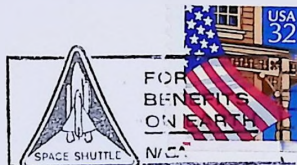


SPACE SHUTTLE
STS-88/ENDEAVOUR



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SPACE SHUTTLE (STS-88/ENDEAVOUR)

STS-88 will be the first Space Shuttle flight dedicated to the assembly of the International Space Station (ISS), the largest and most complex international cooperative science and engineering venture in history. The primary ISS cargo of the Space Shuttle Endeavour will be the Unity connecting module (formerly known as Node 1) and its two attached pressurized mating adapters. The first major U.S.-built component of ISS, Unity will serve as a connecting passageway to living and working areas of the space station. During the planned nearly 12-day flight, Unity will be mated with the already orbiting Zarya control module. After Endeavour's 50-foot-long robotic arm captures Zarya and docks it with one of Unity's attached pressurized mating adapters, astronauts Jerry Ross and Jim Newman will perform three spacewalks to connect power, data and utility lines and install exterior equipment.

THE STS-88 CREW – The six-member crew will be commanded by three-time space flier **Robert D. Cabana**. Selected for the astronaut program in 1985, he has served as chief of the Astronaut Office. First-time space flier **Frederick W. "Rick" Sturckow** will be the pilot. He was a former combat-test pilot before being chosen as an astronaut candidate in 1994. The four mission specialists are: **Nancy J. Currie**, an astronaut since 1991, has flown twice in space; Russian cosmonaut **Sergei K. Krikalev**, a cosmonaut since 1985, has flown three times in space, including once on the Space Shuttle and twice on long-duration missions aboard the Russian Space Station Mir. Also serving as mission specialists and spacewalkers on STS-88 will be **Jerry L. Ross** and **James H. Newman**. Ross will be making his 6th spaceflight since becoming an astronaut in 1981 and has made four spacewalks. Newman, an astronaut since 1991, has flown twice in space and performed one spacewalk.

THE STS-88 CREW INSIGNIA – The STS-88 patch, designed by the crew, commemorates the first assembly flight to carry U.S.-built hardware for constructing the ISS. The rising sun symbolizes the dawning of a new era of international cooperation in space and the beginning of the ISS. The Earth scene outlines the countries of the Station partners; The United States, Russia, Canada, Japan, Brazil, and those of the European Space Agency. Along with the pressurized mating adapters and the Russian-built Zarya control module, the Unity module is shown in the final mated STS-88/2A mission. The Big Dipper Constellation points the way to the North Star, a guiding light for pioneers and explorers for generations to come.