



Space News Roundup

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No. 19



JSC Photo by Tom Vicknair

HEART-TO-HEART—JSC Director Dr. Carolyn L. Huntoon and Baylor College of Medicine's Dr. Michael DeBakey explain the Left Ventricular Assist Device to Dr. John Gibbons, director of the White House office of science and technology policy, during a recent visit to JSC. The device is designed to supplement the pumping of the left ventricle in the heart and is a cooperative effort between JSC and Baylor College of Medicine.

Mir 18 crew to perform first of four space walks today

Nearing the end of their eighth week aboard the Mir space station, crew members Commander Vladimir Dezhurov, Flight Engineer Gennadiy Strekalov, and Cosmonaut Researcher Norm Thagard continued life science experiments and prepared for today's space walk.

Monday, Dezhurov and Strekalov checked the seals on their space suits and placed unnecessary equipment in the Progress module which will be jettisoned later this month.

Tuesday was a day of rest for the crew so they could prepare for their space walk. On



THAGARD

Wednesday, a simulation was conducted with Dezhurov and Strekalov in their space suits and Mir's transfer node. This training session included familiarization with the tools they will use during today's space walk.

The crew must perform a variety of tasks to prepare Mir for the arrival of the Spektr research module later this month. Dezhurov and Strekalov must prepare a work site outside the space station to accommodate the

Spektr. Last week, the cosmonauts laid power cables through the space station, from the bat-

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STS-70 to mark 100 U.S. space missions

Discovery was hauled to its oceanside launch pad at Kennedy Space Center last week as engineers stepped up preparations for its liftoff June 8 on the first of three shuttle flights planned over six weeks.

Discovery is being readied for the start of the STS-70 mission, the 100th U.S. human space flight, in which a NASA Tracking and Data Relay Satellite will be deployed as the newest member of the TDRS constellation in geosynchronous orbit.

The 3 1/2 mile trek to Launch Pad 39B marked the first time in three years that two shuttles stood on adjacent pads being prepared simultaneously. At the pad, *Discovery's* cargo bay doors were opened and the 5,000-pound TDRS satellite and its 12-ton solid fuel inertial upper stage booster were installed.

STS-70 Commander Tom Henricks, Pilot Kevin Kregel and Mission Specialists Don Thomas, Nancy Currie and Mary Ellen Weber will climb aboard *Discovery* this week for the final hours of a dress rehearsal which will lead to their launch on a mission which will last between 5 and 8 days.

While *Discovery* was moved to its pad, technicians continued work on *Atlantis* at Launch Pad 39A for its liftoff the third week in June on STS-71, the first flight to link a space shuttle with the Russian Space Station Mir. *Atlantis* could launch sometime between June 19 and 24 on the first mission to dock a U.S. spacecraft with a Russian spacecraft since the Apollo-Soyuz mission 20 years ago.

Work to prepare the Mir for *Atlantis's* arrival began this week as Mir 18 cosmonauts Vladimir Dezhurov and Gennadiy Strekalov prepared for a space walk to ready a work-site near the Kristall science module and check connections and hardware for the removal of one of two solar arrays on Kristall.



DISCOVERY

The two EVA crewmembers will conduct a second space walk next week to transfer that solar array from Kristall to the Kvant-1 science module. The other array will be folded and stowed during the third space walk May 24. A fourth EVA will be conducted May 27 to move docking port equipment the day after the scheduled linkup of the newest science module, Spektr.

The 10-ton module is targeted for launch May 20 from the Baikonur Cosmodrome carrying U.S. equipment and science gear for the remainder of U.S. astronaut Norm Thagard's stay. Thagard is entering his third month aboard Mir and will break the record for the longest single space flight by an American on June 6, surpassing the mark of 84 days set by the final Skylab crew in 1973-1974. The space walks, the arrival of Spektr and the rotation of Kristall from its current position to a new position will place Mir in configuration for *Atlantis's* docking with the 9-year-old outpost.

The STS-71 crew, led by veteran shuttle Commander "Hoot" Gibson, will conduct its countdown dress rehearsal at KSC on May 25, which will include the two Russian cosmonauts who will be launched with Gibson and his four NASA colleagues. Anatoly Solovyev and Nikolai Budarin will replace Thagard, Dezhurov and Strekalov aboard Mir as the Mir 19 crew, enabling the Mir 18 trio to return home on *Atlantis*.

All the while, engineers pressed ahead with the processing of *Endeavour* for its scheduled launch in late July on STS-69 to deploy and retrieve the Wake Shield Facility and SPARTAN. The Wake Shield, which first flew on STS-60, is being readied for a two-day free flight to grow perfect semiconductor films and crystals in the "clean" environment of the saucer-shaped satellite's wake.

Space station completes key life support tests

New water purification system displays ability to remove viruses for first time

The International Space Station's water purification system has passed a series of tests designed to evaluate new components and configurations of the water recovery system and to challenge the system's ability to remove bacteria, fungi and—for the first time—live viruses.

The test series, begun in August 1994 at Marshall Space Flight Center, characterized the physical, chemical and microbiological composition of the space station's expected waste water—shower water, oral hygiene, urine distillate, wet shave and human perspiration. The tests produced recycled water using new

performance procedures and hardware dictated by changes in station requirements and lessons learned during earlier water system testing.

The tests featured the first use of a new fully integrated water processor which automatically tested for the presence of chemical substances, such as organic carbons, iodine and overall water purity. Also, special computer software was developed for automated control very similar to that planned for use on the space station.

"This test allowed design engineers to assess the water purification system under the operating conditions that would be expected on the

International Space Station," said Don Holder, principal investigator for the test. "Overall, the system was very effective in producing high quality potable water from waste water."

"The purification equipment effectively removed high concentrations of microbes in the waste water and provided water with little detectable bacteria and fungi," said Monsi Roman, life support system microbiologist. "The test series was very challenging, and we are very pleased with the excellent results and overall efficiency of the system."

The final phase of the tests included, for the first time, an assessment

of the system's capability to eliminate viral particles. During the five-day viral test, high concentrations of viruses were steadily introduced. While special filters are used to remove larger contaminants such as skin particles and hair fragments, the smaller viral organisms, along with fungi and bacteria, were destroyed by exposure to the purification system's synthetic cleaning resins and high temperature processor.

Throughout the viral test, water samples were collected in order to study the effectiveness of each element of the system and evaluate its role in viral removal. The viruses

selected are common and non-pathogenic for humans.

"The viral removal capability of the water recycling system appears excellent based upon our preliminary test results," said Christon Hurst, a virologist of the EPA's Drinking Water Research Division in Cincinnati.

Additional testing of the water purification system is planned to determine the actual lifespan of some system hardware, such as filters. The water processor is scheduled to be launched in the U.S. habitation module in 2002. Marshall is conducting a variety of water purification tests for the Space Station Program Office.

Hubble discovers new dark spot on Neptune

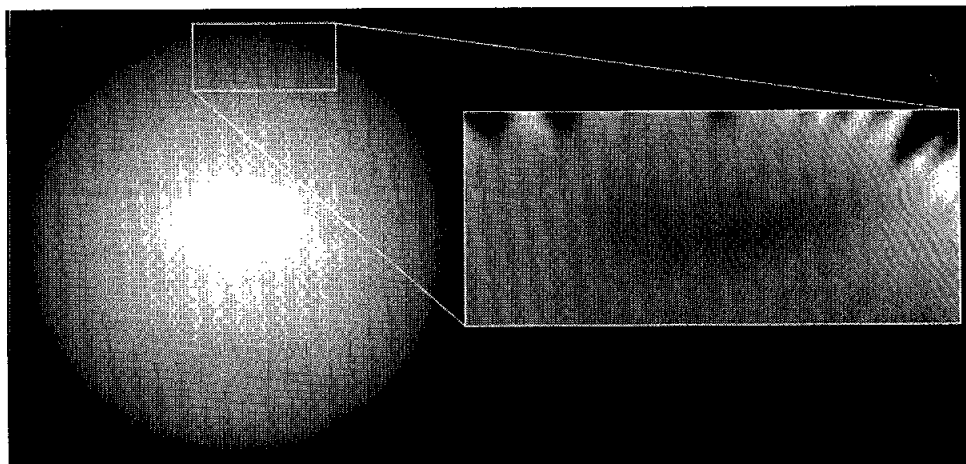
The distant, blue-green planet Neptune again has surprised astronomers with the emergence of a new great dark spot in the cloudy planet's northern hemisphere discovered by the Hubble Space Telescope.

Only last June, HST images revealed that a great dark spot in the southern hemisphere—discovered by the Voyager 2 spacecraft during its 1989 flyby—had mysteriously disappeared.

The new dark spot is a near mirror-image of the previous feature first mapped by Voyager 2. The northern dark spot discovered by HST is accompanied by bright, high-altitude clouds. As atmospheric gases flow up over the spot, they cool to form methane-ice crystal clouds.

"Hubble is showing us that Neptune has changed radically since 1989," said Heidi Hammel of the

Plases ee **NEPTUNE**, Page 4



NASA's Hubble Space Telescope has discovered a new great dark spot, located in the northern hemisphere of Neptune. The dark spot appears near the limb of the planet and may be a zone of clear gas that is a window to a cloud deck lower in the atmosphere.

Second buyout sees 140 leave

A total of 140 JSC employees, reflecting years of experience, participated in the final buyout opportunity designed to reduce the agency's headcount.

"The buyout authority expired March 31 with employees leaving on or before that date," said Harv Hartman, director of Human Resources. "During the most recent buyout opportunity, 140 JSC and space station program employees either resigned or retired."

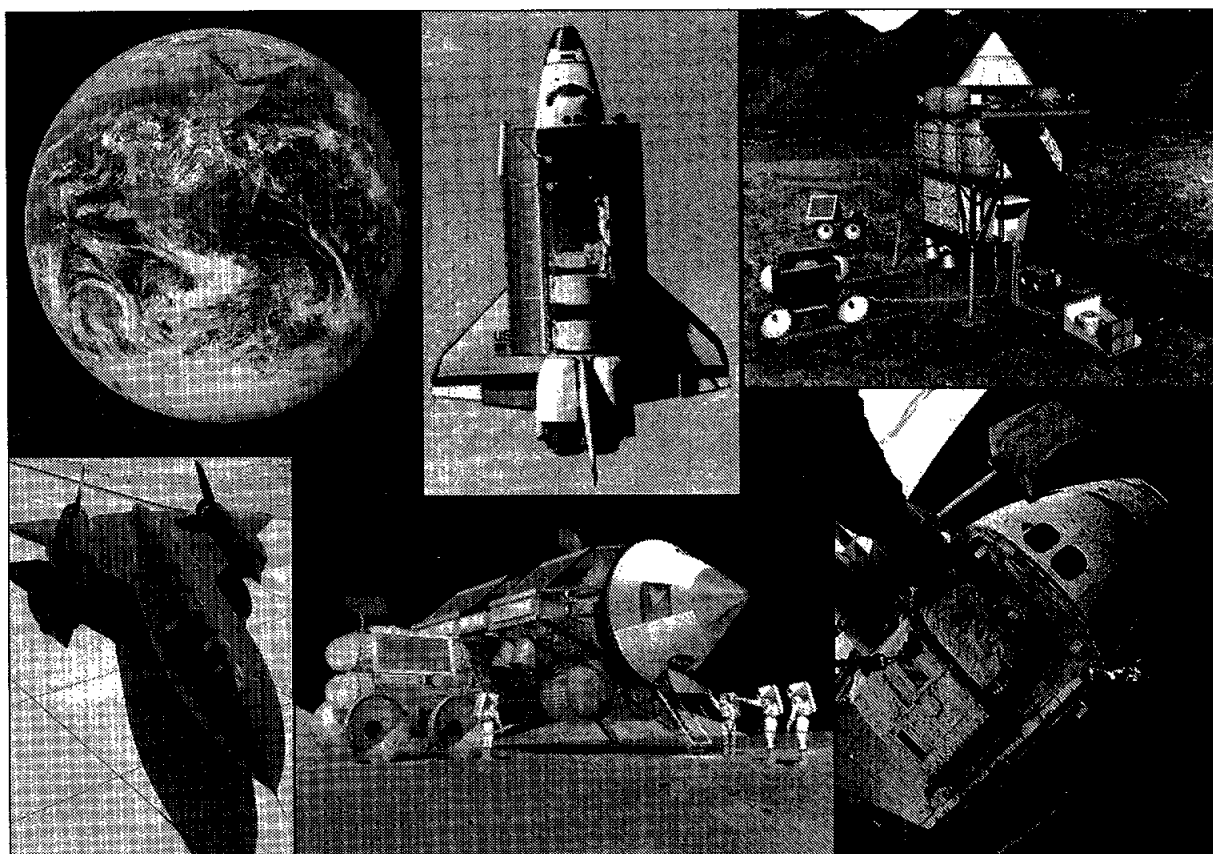
A wide range of employees took advantage of this most recent buyout incentive. Combined, the employees had an average age of 54.4 years at

Plases ee **JSC**, Page 4

NASA's 1995 Strategic Plan

Five strategic enterprises establish agency framework for attaining goals relevant to Americans

[Editor's note: This is the second installment in a two-part synopsis of the highlights of 1995 NASA Strategic Plan prepared by the Public Affairs Office's External Affairs Branch.]



The recently released 1995 NASA Strategic Plan moves closer to a top-notch strategic management approach for the agency by including specific goals for each enterprise and more detailed strategies for reaching those goals. Following is a quick overview of the main elements of the Strategic Plan.

Strategic Enterprises

Mission to Planet Earth Enterprise

Dedicated to understanding the total Earth system and the effects of natural and human-induced changes on the global environment, pioneering the study of global change, and laying the foundation for long-term environment and climate monitoring and prediction. Goals include:

- Increase scientific understanding of the Earth as an integrated environmental system and its vulnerability to natural variations and human influences;
- Observe and characterize the entire Earth system and make resultant data widely available;
- Contribute to wise and timely national and international environmental policy; and
- Foster the development of an informed, environmentally aware public.

Aeronautics Enterprise

In partnerships, identifies, develops, verifies, transfers, applies, and commercializes high-payoff aeronautics technologies. Seeks to promote economic growth and security and enhance U.S. competitiveness. Goals include:

- Develop high-payoff technologies for a new generation of environmentally compatible, economic subsonic aircraft, and
- Develop the technology base and options for a high-speed civil transport, for new capabilities in high-performance aircraft, for air-breathing hypersonic flight, and for advanced aerospace systems.

Human Exploration and Development of Space Enterprise

The HEDS mission is to open the space frontier by exploring, using, and enabling the development of space. The enterprise seeks to bring the frontier of space fully within the sphere of human activity for the benefit of America and all humankind in this and future generations. In exploring space, the enterprise sends humans and machines together into the solar system to unravel its mysteries. The enterprise makes use of resources found in space to achieve our goals. In enabling the development of space, the enterprise seeks to serve as a catalyst to commerce. The enterprise will increasingly reach out to customers to both design relevant research and expand participation. Goals include:

- Understand and use nature's processes in space;
- Explore and settle the solar system;
- Achieve routine space travel; and
- Enrich life on Earth through people living and working in space.

More specifically, the HEDS Strategic Plan identifies enabling human exploration through robotic missions, assembling and operating the International Space Station, and establishing a human presence on the Moon and Mars. Our goal is to move from regular human access to space to routine space travel, and to keep the space shuttle fleet operational until a replacement vehicle is available.

Space Science Enterprise

NASA contributes to the creation of new scientific knowledge by exploring the solar system and the universe. This Enterprise maintains scientific leadership, excites and inspires society, strengthens education and scientific literacy, develops and transfers technologies to promote U.S. competitiveness, fosters international cooperation to enhance programs and share their benefits, and sets the stage for future space ventures. Goals include:

- Discover the origin, evolution, and fate of the universe, galaxies, stars, and planets;
- Understand the solar system's origin and evolution by exploring, surveying, and sampling the planets and moons with robotic spacecraft;

- Determine if planets, including terrestrial-like planets, exist around stars; and
- Determine if life exists, or ever existed, elsewhere in the solar system and the galaxy.

The Space Science Enterprise seeks to answer these fundamental questions by using space-based telescopes to observe the Universe; space probes, orbiters, and landers to explore the planets; and Earth-orbiting satellites and deep space missions.

- **Physical Resources**
Maximizes resources to support evolving program and mission requirements.

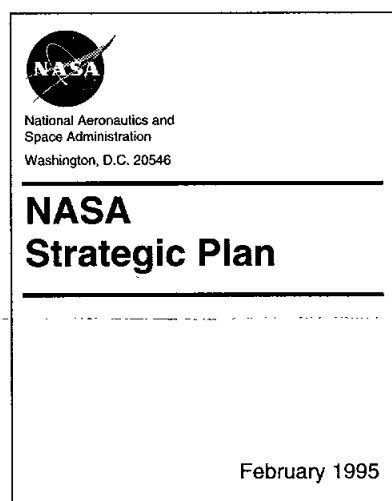
Implementing Strategy

Our ability to respond to future opportunities under tight fiscal constraints requires that we increase our effectiveness and efficiency while achieving significant cost reductions in current and future programs. To this end, we will pursue the following new ways of doing business. Examples include:

- Accept prudent risk while striving for lower costs, shorter development times, and more frequent missions.
- Streamline management; make decisions quickly; minimize reviews and documentation requirements to those that are essential for safety and quality.
- Increase institutional efficiency by consolidating programs and reducing functional overlaps.
- Seek to effect improved space launch capabilities to reduce the fraction of the NASA budget allocated to space launch.
- Emphasize research and development; transfer operational activities, as feasible, to other federal agencies or commercial operators.
- Consider closing facilities that are duplicative, too expensive to maintain, or not tightly linked to mission requirements.
- Conduct reviews prior to program initiation and throughout program life to confirm compliance with cost, schedule, and performance targets.

We will follow decision rules which are consistent with certain values and operating principles (examples):

- Maintain excellence in all that we do.
- Forego activity when we cannot maintain adequate safety, robustness, or standard of excellence.
- Institutionalize equal opportunity, equity, and diversity as an underlying premise in all that we do.
- Ensure that NASA Centers are Centers of Excellence in their fields.
- Evaluate all costs before initiating activities.
- Undertake only new programs which are consistent with our strategic plan and are consistent with realistic budget expectations.
- Provide managers and employees the in-house R&D experience necessary to maintain expertise.
- Pursue and preserve strategic enterprises as an aggressively, as an essential element of NASA's service to the nation.
- Execute our mission with a sense of urgency; do what we say we will do. □



Space Technology Enterprise

Contributes significantly to U. S. international competitiveness through advanced technology development and transfer. Stimulates the economy by developing dual-use products and processes and by creating an opportunity for high-skill, high-wage American jobs. Goals include:

- Reduce the cost of access to space;
- Provide innovative technologies to enable ambitious, future space missions; and
- Build technological capability in the U.S. space industry and share the harvest with the U. S. industrial community.

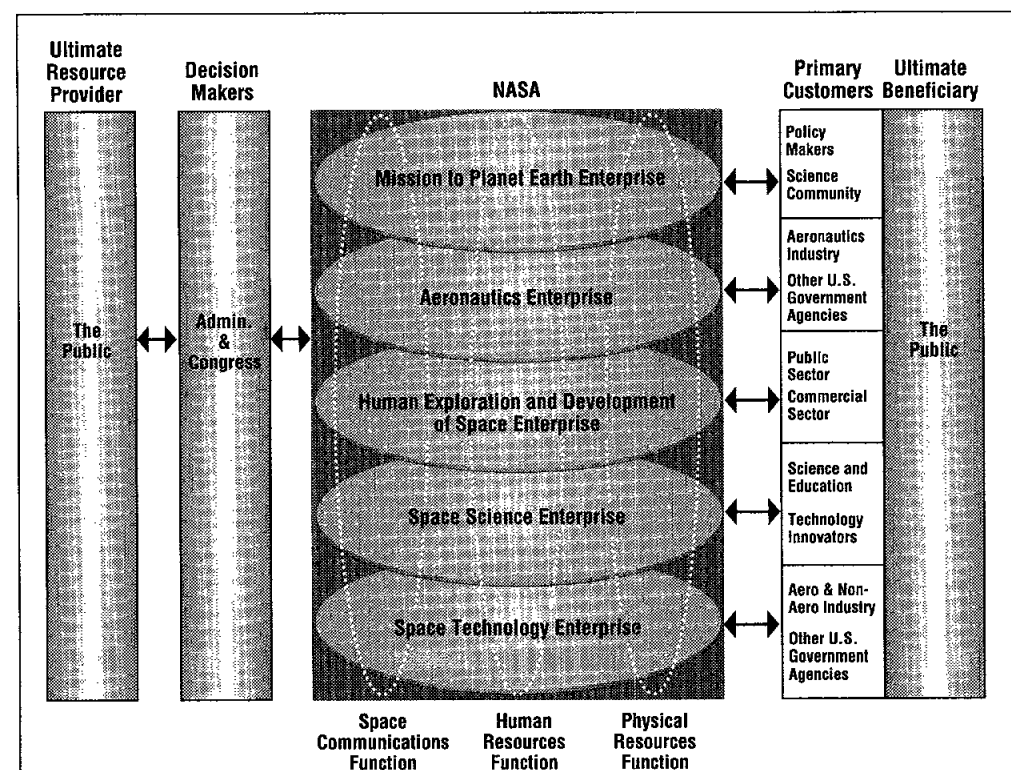
The enterprise will help to enhance the vitality of established space industries and nurture emerging and potential space industries. It will provide techniques and mechanisms to assist all enterprises and functions in their technology-transfer efforts, and facilitate technology "spin-in" from non-NASA sources. The enterprise will develop mission-related advanced concepts and critical, enabling, cutting-edge technologies for future space missions.

A specific focus of this enterprise will be to develop in cooperation with industry, technology leading to a development decision for a fully reusable launch system(s).

Strategic Functions

NASA's Strategic Functions provide capabilities required by the strategic enterprises to achieve their missions. These functions are space communications, human resources, and physical resources.

- **Space Communications**
Uses a cost-effective combination of NASA, commercial, government, and international assets.
- **Human Resources**
Develops policies, systems, and programs to assure NASA has the resources to achieve its mission.



STS-78 mission, payload specialists named for '96

By Kyle Herring

NASA has named mission and payload specialists for a 16-day flight aboard the Space Shuttle *Columbia* in the summer of 1996 that will conduct life and microgravity science experiments.

Designated STS-78, the mission will have astronauts Susan Helms, Richard Linnehan and Charles Brady as the mission specialists. Also on the flight will be Jean-Jacques Favier of the French Atomic Energy Commission and astronaut of the French Space Agency, and Robert Brent Thirsk of the Canadian Space Agency. Both will serve as payload specialists on the mission.

Helms will serve as the flight engineer and Linnehan, Brady, Favier and Thirsk will serve as the payload crew. The commander and pilot will be named later.

NASA has designated Pedro Duque of the

European Space Agency and Luca Urbani of the Italian Space Agency to serve as alternates to Favier and Thirsk. As alternates, Duque and Urbani will undergo the same training as Favier and Thirsk and will be ready to serve on the mission crew if necessary.

The mission's experiments will build on previous shuttle Spacelab flights dedicated to life sciences and microgravity investigations (Spacelab Life Sciences 1 and 2—STS-40 and STS-58, and International Microgravity Laboratory 1 and 2—STS-42 and STS-65).

Helms, 37, has flown two previous shuttle missions, STS-54 in January 1993 and STS-64 in September 1994. She received a master of science degree in aeronautics/ astronautics from Stanford University in 1985.

Linnehan, 37, will be making his first flight. He is a member of the astronaut class of



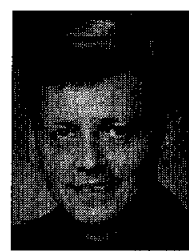
Helms



Linnehan



Brady



Favier



Thirsk

1992. Linnehan earned his doctor of veterinary medicine degree from the Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine in 1985.

Brady, 43, also is a member of the astronaut class of 1992, and STS-78 will be his first flight. He received his doctorate in medicine from Duke University in 1975.

Favier, 46, earned a Ph.D. in engineering at the Mining School of Paris and a Ph.D. in metallurgy and physics from the University of Grenoble. He is adviser to the director of the CEA's Center for Materials Studies and Research. Detailed to CNES, Favier currently is working at Marshall Space Flight Center, in

the payload operations laboratory and the space station furnace facility area. Favier was an alternate payload specialist for STS-65, the International Microgravity Laboratory-2 mission.

Thirsk, 41, earned a doctorate in medicine from McGill University Medical School, Montreal, Canada, and a master of science in mechanical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is an adjunct professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Victoria and continues to practice clinical medicine in Canadian hospitals. Thirsk was an alternate payload specialist for the STS-41G mission.

MS society to visit JSC

By Karen Schmidt

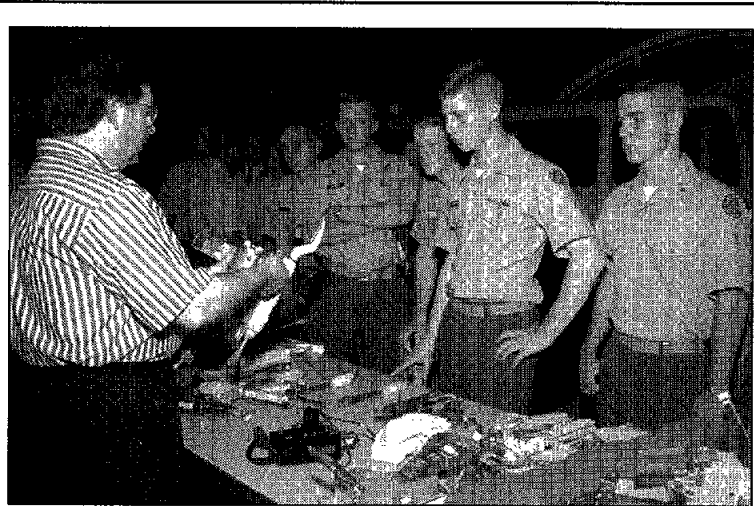
The Multiple Sclerosis Association of America is touring NASA centers to inform employees of the cooperative efforts between NASA and the MSA.

MSAA will make a stop at JSC next Tuesday and employees are invited to stop by the display that will be set up in the Bldg. 11 cafeteria. The display will feature a video and demonstration about how Multiple Sclerosis patients use the NASA developed "cool suit" to aid MS patients.

"The primary purpose of the NASA visits is to inform and educate the NASA family about MS and the cooperative efforts under way between NASA and MSA," said John James O'Neill, the national programs director for MSA. "There also is a desire by both organizations to find other assistive technologies developed in support of the space program which may be helpful to MS patients in the future."

Multiple Sclerosis is a disease that attacks the coating (called myelin) on nerves located in the brain, central nervous system and the spinal cord. The coating is attacked and leaves scars on the nerves in multiple places, hence the name Multiple Sclerosis. Symptoms are often mistaken for other disorders. Doctors use magnetic resonance imaging or a spinal fluid analysis to diagnose the disease. MS patients often experience numbness and the cool suit stimulates nerve signals and improves nerve conduction.

The MSA and NASA signed an agreement last year to promote industry research in the cool suit and other NASA technology that may benefit MS patients. An MS cooling workshop was recently held at NASA's Ames Research Center to "fine-tune" the cool suit and look at how the technology can address the specific needs of MS patients. The workshop focused on determining the requirements for future MS-specific cool suits.



JSC Photo by Benny Benavides

CADET TOUR—Cadets from the Marine Military Academy in Harlingen, Texas, recently toured JSC facilities including the Weightless Environmental Training Facility. Wayne Wedlake, left, of the Extravehicular Activity Systems Branch in the Mission Integration and Schedule Management Office shows the cadets several tools being used in the WETF to train astronauts for future flights.

Neptune changes spots

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Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "New features like this indicate that with Neptune's extraordinary dynamics, the planet can look completely different in just a few weeks."

Like its predecessor, the new spot might be a hole in Neptune's methane cloud tops that gives a peek to lower levels of the atmosphere.

"We weren't surprised the other spot disappeared," said Hammel. "It was kind of 'floppy' because it changed shape as atmospheric circulation carried it around the planet." By contrast, Jupiter's Great Red Spot, which is similar to Neptune's original spot in relative size and position, has remained stable in appearance for at least 300 years.

Hammel points out that studying the dynamics of Neptune's immense atmosphere might lead to a better understanding of Earth's atmosphere.

"Neptune's unusual behavior is showing us that though we can make great models of planetary

atmospheric circulation, there may be key pieces missing," Hamel said.

Energy from the Sun drives Earth's weather system. However, the mechanism must be very different on Neptune because the planet radiates two times more energy than it receives from the dim, distant Sun.

Neptune's atmosphere might be so dynamic because the cloud tops are warmed from below by this strong internal heat source. A slight change in the temperature differential from cloud bottom to top might trigger rapid, large-scale changes in atmospheric circulation.

Since the 1989 Voyager flyby, astronomers using ground-based telescopes have not been able to resolve the subtle structures in Neptune's variable atmosphere, particularly the low-contrast dark features.

The astronomers don't know how long the new feature will last. For the first time in planetary history though, HST will allow astronomers to follow the details of Neptune's atmospheric changes over at least a decade.

Total Health offering blood pressure check

By Eileen Hawley

The Total Health Program, in cooperation with the American Heart Association, is conducting a series of high blood pressure screenings for employees this month.

The screenings are part of the Total Health Program's continuing commitment to ensuring the health and welfare of JSC's employees.

"A preventive screening is the only way to find out if you have high blood pressure," said Lynn Hogan of the Total Health Program. "Untreated, high blood pressure can lead to stroke, and heart or kidney failure."

There are no symptoms or warning signs that a person might have high blood pressure. And although doctors do not know what causes most high blood pressure, it is a treatable disease. Medication, exercise and diet can greatly reduce the risks associated with high blood pressure.

Daily screenings will be available in the clinic from 10 a.m.-noon and 1-3 p.m. the week of May 22. Screenings also will be available at the following

locations: May 22 — 8:30-11:30 a.m., Bldg. 1; 1-2:30 p.m., Bldg. 4S; and 2:45-3:45 p.m., Bldg. 7A. May 23 — 8:30 a.m.-noon, Bldg. 30; 1-2:30 p.m. Bldg. 16; and 2:45-3:45 p.m. Bldg. 32. May 24 — 8:30-11:30 a.m., Bldg. 45; 1-2 p.m., Bldg. 31; and 2:30-3:30, Bldg. 44; May 25 — 8:30-10 a.m., Bldg. 419; 10:30-11:30 a.m., Bldg. 273 at Ellington Field; 1-2 p.m., Bldg. 15; and 2:30-2:45 p.m., Bldg. 325.



total health

Total Health also participates in the "Heart at Work" program designed to help employees make educated decisions about diet and exercise.

"We will routinely distribute flyers to employees that discuss ways they can help maintain their physical conditioning and health," Hogan said. "We want our employees to have the facts about heart disease, proper exercise, and how they can maintain a healthy lifestyle."

For additional information about the blood pressure screenings or the Heart at Work program, contact the Clinic at x 34111.

Mir science research continues

(Continued from Page 1)

teries to the future location of the solar arrays. This activity is very important for the second space walk when one solar array will be moved from the Kristall module and reinstalled on the Kvant-2 module.

Important life science research also continued. Thagard and Dezhurov participated in an experiment designed to determine microgravity-related changes in how the body handles medications during long-duration space missions. Astronauts have access to emergency and preventative medications, however researchers believe that the microgravity environment affects the body's ability to absorb and use drugs effectively.

For the experiment, Thagard and Dezhurov ingested acetaminophen,

a generic pain reliever. They then collected saliva, urine, and breath samples over a 24-hour period. The data will be compared to the pre- and post-flight results. They also will keep a log to monitor fluid, nutrient, and medication intakes, and also will exercise throughout the experiment. Experiment findings will be useful in developing drug treatments and delivery techniques that are more effective than the current methods.

Last week, Thagard used the Mir treadmill for the sport-fatigue experiment which evaluates the effects of microgravity on a crew member's cardiovascular system. During the sports portion, Thagard ran on the treadmill at four different speeds. For the fatigue portion, he performed isometric exercises until he reached the point of maximum fatigue.

JSC employees take advantage of buyout opportunity

(Continued from Page 1)

NASA, salaries of \$62,971 and an average separation incentive payment of just over \$22,000. The total incentive payment was \$3.2 million.

Combined with the 201 employees who left during the earlier buyout period, in March and April 1994, JSC's civil service workforce was reduced by about 10 percent. During the year the buyout law was in effect, 2,666 employees agencywide either voluntarily retired or resigned.

Although the legislation authorizing NASA to offer the separation incentives expired the last day of March, the agency can continue to offer early retirements—or "early outs"—through Sept. 30. To be eligible for an early out, employees must have 25 years of service at any age, or be 50 years old or older with 20 years of service.

Employees interested in the early

out option should contact Employee Services at x32681 for additional information.

Employees participating in the 1995 buyout period, by directorate, are:

Public Affairs: Iris Garner, Reba Kelley and Elena Salsitz.

Human Resources: Debra Griffin and Clarence Williams. From the Equal Opportunity Programs Office, Shirley Price.

Business Management Directorate: Helen Agnew, Karen Flanagan, Regina Gardner, Patrice Halliburton, Otto Hanneman, Monica Kruest, William Kruest, Alfred Ligrani, Jose Reyes, Karl Schaefer, Wanda Thrower and Doris Wood.

Flight Crew Operations Directorate: Rick Hieb, Carol Shaw and Harley Weyer.

Mission Operations Directorate: Ann Bowersox, Marie Gibson, William

Gravett, Janice Gray, Ted Guillory, David Hogg, William Lamey, John McKuna, William Middleton, Walter Poates, Melvin Richmond, Raymond Smith, Charles Stough, Margaret Tatum and John Williams.

Engineering Directorate: William Acres, Thomas Barry, William Bean, David Belanger, Jimmy Bradley, James Cioni, James Davis, Charles Deason, Alice Eastman, Frank Elam, Elizabeth Gary, Allan Gist, Marian Gardner, John Henderson, Malcolm Jones, Edgar Lancaster, Sherry Land, Harold Largent, Norman Luksa, Constance Madden, Rudolf Marent, Louis McFadin, Charles Norris, Carl Pinkney, Delores Price, Donald Price, Robert Ried, Robert Robinson, Indulis Saulietis, William Trahan and Leopoldo Villareal.

JSC Projects Office: Mary Burck, Gary Coen, Louis Davidson, Robert

Fletcher, Marilyn Forbes, Richard Hoover, John Knochel, Joe Martin and Betty McCaghen.

Technology Transfer and Commercialization Office: Betsy Magin.

Center Operations Directorate: Mattie Dinick, Maggie Hughey, Brenda Kinsey, Reba Moore and Clara Odom.

Space Station Program Office: Dorothy Hailey.

Office of the Comptroller: Donna Ducom, Donald Mitchell, Evelyn Morris, and Shirley Randolph.

Space Shuttle Program Office: Stanley Blackmer, Richard Hautamaki, Martin Keough, Edward Lattier, Marion Lusk, Gary Meester, Charles Pace, John O'Loughlin and John Temple.

Safety, Reliability and Quality Assurance Office: Janet Bradley,

Philip Corral, Elizabeth Fox, Donald Glebe, Lamar Haugabrook, William Meek, Richard Serpas and Roy Stokes.

Information Systems Directorate: Elizabeth Alley, Cynthia Barringer, Darrell Boyd, Gary Cook, Cheryl Damewood, H. Richard Heetderks, Donna Keith, Joel Kent, Anne Modisette, Doris Roberts, Mark Rovig and Phillip Stallings.

White Sands Test Facility: Nancy Lee

Space and Life Sciences Directorate: Jeffrey Bremer, Nancy Budden, Robert Cohen, Judy Endsley, Robert Giesecke, Richard Jennings, James Keith, Peter Kennedy, John Kidd, Curtis LeBlanc, John Mitchell, Robert Newlander, Gary Primeaux, Joy Robertson, Frances Ross, Antoine Smith, Dell Tamblin and John Westover.