



MOSS

Missouri Ozarks Scale Specialists

SPRUEBITS

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Nate's Notes

By Nate Jones, President IPMS/MOSS

I know that I am late in getting this newsletter issue published, and it is well into December, but I would like to take a moment to honor and thank the Nation's veterans for their service!



As the end of the year is nearing, I hope that 2015 was a good year and I wish you a Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year and all the best in 2016.



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IPMS / MOSS Veterans:

Richard Carroll (USAF)
 Paul Drinkall (USMC)
 Don Holderman (US Army)
 Nate Jones (US Army)
 Steve McKinnon (USN)
 Michael Praetorius (USN)
 Gary Sanders (US Army)



The members of IPMS/ MOSS thank all Veterans for their sacrifice, service, and dedication to our Country.



"We're making it a small world, because small things matter!"

ANNOUNCING MOSS CON 2016

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 2016

8:30 am – 5:00 pm

At The White House Theatre (2255 Gretna Road) in Branson, MO

Special Theme Remembering the 75th Anniversary of Pearl Harbor

Vendor Tables - \$10 each

For more information, contact us at ipmsmoss@hotmail.com

or call Nate Jones at 417-230-6220

MAKE YOUR PLANS NOW!

SEE YOU AT THE SHOW!

LAST MEETING

22 November: We met at The White House Theatre and had very good attendance and even an impromptu pre-holiday swap meet!



Paul Drinkall brought in his Revell Thunderbolt factory experimental Mickey Thompson drag car. Paul used an aftermarket resin Hemi engine conversion kit, and finished it out with aftermarket decals.



Gary Sanders brought in his recently finished 1:25 1940 Ford Sedan Coupe that he finished in an olive drab scheme and aftermarket dry-transfer markings, as if it was commandeered to serve as a General Officer's staff car. He also brought in his Wespe Models resin 1:35 1937 Studebaker sedan (see the June, July and October 2015 issues for his WIP articles), and his newly purchased Meng Models B-17G kit, and vintage 1:24 Jo-Han 1929 Mercedes Benz SSK kit that he purchased at an antique show at the Springfield Fairgrounds.



Bill Loden brought in his home-made paint booth fan. After finding that his current paint booth was not sufficient for his sizeable projects, he decided to make a bigger and better vent fan using an inexpensive box fan, some ducting and PVC pipes.



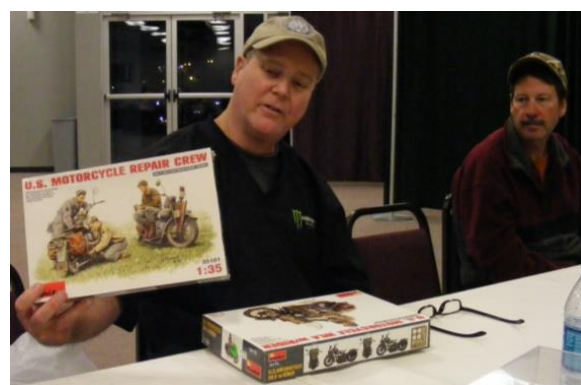
Richard Carroll brought in an all metal toy fire truck from his childhood – a 1/16 American LaFrance Aerial Ladder Truck by Doepke's Model Toys originally released in 1952. The truck belonged to the Concord (CA) Fire Department and was eventually gifted to Richard from his father. He also brought in an aluminum panther shape TV Light.



Darren Gloyd brought in his in-progress 1:24 Italeri Freightliner semi with scratch built pole trailer, inspired by the real trucks that he drives at work. Darren built the trailer from aluminum tubing and styrene and used axles from MPC's Gravel Trailer kit. Like the real thing, the trailer can be extended from 52 to 90 scale feet long.



Mark Mahy brought in two newly purchased Miniart 1:35 motorcycle kits. His father rode similar motorcycles like these while serving as an Army MP in Europe after WWII.



Nate Jones brought in two recently completed kits: a Tamiya 1:48 A6M2-N "Rufe" floatplane and a WWII Royal Navy 1:72 Airfix Grumman J4F-1 Gosling, and an in-progress 1:35 vignette based on a Bill Mauldin cartoon.



Go to www.ipmsmoss.com and check out the Gallery for more pictures!





Announcing

Branson Hobby Center's Open House

**Friday and Saturday,
December 18 & 19, 2015**

Working Model Railroad layouts ~ Scale Plastic Model display
Shopping and Fun for the whole family!
Hot dog, chips, and soda available for a \$5 donation.
Gift Certificate giveaways every hour and a superb Grand Prize each day!
See you there!

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MODEL MUSINGS ~ Guest Article

Color Harmony and Composition in Model Building by Rick Brownlee

I realize that the subject of this article is somewhat unusual. Most modeling articles deal with the construction of a model and the use of aftermarket parts. Making decisions about what colors to choose and thinking about how well those color combinations go together is an important aspect of model building, in my view. Unlike a lot of hobbyists, my background includes an education in the Graphic Arts, so I was a working artist before becoming a model builder. So my point of view is a lot different than some model builders. Now, what I say here is just an opinion, you understand. I see this topic more as a matter of my own personal taste. So it isn't that my point of view is right or a different approach is wrong. But I hope you find something here that can be useful, as we all strive to improve our skills in this wonderful and multi-faceted hobby. I feel that many modelers do not think that model building is a form of art. But to me it is, so the principals of Art certainly apply. I feel that what we are trying to create with a model incorporates those principles. A modeler is attempting to create "the illusion of reality" in miniature, just as the artist painting on canvas is also trying to capture this illusion, but on a flat two-dimensional surface.

Some comments on the use of color: I see the awareness of colors, as to how they interact or relate to one another, as important. I feel the proper colors used together, can improve a presentation and create a balance and a harmony.

I believe that strong composition is essential to canvas painting and also just as important in model building. A good sense of color harmony as well as strong composition in modeling can be learned. And yes, it does require time put into the effort. We learn by doing and by having

the courage to risk failure — to try something new. We learn just as much from mistakes as from successes.

When colors are combined in an artistic way, they definitely help to create atmosphere and dramatic tension in the presentation. I think this point, applied to an aircraft model, a diorama, or even the lone figure on a base, still applies. Sound knowledge of color is a major part of good composition. The use of certain colors in a presentation can help draw the viewer's eye where you want them to look.

The use of a bright yellow, for example — in a scene that is basically a range of earth tones, greens and browns — will definitely draw the viewer's eye to the object rendered in yellow. Most all of us are familiar with the Ejection Seat handle, or hand-hold on Jet Fighter aircraft. As most of us know, it is striped Black and Yellow; and the two colors together just jump out at you.

Please notice the photos of my Frankenstein figure vignette, walking through a Gothic graveyard, as a case in point example of Color Harmony and Composition. I realize most of you are not figure modelers. But I feel that painting lessons learned with figure modeling will benefit a modeler in say aircraft, armor, or any other genre of model building. As a life time aircraft modeler, when I started figure modeling I had no idea that what I learned from painting figures would help me when I returned to my original modeling subject matter! For me, what a revelation!

In these photos, you can see the main colors and shades are the earth tones. I painted

Franky's bargain basement sport coat a dark slate blue-gray, and his ill-fitting britches a chocolate brown. And so it was those two colors that I kept mentally in focus when selecting what color combinations to paint the rest of the composition. Using Aves Clay Shay (terrain cover), I tried to fashion masonry pieces, and the Gothic "archway in ruin", that would add eye appeal to the scene. But I didn't want those objects to be so large in size as to take the viewer's eye away from Franky, the main

character, the star of the show! The ivy leaves and the few clumps of grass in the terrain were painted in harmony with Frank's light green t-shirt. Also considering the Gothic ruin, each piece of masonry in the wall, has been painted with shades of the same browns and blues from Frankenstein's clothing. I even tried to pick a neutral soft shade of blue-gray, like Frank's sport coat, to paint the wood oval base.

So there you have it. I hope you'll give a thought to the above in your next project. This hobby has so many possibilities, and there is so, so much to learn!

If you have an article or work in progress build that you would like included in *Sprue Bits*, please e-mail it to ipmsmoss@hotmail.com.



History In A Box

Attack on Pearl Harbor

December 7, 1941

The attack on Pearl Harbor was a surprise military strike by the Imperial Japanese Navy against the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, in the United States Territory of Hawaii, on the morning of December 7, 1941. The attack led to the United States' entry into World War II.

Japan intended the attack as a preventive action to keep the U.S. Pacific Fleet from interfering with military actions the Empire of Japan planned in Southeast Asia. There were near-simultaneous Japanese attacks on the U.S.-held Philippines, Guam and Wake Island and on the British Empire in Malaya, Singapore, and Hong Kong. The attacks took place over seven hours.

The attack commenced at 7:48 a.m. Hawaiian Time. Ninety minutes after it began, the attack was over. The base was attacked by 353 Japanese fighter planes, bombers, and torpedo planes in two waves, launched from six aircraft carriers. All eight U.S. Navy battleships were damaged, with four sunk. All but *USS Arizona* were later raised, and six were returned to service and went on to fight in the war. The Japanese also sank or damaged three cruisers, three destroyers, an anti-aircraft training ship, and one minelayer. 188 U.S. aircraft were destroyed; 2,403 Americans were killed and 1,178 others were wounded. Of the American fatalities, nearly half were due to the explosion of *Arizona's* forward



magazine after it was hit by a modified 16 inch shell. Important base installations such as the power station, shipyard, maintenance, and fuel and torpedo storage facilities, as well as the submarine piers and headquarters building (also home of the intelligence section) were not attacked. At the time of the attack, nine civilian aircraft were flying in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor. Of these, three were shot down. Japanese losses were light: 29 aircraft and five midget submarines lost, and 64 servicemen

killed. One Japanese sailor, Kazuo Sakamaki, was captured.

The attack came as a profound shock to the American people and led directly to the American entry into World War II in both the Pacific and European theaters. The following day, December 8, the United States declared war on Japan. There were numerous historical precedents for unannounced military action by Japan. However, the lack of any formal warning, particularly while negotiations were still apparently ongoing, led President Franklin D. Roosevelt to proclaim December 7, 1941, "a date which will live in infamy". Because the attack happened without a declaration of war and without explicit warning, the attack on Pearl Harbor was judged by the Tokyo Trials to be a war crime.

The attack had several major aims. First, it intended to destroy important American fleet units, thereby preventing the Pacific Fleet from interfering with Japanese conquest of the Dutch East Indies and Malaya. Second, it was hoped to buy time for Japan to consolidate its position and increase its naval strength. Finally, it was meant to deliver a severe blow to American morale, one which would discourage Americans from committing to a war extending into the western Pacific Ocean and Dutch East Indies. To maximize the effect on morale, battleships were chosen as the main targets, since they were the prestige ships of any navy at the time. The overall intention was to enable Japan to conquer Southeast Asia without interference.



Striking the Pacific Fleet at anchor in Pearl Harbor carried two distinct disadvantages: the targeted ships would be in very shallow water, so it would be relatively easy to salvage and possibly repair them; and most of the crews would survive the attack, since many would be on shore leave or would be rescued from the harbor. A further important disadvantage—this of timing, and known to the Japanese—was the absence from Pearl Harbor of all three of the U.S. Pacific Fleet's aircraft carriers (*Enterprise*, *Lexington*, and *Saratoga*).

In the wake of the attack, 15 Medals of Honor, 51 Navy Crosses, 53 Silver Stars, four Navy and Marine Corps Medals, one Distinguished Flying Cross, four Distinguished Service Crosses, one Distinguished Service Medal, and three Bronze Star Medals were awarded to the American servicemen who distinguished themselves in combat at Pearl Harbor. Additionally, a special military award, the Pearl Harbor Commemorative Medal, was later authorized for all military veterans of the attack.

The day after the attack, Roosevelt delivered his famous Infamy Speech to a Joint Session of Congress, calling for a formal declaration of war on the Empire of Japan. Congress obliged his request less than an hour later. On December 11, Germany and Italy, honoring their commitments under the Tripartite Pact, declared war on the United States. The pact was an earlier agreement between Germany, Italy and Japan which had the principal objective of limiting U.S. intervention in any conflicts involving the three nations. Congress issued a declaration of war against Germany and Italy later that same day. The UK actually declared war on Japan nine hours before the U.S. did, partially due to Japanese attacks on Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong, and partially due to Winston Churchill's promise to declare war "within the hour" of a Japanese attack on the United States.

Taken directly from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attack_on_Pearl_Harbor



24 January 2016 - Sunday at 6pm in the West Wing of The White House Theatre. Bring a friend! If you have a tip or technique to share, bring it in too! See you there!

Go to www.ipmsmoss.com and check out the Events Calendar for upcoming meetings, shows and events!



Have a **Merry Christmas** and
a **Happy New Year!**



We'll see you at the meeting on January 24th!
Take care, be safe and Happy Modeling!