




AMS CHRONICLE

IPMS DENVER ROB WOLF CHAPTER AUGUST 2019

	<u>2019 OFFICERS</u>	<u>2019 OFFICERS EMAILS</u>
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<u>NEXT MEETING:</u> 04 SEPTEMBER 2019 1900	Worst Kit Ever! The worst kit you have tried to build, finished or not. Must be at least 50% built	

EDITOR RAMBLINGS FROM THE BUNKER

Всем привет

High Plains Con XXX

September 28th, 2019 at the 4-H Building, Larimer County Fairgrounds.

Nothing different here. An good OLLI friend and fellow history facilitator and I were at Rugby 7s tournament all day Friday and got talking about a joint Gettysburg Campaign class, he for the South and me for the Federals. We will be doing it next fall at South campus. 8 weeks start with Chancellorsville and Brandy Station through Lee returning to Virginia. Not enough time (only 16 hours minus breaks) to show the movie. Our THE DEATH OF STALIN A Comedy of Terrors is progressing nicely. I have a minor character, Zhukov and any other military so I will do my 30min History of the USSR to start the class. And The bookends War class 1904-04 and 1920 is probably on for spring.

I wasn't this busy when I was working.

Никто не Забыт
Ничто не Забыто

A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

We need to start thinking about our presentation for the RMTS next year. We were going to give presentations on "Model Builders Guide". A kind of beginner's list of supplies, tips and pit falls of getting into the model building hobby. I know it's early but there's really only 5 meetings to work on it before the show.

If anyone went to the Nationals this year it would be nice to have a brief presentation how they believed the show went.

Bob Pridemore

A NOTE FROM THE SECRETARY

Members in attendance: 20

Program for the evening: Bob Nixon, Grand Junction Airshow photos

Contest Winner: Bob Nixon with a Bill Burden kit

Chapter Business:

Chapter President not in attendance, meeting conducted by Bob Nixon

Treasury Report: we have money

Contest Committee Report: none

Chapter Communications Report: Cliff still sending out news letters

New business:

Pikes Peak Airshow scheduled for Sept 21-22 in Colorado Springs

Report on 2019 IPMS National Convention by Mark

Well organized and well run

4,600-5,000 models, highest total for a national convention

960 attendees

Future Conventions:

2020: San Marcos, TX

2021: Las Vegas, NV

2022: Omaha, NE

...2019 MONTHLY CONTEST THEMES

Month	Theme	Description
January	Uncharted Waters	Subjects representing the first use of a design concept or technology
February	<u>At Least a Dozen</u>	<u>Any subject with engine(s) of 12 or more cylinders. 2 engines with 6 cylinders does not count.</u>
March	Twins	Any subject with 2 major design elements. Examples: F-82 Twin Mustang, ZU-23 twin gun anti-aircraft.
April	Club Kit Auction	Get rid of your trash and buy my treasure!
May	Club contest: Special Theme: NAFTA Special Category: Grab Bag	Theme: Any Canadian or Mexican subject. May be manufactured in either country or in national markings. Category: Entries from the December Grab Bag Exchange
June	Recon	Any subject specifically designed or used for reconnaissance
July	The Eagle Has Landed	In honor of the 50 year anniversary of the moon landings, any real space subject
August	In Memoriam	Remembering the departed through kits or subjects from departed members / friends / family
September	Worst Kit Ever!	The worst kit you have tried to build, finished or not. Must be at least 50% built + must explain reason why it's the worst kit
October	Tank Killers	Any subject with the primary role of destroying tanks, but not a tank itself . A/C designed with a primary anti-tank mission.
November	Monochrome	Any subject where the majority of the color scheme is black and/or white.
December	Cut Throat Gift Exchange	It's better to give than receive, but even better to steal what someone was given!

AUGUST CONTEST

Bob Nixon's 48th Czech Model A-12 "Shrike" was the winner of this month's "Memorial" theme contest which was for models built by members' collections who have passed on. This was from Bill Berden's collection.



Cliff Davis built this 35th Tamiya Sherman from a kit from the Corcan estate. Markings are for the 781st Tank Battalion.





Tom Deppe brought in this Boeing 757-200 built by Dallas Lloyd which has inspired him to start this stretch version.



Mr. N. also showed this 72nd Matchbox Boeing P-12E.



Bob Nixon showed this 1/72nd Revell Boeing P-26



Bob also brought this 72nd Tamiya Mk.1 Spitfire with markings from the Dunkirk movie.

Mike McTigue showed this 1/48 Tamiya British Sherman "Firefly".



New member, George Armand brought his 35th scale WW II Marine figures.

AUGUST 1918 RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

02	British and French forces land at Arkhangelsk (Archangel).
05-07	The → Czech Legion together with the → People's Army take Kazan from the Reds, who were led by → Vatsetis . Kazan opens the door to Moscow.
08	Mamantov moves towards Tsaritsyn. The Siege of Tsaritsyn begins.
11	Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.
13	Battle of Sviiazhsk , also called Sviyazhsk, on the eastern front, which results in a decisive → Red Army victory over the People's Army of Komuch .
30	<p>A female assassin, Fanya Kaplan, also spelled <i>Fanny Kaplan</i>, fires three bullets at → Lenin as he left a factory in which he had just delivered a speech. Two bullets hit him, one in his jaw, one in his shoulder. Lenin will recover.</p> <p>Meanwhile in Petrograd...</p> <p>Leonid Ioakimovich Kannegiser shoots Moses Solomonovich Uritsky, the Chairman of the Petrograd Cheka.</p> <p>The two assassinations are unrelated but the freakish coincidence causes the Bolsheviks to run around paranoid and angry while armed.</p>

BOEING GETS NEW CONTRACT FOR A-10 WINGS

8/22/2019

—BRIAN EVERSTINE



Lt. Col. Ryan Richardson, 514th Flight Test Squadron commander and A-10 test pilot, makes a smoky landing after a functional check flight on an A-10 Thunderbolt II, tail no. 80-0252 at Hill AFB, Utah, on July 25, 2019. *Air Force photo by Alex R. Lloyd.*

The Air Force this week awarded Boeing a contract worth up to almost \$1 billion to expand its effort to add new wings to A-10s, shortly after wrapping up a previous initiative that replaced wings on most of the fleet.

“The Air Force currently has a fleet of 281 A-10s and recently announced the completion of wing replacements for 173 A-10 aircraft, by Boeing, from an earlier contract award,” the service said in an Aug. 21 release. The [Aug. 21 contract](#) allows the Air Force to re-wing up to 109 aircraft, plus three spares, “depending on how many aircraft are needed for the future,” the service said.

Warthogs appear set to [remain in service](#) through the 2030s, after a recent debate about whether to retire the attack plane that ended with the Air Force keeping the platform in its inventory. Offering Boeing more funds for new A-10 wings on the remainder of the fleet can help keep the plane viable into the future

Boeing receives about \$240 million for an initial 27 wing sets upon award. The 11-year contract covers work in the US and South Korea, and is expected to run through Aug. 23, 2030.

The company expects to deliver the contract’s first wing sets to Hill AFB, Utah. It will also partner

with Korean Aerospace Industries and other suppliers on the effort.

“Our established supply base, experience with the A-10 structures, and our in-depth knowledge of the US Air Force’s requirements will help us deliver high-quality wings to meet the customer’s critical need,” Pam Valdez, vice president of Air Force services for Boeing Global Services, said.

AIR FORCE COMPLETES A-10 RE-WINGING TO KEEP ICONIC AIRCRAFT FLYING INTO 2030S

by [Douglas Ernst](#) - The Washington Times - Tuesday, August 13, 2019



The Fairchild Republic A-10 Thunderbolt II is a single-seat, twin turbofan engine, straight wing jet aircraft developed by Fairchild-Republic for the United States Air Force. Commonly referred to by the nicknames “Warthog” or “Hog”, although the A-10’s official name comes ... [more >](#)

The iconic A-10 Thunderbolt II will be flying into the late 2030s thanks to a re-winging project completed by the U.S. Air Force.

Air Force Materiel Command said in a press release on Monday that 162 A-10s received new wings thanks to a \$1.1 billion project that began in 2011.

The contract, awarded to Boeing in 2007, required the creation of new parts for the plane’s fuselage.

“At the end of the program, making sure we had all the pieces and parts that we needed to make that happen required a really significant team effort,” said Stephen Zaiser, director of the 571st, Air Force Times [reported](#) Tuesday. “I think the fact that we produced the aircraft so successfully is a testament to the whole team, the special program office, Boeing and others that were a part of

making it all work.”

The “low and slow” flying Warthog — along with the “BRRRTTTTT!” noise made by its 30mm GAU-8/A cannon — has been a favorite of ground troops since the 1970s, although budget battles related to the F-35 stealth fighter in recent years almost forced the aircraft into retirement.

Lt. Col. Ryan Richardson, commander of the 514th Flight Test Squadron and an A-10 test pilot, praised the aircraft’s longevity.

“It flew great and passed all the [functional check flight] checks,” he said regarding test flights in July, the newspaper reported. “It’s unusual to have an airplane in production for as long as this one was and have it come out and fly as well as this one did.”

These re-winged aircraft constitute 61% of the nation’s Warthogs, Air Force Times added.

RUSSIA'S 'CHERNOBYL ON ICE' FLOATING NUCLEAR REACTOR BEGINS ITS 3,000-MILE VOYAGE TO NORTHERN SIBERIA, DESPITE FEARS IT COULD BECOME AN ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER

- **The Akademik Lomonosov ship was launched from the Arctic port of Murmansk**
- **World's first floating nuclear reactor will travel 3,000 miles to Pevek in Siberia**
- **Environmental groups have warned the project could become a 'nuclear Titanic'**
- **Russian state nuclear agency Rosatom says it will sell similar reactors abroad**

By [Afp](#) and [Reuters](#) and [Chris Dyer For Mailonline](#) | **Updated:** 10:57 EDT, 23 August 2019

Russia launched the world's first floating nuclear reactor today, sending it on an epic journey across the Arctic, despite environmentalists warning it could become a 'Chernobyl on ice'.

Loaded with nuclear fuel, the Akademik Lomonosov left the Arctic port of Murmansk to begin its 3,000-mile (5,000 kilometre) voyage to Pevek in northeastern Siberia.

Nuclear agency Rosatom says the reactor is a simpler alternative to building a conventional plant on ground that is frozen all year round, and it intends to sell such reactors abroad.

But environmental groups have long warned of the dangers of the project, dubbing it a potential 'Chernobyl on ice' and a 'nuclear Titanic'.



The Akademik Lomonosov, a barge containing two nuclear reactors, in Murmansk during its departure for Pevek today

MOR ND PICS AT

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-7387213/Russias-seaborne-nuclear-power-plant-sets-sail-Arctic.html>

LIFE INSIDE THE LARGEST SUBMARINE EVER BUILT - AND STILL BEING USED: RUSSIA SHOWS OFF 37-YEAR-OLD AKULA (CLASS NUCLEAR VESSEL WHICH INSPIRED SUB IN THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER

- The photos show the inside of Typhoon class sub, also known as an Aluka, commissioned by the Soviet Union
- Only one submarine from the class, the Dmitriy Donskoi, is still in service, making it the biggest in the world
- The Typhoon-class submarines served as inspiration for the classic movie and novel The Hunt for Red October

By [Danyal Hussain For Mailonline](#) Updated: 14:43 EDT, 15 August 2019

ED NOTE: Akula Акула (Shark) is an SSN attack sub, not a boomer.

Those of us who hunted them (Boomers) or were hunted by them (SSNs) either in real life or in board and computer wargames like HARPOON and 7th FLEET know this.



After the decommissioning and scrapping of its Typhoon sister boats, the Dmitriy Donskoi became the largest submarine in the world. A Typhoon-class submarine can stay submerged for 120 days in normal conditions, and potentially more if necessary, for example in a nuclear war

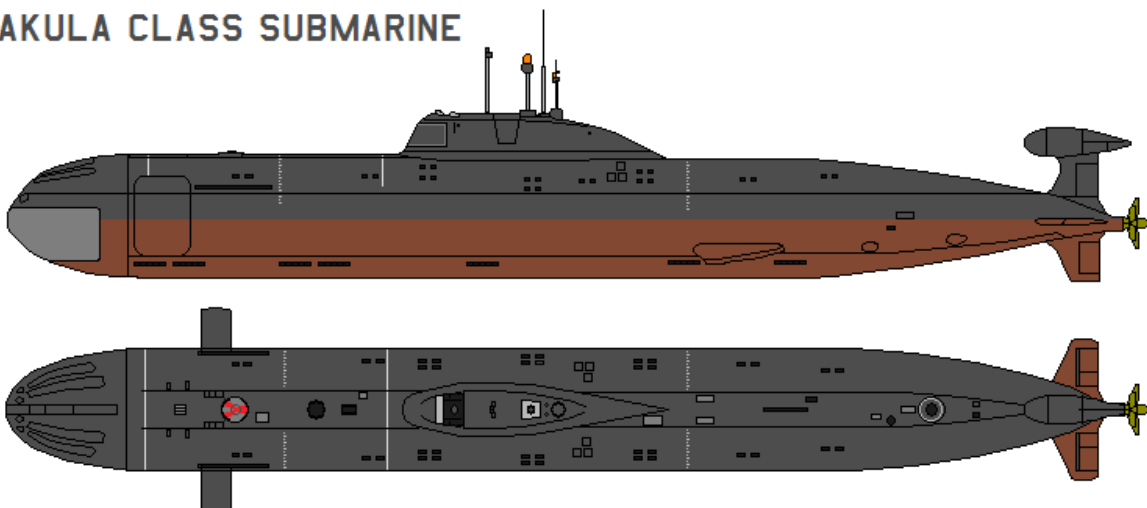
showing off the inside of a Russian nuclear submarine, the largest in active service in the world, have been released, with the huge ship being the inspiration behind the sub from the classic Sean Connery movie *The Hunt for Red October*.

Images show crew members working on the Typhoon-class sub, also known as an Akula, a nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine belonging to the Russian Navy.

The sub appears to be the Dmitriy Donskoi, which entered into active service in 1982 and, after the decommissioning and scrapping of its Typhoon sister boats, became the largest submarine in the world.

The Dmitriy Donskoi joined the Russian Northern Fleet's anti-submarine warfare drills in July, shortly before the new photos were released.

AKULA CLASS SUBMARINE





More pics

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-7360969/Russia-shows-37-year-old-nuclear-submarine-inspired-Hunt-Red-October.html>

NUMBER OF INJURED IN BLASTS AT AMMO DEPOT IN RUSSIA'S ACHINSK RISES TO 40

[Sputnik](#) ^ | 09:43 14.08.2019 | Olga Halmanova

Posted on **8/14/2019, 12:34:29 PM** by [robowombat](#)

Blast at Ammo Depot in Achinsk, Russia Number of Injured in Blasts at Ammo Depot in Russia's Achinsk Rises to 40 - Medics © Sputnik / Olga Halmanova

09:43 14.08.2019

KRASNOYARSK, Russia (Sputnik) - The number of people injured in a series of explosions at an ammunition depot near the town of Achinsk in Russia's Krasnoyarsk Territory has increased to 40, a spokeswoman to the local healthcare authorities told Sputnik on Wednesday. "According to the latest information, there are 40 injured ... Eight people remain in hospitals," Zoya Melnikova said.

The health authorities earlier said one person was killed and 32 others were injured in the explosions.

Explosions initially rocked the depot on August 5. Several days later, a lightning hit the same military facility, causing new blasts.

On 9 August, the Russian Armed Forces' Central Military District said that lightning had hit an ammunition rack. Nine people were injured in a blast near a railroad on the Uluy-Achinsk section in the Krasnoyarsk Territory and four of them were subsequently hospitalised, a spokesperson for the local emergency service has said.

A state of emergency was declared on 9 August in Achinsk district due to the explosions.

RUSSIAN NUCLEAR ACCIDENT HIGHLIGHTS NEW CRUISE MISSILE

[Free Beacon ^](#) | AUGUST 14, 2019 5:00 AM | Bill Gertz -

Russian Nuclear Accident Highlights New Cruise Missile Moscow silent on radiation spike in northern Europe

Bill Gertz - AUGUST 14, 2019 5:00 AM

An explosion in northern Russia last week highlights Moscow's continued work on a new strategic cruise missile powered by a nuclear reactor.

The blast took place off the coast of Nenoksa, a naval missile test site, on Aug. 8 and killed five people while briefly spreading radiation in the region.

The site of the accident is near the port of Severodvinsk where Russian nuclear submarines are serviced.

President Trump said Monday the United States is "learning much from the failed missile explosion in Russia."

"We have similar, though more advanced, technology," he tweeted. "The Russian 'Skyfall' explosion has people worried about the air around the facility, and far beyond. Not good!"

The nuclear-powered cruise missile has been designated the SCC-X-9 Skyfall.

Nuclear-powered cruise missile Nuclear-powered cruise missile

The Pentagon has not said anything publicly about the incident. The Defense Intelligence Agency declined to comment.

A defense official said civilian experts who follow Russian military developments offered useful insights into the incident.

"Those insights, along with delayed and contradictory official statements by Russian officials and concerns expressed by citizens in social media there, appear to tell us something significant occurred," the official said.

The Russian government initially lied about the incident, saying no radiation was released from the blast.

After increased radiation levels were detected outside Russia, Moscow changed its story and admitted that the explosion was caused by a failed test of the new nuclear-powered missile.

News reports also stated that emergency workers treating people injured from the blast were wearing radiation protective suits.

The secrecy in handling the event echoed the initial reaction to the nuclear explosion at Chernobyl in 1987 that was dramatized in a recent HBO series.

Authorities in the city of Severodvinsk, located near the test site, initially reported radiation levels had increased by between 16 times and 20 times normal levels on the day of the explosion.

The explosion included the ignition of liquid rocket fuel on the launch platform in Dvinsky Bay, a waterway that leads to the White Sea.

Mark Schneider, a former Pentagon nuclear weapons policymaker, said the admission that the blast involved a nuclear-powered engine means the likely candidate for such a weapon is the Russian Burevestnik, or Storm Petrel cruise missile.

The SCC-X-9 was first unveiled in a speech by Russian president Vladimir Putin in March 2018. Russian reports identify the missile as 9M730.

The weapon is one of two new "super weapons" capable of delivering nuclear strikes. The second is an underwater drone submarine code-named Canyon by the Pentagon that will carry a megaton-

class warhead.

Putin said the new missile will have unlimited range because of its nuclear-fueled engine.

"A low-flying, difficult-to-spot cruise missile with a nuclear payload with a practically unlimited range and an unpredictable flight path which can bypass lines of interception is invincible in the face of all existing and future systems of both missile defense and air defense," Putin said.

He noted that the cruise missile is powered by a "compact, highly powerful nuclear-powered missile engine."

"The missile launch and a complex of tests on the ground make it possible to transition to a completely new type of weapon: a strategic nuclear armaments complex with a missile powered by a nuclear plant," Putin said to applause.

Russian press reports have suggested the missile is powered by compact heaters linked to onboard reactor. Air entering the engine is heated to several thousand degrees and converted to propellant that is discharged, producing thrust.

The missile has been tested several times since 2017.

The Washington Free Beacon reported in April 2018 that the new missile was tested twice and that both tests were failures.

The newsletter "The Diplomat" reported in February that the Skyfall was tested Jan. 29 with partial success and was the 13th test of the weapon.

Mark Schneider, a former Pentagon nuclear weapons official, said the Russian admission of a failed nuclear-powered missile test indicates it was probably the Skyfall.

"Of all Putin's nuclear superweapons, this is the craziest one," Schneider said. "Even a successful launch of this missile results in nuclear reactor destruction and radiation release."

Schneider said the test firing of Skyfall from a sea-based platform may have been an attempt by Russian weapons testers to reduce radiation damage from failed tests.

"What scares me most about this missile is not the threat it poses to us but the mentality behind it," Schneider said. "It is dangerous and its threat is made much worse by anti-nuclear deterrence views of inside the beltway Washington establishment."

Russia boasted on Tuesday of winning a new strategic arms race to build new nuclear arms despite the explosion last week.

Rosatom, the state nuclear agency of Russia announced the blast took place on a sea platform in the White Sea.

The agency said arms development would continue despite the deaths and injuries caused by the failed test.

Asked about Trump's comments, Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said: "Our president has repeatedly said that Russian engineering in this sector significantly outstrips the level that other countries have managed to reach for the moment, and it is fairly unique."

The new Russian strategic weapons, as well as other new strategic systems, have prompted the Trump administration to say it is unlikely to negotiate an extension of the 2010 New START arms treaty because Moscow has refused to include the new arms in a revised treaty.

Russian news agencies reported that residents of Nenoksa were advised by authorities to leave the area during clean-up work, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The evacuation order was later rescinded.

U.S. intelligence officials who have studied the new missile say it is powered by some type of high temperature thruster powered by a small nuclear reactor.

The United States in the late 1950s worked on a nuclear reactor-powered scramjet engine for missiles but abandoned the project in the 1960s.

Experts who have analyzed the new missile have questioned whether it will be capable of penetrating advanced missile defenses.

Also, the heat generated by the missile's reactor would render the weapon vulnerable to countermeasures.

The Russian missile is said to be under development by the Russia's OKB Novator that builds long-range cruise missiles.

The company is building a missile designated 9M730 that is believed to be the Skyfall.

The Washington Post reported Tuesday that the new missile is being developed by the Russian Federal Nuclear Center, according to the center's director, Vyacheslav Soloviev.

"We're analyzing the whole chain of events to assess both the scale of the accident and to understand its causes," Soloviev said.

RETIRED SUBMARINE COMMANDER SUES NAVY TO RELEASE USS THRESHER INVESTIGATION

[USNI News](#) ^ | August 11, 2019 7:40 PM | Ben Werner

A retired nuclear submarine commander filed suit against the Navy to gain access to records classified for more than a half-century after the sinking of USS Thresher (SSN-593) – the Navy's worst nuclear submarine disaster.

Capt. James Bryant, who served on three Thresher-class subs, including a tour as commanding officer of USS Guardfish (SSN-612), has in his retirement taken to investigating the cause of Thresher's sinking.

"I'm trying to find out what happened because it's good lessons learned," Bryant told USNI News. "You need to have scholars look at this. What are we really protecting? I'm not doing this to embarrass the Navy."

When Thresher sank to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean 56 years ago, 129 officers, sailors and shipbuilders died. Thresher was supposed to be the most advanced submarine, and its failure during the height of the Cold War was considered a tremendous disaster, Bryant said.

In the aftermath of Thresher, the Navy created its SubSafe program. Bryant says if the facts were released, the incident could serve as a valuable learning tool.

"A lot of things had to have gone wrong for that submarine to sink," Bryant said.

A year ago, Bryant wrote in Proceedings why he thinks the Navy should declassify the Thresher investigation. On April 8, 2019, Bryant filed a Freedom of Information Act request with the Navy asking for the release of Thresher investigation documents.

Displeased with the slow-pace of the Navy's response, Bryant filed a lawsuit on July 5 alleging the "Navy has improperly withheld agency records from Plaintiff."

In response, the Navy denies withholding any records under the Freedom of Information Act, according to an Aug. 8 court filing. A court date for the case has not been set.

Theories about why Thresher sank have circulated since it sent its last garbled report during a deep dive test on April 10, 1963. Some theories revolve any number of possible mechanical failures or design flaws. Others hold to more far-fetched Soviet Navy interference. The official reason involves

a ruptured pipe causing flooding that shorted-out electrical panels, resulting in a loss of propulsion at test depth.

Bryant, who spent a significant part of his naval career serving aboard Thresher-class submarines, suspects a problem with Thresher's main coolant pumps led to the sinking. However, without the Navy records requested in his Freedom of Information Act request, Bryant said there's no way to determine if any of the theories are correct.

Given the age of the investigation and a 2012 memo from the Navy's director of undersea warfare, Bryant says the bulk of the Thresher investigation should be releasable.

The Navy's director of undersea warfare stated in the 2012 memo, "Approximately 75 percent of the records have been declassified and are available for public release through FOIA. The remaining records are classified and are subject to redaction through a mandatory declassification review process before being released."

However, seven years after the memo, and 56 years since the sinking, Bryant says the Navy has released just 19 pages of more than 1,700 pages of testimony. Bryant is suing to get the Navy to release all declassified Thresher information.

"All they have to do is remove temperatures and pressures and flow rates," Bryant told USNI News. "We're not after reactor design, and I doubt very much the court of inquiry went too much into reactor design."

Bryant also thinks there's a great untold story of how the nuclear Navy survived the sinking. Adm. Hyman Rickover, during his testimony, successfully made a case to continue building nuclear submarines amid advocacy to back away from the new technology involved in the disaster.

"Naval Reactors has a great story to tell here because Rickover beats these people, he saved a very important program," Bryant said. "The diesel boat guys wanted to go back to diesel boats, and the Cold War would have had a different history."

