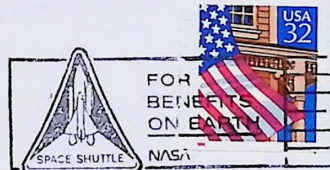


SPACE SHUTTLE
STS-94/COLUMBIA



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SPACE SHUTTLE (STS-94/COLUMBIA)

The Microgravity Science Laboratory-1 (MSL-1) Spacelab module that will be the primary payload aboard the Space Shuttle Columbia during the STS-94 mission will serve as a testbed for some of the hardware, facilities and procedures that will be used on the International Space Station. The seven-member flight crew will also conduct combustion, protein crystal growth and materials processing experiments during the 16-day mission. The STS-94 crew and payloads are the same that flew on STS-83 from April 4-8, 1997. Mission managers later decided to cut this flight short due to a faulty fuel cell. This was the third time a Shuttle orbiter returned to Earth due to a mechanical problem. The MSL-1 payload will fly again on STS-94 because of the importance of its experiments.

THE STS-94 CREW – Mission Commander **James D. Halsell, Jr.**, a former SR-71 Blackbird test pilot, is on his fourth space flight, having served as commander of STS-83 and pilot of both STS-74 and STS-65. Pilot **Susan L. Still** is the second woman to fly in this capacity on a Space Shuttle. She has more than 2,000 flight hours in 30 different types of aircraft. Payload Commander **Janice E. Voss** has flown on the shuttle three times before since becoming a mission specialist astronaut. The two mission specialists are: **Michael L. Gernhardt**, a former deep sea diver, is a veteran of two shuttle missions; **Donald A. Thomas**, a veteran of three shuttle trips, has been the Principal Investigator for a Space Shuttle crystal growth experiment. The two Payload Specialists are: **Roger K. Crouch**, an expert in semiconductor crystal growth, is the Chief Scientist of the NASA Microgravity Space and Applications Division, and **Gregory T. Linteris**, the Principal Investigator on a NASA microgravity combustion experiment, has worked at the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

THE STS-83 CREW INSIGNIA – The crew patch for STS-94 depicts the Space Shuttle Columbia launching into space for the first MSL-1 mission of long duration. The center circle symbolizes a free liquid under microgravity conditions representing various fluid and materials science experiments. Symbolic of the combustion experiments is the surrounding starburst of a blue flame burning in space. As a forerunner to missions involving International Space Station, STS-94 represents the hope that scientific results and knowledge gained during the flight will be applied to solving problems on Earth for the benefit and advancement of humankind.