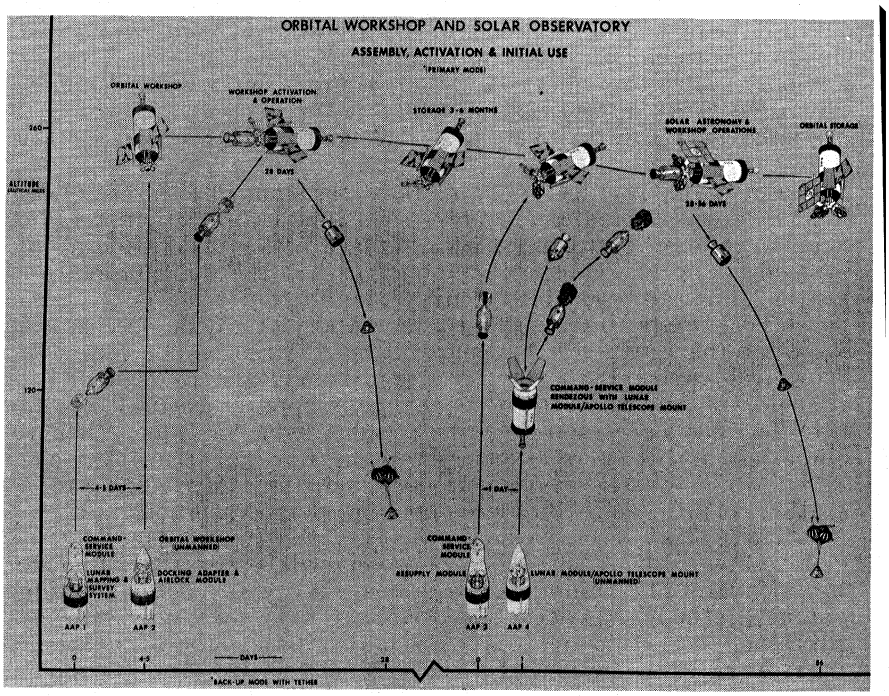

CHART 8

service and command module pulls this mapping module out of the nose of the rocket. The crew would then calibrate this mapping and survey system which will be used for later high-resolutions pictures of the Moon, by photographing certain targets on the Earth. This would take something like 5 to 8 days. Next, the orbital workshop would be launched. It would fly up unmanned, and would look like this. The airlock in front of it would be an aerodynamic shroud so the entire configuration would look like this on takeoff. The shroud would be jettisoned upon arrival in orbit.

Here's our orbital workshop, with the airlock that you saw, arriving in orbit unmanned. It would now be visited by the same spacecraft that has finished its mapping job. The spacecraft would dock to the airlock, whereupon the same three men who activated the survey system will activate the orbital workshop. They would first vent the remaining hydrogen out, let all the pressure out of the bottles, activate the electrical power generation system, move the experiments from the docking adapter into the workshop, make the whole complex habitable, and then sleep in their new "orbital hotel" for a couple of hours. All this activation work would take about another 2 weeks. So after 28 days, these astronauts would finally come home and leave the complex unattended.

Later the third vehicle would go up with a Command and Service Module carrying three new men, and a resupply module. This module would furnish a fresh supply of oxygen, water, and some hydrogen for