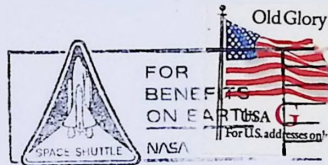


SPACE SHUTTLE
STS-67/ENDEAVOUR



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SPACE SHUTTLE (STS-67 / ENDEAVOUR)

A trio of unique telescopes will probe the invisible universe of ultraviolet astronomy during STS-67, planned as the longest Space Shuttle mission to date. The Astro-2 mission aboard the Space Shuttle Endeavour will expand on and refine data gathered during the first Astro flight in 1980. Hundreds of hours of data on a wide range of celestial objects will be obtained while operating the telescopes around-the-clock during the scheduled 16-day mission.

The STS-67 crew patch, designed by the crew members, shows the Astro-2 telescopes inside Endeavour's payload bay, orbiting high above Earth's atmosphere. The three sets of rays, diverging from the telescope on the patch atop the Instrument Pointing System (IPS), correspond to the three Astro-2 telescopes. The celestial targets of Astro-2 include the observation of planets, stars and galaxies shown in the design. Two small atoms at the bottom of the insignia represent the search in the ultraviolet spectrum for the signature of primordial helium in intergalactic space left over from the Big Bang. The observations performed on Astro-2 will contribute to man's knowledge and understanding of the vast universe, from the planets in our system to the farthest reaches of space.

Commanding the mission will be Stephen S. Oswald, who served as pilot on two previous shuttle flights. The pilot for STS-67 is William G. Gregory, who will be making his first flight. Payload Commander is Tamara E. Jernigan, a mission specialist veteran of two previous shuttle missions. Also serving as mission specialists will be first-time space flyers Wendy B. Lawrence and John M. Grunsfeld. Astronomers Samuel T. Durrance and Ronald A. Parise, the two payload specialists on the first Astro-1 mission, will again be part of the crew for the second Astro flight.