

[独断と偏見] 省庁・機関が実施する計画は、民間に比し、予算要求が通れば、実行の資金的裏付けができるということで、実施した成果の評価よりも次年度予算要求を確実にするための理由付けが重視されるきらいがある。本来は、自らがやるべき計画と達成目標を主体的ビジョンとして持っているべきであるが、やるべき計画についても民間に期待せざるを得ないことが多い。計画も民間からの提案が複数あり競争的自由度が維持されていれば、費用対効果の良い計画になるが、航空宇宙・防衛といった分野では、限られた業者に特定技術が蓄積されていることがほとんどで、自由度をもった競争の設定ができにくい。このような環境下で事業/プロジ

ェクトに先端技術を求めるなら、予算の一定の割合に限って、提案に複数企業のジョイントを義務付ける手もあろう。例えば、

- ・ 日本企業と海外企業のジョイント(両者の出資比率に制限を設ける前提で)
 - ・ システム(ロケット/**衛星**)メーカーと機器(又は特殊技術)メーカーのジョイント
 - ・ システム/機器メーカーとシステム運用者(例えば**衛星**運用)のジョイント
- など。

2006年01月10日 15:15 更新(北京時間) 人民網日本語版

中国海洋石油、ナイジェリア海底油田の権益取得

中国海洋石油会社と、ナイジェリアの石油開発会社 SAPETRO は 9 日、SAPETRO が所有するナイジェリア・オイルマイニングリース (OML130) 海底油田の権益の 45% を、中国海洋石油が 22 億 6800 万ドルで購入することで、最終的な合意に達した。

ナイジェリアは世界 5 位の原油輸出国で、OML130 が位置するニジェールデルタ沖は、世界でも石油・天然ガス資源の埋蔵量が最も豊富な地域の一つ。推計によると、OML130 全体の埋蔵量は 11 億バレルを超えると見られる。

[編注] しばらく前にナイジェリアの通信衛星の計画があつて中国が契約をとった話がありましたね。欧米はばかにして入札にも参加しなかったように報道されていたと記憶していますが。日本も石油

今回の取引価格は原油 1 バレル当たり約 4.6 ドルに相当し、油田権益をめぐる最近の取引の中では、世界でも好条件だ。しかし取引価格には調整が加えられる可能性がある。権益取得に必要な資金は、中国海洋石油の内部資金ルートから拠出されるとみられる。権益取得がナイジェリア国家石油公社 (NNPC) と中国政府の承認を受け、その他の既定条件を満たせば、取引は今年上半期にも完了する見込みだ。(編集 KS)

ではナイジェリアを重視しているとの記事を以前に見たと思うのです。でも総合的な国の動きは中国と比べると、組織が縦割りで国が機能不全になっているのかとも感じますね。

Week of January 9, 2006

For the full text go to: [SatNews Weekly](http://www.satnews.com/) <http://www.satnews.com/>

…EADS Astrium は Skynet 5C 打上げにアリアスペースを選定

[EADS Astrium Selects Arianespace to Launch Skynet 5C](#)

…XM は、6 百万の利用登録者でトップ、Sirius は 2005 年末で 330 万以上

[XM Tops 6-M Subscribers; Sirius Ends 2005 With More than 3.3-M Users](#)

…ノーストップは先端技術マイクロ波サウンダ飛行計器の初号機出荷

[Northrop Ships First Advanced Technology Microwave Sounder Flight Instrument to NASA](#)

…オーブコムは新しい衛星で \$110M を売上げ

Orbcomm Raises \$110-M for New Satellites

…FCC 連邦通信委員会は WorldSpace の子会社が AfriStar-2 衛星の打上げを承認

FCC Authorizes WorldSpace Subsidiary to Launch AfriStar-2 Satellite

… BellSouth は IPTV の試行に関して SES Americom との取引に調印

BellSouth Signs Deal with SES Americom for IPTV Trial

…グローバルスターは中米の衛星ゲートウェイオペレータを買収

Globalstar Acquires Satellite Gateway Operator in Central America

2006.1.3 日経新聞 <http://www.nikkei.co.jp/>

宇宙機構、宇宙開発に民間資金導入・小型衛星など研究

JAXAは宇宙開発に民間資金を初導入する。年内に投資家から資金を募り、ベンチャ企業を設立し、小型衛星や宇宙服の共同開発を進める。減少傾向にある国の宇宙開発費を民間資金でまかなうと同時に、宇宙ビジネス育成を促す。

民間資金を募るのは、大学などと共同開発する研究テーマ。地球環境を調べる超小型衛星のほか、宇宙服、通信衛星を利用した高精細映像の配信技術、宇宙船用耐熱材料など24の開発プロジ

<http://www.nikkei.co.jp/news/sangyo/20060103AT2G2802102012006.html>

エクトがある。このうち事業化が見込まれるテーマを選んで2006年春にも投資家向けに説明会を開き、年内にも出資を募って共同研究契約を結ぶ。プロジェクトによってはベンチャ企業を立上げて共同開発に乗出す。

Jan. 5, 2006 Northrop Grumman Corp. Press Release

ノースロップグラマンは JHPSSL 軍用の固体レーザー技術の開発を進めるのに選ばれた

Photo Release -- **Northrop Grumman Chosen to Proceed with Developing Solid-State Laser Technology for Military Applications**

Thirty-six-month, \$56.68 million contract under the Joint High Power Solid-State Laser program builds on company's history of laser systems successes

REDONDO BEACH, Calif., Jan. 5, 2006 -- Northrop Grumman Corporation (NYSE:NOC) has been selected to develop "military-grade," solid-state laser technology that is expected to pave the way for the U.S. military to incorporate high-energy laser systems across all services, including ships, manned and unmanned aircraft, and ground vehicles.

The 36-month, \$56.68 million contract for Phase 3 of the Joint High Power Solid-State Laser (JHPSSL) program was awarded to Northrop Grumman's Space Technology sector on Dec. 22, 2005.

Designed to accelerate solid-state laser technology for military uses, the JHPSSL program is funded by the Army Space and Missile Defense Command, Huntsville, Ala; Office of the Secretary of Defense - Joint Technology Office, Albuquerque; Air Force Research Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M.; and the Office of Naval Research, Arlington, Va.

Under the current phase, the program's goal is for a laser system to reach 100 kW, setting the stage for a variety of force protection and strike missions such as shipboard defense against cruise missiles; wide-area, ground-based defense against rockets, artillery, and mortars; and precision strike missions for airborne platforms.

Earlier this year, the Northrop Grumman-led team surpassed a critical milestone on the JHPSSL 2 program when it demonstrated a laser system with a total power of greater than 27 kW with a run time of 350 seconds.

"We're anxious to move forward with scaling up to the 100 kW power level in Phase 3 of the program," noted Alexis Livanos, president of Northrop Grumman Space Technology. "With parallel funding for attendant laser weapon system technologies and demonstrations, systems using very high-power lasers could be deployed in as little as four to five years."

Northrop Grumman's approach utilizes amplifier chains assembled with multiple high-power gain modules. The company's **JHPSSL** demonstrator used two chains to demonstrate the 27 kW level achieved during Phase 2. Avoiding the need for new physics or scaling, the company's 100 kW architecture uses eight chains, very http://www.irconnect.com/noc/press/pages/news_releases.mhtml?d=91947

This image shows Northrop Grumman Corporation's concept of an Future Combat Systems-class Army ground-combat armored vehicle with a solid-state laser that would be used to defeat



The Joint High Powered Solid State Laser is proceeding to its next stage of development. Illustration courtesy of Northrop Grumman.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 6, 2006

ノースロップグラマン、テキストロンは次期フェイズのレーザの開発に選定された

Northrop Grumman, Textron picked for next phase of laser effort

Northrop Grumman and Textron Systems have been chosen to proceed to the next phase of the effort to develop the Joint High Powered Solid State Laser (**JHPSSL**) for the U.S. military. Two other competitors, Raytheon Co. and a team of Boeing and Lawrence Livermore Lab, were eliminated, industry officials said Jan. 4.

Increase power levels

Northrop Grumman and Textron won contracts late last month from the Army Space and Missile Defense Command based on their performance in Phase 2 of the program, intended to demonstrate the technology. Northrop Grumman got \$56.7 million and Textron got \$10.4 million, according to notices in the Dec. 23 issue of FedBizOpps. It wasn't immediately clear why there was such a difference in the amounts.

The two companies will now proceed into a competitive, three-year-long Phase 3 intended to increase power levels to 100 kilowatts. Northrop Grumman said in November that it had achieved a power level of more than 27 kilowatts for 350 seconds. It said the requirement was 25 kilowatts for 300 seconds. It also said beam quality was high (DAILY, Nov. 10, 2005).

similar to those used in its 27 kW device.

JHPSSL Phase 1 addressed risk reduction of the technologies necessary to obtain high power and beam quality simultaneously. Phase 2 took these technologies and scaled them to greater than 25 kW, and showed further scalability to 100 kW and beyond. (後略)

incoming threats like mortars and rockets. <http://media.primezone.com/noc/>

Weight, size to fall

The team of Boeing and Lawrence Livermore is said to have proposed a laser that was very powerful, but able to run for just a short time.

In any case, as power levels go up in Phase 3, weight and size are expected to come down to allow a fit on a variety of vehicles, possibly including those of the Army's Future Combat Systems.

At the end of Phase 3, Northrop Grumman or Textron may be chosen to produce laser weapons. The government could also decide to go with two technologies, using them for different applications, an official said. The **JHPSSL** program, launched in late 2002, is intended to speed the development of solid-state laser technology for military uses. Industry officials say solid-state lasers are not as big as their chemical counterparts, and are suitable to a range of applications and platforms. A 100-kilowatt beam, they say, would be sufficient to strike at ground targets from manned or unmanned airborne platforms, or to defend land bases or ships from attacking enemy missiles.

The **JHPSSL** program comes under the Office of the Secretary of Defense's High Energy Laser Joint Technology Office, and is run

by the Air Force Research Laboratory at Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M. To ensure jointness, the Navy managed Phase 1, the Air Force

managed Phase 2, and the Army will manage Phase 3. Rich Tuttle (richtut@aol.com)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 9, 2006

三菱電機は ISRO インド宇宙研究機関と長距離通信他用 Insat 衛星向け Li イオン電池を共同開発する契約を締結

BATTERY BUY: Mitsubishi Electric Corp. has signed a contract with the Indian Space Research Organization to develop and manufacture a Lithium-ion (Li-ion) battery for the Insat series of satellites for long-distance telecommunications, radio and television program distribution, meteorological and Earth observation, and

data relay. One of the Insat platforms will be configured with the Japanese Li-ion battery to provide full payload power requirements of 2,500-5,000 watts during eclipse. With a design life of 15 years in geostationary orbit, the Melco battery for Insat is based on dual modules consisting of cells delivering 100 amp hours.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 9, 2006

ロッキードマーチンのエンジニアはアトラスVの1段目のケロシン燃料タンクの継ぎ目のボアスコープによる検査は New Horizon ミッション

の Pluto への打上げへの準備状況は早ければ 1 月 17 日になることを再確認できたと考えている

READINESS RECHECK: Lockheed Martin engineers believe borescope examination of seams in an Atlas V first stage kerosene fuel tank will reaffirm the booster's readiness to launch the New Horizons mission to Pluto as early as Jan. 17.

NASA slipped the original Jan. 11 launch date for extra inspections after a test tank ruptured during a water pressure test at the company's plant near Denver. That test was to validate Atlas V integrity under maximum loading conditions, with four or five solid rocket boosters attached. Lockheed Martin believes it has demonstrated that the test tank failure was related to earlier ground

pressure tests on the same hardware, and that the New Horizon's flight vehicle has the needed 25 percent structural margin to launch safely with its five solid rocket boosters. The New Horizons spacecraft, in its launch fairing atop its Boeing/ATK Thiokol solid-fuel third stage, has been mounted on the launch vehicle's Centaur cryogenic second stage. The Atlas V vehicle will remain in its Vertical Integration Facility until about 12 hours before launch, when it will be rolled to Cape Canaveral's Pad 41. The mission must launch by Feb. 14 or be slipped to a 2007 launch date that would delay the Pluto encounter by four years to 2019.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 9, 2006

ケープカナベラル空軍基地と KSC ケネディスペースセンタの打上げは 2005 年に比し、2006 年は2倍に

LAUNCH REBOUND: Launch rates at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and the Kennedy Space Center (KSC) are set nearly to double in 2006 compared to 2005.

The U.S. Air Force 45th Space Wing, which operates the Eastern Range and reserves mission slots for both Cape Canaveral and KSC, has at least 20 launches booked for 2006 compared with only about 12 missions flown in 2005. Last year's rate was one of the lowest on record due to the downturn in commercial communications satellite launches and the continued slow pickup in the space shuttle program following the Columbia accident in early 2003. An upturn in commercial and science-mission unmanned launch activity and a

return to shuttle operations by mid- to late-2006 will propel the increase. The launch rate is forecast to be somewhat lower in 2007. But it is on track to be followed by a rebound in 2008 and 2009, with about two dozen major launches booked in each of those years, growing to 27 launches in 2010. While those flights will use existing Atlas, Delta and shuttle vehicles, the Eastern Range also is working with potential new users such as SpaceX for the new Falcon 7 and Falcon 9 heavy boosters.

ブラジル人がISSを訪問準備中

Brazilian preps for ISS visit

BRAZILIAN FIRST: Astronaut Marcus Pontes is making final preparations to become the first Brazilian in space with the planned

March 22 launch of the Soyuz TMA-8/12S mission . . .

SES Astra は ILS Atlas の顧客になる

SES Astra becomes ILS Atlas customer

EXPANDING RELATIONSHIP: International Launch Services will launch SES Astra's 1KR spacecraft in April on an ILS Atlas

rocket, the first time that SES - a longtime Proton . . .

中国は航空宇宙、航空工学、核の研究所を認可する

China accredits aerospace, aeronautics, nuclear labs

ACCREDITATION: China has accredited its first group of 121 national defense laboratories for standardized measures and tests

for aerospace, aeronautics and nuclear technologies as well as dual

銀河の腕は科学者考えていたよりも近接していた

Milky Way arm closer than scientists thought

Astronomers using a network of radio telescopes stretching from Hawaii to the Caribbean have refined measurement of the distance

to the Milky Way spiral arm nearest Earth, . . .

第12次ISS行き宇宙飛行士は道程の半ばに

Expedition 12 crew marks halfway point aboard station

Expedition 12 Commander Bill McArthur and Flight Engineer Valery Tokarev passed the halfway point in their six-month stay

aboard the International Space Station last week, marking their . . .

訂正 Correction

The Jan. 6 Aerospace Daily article on the Missile Defense Agency's Airborne Laser misstated the type of laser used to shoot down

missiles. The actual kill is . . .

1月8日10時32分更新 共同通信

軍事情報の保全協定締結を 訪米中の久間総務会長

【ワシントン7日共同】訪米中の久間章生自民党総務会長は7日、ワシントンで記者団に対し、イージス艦など機密性が高い米軍装備の修理に日本側が参加できるようにするため、日米間で新たに「軍事情報に関する一般的保全協定」(GSOMIA)を締結すべきとの考えを表明。

同協定は同盟国の間で軍事情報を提供し合う際、情報漏えいを防ぐための協定で、米は英、仏など約60カ国と結んでいる。久間氏は訪米で、国防総省高官らと同協定について意見交換したほか、コーエン前国防長官、アーミテージ前国務副長官らと会談した。

1月8日3時12分更新 産経新聞

中国軍機 民間機装い偵察飛行 東シナ海 自衛隊電波を収集

中国空軍が昨年十月以降、数回にわたり、民間機を改造した電子偵察機を東シナ海の日本の防空識別圏に侵入させていたことが七日、分かった。中国はガス田周辺で電波収集を強化しており、民間旅客機を装うことで、自衛隊のレーダ情報をより多く引出す狙いがある。戦闘機の攻撃には相手のレーダを無力化することが不可欠。中国の偵察活動はそれに備えて自衛隊電波を分析するのが目的とみられ、東シナ海は「情報戦」の様相を呈してきている。

この電子偵察機は露ジェット旅客機「ツポレフ154M」をベースとした「Tu-154MD」で、日本の防空識別圏で確認されたのは初。同機の侵入に対し、航自戦闘機が緊急発進（スクランブル）、機体の底部に電波・電子情報を収集するレーダ装置が取付けられているのを確認した。

自衛隊の航空機や艦艇、基地が出すレーダの周波数などの電子情報収集機能が中心だが、電波交信の内容を傍受する機能も備えている可能性がある。Tu-154MDは、要人輸送機などを運用する中国空軍の民航部門所属とされ、現在二機存在するとの情報もある。北京周辺の基地を拠点に、任務ごとに国境周辺に移動しているもよう。

東シナ海のガス田周辺では中国空軍の別の電子偵察機「Y8EW」による電波収集も活発で、昨年は防空識別圏への侵入は十回以上にのぼった。上海を拠点にガス田周辺を周回し、九州や沖縄の自衛隊基地のレーダが出す電波を広範に集めたとみられる。しかし、Y8EWの飛来は頻繁なだけに、自衛隊もレーダの使用を最

小限にするなどの対策を講じている。

一方、民間機に偽装し、目新しいTu-154MDが飛来すれば、機体や飛行経路の把握に、レーダを多用せざるを得ない。こうした状況から、政府筋は「自衛隊のあらゆる周波数の電波を吸い取ろうとしてTu-154MDを投入した」と指摘。防衛庁幹部はTu-154MDのような電子偵察機登場は「軍事技術力の急速な向上の象徴」と警戒を強めている。

現代戦では、湾岸戦争で多国籍軍がイラクのレーダを妨害し、無力化した上で空爆した例にみられるように、電子偵察活動は重要な役割を占めている。ただ、これまで中国軍の中で空軍は近代化が遅れ、特にレーダの技術力も低く、偵察能力は弱点だった。

航続距離が短いという問題もあり、これまで中国空軍は陸続きで国境を接するインドなどには領空内からの偵察にとどまり、東シナ海は「空白地帯」だった。中国空軍は電子偵察機の航続距離を延ばすことに成功、海上展開も可能となり、昨年同海域の重点的な偵察を行っているという。

東シナ海では一昨年、中国原子力潜水艦による日本領海侵犯事件が発生している。「制海権確保には制空権をとることも不可欠」（制服組幹部）だけに、海空戦力の一体的な活動に向けた偵察飛行との見方もある。自衛隊にも空自のEC1や海自のEP3など電子偵察機があるが、「能力向上だけでなく、米軍と連携した電子戦態勢を急ぎ強化する必要がある」（自民党国防関係議員）との指摘が多い。

1月6日3時8分更新 読売新聞

宇宙の防衛利用解禁へ、自民が夏にも政府に提言

政府による防衛目的の宇宙利用を厳しく制限してきた「平和利用」の原則について、自民党が今夏までに見直す方針を決めた。

従来の「非軍事」という解釈から、攻撃的でない技術の軍事利用は認めている世界の潮流に合わせた解釈へ変更を図る。実現すれば、高解像度の偵察衛星打上げなどが可能になり、欧米に比べ劣勢だった宇宙産業に新需要を呼び込むのも確実。日本の宇宙開発は、歴史的な転換点を迎える。

宇宙開発を「平和目的の利用に限る」という原則は1969年、宇宙開発事業団（現・宇宙航空研究開発機構）の設置法と、同法制定時の国会決議に盛り込まれた。その際、政府が「非軍事」との解釈を示した。このため、自衛隊は自前で衛星を開発できず、通信など広く一般に利用されている衛星技術しか使えない。

テロの拡大など国際情勢が複雑化する中、毎年膨大な予算を投じて開発している宇宙技術を国民の安全確保に生かす必要性が高まり、政府解釈の見直しが避けられない課題となってきた。同党政務調査会の宇宙開発特別委員会は今月から、河村建夫・元文部科学相を中心とする小委員会で、平和利用の問題について集中審議。今夏には政調として政府へ提言する方針。

「平和利用」の定義を世界の潮流に合わせた場合、民間より解像度の高い偵察衛星のほか、弾道ミサイル発射を検知する早期警戒衛星などを、自衛隊が開発・利用できるようになるとみられる。

ガリレオ航法システムの最初のリンクが打上げられた

- 1: FIRST LINK IN GALILEO NAVIGATION SYSTEM LAUNCHED

アリアン 5G のもう 1 つの打上げ成功

- 2: ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH FOR ARIANE 5G

MSG2 衛星は長期間にわたる地球の放射収支を計測する計画

- 3: MSG2 TO MEASURE EARTH RADIATION BUDGET OVER LONG TERM

アジアの津波の後 1 年、衛星はなお、復興の支援をしている

- 4: ONE YEAR AFTER ASIAN TSUNAMI, SATELLITES STILL AIDING IN RECONSTRUCTION

EXOMARS は 2011 年に打上げの準備が整うかもしれない

- 5: EXOMARS MAY BE READY FOR LAUNCH IN 2011

要 約

- 6: IN BRIEF

ガリレオ航法システムの最初のリンクが打上げられた

- 1: FIRST LINK IN GALILEO NAVIGATION SYSTEM LAUNCHED

December 28th, at 19 minutes past midnight (Washington time), Giove-A, the first experimental satellite of the future Galileo navigation system, lifted off from Baikonur. Using a Soyouz-Fregat rocket, the satellite was placed into orbit at 23,222 kilometers above Earth approximately four hours after launch. Giove-A, weighing about 600 kilos (1320 pounds) and equipped with two atomic clocks and a signal generator, was constructed by the British company SSTL (Surrey Satellite Technology Limited). Europe hopes that by 2010 the thirty satellites that will make up the

Galileo constellation will be operational and thus capable of supplying its services to commercial clients (such as transport planes, fleets of boats and trucks, taxis and cars, etc.). The system will allow the localization of a precise object, in real time, at an accuracy of up to one meter. It is the first time that ESA, working together with the European Union, has sent a satellite into mid-Earth orbit, a position that guarantees a greater stability for the satellite. [Le Monde 12/28/05, Agence France Presse 12/28/05]

アリアン 5G のもう 1 つの打上げ成功

- 2: ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH FOR ARIANE 5G

The Ariane 5G launcher celebrated its 169th launch on December 21st, 2005, with the simultaneous send-off of two satellites. Taking off from Kourou in French Guiana, the launcher placed INSAT 4A, ISRO's (Indian Space Research Organization) telecommunication satellite, and MSG-2, EUMETSAT's meteorological satellite, into orbit. The MSG2 satellite was built

by Alcatel Alenia Space (acting as prime contractor) and is the second new generation satellite in a succession of four to be sent into geostationary orbit. ISRO's INSAT 4A, the first in the INSAT 4 series will provide Direct-To-Home (DTH) television services. [Alcatel Alenia Space 12/22/05, CNES 12/21/05]

MSG2 衛星は長期間にわたる地球の放射収支を計測する計画

- 3: MSG2 TO MEASURE EARTH RADIATION BUDGET OVER LONG TERM

The launch of the MSG2 meteorological satellite will guarantee that weather forecasters all over Europe continue to receive precise satellite images thanks to its Spinning Enhanced Visible and

Infrared Imager (SEVIRI). However, the satellite also carries a smaller and lesser known instrument designed to measure the net balance between incoming radiation from the Sun and outgoing

radiation from the Earth, also known as the “Earth Radiation Budget”. Scientists have found that this balance is the energy source for the planet’s atmospheric system and the decisive driver of weather phenomena and climate. The instrument, or Geostationary Earth Radiation Budget (GERB), was first launched by the GERB International Science Team (GIST), which compiles and examines the data, is made up of scientists from the UK, Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, Italy and the USA. Scientists intend to fly GERB on all four MSG satellites in order to continue to monitor

in August 2002 aboard MSG1, and has since been helping scientists observe how hour-by-hour variations in clouds affect the radiation balance. GERB is also being used to enhance scientific understanding of how human activities are modifying the climate balance.

the Earth Radiation Budget for at least the next fifteen years and detect any long term trends.

[www.terraily.com/news/weather-05zzzi.html 1/3/06]

アジアの津波後1年、衛星はなお、復興の支援をしている

- 4: ONE YEAR AFTER ASIAN TSUNAMI, SATELLITES STILL AIDING IN RECONSTRUCTION

In the days that followed the deadly Indian Ocean tsunami Earth Observation satellites and satellite-based mapping proved to be crucial to the recovery and reconstruction efforts. Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES), a joint ESA and European Union program, is still, to this day, providing space-based assistance. One part of GMES Services in particular, called Respond, is working to improve access to maps, satellite imagery and geo-information for the humanitarian aid community. The program continues to play an important role in providing satellite-based maps to the affected areas. The Asian tsunami represents the largest-scale event that the program has faced since its creation in 2003.

Immediately following the catastrophe, the **International Charter on Space and Major Disasters** was activated, which prioritized the acquisition of satellite data over the affected regions. Respond

also reacted quickly and created over 210 individual maps, using more than 19 different satellites, and thus fulfilling the **Charter** requirements in a speedy manner. All images created were made available on the web sites of the Respond partners and therefore were able to meet the needs of relief organizations. At the request of CNES, SERTIT (Regional Service of Image Treatment and Remote Sensing) started producing satellite images on December 29, 2004 over Sri Lanka. To this day the images taken since the tsunami are used in the clean-up and reconstruction efforts. [ESA 12/23/05]

For more information on Respond, visit:

<http://www.respond-int.org/Respond/>

EXOMARS は 2011 年に打上げの準備が整うかもしれない

- 5: EXOMARS MAY BE READY FOR LAUNCH IN 2011

The ExoMars probe has finally received the funding needed (650 million euros –slightly more than expected) that will most likely allow it to be launched, via a Soyouz rocket, in 2011. Unfortunately, the new date will mean that it will take the probe two years to reach Mars, while the two American rovers and even the Mars Express probe only needed seven months when launched in 2003. Once it arrives, ExoMars will not be looking for signs of water on the Red Planet, instead it will search for bacterial life by analyzing soil samples. It is also equipped with a drill allowing ExoMars to take samples up to two meters underground. Its laser

will be able to vaporize rocks in its path; the minerals will then be analyzed. Nevertheless, one very important question still remains: how to ensure the transmission of the data gathered and the reception of any incoming orders? For budgetary reasons ExoMars will not be able to be launched with its own “orbiter”, a satellite launched along with the probe which separates as it approaches the planet and acts as a relay for the information transmitted. It may be necessary to buy this service from the United States. However, it may still be possible to finance a small European orbiter with the extra money awarded to the program

during the ESA Ministerial Council. [Le Monde 12/26/05]

要 約

- 6: IN BRIEF

Alcatel Alenia Space Toulouse recently delivered the payload for the future Galaxy 17 telecommunications satellite, which is set to be launched next September from Kourou in French Guiana for the American operator PanAmSat. The payload will now travel to

Cannes, France where it will be integrated on the Spacebus platform. This is the 50th Spacebus satellite that Alcatel Alenia Space has constructed. [La Gazette du Midi 12/19/2005]

Jan. 03, 2006 Boeing Press Release

ボーイングの FIRST プログラムは\$995M の長期契約を獲得

Boeing FIRST Program Awarded \$995 Million Long-Term Contract

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 03, 2006 -- The U.S. Navy has awarded Boeing [NYSE: BA] a long-term performance-based logistics contract valued at \$995 million for the F/A-18E/F Integrated Readiness Support Teaming (FIRST) program.

In addition to substantial savings, the new contract will allow the U.S. Navy to consolidate the separate contracts the FIRST program

http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2006/q1/060103a_nr.html

currently operates under into a single contract overseen by the Naval Inventory Control Point, NAVICP. The contract also adds features not currently covered, including automated maintenance environment, an integrated software program that improves maintenance data, fault diagnosis and decisions, and integrated electronic technical manuals for F/A-18A-D models. (後略)

January 4, 2006 – Lockheed Martin Press Release

T-50 プログラムは ROKAF 韓国空軍に対して計画通りの機体納入を達成

T-50 PROGRAM ESTABLISHES BENCHMARK FOR ON SCHEDULE AIRCRAFT DELIVERY TO THE ROKAF

FORT WORTH, Texas and SACHEON, South Korea , January 4, 2006 --

Korea Aerospace Industries (KAI) made company history recently with delivery of its first two production T-50 advanced jet trainer

aircraft to the Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF). Designated KAI-1 and KAI-2, these aircraft are the first deliveries to a customer since the award of the production contract just 24 months ago. (後略)



T-50 production aircraft #1, shown on an acceptance flight.

<http://www.lockheedmartin.com/wms/findPage.do?dsp=fec&ci=17370&rsbci=0&fti=111&ti=0&sc=400>

2006 年 1 月 10 日 2:19 AIA dailyLead January 9, 2006 –

冥王星にむけた宇宙機の打上げを 1 月 17 日に予定

Spacecraft bound for Pluto set to launch Jan. 17

The New Horizons Pluto flyby spacecraft will fly at 36,000 miles per hour and reach Jupiter in just 13 months. It may become the fastest vehicle to leave Earth. A **Lockheed Martin** Atlas V is scheduled to

launch the spacecraft on Jan. 17. [Aviation Week & Space Technology](#) (1/8)

国防省はロッキード-ボーイングのベンチャに事前承認を与える

DOD gives preliminary approval to Lockheed-Boeing venture

Lockheed Martin and **Boeing** received conditional approval from the Department of Defense to merge their government-rocket launch venture. The DOD will request antitrust protections in exchange for the approval. **Northrop Grumman** sought the

antitrust protections. The deal needs final approval from the Federal Trade Commission. [The Washington Post/Reuters](#) (free registration) (1/7), [The Wall Street Journal](#) (1/7)

米国はロシアに宇宙飛行士をスペースステーションに送る費用を支払う予定

U.S. to pay Russia to take astronauts to space station

The U.S. will pay Russia to take its astronauts to the International Space Station. Russia will receive \$21.8 million per astronaut. The

U.S. has grounded its shuttle fleet and has no other vehicles to serve the space station. [ABC \(Australia\)](#) (1/6)

中国の宇宙開発、06年は月周回探査に重点

国防科学技術工業委員会の金壯竜副主任(同委員会広報官)は5日、有人宇宙飛行プロジェクトの全体計画に基づき、中国は2006年も引続き有人飛行プロジェクトを進め、同時に月周回探査プロジェクトにも力を入れる、と述べた。

金副主任は、2006年を月周回探査プロジェクトの「決戦の年」と位置付けた。目下、同プロジェクトは**衛星**の正式サンプルを製作する

段階に差しかかっている。今年是中国初の月面探査**衛星**「嫦娥(じょうが)1号」と、キャリアロケットの関連製品を、研究・生産の重点に据えるという。(編集 CS)

日本は2007年3月にさらに2機のスパイ衛星を打上げる計画

Japan to launch two more spy satellites by March 2007

Japan is planning to send two more spy satellites into orbit by March 2007 to monitor North Korea, a media report said Friday. Kyodo News agency reported that Japan plans to send up two spy satellites during fiscal 2006 ending in March 2007, citing unnamed government sources. Noriaki Saito, an official of Japan's space agency JAXA, could not confirm the report.

Japan launched two spy satellites in March 2003, but an attempt to send two more in November that year failed because of a defect in the rocket's booster system.

Kyodo said that Japan earlier planned to put two additional satellites in orbit during fiscal 2005 but postponed the launches to the next fiscal year after finding defects in the satellites. The Japanese government is setting aside about 61 billion yen for the launch and operation of spy satellites for fiscal 2006, the agency

reported.

Japan is currently developing a next-generation spy satellite with a higher image-resolution capacity than the existing one, to be launched in fiscal 2009, according to Kyodo. Tokyo put its first two spy satellites into space in March 2003 as part of a US\$2-billion project to watch North Korea's missile and nuclear programs. The move prompted protests from North Korea, which warned Tokyo against triggering a regional arms race.

Japanese officials say the program was prompted by North Korea's surprise test launch of a long-range missile over Japan's main island in 1998. The satellites are not meant as a provocation and would also be used for other missions such as monitoring natural disasters and weather patterns, they say. (AP) January 6, 2006

Friday January 6, 5:25 PM Kyodo

日本は 2007 年 3 月までにさらに 2 機のスパイ衛星を打上げる計画

Japan to launch 2 more spy satellites by March 2007

(Kyodo) _ Japan plans to send two more spy satellites into orbit during fiscal 2006 through March 31, 2007, to strengthen its monitoring of movements in North Korea, notably its missile and nuclear development facilities, government sources said Friday. If successfully launched, the number of Japan's spy satellites in space will be four, enabling the country to take a photo of any ground spot once a day, up from the current once every two days. Japan launched two spy satellites into orbit with a domestically developed vehicle, the H-2A rocket, for the first time in March 2003.

But it failed in its attempt to send up two more satellites in November the same year because of trouble with the launching vehicle. The two satellites were lost when the trouble-prone H-2A rocket was deliberately destroyed shortly after liftoff at that time.

Japan earlier planned to launch the two additional satellites during fiscal 2005 through this March but postponed it to the coming fiscal year after finding defects in the satellites. Japan's spy satellite system consists of a pair of satellites -- one equipped with an optical sensor and the other with a synthetic aperture radar.

The optical satellite is said to be capable of resolving an object of 1 meter and of distinguishing such objects as a car on the ground, while the radar satellite is believed to be able to observe in the dark and through clouds and with a resolution of 1 by 3 meters.

The Japanese government is setting aside about 61 billion yen for the launch and operation of spy satellites in the 79 trillion yen budget for fiscal 2006.

The government calls those satellites "information-gathering satellites" because they are also used to monitor developments in the event of natural disasters.

Japan is currently developing a next-generation spy satellite whose image-resolution capacity is higher than the exiting one and plans to launch a third set of satellites in fiscal 2009. But even the next-generation satellite, which is expected to be capable of distinguishing an object of 50 centimeters in length, is still far inferior to U.S. spy satellites. "It can manage to compete with commercial satellites of the United States," said an official at the Cabinet Secretariat which manages spy satellites. Japan aims to launch a fourth set of satellites with much greater distinguishing capabilities in fiscal 2011 or later, the government sources said. The Japanese government decided to launch spy satellites after North Korea fired a long-range Taepodong ballistic missile over Japan into the Pacific in 1998. North Korea says it was a multistage rocket for sending a satellite into orbit. Japan has so far spent a total of 444 billion yen on the launch and operation of the spy satellites. It has never made public any pictures taken by the spy satellites.

2005 Kyodo News (c) Established 1945. All Rights Reserved.

2006 年 1 月 10 日 19:01 WIRED NEWS (2006/01/10)

着陸から 2 年、今も火星を走り続ける 2 台の火星探査車

<http://hotwired.goo.ne.jp/news/20060110303.html>

当初は 3 ヶ月程度で役割を終えると予想された火星探査車『スピリット』と『オポチュニティ』が、2 年目を迎えつつある今も探査を続けている。平均気温が摂氏マイナス 55 度、塵の混じった秒速 45m も

の風が吹荒れるという過酷な環境で、数々のトラブルを乗り越えてきたロボット探査車の成果を振り返る。

2006年1月10日 19:01 WIRED NEWS (2006/01/10)

個人投資家によるオンライン為替取引が人気(上)

<http://hotwired.goo.ne.jp/news/20060110104.html>

オンラインの株取引とよく似た形態で外国為替取引ができるサービスが登場しており、個人投資家の間で人気が高まっている。少

ない資金で 24 時間いつでも取引できるという手軽さが受けており、こうしたサービスを提供する企業も急成長している。

2006年1月10日 19:01 WIRED NEWS (2006/01/10)

『NeXT キューブ』ユーザーグループがついに消滅(下)

<http://hotwired.goo.ne.jp/news/20060110207.html>

スティーブ・ジョブズ氏が 1985 年に米アップル社を去った後に手がけたコンピュータ『NeXT キューブ』のユーザーグループ『BANG』が

昨年ついに姿を消した。今も健在の『コモドール 64』や『アミーガ』のユーザーグループの動向についてもレポート。

2006年1月6日 17:30 WIRED NEWS (2006/01/06)

NASA、音声・動画ニュースのポッドキャスト配信

<http://hotwired.goo.ne.jp/news/20060106306.html>

NASA は昨年末、NASA 最新ニュースをポッドキャスト方式で配信する無料サービス『NASA キャスト』を開始した。音声版と動画版が

あり、RSS フィードを登録すると、更新にあわせてコンテンツが自動的にパソコンにダウンロードされる。

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 6, 2006

13年の後、NASA の Topex/Poseidon ミッションは終了

After 13 years, NASA's Topex/Poseidon mission ends

The U.S./French TOPEX/Poseidon oceanography mission has come to a close after 13 years and nearly 62,000 orbits of the Earth, following a failure in October that destroyed the spacecraft's ability to maneuver. A joint effort by NASA and the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, TOPEX/Poseidon originally was designed for a five-year mission when it was launched in 1992. It ends operations as the longest-running Earth-orbiting radar mission in history, according to NASA. The satellite's pitch reaction wheel, which helps keep the spacecraft oriented properly, stalled on Oct. 9. Efforts by ground controllers to get the wheel working again eventually were abandoned. The satellite is in orbit at 830 miles

altitude and poses no threat to Earth, NASA says.

"TOPEX/Poseidon revolutionized the study of Earth's oceans, providing the first continuous, global coverage of ocean surface topography and allowing us to see important week-to-week oceanic variations," NASA Associate Administrator for Science Mary Cleave said in a statement. "Its data made a huge difference in our understanding of the oceans and their affect on global climatic conditions." A follow-on oceanography mission, Jason, was launched in December 2001 and made tandem measurements with TOPEX/Poseidon. The next follow-on will be the Ocean Surface Topography Mission, scheduled for launch in 2008.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 6, 2006

ロシアはNASA ソユーズの座席に\$21.8M の価格札を付けた

Russia sets \$21.8M price tag for NASA Soyuz seats

Russia has set a fare of \$21.8 million a pop for NASA astronauts to ride a Soyuz vehicle to the International Space Station. Detailed long-term arrangements remain to be negotiated, but the Russian Federal Space Agency has committed to the ticket price through

2011. The price tag emerged in negotiations over how ISS transportation will be handled now that the original barter deal has expired, and the U.S. Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 (INA) has been amended to allow NASA to buy station services from Russia.

In the near term, NASA will pay \$43.8 million for astronaut William McArthur to ride home on the Soyuz now attached to the station, and for astronaut Jeffrey Williams to replace him on the Soyuz set to launch on March 22.

The short-term deal was handled as an extension to a contract on Russian docking equipment and other hardware that predates the INA. It also covers some training for the NASA astronaut who will replace Williams, and delivery of some cargo to the station.

The basic Soyuz fare is in the ballpark of the reported \$20 million price that space tourists have paid for rides in the so-called “taxi seat” on the three-seat Soyuz during regular swapouts of the vehicle, which also serves as the station lifeboat. - *Aviation Week & Space Technology*

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 6, 2006

エアボーン・レーザはビーコン・イルミネータ・レーザを得る

Airborne Laser gets beacon illuminator laser

The Missile Defense Agency’s Airborne Laser project took a step forward with the delivery of the low-power beacon illuminator laser (**BILL**) last month. Northrop Grumman Space Technology delivered the solid-state **BILL** to the Boeing plant in Wichita, Kan., on Dec. 2, where a Boeing 747 is being converted into the YAL-1A prototype Airborne Laser (**ABL**) aircraft. The **BILL** puts a spotlight on the missile target to measure atmospheric distortion along the laser path, which is used to control a deformable mirror in the high-power laser to correct the distortion.

The **BILL** is part of the beam control system that is being

integrated by Lockheed Martin. The high-power chemical oxygen-iodine laser is also built by Northrop Grumman. The **BILL** demonstrated the power and duration required for a missile kill in December while installed in the ABL program’s Systems Integration Laboratory, which is a scrapped 747 on the ground at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. (DAILY, Dec. 12, 2005).

The YAL-1A is to fly to Edwards in the fall to have the high-power laser optics and generating modules transferred into it. The MDA hopes to demonstrate an in-flight missile kill in 2008. - Mike Dornheim *Aviation Week & Space Technology*

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 6, 2006

MEADS, SBIRS-High の重要な決断がぼんやりと決まりつつある

Important decisions loom for MEADS, SBIRS-High

The U.S. and Europe soon are expected to decide whether to embrace an upgraded Patriot interceptor for their Medium Extended Air Defense System (**MEADS**), marking one of several important events ahead this year for ground, Navy and space-based missile defense projects.

Lockheed Martin has been developing a longer-range version of its Patriot Advanced Capability (**PAC-3**) missile since 2003 for eventual use on U.S. Army air defense batteries. The doubling of range and 50 percent increase in battlespace coverage is supposed to close a gap in the missile defense shield between PAC-3 and the developmental Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense System

(**THAAD**). The upgraded missile features larger fins and a larger solid rocket motor, with dualpulse capability for better endgame maneuverability.

Germany, Italy and the U.S. are now mulling whether to make the improved weapon, called **Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE)**, part of the baseline **MEADS** project. **MEADS** is still in development and baselined to use a regular **PAC-3**. The more mobile system it slated to serve as a **PAC-3** replacement in the next decade. A decision on whether to switch to the **MSE** interceptor is likely to be made around May, says Michael Trotsky, Lockheed Martin vice president for Air and Missile Defense Systems. (後略)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 6, 2006

ブッシュ大統領は1月4日に元海軍長官 England を防衛長官代理に任命

Bush recess appoints England to deputy post

President Bush on Jan. 4 appointed Gordon England as deputy defense secretary, fully empowering the former Navy secretary as

the Defense Department's No. 2 official until at . . .

国防総省はビジネス変革(transformation)に向けて作業中

Pentagon working on business transformation

Mark Krzysko has been named deputy assistant secretary of defense for strategic sourcing, says the head of the Pentagon's Business

Transformation Agency. . . .

LM ロッキードマーチンの IT 部門はトップの格付けを得る

LM IT unit earns top rating

Lockheed Martin's information technology unit's Application Development and Maintenance organization has received a top

rating for process excellence for producing and supporting software applications used by civil . . .

レイセオンは\$12M の IED 即席爆弾探知装置の契約を行なう

Raytheon receives \$12 million for IED countermeasure equipment

IEDs: Raytheon has been awarded a \$12 million modification to a firm-fixed-price contract for hard-to-kill improvised explosive

device countermeasure equipment, the Defense Department said Jan. 5. The . . .

[国際関係・一般]

日米検討 軍事機密保護で協定 装備技術、作戦を包括

毎日新聞 06年01月09日 朝刊 5面 4段 0334

[宇宙・航空・科学]

科学香るカフェ 大学など主催 一般人も参加 地震、天文 専門家と対話

読売新聞 06年01月11日 朝刊 23面 4段 写 1099

政府 情報収集衛星4基体制に

日本経済新聞 06年01月09日 朝刊 2面 1段 0479

NASA探査機 往復7年の旅 彗星のちり、15日に地球到着

朝日新聞 06年01月08日 朝刊 3面 5段 写 0012

道産ロケット2012年宇宙へ NPO法人と米企業が技術協力 小型シャトルで運び上空100キロから発射

東京新聞 06年01月08日 朝刊 25面 3段 写 0785

[宇宙利用・宇宙からの観測・宇宙環境利用・宇宙実験]

銀河の赤ちゃん 暗黒物質の巣で成長

読売新聞 06年01月11日 朝刊 26面 3段 写 1105

宇宙からの信号捕捉せよ 技術と創意工夫 可能性にかける

日本経済新聞 06年01月08日 朝刊 29面 5段 写図 0446

すばる望遠鏡で観測 暗黒物質の巣で銀河成長か

産経新聞 06年01月09日 朝刊 9面 4段 0698

[防災・環境・資源・エネルギー・リスクマネジメント]

北極が激変 気温の大幅上昇、永久凍土の融解・・・ 研究加速を

朝日新聞 06年01月11日 朝刊 15面 6段 写図 0986

入管難民法 法務省が改正案 入国審査で指紋採取 テロリスト拒否事前に乗客名簿

日本経済新聞 06年01月11日 朝刊 38面 4段 1396

航空法改正案 事故防止へ範囲拡大 航空機トラブル 軽微でも報告義務

日本経済新聞 06年01月08日 朝刊 34面 3段 0451

国交省固める 航空法改正 軽微故障でも報告義務 整備は認定業者に

東京新聞 06年01月08日 朝刊 1面 4段 0740

鹿児島 日航また整備ミス 逆噴射できぬまま着陸

東京新聞 06年01月09日 朝刊 23面 3段 0857

南極観測隊 ドイツ隊と共同航空調査を開始 大陸分裂など解明へ

日刊工業新聞 06年01月09日 朝刊 13面 1段 0951

宇宙通信 衛星通信投資肩代わり 電力や自治体向け一貫サービス 災害時の緊急連絡用

日本経済新聞 06年01月07日 朝刊 11面 4段 写 0449

テロ対策で国交省 空港職員にも金属探知検査

東京新聞 06年01月07日 朝刊 3面 1段 0695

国土交通省 空港関係者も保安検査

毎日新聞 06年01月07日 朝刊 24面 1段 0368

[技術・産業]

阪大が技術開発 腹腔鏡と超音波の画像 重ねて表示

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月11日 朝刊 9面 3段 1892

臨床検査 試薬・機器が融合 国内市場伸悩み 効率化・海外に活路

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月11日 朝刊 10面 5段写図 1897

福岡市の高度先進医療センタ システム環境研究所で基本構想 「共同利用型」か「単独型」

日刊建設工業新聞 06年01月11日 朝刊 12面 4段 0640

日北交通 高機能ドライブレコーダ 北海道内で初の導入 GPSデジタル無線配車基地局と連動

日刊自動車新聞 06年01月11日 朝刊 12面 4段 写 0500

2006CES 民生は新時代 今年の米国電子機器 10%増14兆円市場 デジタル、HD化の波

電波新聞 06年01月10日 朝刊 1面 6段 写 1928

北米国際自動車ショー トヨタ自動車 日産自動車 新型高級車を初公開

東京新聞 06年01月10日 朝刊 9面 6段 写 2920

DXアンテナ 「ファイバーオプティクス」に出展 東京ビッグサイトで18日から3日間

電波新聞 06年01月10日 朝刊 13面 2段 写 2001

日本電子 走査電子顕微鏡8機種発売 低電圧でも高分解能

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月10日 朝刊 12面 2段写 3118

米デルファイ ヒュンダイ・モータ・アメリカ車から 車載用衛星ラジオ受信機を受注

日刊自動車新聞 06年01月10日 朝刊 3面 1段 2152

[通信・放送・IT・セキュリティ]

航空業界 インターネットサービス強化 チケット予約、機内でメールも

産経新聞 06年01月11日 朝刊 8面 3段 1464

ヨコオ 中国で携帯電話アンテナ増産

日本経済新聞 06年01月11日 朝刊 13面 1段 1308

三和電子機器 USB対応電話機拡販 量販店・法人向け部署新設 月10万台見込む

日刊工業新聞 06年01月09日 朝刊 10面 4段 写 0926

i-HITSが今春から 追加番組のラインアップ拡充

電波新聞 06年01月09日 朝刊 6面 2段 1001

[経営・人]

アルコア 2005年10-12月期決算 16%減益 原燃料高が圧迫
日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月11日 朝刊 4面 3段 1852

06展望 設計トップに聞く=久米設計 岡本賢社長 事業単位のコスト管理徹底
日刊建設工業新聞 06年01月11日 朝刊 2面 5段 写 0607

グレーター・ナゴヤ・イニシアティブ ナゴヤ経済圏 優れた企業・人を呼び込む 国際的産業交流を促進
電波新聞 06年01月09日 朝刊 9面 5段 図 1004

“腕時計”で視聴率調査 CS放送、関東で1000人規模
フジサンケイビジネスアイ 06年01月09日 朝刊 1面 4段 写図 1074

チャイナレポート 小売業の共通目的 顧客満足度の引上げ 常に基本的規律を順守 品薄問題解決で利益増
日本食糧新聞 06年01月09日 朝刊 5面 5段 1169

戌年商機目白押し 家電販売 五輪・W杯2段ロケット モバイル「ワンセグ」4月に始動
日経流通新聞MJ(日経テレコン21) 06年01月09日 朝刊 10面 4段 写 1228

「小泉後」論 どう総括し、展望するか(3)=外務省元主任分析官 佐藤優さん 官僚に足元を見られるな
毎日新聞 06年01月07日 朝刊 5面 5段 写 0315

英国企業日本法人 ヴァージン・エンターテイメント・ジャパン 43億円所得隠し 株売却で、国税指摘
朝日新聞 06年01月07日 朝刊 34面 2段 0183

[航空輸送・エアライン]

中国 5年以内に大型旅客機開発 輸出も視野 欧米独占の勢力図一変か
フジサンケイビジネスアイ 06年01月10日 朝刊 10面 4段 3002

チャイナトレンド=中国、航空参入ラッシュ 民間に本格開放 路線就航・準備10社超に
日本経済新聞 06年01月09日 朝刊 6面 4段 写図表 0493

05年民間機受注 ボーイング首位奪還
中国新聞 06年01月07日 朝刊 11面 3段 1672

ボーイングが首位奪還へ
西日本新聞 06年01月07日 朝刊 8面 1段 1754

旅客機 ボーイング受注1002機 昨年、最多に エアバス抜く公算
日本経済新聞 06年01月07日 朝刊 7面 3段 図 0430

米ボーイング 05年民間機 過去最高1002機受注 「787」が好調
フジサンケイビジネスアイ 06年01月07日 朝刊 11面 3段 0821

エアトランセ 12月の搭乗率43%
北海道新聞 06年01月07日 朝刊 11面 1段 1374

スカイマークエアラインズ 来月にも新千歳に支店
北海道新聞 06年01月06日 朝刊 4面 2段 0851

発信2006 開港 神戸空港 期待と課題(下) = 見込めぬ需要どう喚起
北海道新聞 06年01月06日 朝刊 32面 4段 写 0882

[民間航空機関連 (ex-SJAC 三輪さん)]

2006年1月10日 2:19 AIA dailyLead January 9, 2006 -

Smart Quote

「古人の足跡を追うことなかれ、古人の目指した処を目指せ」 松尾 芭蕉

"Do not seek to follow in the footsteps of the men of old; seek what they sought."

--Matsuo Basho, Japanese poet

2006年1月7日 2:11 AIA dailyLead January 6, 2006 -

「経験は決して誤りませぬ。実験で確かめられていない結果を約束するようなことを自己判断すること、それが間違い。」

"Experience does not ever err; it is only your judgment that errs in promising itself results which are not caused by your experiments."

--Leonardo Da Vinci, scientist, inventor, author

2006年1月10日 2:19 AIA dailyLead January 9, 2006 -

エアバス12月受注が増えたので2005年受注高ボーイングの値に近くなる

Airbus says December orders will boost tally for 2005

Airbus said it booked many aircraft orders in December, which will bring its total for 2005 close to that of Boeing. Boeing said it booked 1,002 net

orders in 2005. Airbus has not yet released its final tally. Seattle Post-Intelligencer/Associated Press (1/7)

論説: 主要エアラインは2006年生延びるであろう

Column: Major airlines will survive 2006

All the major U.S. airlines will stay afloat in 2006, USA Today columnist David Grossman predicts. Grossman believes carriers may become smaller or

reorganize. He also predicts the government will not relax its policies on foreign ownership of U.S. carriers. USA TODAY (1/9)

ユナイテッド航空破産状態から出口がみえる

United prepares to exit bankruptcy

United Airlines is nearing the end of its stay under bankruptcy court protection. The carrier will face competition from discount carriers at its hubs and large international airlines on its overseas routes.

Chief Executive Glenn Tilton is urging lawmakers to cut some taxes for airlines and relax policies toward mergers. Aviation Week & Space Technology (1/8)

空港団体の年次総会ハワイにて開催に、立法府、関連団体・企業の首脳陣が参加

Lawmakers, executives attend airport conference

The annual American Association of Airport Executives conference began Sunday in Hawaii. Some lawmakers are choosing to pay their own way to the conference. Transportation Department Inspector

General Kenneth M. Mead and Rep. John Mica, R-Fla., chairman of the subcommittee on aviation, said they plan to attend. The Washington Post (1/6)

2006年1月7日 2:11 AIA dailyLead January 6, 2006 -

ボーイング2005年記録的1002機の受注

Boeing sets record of 1,002 orders booked in 2005

Boeing booked a record of 1,002 net airplane orders during 2005. The company likely booked more orders than its European rival **Airbus**. Boeing's previous record was 877 orders, set in 1988. Airbus and

Boeing benefited in 2005 from strong demand in Asia. [The Wall Street Journal](#) (1/6), [The Washington Post/Associated Press](#) (1/5), [The Seattle Times](#) (1/6)

航空会社の今年の赤字は減少と分析

Airlines may report smaller loss in 2006, analysts say

The airline industry will report a smaller loss in 2006, thanks to lower fuel costs and higher fares, analysts say. Air Transport Association Chief Economist John Heimlich predicts that carriers will lose between \$9 billion and \$10 billion in 2005. In 2006, airlines are expected to lose between \$1 billion and \$2 billion. Airlines may turn a profit in 2007, he said. "There's

some clear improvement in the revenue environment, and I haven't seen that for a long time," Heimlich said. "But the revenue is still bad enough, and so much debt has to be repaid, that carriers and workforces see the need to cut non-fuel costs where they can." [The Washington Post](#) (1/6)

インディペンデンス航空1月5日を持って最終便(廃業)

Independence Air makes final flight

Independence Air stopped operating Thursday night after one of its A319 jets pulled into Washington Dulles International Airport. Employees said the airline could not make money with the business model it employed. The airline received approval from

a bankruptcy court to pay salaries and bonuses to workers who will close down the company's operations. [The Washington Post](#) (1/6), [CNNmoney/Reuters](#) (1/6)

デルタ航空再建計画延長申請が通る(3月13日まで)

Delta gets extension for restructuring plan

A bankruptcy judge approved [Delta Air Lines'](#) request for an extension to file its restructuring plan. The deadline is now March 13. The airline also

reached a tentative agreement to return three jets to leaseholders. [The Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones](#) (1/6)

[新刊広告] 謹賀新年。月刊誌「軍事研究」2006年2月号絶賛好評発売中。本号は特集「アメリカ最先端兵器の研究開発」。中でも目玉記事は「艦載砲新時代」。ミサイル時代と言われている昨今、ステルス砲や長距離誘導砲弾などに活路を見いだしている艦載砲の現状を徹底分析・解説。いつものように店頭立読厳禁。定価はお年玉で購入可能な980円。☆多田智彦☆

