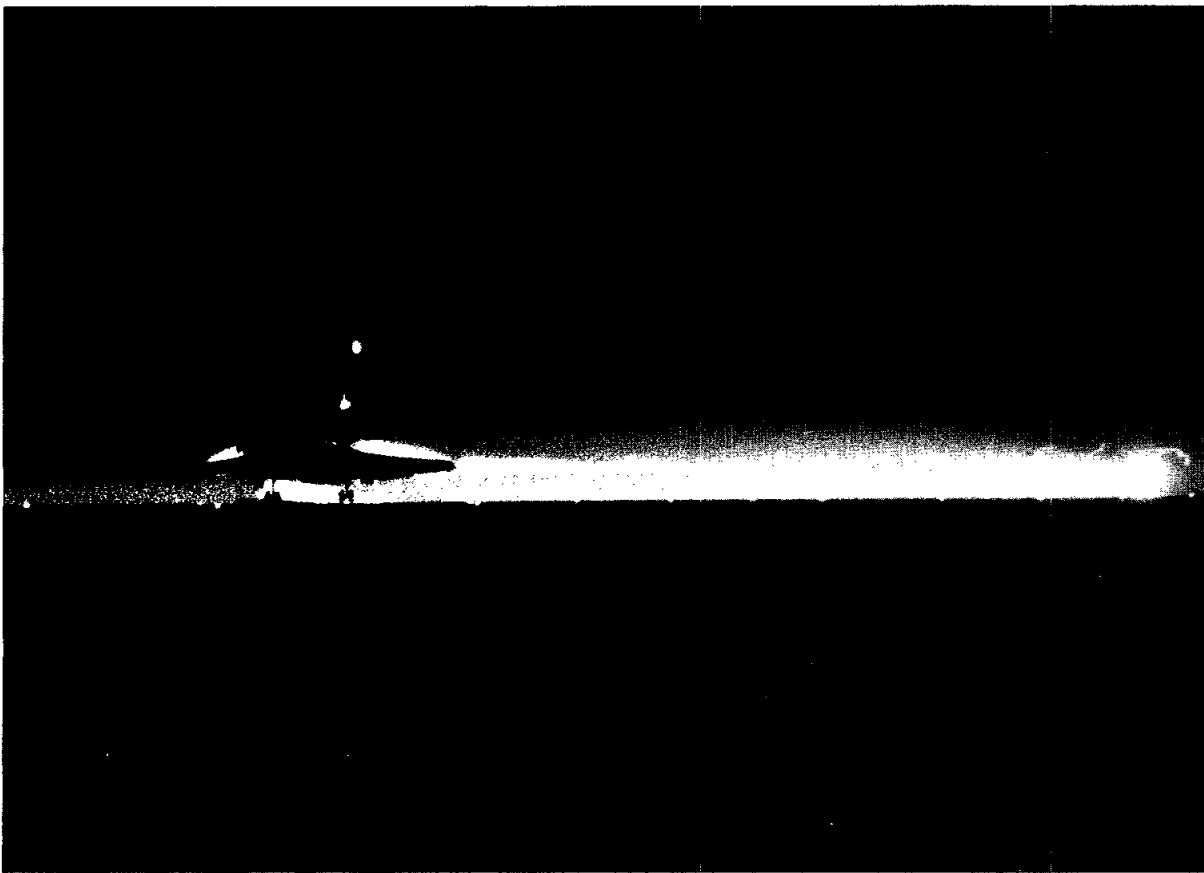


Space News Roundup

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Above: *Columbia's* nose hovers above the concrete as its main gear touches down on Edwards Air Force Base's Runway 22 on Saturday. It was only the third night landing in space shuttle history. Right: STS-32 Pilot Jim Wetherbee signs an autograph for a young fan during welcome home ceremonies at Ellington Field.



JSC Photo by Sheri Dunette

Night landing fitting finale for *Columbia*

Columbia, shimmering in the early-morning glow of Edwards Air Force Base runway lights, returned to Earth on Saturday after accomplishing its goals and setting space shuttle endurance and landing weight records.

The orbiter and its crew — Commander Dan Brandenstein, Pilot Jim Wetherbee and Mission Specialists Bonnie Dunbar, Marsha Ivins and G. David Low — landed in California at 3:35 a.m. CST Saturday after spending 10 days, 21 hours and 38 seconds in orbit.

At an official landing weight of 228,335 pounds, the *Columbia* weighed in 4.5 tons heavier than the previous heaviest flight, STS-9 and Spacelab 1.

Landing was delayed one orbit by a last-minute computer problem, but Data Processing System experts on the ground worked with the crew to reconfigure software for landing. The computer problem was the last of several minor problems on a relatively clean flight.

Along the way, crew and vehicle deployed a fourth Syncom Navy communications satellite, retrieved the venerable Long Duration Ex-

posure Facility (LDEF) and conducted numerous experiments that will help scientists better understand the effects of microgravity on the human body and crystal growth processes.

"It was a long mission and a lot to do and we certainly didn't do it alone," Brandenstein said during

welcome home ceremonies at Ellington Field.

"There are four things I will remember about this flight," said Wetherbee. "Seven and a half million pounds of thrust, flying Mach 25, making the entry with our hair on fire and, fourthly, the people."

"Successes don't happen by accident," Low agreed. "Only by

thousands of very dedicated people such as yourselves who pay attention to every single detail and they make it happen."

"I'd like to thank those of you who were here for me for the past year to support me with your care, support and understanding," Ivins added.

Columbia had made 172 orbits by the time it ended the mission, and LDEF had made 32,594 revolutions counting those in the payload bay.

Television views, astronaut commentary and post-retrieval photos

Please see **COLUMBIA**, Page 4



The STS-32 crew will present an audiovisual briefing on its recent mission at 1 p.m. Wednesday in Teague Auditorium. All employees are invited to attend.

Hubble Space Telescope launch slips to April

Launch of the STS-31 mission to deploy the Hubble Space Telescope has been rescheduled for no earlier than April 19. NASA managers are still evaluating how the change will affect the rest of the manifest.

The delay is to allow time to remove and replace the aft solid rocket motor segment and nozzle of the right solid rocket booster (SRB) used to help boost *Discovery* into orbit.

Engineers decided to change the segment and nozzle because they could not verify that a critical joint in the SRB nozzle had been properly leak checked at the factory.

"The factory leak check in question is absolutely necessary to assure that the joint, or the O-ring on that joint, is not defective in any way," said Robert Crippen, shuttle program director. "In this case, we believe it

was necessary to take a conservative approach and have decided to replace the joint with one that has an absolutely clean bill of health. All of us in the program are looking forward to launching the Hubble Space Telescope, which will be one of the most exciting missions of 1990."

The 43-foot Hubble Space Telescope will be the largest astronomical observatory ever placed in orbit.

Hubble will be deployed from the shuttle 320 nautical miles above Earth, where it will observe the universe for 15 years or more.

The crew of STS-31 is Commander Loren Shriver, Pilot Charlie Bolden, and Mission Specialists Steve Hawley, Kathy Sullivan and Bruce McCandless.

The right SRB aft segment and nozzle were taken off the mobile

launcher platform Tuesday in the Vehicle Assembly Building (VAB) at Kennedy Space Center. They will be replaced with hardware scheduled to be delivered this week from the Morton-Thiokol facility in Utah. Build up of the replacement aft booster segment will take several weeks since it includes installation of the external tank attach ring, outer stiffener bands and the aft skirt and nozzle extension.

Satellite maintenance

JSC seeks proposals for Satellite Servicer demo

By Kari Fluegel

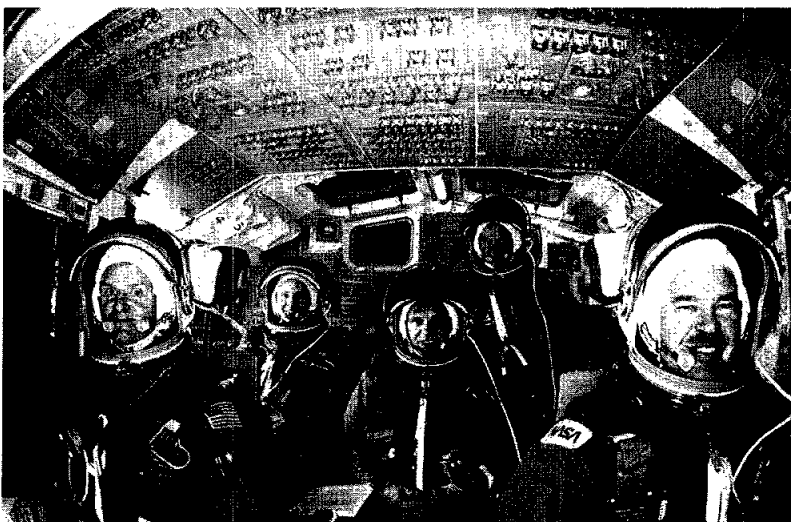
JSC has issued a call for proposals for definition studies and preliminary design of a Satellite Servicer System flight demonstration.

The demonstration will show the ability to maintain satellites in locations not readily accessible to humans (such as polar and high inclination orbits), to permit hazardous servicing, to reduce Space Transportation System extravehicular activity dependency and to improve cost efficiencies.

The system will be used in a three-phase, on-orbit flight demonstration launched from the space shuttle orbiter. The demonstration will exercise autonomous rendezvous and

docking, orbital replacement unit exchange and fluid transfer capabilities, and will use existing technologies, including the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle and elements of the Flight Telerobotic Servicer, to minimize costs and reduce technical risks.

The flight demonstration Phase B studies, estimated at \$1.3 million each, will include the design and definition of the servicer system, a target vehicle, and ground and on-orbit control stations. Two firm, fixed-price, Phase B contracts, with a 12-month period of performance, are expected to be awarded this summer. Responses to the request for proposals, released Jan. 19, are due March 5.



JSC Photo by Bill Bowers

The STS-36 crew poses inside the shuttle mission simulator in Bldg. 5. From left are Pilot John Casper, Mission Specialist Pierre Thuot, Dave Hilmers and Mike Mullane, and Commander J. O. Creighton. The photograph was taken using a fish-eye lens. *Atlantis* was rolled out to launch pad 39A at Kennedy Space Center on Thursday. Launch is scheduled for Feb. 22. The flight will be the 34th space shuttle mission.

Atlantis rolls out; Feb. 22 launch set

By Kyle Herring

Atlantis was rolled to launch pad 39A at the Kennedy Space Center on Thursday with first motion at 5:55 a.m. CST for final preparations for next month's STS-36 Department of Defense shuttle mission.

Once at the pad, the helium signature leak test of the main propulsion system and three main engines will be performed to verify the integrity of the system.

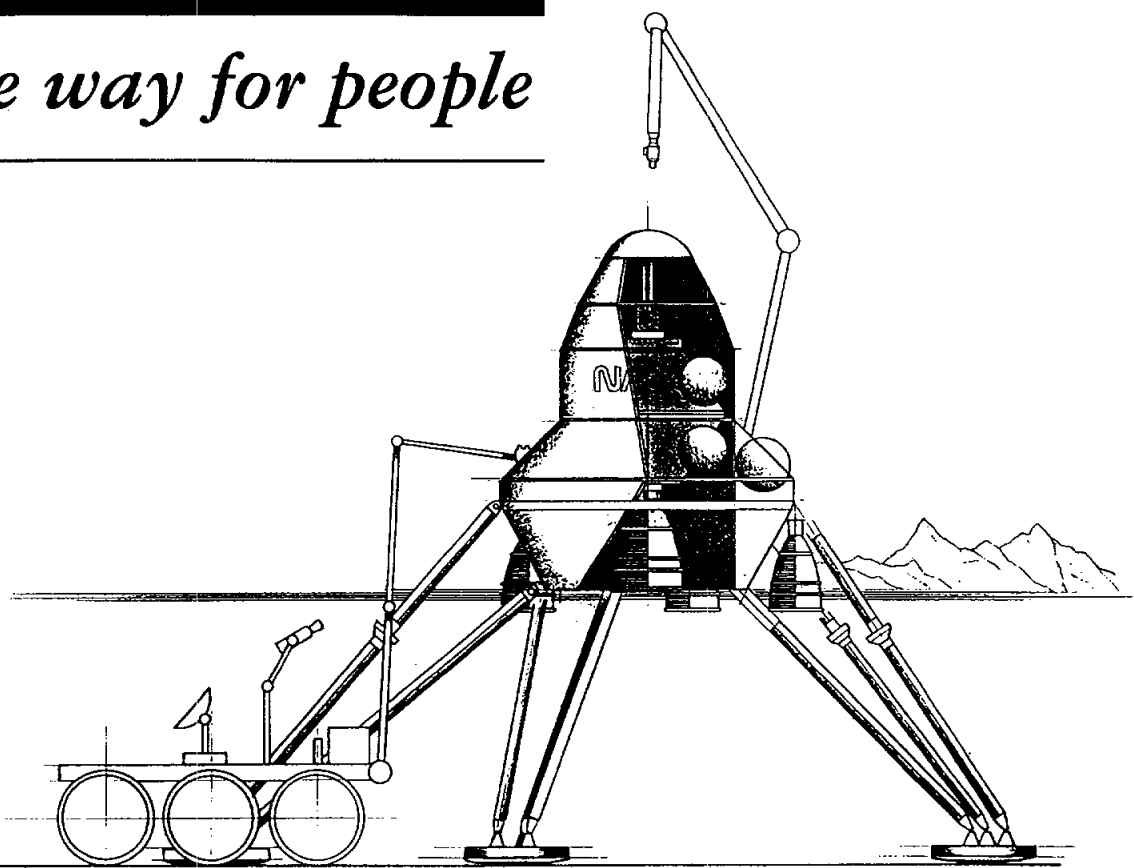
Also, interface verification tests between the orbiter and launch pad will be performed prior to the crews arrival next week for the terminal countdown demonstration test (TCDDT) now planned for Feb. 3. The 34th space shuttle mission is currently scheduled for launch Feb. 22.

Atlantis' sixth flight will be commanded by Navy Capt. J.O.

Please see **ATLANTIS**, Page 4

Robotic missions will pave way for people

The Human Exploration Initiative



(Editor's note: This is the third installment in a series of articles summarizing the Report of the 90-Day Study on Human Exploration of the Moon and Mars. JSC Director Aaron Cohen directed the study, which was completed in November. Excerpts will continue next week.)

THE STRATEGY

The overarching goal of the Human Exploration Initiative is to expand human presence in the solar system, developing nearly self-sufficient communities on new worlds and promoting significant advances in science and technology. The Initiative will follow an evolutionary pathway over a 30-year horizon beginning with Space Station *Freedom* in the 1990s, followed by a permanent outpost on the Moon at the beginning of the next century, and culminating with Mars expeditions that lead to a permanent Martian outpost.

Space Station *Freedom*, the first step on the pathway, will provide the essential scientific and technological foundation for later human missions to the planets. For example, a particularly critical factor in planning human exploration is the determination of the physiological and psychological effects of low gravity and long-term habitation of the space environment, which will be studied on *Freedom*.

Freedom will serve as a controlled test-bed for developing and validating systems and elements, such as habitation and laboratory modules and life support systems, to be used later on the Moon and Mars. In addition, *Freedom* will support technology experiments and advanced development in mission-critical areas, such as spacecraft assembly, servicing, and system development. When the exploration missions begin, *Freedom* will become a transportation node where both lunar and Mars vehicles will be assembled, tested, launched, and refurbished to fly again.

Rovers and crew will explore the geology and geophysics of the Moon itself, and rock and soil samples will be analyzed in a lunar laboratory. The Moon also provides an ideal location, just a three-day trip from Earth, at which human beings can learn to live and work productively in an extraterrestrial environment with increasing self-sufficiency, using local lunar resources to support the outpost.

Once the lunar outpost has verified the techniques and demonstrated the systems, the next evolutionary step will be to launch the first human expedition to Mars. Initial missions to Mars will prove the systems and techniques required for continuing human missions and will conduct further reconnaissance of selected landing sites. Later missions will establish a Mars outpost with the objective of conducting science and exploration on the solar system's most Earth-like planet, expanding mankind's sphere of influence in the solar system, and living and working in an extraterrestrial environment with a high degree of self-sufficiency.

FOUR PHASES

The strategy begins with the preparatory phase of robotic exploration to obtain early scientific and technical data prior to the human exploration missions. Once the robotic missions have satisfied this requirement, the development of permanent, largely self-sufficient outposts on the Moon and Mars proceeds through three progressive phases: emplacement, consolidation, and operation.

The emplacement phase emphasizes accommodating basic habitation needs, establishing surface equipment and science instruments, and laying the foundation for future, more complex instrument networks and surface operations by testing prototypes of later systems. In the process, human explorers begin to learn to live and work on another planetary body,

conducting local geologic investigations, performing experiments in mining the lunar soil to demonstrate the feasibility of oxygen production on the Moon, and examining the possibility of oxygen and water extraction on Mars. By the end of the emplacement phase, the support facilities include landing vehicle servicing equipment to prepare for longer visits.

The consolidation phase further extends human presence, both in complexity of operations and in distances traveled from the outpost, and continues to develop experience in living and working in a planetary environment. Outpost capabilities, scientific facilities, and instruments are improved, and power and pressurized volume are increased. A constructible habitat is erected at the outpost to provide the increased volume required for both extended crew residence and laboratory sciences research. Human operations expand to a range of hundreds of kilometers from the outpost.

Learning to become more independent of Earth now takes on paramount importance. More efficient systems for life support are emplaced, prototypes of lunar resource processing plants are tested, and day-to-day activities are conducted without continual supervision and guidance from Earth.

The objectives of the operation phase are to make routine use of in situ resources, and to continue to live and work at the outpost with minimal dependence on Earth. The area of exploration opportunities is expanded to include routine human access to more distant points on the planet.

The result envisioned by the year 2025 is two permanent operating outposts—one on the Moon, one on Mars—with the knowledge base and experience to begin to seriously set our sights for further exploration.

The robotic exploration missions will obtain data to assist in the design and development of subsequent human exploration missions and sys-

tems, demonstrate technology and long communications time operations concepts, and dramatically advance scientific knowledge of the Moon and Mars.

ROBOTIC MISSIONS

In formulating the robotic exploration mission set, the prime issues were properly sequencing the acquisition of global lunar and Mars data and systematically reducing the number of candidate sites.

Ranger, Surveyor, Lunar Orbiter, and Apollo have amassed a general knowledge base for the Moon, but these data are limited to a band about the equator.

Lunar Observer will significantly enhance the global lunar data base to verify the requirements for surface equipment and excursion vehicles, select the outpost site, and plan lunar surface operations. These data will also help to resolve important issues related to long-duration human presence on the Moon, including the selection of sites of high scientific potential for human exploration, minimization of risks for human landing and habitation, and assessment of resource availability.

The primary objectives of robotic missions to Mars are to advance our understanding of the planet and its origin, history, and current conditions; to provide science and engineering data to support selection and certification of the expeditionary and permanent outpost sites; to return a sample of Mars to Earth for scientific analysis and determination of the potential of back-contamination; to conduct studies that diminish risks to human explorers; to provide data to assist in designing piloted vehicles and surface systems; to search for Martian resources; and to generally demonstrate readiness to proceed with a human Mars mission.

The 1992 Mars Observer, enhanced to allow additional high resolution mosaics, higher data rates, and an extended operations period, will establish global Martian data bases.

The Mars Global Network Mission will provide essential data to address scientific issues and develop specific engineering requirements for subsequent robotic and human presence on Mars. Two identical flight systems carrying an orbiter and multiple landers will be launched within a 20-day period using two expendable launch vehicles. The landers will provide high-resolution surface data at multiple locations and will obtain extended-duration seismic and meteorological measurements.

SAMPLE RETURN

A Mars Sample Return with Local Rover mission is the centerpiece of the robotic Mars missions. This mission will demonstrate technologies that will be used in the piloted missions, and it will serve as a flight test of technologies that include aerocapture and aeromaneuvering, hazard avoidance for landing, automatic ren-

devous and docking, and long communication delay time technologies used for operations at Mars.

Five kilograms of Martian rocks, soil, and atmosphere will be returned to Earth prior to the development of the human mission vehicles and surface systems. Scientific analysis of Martian samples should resolve a great deal of speculation about the nature and composition of Martian surface rocks and soils and enable a detailed assessment of the surface environment for incorporation into design of the human exploration elements. The mission will also provide an Earth-Mars-Earth engineering test and a first test of surface mobility. Samples will be contained to preclude release on Earth until adequate testing of potential biological activity can be completed.

Two identical flight systems will be launched within a 20-day period using two expendable launch vehicles. The flight systems will be aerocaptured into a circular orbit around Mars at an altitude of 400 to 500 kilometers. A deorbit burn is executed by the landing segment, and aeromaneuvering techniques are used to land the Mars ascent vehicle with its local rover near one of the global network lander sites while the sample return orbiter remains in orbit. After landing, the local rover, capable of traverses to about 100 meters from the lander, will be deployed to collect samples outside the area contaminated by the lander's propulsion system.

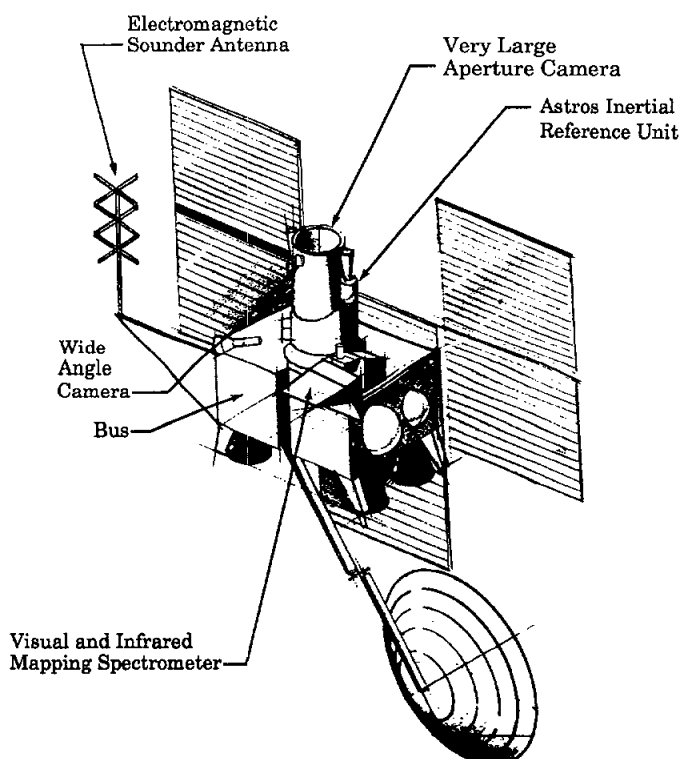
Mars ascent is planned about a year later with autonomous rendezvous and docking of the upper stage of the Mars ascent vehicle and the sample return orbiter. Once docking is completed, the sample canister assembly will be transferred to the sample return capsule of the Earth return vehicle portion of the sample return orbiter. Departure from the vicinity of Mars is planned approximately one month after ascent.

SITE SEEING

The Mars Site Reconnaissance Orbiter mission consists of two orbiters and two communications satellites. It will provide detailed imaging to characterize landing sites, assess landing site hazards, and provide a data base for subsequent rover traverses and piloted surface operations. The orbiters will provide moderate resolution visual maps of 30 to 50 percent of Mars.

Up to five Mars Rover missions will certify three sites selected using the data gathered by the Mars Observer, Mars Global Network, and Mars Site Reconnaissance missions to determine the sites with the greatest potential for piloted vehicle landing and outpost establishment. The rovers will characterize available resources at these sites, provide data for determining the suitability of the sites for a human outpost, and collect diverse geological samples for return to Earth by later sample return missions or by piloted flights. The rovers will also emplace infrastructure elements, such as navigation aids and meteorological stations, to support piloted missions.

Above: The Mars Sample Return Mission lander with its local rover are the centerpiece of the robotic Mars missions. They will demonstrate the technologies and test the maneuvers that will be needed for human missions to the Red Planet. Up to five Mars Rover missions will characterize the available resources, help determine the suitability of potential outpost sites and collect diverse geological samples for return to Earth. Right: Mars Site Reconnaissance Orbiters such as the one in this concept, along with data gathered from Mars Observer, Mars Sample Return and the Mars Global Network, will help select the Martian sites with the greatest potential for piloted vehicle landing and outpost establishment.



JSC managers are meritorius

Three top JSC managers—Charles S. Harlan, Max Engert and Tommy W. Holloway—have been selected as 1989 Presidential Rank Meritorious Executives.

They are among 33 NASA Senior Executive Service members chosen by President George Bush for exceptional career achievements. Only 5 percent of all federal SES executives may receive the rank of meritorious executive, which carries with it a \$10,000 stipend.

Harlan is the head of JSC's Safety, Reliability and Quality Assurance Directorate; Engert is deputy director of Engineering; and Holloway is assistant director for NSTS Programs in the Mission Operations Directorate.

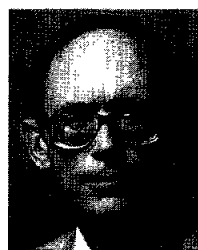
JSC

People

Hickmon new deputy Logistics chief

James A. Hickmon has been appointed deputy chief of the Logistics Division in the Center Operations Directorate.

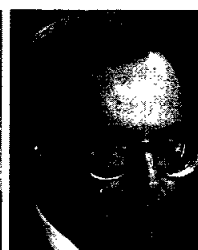
As deputy chief, Hickmon will assist Chief Al Scioneaux in the management of a comprehensive logistics program involving acquisition, storage, accountability and disposal of supplies and equipment, as well as transportation management. He will also serve as JSC supply



Harlan



Engert



Holloway



Hickmon



Murray

and equipment management officer.

Hickmon joined JSC in 1978 as a logistics management specialist, and headed the Supply Operations Section from 1980-1983, and the Supply Branch from 1983-1990.

Murray top secretary

Ann M. Murray, secretary to the manager of the Crew Emergency Return Vehicle (CERV)

Office, has received the Marilyn J. Bocking Secretarial Excellence Award.

Murray was given accolades for her help in establishing the new office in the Vanguard Bldg., and for the extraordinary organizational ability she demonstrated while helping develop office procedures to complement the structure of the organization.

She received a plaque and \$500 stipend with the award.

JSC worker to receive Rotary award

Richard Brown, supervisor of electrical and environmental systems for Rockwell Space Operations Co. (RSOC) at JSC, will receive one of four 1990 Stellar Awards at ceremonies in Houston's Hyatt Regency on Feb. 15.

Lew Allen, director of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, will be honored with this year's National Space Trophy, to be presented at the annual banquet sponsored by the Rotary National Award for Space Achievement Foundation.

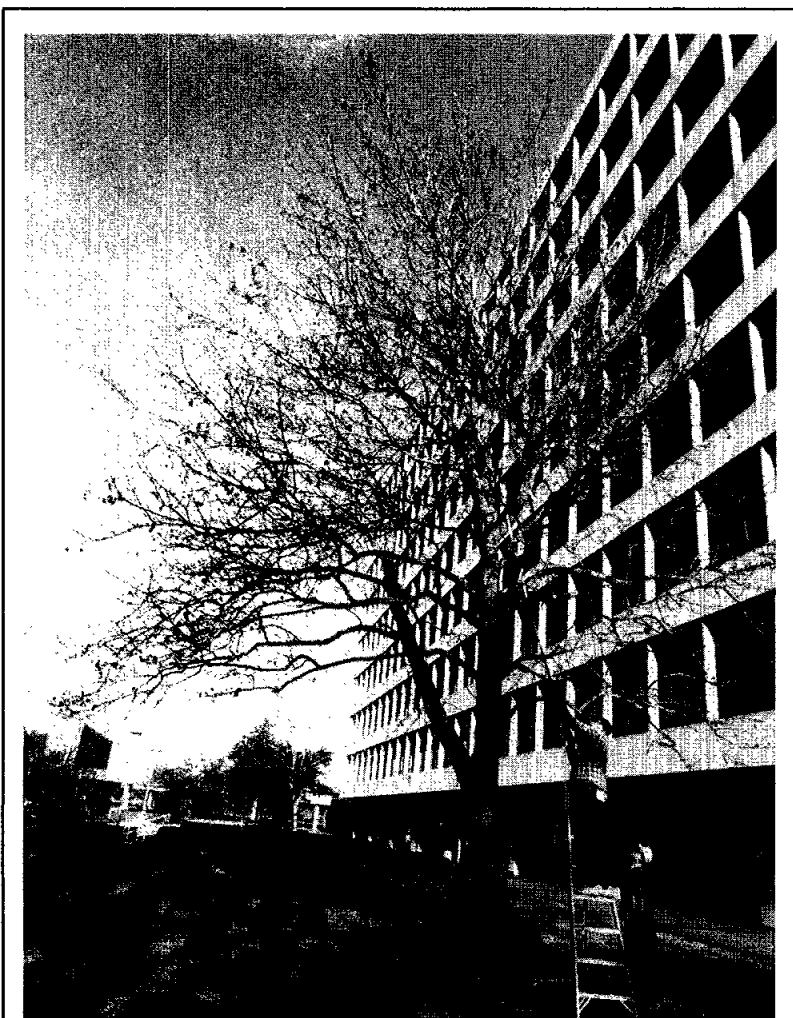
In addition, NASA Administrator Richard Truly and Dr. Lennard Fisk, associate administrator for space sciences and applications at NASA Headquarters, will participate in the executive forum portion of the event held earlier that day.

The Stellar Awards are presented to American citizens who have made stellar contributions to the space program throughout their careers.

Brown's award in the flight control category is for his work in pioneering the flight control concepts and techniques used in all U.S. manned space missions. Brown's expertise developing emergency procedures to enable the safe return of the Apollo 13 mission, and enabling Skylab carrying on its experiments despite the failure of a solar panel to deploy, also were cited when the award announcements were made.

Stellar Awards also will be presented to Robert T. McCall, artist, in the Visual Arts category, for his elaborate space illustrations; to Marcia Smith, specialist in aerospace policy at the Library of Congress and executive director of the U.S. National Commission on Space, in the legislative support category; and to Craig P. Covault, senior space technology editor of Aviation Week and Space Technology, in the news media category.

Sam F. Iacobellis, executive vice president and chief operating officer for Rockwell International Corp., is the featured speaker. Additional information is available by contacting John Francis or Cynthia Griffin, at 333-5986.



JSC Photo

PRUNIN' TIME—Groundskeepers trim the trees outside Bldg. 1 in preparation for the upcoming growing season. Roy Blanchard works from a ladder while Bennie Esquivel steadies the platform. The pruning is designed to reshape, revitalize and remove dead and dying material from the trees during their dormant state.

Atlantis rolls to launch pad

(Continued on Page 4)

Creighton. Pilot is Air Force Col. John Casper. Three mission specialists are also part of the crew, and include Marine Lt. Col. Dave Hilmers, USAF Col. Mike Mullane and Navy Lt. Commander Pierre Thuot.

Creighton is making his second shuttle flight. He previously flew as pilot on STS-51G. STS-36 is Hilmers' and Mullane's third flight. Hilmers was a mission specialist on STS-51J and STS-26. Mullane was a mission specialist on STS-41D and STS-27. Casper and Thuot are making their first shuttle flights.

Earlier this week, following mating with the solid rocket booster/external tank stack, *Atlantis* was powered up for the shuttle interface test. The test verified critical connections between the vehicle elements and the mobile launch platform.

The yaw rate gyro assembly on the left solid rocket booster was replaced Tuesday and retest was to be in work today. This unit provides information to the orbiter's computers and guidance, navigation and control system during ascent in conjunction with the orbiter's roll rate gyros.

Columbia returns from successful mission

(Continued from Page 1)

suggest that the condition of LDEF is about as NASA officials expected.

The objective of LDEF, which orbited Earth for nearly six years, was to measure the effects of atomic oxygen, space radiation, micrometeoroids, man-made debris, vacuum and other space-related phenomena on more than 10,000 test specimens. Some of those effects were immediately observable on LDEF during in-flight recovery operations.

"We hope that the benefits of what we've done in the last 11 days will reach far into the future, from the materials end of it, the medical end of it, and from the biology end of it," Dunbar said.

Some thin film test specimens appeared to be degraded or completely eroded. Some thin film balloon material test specimens were broken away at one end. The Kapton thermal covers on two Heavy Ions in Space

experiment trays were partially peeled back "like a sardine can" in the words of Brandenstein. In addition, the thermal cover strips around the detectors of a space plasma high voltage drainage experiment appear to have eroded away.

Columbia and LDEF were expected to arrive back at Kennedy Space Center today. The orbiter will be demated from the Shuttle Carrier Aircraft and towed to the Orbiter Processing Facility (OPF) shortly thereafter. Current plans call for the removal of LDEF from *Columbia*'s payload bay Monday.

Program officials estimate that removal of the experiment trays will begin around Feb. 22.

Columbia performed almost flawlessly, except for minor glitches in an Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) and the avionics bay's smoke detection system, both of which set off false alarms and awakened the crew on two nights.

"It just so happened I was running on the treadmill when the fire alarm went off. And I have documented evidence that will make your heart rate go up," Brandenstein recalled.

A state vector that was damaged during transmission to *Columbia* from Mission Control also caused the reaction control system to make incorrect firings on the crew's planned next-to-last night. However, the problem was quickly straightened out.

Also, a problem was noted early in the flight with one of two dehumidifiers, or humidity separators on board. The prime unit was turned off after it leaked an estimated two gallons of water into an area below the middeck floor, resulting in several hours of extra housekeeping work. A back-up unit was put into service. It leaked smaller quantities of water, but the leakage was contained using towels and plastic bags rigged to the unit by the crew.

Payload specialists picked for microgravity laboratory

NASA, in consultation with the Canadian Space Agency (CSA) and the European Space Agency (ESA), has chosen Dr. Ulf D. Merbold and Dr. Roberta L. Bondar as the prime flight payload specialists for the first International Microgravity Laboratory mission (IML-1).

ESA's Merbold and CSA's Bondar, will fly STS-42 aboard the Space Shuttle *Columbia* currently scheduled for launch in December.

Dr. Kenneth E. Money, CSA, and Dr. Roger K. Crouch, NASA Headquarters, have been selected as the backup payload specialists.

Money and Crouch will be principle communicators with the laboratory during the mission from the Payload Operations Control Center at the Marshall Space Flight Center. They will be trained to substitute for the prime payload specialists if necessary.

The designations were based on recommendations of the IML-1 Investigators Working Group.

IML-1 will be the first of a series of microgravity investigations using the Spacelab module. An international team consisting of more than 200 investigators from more than a

dozen countries will focus on materials and life sciences, two disciplines needing crew participation and access to reduced gravity. IML-1 will use the Spacelab long module and is a dedicated microgravity mission.

The investigations will use four life sciences experiment facilities, designed for multiple experiments, including biorack, gravitational plant physiology facility, microgravity vestibular investigations and space physiology experiments.

Six materials experiment facilities also will be used, including fluid experiment system, vapor crystal growth system, mercury-iodide crystal growth system, organic crystal growth facility, the critical point facility and protein crystal growth facilities. These multi-experiment facilities have been built by the U.S., European, Canadian and Japanese investigators and organizations.

Columbia will fly in a 165 nautical mile-high, 28.5 degree orbit. Mission duration is planned for nine days. A tenth day will be flown if flight resources allow. The orbiter will fly in a "gravity gradient" attitude (tail toward Earth) thereby producing the least gravitational disturbance on the Spacelab.

Vehicle pass requests being accepted for 1990

Requests for vehicle passes to watch launches and/or landings of this year's shuttle flights are now being accepted by the Public Services Branch. NASA, contractor, and Air Force badged JSC employees may be issued passes on a first-come, first-served basis.

A pass permits the occupants of one standard-sized passenger vehicle, including vans, to view a launch or landing from a specific site. Special passes are available for larger vehicles.

To apply, submit a written request to the Public Services Branch, AP4, that includes your name, telephone extension, complete mailing address, whether you want a launch and/or landing pass, specific shuttle

flight requested, and whether your vehicle is a standard (including vans) or oversized vehicle.

For exact shuttle dates, consult a current manifest. Remember that only badged occupants will be permitted to view the launches and landings of Department of Defense (DOD) flights, while vehicles at other flights will be admitted with non-badged friends and family members aboard.

Instructions to guests planning to attend the launch or landing will be provided along with the vehicle pass, which is mailed to the requestor about three weeks before launch. Requests received fewer than 30 days before a specific flight are placed on a waiting list.

Space News Roundup

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Editor Kelly Humphries

Associate Editor Linda Copley

Early booking advised

Launch, landing fares discounted for JSC travelers

The Ask Mr. Foster Travel Service has announced discounted air fares to any shuttle launch or landing in 1990.

The special fares are available to any JSC employees who want to plan personal travel to Kennedy Space Center for launches or Edwards Air Force Base for landings.

The travel service on Bldg. 1's first floor will offer a 50 percent discount off regular coach fares to JSC employees traveling for this purpose.

The travel must be for personal reasons. There are no restrictions, but space is limited and early booking is advised. Contact Dottie or Jan at x38688 for more information.