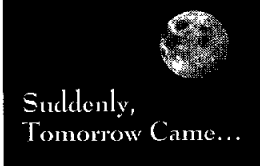




National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
Houston, Texas



JSC retrospective

The third of four excerpts from *Suddenly Came Tomorrow...* continues to chronicle JSC's past. Story on Page 3.



Bears hoping

This bear hopes to fly as an education specialist on a future Spacehab mission. Story on Page 4.

Space News Roundup

Vol. 33

February 18, 1994

No. 7



Sergei Krikalev, the first Russian cosmonaut to fly on an American spacecraft, prepares to sign an autograph following the crew welcome home ceremony Saturday at Ellington Field.

JSC Photo by Robert Markowitz

Columbia's crew in final stretch for STS-62 launch

By James Hartsfield

With *Discovery's* luggage not yet unpacked, *Columbia* and crew entered the final stretch of launch preparations this week with a practice countdown at the launch pad.

The STS-62 crew—Commander John Casper, Pilot Andy Allen and Mission Specialists Pierre Thuot, Sam Gemar and Marsha Ivins—was to finish the dress rehearsal countdown Thursday at Kennedy Space Center.

During the weekend, technicians will begin fueling *Columbia* with the hypergolic propellants, propellants that ignite on contact with one another, that are used in its orbital thrusters. This week, the electrical and hydraulic

systems of the main engines were tested, the shuttle's hydraulic circulation was checked out and the steering jets were cleaned by flushing them with water.

Columbia's cargoes—the United States Microgravity Package 2 and the Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology 2—were loaded onboard during the weekend.

Elsewhere, preparations are going smoothly on *Endeavour* for shuttle mission STS-59 to launch in early April. Work in the Bay 1 hangar at KSC this

week included cleaning of the cargo bay, inspections of the windows and cleaning the steering jets. During the weekend, the Space Radar Laboratory-1 is scheduled to be installed.



Crew returns from history-making flight

By Eileen Hawley

The STS-60 crew returned home to a crowd of well-wishers at Ellington Field Saturday following its eight-day mission in space.

Weather forced the orbiter to wave-off the first landing opportunity at Kennedy Space Center and continued poor weather delayed the crew return until Saturday morning. The crew—Commander Charlie Bolden, Pilot Ken Reightler, and Mission Specialists Franklin Chang-Diaz, Jan Davis, Ron Sega and Sergei Krikalev—was met by an

enthusiastic crowd including friends, family, and a Russian delegation to welcome home Krikalev, the first cosmonaut to fly on an American spacecraft.

Center Director Dr. Carolyn Huntoon welcomed the crew back to Houston along with a number of dignitaries who were on hand to mark the occasion, including Yuri Koptev, general director of the Russian Space Agency, NASA Administrator Daniel S. Goldin, and U.S. Rep. Nick Smith, from the seventh congressional district in Michigan.

In brief comments, Koptev congratulated the crew for its successful mission and said he shared their feelings of "joy and accomplishment and the feelings of their families as well as they return back to Earth safely." Goldin also congratulated the crew on a successful flight and joked that Bolden's landing in Florida deserved a score of 3.999 in the "shuttle olympics."

An emotional Bolden introduced his crew acknowledging the hard work and efforts of each while in

Please see **CREW**, Page 4

Series of probes to explore Mars

NASA will continue its efforts to explore Mars with a new strategy calling for development of a small orbiter to be launched in November 1996 to study the surface of the red planet.

The Mars Surveyor orbiter will lay the foundation for a series of missions to Mars in a decade-long program of exploration. The missions will take advantage of launch opportunities about every two years as Mars comes into alignment with Earth.

The orbiter will be small enough to be launched on a Delta expend-

able launch vehicle and will carry roughly half of the science payload that flew on Mars Observer, which was lost last year. The specific instruments will be selected later.

NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory will issue a request for proposals to industry in mid-March to solicit potential spacecraft designs with selection of a contractor to build the spacecraft anticipated in July.

The project envisions an orbiter/lander pair of spacecraft as the next in this series of robotic missions to Mars. The orbiter planned for launch in 1998 would be even

smaller than the initial Mars Surveyor orbiter and carry the remainder of the Mars Observer science instruments. It would act as a communications relay satellite for a companion lander, launched the same year, and other landers in the future, such as the Russian Mars '96 lander. The U.S. Pathfinder lander, set to land on Mars in 1997, will operate independently of the Mars orbiter.

JPL will manage mission design and spacecraft operations of the Mars Surveyor for NASA's Office of Space Science, Washington, D.C.

Realignment continues center reorganization

In a center-wide announcement earlier this month, Center Director Dr. Carolyn Huntoon announced the abolishment of the New Initiatives Office as part of a series of moves designed to more effectively support the challenges JSC will face in the future.

That reorganization currently is under way with a number of employees and organizations being reassigned to other JSC directorates.

Effective Feb. 25, William Huffstetler will retire and his deputy, Humboldt Mandell will return to the Administration Directorate. Other NIO employees on the director's staff will be reassigned to the Engineering Directorate.

Employees of the Strategy and Planning Office also will move to the Administration Directorate where its continuing functions will be combined with the Management Analysis Office. Lyn Gordon-Winkler has been named chief of the com-

bined organization and Wanda Throver will be her deputy.

Members of the Special Projects Office are being reassigned to the Space and Life Sciences Directorate, as are members of the Commercial Middeck Augmentation Module Project Office. The CMAM project office staff will remain intact and become part of the Science Payloads Management Office within Space and Life Sciences.

The majority of employees within the Planetary Projects Office, Technology and Commercial Projects Office and Human Transportation Projects Office will be reassigned to the Engineering Directorate, reporting initially to the manager of the Technology Office.

As roles evolve further, additional reassignments within the engineering directorate will be made. A small number of employees from the planetary probes office will

Please see **NIO**, Page 4

Robot holds the future in its grasp

By Barbara Schwartz

Demonstrating that science is catching up to science fiction, a robotic arm using its own vision-guided intelligent system grasped a freely moving ball aboard the KC-135 reduced gravity aircraft Feb. 10, 1994. The Extravehicular Activity Helper/Retriever robotic system tests are the first to prove that autonomous robots can use computer vision to guide robotic manipulation and grasp of moving objects in microgravity.

"The significance of this successful achievement is that it is a major step towards intelligent robots that can perceive and respond to unstructured environments at the pace imposed by their environments while applying knowledge and skills to accomplish stated goals," said Jon Erickson chief scientist of the Automation and Robotics Division.

A team of JSC engineers and

support service contractors led by project manager Keith Grimm of the Robotic Intelligence Section has been working on the system for about a year and a half at a cost of less than \$1 million. Grimm said it was worth the "roller coaster" ride on the KC-135 to obtain the better-than-anticipated results.

The robot arm and dextrous hand with its three active and two passive fingers caught the freely-moving four-inch ball seven times in a number of tries during the brief periods of microgravity induced on the aircraft.

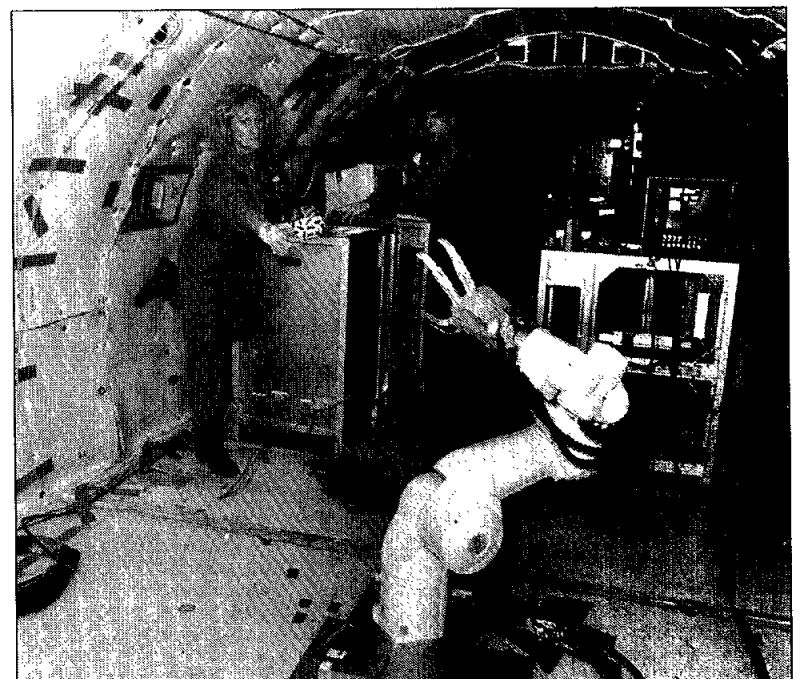
The EVA Helper/Retriever's vision system is a commercial real-time stereo camera pair on a pan and tilt unit and a computer processor. The system continuously determines an object's position and velocity and feeds the measurements to the controls that direct the movements of the 7-degrees-of-freedom arm and its hand. The hand has a force-limited adaptive grasp that is able to catch

the object without damaging or dropping it.

The commercial manipulator equipment was adapted to increase its speed. The hand was custom designed and built at JSC. Almost all of the computer software for autonomous operation of the system was designed, implemented, and tested at JSC. Grimm hopes that the proof-of-concept leads to continued development of more complex systems and testing on a future shuttle flight.

"The robotics that we are working on are in the spirit of human and robot teams working together. This is not robots in place of humans. This is robots augmenting humans, making it easier for them to do the things they need to do," Erickson said.

Erickson added that this work is a good example of dual-use technology. The robotics systems being developed for use in space can easily be adapted by industry to benefit the public.



The Extravehicular Activity Helper/Retriever undergoes testing on board NASA's KC-135 aircraft. The prototype robot shows potential for space station and other space applications.

Suddenly, Tomorrow Came...

Chapter 9: The Flight of Apollo

[Editor's note: This is the third of four excerpts from the official history of the Johnson Space Center, the newest addition to the NASA History Series. The book, produced in-house at JSC, will be available in March.]

By Henry C. Dethloff

The design and engineering of machines capable of taking humans into space evolved over time, and so too did the philosophy and procedures for operating those machines in a space environment. MSC personnel not only managed the design and construction of spacecraft, but the operation of those craft as well. Through the Mission Control Center, a mission control team with electronic tentacles linked the Apollo spacecraft and its three astronauts with components throughout the MSC, NASA, and the world. Through the flights of Apollo, MSC became a much more visible component of the NASA organization, and operations seemingly became a dominant focus of its energies. Successful flight operations required having instant access to all of the engineering expertise that went into the design and fabrication of the spacecraft and the ability to draw upon a host of supporting groups and activities.

N. Wayne Hale, Jr., who became a flight director for the later Space Transportation System (STS), or Space Shuttle, missions, compared the flights of Apollo and the Shuttle as equivalent to operating a very large and very complex battleship. Apollo had a flight crew of only three while the Shuttle had seven. Instead of the thousands on board being physically involved in operating the battleship, the thousands who helped the astronauts fly Apollo were on the ground and tied to the command and lunar modules by the very sophisticated and advanced electronic and computer apparatus housed in Mission Control. The flights of Apollo for the first time in history brought humans from Earth to walk upon another celestial body.

Apollo is perceived in modern times as the ancients' sun-god, a god of light and of the heavens whose chariot raced across the night skies like a shooting star. Greek mythology ascribes to Apollo much earlier and more simple roles. He appears in Greek writings variously as the god of agriculture, the protector of cattle and herds, the deity of youth and manhood, a warlike god, and a god of prophecy, of healing, and of music (so long as that music came from the lyre). At the height of Greek civilization, as Athens particularly began to colonize throughout Ionia and the Mediterranean world, Apollo became a maritime deity, the "dolphin" god who accompanied emigrants on their voyages. Thus in modern times, fittingly perhaps, another Apollo carried the first voyagers from Earth to a distant heavenly body. "Houston, Tranquility Base here, the Eagle has landed," astronaut Neil Armstrong radioed from the lunar surface to the Mission Control Center as the Apollo 11 mission touched down on July 20, 1969. The journey from here to there had been fraught with peril, difficult-

ies, and bold decisions, and had been made possible by tens of thousands of people who never left Earth.

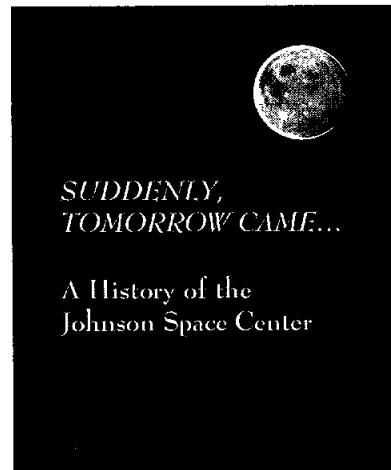
Other than the astronauts, those most directly involved in the Apollo flights were the personnel at MSC who held and managed those fragile, invisible, extended lifelines to the command service module (CSM) and the lunar excursion module (LEM). (The LEM later became known simply as the lunar module (LM) after NASA's associate administrator for Manned Space Flight, George Mueller, protested that "excursion" in the title sounded a bit frivolous.) In coordination with Goddard Space Flight Center, Mission Control linked the spacecraft to its launch and recovery crews; to a worldwide tracking and communications network; to elements of the technical and scientific personnel at every NASA center; to engineers and specialists at Kennedy Space Center, Marshall Space Flight Center, MSC, and other NASA centers as needed; and to a host of contractor engineers scattered around the United States and the world. The Department of Defense (DoD) supported flight operations in staffing and maintaining the tracking and communications network, in the operation of recovery fleets, and in the deployment of medical and rescue forces. The National Weather Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration constantly monitored weather and ocean conditions for launch, flight and recovery operations. The National Laboratories, particularly the Los Alamos Laboratory, provided support for the development and operation of lunar surface experiments. For every astronaut in space, there were many thousands of persons on duty on Earth.

The Apollo program included 11 piloted missions: 9 went to the vicinity of the Moon, and 6 of those landed men on the Moon. The first manned Apollo flight, an Earth-orbital mission lofted by the Saturn IB, flew on October 11, 1968, only 5 days after NASA Administrator James Webb retired and relinquished his duties to Thomas Paine, who became the Acting Administrator. In December 1968, astronauts orbited the Moon; in March 1969, rendezvous and docking procedures were checked in an Earth orbit; in May, Apollo 10 tested equipment and procedures in a lunar orbit and in July, NASA achieved John Kennedy's goal of landing men on the Moon and returning them safely to Earth. There followed in November another, more extended, sojourn on the lunar surface. Then Apollo 13, the only Apollo flight of 1970, failed in its mission but succeeded in returning its passengers safely to Earth. Not only had the design and engineering of machines capable of taking humans into space evolved over time, but so too did the philosophy and procedures for operating those machines in a space environment.

In 1961, when manned lunar flights were being seriously debated, Max Faget recalled that "the basic understanding of the venture was quite primitive." A ship returning from a lunar voyage faced a much more difficult injection into the Earth's atmosphere than did one in Earth orbit. It would be traveling much faster. It had

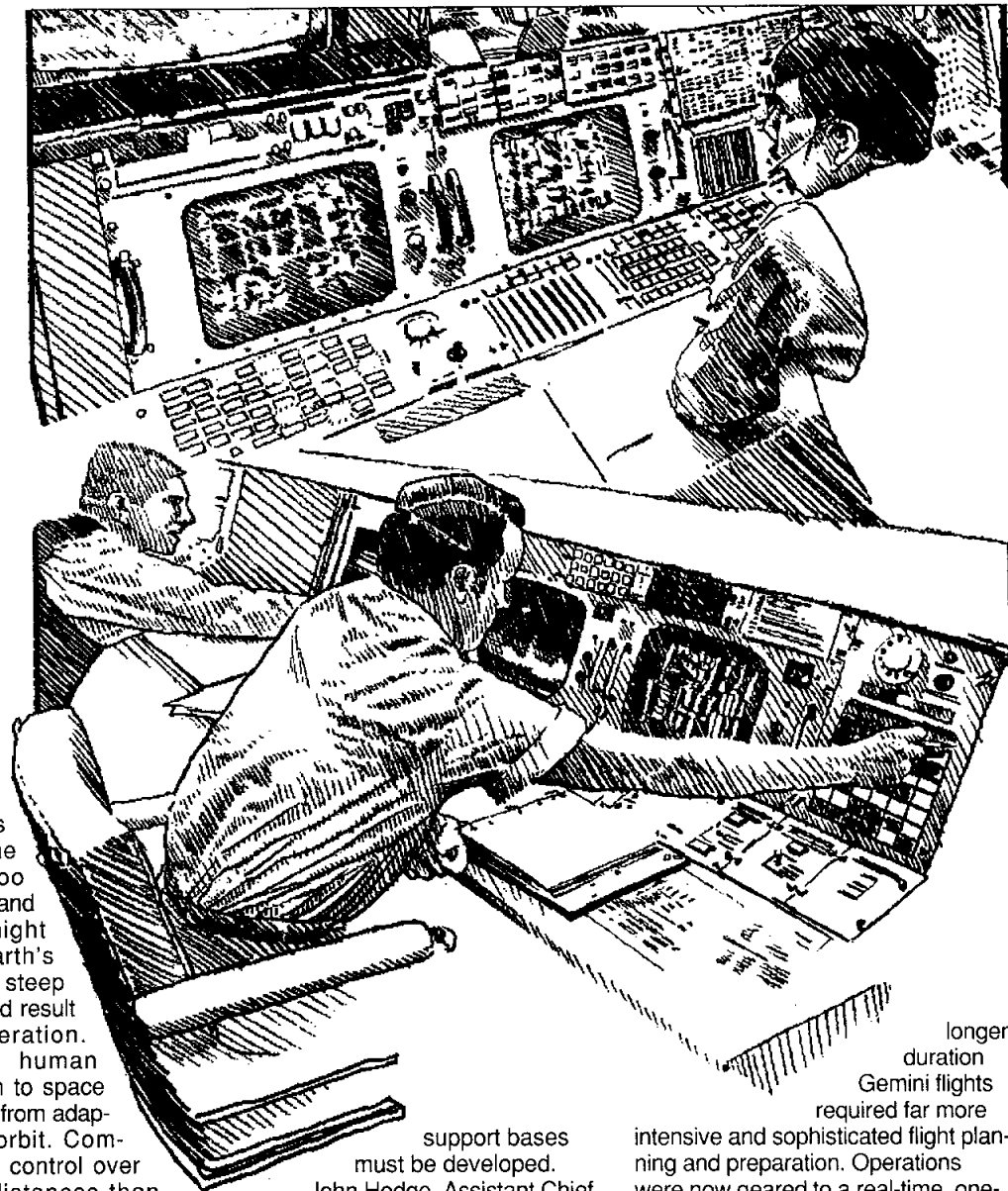
to hit the Earth's atmosphere at the right angle. Too shallow an angle and the vehicle might "skip" off the Earth's atmosphere; too steep an approach would result in certain incineration. Moreover, the human body's adaptation to space might be different from adaptation to Earth orbit. Communications and control over vastly greater distances than Earth orbit were untested. The unknown weighed far more heavily than the known. That, of course, is precisely what made the enterprise so challenging and exciting.

Faget pointed out that the decision to land a vehicle on the Moon from lunar orbit had a major impact on the



design and construction of Apollo. Lunar rendezvous meant that Apollo would require two spacecraft: a command and service module for the flight to lunar orbit and back and a separate lunar module for descent to the surface of the Moon and return to lunar orbit rendezvous with the command ship. Moreover the lunar orbit decision markedly affected operational techniques.

Eugene F. Kranz, who served as Chief of the Flight Control Division at MSC throughout the Apollo flights, reconstructed the progression in flight operations from Mercury to Apollo. He described Mercury operations (where he served as head of the Flight Operations Section in the Flight Control Operations Branch under John Hodge) as a "part-time" business. "The thought processes [for Mercury] were closely attuned to conventional aircraft, that is they were five-mile-a-minute thought processes." Operations people spent perhaps 3 weeks planning a Mercury mission. Mission rules and pilot operating procedures were contained in a 10- to 12-page pilot's handbook similar to that used for a military aircraft mission. The approach to Mercury was simplistic. Spaceflight operations were novel, and operators were novices. First Mercury and then Gemini flight experiences provided critical training for Apollo flights. Operating teams learned particularly that space was a vastly different environment, that part-time operations would not work, and that flight planning, training, preparation, and new organizational structures and greatly broadened



support bases must be developed. John Hodge, Assistant Chief for Flight Control, agreed that the entire concept of flight operations was being constructed out of "whole cloth." But the conceptual design of the Mission Control Center and the basic principles of Apollo operations were completed even before Alan Shepard made the first suborbital flight on a Redstone rocket in May 1961. Flight operations required a great deal of foresight and a lot of learning by doing.

Kranz's association with flight began at a relatively early age and covered the full spectrum of NASA history from Mercury through the Shuttle. During World War II, his mother ran a boardinghouse located close to a USO (United Services Organization) which attracted a continual stream of transient military types. One of these, he remembered, was Billy Huffman, a combat photographer who flew numerous Ruhr bombing missions; and another was Rinehart Brandt who flew in the Battle of the Coral Sea among other engagements. Kranz developed a keen interest in flying and spent his free time around Franklin Field, Ohio. In high school he wrote his thesis on interplanetary flight and then attended Parks College of St. Louis University where he received a degree in aeronautical engineering. After a time as a test pilot with McDonnell Aircraft, he entered the Air Force near the close of the Korean War, spending time at Lackland, Spence, Laughlin, and Williams Air Force Bases, before a 15-month Asian tour with the 13th Air Task Force "showing the flag." When General Curtis LeMay decided that the Air Force did not need anymore fighter pilots and scheduled Kranz for "tanker" school, he opted to return to the more challenging and exciting life as a McDonnell flight test engineer.

Kranz, in Formosa when the Soviets launched Sputnik, was indelibly impressed. The Soviets had it and the United States did not! When the Space Task Group was formed, Chris C. Critzos, who became Christopher C. Kraft's executive assistant in the Flight Operations Division, encouraged Kranz to join them. Gene Kranz said that his wife also encouraged him, thinking that their family life would become more stable and that he could also enroll in school in Virginia for graduate study. So the Kranz family went to Virginia, and in short order moved to Houston.

He became personally involved in every Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo flight. As programs shifted from Mercury to Gemini to Apollo, operations management became complex and deeply layered. "We applied the 'new knowledge' obtained from Mercury on Gemini," he said. The

longer duration Gemini flights required far more intensive and sophisticated flight planning and preparation. Operations were now geared to a real-time, one-on-one interface with the astronauts. Flight control teams stood mission "watches." Flight directors began to develop flight "gauge" sheets, which established responses for given conditions and situations. Ed Nieman compiled the information into a formal systems handbook for flight operations. Finally, about the time of Gemini flights 6 and 7, flight controllers began to address the problem of malfunction procedures (that is, the development of conditioned responses to difficulties). The very critical problem-solving function during flight operations began to become systematized. Spaceflight operations largely involved real-time (instant) problem solving.

For example, during the flight of Gemini 8, the vehicle began a rolling motion shortly after a redocking maneuver and as it passed out of contact with the ground stations. Assuming that the Agena rocket rather than the Gemini spacecraft was at fault, flight controllers ordered a shutdown of the attitude control systems which only accelerated the motion. Then, when ground control decided to separate the two vehicles, "everything went to hell in a hand-bag." The point was we had made a "100 percent wrong call." That taught us, among other things, that problems with the system needed to be fully resolved before flight, that all malfunction procedures needed to be carefully reviewed, and that the flight operations teams and astronauts required intensive training in malfunction procedures. In the Gemini 8 case, close attention to mission rules, reliance on thought processes and reactions ingrained by practice and simulation, plus (John Hodge thought) some heroic piloting by Neil Armstrong resulted in stabilizing the vehicle and a safe return. Overall, although flight remained a continual learning process, Gemini experiences generated confidence in the equipment and in operations procedures.

Max Faget agreed that Gemini was indispensable in developing the flight control techniques and procedures necessary for Apollo orbital rendezvous. Mercury and Gemini flight experiences defined the general philosophy of the interplay between the Mission Control Center in Houston and the astronauts in the spacecraft, and established the flight inter-relationship between the NASA operating teams, hardware contractors, and contractor flight controllers. By the time Apollo 8 rolled out on the launch pad, flight operations, while always a learning process, had sharpened and improved in comparison to early Mercury and Gemini operations. □

Scientists track Earth movement from California quake

Scientists at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory are measuring Earth movement as a result of the Jan. 17 California earthquake using Global Positioning Satellite System instruments.

"This is mountain building in progress," said Andrea Donnellan, a JPL geophysicist. She said the 6.6 quake occurred on a fault at the southern and eastern edge of the Ventura Basin.

Donnellan said the 6.6 quake occurred on a fault at the southern and eastern edge of the Ventura

Basin, a 62-mile by 6-mile sub-surface feature that stretches from the Pacific Ocean to the San Fernando Valley. At 9.3 miles deep, the basin is one of the deepest sedimentary basins on Earth, she said.

Donnellan had been studying the basin since 1987 and came to the conclusion that its deep faults were capable of causing a serious earthquake. In a paper she published in the science journal *Nature* last November, she predicted the basin could suffer an approximately 6.4-magnitude earthquake. Her studies,

using the GPS instruments, indicated the basin was being squeezed from north and south about 0.3 inches a year by the movement of the Santa Susana and Santa Ynez ranges.

"It's a north-south closure of the valley," she said. The figures come from analysis of data recorded in the GPS receivers at several locations around the basin. She said she and her colleagues used computer modeling to look at the faults beneath the basin from a considerable depth up to the surface and saw they were

locked, that is, not slipping to relieve strain. From that model they calculated the potential magnitude of a quake that could strike the region. Although the scientists predicted the locale and size of the earthquake, they could not predict when such a quake might occur.

NASA's Airborne Science and Applications program also has been conducting surveys of the damage in the area. Data from instruments aboard NASA's C-130 and ER-2 aircraft has been provided to the Federal Emergency Management

Administration and local governments to help them assess the damage.

Both JPL's GPS studies and the aircraft surveys, managed by Ames Research Center, are funded by NASA's Office of Mission to Planet Earth. Mission to Planet Earth studies how Earth's global environment is changing. Using the unique perspective available from space, NASA is observing, monitoring and assessing large-scale environmental processes, focusing on climate change.

NIO staff changes part of center realignment

(Continued from Page 1)

move to Space and Life Sciences to support planetary activities being conducted within that organization.

Finally, the Cost Engineering Office and Cost Containment and Process Improvement Offices will remain intact within the Administration Directorate. Employees of the Resource, Schedule and Configuration Management Office will be reassigned to the Comptroller's Office.

In making the announcements, which were effective Feb. 11, Huntoon said she "believes these steps will achieve significant efficiencies for us during a time of diminishing resources."

Expo seeks help

JSC employees have the opportunity to volunteer a few hours of their time in an effort to encourage middle and high school students to study math and science.

The Pathways Math & Science Student Career Expo begins Monday, March 22 at the Pasadena Convention Center. Volunteers are needed during two shifts, running from 8:30-11 a.m. or 11 a.m.-2 p.m. during the two-day event. This is the third year for the exposition which features exhibits and speakers focusing on the necessity of math and science in particular careers.

The event is sponsored by the Partnership Center for Education, an organization which brings together industry, government and education to encourage the study of math and science for elementary and high school students. JSC is a member of the Partnership Center, along with a number of other organizations, including Lockheed, Rockwell, Hernandez Engineering, McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, and the Lunar Planetary Institute.

To volunteer your time, or for additional information, contact Kaz Hall, ext. 38066.



Magellan Bear sports a flight suit, goggles and frequent-flyer identification as he trains for his possible assignment as an education specialist on board a Spacehab mission currently targeted for January, 1995. The world-traveler is sponsored by the children of Elk Creek Elementary School in Colorado.

Education specialist inspires

Another Magellan bears hopes of flight

By Eileen Hawley

While Spacehab-2 was orbiting the Earth tucked inside *Discovery's* payload bay, the education specialist hoping to fly on Spacehab-3 next January, was busy training at JSC.

That education specialist is Magellan T. Bear, a 20 inch tall, roughly three-pound stuffed blue bear sponsored by the 525 students of Elk Creek Elementary School in Pine, Col.

Magellan began his training Feb. 2 as he observed launch preparations for Spacehab-2 at the Spacehab Payload Processing Facility in Florida and watched the liftoff of STS-60 from Kennedy Space Center. The well-traveled bear then came to JSC to observe Spacehab ground controllers working with the STS-60 crew members during the mission.

It was the efforts of the Elk Creek students that brought Magellan to this point in his career. With the assistance of United Airlines flight crews, Magellan has traveled around the world helping students learn about geography, multiculturalism, math and science.

Last year, Magellan began the journey that took him more than 49,000 miles and to 22 cities worldwide on United Airlines. At each stop Magellan—and his flight-crew friends—would send the Elk Creek students postcards and photographs of the people and places he visited. When his around-the-world travel adventure came to an end, the school contacted Spacehab, Inc. to inquire about education specialist slots on board Spacehab.

"Magellan is a well-qualified candidate to be a Spacehab education specialist," said Rebecca Gray, manager of government and public relations for Spacehab. "He has a lot of experience inspiring students to approach learning in a creative way." Traveling on a space-available basis on the next Spacehab mission, Magellan will continue his efforts to inspire students to study science and mathematics by demonstrating how those subjects apply to real life activities, and to living and working in space.

Crew returns to Houston

(Continued from Page 1)

training and during the mission.

The historic significance of the flight was not lost on its crew. Reightler said "I think our flight will be remembered for the significance that for the first time a crew of people came together from the United States and Russia...and we hope that is going to set the stage for a whole new era of similar missions and cooperation in space." Those sentiments were echoed by crewmate Davis who said that the mission showed "what the world can do with international cooperation."

Krikalev, the first Russian cosmonaut to fly on board an American spacecraft demonstrated the extent of cultural exchange by greeting the well wishers with a hearty "glad to see y'all." Krikalev also said he was pleased that the crew "worked together not only as a group of colleagues, but as a group of friends."

The STS-60 crew members will receive their Space Flight Medals and brief JSC employees on the mission at 10:45 a.m. Thursday in Teague Auditorium. The crew is also set to appear at Space Center Houston at 1 p.m. Feb. 25.

JSC loses friend and colleague

Natalie Karakulko, program manager at TechTrans and long-time member of the JSC family, passed away Feb. 10.

Karakulko had provided Russian language support to JSC since the Apollo/Soyuz mission in 1972 and had continued to act as interpreter and translator for all subsequent NASA programs with the Soviet Union and Russia. Most recently, Karakulko supported all current JSC and NASA Headquarters programs with Russia.

"Beginning with the Apollo-Soyuz program, Natalie has been an inte-

gral part of our JSC family," said Center Director Dr. Carolyn Huntoon. "Her courage and intelligence, tempered by grace, were hallmarks of her unique contribution to JSC and the space program. I am saddened by Natalie's passing and will sorely miss her joyous spirit."

Karakulko was active in the community and sang with the Houston Grand Opera, Bay Area Chorus and directed the St. Vladimir Eastern Orthodox Church choir. She is survived by her husband, Walt, two children, Nicholas and Nina and grandson, Alexander.

JSC Shuttle Bus Effective March 1, 1994													Route A	
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1005	1007	1008	1009	1012	1014	1015	1016	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	
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1125	1127	1128	1129	1132	1134	1135	1136	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	
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Route B												
Bldg.	45	350	330	326	419	421	49	222	220	45		
0805	0808	0811	0812	0813	0814	0815	0818	0819	0820	0823		
0825	0828	0831	0832	0833	0834	0835	0838	0839	0840	0843		
0845	0848	0851	0852	0853	0854	0855	0858	0859	0900	0903		
0905	0908	0911	0912	0913	0914	0915	0918	0919	0920	0923		
0925	0928	0931	0932	0933	0934	0935	0938	0939	0940	0943		
0945	0948	0951	0952	0953	0954	0955	0958	0959	1000	1003		
1005	1008	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1018	1019	1020	1023		
1025	1028	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1038	1039	1040	1043		
1045	1048	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1058	1059	1100	1103		
1105	1108	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1118	1119	1120	1123		
1125	1128	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1138	1139	1140	1143		
1145	1148	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1158	1159	1200	1203		
1205	1208	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1218	1219	1220	1223		
1225	1228	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1238	1239	1240	1243		
1245	1248	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1258	1259	1300	1303		
1305	1308	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1318	1319	1320	1323		
1325	1328	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1338	1339	1340	1343		
1345	1348	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1358	1359	1400	1403		
1405	1408	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1418	1419	1420	1423		
1425	1428	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1438	1439	1440	1443		
1445	1448	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1458	1459	1500	1503		
1505	1508	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1518	1519	1520	1523		
1525	1528	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1538	1539	1540	1543		
1545	1548	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1558	1559	1600	1603		
1605	1608	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1618	1619	1620	1623		
1625	1628	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1638	1639	1640	1643		