
[Virtual Library] ホームページ<http://www.space-library.com>ミルスペースのアーカイブ, Virtual 書架 他

[What's New] 新着アップロード

米国防総省の“ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS Military Power of the People's Republic of China 2006” 原文とその中の宇宙に関するセクションの E-J 版をアップ、

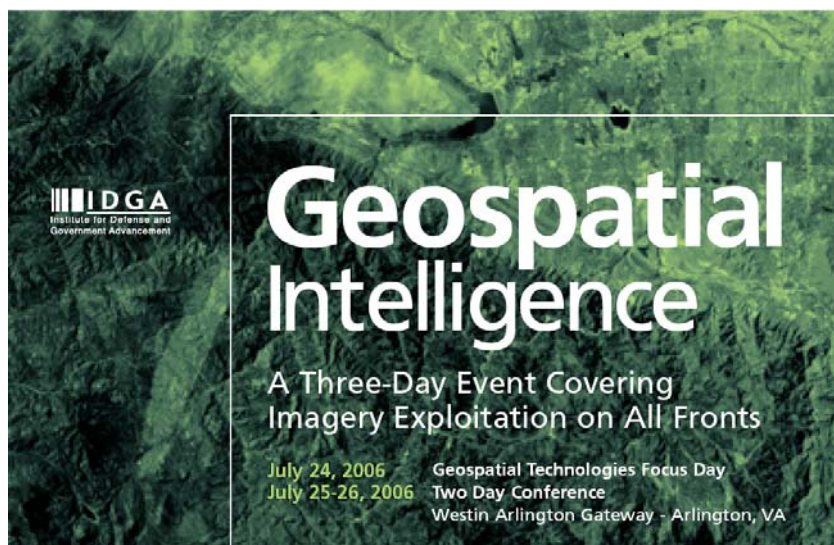
米の Congressional Research Services の CRS レポートのうち宇宙分野に関連の深いものを 10+点をアップ

CDI の Theresa Hitchens の新著 ” European Military Space Capabilities” の出版紹介、イントロのアップ

CDI の Theresa Hitchens の宇宙軍事予算分析資料 ” Space Weapons in FY' 07 Defense Budget” の原文をアップ

USAF の ” Transformation Flight Plan 2004” の原文をアップ他

[Conference] 2006.7.24-26 Geospatial Intelligence



Week of May 29, 2006 For the full text go to: [SatNews Weekly](#)

米司法省は Inelsat と PanAmSat の合併を認可する

... [U.S. Department of Justice Clear Intelsat-PanAmSat Merger](#)

MSV, ボーイングは北米の衛星の配備を加速する予定

... [MSV, Boeing to Accelerate Deployment of North American Satellites](#)

アリアンスペースは Satmex 6, Thaicom 5 の衛星を 5 月 27 日に打上げることを明らかに

... [Arianespace Clears Satmex 6, Thaicom 5 Satellites for May 27 Liftoff](#)

ロッキードと EADS Astrium は将来衛星航法システムと協力する計画

... [Lockheed and EADS Astrium to Team on Future Satellite Navigation Systems](#)

米空軍は\$23M の打上げ 2 回の契約をオービタルと結ぶ

... [U.S. Air Force Awards Orbital \\$23-M Contract for 2 Space Launch Missions](#)

GOES-N 打上げ成功

... [GOES-N Successfully Launched](#)

ESA は 6 個の新しい地球探査ミッションをさらにスタディすることを選択

... [ESA Selects Six New Earth Explorer Missions for Further Study](#)

テロ、国内セキュリティ、及び公衆の安全の努力が商用衛星の需要を支える

... [Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Public Safety Efforts to Sustain Demand for Commercial Satellites](#)

イリジウム加入者、売上及び利益は 2006 年度の第 1 四半期にかなり増加

… [Iridium Subscribers, Revenue and Earnings Rise Significantly in 1Q 2006](#)

May 26, 2006 SPX http://www.spacemart.com/reports/NASA_GOES_Mission_Goes_On_Schedule.html

NASA の GOES ミッションは予定通り進捗

NASA GOES Mission Goes On Schedule

by Staff Writers

Cape Canaveral Air Force Station FL (SPX) May 26, 2006

The N version of NASA's Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite series launched on schedule Thursday evening from Space Launch Complex 37 at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. The Boeing Delta IV rocket carrying the satellite lifted off at the beginning of its launch window, at 6:11 p.m. Eastern Time.

After GOES-N reaches its geosynchronous orbit of approximately 22,300 miles and receives its post-launch checkout, mission controllers will place the satellite in an on-orbit storage mode, where it will stand ready to replace any existing operational GOES satellite in case of failure.

GOES-N is the latest in a series of Earth monitoring satellites developed for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The GOES series provides continuous monitoring, which is required for intensive data analysis.

GOES-N will provide a constant vigil for the atmospheric triggers for severe weather conditions such as tornadoes, flash floods, hailstorms and hurricanes.

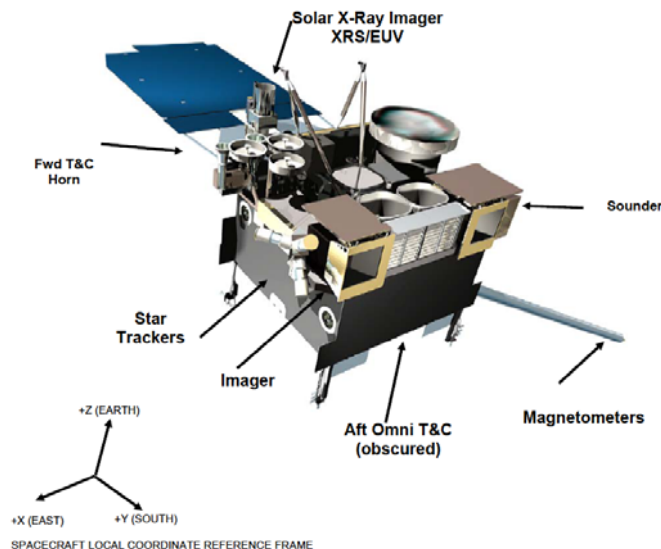
The GOES series N-P is the next series of weather, solar and space science satellites developed jointly by NASA and NOAA, with mission management by Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md., and spacecraft construction by Boeing.



GOES-N lifted off aboard a Boeing Delta IV rocket from Space Launch Complex 37 at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Fla. at 6:11 pm EDT. After GOES-N reaches its geosynchronous orbit of approximately 22,300 miles and a successful post-launch checkout is performed, the satellite will be placed in an on-orbit storage mode where it will be able to more rapidly replace a failure of any existing operational GOES. Image credit: NASA

Related Link : http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/goes-n/main/index.html

GOES-N On-Orbit Configuration



May 26, 2006 UPI http://www.spacemart.com/reports/Invisibility_Through_Nano.html

Nano 技術により見えないものをつくる

Invisibility Through Nano

by Charles Q. Choi

New York (UPI) May 26, 2006

Invisibility cloaks that bend light might develop using nanotechnology, experts tell UPI's Nano World. "There are probably quite a number of useful things you could do with stealth for the military," said researcher John Pendry, a physicist at Imperial College London.

More mundane applications also include hiding obstacles -- "for example, one may wish to put a cloak over the refinery that is blocking your view of the bay," said researcher David Schurig, a physicist at Duke University in Durham, N.C. Moreover, objects invisible to electromagnetic fields are isolated from them as well. "You may want to protect something from electromagnetic interference," he added.

Cloaking devices may also get designed against electric and magnetic fields as well, Pendry said. Scientists might also be capable of engineering devices vs. acoustic waves as well. "This in fact would be much simpler," said researcher Ulf Leonhardt, a theoretical physicist at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. "One could imagine applications against sonar as well as things we can't imagine."

Light is often bent in nature. For instance, mirages form when desert sands heat air that goes on to bend light rays from up above, creating images of the sky that deceive thirsty wanderers as illusions of water, Schurig explained.

The cloaking devices a team of scientists at Imperial College London and Duke University conjectured, along with Leonhardt working independently, do not render items transparent, with light streaming through an object. Nor would these machines simply provide camouflage. Instead, the invisibility the scientists describe would smoothly guide rays of light completely around an item so they proceed along their original trajectory as if nothing were there, hiding the object from sight without producing reflections or shadows. These devices would not require power to work.

Imagine making a hole in space the right size to fit a desired object. "This hole is akin to one that can be opened up in a woven cloth by

sticking a pointed object between the threads and compressing the fibers radially outward," Schurig explained. "In essence, the electromagnetic fields are confined to the 'threads of the cloth' and cannot reach an object placed in the 'hole.' Outside the compressed region the 'threads' and the fields are returned to their original paths, undisturbed."

The key ingredients for cloaking devices are compounds known as metamaterials. Metamaterials that deal with light are made of structures smaller than the length of a wave of light -- if the structures were larger, they would scatter the light instead of guide it. Red light has a wavelength of roughly 650 nanometers or billionths of a meter, while blue light has a wavelength of about 475 nanometers. Radio waves, microwaves and infrared waves have longer wavelengths than visible light while ultraviolet rays, X-rays and gamma rays have shorter ones.

The individual structures within metamaterials each behave like antennas that send and receive waves. "Their average response altogether dictates how the light will get handled," Pendry said. Both teams reported their findings online May 25 via the journal Science.

A significant challenge invisibility cloaks face include the fact that in practice they may end up absorbing or reflecting some of the light they bend, making cloaked objects perhaps resemble dark glass, though a good enough metamaterial could reduce such imperfections, Pendry said. In addition, it would be "very hard" to get them working against more than a very narrow range of wavelengths, said researcher David Smith, a physicist and electrical engineer at Duke University.

"It is highly doubtful, at least from what we understand currently, that we could make a cloak that would operate over all wavelengths," Smith said.

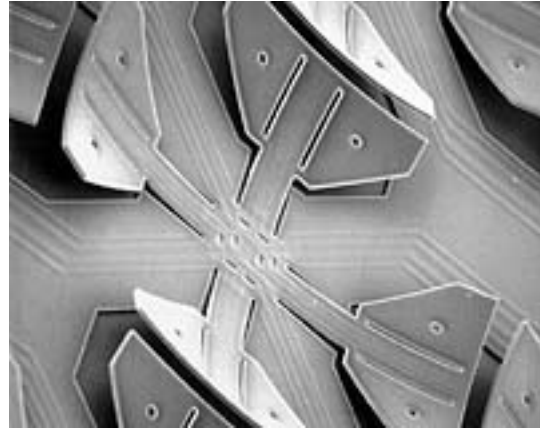
The first practical cloaking devices will likely operate against the invisible parts of the spectrum of light that possess fairly long wavelengths, such as microwaves, simply because the structures

making up such a cloak will be easier to make. "You can imagine if there was some building at Heathrow Airport distorting radar waves, you might want to cloak the building," Pendry said.

As scientists miniaturize the operational features of cloaking devices to the scale of nanometers, they could prove capable of bending appropriately shorter wavelengths of light, including those in the visible range. Both research teams point out materials incorporating nano-pillars of gold have emerged in the last year that could operate against visible light.

"These are very intriguing results that make you ask how well will they work," said optical physicist Greg Gbur at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. "In principle, you really can't make it perfectly invisible, and then things might start bouncing off or

sticking on like dust. But as Leonhardt pointed out, you can probably make it nearly invisible, very well hidden. The jury's still out." Source: United Press International



The key ingredients for cloaking devices are compounds known as metamaterials. Metamaterials that deal with light are made of structures smaller than the length of a wave of light -- if the structures were larger, they would scatter the light instead of guide it.

May 26, 2006 UPI http://www.spacewar.com/reports/Chinas_Defense_Challenge.html

中国の防衛の挑戦

China's Defense Challenge

by Martin Walker, UPI Editor Emeritus

Washington (UPI) May 26, 2006

At some point this fall, probably in September, China will take delivery of a state-of-the-art anti-aircraft and anti-missile defense system.

For an overall contract that with training and spares will certainly exceed a billion dollars, the Russian-built S-300 PMU-2 air defense system will provide China with the power to challenge the United States for command of the airspace over the Taiwan straits.

The Russian air defense system, reckoned by military specialists to be more advanced than the U.S. Patriot missile system, has an intercept range of up to 120 miles, and according to the Pentagon's latest report on China's military capabilities it provides "increased lethality against tactical ballistic missiles and more effective electronic counter measures."

China's military modernization program also includes Russian-built Sovremenny-2 guided missile destroyers, another eight Russian Kilo-class submarines, and an accelerated production program for China's own Song class of submarines. They carry a new generation of underwater-launched cruise missiles and anti-ship missiles, which represent a serious challenge to the U.S. Navy's traditional command of the waters around the Taiwan Straits and the Yellow

Sea.

China is also building its own advanced warships. Last year China launched its own new Luzhou class guided missile destroyer, which incorporates much of what China's naval designers learned from the Sovremenny ships, but it said to have improved electronics that double the effective radar detection range.

China claims to be doing all this with a defense budget of a mere \$23 billion, or about five percent of U.S. military spending. Nobody really believes this, but equally there was skepticism of Pentagon estimates that the real level of Chinese spending was around \$90 billion a year. But now London's prestigious International Institute for Strategic Studies has published its own detailed estimate, which comes very close to the U.S. estimates.

The IISS study analyzed China's defense budget for the year 2003, and by including figures for China's arms purchases from abroad (including Israel and Brazil as well as Russia), research and development costs and industrial subsidies, it came up with a more realistic figure of \$39.6 billion. The IISS then applied the World Bank's purchasing power parity figures, which allow for the fact that China's real costs are far lower, and reckoned that in U.S. terms,

China was really spending the equivalent of \$75.5 billion.

Bear in mind that in the years since 2003, China's official defense budget has increased by over 10 percent a year (and it has for the past 15 years in a row) so the IISS figures would suggest that the Pentagon's estimate of around \$90 billion for this year is bang on target. This would make China the world's number two in defense spending, ahead of Russia, Japan, Britain or France.

"Expenditure is on a sharp upward trend and will remain so in view of popular and elite support for accelerated defense modernization," said IISS director John Chipman at this week's publication of "The Military Balance," the annual IISS survey of global military power. "As China's strategic presence continues to expand, the question of what resources Beijing is investing in defense capabilities, and to what end, loom larger," Chipman added. "The military dynamic of the U.S.-China relationship remains implicitly but decidedly competitive, and there is little that augurs for change. With that, the risk will grow that this military dynamic will over time have a greater bearing on the tone and content of the relationship as a whole."

China's official military journal recently published an interesting editorial that argued for the development of a Chinese military "commensurate with its international status... and its interests." This is significant for the long-term given that China has major energy investments in Sudan, Angola, Nigeria, Central Asia and Latin America, and its prosperity as a great trading economy and as the world's second biggest oil importer depends on sea routes.

But in the short term, any military analyst looking at China's current force structure and at the 700-plus ballistic missiles facing Taiwan would probably concur with this week's Pentagon report that "In the

near term, China's military build-up appears focused on preparing for Taiwan Strait contingencies, including the possibility of US intervention."

"Beijing's sustained military buildup in the area of the Taiwan Strait risks disrupting the status quo," the Pentagon report added, which may be an understatement. The Pentagon report does not add that the status quo has been shifting because of Taiwan's own politics, where the National Assembly has declined to vote the \$19 billion in funding for the arms modernization package that President George Bush offered them back in his first term. If Taiwan's politicians are reluctant to vote the money to help defend themselves, American taxpayers are entitled to ask why they should do it for them.

There is no doubt that the Pentagon and the Bush administration are aware of all this and deeply concerned by it. As Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has noted, China's neighbors as well as the Americans are asking what China is intending to do with the surge in its military capabilities.

Dan Blumenthal, formerly senior country director for China and Taiwan in Rumsfeld's office and now with the American Enterprise Institute is warning that "the time may be fast approaching" when the United States has to recognize that its strategy of trying to encourage China to be a responsible player in the global security system is simply not working. Interestingly, Blumenthal's colleague at AEI Karl Zinsmeister has just been named as the new policy director at the White House. But with Iraq and Iran and North Korea already crowding out the agenda, the question is how much attention will the Bush administration can devote to China's military challenge and to the related question of Taiwan's curious reluctance to help meet it. Source: United Press International



[The Russian-built S-300 PMU-2 air defense system](#)

2006年5月26日 8:01 【CNET Japan 2006年05月26日】

脳内指令で「アシモ」操作 ホンダ、10年以内に実用化

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20121887>

【コラム】

・[[連載] 華流 IT マーケットウォッチ]米国務省購入の「スパイ疑惑」にレノボが 反論

米国国務院が、レノボから購入した1万6000台のPCについて、安全問題を考慮して 機密文書を扱わない業務だけで利用すると発表した。これに対し、レノボの 董事会 主席の楊元慶氏や役員らは中国のメディアに対して反論のコメントを出している。

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20122968>

2006年5月25日 2:48 NEDO EXTRA[2006/05/24]

月探索ロボットをイタリアと中国共同で製作(イタリア)

<http://www.nedo.go.jp/kankobutsu/report/978/978-19.pdf?nem>

2006年5月25日 22:47 DAILY NEDO[2006/05/25]

NEDO 成果報告書 102 冊を技術情報データベースに追加

http://www.nedo.go.jp/database/newlist/new_list20060525.html

平成 17 年度成果報告書 ナノテクノロジー国際標準化調査

独立行政法人 産業技術総合研究所

ナノテクノロジーがサイエンスからエンジニアリングへ、実験室から市場へ移行していく中で、標準化の必要性が強く認識されるようになってきた。2004 年頃から米、欧、日本、中国等で国際標準化の必要性が強く認識され、2005 年 5 月には ISO/TC229 が発足した。日本では 2005 年度に開始された「ナノテクノロジー国際標準化調査」について(独)産業技術総合研究所に産学官の委員で構成する「ナノテクノロジー国際標準化国内審議委員会」を 2005 年 9 月に発足させた。さらに、委員会傘下に「国際標準化戦略策定 WG」「用語・命名法分科会」「計量・計測分科会」「環境・安全分科会」を設置した。この委員会活動を活用し調査事業を行った。その調査内容は 1) ナノテクノロジー国際標準化推進のための体制整備及び戦略の作成調査 2) 国際幹事・コンビナー及び国際標準等の獲得活動調査 3) ナノテック国際標準化審議調査及び会議の招致調査等である。2005 年 11 月ロンドンで開催の ISO/TC229 第 1 回総会へ向け国内審議委員会、戦略 WG、各分科会等で審議を行うと共に、国内及び国際調査活動や国際照会への回答の審議等を踏まえ戦略作成を行い、国際会議等への出席委員の協力を得て、国際幹事・コンビナー獲得や国際会議招致活動を行った。その結果、ISO/TC229WG2のコンビナー獲得、第 2 回総会日本開催、ASTME56 会議の日本開催の誘致に成功した。また、国際標準化ワークショップを開催した。国際標準化への国内広報として、ナノテック国際標準化サーキュラー及びニューズレターの発刊を行った。

During the process in which nanotechnology has transformed itself from science to engineering and its place has moved from laboratories to the market, the need for standardization has come to be greatly recognized. Around 2004 the United States, Europe, Japan, China and other states came to be well aware of the need of international standardization for nanotechnology, leading to establish ISO/TC229 in May 2005. With the Research Project for International Standardization for Nanotechnology that launched in 2005 accounting year, National Committee for ISO/TC229 was established in Japan in September 2005. Its membership comprises representatives from academic, business, and governmental circles. Under the umbrella of the National Committee, there are Strategy Formation for International Standardization Working Group, Terminology and Nomenclature Subcommittee, Measurement and Characterization Subcommittee, and Environment and Safety Subcommittee. The Research Project was conducted, leveraging the activities of the National Committee. The subject matters include: 1) development of the system and strategy formation that promotes international standardization for nanotechnology; 2) the activities for acquiring convenorship, international standardization and others; and 3) discussion for international standardization for nanotechnology, the activities for a bid to invite the meeting and others. National Committee, Strategy Formation for International Standardization Working Group, breakout Subcommittees and others discussed the matters related to the first plenary meeting of ISO/TC229 which took place in London in November 2005. They also formed strategies making use of the domestic and international activities and the discussion as to the responses to international references. The activities aimed to access the convenorship as well as to invite international conferences were carried out with the collaboration of the committee members who participated in international gatherings. These activities resulted in achieving the accession to WG2 convenorship, holding the second plenary meeting in Japan and attracting and holding the ASTM-E56 meeting. National Committee also held the Workshop on International Nanotechnologies Standardization. As a part of public relations activities on international standardization, it issued Nanotechnology International Standardization Circular and Newsletter of International Standardization for Nanotechnology.

http://www.tech.nedo.go.jp/servlet/TopPageServlet?KENSAKU=HOKOKUSYO&kensakuHoho=Barcode_Kensaku&db=n&SERCHBARCODE=100007287

2006年5月25日 7:49 【CNET Japan 2006年05月25日】

地上デジタルラジオ放送を利用した地図配信サービス、8月より実証実験を開始

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20121347>

【CNET Japan ブログ】

・[CNET Japan Staff BLOG]トランスメタが明かす秘密プロジェクト

チップメーカーのトランスメタはこの数か月間、マイクロソフトが進めているある特別プロジェクトに取り組んでいるということを法定文書の中で述べてきた。

<http://blog.japan.cnet.com/staff/archives/002847.html?tag=nl>

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report May 25, 2006

議会はメモリアルデイまでに補足予算法を完了できない

Congress won't complete supplemental measure by Memorial Day

Congress will not complete a fiscal 2006 supplemental spending bill for the U.S. military and other federal efforts in Iraq,

Afghanistan and elsewhere by the Memorial Day . . .

政府説明責任局： TSAT は進んでいる、しかし知識のギャップが残っている

GAO: TSAT making progress, but knowledge gap remains

As the Defense Department prepares to implement a new incremental development approach for the Transformational Satellite Communications System (TSAT) program, officials still face gaps in knowledge that could hamper its success, according to the Government Accountability Office.

"DOD is taking positive steps to lower risk in the TSAT program before entering the product development phase, but as DOD prepares to implement a new incremental development approach for the program, it faces gaps in knowledge that could hamper the program's success," congressional auditors said May 24.

Incremental development will mean reduced capabilities in the initial satellites and more advanced capabilities in later satellites. Given this change, it will be important for the DOD to update requirements in coordination with the TSAT user community, the GAO said.

While senior DOD officials have agreed to these reduced capabilities to get the first satellite launched in 2014, the GAO said the DOD has yet to re-evaluate its investment in TSAT in light of other DOD investments using the knowledge it has now gained.

With this new information, the Pentagon could be in a better position to set more realistic goals before entering product development, the GAO told the Senate Armed Services strategic forces and Appropriations defense subcommittees. On May 16, Ronald Jost, deputy assistant secretary of defense for C3, space and spectrum, told the GAO that the DOD agreed with all of the

recommendations and that the report - whose review ended in March - was consistent with changes the department already implemented. Another "indepth" review will occur before a key decision point in September 2007, he said.

Jost also noted that while the first two satellites will have fewer capabilities than originally intended, the second block will have even more, so the end result will be the same.

When the program started in 2004, the DOD estimated TSAT's total acquisition cost to be \$15.5 billion and that it would launch the first satellite in April 2011. The program's current official estimate is almost \$16 billion, with initial launch pushed to September 2014. The GAO has long criticized the Pentagon on moving ahead with TSAT before congressional reviewers thought it was ready. In early 2004, when DOD initiated acquisition, only one of seven critical technologies was mature, the GAO said.

Defense officials plan to demonstrate critical technologies' maturity during key integration tests in fiscal 2007, before product development. Earlier this year, top officials directed the program to take the incremental-development approach.

Congress is receiving a lot of advice on how to "help" the Air Force manage space programs, DAILY-affiliate Aviation Week & Space Technology reported in April. Some contractors have briefed lawmakers on incremental approaches such as a "TSATlite" that would place some future capabilities on platforms already in development.

ノースロップグラマンはSBInetの契約入札でチームを編成

NG forms team for SBInet contract bid

Northrop Grumman Corp. announced May 24 that it was teaming up with seven large partners, including General Dynamics, L-3 Communications Titan Group and BearingPoint, to bid on a multibillion project to build a virtual fence around U.S. borders.

The program, **SBInet**, is a component of the wider **Secure Border Initiative (SBI)**, unveiled by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) last year. It calls for deploying more personnel, new technologies and updated infrastructure along the 6,000 miles of U.S. borderland with Canada and Mexico. Earlier this month President Bush asked Congress for \$1.95 billion to boost border security.

SBInet seeks to integrate current and next-generation technology

into a single, comprehensive border security suite for DHS. The department expects to award a contract by Sept. 30, the end of fiscal 2006.

Among the major defense and homeland security contractors forming teams or seeking suppliers in their bid for the SBInet contract are Lockheed Martin, Raytheon and Northrop Grumman.

Northrop Grumman's seven large partners include Anteon International Corp. and SRA International, both of Fairfax, Va.; BearingPoint Inc., McLean, Va.; L. Robert Kimball & Associates, Ebersburg, Pa.; HNTB Corp., Kansas City, Mo.; L-3 Communications Titan Group, San Diego, Calif.; and General Dynamics, Falls Church, Va.

ロッキードマーチンは IED 即席爆弾と装甲貫通弾に対する新しい車輛装甲を試験中

LM testing new vehicle armor for IEDs, armor-piercing bullets

Lockheed Martin has begun testing a new type of vehicle armor designed to protect against both improvised explosive devices

(IEDs) and armor-piercing bullets that the company hopes . . .

レイセオンは STSS2 号機を 7 月に納入予定

Raytheon to deliver second STSS payload in July

Raytheon says it will deliver the second of two payloads for the Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) **Space Tracking and Surveillance System (STSS)** in July, to support the launch of the first two **STSS** test satellites next year. Northrop Grumman is the prime contractor for **STSS**, a planned constellation of satellites for tracking missiles and re-entry vehicles through the boost, midcourse and terminal phases of flight. **STSS** previously was known as the Space Based Infrared System (**SBIRS**) Low.

The two test spacecraft, known as Block 2006, will fly in tandem over MDA's Pacific Test Bed range to help MDA determine its plans for the full constellation, known as Block 2012. In between there will be a Block 2008 program that will update the system's software and ground segment.

Raytheon delivered the first Block 6 sensor payload to Northrop Grumman on Feb. 28. The payload includes an acquisition sensor for detecting missile launches and a "highly agile" track sensor, according to Steve Scott, business development director for

strategic systems at Raytheon Space and Airborne Systems.

With its wide field of view, the infrared acquisition sensor can survey about 10 percent of the Earth at any one time. When it acquires a target, it hands off to the track sensor, which is a gimbaled infrared/visible sensor with a very narrow field of view. The mix of infrared and visible on the track sensor allows it to keep a lock on the missile even as it cools down and separates in its midcourse phase. MDA's anticipated Block 2012 award to Northrop Grumman will replace the two short-lived Block 6 spacecraft, and could include up to three more, bringing the total constellation up to five. The Block 2012 satellites would begin launching in 2012 or 2013. **STSS** will be able to distinguish real re-entry vehicles from chaff or decoys, provided the spacecraft is viewing the targets against the cold background of space. This viewing angle requirement will dictate the number of satellites needed for the constellation, Scott said during a briefing in Washington last week.

- Jefferson Morris (jeff_morris@AviationNow.com)

BAE システムズはフェイズド・アレイ・レーダ・システムの運用と保守を提供することに

BAE Systems to provide operations and maintenance for Phased Array Radar Systems

RADAR MAINTENANCE: BAE Systems of Fort Walton Beach, Fla., has been awarded a \$5 million contract to provide operations

and maintenance for the Air Force's solid state . . .

政府説明責任局が述べるのは陸軍は Warrior UAV の長納期品購入は遅らせるべき

GAO says Army should delay long-lead purchases for Warrior UAV

The Government Accountability Office is recommending that the U.S. Army delay the purchase of long-lead items for the Warrior unmanned aerial vehicle program's low-rate initial production phase until it can demonstrate it has a firm grasp of the program's overall technical maturity.

"In terms of technology maturity, design stability, and a realistic schedule, the Army has not established a sound, knowledge-based acquisition strategy for Warrior that is consistent with best

acquisition practices," GAO says in a new report. A "knowledge-based" approach involves making sure that adequate knowledge of a product's developmental state is available before major investment decisions are made.

"The Warrior program appears driven largely by schedule rather than the attainment of event-driven knowledge points that would separate technology development from product development," GAO says.

WIN-T の認定 : 3軍共通戦術無線システム技術

WIN-T CERTIFICATION: The Joint Tactical Radio System Technology

Laboratory has certified the initial operating environment for BAE Systems' multiband JC4ISR radio as compliant with the Defense Department's Software Communications Architecture 2.2 specifications for the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T) program, BAE Systems said May 24. The JC4ISR radio will enable two new ad-hoc and self-forming waveforms for high-band networking and SATCOM networkcentric operations, as

well as the Global Broadcast System receive waveform. The JTeL laboratory uses the BAE Systems Joint C4ISR and Advanced Joint C4ISR Node platforms to perform operating environment and waveform certifications. The core framework was developed using CMMI Level 5 software engineering processes and is targeted for use in JTRS products.

無人機"Warrior"と"Predator A" の技術的特徴の比較

Comparison of Warrior and Predator A Technical Features

Technical Feature	Purpose	Warrior	Predator A	Army's Assessment of Operational Impact
Tactical Common Data Link	Communications between ground control station and aircraft ▪ Interoperability with Army aviation platforms	Yes – digital Ku-band data link A	No – analog C-band data link	▪ Faster external data transmission ▪ Improved control of aircraft ▪ Teaming with Army aviation
Ethernet	▪ Real-time internal communications, including among avionics, payloads, weapons	Yes	No	▪ Faster internal data transmission
Heavy Fuel Engine	▪ Powers aircraft	Yes	No	▪ Single Army fuel on battlefield ▪ Improved endurance and takeoff weight

Automatic Take-off and Landing	▪ Launch and recovery	Yes	No – pilot using manual controls	▪ Safer ▪ Reduced chance for operator error
Weapons	▪ Target attack	Yes – 4 Hellfire	Yes – 2 Hellfire	▪ Prosecute more targets
Dual-Redundant Avionics	• Improve airworthiness	Yes	No	▪ More reliable
Ground Control Station	▪ Control of unmanned aircraft system	Yes –common with other Army /Marine Corps systems	Yes – unique to Predator	▪ Single control of several unmanned aircraft systems ▪ Broader battlefield coverage

Source: Army (data); GAO (analysis and presentation).

A Ku-band and C-band are ranges of radio frequencies used in wireless communications.

2006年5月23日 8:05 【CNET Japan 2006年05月23日】

NASA エイムス研究センター、太陽表面温度の3倍という高温に耐える断熱材開発中

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt?id=20118747>

2006年5月22日 3:56 This Week's SatNews For the full text go to: [SatNews Weekly](#)

Vietnam はロッキードマーチンと Vinasat-1 納入の契約を行なう

… [Vietnam Awards Lockheed Martin Contract to Deliver Vinasat-1](#)

ボーイングは司法省と暫定的和解で\$615M 支払うことに同意

… [Boeing Agrees to Pay \\$615-M in Tentative Settlement with DoJ](#)

アリアンスペースは Eutelsat のために W2M を打上げることに

… [Arianespace to Launch W2M for Eutelsat](#)

EADS Astrium は通信ペイロード技術に関し最初の契約を得る

… [EADS Astrium Wins First Contract for Communications Payload Technology](#)

ドイツの宇宙庁、EADS Astrium は TanDEM-X 衛星を製造することに

… [Germany's Space Agency, EADS Astrium to Build TanDEM-X Satellite](#)

サーブ・エリクソン・スペースは 25 機の新しいアリアン 5 ロケットのための機器契約を獲得

… [Saab Ericsson Space Wins Equipment Contract for 25 New Ariane 5 Launchers](#)

Dish Network は 11 都市で衛星を通じて高品位の地方 TV 局を立上げ

… [Dish Network Launches Local TV Stations in High Definition via Satellite in 11 Cities](#)

James Webb 宇宙望遠鏡太陽シールド膜はクリティカル・スペース・レディネス試験を通過

… [James Webb Space Telescope Sunshield Membrane Passes Critical Space-Readiness Tests](#)

5/17/2006 # 339 France In Space, a weekly synthesis of French space activities based on French press, provided by the CNES office in Washington D.C..

ESA 欧州宇宙機関は GAIA 衛星の契約を EADS ASTRIUM に与える

- 1: [ESA AWARDS GAIA SATELLITE CONTRACT TO EADS ASTRIUM](#)

IASI イタリア宇宙庁: 気象予報を革新する新しいツール

- 2: [IASI: A NEW TOOL TO REVOLUTIONIZE WEATHER FORECASTING](#)

METOP-A は最後の時点で機器交換を行なったにもかかわらず打上げスケジュールを維持

- 3: METOP-A KEEPING TO LAUNCH SCHEDULE DESPITE LAST-MINUTE INSTRUMENT REPLACEMENT

ESA 欧州宇宙機関と AVANTI SCREENMEDIA グループは HYLAS 衛星の契約を調印

- 4: ESA & AVANTI SCREENMEDIA GROUP SIGN CONTRACT FOR HYLAS SATELLITE

イタリアの再利用可能ロケットの事業は ESA 欧州宇宙機関から後押しを得る

- 5: ITALY'S WORK ON REUSABLE LAUNCHERS GETS BOOST FROM ESA

国際宇宙機関は第 2 回の宇宙探査/協力ワークショップに会する

- 6: INTERNATIONAL SPACE AGENCIES MEET FOR SECOND EXPLORATION / COOPERATION WORKSHOP

要 約

- 7: IN BRIEF

ESA 欧州宇宙機関は GAIA 衛星の契約を EADS ASTRIUM に与える

- 1: ESA AWARDS GAIA SATELLITE CONTRACT TO EADS ASTRIUM

ESA officially selected EADS Astrium as prime contractor for the Gaia (Global Astrometric Interferometer for Astrophysics) astrometry mission on May 11th in Toulouse, France. The Gaia satellite has an ambitious mission to create a 3D map of the Milky Way; it is expected to be the largest and most precise map to date. Of the mission's 557 million euro price tag, EADS Astrium will receive 317 million euros to act as the lead in Gaia's manufacturing team. Astrium affiliates in Britain, France, Germany and Spain will retain approximately a third of this amount with the rest being spent on dozens of subcontractors chosen from ESA's 17 member states. The two-metric-ton satellite will feature twin silicon

carbide telescopes built around a single 1 billion pixel focal array and will orbit around the L2 Lagrange point, 1.6 million kilometers from Earth. Thanks to its incredible sensitivity Gaia will endeavor to identify 20,000 exoplanets and several tens of thousands of new bodies in the Solar System and will measure the temperature, age and composition of roughly 1 billion stars during its five year lifespan. Gaia's launch is scheduled for December 2011 aboard a Soyuz rocket. [ESA 05/11/06, Space News 05/15/06, Aviation Week 05/15/06, Agence France Presse 05/11/06, Les Echos 05/12/06]

IASI イタリア宇宙庁: 気象予報を革新する新しいツール

- 2: IASI: A NEW TOOL TO REVOLUTIONIZE WEATHER FORECASTING

Weather forecasting around the globe is set to take one giant step into the future when Eumetsat's MetOp-A satellite is launched July 17th, 2006. On board, the satellite will be carrying IASI (Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer), a new instrument developed by CNES, in cooperation with Eumetsat, and built by Alcatel Alenia Space. For meteorologists, the launch of IASI is deemed a considerable advance as they will be gaining a half day in weather forecast precision; i.e. when the spacecraft becomes operational in 2007, weather forecasts will be as reliable over two days as they are now for a day and a half. IASI has been designed

for operational meteorological soundings with a very high level of accuracy and is also capable of studying and monitoring atmospheric chemistry, in particular, gases like ozone, methane or carbon monoxide. Three IASI instruments were built by Alcatel Alenia Space and will be integrated into the MetOp-A, B and C spacecraft which are scheduled for launch 2006, 2010 and 2015, respectively. The MetOp satellites are to be paired with satellites from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to ensure continuous coverage around the globe. [Le Figaro 05/13/06, Nice Matin 05/13/06, CNES 05/09/06]

METOP-A は最後の時点で機器交換を行なったにもかかわらず打上げスケジュールを維持

- 3: METOP-A KEEPING TO LAUNCH SCHEDULE DESPITE LAST-MINUTE INSTRUMENT REPLACEMENT

Managers for Eumetsat's MetOp-A polar-orbiting weather satellite will go ahead with its scheduled launch on July 17th regardless of the last-minute replacement of one of its instruments. The Advanced Microwave Sounding Unit-A (AMSU-A), furnished by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), was removed from the MetOp-A satellite in mid-April after satellite controllers at Baikonur noticed that the instrument's ball bearings lacked sufficient lubrication to allow correct functioning in orbit. Officials from Eumetsat, the European

weather-satellite organization which will operate the satellite, expect that a replacement AMSU-A instrument will arrive in Europe by May 18th and will then be shipped to Baikonur for re-integration. Eumetsat's MetOp program manager, Marc Cohen, praised U.S. partners for being "extremely responsive" on this issue, and firmly believes that the July 17th launch will be possible. MetOp-A was originally scheduled for launch on June 30th, 2006. [Space News 05/15/06]

ESA 欧州宇宙機関と AVANTI SCREENMEDIA グループは HYLAS 衛星の契約を調印

- 4: ESA & AVANTI SCREENMEDIA GROUP SIGN CONTRACT FOR HYLAS SATELLITE

On Monday, May 15th, during the Case for Space Conference in London, England, ESA and Avanti Screenmedia Group PLC announced the signature of a contract for the implementation of HYLAS (Highly Adaptable Satellite). According to the contract, EADS Astrium will act as prime contractor for the project, with support from ESA and the British National Space Centre. The project is estimated to cost 120 million euros, of which ESA will contribute 34 million euros; the contract between ESA and Avanti covers support for the development of the most innovative elements of the new system. The HYLAS satellite is a hybrid Ka Band/Ku Band spacecraft that will offer coverage over 22 European countries. It will be used mainly to provide broadband internet access and to

distribute and broadcast High Definition Television. HYLAS' Broadband payload will be able to accommodate traffic from 150,000 to 300,000 simultaneous users. In addition, ESA and Avanti will work together to develop the original payloads based on the combined use of EADS Astrium's Limited General Flexible Payload technology and TSAT Flexible Traveling Wave Tubes, which will allow efficient assignment of satellite power and spectrum to each spot as a function of its respective traffic demand. HYLAS is expected to be launched in late 2008 and has an operational lifetime of 15 years. [ESA 05/15/06, Agence France Presse 05/15/06]

イタリアの再利用可能ロケットの事業は ESA 欧州宇宙機関から後押しを得る

- 5: ITALY'S WORK ON REUSABLE LAUNCHERS GETS BOOST FROM ESA

The Italian aerospace research agency's (CIRA) hopes that their reusable or semi-reusable launcher project known as Unmanned Space Vehicle (USV) will be part of ESA's Future Launcher Preparatory Program (FLPP) just got an important boost. At December's Ministerial Council, FLPP, which is intended to pave the way for a next-generation launch system (a possible replacement for Ariane 5), was granted at least 283 million euros in funding, with a significant portion of that sum coming from Italy. CIRA plans to commence drop tests of the USV from a high-altitude balloon this summer. The agency will carry out at

least four drop tests by the end of 2007, gradually increasing the altitude with each test (up to 40 km). USV is one of numerous nationally financed European technology demonstration projects that are eventually expected to be rolled into FLPP. CIRA is also currently working on the USV-X, Unmanned Space Vehicle Experimental project, a reusable test vehicle that could be launched by the Vega light booster from Kourou, French Guiana. The first flight of the USV-X could happen as early as 2011; the project is currently estimated at 120 million euros. [Aviation Week 05/08/06]

国際宇宙機関は第2回の宇宙探査/協力ワークショップに会する

- 6: INTERNATIONAL SPACE AGENCIES MEET FOR SECOND EXPLORATION / COOPERATION WORKSHOP

Space agencies from around the world met in Sarteano, Italy last

week to participate in the joint ESA / ASI (Italian Space Agency)

Workshop for International Cooperation for Sustainable Space Exploration. Over 60 participants attended the second such ESA / ASI workshop intended to establish an international cooperation framework to support the space exploration plans of various countries. This workshop came on the heels of one held by NASA in Washington, DC at the end of April which concentrated on lunar exploration. At the ESA / ASI workshop, space agency representatives shared their updated plans and strategies for human

and robotic exploration of the solar system, especially in regards to the Moon and Mars. In smaller sessions, participants explored topics such as space transportation, in-orbit infrastructure, surface infrastructure and automatic precursor missions. The goal of these international workshops is to establish a global strategy in regards to space exploration. The next workshop in the ESA / ASI series is scheduled for May 2007.[ESA 05/15/06]

要約

7: IN BRIEF

ESA の 2015-2017 の新しい科学プロジェクトの募集

ESA is expected to announce next week a call for ideas for three new science projects for the 2015-2017 time frame; one project will fall in the 500 million euro range, and two in the 300 million euro range, including a small fast-track mission. ESA is hoping to

downsize Solar Orbiter, a larger mission which is currently under assessment for lack of funds, so that it will fit into the fast-track slot. [Aviation Week, 05/15/06]

サーブ・エリクソン・スペースはアリアン5ロケット25機にコンピュータ、アンテナを供給予定

It was announced May 10th that Saab Ericsson Space, of Sweden, will supply onboard guidance computers and telemetry antennas to equip 25 Ariane 5 rockets. According to the contract, valued at 10 million euros, Saab Ericsson Space will provide two guidance

computers for each Ariane 5; one will serve as a back up to the other. Each Ariane 5 also carries between two and four telemetry antennas to transmit the launcher's position and altitude to ground control. [Space News 05/15/06]

アリアン5ECAはロケット・インテグレーション棟から最終組立棟に移動、26日打上げ予定

The Ariane 5 ECA has been moved from the Launcher Integration Building to the Final Assembly Building at the Guiana Space Center in preparation for its scheduled May 26th launch. In the Final Assembly Building, the Ariane 5 ECA will receive its satellite payloads: the Satmex 6 and Thaicom 5 satellites. The two have a

combined weight of approximately 8.5 metric tons, the heaviest payload to date for the Ariane 5. [http://www.spacedaily.com/reports/Ariane_5_Mission_Takes_Next_Assembly_Step.html 05/15/06]

ビーナス・エクスプレスは目標到着1ヶ月後、惑星の楕円軌道に投入成功

One month after arriving at its target, Venus Express has successfully slipped into its final, elliptical orbit around the planet. The spacecraft will carry out a number of final tests between now and the beginning of June before becoming fully operational. Its

instruments will be switched on one by one for thorough checking and then be tested all together or in groups. Venus Express' nominal science phase begins on June 4th, 2006. [ESA 05/09/06, Space News 05/15/06]

Lockheed Martin Press Releases

May 24, 2006 ロッキードマーチンは革新的戦術ビークル装甲を実証

[Lockheed Martin Demonstrates Revolutionary Tactical Vehicle Armor](#)

May 23, 2006 ロッキード・マーチンのスナイパー先進目標照準ポッドはビデオ・ダウン・リンク能力を加える

[Lockheed Martin's Sniper Advanced Targeting Pods Add Video Down Link Capability](#)

NPOESS を継続するに当って国防総省は慎重な計画を承認

Pentagon to approve cautious plan to continue NPOESS

Pentagon acquisition chief Ken Krieg has decided not to terminate the troubled National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS), although he plans to approve moving forward only with the first two satellites, according to industry and government officials.

TRW, now owned by Northrop Grumman, won the NPOESS prime contract in 2002. The cost was originally estimated between \$6 billion and \$7 billion, but it has since ballooned to \$14 billion. The Defense and Commerce Departments - NPOESS is a 50-50 venture between the two - will reassess the program in 2009 before proceeding with up to four additional satellites.

Before the program can proceed, Krieg is required to certify that it is essential to national security, program management is sound and schedule and cost problems are under control. His intervention is required because the Pentagon told Congress the cost had soared more than 25 percent within a single year, triggering additional monitoring in accordance with the Nunn-McCurdy law.

Another outcome of the May 19 meeting of senior executives overseeing the program is a plan to restructure the award fee requirements. The Commerce Department's inspector has sharply

criticized the NPOESS program office for overly high marks in recent years for Northrop Grumman (DAILY, May 12). Furthermore, some of the 13 sensor developments that are part of the NPOESS program may be restructured to be directly managed by the government rather than subcontracted through Northrop Grumman, according to one government official.

In the meantime, some Democratic lawmakers continue to call for the firing of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) director Vice Adm. Conrad Lautenbacher (USN Ret.) over NPOESS' troubles. Several administration sources suggest the call for his firing is politically motivated, and those below Lautenbacher continue to say he is well postured to fix the program given his technical and program management expertise. The official certification is expected in Congress by June 5. - Amy Butler (abutler@AviationNow.com)

非致死性 ADS アクティブ制止システムがイラクで初使用される準備が整う

ADS = 強力電波を発射し皮膚に発熱の痛みを与える装置

Nonlethal Active Denial System is ready for Iraq debut

The nonlethal Active Denial System (ADS), which shoots a radar signal that causes a burning sensation under the skin, is set for its

debut in Iraq with . . .

上院軍事委員会の委員長はボーイング-司法省の和解についてヒアリングを計画中

Warner plans hearings on Boeing-Justice Dept. settlement

The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee said May 23 that he planned to hold "lessons learned"-type hearings into the

Boeing Co.-Justice Department settlement that ends . . .

Precision Castparts 社は Specialty Metals 社の買収に了承を得る

Precision Castparts gets OK to buy Specialty Metals Corp.

Aerospace specialty metals supplier Precision Castparts Corp. has received a go-ahead from U.S. government regulators to finalize its

acquisition of Specialty Metals Corp., a leading supplier of . . .

Foster-Miller はさらに多くの Talon ロボット発注に対して\$64M を得る

Foster-Miller gets \$64M for more Talon robots

TALON ROBOTS: The U.S. Navy has awarded Foster-Miller Inc. a \$63.9 million contract for new Talon robots and related support for

the Robotic Systems Joint Project Office. . . .

Hutchison は NASA にさらに多くの資金を与えることを望む

Hutchison favors more money for NASA

Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, chair of the Senate Commerce subcommittee that oversees NASA, said May 23 that she would support more money being added to the fiscal 2007 appropriation for the agency. Congress' recent five-year re-authorization bill for NASA approved a topline FY '07 budget of about \$1.1 billion more than President Bush's \$16.8 billion request.

That extra \$1.1 billion adds up to about 1/10th of 1 percent of the total federal budget. Such an increase "would add to the research capabilities" of NASA, said Hutchison, who has expressed concern

over cuts made to science budgets to pay for human space flight initiatives such as the Crew Exploration Vehicle (CEV), which NASA plans to introduce no later than 2014.

"We want to get the CEV out as quickly as we can and that is a major part of the budget now," Hutchison said during an event sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. "But I think the hard science part could also be included, along with the aeronautics and the Earth sciences ... with just an increase in the budget of 1/10th of 1 percent." (後略)

新しい GOES はコンステレーションが調整されるようにセットされた

New GOES set as constellation adjusted

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is beginning to shuffle its Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) spacecraft constellation as the advanced new Boeing GOES-N is readied for launch from Cape Canaveral as early as May 24.

The 3.5-ton GOES-N is slated to first act as a backup spacecraft before eventually becoming the primary hurricane monitoring satellite for the U.S. Liftoff of a Boeing Delta IV carrying the spacecraft is set for a launch window between 6:11-7:11 p.m.

Eastern time. The total mission cost for both spacecraft and booster is \$481 million. Weather conditions for the launch from Complex 37 are forecast to be 60 percent favorable with a concern for isolated thundershowers in the area. Those thunderstorms are forecast to reduce favorable conditions to only 40 percent if the launch is delayed to May 25. (後略)

EU の 3 ヶ国(=スペイン、ハンガリー、デンマーク)は防衛機器の市場には参加しない

Three EU countries not joining defense equipment market

Three European Union countries - Spain, Hungary and Denmark - will not be part of the common defense equipment market being

established starting July 1. . . .

見通し内でのガリレオの縮小はない、と ESA 欧州宇宙機関長官は述べる

No downsizing of Galileo in sight, ESA chief says

European Space Agency officials are expressing bemusement at recent statements by former research Commissioner Philippe Busquin and other specialists that the European Union should consider scaling back the Galileo satellite navigation system from

30 spacecraft to 24-25 to help cope with budget problems.

Noting that he had not been contacted directly on the matter, Director General Jean-Jacques Dordain said "the only thing that remains to be worked out is the contract for the concession (to

deploy and operate the system). And the concerns of private investors (in those talks) are in the magnitude of a billion euros or so, not the few tens of millions that could be saved by removing a few satellites."

As for the additional 400 million euros (\$514 million) needed to complete and launch the first four in-orbit validation (IOV)

spacecraft, "the budget conditions were accepted unanimously," Dordain said, and "are clearly spelled out in the IOV contract signed at the beginning of the year."

The major part of the European Commission's share is already in hand, with the rest to follow shortly. "It's no longer an issue," he said.

仏は新しい誘導武器ファミリーに着眼

France eyes new guided weapons family

The French government wants to field a new family of precision-guided ground-to-ground weapons starting next decade. . . .

ISS クルーは自由飛行マイクロサットを試験する

ISS crew tests free-flying microsat

U.S. Astronaut Jeff Williams, flight engineer on Expedition 13 to the International Space Station, may eventually get to use a laptop controller for some manual "flight" of the first of three **microsat** test beds to reach the station.

But for now, MIT engineers are evaluating the results of the first autonomous tests May 18 and 20 of their Synchronized Position Hold, Engage and Reorient Experimental Satellites (Spheres) hardware in microgravity.

Williams deployed the 8-inch diameter test bed, which is powered by two AA batteries and pressurized carbon dioxide thrusters, sending it through a series of pre-programmed maneuvers inside

the Destiny laboratory module. Despite problems getting the CO2 tank properly inserted, and indications the unit's flash memory might have been corrupted, the student-designed experiment built by Payload Systems Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., was able to maneuver through the open space inside Destiny using two beacons.

Two more of the tiny spacecraft are scheduled for delivery on upcoming space shuttle missions to ISS for formation-flying and other software-intensive tests that could lead to robotic astronaut assistants and other applications. The long-planned flight experiment was delayed by the Columbia accident.

ESA は月の探査における役割を検討中

ESA considers role in exploring moon

European Space Agency Director General Jean-Jacques Dordain says ESA is studying four different scenarios for participating in a proposed U.S.-led lunar exploration program, even though the agency's clear priority will be on Mars.

The scenarios - which Dordain said are not mutually exclusive - include participating in lunar surface exploration, science missions, establishment of a telecommunications/ navigation network around the moon and development of a new space transportation system,

either with Russia or the U.S. A decision will be made at the next ESA ministerial summit in 2008.

Meanwhile, scientists are preparing for the demise of the agency's Smart-1 moon probe, which is scheduled to crash onto the lunar surface on Sept. 2-3 after a highly successful yearlong mission. The crash had initially been set for Aug. 17, but was shifted so it would take place on the visible side of the moon, where the event could be more easily tracked.

AUSA 米陸軍協会会長：戦没者追悼記念日で追加歳出予算を通過させず議会在休会2週間に入れば災害は今にも起こる

AUSA chief: 'Disaster is looming' over supplemental

AUSA CHIMES IN: The president of the Association of the United States Army wrote congressional leaders warning that "a disaster is

looming" if Congress recesses two weeks . . .

Saab はボーイングの新しい Land Launch ブースタ用にモジュラ・ペイロード・アダプタを提供予定

Saab to provide modular payload adaptors for Land Launch booster

PAYLOAD ADAPTORS: Saab Ericsson Space has won a contract to provide modular payload adaptors for Boeing's new Land Launch booster, which will provide medium-lift geosynchronous transfer orbit launches from Baikonur, Kazakhstan, starting next year. The

adapter systems, including harness, purge lines and initiators, are earmarked for PanAmSat-11 and Horizons-2, both of which are scheduled for a 2007 launch.

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report May 23, 2006

ディープ・スペース・ネットワークが危機に、GAO 報告

Deep Space Network at risk, GAO reports

NASA's aging network of antennas for communicating with spacecraft beyond low Earth orbit may not be able to keep up with future demand as the agency tries to fulfill its mandate to return to the moon and land astronauts on Mars, according to a new report from the Government Accountability Office (GAO). "While NASA's Deep Space Network can meet most requirements of its current workload, it may not be able to meet near-term and future demand," the May 22 report says. "The system – suffering from an aging, fragile infrastructure with some crucial components over 40 years old - has lost science data during routine operations and critical events."

Managed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., the **Deep Space Network (DSN)** has sites in California's Mojave Desert, near Madrid, Spain, and near Canberra in Australia. The network suffers from a "deteriorating infrastructure" overdue for maintenance and likely to become increasingly fragile and unreliable when demand increases, GAO says. "The potential exists for the loss of scientific data that would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace," the report says.

New missions find themselves competing for use of the **DSN** not only with each other but also with older missions extended past their lifetimes, such as Voyager. "Program officials doubt they can provide adequate coverage to an increasing set of new mission customers, especially if they increase dramatically under the President's Vision," GAO says.

Further clouding the DSN's future is the fact that NASA doesn't

match funding for space communications capabilities with agency-wide space communications requirements, according to GAO. While NASA has created an agency-level office to review the technical requirements for its future space communications architecture, the office doesn't address program level requirements or influence budgets. That authority is left to the various mission directorates and individual programs, which allows investments to be made "in capabilities that may undercut agency-wide goals for space communications," GAO says.

After GAO started its review, NASA began to study how to better manage the gap between agency-level space communications requirements and program-level funding, but no recommendations for action have yet been proposed, the report says.

NASA has not clarified the role the DSN will play in the Vision for Space Exploration, nor what resources will be needed to address the communications requirements of future astronauts, according to the report. GAO recommends that the **DSN** program clearly identify its current and future requirements and develop a comprehensive plan and associated cost estimates to address them. NASA agreed with its recommendations. "I am encouraged that NASA concurs with many of the GAO's recommendations," said House Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee Ranking Member Mark Udall (D-Colo.), who requested the study. "However, NASA will need to take concrete steps - including allocating sufficient resources - to ensure that those recommendations are implemented and the health of the **DSN** is maintained."

JSF の代替エンジンの決断に当って、良く分析がされていない、と GAO は発言

JSF alternate engine decision not well analyzed, GAO says

The Pentagon's decision to cancel the Joint Strike Fighter's alternate

engine program was a budget-driven decision and was not derived

from comprehensive analysis, congressional investigators have

told ...

7月のシャトル打上げは予定通り進捗

July shuttle launch on track pending review

The space shuttle orbiter Discovery is undergoing processing on Launch Complex 39B at Kennedy Space Center this week following rollout to the pad May 19. The vehicle has received an initial clean bill of health for launch as early as July 1 with its modified external tank, but additional reviews remain.

The STS-121 mission payload for the International Space Station - including the Italian Leonardo Multipurpose Logistics Module, a large backup coolant module and replacement umbilical reel for the station's mobile base system - was loaded into the payload bay shortly after the shuttle's arrival at the pad. Discovery's hydrazine powered auxiliary power units that supply vehicle hydraulics were also tested.

Shuttle managers believe initial wind tunnel data show that removal of the hydrogen protuberance air load (PAL) ramp from the external tank will cause no adverse aerodynamic effects on two adjoining

pressurization lines and a cable tray. But the aerodynamic and other tank foam issues are to be reviewed in more detail during three key management sessions leading toward final approval to launch in the July window extending through July 19. Those sessions include the Debris Verification Review set for May 30-31 at Kennedy Space Center, a Design Certification Review for the tank modifications set for June 7 at Johnson Space Center and the Flight Readiness Review (FRR) at Kennedy June 16-17, during which the launch date will be set.

The FRR will be held in conjunction with the Terminal Countdown Demonstration Test, when the Kennedy Launch Control Center team will conduct a full practice countdown of the vehicle with the astronaut crew on board, but with the vehicle unfueled. That test will end with a simulated pre-liftoff engine cutoff and pad abort to exercise crew and launch controller procedures.

グローバル・フライヤは最終飛行に準備される

GlobalFlyer set for final flight

FINAL FLIGHT: The Virgin Atlantic/Scaled Composites **GlobalFlyer** is poised to make its final flight as early as May 23 when Steve Fossett will pilot the aircraft from its base at Salina, Kansas, to Dulles International Airport, Va. for induction into the National Air and Space Museum's Udvar-Hazy Center. May 24 is a backup date if weather conditions force postponement of the May 23 flight. A flyover of the new museum facility and the Dulles area

is planned for about 1:15 p.m. Eastern time before Fossett lands and turns the aircraft over to the Smithsonian Institution. Fossett piloted the aircraft in 2004 on the first nonstop solo flight around the world. Then earlier this year he took off from Kennedy Space Center, Fla., in **GlobalFlyer** and circled the globe again before a second Atlantic crossing and a landing in England to complete the longest unrefueled flight in history.

空軍は衛星に関して不健全な妥協圧力をかけている、と経営者は述べる

'Unhealthy' sat compromises pushed by AF, executive says

U.S. Air Force officials are pressuring military satellite designers and program managers into "unhealthy compromises" by dictating that launch costs must be included in a spacecraft's total program cost, a space-industry executive said.

To effectively reduce the per-satellite cost of using Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles, the service is dictating that "dual manifests will be used whenever possible," the executive said.

Launching multiple spacecraft on a single booster makes sense when orbiting small, relatively lightweight vehicles, such as Global

Positioning System satellites, but dual-manifesting large platforms can force design compromises, he claimed. Program managers are protesting the Air Force "suggestion," because squeezing two large spacecraft onto an EELV means each satellite may have to be designed to a less-than-optimum configuration. For example, launching two or more spacecraft at once can force the use of a 2-foot antenna, when the optimal design calls for a 3-foot version. Performance is affected adversely, and program costs usually increase. "This is an artificial constraint not allied with the

mission," the executive said. - William B. Scott | (wbscott1946@yahoo.com)

ロッキードマーチン、空軍は JASSM-ER を B-1B からテストする

Lockheed Martin, Air Force test JASSM-ER from B-1B

JASSM-ER B-1B: Lockheed Martin Corp. said May 22 that its extended-range JASSM conventional cruise missile system | successfully performed its first development flight-test at White Sands Missile Range, ...

SBU(センシティブであるが秘密ではない)データに関しての定義はない、当局発言

No definitions for SBU data, official says

The intelligence official responsible for coordinating information sharing among the gaggle of organizations responsible for fighting | terrorism has ranked handling "sensitive but unclassified" (SBU) information right up ...

Virginia 級 潜水艦 2 号艦は最初の海上での試航海を行なう

Second Virginia submarine sweeps initial sea trials

TEXAS SWEEP: The Texas (SSN 775), the second submarine of the Virginia class, completed initial sea trials on May 17 and | returned to port with a broom ...

ESA 欧州宇宙機関は探査機のスキャンニング・ミラーの状況を結論することに

ESA to decide status of probe's scanning mirror

SCANNING MIRROR: European Space Agency engineers will decide during a final commission review at the end of July whether they can recover full use of a scanning mirror on the PFS spectrometer aboard the agency's **Venus Express** probe. Tests following the probe's arrival into final orbit around the planet on | May 9 showed the mirror to be blocked at the calibration point, and hopes that the changing temperature regime might release it have not materialized. However, even if it remains stuck, engineers say there is enough overlap among the probe's instruments to minimize data loss. The routine science mission starts on June 4.

沿岸警備隊、国土安全保障省と国内核検出局は飛行船を検討する

Coast Guard, DHS Science, DNDO look into aerostats

COAST GUARD AEROSTATS: The U.S. Coast Guard is partnering with the Homeland Security Department's Science and | Technology directorate and the department's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office to try ...

ロシアの地域航空のための量産治具の契約書が発行された

Production tooling contracts issued for Russian Regional Jet

PRODUCTION TOOLING: Sukhoi Civil Aircraft Co. has issued contracts with a pair of German firms to supply production tooling | for the Russian Regional Jet. Fooke GmbH will ...

BAE システムズの艦船の修理契約はレイオフを防ぐ

BAE Systems Ship Repair contract averts layoffs

BRIDGE WORK: BAE Systems announced May 22 the award of a potential \$4.8 million contract to its San Diego shipyard by Military | Sealift Fleet Support Command for ...

ブタにチップ付け情報管理 四川で電子タグ試験

IC カードの普及などを旨とする情報化プロジェクト「国家金カ工程」の一環として、試験事業「四川の家畜・食品産業連鎖における電子タグ管理システム」が22日、四川省キョウライ市で正式スタート。作業員は最初のテストとして、ブタ1万頭にICチップを取付け、養豚関連産業向けデータベースを構築した。養豚業に電子タグ技

*「キョウライ」のキョウは「工」に「おおざと」、ライは「山」へんに「来」

*「国家金カ工程」の「カ」は「ト」の下に「下」

術が応用されるのは中国初。

ICチップは黄色いタグに埋込まれ、タグは耳にパンチを入れて固定される。作業員は耳のタグにリーダを当てることで、飼育や検疫などの情報を知ることができるほか、出荷・販売までの各段階で随時データを更新できる。(編集ID)



写真:ブタにICチップを取付ける作業員

2006年5月23日 チャイナネット

中国 向こう15年間の衛星打上げスケジュールを発表

一般、中国国家衛星気象センターの楊軍主任は2020年までの15年間の衛星打上げスケジュールを明らかにし、「2020年までに、中国の衛星打上げ回数はかなり増え、『風雲二号』、『風雲三号』、『風雲四号』を含む十数個の気象衛星が相次いで打上げられることになっている」と語った。

関係筋によると、中国は世界中で静止気象衛星と極軌道気象衛星の2種類のシリーズ衛星気象業務を擁する少数の国の一つである。20年来、中国は7個の「風雲」シリーズ静止気象衛星と極軌道気象衛星の研究・開発に取り組む、その打上げに成功。将来の気象衛星打上げスケジュールについて、楊軍主任は「今年の年末に『風雲二号 D』衛星を打上げることになっている。これで地球静止軌道での中国の『ダブル衛星』観測システムが完成することになる。2007年後半期には、次世代の極軌道気象衛星の『風雲三号』を打上げることになっている。現在、中国は次世代静止気象衛星

である『風雲四号』の研究・開発に取り組んでいるところである」と語った。

同氏によると、2020年までに、中国は『風雲二号』、『風雲三号』、『風雲四号』を含む十数個の気象衛星を打上げることになっている。この発展のテンポから見れば、2020年までに、衛星打上げは非常に頻繁になり、つまり、年間一個打上げと言ってもよい。衛星応用技術の面で、2020年頃には中国は国際先進レベルに達するか、またはそれに近づき、いくつかのプロジェクトでの突破を達成し、世界トップレベルに達すると見られている。当面、中国は知的所有権を持つ気象衛星地面応用システムを構築し、国内外の気象衛星が発信する信号を同時に受信、処理する能力を備えることを目指している。2005年に「風雲二号 C」静止軌道気象衛星が平穩に業務を繰り広げるとともに、『風雲』シリーズの気象衛星は「テスト応用型」から「業務・サービス型」への飛躍にも成功した。

2006年5月22日 チャイナネット

中国 無毒・ゼロ汚染のキャリアロケットの研究に取り組む

一般、北京社会科学、自然科学界のエキスパートたちが集まった「北京・イノベーション」フォーラムの席で、中国キャリアロケット技術研究院の呉燕生院長は中国宇宙飛行・ロケット運搬技術の発展の3段階について説明した。一、現有の一回限りの使用に供されるキャリアロケット技術の改善をおこない、国内外の衛星を効果的に運搬するなど打上げの難関を突破する。二、新世代の無毒・

ゼロ汚染のキャリアロケットの開発・製造を加速させ、一回限りの使用に供されるキャリアロケットのモデルチェンジを達成する。三、知的所有権を持つ新しいタイプの宇宙飛行・ロケット運搬システムの研究・開発に取り組む、中国の宇宙飛行発展戦略の需要を満たし、中国の宇宙飛行のトータルな力を向上させる。

数回にわたる「神舟」宇宙飛行船プロジェクトのリーダのある専門

家によると、これまでに打上げられた「長征」シリーズロケットの推進燃料の中に液体の N2O4、UDMH には毒性のある物質が含まれており、主に燃焼の完了、蒸発などの形で毒性を減らすことができるが、今後、液体酸素、ケロシン、液体水素など毒性のない推進燃料を使用すれば、燃焼のあとに残るものは毒性や汚染のない水だけである。しかし、当面はテストの段階にあるので、新燃料の安

全性と安定性を考慮した結果、「神舟七号」宇宙飛行船を運搬するのはやはり「長征」シリーズロケットであり、推進燃料は現在の気体燃料と見られている。呉燕生院長が説明した第三段階、つまり、新しいタイプの宇宙飛行・運搬システムについての研究・開発は宇宙空間の探測を目指すものである。

2006 年 5 月 25 日 16:10 時事通信社「世界週報」 6 月 6 日号 [\[目次抜粋\]](#)

シリーズ

今週の軍事情報／ウクライナの頸木から脱出を図るロシア黒海艦隊(江畑謙介)

宇宙よもやま話／カッシーニ／ホイヘンスによる土星の冒険(的川泰宣)

特集 荒れるフランス

初期雇用契約制度の失政と仏版ウォーターゲート事件——窮地に立つドビルパン首相

東京外国語大学教授 渡邊 啓貴

来春の大統領選挙を控えてフランス政治は今、風雲急を告げる情勢である。ドビルパン首相は、今年に入って二つの嵐に見舞われた。4 月 10 日に 2 月以来もめにもめた「初期雇用契約(CPE)」を撤回し、首相は「私は残念です」と痛恨の面持ちで語った。そして、その舌の根も乾かないうちに、今度は、不正資金浄化疑惑をめぐる自身の関与に対する非難記事が出たことで窮地に立たされ

た首相は、「私は政府と与党の盾になっています」と苦しげに語った。5 月 16 日に野党が政府不信任案を提出したが、可決には票は遠く及ばなかった。しかし与党中道派の一部が不信任を支持し、与党の結束のほころびも露呈した。仏政局はここに来て混沌としてきた。

わたなべ・ひろたか 1954 年生まれ。東京外国語大学仏語科卒。慶応義塾大学博士課程、パリ第一大学大学院修了。東京外国語大学助教授、パリ高等研究院・リオン高等師範大学院客員教授、ジョージ・ワシントン大学

客員研究員を経て 99 年から現職。ヨーロッパ国際関係論専攻。著書に「ミッテラン時代のフランス」「フランス現代史」「ヨーロッパ国際関係史」「ポスト帝国」など。

[平山ニュース 2006 年 5 月 25, 29 日] <http://www.wikihouse.com/space/>

[NEWS]

5/27 2109GMT 打上成功:{通信衛星 SATMEX 6,通信衛星 THAICOM 5},Ariane5ECA,Kourou

5/26 1850GMT 打上成功:地震観測衛星 Kompass 2,Shtil,バレンツ海(潜水艦)

5/24 スペース・クチュールコンテスト上位 10 作品発表(毎)

5/24 2211GMT 打上成功:静止気象衛星 GOES N,Delta 4,Cape Canaveral

5/22 「あかり」初画像公開(JAXA,共,毎,時,朝)

[予定]

5/28 以降 0600-0630JST 放球:気球 BVT60-2 号機,JAXA 三陸

5/27 2109-2154GMT 打上:{通信衛星 SATMEX 6,通信衛星 THAICOM 5},Ariane5ECA,Kourou

5/25 1850GMT 頃打上:地震観測衛星 Kompass 2,Shtil,バレンツ海(潜水艦発射)

[EVENT]

[学会]

- 6/30 申込締切:第 39 回月・惑星シンポジウム,8/7-9,ISAS 相模原
6/3 申込締切:The 2nd Hayabusa Symposium,7/12-14,東大(浅野キャンパス)
5/29 第 3 回温室効果ガス観測技術衛星(GOSAT)シンポジウム, 秋葉原コンベンションホール
5/26 IEICE 宇宙・航行エレクトロニクス研究会,高知工科大学

[TV]

ディスカバリチャンネル

- 6/1 0100-0200,0900-1000,1800-1900 彗星探査機ディープインパクト
5/31 0100-0200,0900-1000,1800-1900 火星移住計画
5/31 2000-2054 BS-i (再)人類、月に立つ(7)「友情の絆 アポロ 12 号」
5/27 1610-1700 NHK-BS1 (再)未来への提言(2)
「理論物理学者 リサ・ランドール 異次元を語る」インタビュアー 若田光一氏
5/27 0100-0200, 0800-0900 未来に向かって:宇宙探検
5/26 0100-0200,0800-0900 土星探査機カッシーニ

[宇宙開発] http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/science/space_exploration/

-
- 本年度もロケット打ち上げラッシュ／宇宙機構 H2A3回、M5は1回 - 南日本新聞 (28 日 17 時 0 分)
 - タイの洪水、衛星で撮影 宇宙機構の「だいち」(共同通信) (25 日 22 時 54 分)
 - 中国 3段階“打ち上げ” 宇宙計画(産経新聞) (25 日 16 時 10 分)

[米軍動向] http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/world/us_armed_forces/

-
- 長崎県 リンカーン佐世保出港 80人抗議「もう来るな」(西日本新聞) (29 日 17 時 0 分)
 - 在日米軍再編 政府方針最終案あす閣議決定(産経新聞) (29 日 16 時 3 分)
 - 米軍再編、あす閣議決定 関係閣僚会議(琉球新報) (29 日 15 時 31 分)
 - 政府方針、あす閣議決定=99 年の北部振興策は廃止 - 米軍再編(時事通信) (29 日 14 時 0 分)
 - 在日米軍再編、30日に閣議決定(読売新聞) (29 日 13 時 34 分)
 - 在日米軍再編、早期の閣議決定に向けさらに最終調整=安倍官房長官(ロイター) (29 日 12 時 16 分)
 - 在日米軍再編、早期の閣議決定に向けさらに最終調整=安倍官房長官(ロイター) (29 日 12 時 16 分)
 - <米軍再編>閣議決定案を最終調整 30日の決定確認(毎日新聞) (29 日 12 時 4 分)
 - 米軍再編30日に閣議決定 政府の関係閣僚会議(共同通信) (29 日 11 時 23 分)
 - 米軍再編、「牧港」機能を嘉手納に移設…日本側原案(読売新聞) (29 日 6 時 46 分)
 - 「米軍普天間移設先」防衛庁最終案 「明示せず」に外務省反発(産経新聞) (29 日 3 時 16 分)
 - グラム移転除き1兆1千億 政府、在日米軍再編で(共同通信) (29 日 2 時 12 分)
 - <自民・中川氏>防衛政策見直し、次期政権の課題と認識(毎日新聞) (28 日 21 時 18 分)
 - 防衛大綱見直し、次期政権の課題=総裁選で改憲論議を - 中川自民政調会長(時事通信) (28 日 17 時 0 分)
 - 歳出・歳入一体改革で論議 中川氏、米軍再編経費で(共同通信) (28 日 16 時 30 分)

[核兵器] http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/world/nuclear_weapons/

- マレーシア、非同盟諸国会議にイランの核開発権支持を呼びかけ(ロイター) (29日 17時 2分)
- 原子力供給国の年次総会開幕へ、米の対インド協力焦点(読売新聞) (29日 12時 17分)
- 日本の役割「極めて重要」 米高官、対イラン制裁期待(共同通信) (27日 10時 6分)
- 爆風写真の撮影場所修正 長崎資料館、被爆者が指摘(共同通信) (27日 8時 11分)
- イランがウラン濃縮活動を停止するなら見返りも検討＝米大統領(ロイター) (26日 11時 40分)
- イラン核問題、主要国が来週協議開催の見通し＝米 국무省報道官(ロイター) (26日 9時 16分)

[ASAGUMO NEWS] 朝雲新聞社 <http://www.asagumo-news.com/>

5/24 「コラム」更新

朝雲寸言 /// 自民総裁選の行方 /// 悩み多き中国経済 為替改革に踏切れず

5/22 「ニュース」更新

普天間飛行場移設 政府案を基本に対応 = 沖縄県と合意 危険除去など確認書

20カ国でPKO 函演 = 「コブラ・ゴールド 06」始まる

<イラク復興支援> = 9次群、サマワなどの2校竣工 /// イラク・ドキュメント(2006.5.9～5.15)

「SM3」発射実験に参加 = ハワイ沖で「きりしま」

内閣府「防衛問題世論調査」

= 自衛隊の海外救援活動を9割が肯定 /// イラク復興支援「役立っている」約67% /// 弾道ミサイル防衛 56.6%が「賛成」

3自衛隊 17年度災派実績 = 豪雪で派遣相次ぐ /// 九州では台風 14号 山林火災など増える

森陸幕長 訓練環境充実を歓迎 = キャンプ・ハンセン共同使用で

海自17年度共同訓練 = 米露など2国間以外に多国間も

[民間航空機関連 (ex-SJAC 三輪さん)]

2006年5月26日 23:59 AIA dailyLead May 26, 2006 -

「習慣の鎖は普段は気がつかないほど小さいものだがそれが打ち壊せないほど強固になっていくものだ。」

サミュエル ジョンソン 英国作家

"The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt until they are too strong to be broken."

--Samuel Johnson, English writer

2006年5月26日 1:51 AIA dailyLead May 25, 2006 -

「集中力と精神力は勝利の余裕である」

"Concentration and mental toughness are the margins of victory."

--Bill Russell, basketball legend

2006年5月25日 0:51 AIA dailyLead May 24, 2006 -

「大きく印刷されれば通るが、小さければ見過ごされる」

"The large print giveth, but the small print taketh away."

--Tom Waits, American musician, actor

2006年5月24日 1:04 AIA dailyLead May 23, 2006 -

「君といっしょにリムジンに乗りたがっている人は多いけど、君は、本当は、車が故障した時に、車と君とを(目的地に)連れていってくれる人を望んでいるのだ」 (編注)

「みなさんリムジンに乗りたがっているけど、本当にのぞんでいるのはね、そのリムジンが故障してその人がバスに乗り込んでくる事なのよ」

"Lots of people want to ride with you in the limo, but what you want is someone who will take the bus with you when the limo breaks down."

--Oprah Winfrey, talk show host

2006年5月23日 1:00 AIA dailyLead May 22, 2006 -

「人間の失策は あらたな発見への入り口だ」

ジェームス ジョイス (アイルランド作家)

"A man's errors are his portals of discovery."

--James Joyce, Irish author

2006年5月26日 23:59 AIA dailyLead May 26, 2006 -

カリフォルニア空港セキュリティ設備工事への損傷でL-3社賠償金

Jury says L-3 must pay \$125M in damages

A jury found that a dispute with L-3 Communications caused a California maker of airport security

detection systems to lose substantial business. The jury awarded OSI Systems \$125

機内ブロードバンド通信 入札決着

In-flight broadband auction nears close

A small Colorado firm was the apparent winner in an auction of national airwaves that could lead to less expensive in-flight broadband. AC BidCo is the last

contender remaining for the larger of the two bands for sale. Fort Worth Star-Telegram (Texas)/Associated Press (5/25)

デルタ航空 パイロット組合との妥結案に 年金機構が反対

Pension agency opposes Delta's agreement with pilots

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. said it opposes an agreement between Delta Air Lines and its pilots union. Under the agreement, Delta would pay pilots

\$650 million if it terminates their pension plan. Los Angeles Times/Bloomberg (5/26)

英国空港 新たな持ち株主

U.K. may launch probe of airport owner

The U.K.'s Office of Fair Trade is considering an investigation of BAA PLC's market. BAA owns and operates seven U.K. airports. A consortium led by a

Spanish construction company is trying to take over BAA. The Wall Street Journal (5/26)

NASAの大気圏調査衛星運用、4年延長

NASA extends satellite mission by four years

NASA on Thursday extended the mission of a satellite

probing the Earth's atmosphere to 2010. The Times

satellite will study how the sun influences the evolution of the atmosphere. San Jose Mercury

News/Associated Press (5/25)

2006年5月26日 1:51 AIA dailyLead May 25, 2006 -

エアバスから手を引くBAE システムズ

Leaving Airbus could transform U.K.'s BAE Systems

BAE Systems' departure from **Airbus** could transform both firms. BAE has established itself as a major defense contractor in the U.S. over the past six

years. Analysts called BAE's decision to sell its stake in Airbus a "business decision." [International Herald Tribune](#) (5/24)

エアライン各社 新株発行で資金集め

Airlines issue more shares to raise cash

Some airlines are selling new shares to investors to raise money. **American Airlines** and Hawaiian Air

have recently issued new shares, for example. [USA TODAY](#) (5/24)

最近(5月4日) インドでの727-200燃料タンク爆発事故、NTSB 調査員派遣

NTSB to investigate 727 fuel-tank explosion in India

National Transportation Safety Board investigators will travel to India to assist in a probe of a reported wing fuel-tank explosion on a **Boeing** 727-200. No

one was injured in the May 4 explosion. [The Seattle Times](#) (5/24)

管制官の疲労が滑走路事故に関係、と調査官

Controller fatigue contributed to runway mishaps, investigators say

Two runway mishaps at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport in March were caused in part by fatigue among air traffic controllers, according to federal investigators. Investigators also found that

some controllers were not aware of the need for adequate sleep to avoid impairment. [Chicago Tribune](#) (5/24)

2006年5月25日 0:51 AIA dailyLead May 24, 2006 -

航空災害対応策構築のために何が必要か

Expert helps airlines develop disaster plans

Most airlines have emergency plans laying out how to deal with air accidents. Kenyon International Emergency Services President Robert Jensen said top

executives must concentrate on helping family members and communicating with all parties. [Seattle Post-Intelligencer](#) (5/23)

飛行機の中での携帯電話使用が許される可能性

Regulators may lift ban on using cell phones in flight

Some airlines and phone companies hope regulators will eventually permit in-flight cell-phone calls. The Federal Aviation Administration now bans the use of

mobile phones in flight. Critics of lifting the ban say using phones in-flight would diminish the comfort of other travelers. [CNNmoney.com/Fortune](#) (5/23)

デルタ航空 とパイロット組合の妥結に退役パイロットが反発

Retired Delta pilots say court should reject agreement

A group representing retired **Delta Air Lines** pilots asked a bankruptcy court to reject a contract agreement because it would cut pension benefits for the retired workers. Delta said the agreement is a

key part of its plan to exit bankruptcy protection. [Fort Worth Star-Telegram \(Texas\)/Associated Press](#) (5/23)

2006年5月24日 1:04 AIA dailyLead May 23, 2006 -

ボーイング 787 の受注残が 2011 年まで一杯

Orders fill Boeing's 787 production schedule to 2011

Boeing's 787 is essentially sold out until 2011, said Boeing Vice President Mike Bair. The company will

decide whether to boost production rates by the end of June. [Houston Chronicle/Associated Press](#) (5/22)

コラム : ボーイング 787 より快適な航空機を目指している

Column: Boeing designs 787 with comfort in mind

Boeing's new 787 jetliner is a more comfortable plane for fliers, The Wall Street Journal's Scott McCartney writes. The plane features larger windows, better air quality and more storage space. Boeing

originally designed the plane with eight seats across each coach row, but most airlines have requested nine seats. [The Wall Street Journal](#) (5/22)

コラム : エアバス機の中での立ちスペースについての NYT 紙の記載は誤り

Column: NYT standing-room only story was wrong

A New York Times story about Airbus pitching a standing section on commercial jetliners was wrong, the New York Times public editor Byron Calame writes. In fact, Airbus decided against the idea in

2004. Calame said editors found the story fascinating and "were caught with their skepticism down." [The New York Times](#) (5/22)

ノースウェスト航空 新たに解雇計画

Northwest may lay off workers under new contract

A tentative agreement between **Northwest Airlines** and its ground workers union would allow the company to lay off 700 workers, union representatives said. The airline does not now know

how many positions it will eliminate. [Detroit Free Press/Associated Press](#) (5/23), [St. Paul Pioneer Press \(Minn.\)](#) (5/23)

2006年5月23日 1:00 AIA dailyLead May 22, 2006 -

ボーイング社 防衛・民間の仕事が 787 開発に寄与

Boeing defense, commercial businesses contribute to 787

Boeing's commercial and defense businesses have contributed to the development of the 787 jetliner, said Boeing Vice President Tony Parasida. The jet's prototype fuselage sections were fabricated with

robotic arms developed by Boeing's Integrated Defense and Space division, for example. [The Seattle Times](#) (5/19)

アトランタ空港 新滑走路計画の8年間の舵取り

Atlanta airport manager navigates politics during runway project

For eight years, Atlanta airport General Manager Benjamin R. DeCosta navigated political powers to get the airport's fifth runway completed. The runway

opened this month and is expected to help ease delays throughout the U.S. air transport system. [MSNBC](#) (5/21)

FAA デトロイト空港の管制官組合 と話し合い

FAA, controllers debate effort to clean up mold

The FAA wants to clean up black mold in Detroit Metro Airport's control tower, but the union representing controllers opposes the plan. The union

says the cleanup plan is not sufficient and believes the FAA should remove the walls. [Detroit Free Press](#) (5/21)

今年夏、航空旅客の混雑が予想される

Fliers, airlines prepare for crowded skies

Travelers will face crowded planes, longer lines and higher fares this summer. The Air Transport Association noted six large airlines have cut their fleets by nearly 20%. ATA figures also show there will be 2.3% fewer seats available on domestic flights this

summer, compared to 4.7% more capacity on international flights, with both U.S. and foreign carriers counted. [The New York Times](#) (5/21), [CNNmoney.com](#) (5/20)

デルタ4 今週打上げ 気象衛星を軌道へ

Delta 4 set to launch this week

Boeing's Delta 4 is expected to launch this week. The rocket, which has been grounded for a year and

half, will carry a weather satellite into space. [Florida Today \(Melbourne\)](#) (5/21)

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