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[What s New] 新着アップロード

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[Reader s Voice] いつもミルスペース情報ありがとうございます。  
「Reader's Voice-2 と(编者)」のお言葉に連れて、下記のフレーズ  
(Alberta Hunter って故人で米国黒人女性ブルース歌手のブルー

スのタイトルだったと思うのですが)を思い出しまして、ご参考まで  
にお届けします。特に下線のところが日本人的にも感覚的にワカ  
ル感じがしまして;Nobody knows you when you are down and out.

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[定期講演会] 『航空と宇宙』 7月28日 18:00-19:30 @ 航空会館

グローバル企業としてのエアバス - 民間航空分野で多くの業界標準を確立 -  
エアバス・ジャパン(株) グレン・S・フクシマ 代表取締役社長

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2006年6月9日 人民網日本語版

### エアバス「A320」、天津に組立ライン建設へ

国家発展改革委員会とエアバス社はこのほど、同社の旅客機  
「A320」シリーズの機体組立ライン合弁工場の建設地に、天津・浜  
海新区が選ばれたことを明らかにした。選定に当たっては、双方  
専門家が科学的な検証や評価を行った。

「A320」シリーズの組立プロジェクトは、エアバス社との工業協力の  
規模・レベル向上への重要な一歩となる。組立ライン建設加速を  
促すため、エアバス社は事前準備作業に着手。中国側では、天津  
市の関連企業と中国航空工業第一集团公司、同第二集团公司に  
よる共同企業体設立が進められている。中国側共同企業体は今  
後、エアバスとの調整を進め、効率化された合弁プロジェクト準備  
チームを共同で立上げるなど、実行可能性調査(FS)の準備を急

ぎ、年内にプロジェクトを始動させたいとしている。

「A320」は座席数約150席・1通路の近・中距離用旅客機で、世界  
の航空市場でもニーズの多い主力機の一つ。

中国側とエアバス社が締結した「工業協力の強化に関する了解覚  
書」によると、新設生産ライン工場建設に当たっては、エアバス社  
が欧州に持つ工場の基準・技術が適用される。これにより、中国で  
生産される航空機には、欧州で生産された製品と同クラスの品質・  
価格競争力と、高い経済効果が見込まれる。中国製1号機は  
2008年に納品予定。2011年までに月間生産4機を目指す。(編  
集KS)

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2006年6月9日 1:26 CDI Space Security Update #7, June 8, 2006 Center for Defense Information [www.cdi.org](http://www.cdi.org)

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### 中国の軍事力 2006 国防総省年次報告

[編注] [www.space-library.com](http://www.space-library.com)バーチャル書架2段目の表中ほどの2005, 2006版参照。Spaceという言葉の出る箇所E-Jファイルもご考に。

NB: On May 23, 2006, the Pentagon released the 2006 version of  
its annual report to Congress on "Military Power of the People's  
Republic of China." The Pentagon criticized China's lack of  
transparency in military spending. Of interest to readers of this  
update is the portion on its alleged anti-satellite (ASAT) program:  
"Beijing continues to pursue an offensive anti-satellite system.  
China can currently destroy or disable satellites only by launching a  
ballistic missile or space-launch vehicle armed with a nuclear  
weapon. However, there are many risks associated with this method,  
and potentially adverse consequences from the use of nuclear  
weapons. Evidence exists that China is improving its situational

awareness in space, which will give it the ability to track and  
identify most satellites. Such capability will allow for the  
deconfliction of Chinese satellites, and would also be required for  
offensive actions. At least one of the satellite attack systems appears  
to be a ground-based laser designed to damage or blind imaging  
satellites." However, this report is less adamant about China's  
reported ASAT programs than earlier versions, and the evidence  
about the ground-based laser is dubious, to say the least. The report  
is available at

<http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/China%20Report%202006.pdf>.

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3. SpaceX は DARPA の契約を得る SpaceX receives DARPA contract
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## 1. 国防総省の調達責任者は宇宙配備ミサイルを支持

### 1. Chief Pentagon buyer supports space-based missile defense

Kenneth Krieg, undersecretary of defense for acquisition, has come out in support of a space-based test bed that would attempt to become part of the layered U.S. missile defense system all while breaking a decades-long taboo against putting weapons in space. According to Krieg, “I’m supportive of creating a test bed...And then we’ll see what we do with it afterwards.” This has been portrayed by the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) as merely a

test bed, but critics point out that the Ft. Greely, Alaska, site – which is home to most of the agency’s deployed interceptors – also started out as a test bed. Following a common Pentagon tactic, Krieg downplayed the significance of the program, stating that it would merely increase the amount of options open to MDA, and that “increasing the number of options we have to choose from is generally a good idea.” (*Reuters*, May 10, 2006)

## 2. 下院の防衛予算承認からレーザー予算削減

### 2. Laser funding cut from House defense authorization

The House Armed Services Committee (HASC) deleted funds for a controversial laser project that could be an anti-satellite program in disguise. Known as the Starfire program, the HASC noted that “the potential applicability of this technology development for anti-satellite and advanced weapons capabilities.” It went on to instruct that “none of the funds authorized for this program element shall be used for development or demonstration of laser space technologies with anti-satellite weapons purposes.” Finally, it urged that the entire \$6.5 million publicly associated with the program be

deleted from the final defense authorization for fiscal year (FY) 2007. It still awaits approval from the Senate. In the meantime, of particular interest is the words of Gary Peyton, deputy undersecretary of the Air Force for space programs: “We’d be fools to actually get into the kinetic energy anti-satellite business...It would be hugely disadvantageous for the U.S. to get into that game.” (*Space News*, May 1, 2006; *Optoelectronics Report*, May 15, 2006)

### 3. SpaceX は DARPA の契約を得る

#### 3. SpaceX receives DARPA contract

The launch manifest is growing for Space Exploration Technologies (SpaceX). The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) has secured the 10th flight of the Falcon 1, and additional rockets can be purchased as needed. The DARPA payload has yet to be disclosed, but it will be associated with their efforts to demonstrate a responsive launch capability for the U.S. military. The investigation of the failed inaugural launch of the

Falcon 1 in March 2006 is expected to be finished in the next few weeks. SpaceX plans to verify their low-cost rocket, complete with reliability upgrades, with an instrumented, payload-less test flight later this year. The launch manifest is enough to keep CEO Elon Musk and company busy through 2009, including three contracts for the powerful Falcon 9 vehicle.

*(Defense Daily, June 5, 2006)*

### 4. NPOESS は混迷が続く

#### 4. NPOESS staggers on

Despite cost growths that triggered a Nunn-McCurdy breach, the National Polar-Orbiting Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) has been granted certifications that will allow it to proceed with its development. The Air Force came out swinging for it, certifying that a restructured version of the program was necessary for national security, has no acceptable and cheaper alternatives, and its new cost estimates were reasonable. According to an Air Force statement, "The NPOESS program is essential to our nation. The restructured program provides for continuity of existing programs, constellation management flexibility, and the most capability for the least cost, while maintaining growth potential to achieve the original capability envisioned for NPOESS. This is a change to the NPOESS program, but it reaffirms the importance of this system and the need we continue to have for polar-orbiting

weather satellites." NPOESS has had such serious cost growth that the government can't agree on what it costs. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) estimates that the cost for the program soared 36.5 percent (\$5.9 billion in August 2002 to almost \$8 billion three years later), while the Commerce Department has it at a whopping 115.6 percent increase (from an earlier \$4.5 billion 2002 contract to an end cost of \$9.7 billion). In spite of this cost growth, the program is now 17 months behind schedule. And despite all this, the contractor has received 84 percent of its possible incentive payments (worth \$123 million). The restructured program will cut down on the sensors being developed and will depend upon inputs from the European Meteorological Operational (METOP) satellite network. *(Defense Daily, June 7, 2006)*

### 5. ガリレオは既に予算超過

#### 5. Galileo already over budget

Europe's answer to the U.S. Global Positioning System (GPS), Galileo, has already experienced overruns in its schedule. Rainer Grohe, the director of the group (Galileo Joint Undertaking) overseeing the project, reports that Galileo is \$513 million over

what had been predicted for its costs. This can be traced to faulty estimates for building and developing costs, as well as an enhanced security system for Galileo.

*(Agence France-Presse, May 22, 2006)*

### 6. EELV のスキャンダルは暫定的な決着

#### 6. Tentative settlement for EELV scandal

Boeing and the federal government may have reached an agreement on reparations for the company's two recent defense contracting scandals. To make amends for the abuse of rival Lockheed Martin's proprietary documents when competing in 1998 for the original

Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) program and for the Darleen Druyun affair (where she, as a procurement officer for the Air Force, leaned toward Boeing for the tanker refueling contract in exchange for a job after she left the service), Boeing will pay \$615

million in penalties: \$50 million in criminal charges and \$565 million in civilian. However, it would not undergo any criminal prosecution for either scandal. Still, the Senate may hold an investigative hearing. According to Senate Armed Services

Committee Chairman John Warner, R-Va., such a hearing would not be confrontational but is still critical as the scandals were &ldquo o;a very important chapter in the history of our contracting.”  
(*Defense Daily*, May 24, 2006)

## 7. 防衛政策の変更はロッキードマーチンに利益になり得るかもしれず

### 7. Defense policy changes could be advantageous to Lockheed Martin

Recent policy changes could give Lockheed Martin up to an additional \$3 billion in contracts. This is in addition to the estimated \$5 billion already allocated to the company for other space contracts. Delays in the Future Imagery Architecture (FIA) program, the proposed next-generation spy satellite network, have forced stop-gap measures to be taken to ensure surveillance capability. Part of the FIA contract was taken away last year from Boeing out of frustration with its poor development history and

given to Lockheed Martin. Now, because of FIA's delays, Pentagon officials are considering buying an interim capability, which insiders think Lockheed Martin will win as well. Schedule overruns in other necessary space assets, ranging from weather satellites to GPS, have spurred a department-wide shift to rely more on existing technologies and hardware. Those projects which rely on new, high risk technologies will be given longer development schedules. (*Wall Street Journal*, May 8, 2006)

## 8. 新しいGPS衛星シリーズは遅れている

### 8. New GPS satellite series delayed

Bid proposals for the new Global Positioning System (GPS) III satellites have been postponed for at least a year. While the Air Force had been eager to field the next generation of the system, now slated for 2013, the health of the current constellation is better than forecasted. Coupled with the expanded capabilities of the GPS IIR-M series, the first of which was launched last September, the Pentagon is minimizing the technical and budget risks of GPS

III. Air Force officials are making the most of the delay, allowing the new program to follow modern trends in making satellites smaller, lighter, and less complex. Efforts also need to be taken to ensure interoperability with the Galileo system, Europe's planned alternative to GPS. The delays, however, prevent new anti-jamming countermeasures not available on the II-R series from being fielded in the near future. (*Wall Street Journal*, May 6, 2006)

## 9. 日本の宇宙計画は軍事化に？秋に法案国会審議

[編注] 世間では宇宙の軍事化 militarization とさらに進んだ兵器装備化 weaponization がにぎやか。

### 9. Militarization of Japanese space program?

*United Press International* reports (June 5, 2005) that the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan wrote a bill that, if passed, would allow the military to go into space. While the use of space would be solely for the purpose of self-defense, like most of the Japanese

military's alleged reason for being, it would be a big change from its current rules that keep governmental space efforts strictly civilian in nature. This bill could be discussed by Japan's parliament in the fall.

## 10. Ames Research Center に新しい所長

### 10. New director named at Ames Research Center

Simon P. “Pete” Worden has been named the next director of Ames Research Center at Moffet Field, Calif., a research center in the Silicon Valley with more than \$3 billion in capital equipment, 2,500 researchers and around \$600 million in its annual budget. Worden is a retired U.S. Air Force brigadier general and a research professor

at the University of Arizona, where he received a doctorate in astronomy. In the Air Force he held director- and deputy-director-level positions with the Air Force Space Command, including commander of the 50th Space Wing of the Air Force Space Command and second deputy for technology with the

Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. (*Space Daily*, April 23, 2006)

### 11. インドは再使用可能ロケットをテストする計画

#### 11. India to test its re-usable launch vehicles

The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) begins its "Payload Recovery Experiment" with the launch of its Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). The PSLV will place a payload 800 kilometers into orbit sometime next year. The mission is to bring the payload back intact. The experiment is significant because of its use of re-usable vehicles which the ISRO hopes to use in

future space missions. Honorary director of the ISRO-University of Pune center, M.C. Uttam, stated that within the next 25 years ISRO hopes to have a single or double stage re-usable vehicle which powers itself using air breathing technology in the lower atmosphere. (*Space Daily*, April 24, 2006)

### 12. イスラエルはイランをスパイ偵察する衛星を打上げる

#### 12. Israel launches satellite to spy on Iran

Israel has successfully placed into orbit its D33 Eros B1 satellite. The satellite was fitted on a Russian Topol solid-fuel rocket booster and launched from Russia's far eastern region of Amur. It is equipped with a powerful camera able to spot objects of no more than 70 centimeters long. Israel's daily *Yediot Aharonot* quoted an

unnamed defense official claiming that the satellite would be used to spy on Iran and "will permit Israeli intelligence to observe important Iranian targets in the most minute detail." (*Agence France-Presse*, April 25, 2006)

### 13. 国家間は月探査で競争

#### 13. Countries race to map the moon

India, China and Japan, along with NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO), all plan to send an unprecedented barrage of probes to the moon. The implication is that while once sending a satellite into space was seen as a form of space status, the moon is now seen as a requisite for obtaining that same sort of national prestige. Each country is investing in data to globally map the moon with an assortment of sensors to analyze its potential resources. India is sending a U.S.-made imaging radar on its Chandrayaan-1 which will map the lunar poles searching for the possible presence of polar ice. By next year, China plans to send its lunar orbiter Chang'e I to map three-dimensional images of the moon's surface and determine the content and distribution of its elements on a one-year mission.

By 2012, China hopes to land a rover on the moon's surface. Japan plans to send its SELENE robotic mission in the summer of 2007. Being billed as the largest lunar mission since the Apollo program, SELENE will survey the entire moon of its elemental and mineralogical composition, its geography, its gravity and magnetic field, and its surface and sub-surface structure. NASA's LRO is the first in a series of the Robotic Lunar Exploration Program (RLEP), a program set up in response to President George W. Bush's recent initiative, known as the Vision for Space Exploration. It will be a first in a series of robotic missions that will hopefully pave the way for a permanent human presence on the moon. (*Space.com*, April 26, 2006)

### 14. ロシアの宇宙機は宇宙デブリで機能を喪失

#### 14. Russian spacecraft incapacitated by space debris

The March 29 failure of the Russian Ekspres AM11 was caused by a collision with space debris, according to Yry Izmailov, acting general director of the Russian Satellite Communications Company. The satellite is equipped with 30 transponders with total capacity of

2,000 W. It had been scheduled to remain in orbit until 2016 but has now been moved to a disposable orbit. (*Space Daily*, April 17, 2006)

## 15. ナイジェリアは自国の衛星を製造することを望む

### 15. Nigeria hopes to produce its own satellite

Nigeria plans to manufacture and locally launch its own satellite in the next 25 years. Turnon Isoun, science and technology minister, stated that Nigeria's 25-year plan includes producing a Nigerian astronaut by 2015 and launching a Nigerian-made satellite between 2018 and 2030. Nigeria has launched a low orbit remote sensing

satellite with Britain's Surrey Satellite Technology, Ltd., in 2003 and is due to launch a communications satellite next year with China's Great Wall Industries Corp. (*Agence France-Presse*, May 11, 2006)

## 16. ロシアは Glonass 航法衛星を増加させソユーズ宇宙機製造を2倍にする

### 16. Russia to increase Glonass and double its Soyuz spacecraft

Russia plans to increase its global navigation system, Glonass, with five new satellites this year and three more next year. Currently the system, consisting of 13 satellites, has two versions, Glonass and the updated Glonass-M. President Vladimir Putin ordered that the system be ready by 2008. Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov stated

that Glonass will be available for military and civilian purposes by the end of 2007. Russia's leading spacecraft corporation also announced that it intends to double production of its piloted Soyuz spacecraft with the help of foreign investors. (*RIA Novosti*, May 17, 2006)

## 17. 米国のスパイ衛星は米国内の土地をモニタしている

### 17. U.S. spy satellites monitoring domestic soil

The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) is a spy agency most known for intelligence gathering on region threats, terrorist threats, and drug trafficking. However, this little-known agency has been spending more time monitoring U.S. soil than in previous years, and its director, retired Air Force Lt. Gen. James Clapper, is vocal and proud of this domestic mission. Using mobile command centers on the backs of Humvees, imagery was provided for rescuers during the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The agency also provided images for victims who wanted to know the conditions of their property. Past domestic missions have

included preparing security for Super Bowls and political conventions and for use in other natural disasters like forest fires. However, critics are increasingly skeptical of domestic image collecting given recent revelations that the National Security Agency has been engaged in domestic surveillance of phone calls and e-mails. It is also believed that NGA receives images from classified satellites far exceeding the one-meter resolution that is available commercially. However, Clapper insists that using the NGA's foreign intelligence equipment does not occur at home. (*Contra Costa Times*, May 14, 2006)

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**Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jun 9, 2006**

## 来たるシャトル・ミッションはもう1つのハードルを越える

### Upcoming shuttle mission clears another hurdle

Engineers reviewing the biggest aerodynamic change to the space shuttle since it began flying 25 years ago have cleared it for the STS-121 mission upcoming next month. A design certification review at the Michoud Assembly Facility near New Orleans, where the big shuttle external tank is manufactured, concluded that removal of the Protruberance Air Load (PAL) ramp will not subject the pressurization lines and cable trays it protected to excess aerodynamic loads.

The PAL ramp shed a potentially deadly chunk of insulating foam

on the most recent shuttle launch last July, and engineers have spent the past year trying to fix the problem. The Columbia Accident Investigation Board blamed the Feb. 1, 2003, loss of the shuttle Columbia on damage to the thermal protection system (TPS) from another falling piece of tank insulation, and last summer's flight was designed to test modifications to prevent a recurrence.

The PAL ramp is a 34-pound, handapplied foam structure designed to shield the cables and pressure lines that run down the tank to the right of the orbiter nose from the supersonic air flow. After its

failure on STS-114 raised the specter of another disaster, tank engineers removed it from the STS-121 tank and ran extensive wind tunnel tests and computational fluid dynamics analyses to ensure the exposed components would hold up without it.

"In all areas they can show that we meet the required factor of safety," said Wayne Hale, shuttle program manager. "We are safe to fly" without the ramp.

A separate review has already cleared the tank from the standpoint of debris that it might release on the next flight (DAILY, June 1). Still to come is the flight readiness review at Kennedy Space Center, Fla., on June 16 that will consider final launch clearance and set a launch date. To meet lighting constraints set by the photography added since Columbia to detect TPS damage, the next launch window runs from July 1-19.

There is still about two weeks of extra time in the flightpreparation schedule to fix last-minute problems that may crop up before the launch window opens. If all goes as planned, the shuttle Discovery will lift off on July 1 or soon thereafter bound for the International Space Station with a crew of seven, two large pieces of station hardware and about 5,100 pounds of supplies for the ISS.

One of the shuttle crew - Germany's Thomas Reiter - is scheduled to move into the station as the third member of its crew. His arrival with Discovery will mark the first longduration ISS mission for a

European Space Agency astronaut and a return to the three-person crew that was pared after the accident to conserve water.

Discovery is scheduled to dock with the ISS on the third day after launch. Its crew is scheduled to swap the fresh cargo for about 4,700 pounds of scientific samples, broken and depleted equipment and other "down mass" for return to Earth. Astronauts Mike Fossum and Piers Sellers plan at least two spacewalks to deliver a spare coolant pump for future use, replace a data-cable reel to restore the station's mobile transporter system, and test the utility of the 50-foot robotic arm extension as a stable platform for possible repairs to damaged shuttle thermal protection tiles and reinforced carbon-carbon.

As on last year's mission, Discovery will be examined inch-by-inch for potentially fatal damage to the TPS, using the robotic arm and extension, photography by the Expedition 13 crew on the ISS, and an array of cameras and radars on the ground, the shuttle solid-rocket boosters and the orbiter itself. Fossum and Sellers may also make a third spacewalk on flight day nine to test TPS repair techniques if mission managers decide enough consumables for the orbiter's fuel cells remain for a safe mission.

A nominal mission would last 13 days, although that may be extended to 14 for the third spacewalk. Landing is set for Kennedy Space Center. - Frank Morring, Jr. (morring@AviationNow.com)

### 下院議員は新しい NPOESS の計画に懐疑的

#### *House lawmakers skeptical of new NPOESS plan*

Members of the House Science Committee expressed skepticism of the new plan for the scaled-back National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) during a hearing on Capitol Hill June 8, along with frustration over the Pentagon's failure to deliver detailed supporting documents to the committee on time.

NPOESS, which is jointly managed by the Department of Defense (DOD), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and NASA, was recertified by Pentagon acquisition chief Kenneth Krieg on June 5 after breaching Nunn-McCurdy cost growth caps. Northrop Grumman is the prime contractor.

"So far the DOD ... has not been exactly a model of cooperation," Chairman Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.) said at the top of the June 8 hearing. "We requested some pretty basic documents on Tuesday afternoon and we finally received some of them less than an hour

ago, and only because Commerce Department and NOAA officials kept hammering away on our behalf."

Krieg did not approve certain sensitive NPOESS documents to be released to Capitol Hill in time for the hearing and told the committee that he would not be able to testify personally because of travel obligations, Ranking Democrat Bart Gordon (D-Tenn.) said. "I simply cannot endorse this program on the basis of assurances alone," he said in his opening statement.

Rep. David Wu (D-Ore.) expressed similar concerns, saying that the hearing was premature given the absence of detailed documentation from the Pentagon justifying its decisions. "The witnesses before us today can tell us pretty much anything they want and we can't sort out the hard facts from the hopeful scenarios," he said.

Wu also expressed concern over the plan's reliance on a variety of other spacecraft, including European weather satellites, to fill

coverage gaps. The plan, he said, optimistically assumes that 13 other spacecraft from four different agencies will be launched successfully and on schedule.

Lawmakers promised a series of additional hearings to keep close

### **New plan**

The new plan for the civil/military weather satellite system reduces the total number of spacecraft from six to four and drops five planned climate sensors to help bring its costs from a projected \$14 billion down to \$11.5 billion (DAILY, June 7).

Also canceled was Boeing's troubled Conical Microwave Imager/Sounder (CMIS), which along with Raytheon's Visible Infrared Imager Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) has been cited as a major driver of the program's cost and schedule problems. A simpler replacement for CMIS will be re-competed and included

watch on **NPOESS**. The program originally was budgeted around \$7 billion, with a first launch projected in 2010. The launch of the first spacecraft now is scheduled for 2013.

with the second **NPOESS** spacecraft.

The program will make the decision whether to approve Northrop Grumman to build the third and fourth **NPOESS** spacecraft in FY '10, based on the company's performance and the performance of the NASA-built **NPOESS** Preparatory Project (NPP) spacecraft set to launch in 2009. NPP will carry earlier versions of the instruments intended for **NPOESS** and serve as a gapfiller before the operational system comes online.

- Jefferson Morris (jeff\_morris@AviationNow.com)

### **上院は SASC 上院軍事委員会の予算立法を取上げ； 会議を予定 Senate to take up SASC bill; conference coming**

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION: The Senate could take up its version of the fiscal 2007 defense authorization bill as early as June

9, and Armed Services leaders on both . . .

### **議会予算局は「海軍の艦隊は航空機の疑問を生み出す」ことに関するレポート CBO report on Navy fleet raises aircraft questions**

A hefty review by the Congressional Budget Office of the U.S. Navy's 313-ship shipbuilding and force structure plan, which casts

doubt on the service's surface and subsurface . . .

### **L-3 社の経営は難しいと共同設立者は述べる Running L-3 will be difficult, co-founder says**

Whoever succeeds Frank C. Lanza as CEO of L-3 Communications will inherit a far-flung operation that will be difficult to manage, a

co-founder of the company says. . . .

### **衛星の重力データは古代の衝突クレータの位置を正確に示す Satellite gravity data pinpoint ancient impact crater**

Researchers analyzing gravity data collected by the U.S./German Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (Grace) spacecraft believe they have discovered the site of an ancient meteor impact that wiped out almost all life on Earth. Hidden beneath the East Antarctic Ice Sheet in the area south of Australia known as Wilkes Land, the 250-million-year-old crater measures 300 miles across, suggesting it was caused by a meteor as big as 30 miles wide. The twin Grace satellites, which use laser ranging for extremely

accurate measurement of the distance between them that reflects changes in the density of the terrain below, detected a mass concentration at the site. Scientists believe that represents a "plug" of the Earth's mantle that rebounded into the crust after the impact. The 200-mile-wide mass fit within a larger circular ridge plotted through more than a mile of ice with airborne radar, suggesting a hidden impact crater. "There are at least 20 impact craters this size or larger on the moon, so it is not surprising to find one here," says



Ralph von Frese, a geologist at Ohio State University, who speculated the impact may have helped form a rift in the ancient continent of Gondwana that eventually split off to form Australia. If estimates of the Wilkes Land crater are accurate, its formation would coincide with the Permian-Triassic extinction that predated

the rise of the dinosaurs, themselves driven into extinction 65 million years ago by the impact of a meteor in the Yucatan only one-fourth to one-fifth the size of the one that left the crater beneath the ice.

### NASA は NRC 米国リサーチカウンシルの航空工学サーベイの数値に意義申立て

#### NASA disputes numbers in NRC decadal survey on aeronautics

NASA is disputing numbers contained in the recent National Academies aeronautics decadal survey report that urges the agency

to more evenly balance in-house aeronautics research with work . . .

### LCS 沿岸警備艇、UUV 水中無人ビークルはイランの脅威に対抗する位置付けに設定される

#### LCS, UUVs plugged against Iranian threat

IRAN RISING: The U.S. Navy's Littoral Combat Ship and its proposed slew of underwater unmanned vehicles could be useful

platforms in a Persian Gulf engagement with Iran, . . .

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[Aerospace Daily & Defense Report](#) Jun 8, 2006

### 科学者と元宇宙飛行士は宇宙探査の医学的リスクに関して議員に警告

#### Scientist, ex-astronaut warn lawmakers of medical risks of space exploration

A scientist and a former astronaut told a Senate panel June 6 that the medical consequences of long-duration space travel are not well understood and proposed cuts to NASA's life science budget will leave crucial questions unanswered as the agency tries to send people back to the moon and on to Mars.

"Simply put, the biological risks associated with exploration-class spaceflight are far from being mitigated," said James Pawelczyk, associate professor of physiology and kinesiology at Pennsylvania State University.

Pawelczyk told members of the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Science and Space that the bone loss suffered by astronauts in space is equal to that of people with spinal cord injuries on the ground. Even while using the best current medical countermeasures against such loss, most astronauts on a 30-month trip to explore Mars would lose at least 25 percent of the bone mineral in their hips and femurs, and more than 40 percent would lose more than half, putting them at risk of "catastrophic" fracture, he said.

"To my knowledge, no engineer would accept a spaceflight system where such degradation is expected, and nor should it be so for astronauts."

The situation is not likely to improve, he said, because NASA is not

investing sufficiently in life sciences research onboard the International Space Station (ISS). NASA funding for biological and physical research has dropped almost 75 percent over the past two years, including the cancellation of virtually all ISS equipment supporting animal research, he said.

"In the long term, we are retaining and accumulating human risk to spaceflight, in order to progress with an underfunded vision for space exploration," Pawelczyk testified. "I think we have an ethical obligation to our current and future space explorers, and to the American public, to do better." Retired Marine Corps Maj. Gen. Charles Bolden, a former shuttle astronaut, echoed Pawelczyk's concerns.

"Building a vehicle or set of vehicles to take humans to the moon and on to Mars without continued emphasis on the life science research to understand more fully the environmental and human factors challenges that must be overcome to successfully allow humans to survive these journeys is a certain recipe for disaster and ultimate failure," he said.

Pawelczyk conceded that his calculations of the effect of a 30-month Mars voyage assumed that Mars' fractional gravity would

provide no benefit to astronauts exploring its surface. If fractional gravity does help, "then a lot of these problems go away," he said. However, "we don't know ... the answer to those questions right now because we ... removed that capability from the ISS," he said.

"Restoring fractional gravity research environments on the ISS is of extreme value for down the road, and it really is an investment in the future."

- Jefferson Morris (jeff\_morris@AviationNow.com)

### 亡くなった元 L-3 社の Lanza 氏は、亡くなる直前に事業継続と事業売却の懸念を退けた

#### Lanza dismissed concerns of succession, unit selloffs

L-3 Communications Corp. chairman and chief executive Frank C. Lanza asserted shortly before his death that the company was

poised to thrive without him and dismissed investor ...

### NASA と米国森林サービスは野生動物のモニタに UAV 無人機を評価する

#### NASA, Forest Service evaluate UAVs for wildfire monitoring

Researchers from NASA's Ames Research Center and the U.S. Forest Service have wrapped up a three-day demonstration the Fort

Hunter Liggett Garrison near King City, Calif., in ...

### 20 機のファントムが退役後に空軍のターゲットドローンとして再利用される

#### 20 Phantoms earn afterlife as Air Force target drones

PHANTOM DRONES: BAE Systems said June 7 that it received a \$25.1 million U.S. Air Force contract to provide 20 QF-4 full-scale

aerial targets and associated technical ...

### 日本の起業家が次の宇宙旅行者になることを確認

#### Japanese entrepreneur confirmed as next space tourist

DICE-K CONFIRMED: Space Adventures announced June 7 that Japanese entrepreneur Daisuke "Dice-K" Enomoto has been confirmed to the Soyuz TMA-9 crew scheduled to launch to the International Space Station in September from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. Enomoto will accompany Expedition

14 crewmembers Michael Lopez- Alegria and Mikhail Tyurin. The backup crew for the Soyuz TMA-9 mission includes Ansari X-Prize title sponsor Anousheh Ansari, who if required to fly would become the world's first female space tourist.

### 下院は FY 07 DHS 国土安全保障省の予算歳出を通過させる

#### House passes FY '07 DHS appropriations bill

The House passed a fiscal 2007 appropriations bill for the Homeland Security Department late June 6, funding \$32.08 billion

altogether, \$1.8 billion above the FY '06 enacted ...

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Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Jun 7, 2006

### 国防総省は NPOESS 衛星の新しい経費見積りを \$11.5B に凍結

#### Pentagon pegs new cost estimate for NPOESS at \$11.5 billion

The Pentagon's latest cost estimate for the scaled-back National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) program is \$11.5 billion through 2020, according to a U.S. Air Force spokeswoman.

NPOESS is built by Northrop Grumman and managed jointly by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Air Force and NASA. Plagued by sensor development problems, NPOESS breached the 25 percent Nunn-McCurdy cost growth cap

last year. The new cost estimate from the Pentagon's Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG) is for the rebaselined **NPOESS** plan approved by the Pentagon June 5 as part of the Nunn-McCurdy certification process. Prior to its restructuring, the program saw total projected costs balloon from roughly \$7 billion to as high as \$14 billion.

Two instruments in particular -Raytheon's Visible Infrared Imager Radiometer Suite (**VIIRS**) and Boeing's Conical Microwave Imager/Sounder (**CMIS**) -have been cited as major contributors to the program's delays and cost overruns.

The new plan scraps **CMIS** in favor of a competition to build a new microwave imager/sounder. **VIIRS** is on better footing now, Raytheon maintains (DAILY, May 11). **CMIS** was designed to collect microwave radiometry and sounding data on atmospheric temperature and moisture profiles, clouds, and sea surface winds. The replacement sensor will be introduced starting with the second **NPOESS** spacecraft.

The new plan approves production of the first two satellites while reserving the option of exercising a re-negotiated procurement for two additional spacecraft in fiscal 2010 (DAILY, May 24). The first spacecraft will launch in 2013 and the second in 2016.

### **Astrium, Alcatel は Arabsat の契約受注を決着**

#### ***Astrium, Alcatel Land Arabsat Award***

SAT CONTRACT: EADS Astrium and Alcatel Alenia Space have been awarded a contract for a satellite to replace **Badr-1 (Arabsat 4A)**, which was lost in an ILS Proton launch incident earlier this year. The new satellite, **Badr-6**, will enter service in 2008 at Arabsat's prime video hotspot at 26 degrees east longitude. As with **Badr-1** and **4 (Arabsat 4B)**, to be orbited in the third quarter, Astrium will be responsible for in-orbit delivery and supply the bus,

### **パイロットは空軍研究所内で超音速爆撃機を飛行させる訓練をしている**

#### ***Pilots practicing supersonic bomber flying in AF lab***

LONG RANGE STRIKE: The U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory's Air Vehicles Directorate has advanced its studies of

### **AEGIS BMD 駆逐艦 15 隻のうち 10 隻が現在までに承認された**

#### ***Ten of 15 AEGIS BMD destroyers certified so far***

AEGIS BMD: To date, the U.S. Navy and Missile Defense Agency have outfitted 10 Aegis destroyers with a ballistic missile defense

The plan mirrors the cautious approach taken recently by the Pentagon with another over budget satellite program, Lockheed Martin's Space Based Infrared System (**SBIRS**) High, which was approved to move forward with only two satellites initially while alternative technologies are explored. **NPOESS** originally was envisioned as a group of three polar-orbiting spacecraft plus three spares, traveling in three different orbits named for the time of day when they pass over the Earth's equator.

The scaled-back two-satellite constellation will draw on data from the European Meteorological Operational (**METOP**) satellites to fill in the mid-morning orbit. The constellation also may be supplemented by Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (**DMSP**) spacecraft in either the early-morning or mid-morning orbits, according to the Air Force.

"The NPOESS program is essential to our nation," the Air Force said in a June 5 statement. "The restructured program provides for continuity of existing programs, constellation management flexibility, and the most capability for the least cost, while maintaining growth potential to achieve the original capability envisioned for NPOESS."

Jefferson Morris ([jeff\\_morris@AviationNow.com](mailto:jeff_morris@AviationNow.com))

based on the **Eurostar 2000+** model, while Alcatel will provide the telecom payload. Basically identical to **Badr-1**, the 3.4-metric ton 6 kW spacecraft will be equipped with 20 Ku-band and 24 C-band transponders, along with a 32-meter long deployable solar array. The award was the fifth telecom contract win - and tenth overall - for Astrium this year, and the fourth for Alcatel.

generation-after-next manned bomber concepts to the point where pilots are . . .

(BMD) long-range surveillance and tracking capability

## レポートは NASA に航空工学の研究の内部、外部の再バランスを図るように求める

### Report urges NASA to rebalance internal, external aero research

A new report from the National Research Council urges NASA to "create a more balanced split" as it allocates aeronautics research

funding between in-house work at its . . .

## スタディ： 海外からの調達には国の安全保障の問題にはならない

### Study: Foreign sources not national security issue

A National Research Council review of critical technology accessibility, chartered to look at alleged U.S. weapon system

vulnerability to foreign sources of supply, has essentially concluded that . . .

## 中国航空企業社-1 は新しい社長を指名

### China Aviation Industry Corp. I names new president

NEW PRESIDENT: Lin Zuoming has been named president of China Aviation Industry Corp. I, the largest of China's state-owned

aerospace research and manufacturing groups. He was an . . .

## NASA は MSL ローバ打上げに Atlas V を選定

### NASA picks Atlas V for MSL rover launch

Lockheed Martin will launch the Mars Science Laboratory (MSL) rover for NASA in late 2009 on an Atlas V under a nearly \$195 million contract covering spacecraft integration and launch services.

NASA selected the Atlas V for the mission over a Boeing Delta IV. The 3,000-kilogram (6,613-pound) launch mass for the MSL rover is about triple the launch weight of the Spirit and Opportunity rovers both launched on Delta IIs in 2003. The launch will be carried out at Cape Canaveral's Launch Complex 41.

As preparations advance for the next Mars rover, Spirit and Opportunity continue to explore the Martian surface. Spirit has been positioned on a hillside to obtain maximum illumination of its solar array during the fast approaching Martian winter, while Opportunity is now less than a mile from the half-mile wide Victoria crater that is expected to reveal hundreds of feet of possibly water-related rock strata. Opportunity should arrive at Victoria by July.

## Infoterraは中国とオーストラリアを独 TerraSAR-X リモセン衛星のレーダ画像データ配信・サービス先に追加

### Infoterra adds China, Australia

China's Beijing Spot Image and Apogee of Australia will distribute radar imaging data and services from Germany's TerraSAR-X remote sensing satellite under exclusive agreements signed last week with operator Infoterra.

The agreements follow an earlier pact with Pasco of Japan and a general agency agreement with Spot Image, which like Infoterra is controlled by EADS.

BSI, a joint venture of Spot Image and China Remote Sensing

Ground Station, is already a distributor for Spot 5 optical imagery. Infoterra executives say several other distributorships will be announced during the run-up to the TerraSAR-X launch on Oct. 31. At the recent Berlin Air Show, EADS said it had transferred a mapping specialist, Istar, and several other units to a new affiliate, Infoterra France, in a further move to reinforce the imaging company. A second spacecraft, Tandem-X, will provide digital elevation model capability starting in 2009.

## シャトル SRB 固体ロケットブースタの電子交換

### Electronics box replaced in shuttle solid rocket booster

United Space Alliance and Kennedy Space Center engineers have replaced a faulty electronics box in the space shuttle Discovery's left solid rocket booster. The need for the replacement on the vehicle on Launch Complex 39B was caused when the electrical system in one of the redundant boxes shifted from its B to C sides for unknown reasons. The fault has occurred during earlier shuttle

flows and forced a box replacement, but has never been a problem in flight. Vehicle processing at Kennedy has been going so well that the launch team has built up nearly two week of contingency to meet the opening of the July 1-19 launch period. Shuttle managers will meet at Kennedy late next week to set a formal launch date.

**沿岸警備隊の飛行士が最高ランキングの女性に**

**Coast Guard aviator now highest-ranking woman**

VICE COMMANDANT: Coast Guard Vice Adm. Vivien Crea has assumed the duties of vice commandant, becoming the

highest-ranking woman in the U.S. armed forces. Crea has flown

2006年6月9日 人民網日本語版

**中国、米軍事演習にオブザーバ参加**

外交部の劉建超報道官は8日の定例記者会見で、「このほど米は、グアム島周辺海域での軍事演習に中国軍幹部を招請した。中国はこれを受入れるか?」との質問を受けた。

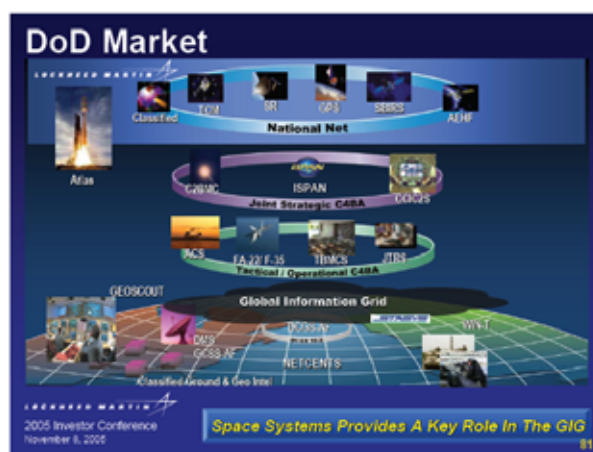
劉報道官はこれに対し、「ファロン米太平洋軍司令官は5月に訪中した際、グアム島で実施する合同軍事演習『バリエント・シールド2006』に中国をオブザーバとして正式に招請した。中国はこの招

請を受入れ、人員を派遣する」と答えた。

劉報道官はこのほか、北京で8日開かれた「第8回中米国防務協議」に言及。「中国は、両軍間の協力は両国の協力全体の重要な構成要素であり、こうした交流を両軍が実施することは、両国・両軍間の相互信頼の増進、両国の建設的協力関係の発展に有益である」と考えた。(編集 NA)

Lockheed Martin Investors' Conference 2005 [抜粋] 全体ファイルは[www.space-library.com](http://www.space-library.com)のバーチャル書架の6段目を参照

**環境の変化:現在の Stovepipe(縦割り)統合型をダイナミックで共有型に Transformation(変革)**





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

[NEWS]

- 6/9 種子島宇宙センターでもシンドラー社のエレベーターのトラブル(共)
- 6/9 MHI が H2B ロケットのため新工場建設へ(経)
- 6/8 アストロリサーチ社が個人の記念品を搭載する小型衛星を計画(共,経)

[予定]

6/15 打上:資源衛星 Resurs DK-1,Soyuz,Baikonur

[EVENT]

- 6/27 応募締切:サマー・サイエンスキャンプ 2006,高校生>科学技術振興財団
  - 8/21-23 JAXA 筑波宇宙センター,30 名
  - 8/8-10 JAXA 角田宇宙センター,8 名
  - 8/2-4 日本無重量総合研究所,8 名
  - 8/1-3 JAXA 航空宇宙技術研究センター,20 名
- 6/17 国立科学博物館 天文学普及講演会
- 小惑星探査機「はやぶさ」が成し遂げたこと,ISAS 吉川真氏

[学会]

- 6/28 第14回 宇宙太陽発電時限研究専門委員会研究会,ISAS 相模原
- 6/15 地球環境変動観測ミッション(GCOM)シンポジウム,品川三菱ビル

[T V] ディスカバリチャンネル

6/14 2000-2054 BS-i (再)人類、月に立つ(8)

「アポロ 13 号 ニュースキャスターの闘い」

[etc.]

6/16 締切:ISS/きぼうの文化・人文社会科学利用(パイロットミッション)アイデア募集>JAXA

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**[宇宙開発]** [http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/science/space\\_exploration/](http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/science/space_exploration/)  
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**[米軍動向]** [http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/world/us\\_armed\\_forces/](http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/world/us_armed_forces/)  
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- 米大統領らイラク政策集中協議、削減規模など言及なし(読売新聞) (13日 11時 11分)
- <米イラク協議> 大統領、ザルカウィ殺害受け政策など助言(毎日新聞) (13日 10時 14分)
- イラク支援の履行求める プッシュ政権が戦略会議(共同通信) (13日 9時 42分)
- 「来週にも試射」との見方も = 北朝鮮の弾道ミサイル - 通信社報道(時事通信) (13日 3時 1分)
- イラク政策を集中協議 = 新政府発足受け米大統領(時事通信) (13日 1時 1分)
- ザルカウィ後継にアブハムザ幹部 = イラクのアルカイダ組織(時事通信) (13日 1時 1分)
- 追加実弾訓練を受け入れ 米軍演習で宮城県など(共同通信) (12日 23時 34分)
- 「普天間」移設手法で激論 米軍再編討論会(琉球新報) (12日 17時 8分)
- 原子力空母配備に前向き 横須賀市長、外相と会談(共同通信) (12日 13時 21分)
- 外相、米原子力空母の安全性確約 = 横須賀市長、議会と対応協議へ(時事通信) (12日 13時 1分)

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**[核兵器]** [http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/world/nuclear\\_weapons/](http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/world/nuclear_weapons/)  
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- 米国も射程圏内、北朝鮮でミサイル発射の動き(YONHAP NEWS) (13日 9時 53分)
- <在外被爆者訴訟> 13日に最高裁判決(毎日新聞) (12日 18時 20分)

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**[ASAGUMO NEWS]** 朝雲新聞社 <http://www.asagumo-news.com/>  
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6/12 「ニュース」更新しました。

ジャワ島中部地震 /// 医療援助隊 現地入り /// ジョクジャカルタ近郊 10師団主力の150人  
日米防衛首脳 イラク情勢で意見交換 /// 陸自部隊の動向 /// 「米英豪と緊密調整」額賀長官  
新防衛組織の「論点」を公表 /// 内局に「地方企画局」など /// 準次官級「査察監」も  
<イラク支援群> /// サマワ /// 陸自の車列脇で爆発 /// イラク・ドキュメント(2006.5.30~6.5)  
アジア安保会議 /// 長官、軍による救援の意義強調  
誘導弾コンテナ落下で調査結果  
米の支援受け空中給油訓練 /// 6空団、那覇空域で  
「コープ・ノース・グアム」始まる /// ファントム勢ぞろい  
「グラフ特集」更新しました。  
ジャワ島中部地震 巡回診療に患者次々  
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[民間航空機関連 (ex-SJAC 三輪さん)]  
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2006年6月10日 0:27 AIA dailyLead June 9, 2006 -

「ぼくがいつもベストを尽くしていないという、その非難だけは私に投げつけるのは当たらない。」

アラン シアラー 英サッカー選手

"One accusation you can't throw at me is that I've always done my best."

--Alan Shearer, English soccer star  
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2006年6月9日 1:05 AIA dailyLead June 8, 2006 -

「野球はポーカーに似ている。負けてもう止めたい！と思う者は誰もいない。勝ってる相手がそこでもう止めた！というのを誰も望まない。」

野球選手 ジャッキー ロビンソン

"Baseball is like a poker game. Nobody wants to quit when he's losing. Nobody wants you to quit when you're ahead."

--Jackie Robinson, baseball legend  
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2006年6月8日 0:28 AIA dailyLead June 7, 2006 -

「人間 笑っているときは たいていの場合 殺しあったりしていない。」

俳優 アラン アルダ

"When people are laughing, they're generally not killing each other."

--Alan Alda, actor  
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2006年6月10日 0:27 AIA dailyLead June 9, 2006 -

ゼネラル・ダイナミクス社によるアンテオン社の買収が了承される

### Regulators OK General Dynamics' purchase of Anteon

General Dynamics received regulatory approval to purchase Anteon International for \$2.2 billion. Anteon builds computer networks and designs battlefield simulation software. Regulators approved

the deal after part of Anteon that created a potential conflict of interest was sold. [The Washington Post](#) (6/9)

ボーイング社 747 - 8 新旅客型機に初受注(客先非公開)

### Boeing lands order for passenger version of 747-8

Boeing has booked the first order for its 747-8 passenger plane, but it did not make an official announcement or reveal the name of the customer.

Boeing has talked with several Asian airlines about ordering the plane. [Seattle Post-Intelligencer](#) (6/8)

シアトル空港の事故報告書作成

### Seattle airport addressing ground damage incidents

According to Seattle-Tacoma International Airport reports, ground damage incidents remain a persistent problem for airlines flying in and out of Seattle. The

airport is working with all the airlines to set up a protocol for reporting incidents, reviewing safety trends, and installing a laser docking system and



underground pipes for refueling. [The Seattle Times](#) (6/9)

### エアバス 中国現地組立て工場(A320)を天津に決定

#### Airbus picks city for Chinese assembly plant

**Airbus** will build an assembly plant for its A320 jetliner in the Chinese city of Tianjin. The new plant could help Airbus land orders in China and will likely

spark intense competition from **Boeing**. [Los Angeles Times/Associated Press](#) (6/9)

2006年6月9日 1:05 AIA dailyLead June 8, 2006 -

### 米空軍 グローバル ホーク のコスト上昇に伴い規模縮小

#### Air Force scales back Global Hawk program as costs climb

The Air Force has scaled back a plan to buy **Northrop Grumman** Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicles. The program's costs have increased more

than 20%. The Air Force now plans to purchase five Global Hawks. [Los Angeles Times/Bloomberg](#) (6/8)

### 787プログラム 技術・生産上の問題が出荷に影響与えるか

#### Development problems may stall Boeing 787 delivery

Technical and production problems may threaten the delivery schedule for **Boeing's** new 787 jetliner, BusinessWeek reports. The plane's fuselage failed in company testing, and suppliers are struggling to

meet Boeing's technology standards. Boeing 787 Vice President Michael Bair acknowledged the problems but said the plane will enter service on schedule in 2008. [BusinessWeek](#) (6/7)

### エアバス イラン向け航空機輸出に関心あり

#### Airbus interested in Iran sales

**Airbus** on Wednesday said it is interested in selling jetliners to Iran but respects an international embargo. Governments did not consult the company

when they were drafting proposals aimed at defusing Iran's nuclear program, an Airbus spokeswoman said. [MSNBC/Associated Press](#) (6/7)

### アメリカン航空 757 19機のリース期間アップを更新しない方針

#### American will not renew leases on 19 Boeing 757s

**American Airlines** plans to return 19 **Boeing** planes to lessors when their leases begin expiring next year. The airline is reducing the number of planes in its

fleet and focusing on markets that generate strong profits. [Fort Worth Star-Telegram \(Texas\)](#) (6/8)

### デルタ航空のパイロット組合との新妥結案を年金機関が支持

#### Pension agency appeals approval of Delta pilot pact

The **Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp.** has appealed a bankruptcy judge's approval of a new pilot contract at **Delta Air Lines**. The agency has questioned if the court may approve an agreement compensating

employees for losses resulting from the underfunding of their pension plan. [The Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones Newswires](#) (6/7), [Los Angeles Times/Associated Press](#) (6/8)

## 欧米間でエアライン経営権をめぐる規制緩和の方向

### Lawmakers will not block foreign investment plan

Lawmakers have decided not to block a White House plan allowing foreign investors to have more control of U.S. airlines. The decision will allow the U.S. and

EU to negotiate an open skies treaty. [The Washington Post/Associated Press](#) (6/7),

2006年6月8日 0:28 AIA dailyLead June 7, 2006 -

## L-3社トップ死去

### L-3 Communication's CEO dies Tuesday evening

**L-3 Communications** Chairman and Chief Executive Frank C. Lanza died Tuesday evening, the company said. He was 74. "We are all shocked and saddened by the passing of Frank C. Lanza," said Robert B.

Millard, lead director of L-3's board. The board will meet Wednesday and may pick a member to take on Lanza's responsibilities temporarily. [The Wall Street Journal](#) (6/7)

## アメリカン航空 MD-80の後継機 採用検討中

### American may purchase new jetliners

**American Airlines** is in talks with **Boeing** and Airbus to purchase new jetliners. The company has not bought new planes since 2001 and wants to

replace its aging fleet of MD-80s. [Fort Worth Star-Telegram \(Texas\)/Bloomberg](#) (6/6)

## セスナ社 軽スポーツ飛行機 開発検討

### Cessna mulls Light Sport Aircraft

**Cessna Aircraft** is considering building a Light Sport Aircraft. The aircraft would be smaller than Cessna's four-seat 172 Seahawk and weigh 1,320 pounds or

less. Cessna plans to unveil a proof-of-concept design. [American City Business Journals/Wichita](#) (6/6)

## ノースウェスト航空 アテンダント組合 契約拒否

### Northwest attendants reject contract agreement

**Northwest Airlines** flight attendants rejected a contract that would have lowered their pay. The company has asked a bankruptcy judge to allow it to impose its own terms on the workers and for an injunction that would prevent the workers from going on strike. "We are taking this action to reassure our customers that they can continue to book Northwest

with confidence for their future travel needs," said Mike Becker, senior vice president of human resources and labor relations. [The Wall Street Journal](#) (6/6), [St. Paul Pioneer Press \(Minn.\)](#) (6/7), [The Street.com](#) (6/6), [MSNBC/Financial Times](#) (6/7), [Airwise/Reuters](#) (6/7)

## P&W NASA 月・火星への有人ロケット推進ロケット受注

### Pratt & Whitney unit wins contract for NASA rocket engine

**Pratt & Whitney** Rocketdyne received a contract to build an engine that NASA will use to power two new rockets. NASA will use the rockets to send astronauts

to the moon and to Mars. [Florida Today \(Melbourne\)](#) (6/6)

**GE エンジン コンチネンタル航空**

787用(10機)に GEnx、737用(24機)に CFM56 それぞれ採用

**GE engines will power new Continental jetliners**

**Continental Airlines** expects to use engines built by **GE** Aviation to power new **Boeing** jetliners. The

airline on Tuesday announced an order for 34 planes. [The Cincinnati Enquirer/Associated Press](#) (6/7)

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