

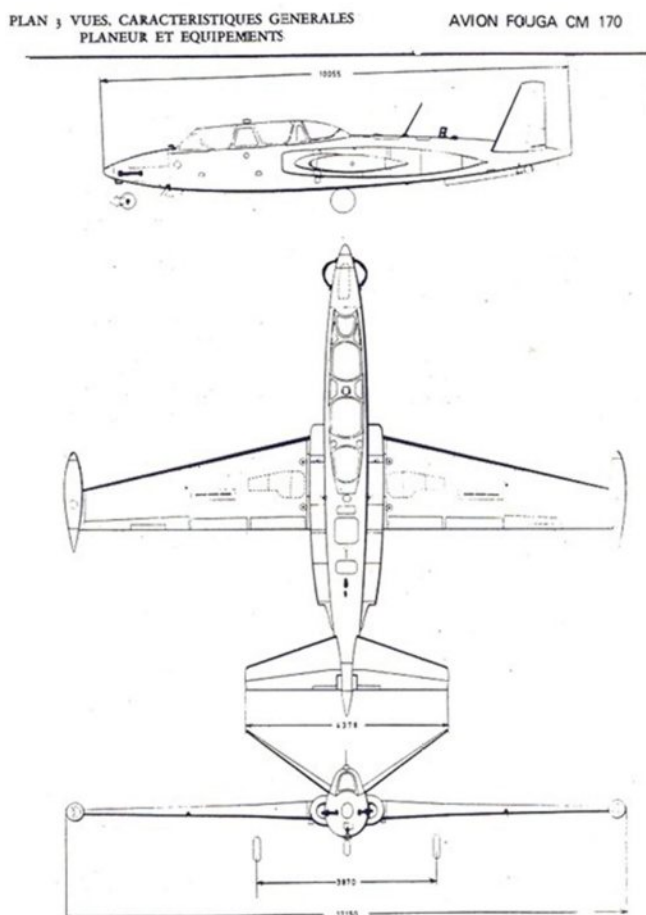
Fouga Magister CM.170 in "Northern Africa": **Algeria** , **Morocco**

(1/32 scale) (other scales possible)

INTRODUCTION

The Magister CM.170 was designed in the 1950s as a two-seat jet trainer aircraft by the French aircraft company Fouga (Potez). It was the first dedicated jet trainer and first flight was in July 1952. It had a unique V- butterfly tail configuration and 2 small Turbomeca Marbore engines. Soon, orders were obtained and it was manufactured during the mergers of various French companies (including Potez, Sud aviation). The CM.175 Zéphyr was a carrier-capable version for the French Navy.

The Magister was not only used by France but by dozens of air forces as well (including West-Germany, Finland). Potez took over Fouga in 1958. License production was at Union Sud in West-Germany, Valmet in Finland and IAI producing the Tzukit for Israel. Magisters were used in several wars across the Globe. Including 13 prototypes, 862 Magisters were manufactured. A few Magisters are still flying.



MODEL KITS

In **1/32** scale DACO of Belgium released a detailed injection moulded kit in 2024.

DECAL SYSTEM and APPLICATION

The laser printed decal sheet has ONE continuous print film, so EACH decal needs to be cut out with fine scissors. No other prior decal preparation is needed. Each cut out decal can be applied as usual after soaking it a short while in water. Decals are EXTREMELY THIN, so slide off from the wet backing sheet on the model surface. Do not use tweezers! They will fold double!

Note that a decal may contain an extra accompanying white decal to put underneath on dark surfaces.

After all decals have been applied, finish the model with your preferred final gloss coat also to protect the decals.



Magister Force Aérienne Algérienne

The Algerian Air Force, known in Arab as "Al Quwwat aljawiyya aljaza'eriyya," was established after Algeria gained independence from France in 1962. With Soviet assistance, the Algerian Air Force began acquiring planes, starting with MiG-15 UTI's and MiG-15bis fighters that were delivered through Egypt in 1964.

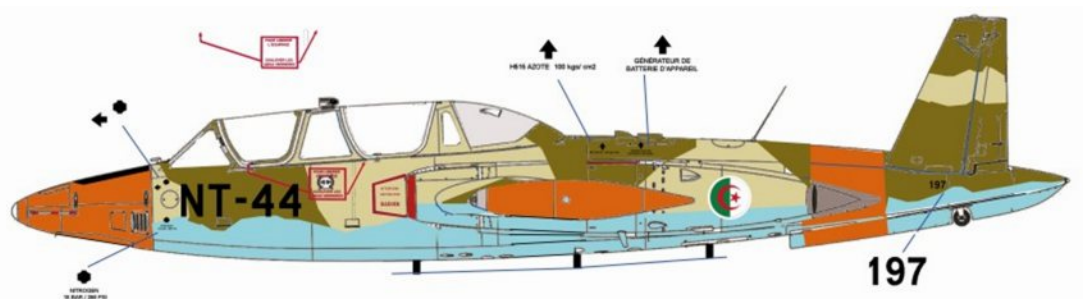
It seems over 28 refurbished Magisters were delivered from 1971 and flown in 2 escadrilles. Many were ex West-German jets. Besides used for training, jets were also flown for ground attack missions.



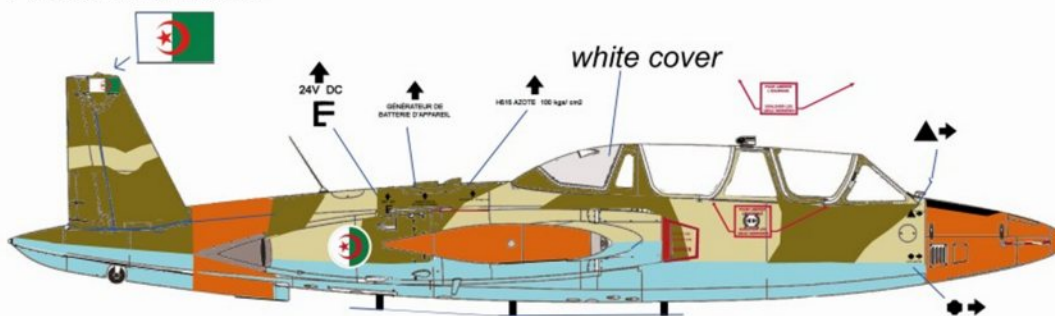
Magister Morocco Air Force

The Moroccan Air Force (الملكية الجوية القوات) was established end 1956 as "Sherifian Royal Aviation". In 1961 the official name was the "Royal Air Force" of Morocco / "Alkawat al malakiya al jawiya".

Some 24 Magisters were purchased from Fouga Potez, later followed by over 20 ex West-German jets in the 1970s.



POSSIBLE FLAGS



[A] **Magister Algeria Air Force** coded NT-44 numbered 197 was an ex-Luftwaffe jet that was manufactured under Union license in Germany and probably had slightly wider chord ailerons. It had no guns and flown in the 1980s by the training school at Tafraoui.

or
Magister unidentified with no codes seen (*lower scheme*).

Magisters had often a desert camouflage scheme with a dayglow orange trim. Lower surfaces were light-blue grey. Upper surfaces were sand and darker tan brown.

The U-shaped nose antennas were usually seen with red-white stripes. Note long wire antenna on the fuselage belly.

Black anti-glare panel. Red intake lip, inside edge and splitter plate. Rear glass cover was white for sun protection

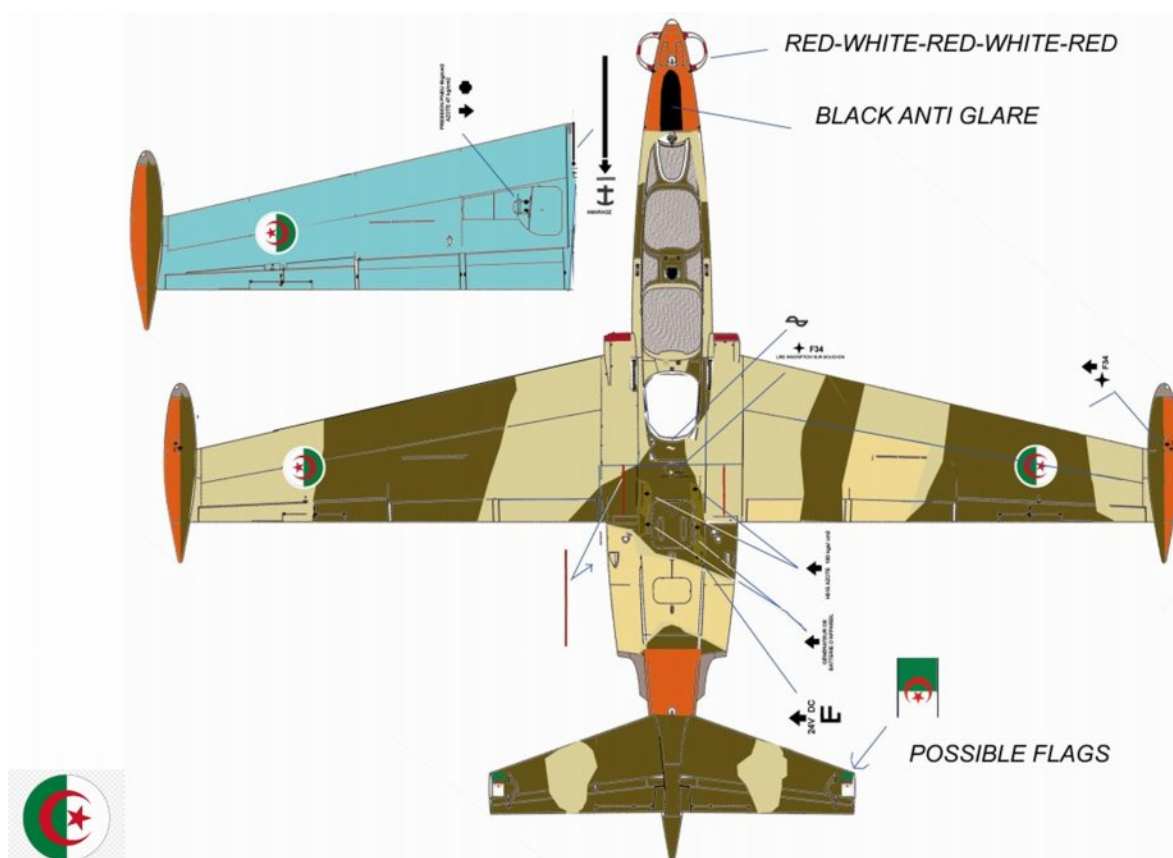
EARLY STYLE rescue markings below the canopies, note different lay-outs at port and starboard.

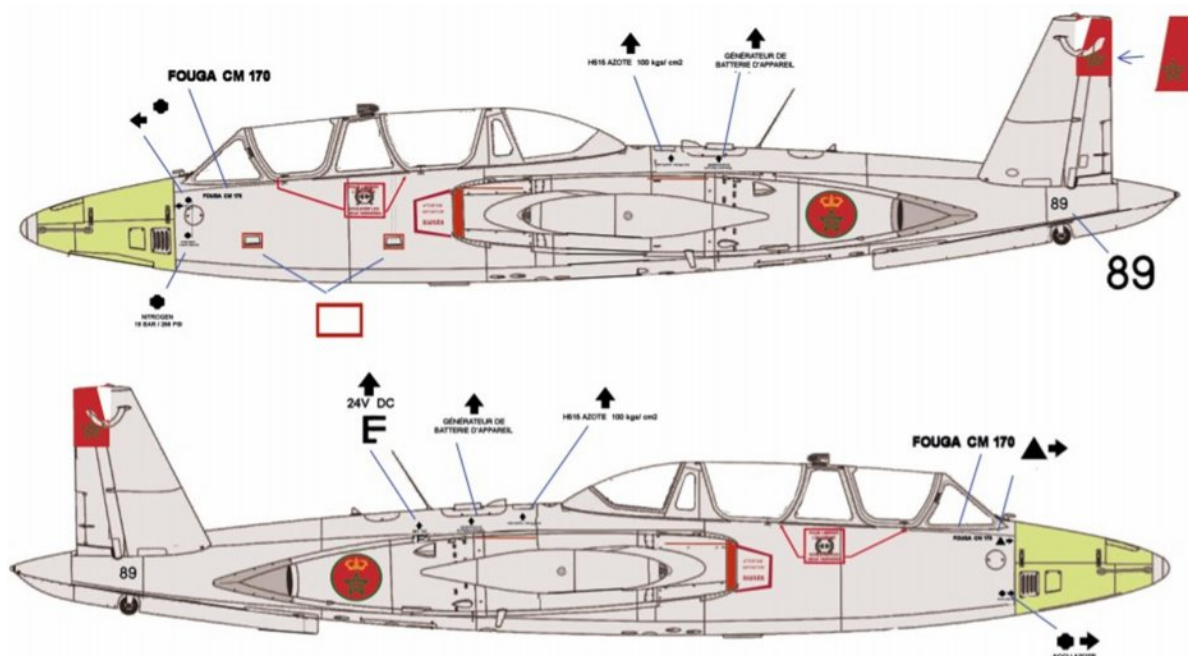
Small roundels on rear fuselage engine fairings, larger at wing.

Sometimes small flags were seen on outsides and insides tips of the v-tail. Trim to shape.

Set some stencils as shown (extra ones are provided).

Probably no "ne pas marcher" (NO STEP) texts were set at areas where no walking is allowed such as on intakes, mid-fuselage and wing flaps??? Some red lines were seen. (decals are provided though).





[B] **Magister** of the **Morocco Air Force** numbered 89 was an ex-Luftwaffe West-German jet but probably assembled with French parts in Riem with standard ailerons. Full transparencies/ glass canopies and no guns fitted.

French symmetrical Magister scheme that was commonly applied at the time. Painted silver dope overall but with nose section light yellow primer.

Red intake lip, inside edge and splitter plate with red DANGER intake markings.

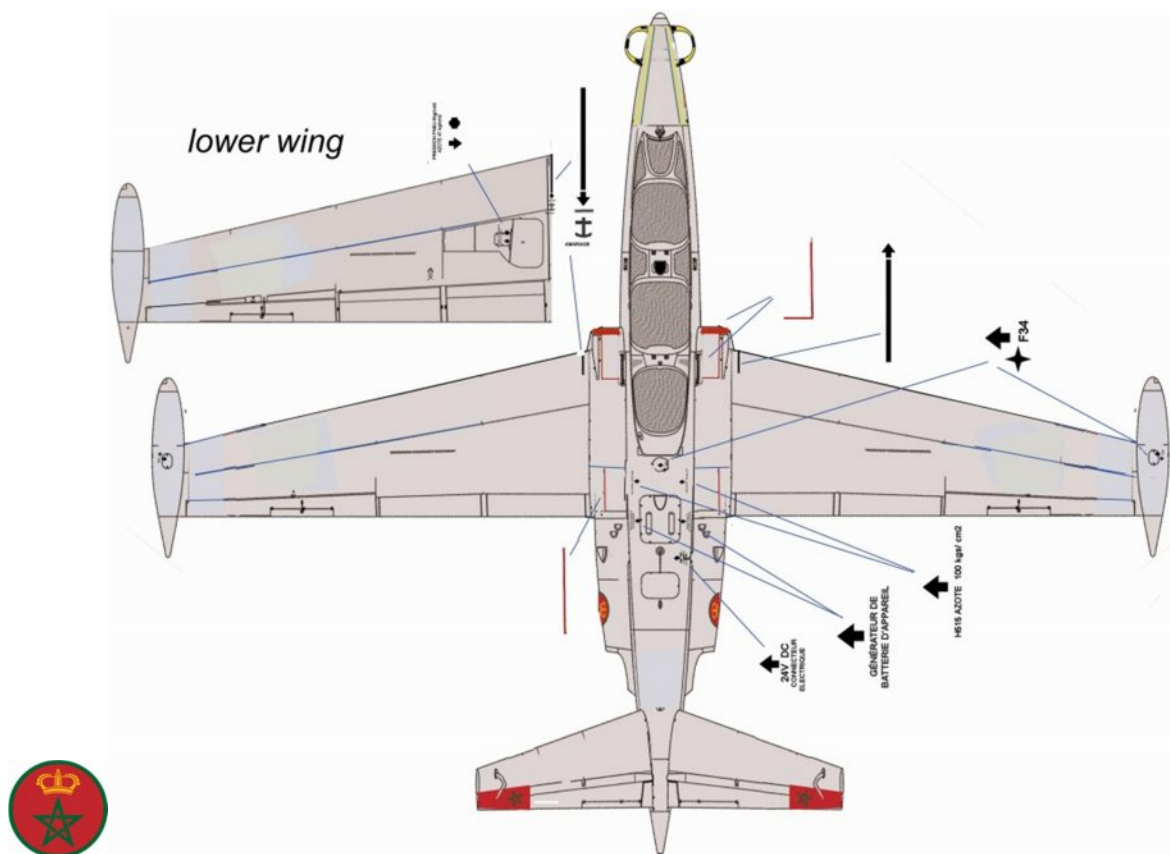
Roundels on rear fuselage engine fairings. (NO roundels at wing).

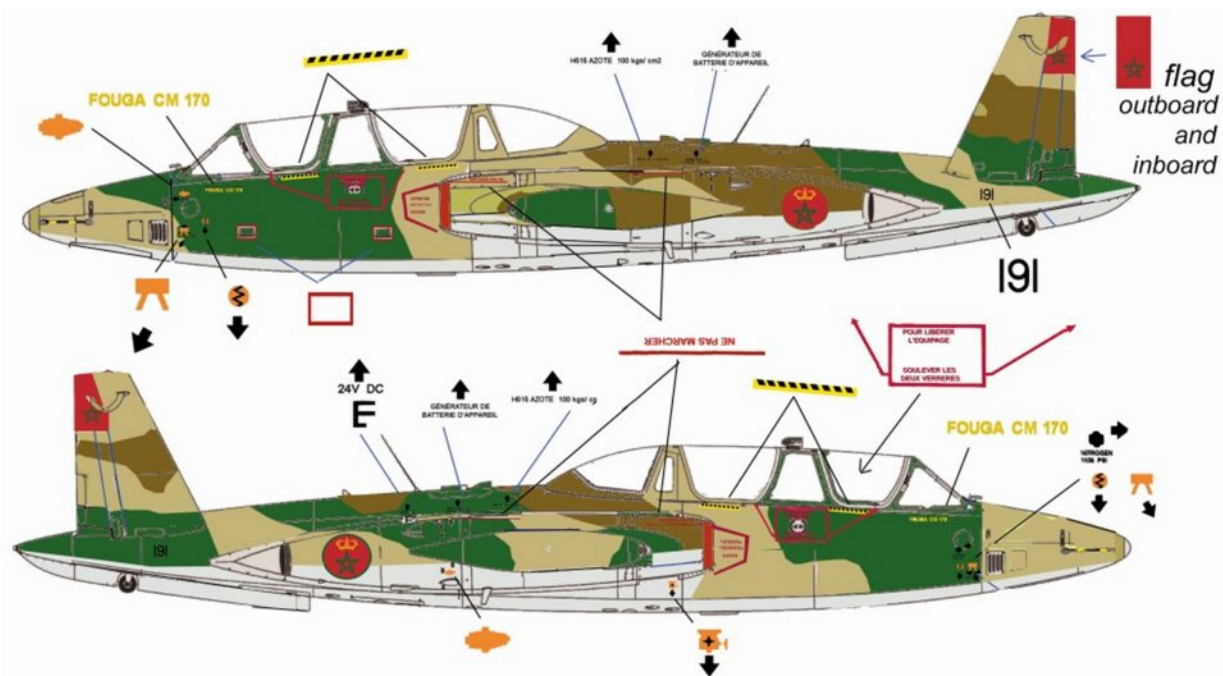
Small flags on outsides and insides of v-tail. Trim to shape.

EARLY STYLE rescue markings below the canopies, note different lay-outs at port and starboard.

Set some stencils as shown (extra ones are provided).

Red striping applied on upper fuselage intakes and rear areas where no walking is allowed. Probably no "ne pas marcher" (NO STEP) texts at wing flaps (decals are provided though).





[C] **Magister** of the **Morocco air force** numbered 191 was former ex-Luftwaffe West-German Magister coded AA+282. This jet was manufactured under Union license in Germany and probably had slightly wider chord ailerons. Used for Morocco pilot training in the 1970s and 1980s. Full transparencies/ glass canopies. No nose guns.

Camouflage scheme of upper areas with sand (~FS33531), dark brown (~FS30219), green (~FS34097) and lower surfaces light grey (~FS36495).

Red intake lip, inside edge and splitter plate with red DANGER intake markings.

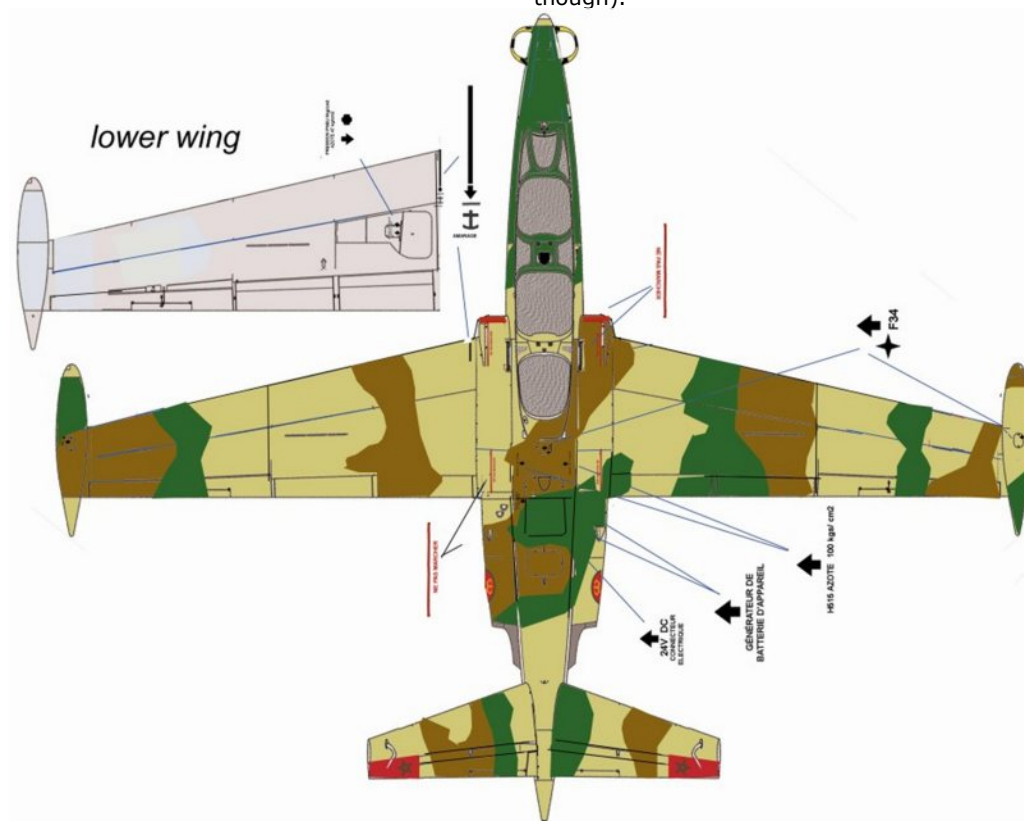
Roundels on rear fuselage engine fairings. (NO roundels at wing).

Small flags on outsides and insides of v-tail. Trim to shape.

EARLY STYLE rescue markings below the canopies, note different lay-outs at port and starboard.

Set some stencils as shown (extra ones are provided).

Red striping applied on upper fuselage intakes and rear areas where no walking is allowed. Probably no "ne pas marcher" (NO STEP) texts at wing flaps (decals are provided though).



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