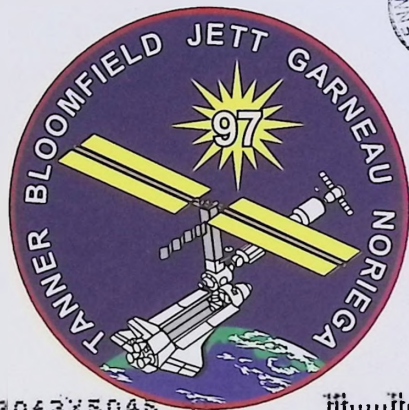
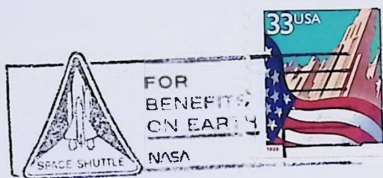
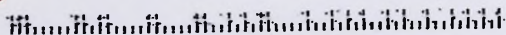


SPACE SHUTTLE
STS-97/ENDEAVOUR



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SPACE SHUTTLE (STS-97/ENDEAVOUR)

Powering up the enormous orbiting International Space Station (ISS) will be the primary objective of the five-member crew aboard STS-97. Endeavour's primary payload on Mission STS-97 (also designated ISS Flight 4A), the P6 Integrated Truss Segment, will be temporarily installed to the Unity connecting module by the Z-1 Truss. Giant solar arrays, part of the P6 segment, are the first section of a system that ultimately deliver 60 times more power to the ISS research facilities than has ever been possible before. The 120-foot arrays will supply 105 kilowatts – enough to light a town – and will connect the labs, living quarters, payloads and systems equipment. Two spacewalks (EVAs) are required to complete the solar array connections during the 10-day flight.

THE STS-97 CREW – Commander **Brent W. Jett, Jr.**, a veteran astronaut since 1992 of two prior spaceflights, has logged more than 7.6 million miles and more than 458 hours in space. Pilot **Michael J. Bloomfield**, selected as an astronaut candidate in Jan. 1995, will make his second space voyage aboard STS-97. His initial Shuttle flight docked with the Russian Space Station Mir in 1997. Mission Specialist **Joseph R. "Joe" Tanner** is an experienced spacewalker and has spent 14 hours on previous EVAs. The two-time Shuttle veteran has logged more than 502 hours in space. **Carlos I. Noriega**, an astronaut with NASA since 1995, will serve as a mission specialist on his second spaceflight. He will conduct two spacewalks to assist Tanner in the assembly of the truss segment. Making his third spaceflight aboard STS-97, Mission Specialist **Marc Garneau** of the Canadian Space Agency first flew in space on Mission 41-G in 1984. He was the first Canadian to fly on a space mission.

THE STS-97 INSIGNIA – The crew patch for STS-97 depicts the Shuttle Orbiter Endeavour docked to the orbiting low-earth orbiting ISS after activation of the P6 electrical power system. Gold and silver are used to highlight the portion of the station outpost that will be installed by the STS-97 crew. The radiating sun, central to the design, is the source of energy for the International Space Station.