

RMS



Contents

Editorial

History of Pin-up posters

Shed Reports

Library News

Letters

Issue 1

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Contents.

Editorial

History of Pin-Up art

New Members

Administration

Social Events

Members' Activities

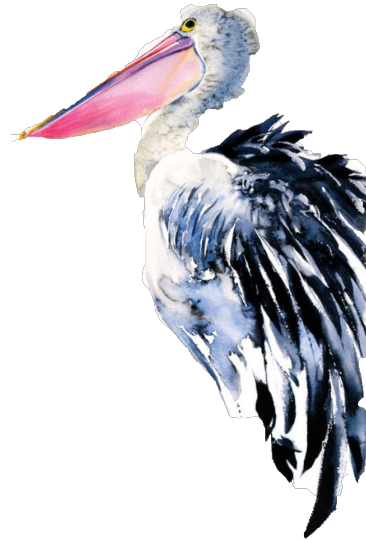
President's Report

Treasurers Report

Secretary's Report

Welfare Report

Library News



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Shed open Monday, Wednesday and Friday : 9:00 am to 12:00 noon

Committee Members.

President :

Secretary :

Treasurer :

Editorial

Well gents, the Redcliffe Men's Shed has been looking for some time, to get a Shed magazine up and running. It was suggested to me that I might be the man to edit it, but while I had the library upgrade project on my plate at the time, I respectfully declined the suggestion. I wanted to have one project on the go at a time, and that way you can give it your full attention, until completion. But anyway, the library upgrade is now basically finished, although there may be some staff (ie: shed member) training still to do. Now I am in a better place to take on the magazine editor role.

I plan to publish the magazine each month, but I really need people to make contributions to the magazine. If that does not happen, the magazine becomes my publication, and not a shed publication. That is not the ideal situation. I will include in each issue, an article that I think may be of interest to shed members. It may not always directly pertain to what happens in a men's shed, but may nevertheless, be of interest all the same. This issue it is about the history of Pin-up art.

There will be standard reports in each issue, from the President, Treasurer, and Secretary. Any other member is also free to submit material for inclusion, and I hope many will do this. I will also have an area, where we publish members' Letters to the Editor. In this section, you can say what you think of the magazine, and make suggestions for improvement to content and layout etc. I would like to thank the committee for it's expression of confidence in me for the role, and I look foreward to a productive period as your editor.

Robert Constantine



History of the Pin up poster.

From the early 19th century, when pin-up modeling had "theatrical origins"; burlesque performers and actresses sometimes used photographic business cards to advertise shows. These promotional and business cards could be found backstage in almost every theater's green room, pinned up or placed in "frames of the looking-glasses, in the joints of the gas-burners, and sometimes lying on top of the sacred cast-case itself." [4] According to historian Maria Elena Buszek, "To understand both the complicated identity and the subversive nature of the 19th-century actress, one must also understand that the era's views on women's potential were inextricably tied to their sexuality, which in turn was tied to their level of visibility in the public sphere: regardless of race, class or background, it was generally assumed that the more public the woman, the more 'public,' or available, her sexuality." Famous actresses in early-20th-century film who were sexuality fantasized were both drawn, photographed and put on posters to be sold for personal use. [5] Among the celebrities who were considered sex symbols, one of the most popular early pin-up girls was Betty Grable, whose poster was ubiquitous in the lockers of G.I.s during World War II.



In Europe, prior to the First World War, the likes of "Miss Fernande" (who some identify as Fernande Barrey [6] [7]) were arguably the world's first pin-ups in the modern sense. Miss Fernande displayed ample cleavage and full frontal nudity, and her pictures were cherished by soldiers on both sides of the First World War conflict.

Harry Wann paints a "pin-up" girl on a PT boat, Australia, 1944.

Other pin-ups were artwork that depicted idealized versions of beautiful or attractive women. An early example of the latter type was the Gibson Girl, a representation of the New Woman drawn by Charles Dana Gibson. "Because the New Woman was symbolic of her new ideas about her sex, it was inevitable that she would also come to symbolize new ideas about sexuality." [8] Unlike the photographed actresses and dancers generations earlier, art gave artists the freedom to draw women in many different ways. [9] The "men's" magazine Esquire featured many drawings and "girlie" cartoons but was most famous for its "Vargas Girls". Prior to World War II, Vargas Girls were praised for their beauty and less focus was on their sexuality. However, during the war, the drawings transformed into women playing dress-up in military drag and drawn in seductive manners, like that of a child playing with a doll. [10] Vargas Girls became so popular that from 1942 to 1946, owing to a high volume of military demand, "9 million copies of the magazine-without adverts and free of charge

was sent to American troops stationed overseas and in domestic bases." [11] The Vargas Girls were adapted as nose art on many World War II bomber and fighter aircraft; generally, they were not seen negatively or as prostitutes, but mostly as inspiring female patriots that were helpful for good luck. [12]

Among the other well-known American artists specializing in the field were Earle K. Bergey, Enoch Bolles, Gil Elvgren, George Petty, Rolf Armstrong, Zoë Mozert, Duane Bryers, [13] and Art Frahm. Notable contemporary pin-up artists include Olivia De Berardinis, known for her pin-up art of Bettie Page and her pieces in Playboy.

Feminism and the pin-up

Pin-up photo of singer Jackie Martinez.

Maria Buszek the author of Pin-up Grrrls, said that the pin-up girl "has presented women with models for expressing and finding pleasure in their sexual subjectivity". [14]

According to Joanne Meyerowitz in "Women, Cheesecake, and Borderline Material," an article in Journal of Women's History, "As sexual images of women multiplied in the popular culture, women participated actively in constructing arguments to endorse as well as protest [against] them." [15]

As early as 1869, women have been supporters and opponents of the pin-

up. Female supporters of early pin-up content considered these to be a "positive post-Victorian rejection of bodily shame and a healthy respect for female beauty.

It has been argued by some critics that in the early 20th century that these drawings of women helped define certain body images "such as being clean, healthy, and wholesome" and were enjoyed by both men and women.

Pin-up modeling has been described as a subculture that is invested in promoting positive body images and a love for one's sexuality, "pin-up would also find ways to... encourage the erotic self-awareness and self expression of real women". [14]



New Members

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Administration

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Social Events

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Members' Activities



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President's Report

Additional Text to go here.

Treasurer's Report

This report is available to members, on the shed notice board, or from the committee.

Secretary's Report

This report is available to members, on the shed notice board, or from the committee.



Library News

As many would know, the Redcliffe Men's Shed library is getting a revamp, and overhaul. The progress is good, but what it needs now, is a design for a bookplate. You would know what a bookplate is no doubt. It is a small paper card that goes inside the front cover of a book, to say that the book belongs to the Redcliffe Men's Shed. That is in case the library borrower, or their family, gets confused about who the book belongs to.

So to all Shed members, get your creative spirits running, and develop up a bookplate design. You will find many examples on the Internet, that you can use for inspiration. Judging will be by the committee.

In this issue, Magazine wants to introduce a journal, that is available through the Shed library. This journal is of particular significance to the Shed. It incorporates hobbies that may appeal to men with a trades or engineering career background, and also takes up only a small area "footprint". To be honest, one problem that the Shed has is that it has an expanding membership, but has a defined

and limited floorspace in the workshop. In the best of management strategy, the idea is to turn a challenge into an advantage. We were always told the merits of that, in our management training. To that effect, Magazine introduces plastic modelling, and the associated magazine, available through the library, called "Fine Scale Modeler". Fine Scale Modeler is available through the library, as an on-line publication.

Many members would have made plastic models, when they were children.



These models were often made by 'Airfix', and the parts were pressed into a frame, from hard plastic. The builder pushed the components out and glued them into place. Models were usually made to a standard, that an 8 or 10 year old child would aspire to. By contrast, Fine Scale Modeler magazine introduces a much more advanced standard of modeling.

A plastic model kit, plastic scale model manufactured as a kit, primarily assembled by hobbyists, and intended primarily for display. A plastic model kit depicts various subjects, ranging from real life military and civilian vehicles to characters and machinery from original kit lines and pop fiction, especially from eastern pop culture. A kit varies in difficulty, ranging from a "snap-together" model that assembles straight from the box, to a kit that requires special tools, paints, and plastic cements.

Subjects

The most popular subjects of plastic models by far are vehicles such as aircraft, ships, automobiles, and armored vehicles such as tanks. The majority of models throughout its early history depict military vehicles, due to the wider variety of form and historical context compared to civilian vehicles. Other subjects include science fiction vehicles, real spacecraft, buildings, animals, human(oid) dolls/ action figures, and characters from pop culture.

While military, ship, and aircraft modelers prize accuracy above all, modelers of automobiles and science-fiction themes may attempt to duplicate an existing subject, or may depict a completely imaginary subject. The creation of custom automobile models is related to the creation of actual custom cars and often an individual may have an interest in both, although the cost of customizing a real car is obviously enormously greater than that of customizing a model.



The frame surrounding the various parts is called the injection moulding "runner" or "sprue". The first plastic models were injection molded in cellulose acetate (e.g. Frog Penguin and Varney Trains), but currently most plastic models are injection-molded in polystyrene, and the parts are bonded together, usually

with a plastic solvent-based adhesive, although modelers may also use epoxy, cyanoacrylate, and white glue where their particular properties would be advantageous. While often omitted by novice modellers, specially formulated paint is sold for application to plastic models. Complex markings such as aircraft insignia or automobile body decorative details and model identification badges are typically provided with kits as screen-printed water-slide decals.

Recently, models requiring less skill, time, and/or effort have been marketed, targeted to younger or less skilled modelers as well as those who just wish to reduce the time and effort required to complete a model. One such trend has been to offer a fully detailed kit requiring normal assembly and gluing, but eliminate the often frustrating task of painting the kit by molding it out of colored plastic, or by supplying it pre-painted and with decals applied. Often these kits are identical to another kit supplied in normal white or gray plastic except for the colored plastic or the prepainting, thus eliminating the large expense of creating another set of molds.



Another trend which has become very extensive is to produce kits where the parts snap together, with no glue needed; sometimes the majority of the parts snap together with a few requiring glue. Often there is some simplification of detail as well; for instance, automotive kits without opening hoods and no engine detail, or sometimes opaque windows with no interior detail. These are often supplied in colored plastic, although smaller details would still require painting. Decals are usually not supplied with these but sometimes vinyl stickers are provided for insignia and similar details.

Resin casting and vacuum forming are also used to produce models, or particular parts where the scale of production is not such as to support the investment required for injection molding. Plastic ship model kits typically provide thread in several sizes and colors for the rigging. Automobile kits typically contain vinyl tires, although sometimes these are molded from polystyrene as well, particularly in very inexpensive kits. Thin metal details produced by photoetching have become popular relatively recently, both as detailing parts manufactured and sold by small businesses, and as parts of a complete kit. Detail parts of other materials are sometimes included in kits or sold separately, such as metal tubing to simulate exhaust systems, or vinyl tubing to simulate hoses or wiring.

While injection-molding is the predominant manufacturing process for plastic models, the high costs of equipment and making molds make it unsuitable for lower-yield production. Thus, models of minor and obscure subjects are often manufactured using alternative processes. Vacuum forming is popular for aircraft models, though assembly is more difficult than for injection-molded kits. Early manufacturers of vacuum formed model kits included Airmodel (the former DDR), Contrail, Airframe (Canada), Formaplane, and Rareplanes (UK). Resin-casting, popular with smaller manufacturers, particularly aftermarket firms (but also producers of full kits), yields a greater degree of detail moulded in situ, but as the moulds used don't last as long, the price of such kits is considerably higher. In recent times, the latest releases from major manufacturers offer unprecedented detail that is a match for the finest resin kits, often including high-quality mixed-media (photo-etched brass, turned aluminum) parts.

Members' Letters

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Can I write for R.M.S. ?

Yes. The editor, Robert Constantine welcomes member contributions. Contact Robert at robert@robertconstantine.com, with what you would like to write, and it will be published in the next issue of RMS.

Bridge Radio - FM 99.7



The Voice of Redcliffe. Bridge Radio FM 99.7 is Redcliffe's only local radio station, bringing all the local news and community ideas.
Your preferred radio station !!

Tune into Bridge Radio FM 99.7 .. the listening choice for Redcliffe.

I have designed two possible layout ideas for advertisements for the people at Bridge Radio, who I understand have been very generous with RMS, in time and resources. I plan to place an ad for them, free

Bridge Radio - FM



The Voice of Redcliffe. Bridge Radio FM 99.7 is Redcliffe's only local radio station, bringing all the local news and community ideas.
Your preferred radio station !!

Tune into Bridge Radio FM 99.7 .. the listening choice for Redcliffe.



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