

# 東方天文學史國際會議 議會際國史學天文洋東

## The Seventh International Conference on Oriental Astronomy (ICOA-7)

### “Mapping the Oriental Sky”

#### The First Circular

## I. The Conference

### 1. The ICOA-7 Theme

The main theme of this ICOA meeting is “Mapping the Oriental Sky”. This conference discusses the history of astronomy in a wide perspective, from antiquity up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century for nations of Asia, the Middle East, and some Pacific areas. It also targets the astronomy of European nations that had historically intimate relations to those regions, including the western astronomical knowledge brought about into the areas by Jesuit missionaries.

### 2. Date and Venue

ICOA-7 will be held **from Monday 6 through Friday 10 September 2010** at the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan (NAOJ, *Kokuritsu Tenmondai*), at Mitaka, in the western suburbs of Tokyo, Japan.

### 3. The Conference Program

The following research themes are treated in this conference. The last one will include all papers that do not suitably fit into other themes and/or treat interdisciplinary fields. Each session of the meeting is basically considered to correspond to one of these themes.

- a) Ethnoastronomy and Archaeoastronomy
- b) The Emergence and Development of Astrophysics in the Asian-Pacific Region
- c) Applied Historical Astronomy
- d) Exchange and Development of Astronomical Knowledge
- e) Historical Records and Observations
- f) Ancient Observatories and Early Astronomical Instrumentation
- g) Calendars, Calendrical Sciences and Chronology
- h) Star Maps and Star Catalogues
- i) Western Astronomy Brought about by Jesuit Missionaries into Asia
- j) Other Recent Research

Each session chaired by a SOC member will consist of one or two invited papers (~40 minutes including questions and comments: tentative) and contributed oral papers (~20 minutes). We are also happy to accept poster papers.

In addition to the above academic sessions, the conference program will include a Welcome Party on evening of Wednesday 8 September, and a full-day bus tour to the Nobeyama Radio Observatory and Gishodo antique clock museum at Suwa city (Friday 10 September).

## 4. Scientific Organizing Committee

Prof. Tsuko NAKAMURA (Chair: Japan), Prof. Wayne ORCHISTON (Australia), Prof. NHA Il-Seong (South Korea), Prof. Bambang HIDAYAT (Indonesia), Prof. Shukhrat A. EHGAMBERDIEV (Uzbekistan), Prof. Mayank VAHIA (India), Prof. LIU Ci-Yuan (China), Prof. SHI Yunli (China), Prof. Boonruksar SOONTHORNTHUM (Thailand), Prof. S. M. Razauallah ANSARI (India), Prof. Richard STEPHENSON (UK), Dr. Suzanne DÉBARBAT (France), Dr. Luisa PIGATTO (Italy), Prof. Richard STROM (The Netherlands), Dr. Yukio ÔHASHI (Japan), Prof. Shigeru JOCHI (Japan), and Dr. Mitsuru SÔMA (Japan).

## **5. Local Organising Committee**

Dr Mitsuru SÔMA (Chair: NAOJ), Dr. Fumi YOSHIDA (NAOJ), Dr. Yukio ÔHASHI (Japan), and NAOJ Supporting Staffs.

## **6. Registration Deadline and Fee**

The deadline of registration is **August 10, 2010**. The fee of **9,000 yen** (~US\$100) includes the Welcome Party of 8 September, the morning and afternoon teas, the conference pack (including a Conference Program and Abstract Booklet). If you also go to the full-day bus tour of 10 September, your payment is **13,000 yen** (~US\$145). The registration fee must be received by the LOC *prior to the conference*. The LOC is now negotiating with a credit card company, to allow you to pay by Visa, Mastercard and American Express cards. Upon decision, LOC will soon let you know.

## **7. Abstract Submission and Deadline**

Paper abstracts to be presented at the ICOA-7 must be prepared referring to the attached sample (see the end of this announcement). The length of an abstract should be between 150 and 300 words. Papers with too short abstracts (e.g., a few lines) or that have nothing to do with the themes of the conference may be declined to accept or be requested to amend (also do not forget to tell us which of the above 10 themes your paper belongs to, so that we can organize the conference program more easily) . All abstracts should be emailed to Mitsuru Sôma (Mitsuru.Soma@nao.ac.jp), with **the deadline of 31 July, 2010**.

## **8. Conference Proceedings**

The proceedings of ICOA-6 held in 2008 at James Cook University, Townsville, Australia is now in print at Springer. Although we are considering a similar publication for the ICOA-7 proceedings, the detail is not yet decided and will be announced at the meeting. Editors of the Proceedings will be Wayne Orchiston, Tsuko Nakamura and Richard Strom.

# **II. Accommodations and Transportation**

## **1. Accommodations near Mitaka and in Tokyo**

### **(1) In-campus hotel: *Cosmos Kaikan***

NAOJ has a guest house inside the campus for research visitors, with 10 single rooms (690 yen/night/room, plus 1,550 yen/room for cleaning; the cleaning fee will become twice if you stay more than 5 nights), 2 twin rooms (1,670 yen/night/room, plus 3,100 yen/room for cleaning), and one family-type room (2,500 yen/night/room, plus 4,650 yen/room for cleaning). The fee for cleaning may vary according to the actual number of people staying in the room. The LOC has kept all the rooms for ICOA-7 during September 5(Sun) – 11(Sat). They are fairly cheap and have good access to the conference, but no breakfast or supper will be provided and it takes about 15 minutes on foot to the closest restaurant or supermarket for food shopping. Although anyone can make applications to *Cosmos Kaikan*, LOC holds the right to give priority for the rooms to non senior and without-financial-support participants (on a first-come first-served basis).

## **(2) Hotels at Musashi-sakai Station**

LOC has reserved 10 single rooms each at the following hotels, just next to Musashi-sakai JR railway station:

a) Hotel Mets Musashisakai: <http://www.irhotelgroup.com/eng/code/codeeng124.htm>

b) Hotel Citytel: (Phone: +81-422-33-5111. No English website).

Room charges of both the hotels are about 8,000-8,500 yen (including breakfast, tax and service charges). You may directly book a room at the hotels, or LOC (Mitsuru.Soma@nao.ac.jp) may take trouble to reserve a room for you. You can reach NAOJ on a 15-minute public bus ride (210 yen per person) from Musashi-sakai station, which is the closest JR railway station to NAOJ. There are many restaurants and super markets for eating and shopping around the hotels.

## **(3) Hotels near Shinjuku Area**

Shinjuku is one of the major terminal stations in Tokyo, about half an hour train ride from Musashi-sakai station. On the Internet, you can easily find hotels of various ranks in this area. If you are interested in sightseeing of Tokyo downtowns at the off-time of the conference, you may consider this possibility as well, but in that case you should book a room at such hotels by yourself.

## **2. Meals during ICOA-7**

Since NAOJ is located at a somewhat inconvenient place, it takes about 15 minutes on foot for you to reach the closest restaurant, supermarket or a so-called “convenience store” for buying food. Because of that, we set up a little longer lunch time of 1.5 hours. The cafeteria of Coop Shop in the *Cosmos Kaikan* provides a traditional Japanese-style lunch during 11:40AM–1PM, and you can also buy simple snacks and stationeries there (10:30AM–5:30PM).

## **3. Getting to NAOJ (Mitaka campus) from Overseas**

Except for some countries of the Far East, almost all flights arrive at the Narita International Airport. You can find a good explanation on the route from Narita to NAOJ at:

<http://www.nao.ac.jp/E/MTK/travel.html>

If you need some help at the Narita Airport in coming to NAOJ for some reasons (handicapped conditions, heavy baggage, etc.), please contact LOC personally (the email address is given below).

## **4. Options for Accompanying Guests**

Jindai Botanical Gardens and Jindaiji Temple in Chofu City are within walking distance from NAOJ. For explanations of them see

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jindai\\_Botanical\\_Garden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jindai_Botanical_Garden)

and for Jindai Botanical Gardens see also

<http://wikitravel.org/en/Tokyo/Chofu>

The center of Tokyo can be reached within an hour by public transportation, so you can visit many places in central Tokyo. For tourist information in Tokyo see

<http://www.tourism.metro.tokyo.jp/english/index.html>

## **5. Financial Support for Foreign Participants**

The LOC is ready to provide several attendants from abroad with partial financial support for domestic expenses (hotel charges, etc.) up to 50,000 yen per person. Anyone who makes a presentation at the

conference and wants the above offer should contact Mitsuru Soma, although the amount of support depends upon the number of applicants.

### **III General Information about Japan**

#### **(1) Visa and Invitation Letter**

Except holders of the nationality in European countries, US and some Asian countries, the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Gaimu-sho*) requires each overseas tourist an entry visa into Japan, issued from the Japan Embassy/Consulate in each country. The LOC is happy to write an invitation letter upon request (Mitsuru.Soma@nao.ac.jp) for you, if it is necessary for visa application and/or research leave permit from your institute.

#### **(2) Climate of Mitaka and Tokyo in September**

Tokyo is very hot and humid in summer times (the average temperatures: 27 deg-C in August and 23.5 deg-C in September). It may be better for you to prepare for sudden rainfalls or thunder storms, having a handy umbrella. You can find the relevant info at:

[http://www.tourism.metro.tokyo.jp/english/tourists/info/basic\\_info/climate/climate1.html](http://www.tourism.metro.tokyo.jp/english/tourists/info/basic_info/climate/climate1.html)

#### **(3) Some Japanese Basics**

##### **Japanese Currency and Credit Cards:**

In Japan we have decimal currency, with 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 yen coins, and 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000 yen bank notes (or bills). Banks are open on weekdays, but not in evenings or weekends. American Express, MasterCard and Visa credit cards are widely accepted. Also see the following:

[http://www.tourism.metro.tokyo.jp/english/tourists/info/basic\\_info/money/index.html](http://www.tourism.metro.tokyo.jp/english/tourists/info/basic_info/money/index.html) - 1

##### **Sightseeing Info:**

<http://www.tourism.metro.tokyo.jp/english/index.html>

##### **Other Items:**

Regarding telephone calling, Internet access, taxi, tips at hotels and restaurants, the voltage of electric appliances, Japanese customs, etc., you can access the useful and necessary info at the following website:

[http://www.tourism.metro.tokyo.jp/english/tourists/info/index\\_info.html](http://www.tourism.metro.tokyo.jp/english/tourists/info/index_info.html)

#### **(4) For Further Information**

For various inquiries, here are email addresses of LOC members Mitsuru Sôma and Fumi Yoshida, and phone and fax numbers of Mitsuru Sôma's office:

Email: Mitsuru.Soma@nao.ac.jp, Fumi.Yoshida@nao.a.c.jp

Phone: +81-422-34-3788, Fax: +81-822-34-3708

## IV. Abstract sample

### **Dr Elizabeth Alexander: first female radio astronomer**

**Wayne Orchiston**, Centre for Astronomy, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland 4811, Australia (Wayne.Orchiston@jcu.edu.au)

Although radio astronomy was born in 1931, it only began to flourish after WWII, largely as a result of wartime technological developments. One of the by-products of these defense science initiatives was the independent detection of solar radio emission in the USA, Denmark, Britain, Australia and New Zealand. The initial New Zealand observations were made with an RNZAF 200 MHz COL radar unit between 27 March and 1 April 1945, and were investigated by British-born Elizabeth Alexander, Head of the Operational Research Section of the Radio Development Laboratory. She then arranged for observations to be made at five different radar stations during April, and followed up with further solar monitoring between July and December 1945. Through this research, Elizabeth Alexander unwittingly became the first female scientist to work in the field that would subsequently become known as 'radio astronomy'. This paper will discuss these pioneering investigations, the short research paper that Alexander published on this work in early 1946, and her remarkable pre- and post-war scientific careers in Singapore and Nigeria. It will also show how this wartime New Zealand work helped trigger the radio astronomy research program within the CSIRO's Division of Radiophysics in Australia.