

## The Visit to Peru

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the night before our departure. It was indeed a face-saving trip as Fujimori planned to provide 2 of his jets to take the originally planned 70 potential visitors to spend a day with him, which would include our Chancellor. It was face-saving for the Peruvian government and more so for our own government, with all the arrangements already made. We were told that the consortium of seven universities in Peru were all set to welcome us, when they learnt that we were coming. That was before our country experienced the economic downturn, which resulted in the nose-down economic cliff-fall.

### A Visit with a difference

The visit was given a very high profile by the government and the people of Peru, even in the absence of our Tun Chancellor, who pleased himself by generously sponsoring 2 of the students. Our activities were flashed all over the mass media, both electronic and print.

hicles to buy our necessities. At first they gave us a chilling reminder of the horrible hostage incident, that was experienced by our ambassador and his foreign counterparts, but later when the phobia evaporated we began to enjoy the honourable treatment and the company of the courteous serviceman. We felt privileged and dignified!

The 10 day visit (10-22 October 1997) was tightly scheduled, including the visit to 5 universities and the Lost Province of the Incas in Machu Picchu, Cusco. We started off with the smallest of steps towards achieving the goal of cultural and academic collaboration and co-operation with our Peruvian counterparts, but now UPM is set to become a major player as the co-ordinator for Asian Universities. Its role is to collaborate with the Peruvian Network for Asia-Pacific Studies, which is a consortium of 7 very high level Universities in Peru. The decision was made in a meeting held at Universidad Nacional Agraria

were gloriously rich at heart. They revealed their unreserved love and affection for their down-to-earth President, and their extremely warm hospitality to their visitors. Their celebration, admiration, adoration and worship of their leader could be seen in their innocent faces, through cheers, tears, hugs, cries and other emotional and touching gestures. Basically, they share the same moral ideals that we labour in. As none is born better than others, our difference at large rests in the strength of our characters and that comes with the tests of times, not with race, religion, position, title, wealth or ancestry. The President has successfully cultivated the emotions of love and warmth in the hearts of his subjects. His dire concern for his people caused him to reach out and connect himself with their constituency. Nurturing his own vitality is critical as it serves as an important emotional deposits for his political survival.

The President seemed to

That we can vanquish the dualism between the ruler and the ruled; by refining democratic participation, enhancing transparency, we become tolerant and can establish provisions for a truly caring society, safeguarding human values. As a leader he understands that his little presence to physically lead and manage by example, and walking around with his people allows him to be free of being afraid of trusting his orchestral representatives normally relied upon. His leadership is of the spirit, engendered by exemplary personality. He gives directions, builds his teams and inspires others by example and deed. He knows that by nature, people generally prefer to be led rather than be driven.

The appraisal that he gave to Malaysia was a genuine one. It was confirmed by our ambassador who told us that he has to be well prepared and up-to-date with all kinds of information about our country, because according to him, whenever our Prime Minis-



The cultural groups both ours and theirs were life wires, without whom the visit would have been less colourful. Our musicians and dancers did a great job, whether performing on hard and sandy rocks, on wet grass or on stage.

The Press Conference at San Antonio Abad University, Cusco was very well handled by our DVC and Ambassador. The press representatives asked

questions as specific as our enrollment and as general as our educational development and employment opportunities. Our Faculty of Modern Language Studies, which offers Spanish language came very relevant to their interest, because Spanish is their first language. It was really a small step to start Spanish among the 14 foreign languages that we have, but it did create an impact of being a shared common language, so too with the other disciplines such as those of science and technology. Whether we realize it or not, with one visit we have made a giant leap across the Pacific Ocean, that opens up doors and windows for mutual interaction, understanding and cooperation, which is a prerequisite of any form of communication, that will go a very long way in our attempt to globalize and add value to our education.



The Lost Province of the Incas - we were there!

We were given complete police and army protection, dispatched by the President himself, whether or not we were accompanied by His Excellency Datuk Mokhtar Selat, our Malaysian Ambassador to Peru his wife and staff of the Malaysian Embassy. The gesture may seem just a small command of a simple order from the President, but it was a tall one to small and ordinary people like us. We felt that we were ourselves Presidents! There were servicemen on alert, police outriders, cars, vans, jeeps and trucks form the moment we stepped out of the Lima International Airport, till the moment we checked in to return. There was always at least a captain in the bus that took us everywhere, several servicemen on the trains and planes, more than a dozen when we were out in the open city squares shopping or on mountains and valleys visiting. They were there even when we were retiring in the hotels. Some of them took the trouble to drive some of us in their ve-

La Molina (UNALMA), where Fujimori was President for 10 years.

A day with the President granted us the honour of a Presidential trip on board a Presidential jet, and a first hand observation of the kind of leadership Fujimori provided his people with. On arrival at the Military Base we were mobbed by military people, cameramen and reporters of the mass media, before being taken to the Province of Cajamacha in heavily armoured jeeps, trucks and buses, along rugged and bumpy mountain tracks, that bounced and tossed us like balls, the journey that likened one on the High Chaparral. The visit gave us a first and information of how the thin and frail looking President conquered the hearts of his simple and extremely humble mountain folks, the down-trodden once under the rule of the cruel hands of the European colonialists, the poor Inca descendants, know to us as Red Indians. In spite of their lack of material wealth they

have a magical 'medusa' touch that transformed himself from a leader seemed 'foreign' to us among the native people, to one who was their own, divine and powerful. He brought us there as living examples of the people of a country, Malaysia, that he admired. He acknowledged Malaysia for successfully transforming itself to become a rich and powerful third world country. His action perhaps suited well his whims and fancies to serve as his political end. However, we believe that no president of any country would readily come down to the real earth, driving himself with great difficulty to take a group of visitors he respects to the backyard of his country. He went to the extent of guiding us round the historical place, talking about the lost Inca civilization as though he was a tourist guide.

Fujimori in his informal, simple and humble way has given us an awareness of a moral persuasion that can seriously be taken to our hearts.



ter makes a statement or brings out an issue, he would be bombarded with questions from all corners. He reiterated that our PM is a very highly respected leader by the world communities, especially those of the third world, although sometimes we may feel that his voice is just a solitary one in the wilderness.

The Multimedia presentation on UPM by the DVC (SA), who led the group, and two of our students must have made them feel inferior technologically in comparison with what they have in the universities in Peru. The capital city, Lima, must be more than a decade behind us in terms of its development. The President is presently adopting Malaysia's rural development model to develop his country.

The visit to the lost Province of the Incas was a real gift. It could well be taken as one of the eight wonders of the world. The legendary ruins of Machu Picchu evoked a fairy-tail image of a spectacular, orchid-draped ruin perched on a crag above a mighty gorge. It looked remote, majestic, mysterious and alone - such an enchanting unique site. It was a region of elite settlements built for most proportion of fine ceremonial architecture. No where in the world could we see such an enchanting and fantastic site!

## BERITA DARI PUSAT SUKAN

Beberapa acara sukan Kolej sesi 1998/99 telah dipertandingkan. Berikut adalah keputusannya:

### Bola Jaring

Johan - Kolej Sultan Alaeddin Suleiman Shah  
Naib Johan - Kolej Keenam

### Sepak Takraw

Johan - Kolej Mohamad Rashid  
Naib Johan - Kolej Tun Perak

### Bola Sepak

Johan - Kolej Kedua  
Naib Johan - Kolej Tun Dr. Ismail

Pasukan terbaik dimenangi oleh Pasukan dari Kolej Kedua. Pemain terbaik ialah Sdr. Md. Norhisham b. Nik, pelajar tahun 1 juga dari Kolej Kedua.

### Badminton (Lelaki)

Johan - Kolej Kelima  
Naib Johan - Kolej Canselor

### Badminton (Wanita)

Johan - Kolej Tun Perak  
Naib Johan - Kolej Kelima

### Bola Baling (W)

Johan - Kolej Sultan Alaeddin Suleiman Shah  
Naib Johan - Kolej Tun Perak

### Tenis (Lelaki)

Johan - Kolej Mohamad Rashid  
Naib Johan - Kolej Pendita Za'ba

### Tenis (Wanita)

Johan - Kolej Tun Perak  
Naib Johan - Kolej Keenam

