BRIAN FENDLEY'S 1/48 KINGFISHER



MEETING PHOTO GALLERY

VISIT THE ONLINE GALLERY

THE SCUTTLEBUTT

WITH JOHN THIRION

IAN ROBERTSON'S 1/32 FW-190v18/U1 "Kangaroo"

MODEL OF THE MONTH

meeting models



1/32 Planet Models FW-190v18/U1 "Kangaroo" by Ian Robertson



1/72 MPM FW-190v18/U1 "Kangaroo" by Herb Arnold



1/35 2001 EVA Pod by Randy Hall



1/25 AMT '62 Buick Electra 225 by John Wilch



1/35 Master Box German BMW R75 by John Cromarty



1/25 "Red" from the movie Cars by Jim Burton

meeting models



1/48 Monogram Vought OS2U Kingfisher by Brian Fendley



1/48 Mirage IIIR Recon by Jack Fendley



1/48 Monogram P-47 Thunderbolt By Dan Cripe





WWII Aviator relative of Dan Cripe



Personal Combat Reports from Dec 1944 Dan Cripe

meeting models



1/72 vintage Strombecker wood kits (sorry, photo not available) by Terry Falk



1/32 Wingnut Wings Pfalz D.XII in progress by John Thirion





1/35 Tamiya Marder III M in progress by Jon Thorpe

1/35 Dragon Type 2 Ka-Mi in progress by Brian Geiger





144 Revell Space Shuttle in progress by Bill Speece

The Scuttlebutt

New Releases & Historical Trivia

Taurus Models

This Poland based company has released several interesting aftermarket detail sets for WWI airplanesin both 1/48 and 1/32 scale. In 1/48 they offer several French and German Rotary engines and inline German engines. In 1/32 scales they have released several items specific to Wingnut Wings models. Most go with Mercedes engines.

- Intake manifold nuts
- Spark plugs
- Timing gear with valve springs and lifters
- Cockpit selector switch
- Oberursel rotary engine with one piece cylinders

Wingnut Wings 1/32 Fokker DVII

Considered as one of the best fighters of WWI with the Spad, it was the airplane the most detested by the Allies at the end of the war. Most of the planes received the readily available Mercedes engine, the lucky one received the BMW power plant. This is another great kit from WNW, available in 3 different versions from the 3 manufacturers who build the plane under license. Besides the exemplary fit of their kits, WNW is known for providing exceptional decals for at least 4 different planes in each box. The rigging is minimal so this is a perfect first-time airplane for those who haven't built a WWI airplane model. This kit is available directly from the manufacturer for \$79 free shipping from New Zealand. This year WNW increased their prices by \$10 which is still a very good value

considering the quality and the amount of decals provided.



Wingnut Wings 1/32 Sopwith Snipe

Another surprise release from down under. The Snipe was the last British aircraft to be powered by a rotary engine. Early and late versions are available. Parts for both versions are available. The difference is with the decals; the late version include a set of decals for a Soviet aircraft.

PropMaster® propeller Jig UMM-USA

A jig to help align and glue propeller blades at the right angle and pitch to the hub. Available for 1/144, 1/72, 1/48, and 1/32 scales.

Maxima Chameleon fishing line

Another great alternative for rigging.

I will bring all three rigging materials to February's meeting for comparison. Fishing line should be rated at 2 Ibs or 1 kg.

Historical Trivia

One afternoon I was watching a program on PBS; "Western Tradition" presented by the renowned UCLA Professor Eugene Weber. I was astounded that he mentioned that during the Crusade against the Cathars (Southern France), a bishop uttered the words, "Caedite eos. Novit enim Dominus qui sunt eius" or "Kill them all. The lord will know who are his own". This was to have occurred at the siege of Beziers in 1209. The story was written 60 years later by a German who was not even born in 1209 and who resided 1000 miles from Beziers. Caesarius of Heisterbach (the author) is well known among reputable historians for his ardent imagination and little concern for historical accuracy. It has been determined by academics specialized in the era that those infamous words were never uttered by the warlike bishop, and this since 1866. I guess Professor Weber should spend more time researching his subject!

During the 10th and 11 century the Russians built a series of ramparts in Ukraine to protect themselves from incursions from nomadic tribes. The "Snake Rampart" was 650 miles long and consisted of a ditch with earth piled on the opposite side. The inside of the rampart was composed of cofferdams made with logs which retained the earth. Towers and palisade were built on top of the rampart. Behind this defense, there was a chain of fortress-fortified towns and villages. After the Mongol invasion, the system was abandoned for a 1000 years until the 1920's when the Soviets decided to use the rampart as a line of defense. Permanent firing positions and concrete bunkers were incorporated into the rampart. The Soviet army held this line of

defense for 2 months against the Germans in WWII.

During the Mongol invasion in the 13th century, the small fortified town of Koselsh resisted the assault of one Mongol Tuman (10,000 men). Another Tuman was brought in and the defenders were eventually overwhelmed. After house-to-house fighting, the Mongols realized that most men had been killed in the initial stages of the siege and that the town was defended primarily by women and children. From that time the Mongols referred to the town as the "wicked town".

- John Thirion