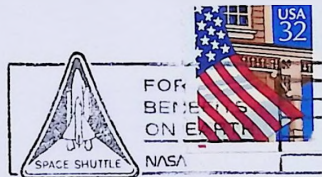


SPACE SHUTTLE
STS-74/ATLANTIS



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SPACE SHUTTLE (STS-74/ATLANTIS)

The Space Shuttle Atlantis makes its second trip to the Russian Space Station Mir scheduled for October 1995. The primary objective of STS-74 is to install a permanent docking module that will simplify future Shuttle linkups to the orbiting Russian space station. The astronaut crew of five will be the guests of the Mir cosmonauts for about two days. During the planned week-long mission, the crew will conduct a variety of science experiments and transfer consumables to the Mir complex. STS-74 is the second of seven Shuttle flights to Mir. This effort, known as Phase 1, is the precursor to the International Space Station which partners the United States, Russia, the European Space Agency, Canada and Japan in building an orbiting laboratory.

THE STS-74 CREW-The STS-74 crew will be commanded by Shuttle veteran Kenneth D. Cameron, who will be making his third flight. He will be joined by Pilot James D. Halsell, Jr., making his second flight into space, and Mission Specialists Jerry L. Ross, his fifth shuttle flight; William S. McArthur, Jr., second flight; and rookie Chris A. Hadfield of the Canadian Space Agency.

THE STS-74 CREW INSIGNIA-The crew patch for STS-74 depicts the Shuttle Atlantis docked to the Russian Mir station. The central focus is on the Russian-built docking module, drawn with shading to accentuate its pivotal importance to both Mission STS-74 and the NASA-Mir Program. Across the horizon is a rainbow that represents the Earth's atmosphere while the three flags (Russia, Canada and the United States) across the bottom show those nations participating in STS-74. The bright sunrise is symbolic of the dawn of a new era in NASA manned space flight when assembly of the International Space Station begins in 1997.