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DefenseNews 070409 カバー アップ、AW&ST 070409 カバーと目次 アップ、

UCS Satellite DataBase 070409, Excel file, Change Note アップ

JAXAs 0704 pdf アップ、 NEDO Focus06.12 目次,カバーと pdf アップ、

[セミナ開催案内] 題目:「北朝鮮の核武装化に日本は何を為すべきか」 主催:NBCR対策推進機構

時: 平成 19 年 4 月 27 日(金) 12:30~15:30

所: グランドヒル市ヶ谷 「瑠璃の間」及び「珊瑚の間」

参加費: 3,000 円(会員 2,000 円)但し レジメ代別途 500 円

詳細及び申込み方法: ホームページをご覧ください: <http://www15.ocn.ne.jp/~cbern/>

昨年 10 月の北朝鮮の核実験は成功したのか、北は核武装化を開始し、小型軽量化は本物か、ブースト型の核兵器ではないのか、北の核兵器保有の目的は何なのか等につき、第 1 会場で専門家の講演を開催し、同時に第 2 会場では、北の核武装状態と共存せねばならぬ日本は今何を為すべきか、について核防護を含めた講演会です。日本では数少ない核防護及び危機管理に関する核専門家集団による講演

会です。

官民一体の核等拡散防止策と共に、電磁パルスへの備え、シェルタ設置等の対核防護構築が重要検討課題となっています。

核の脅威は、他人事ではありません。当セミナーでは核拡散の脅威を正しく認識し、対応を検討することを目的としています。

多くの皆様のご参加をお待ちしております。

Apr 12, 2007 aviationweek.com Amy Butler/Web Exclusive

中国 ASAT 迎撃は第3回目、移動式打上げ構成要素を保有

Chinese ASAT strike was third try; had mobile element

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. – U.S. Marine Corps Gen. James Cartwright says the Chinese made two unsuccessful attempts at an anti-satellite intercept before the successful test in January.

During those earlier tests, at least one of which took place last year, the Chinese interceptor boosted into space but missed the target. The re-entry vehicles later fell back to Earth, an intelligence official says.

Cartwright says the test was a pivotal moment for the U.S.'s presence in space, but he cautioned against an overreaction. "This is not in my mind the defining moment for our relationship," Cartwright says. "This is a good wake up call." His comments came during a speech at the National Space Symposium here Apr. 12.

The debris field left by the interceptor's collision with an aging Chinese weather satellite continues to orbit Earth above the paths followed by satellites in low-Earth orbit. National Reconnaissance Office Director Donald Kerr says it has not affected any of his satellites in low-Earth orbit.

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. T. Michael Moseley says the launch system used by the Chinese incorporated a mobile platform, displaying a worrisome level of flexibility on the part of this potential adversary. The two earlier attempts also used a mobile launch system, the intelligence official added.

Meanwhile, U.S. missile defenses continue to develop. Last year, during N. Korea's salvo of ballistic missile firings, the U.S. enacted an unprecedented shift of the U.S. ballistic missile defense system to an alert for about 90 straight days, Cartwright says. Operators at Strategic command manned the system on alert status during the period around the test, and U.S. officials had warning the test would occur before it took place.

The system, being developed by the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), can shift from operational status to a test mode when needed. In testing mode, MDA can experiment new software modes that haven't been proven. But, when shifted to an operational status the system is reverted to its last validated configuration.



http://www.aviationweek.com/aw/generic/story_channel.jsp?channel=space&id=news/ASAT041207.xml&headline=Chinese%20ASAT%20strike%20was%20third%20try%20had%20mobile%20element

07.04.09 msnbc.com **軌道にある衛星を不能にする方法** **COMBAT IN THE COSMOS** *The militarization of space*

[編注] 以前からあったように思うが、念のため（動画で表示される）どういことが起きているか、よく動きを見ていないとわかりませんよ。

Scenario 1: Nuclear detonation /// Scenario 2: Jamming /// Scenario 3: Microsatellites and nanosatellites

Scenario 4: Ground laser /// Scenario 5: Denial and deception



<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/18023834/> の URL ページの右側にあります。

April 11, 2007 NBC News By Robert Windrem Investigative producer

米国は秘密の衛星攻撃戦略を好む、衛星を撃落するのが最上の選択ではないと専門家は発言

U.S. favors stealthy anti-satellite strategy

Shooting down spacecraft isn't the best option, experts say



Two months ago, China fired a medium-range missile into space to destroy one of its own weather satellites in low Earth orbit, attracting the attention of many in the strategic community.

For some, the Jan. 11 test revealed China's increasing military capabilities and an emerging threat to U.S. dominance in military space. For others, the test proved the need for a U.S. anti-satellite capability. The conventional wisdom was that the United States needed to create such a system to deter the Chinese from doing anything rash in an international crisis — in effect, bringing mutually assured destruction to military space operations.

The reality is different from the conventional wisdom, according to knowledgeable space experts and former intelligence officials. They say the United States already has an anti-satellite

capability — just not the kind that China displayed in January. Rather than a kinetic approach, say officials and experts, the United States has adopted a method that relies on spy satellites' most vulnerable aspect: the need for constant housekeeping from the ground.

To maintain satellite orbits, particularly low Earth orbits, controllers on the ground must send their satellites a constant barrage of signals from ground stations around the world. For example, the United States maintains the Satellite Control Network, a string of eight tracking stations in places as remote as Thule Air Base on Greenland, and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

By interfering with those signals — called telemetry, tracking and control signals — the United States can put satellites out of

commission for critical periods of time or send them spiraling out of control. Intelligence experts call the strategy “electronic negation” or “intrusion.”

“The best **ASAT** [anti-satellite device] is not a weapon that detonates next to an enemy satellite,” said William E. Burrows, a journalism professor at New York University who is also the author of “Deep Black,” a book on spy satellites. “Instead, it would be a signal that would tell the satellite to take the rest of

ソビエト時代の不正行為 Soviet-era skulduggery

The technology is not new. The Soviet Union first employed such interference against the United States more than 30 years ago — along with their own kinetic **ASATs**.

“In the 1970s, the U.S. noticed that once a Marisat satellite (a maritime communications satellite) was outside the range of tracking stations in the continental United States, it was turned off,” an intelligence expert familiar with the operations told

脅威を提示 Addressing the threat

Jeffrey T. Richelson, author of a dozen books on U.S. and Soviet intelligence capabilities, said the United States understood the threat. He points to a 1977 memo from Brent Scowcroft, then national security adviser, to the secretaries of state and defense as well as the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on “U.S. Anti-Satellite Capabilities.”

The memo once classified “Top Secret” but now available at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library (and online) lays out presidential fears of Soviet dominance in the area and the means to counter it. “The Soviets should not be allowed an exclusive sanctuary in space for critical military supporting satellites,” Scowcroft wrote.

Scowcroft, on behalf of the president, proposed a twofold strategy. The more obvious solution was to be pursued in the open—the acquisition of an low-orbit anti-satellite interceptor capable of destroying “a small number (6 to 10) of important military satellites within a period of one week.”

But the “fact of” an electronic **ASAT** capability — one that would “electronically nullify critical Soviet military satellites at all altitudes up to synchronous” — was to be “classified and special compartmented,” meaning kept at the highest security level possible. The reason: “to avoid stimulating” counter

the afternoon off.”

Such a device is best for a number of reasons, experts say. Sending up a flurry of **ASATS** —missiles or space mines — would be obvious and could start an arms race in space or trigger a war in a crisis. Blinding an adversary has had that effect for eons. Using signals intelligence and intrusion is far subtler, and thus more difficult for the victim to detect.

MSNBC.com on condition of anonymity. “Once it came back into range, it was turned back on.”

The United States immediately suspected that the Soviets had sent signals to the satellite causing the outage, the expert said. (The choice of the Marisat was interesting. The Soviets suspected — correctly — that it was used by American agents operating in the Soviet Union to communicate with the CIA.)

measures by the Soviets.

Using signals instead of missiles

The proposal to develop an anti-satellite missile had little immediate effect. Scowcroft's national security memo was dated just two days before the end of the Ford administration, and the Carter administration had little interest in the **ASAT** interceptor idea. (In the 1980s, the Reagan and the first Bush administration renewed interest in the kinetic **ASAT** — including one that would be launched from an F-15 — but didn't deploy anything.)

But the idea of creating a “electronic negation” or “intrusion” capability never waned. And the United States had all the means necessary to carry it out. The U.S. military had its own electronic intercept satellites as well as worldwide network of ground stations.

“The United States has had a variety of intercept capabilities both in space and on the ground to monitor Soviet communications with its satellites,” Richelson said. “There were ground stations in the U.S., Europe, and Asia monitoring Soviet satellites.”

In Europe, there was the mammoth ground station at Menwith Hills in England; in Japan, there was a more remote but no less important site in Misawa; and in the hills of western North

Carolina, near the town of Rosman, was another critical facility — which has since closed.

“Depending on encryption and whether you could read the signals, they could be telling the satellite what to do, how to

衛星の視野をさえぎる **Blocking a satellite’s view**

By the 1990s, the United States had another secret means to negate an adversary’s satellite: simply stepping in front of it.

Intelligence experts described a success the United States had with what is a basic but not kinetic strategy. In November 1990, the Pentagon launched an experimental and highly classified satellite nicknamed “Prowler” on the space shuttle Atlantis.

According to one expert’s account, Prowler stealthily maneuvered close to Russian and presumably other nations’ communications satellites in high Earth orbit, 24,000 miles (38,400 kilometers) up. Such satellites are ideal targets. They are at much higher altitudes and are thus difficult to track visually. Many key military satellites are in this orbit — relay satellites that transmit the imagery from spy satellites as well as military communications satellites, weather satellites, and electronic

論議された能力 **Capabilities debated**

How close can such a U.S. satellite get to another satellite? Within about a foot, the expert said. What’s more, Prowler technology can permit the satellite to maneuver close to the target without receiving data from earth. Once within a certain range of a target, the Prowler could resort to an internal computer program.

Since then, there is no indication that the U.S. has launched other such Prowler satellites, but the technology exists. NASA flubbed a robot rendezvous in 2004 when an active satellite accidentally struck, but didn’t damage, its target satellite.

Experts say the U.S. military appears to be continuing its satellite-jamming experiments, even though the details are classified. Richelson pointed to a 2004 decision by the Air Force to take yet another **ASAT** program “black,” meaning classifying it at a high level. The Counter Surveillance Reconnaissance program has an amorphous mission — “interfering with an adversary’s access to space-based reconnaissance.” What that means, Richelson suggested, is a program “designed to jam signals from getting from the satellite to the ground.”

maneuver, reporting on its health, etc.,” Richelson said. “That is the first step in intruding on someone else’s satellite … being able to monitor it, and then ideally you could send your own signal to take their place.”

eavesdropping satellites that target terrestrial microwave communications.

By some accounts, Prowler gathered all manner of data on its target satellites: their size, measurements, radar signature, mass and the frequencies on which they relay their data.

Knowing all that, a satellite using Prowler technology would not have to jam the other satellite’s signals or destroy it with a space mine. Rather, Prowler could simply step in front of it and block its signals. One expert, speaking on condition of anonymity, claimed that Prowler did just that in tests using U.S. communications satellites without being detected.

Added to programs that intercept control signals, such a system could render an adversary’s satellite capability worthless without firing a shot. Richelson also notes that there is an unappreciated downside for kinetic **ASATs**: The debris field created by a successful attack could interfere with your own satellites, tearing them apart.

Worrying about the dangers

Many in the arms control community have long worried about the dangers of either the kinetic or electronic program.

“We are not without our own capabilities,” said John Pike, a policy analyst at GlobalSecurity.org. “Several of the anti-missile systems we are deploying can do the job. Electronically, we have had the capability to jam data links for sometime. It’s just not that hard for a superpower.”

The problem is whether you want to try the jamming strategy in a crisis, since the method doesn’t appear to have a track record against spaceworthy rivals.

“A kinetic **ASAT** has high confidence. It works,” says Pike. “The downside of the non-kinetic is the question of what your

confidence level is.

“Non-kinetic solutions can be difficult to test in peacetime because there is no point in testing on your own system. I can build representative targets that I can [use to] test the kinetic. It’s more difficult to do that with a non-kinetic solution because the way the adversary’s satellites operate in peacetime may be

different in a crisis. You can test it in peacetime, only to discover it’s completely worthless in a crisis.”

And then there is the danger of getting caught. “If I am testing my own against my own target, fine,” Pike said. “But if I am poking around in somebody else’s command link, now you’re meddling, and you have to think carefully about doing that.”

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070329-30 uscc Transcript of 公聴会（戦略軍に関する上院軍事小委員会）

中国の軍近代化と米国及びアジア太平洋地域へのインパクト

“China’s Military Modernization and Its Impact on the United States and the Asia-Pacific”



Pillsbury



Hagt



Fitzgerald

証言者名と題目 (Panel VI: The PLA’s Objectives in Space のみ抜粋)

証言者名と所属	下記は証言キー・フレーズのみ
<p>Dr. Michael P. Pillsbury, Consultant, Department of Defense, Washington, DC</p>	<p>The “tool kit” of the Office of Net Assessment in the Pentagon; long term military goals and capabilities.; psycho-cultural insights; psychoanalysis and cultural anthropology; China’s formal position on its ASAT test January 11, 2007 is clear. The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has said “other countries should not be alarmed.”; ten possible policy measures;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. US Countermeasures – Awareness, Assessing Damage, Forensics, Counter Strikes 2. Need for Dialogue with PLA and these ASAT Authors 3. Detecting Signatures of Chinese ASAT, Intelligence Challenge for US Policy Decisions 4. Multilateral Diplomacy with Japan, India, European Union and Russia on ASAT 5. Verification and On Site Inspections in a Possible ASAT Agreement? 6. Inference of Chinese Determinations of US Space Weapons activities and plans 7. China’s Proposed Space Weapons Ban and Current US Missile Defenses 8. Space-related Export Controls and Further Restrictions on Deemed Exports 9. PACOM and STRATCOM Role in Educating the PLA on Consequences of ASAT 10. China’s Friends May Still Dismiss Chinese ASAT Ambitions For Lack of Evidence <p>====Q&A=====</p> <p>A: GEN. CARTWRIGHT: The ASAT test by the Chinese, one, was not a surprise. This was their third attempt. What was for us impressive was that in three attempts, they made significant changes each time and were able to, in three attempts, come to a -- successful intercept, I guess is the way we would term it, on their third attempt.</p> <p>It was impressive, the science and the engineering that went into that activity to get them to that level of capability.</p> <p>Having said that, direct ascent ASATs, in and of themselves, are a relatively expensive and inefficient way to address a space threat. We came to that conclusion; the Russians came to that conclusion a while back. I personally believe that the Chinese will come to the same conclusion. But they have -- they have undertaken a what we would call a very disciplined and comprehensive continuum of capability against space -- our space capabilities, okay -- all the way from temporary and reversible effects that could be -- examples would be GPS jamming, things like that, COM jamming, all the way through direct ascent ASAT. And eventually, they’re probably be looking at co-orbital. And then, the one that you really worry about is introducing weapons of mass destruction into space on a missile.(中略)</p> <p>We have the technical capability. My belief right now is knowing what we believe we know about this threat after the demonstrations -- that it is premature to start thinking about an arms race in space. There are, as you said earlier, many other ways to address a threat. We do not have to have a space response to that threat. Now, having said that, I do believe it is prudent to improve our posture and situation awareness in space. Who’s doing what? Why are they doing it? Where are they?</p>

	Attribution -- a disciplined way to know when there is an anomaly going on in space and be able to then challenge as to why it's an anomaly and what's the intent behind the owner of that particular craft. Those are things that we have to spend some time on. (後略)
Mr. Eric D. Hagt, Director of the China Program, World Security Institute, Washington, DC	New Frontier in Sino-U.S. Relations: Challenges in Space Gordian knot; Space Conflict Preparations; Capabilities ; kinetic kill vehicle; KKV; Institutions; PLA General Armament Department (GAD); the Central Military Commission (CMC); The official budget for China's space program is approximately \$2.5 billion and employs up to 200,000 workers. With 90 percent of space technology being dual-use, it is difficult to ascertain the degree of focus and spending that goes directly or indirectly to military programs.; Guiding Principles; ASAT Test; Strategic Response; Threats; Cracking the Security Dilemma;
Mr. Dean Cheng, Research Fellow, Center for Naval Analysis Corporation, Alexandria, VA	Not a mirror-image; the drive for prestige; a space power of the first tier; arguably exceeding Europe and Japan; It is essential to view the PRC on its own terms; five battlespaces; land, sea, air, the electromagnetic spectrum, and outer space ; space information warfare; the new strategic high ground; opacity of Chinese decision-making;
Ms. Mary C. Fitzgerald, Research Fellow, Hudson Institute, Washington, DC	space, nuclear weapons, and "new-concept" weapons; fifth-dimension operational space after land sea, air, and electromagnetism ; dogfights between the space-based combat systems; integrated space-based "metasystem" of combat platforms; Information Warfare(IW); space is the "commanding height" for the future IW; a ballistic missile in a satellite orbit; "air-and-space operations(ASO); space club; laser technology appears to be the PLA's current "holy of holies"; a new "Sword of Damocles" now dangles over the whole planet.

uscc = U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission http://www.uscc.gov/hearings/2007hearings/hr07_03_29_30.php

2007年4月11日 23:54 SatelliteData Mailbox [衛星データベース](#) [Satellite Database Update 4-9-07](#) Union of Concerned Scientists

[編注] <http://www.space-library.com/> 5.5 軍縮、条約、未来予測など のバーチャル書架からダウンロード可

A new version of the UCS Satellite Database, which includes launches through April 6, 2007, has been posted at

http://ucsusa.org/satellite_database .

The new Excel format file is called *UCS_Satellite_Database_4-9-07.xls* and the tab-delimited text version is called

UCS_Satellite_Database_4-9-07.txt.

The tab-delimited text version in which the *Name* column contains only the official name of the satellite in the case of

The UCS Satellite Database Manager SatelliteData@ucsusa.org

government and military satellites, and the most commonly used

name in the case of commercial and civil satellites is called

UCS_Satellite_Database_officialname_4-9-07.txt.

The other changes to this version of the database include:

The addition of 18 satellites /// The deletion of 16 inactive satellites /// The addition of and corrections to some satellite data

We have incorporated your corrections and suggestions as we were able, and continue to welcome your comments.

070409 AW&ST pp48 - 54 EYES ON CHINA AND IRAN から DSP の詳説あり (所蔵誌)



07.04.11 The Wall Street Journal Online

ノースロップは小型衛星の計画を採用

Northrop Embraces Small-Satellite Plan

By Andy Pasztor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — Striving to differentiate itself from rivals, Northrop Grumman Corp. is taking the contrarian step of forging an exclusive partnership with Israel Aerospace Industries Ltd. to propose lighter, more-flexible spy satellites to the U.S. military and intelligence agencies.

The project, which was code-named “Trinidad” during

development and which is expected to be announced today at a space conference here, reflects Northrop’s drive to move beyond being primarily a supplier of subsystems for government space programs into the more influential and potentially more profitable role as a prime contractor. The Los Angeles company proposes to buy and modify ...

http://users1.wsj.com/lmda/do/checkLogin?mg=evo-wsj&url=http%3A%2F%2Fonline.wsj.com%2Farticle%2FSB117625285261465769.html%3Fmod%3Ddist_smartbrief

2007年4月7日 6:19 Elodie Sutton 仏大使館科学技術担当、サイエンスニュース Embassy of France's Office for Science & Technology: Science News

世界最大の粒子加速器への仏の貢献完了 LHC = Large Hadron Collider

LHC : The French contribution to the construction of the world’s largest particle accelerator has been completed (2007.04.05)

<http://www2.cnrs.fr/en/829.htm>

研究室内で地球の磁場のダイナミクスを再現

The dynamics of the Earth’s magnetic field reproduced in the laboratory (2007.04.04)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1605>

TGV 列車は鉄道のスピード記録を更新

TGV train breaks record for rail speed (2007.04.03)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1596>

エジプトのピラミッドの建設の方法に関する新しい理論が提示された

New theory proposed on how the Great Pyramid of Egypt was built (2007.04.02)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1593>

2007年3月31日 4:19 Elodie Sutton Embassy of France's Office for Science & Technology: Science News

複雑なリー群の計算に国際チームが成功

An international team succeeds in a complex Lie Group calculation (2007.03.19)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1563>

2007年3月17日 4:04 Elodie Sutton Embassy of France's Office for Science & Technology: Science News

惑星と星の磁場の理解

Understanding the magnetic field of planets and stars (2007.03.15)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1558>

仏-スイスの”Salamander(ハンザキ(山椒魚))”ロボットは泳ぎ歩き、進化の手がかりを与える

Franco-Swiss “Salamander” robot can swim and walk, giving clues to evolution (2007.03.15)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1557>

EU 欧州共同体の優先順位はイノベーション(創造的革新)を含むことに

EU Priorities to include innovation (2007.03.14)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1552>

結核のワクチンの有効性に疑問

Effectiveness of tuberculosis vaccine questioned (2007.03.14)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1551>

2007年3月10日 6:25 Elodie Sutton Embassy of France's Office for Science & Technology: Science News

ANR は水素と燃料電池の国家計画に関する提案を募集

The ANR launches a call for proposals for the National Plan for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells (2007.03.09)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1541>

LHC 欧州粒子加速器に小型のミュオン・ソレノイドが加わる

Compact Muon Solenoid joins Large Hadron Collider particle accelerator (2007.03.05)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1525>

2007年3月3日 6:58 Elodie Sutton Embassy of France's Office for Science & Technology: Science News

欧州委員会は OPERA ブロードバンド連携に 9.6M ユーロの拠出を承認

European Commission has approved 9.6 million euros funding to the OPERA broadband alliance (2007.02.27)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1509>

パリの Wi-Fi 無線ネットのカバレッジ

Wi-Fi coverage for Paris (2007.02.26)

<http://www.france-science.org/home/page.asp?target=news&ID=1504>

2007年4月13日 7:33 【CNET Japan 2007年04月13日】

B・ゲイツ氏、宇宙旅行を検討か―海外メディア報道

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20346976>

福井ケーブルテレビ、WiMAX による HD 映像伝送実験に向け実験局免許を取得

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20346958>

高速無線 LAN、総務省が 5 月解禁

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20346955>

候補者と動画で交流—YouTube の大統領選特集サイト「You Choose '08」に新 フォーラム

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20347009>

2007 年 4 月 12 日 7:48 【CNET Japan 2007 年 04 月 12 日】

テレビ広告参入のグーグル、米国最大の衛星放送事業者 DirecTV とも交渉中か—米 報道

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20346846>

2007 年 4 月 11 日 7:59 【CNET Japan 2007 年 04 月 11 日】

リチウム電池が「消費生活用製品安全法」の特定製品へ—安全確認を義務づけ

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20346771>

2006 年世界半導体市場は売上 10.2%増、シェアトップ 3 は変わらず—ガートナー調査, **【編注】** Intel > Samsung > Texas

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20346796>

金属並み放熱性 植物系プラスチックで NEC 世界初

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20346732>

2007 年 4 月 10 日 7:46 【CNET Japan 2007 年 04 月 10 日】

グーグルと AFP、著作権訴訟で和解—サービスでのコンテンツ使用で合意

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20346651>

iPod の累計販売台数が 1 億台を突破—ミュージックプレーヤー史上最速の販売 ペース

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20346716>

国立情報学研究所、Google Scholar で国内学術論文データ 300 万件を検索可能に

<http://japan.cnet.com/svc/nlt2?id=20346679>

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Apr 13, 2007

ボーイングは空中給油機の競合者であるノースロップ・グラマンからさらに距離をおく

Boeing looks to distance itself more from tanker competitor Northrop Grumman

Playing off the Northrop Grumman tanker team's competition
refrain that "bigger is better," Boeing officials draped their offer

this week for the U.S. Air Force's KC-135 replacement ...

上院はインテリジェンス・ポリシーの法案に動く; 大統領は拒否権をちらつかせる

Senate moves intel policy bill; White House threatens veto

The Senate on April 12 mulled an intelligence policy bill that
would, among numerous Democratic-backed provisions, affect

space efforts and force more oversight in the federal
reporting ...

NASA と NOAA は NPP 衛星センサを再構築予定 **【編注】** NPP = NPOESS Preparatory Project spacecraft

NASA, NOAA to restore NPP satellite sensor

NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

(NOAA) announced April 11 that they plan to restore the Ozone

Mapping and Profiler Suite (OMPS) Limb sensor to ...

レイセオンは AEHF 向けの米国と同盟の SMART-T の\$84.6M を得る

Raytheon gets \$84.6M for U.S., allied SMART-Ts for AEHF

SMART-T AWARD: Raytheon said April 12 that it has received an \$84.6 million contract to produce upgrade kits for its Secure

Mobile Anti-jam Reliable Tactical Terminal, or ...

空軍はさらに多くの Phantom ドローンに関して BAE と契約を結ぶ

Air Force contracts with BAE for more Phantom drones

PHANTOM DRONES: BAE Systems said April 12 that it has received a \$26.5 million contract to convert 20 F-4 Phantom

fighter jets to full-scale aerial targets for ...

戦時の圧力が DOD IT の配備を加速

Wartime pressure speeds up DOD IT deployments

The Pentagon's dedication to network-centric transformation is helping it deploy commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) information

technology (IT) faster than ever to solve urgent wartime problems, according to one of ...

国防総省は Global Hawk の太平洋でのデモを遅らせることを選択

Pentagon opts to delay Global Hawk demo in Pacific

The Pentagon has decided not to send a Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) to the Pacific this summer for a

long-awaited demonstration of the high-flying intelligence ...

USA ユナイテッド・スペース・アライアンス打上げ合弁会社は月作戦/運用のためのソフトを作成中

United Space Alliance drafting software for lunar ops

United Space Alliance (USA) the Boeing/Lockheed Martin joint venture formed to operate NASA's space shuttle fleet, is

developing a set of software packages designed to support human ...

新しい DNI 国家情報長官 McConnell は革新的 R&D のため IARPA を作る予定

New DNI plans to create IARPA for innovative R&D

New Director of National Intelligence (DNI) Mike McConnell plans to create an IARPA - an Intelligence Advanced Research

Projects Agency -like the Pentagon's DARPA, according to ...

探査機で金星の詳細な環境が判る

Probes giving atmosphere of Venus close look

Planning is under way for unprecedented observations at Venus using two different spacecraft simultaneously - the European

Space Agency's Venus Express, now in elliptical polar orbit around ...

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Apr 12, 2007

SAR 国防総省の選定された取得のレポートによれば航空機の計画が顕著に増加

SARs show significant increases for aircraft programs

The recently released Pentagon Selected Acquisition Reports

(SARs) for the later months of 2006 reveal a marked increase in

the cost of high-profile aircraft programs, 10 of . . .

シャトル・アトランティスは修理したタンクで6月打上げを目標に

Shuttle Atlantis targeting June launch with repaired tank

KENNEDY SPACE CENTER – Liftoff of space shuttle mission STS-117 will be delayed to no earlier than June 8–July 18

following a decision by shuttle managers that . . .

国家警備隊(州兵)の機器の状況は危機的と Mikulski 述べる

Guard equipment status a 'crisis,' Mikulski says

After hearing testimony from National Guard leaders on Capitol Hill April 11, senior Senate Appropriations Committee member

Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) called the guard's equipment situation "a national . . .

ノースロップ・グラマンと IAI 社は即応撮像衛星の提供をする計画

Northrop Grumman, IAI to offer responsive imaging sats

In an effort to gain a foothold in the Operationally Responsive Space (ORS) market, Northrop Grumman and Israeli Aerospace

Industries are teaming to offer quick-response surveillance satellites . . .

スペース・ルータは DOD 国防省のテストの後、商業向けに

Space router will go commercial after DOD test

A Defense Department project to test **Internet routing in space** (IRIS) will be managed by Intelsat General, and the payload will

convert to commercial use once testing . . .

GAO は目標捕捉・対射撃レーダー・システムの抗議を退ける

GAO rejects Target Acquisition Counter Fire Radar System protest

Federal contracting arbiters have rejected a contract award protest by Northrop Grumman against the U.S. Army

Communications-Electronics Command's (CECOM) potentially \$1.6 billion award to Lockheed Martin Maritime . . .

ILS は Telesat 用の Anik F3 を軌道に打上げ

ILS orbits Anik F3 for Telesat

ANIK F3: An International Launch Services (ILS) Proton Breeze M rocket has orbited the Anik F3 spacecraft for Telesat Canada

– its first launch of the year. . . .

レイセオンは STSS ギャップフィラーを提案

Raytheon proposes STSS Gapfiller

COLORADO SPRINGS – Raytheon is studying concepts to fill a gap in the midcourse-tracking leg of the Pentagon's layered

missile defense system, says Lt. Gen. Brian Arnold . . .

AUVSI カナダは立上げ中、秋のコンフェレンスを検討中

AUVSI-Canada starting up, mulls autumn conference

CANADIAN UAVS: Several Canadian defense companies, the Canadian government and academia have formed a national trade

organization to promote advancement and use of Canadian expertise in unmanned . . .

海兵隊司令官は Osprey の配備計画を公表予定

Marine commandant unveiling Osprey deployment plans

OSPREY DEPLOYMENT: Marine Corps Gen. James Conway, the commandant, will announce the deployment of the first

operational MV-22 Osprey squadron April 13 at the Pentagon. Lt. Gen. ...

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report Apr 11, 2007

国防省は Nunn-McCurdy 価格上昇ルール違反をレポート

Defense Department reports Nunn-McCurdy cost-growth breaches

The Pentagon has listed eight programs in its recently released Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) that breached their

Nunn-McCurdy unit cost-growth limits, where the program or average unit ...

米議会はイラクの出費の議論で過熱

Washington battle over Iraq spending heats up

President Bush and congressional Democrats sparred April 10 over the pending supplemental measure for fiscal 2007, with

Bush asserting that the military will have to make cuts ...

GAO はなお JSF の開発のリスクを警告

GAO still warns of risks in JSF development

The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) remains concerned about the risks of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter's

(JSF) development plan, despite a 2006 blitz of reports and ...

Bigelow Aerospace 社はインフレーターブル宇宙モジュールの価格を発表

Bigelow announces prices for inflatable space modules

COLORADO SPRINGS - Bigelow Aerospace will charge "sovereign customers" - nations that want to send their

astronauts into space - \$14.95 million to spend four weeks in ...

NOAA は GOES-10 をさらに優れた南アメリカの気象予測のために移動

NOAA shifts GOES-10 for better S. America forecasting

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has repositioned its GOES-10 satellite over South

America to help detect severe weather and forest fires sooner in the ...

ノースロップ・グラマンの KC-30 空中給油機チームは入札に参加

Northrop Grumman's KC-30 Tanker Team submits bid

Northrop Grumman and its KC-30 Tanker Team, including EADS, are "in this competition to win it," the group declared April 10 in

announcing that they had submitted ...

アリアンスペースによる 2007 年最初のソユーズ打上げは 5 月 22 日に設定された

First '07 Soyuz launch by Arianespace set for May 22

Arianespace affiliate Starsem has set the first Soyuz launch of the year for May 22, carrying the first of two Globalstar

replenishment payloads. ...

TerraSAR-X は再度遅れ

TerraSAR-X delayed again

LAUNCH DELAYED: The launch of Germany's pioneering TerraSAR-X – the first commercial one-meter resolution radar

imaging satellite – has been put off once again because of launch ...

国際宇宙ステーションは新しいクルーである宇宙旅行者シモニーを歓迎

International Space Station welcomes new crew, tourist Simonyi

NEW CREW: The Expedition 15 crew arrived onboard the International Space Station April 9. Commander Fyodor

Yurchikhin, Flight Engineer Oleg Kotov and Space Tourist Charles Simonyi docked ...

ブッシュ大統領は NATO の拡大を承認する法律を制定

Bush enacts law endorsing NATO expansion

NATO LAW: President Bush on April 9 signed the NATO Freedom Consolidation Act of 2007, according to the White

House. The new law reaffirms U.S. support for ...

CNO 海軍の作戦の長官は海軍の 2008 年の契約をレビューする予定

CNO wants to review Navy contracting in 2008

COST CUTS: Adm. Mike Mullen, the chief of naval operations, says the Navy next year will try to get a better understanding of

its contractors with an ...

[Aerospace Daily & Defense Report](#) Apr 10, 2007

FAA は実験的宇宙機の許可に関する新しい規則を発行

FAA issues new rules for experimental spacecraft permits

FAA on April 6 released new guidelines for obtaining one-year experimental launch permits for reusable spacecraft that will give

developers the opportunity to fly and test their ...



XCOR 社 XERUS の傍らで XCOR の CEO と FAA 長官と共に

[編注] FAA の Patricia Grace Smith Associate Administrator が民間宇宙飛行の産業活性化に積極的のようである。

空軍は GPS の契約をロッキードマーチン、ボーイングと行なう

Air Force awards GPS contracts to Lockheed Martin, Boeing

The U.S. Air Force has awarded Lockheed Martin Space systems Corp. \$25 million and Boeing Navigation and Communication

Systems \$18 million in contract modifications for the Global ...

NASA は ISS のサービスでロシアと契約

NASA signs contract with Russia for ISS services

NASA has signed a \$719 million modification to the current International Space Station (ISS) contract with Russia's Federal

Space Agency in Moscow for crew and cargo services ...

ロッキード・マーチンはトライデント・ミサイルの延命で\$135M 以上を得る

Lockheed Martin gets \$135M more for Trident Life Extension

D5 EXTENSION EXTENDED: Lockheed Martin said April 9 that the U.S. Navy awarded it a \$135 million contract modification to

continue the Trident II D5 Life Extension ...

防衛企業はもっと監査を受けることになりそうだと軍当局は警告

Defense industry in for more oversight, military officials warn

This month's public chastisement of the shipbuilding industry by U.S. Navy Secretary Donald Winter and Sen. John McCain's

(R-Ariz.) close scrutiny of the Air Force's handling of ...

最新の SAR 選別取得品レポートの見積りは\$56B のコスト増大を言及

Latest SAR estimates note \$56B increase in costs

SAR: The Defense Department late April 9 unveiled the newest batch of Selected Acquisition Reports detailing program

performance. For the December 2006 reporting period, there was a ...

訂正 Correction

「ATK 社は P&W・Rocketdyne とロッキードを含む Ares I 上段入札チームを主導」とするべきであった

A March 29 DAILY story should have said that Alliant Techsystems (ATK) leads the Ares I upper-stage bidding team

that also includes Pratt & Whitney/Rocketdyne and Lockheed ...

2007 年 4 月 11 日 人民網日本語版

海洋観測衛星「海洋 1 号 B」の打上げに成功

山西省の太原衛星打上げセンターで 11 日 11 時 27 分、中国が自主開発した海洋観測衛星「海洋 1 号 B」が打上げられ、予定の軌道に乗った。新華社のウェブサイト「新華網」が伝えた。

国家海洋局の関係者によると、同衛星は中国の海洋立体観測シス

テムにおいて重要な位置を占め、海洋の色や水温の観測を行うほか、海洋生物資源の開発・利用、河口港湾の建設・管理、海洋汚染の観測・予防、沿岸地域における資源の調査・開発、世界的な環境変化に関する研究などの分野で利用される。(編集 SN)



写真: 打上げに成功した海洋観測衛星「海洋 1 号 B」

http://j.peopledaily.com.cn/2007/04/11/jp20070411_69872.html

2007 年 4 月 11 日 人民網日本語版

中国、09 年に海洋動力環境衛星の打上げを計画

国家海洋局の孫志輝局長が 11 日、太原衛星打上げセンターで明らかにしたところによると、中国は今後一定の期間、3 種類(海洋色観測

衛星、海洋動力環境衛星、海洋観測監視衛星)、計 5 個の海洋観測衛星の開発を行い、うち海洋動力環境衛星「海洋 2 号」は 2007

年 1 月に正式にプロジェクトを立上げ、2009 年には打上げを行う予定。
新華社のウェブサイト「新華網」が伝えた。

孫局長によると、11 日に打上げが成功した衛星「海洋 1 号 B」は海洋
色観測衛星に属し、中国はこれを皮切りとして 3 種類の海洋観測衛
星を次々と打上げる計画。

中国の海洋観測監視衛星「海洋 3 号」はすでに先行研究の段階に
入っており、現在ユーザのニーズ分析を行っている。

http://j.peopledaily.com.cn/2007/04/11/jp20070411_69878.html

衛星による海洋リモートセンシング技術は、海洋資源、環境、自然
災害対策、科学研究などの分野で非常に重要な役割を果たしており、
現在地球周回軌道上にある世界各国の海洋衛星及び海洋観測を
主とした観測衛星は 30 個あまりに上る。(編集 SN)

Space News <http://www.space.com/spacenews/>

Tamil Tigers はインテルサットの信号をハイジャック

Tamil Tigers Hijack Intelsat Signals

WASHINGTON ・Global satellite operator Intelsat said April 11
that a rebel group in Sri Lanka has hijacked signals from one of

its satellites.

2007 年 4 月 16 日 2:17 Sat News <http://www.satnews.com/>

米空軍は 4 月 19 日に GPS ブロック III の入札案内を発行予定

USAF to Issue Tender for GPS Block III on April 19

Anik F3 の打上げ成功

Anik F3 Launch Successful

米国は兵士向けに衛星を経由してインターネットのテストを行なう予定

U.S. to Test Internet via Satellite for Warfighting

NASA は Roscosmos ロシア宇宙庁との契約を延長する

NASA Extends Contract with Roscosmos

衛星市場は上昇に向う、Teal Group は予測

Satellite Market Set to Soar, Predicts Teal Group

衛星経由のモバイルテレビは大流行しようが、しかし・・・

Mobile TV Via Satellite to Hit it Big But ...

Harris は \$455M の NSOM の契約を求めている

【編注】 NSOM = Network & Space Operations and Maintenance

Harris Pursuing \$455 Million NSOM Contract

米国のロボット衛星は歴史をつくる

U.S. Robot Satellites Makes History

【編注】 以下に全文を掲載

CAPE CANAVERAL, FL, April 9, 2007 – Satnews Daily – **Orbital Express**, an in-space U.S. refueling demonstration mission consisting of two **robot satellites**, wrote itself into the history books a week ago by successfully accomplishing **the first transfer of liquid fuel between orbiting satellites**, and is about to achieve another **first by using its three meter robotic arm to transfer components—the first unassisted component exchange** in space history.

Orbital Express consists of the **Autonomous Space Transfer and Robotic Orbiter**, or **Astro**, **prototype servicing satellite**, and the **NextSat serviceable spacecraft**. An Atlas V orbited both March 12 from Cape Canaveral.

The U.S.' Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) \$300 million mission will test the ability of robotic refueling and servicing satellites in space. Such a capability could extend the lives of government and commercial spacecraft.

Service satellites such as **Astro** and **NextSat** also have military value since they will enable satellites to optimize their time over ground targets and conduct counter denial and deception activities on the ground, according to DARPA. Built by Boeing Phantom Works, the 952kg **Astro** can intercept satellites in orbit and dock with them using its robotic arm. Ball Aerospace oversaw construction of the 226kg **NextSat**.

As part of Scenario 0-1, the first in a series of increasingly challenging tests, Astro transferred just under 32 pounds (14 kilograms) of hydrazine to the **NextSat** client, meeting the scenario objective, said DARPA. Future tests will include "autonomous undocking, proximity operations and re-docking," and **Astro** installing a functional battery and computer on **NextSat** with its robotic arm. Results from the robotic arm operation are being awaited. On April 16, the separation ring joining the two spacecraft together will be jettisoned to mark the beginning of rendezvous and capture activities.

Besides Orbital Express, the other Atlas V payloads last March 12 consisted of: **MidStar 1**, a 116 kilogram **microsatellite** built by midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy. It houses four experiments: the military's **Internet Communications Satellite (ICSat)** and Configurable Fault Tolerant Processor (**CFTP**) space-based computer tests, a payload called **Eclipse** to test **electrochromic membranes** in space and the **Microdosimeter Instrument** for the USNA Department of Aerospace Engineering under the sponsorship of the National Space Biomedical Research Institute.

STPsat 1, a 156 kilogram satellite built by **AeroAstro** Inc. of Ashburn, Virginia, carrying two experiments to collect

<http://www.satnews.com/stories2007/4256/>

Lockheed Martin Press Releases <http://www.lockheedmartin.com/wms/findPage.do?dsp=frec&ti=111>

April 12, 2007 **ロッキードマーチンはスモールビジネス・ナノテク・デーを開催**

Lockheed Martin Hosts Small Business Nanotechnology Day

<http://www.lockheedmartin.com/wms/findPage.do?dsp=fec&ci=18324&rsbci=0&fti=111&ti=0&sc=400>

Boeing News Releases <http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/index.html>

atmospheric data and demonstrate spacecraft technologies. This satellite carries two complex experiments: the Spatial Heterodyne Imager for Mesospheric Radicals (**SHIMMER**) designed for chemical and biological agent detection and the Computerized Ionospheric Tomography Receiver in Space (**CITRIS**) for atmospheric electron counting and radio frequency effects

CFESat (Cibola Flight Experiment Satellite), a 159 kilogram satellite built for the Los Alamos National Laboratory by SSTL to test a series of new technologies. This demonstration mission will put eight technologies to the test, such as a new power system, inflatable antennas, deployable booms and a high-density Li-Ion battery pack comprised of AA batteries. The spacecraft has a supercomputer onboard to process data for refined answers rather than downlinking all raw data to Earth. And the flight computer can be reprogrammed in space. The science objectives focus on the ionosphere and the effects on communications.

FalconSat 3, a 54 kilogram satellite built by cadets at the U.S. Air Force Academy. It carries five military scientific experiments, including the Flat Plasma Spectrometer to characterize the effects of charged particles on the formation, propagation and decay of ionospheric plasma bubbles; the Plasma Local Anomalous Noise Element to identify spacecraft-induced plasma turbulence and the Micropropulsion Attitude Control System featuring a low-thrust, electric-pulsed plasma system with a thrust of 150 micro-Newtons. Technical pieces of the satellite -- a shock ring to test vibration suppression and a gravity gradient boom -- round out the experiments.

Apr. 13, 2007 **ボーイングは Ares I 有人ロケット上段の生産提案書を提出**

[Boeing Submits Ares I Crew Launch Vehicle Upper Stage Production Proposal](#)

http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2007/q2/070413b_nr.html

Apr. 13, 2007 **ボーイングは宇宙探査のサポートでフロリダの小企業と強いパートナーシップを認める**

[Boeing Recognizes its Strong Partnership with Florida Small Business in Support of Space Exploration](#)

http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2007/q2/070413a_nr.html

JDW, [Jane's Defence Weekly](#) <http://jdw.janes.com/public/jdw/index.shtml>

13-Apr-2007 **テストはインド Agni 3 ロケットの進展を実証**

[Test demonstrates progress of Agni 3](#)

India successfully test fired an Agni ('Fire') 3 nuclear-capable ballistic missile on 12 April as part of its long-standing goal of

developing strategic deterrence against...

13-Apr-2007 **イスラエル企業は UGV 無人地上車輛の作業に参加**

[Israeli companies join on UGV work](#)

Israeli companies Elbit Systems and Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI) have joined forces to develop a next-generation unmanned

ground vehicle (UGV). The decision to form ...

13-Apr-2007 **US MDA は BMDS の目標に到達失敗**

[US MDA fails to reach BMDS targets](#)

The US Missile Defense Agency (MDA) has made progress with its Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) Block 2006 defence

programme "but scope has been reduced...

13-Apr-2007 **ロシアは欧州向けの米国ミサイル防衛の計画に抗議**

[Russia protests against US missile-defence plans for Europe](#)

US plans to situate part of its missile-defence system in Europe would "fundamentally alter the continent's geostrategic

landscape", Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said in...

2006 年 月 日 **時事通信社「世界週報」 月 日号 [目次抜粋]**

<http://book.jiji.com/sekaishuho/>

ウェブ上で 3/27 号以降更新されていない？

[平山ニュース - 2007 年 4 月 16 日]

<http://www.wikihouse.com/space/>

[NEWS]

4/13 2011GMT 打上成功:測位衛星 北斗,長征 3A,西昌

4/13 Mars Global Surveyor の通信途絶は人為ミスによる電源故障か(NASA,時,読)

4/11 0327GMT 打上成功:海洋観測衛星 海洋 1 号 B,長征 2C,太原

4/10 STS-117(Atlantis)打上 6/8 に延期(NASA,時,経)

4/10 はやぶさプロジェクトチーム「平成 19 年度科学技術分野の文部科学大臣表彰」

4/9 2254GMT 打上成功:通信衛星 Anik F3(カナダ),Proton/Breeze M,Baikonur

[予定]

4/17 0647GMT 打上:小型衛星 多数,Dnepr,Baikonur

[EVENT]

4/15 JAXA 角田宇宙センター特別公開

4/16-22 科学技術週間

4/15まで 余市宇宙記念館 冬期特別展 「毛利宇宙飛行士が宇宙から見つめる地球」

4/14 第26回宇宙科学講演と映画の会,新宿明治安田生命ホール,先着 340名

[学会]

5/10 申込締切:IEICE 衛星通信研究会,7/19-20,登別・第一滝本館

4/20 IEICE 衛星通信研究会,三重大学

4/20-26 6th IAA Symposium on Small Satellites for Earth Observation,Berlin

4/18-20 1st IAA International Conference on Advanced Space Technologies for the Humankind Prosperity,Dniepropetrovsk,Ukraine

[TV] ディスカバリチャンネル他

4/15 0100-0130 WOWOW MOONLIGHT MILE

4/13 0000-0030 WOWOW ロケットガール

4/15 1800-1855 日本TV バンキシャ ロケットガール養成講座の特集(予定)

4/13 1900-1945 NHK-E (再)サイエンス ZERO 神秘の星 土星探査最新報告

[etc.]

5/11 応募締切:SELENEの愛称募集

新刊:松浦晋也「コダワリ人のおもちゃ箱」エクスナレッジ 東大 CubeSat も紹介

[中国宇宙開発] http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/world/china_space_exploration/

- 測位衛星打上げ=中国(時事通信)(14日12時0分)

- 中国独自のGPS「北斗」、衛星打上げに成功—四川省西昌市(Record China)(14日10時12分)



- 観測衛星打上げに成功、急ピッチで進む中国の宇宙開発(Record China)(12日0時10分)



- 脱北女性6人中国・ラオス国境で逮捕、新華社通信(YONHAP NEWS)(11日19時22分)

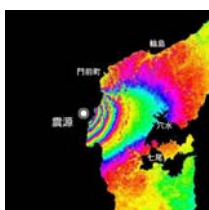
- 2基目の海洋観測衛星打上げ=中国(時事通信)(11日18時0分)

- 【中国】海洋観測衛星を打上げ、資源・環境を上空から分析(サーチナ・中国情報局)(11日17時58分)



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

- 測位衛星打上げ=中国(時事通信) (14日12時0分)
- 火星探査機故障、プログラム更新時の人為ミス…NASA(読売新聞) (14日11時7分)
- 中国独自のGPS「北斗」、衛星打上げに成功—四川省西昌市(Record China) (14日10時12分)
- 人為ミスで故障=消息絶った火星探査機—NASA 暫定調査(時事通信) (14日9時0分)
- 米大富豪 宇宙ホテル実現へ ステーション、10年で3基建設(フジサンケイ ビジネスアイ) (14日8時32分)
- 元女性宇宙飛行士「恋敵」の女性襲撃事件 捜査記録を公開(フジサンケイ ビジネスアイ) (14日8時32分)
- 米女性宇宙飛行士の誘拐未遂 動機は三角関係(産経新聞) (13日16時3分)
- 空軍が国産超音速機 T-50 で訓練、16日から(YONHAP NEWS) (13日15時51分)
- 震源付近、最大45センチ隆起=能登半島地震で衛星観測—宇宙機構(時事通信) (12日18時1分)



- ワシントン・ポスト紙早版ヘッドライン(12日付)(ロイター) (12日16時13分)
- ★ネバダ州に拠点を置くビグロー・エアロスペース社、向こう10年間に複数の膨張式宇宙ステーションを打上げると発表。民間の宇宙探査が新たな段階に大きく踏み出した可能性が示される。
- 観測衛星打上げに成功、急ピッチで進む中国の宇宙開発(Record China) (12日0時10分)
- ゲイツ氏がISS滞在希望=米人宇宙旅行者明かす(時事通信) (11日20時1分)
- 【中国】海洋観測衛星を打上げ、資源・環境を上空から分析(サーチナ・中国情報局) (11日17時58分)
- 月周回衛星の愛称募集=今夏、種子島に当選者招待—宇宙機構(時事通信) (11日15時31分)
- 【中国】海洋観測衛星を打上げ、資源・環境を上空から分析(サーチナ・中国情報局) (11日15時13分)
- <月周回衛星>「セレーネ」の愛称募集 JAXA(毎日新聞) (11日11時39分)

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

- アフガンで米軍が民間人12人殺害=「待ち伏せに過剰反応」とポスト紙(時事通信) (14日16時1分)
- 垂直離着陸機をイラクに投入(時事通信) (14日14時58分)



- <イラク>米が新型垂直離着陸機オスプレーを9月に派遣(毎日新聞) (14日12時29分)
- 宜野湾市長選あす告示(琉球新報) (14日10時19分)
- 改憲で賛否拮抗 県内首長アンケート(琉球新報) (14日10時12分)
- 垂直離着陸機をイラクに投入=米海兵隊、将来は沖縄配備も(時事通信) (14日10時0分)
- 米軍の撤退期限設定に反対=イラク政府報道官が異例の会見—米(時事通信) (14日1時0分)
- アルカイダ系組織が犯行声明=米軍、死者数を下方修正—イラク議会テロ(時事通信) (14日0時0分)
- <米軍再編法案>衆院本会議で可決、参院送付(毎日新聞) (13日20時35分)

- 米軍再編法案が衆院通過(時事通信) (13日 19時 10分)
- 米ホワイトハウス、世銀総裁への信頼を表明(ロイター) (13日 17時 54分)
- 北朝鮮は今後も条件を出し続ける、アーミテージ氏(YONHAP NEWS) (13日 16時 37分)
- 防衛施設庁談合 建設56社に30億円課徴金命令へ 公取委(産経新聞) (13日 16時 3分)
- 知事「いかなものか」教科書検定に疑問(琉球新報) (13日 16時 1分)
- 米軍再編法案が衆院通過＝関係自治体に交付金(時事通信) (13日 15時 1分)
- 在韓米軍基地 14か所、韓国への返還手続きが完了(YONHAP NEWS) (13日 13時 9分)
- 新たな日程協議に応ぜず＝野党、採決強行に反発(時事通信) (13日 13時 2分)
- イラク撤退「最適任はオバマ氏」＝ヒラリー氏、5位に低迷－米団体調査(時事通信) (13日 11時 1分)
- イラク議会内の食堂で爆発、議員ら8人死亡(読売新聞) (13日 10時 55分)
- <バリ島爆弾テロ事件>ハンバリ容疑者が関与否定(毎日新聞) (13日 10時 49分)
- <世銀総裁>親密女性の厚遇問題で謝罪 進退問題に発展も(毎日新聞) (13日 10時 30分)
- 普天間代替「事前調査拒否を」環境団体県に要請(琉球新報) (13日 9時 53分)
- 議会で自爆テロ、8人死亡－バグダッド(時事通信) (13日 9時 15分)



- イラク議会で自爆テロ 8人死亡30人負傷(産経新聞) (13日 8時 2分)
- 米軍再編特措法案 きょう衆院通過(産経新聞) (13日 8時 0分)
- 米海軍 今夏グアム沖で大規模演習(産経新聞) (13日 8時 0分)
- イラク・アフガン駐留 米陸軍3カ月延長(産経新聞) (13日 8時 0分)
- イラク議会ビルで自爆攻撃、8人死亡(ロイター) (13日 7時 48分)
- 議会で自爆テロ、8人死亡＝首都の厳戒地域内－イラク(時事通信) (13日 2時 0分)
- 首相動静(4月12日)(時事通信) (13日 1時 1分)
- 議会で自爆テロ、3人死亡＝首都の厳戒地域内－イラク(時事通信) (13日 1時 0分)
- <米軍再編法案>衆委安保委で可決 13日衆院通過へ(毎日新聞) (12日 23時 23分)
- MD協力で年内に実務者会合＝初の日米豪局長級協議(時事通信) (12日 23時 1分)
- <イラク>連邦議会で自爆テロ 議員ら8人死亡(毎日新聞) (12日 22時 6分)
- 「日米同盟の抑止力重要」＝安倍首相(時事通信) (12日 19時 2分)
- 米軍再編法案、13日に衆院通過＝「審議不十分」と民主反発(時事通信) (12日 17時 1分)
- 低周波騒音被害訴え 原告4人を尋問(琉球新報) (12日 16時 2分)
- イラク・アフガンの米軍部隊駐留期間、最長 15カ月に延長＝米国防総省(ロイター) (12日 13時 37分)
- <駐留期間延長>米陸軍12カ月から15カ月へ イラクなど(毎日新聞) (12日 11時 7分)
- イラク・アフガンの米陸軍、駐留期間を3か月延長(読売新聞) (12日 10時 22分)
- 着陸帯移設を批判 ギンバル訓練場返還で説明会(琉球新報) (12日 9時 54分)
- 危険性除去を放置 移設の行方も依然見えず(琉球新報) (12日 9時 53分)
- 交付金の早急な法整備を求める 名護市が施設局に(琉球新報) (12日 9時 51分)
- ヒル次官補が韓国滞在延長、履行期限問題など協議(YONHAP NEWS) (12日 9時 31分)
- 韓米安保政策構想会議、16日ワシントンで開催(YONHAP NEWS) (12日 9時 18分)
- 首相動静(4月12日)(時事通信) (12日 9時 0分)

- 陸軍駐留、15カ月に延長＝イラク派遣のやり繰り厳しく－米(時事通信)(12日9時0分)
- <在日米軍再編>久間防衛相、実施方針を改めて表明(毎日新聞)(11日20時38分)
- 普天間移設振興事業で虚偽申請＝補助金1200万円受給－沖縄・国頭村(時事通信)(11日18時1分)
- <日米豪>初の外務・防衛局長級協議、12日に開催(毎日新聞)(11日17時41分)
- オスプレイ沖縄配備も 外相、可能性認める(琉球新報)(11日16時3分)
- 「スーパー司令官」に辞退者次々＝イラク・アフガンに戻込み－米紙(時事通信)(11日16時0分)
- 与党、国民投票法案の週内通過を確認＝野党、与党修正案に反対(時事通信)(11日13時1分)
- 米大統領と民主党、イラク戦費予算めぐり対立強める(ロイター)(11日10時42分)
- 米軍基地の沖縄集中疑問 英国日本研究所所長(琉球新報)(11日10時22分)
- ヘリパッド整備`説得` 移設条件で金武町長(琉球新報)(11日10時19分)
- 「自立大きく損ねる」米軍再編推進法に新崎氏反対(琉球新報)(11日10時3分)
- イラク撤退期限の削除拒否＝戦費法案で米民主党(時事通信)(11日10時1分)
- 名護、浦添配分なし SACO交付金、前年比約10億減(琉球新報)(11日10時1分)
- イラク首相 イランと米の緊張関係継続に焦り(毎日新聞)(11日9時43分)
- 北、米兵6人の遺骨返還へ(産経新聞)(11日8時0分)
- 米軍再編法案の採決提案＝与党(時事通信)(10日21時1分)
- 撤退期限の設定必要ない＝日本からの投資期待－イラク首相(時事通信)(10日18時0分)

【核兵器】 http://dailynews.yahoo.co.jp/fc/world/nuclear_weapons/

- 「核査察受け入れか代価の選択を」ヒル次官補(YONHAP NEWS)(14日11時15分)
- 「戦略目標は非核化」＝北の資金凍結解除で米財務長官(時事通信)(14日11時0分)
- きょうの期限内核停止不可能に＝北朝鮮は具体的措置着手を－米(時事通信)(14日7時0分)
- 北朝鮮教育支援が停止状態、ユニセフが各国に協力呼びかけ(読売新聞)(13日23時39分)
- <北朝鮮>資金凍結解除が現実なら「行動する」(毎日新聞)(13日19時36分)
- 北朝鮮は今後も条件を出し続ける、アーミテージ氏(YONHAP NEWS)(13日16時37分)
- 核施設停止「北の期限内履行困難」ヒル次官補、見通し示す(産経新聞)(13日16時3分)
- 制裁解除確認すれば「行動」＝6カ国合意履行意思を強調－北朝鮮(時事通信)(13日16時0分)
- 「寧辺に核爆弾6～12個分プルトニウム」ヒル氏(YONHAP NEWS)(13日9時32分)
- 北の期限順守、期待できずと米代表＝「6カ国」合意の延長論議へ(時事通信)(13日7時1分)
- <北朝鮮>最高人民会議、07年国家予算を採択し閉幕(毎日新聞)(12日22時46分)
- インド、中距離弾道ミサイル発射実験成功…北京も射程内(読売新聞)(12日19時45分)
- 弾道ミサイル実験に成功＝中国主要都市射程内に－インド(時事通信)(12日19時0分)
- 広島 被爆前後をCGで再現 映像作品国連に寄贈(毎日新聞)(12日17時15分)
- 米国の核問題解決の意志を評価、盧武鉉大統領(YONHAP NEWS)(12日14時19分)
- 【中国】温首相来日：日中共同プレス発表(要旨)(サーチナ・中国情報局)(12日12時54分)
- <広島>被爆前後をCGで再現 映像作品国連に寄贈(毎日新聞)(12日11時1分)
- 日中首脳会談 「互惠」を促進 安倍首相「今年中に訪中」(毎日新聞)(12日10時20分)
- 核施設停止 資金問題解決後「実行」北朝鮮、米知事に表明(産経新聞)(12日8時0分)
- 国連で原爆投下描いた作品上映＝被爆の監督が寄贈、教材に(時事通信)(12日7時0分)
- 北の核・拉致で連携強化、日中首脳会談で確認(読売新聞)(12日3時5分)

- 「戦略互恵」具体化で合意＝安倍首相、年内訪中を表明－日中首脳会談(時事通信) (12 日 1 時 1 分)
- <日中首脳会談>互恵を具体化 安倍首相「今年中に訪中」(毎日新聞) (11 日 22 時 18 分)
- <米訪朝団>「14日までに原子炉閉鎖手続きに着手を」(毎日新聞) (11 日 21 時 32 分)
- <北朝鮮核>金融制裁は米政府の誤り 米識者指摘(毎日新聞) (11 日 21 時 6 分)
- 北、核施設停止へ＝資金受領後、1 日以内に着手－「履行には 30 日」示す・米知事(時事通信) (11 日 21 時 0 分)
- 「戦略互恵」具体化へ＝安倍首相の年内訪中焦点－共同文書で最終調整・日中首脳(時事通信) (11 日 19 時 1 分)
- BDA 解除 12 日までに北朝鮮に通達、米州知事(YONHAP NEWS) (11 日 18 時 1 分)
- 北、核施設停止合意へ 資金凍結解除受け 査察受け入れも 米TV報道(産経新聞) (11 日 16 時 3 分)
- <北朝鮮>30日以内に核停止、査察受け入れへ 金次官表明(毎日新聞) (11 日 14 時 2 分)
- 北朝鮮の核施設停止、期限内履行の可能性低い－金外務次官＝米TV(ロイター) (11 日 11 時 48 分)
- 30 日以内に核停止の用意＝北次官、米代表団に表明－NBC(時事通信) (11 日 11 時 1 分)
- マカオ当局が北朝鮮関連口座の凍結解除、「初期段階措置」履行に懸念(ロイター) (11 日 10 時 3 分)
- 北朝鮮、口座に接近できれば核査察入国許可の方針(YONHAP NEWS) (11 日 9 時 43 分)
- 韓米中、北朝鮮の核廃棄 60 日期限履行に圧力(YONHAP NEWS) (11 日 9 時 40 分)
- 北朝鮮拉致 日中首脳共同文書、「人道上の懸念」明記 協力確認へ (産経新聞) (11 日 8 時 0 分)
- 対北朝鮮制裁を半年間延長 閣議決定(産経新聞) (11 日 8 時 0 分)
- <安倍首相>国内線搭乗を解禁 (毎日新聞) (11 日 3 時 3 分)
- マカオ当局、北朝鮮の資金凍結を全面解除＝「前進」と米代表(時事通信) (10 日 23 時 0 分)
- 盧大統領が温首相と会談、核問題や FTA など論議(YONHAP NEWS) (10 日 19 時 20 分)
- 歴史問題、深入りせず＝初期措置の早期履行確認へ－11 日に日中首脳会談(時事通信) (10 日 19 時 1 分)

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

4/12 「コラム」更新

・朝雲寸言 /// ・ネパールの軍事監視 /// ・欧州統合 50 年の節目

[民間航空機関連 (ex-SJAC 三輪さん)]

2007 年 4 月 12 日 23:50 AIA dailyLead aia@dailylead.com April 12, 2007

2007 年 4 月 12 日 23:50 AIA dailyLead April 12, 2007

エミレーツ航空 エアバス A350 を100機発注の見通し

Emirates may place order for 100 Airbus jetliners

Emirates may order 100 A350 jetliners from Airbus, Emirates officials say. They say Airbus has improved the plane by developing a wider body and a more efficient wing. Seattle Post-Intelligencer/Bloomberg (4/11)

フェニックス空港管制塔の新システムは空港拡張計画を支援する

New Phoenix ATC tower will help airport expand

A new air traffic control tower at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport includes technology improvements that will accommodate growth at the airport, officials said Wednesday. The 326-foot tower is one of the tallest in the world and will allow controllers to observe more flights. The Arizona Republic (Phoenix) (4/12)

A330-200 用エンジンとして ロルス・ロイスが初名乗り

Rolls-Royce wins first engine order for A330-200s

Guggenheim Aviation Partners has chosen Rolls-Royce to provide Trent 700 engines for its Airbus A330-200 freighters. The order is worth about \$200 million, based on list prices. The Age (Melbourne, Australia) (free registration) (4/12)

ロス国際空港 レンタル賃料上昇を吸収するべく ユナイテッド航空、US エア航空チケット代に10ドルプラス

Rent increase at LAX prompts two carriers to add \$10 surcharge

United Airlines and US Airways have added a \$10 surcharge on flights departing from Los Angeles International Airport. The carriers say the surcharge will help offset increased rent at the airport. United has maintained that the rent increase violates a lease agreement with the agency that runs the airport. The Arizona Republic (Phoenix) (4/12), Forbes/Associated Press (4/11)

2007 年 4 月 12 日 0:39 AIA dailyLead April 11, 2007

ノースロップとイスラエル(IAI 社) スパイ衛星で パートナーシップ

S Northrop to forge satellite partnership with Israeli firm

Northrop Grumman is expected today to announce a partnership with Israel Aerospace Industries Ltd. focusing on building lighter, more flexible spy satellites for the U.S. military and intelligence agencies. The partnership is part of Northrop's push to become a prime contractor for government space systems. The company will announce details of its plan today at an industry conference in Colorado Springs, Colo. The Wall Street Journal (4/11)

レイセオン社 小型衛星の新時代到来に焦点向ける

S Raytheon emphasizes new generation of small satellites

Raytheon is focusing on developing a new generation of small, experimental satellites, a move that it hopes will grow its defense business and edge out competition. The company, which will discuss its plans today at an industry conference in Colorado Springs, Colo., plans to launch two mini-satellites designed for imaging later this year. The Wall Street Journal (4/10)

ボーイング インドでのエアライン・メンテナンス・サポート体制に外国のパートナーシップ募集

Boeing looks for foreign partners for Indian plant

Boeing is looking for a foreign partner for its maintenance facility in India, according to media reports. Boeing is setting up the \$185 million facility with Air India, which ordered 68 Boeing jets in 2005. "The only two companies that have elaborate aircraft maintenance structure in the country are Air India and Indian, so we are looking for foreign partners," Boeing Vice President Dinesh Keskar says. Reuters (4/11)

コンチネンタル航空 新機材購入資金のため 航空通過(パススルー)証を売却

Continental sells certificates to fund planes

Continental has sold pass-through certificates worth \$1.1 billion to fund its fleet expansion. The carrier plans to buy 30 new Boeing 737-900ER and 737-800 jetliners. American City Business Journals/Honolulu (4/10)

エアトラン航空 ミッドウェスト航空との合併買収への圧力強める

AirTran steps up pressure regarding merger

AirTran is stepping up pressure on Midwest directors as they consider a formal response to the April 2 bid of \$9 in cash and 0.5842 of

an AirTran share for each Midwest share. Midwest is resisting AirTran's bid, saying it does not reflect the true value of the carrier. The Wall Street Journal (4/11), The Wichita Eagle (Kan.)/Bloomberg (4/11)

航空管制官 勤務交替(シフト)間の休養が必要であるとNTSB(連邦交通安全局)が指摘

Controllers need more rest between shifts, NTSB says

The NTSB on Tuesday recommended that air traffic controllers have more time off between shifts to prevent fatigue. The NTSB based its recommendation on its investigation of the Comair plane accident in Kentucky last August and on 10 other incidents. Los Angeles Times/Associated Press (free registration) (4/10), USA TODAY (4/11), Reuters (4/11)

エアラインと小型プライベート飛行機オペレーターは、航空管制費用負担を巡って意見対立

Airlines, private aircraft at odds over ATC funding

A group of private aircraft operators want Congress to reject the FAA's plan for user fees to fund a new air traffic control system. However, one industry representative notes that the current funding system does not reflect the growth in the number of small planes. The New York Times/Associated Press (4/10), The News Tribune (Tacoma, Wash.)/Bloomberg (4/11), Aviation Daily (4/11)

2007年4月10日 23:45 AIA dailyLead April 10, 2007

アメリカン航空 オープンスカイ協定からコードシェアなど受ける利点あり

American may benefit from open-skies agreement

Four U.S. carriers have announced routes they hope to fly from London's Heathrow Airport. Meanwhile, American Airlines hasn't indicated any new plans, and observers say it could be hurt by the increased competition. However, American officials say American could benefit from the new open-skies agreement because the agreement allows code-sharing flights. The Street.com (4/9)

コラム: 国際便の激増 ロス国際空港マヒ状態

Column: International growth stalls in Los Angeles

Airlines are adding international flights from more cities, the Wall Street Journal's Scott McCartney writes. Meanwhile, growth is stalling at Los Angeles International Airport, where 34 carriers are crammed into a 12-gate international terminal. The city is considering whether to expand the existing terminal or build a new facility. "Carriers are very, very frustrated" with Los Angeles, says Frank Clark, executive director of LAXTEC Corp., an association of 44 airlines that provides ground support at LAX. The new terminal was a financial drag on the airport when it opened nine months before the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. When airline service declined, the airport had to increase charges to airlines to pay its bills. The Wall Street Journal (4/10)

航空利用者 航空券、レンタカー、宿泊等の税金上昇に直面

Travelers face higher taxes on flights, rental cars, rooms

Some travel companies and consumer groups are starting to protest growing taxes on travel. Air travel taxes, which are typically used to pay for measures related to travel, have increased in recent years. "Too often, airlines are looked at as a piggy bank with unlimited resources," an industry spokesman says. "We pay an unprecedented number of taxes, and we will continue to oppose increases in the amount and number of taxes that consumers are forced to pay." The New York Times (4/10)

デルタ航空の組織替えに伴う税金払戻しクレーム申請などで各自治体は反対

Some municipalities object to Delta's reorganization plan:

Several municipalities fear tax claims owed by Delta Air Lines may not be paid in full and are objecting to the carrier's reorganization

plan. The airline says it expects some objections but predicts the plan will ultimately be approved. San Diego Union-Tribune/Associated Press (4/9)

NASAの地球科学プログラムの予算減少

S NASA's funding for earth science programs declines

A new study finds funding for earth and climate science may continue to fall as NASA shifts its focus to the manned space program. The National Academy of Sciences report says funding for climate research has dropped 30% since 2000. "It certainly was very alarming what was happening to the earth science programs," says Ed Browell, a senior scientist at NASA Langley. "It really looked like we were losing ground very rapidly." Daily Press (Newport News/Hampton, Va.) (4/10)

2007年4月12日 23:50 AIA dailyLead April 12, 2007

両親がいつも言っていたのは、何が上手か見つけなさい、他の人がどう見ようが気にしないこと、ということであった。

オランダ-ケニア長距離ランナー ローナ・キブラガー

"My parents always told us to find out what we were good at and not worry about what others think."

--Lornah Kiplagat, Dutch-Kenyan long-distance runner

2007年4月12日 0:39 AIA dailyLead April 11, 2007

齢を重ねるにつれ、カンマの持つ重要性が薄れてくる。読者自身の息継ぎにまかせることにしよう。

コラムニスト エリザベス・クラー クソン・ツワート

"The older I grow, the less important the comma becomes. Let the reader catch his own breath."

--Elizabeth Clarkson Zwart, columnist

2007年4月10日 23:45 AIA dailyLead April 10, 2007

私のアドバイスは、ニッチ(隙間)を見つけてなさい、そしてその分野のベストになりなさいということです。

レインウォーター社副社長 ダーラ・ムーア

"My advice is find a niche and then become the best there is in that field."

--Darla Moore, vice president of Rainwater Inc.

[\[spacetoday.net: military\]](http://www.spacetoday.net/military) http://www.spacetoday.net/articles_bycategory.php?cid=18

Friday, April 13

Chilton Outlines USAF Space Command's Path to the Future

Defense News — 9:00 am ET (1300 GMT)

Chief of Staff speaks on future of space operations

US Air Force — 1:20 am ET (0520 GMT)

Commander delivers priorities for future space capabilities

US Air Force — 1:19 am ET (0519 GMT)

Northrop Grumman Selected for Alternative Satellite Research and Development Effort

Prime Newswire — 1:17 am ET (0517 GMT)

Chinese ASAT strike was third try; had mobile element

Aviation Week — 12:40 am ET (0440 GMT)

Thursday, April 12

Intelsat to Test Internet Routing In Space for the U.S. Military

Intelsat General Corp. — 7:45 am ET (1145 GMT)

Harris Corporation Forms Team to Pursue \$455 Million U.S. Air Force Network and Space Operations and Maintenance Program

Harris Corp. — 7:36 am ET (1136 GMT)

Air Force Awards RLV Design Contract to XCOR Aerospace

PR Newswire — 7:35 am ET (1135 GMT)

Harris Corporation Donates OS/COMET(R) Telemetry Tracking and Control Product Licenses to U.S. Air Force Academy for Use in FalconSAT Program

PR Newswire — 7:33 am ET (1133 GMT)

Air Force chief urges more space technology investment

Omaha World-Herald — 7:31 am ET (1131 GMT)

Raytheon Submits Two Strategic Space program Proposals

PR Newswire — 1:19 am ET (0519 GMT)

US Air Force awards XCOR Aerospace with reusable launch vehicle demonstrator contract

Flightglobal.com — 1:18 am ET (0518 GMT)

China poses risk to key U.S. satellites: top general

Reuters — 1:03 am ET (0503 GMT)

U.S. favors stealthy anti-satellite strategy

MSNBC — 12:52 am ET (0452 GMT)

[spacetoday.net: China]

http://www.spacetoday.net/articles_bycategory.php?cid=42

Saturday, April 14

China launches "Compass" navigation satellite

Xinhua — 12:11 am ET (0411 GMT)

China launches navigation satellite

AP — 12:05 am ET (0405 GMT)

Friday, April 13

Chinese ASAT strike was third try; had mobile element

Aviation Week — 12:40 am ET (0440 GMT)

Thursday, April 12

One satellite launched, and another repaired

People's Daily — 7:41 am ET (1141 GMT)

China launches second oceanic survey satellite

Xinhua — 1:26 am ET (0526 GMT)

Second oceanographic satellite launched by China

NasaSpaceFlight.com — 1:22 am ET (0522 GMT)

China launches an ocean observer spacecraft

Spaceflight Now — 1:11 am ET (0511 GMT)

China poses risk to key U.S. satellites: top general

Reuters — 1:03 am ET (0503 GMT)

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Oshkosh Truck Unveils Marine MTVR With Exportable Power

Lockheed Martin P44 Missile Successful In Second Functional Test

Air Force's Global Hawk Block 20 Air Vehicle Makes Maiden Flight

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[新刊紹介] 月刊誌「軍事研究」2007年5月号発売中。 定価 980円(税込み)



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