

HIROSHIMA (a tale of nuclear devastation)

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• Well, I tried to stop time completely, but now its almost the ending time to write something for students of Dental

school in Journal SHIGAKUBU-NEWS. So, i decided to write about me., It has many things to do with having a boring (i mean wonderful) life. (Ha!! Just kidding of course)

• To begin, I turned twenty eight, am a wife, mother of one boy and 2nd year student of Niigata university (feeling proud) toward earning a phd degree. Anywayz, today I like to share one cock and bull story., (habing doubt ??) Its about the story about Hiroshima. Though I am sure every japanees knows the story



very well than me but as a foreign student I want to share my experience with you !!

- Hiroshima, the one of the biggest city in Japan. Offcourse one of the beautiful city also. The people who want to visit Hiroshima now might be surprised to see its beauty now. But the city was not like this after 6 th august 1945. it was the time 8.15 when the clock stopped.
- It was the worst thing that did by the American during any world war so far.
- There are a lot of innocent people killed who never know why they were killed, they never even in the dream cannot imagine that why they are suffering still now, they effect of the bombing are still continued in new generation.
- Our journey starts from 5th august to join the peach event 2009 in Hiroshima.
- We arrived Hiroshima on 5th and look around the city and the area of the

peach event on that day. But eagerly waited for the next day when the peach event will start.

- I am very much curious about the event because we learn this story from our childhood in our text book.
- I wanted to know the details of the story wanted to know the situation, wanted to know the feelings of the people of Hiroshima wanted to know the feelings of the people who are not affected, wanted to know the feelings of the new generation.
- At last the day came we all went to join the peach event.
- I am surprised to see the people join the event. There are many people from different country also join the event. 55 country's minister join this event also.
- The event starts by flaving white bird which the symbol of peace.
- At first the governor of Hiroshima gives a speech then the prime minister of Japan.
- After this event we looked around different area
- The atomic bomb dome which is the world heritage. The cenotaph for



the atomic bomb victim.

- Children peace monument which is very shocking.
- The flame of peach.
- There is a museum inside the peach memorial park which is called peach memorial museum.
- There are so many damaged occure on that time.
- Shiroyama primary school leveled by the blast. urakami cathedral destroyed in an instant. 300 year old camphor tree uprooted by the blast. so many people are suffered on radiation burn.
- The one of the exciting one was the paper lanterns carrying peace messages wrote in my own language (bangla).
- It cannot be believed if someone does not see by his own eyes.
- How cruel human can be?
- The whole city was burnt to ashes.
- People who died on the spot was lucky because the people who alive they suffered most that is the most pathetic they survived for life they don't have any space to stay there is no water, everyone shouting water. It cannot be tolerated.



“Salar de Uyuni” : A place so close to the sky that you can walk in the clouds.

Bio-Prosthodontics Marcelo Rosales R.

Hello every one. My name is Marcelo Rosales, I am from Bolivia and currently studying in the Division of Bio-Prosthodontics at Niigata University. I've been in Japan for a couple of years by now, and little by little I learned about the language, traditions, beliefs and many other things from this beautiful country. For me, every day is an adventure, there is always something new to “discover”, something new to learn, some one new to meet. Like St. Augustine said, “The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page” and I believe that as well.



(Photo: traveling through Uyuni “Fuori Concorso”)

I would like to take this opportunity to encourage all of you to visit other countries, to go abroad, to experience life in a different way. What do you have to lose? “Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn't do than by the ones you did do. So throw off the bowlines, sail away

from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover.” (Mark Twain). Besides, there are no foreign lands. It is the traveler only who is foreign.

I am convinced that in this ever-changing world, to remain fit and competent in this time of globalization traveling has become of utmost importance. The use of traveling has been and still is a way to regulate imagination by reality, that instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are. Henry Miller wrote that a travel destination is never a place, but a new way of seeing things. To travel is to discover that everyone is wrong about other countries.

For me, coming to Japan is one of the most gratifying experiences of my life, not only for the knowledge I receive, but for the people I met. A journey is best measured in friends, rather than in distance.

Since I am encouraging you to travel, may I also suggest you a place? How about my country? Yes, Bolivia, this time I will particularly write about a place that gathered some attention last year since there was a documentary about it in the Japanese television. The place is called “El Salar de Uyuni” or in English “The Uyuni salt flats”.



(Photo : Salar de Uyuni)

Salar de Uyuni is the world's largest salt flat with 10,582 square kilometers. It is located in the Potosí and Oruro departments in southwest Bolivia, near the crest of the Andes, and is elevated 3,656 meters above the mean sea level. The Salar was formed as a result of transformations between several prehistoric lakes. It is covered by a few meters of salt crust, which has an extraordinary flatness with the average altitude variations within one meter over the entire area. The crust serves as a source of salt and covers a pool of brine, which is exceptionally rich in lithium. It contains 50 to 70% of the world's lithium reserves, but that lithium is not being extracted yet. The large area, clear skies and exceptional surface flatness make the Salar an ideal object for calibrating the altimeters of the Earth observation satellites. The Salar serves as the major transport route across the Bolivian Altiplano and is a major breeding ground for several species of pink flamingos.

The name Salar de Uyuni originates from the Aymara language. Aymara legend tells that the mountains Tunupa, Kusku and Kusina, which surround the Salar, were giant people. Tunupa married Kusku, but Kusku ran

away from her with Kusina. Grieving Tunupa started to cry while breast-feeding her son. Her tears mixed with milk and formed the Salar.

Salar de Uyuni steadily attracts tourists from all around the world.



(Photo : Salar de Uyuni Tourist from different countries place their flag in the salt)

As it is located far from the cities, a number of hotels have been raised in the area over the years. For several reasons, including lack of conventional construction materials, many of them are almost entirely (including walls, roof, beds, chairs, tables, etc.) built using salt blocks cut from the surface of the Salar.



(Photo : Hotel made entirely of salt.)

In the low-rain period, from April to November, the skies above it are very clear, and the air is dry (relative humidity is about 30%, rainfall is roughly 1 millimeter). Absence of large-scale industries in the area and the high ground elevation also contribute to the cleanness of the air. The Salar also has a stable surface which is

smoothened by seasonal flooding. When covered with water, the Salar becomes one of the largest mirrors on Earth giving a spectacular display where the sky merges with its reflection on the water giving the sensation of been “walking in the clouds!” For me the view is just breath taking.

So...What do you think ? Although Bolivia is far away would you go ? I certainly hope you do. As Lao Tzu said, “A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step.”



(Photo : Reflection of the sky on the water, in the middle there is a bus and looks like it is flying in the sky.)

The Hidden Treasure

Department of
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Dr. Humayra Binte Anwar

Hello everyone. I am Humayra, doing my PhD in the department of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics, Niigata University. I am from Bangladesh. All of you already know the name “Bangladesh” as there are lots of Bangladeshi students studying in Niigata University. But I am sure most of you don’t know about Bangladesh as an eye-catching holiday spot for the sightseer. It is almost impossible to enlighten you about everything of my country. Here I am going to inform about the natural beauty and tourist attractions of Bangladesh.



Bangladesh is a country in South Asia, bordered by India on all sides except for a small border with Burma (Myanmar) to the far southeast and by the Bay of Bengal to the south. As you fly over Bangladesh a mosaic of green farmlands and streaks of meandering rivers offer themselves

in an unforgettable kaleidoscope of colors. Here in this magazine my sincere intention to highlight the attractions of Bangladesh.

Dhaka :

The capital of Bangladesh is Dhaka with its exciting history and rich culture, known the world over as the city of mosques and muslin. Some of the outstanding tourist attractions of Dhaka are : Seven domed Mosque (17th century), Baitul Mukarram National Mosque, and Star Mosque (18th century). Hindu Temples: Dhakshwari Temple (11th Century), Lalbagh Fort : was built in 1687 A.D., by Prince Mohammad Azam, son of Mughal emperor Aurangazeb. Ahsan



The National Mosque, Dhaka



Hindu Temple, Dhaka



Lalbagh Fort, Dhaka



Parliament House



Ahsan manjil, Dhaka



National Memorial



Dhaka University

Manzil Museum: an example of the nation's rich cultural heritage, Dhaka University, Central Shahid Minar: Symbol of Bangladesh nationalism: this monument was built to commemorate the martyrs of the historic Language Movement of 1952, National Assembly: Jatiya Sangshad Bhaban (Parliament House) designed by the famous architect Louis, Kahn, has distinctive architectural features, National Memorial: sacred memory of the millions of unknown martyrs of the 1971 war of liberation, Other attractions in and around Dhaka include the institute of Arts and

Crafts with its representative collection of folk art and paintings, hand-craft shops, cruising by country boat in the nearby river. Last but not the least travel by a horse driven cart or rickshaw along busy Dhaka streets is a rewarding experience.

Chittagong (GATEWAY TO THE BAY OF BENGAL):

Chittagong, the second largest city of Bangladesh and a busy international seaport, is an ideal vacation spot. Its green hills and forests, its broad sandy beaches and its fine cool climate always attract the holiday-makers; Described by the Chinese traveler poet, Huen Tsang (7th century A. D) as "a sleeping beauty emerging from mists and water". The most favorite tourist spot in Chittagong is the Cox's Bazar, the tourist capital of Bangladesh. Having the world's longest (120 kilometers) beach sloping gently down to the blue waters of



Kaptai lake, Chittagong



Saint Martin, The coral Island



Cox's bazar Sun set



Foys Lake

the Bay of Bengal, Miles of golden sands, towering cliffs, surfing waves, rare conch shells, colorful pagodas, Buddhist temples and tribes, delightful sea-food, Cox's Bazar is one of the most attractive tourist sport in the country. Other attractions in Cox's Bazar for visitors are conch shell market, tribal handicraft, salt and prawn cultivation, the Aggameda Khyang, Himchari, Inani Beach, Ramu: a typical Buddhist village, Teknaf: Southernmost tip of Bangladesh, having wide sandy beach in the backdrop of high hills with green forests is an enchanting scene never to be forgotten. Other spots in Chittagong are Foy's Lake (Pahartali Lake): an ideal spot of outing and picnic, Patenga and Fouzdarhat Sea Beaches. The hill Tracts Districts with its perennial forest, thrilling drives through hills and dales, emerald blue water of Kaptai Lake, colourful tribal

life and culture, attractive handicrafts and artisans invites you to a world of panoramic beautiful nature. Greater Hill Tracts is divided into three districts, namely Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban each one equally unique in its attractions.

Rangamati is a favorites holiday resort because of its beautiful landscape, scenic beauty, lake, colorful tribes (Chakma, Marma etc.), its flora and fauna, tribal museum, hanging bridge, homespun textile products, ivory jewellery and the tribal men and women who fashion them. For tour-



Bandarban Buddhist Temple

ists the attractions of Rangamati are numerous, tribal life, fishing, speed boat cruising, water skiing, hiking, bathing or merely enjoying nature as it is. Famous Kaptai Lake, the largest “man-made” lake, spreading over 680 sq. km. of crystal-clean water flanked by hills and evergreen forests lies in the Rangamati Hill District.

SYLHET-LAND OF TWO LEAVES AND A BUD

Next to the Hill Tracts, Sylhet is the widely hilly district in the country. Nestled in the picturesque Surma valley amidst scenic tea plantations and lush green tropical forest, it is a prime attraction for all tourists. Its terraced tea gardens, eye catching orange groves and pineapple plantations and hills covered with tropical forests form a beautiful landscape. The Sylhet valley has a good number of haors which are big natural wetlands. These haors provide sanctuary to the million of migratory birds who fly from Siberia across the Himalayas to avoid the severe cold.



Tea garden, Sylhet

Srimangal in Sylhet, known as the tea capital of Bangladesh, is the main tea centre of the area. For miles and miles around, the visitor can see the tea gardens spread like green carpet over the plain land or on the sloping



Monipuri Tribal Dance

hills. Sylhet the tea granary of Bangladesh not only has over 150 tea gardens but also proudly possesses the largest tea gardens in the world both in area and production. Colorful Monipuri, Khasia and Garo tribes live in Sylhet. Jaflong is also a scenic spot nearby amidst tea gardens and rare beauty of rolling stones from hills.

SUNDARBANS-HOME OF THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER & MANGROVE FOREST

Sundarban is the biggest mangrove forest, the home of the Royal Bengal Tiger. Its dense rain forests are criss crossed by a network of rivers and creeks.



Royal Bengal Tiger, Bangladesh

One finds here tides flowing in two directions in the same creek and often tigers swimming across a river or huge crocodiles basking in the sun.

Other wildlife in this region are cheetahs, spotted dears, monkeys, pythons, wild bears and hyenas. The Sundarbans is a cluster of islands with an approximate area of 6000 sq.



Deer, Shundarban



Paharpur

km. forming the largest block of littoral forests.

KUAKATA

A rare scenic beauty spot on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. It has a wide sandy beach from where one can get the unique opportunity of seeing both the sunrise and sun setting.

MAINAMATI-SEAT OF LOST DYNASTIES

An extensive centre of Buddhist culture. On the slopes of these hills lie scattered a treasure of information about the early Buddhist civilization (7th-12th Century A. D.). A site museum houses the archaeological finds which include terra cotta plaques, bronze statues and casket, coins, jewellery, utensils, pottery and votive stupas embossed with Budd-

hist inscriptions.

PAHARPUR-THE LARGEST BUDDHIST SEAT OF LEARNING

This 7th century archaeological find is the most important and the largest known monastery south of the Himalayas has been excavated.

Despite of these places there are lots of other beautiful places in Bangladesh to visit. To my eyes not only the natural beauty but also the people, history, rich and lively culture, different colorful festivals all together make Bangladesh a precious treasure of Asia as well as the world which is still hidden to many of our eyes. So, I am inviting all of you to go and visit Bangladesh to enjoy Holidays and vacations and discover the gorgeous treasure as well.

Bangladesh is blessed

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Dr. Md. Al-Amin Bhuiyan

Bangladesh, a small green speckle overshadowed by India, if looked for in the globe. Yet when looked deep into its root and core, one can find an origin full of history rich with culture and tradition. Although unaware, majority of Bangladeshi's are still holding on to their simple and authentic traditions. What other way is there to explain the wonderful comeback of traditional clothing and music in new productions? This just proves that we, the Bangladeshi's have not forgotten our culture or at least are trying to retain it in our everyday life.



The culture of Bangladesh is composite and over centuries has assimilated influences of Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity. It is manifested in various forms, including music, dance and drama; art and craft; folklore and folktales; languages and literature, philosophy and religion, festivals and celebrations, as also in a distinct cuisine and culinary tradition. Bang-

ladesh is a glorious land for its culture and traditional beauty.

Traditions of Bangladesh: Religious festival:

Eid-e-Miladunnabi

Eid-e-Miladunnabi is the birth and death day of Prophet Muhammad (s). He was born and died the same day on 12th Rabiul Awal (Lunar Month). The day is national holiday, national flag is flown atop public and private houses and special food is served in orphanages, hospitals and jails. At night important public buildings are illuminated and milad mahfils are held.

Eid-ul-Fitr

The biggest Muslim festival observed throughout the world. This is held on the day following the Ramadan or the month of fasting. In Dhaka big congregations are held at the National Eidgah and many mosques.



Eid-ul-Adha

Second biggest festival of the Muslims. It is held marking the Hajj in

Mecca on the 10th Zilhaj, the lunar month. Eid congregations are held throughout the country. Animals are sacrificed in reminiscence of Hazrat Ibrahim's (AM) preparedness for the supreme sacrifice of his beloved son to Allah. It is a public holiday.



Muharram

Muharram procession is a ceremonial mournful procession of Muslim community. A large procession is brought out from the Hussaini Dalan Imambara on 10th Muharram in memory of the tragic martyrdom of Imam Hussain (RA) on this day at Karbala in Iraq. Same observations are made elsewhere in the country.



DurgaPuja

Durga Puja, the biggest festival of the Hindu community continues for ten days, the last three days being culmination with the idol immersed in rivers. In Dhaka the big celebrations

are held at Dhakeswari Temple, where a fair is also held and at the Ram Krishna Mission.



Christmas

Christmas, popularly called "Bara Din (Big Day)", is celebrated with pomp in Dhaka and elsewhere in the country. Several day-long large gatherings are held at St. Mary's Cathedral at Ramna, Portuguese Church at Tejgaon, Church of Bangladesh (Protestant) on Johnson Road and Bangladesh Baptist Sangha at Sadarghat Dhaka. Functions include illumination of churches, decorating Christmas tree and other Christian festivities.

Pohela Falgun



Bangladesh is a country where colourful fairs and festivals. In our Bangladesh the spring season stays for two months [Falgun and Chaitra]. A colorful festival held to welcome

Bashanto. Attired in reddish-yellow saris with red border and hairs decorated with flowers, young women and girls as well as young men and boys in traditional pajama and punjabi, carrying flowers, took part in the colorful march. A good number of kids also got their attractive faces painted with different motifs including birds, national flag, butterflies etc. Pohela Falgun is celebrated on February 13. It is called the 'Rituraj Bashanto'.

'Pohela Baishakh' festival



Bangladesh is called the land of six seasons (Sadartu). Bangla calendar year is traditionally divided into six seasons: Grisma (Summer), Barsa (Rainy), Sarat (Autumn), Hemanta (late Autumn), Shhit (Winter) and Basanta (Spring). Pahela Baishakh first day of the Bangla year Grisma (Summer).



Pahela Baishakh is celebrated in a festive manner in both. It falls on April 14 or April 15 of the Gregorian calendar depending on the use of the new amended or the old Bengali cal-

endar respectively. In Bangladesh, it is celebrated on April 14 according to the official amended calendar designed by the Bangla Academy. In Bangladesh, Pohela Boishakh is a national holiday and in West Bengal and Assam it is a public holiday. Celebrations of Pahela Baishakh started from Akbar's reign.



The main event of the day was to open a Halkhata or new book of accounts. This was wholly a financial affair. In villages, towns and cities, traders and businessmen closed their old account books and opened new ones. They used to invite their customers to share sweets and renew their business relationship with them. This tradition is still practiced, especially by jewelers.

Adivasi taant festival



Adivasi taant festival organised by Prabartana ends with the hopes of reviving the dying heritage. Women from the indigenous community demonstrated the magic of weaving

to the audience. The idea was to introduce city people to the vibrant native fabrics produced entirely by hand, starting from yarning the thread to coloring, designing and fabricating. I found in the internet about this and there one of the adivasis told this “The raw materials are very costly these days. Machine made clothes are cheaper. More and more people are using it, which is why the traditional fabrics are losing their place”. Adivasi taant has found favour with the people due to its bold use of colors, unique texture and intricate patterns.

Independence Day

March 26 is the day of Independence of Bangladesh. It is the biggest state festival. This day is most befittingly observed and the capital wears a festive look. It is a public holiday. The citizens of Dhaka wake up early in the morning with the booming of guns heralding the day. Citizens including government leaders and socio-political organizations and freedom fighters place floral wreaths at the National Martyrs Monument at Savar. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organizations hold cultural functions. At night the main public buildings are tastefully illuminated to



give the capital city a dazzling look. Similar functions are arranged in other parts of the country.

21st Feb, the National Mourning Day and World Mother Language Day

21 February is observed throughout the country to pay respect and homage to the sacred souls of the martyrs’ of Language Movement of 1952. Blood was shed on this day at the Central Shahid Minar (near Dhaka Medical College Hospital) area to establish Bangla as a state language of the then Pakistan. All subsequent movements including struggle for independence owe their origin to the historic language movement. The Shahid Minar (martyrs monument) is the symbol of sacrifice for Bangla, the mother tongue. The day is closed holiday. Mourning procedure begin in Dhaka at midnight with the song Amar vaier raktay rangano ekushay February (21st February, the day stained with my brothers’ blood). Nationals pay homage to the martyrs by placing flora wreaths at the Shahid Minar. Very recently the day has been declared World Mother Language Day by UNESCO.



Rabindra & Nazrul Jayanti

Birth anniversary of the noble laureate Rabindranath Tagore on 25th Baishakh (May) and that of the National Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam on 11th Jaystha (May) are observed throughout the country. Their death anniversaries are also marked in the same way. Big gatherings and song sessions organized by socio-cultural organizations are salient features of the observance of the days.

There are various other festivals that are habitually observed by Bangladeshis all the year round. The heart of Bengali culture is the Bengali



Tagore is the writer of our national anthem while National Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam is famous as Rebel Poet.

(Bangla) Language, which is one of the richest languages in the world. Bangladesh has a rich cultural heritage and I hope everyone will be encouraged to visit Bangladesh by my effort.

