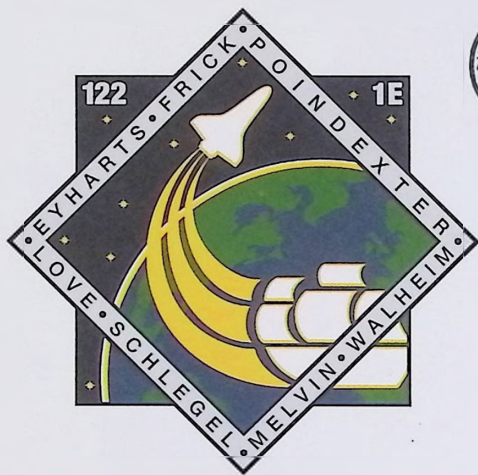


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CE SHUTTLE (STS-122 / ATLA

STS-122 is the next NASA Space Shuttle mission to the International Space Station (ISS). It will be flown by the shuttle Atlantis that will mark the 24th shuttle mission to the orbiting outpost. There will be a series of spacewalks and other operations during the 11-day mission, also designated as flight 1E in the ISS assembly sequence. The primary objective of STS-122 is to ferry the European-built Columbus science laboratory to the station. Columbus, the European Space Agency's (ESA) biggest contribution to the ISS, is a multifunctional pressurized module that will expand the research facilities of the station, providing crew members and scientists around the world the ability to conduct a variety of life, physical, and materials science experiments.

THE STS-122 CREW – A veteran space flier, **Stephen N. Frick**, will command the Atlantis crew of STS-122. He has logged more than 259 hours in space as a shuttle Atlantis pilot since his selection to the astronaut corps in 1996. First time space flier **Alan G. Poindexter**, an astronaut since 1998, will be making his first space trip as the shuttle pilot. The STS-122 mission specialists will be: First-time space flier **Leland D. Melvin**, from the astronaut class of 1998; **Rex J. Walheim**, an astronaut since 1996, is a spacewalk veteran with 14 EVA hours; Germany's **Hans Schlegel** of ESA flew on shuttle Columbia in 1993; **Stanley G. Love** was selected to the astronaut program in 1998 with STS-122 being his first shuttle flight; ESA's **Leopold Eyharts** of France will remain on the ISS after his crewmates leave. A veteran of the Russian Mir space station for three weeks in 1998, he will replace Expedition 16 Flight Engineer Daniel Tani aboard the space station.

THE STS-122 INSIGNIA – The STS-122 patch depicts the continuation of the voyages of the early explorers to today's frontier—space! The sailing ship at the bottom right of the emblem denotes the travels of the early expeditions from the east to the west. The space shuttle orbiter shows the continuation of that journey along the orbital path from west to east. A little more than 500 years after Columbus sailed to the new world, the STS-122 crew will bring the European laboratory module "Columbus" to the ISS to usher in a new era of scientific discovery.