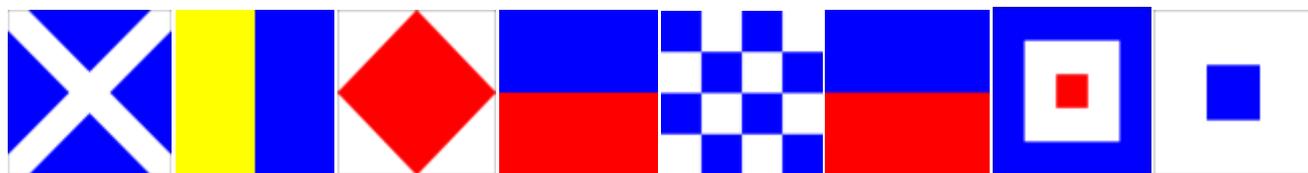


MKF@NEWS

ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER OF THE
MIDLANDS KITE FLIERS OF GREAT BRITAIN



EXTRA CHRISTMAS FLYER 2018
NOTHING TOO SERIOUS!!!



INFORMATION

CLUB FLY-INS

We hold club fly-ins each month (winter included) at various sites. These are informal events and are a great way of meeting other MKF members.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Your membership cards can obtain you discounts for purchases from most kite retailers in the UK, and gain you entry to events and festivals free or at a reduced cost. Please keep them safe.

PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

All fully paid up members are covered by Public Liability Insurance to fly kites safely for pleasure anywhere in the world. If you injure anyone whilst flying your kite the injured party may be able to claim on the club insurance for up to **£5,000,000**. The club has Member-to-Member Liability Insurance. A claim may be refused if the flier was found to be flying a kite dangerously - e.g. using unsuitable line, in unsuitable weather; flying over people, animals, buildings or vehicles. This insurance does not cover you for damage to, or loss or theft of members' kite/s.

BUGGIES, BOARDS & KITESURFING

Unfortunately we are not able to cover these activities within the clubs insurance policy.

'MKF@NEWS' DEADLINES FOR 2019+

MKFNEWS B. SOUTEN - EDITOR	'COPY' DEADLINE	PUBLISHING DATE
27	25 th March 2019	Mid April 2019
28	24 th June 2019	Mid July 2019
29	24 th September 2019	Mid October 2019
30	25 th December 2019	Mid January 2020

The MKFNEWS is pleased to print articles and photographs submitted by any interested party. All submissions are reproduced at the Editors discretion, however the Club cannot be held responsible for any views or comments contained in any such articles.

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*I am sorry but I don't do 'Facebook',
If you want me either email or phone I'll always get back to you.*

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PHOTOGRAPH
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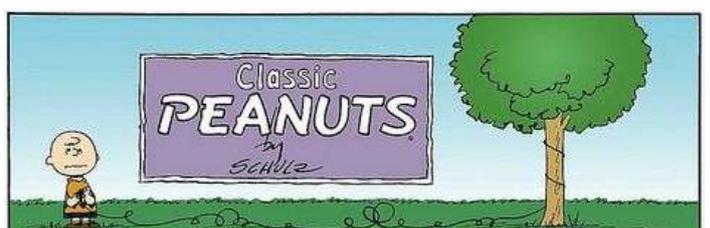
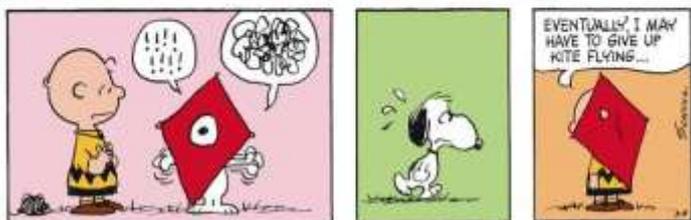
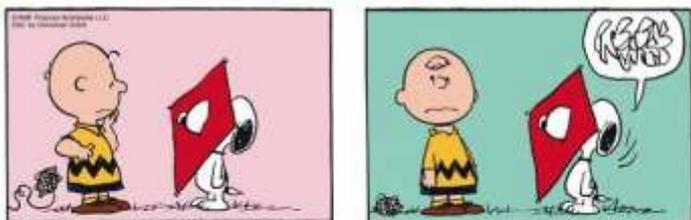
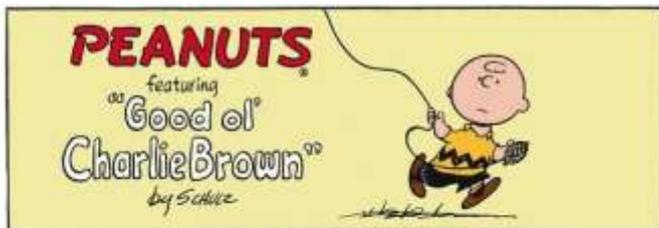
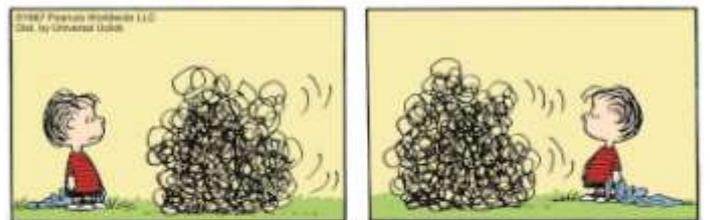
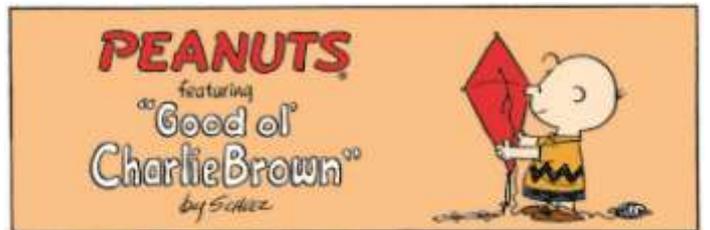
EVENTS CO-ORDINATOR - MKF NORTH

If you could help fill this post please contact the Chairman

EVENTS CO-ORDINATOR - MKF SOUTH

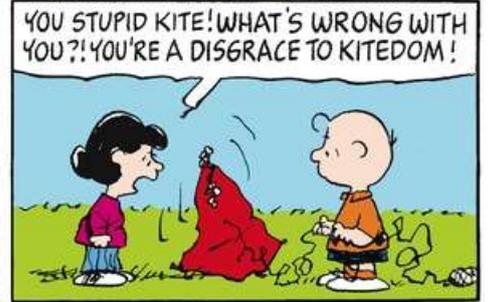
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PEANUTS

by SCHULZ

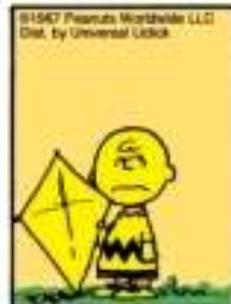
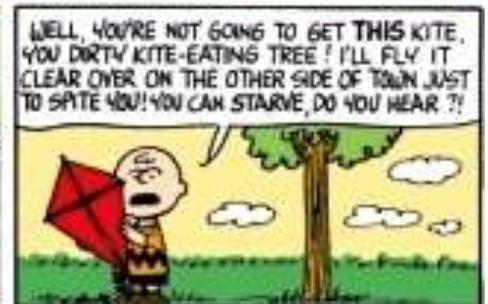


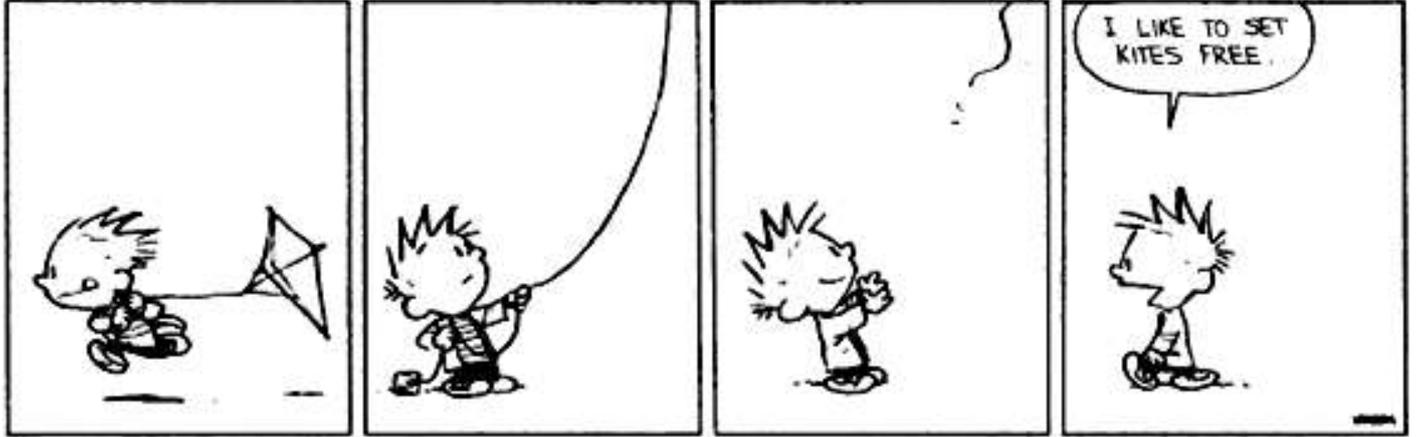
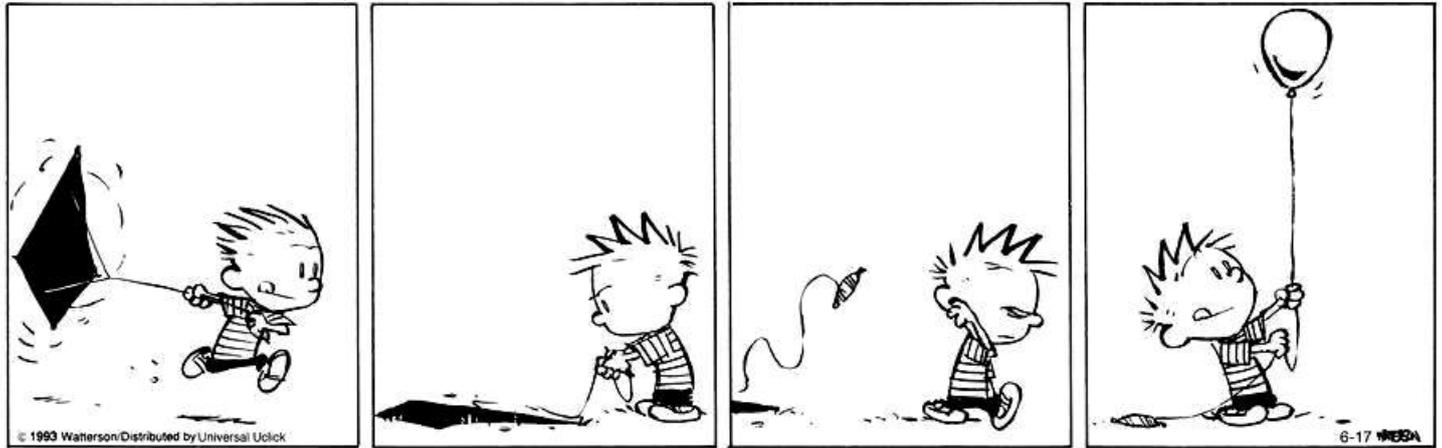
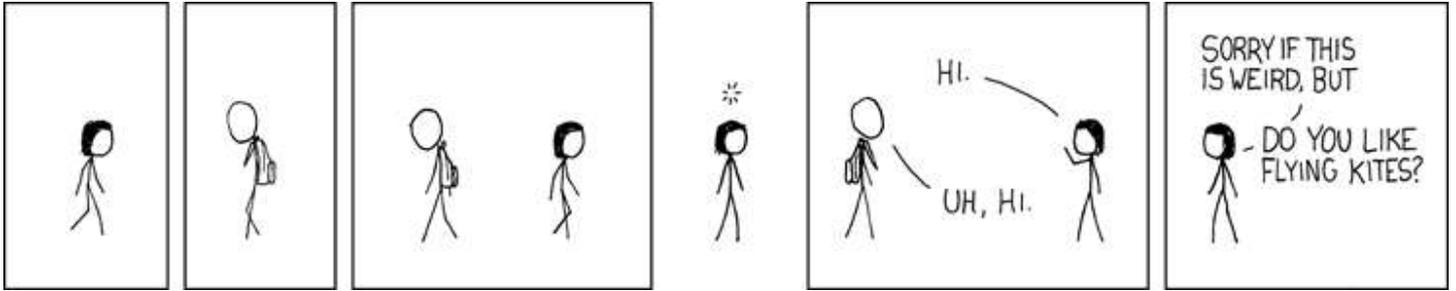
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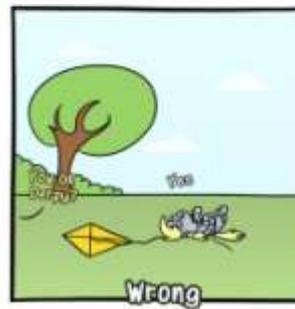
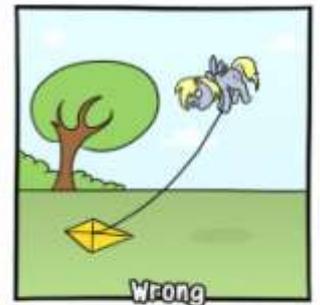
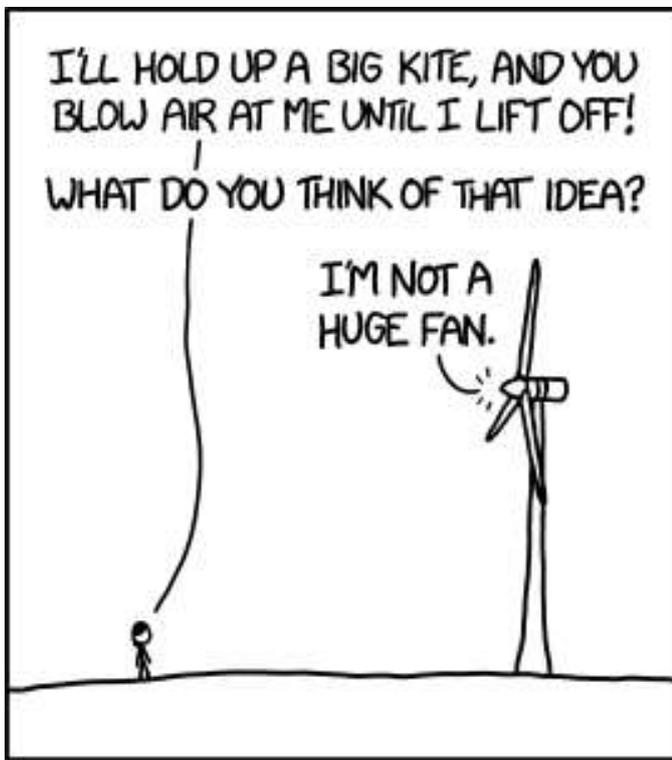
PEANUTS

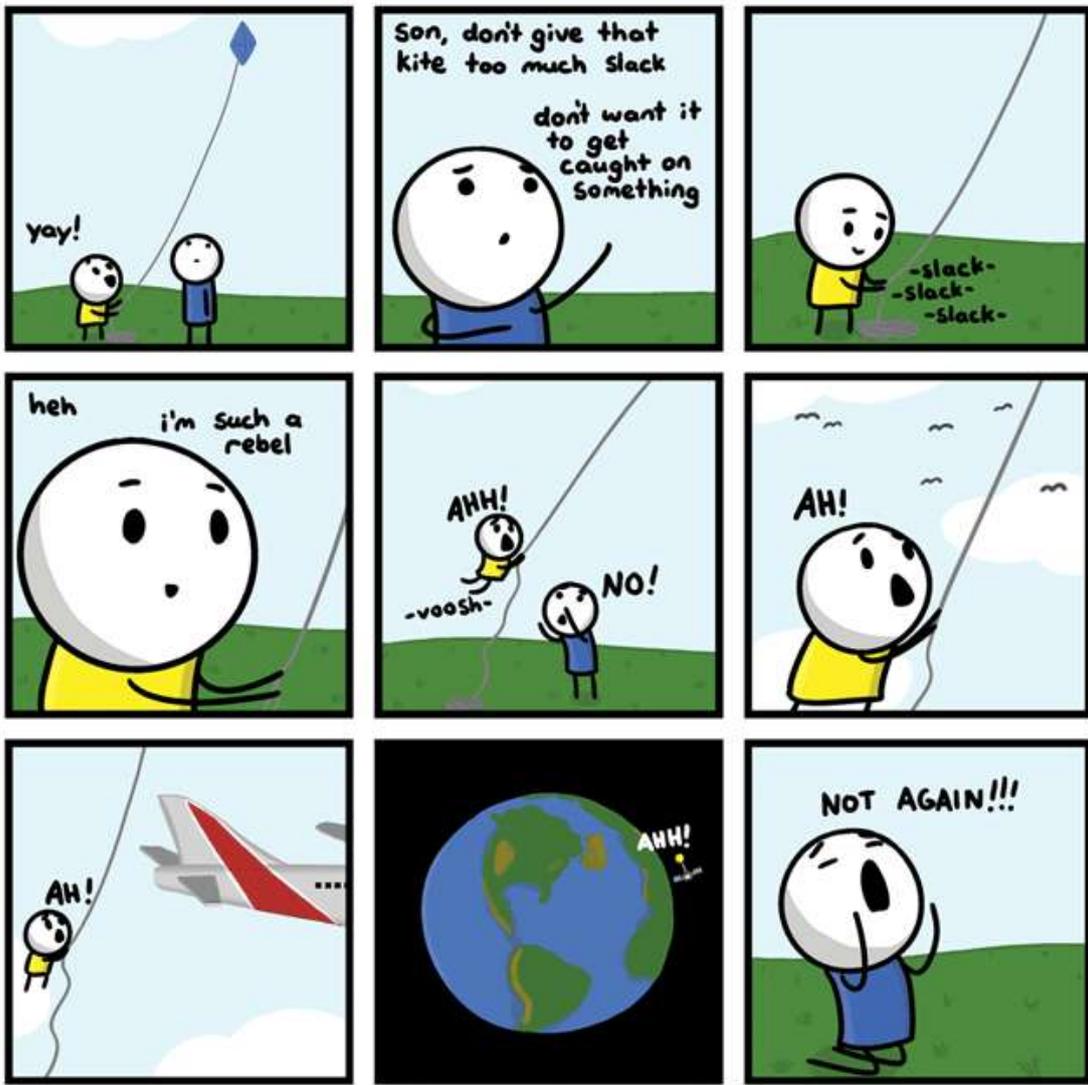
featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"

by SCHULZ

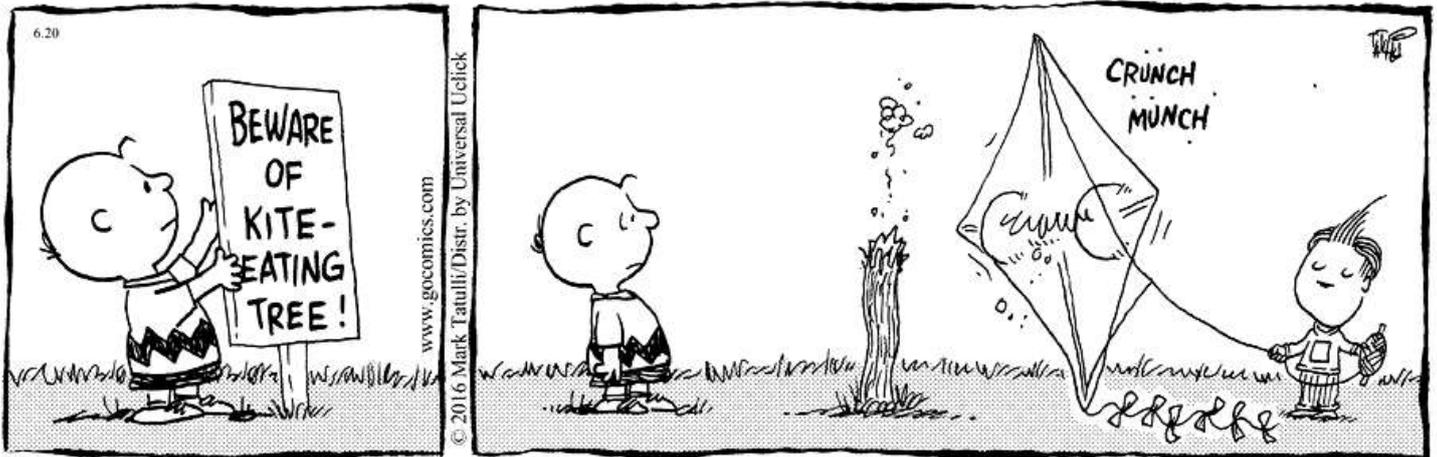




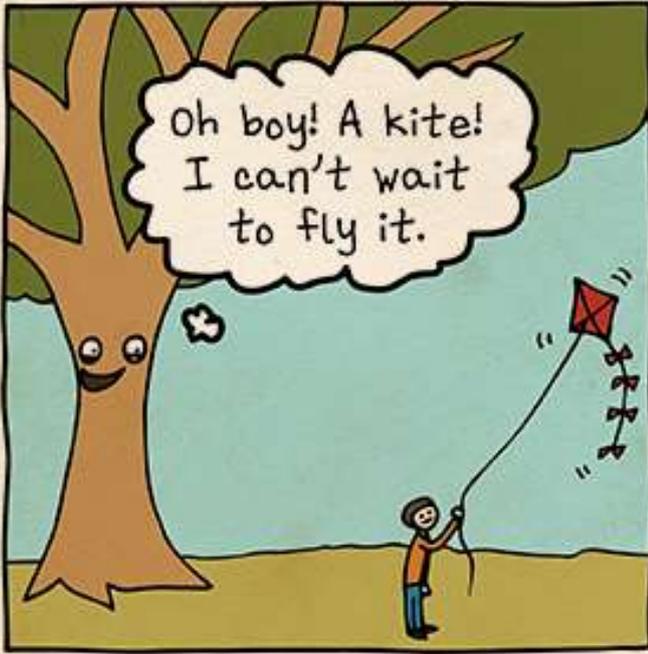




invisiblebread.com



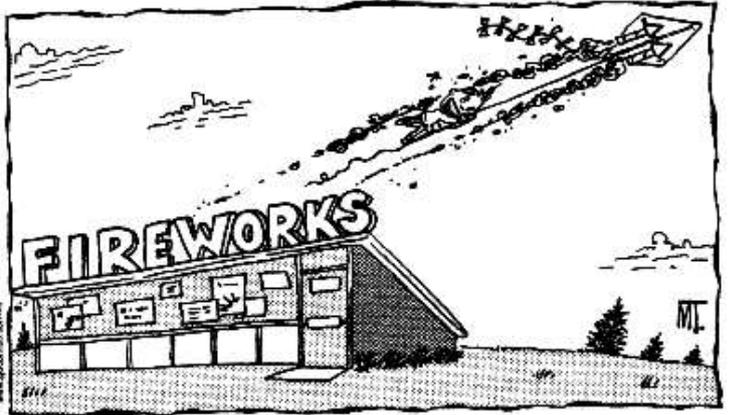
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Lio By Mark Tatulli



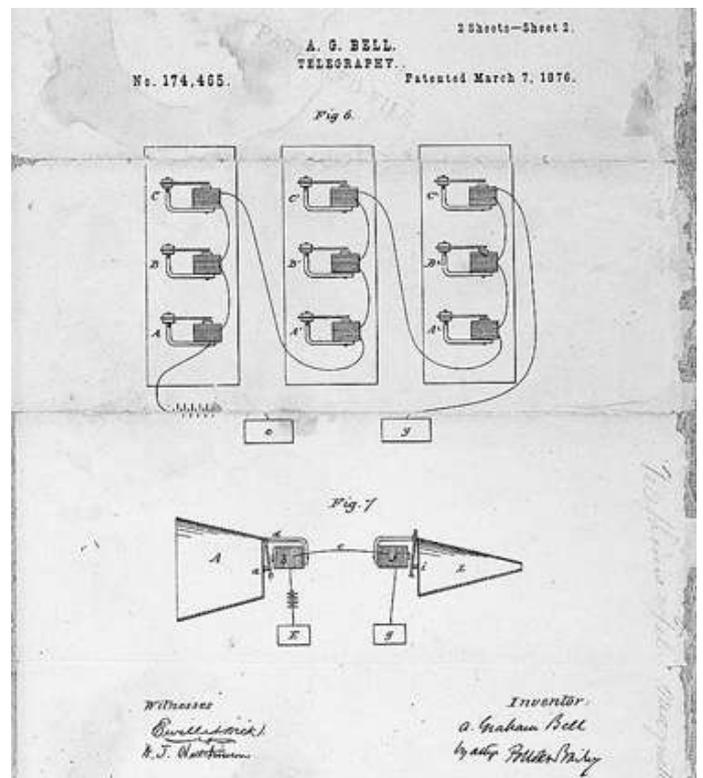
“Mr Watson, come here - I want to see you” - the amazing history of the telephone, 140 years after a landmark occasion

We look back on the first telephone call to celebrate 140 years since its inventor secured patent rights for the device in the UK.



What is the one piece of technology you can't live without? The television, electric lamp and washing machine would certainly get many people's vote, but one item sure to garner support is the telephone.

On March 7, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell filled a patent for the telephone. Bell's name is familiar to many of us, but there's some controversy over who actually invented the telephone.



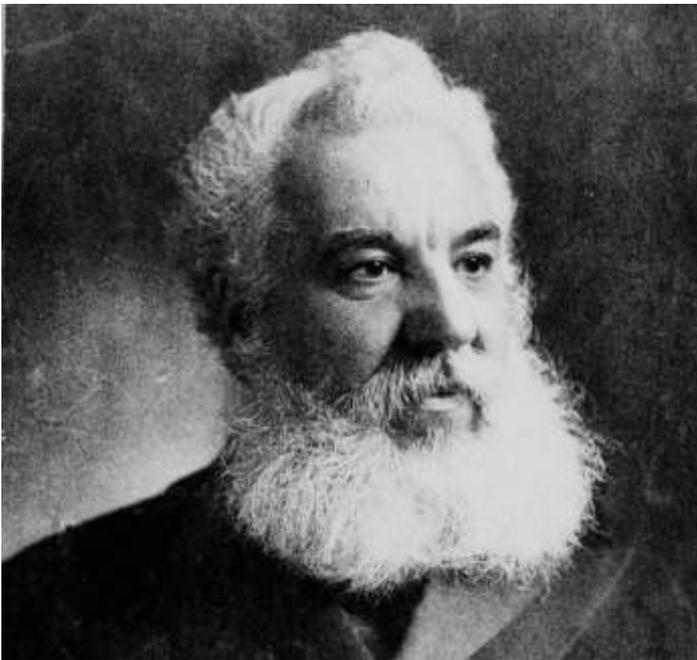
On February 14, 1876 Bell filed his patent, 'Improvement in Telegraphy'. A few hours later a lawyer submitted a patent caveat on behalf of Elisha Gray, a teacher at Oberlin College, who was working on a similar device.

On May 22 that year, Zenas F. Wilber claimed (despite three affidavits to the contrary) that he'd been bribed by an attorney for Bell to award Bell the patent and had showed him Gray's caveat - something denied by Bell.

The debate still rages 140 years later. In his 2008 book 'The Telephone Gambit', Seth Shulman claims Bell copied some of Gray's invention, something disputed by Bell's biographer and great-grandson Edwin Grosvenor.

Some argue inventor Antonio Meucci should get the credit. Meucci filed a caveat in 1871 for a voice communication device, titled 'Sound Telegraph', but couldn't afford to renew it. In 2002 a resolution to recognise Meucci for "his work in the invention of the telephone" was introduced by US politician Vito Fossella and passed.

Disputes aside - to date Bell's patents have been defended over 600 times - the importance of Bell's work and patent can't be understated. Here are 17 things you might not know about Bell and the early days of the telephone:



Alexander Bell (he added the Graham when he was 11) was born in Scotland on March 3, 1847. His mother was hearing-impaired and used a hearing tube, while his father was a speech teacher. The middle son of three, Bell started inventing at an early age, and one of his ambitions was to create a machine that could reproduce human speech.

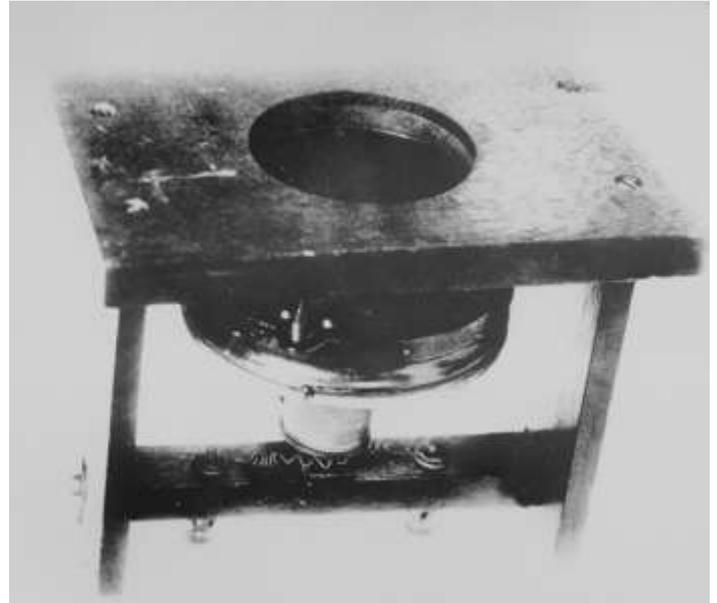
The family moved to Canada. In 1871, when his father Alexander Melville Bell was invited to introduce his Visible Speech system to a school in Boston (check it out in the video below), Bell junior went instead. In 1872 he opened a school for the deaf, teaching his father's system.

Bell continued with his experiments, funded by lawyer (and later father-in-law) Gardiner Hubbard and his partner Thomas Sanders, working with electrician Thomas Watson on the harmonic telegraph.

Bell was awarded his patent on March 7, 1876 - US patent number 174,465. It was described as: "The method of, and apparatus for, transmitting vocal or other sounds telegraphically, as herein described, by causing electrical undulations, similar in form to the vibrations of the air accompanying the said vocal or other sounds, substantially as set forth."

During trials on March 10, Bell made the first successful speech telephone call to Watson with the words: "Mr Watson, come here - I want to see you." Writing in his diary he said: "I asked him to repeat the words. He answered, 'You said, 'Mr Watson, come here - I want to see you.' We then changed places and I listened at S (speaker) while Mr Watson read a few passages from a book into the mouth

piece." The picture below is an early telephone.



The invention wasn't an instant success. In 1876 Western Union declined the offer to buy the rights to the telephone for £70,656 (\$100,000), believing it wasn't a rival to the telegraph - a decision the boss of Western Union would later regret (see below).

In September 1876 Bell's phone was exhibited in Glasgow at the 'British Association for the Advancement of Science' by Sir William Thompson (later Lord Kelvin), who dubbed it: "The greatest by far of all the marvels of the electric telegraph."

Bell was awarded his UK patent on December 9, 1876.

THE TELEPHONE.

The Articulating or Speaking Telephone of Professor Alexander Graham Bell has now reached a point of simplicity, precision, and reliability such as give it unobscured pre-eminence over all other means for telegraphic communication. Its employment necessitates no skilled labor, no unusual situation, and no special attention on the part of any one individual. Persons using it are conversed with apart, in precisely the same manner as though they were in the same room. It needs but a wire between the two points of communication, though ten or twenty miles apart, with a Telephone or a pair of Telephones—one to receive, the other to transmit, the sound of the voice—to hold communication in any language. It surpasses the quality of the wire so that the person speaking can be recognized at the other end of the line. It can be used for any purpose and in any position—for homes, marine exploration, military expeditions, and numerous other purposes other than the hitherto recognized field for Telegraphy; between the manufacturer's office and his factory; between all large commercial houses and their branches; between coastal and inland banks; in ship-building yards, and factories of every description; in that otherwise inaccessible region between the principal and his agents or employes; or between the superintendent and his leading men, where the Telephone will find place and employment. Ordinarily it may be regarded as a speaking tube attended with all the advantages of telegraphic communication.

TERMS.

	Perman.	Event.
For a set of Instruments for short circuits.	\$ 5 0 0	4 0 0
For a set of Instruments for long circuits.	10 0 0	10 0 0

Each set of Instruments consists of a pair of Telephones and a Call Bell—the equipment for one end of a communication.

Bell's agent, Colonel Reynolds, brought the telephone over to sell in the UK in 1877. The

picture above is a flyer advertising the invention: 'Persons using it can converse miles apart, in precisely the same manner as though they were in the same room.'

On January 14, 1878 Queen Victoria was given a demonstration of the telephone by Bell at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight. He made the UK's first publically witnessed long-distance calls, calling London, Cowes and Southampton. Queen Victoria liked the telephone so much she wanted to buy it.

Reynolds offered the rights to the Post Office to develop the telephone as part of the telegraph system. The Post Office declined, then quickly realised it had made a mistake, but it was too late. Bell's agent and others set up The Telephone Company Ltd in 1878, selling the UK's first telephones.

[Related story: Wacky British inventions that failed]

The location of one of the UK's first telephone lines was across the Thames from London's Hay's Wharf to Hay's Wharf Office on the north bank of the river.

In 1878 the Post Office provided its first phones from Bell's UK agent. They were rented to a firm in Manchester.

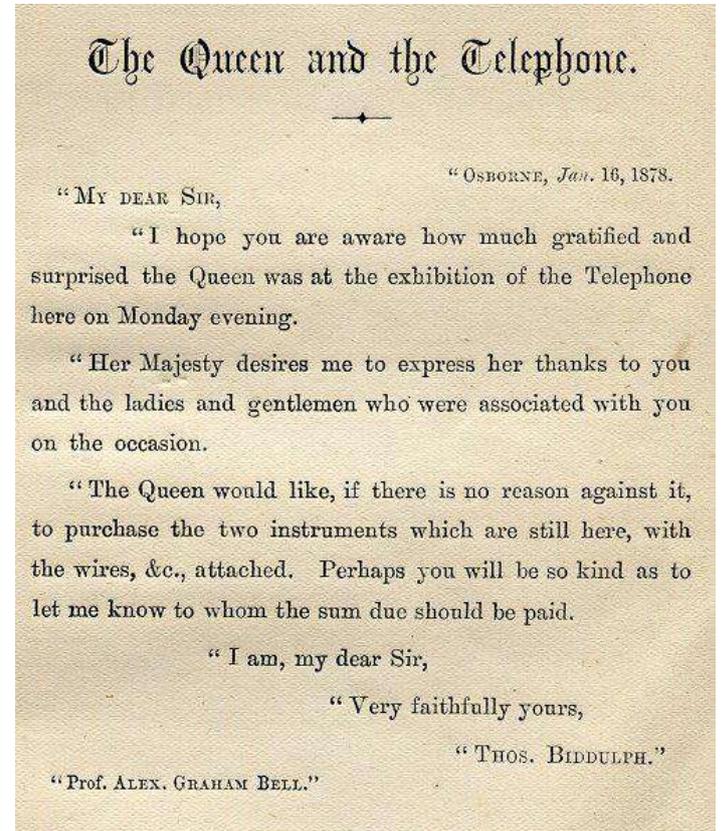


In the US, seeing the success of the Bell Telephone Company, Western Union worked with Elisha Gray and Thomas Edison on its own version. The Bell Company sued Western Union, the latter claiming in defence that Gray had invented the telephone. The judge sided with Bell and an agreement was reached on November 10, 1879 - Western Union agreed to withdraw from the telephone market.

In January 1880 the first phone book was released in the UK with details of three exchanges and 250 subscribers.

Until 1884 only subscribers could use telephones. In 1884 the Postmaster General allowed the first call boxes to be built - dubbed 'public call offices'.

In the 1890s the private telephone companies including The Telephone Company became the National Telephone Company - which was taken over by the Post Office in 1912 - from which BT is descended.

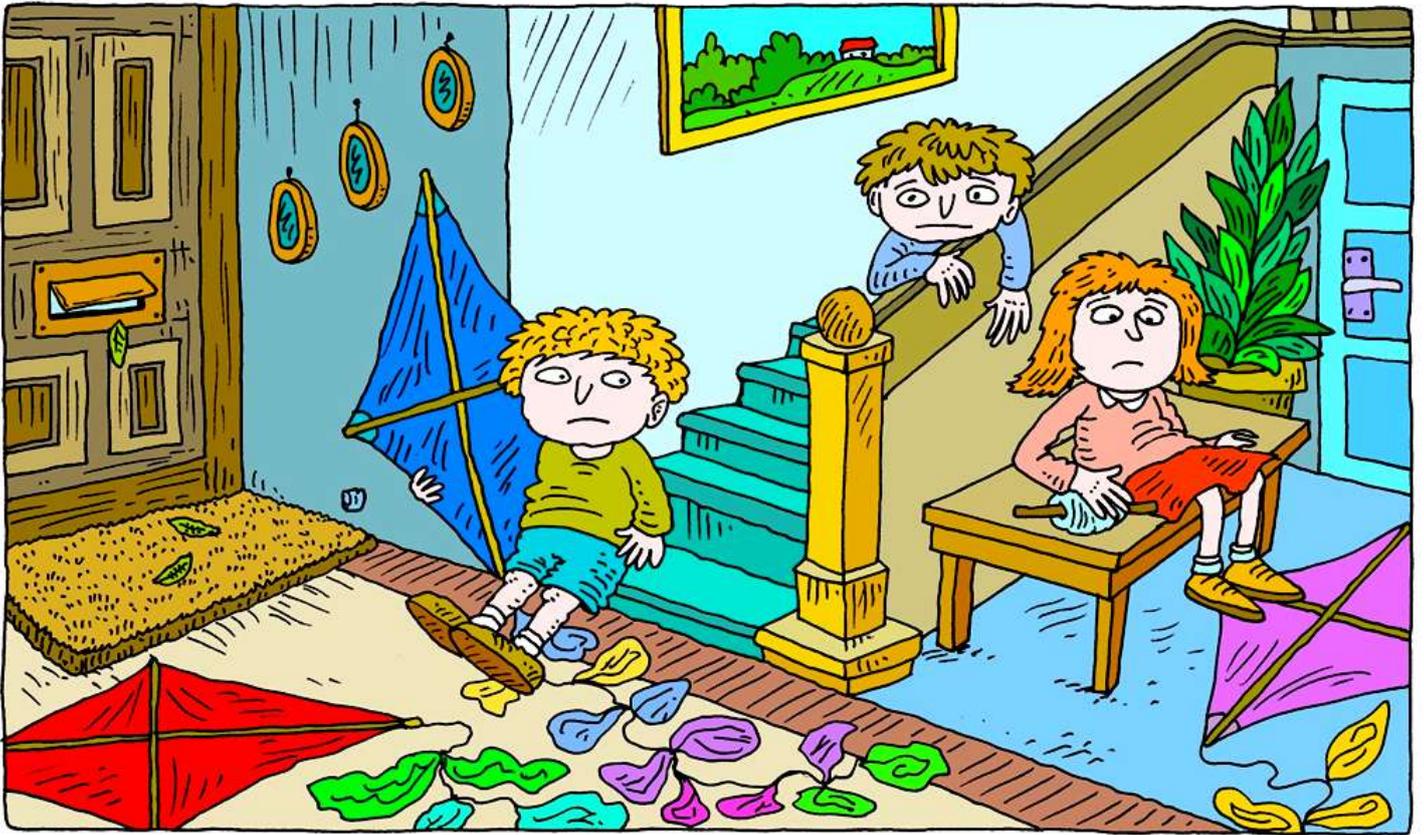


**THERE ARE
TWO KINDS
OF PEOPLE IN THE
WORLD.
KITE FLYERS
AND THOSE WHO
WISH THEY WERE.**



CHRISTMAS JIGSAW PUZZLES - TO CUT OUT YOURSELF!!!

It'll keep the kids quiet for hours.....



Is it a good day for flying a kite?

Check out the bottom of the page!!!!



(Yes, because the wind is blowing leaves through the letter box slot.)



Party Animals
**High as a
Kite**
500 piece jigsaw puzzle
Featuring the artwork of
MIKE JUPP



BUTTERFLY
kite²⁰¹⁹
CHALLENGE

MKFGB

LARGE CASH PRIZE
BERRINGTON 2019



“I must endure the presence of a few caterpillars if I wish to become acquainted with the butterflies”



ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY (1900-1944)
French writer, poet and aviator,
author of *The Little Prince*



OUT & ABOUT

The butterfly spotter

Here are 12 of the UK's most common butterflies. See how many you can tick off the list this summer – on walks, on holiday or in the garden



RED ADMIRAL

With black wings that have orange-red bands and white markings on the tips, red admiral migrates to the UK from southern Europe in May and June, and loves to feed on buddleia and rotting fruit.
Where: almost anywhere, from gardens to coast and towns



PEACOCK

Fabulous pink and purple 'eyes' on a red background contrast with near black tree-like camouflage on the undersides. The peacock hibernates in outbuildings, hollow trees and wood piles.
Where: summer buddleia in gardens, woodland clearings



LARGE WHITE

Pure white wings with black tips and creamy white undersides; the females also have two spots on their forewings. Large white caterpillars love to feed on Brussels sprouts and cabbages.
Where: most likely in allotments and vegetable patches



PAINTED LADY

A long-distance migrant from north Africa, painted lady has lovely rusted orange wings with black and white markings and mottled brown undersides.
Where: anywhere that's dry and open



COMMA

Looking a little like a tortoiseshell, the comma has made a huge comeback since the 1960s. It has brown markings on scalloped amber wings with a white 'comma' on its underside.
Where: woodland, and in gardens before hibernating



MEADOW BROWN

A soft chocolate brown colour with orange tips and black eye spots with single white pupils, meadow brown is one of the UK's most widespread butterflies, flying even in dull weather.
Where: heath, downs, dunes, hay meadows and hedgerows



SMALL TORTOISESHELL

A well-known garden butterfly and one of the first to be seen in spring, this is bright orange and black with a white dart near the tip of the forewing. The caterpillars feed on nettles.
Where: all kinds of habitats, including gardens



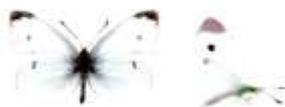
GREEN-VEINED WHITE

Green-veined white is very similar in size, colour and wing shape to the small white, but is distinguishable by the grey-green lines along the veins of its wings.
Where: damp vegetation in hedgerows, ditches and riverbanks



RINGLET

Ringlet's dark colour – almost black when newly emerged – means it warms up quickly and can fly on overcast days. The 'ringlets' are on the underside. Favourite plants include bramble and wild rose.
Where: woodland glades and damp, lush grassland



SMALL WHITE

The small white has pure white wings with wing spots in black, clove, it's a pretty, pale green yellow. It's a strong-flying butterfly, unpopular with gardeners who grow cabbages.
Where: many habitats, but mostly gardens and allotments



GATEKEEPER

The gatekeeper is orange and soft brown, with black eye spots with white pupils. It's also known as the hedge brown, and is often found around clumps of flowers in gateways and hedges.
Where: near tall grasses by hedges, trees and woodland



HOLLY BLUE

The common garden blue often found around holly and ivy plants, emerges early in spring and has high amount trees and bushes. The females have a wide black edge to their wings.
Where: parks and gardens, churchyards and hedgerows



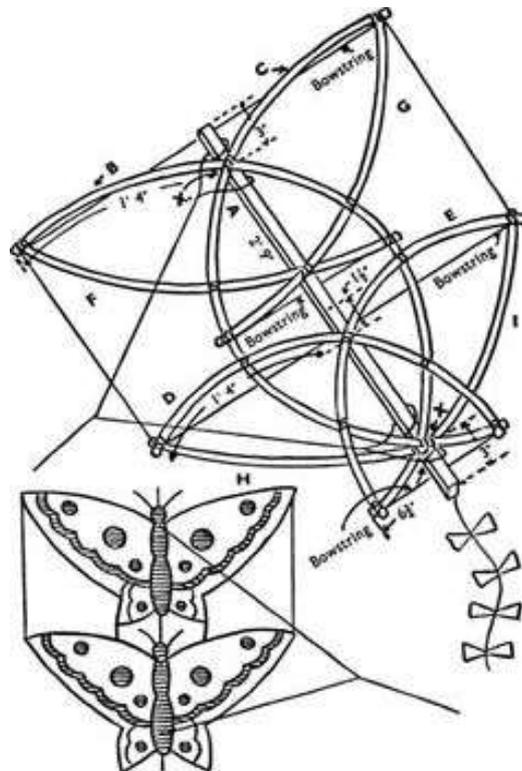
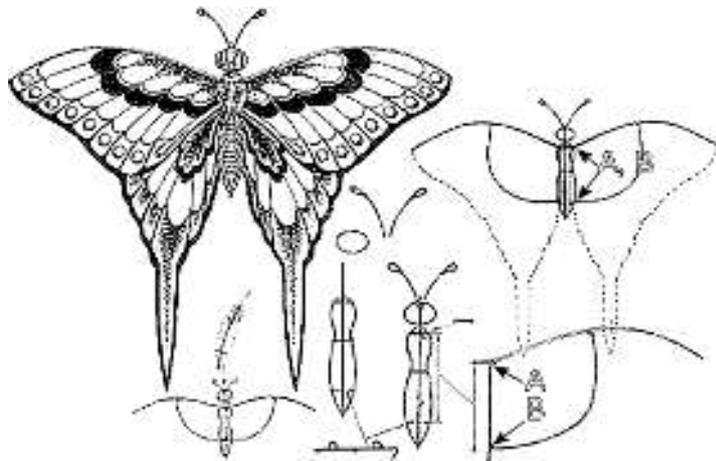
COMPETITION RULES AND REGULATIONS

1	The object of the competition is to design and make a kite that fulfils the brief of a 'BUTTERFLY' in all its glory on a beautiful summer's day. (Berrington Hall July 2019)
2	The judging criteria are;- Fulfils the design brief
3	Quality of Manufacture
4	Quality of Performance The final kite must fly to at least 200' when viewed by the judges.
5	Aesthetic Qualities
6	Excitement Factor
7	Originality - Innovation
8	Competitors must supply their own fabric, spars, tape etc.
9	Competitors will supply their own equipment, both for manufacture and flying.
10	The judge's decision(s) will be absolutely final in the event of any disagreement(s).
11	There may well be some more rules, but we are still making them up.....
12	HAVE FUN AND ENJOY THE CHALLENGER!



THOUGHTS!!!!!!!!!!

REALISTIC
ABSTRACT
EVOCATIVE
EXCITING
SCALE
FLITTERING
FLUTTERING
THOUGHTFUL

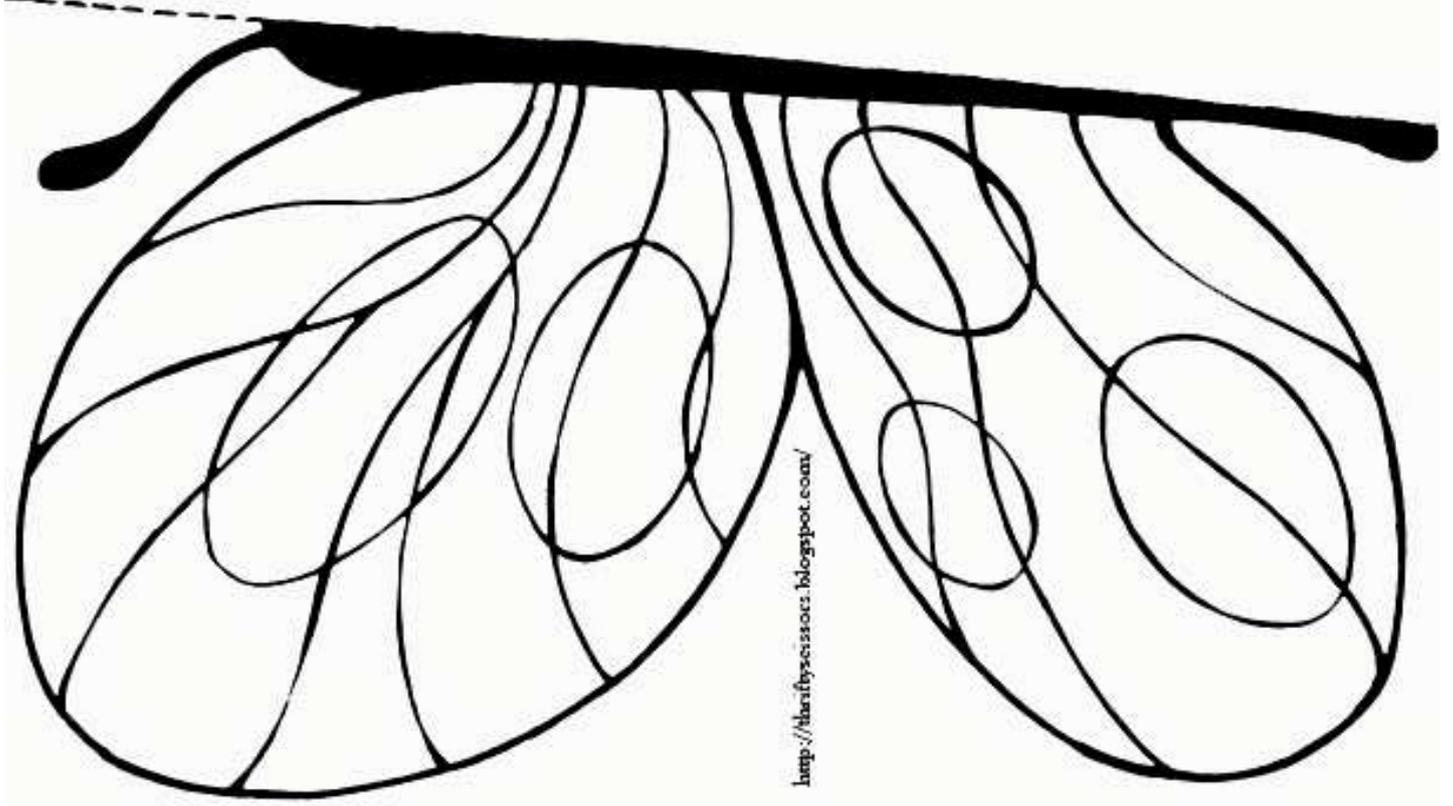
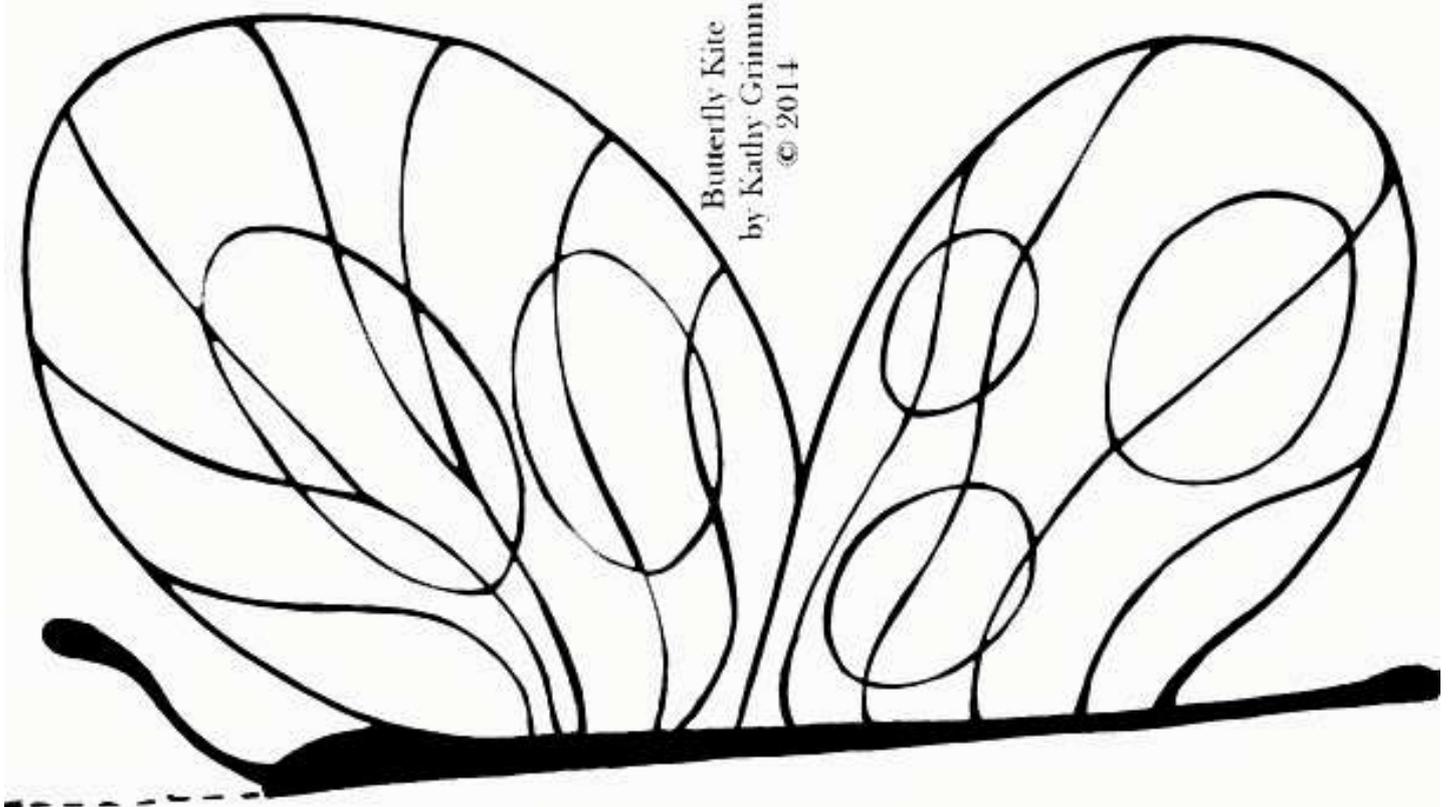


Competition organised by Bill Souten
of the Midlands Kite Fliers, c/o 52
Shepherd's Court, Droitwich Spa,
Worcestershire, WR9 9DF.

All questions/queries should be sent to
him via billy.souten@btinternet.com.

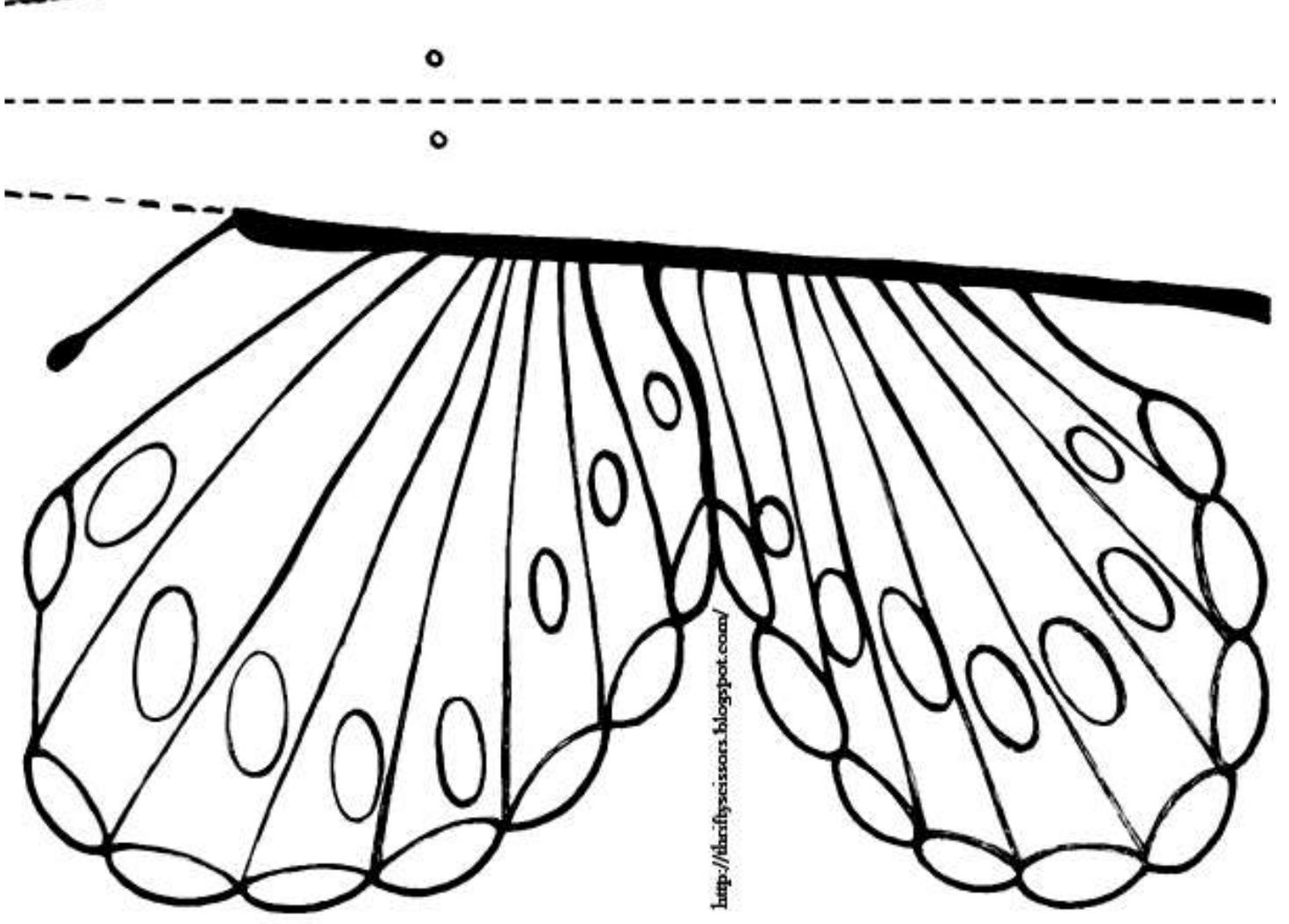
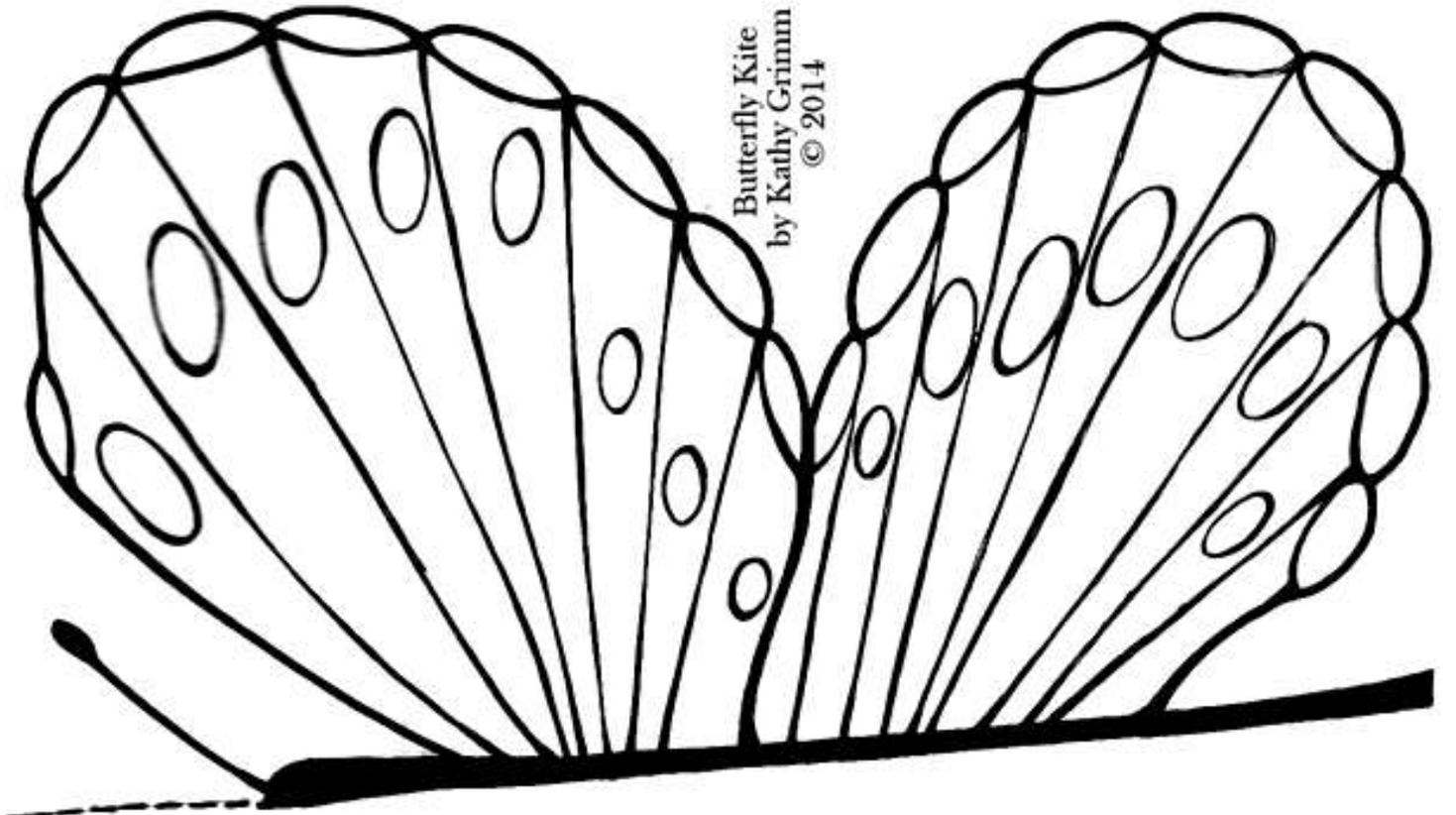
The competition will be judged at the

Butterfly Kite
by Kathy Grimm
© 2014



<http://tharfysissors.blogspot.com/>

Butterfly Kite
by Kathy Grimm
© 2014



<http://thriftyscisors.blogspot.com/>

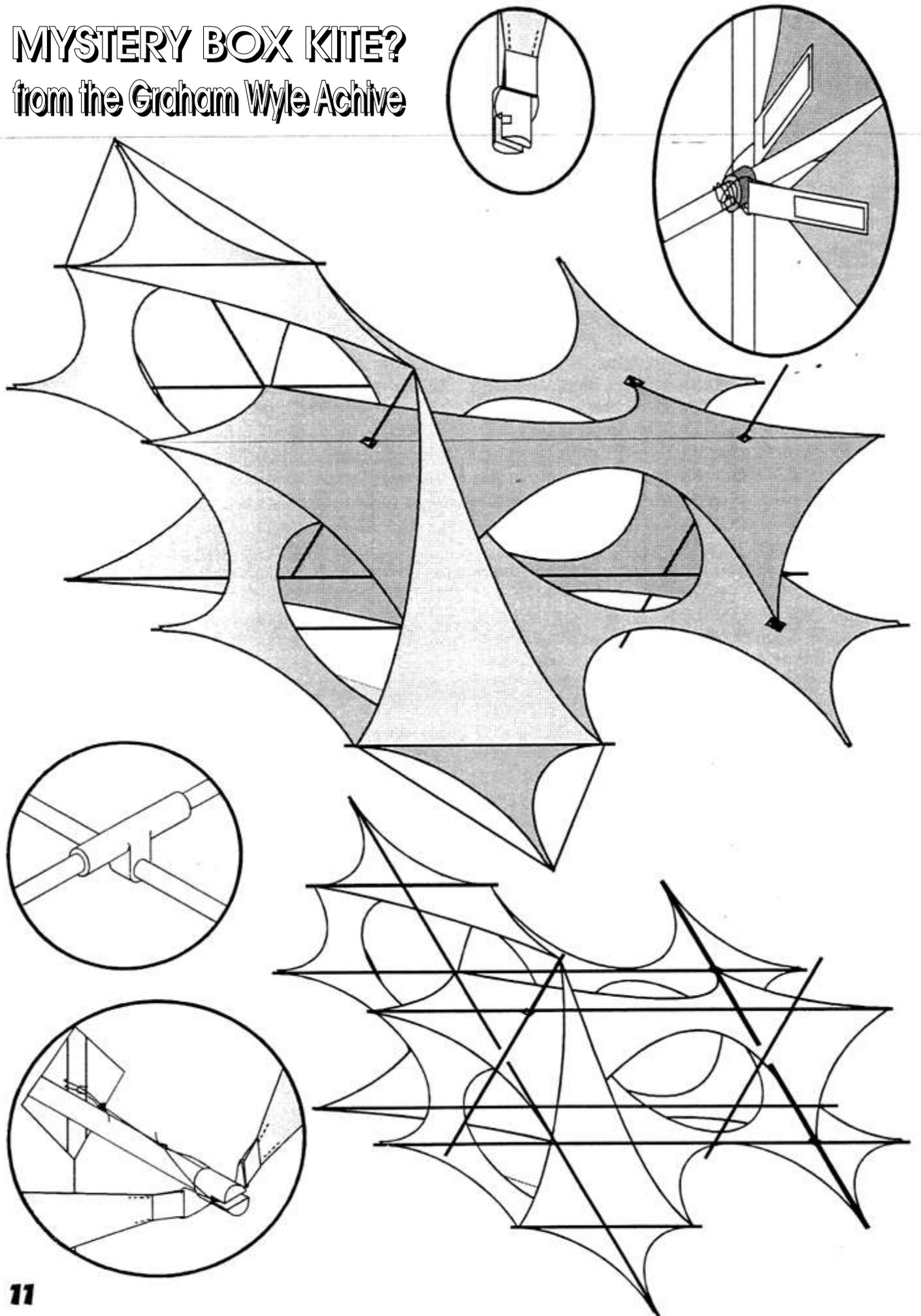
SCRAMBLE SQUARES PUZZLE



The object of the Scramble Squares puzzle game is to arrange the nine colorfully illustrated square pieces into a $6\frac{3}{4}$ " x $6\frac{3}{4}$ " square so that the realistic graphics on the pieces' edges match perfectly to form a completed design in every direction. Can you unscramble the squares without scrambling your brain? The 9-piece puzzle creates an enormous number of possible combinations in a 3 piece x 3 piece pattern - 95,126,814,720 to be exact. But only one possible solution will give you the complete design in every direction! Good luck, but be warned it's a bit addictive.....Ed.

MYSTERY BOX KITE?

from the Graham Wyle Archive



11

If anyone recognises this kite and has any information about it please forward to the editor.

MAKE YOUR OWN RECYCLER

A Bio-degradable Kite

By Leland Toy (1950-1992)

Next time you're in the grocery store check-out line and the clerk asks "paper or plastic," get the paper sack. It's less environmentally harmful and makes into a great kite as well.

While at the 1990 Junction International Kite Retreat, I had the pleasure of meeting Roy Chapman of Madison, Mississippi, who showed me his version of the paper bag box kite. He had seen a similar kite while at the 1986 AKA convention in Newport, Rhode Island.

Roy has a 10-bag kite train, which uses a full-sized grocery sack as the "engine" or top lead kite. Each "car" diminishes in size until kite #10, the "caboose," is just the smallest flat-bottom bag that's available—about six inches tall. One nice feature of this train is that it folds up flat. And it's relatively durable if it doesn't get wet.

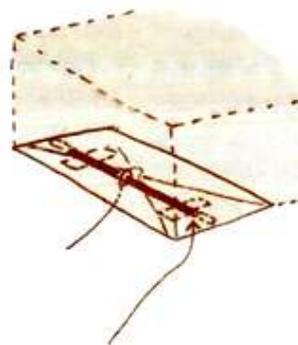
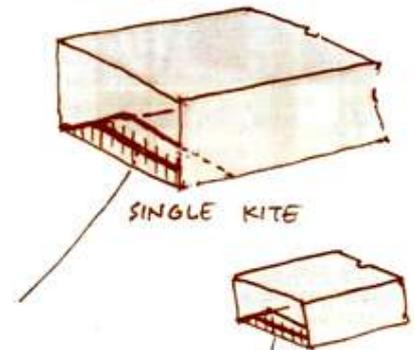
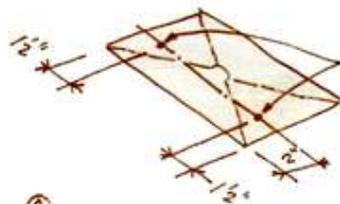
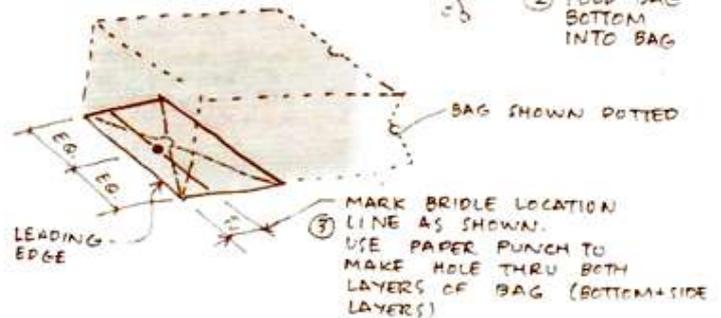
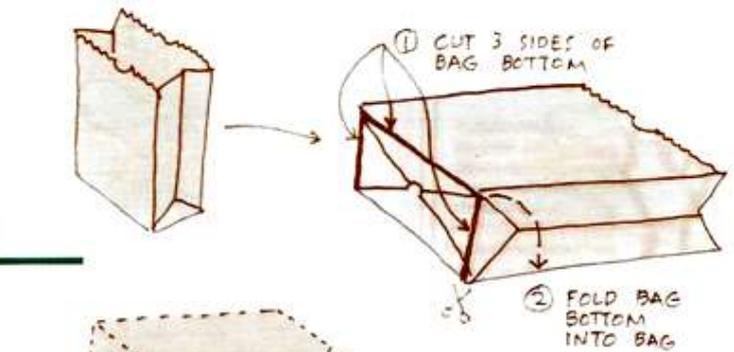
Roy first experimented with training his bag kites at Long Beach, Washington, in 1987. Since that time he has twice attempted flying trains of full-sized grocery bags at the Zilker Kite Fly in Austin, Texas. He broke 50 lb. test flying a train of 65 bags in 1988, and came back the year after to break 80 lb. test line flying 45 bags—just think how many trips to the grocery store that took! He's thinking of using 120 lb. test line next time.

The kite design shown here has proven flight worthy as well as easy to construct. It needs a good, steady 8-10 mph breeze for best flight. Try making several to experiment with by adding tails, varying bridle/spar location, making horizontal multiples, stacking vertically or flying with the short side forward. Let's see what you come up with.

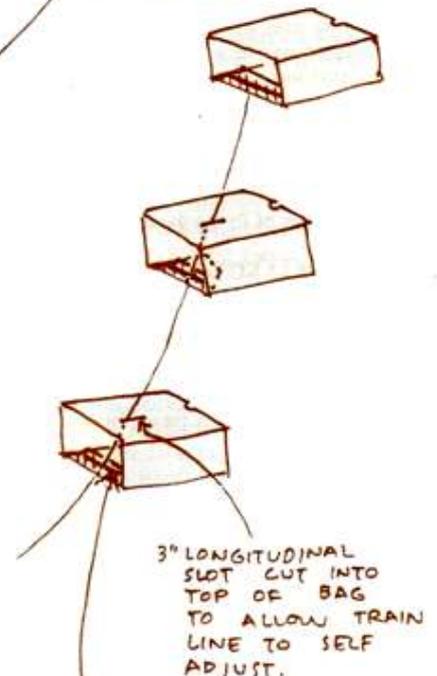
Materials

- 1 - Full-size paper grocery bag
- 1 - 3/16" dowel that is as long as the width of the sack (approximately 12")

This article first appeared in American Kite magazine, Fall 1990. 



- ⑥ PASS FLYING LINE THRU BRIDLE HOLE (STEP ③) AND TIE AROUND CROSS SPAR. USE 20# TEST ON SINGLE BAG KITE.



FLY IN STEADY 8-10 MPH BREEZE AND AMAZE YOUR FRIENDS OR AT LEAST GET A CHUCKLE.

FLYING IN TRAIN - INCREASE LOWER KITE'S CROSS SPAR TO 1/4" ϕ

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