

FROM THE PREZ.....

Wheww.....What a busy last few weeks since the last newsletter. There has been the IPMS Nationals in Columbus, final arrangements for the Shootout and of course the Shootout itself. Several members of the club attended the Nationals and had a great time while there. As usual there were tons of vendors and great items for sale along with unbelievable master pieces in the show itself. More about the Nationals will be in a separate article.

The Shootout is now in the history books for this year and once again the Roanoke Valley IPMS pulled off another great show. Everything from general admission and registrations to fantastic vendors with great stuff to buy was the order of the day. Everyone that attended commented on how nice of a show it was and enjoyed being there. More on this show in a separate article as well.

Just a reminder on a couple things....August 28th we will be having our club picnic at Tim Ward's house. Please bring a couple dish's as usual to help feed all the clan that shows up for "feeding time" that night. We will have a brief business meeting that night since we will not be having the usual night we have it. Also we have lined up September 19th for doing a demo at the Rail Yard Hobby Show. Jim is looking forward to having us down to do the demo and help draw some customers in. He said this is about the time his Christmas sales start happening as well. Times for this event will be announced in the near future.

Well for now I guess that's it. A reminder to get articles into Penny for the newsletter (trips, shows, how-to's, reviews, etc) each month.

Keep the glue flowing and paint spraying for those future shows coming up in 2016!

Rocky

Messerschmitt Me 262A 11./JG7

Obfw. Heinz Arnold

1945

By: Terry Eastman



Arnold ended the war with 49 victories, 7 of which was with the
W.Nr. 500491

Superior Surfaces: RLM 81 Brunviolet and RLM 82 Dunkelgrun

Inferior Surfaces: RLM 76 Weissblau

Cockpit: RLM 66 Schwarzgrau

Wheel Wells: RLM 02 Grau

National Flags of the Confederate States of America

Submitted by: Greg Clower

With the recent controversy we have witnessed over the past few months I thought a bit of history is in order. What are we if not “historians” of some caliber as we research our various modeling subjects. Most of this comes from Wikipedia and I edited it down to a manageable size.

There were three successive national flag designs that served as the official national **flags of the Confederate States of America** (the "**Confederate States**" or the "**Confederacy**") during its existence from 1861 to 1865.

Since the end of the American Civil War, private and official use of the Confederacy's flags, and of flags with derivative designs, has continued under philosophical, political, cultural, and racial controversy in the United States.

National flags

First national flag: "The Stars and Bars" (1861–1863)

The first official national flag of the Confederacy, often called the "Stars and Bars", was flown from March 4, 1861 to May 1, 1863. It was designed by German/Prussian artist Nicola Marschall and resembled the flag of the Austrian Empire (later Austria-Hungary, now the Republic of Austria). The "Stars and Bars" flag was adopted March 4, 1861, in the first temporary national capital of Montgomery, Alabama, and raised over the dome of that first Confederate capitol.

When the American Civil War broke out, the "Stars and Bars" caused confusion on the battlefield at the First Battle of Bull Run because of its similarity to the U.S. flag, especially when it was hanging limp, down on the flagstaff. The "Stars and Bars" was also criticized on ideological grounds for its resemblance to the U.S. flag,

Over the course of the flag's use by the Confederacy, additional stars were added to the flag's canton, eventually bringing the total number of stars on the flag to thirteen. This reflected the Confederacy's claims of having admitted Kentucky and Missouri into the Confederacy. Although they were represented in the Confederate Congress, neither state was ever fully controlled or administered by the Confederacy



First national flag with 7 stars
(March 4, 1861 – May 21, 1861)



First national flag with 9 stars
(May 21, 1861 – July 2, 1861)



First national flag with 11 stars
(July 2, 1861 – November 28, 1861)



First national flag with 13 stars
(November 28, 1861 – May 1, 1863)

Second national flag: "The Stainless Banner" (1863–1865)

During the solicitation for a second Confederate national flag, there were many different types of designs that were proposed, nearly all making use of the battle flag, which by 1863 had become well-known and popular among those living in the Confederacy.

The flag is also known as "the Stainless Banner" and was designed by William T. Thompson, a newspaper editor and writer based in Savannah, Georgia, William Ross Postell, a Confederate blockade runner. The nickname "stainless" referred to the pure white field which took up a large part of the flag's design, although W.T. Thompson, the flag's designer, referred to his design as "The White Man's Flag". In referring to the white field that comprised a large part of the flag's design elements.



The third national flag (also called "the Blood Stained Banner") was adopted March 4, 1865. The red vertical bar was proposed by Major Arthur L. Rogers, who argued that the pure white field of the Second National flag could be mistaken as a flag of truce: when hanging limp in no wind, the flag's *Southern Cross* canton could accidentally stay hidden, so the flag could mistakenly appear all white.



Third national flag (after March 4, 1865)

Other flags



The "Bonnie Blue Flag"

In addition to the national flags of the Confederacy, a wide variety of flags and banners were flown by Southerners during the War. Most famously, the "Bonnie Blue Flag" was used as an unofficial flag during the early months of 1861. It was flying above the Confederate batteries that first opened fire on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, in South Carolina beginning the Civil War. The "Van Dorn battle flag" was also carried by Confederate troops fighting in the Trans-Mississippi and Western theaters of war. In addition, many military units had their own regimental flags they would carry into battle. Other notable flags used are shown below.



Van Dorn battle flag

The **Van Dorn battle flag** is a historical Confederate flag with a red field depicting a white crescent moon in the canton and thirteen white stars; and trimmed with gold cord. In February, 1862, Confederate general Earl Van Dorn ordered that all units under his command use this flag as their regimental colors. The 4th Missouri and 15th Arkansas Infantry Regiments carried this flag into battle, as well as some of Van Dorn's old units in the Army of Mississippi and East Louisiana

Battle flag

The Army of Northern Virginia battle flag was square, of various sizes for the different branches of the service: 52 inches (130 cm) square for the infantry, 38 inches (97 cm) for the artillery, and 32 inches (81 cm) for the cavalry. It was used in battle beginning in December 1861 until the fall of the Confederacy.



This flag eventually became the battle flag and, ultimately, the rectangular variant (the Second Confederate Navy Jack) most popular flag of the Confederacy. According to historian John Coski, William Miles' design was inspired

by one of the many "secessionist flags" flown in Charleston December 1860. That flag was a blue St George's Cross (an upright or Latin cross) on a red field, with 15 white stars on the cross, and, on the red field, palmetto and crescent symbols. Feedback on this design, including a critique from Charles Moise, a self-described "Southerner of Jewish persuasion". Moise liked the design, but asked that "the symbol of the Isalm religion not be made the symbol of the nation". Taking this into account, Miles changed his flag, removing the palmetto and crescent, and substituting ("X") for the upright one. The number of stars was changed several times as well. The diagonal cross was preferable, he wrote, because "it avoided the religious objection about the cross (from the Jews and many Protestant sects), because it did not stand out so conspicuously.

According to Coski, the "Saint Andrew's Cross" (also used on the flag of Scotland as a white saltire on a blue field), had no special place in Southern iconography at the time, and if Miles had not been eager to conciliate the Southern Jews his flag would have used the traditional upright, "Saint George's Cross" (as used on the flag of England, a red cross on a white field).



The Second Confederate Navy Jack (1863–1865) and controversy

For the red and black flag commonly used in video games and symbology for unnamed or generic rebel movements,



A rectangularized variant of the Army of Northern Virginia battle flag, common in modern reproductions. (A similar flag was used during the war by the Army of Tennessee)

Despite never having historically represented the Confederate States of America as a country, nor officially recognized as one of the national flags, the Second Confederate Navy Jack, and sometimes even the Battle Flag of Northern Virginia are commonly referred to as "the Confederate Flag" and has become a widely recognized symbol of the American south. It is also known as the **rebel flag**, **Dixie flag**, and **Southern cross** and is often incorrectly referred to as the "Stars and Bars". (The actual "Stars and Bars" is the first national flag, which used an entirely different design.) The self-declared Confederate enclave of Town Line, New York, lacking a genuine Confederate flag, flew a version of this flag prior to its 1946 vote to ceremonially rejoin the Union.

As of the early 21st century, the "rebel flag" has become a highly divisive symbol in the United States. In a national survey in 2014 across all races, 57% of Americans had the opinion that the second Confederate Navy Jack represented Southern pride rather than racism. A similar poll in 2000 had a nearly identical result of 59%. However, poll results from only the South yielded a completely different result. 75% of Southern whites described the flag as a symbol of pride, while 75% of Southern blacks said the flag represented racism.

UPCOMING SHOWS AND EVENTS

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA IPMS PRESENTS

PENNCON 2015

MODEL SHOW AND CONTEST

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2015
9:00 AM to 4:30 PM

US ARMY HERITAGE & EDUCATION CENTER
950 SOLDIERS DRIVE, CARLISLE PA 17013-5021

SHOW THEME: **FANTASY AND SCI-FI**



Contest fee (up to 3 entries):
 Adult \$12.00 (additional entries \$1.00 each)
 Junior (16 & under) \$5.00
 Uniformed individuals admitted free!
 Make & Take for kids 15 and under.

Walk-in and Display only:
 Individuals \$5.00
 Families \$10.00

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 Vendor Contact: Robbin Crossley (717) 439-4353 e-mail: rlctfn@aol.com



Special Appearance by:
501st Stormtroopers
Rebel Legion
Airbrush Handling & Cleaning Tutorial
Lightsaber Demonstrations
CosPlay

(Cue the Twentieth Century Fox fanfare)
A long time ago in a galaxy far, far away....

Gift Box To First 150 Competition Entrants

"RED FIVE STANDING BY."

It's been almost forty years since that iconic phrase was uttered by Luke Skywalker. In some ways, it almost seems that long since we last hosted a contest. That's about to change. On Saturday, October 17, 2015, IPMS Arm/Air will once again host a convention/contest — its first in fourteen years — and it promises to be a blaster!

To celebrate the release of "Star Wars - Episode 7" and in recognition of the tremendous wealth of technological wonders now available to scale modelers, we have chosen Science Fiction/Fantasy/Steampunk as our theme. In addition to our regular categories, there will be an extended number of categories to encompass the scope of our theme.

Mark your calendars and get cracking on those projects. Then, carefully pack those marvelous miniatures, grab a few friends and head for the old Salisbury YMCA for IPMS Arm/Air Chapter's twentieth scale model convention/contest. We'll see you October 17, 2015.

May the force be with you!

IPMS ARM/AIR

Full Rules & Flyer at: www.facebook.com/pages/IPMS-ArmAir/745426718911184

Remember to check the websites and/or chapter contact for up to the date info and details on the contests.

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If you have any questions about the club, meetings, or need directions, contact us at; www.rvipms.com or mail written correspondence to: Roanoke Valley IPMS P.O. Box 20841 Roanoke, VA. 24018.



RVIPMS meetings are held at the Virginia Museum of Transportation.

How to get there;

From Salem Ave. turn onto 1 1/2 St. Drive the very short distance to Norfolk Ave. SW and turn left. Follow under the 2nd st. over-pass to the back of the museum. The fenced parking lot is behind the building as indicated in the picture. Enter through the rear door, (the main entrance will be locked) walk down the hallway and turn right. Meeting room is in right corner.

When to get there;

The club has two meetings per month, with a couple exceptions. Build meetings are the second Thursday each month. Business meetings are the fourth Thursday each month. All meetings start at 7 p.m. For further details visit our website. www.rvipms.com

Sprue is the official publication of the Roanoke Valley Chapter of the International Plastic Modelers Society. The content of Sprue does not necessarily represent the official views of, nor is it endorsed by IPMS/USA or IPMS/Roanoke Valley. Opinions expressed are those of the authors.