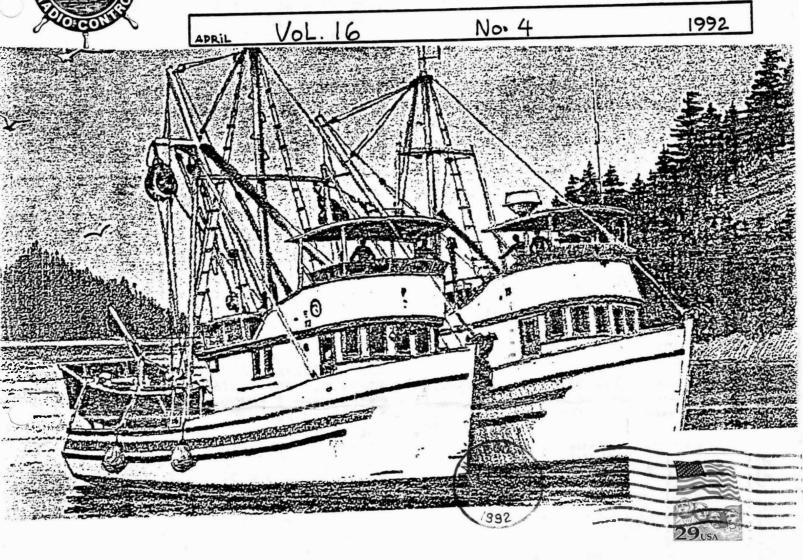
ETAIL OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

San Diego Ship Modelers'Guild

1306 N. Harbor Drive

San Diego, CA 92101



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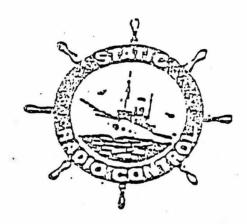
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April

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PRESIDENT

BOB CRAWFORD

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BOB WRIGHT

ED WHITE

RCT103

Mike Rivera

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SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

CUILD REETING THIRD THURSDAY OF PONTH, 7:00 P.M. SOCIAL 7:10 P.M. MEETING

STATIC MORESHOP - EVERY OTHER TUESDAY 7:00 P.M. TO 9:00 P.M. ASOLAD THE PEREL BEAKELEY.

E/C OPERATION— SATURDAY HORNINGS HOUGH TACHT POND

ONDESSM ORINT ACTTACON JAMMA

PERSONAL PI

DUES ARE \$15.00 AMPHALLE

WE STRONGLY PRODURAGE ALL TO JOIN SAN DIEGO MARITIME MUSEUM AS AN EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION FOR THE FACILITIES THEY PROVIDE US.

IT NEVER SEIZES TO AMAZE ME, WHEN EVER WE MAKE A PURCHASE THAT REQUIRES ASSEMBLY OR SOME SORT OF USE INSTRUCTIONS, NO MATTER HOW MANY TIMES WE READ THE BOOKLETS, PAMPHLETS OR WHATEVER THE MANUFACTURES SUPPLIES US WITH, TO FACILITATE OUR END OF THE SO CALLED BARGAIN---YOU KNOW YOUR GOING TO BE IN FOR A SUPER CHALLENGE----TAKE FOR EXAMPLE YOUR VCR--- WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE DARN CLOCK!!! THE SAME THING HAS HAPPEN WITH MANY MODEL SHIP KIT INSTRUCTIONS, AND TO THE TOPIC AT HAND, HAVE YOU EVER HAD A NEED TO READ UP ON SILVER SOLDERING --- WHAT IS THIS MUCK??? WHEN I TRY IT I FRY WHAT EVER I PUT THE TORCH TO. BUT NOW WHEN YOU HAVE SOMEONE SAY LIKE; PHIL MATTSON, WHO BRINGS ALL HIS INSTRUMENT OF CREATION AND SHOWS YOU BIT BY BIT HOW IT IS DONE, AND ANSWERS YOUR INQUIRES, AND PUTS YOUR FEARS TO REST, THIS IS ANOTHER THING ---- I FOUND MYSELF LISTENING TO PHIL'S DEMONSTRATION ALL OF THE SUDDEN POW!! IT HITS LIKE A TON OF BRICKS. PHIL WAS FILLING IN THE BLANK SPACE THAT THE IDIOT WHO WROTE MY SOLDERING TORCH INSTRUCTIONS LEFT OUT -AND I BELIEVE WE HAVE IT ON TAPE, YOU SEE I CHOOSE TO STAY IN THE BACK GROUND AND CHECK THE NEW TAPE EXPERIMENT I TRULY BELIEVE IT TO BE A NEW MEDIUM FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION THANK PHIL YOU

FOR THE LAST TWO MEETINGS WE'VE BEEN HAVING A FULL HOUSE ON MEETING NIGHT. WITH LOTS OF MODEL BOATS AND STUFF FOR SHOW AND TELL, AT THE LAST MONTH'S MEETING THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS BROUGHT MODELS:

MIKE RIVERA

VACUUM FORM MARINA R/C

NORM HIATT

MERRIMACK CSS VIRGINA

ROYCE PRIVETT

BLUE NOSE STATIC

DANIEL M. LE PAGE

USS GEORGE PHILIP

WALTER E. BRIESE
USS VINCENNES, USS J.P.JONES
DAVID M. MANLEY

USS SAN DIEGO/USS ALABAMA

MEGAN N. LINI
UNSPECIFIED AS OF YET, CARGO
SHIP

DAVID J. ARMBRUSTER
DUMAS 1930 CHRIS CRAFT
RUNNABOUT

GORDON JONES
DREAMIN', AS USUAL!!!

ED WHITE

DORY , AGAIN?

EARL A. KRALOVIC

BUILDING A 9CYL.

AIRCRAFT RADIAL ENGINE

BOB CORNELL

MEDLEY (SCHOONER) R/C

DOUG MCFARLAND

ATLANTIS STERN CABIN

JOHN F. FLUCK

BILLINGS KIT STATEN YACHT

PHIL MATTSON

USS BENNIGTON/ SILVER SOLDER DEMONSTRATION

BOB WRIGHT

SAILOR BUILT MODEL (UNKNOWN)

I LIKE TO THANK ALL OF THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN SHOWING WHAT YOU ARE UP TO...SO FAR NOT TWO OF THE SAME MODELS AT THE MEETING NIGHT---SO FAR SO GOOD.

PAT EDWARD VISITED US AT THE LAST MEETING AND EXTENDED HIS INVITATION FOR THE GUILD TO PARTICIPATE AT THE DEL MAR FAIR THIS SUMMER IN R/C & STATIC DISPLAY---WE EXPRESS OUR INTEREST AND OUR CONCERNS AND PAT WAS ABLE TO ANSWER ALL OUR QUESTIONS. SO IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PUTTING SOMETHING TOGETHER LET US KNOW. TIME IS RUNNING OUT FAST.....SEE DESIGN IN WOOD PAMPHLET.

IN SEPTEMBER THE MARITIME MUSUEM WILL BEGIN DOCENT TRAINING -AS YOU WELL KNOW THIS PEOPLE ARE VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR VALUABLE "LP KEEP'S THE MARITIME MUSEUM D ITS HISTORY IN THE PUBLIC EYE... IF YOU HAVE AN INTEREST IN BECOMING A DOCENT AND LIKE TO MEET LOTS OF PEOPLE FROM

LOTS OF PLACES CONTACT THE SAN DIEGO MARITIME MUSEUM THESE CLASSES WILL LAST 10 WEEKS AND THEY WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY AT 10:00 A.M....

MODELER OF THE QUARTER IS BEING DISCUSSED WE WOULD LIKE YOUR INPUT IF YOU WISH TO PARTICIPATE.

GREAT ART OF SAIL---IS A MUST, DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THESE BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS AND MODELS....

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR THAT SPECIAL STUFF THAT ONLY YOU KNOW, BUT YOU CAN'T DESCRIBE IT-BUT YOU KNOW IS OUT THERE- EARL KRALOVEC WHO IS BUILDING A MODEL 9 CYLINDER RADIAL AIRCRAFT ENGINE--THAT'S ANOTHER STORY--EARL TELL'S ME THAT K-SURPLUS SALES, 1403 CLEVELAND AVE, NATIONAL CITY, PHONE 474-6177, HAS A LOT OF GOOD STUFF, OF COURSE YOU MUST USE YOUR HIGHLY TRAINED, FINELY DISCRIMINATING--WARP MODEL MAKER'S EYE.

THANKS, EARL





GUIDE FOR CONTEST JUDING

- 1. LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY: Consider how much work and what level of skill was required. For instance;
- A. Is the model scratch-built, or extensively modified kit,

or a stock kit?

- B. How small is the scale of the model?
- C. How difficult to work are the materials employed?
- D. To what extent has the modeler portrayed a vessel

(riggings, sails, full
armament, small gear,
fittings, etc)?

- E. Are special effects, such as simulating a weathered or worn diorama used?
- 2. ACCURACY AND UNIFORMITY OF SCALE:

Is the same scale maintained through the model? That is, does every part have the proper dimensions in relative proportion to every other part? The larger the scale, the more precise the model should be.

3. EXTENT OF DETAILING:
Are numerous fine details (in relation to the scale) included in the model?
Consider such items as painted detail, scarfs, planking butts, fastenings, knows, splices, servings, etc., in addition to fittings and gear.

- 4. NEATNESS AND CRAFTSMANSHIF: Consider such possibilities as the following:
- A. Are the surfaces of Farts finished to a degree appropriate and convincing for the item represented?
- B. Has excess glue been allowed to remain on the model around the joints?
- C. Are edges and joints even and snug? Corners square?
- D. Are hull lines well fared?
- E. Are parts positioned correctly (parallel), masts straight and in alignment, etc.? Properly sized?
- F. Is rigging taut? In proportion to scale size?
- G. Is paint work neat, with sharp edges and no runs, drips, or brush marks left on the model?
- 5. ORIGINALITY:
 In the case of fanciful
 models, has the modeler
 shown imagination in the
 choice of subject or in the
 manner of
 its presentation?
- 6. HISTORICAL AUTHENTICITY:
 Is the model historically correct in its overall configuration and in the form, location, and color of its details? (This criteria doesn't apply purely to decorative or fanciful models).
- 7. OVERALL IMPRESSION:
 How successful or
 "convincing" is the
 model in representing that
 which its maker tried to
 portray?



AHOY, Fellow Ship Modeler's, I am here to announce the annual San Diego Ship Modeler's

Guild scale model Regatta on Saturday the 20th of June 1992. It will be a FUN DAY for all. There will be some new events that will be pure fun. It will be a day for all to show off our talents and the pride that we have in our model's.

The competition will consist of Static display portion, non R/C model's only and R/C Static model's, R/C civilian and military static and running, and a junior class in each division, Junior class is 17 years old and under. The break down for the events are;

- 1. Static model display.
 - a. Non R/C
 - b. R/C

2. R/C operations:

Civilian (Two Classes, Large 12.5" and over, and Small 12" and less).

- a. Course
- b. Special functions
- c. Docking
- d. Sail By

Tug: (Two classes, Large 12.5" and over, and Small 12" and less).

- a. Course
- b. Special functions
- c. Docking
- e. Towing and pushing
- f. Sail By

Military: (Two classes, Large 12.5" and over, and Small 12" and less).

- a. Course
- b. Special functions
- c. Docking
- d. Task Force Sail BY.

To make this all work I need your support in this effort, I would like as many advanced entries as I can get. This will help me and the Regatta committee get things rolling.

Entry fees:

Static: (Non R/C and R/C)
Early Day of Regatta
\$3.00 \$5.00

R/C:

Early Day of Regatta \$3.00 \$5.00 (Require Frequency Used, Old or New listing)

Junior entries (All Classes):
Early Day of Regatta
\$2.00 \$3.00

Send all entries to:

Daniel M LePage, Regatta Commodore San Diego Ship Modelers Guild 1306 North Harbor Drive San Diego CA. 92101

EXHIBITIONS

The Great Age of Sail: Treasures from the National Maritime Museum

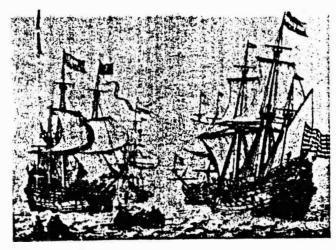
One of the most significant works in the exhibition *The Great Age of Sail: Treasures from the National Maritime Museum* is the massive eight-feet by twelve-feet canvas by Joseph Mallord William Turner, *The Battle of Trafalgar*, 21 October 1805, on view at the museum March 7, 1992 through October 11, 1992.

In 1823 Turner was commissioned by George IV to paint *The Battle of Trafalgar* as one in a series of paintings of British victories to hang in St. James Palace. The battle of Trafalgar established British naval supremacy for one hundred years.

The fleet of thirty-three French and Spanish ships under Admiral Pierre de Villeneuve fought twenty-seven ships under Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson. In September 1805, Napoleon ordered Villeneuve to leave Cadiz and land troops in Naples to support the French campaign in southern Italy.

Nelson intercepted Villeneuve and attacked off Cape Trafalgar on October 21, making his famous signal "England expects that every man will do his duty." The majority of Nelson's ships broke through and shattered Villeneuve's column. When the battle ended at about 5:00 p.m., Villeneuve had been taken prisoner and had lost nineteen to twenty ships and 14,000 men. Nelson had been mortally wounded, but when he died at 4:40 p.m. he was certain of victory. The British lost 1,500 seamen but no ships. As a result of this battle, Napoleon's hopes to invade England were shattered forever.

This exhibition is organized and circulated by the San Diego Museum of Art and is made possible by generous gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Cramer, Mr. Walter Fitch, III, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Hibben, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Roon and the Roon Foundation. Additional support has been provided by the Challenger of Record Committee and by an indemnity from the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities.



Willem Van de Velde, the Elder, Two Dutch merchant ships under sail near the shore, in a moderate breeze, 1649, grisaille on panel. From the permanent collection of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England.

sel sail

This five-part lecture series will focus on The Great Age of Sail: Treasures from the National Maritime Museum from such fascinating perspectives as shipbuilding, nautical technology, naval battles, and life at sea. These lectures, planned exclusively for museum members, will examine various aspects of the works in the exhibition, from the yachtsman's as well as the maritime historical point of view. All Wednesday lectures begin at 6:00 p.m. and are held in Copley Auditorium. Reservations are required as seating is limited; \$3.00 for members, \$5.00 for non-members. Please call 232-7931, ext. 180 and leave your name, telephone number, and number in your party.

- March 25: Lecture War at Sea: The Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries, by Craig Arnold, librarian and editor, San Diego Maritime Museum.
- April 1: Lecture Navigation and Shipbuilding: The Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries, by David Brierley, curator, San Diego Maritime Museum.
- April 8: Lecture Life at Sea in the Age of Sail, by Robert Ritchie, professor of history, UCSD.
- April 15: Lecture Exploration, Trade and Empire: The Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries, by Craig Arnold.
- April 22: 5:30 p.m. Reception Lecture/Gallery Talk Looking at Maritime Paintings, by Malcolm Warner, SDMA curator of prints and drawings and co-curator of the exhibition The Great Age of Sail: Treasures from the National Maritime Museum; John M. and Sally B. Thornton Rotunda: \$3.00 for members, \$7.50 for non-members.



James Watt

THOUGH HE IS generally credited with the invention of the steam engine, James Watt was only one of its inventors. He came at a time, however, when previous experimenters had already created workable but flawed machines. He improved on early efforts and made the steam engine completely practical. For this final achievement, Watt won acclaim and financial success.

Watt was born in 1736 in Greenoch, Scotland. t an early age he was apprenticed to a maker of scientific instruments. At age twenty-one he was appointed instrument maker at the University of Glasgow. While working in his shop in 1763, a Newcomen steam pumping engine was brought in for repairs.

Curious about the machine, Watt carefully investigated it to find out the cause for the breakdown. He also tried to find out why the machine ran out of steam so quickly.

Watt concluded that the loss of steam in the Newcomen machine resulted from the injection of cold water to make the steam condense. In the process, the cold water also cooled the cylinder itself. The alternate heating and cooling caused the loss of heat, slowed the process, and wasted power and fuel.

Watt applied his skills as craftsman and technician to work out a remedy for the Newcomen engine. In order to make the machine more efficient, Watt found himself redesigning it. In so doing he forever changed the nature of the steam engine.

Watt decided that the cylinder must always be kept hot, as hot as the steam. Yet, to condense steam, the vessel had to be cooled. To accomplish is purpose, Watt came up with a brilliant idea. In 1765, he invented a separate cylinder called a condenser. He placed the condenser next to the working cylinder. To make the working cylinder maintain its heat better, he fitted a steam jacket around it.

In 1769, Watt was granted a patent for "A New Method of Lessening the Consumption of Steam and Fuel in Fire Engines." This patent is considered one of the most important in the history of technology.

To improve production, Watt entered into partnership in 1774 with an enterprising businessman, Matthew Boulton. Under their firm's name, Boulton and Watt, the steam engine as prime mover became a major business enterprise. The first machine was installed in a coal mine in Tipton, England. The second worked the bellows of a blast furnace in Shropshire.

The machines aroused great public interest for they were more powerful than the Newcomen machine and could sustain their power without frequent breakdowns. English industrialists were particularly impressed that these machines used only a fraction of the coal of the Newcomen machines.

Orders for the steam engine flooded the Boulton and Watt office. The machines were in demand for tin and coal mines. And the wide-spread application of the steam-powered machines to other industries led to exploitation of fossil fuels such as coal.

To increase business further, the company promoted a policy of "leasing" machines, making them available to customers on a prescheduled fee. Sales soared and the Boulton-Watt steam engine continued its spectacular success.

Throughout his working life, James Watt continued to improve his machine. His inventive genius and his competitors standing in the wings with technologically updated engines spurred him on.

One of Watt's innovations was the use of a mechanical device called a governor. It regulated the speed of the engine and produced a steady motion even when the work load varied.

A major breakthrough came with the introduction of the rotary motion engine. A rod connected the piston to a crank, which is an axle or shaft bent at right angles. The turning of the crank converted the back and forth or reciprocating motion of the piston to a round-and-round motion. The rotary steam engine made it possible to power the wheels of industry, especially textile mills. Watt also attached a heavy wheel, called a flywheel, to the crankshaft to keep the rotary motion steady.

Among Watt's other inventions was the steam engine indicator to measure the engine's performance. And despite his fear of explosions, Watt increased productivity by increasing steam pressure.

In Watt's day, the use of the steam engine had progressed from simply pumping water out of deep mines shafts to become the prime mover for industry.

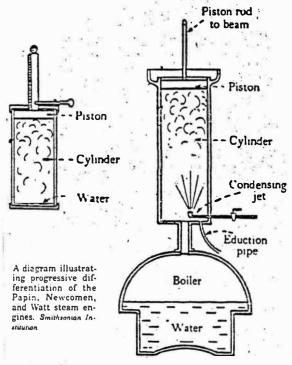
Both Boulton and Watt were humanists interested in the issues of the day. They founded the Lunar Society, a club for artists, writers, scientists, and businessmen, that met once a month when the moon was full. The full moon enabled members to find their way home along moonlit streets in the period before the use of streetlighting.

The nineteenth century became the era of the steam engine and dramatic industrial change. A spirit of hope spread among ordinary people. They daydreamed that mechanical energy would filter down to their daily lives and help them escape the burdens of work and oppression. Perhaps they would one day have the leisure to get an education, to read, and to travel.

The Boulton-Watt firm had produced five hundred steam engines by the time the patent expired in 1800. Watt, at his death at age eighty-three in 1819, was hailed as both an industrialist and a humanist for the benefits resulting from his invention.

The early steam engines, which were bulky, slow, and cumbersome, gave way to further improvements. Changes progressed chiefly along three main lines: higher steam pressure, improved utilization of steam expansion, and better mechanical design.

The high-pressure steam engine was the brainchild of a brilliant Cornishman, Richard Trevithick (1771-1833). Building on Watt's work, and less fearful than Watt of explosions, Trevithick devised higher pressure for the steam engine. He thus increased its capacity and speed, leading the way to small fast engines. He also dispensed with reliance on the vacuum. Instead,



PAPIN

NEWCOMEN

Trevithick connected the piston rod directly to a pump or wheel and paved the way for applying steam power to transportation. In 1801, his engine carried the first passengers by steam power

WATT

in London. In 1804, he built a steam locomotive that was used on a railway track in Wales. These inventions earned for Trevithick the well-deserved title, "Father of the Locomotive."



Del Mar Fair 11th Annual

DESIGN IN WOOD

An Exhibition of Fine Woodworking in Cooperation with the San Diego Fine Woodworkers Association

June 16 through July 5, 1992



