must be many model builders out there who would like to try a U-control, or control line model, and what a better way to start with than this model. You would be recapturing the way it all began, and showing up at a control line contest with this old timer would be great.

Construction

The fuselage sides are cut from 3/16-inch thick lite ply; note the two lightening holes at the rear. Cut all cross pieces, and formers A to G. With the two fuselage sides pinned in place over the plan top view, glue in place formers B through G. Cut the firewall from 3/16-inch plywood. The landing gear is formed of 1/8-inch diameter wire. Sew it to the firewall with fine wire or heavy carpet thread. Coat with epoxy to fuel proof. Remove the fuselage from the plan and epoxy the firewall in place along with the 3/8-inch square hardwood side motor rails.

The motor is mounted to a 3/8-inch ply motor plate which is in turn screwed to the side rails. Add the bellcrank mount and bellcrank. The push rod to the elevator is formed of 1/8-inch wire. A removable hatch can be made to gain access to the fuel tank and bellcrank.

The fin and rudder are made separate so the rudder assembly can be glued to the fuselage with 1/16-inch offset. The elevator is hinged with pieces of linen cloth; hinge before covering.

The wing is easy to build: first make the spar complete, full span. Note the dihedral. Ply braces at center. Pin a spar half down on the plan, then glue in place the ribs, the trailing edge, leading edge and tips. With this half complete, remove it from the plan and spray some WD 40 on the plan. This will make the plan visible from the back side. Turn the plan over and build the left wing in the same way.

Remove the wing from the plan and cut the three center section ribs back 3/8 inch, top and bottom, for the 3/8-inch balsa sheet that is glued in place. The covering of the model is up to the builder. I covered mine with SIG's Koverall, which is a fabric material. Four coats of clear dope were brushed on followed by red dope for trim.

The wing and tail surfaces are glued in place to the fuselage. Make certain to trim away any covering to obtain a good wood-to-wood mating surface. With the wing glued in place, complete the bottom of the fuselage by gluing 3/8-inch sheet balsa in place.

If this is a trainer model for you, start flying with 40-foot, .015 lines. Be sure to use a smooth level spot for flying. As you become familiar with the model and the line length can be increased to 62 feet and wing overs and loops can be tried. Inverted flying is not possible, but what the heck—back in 1944 such flying was not thought of or tried.