
【訃報】 元三菱電機で(社)日本航空宇宙工業会に在籍したことも
ある室坂達雄氏が1月29日急逝されました。氏は入社当時、宇宙

を、その後ミサイル等を担当しておりました。謹んでご連絡申し上げ
ます。本メールの読者の1人でもありました。

2006年1月27日 8:00 【CNET Japan 2006/01/27】

- ・ MS、「Windows Server」のソースコードを開示へ--ECの異議に対応
<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20095199>
- ・ ソニー、ロボット事業から撤退--ウォークマンの国内生産も中止
<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20095260>
- ・ 銀河系に「地球似」の新惑星を発見--研究者らがネイチャー誌で発表
<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20095241>
- ・ MSとワシントン州、スパイウェア業者を提訴
<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20095232>
- ・ インテル、45nm 製造プロセスによる試作チップを披露
<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20095214>

2006年1月26日 8:00 【CNET Japan 2006/01/26】

- ・ グーグル、中国で新サイトを公開へ--検索導入ではやくも波紋
<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20095110>
- ・ AMDのプロセッサ市場シェア、2割台に振り返り--2005年第4四半期
<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20095098>
- ・ ディズニー、ピクサーの買収を正式発表--買収額は74億ドルに
<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20095082>

2006年1月26日 18:52 WIRED NEWS (2006/01/26)

米インテル、45 ナノ単位での半導体生産に成功

<http://hotwired.goo.ne.jp/news/20060126303.html>

米インテル社は、45nm 単位での半導体生産に成功したと発表。
現在の主流は90ナノだが、2007年に45ナノへの移行を目指して

いる。日本勢も半導体業界の復活をかけて開発を急いでいるが、
インテル社に先を越された。

2006年1月26日 16:10 時事通信社「世界週報」 2月7日号目次 抜粋

<シリーズ>

今週の軍事情報／武器調達で解放と閉鎖に向かう欧州(2) (江畑謙介)

宇宙よもやま話／空に穴は開かない？ (的川泰宣)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 26, 2006

商務長官代理は非軍事 GPS へ注力することを再確認

Deputy Commerce Secretary reaffirms commitment to civil GPS

Deputy Commerce Secretary David Sampson reaffirmed America's commitment to promoting the civilian use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) around the world during a speech in Washington Jan. 25. "President Bush is committed to providing GPS to the world," Sampson said at a GPS forum sponsored by the Space Enterprise Council. "We have a stable policy environment that promotes commercial uses of GPS, and we are constantly upgrading the system to deliver better performance." The first of eight modernized GPS spacecraft built by Lockheed Martin, GPS IIR-14(M) began

operations in December. The satellite introduced a second civil signal, L2C, which improves civil accuracy 3-10 meters by compensating for ionospheric distortion. The second signal also is stronger, allowing GPS receivers to work better in urban areas and indoors, Sampson said. The Commerce Department expects "significant" economic gains from the introduction of L2C, mostly resulting from higher productivity on the part of commercial users such as farmers, weather forecasters, and various operators of heavy equipment, Sampson said. (後略)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 26, 2006

複数の国が監視衛星の地上設備に関し DGA に加わる

Countries join DGA on surveillance sat ground segment

Several countries have agreed to work with French armaments agency DGA on common specifications for a next-generation surveillance satellite ground segment.

DGA wouldn't name the countries, but they are likely to be among those that have signed, or have expressed an interest in signing, an agreement to share capacity on existing systems so they can support Europe's growing out-of-theater crisis management and humanitarian mission commitments. These include Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Greece, Austria and Sweden, which is studying a surveillance system of its own. Contract award

On Jan. 17, France awarded Thales a 16 million euro (\$18 million) contract for a radar image processing and analysis system to facilitate data interchange between the German SARLupe and Italian CosmoSkyMed radar imaging satellites and France's new Pleiades and Helios 2 optical networks. Thales will supply 78 fixed workstations and 25 field-deployable stations for the French network, which is to begin deployment in 2008, when the first SARLupe, CosmoSkyMed and Pleiades satellites - and a second Helios spacecraft - are to be in place. - Mike Taverna, Aviation Week & Space Technology

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 26, 2006

米空軍中將：空軍の宇宙計画の災いは陸軍の能力に害を与えている

Lt. Gen.: AF space program woes hurting Army capabilities

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — The commander of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command expressed concern on Jan. 24 about cost and schedule troubles in Air Force space programs, saying they have a negative effect on Army capabilities and reduce the confidence of Pentagon officials in Army programs. Lt. Gen. Larry J. Dodgen said the Army's Future Combat Systems, for instance, "is dependent upon things that will be there in space — communications, surveillance techniques, surveillance capabilities that can come to the warfighter that can be downloaded into individual combat vehicles that can be managed in a knowledge-based system."

But "I have severe doubts whether or not" such capabilities will be available as planned, he said. Dodgen said he spoke recently with

Ron Sega, undersecretary of the Air Force and executive agent for space, stressing to him the importance of "getting confidence back into the space programs." But "I personally believe that will take too long."

With budgetary processes as they are, Dodgen said at the Spacecomm 2006 conference that "there are multiple opportunities to affect those things, and to be judgmental about how much progress they are making." At the same time, he said, "I think we oversell. But I'd like to deliver, too."

The Army's responsibility, Dodgen said, "is to make sure that we have a clear understanding of what's coming" out of Air Force space programs, and what can be done with them.

He cited as an example the Army's Joint Tactical Ground Station,

or JTAGS, whose job is to provide theater missile warning. It will work with the Air Force's Space Based Infrared System, or SBIRS. But SBIRS has had major cost and schedule problems.

The Army assumed SBIRS would go into operation on time, and planned for JTAGS accordingly, Dodgen said. "We went way ahead when we thought this thing was going to happen and built our next generation of vans and software," and developed JTAGS missions. "It cost us quite a bit of dollars because we can't go forward," Dodgen said. "We've got to get that money. We've got to get those things in synch. We've got to get better confidence with the Department [of Defense] and the budgetary process."

A big reason for such troubles, he said, is that little collective thought is given to the multiple layers of intelligence, surveillance

and reconnaissance, or ISR, programs that can be affected when big programs go awry. But he said U.S. Strategic Command is beginning to do such thinking. The Army must start to think about programs like SBIRS "in a very pragmatic way," Dodgen said. At the same time, he said, "The Army is trying to make sure that we're not padding requirements and we're not asking for stuff that's just off the wall." This "means better integration" in the acquisition system. The conference was sponsored by the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association (AFCEA). — *Rich Tuttle (richtut@aol.com)*

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 26, 2006

NASA は DRW (攪拌接着) の促進で第 2 の奨励金を作る

NASA makes 2nd grant to promote DRW

NASA has added a second grant to promote development of Deformation Resistance Welding (**DRW**), bringing to more than \$2 million the amount it has invested in perfecting the advanced technique.

The U.S. agency added \$870,000 to the \$1.3 million it has already spent on **DRW**, which is a way to join dissimilar shapes and materials such as metal tubes, solids, sheet metal and other tubes. The technique is particularly valuable in applications that use

hollow members to make structures for transportation, stationary and fluid-handling hardware.

The work is a collaboration among NASA, the Michigan Research Institute and Delphi Technologies Inc. to **DRW** use on suspension sub-frames and other manufacturing techniques. The latest NASA grant will continue the original yearlong effort through June. — Frank Moring, Jr. Aviation Week & Space Technology

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 26, 2006

ネット運用の利点是对応の仕方を変える、と空軍大将発言

Benefits of net operations shift attitudes, general says

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — The advent of network-centric operations is prompting a shift in the attitudes of some who have been frustrated by last-minute changes in attack plans, according to a former general. Brig. Gen. Douglas J. Richardson (USAF Ret.), speaking Jan. 24 at the Spacecomm 2006 conference, said that when he was a fighter pilot, he and others would "get upset when our commanders would start getting into tactics," and when air operations centers were given better intelligence and connectivity to allow redirection of flights after they were already in the air.



"The idea of taking off [after] planning a mission for four or five hours and then having your mission changed on the fly was very disruptive." But, said Richardson, who today is vice president of Lockheed Martin's Command and Control organization in Colorado Springs, "I've noticed over the last couple of years, that culture's slowly changing." For example, he said that if a fighter pilot "gets a call from an authorized command and control [aircraft] that says, 'break left, turn right, or turn this direction, there's a surface-to-air missile threat there,' they wouldn't hesitate to turn the flight." (後

略)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 26, 2006



グローバルホーク 2機がペルシヤ湾に配備された

Two Global Hawks deployed to Persian Gulf

The U.S. Air Force this month deployed two Northrop Grumman-built production RQ-4A Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicles to the Persian Gulf region to support the war on terrorism, the company said Jan. 25.

The deployment team started functional test flights of the vehicles as soon as they arrived. The Global Hawks, their ground stations and sensors all passed tests before the vehicles' deployment.

The vehicles joined another Global Hawk deployed earlier as part of the system's advanced concept technology demonstration phase.

That Global Hawk has flown more than 3,000 hours during about two years in the region.

The Global Hawk flies autonomously at more than 60,000 feet for more than 35 hours per mission, providing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance data over 40,000 square miles.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 26, 2006

米 4 年次防衛レビューは2正面戦争の能力を概説

Officials: QDR outlines two-war capacity; to spawn strategic planning 'road maps'

The Defense Department's Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) will advocate a two-war combat capacity for the U.S. military that

depends on several variables such as duration of conflict . . .

JPDO 統合計画開発オフィスは研究予算により大きな影響をもっている、と長官は発言

JPDO having greater impact on research budgets, director says

The Joint Planning and Development Office (JPDO) is having greater input into the research budgets of NASA, FAA and other

JPDO-participating agencies, according to Acting Director Robert

上院の研究開発法案は NASA と NOAA に利益になろう

Senate R&D bills could benefit NASA, NOAA

Basic research by NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration would benefit from a package of

science and technology competitiveness bills being introduced in the Senate, . . .

仏と英は空母の計画で一致に到達

France, U.K. reach accord on aircraft carrier program

France is buying itself until the end of 2006 to finally determine whether to collaborate on a future aircraft carrier program with Britain. . . .

ジェネラル・ダイナミックスは売上げ収益の増加を報告

General Dynamics reports revenue, earnings growth

General Dynamics on Jan. 25 reported strong earnings and revenue growth in the fourth quarter of 2005, with revenue increasing 13

percent and net earnings surging 20.8 . . .

ジェネラルアトミックスは\$41.4Mのプレデタの契約を獲得

General Atomics wins \$41.4M Predators contract

PREDATORS: General Atomics-Aeronautical Systems Inc. of San Diego has been awarded a \$41.4 million contract by the U.S. Air

Force to build five Predator B MQ-9 unmanned . . .

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 25, 2006

GAO 政府アカウンタビリティ・オフィスはNASAが標準化した調達手順を採用するよう勧める

GAO recommends NASA adopt standardized acquisition process

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) is recommending that NASA adopt a standardized “knowledgebased” acquisition approach at all of its centers as it tackles the challenges of returning astronauts to the moon and beyond.

According to GAO’s definition, knowledge-based acquisition allows developers to be reasonably certain, at critical junctures, that their products will perform up to expectations. “A standardized, knowledge-based approach would prepare NASA to face competing budgetary priorities and better position the agency to make difficult decisions regarding the investment in and termination of projects,” GAO’s report says.

In the past, NASA has had trouble meeting cost, schedule and performance goals on some of its projects because it didn’t adequately define project requirements and quantify resources,

according to GAO. The report cites a number of examples of failed or aborted programs, including the X-33, the Space Launch Initiative, and the Jupiter Icy Moons Orbiter.

NASA has estimated that it will have to spend \$104 billion to return astronauts to the moon by 2018. “Acquiring knowledge at key junctures will become increasingly important as NASA proceeds to implement various elements of the vision [for space exploration],” GAO says. “Without a major decision review at key milestones to ensure that the appropriate level of knowledge has been achieved to proceed to the next phase, NASA increases the risk of cost and schedule overruns as well as performance shortfalls.” (後略)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 25, 2006

磨耗の兆候にもかかわらず、マーズローバは探査を継続する

Mars rovers continue exploration, despite signs of wear

NASA’s Mars Exploration Rovers are entering their third year of operations on the red planet and continue to perform well despite some signs of wear, according to NASA. The two rovers are on their third mission extension, which lasts through September, provided they remain usable that long. Their original three-month baseline missions ended in April 2004.

The teeth of the Spirit rover’s rock abrasion tool are now too worn to grind the surface off any more rocks, but its wire-bristle brush

can still remove loose coatings, NASA. The tool has exposed the interiors of 15 rocks, though it was only designed to do three rocks. On Opportunity, the steering motor for the front right wheel stopped working eight months ago, although the rover still can maneuver with its three other steerable wheels. Another motor at the shoulder joint of the rover’s robotic arm may have a broken wire, but it still works when given extra current, and the arm is still useable without that motor. (後略)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 25, 2006

ボーイングはレーザー兵器をつけるためC-130を改修する

Boeing modifies C-130 to take laser weapon

Boeing Co. said it will install a high-energy laser in a C-130H aircraft for tests next year that could lead to full-scale development

of a laser gunship. Boeing’s Missile Defense Systems unit took delivery of the plane on Jan. 18 in Crestview, Fla., near Eglin Air

Force Base. The plane, which belongs to the U.S. Air Force's 46th Test Wing, is being modified under the Advanced Tactical Laser (ATL) program to carry a high-energy chemical laser and battle management and beam control subsystems, Boeing said in a Jan. 23 announcement. Flight-testing will begin this summer with all subsystems on board except the high-energy laser, Boeing said. It said a low-power surrogate laser will stand in for the kilowatt-class, high-energy laser.

This laser is being built in Albuquerque, N.M., and is scheduled to achieve "first light" in ground tests this summer, the company said. It said it will install the device by 2007 and fire it through an existing 50-inch-diameter hole in the plane's belly at typical ground targets to demonstrate the military utility of high-energy lasers. The ATL program is a Defense Department Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) effort. After the 2007 tests, Boeing said, it is anticipated that DOD will approve the start of ATL's full-scale development. Under ATL, a fiscal year 2001 ACTD program, DOD had the option of installing a

moderate-power laser, along with uncooled optics and existing fire control systems, on a V-22, H-53, H-47 or C-130 aircraft, according to a DOD Web site. The focus is "on military or law enforcement operations in an urban or suburban environment," the site says. "The precision of the laser mitigates potential collateral damage, while delivering a nonlethal or lethal force up to 15 kilometers (9.3 miles) away." U.S. Special Operations Command is the operational sponsor. Boeing said ATL is complementary to the Airborne Laser (ABL), which it is developing for the U.S. Missile Defense Agency to destroy ballistic missiles in the boost phase. It said ABL consists of a megawatt-class chemical laser mounted on a Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft.

"ATL will do for air-to-ground combat what ABL will do for missile defense: revolutionize the battlefield," Pat Shanahan, Boeing Missile Defense Systems vice president and general manager, said in the Boeing announcement. — Rich Tuttle (richtut@aol.com)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 25, 2006

CRS 議会調査サービスは「弾道ミサイル防衛の機械エネルギー方式」の結果が入混じった曖昧なものと指摘

CRS notes kinetic energy's 'mixed and ambiguous results'

U.S. efforts to develop, test and deploy effective ballistic missile defense (BMD) systems based on kinetic energy hit-to-kill technology have had "mixed and ambiguous results," and the actual wartime performance of one system already deployed, the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) missile, is "similarly ambiguous," the Congressional Research Service has concluded. In a Jan. 18 report, the CRS noted that of roughly 18 attempted intercepts since the early 1980s in different national missile defense (NMD) systems, seven of them were considered successful, or about a 39 percent intercept rate — and there seems no good explanation for the poor showing.

"There do not appear to be any recognizable patterns that emerge to account for the mostly unsuccessful history of the effort," the CRS said. "Nor is there conclusive evidence of a learning curve, such as increased success over time relative to the first tests of the concept 20 years ago." The latest program, Northrop Grumman Corp.'s Kinetic Energy Interceptor (KEI), which is designed to intercept ballistic missiles in their boost and early midcourse phases of flight, has struggled to overcome lawmakers' concerns about the program's affordability and technical feasibility (DAILY, Oct. 27, 2005).

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 25, 2006

イスラエルはF-15とF-16を能力向上する計画を開始

Israel launches program to upgrade F-15s, F-16s

Israel will upgrade its U.S.-built F-15 and F-16 fighters to allow them to remain in service until at least 2020, the Israel Defense Forces said Jan. 22. It estimated the cost to be in the "tens of

millions of dollars." F-15 upgrades include replacement of electronic warfare systems and an improvement in the ability to carry advanced bombs, the IDF said. F-16s will get new control and

inspection systems to match those of newer F-16-I models, deliveries of which began last year, as well as more advanced cockpit screens. "The Air Force predicts that these two planes will serve as reliable and advanced tools in future battlefield," the IDF quoted one official as saying. It said the official, whom it identified only as "Major A," has "participated in discussions on the subject in the department of planning and organizations" of the air force.

"The planes will be at the head of technology both in the field of

control and in the operational field, and doubtlessly have an important role in the battlefield," the official said. The Boeing F-15, called "Baz" (Eagle), has been in Israeli air force service for almost 30 years, according to the IDF. The Lockheed Martin F-16, called "Barak" (Lightning), has served Israel since the early 1980s. The newer F-16-I is called "Sufa" (Storm). The Baz and Barak jets "will continue to serve the air force at least until the year 2020," the IDF said.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 25, 2006

737 は空間が広く EP-3 の最新代替である

737 spacious, modern replacement for EP-3

Boeing is finally showing off one of its more poorly kept secrets. . . .

進歩的シンクタンクが4年次防衛レビューの代替レポートを発行

'Progressive' think tank releases alternative QDR

The Center for American Progress, a Washington think tank organized in part by a former President Clinton chief of staff, said

the Defense Department should support or . . .

NDIA 米国防衛工業会は航空の残存性への予算を増加するよう求める

NDIA calls for increased air survivability spending

The National Defense Industrial Association is calling for increased funding for combat aircraft survivability technologies, analysis

methodologies and test facilities. . . .

NG ノースロップグラマンの第四4半期の収益は増加

NG's net income grows in 4th quarter, all of '05

Northrop Grumman said Jan. 24 that its net income grew 22 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005 and 29 percent for the full year. . . .

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 24, 2006

米空軍は\$2B の TSAT 契約を行なう準備完

AF ready to award \$2B TSAT contract

The awarding of a \$2 billion, 10- year U.S. Air Force contract to one of three teams competing for the ground segment of the projected Transformational Satellite (TSAT) system is imminent, industry sources said Jan. 23.

Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman and Raytheon are vying for the ground segment, called the Transformational Communications System

Mission Operations System (TMOS), a secure, interoperable, high-capacity global communications network. The companies had

expected a contract to be awarded Jan. 20, then Jan. 23. But spokesmen for the companies said it was now expected Jan. 24. One said Ron Sega, Air Force undersecretary and DOD executive agent for space, would make the announcement.

The TSAT satellites themselves are being developed separately, with Boeing or Lockheed Martin expected to receive a multibillion contract for five satellites next year.

The satellites, all linked by lasers to help cut dependence on potentially vulnerable ground control stations, will allow

“unprecedented satellite communications with Internet-like capability,” extending the Defense Department’s Global Information Grid (GIG) to users around the world and delivering

“an order of magnitude increase in capacity,” according to an Air Force description of the program.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 24, 2006

ESA 欧州宇宙機関は最初のガリレオ衛星 4 機の \$1.1B の契約を行なう

ESA signs \$1.1 billion contract for first four Galileo satellites

The European Space Agency (ESA) and Galileo Industries have formally signed a contract for the first four spacecraft in the Galileo satellite navigation system. The 950 million euro (\$1.1 billion) contract was signed Jan. 19 and will be paid out equally by ESA and the European Commission. Galileo Industries is an industry consortium led by EADS and Alcatel Alenia Space. The four satellites, known as In Orbit Validation (IOV) spacecraft, will be launched in 2008. The complete 30- satellite constellation will be in orbit by 2010, with initial service beginning in 2011.

Meanwhile, the first of two Galileo test bed satellites, Giove-A, is already in orbit and broadcasting the Galileo signal, following its launch on Dec. 28. Giove-A is intended to secure the frequency allocation for the system. The second test satellite, Giove-B, is slated to launch in April. Europe is spending 3.8 billion euros (\$4.6 billion) on research and development for Galileo, the continent’s answer to the U.S. Global Positioning System. ESA predicts that by 2020, the worldwide market for satellite navigation systems will be worth 250 billion euros (\$302 billion).

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 24, 2006

ディスカバリの SRB 固体ロケットブースタのスタッキング開始

Stacking begins for Discovery’s solid rocket boosters

NASA on Jan. 23 began stacking the solid rocket boosters for space shuttle Discovery’s second return-toflight mission, STS-121, set to launch to the International Space Station no earlier than May. Stacking takes place in the Vehicle Assembly Building (VAB) at Kennedy Space Center in Florida. The right aft booster was

transported from the Rotation Processing and Surge Facility to the VAB on Jan. 23, with the left aft booster slated to make the same trip the following day. Also starting this week is verification for Discovery’s robotic arm, which was installed Jan. 16. Leak checks also continue on Discovery’s three main engines.(後略)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 24, 2006

NASA は商業 ISS 再補給業務の入札を行なっている

NASA soliciting bids for commercial ISS resupply

NASA is soliciting bids from industry for commercial resupply demonstrations to the International Space Station that would take place between 2008 and 2010. The agency hopes to be able to turn

responsibility for supplying the ISS over to industry some time after 2010,(後略)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 24, 2006



SBX IN HAWAII: The Sea-Based X-Band Radar (SBX) arrives at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, aboard the Blue Marlin transport ship on Jan. 9. The SBX began its journey in the Gulf of Mexico and will travel through the Straits of Magellan before arriving at its destination of

Adak, Alaska. The SBX is a major sensor for the Missile Defense Agency's ground-based midcourse defense program. Photo by Ralph Scott, MDA.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 24, 2006

米国はテロと戦うのにもっとヒューミントを要する、と議員は発言

U.S. needs more humint to fight terror, lawmaker says

If the U.S. wants to score more successes in the war on terrorism there has to be a mix of technology and human intelligence, says a

member . . .

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 23, 2006

NASA はハネウェルが Triana 用に製作した MIMU 小型慣性計測ユニットを月ミッション向けに改修使用予定

LUNAR RECYCLING: NASA will pay Honeywell to refurbish a Miniature Inertial Measurement Unit (MIMU) originally built for the Triana Earth-observation mission pushed by former Vice President Al Gore, and plans to install the unit on its proposed Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO). Intended for launch in October 2008, the LRO requires three of the MIMUs for redundancy, and NASA wants a sole-source deal with Triana-supplier Honeywell for the whole set - two new and one refurbished. The units would provide attitude rate measurements for

orbiter fine guidance over the lunar surface. Intended to provide continuous coverage of the sunlit side of the Earth from a post at the L1 Lagrangian point, Triana was embraced by the Earth Science community but ridiculed by Gore's Republican opponents as an overpriced screen-saver and mothballed to save money when the Bush administration took office (Aviation Week & Space Technology, April 2, 2001). Faced with continued tight budgets, NASA quietly terminated the program last year.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 23, 2006

LM ロッキードマーチンはスターダストのカプセルの教訓を CEV の入札に生かす

LM applying lessons from Stardust capsule to CEV bid

Lockheed Martin is applying lessons learned from the Stardust sample return capsule and other similar capsules in its bid to build NASA's Crew Exploration Vehicle, according to the company.

Stardust parachuted down into the Utah desert carrying comet and interstellar dust samples on Jan. 15 (DAILY, Jan. 18). The CEV

capsule also will parachute down to solid ground, possibly with the help of retro-rockets or airbags.

"It is so valuable to us to have this data available to us to help us design and anchor and essentially reduce the risk on our CEV design," said John Karas, Lockheed Martin's vice president for

space exploration. The CEV capsule design will be a bit blunter than the 30-inch diameter Stardust capsule, Karas said. First flight between 2010 and 2012 The final request for proposals for the CEV was released Jan. 11, with responses due March 20. Lockheed is competing against a team led by Northrop Grumman and Boeing. A downselect is expected later this year. NASA hopes to have the first crewed CEV flight between 2010 and 2012 (DAILY, Jan. 12).

In addition to Stardust, Lockheed Martin built entry capsules for the Viking, Mars Pathfinder, Genesis, Mars Polar Lander, and Mars Exploration Rover missions, according to Karas. "We've flown such a variety of shapes that we understand the differences between the blunt bodies, the slightly more sharp bodies, and how they affect the re-entry dynamics and the thermal aspects of the [thermal protection system]," he said.

The original Apollo Command Module - which the CEV will resemble - was built by North American Aviation, which later became Rockwell and merged with Boeing in 1996.

Fastest re-entry of a man-made object Stardust's fiery plunge to Earth marked the operational debut of a heat shield material called PICA (Phenolic Impregnated Carbon Ablator), which Lockheed considers a front-runner to protect the CEV. Stardust set a record for the fastest re-entry of a man-made object, clocking in at 46,440 kilometers (28,860 miles) per hour, and the CEV's re-entry after a lunar mission is expected to be comparably fast.

"Coming back from the moon you have high velocities, even though [Stardust] was probably a little higher," Karas said. "It was probably a good worst-case test of the material." - Jefferson Morris (jeff_morris@AviationNow.com)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 23, 2006

熱真空試験の完了で SBIRS は打上げに一歩近づく

Thermal vacuum test completion moves SBIRS closer to launch

Successful completion of engineering thermal vacuum testing of the payload for the first geosynchronous orbit satellite of the Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) is another step toward launch of the satellite in fiscal year 2008, according to Lockheed Martin Space Systems, which is developing SBIRS for the U.S. Air Force. The payload, provided by Northrop Grumman, consists of two sensors - a scanning device for continuous observation and surveillance of traditional intercontinental ballistic missile threats, and a staring sensor to detect very low signature, short-burn-duration theater missiles, Lockheed Martin said.

Steve Tatum, a Lockheed Martin spokesman, said the test was conducted at Northrop Grumman facilities in Azusa, Calif. "TVAC testing is an extensive process lasting several weeks," he said in a Jan. 19 e-mail response to questions. The test began in late November 2005 and was finished in late December, he said.

Tatum said the TVAC test "is one of the most critical space vehicle environmental tests and in this case is used to provide assurance that the payload will operate successfully, and within expected thermal extremes, in flightlike operating conditions.

"With the completion of the engineering GEO-1 Payload Thermal Vacuum test," Tatum continued, "approximately 90 percent of the GEO payload development activities will be completed, leaving

only 10 percent of the work leading up to payload shipment to Lockheed Martin Sunnyvale for spacecraft assembly, integration and test.

"Additionally, the buildup of the GEO-1 spacecraft core structure with an integrated propulsion subsystem is under way at Lockheed Martin Sunnyvale with harness and component installation ongoing." 'Test-it-like-it-flies'

The test "validated the payload functionality and performance in a vacuum environment, where the payload was stressed at temperature extremes greater than those expected during on-orbit operations," Lockheed Martin said in a Jan. 18 announcement. "The baseline ambient functional tests as well as radiometric tests were repeated in this 'test-it-like-it-flies' environment with the infrared sensors at their cryogenic operating temperatures."

Passing the test successfully "is an important achievement and gives us high confidence that the payload will meet all performance requirements," Mark Crowley, Lockheed Martin's SBIRS vice president, said in the announcement. "Our team is focused on ensuring SBIRS is deployed quickly and successfully and this milestone is another major step in our march to the launch pad."

A key aspect of the test was the successful input of simulated infrared targets against Earth disk background scenes that resulted

in the correct data stream from the payload downlink interfaces, Lockheed Martin said. 'Key assets for SBIRS operation'

"The scanning and staring sensors performed well under simulated space operating conditions," Sal Romano, vice president of the SBIRS High program at Northrop Grumman's Electronic Systems sector, said in the announcement. "Their detection and surveillance capabilities will be key assets for SBIRS operation." Lockheed Martin said it is under contract to provide two SBIRS payloads that will fly in highly elliptical orbit (HEO) and two GEO satellites, as well as fixed and mobile ground-based assets to receive and process

the infrared data. Others have said the HEO payloads will fly on National Reconnaissance Office satellites. Lockheed Martin said it has delivered both HEO payloads and is beginning final integration and test of the first GEO satellite for launch in FY '08.

The program is over budget, but the Pentagon last month cleared it to proceed. It also shifted some funds to the exploration of alternative technologies in the event that the satellites under development run into further problems (DAILY, Dec. 16, 2005). - Rich Tuttle (richtut@aol.com)

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 23, 2006

ウォーゲームから核戦略は時代遅れであることがわかる

War game shows nuclear strategies may be outdated

NUKE GAMES: A war game exercise run by The Heritage Foundation indicates that Cold War strategies, when there were two

nuclear superpowers, may not work in an ...

第 12 次 ISS 向け派遣クルーは2月のスペースウォークの準備を行なう

Expedition 12 crew prepares for Feb. 2 spacewalk

SPACEWALK PREP: Expedition 12 Commander Bill McArthur and Flight Engineer Valery Tokarev are preparing for the second

spacewalk of their mission aboard the International Space Station. NASA ...

ESA 欧州宇宙機関は ExoMars のオプションを求める

ESA exploring ExoMars options

EXOMARS DESIGN: The European Space Agency intends to select a design option by mid-year for its ExoMars sample-return

precursor mission. Set for around 2011, the mission currently ...

ISS の責任者が ISS の組立計画に関連して会合予定

ISS bosses to meet on ISS assembly plan

ISS ASSEMBLY: Top managers of the five International Space Station partners will hold a critical meeting in March to discuss a

new plan for completing assembly of ...

最初のモデリング&シミュレーションの会議が予定されている

First modeling and simulation conference scheduled

M&S SUMMIT: Making good on a promise, albeit a little behind schedule, Rep. J. Randy Forbes (R-Va.) will co-host the first

so-called Modeling and Simulation Leadership Summit ...

AIA は国際的倫理の規則で進展をしているとダグラス会長発言

Douglass: AIA making progress on international ethics code

The Aerospace Industries Association is making "good progress" on

developing an international ethics code for overseas aerospace

countries wanting to do business in the United States, according

米軍は航空機、センサ、情報収集の統合の選択に直面

Services facing choices for aircraft, sensors, intel

The services are struggling with the choices for manned and unmanned aircraft, sensor packages and the need for better

intelligence integration. . . .

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 20, 2006

NASA の冥王星向け New Horizons はケープカナベラルから打上げ出発

NASA's Pluto New Horizons blasts off from Cape Canaveral

NASA's New Horizons mission became the first spacecraft ever launched to Pluto on Jan. 19, blasting off at approximately 2 p.m. Eastern time from Cape Canaveral, Fla., aboard an Atlas V rocket. Traveling 36,000 miles per hour at the time of spacecraft separation, the New Horizons mission marked the fastest-ever departure from Earth's gravity, passing the moon less than nine hours after launch. Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory in Laurel,

Md., built the spacecraft, with Lockheed Martin providing the Atlas rocket and the spacecraft's radioisotope thermoelectric generator (RTG). In 13 months New Horizons will reach Jupiter, where it will perform a gravity assist maneuver that NASA says should shave three years off its flight time and put it on course to rendezvous with Pluto in 2015. The spacecraft also will explore the Kuiper Belt, of which Pluto is a member.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 20, 2006

ISS クルーはエアロックのアップグレードを装着

ISS crew installs airlock upgrade

International Space Station Astronaut Bill McArthur and Cosmonaut Valery Tokarev, Expedition 12 commander and flight engineer, respectively, have completed an upgrade to the U.S. Quest airlock that should stretch the amount of oxygen available on board. The Recharge Oxygen Orifice Bypass Assembly (Rooba) is essentially a pair of hoses that will allow spacewalkers preparing to go outside the station to prebreathe oxygen from the space shuttle

when it is docked for assembly missions. Previously ISS crews had to tap ISS bottled oxygen for extra-vehicular activity prebreathing, drawing down a finite resource.

Delivered during the STS-114 shuttle mission last summer, the Boeing-built upgrade will be tested during the STS-121 mission tentatively scheduled for May. — Frank Moring, Jr., Aviation Week & Space Technology

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 20, 2006

ネットセントリック防衛リーダーは企業からのニーズを詳細に説明

Net-centric defense leaders spell out needs from industry

A star-laden panel of U.S. military leaders responsible for **network-centric** systems told industry contenders Jan. 19 to focus

their product pitches on protecting networks, helping with limited . . .

AIA は NASA の航空分野事業に著しい懸念をもっている、とダグラス会長発言

AIA has 'serious concerns' about NASA aeronautics, Douglass says

Aerospace Industries Association members have "serious concerns" about the proposed funding for NASA aeronautics, which AIA

President and CEO John Douglass says will not be enough to . . .

航空戦マネジメントの欧州市場は 2014 年までに \$14B に到達と予想される

Air battle management market in Europe seen hitting \$14B by 2014

About \$14 billion will be spent on the European air battle space management (ABSM) market by 2014, according to a new study. . . .

上級偵察機は精巧なスパイである

Senior Scout is subtle spy

SAVANNAH, Ga. -- Senior Scout camouflages itself as a standard C-130 airlifter, but inside it offers new weapons for information

Warfare and network attack. . . .

ネットセントリックが拡がるにつれて JFCOM 統合軍司令はより大きな役割を果たす、と退役空軍大将 Myers は発言

Myers: JFCOM to play greater role as net-centricity spreads

U.S. Joint Forces Command will play an "increased role" as the military moves further toward network-centric operations,

according to retired Air Force Gen. Richard Myers, former chairman . . .

量産型グローバルホーク初号機が戦域に到着

First production Global Hawk arrives in theater

GLOBAL HAWK: The first production Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle arrived in theater in southwest Asia on Jan. 18,

according to the Air Force. To date, deployed . . .

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 19, 2006

NG ノースロップグラマンはレーザー兵器を促進する作業を開始

NG kicks off effort to promote laser weapons

Northrop Grumman is kicking off an effort to convince military leaders and lawmakers of the value of laser weapons, armed with a new study touting their value that recommends fielding a variant of the company's Tactical High Energy Laser (THEL).

The study also recommends completing Boeing's Airborne Laser (ABL) program, for which Northrop Grumman is a subcontractor, as well as "aggressive" war-gaming and field experimentation with laser weapons. "What we're trying to do here is to serve as a catalyst for this discussion," said Rich Dunn, senior analyst at the Northrop Grumman Analysis Center and author of the report. Demonstrations in which lasers have shot down air-to-air missiles

date back to the early 1980s, according to Dunn. However, laser weapons still haven't "caught on with the operational community because they haven't seen that there's a real 'there' there," Dunn said during a briefing in Washington on Jan. 17. "You need to put real laser weapons in the hands of real [warfighters], do the experimentation, and see what's going to happen." ABL has been a target for termination attempts due to major cost and schedule overruns (DAILY, Dec. 2, 2005). However, shutting down the program would have a serious negative impact on the laser community, according to Dan Wildt, Northrop Grumman's director of business development for directed energy systems.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 19, 2006

冥王星向けの New Horizons の打上げは APL において停電のため打上げ延期

Pluto New Horizons launch delayed by power outage at APL

The launch of NASA's Pluto New Horizons mission from Cape Canaveral was scrubbed for the second straight day Jan. 18, this time due to a power outage at a critical mission operations center in

Maryland.

The facility is located at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory in Laurel, Md. The first launch attempt Jan. 17

was scrubbed due to high winds. NASA plans to try again Jan. 19, during a twohour window opening at 1:08 p.m. Eastern time. New Horizons will be the first spacecraft ever launched to explore the

most distant planet in the solar system, as well as its orbital companion Charon and the mysterious Kuiper Belt.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 19, 2006

GIG グローバルインフォメーショングリッドはサイバーセキュリティのため高い基準が必要、と専門家は発言

GIG needs high standard for cybersecurity, expert says

Cybersecurity for the Global Information Grid, the U.S. military's own Internet-like network, "needs to be better than commercial best practices," according to Linton Wells II, principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for networks and information integration. "We can't just go buy what's out there in the market, we have to find a way to make it better," he said at WEST 2006, a technology, communication and national security conference co-sponsored by the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association and the U.S. Naval Institute.

Getting information to tactical operators in the field who may not have access to high-tech equipment also poses a challenge, he said in outlining industry opportunities on Jan. 11. Air Force Brig. Gen. Floyd Carpenter, who recently became the National Reconnaissance Office's deputy director for national systems operations, also has said that bridging the "last tactical mile" and getting information to "the guy on the ground" has been a leading challenge to defense officials under their network-centric concept (DAILY, Nov. 17, 2005).

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 19, 2006

NCOIC に新しく 5 会員を加える

NCOIC adds five new members

The Network Centric Operations Industry Consortium has added five new members, and four of them are from outside the United States, the organization said Jan.17. The new members are Instrumentointi Oy of Finland; International Data Links Society of the United States; Maritime Technical Centre R&D Institute of Poland; Military Communication Institute of Poland; and OrderOne Networks of Canada. The NCOIC now has member organizations from 16 countries.

NCOIC membership in 2005. "In 2006 our efforts will increasingly focused on strengthening participation of entities outside of the United States so that we can sustain the truly global perspective of our efforts."

The NCOIC is a non-profit international consortium that was established in 2004. Its goal is to integrate new and existing open standards into a common global framework for network-centric applications. The Boeing Co. is a founding member.

"The participation of companies like these is critical to our continuing success providing a global approach to interoperability," Paul Allen of IBM said in a statement. Allen was chairman for

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 19, 2006

ネットワーク化した兵器への期待がエグリン基地でのデモで示された

Promise of networked weapons is shown in Eglin demos

A series of flight demonstrations at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., has helped confirm the idea that it will be possible to integrate air-to-ground weapons into network-centric operations, according

to the U.S. Air Force. More than 140 bomb runs in 12 typical types of missions showed that various weapons can use standard methods to confirm their status after release from an aircraft, report it to



networks, and provide information on their impact, just as testers planned, the Air Force said Jan. 17.

The demonstrations were carried out under the Weapons Data Link Network (WDLN) advanced concept technology demonstration (ACTD). The goal of the effort, which has been achieved, is to define a standard way for aircrew, ground controllers and air operations centers to have two-way communications with network-enabled weapons after they're already in flight, the Air Force said.

New information — such as updates on a target, data required to shift to a different target, or to abort — can be continually supplied to a weapon after its release, said Kevin Sura, integrated product team leader for the flight demonstration. “Additionally, this allows the weapon to report its status to a controller as well as bomb hit indications by text or video.” Such new technology can be used in the war on terrorism, the Air Force said. “As targets continue to move and change location, the ability to move along with them is vital.”

The ACTD was initiated in fiscal 2005 “because [the Air Force’s] Air Combat Command and the Navy were both looking for a capability to exchange information with in-flight weapons,” said

Ron Taylor, lead engineer for the demonstration. “What we’ve done in this effort is develop the common messages and transactions that will govern that information exchange.” The ACTD was sponsored by the Joint Forces Command and led by the Air Force and Navy along with participation by the Army, the Air Force said. It said the team used a variety of weapons for simulated releases and new datalink message standards.

“We looked at using existing messages because that would be a cheaper solution and easier to implement,” Taylor said. “But because we were looking to define this common standard not just for current weapons capabilities, but also for projected weapon capabilities and for future sensors, that drove us to new message implementations.”

Weapons that might be integrated into networks include the Small Diameter Bomb II; the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile; the Joint Standoff Weapon; the Wind Corrected Munitions Dispenser-Extended Range, and the Miniature Air Launched Decoy-Jammer. (後略)

[Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 19, 2006](#)

[IDGA 防衛と政府の推進協会はNCWの選定受賞者を発表](#)

[IDGA announces NCW award winners](#)

The Institute for Defense and Government Advancement announced the winners of the 2006 Network Centric Warfare Awards on Jan. 17 in Washington.

The honors were given at an NCW awards dinner and ceremony during the annual **Network Centric Warfare Conference**. A panel of defense sector leaders evaluated the nominees.

Keynote speakers were

Gen. Richard Myers (USAF Ret.), former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and former U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft.

The winners were:

Best contributions to the development of NCW theory:

First Place, Product Manager, Joint Network Node;

Second Place, Test & Validation Laboratory, Net-Centric Programs Office, SPAWAR Systems Center Charleston;

Third Place, Simon Reay Atkinson & James Moffatt, The Agile

Organization.

Most innovative U.S. government program:

First Place, FusionNet, CC Intelligence Solutions Inc.;

Second Place, Command & Control on the Move, Joint Systems Integration Command (ASP);

Third Place, F-35 Network Centric Interoperability, Joint Strike Fighter Program Office.

Outstanding achievement from the defense industry:

First Place, Integrated Strategic Planning & Analysis Network (ISPAN), Lockheed Martin Integrated Systems & Solutions;

Second Place, Tactical Targeting Network Technology, Rockwell Collins Inc. — Government Systems;

Third Place, Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System, Raytheon. Best NCW program from a coalition partner: First Place, German Air Force NCW SW, Common Arrangement 04.

First Annual Arthur K. Cebrowski Award recipients:

John Garstka, assistant director for concepts and operations, Office of Force Transformation; Fred Stein, senior principal engineer, MITRE Corp.

The Cebrowski award honors individual excellence in the development of network-centric warfare. It is named for the late Vice Adm. Cebrowski, who was a pioneer of the concept.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jan 19, 2006

軍事アナリストは4年次防衛レビュープロセスの将来に疑問

Defense analysts question future of QDR process

The Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) has become too cumbersome and isn't doing the job Congress intended for it to do,

say several defense analysts, who suggest it . . .

海軍は先進展開システムに関してゴーアヘッドの予算を付ける

Navy funds go-ahead for Advanced Deployable System

The U.S. Navy has awarded Lockheed Martin \$144.3 million more for continued development of the Advanced Deployable System,

the company announced Jan. 18. . . .

天文学者はダークマター銀河の証拠を見つける

Astronomers find evidence of dark-matter galaxy

Astronomers using a Dutch radio telescope have found more evidence that a cloud of hydrogen in the Virgo Cluster is actually a

galaxy made up of mysterious . . .

ワシントン上空に関して恒久的飛行制限が考慮される

Permanent flight restrictions over Washington considered

The Defense and Homeland Security departments want to make flight restrictions over the Washington, D.C., area permanent,

despite strong opposition from suburban airports, general aviation businesses and . . .

1月27日7時0分更新 時事通信

相模補給廠への陸自配置を撤回＝米軍再編、地元反発に配慮－日米両政府

日米両政府が、在日米軍再編で継続協議となっている神奈川県相模原市の米陸軍相模総合補給廠(しょう)について、陸上自衛隊部隊を新たに配置する方針を撤回したことが26日、明らかになった。部隊駐屯には手狭なのに加え、同市が施設の全面返還を求めていることに配慮。両政府は施設一部を日本側に返還した上で、跡地を防災拠点とする方向で詰めの協議を急いでおり、3月

末に策定する最終報告に盛り込む予定。
先の中間報告は同補給廠について、同市と座間市にまたがるキャンプ座間への陸自中央即応集団司令部設置に関連して、「より効果的かつ効率的な使用の可能性を探求する」と明記。防衛庁は同補給廠に、中央即応集団の指揮下に入る予定の緊急即応連隊を置く方向で調整を進めていた。

1月27日2時45分更新 産経新聞

防衛庁 施設庁、廃止・統合へ 省昇格にらみスリム化

防衛庁は26日、外局の防衛施設庁を廃止・統合する方針を固めた。組織スリム化で防衛庁「省昇格」に慎重な公明党の理解を得る

ため、電機設備工事をめぐる施設庁談合事件の再発防止策とも位置づける。今国会に提出予定の防衛省設置法案は、施設庁統

合とセットにして来年通常国会に提出する案も浮上している。

防衛施設庁は自衛隊と在日米軍の施設建設や管理、基地周辺対策などを行っており、職員は約3,100人。

施設庁統合に関しては、平成16年に石破茂長官(当時)が本庁の内局と施設庁の組織のあり方を見直すよう指示。これを受け、在日米軍再編に基づく米軍基地に関する企画・立案を施設庁から分離し、本庁に新設する防衛施設課に業務を移すことを決めた。

公明党の神崎武法代表は25日、「施設庁を統合するぐらい大きな変化があれば、(省昇格も)国民にわかりやすい」と表明。同党内には省昇格に対する消極論も根強いいため、施設庁統合を説得の

テコにする狙いがあるとみられ、自民党の久間章生総務会長も26日、「省にする機会に(統合)したほうがいい」と同調した。

防衛庁は施設庁を廃止した上で、本庁に「防衛施設局」を新設する方向で検討を進め、19年度予算の概算要求までに具体案を固める。

1月26日18時56分更新 共同通信

米軍、太平洋戦力を増強へ 中国意識、国防戦略で

【ワシントン26日共同】ブッシュ米政権が来月上旬に議会へ提出する「4年ごとの国防戦略見直し」(QDR)の概要が26日までに判明。台頭する中国を意識し、太平洋に米海軍の潜水艦の約6割、空母の半数以上を配備し増強するほか、イラクなどでの対テロ戦争や大量破壊兵器拡散防止に重点を移す内容となっている。今回のQDRは、米中枢同時テロ後の安全保障環境激変に対応、

今後20年間の米軍兵力構成や国防政策の指針となる。3月決着を目指す日米軍の再編問題にも大きな影響を与えそう。

米政府関係者や米メディアなどによると、QDRは米が直面する主要な課題として(1)対テロ戦争(2)テロリストらへの大量破壊兵器拡散防止(3)中国など「戦略的分岐点」にある各国への対応(4)米本土防衛一を掲げた。

1月24日14時42分更新 西日本新聞

H2A打上げ 国際市場参入へ一歩 カギ握る「3機連続成功」

【解説】H2A8号機打上げに成功したことで、日本の宇宙開発の信頼性はさらに増し、宇宙ビジネスへの視野が広がったといえる。国産大型ロケットH2Aの開発・受注・打上げは、低コスト化などを目的に、2007年度から民間の三菱重工業に完全移管される。しかし、03年の6号機打上げ失敗で信頼性は失墜。昨年二月、大幅改良した7号機は成功したが、信頼回復途上にあるのが現状。

九州大大学院の八坂哲雄特任教授(宇宙工学)は「来月の9号機を含めた三機連続の打上げ成功は、商業衛星打上げの国際競争に乗出す最低限の条件だ」と指摘する。

豊富な実績を持つ欧米が圧倒的なシェアを持つ商業衛星打上げ

市場。人工衛星の寿命の長期化などで衛星数は頭打ちとなる一方で、ロケットは価格破壊が生じている。国際競争がますます激化する中、「打上げ時期を自由に選べて、人工衛星を世界の製造工場から種子島まで輸送しやすいなど、利便性で優位に立たなければ日本は国際競争で生残れない」(八坂教授)といわれるように、課題は依然山積み状態だ。9号機打上げ成功への期待はますます高まるだろう。(鹿屋支局・野村大輔)

1月25日19時47分更新 毎日新聞

<すざく故障>機器の冷却機能が不十分

JAXAは25日、X線天文衛星「すざく」の主要観測機器故障について、機器を冷やす際に生じるヘリウムガス排気が不十分で温度上昇し液体ヘリウムが一気に気化したことが原因と宇宙開発委員

会に報告した。この観測機器は絶対零度近くまで冷やすことによって、極めて高精度にX線を検出する世界初の装置。

1月25日18時7分更新 共同通信

原因は設計ミスと報告 天文衛星の不具合で

宇宙航空研究開発機構(宇宙機構)は25日、昨年7月に打上げたエックス線天文衛星「すざく」の主要な観測機器が使用不能になったのは、設計ミスが原因だったとする調査結果を文部科学省の宇宙開発委員会に報告した。

設計ミスのために断熱性能が悪化、冷却用の液体ヘリウムが一気に気化して失われたという。宇宙機構の原因究明チームは、背景に機器を共同開発した米航空宇宙局(NASA)との連携不足があったとしている。

宇宙機構によると、すざくは機器を絶対零度(セ氏零下約273度)近くまで冷やすため、液体ヘリウムを少しずつ気化させ、宇宙空間に放出する仕組み。しかし、排気弁が衛星の内部にあったため、こもったヘリウムガスが真空容器に入り込んで断熱性能が低下、液体ヘリウムに熱が伝わった。

1月26日 21時56分更新 共同通信

合成開口レーダも展開 観測衛星だいち

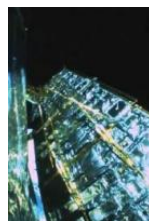
宇宙航空研究開発機構(宇宙機構)は26日、陸域観測衛星「だいち」が同日正午すぎ、新型の合成開口レーダ「パルサー」を予定通り展開したと発表した。

ここまで衛星の準備作業はすべて順調。打上げ時には収納されていた装備はすべて展開され運用時の完全な形になった。

宇宙機構は28日にだいちを通常モードの姿勢制御に移行させ、2月中旬には実際に観測ができるかどうかを調べるため、日本の地表データ取得を試みる。

パルサーは、植物などに覆われた場所でも地面の変形データの取得ができるのが特長。わずかな変化も高精度で判別、カラー画像で表示できるため、火山活動や地震に関連した地殻変動をとら

えることが期待されている。地形との関連が深い資源探査にも活用される予定。



宇宙空間で展開された陸域観測衛星だいちの合成開口レーダ「パルサー」のパネル(宇宙航空研究開発機構提供)

1月24日 20時49分更新 読売新聞

観測衛星「だいち」撮影の太陽電池パネルの画像公開

宇宙航空研究開発機構は24日、H2Aロケット8号機で打上げられた陸域観測技術衛星「だいち」搭載カメラが、軌道上で太陽電池パネルを開いた様子を撮影した画像を公表した。

「だいち」は8号機の打上げから16分30秒後に上空約700kmで分離。蛇腹のように折り畳まれた太陽電池パネル(長さ22m、幅3m)を開き、分離から約4分後には完了した。

同機構によると、「だいち」は北極と南極を通る極軌道を順調に周

回しており、太陽電池パネル発生電力も正常だという。

一方、同機構は、8号機の打上げが予定より5日遅れたため、2月15日に予定している9号機の打上げ日程を変更することを明らかにした。

また、同18日には赤外線天文衛星を搭載するM5ロケット8号機を打上げる予定にしており、同機構では延期を含め月内には日程を最終決定するという。

1月24日 17時07分更新 時事通信社

宇宙で分離された「だいち」

H2Aロケット8号機第2段から分離された陸域観測技術衛星「だいち」。第2段搭載カメラから撮影。画面上部が衛星の台座(24日午前10時50分ごろ=宇宙航空研究開発機構提供)(時事通信社)

17時07分更新



ヘリの性能 過小申請か ヤマハ発動機外為法違反、 軍事転用の可能性認識

ヤマハ発動機が軍事転用可能な無人ヘリコプタを中国に不正輸出しようとした事件で、同社が輸出規制を逃れるため無人ヘリの性能を実際よりも低く申請していた疑いのあることが24日、静岡、福岡両県警捜査本部の調べで分かった。捜査本部は、同社が陸上自衛隊に同型ヘリを納入していた実績などから、軍事転用可能性を認識していたとみて、同型ヘリを押収し、性能確認を進める。

外国為替法は輸出に経済産業相の許可が必要な航空機について、液体を噴霧できるようにした無人航空機で20リットル超の液体を運搬でき、自律的な飛行ができるものや視認範囲を超えて操縦できるものと定めている。

同社は輸出しようとした「RMAX TypeIIG」の改良型「RMAX L181」は「目視で操縦するマニュアル式で自律飛行できない」「最大積載量は10キロで、20リットル超の液体は積載できない」などと

して、規制対象にあたらないと主張している。しかし、捜査本部は「RMAX TypeIIG」が基本モデルの「TypeII」に衛星利用測位システム(GPS)を追加し、自動的に一定速度を保つ機能を付与したモデルであることから、事実上、自律的に飛行できる性能を有していた可能性もあるとみている。

外為法違反の罪で同社を刑事告発した経産省は、無人ヘリの最大積載量が、申請書にある数値より高い可能性が強いと指摘。輸出可否についても、社の輸出管理部門ではなく、研究開発部門などが判断しており、検査態勢もずさんだった疑いが持たれている。ヤマハ発動機は無人ヘリの一年ごとに必要となる機体メンテの際に、過去に中国・北京の航空会社「BVE社」に輸出した九機はすべて同社が保有していることを確認。軍事目的に転用しないと誓約書を取っていると説明している。

陸域観測衛星、打上げ成功

陸域観測技術衛星「だいち」を搭載したH2Aロケット8号機。打上げから約16分半後に、高度約700キロで分離され、地球を南北に約100分で回る軌道に投入された(24日午前、種子島宇宙センタ)(時事通信社)12時03分更新



「軍縮外交」(セーフガーデニングスペース)の記事を Acronym Institute から出版

NB #1: CDI Director Theresa Hitchens, the principal Washington-based specialist on space security, has recently published an article in Disarmament Diplomacy (Winter 2005) published by the Acronym Institute. In "Safeguarding Space: Building Cooperative Norms to Dampen Negative Trends," Hitchens argues for cooperative steps to mitigate threats to space

security and consideration of a Treaty on Debris-Creating Weapons. The article is available at http://www.cdi.org/program/document.cfm?DocumentID=3258&StartRow=1&ListRows=10&appendURL=&Orderby=D.DateLastUpdated&ProgramID=68&from_page=index.cfm/

1. **FY2007 予算要求における打上げ遅れ**
 1. **Launch delays in FY 2007 budget request**
2. **宇宙関係の調達は OSD(Office of the Secretary of Defense)の意思決定に依存**
 2. **Decision-making for space procurement rests with OSD**
3. **ジョイント打上げベンチャは承認に向けて**
 3. **Joint launch venture creeping towards approval**
4. **議会は宇宙の調達を批判**

4. Congress criticizes space acquisition

5. 米空軍はスペース・ウォーゲーム・シミュレータを求める

5. Air Force seeking space war game "sim"

6. 米は欧州衛星からのデータのアクセスをブラックリストにのせることを強いる

6. U.S. forces blacklist for future access to data from European satellites

7. ガリレオ衛星 4 機は 2010 年までに納入される予定

7. Four Galileo satellites to be delivered by 2010

8. 中国はナイジェリアに衛星を輸出する予定

8. China to export a satellite to Nigeria

9. 宇宙デブリ問題への増大する懸念

9. Concern over growing space debris problem

10. インドの有人宇宙ミッションに関する 1 年間の決定

10. India's one-year decision on a manned space mission

11. 空軍の失望は GPS のコントロールを失わされる方向に進むかもしれない

11. The Air Force's disappointments may lead to losing control of GPS

12. NASA はロシア宇宙庁に依存

12. NASA relies on Roskomos • or now

13. GLONASS の最新化はお倉入り

13. Updates in store for GLONASS

1. FY2007 予算要求における打上げ遅れ

1. Launch delays in FY 2007 budget request

Space News online reports (Jan. 23, 2006) that the upcoming budget request from the Pentagon may reflect some launch delays due to funding cuts. Named as possible programs that could see a slip in their schedules are the Transformational Satellite (T-Sat) communications system (from a first launch in 2013 to one possibly

in 2014), the Wideband Gapfiller communications system (having its fourth and fifth satellites launched one year later than planned, pushing them back to 2011 and 2012), and a slowed-down Space Radar program.

2. 宇宙関係の調達は OSD(Office of the Secretary of Defense)の意思決定に依存

2. Decision-making for space procurement rests with OSD

The Pentagon announced on Jan. 20, 2006, that while milestone decision-making for 10 of the Air Force's procurement programs had been returned to the service, the Office of the U.S. Secretary of Defense (OSD) would continue to make milestone decisions for space programs. OSD took the reins for milestone decision

authority for several Air Force procurement programs in March 2005, when Michael Wynne, undersecretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics, claimed there was a leadership transition in the Air Force.

(Space News online, Jan. 23, 2006)

3. ジョイント打上げベンチャは承認に向けて

3. Joint launch venture creeping towards approval

The United Launch Alliance (ULA), proposed last spring by Boeing and Lockheed Martin as a way of cutting costs related to the

Evolved Expendable Launch Venture (EELV) program, has been okayed by Pentagon lawyers and now is waiting a go-ahead from

the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). According to the Wall Street Journal (Jan. 7, 2006), Air Force officials, DoD lawyers, and Kenneth Krieg, the Pentagon's head of acquisition, agreed that they would promote the program to the FTC. No official announcement

has been made about the progression of the ULA, however, which may give Northrop Grumman and SpaceX some more time to express their concerns that the ULA would hurt their chances of future contracts.

4. 議会は宇宙の調達を批判

4. Congress criticizes space acquisition

In a report attached to the FY 2006 defense authorization bill, members of Congress criticized space acquisition programs' lack of progress and directed that the Pentagon start investigating new ways in which it can purchase satellites. In their harsh wording about the management of military space programs, the report stated that there were "fundamental shortfalls." Listed as areas that required improvements were "the development of fully qualified and competent space cadre,

improvements in the acquisition system that will restore confidence in the development of our space systems and the creation of operationally responsive space system." While acknowledging that some changes had been made by the Pentagon in space acquisition, the report affirmed the members' support for "an alternative model for space acquisition and system deployment that will increase the production rate of space systems at lower costs." (Defense Daily, Jan. 11, 2006)

5. 米空軍はスペース・ウォーゲーム・シミュレータを求める

5. Air Force seeking space war game "sim"

DefenseTech.org reports (Jan. 3, 2006, <http://www.defensetech.org/archives/002060.html>) that the Air Force is looking for a company to script a computer simulation that will allow for counterspace operations. In a request for proposals, the Air Force stated what it hopes to achieve: "This effort will explore the potential for applying gaming technology to the training of counter space tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs). At the

present time the USAF space community in particular and the U.S. space community in general [sp] does not have a capability to examine alternative TTPs for offensive and defensive counter space (OCS/DCS) operations in a realistic environment." The RFP can be found at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/sadbu/sbir/solicitations/sbir061/af061.htm>.

6. 米は欧州衛星からのデータのアクセスをブラックリストにこのせることを強いる

6. U.S. forces blacklist for future access to data from European satellites

European countries have rather unhappily acceded to the United States request that access to weather data from future European polar-orbiting satellites be limited. EUMETSAT will be given by European countries the names of organizations who, in times of emergency (as determined by the United States), would not be allowed to see the data. One anonymous official complained of what is called the "Data Denial Implementation Plan" that "We don't like the idea. It's not something we're comfortable with. But if

the question is: Will we resist it? The answer is: No. We will get this resolved this year." The first European polar-orbiting satellite, Metop-1, will be launched in June as part of a U.S.-European Joint Polar System. Data from these satellites would be used for the World Weather Watch system. The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), a primary contributor to this system, is melding its weather satellite systems with those of the Pentagon. (Space News, Jan. 9, 2006)

7. ガリレオ衛星 4 機は 2010 年までに納入される予定

7. Four Galileo satellites to be delivered by 2010

A contract worth 1.5 billion euro (\$1.8 billion) was signed on Jan.

19, 2006, between the European Space Agency (ESA) and Galileo

Industries. It was agreed that four Galileo satellites will be delivered by 2010 as part of its burgeoning satellite navigation network. GIOVE-A, the first satellite launched as part of the

Galileo constellation, has been sending signals and should be followed by GIOVE-B in April. The system's commercial usage should begin in 2010. (Agence France-Presse, Jan. 19, 2006)

8. 中国はナイジェリアに衛星を輸出する予定

8. China to export a satellite to Nigeria

On Jan. 12, 2006, China and Nigeria signed an agreement establishing Nigeria's first communications satellite. China's Export and Import Bank will provide a \$200 million loan to build

and launch a satellite based on its DFH No. 4 satellite platform. This marks China's first export of a satellite. (Xinhua News Agency, Jan. 17, 2006)

9. 宇宙デブリ問題への増大する懸念

9. Concern over growing space debris problem

In a study by NASA scientists published in Science magazine (Jan. 20, 2006), the over 9,000 pieces of space debris will become a more considerable threat in the near future, posing a problem for commercial and research flights and other space ventures. The report shows that the amount of orbital debris will increase as a result of space collisions, eventually exceeding the amount of debris that falls out of orbit and decays into the earth's atmosphere. There have been three documented accidental collisions since 1991 of objects larger than four inches in diameter. According to J.C.

Liou, one of the authors, "As of now there is no viable solution, technically and economically, to remove objects from space." Said the other author, Nicholas Johnson, program manager for orbital debris at NASA, "It's like any environmental problem - t's growing, and if you don't tackle it now, it will only become worse, and the remedies in the future are going to be even more costly than if you tackle it today." (AP, Jan. 20, 2006; National Geographic News, Jan. 19, 2006)

10. インドの有人宇宙ミッションに関する1年間の決定

10. India's one-year decision on a manned space mission

India's space scientists, academia and government have begun a year-long debate concerning the benefits of a manned space mission. As an unmanned mission would be less costly, G. Madhavan Nair, the chair of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), adds,

"It has to be debated and decided whether it is worthwhile to go on with a manned mission." He estimates that it could take seven to eight years for such a mission to reach maturity. (Space Daily, Jan. 16, 2006)

11. 空軍の失望はGPSのコントロールを失わされる方向に進むかもしれない

11. The Air Force's disappointments may lead to losing control of GPS

Pentagon officials are proposing moving the oversight of the Global Positioning System (GPS), along with a \$12 billion upgrade plan, from the Air Force to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration. While the "memo" is far from becoming policy, the Defense Department's concern over Air Force space programs is clear. Delays and cost overruns have not only been associated with GPS, but other Air

Force space acquisition programs including the Space Based InfraRed System (SBIRS)-High and the Space Radar. The plan to move GPS highlights the vacuum left behind by the departure of Peter Teets, the Air Force undersecretary who had a solid grasp over top space programs, and the problematic conflict of interests between government agencies that rely on space programs. (Defense News, Jan. 16, 2006)

12. NASAはロシア宇宙庁に依存

12. NASA relies on Roskomos • or now

NASA announced that it will pay \$43.6 million to Roskomos, Russia's space agency, for a round-trip to the International Space Station (ISS); furthermore, it will pay a similar amount for flights through 2012. The move indicates NASA's complete reliance on Russia's space agency for putting humans into space. "If the U.S. is to maintain a presence on the ISS and take advantage of the billions invested in the facility, we must rely on the Russians," according to

Joe Pouliot, a spokesman for the House and Science Committee. NASA's desperate situation is underlined by the George W. Bush administration's decision to amend the Iran Nonproliferation Act. The act, supported by the previous two administrations, prohibited such transactions, as it was considered to be punishment for Russia's helping Iran with its civilian nuclear program. (Space Daily, Jan. 9, 2006).

13. GLONASS の最新化はお倉入り

13. Updates in store for GLONASS

In anticipation of the expiration of several satellites in Russia's global navigation system GLONASS, six more satellites will be added to the 17 currently operating, with the goal of having 18 operational satellites by 2008. The system is currently operated under two modifications, GLONASS and its restructured version

GLONASS-M. Currently more financing is needed to put the navigation system in operation. GLONASS-K, the satellites' future modification, weighs less and costs less to put in orbit. (Spacedaily.com, Jan. 19, 2006)

2006年1月26日 人民網日本語版

神舟6号の軌道モジュール、宇宙滞在100日に

北京航天飛行控制中心は25日、神舟6号の軌道モジュールが同日午前3時44分までに地球周回軌道を1653周し、宇宙滞在は100日に達したと発表。プラットフォームも正常作動。科学実験は順調に進み、多くの成果を上げている。

同センターは軌道モジュール残留飛行を通して、宇宙船システム・プラットフォーム設計の合理性と長期安定性を全面的に検査したほ

か、実際の飛行効果分析を通して、後続する同種プラットフォームや他の衛星プラットフォームへのさまざまな設計改善を進めた。軌道モジュールは計6カ月間、宇宙滞在する計画。(編集 NA)

2006年1月23日 人民網日本語版

上海に宇宙産業拠点を建設 事業スタート

中国航天科技集团公司と上海市政府はこのほど、上海市の宇宙科学技術産業の拠点となる「上海航天科技産業基地」の建設計画をスタートした。双方は22日、事業に向けた戦略的協力枠組みに調印した。

同事業の第一段階として、▽約33億元を投じる民用向け宇宙産業プロジェクト(太陽電池、希土類<レアアース>磁石内蔵の電

気機械、複合材料)▽22億元を投じる宇宙科学普及パーク(宇宙博物館を含む)建設——の2事業にまもなく着手する予定。事業地は同市閔行区浦江鎮。(編集 KS)

2006年1月24日 14:03 AstroExpo.com Top Weekly News Business News

NASA は科学サポートサービスの契約を結ぶ

[NASA Awards Scientific Support Services Contract](#)

EADS Astrium は Telesat から Nimiq 4 衛星の契約を得る

[EADS Astrium Awarded Nimiq 4 Satellite by Telesat](#)

NASA はシャトル/スペースステーションのエンジニアリングサポート契約を結ぶ

[NASA Awards Shuttle/Space Station Engineering Support Contract](#)

XTAR はデンマーク軍に通信サービスを提供予定

[XTAR to Provide Communications Services to Danish Armed Forces](#)

ボーイングは空軍の指向性エネルギーと宇宙監視の研究開発の契約を得る

[Boeing Awarded Air Force Contract for Directed Energy and Space Surveillance R&D](#)

2006 年 1 月 24 日 14:03 AstroExpo. com Top Weekly News International Space News

NASA はクルーと積荷の軌道への輸送に提案を求める

[NASA Seeks Proposals for Crew and Cargo Transportation to Orbit](#)

ISS ステータスレポート

[International Space Station Status Report: SS06-003](#)

ロシアで行なわれる新しい宇宙船の設計コンテスト

[Contest for Designing of New Spaceship Held in Russia](#)

ILS 社、テレサットは別の取引を決着

[International Launch Services, Telesat Conclude Another Deal](#)

2006 年 1 月 24 日 14:03 AstroExpo. com Top Weekly News Launch News

米国は 10 年に及ぶ冥王星へのミッションを打上げ

[US Launches Decade-Long Mission to Pluto](#)

NASA 冥王星ミッション New Horizons を打上げ

[NASA's Pluto Mission Launched Toward New Horizons](#)

ATK の固体推進は NASA の New Horizons ミッションで致命的な役割を果す

[ATK Solid Propulsion Plays Vital Role in NASA's New Horizons Mission](#)

NASA スペースシャトル作業ステータス

[NASA's Space Shuttle Processing Status Report: S06-002](#)

ALOS/H-IIA F-8 打上げ延期

[Launch Postponement of the Advanced Land Observing Satellite Daichi \(ALOS\)/H-IIA Launch Vehicle No. 8](#)

2006 年 1 月 18 日 15:34 AstroExpo. com Top Weekly News Business News

Orbimage は Space Imaging の買収完了: ブランド名を GeoEye に変更

[ORBIMAGE Completes Acquisition of Space Imaging; Changes Brand Name to GeoEye](#)

NASA はノースロップグラマンがソフトを開発する選定を行なう

[NASA Taps Northrop Grumman for Software Development](#)

ボーイングはモバイル衛星ベンチャとの 9 年間の最大の衛星の契約を発表

[Boeing Announces Largest Satellite Contract in Nine Years with Mobile Satellite Ventures](#)

ノースロップグラマンは空軍とターゲット&宇宙打上げミサイル作業支援の契約を結ぶ

[Northrop Grumman Awarded Air Force Contract to Support Target and Space-Launch Missile Work](#)

スターセム社はカナダの衛星を打上げる合意書に調印

[Starsem Company Signs Agreement on Launching Canadian Satellite](#)

2006年1月18日 15:34 AstroExpo.com Top Weekly News International Space News

インドとロシアは若者向けの衛星を打上げる計画

[India, Russia to Launch Satellite for Youth](#)

2007年の月ロケットの製造がキックオフ

[2007 Moon Rocket Production Kicks Off](#)

陸軍の宇宙飛行士が宇宙ステーションに乗る予定

[Army Astronaut to Man Space Station](#)

次の宇宙ステーション・クルーはミッションを討議

[Next International Space Station Crew Discusses Mission](#)

ISSステータスレポート

[International Space Station Status Report: #1](#)

2006年1月18日 15:34 AstroExpo.com Top Weekly News Launch News

NASA 使捨てロケット・ステータス・レポート

[NASA Expendable Launch Vehicle Status Report: E06-002](#)

New Horizons の打上げ前ウェブキャスト、打上げカバーセット

[New Horizons Prelaunch Webcast, Launch Coverage Set](#)

ILS 社は New Horizons ミッションを NASA のため Atlas V で冥王星に向けて打上げ予定

[ILS To Launch New Horizons Mission To Pluto For NASA On Atlas V](#)

ソユーズは Radarsat-2 を打上げ予定

[Soyuz to Launch Radarsat-2](#)

[国際関係・一般]

日米政府方針 防衛機密保全へ包括協定 国会議員も処罰対象

産経新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 3面 5段 1994

揺れる日米中 小泉外交光と影(1)＝米国「遊就館」を注視 皇国史観 靖国不信広がる

毎日新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 1面 5段 写 1597

大手商社 次期戦闘機商戦スタート 伊藤忠「ボーイング」 三菱商事「ロッキード」 1兆円の大商談に

日本経済新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 11面 5段 写表 1518

[宇宙・航空・科学]

社説＝衛星「だいち」 今度こそ働いてほしい

朝日新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 3面 3段 1333

陸域観測技術衛星「だいち」機能復旧

読売新聞 06年01月29日 朝刊 34面 1段 1451

地球観測衛星「だいち」復旧 機器など総点検へ

朝日新聞 06年01月29日 朝刊 2面 1段 1249

社説＝衛星「だいち」 役立ったと言える活躍をしたい

読売新聞 06年01月29日 朝刊 3面 3段 1390

宇宙航空研究開発機構 一時的に誤作動「だいち」正常に 機能確認が終了

日本経済新聞 06年01月29日 朝刊 34面 1段 1766

観測衛星「だいち」 性能試験の段階へ データ処理異常「問題は解消」

産経新聞 06年01月29日 朝刊 29面 2段 1962

陸域観測衛星「だいち」 機能異常なし

東京新聞 06年01月29日 朝刊 26面 1段 2126

チャレンジ 事故20年追悼式

朝日新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 34面 1段 1373

「チャレンジ」爆発事故から20年 NASA追悼行事 宇宙探査安全誓う

日本経済新聞 06年01月29日 朝刊 34面 3段 写 1760

あつと！データ＝ニューホライズンズ 新幹線の300倍、「最速」探査機

朝日新聞 06年01月29日 朝刊 201面 3段 図 1308

NASAが打上げ成功 RI電池、冥王星へ

原子力産業新聞 06年01月26日 朝刊 3面 2段 図 0525

富士重工業 AH-64Dの社内初飛行に成功

日刊自動車新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 2面 1段 0464

日本隊 南極観測国際化進む

朝日新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 37面 3段 図 1188

衛星「だいち」 データ送信用アンテナ展開

西日本新聞 06年01月26日 朝刊 30面 1段 2224

宇宙航空研究開発機構 観測衛星「だいち」 レーダ無事展開

日刊工業新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 37面 1段 0194

JAXA 観測衛星「だいち」 太陽電池を展開 ロケットの分離も順調

毎日新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 27面 2段 写 1298

JAXA H2A打上げ成功「だいち」軌道へ 国際貢献大きな一歩

産経新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 29面 5段 写 1605

宇宙航空研究開発機構 陸域観測技術衛星「だいち」 軌道投入成功

日刊工業新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 34面 4段 写 0177

宇宙機構 陸域観測衛星打上げ成功 地図作製データを取得へ

電波新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 2面 2段 写 0223

観測衛星「だいち」 パネル展開順調に飛行

東京新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 26面 1段 写 1704

H2A打上げ成功 「だいち」軌道投入

フジサンケイビジネスアイ 06年01月25日 朝刊 3面 3段 1736

社説＝H2A 成功を重ね信頼性向上を

毎日新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 5面 4段 1241

海外ハイテクフラッシュ＝欧州宇宙機関などの研究グループ 宇宙船の傷を自己修復

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月25日 朝刊 13面 1段 2134

眼光紙背＝本末転倒な衛星開発

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月25日 朝刊 32面 2段 2238

[宇宙利用・宇宙からの観測・宇宙環境利用・宇宙実験]

地域企業の技術を宇宙産業へ転用 2月7日 北九州市で講演会

電波新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 13面 3段 0308

[防災・環境・資源・エネルギー・リスクマネジメント]

関東整備局利根川河川 洪水の氾濫予測システム構築 詳細設計は河川情報センター 時間ごと細かく予測

建設通信新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 4面 5段 0539

岩手県 宮古港鉾ヶ崎津波対策検討委 防潮堤など3案提示 来年度に基本構想

建設通信新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 6面 3段 0553

米国紙報道 NASA 温暖化防止訴えに圧力 所属の科学者に

日本経済新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 7面 2段 1819

米紙ワシントン・ポスト 米航空宇宙局 温暖化研究公表に圧力

東京新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 7面 1段 2176

安政江戸地震に学ぶ「首都直下」への備え M7超、浅い震源の可能性

産経新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 13面 4段 図 2032

三陸津波対策 検討委初会合 断層考慮し計画作成 GPS配置効果的に

河北新報 06年01月28日 朝刊 3面 3段 1053

日航 御巣鷹墜落の日航機 4月一般公開へ

朝日新聞 06年01月28日 朝刊 37面 2段 0370

三宅島空港 早期再開に前向き 石原慎太郎知事 避難指示解除1年を前に

毎日新聞 06年01月28日 朝刊 26面 4段 写 0606

石原慎太郎知事 振興策を披露 「三宅島でオートバイレース」

読売新聞 06年01月28日 朝刊 30面 3段 0493

国交省 豪雪地帯 安全安心地域づくりで懇談会 再点検し対策強化へ

日刊建設工業新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 2面 3段 写 0649

ワールドワイド＝国交省 地球地図プロジェクト推進 世界の環境問題解明へ デジタルマップを 作製

日刊建設工業新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 12面 6段 0720

都庁で図上訓練 首都直下型想定

産経新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 27面 1段 写 1599

アイカ工業 電磁波対策用 水系の樹脂コート材開発 オフィスなどに展開

化学工業日報 06年01月25日 朝刊 4面 4段 0355

[技術・産業]

DXアンテナ 地デジ対応高性能アンテナ発売 屋外でも屋内でも使える 超コンパクト

電波新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 13面 3段 写 0268

メディカル・エイド 電磁波遮るベスト発売

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月30日 朝刊 29面 3段 2560

PALTEKが米ザイリンクスと代理店契約 自動車部品向けに次世代ICなど拡販

日刊自動車新聞 06年01月28日 朝刊 3面 3段 0019

創る拓く 第48回十大新製品賞(3)＝NEC 高性能大容量ストレージシステム

日刊工業新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 33面 4段 写 0158

広がる「サイエンスカフェ」 科学身近に 原発事故や遺伝子組み換え・・・不信感払拭

北海道新聞 06年01月28日 朝刊 25面 7段 写 1024

TOTO、東大 「ぼやけシミュレータ」を開発 低視力状態を再現 商品の“見えやすさ”追求

日刊建設工業新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 3面 3段 写 0667

ハスク技研 携帯型ナンバ読み取り装置 時速200kmでも認識

日刊工業新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 4面 2段 写 0031

プロアシスト 特定用途向けIC参入 5月に開発会社設立 主力に次ぐ事業に

日刊工業新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 32面 4段 0147

AVSコンソーシアム インターネット経由の計算機解析 可視化実現へ研究会 来月、調査に着手

日刊工業新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 37面 4段 0189

東大 NECと文系で連携 新サービスの影響評価研究

日刊工業新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 38面 3段 0203

05年の民生用電子機器出荷 4年連続の増加 薄型TV、CRT上回る

化学工業日報 06年01月30日 朝刊 10面 2段 表 0335

05年民生電子機器国内出荷 前年比6.9%の増加

電気新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 4面 2段 0439

民生用電子機器の05年の国内出荷実績 薄型テレビ421万台 初めてCRTを上回る

電波新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 1面 3段 図 0235

民生用電子機器 昨年出荷6.9%増 液晶TV、ブラウン管抜く

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月27日 朝刊 9面 3段図 2272

12月の民生用電子機器国内出荷 カーナビ HDD型75%増

電波新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 17面 4段 図 0334

JEITAが東京、大阪で 電子機器需要予測で講演会

電波新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 2面 1段 0222

ファイバーオプティクスEXPOで積極提案 マスプロ電工 DXアンテナ

電波新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 9面 4段 写 0270

コネクタ総合特集 コネクタ各社の製品/事業戦略 河野端子 CHANTSINCERE ホシデン他

電波新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 30面 5段 0328

定店チェック=オートボックス 車載用加湿器 風邪など予防

日経流通新聞MJ(日経テレコン21) 06年01月25日 朝刊 16面 1段 写 2319

ニュースの深層=医療機器開発 芽吹く商機 福島・産業集積プロジェクト着々 技術力で製品化30件

河北新報 06年01月24日 朝刊 11面 5段 写図 1918

[通信・放送・IT・セキュリティ]

ウィルコム PHSのデータ通信 1.6倍に高速化

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月30日 朝刊 3面 1段 2460

広告も海外志向 日本選手活躍、衛星中継ねらう

日本経済新聞 06年01月28日 朝刊 37面 4段 0812

ケーブルウエストが4月から 日本デジタル配信の地上光伝送網を導入

電波新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 3面 1段 0265

スカイパーフェクト・コミュニケーションズ 110度CS専門チャンネル

フジサンケイビジネスアイ 06年01月27日 朝刊 11面 1段 1920

スカイパーフェクト・コミュニケーションズ 第4四半期で大幅改善へ 110度CSデジタル放送など強化へ

電波新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 2面 3段 0242

九大病院など近く有限責任事業組合 地域ぐるみで糖尿病の治療・予防専門医以外でも電子化診療計画表使う

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月27日 朝刊 1面 4段図 2233

島根大医学部付属病院 山陰電工が開発 インターネットでカメラ遠隔操作施設入所者に外出気分を

中国新聞 06年01月24日 朝刊 10面 2段 写 1997

長崎県が「カール」使いシステム 職員旅費、申請から精算まで電子化

日刊工業新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 13面 1段 0080

[経営・人]

部品メーカートップインタビュー 06年の展望と経営戦略(20)＝シャープ 山内美芳電子部品事業本部長

電波新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 5面 4段 写 0214

闘うマハラジャ インド経済の主役＝ジェットがサハラ買収 激戦弱肉強食の航空市場

フジサンケイビジネスアイ 06年01月30日 朝刊 13面 4段 写 2290

わたし起業しました＝Ease代表 吉野美恵さん カウンセリングで組織活性化を

フジサンケイビジネスアイ 06年01月29日 朝刊 8面 5段 写 2225

国際原子力機関 エルバラダイ事務局長 ノーベル平和賞受賞演説

原子力産業新聞 06年01月26日 朝刊 4面 3段 写 0530

直球緩球＝スカイマークエアラインズ 西久保慎一会長兼社長 幹線に重点運賃5割安く

産経新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 8面 5段 写 1674

ここが焦点＝カンタス航空日本支社長 荻野雅史氏 日本人観光客 豪州へ拡大狙う 新たな魅力 個人に提案

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月27日 朝刊 27面 3段写 2368

ジャストプランニング 中小の営業代行 3社と新会社

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月27日 朝刊 21面 1段 2341

新成長戦略描く 機械業界トップに聞く=島津製作所社長 服部重彦氏 海外に重点密着営業

日刊工業新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 8面 3段 写 0047

株式上場ニューフェース=エスティック 鈴木弘社長に聞く 海外売上比率5割へ

日刊工業新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 29面 2段 写 0154

蘭フィリップス 筋肉質に変身中 昨年通期2ケタ増益 医療機器が「3本目の柱」に

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月25日 朝刊 4面 4段写図 2087

日本郵政会社が本格始動 西川善文社長 拡大路線を強調

西日本新聞 06年01月24日 朝刊 9面 3段 図 2047

[\[航空輸送・エアライン\]](#)

ANAと郵政の貨物会社 日本通運・商船三井が出資

日本経済新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 9面 3段 1826

フィリピンの旧米軍基地 格安航空のハブに変身 「アジアの表玄関」の構想も

日本経済新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 6面 4段 写図 1803

カーゴ・イノベーション 輸出入代行事業を拡充 配達まで一貫サービス 中小企業対象に

日刊工業新聞 06年01月30日 朝刊 18面 4段 0088

全日空トラブル 油圧系統に製造段階でミス

産経新聞 06年01月28日 朝刊 28面 1段 0944

全日空機車輪故障 油圧系統に製造ミス

東京新聞 06年01月28日 朝刊 27面 3段 1056

宮城県、香港線再開に本腰 国に発着枠拡大要請へ

河北新報 06年01月27日 朝刊 24面 5段 1254

広島商工会議所 中間報告 道州制での広島地域交通 西飛行場は「州内専用」 広島空港に東京便増便

中国新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 11面 4段 1339

宅配便 陸・空で競争激化 より便利により早く

産経新聞 06年01月29日 朝刊 4面 6段 写 1910

新人脈地脈＝神戸空港のユニバーサルな発展を願う市民の会 社会貢献の輪広げる

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月30日 朝刊 34面 4段写 2585

遊々通信＝神戸の観光スポット「マリンエア」開港控え夜景に彩り

フジサンケイビジネスアイ 06年01月29日 朝刊 15面 5段 写図 2238

スカイネットアジア航空 ANAとコードシェア 4月から全便で実施

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月27日 朝刊 29面 3段 2377

スカイマークエアラインズ 今春 新卒採用3倍増 整備士の確保を急ぐ

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月27日 朝刊 31面 3段 2392

「新北九州空港」開港へ 地元の期待乗せ新航空会社“就航” 新日鉄も出資

鉄鋼新聞 06年01月27日 朝刊 1面 2段 写 0534

エアバス、中国で月産4機計画

日本経済新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 9面 1段 1385

エアバス 中国で合弁会社を設立 「A320」フル製造ライン 欧州以外で初めて建設へ

フジサンケイビジネスアイ 06年01月25日 朝刊 12面 3段 1797

エアバス、年内にも合弁設立 中国にA320フル製造ライン

日刊工業新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 10面 1段 0060

エアバス社 旅客機製造工場 中国に建設検討

朝日新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 12面 1段 1057

中国でエアバス製造 A320 年内に合弁設立

毎日新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 9面 1段 1278

全日空、低運賃の会社新設へ

読売新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 8面 1段 1154

全日空・新会社設立へ 低コストで低運賃

毎日新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 3面 2段 1234

全日空が格安航空会社 社長表明 2009年運航開始めざす

日本経済新聞 06年01月25日 朝刊 12面 3段 1399

全日空 格安航空の新設検討

フジサンケイビジネスアイ 06年01月25日 朝刊 9面 3段 1766

ANAが第2ブランド 格安航空会社設立へ 2009年運航目指す

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月25日 朝刊 29面 2段 2217

インドネシアの国営ガルーダ航空 2005年12月通期決算 2期連続の赤字 昨年、純資産は6割減

日経産業新聞(日経テレコン21) 06年01月25日 朝刊 4面 2段 2095

[\[民間航空機関連 \(ex-SJAC 三輪さん\)\]](#)

2006年1月27日 2:06 A dailyLead January 26, 2006 -

Smart Quote

勝者の最強の筋肉は、心臓でありところである。

A winner's strongest muscle is her heart."

--**Cassie Campbell**, Olympic hockey gold medalist

2006年1月26日 2:36 AIA dailyLead January 25, 2006 -

(松) 自分は賢者でないとおもえば多くの賢者がうまれる

(竹) 自分はあたまがわるいとおもうほど、利口な人が増える

(梅) 利口な人ほど自分は頭が良いとは思わないものだ

Many would be wise if they did not think themselves wise."

--**Baltasar Gracian**, Spanish writer

2006年1月25日 2:33 AIA dailyLead January 24, 2006 -

コロンブスはアメリカ発見したときにビジネス・プランを持っていた訳ではなかった。

Columbus didn't have a business plan when he discovered America."

--**Andrew Grove**, technology executive

2006年1月27日 2:06 A dailyLead January 26, 2006 -

GD社の業績 第4四半期好調

General Dynamics reports stronger Q4 profit

General Dynamics' fourth-quarter profit climbed 21% to \$406 million, and its aerospace backlog grew by more than \$1 billion in 2005. General Dynamics is

expanding its business beyond its core defense operations. [The Wall Street Journal](#) (1/26)

ボーイング、787拡大型(300席クラス)計画を検討

Boeing considers building larger 787

Boeing may develop a larger version of its 787 in an effort to land an order from Arab airline **Emirates**. The airline is in talks with Boeing and **Airbus** about

buying a long-range plane that can seat 300 people. [The Seattle Times/Bloomberg](#) (1/26)

アメリカン航空 2006年の負債減らす計画

American aims to reduce debt in 2006

American Airlines hopes to pay down its debt in 2006, executives said. Chief Financial Officer James Beer said the airline's \$20 billion debt will require \$1.2 billion in payments this year. The airline also

said it expects strong revenue in 2006. [The New York Times/Associated Press](#) (1/26), [Fort Worth Star-Telegram \(Texas\)](#) (1/26), [The Dallas Morning News](#) (1/26)

シカゴ・ミッドウェイ空港での離陸時ニアミス回避等の緊急安全性改善事例報告

Jets avoided near collision at Midway, officials say

Two passenger jets nearly collided last summer at Chicago's Midway International Airport, officials said. The Federal Aviation Administration determined an air traffic controller had cleared both planes for takeoff. A different controller then alerted the tower controller

that the planes were on a collision course. Ways to prevent runway incursions are among the National Transportation Safety Board's "most wanted" safety improvements. [The New York Times/Associated Press](#) (1/26)

2006年1月26日 2:36 AIA dailyLead January 25, 2006 -

ボーイング社担当の将来戦闘システム計画に若干の予算削減

Boeing's Future Combat Systems gets small funding cut

The Department of Defense has cut less than 1% of funding from fiscal 2007 through 2011 for **Boeing's** Future Combat Systems, according to a service

official. Future Combat Systems is projected to cost \$161 billion. [The Seattle Times/Bloomberg](#) (1/25)

航空機と地上間の新コネクション技術がボーイングの飛行機広域帯サービスに影響

New technology could rival Boeing's Connexion

A new air-to-ground technology could provide connectivity to airplanes flying over North America in less than two years. The technology, which works

through base stations on the ground, could threaten **Boeing's** Connexion in-flight broadband service. [The Seattle Times](#)

2005年の空港関連投資額は増加改善された

Survey: Airports committed \$36B to capital improvements in 2005

Airports made \$36 billion in capital expenditure commitments in 2005, according to a survey of 600 airports by the Airports Council International. Airport

operators spent \$31 billion on capital improvements in 2004, with most of the money going toward new airport capacity.

ノースウェスト航空パイロット組合、契約条件を暫定的に合意

Northwest pilots hope for voluntary agreement

Northwest Airlines pilots say they are working on a voluntary concessionary agreement with the bankrupt airline. However, the pilots also warned they may strike if the company is allowed to impose an agreement. An airline spokesman said Northwest

doesn't believe the union has the right to strike if a judge imposes a new contract. [USA TODAY/Associated Press](#) (1/24), [The Washington Post/Associated Press](#) (1/24)

2006年1月25日 2:33 AIA dailyLead January 24, 2006 -

航空機メーカーの大量買付けで、複合材の逼迫が他産業(スポーツ産業)に直撃

Jetmakers buy up composites as some industries face shortages

Boeing and **Airbus** are buying large quantities of composite materials, causing other industries to face shortages. As a result, prices for composites are

climbing as demand grows. "We've been seriously impacted by the shortage," says Robert Marte, chief of the racket-sports division of **Head NV**, which

makes tennis and squash rackets and skis. [The Wall](#)

[Street Journal/Dow Jones](#) (subscription required) (1/24)

ボーイングのロシアとのビジネス増強

Boeing to strengthen Russian business

Boeing plans to expand in Russia and expects to generate \$3 billion in Russian business over the next five years, Senior Vice President Michael Cave said.

Some media reports have speculated that Russian airline **Aeroflot** may purchase Boeing planes. [Airwise](#) (1/23)

世界ノンストップ挑戦機グローバルフライヤーのフロリダ出発遅延

Winds, temperatures delay GlobalFlyer's departure from Florida

Headwinds and higher temperatures and will ground the **Virgin Atlantic** GlobalFlyer for the rest of the month. Adventurer Steve Fossett will not leave Kennedy Space Center until at least Feb. 1. Fossett

wants to set a new record for the longest nonstop flight in aviation history. [Florida Today \(Melbourne\)](#) (1/24)

ユナイテッド航空 破産状況脱して、世界最強エアラインへむけて

United ready to compete against strongest carriers

Glenn Tilton, chief executive of **UAL Corp.**'s United Airlines, says the airline is poised to compete against the industry's strongest airlines. United plans to exit bankruptcy protection in early February. The airline hopes to lure more business fliers while continuing to

attract leisure travelers. Some analysts say the airline remains vulnerable to high fuel prices and competition from discounters. [USA TODAY](#) (1/22), [BTNonline.com](#) (1/23)