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PACIFIC RAIDER 13-25 13() IMISER

Among the most familiar events of the Second World War was the daring and heroic attack on the Japanese mainland known as "The Doolittle Raid"

Conceived in total secrecy, even the pilots and crews of the bombers did not know their destination until they were well at sea. The crews of the sixteen B-25 bombers were volunteers chosen from the 17th Bombardment Group and 89th Reconnaissance Squadron, Under the guidance of Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle the men were carefully trained in such unusual tactics as short-field take-off and low altitude (15 feet) operations.

After successfully completing their rigorous training program the crews flew the Mitchell bombers to San Francisco where they were loaded aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Hornet. Only after the ship was well underway were the crews told of the impending attack on the Japanese island.

On the morning of April 18, 1942, the Hornet unexpectedly encountered a Japanese patrol boat. To avoid further detection the sixteen planes were immediately launched and began the flight that even the Japanese called brilliant. Flying between 15 and 20 feet above the water, the small group of bombers

approached Japan unseen by the enemy. So surprised were the Japanese that they were able to offer only a token defense. The Americans successfully bombed Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and several other cities on the Japanese mainland.

Although all the American planes were forced down from lack of fuel caused by their premature take-off, the psychological impact on Japan was tremendous. Due to fear of further attacks, several badly needed first line fighter squadrons were sent home to defend the Japanese mainland. American morale, shattered at Pearl Harbor, soared again on the wings of Doolittle's Raiders.

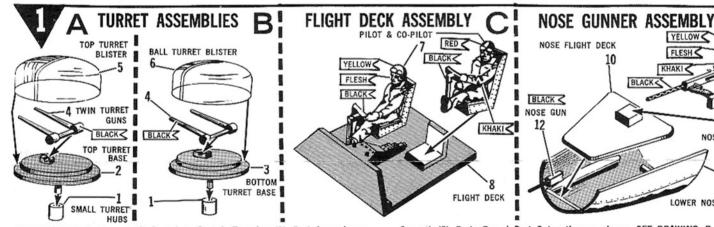
The North American B-25B Mitchell bomber had a wingspan of 67 feet, 7 inches. Fuselage length was 52 feet, 11 inches. Normally, this version of the B-25 carried four 50 cal. machine guns in two turrets and one in the nose. The planes flown on the Doolittle raid had their lower turrets replaced by additional fuel tanks and two dummy broomstick "guns" extended from the tail to discourage attack.

The markings on your Revell Doolittle Raider represent those on the plane flown by Lt. Col. Doolittle himself.

FOR BEST RESULTS. READ THIS FIRST.

This kit is molded of styrene plastic, REVELL CEMENT & PAINTS are made especially for use with this material. Always fit parts together to be assured of proper assembly before cementing.

Before assembling, paint parts as indicated WHITE and allow to dry. Avoid spilling cement or paint, on clothing, or furniture.



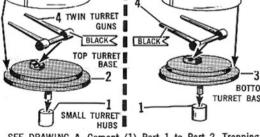
LOWER NOSE SECTION Cement (2) Parts 7 and Part 8 together as shown. SEE DRAWING D. Cement Part 9 to Part 10 and cement to Part 11 as shown. Cement Part 12 into place.

YELLOW

NOSE GUNNER

FLESH <

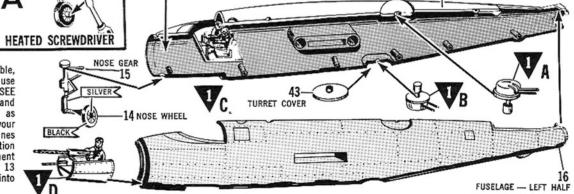
13 FUSELAGE - RIGHT HALF



SEE DRAWING A. Cement (1) Part 1 to Part 2. Trapping (1) Part 4 as shown, cement Part 2 and 5 together. SEE DRAWING B. Cement (1) Part 1 to Part 3. Trapping (1) Part 4 as shown, cement Parts 3 and 6 together. SEE DRAWING C.



Cement Assembly 1C to Part 13. Assemble, DO NOT CEMENT, Parts 14 and 15 and use a Heated Screwdriver to form a Hub. SEE INSET. Trapping Nose Wheel Assembly and Assemblies 1A and 1B into position as shown, (NOTE if you wish to outfit your model for carrier operation — as the planes flown on Doolittle's raid — omit installation of Lower Turret Assembly 1B and cement Part 43 into position as shown.) cement 13 and 16 together. Cement Assembly 1D into place.



ADD WEIGHT TO BALANCE YOUR MODEL

