題名　ISWI Newsletter - Vol. 4 No. 23
差出人　George Maeda

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* ISWI Newsletter - Vol. 4 No. 23 03 March 2012 *
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* I S W I = International Space Weather Initiative *
* (www.iswi-secretariat.org) *
*
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Attachment(s):
(1) "ISWI STSC 2012".....1 MB pdf, 13 pages.
(2) "EnseignementCRASTE".....4 MB pdf, 23 pages.
(3) "Hinamatsuri".....0.8 MB pdf, 6 pages.

: Re:
: -2012 ISWI Steering Committee Meeting:
: Sample presentations (1st & 2nd pdfs).
: -Explanation of hinamatsuri (3rd pdf).

Dear ISWI Participant:

Yesterday, I sent out a photo collage of the "2012 ISWI Steering Committee Meeting" held in Vienna last month. At this meeting, there were several presentations from committee members. Today, I attach two samples of these presentations :

1.
The International Space Weather Initiative (ISWI).
By J. Davila and N. Gopalswamy; NASA-Goddard Space Flight Ctr.

2.
Some recent space weather schools.
By Christine Amory of France.

Happy Happy Hina Matsui Day from Japan ! (Girls' Day)
: George Maeda
: The Editor
: ISWI Newsletter

THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE WEATHER INITIATIVE (ISWI)

A FOLLOW-ON TO THE INTERNATIONAL HELIOPHYSICAL YEAR (IHY)

Joseph M Davila and Nat Gopalswamy

NASA-Goddard Space Flight Center

Contact: Joseph Davila, 240-421-2600, joseph.m.davila@nasa.gov

Additional Information: http://iswi-secretariat.org, http://ihy2007.org

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I S W I Newsletter
under the auspices of the United Nations

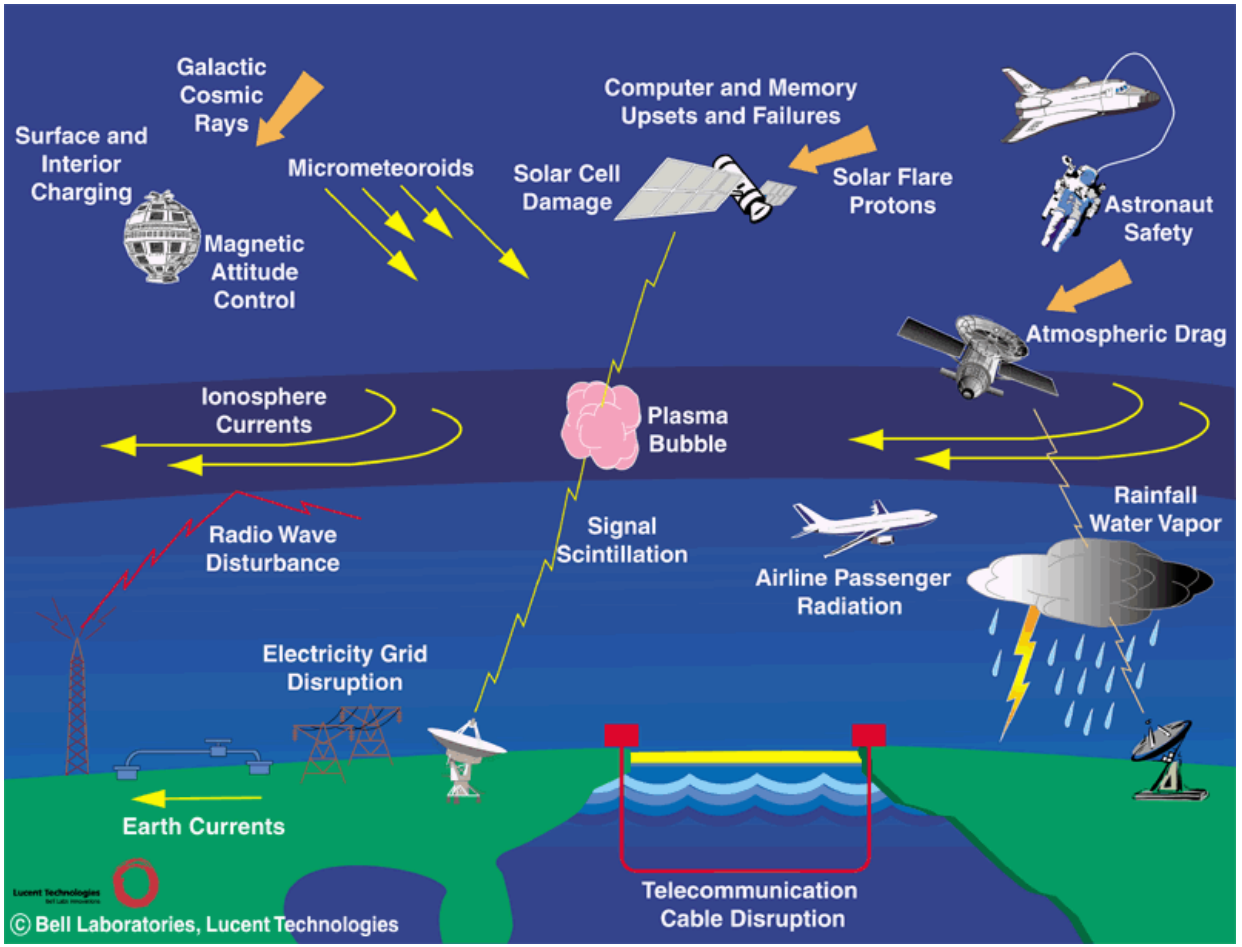
This pdf circulated in Volume 4, Number 23, on 3 March 2012. ひな祭り

February 2012

Year 2 Summary

- ISWI is starting the 3rd year of the current 3-year plan studying Space Weather
- Organized and held 2 UN-BSS Workshops on ISWI (Egypt, Nigeria)
- Planning is proceeding on 3rd Workshop in Equador later this year
- Organized 5 Space Science training schools this year (Slovakia, Nigeria, India, Morocco, DRC)
- Added 15th instrument array

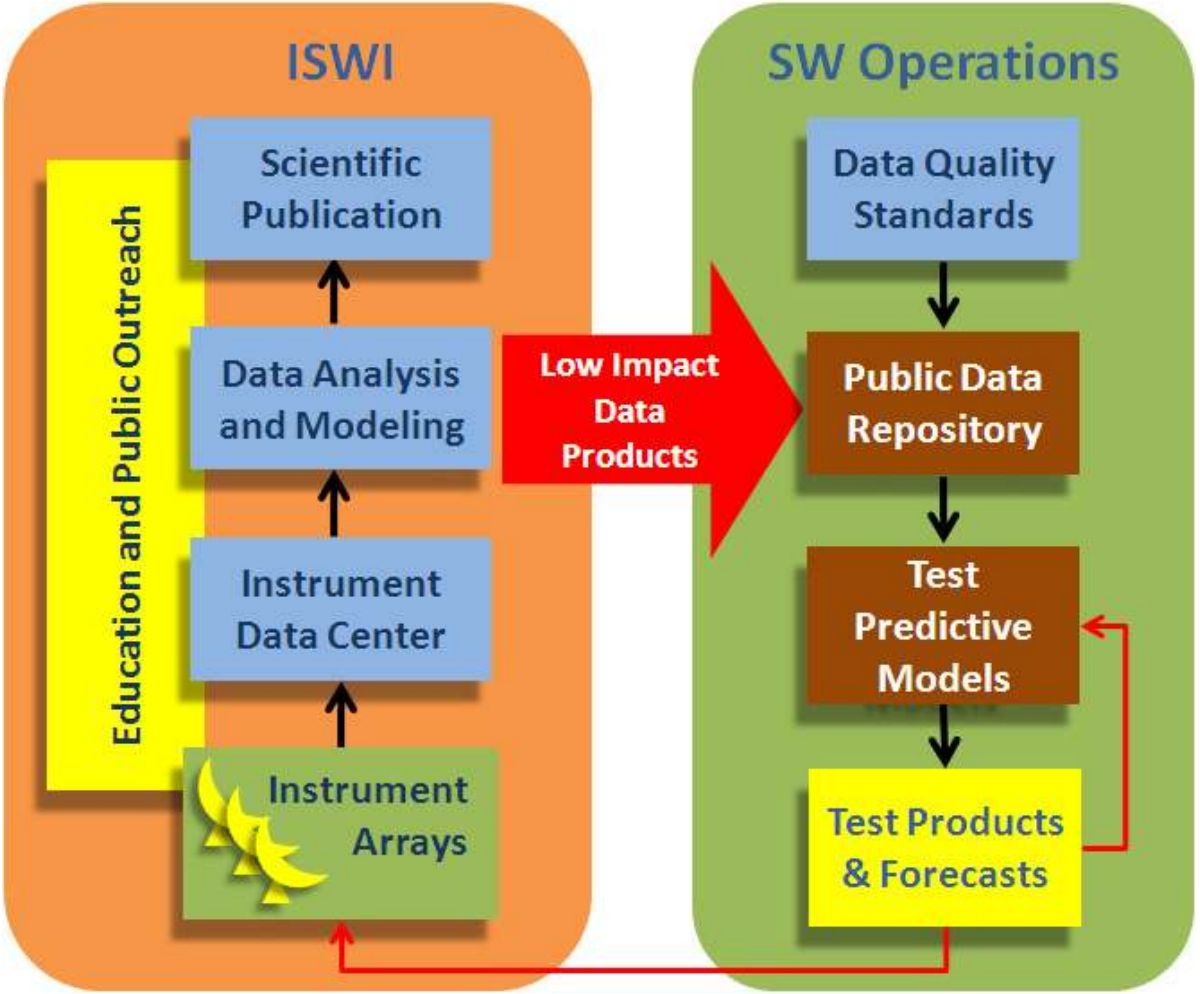
ISWI


Galactic Cosmic Rays
Surface and Interior Charging
Micrometeoroids
Solar Cell Damage
Computer and Memory Upsets and Failures
Solar Flare Protons
Astronaut Safety
Magnetic Attitude Control
Atmospheric Drag
Ionosphere Currents
Plasma Bubble
Radio Wave Disturbance
Signal Scintillation
Airline Passenger Radiation
Rainfall Water Vapor
Electricity Grid Disruption
Earth Currents
Telecommunication Cable Disruption
© Bell Laboratories, Lucent Technologies

ISWI Objectives

- **Develop the scientific insight necessary to understand the science, and to reconstruct and forecast near-Earth space weather**
  - **Instrumentation**
    - **Expand and continue deployment of new and existing instrument arrays**
  - **Data analysis**
    - **Expand data analysis effort for instrument arrays and existing data bases**
  - **Coordinate data products to provide input for physical modeling**
    - **Input instrument array data into physical models of heliospheric processes**
    - **Develop data products that reconstruct past conditions in order to facilitate assessment of problems attributed to space weather effects**
  - **Coordinate data products to allow predictive relationships to be developed**
    - **Develop data products to allow predictive relationships that enable the forecasting of Space Weather to be established**
    - **Develop data products that can easily be assimilated into real-time or near real-time predictive models**
- **Education, Training, and Public Outreach**
  - **University and Graduate Schools**
    - **Encourage and support space science courses and curricula in Universities that provide instrument support**
  - **Public Outreach**
    - **Develop public outreach materials unique to the ISWI, and coordinate the distribution**

ISWI Contributes to Space Weather Studies



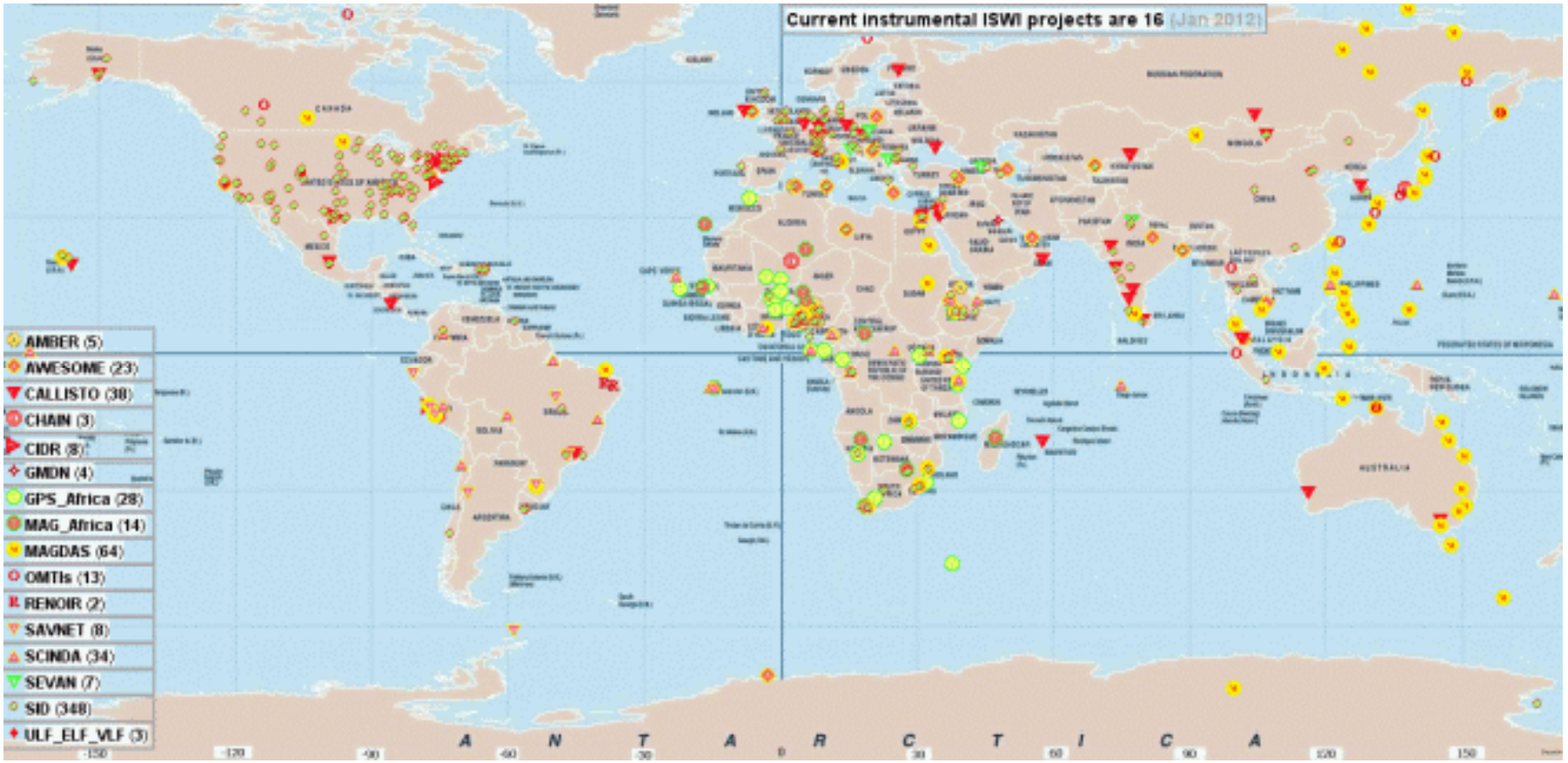
Principles of the ISWI Instrument Program

- The lead scientist or principle investigator funded by his/her country provides instrumentation (or fabrication plans) and data distribution service
- The host country provides the workforce, facilities, and operational support typically at a local university or research institute.
- **Host scientists become part of science team**
- **All data and data analysis activity is shared**
- **All scientists participate in publications and scientific meetings where possible**

Scientific Benefits: Why do this?

- By observing in new geographical regions, a more global picture of Earth's response to solar wind inputs can be obtained
- 24/7 solar observing in radio and H-alpha
- Arrays provide 3D information that can be used in tomographic reconstructions
- Long term these networks will provide real-time data valuable for forecasting and nowcasting
- Modeling improvements will allow better exploitation of existing data sets

Y Participation (Jan 2012)



- 14 Distributed instrument teams observatory program
- ~1000 participating locations
- More than 100 Countries participating

Current Instrument Arrays

ID	INSTRUMENT	Lead Scientist	Country	Objective
1	Scintillation Network Decision Aid (SCINDA)	K. Groves keith.groves@hanscom.af.mil (Hanscom AFRL)	USA	Study equatorial ionospheric disturbances to aid in the specification and prediction of communications degradation due to ionospheric scintillation in the Earth's equatorial region
2	Ionospheric Tomography Network of Egypt (ITNE) Coherent Ionospheric Doppler Receiver (CIDR)	A. Mahrous amahrous@helwan.edu.eg (Helwan University) T. Garner garner@arlut.utexas.edu (University of Texas)	USA	To tomographically reconstruct the ionosphere and to provide input to data assimilation models
3	Atmospheric Weather Education System for Observation and Modeling of Effects (AWESOME) and Sudden Ionospheric Disturbance monitor (SID)	U. Inan inan@stanford.edu M. Cohen mcohen@stanford.edu D. Scherrer deborah@solar2.stanford.edu (Stanford University)	USA	Lightning, sprites, elves, relation to terrestrial gamma ray flashes, whistler induced electron precipitation, conjugate studies. Education and public outreach.
4	Remote Equatorial Nighttime Observatory for Ionospheric Regions (RENOIR)	J. Makela jmakela@illinois.edu (University of Illinois)	USA	Study the equatorial/low-latitude ionosphere/thermosphere system, its response to storms, and the irregularities that can be present on a daily basis
5	African GPS Receivers for Equatorial Electrodynamics Studies (AGREES)	E. Yizengaw (Boston College) ekassie@igpp.ucla.edu M. Moldwin (University Mich)	USA	Understand unique structures in equatorial ionosphere, low/mid latitude plasma production, effect of ionospheric and plasmaspheric irregularities on communications
6	African Meridian B-field Education and Research (AMBER)	M. Moldwin (University Mich) mmoldwin@igpp.ucla.edu E. Yizengaw (Boston College)	USA	Understand low latitude electrodynamics, ULF pulsations, effect of Pc5 ULF on MeV electron population in inner radiation belts

Current Instrument Arrays (continued)

ID	INSTRUMENT	LeadScientist	Country	Objective
7	Compound Astronomical Low-cost Low-frequency Instrument for Spectroscopy and Transportable Observatory (CALLISTO)	A.Benz benz@astro.phys.ethz.ch C. Monstein monstein@astro.phys.ethz.ch (ETH)	Switzerland	Study of radio flares caused by solar activity in view of space weather and climate change
8	South Atlantic Very Low frequency Network (SAVNET)	J.-P. Raulin raulin@craam.mackenzie.br (University Presbiteriana)	Brazil	Study of the SAMA region at low ionospheric altitudes and its structure and dynamics during geomagnetic perturbations
9	Magnetic Data Acquisition System (MAGDAS)	K. Yumoto yumoto@serc.kyushu-u.ac.jp (Kyushu University)	Japan	Study of dynamics of geospace plasma changes during magnetic storms and auroral substorms, the electromagnetic response of iono-magnetosphere to various solar wind changes, and the penetration and propagation mechanisms of DP2-ULF range disturbances
10	African Dual Frequency GPS Network	C. Amory-Mazaudier christine.amory@lpp.polytechnique.fr (CETP/CNRS)	France	To increase the number of real-time dual-frequency GPS stations worldwide for the study of ionospheric variability, response of the ionospheric total electron content (TEC) during geomagnetic storms over the African sector

Current Instrument Arrays (continued)

ID	INSTRUMENT	LeadScientist	Country	Objective
11	Space Environmental Viewing and Analysis Network (SEVAN)	A.Chillingarian chili@aragats.am (Aragats University)	Armenia	A network of particle detectors that aims to improve fundamental research of the particle acceleration in the vicinity of the Sun and the space environment, as well as to provide forewarnings of dangerous consequences of space storms
12	Global Muon Detector Network (GMDN)	K. Munakata kmuna00@		ecrease of es place e Earth- jection
13	Flare Moni Telescopes the Continu Imaging Net	(Kyoto University)		elocity field of solar activity, flares, filament eruptions and shock waves (Moreton waves) by using multi-wavelength H-alpha images of the full-disk Sun.
14	Optical Mesosphere Thermosphere Imagers (OMTIs)	K. Shikawa shiokawa@stelab.nagoya-u.ac.jp (Nagoya University)	Japan	Dynamics of the upper atmosphere through nocturnal airglow emissions http://stdb2.stelab.nagoya-u.ac.jp/omti/index.html

ULF/ELF/VLF network
Lead Scientist: *Prof. Colin Price* (Tel Aviv University) **Israel**
Objective: To monitor geomagnetic storms, ionospheric Alfven resonances, and ULF pulsations

ISWI Space Science Schools

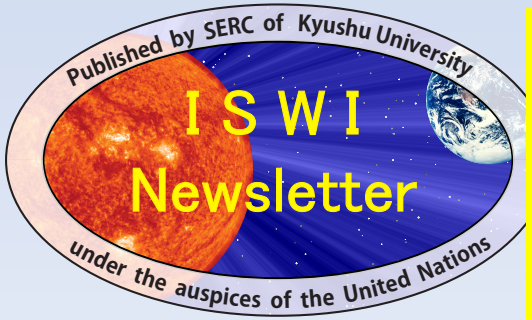
- First ISWI Space Science School in Bahir Dar University November 2010 in Ethiopia
  - AGU Chapman conference
  - AMISR radar
- This year (2011):
  - Slovakia – Summer
  - Kinshasa, RDC - September
  - Rabat, Morocco – Dec 5-16
  - Lagos, Nigeria – August
  - Goa, India (VLF)- Oct
- Indonesia School planned for 2012

What is Next?

- **Identify additional instruments for deployment**
  - **We are interested in adding additional experiments to the current list of 14**
- **Use this new ISWI data for modeling and prediction of Space Weather**
- **Additional information**
  - **http://iswi-secretariat.org**
  - **Twitter: ISWINews**

ISWI Steering Committee
Vienna –February 14, 2012

- School in Morocco 2011
- Other Schools
  - Abidjan 1995
  - Brazzaville 2009
  - Egypte 2010
  - RDC 2011
- Conference in Nigeria 2012
- Students



This pdf circulated in
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on 3 March 2012.
ひな祭り Day in Japan.

SCHOOL on SPACE WEATHER IN THE CRASTE-LF

FIRST ISWI SCHOOL INTER-REGIONAL IN AFRICA
West, North and Central Africa
French language

PHYSICAL PROCESSES

PRACTICAL WORK : USE OF EXISTING DATA BASE

PROGRAMME		
1st week 5-10 December		
1	BOCCHIALINI Karine Karine.bocchialini@ias.u-psud.fr	Sun : General presentation
2	FONTAINE Dominique Dominique.fontaine@lpp.polytechnique.fr	The magnetosphere
3	HILGERS Alain Alain.Hilgers@esa.int	Space Weather : the effects
4	KLEIN Karl-Ludwig Ludwig.klein@obspm.fr	Sun : Radio observations
5	PITOUT Frédéric frederic.pitout@cesr.fr	Ionosphere : magnetic storms
6	VILMER Nicole Nicole.vilmer@obspm.fr	Sun : solar activity
2nd week 12 -16 December		
1	AMORY-MAZAUDIER Christine Christine.amory@lpp.polytechnique.fr	The transient variations of the terrestrial magnetic field
2	BLANC Elisabeth Elisabeth.blanc@cea.fr	Atmosphere : dynamics and perturbations
3	GEORGIS Jean-François geojf@aero.obs-mip.fr	Radiometry of the atmosphere
4	OUATTARA fojals@yahoo.fr	GNSS: Use of GPS to study the equatorial ionosphere
5	RICHMOND Art richmond@ucar.edu	Ionosphere : Electrodynamics
6	SOULA Serge sous@aero.obs-mip.fr	Atmospheric electricity


nicole
Karl
Ludwig
Art
Frédéric
Jean-François
Serge
Karine
Alain
Frédéric
Utilisation de données GPS pour l'obtention du TEC
Christine

Photo: 1st week

Photo : 2nd week

Lecture room

Computer room

28 PARTICIPANTS
From 11 Countries

Ecole de Météorologie de l'Espace au Maroc, Décembre 2011

GIRGEA

Cost : 47405,49€
1 € -> 1,33$
1 € -> 11,06 DH

	French Institutions	NASA	ICG/UN-OOSA	CRASTE-LF	ISESCO +RDC
Transport	10479,67€	2464€	7375,44€	0€	1244€
Accommodation + meals	8182,93€	11618€	0€	458€	0€
Rooms	0€	0€	0€	6041,45€	0€
Total	18662,93€	14082€	7375,44€	5970,51€	1244€
Percentage	39,36%	29,7%	15,55%	12,74%	2,62%

French Institutions
CNES: Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales
French Embassy in Algeria,
French Embassy in Côte d'Ivoire,
French Embassy in Morocco,
CEA: Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique

FIRST SCHOOL Abidjan 1995

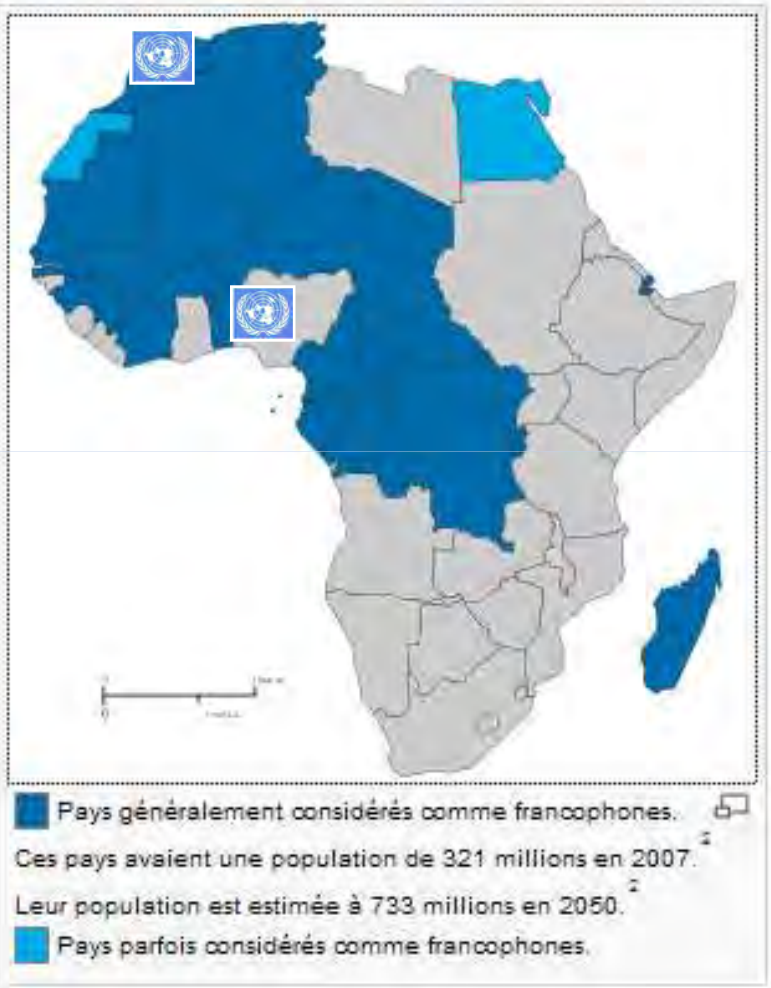
1 : Dr Paul Vila (France)
2 : Dr Etienne Hougninou (Bénin)
3 : Dr Christine Amory-Mazaudier (France)
4 : Pr Antoine Achy Seka (Côte d'Ivoire)
5 : Pr A. Onwumechilli (Nigéria)
6 : Pr Michel Menvielle (France)
7 : Pr Arsène Kobéa (Côte d'Ivoire)
8 : Dr Frédéric Ouattara (Burkina Faso)
9 : Vafi Doumbia (Doumouya)(Côte d'Ivoire)
10 : Dr Pétronille Kafando (Burkina Faso)
11 : Dr Art Richmond (USA)
12 : Dr Ousseini Fambitakoye (Niger/France)
13 : Dr Boubakar Barry (Senegal)
14 : Dr Jacques Vassal (France)

Six students are now Professors
Benin
Burkina Faso
Côte d'Ivoire

CAMES : AFRICAN ORGANIZATION 17 + 1 (RDC) / CRASTE : Which countries ?

États africains où le français est une langue officielle de jure [modifier]

- Bénin
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroun
- Comores
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Djibouti
- Gabon
- Guinée
- Guinée équatoriale
- Madagascar
- Mali
- Niger
- République centrafricaine
- République démocratique du Congo
- République du Congo
- Sénégal
- Seychelles
- Tchad
- Togo
- Rwanda



SCHOOL ON GIS, GPS and new technologies

BRAZZAVILE /RC
DECEMBER 2009

Same facilities that at the CRASTE-LF

ROOM OF THE NUMERICAL CAMPUS of Marien NGOUABI 's University

PARTICIPATION OF THE COUNTRY TO THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT

MICROSOFT -> 5000 €-> pour 11 chercheurs de RDC	3 250 000 FCFA
UGGI -> 1340 € -> participation Marcelline et Christine	871 000 FCFA
CNRS -> 800€ + 4200 € -> billet et temps de travail de Christine	3 250 000 FCFA
AUF -> 600USD X 2 = 816 €-> 2 participants RDC	530 400 FCFA
AUF -> 2000€	1 300 000 FCFA
SCAC Côte d'Ivoire -> 1635 € (pour Ivoirien)	1 062 750 FCFA
DGRST -> 2077 euros	1 350 000 FCF
Salle CERVE : 45 000 FCFA	
Salle AUF : 50 000FCFA x 5jours = 250 000FCFA	
Reste de l'argent pour les repas et pauses café de 15 participants congolais	
GRSEN -> 690 euros	450 000 FCFA
Travail de Bienvenue et Evariste	672 000 FCFA
Total provisoire sans mission exploratoire	12 736 150 FCFA
Mission exploratoire (septembre 2008) CNRS billet et frais	1 300 000 FCFA
Total provisoire avec mission exploratoire	**14 036 150 FCFA**
	21 594 €
Participation- Congo	**2 470 550 FCFA**
	3800 € soit 17.6%

WITH SCHOOLS IN THE UNIVERSITIES => STRONG IMPACT ON THE MEDIA

Première école S.i.g-G.p.s au Congo-Brazzaville

Le S.i.g est devenu un outil incontournable, pour l'organisation de la société

Du 2 au 9 décembre 2009, la première école internationale S.i.g-G.p.s (Systèmes d'information géographique - Global positionning system) réunissant des participants de Côte d'Ivoire, du Congo-Brazzaville, de France et de la République Démocratique du Congo a été ouverte au Cerve (Centre d'étude sur les ressources végétales) et s'est déroulée au Campus numérique de l'Université Marien Ngouabi, à Brazzaville. Les S.i.g (Systèmes d'information géographique) sont des bases de données géo-référencées, utilisées dans tous les domaines (géographie, pharmacologie, aménagement du territoire, navigation, épidémiologie, recherche, etc) et sont devenus un outil incontournable, pour l'organisation de la société.

Que signifie donnée géo-référencée? Cela signifie donnée localisée sur la terre, par ses coordonnées de latitude, de longitude et d'altitude. Le G.p.s localise les données, le S.i.g intègre les données et permet leur traitement et leur analyse dans un cadre global. Le S.i.g est une aide précieuse pour la prise de décision. Au cours de cette école, les participants ont présenté des intérêts très différents:

- étude de l'érosion dans la ville de Kinshasa;
- traitement des déchets et de la pollution à Kinshasa;
- occupation des sols à Kinshasa;
- navigation fluviale à Brazzaville et Pointe Noire;
- réchauffement climatique sur l'ensemble de la planète;
- stockage du carbone par les racines des arbres dans les forêts du Congo;
- pharmacologie en RDC;
- épidémiologie en Côte d'Ivoire;
- déforestation en Côte d'Ivoire;
- étude des scintillations ionosphériques;
- étude de l'impact des évènements solaires sur l'environnement ionisé de la terre;
- étude du contenu en eau de la troposphère;
- navigation aérienne, etc.

Le S.i.g apporte aussi la possibilité de coupler de nombreux jeux de données et ainsi comprendre, par exemple, le développement de certaines maladies liés à l'environnement, par le rassemblement de données des médecins recevant les malades, des chimistes, des écologistes et biologistes étudiant les qualités de l'environnement (air, eau, plantes, etc), dans des S.i.g multidisciplinaires.

Durant cette dernière décennie, le S.i.g est devenu un outil incontournable, pour l'organisation de la société, dans quelques domaines que ce soit. Cet outil est indispensable pour la prise de décision concernant l'amélioration de la vie des populations. Ainsi, pour organiser les constructions dans la ville et définir le P.o.s (Plan d'occupation des sols), il est nécessaire de connaître les zones de risques d'inondation, les zones d'érosion importante, les zones polluées, etc. Le S.i.g permet aux experts d'intervenir et, par exemple, d'empêcher le développement anarchique des cités sur des zones à risque, en informant les développeurs sur l'existant et les risques courus en négligeant cet existant.

Photo famille des participants.

L'intérêt de ces écoles transversales S.i.g-G.p.s réunissant des professionnels et des étudiants autour de l'utilisation d'outils communs est important, car chaque participant a l'opportunité de connaître d'autres disciplines. Ce type d'école permet de développer des synergies entre différents groupes d'étudiants, de professionnels, de chefs d'entreprise, etc, utiles pour le développement.

Les écoles S.i.g-G.p.s vont se multiplier dans les années à venir. La formation doctorale en sciences de l'environnement de l'université Marien Ngouabi et la recherche scientifique ont, d'ores et déjà, inscrit, dans son programme de formation, les S.i.g et l'utilisation des G.p.s.

Cette école a été sponsorisée par Mircrosoft international, l'U.g.g.i (Union des organisations scientifiques en sciences de la terre), le C.n.r.s (Centre national de la recherche scientifique), l'A.u.f (Agence universitaire francophone), la S.c.a.c-Côte d'Ivoire (Service de coopération et d'action culturelle), le G.r.s.e.n/D.g.r.s.t (Groupe de recherche en science exactes et naturelles).

BI-HEBDOMADAIRE D'INFORMATION ET D'ACTION SOCIALE PARAISSANT AU CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE

Prix: 250 F.CFA

LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE

www.lasemaineafricaine.com

57ème année

University of HELWAN/ EGYPT- September 2010/ NATIONAL SCHOOL
45 Participants mainly Master students

Tickets of French Professors	4430.55€
House cost (including diners)	**7610€ (participation - Egypt)**
Microsoft	5000€
Total cost	**17840.55€**

3 PhD Students

- Training on GPS for
  - meteorology
  - Ionosphere
  - Geodesy
- Training on GIS
- Training on Data Base
- Training on Internet
- Day of Grid computing
- Solar Physics
- Terrestrial Magnetic field

SCHOOL at KINSHASA

Regional SCHOOL/ September 2011

Participation of the Government

Minister of Education and Universities : L. Mashako Mamba
Ministrer of Hydrocarbons : C. Mbuyu Kabango
General secretary of Academy : P. Kanyakongote Mpangazehe

TELEVISION during the 2 weeks

90 participants

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT

Libellés	Coût global (USD = 1.4 €	Sponsors	%
Logement	11390 USD = 8136€	RDC	
Restauration	19 816 USD = 14155€	RDC	
Cocktail et pause café	7639 USD = 5457€	RDC	
Communication et connexion internet	3000 USD = 2143€	RDC	
Mobilité (Visas, go pass, laisser passer..	3449 USD = 2464€	RDC	
Frais de transport	1575 USD = 1125€	RDC	
Secrétariat et Equipe d'appoint	4547,7 USD = 3249€	RDC	
Presse et médiatisation	2230 USD =1529€	RDC	
Imprévus (location sonorisation mobilier …	3175 USD = 2268€	RDC	
Divers	846, 7 USD = 605€	RDC	
Participation -RDC	**41131€**	**RDC**	**75,19%**
Billets des professeurs de France	5170€	Amb. France	9,45%
Billets des professeurs USA et Russie et Belgique	5000€	MICROSOFT	9,14%
Billet du Burkina et autres frais	900€	GIRGEA	1,64%
Accueil de chercheurs du Congo coopération Sud-Sud	2500€	AUF	4,57%
Total général	54701€		~ 100%

Nigeria /January 2012
Mini Conference on Space Research Advances in AFRICA

Contact with senior scientists over the world for training

TELEVISIONS AND NEW PAPERS

National Mirror
www.nationalmirroronline.net | Thursday, February 2, 2012 | Education Today | 21

FEATURES

How research into space weather can solve man's problems –Scientists

The significance of space weather condition to human survival was the thrust of a two-day international mini conference last week at the Bells University of Technology, Ota, in Ogun State. Physicists and other space weather experts from various academic institutions in the country joined the renowned French Professor of space weather –Christine Amory-Mazaudier, to appraise the advances in space weather research in Africa. ***MOJEED ALABI,*** *who witnessed the opening session, reports:*

Like most people in Africa and other developing countries, Nigerians do not understand the influence of space weather on their daily living. In fact, on a global stage, experts have revealed that attention did not shift to space weather research until 1990s when the world scientists realised the need to discuss space weather activities, no longer as a branch of Physics or Aeronomy, but as a separate field of study.

However, within the last two decades or so, evidences have revealed the impressive progress recorded in the developed nations in the understanding and control of the happenings on the space, and the results are the advancements in technologies, economic activities and military affairs, among several others. Scientists cited the American military onslaught and eventual killing of late Osama Bin Laden, leader of al-Qaeda– a global broad-based militant Islamist terrorist organisation, as

Vice-Chancellor, Bells University of Technology, Ota, Prof. Isaac Adeyemi (middle) and participants at the conference.

tion on African space informed the recent space research group brain-tasking academic conference jointly put together by the Bells University of Technology (BELLSTECH), Ota, in

'STUDYING SPACE WEATHER IS CRUCIAL TO THE SURVIVAL OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY BECAUSE THESE RELEASED ENERGIES FROM THE SUN CAN

crafts, changing of space orbit and radiation on human in space while on the ground system the effects include disturbance of Global Positional System (GPS) and other space signals, disruption of long distance radio signals, cause radiation on humans at and near the ground level, induce geomagnetic currents that disrupt electrical transmissions and cause leakages on buried pipelines," the dean explained.

One of the participants threw a poser at his fellow colleagues on the theory of the earth expansion, which rattled the non-science-oriented participants. He said if the theory was true, it may affect the way sun reaches the planet earth which he said if it continues, a time may come when sun may no longer reach the earth and the inhabitant would "just perish." The consensus is that the theory has still not been proven beyond doubt, and according to Prof. Mazaudier, such include the work of researchers without

Organization

Necessity of agreement

Four laboratories are involved in this Agreement

On behalf of NRIAG, Egypt

Prof. Dr. M. Shaltout

On behalf of SWMC, Egypt

Prof. Dr A. Mahrous

On behalf of the LPP, France

Dr C. Amory-Mazaudier

On behalf of the ENST

Dr P. Lassudrie-Duchesne

Validity

This agreement becomes valid after the signature of both parties, i.e. the General Director of SWMC, Helwan, Egypt and the President of NRIAG, Cairo, Egypt, the Director of the LPP, Saint-Maur-des-Fossés, France and the Director of ENST, Brets France.

President NRIAG, Cairo, Egypt

Prof. Dr Hatem Odah

Director of the SWMC

Prof. Dr Ayman Mahrous

Deputy-Director of LPP

Prof. Dr Laurence Rèzeau

Director of ENST

Paul FRIEDEL
Directeur de Télécom Bretagne

STUDENTS

Countries 14	PhD Students 2011	PhD Defence in 2011	PhD defence in 2012-2013	M2 -> PhD to start in 2012	Students in M1 Attracted by Space Weather
Algeria					~30
Benin	2				
Burkina Faso	4		2	1	1
Cameroun	1				
Côte d'Ivoire	7				
Egypt	6 + 1		1	5 + 1	8
Mauritania					
Morocco			1	2	
RDC				8	7
RC/ Brazzaville	1		1		
RCA				1	
Rwanda	1	1 end of year			
Senegal	1				
Vietnam	5	1 end of year	1		
Total	29	2	6	18	47

20 PhD defended since 1995 / 11 countries : introduction of new disciplines in the countries
Next year - > 6 PhD => Statistics to complete

- Regional school in Algeria -> 2013
- Coordinator ISWI : Naima Zaourar
- Regional school in Burkina Faso -> 2013
- Coordinator ISWI : Frédéric OUATTARA

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Hinamatsuri

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Japanese **Doll Festival** (雛祭り *Hina-matsuri*), or **Girls' Day**, is held on March 3.[1] Platforms covered with a red carpet are used to display a set of ornamental dolls (雛人形 *hina-ningyō*) representing the Emperor, Empress, attendants, and musicians in traditional court dress of the Heian period.[2]

Contents

Hinamatsuri

Seven-tiered Hina doll set

Also called	Japanese Doll Festival, Girls' Day
Observed by	Japan
Type	Religious
Date	3 March
Related to	Shangsi Festival, Samjinnal

Origin and customs

The custom of displaying dolls began during the Heian period. Formerly, people believed the dolls possessed the power to contain bad spirits. Hinamatsuri traces its origins to an ancient Japanese custom called *hina-nagashi* (雛流し, lit. "doll floating"), in which straw hina dolls are set afloat on a boat and sent down a river to the sea, supposedly taking troubles or bad spirits with them. The Shimogamo Shrine (part of the Kamo Shrine complex in Kyoto) celebrates the *Nagashibina* by floating these dolls between the Takano and Kamo Rivers to pray for the safety of children. People have stopped doing this now because of fishermen catching the dolls in their nets. They now send them out to sea, and when the spectators are gone they take the boats out of the water and bring them back to the temple and burn them.

The customary drink for the festival is *shirozake*, a sake made from fermented rice. A colored *hina-arare*, bite-sized crackers flavored with sugar or soy sauce depending on the region, and *hishimochi*, a diamond-shaped colored rice cake, are served.[3] *Chirashizushi* (sushi rice flavored with sugar, vinegar, topped with raw fish and a variety of ingredients) is often eaten. A salt-based soup called

ushiojiru containing clams still in the shell is also served. Clam shells in food are deemed the symbol of a united and peaceful couple, because a pair of clam shells fits perfectly, and no pair but the original pair can do so.

Families generally start to display the dolls in February and take them down immediately after the festival. Superstition says that leaving the dolls past March 4 will result in a late marriage for the daughter.[4]

Placement

The Kantō region and Kansai region have different placement orders of the dolls from left to right, but the order of dolls per level are the same.

The term for the platform in Japanese is *hina dan* (雛壇). The layer of covering is called *dankake* (段掛) or simply *hi-mōsen* (緋毛氈), a red carpet with rainbow stripes at the bottom.

First platform, the top

The top tier holds two dolls, known as imperial dolls (内裏雛 (だいりびな) *dairi-bina*). These are the Emperor (御内裏様 *Odairi-sama*) holding a ritual baton (笏 *shaku*) and Empress (御雛様 *Ohime-sama*) holding a fan. The words *dairi* means "imperial palace", and *hime* means "girl" or "princess".

The dolls are usually placed in front of a gold folding screen *byōbu* (屏風) and placed beside green Japanese garden trees.

Optional are the two lampstands, called *bonbori* (雪洞),[5] and the paper or silk lanterns that are known as *hibukuro* (火袋), which are usually decorated with cherry or ume blossom patterns.

Complete sets would include accessories placed between the two figures, known as *sanbō kazari* (三方飾),[6] composing of two vases of artificial peach branch *kuchibana* (口花).[7]

The traditional arrangement had the male on the right, while modern arrangements had him on the left (from the viewer's perspective).

Second platform

The second tier holds three court ladies *san-nin kanjo* (三人官女). Each holds sake equipment. From the viewer's perspective, the standing lady on the right is the long-handled sake-bearer *Nagae no chōshi* (長柄の銚子), the standing lady on the left is the backup sake-bearer *Kuwae no chōshi* (加えの銚子), and the only lady in the middle is the seated sake bearer *Sanpō* (三方).

Hinamatsuri store display in Los Angeles, California featuring all 7 tiers.


An Emperor doll with an Empress doll, in front of a gold screen. The optional lampstands are also partially visible.

Accessories placed between the ladies are *takatsuki* (高坏), stands with round table-tops for seasonal sweets, excluding *hishimochi*.

(video) A five platform doll set.

Third platform

The third tier holds five male musicians *gonin bayashi* (五人囃子). Each holds a musical instrument except the singer, who holds a fan.

Left to right, from viewer's perspective, they are the:

1. Small drum *Taiko* (太鼓), seated,
2. Large drum *Ōtsuzumi* (大鼓), standing,
3. Hand drum *Kotsuzumi* (小鼓), standing,
4. Flute *Fue* (笛), or *Yokobue* (横笛), seated,
5. Singer *Utaikata* (謡い方), holding a folding fan *sensu* (扇子), standing.

Fourth platform

Two ministers (*daijin*) may be displayed on the fourth tier: the Minister of the Right (右大臣 *Udaijin*) and the Minister of the Left (左大臣 *Sadaijin*). The Minister of the Right is depicted as a young person, while the Minister of the Left is much older. Also, because the dolls are placed in positions relative to each other, the Minister of the Right will be on the viewer's left and the Minister of the Left will be on the viewer's right. Both are sometimes equipped with bows and arrows.

Between the two figures are covered bowl tables *kakebanzen* (掛盤膳), also referred to as *o-zen* (お膳), as well as diamond-shaped stands *hishidai* (菱台) bearing diamond-shaped ricecakes *hishimochi* (菱餅). *Hishidai* with feline-shaped legs are known as *nekoashigata hishidai* (猫足形菱台).

Just below the ministers: on the rightmost, a mandarin orange tree *Ukon no tachibana* (右近の橘), and on the leftmost, a cherry blossom tree *Sakon no sakura* (左近の桜).

Fifth platform

The fifth tier, between the plants, holds three helpers or samurai as the protectors of the Emperor and Empress. From left to right (viewer's perspective):

1. Maudlin drinker *nakijōgo* (泣き上戸),
2. Cantankerous drinker *okorijōgo* (怒り上戸), and
3. Merry drinker *waraijōgo* (笑い上戸)

Other platforms

On the sixth and seventh tiers, a variety of miniature furniture, tools, carriages, etc., are displayed.

Sixth platform

These are items used within the palatial residence.

- *tansu* (箪笥) : chest of (usually five) drawers, sometimes with swinging outer covering doors.
- *nagamochi* (長持) : long chest for kimono storage.
- *hasamibako* (挟箱) : smaller clothing storage box, placed on top of nagamochi.
- *kyōdai* (鏡台) : literally *mirror stand*, a smaller chest of drawer with a mirror on top.

- *haribako* (針箱) : sewing kit box.
- two *hibachi* (火鉢) : braziers.
- *daisu* (台子) : a set of *ocha dōgu* (お茶道具) or *cha no yu dōgu* (茶の湯道具), utensils for the tea ceremony.

Seventh platform, the bottom

These are items used when away from the palatial residence.

- *jubako* (重箱), a set of nested lacquered food boxes with either a cord tied vertically around the boxes or a stiff handle that locks them together.
- *gokago* (御駕籠 or 御駕篭), a palanquin.
- *goshoguruma* (御所車), an ox-drawn carriage favored by Heian nobility. This last is sometimes known as *gisha or gyuusha* (牛車)).
- Less common, *hanaguruma* (花車), an ox drawing a cart of flowers.

Elsewhere

The Hinamatsuri is also celebrated in Florence (Italy), with the patronage of the *Embassy of Japan*, the *Japanese Institute* and the historical *Gabinetto Vieusseux*.

Song of Hinamatsuri

The song is sung as a celebration of the festival. Its lyrics are as follows:

Ākyāri o-tsuke māsho bonborini
O-hānā o-agemasho momo no hana
Gonin-bayashi no fue taiko
Kyō wa tano shi hinamatsuri

Collectors

Joseph Alsop, in his pioneering work on the history of art collection provides, the following definition: “To collect is to gather objects belonging to a particular category the collector happens to fancy; and art collecting is a form of collecting in which the category is, broadly speaking, works of art.” (Scott, 2008). Japanese dolls, Hina are broken down into several subcategories. Two of the most prominent are Girl’s Day, hina-ningyo, and the Boy’s Day musha-ningyo, or display dolls, sagu-ningyo, gosho-ningyo, and isho-ningyo (Scott, 2008). Collections can be categorized by the material they are made of such as wood dolls kamo-ningyo and nara-ningyo and, clay forms such as fushimi-ningyo and Hakata ningyo.

In the nineteenth century ningyo were introduced to the West. Doll collecting has since become a popular pastime in the West (Scott, 2008). Famous well known collectors from the West include individuals such as James Tissot (1836–1902), Jules Adeline (1845–1909), Eloise Thomas (1907–1982), and Samuel Pryor (1898–1985). James Tissot was known to be a religious history painter. In 1862, after attending a London Exhibition, he was drawn to Japanese Art. During the 1860s Tissot, was known as one of most important collectors of Japanese art in Paris. His collections included kosode-style kimonos, paintings, bronze, ceramics, screens and a number bijan-nigyo (dolls from late Edo period) (Scott, 2008). Adeline was known as a working artist and he is also known as “Mikika”. Adeline produced many works throughout his career as a working artist. He is best known for his “etchings” and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his Vieuex-Roven “Le Parvis Notre-Dame”. Unlike Tissot, Adeline is recognized as a true collector.[*citation needed*] A majority of Adeline’s collection consisted of ningyo, and only a few prints.

During the Meiji Era, three men became pioneers in collecting ningya, Kurihara Sokosut (1851-113), Nishizawa, Senko (1864–1914), and Tsuboi Shogoro (1863–1913). The three men are referred to as "Gangu san Ketsu" (The Three great toy collectors). They introduced a systematic approach to collecting ningyo, in an effort to preserve and document the various forms of ningyo (Scott, 2008). Shimizu Seifu, an artist and calligrapher, put his artistic ability to use by creating an illustrated catalog of his own collection of 440 ningyo dolls. The illustration was published in (1891) under the title "Unai no tomo". Nishizawa Senko, a banker, gathered a significant collection on hina-ningyo. He was an active researcher, collector of stories, documents, and information relating to the development of hina-ningyo during the Edo period. Senko's son Tekiho (1889–1965) inherited his collection but, a great portion of the collection was lost in the Kanto earthquake of 1932. (Scott, 2008). Tsuboi Shogoro, the first appointed Professor of Anthropology at the Tokyo Imperial University (Yamashita, Bosco, & Seymour, 2004), was the most trained of the three, and he brought a scientific element to the collecting of ningyo. Dolls have been a part of Japanese culture for many years; and the phenomenon of collecting them is still practiced. Many collections are preserved in museums including the Peabody Essex Museum, Kyoto National Museum, and the Yodoko Guest House.

See also

- Holidays of Japan
- Japanese Festivals
- Japanese traditional dolls
- Tango no Sekku
- Yurihonjo hinakaido—an annual trail of hina doll displays in Yurihonjo City

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Further reading

- Ishii, Minako. *Girls' Day/Boys' Day*. Honolulu: Bess Press Inc., 2007. ISBN 157306274X. A children's picture book.

External links

- Hinamatsuri (Doll's Festival) (http://japanese.about.com/library/weekly/aa022501a.htm)