EAGLEMOSS collections

60 THE OFFICIAL STARSHIPS COLLECTION CLASS: DY-100 LAUNCHED: 1996

S.S. BOTANY BAY

CREW: 85

LENGTH: 104 METERS

Contents

04: S.S. BOTANY BAY





10: DESIGNING THE SHIP

14: KHAN RETURNS

18: ON SCREEN

Stand assembly:



ORDER ONLINE

Order binders, missing issues or other Eaglemoss products at: www.mycollectionshop.com



N.my

nshop.c

EAGLEMOSS COLLECTIONS

Eaglemoss Publications Ltd. 2015 1st Floor, Kensington Village, Avonmore Road, W14 8TS, London, UK, All rights reserved.

™ & © 2015 CBS Studios Inc. ©2015 Paramount Pictures Corp. STAR TREK and related marks and logos are trademarks of CBS Studios Inc. All Rights Reserved

Development Director: Maggie Calmels

STAR TREK – The Official Starships Collection is lished fortnightly.

DON'T MISS AN ISSUE: place a regular order with our magazine retailer.

SUBSCRIBE and receive exclusive free gifts www.startrek-starships.com Call 0344 493 6091 Post the subscription form included with issues 1 to 5

BACK ISSUES To order back issues: Order online at www.startrek-starships.com or call 0344 493 6091

UK distributor: COMAG Magazine Marketing



www.startrek-starships.com

subs@ndc.co.nz

Place your order with your local magazine retailer

Recommended age 14+. Warning! Collectable figurines. Not designed or intended for play by children.





www.startrek-starships.com

UK: 0344 493 6091 startrek-ship@eaalemoss-service.com

Australia: (03) 9872 4000 bissett@bissettmaas.com.au

New Zealand: (09) 308 2871 Fax: (09) 302 7661

South Africa: (011) 265 4307 service@jacklin.co.za

Malaysia: (03) 8020 7112 sales@allscript.com

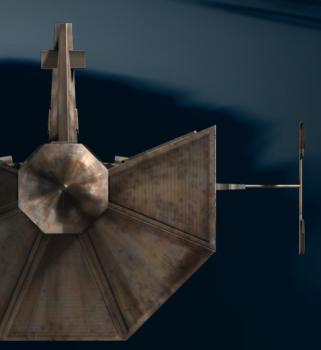
Singapore: (65) 6287 7090 sales@allscript.com

OVERSEAS BACK ISSUES

Do not dispose of in domestic waste

CUSTOMER SERVICES:

S.S. BOTANY BAY **SPECIFICATION**



| SLEEPER SHIP |
|----------------------|
| DY-100 |
| 1996 |
| 104 METERS (APPROX.) |
| SUBLIGHT |
| 85 |

he DY-100-class S.S. Botany Bay was an Earth ship designed in the 1990s, before the advent of warp technology, to transport people over long interplanetary distances. Known as a sleeper ship, the *Botany Bay* incorporated facilities whereby the occupants were placed in suspended animation so they did not age during long journeys. This was important, because it took hundreds of years to reach the nearest inhabitable solar system at sublight speeds.

S.S. BOTANY BA

The submarine-like DY-100 class was as long as the engineering hull of a Constitution-class ship, yet



S.S. BOTANY BAY

This sublight sleeper ship from the 20th century was used by Khan and his followers when they fled from Earth.

Built in the 1990s, the S.S. Botany Bay was used by Khan Noonien Singh and his fellow genetic supermen and women to escape from Earth after they were defeated in the Eugenics Wars.

barely half the height of the same hull section. It was launched into orbit with booster rockets. It had nuclear-powered engines, which were considered outdated by 2018 after significant improvements in sublight propulsion technology resulted in the DY-500 class.

CRYOGENIC BEDS

The inside of the *Botany Bay* utilized artificial gravity and was equipped with 85 bunk bed assemblies to house the sleeping crew members. These chambers were used to cryogenically freeze the passengers so that their heart rates dropped to four beats per minute and their breathing became almost undetectable. Each crew member was protected behind a window and was clothed with mesh-like material. The crew were kept alive by the ship's internal support systems.

Upon reaching the desired destination, the ship's computer would first activate its internal life support systems. Then it would activate the bunk of the crew member who had been designated the

Khan and 84 of his followers were placed in suspended animation in life support canisters before the Botany Bay left Earth in the 1990s. They wanted to find a world that they could colonize, but as the ship was only capable of sublight speeds, it would take centuries before they reached a planet that might be suitable for sustaining life.





▲ After nearly 300 years in space, the Botany Bay's hull surface was pitted with meteor scars. The whole ship was approximately the size of the Enterprise's secondary hull, and at first it appeared to be derelict. It was only when some of the Enterprise's crew beamed over to the Botany Bay that systems began to come on.

leader. If all the systems were secure and there was Noonien Singh, out of the chamber and save his no threat to life, the leader would revive the rest of life. The Botany Bay had beaten 10,000 to 1 odds the crew.

The Botany Bay undertook one of the longest recorded trips using this form of suspended animation when Khan Noonien Singh and his followers used it to flee Earth in 1996. It was found 271 years later when the U.S.S. Enterprise NCC-1701 detected its primitive Morse code distress signal. It was discovered in a sector that was infrequently visited by Earth ships, and at first it appeared to be derelict. After being scanned by the Enterprise, the Botany Bay's internal systems automatically activated heat and oxygen into the environment.

Once on board the Botany Bay, Chief Engineer Scott turned on the ship's lighting system, which also activated one of the suspended animation bays. Although the circuit failed, the Starfleet personnel were able to break its occupant, Khan by surviving such a long journey.

SURVIVORS

Captain Kirk, Dr. McCoy, Scotty and the ship's historian, Marla McGivers, discovered 84 more bodies cryogenically frozen in specially designed compartments, although 12 of these units had malfunctioned, leaving 72 people still alive.

Marla McGivers surmised that Khan was probably a Sikh from Northern India, while Scotty noted that the others were of various racial origins, including Western, Latin and Asian.

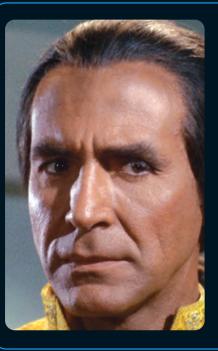
The Botany Bay was pulled by the Enterprise's tractor beam at warp 2 to the sector's command base at Starbase 12. Khan, meanwhile, was beamed straight to sickbay, where he amazed Dr. McCoy with his recuperative powers. Upon

awakening, Khan put a knife to McCoy's throat before demanding to know where he was. As if by reflex, Khan immediately began plotting how to take over the Enterprise. Before Kirk worked out exactly who he was, Khan had asked to study the technical manuals on the ship, and used his charm to win over the support of Marla McGivers.

With the help of Marla and his revived crew, Khan took control of the *Enterprise*, and left the now-useless Botany Bay adrift in space. Fortunately, the hijacking was quickly overcome by Captain Kirk and his officers. Rather than confine them to a reorientation center, Kirk chose to deposit them on Ceti Alpha V, a rough but habitable Class-M planet. Spock, however, wondered at the 'seed' Kirk had planted in their galaxy, and what it would be like in 100 years' time. In fact, it took far less time for Khan to once again cross Kirk's path.



Marla McGiver's fascination with Khan soon turned to infatuation. She was immediately attracted to Khan's strong personality, and she was so besotted with him that she helped him briefly gain control of the Enterprise. Kirk found that Khan had anticipated every contingency for retaking control of the ship, and he shut off life support to the bridge.



DATA FEED

Apart from his intellect, strength and ambition, one of the attributes that made Khan so powerful was his magnetism. He inspired complete loyalty among his followers, and they believed he would lead them to greatness. While it was true that there was little freedom in the area of Earth that he ruled, there were also no massacres or war. Even those who were against him had an admiration for what he had accomplished. Perhaps even Kirk was influenced by Khan's charisma, and that was why he chose to leave him and his followers on an uninhabited world.

SLEEPER SHIP

Khan was one of a group of genetically engineered supermen or Augments, born in the early 1960s as the result of an ambitious project by a group of scientists to improve the human race. These supermen were mentally and physically superior to ordinary men and women, but they also had superior ambition.

They seized power in more than 40 nations, and Khan ruled all of Asia and the Middle East. By 1996, the tyrants had been brought under control by the rebellious population, and Khan was forced to flee in the *Botany Bay*, along with 84 more Augments.

Despite its primitive condition, the *Botany Bay* was a remarkably sturdy ship that survived for nearly 300 years. The large cargo bay housed cryogenic units that were used to prolong the life span of the ship's human cargo during its long interplanetary flight.

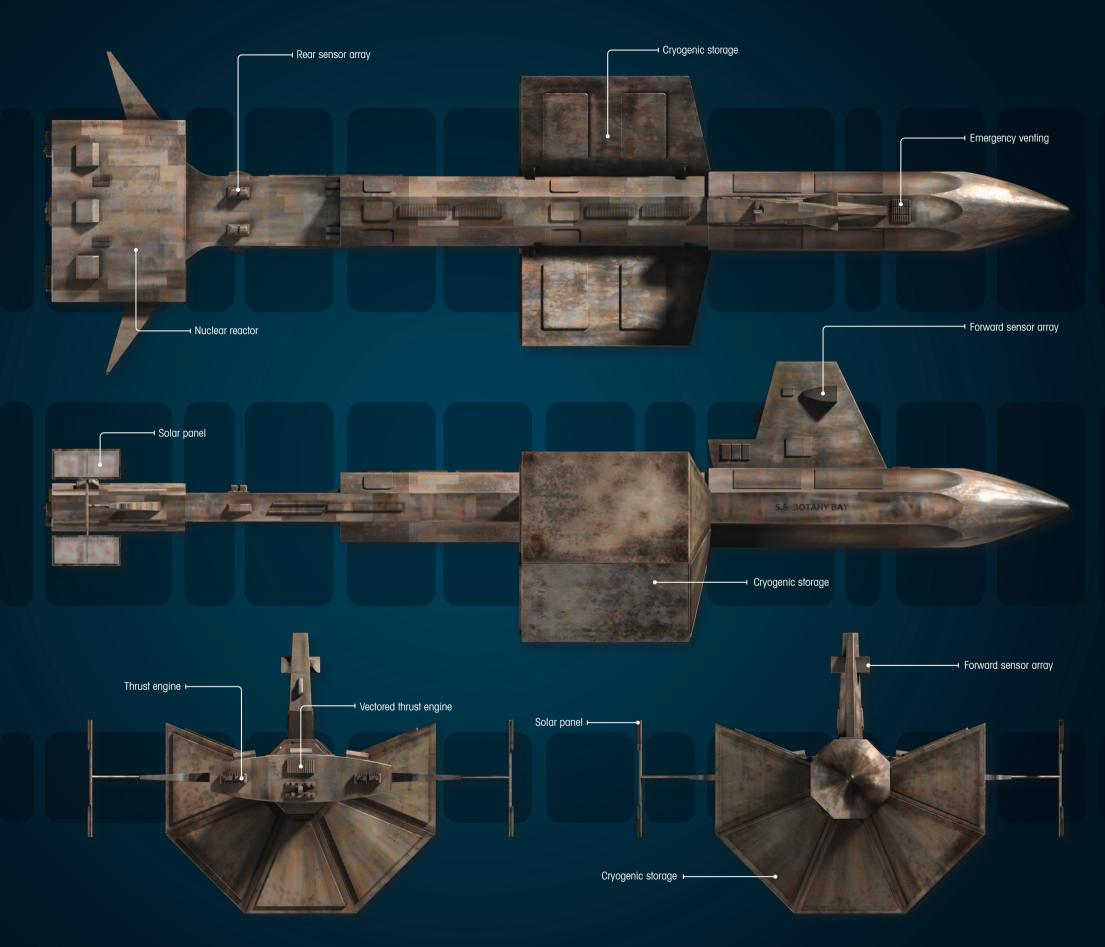
After all those years in cryogenic sleep, Khan was awakened, and thanks to his superior genetic makeup, he was soon back in perfect health. He wasted no time in plotting to take control of the *U.S.S. Enterprise* so he could find a new world to rule.



▲ Khan and his fellow Augments were forced to flee Earth in the *Botany Bay,* where they placed themselves in suspended animation.

DATA FEED

The Eugenics Wars were a series of conflicts fought on Earth between 1992 and 1996. Through genetic engineering and selective breeding, scientists attempted to improve the human race, but it resulted in a number of 'supermen' who seized power. The wars devastated parts of Earth, by some estimates officially causing 30 million deaths.



PENAL COLONY

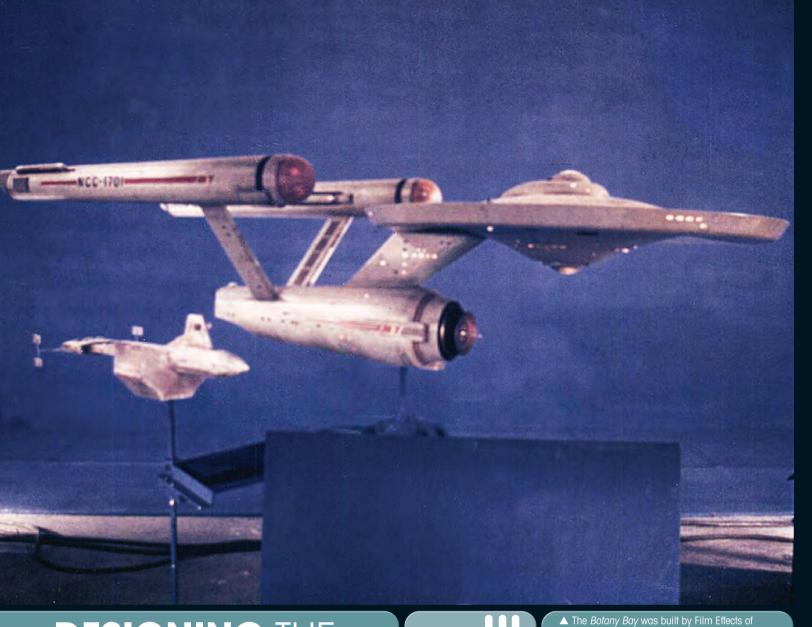
The *Botany Bay* was named for the Australian geographical location in Sydney, New South Wales, the site of the first penal colony on the shores of Australia.

BATTERED STATE

In the 2006 remastered version of 'Space Seed,' the *Botany Bay* was given a much more weathered state to match Spock's line stating that its "hull surface is pitted with meteor scars."

LAUNCH DATE

In 'Space Seed,' Captain Kirk inquires as to the exact date of the launch of the *Botany Bay*, but he never receives an answer. The non-canon novel *The Rise and Fall* of *Khan Noonien Singh*, *Volume 2* by Greg Cox revealed that it was launched from Earth on January 5, 1996.



DESIGNING THE Hollywood and filmed in their studio against a screen alongside the U.S.S. Enterprise S.S. BOTANY BAY

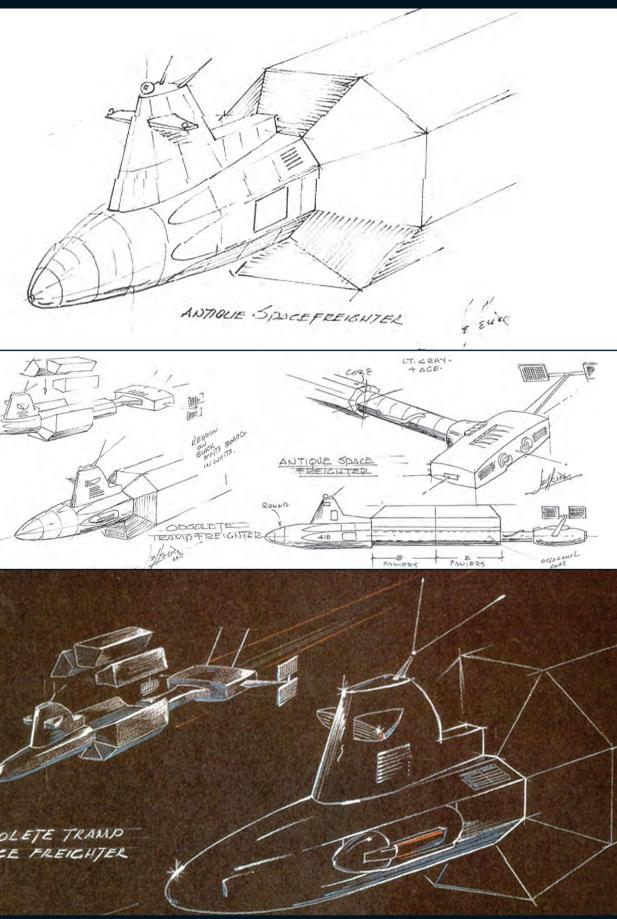
The Botany Bay was actually designed to be a space freighter by Matt Jefferies, but it ended up being used as Khan's sleeper ship.

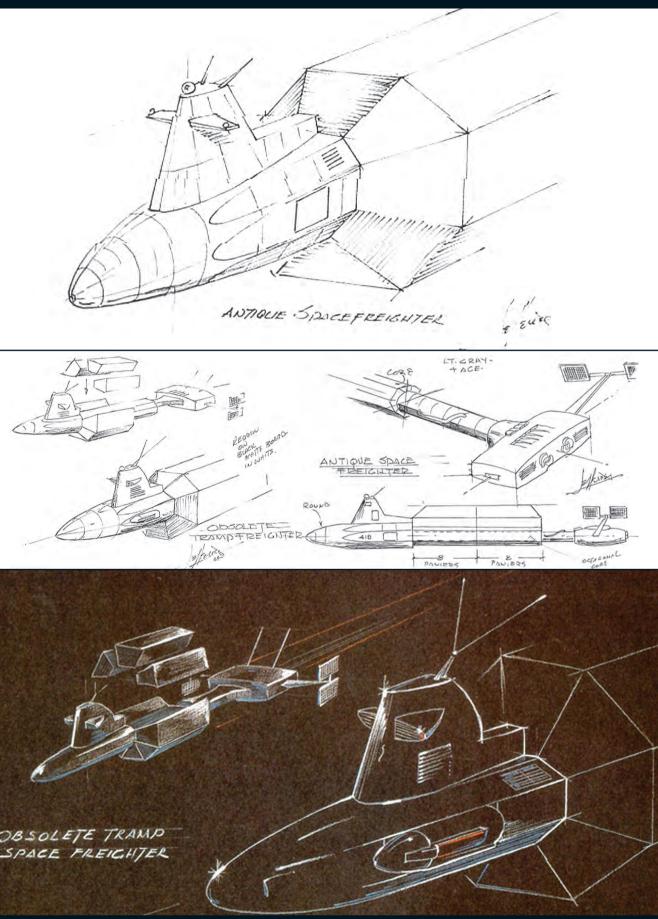
he original model of the S.S. Botany Bay was designed by Matt Jefferies, the creator of the original U.S.S. Enterprise NCC-1701. He stated in 1968 that "The Botany Bay was actually designed before the Enterprise. It was a little idea that popped up and was labeled 'antique spacefreighter." His sketches also labelled it as an "obsolete tramp space freighter," and it included the numbers `418' on the hull. As its name suggests, it was not originally intended to be a `sleeper ship,' > Matt Jefferies designed but some sort of cargo vessel.

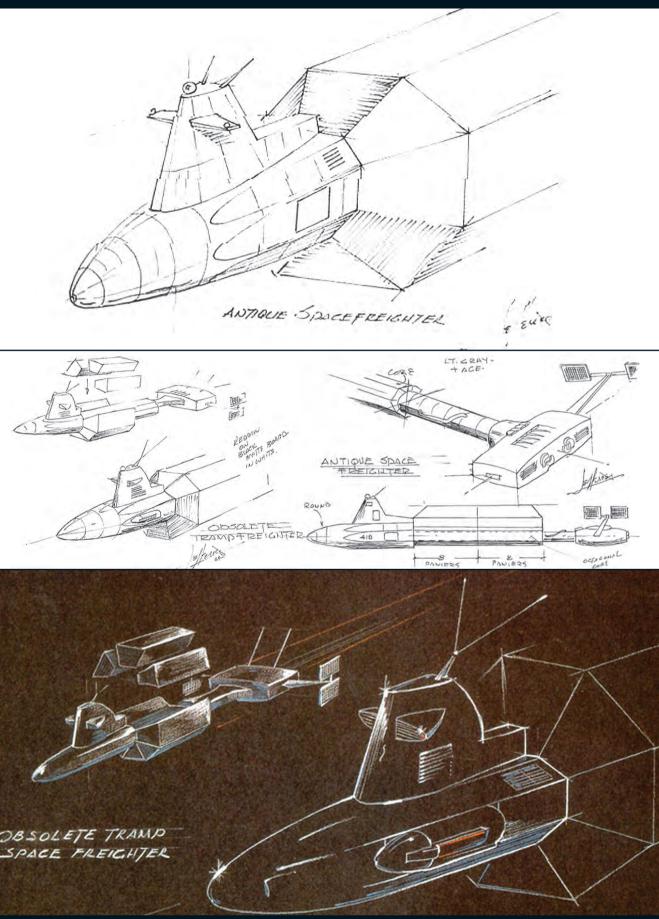
Jefferies was pleased with the notion of modular shipping crates, which could be automatically loaded and unloaded without anyone being required to venture into space.

In the sketches, Jefferies envisioned that three additional cargo containers could be attached to complete the middle section. In fact, judging from

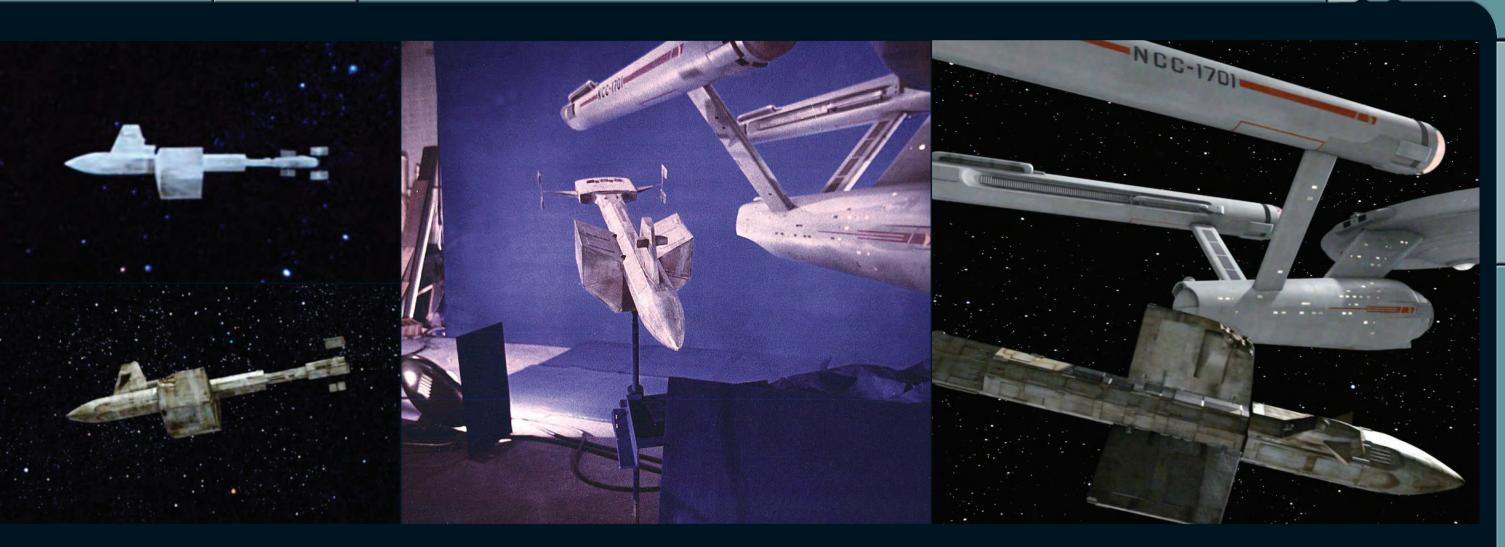
what would become the Botany Bay before he came up with the U.S.S. Enterprise. As can be seen from his sketches, he intended it to be an ancient freighter, with additional cargo holds that could be added.







OBSOLETE TRAMP SPACE FREIGHTER DESIGNING THE SHIP



the studio model [top] and the CG model [bottom] of the *Botany* Bay can been seen in these two pictures. The CG model allowed the ship to be shown at a different angle, and its hull was much more

▲ The difference between the actual model, it appeared that additional sets of containers could be attached on top of those that were already there.

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION

The original studio model of the Botany Bay, measuring 43 inches x 18 inches, was most likely built by Film Effects of Hollywood. It was simply made, being constructed primarily from wood, and had no internal lighting. It was embellished with miscellaneous model kit parts and metal components. The leading edge of the tower structure featured a corrugated metal foil and the engine pod included metal antennae.

The model was painted in a brown/red-gray hue, THE ORIGINAL SERIES fan and modeler Greg Jein. although that finish was washed out into an overall gray color on screen. This was due to the bright lighting conditions in the studio, and the use of the brown-gray hull color. Jein then loaned the model bluescreen filming technique that caused light to bounce off the screen onto the model. Although it was not actually built by Jefferies, he did add the weathering on the hull.

The only footage of the model was shot at Linwood G. Dunn's Film Effects of Hollywood, where it was also filmed alongside the Enterprise. It was later converted into the *Woden* NCC-325 Federation freighter in the season two episode 'The Ultimate Computer,' where stock footage of it was used from its earlier photoshoot.

PUBLIC APPEARANCES

The studio model of the ship then appears to have been kept in storage until it made a public appearance in April of 1988 at the Equicon Science Fiction Convention in Los Angeles. After this, it was later bought by life-long STAR TREK: He had it at his workshop in 1988 for refurbishment, where amongst other things, he accentuated the to the National Air and Space Museum for their 1992-1993 STAR TREK Smithsonian Exhibit and its 1993-1994 follow-up exhibition at the Hayden Planetariun, New York City.

A table-top model of the *Botany Bay* complete with several space-shuttle style booster rockets, which suggested how it might have made it into orbit, was subsequently built by Greg Jein. It was photographed for *STAR TREK* Chronology' and the third edition of the 'STAR TREK Encyclopedia.'

The model itself featured on the desk of Rain Robinson's office in the STAR TREK: VOYAGER episode 'Future's End.' A launch photo of the same model also appeared in Rain Robinson's office. It also featured in the STAR TREK: ENTERPRISE episode 'First Flight.' It was seen on the walls of the 602 Club where many of the pilots and engineers involved in the NX Project liked to drink, while it was also seen in the episode 'Home,' where it was featured on the walls inside Starfleet Command.

CG MODEL

For the 2006 remastered version of THE ORIGINAL SERIES, a CG variant of the Botany Bay was used at CBS Digital. It appeared adrift on a different axis to would probably have included such equipment to the *Enterprise*, and was in a much more weathered

12

state than it was in its original appearance. It was originally built by Finnish fan and digital modeler Petri Blomqvist, and was brought to the attention of Michael Okuda, the supervisor for the remastering of THE ORIGINAL SERIES, by technical consultant Gary Kerr.

The CG model was originally constructed in LightWave 3D software and was rebuilt under the supervision of Niel Wray and David Rossi in Maya CGI software. As the result of translating the model from one format to another, some of the resolution was lost of Blomqvist's highly-detailed original in order to speed up computer rendering time. Regarding the remastered version of the *Botany* Bay, Michael Okuda said, "...the top of the 'conning tower' now has a tiny circular docking port, very similar to those used on the real-life International Space Station. The docking port was added at the suggestion of a former NASA engineer, who noted that a spacecraft built in 1996 dock at the station."

The CG version of the

◄ MIDDLE LEFT: From the front, the Botany Bay studio model resembled a submarine. It was , of wood, but metal for the solar panel attached to the af engine module.



▲ After watching every episode of *THE ORIGINAL SERIES*, executive producer Harve Bennett decided that 'Space Seed' would provide the perfect villain for the movie – Khan Noonien Singh.

KHAN RETURNS

Executive producer Harve Bennett decided that the second STAR TREK movie should feature Khan, but it took director Nicholas Meyer's talents to produce a finished script from a number of different treatments.

hen director Nicholas Meyer was hired to to some important conclusions about the helm STAR TREK II: THE WRATH OF KHAN, the script was a mess. After numerous rewrites, producer Harve Bennett knew it was not ready to be filmed, and they had just 12 days to present the script to Industrial Light & Magic, or the effects wouldn't be ready for the movie's release.

Bennett had begun the project some time before, and started by watching all the original episodes. As he remembered, he soon came

character dynamics. "I saw all of the episodes in preparation for the task (of making STAR TREK II)," said Bennett. "What I saw was a triangle in which Spock obviously represented logic; Bones, to me, represented passion; and Kirk, at the top of the triangle, represented command and reason, and resolution between the two."

Bennett's trawl through the episodes also provided him with something else. He was

determined that his movie would have something the first one lacked - a real villain. When he saw 'Space Seed' he was struck by Ricardo Montalban's performance as Khan, and decided that he would make the perfect villain for a movie.

All this worked for the outline of the script, but he needed someone to turn it into a finished product. First Jack B. Sowards, who had written several admired movies of the week and was a selfconfessed STAR TREK fan, was hired. He turned in a treatment that included many of the elements that ended up in the final film. Bennett felt, however, that the script didn't have the epic sweep needed for a major movie.

So Bennett turned to Samuel A. Peeples, who had written 'Where No Man Has Gone Before.' Peeples (who died in 1997) felt that up to this point the story had been too much in the vein of THE ORIGINAL SERIES and proposed several major changes. He eliminated Khan and Marla McGivers and replaced them with two mysterious and powerful aliens called Sojin and Moray, who had been exiled from another dimension and possessed almost godlike abilities.

TAKING STOCK

This script also featured some elements that ended up in the final film, but both Bennett and Meyer, and producer Robert Sallin, felt that they were even further away from a finished product. It was then that Meyer suggested that they meet up at his house with all the scripts and treatments that they had amassed.

Meyer said, "OK, here's my idea. Let's sit here and make a list of all the things we like in these scripts. It could be a line of dialogue; it could be a character; it could be a scene; it could be a plot point, or a sub-plot point, or a set. I don't care what it is. Let's just make the list. And I'll write a new screenplay that incorporates all the things in it."

The list that Meyer, Bennett and Sallin drew up included all the essential elements of the story: Kirk meeting his son, Spock dying, the Genesis Project, Saavik, and, of course, Khan, who was hell-bent on on television, " said Meyer. "I finally latched on revenge.

Meyer produced two examples. The first was that he brought a sense of humor to the project, which is not to say that he didn't treat it with proper







respect. "I think that putting humor into a serious movie made the serious stuff more serious, and the humor became more of an explosive release. The other important decision he made was actually something he thought about when Bennett and Sallin first asked him to direct the movie. "I had the haziest notion of what STAR TREK was, because I didn't really watch the show to the idea that Captain Kirk and friends were Asked to quantify the character of his approach, really an outer-space version of a series of novels that I had loved as a kid, by C.S. Forester, called 'Captain Horatio Hornblower.' So I said, 'OK, this is 'Hornblower' in outer space; I've got it.' When

△ One script treatment was written by Samuel A. Peeples, who decided that he did not want to use Khan. Instead, he replaced Khan with two powerful beings from another dimension – Sojin and his mate Moray. A visualization of them was worked up into these storvboards.



renewed by what had happened.

him.' And I said, 'Sure you can; the only question is whether you do it well.' If his death proceeds

Using the original episode as a building block, Meyer built Khan into the ultimate adversary for



'What books does a superman take with him into exile?' At one point, Khan said `On Earth I was a prince,' and certainly he was a fallen angel, so I picked all the books that were Lucifer-related - fallen angel - whether it was 'Moby Dick' or 'Paradise Lost' or 'King Lear.' I thought, 'He's probably been obsessively reading these books until every other word out of his mouth has been written by Shakespeare or Milton.' Actually, Melville was the one who finally took over; he just became sadder but wiser, understanding a little more the completely Ahab."

Inevitably, there was some concern that the script might seem too downbeat, particularly because there was nothing to suggest that Spock might be reborn on the Genesis Planet.

"My feeling about killing Spock was that it would be moving, but that didn't mean you would be depressed by it," said Meyer. "Romeo and Juliet

die, but nobody comes out of that play depressed. We didn't want Spock's death to be meaningless. And I don't think it was. Kirk chose to go on living; way the world worked. It may have been sad, but it was not depressing."

Indeed, Meyer's ending meant he couldn't see a satisfying way of resurrecting Spock, and he decided not to return to work on STAR TREK III. However, he did rejoin the team for the fourth and sixth movies, meaning that he played a vital role in making STAR TREK what it is today.

k fragic hero. H an stranded. He cho on David's life, and he to be damaaed becau he wouldn't listen whe aavik told him to raise the shields. It's only when Kirk realized that he was lawed or wrong that he could grow.

Meyer was delighted with the film's villain, who after being stranded on what became a desolate planet, obsessed over Kirk. To Mever's mind, Khan was like a fallen angel, who fell from grace with God much like Satan had done, and he studied books relating to this theme. Of course, film's Biblical allusions.

S.S. BOTANY BAY

ON SCREEN



FIRST APPEARANCE: TV APPEARANCES:

DESIGNED BY:

KEY APPEARANCES

STAR TREK: THE ORIGINAL SERIES 'Space Seed'

The U.S.S. Enterprise NCC-1701 comes across a ship nearly 300 years old that is sending out a signal in Morse code. The crew find that it is a DY-100-class sleeper ship named the *Botany Bay*, with dozens of people in suspended animation. When Captain Kirk visits the vessel, one of the people begins to come out of his sleep, but when something goes wrong with the reawakening process, he is sent to the Enterprise's sickbay.

It turns out that the *Botany Bay* was launched during the Eugenics Wars of the 1990s, when a group of genetically modified supermen ruled the world.

The survivor they have rescued is Khan Noonien Singh, the most infamous of them all, who at one point ruled almost a quarter of Earth.

Before the crew work this out, Khan is planning to continue where he left off. He immediately attracts the attention of ship's historian Lt. Marla McGivers, who helps him revive the rest of his crew, and they take control of the Enterprise.

Before it's too late, Lt. McGivers has a change of heart, and with Kirk and Spock's help, they regain control of the Enterprise. Khan and his people are rounded up, and Kirk decides that they should be exiled to a planet where they must start life anew.

TRIVIA

Ricardo Montalban (Khan Noonien Singh) and Madlyn Rhue (Lieutenant Marla McGivers) had earlier played a romantic couple together in an episode of 'Bonanza' called 'Day of Reckoning' (1960). Montalban portrayed Matsou, a Bannock Indian, while Rhue played Hatoya, his Shoshone Indian wife.

Rhue's husband, Tony Young, also appeared in the STAR TREK episode 'Elaan of Troyus,' where he played Kryton, an Elasian male of a noble family and the top lieutenant of Elaan, the Dohlman of Elas.



A model of a DY-100 appeared on a window sill of the office where Rain Robinson worked at the Griffith Observatory (STAR TREK: VOYAGER `Future's End'). She also had a photograph of the launch of a DY-100 attached with tape to a cabinet.



The S.S. Botany Bay DY-100 model shown in 'Space Seed' was reworked and featured in the second season episode 'The Ultimate Computer' as the Woden NCC-325, an old-style Antares-type freighter.

COMING IN ISSUE 61 NORWAY CLASS



eaglemoss.com/shop

The place to order your STAR TREK ships

- Use the special INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT CODE STAR10 to get 10% OFF your first online order
- Sign up for the **NEWSLETTER** to be the first to hear about EXCLUSIVE ONLINE OFFERS
- All orders are delivered direct to your door. ANY DAMAGES REPLACED - NO QUESTIONS ASKED!



BINDERS

Inside your magazine

 In-depth profile of the Norway class, a 24th-century Starfleet vessel that featured in the Battle of Sector 001

A look at costume designer Deborah Everton's designs for STAR TREK: FIRST CONTACT, including the stunning outfits worn by the Borg, the 24th-century spacesuits and the clothing worn by the 21st-century people of Earth





