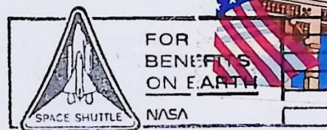
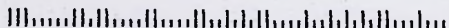


SPACE SHUTTLE
STS-89/ENDEAVOUR



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SPACE SHUTTLE (STS-89/ENDEAVOUR)

Mission STS-89 aboard Endeavour will be the eighth of nine planned dockings of the Space Shuttle with the Russian Space Station Mir as part of Phase 1 of the International Space Station. It will include the transfer of the seventh and final U.S. astronaut to work on the Russian orbiting outpost. Shortly after docking, STS-89 Mission Specialist Andrew Thomas will become a member of the Mir 24 crew, replacing David Wolf, who arrived at Mir aboard Atlantis on STS-86 in September 1997. Wolf will return to Earth aboard Endeavour. STS-89 will be the first docking of Endeavour with the Mir. During the docking, the crew will exchange several tons of equipment and supplies, including water. A SPACEHAB Double Module in Endeavour's payload bay will be the primary cargo container.

THE STS-89 CREW – Six American astronauts and one Russian cosmonaut comprise the STS-89 crew embarking to Mir. Mission Commander **Terrence W. Wilcutt** will lead the crew of two other veteran space flyers and four rookies on the nine-day flight. **Joe Frank Edwards Jr.** will serve as pilot. The Navy fighter pilot and project flight test officer was selected as an astronaut in 1994. The five mission specialists on the voyage to Mir include: **Andrew S.W. Thomas** will fly for the second time on Endeavour. He will return to Earth after the final Shuttle-Mir docking during STS-91 in May 1998. **Bonnie J. Dunbar** will make her fifth spaceflight since becoming an astronaut in 1981. She also trained as a backup Mir crew member in Russia. **James F. Reilly II** will fly for the first time on STS-89. He was an oil and gas exploration geologist before being selected for the astronaut program in 1994. **Michael P. Anderson** also will make his first spaceflight. The Air Force aircraft commander, instructor pilot and tactics officer was selected by NASA in 1994. Cosmonaut **Salizhan S. Sharipov** will fly in space for the first time. The Russian Air Force pilot-instructor was selected as a cosmonaut in 1992. **David A. Wolf**, a medical doctor and Air Force senior flight surgeon, flew once before on STS-86, when he transferred to the Mir.

THE STS-89 CREW INSIGNIA – The link between the United States and Russia is symbolically represented by the Space Shuttle Endeavour and Russia's Mir Space Station orbiting above the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska. The success of the joint United States-Russian missions is depicted by the Space Shuttle and Mir colored by the rising sun in the background. A shadowed representation of the International Space Station rising with the sun represents the future program for which the Shuttle-Mir missions are prototypes. The inside rim of the insignia describes the outline of the number eight representing STS-89 as the eighth Shuttle/Mir docking mission. The nine stars represent the nine joint missions to fly on the program and – when combined with the number eight in the rim – reflect the mission number. The nine stars also symbolize the children of the crew members who will be the future beneficiaries of the joint development work of the space programs of the two countries.