he graduated from that Department. The topic of his thesis was 'Extraction of Uranium from Sea Water'. After returning to Pakistan, he joined the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, and worked on various research topics, particularly on Advanced Ceramics. He went to various countries for training and scientific conferences. He has co-edited a book "CTBT and Its Implications" published by the Pakistan Nuclear Society. Towards the end of his career, he was appointed Director Scientific Information & Public Relations. He retired in July, 2002.

Dr. Mohammad Akbar

MS, PhD

General Manager, High Voltage and Short Circuit Laboratory, Rawat, Islamabad.

Dr. Mohammad Akbar graduated as an Electrical Engineer from Engineering College, University of Peshawar, in Nov. 1970. He received his MS and PhD degrees from University of Tokushima and University of Tokyo, Japan in March 1977 and March 1980 respectively. He was engaged as Postdoctoral Fellow at the Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo, where he worked for six months before joining Windsor University, Ontario, Canada in August 1980 as a visiting Assistant Professor. Later, he joined Research Institute, King Fahad University of Petroleum and Minerals (KFUPM), Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in Sep. 1981 as a Research Engineer, where he worked for 10 years (1981-1991). He joined WAPDA in 1991 as first Director General of High Voltage and Short Circuit Laboratory, Rawat, Islamabad, which was established by Japanese grant-in-aid. He is also Chairman of PSI National Committee for metal-clad switchgear, controlgear and fuses. He has 74 research papers published and contributed chapters in two leading books published by world renowned publishers.

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Dr. Mohammad Ashraf Hussain, MBBS, PhD

Cardiac Surgeon, Hearts International Hospital, Rawalpindi.

Graduated from Bolan Medical College, Quetta in 1981, proceeded to Japan and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences in Cardiac Surgery from Fukuoka University in 1990. He later worked as cardiac surgeon in Saudi Arabia. At present he is working as Cardiac Surgeon at Hearts International Hospital, Rawalpindi.

Dr. Najam Siddiqi

MBBS, PhD

Associate Professor, Foundation Medical College, Rawalpindi

Consultant Orthopedic Surgeon

Graduated from Bolan Medical College, Quetta in 1983, proceeded to Japan in 1985. He received PhD in 1992 from Yamanashi Medical University, Japan. He did his Postdoctoral Fellowship from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA from October 1992 to 1995. Returned to Pakistan and started his career as Assistant Professor and Consultant Orthopedic Surgeon. Currently he is working as Associate Professor at Foundation Medical College and Faqih Foundation Hospital, Rawalpindi. He has more than twenty papers published in international and national journals and contributed a chapter in a book entitled "Medicine meets virtual reality" published in USA. He is the member Editorial Board of the Pakistan Journal of Orthopedic Association, Journal of Surgery, Pakistan Institute of Health Sciences, Islamabad and Journal of Hand Surgery, Pakistan. Recently he has been named visiting Professor in the Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Yamanashi Medical University, Japan.

Dr. Muhammad Ahsan

BSc Hons, MSc Hons,MA (Japan), Diploma HRD&P (Holland) PhD (UK)

He studied at International University of Japan in Niigata-ken from 1993 to 1995 and received his M.A. He later proceeded to United Kingdom and did his PhD in 2002. His field of interest/specialisation is Globalization and the Muslim World studies. Currently he is working on a book on global terrorism and the Muslim world.

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Tokyo is Japan's preeminent educational and cultural center. Within Tokyo Metropolis are more than 100 public and private universities (one-fourth of the nation's total), enrolling nearly 30 percent of the nation's university students. The most prestigious national university is the University of Tokyo (founded in 1877), two well-known private universities are Keio University (1858) and Waseda University (1882).

The University of Tokyo is an institution of higher learning. It is a national university under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. The university originated from an 18th-century Institute of Japanese and Chinese Literature and 19th-century institutes of science and occidental medicine; the institutes were combined in 1869, and in 1877 they were merged as Tokyo University. Renamed as Imperial University in 1886 and Tokyo Imperial University in 1897, it was reorganized and renamed the University of Tokyo in 1949.

The university offers courses in essentially all academic disciplines at both undergraduate and graduate levels. The university has ten faculties, fourteen graduate schools and twelve research institutes. The university consists of the faculties of science, agriculture, economics, education, engineering, law, letters, medicine, pharmaceutical sciences, and a college of arts and sciences in addition. The degrees of bachelor, master, and doctor are awarded and are equivalent to those in the United States.

The university has a faculty of renowned professors, associate professors, and lecturers. There are about 2100 international students and about 1600 foreign scholars who come to university for short or extended period.

The University of Tokyo library, which is open to students and faculty members is one of the biggest library in Japan, contains books and periodicals on an array of topics.

The university has three campuses one located at Hongo, Komaba and at Kashiwa. The main campus of university is located in Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; it occupies about 40 hectares of the former Kaga Yashiki, the Tokyo estate of a major feudal lord.

The faculty of Agriculture, the Earthquake Research Institute and the Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biosciences and other institutes are located adjacent to Kaga Yashiki, and occupy an area of 15 hectares. Most of the faculties and research institutes of the university are located in the Hongo campus.

Part of the 17th century, landscaping of the original estate have been preserved and provide greenery and open space, much needed in an otherwise crowded Hongo campus. The celebrated Akamon, or Red Gate, which graces the campus was a special gate to the Kaga estate and dates back to 1827. It has been designated as an, "important cultural property" by the Japanese government.

The University carry out two annual festivals the Komaba festival in November at the Komaba Campus, organized and run by undergraduates in their first two years, and the May festival, "Gogatsu-sai", at the Hongo campus, organized by undergraduates in their last two years. These festivals are open to the public, and many visitors come to get a glimpse of such activities at the university.

The university is known for the excellence of its faculty and students; many of its graduates are and have always been leaders in the government, in business and in the academic world.
It was in March 1991, before leaving for Japan, I asked one of my uncles about Japan and its people as I was rather apprehensive, "Don't worry, you are going to a place where true Islamic values are being practised - the Islam that was being practised 1400 years ago," was the reply I got. This relieved my anxiety quite a lot, as I had previously been to English speaking countries like U.K and U.S.A and another reason was that my knowledge about Japan, its people and culture, was meagre and all I knew about them was that they were very polite and hospitable people.

During my one year stay I realized how little we knew about each other's culture, something so basic and important for understanding people from different cultural backgrounds. I felt that Japanese perhaps needed to know a greater deal about Pakistan and its people as I found that most Japanese associated Pakistan with Buddhist sites in Taxila. I noticed that most people, especially here in Pakistan, equate culture with certain habits pertaining to eating, living and clothing. All this is a part of culture, but culture has much broader dimensions. So in order to work successfully with any group or organization in Japan, it is very important to understand these cultural differences, otherwise one is bound to face many difficulties as I did. Language of course was a big barrier. I will touch upon that aspect later, but let's define culture before we could talk of the differences between the countries. "It is the acquired knowledge that people use to interpret experience and generate social behaviour". The most relevant thing here would be to mention the result of very interesting and useful studies by two Dutch researchers, that is Hofstede and Trompenaars, who divide culture into following categories.

1. Universalistic versus Particularistic Culture
2. Individualistic versus Collective
3. Neutral versus Affective
4. Specific versus Diffuse
5. Achievement versus Ascription

1. Universalistic cultures emphasize and are guided by strict formal rules. Particularistic on the other hand would focus more on personal relationships and trust rather than on formal rules. There is an obvious difference that Japanese are in between the two extremes whereas Pakistanis are at the extreme end of the scale (Particularisation).

2. Collectivistic cultures refer to people regarding themselves as part of the group and individualistic cultures regarding themselves as individual. The Japanese people are more group-oriented while the Pakistanis are more individualistic in outlook and behaviour.

3. Neutral versus Affective. In neutral cultures, emotions are held in check and not outwardly expressed. Japanese try not to outwardly show their feelings. In Affective cultures, emotions are open and naturally expressed, they talk loudly when excited and greet each other enthusiastically.

This cultural aspect can create many problems because outsiders assume that Japanese are uninterested or non-responsive because of their non-expressive demeanour. So in communication, the nonverbal and verbal cues may have to be read quite differently based on thorough understanding of this aspect of the Japanese culture, whereas we the Pakistanis are quite affective and show our emotions outwardly.

As I was told during my stay there that Japanese have very little exposure to other religions and cultures (now the situation is changing) so their knowledge about others, especially Islam and the Islamic culture is quite limited. One day I read an article in an English daily newspaper about the very frequently used word "Inshallah". The writer had heard the pilot of PIA aeroplane say: "Inshallah, we will soon be landing at Islamabad Airport". So his interpretation was that, things were really bad in Pakistan and the pilot was not sure whether he would be able to land or not, that is why he used this word "Inshallah". So it was a good opportunity for me to explain this to my Japanese friends that this actually means that God Almighty is the ultimate in-charge of this world and we the human beings, are the slaves of out fate. We all are familiar with the phrase "Man Proposes, God Disposes" so this short word "Inshallah" which in English means "God willing" exactly means the same.

Similarly the concept of four marriages in Islam is also being misinterpreted. In the early days of Islam there were many wars, and many men got killed leaving behind a disproportionate male to female ratio. So Islam allowed a man to marry four times if he was rich enough to support four wives and if he could treat all of them alike. This was just to protect women so that they
My Impressions of Visits to Japanese Secondary Schools

Mrs. Shama S. Khan (wife of a MAAP member)

From 19th of June to the 3rd of July, I participated in the 2002 Secondary School Educators Study Tour Program of the Japan Foundation. There were 56 participants from 24 different countries, including five from India, four from Bangladesh, one from Cameroon, and four of us lady teachers from Pakistan.

The participants were divided into three groups, each group going to a different prefecture. Our group which comprised of 17 teachers from nine different countries was taken to the Nagasaki Prefecture. We boarded the All Nippon Airlines from Kyoto. As the plane was about to land at Nagasaki, I looked out of the window and it seemed to me as if the plane was going to dive into the sea. But before I could scream for fear the plane touched the runway and we safely got off.

The beautiful natural scenery of the lush green mountains and the Ormara Bay was captivating. In the evening the educationists of the Nagasaki Prefecture had arranged a colourful reception in honour of the foreign guests. A student band, all clad in red, gave a musical recital. Another group gave a display of Karate skills. Each one of us was scheduled to stay for one night in a Japanese home. The host families were also invited to the reception. At the end of the reception all the guests were presented with gifts.

Every day we were taken to visit a school in the forenoon, while in the evenings we went for sightseeing. We visited a primary school, a secondary school, a higher secondary school, and a school for the disabled children. During the visits we were offered the school lunch. The weekly lunch menu is prepared by qualified nutritionists and is designed to meet the nutritional needs of the growing children. We found that the Japanese school children generally enjoy excellent health with spotless skins and glowing complexions.

The lunch is served in the class rooms. The students are divided into groups, by turns one group to serve the lunch and the other to clean the tables. The cleaning of the school is also the responsibility of students who perform their duty willingly and happily every day about half an hour before the pack-up time. In this way habits of cleanliness and a sense of responsibility is inculcated in the students.

Since schools are established in each neighbourhood, children come to schools on foot. The higher secondary school students are allowed to come to schools on bicycles. Co-curricular activities such as swimming, music and sports are part of the education system. Most of the children go to private schools in the evenings to learn music, origami, ikebana, computers, judo and karate etc. Students remain busy throughout the day. Unlike in the past, now the schools have two days off.

The visits to the Japanese schools were a rewarding and an enjoyable experience which I greatly cherish and have benefited much from it. I hope I can introduce my students to some of my experiences in Japan.
It has always been my dream to climb Mount Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan, 3776 meters high, which is also the most frequently climbed mountain in the world. I imparted my dream to Mr. Yamamoto, who is in charge of foreign students at Yamanashi Medical University. A week later he asked me whether I would like to work as a volunteer in the medical camp at Mount Fuji. I felt as if he had read my mind. Without thinking I said 'hai, ikimas' meaning 'yes, I will go'.

We arrived at the 'Goraiko' - Watching the sun rising from the top of Mount Fuji

Four of us, which included two Orthopedic surgeons, one pharmacist and Mr. Yamamoto, commenced our journey at 5:30 a.m. by car; we had to relieve the other group on duty at 10:00 a.m. After a drive of almost two hours on a snake like road curving between lush green mountains, we arrived at the 'Gogome' or the 5th station at the base of the Mount Fuji at around 7:30 A.M. The 5th station named 'Sato Goya' was at the height of 2305 meters and the last point where the cars could go. The first-aid center was located on the 8th station at the height of 3100 meters.

Mount Fuji has been divided into 9 stations or levels beginning from 1st station at the height of 1520 meters, ending at the top called 'Chojou'. The tracks are usually very crowded during the summer vacations, and one could see the climbers adequately dressed in tracking wear with special mountaineering shoes, rook sacks and a stick, climbing mostly during the night with full enthusiasm to go to the top.

Mount Fuji has been referred from ancient times as a sacred mountain, and its serene beauty still emits a tremendous feeling of peace and tranquility to those that climb its perfect slope. The traditional route to the summit is along the Yoshidaguchi Climbing Trail, which runs from Fujyoshida City to the top of Mount Fuji.

We arrived at the 'Taishikan'; 8th station at 3020 meters height around 11:00 a.m. We were given the charge of the first-aid center and our room was shown to us. The first-aid center was in a small building made of wood, which has the capacity to accommodate around 500 people. The beds were arranged in two levels, one on top of the other, like a long bunk bed. There was no bathroom but a very clean toilet; costing 100 yen every time it is used. Fortunately everything was free for us as we were volunteers.

After lunch, at 12:00 noon, we went to the first-aid room and made ourselves acquainted with the surroundings. The view from the front of the building was breath taking. The clouds seemed like white cotton masses flying around and the lush green mountains with Lake Kawaguchi were...
To see 'Goraiko', the rising sun, we got up at 4:00 A.M. It was really chilly, just like a December morning in Islamabad. The sun started to climb around 4:45 a.m. No doubt the scene was worth seeing. The Japanese believe that by looking at the rising sun they come closer to the Kami-sama or the GOD.

After taking breakfast at 6:00 a.m., Yamamoto and I decided to climb up to the top that took three hours. We started at 8:00 a.m. I came across people of all ages climbing with resolution to reach the top. I met an old man aged 87, when he reached the first-aid camp, I asked him to take rest and advised him not to climb to the top. He refused to consider my advice and showed me a brochure with names of people who had already climbed Mount Fuji many times. His name was there, it was his 25th turn of climbing Mount Fuji. It was just unbelievable for me. There were kids as small as 5 to 6 years old climbing with parents. As we climbed higher, the scenery became more beautiful; sometimes the clouds were flowing over us. At the top there were some shops selling 'omiage' or souvenirs, restaurants, temples and a post office. The prices of drinks were quite high, it is conceivable because all the stuff had to travel this much height in bulldozers. We took coffee of 400 yen, which was quite delicious. The mouth of the Volcano was like a huge cup, quite deep like a crater with no protective wall around it.

The scene around the top reminds you of flying in an airplane. You can gaze at a sea of white clouds below you. We were very lucky that there was no rain at Mount Fuji and we enjoyed the scenery.

I had to take charge of the clinic for the coming night. I went through all the drugs and others necessary things. Mostly the patients come during the evening or at night. Around 5:00 p.m. we were told that there is a lady who was unable to climb further so we had to go down to examine her. She had severe weakness in her left arm and left leg. We were in a tight corner, however, her BP and Oxygen levels were within normal limits. We had to help her to reach the clinic, and the following day she went back in the bulldozer. During the night we had many more patients, some having initial symptoms of 'Kozan byo' mountain climbing disease. My duty ended around 4:00 A.M.

Next day was our last day in which we had to climb down after giving charge to the next team which arrived around 11:00 a.m. After saying good bye to all the Taishikan members in a very formal way and introducing the new group, we took off. Climbing down was not as tedious as our way up as it took one and a half hour from 8th station to 5th station where the car was parked.

We said 'gokurosamadeshita' to each other, a very nice word meaning 'well done'.

A dream came true and today as I am writing this article, I still cannot believe that I have climbed Mount Fuji.

Language of course is a big barrier in clear understanding. Tokushima being a small town very few persons could communicate in English. In the beginning I did not know a word of Japanese language. During the last two months of my stay, I picked up little bit and I found it of tremendous help and a very important factor in bringing me very close to Japan and the Japanese. I have studied in U.S.A., Canada and UK, besides Japan, but it gives me great pleasure to write here that Japan is the only country (out of all these) which has impressed me the most and even today I regularly write and call my professors and friends in Japan.

Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ)

Where can I study my major?
How do I go about studying in Japan?
Are there scholarships I can apply for?
Are there degree courses in English?

contact:
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This is newsletter of the Monbukagakusho Alumni Association of Pakistan, published from Islamabad. It is intended to provide an update of the activities of the Association and to help its readers to understand the Japanese society and its traditions.

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All the members are requested to write for the Newsletter. Kindly send us a passport size photograph and a brief C.V. to be included in the coming issue of the MAAP Newsletter. Please let us have your latest postal and e-mail addresses & phone numbers.

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Japanese Institute of Computer Design
(April 2003 - March 2005)

Undergraduate Student

Mr. Omer Mushtari
National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences,
Lahore
School, Japanese Language Training
(April 2002 - March 2003)

Major Study
(April 2003 - March 2008)

College of Technology Student

Ms. Tahseen Kazmi
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore
School, Japanese Language Training
(April 2002 - March 2003)

Hakkodate National College of Technology
(April 2003 - March 2006)

Orientation Program of the newly selected Scholars proceeding to Japan in 2002

Orientation being given to students before the test for Monbukagakusho scholarships at the Japanese Embassy

Senior MAAP members with Mr. Hajime Kido, Director, Information & Culture
Embassy of Japan (4th from left) at a dinner held at the Islamabad Club.