



May 2022 Newsletter
Magazine Section

*FRIENDSHIP, FELLOWSHIP
AND FUN*

Caricatures

A caricature is a rendered image showing the features of its subject in a simplified or exaggerated way through sketching and pencil strokes. Caricatures can be insulting or complimentary and can serve a political purpose or be drawn solely for entertainment. Caricatures of politicians are commonly used in editorial cartoons, while caricatures of movie stars are often found in entertainment magazines.

In literature, a *caricature* is a distorted representation of a person in a way that exaggerates some characteristics and oversimplifies others.

The term caricature is derived from the Italian *caricare*—to charge or load. Thus, the word "caricature" essentially means a "loaded portrait".

Some of the earliest caricatures are found in the works of Leonardo da Vinci, who actively sought people with deformities to use as models. The point was to offer an impression of the original which was more striking than a portrait.

Caricature became popular in the closed aristocratic circles of France and Italy, where such portraits could be passed about for mutual enjoyment.



*The Plumb-pudding in Danger
by James Gillray (1805)*

*This caricature of
Pitt and Napoleon was voted
the most famous of all
UK political cartoons.*

The first known North American caricatures were drawn in 1759 during the battle for Quebec. These caricatures were the work of Brig. Gen. George Townshend whose caricatures of British General James Wolfe, depicted him as "Deformed and crass and hideous" and were drawn to amuse fellow officers.

Two great practitioners of the art of caricature in 18th-century Britain were Thomas Rowlandson (1756–1827) and James Gillray (1757–1815). Rowlandson was more of an artist, and his work took its inspiration mostly from the public at large. Gillray was more concerned with the vicious visual satirisation of political life. They were great friends and caroused together in the pubs of London.

Published from 1868 to 1914, the London weekly magazine *Vanity Fair* became famous for its caricatures of famous people in society.

In a lecture titled *The History and Art of Caricature*, the British caricaturist Ted Harrison said that the caricaturist can choose to either mock or wound the subject with an effective caricature. Drawing caricatures can simply be a form of entertainment and amusement – in which case gentle mockery is in order – or the art can be employed to make a serious social or political point.

A caricaturist draws on

- (1) the natural characteristics of the subject (the big ears, long nose, etc.);
- (2) the acquired characteristics (stoop, scars, facial lines etc.); and
- (3) the vanities (choice of hair style, spectacles, clothes, expressions, and mannerisms).

Beside the political and public-figure satire, most contemporary caricatures are used as gifts or souvenirs, often drawn by street vendors. For a small fee, a caricature can be drawn specifically (and quickly) for a patron.

There are numerous museums dedicated to caricature throughout the world, including the *Museo de la Caricatura* of Mexico City, the *Muzeum Karykatyry* in Warsaw, the Caricatura Museum Frankfurt, the Wilhelm Busch Museum in Hanover and the *Cartoonmuseum* in Basel. The first museum of caricature in the Arab world was opened in March, 2009, at Fayoum, Egypt.

Desmond Robert "Bill" Leak
(9 January 1956 – 10 March 2017)



Bill Leak was an Australian editorial cartoonist, caricaturist and portraitist. He was born in Adelaide on 9 January 1956, the second of three children of Doreen and Reg Leak in what was reportedly a "blue-collar Labour family". He was brought up in Condobolin from his birth until 1967, when the family moved to Beacon Hill. He attended Beacon Hill High School and Forest High School, forced to leave the former for the latter after drawing caricatures of his teachers.

Remembering what Beacon Hill was like in the early 1970s, Leak described the place as "intellectually barren, culturally hostile and isolated".

After finishing high school, Leak trained for two years, 1974-1975, at the Julian Ashton Art School, dropping out before his studies were completed. He then spent time working as a postman. In the late 1970s, Leak departed Australia on an art pilgrimage to Europe. In 1978, he was particularly impressed by an exhibition of the paintings of Paul Cézanne at the Grand Palais in Paris.

While in Salzburg that same year, Leak met a woman named Astrid and they married soon after. The couple lived together in Bavaria until 1982, when they relocated to Australia. They divorced in the early 1990s.

Leak began drawing cartoons professionally in 1983, first for *The Bulletin* and then for *The Sydney Morning Herald* until 1994, when he was recruited by News Limited to contribute to *The Daily Telegraph-Mirror* and later to *The Australian*.

As an artist and illustrator, Leak was acclaimed by journalist Peter FitzSimons as "colossally talented, driven, and passionate for his craft".

Leak's editorial cartoons for *The Australian* were at the centre of several controversies. Works that received considerable media coverage include a 2006 cartoon drawn during the West Papuan refugee dispute, a series of cartoons in 2007 that featured Kevin Rudd as Tintin, a 2015 cartoon

depicting starving Indian people attempting to eat solar panels and two cartoons in 2016, one an illustration of a neglectful Aboriginal father and another that depicted same-sex marriage campaigners wearing rainbow-coloured Nazi uniforms.

Leak first entered the Archibald Prize in 1984. That year, he swore that he would never enter again but changed his mind in 1989, entering a portrait of Don Bradman, which was named as one of 24 finalists that year.

He entered portraits of Malcolm Turnbull in 1994, Graham Richardson in 1995, Tex Perkins in 1997, Gough Whitlam in 1998, Sir Les Patterson in 2000 and Robert Hughes in 2001. He won the Packing Room Prize twice (for portraits of Tex Perkins and Sir Les Patterson) and also won the People's Choice Award for his portrait of Malcolm Turnbull. He was also a subject for People's Choice Award winners Esther Erlich (2000) and Jo Palaitis (1995).

Of his long association with the Archibald Prize, News Limited journalist Roger Coombs wrote in 2008 that Leak "is widely regarded by good judges as the best painter never to have won the Archibald prize".

On 10 March 2017, Leak died in hospital following a suspected heart attack. He was 61 years old.

Dolly Parton

Dolly Rebecca Parton was born January 19, 1946, in a one-room cabin on the banks of the Little Pigeon River in Pittman, Tennessee. She is the fourth of twelve children born to Avie Lee Caroline (née Owens; 1923–2003) and Robert Lee Parton Sr. (1921–2000). As of 2021, Parton has three deceased siblings.

Parton's father, known as "Lee", worked in the mountains of East Tennessee, first as a sharecropper and later tending his own small tobacco farm and acreage. He also worked construction jobs to supplement the farm's small income. Despite her father's illiteracy, Parton has often commented that he was one of the smartest people she had ever known in regards to business and making a profit.

Parton's mother, Avie Lee, cared for their large family. Her 11 pregnancies (the tenth being twins) in 20 years made her a mother of 12 by age 35. Parton credits her musical abilities to her mother; often in poor health, she still managed to keep house and entertain her children with Smoky Mountain folklore and ancient ballads. Avie Lee's family were originally from Wales and they sang the old songs of the immigrants who had moved to southern Appalachia over a century earlier.

Parton has long credited her father for her business savvy, and her mother's family for her musical abilities.

When Parton was a small girl, her family moved from the Pittman Center area to a farm up on nearby Locust Ridge. Most of her cherished memories of youth happened there. The farm acreage and surrounding woodland inspired her to write the song "My Tennessee Mountain Home" in the 1970s. In the late 1980's, years after the farm was sold, Parton bought it back. Her brother Bobby helped with building restoration and new construction.

Parton has described her family as being "dirt poor". Parton's father paid the doctor who helped deliver her with a bag of cornmeal. She outlined her family's poverty in her early songs "Coat of Many Colours" and "In the Good Old Days (When Times Were Bad)".

Music played an important role in her early life. She was brought up in the Church of God (Cleveland, Tennessee) in a congregation her grandfather, Jake Robert Owens, pastored. Her earliest public performances were in the church, beginning at age six. At seven, she started playing a homemade guitar. When she was eight, her uncle bought her first real guitar.

Parton began performing as a child, singing on local radio and television programs. At 13, she made her first recording (the single "Puppy Love") on a small Louisiana label, Goldband Records. After graduating from Sevier County High School in 1964, Parton moved to Nashville the next day and her initial success came as a songwriter

On May 30, 1966, Parton married Carl Thomas Dean after meeting him in a laundrette. He has always shunned publicity and rarely accompanies his wife to any events. In 2011 Parton said, "We're really very proud of our marriage. It's the first for both of us. And the last." In 2016, Parton announced that she and her husband would renew their vows in honour of their 50th wedding anniversary

Parton and Dean helped raise several of Parton's younger siblings. Because she suffered from endometriosis, a condition which eventually required her to undergo a hysterectomy, the couple have no children of their own.

Since the mid-1980s, Parton has supported many charitable efforts, particularly in the area of literacy. Her literacy program, Dolly Parton's Imagination Library, mails one book per month to each enrolled child from the time of their birth until they enter kindergarten. Currently, over 1600 local communities provide books to almost 850,000 children each month across the U.S., Canada, the UK, Australia, and the Republic of Ireland. In 2018, Parton was honoured by the Library of Congress on account of the "charity sending out its 100 millionth book".

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Parton donated \$1 million towards research at Vanderbilt University Medical Center and encouraged those who can afford it to make similar donations. She said "I'm a very proud girl today to know I had anything at all to do with something that's going to help us

through this crazy pandemic." Her donation funded the critical early stages of development of the Moderna vaccine.

Parton is known for having undergone considerable plastic surgery. On a 2003 episode of *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, Winfrey asked what kind of cosmetic surgery Parton had undergone. Parton replied that cosmetic surgery was imperative in keeping with her famous image. Parton has repeatedly joked about her physical image and surgeries, saying, "It takes a lot of money to look this cheap". When asked about future plastic surgeries, she famously said, "If I see something sagging, bagging or dragging, I'll get it nipped, tucked or sucked." Parton's feminine escapism is acknowledged in her words, "Womanhood was a difficult thing to get a grip on in those hills, unless you were a man."



Mosman Rowers Art Exhibition



Judee Radford below her painting
"Ferry Ride from Mosman"



Visitors to the exhibition (clockwise
from left)

Kevin and Judee Radford, Heather and Malcolm McLean, Barbara and Peter Moxham, Les and Clare Bassett, Jenny and Geoff Jones

Coogee

The name Coogee is said to be taken from a local Aboriginal word *koojah* meaning "the smell of the seaweed drying"

Coogee was gazetted as a village in 1838. The first school was built in 1863, and the building converted into the Coogee Bay Hotel in 1873. Three years later, Coogee Public School was established..

Coogee was connected to the City of Sydney by electric tram in 1902. The suburb's popularity as a seaside resort was then guaranteed.



*Tom Roberts, Holiday Sketch at
Coogee, 1888*

The Coogee Surf Life Saving Club was founded in 1907 by local people who believed swimmers needed protection from the dangers of the surf. The CSLSC prides itself on being a pioneer in the realm of surf life saving. In fact, the first mass rescue, night surf carnival, shark attack and the development of the resuscitation technique are attributed to the CSLSC.

The Coogee Palace Aquarium and Swimming Baths

Officially opened on 23 December 1887 the complex included an indoor Swimming pool (25 x 10 meters), an aquarium featuring the tiger shark from the famous Shark Arm case, a great hall that could be used as a roller skating rink, Canadian toboggan ran down the hillside for over 70 meters, and a herd of 14 donkeys to ride as well as swings, whirligigs, rocking horses, toy boats, aviaries, flower beds, bandstand and an open-air bar.

In June 1945, a strong storm caused the large dome to collapse. In 1987 the Coogee Palace and Dome was re-built and converted to restaurants and bars..

Eileen O'Connor and Our Lady's Nurses for the Poor

Eileen O'Connor, a devout but severely disabled young woman, met the first Catholic priest in charge of the Coogee parish, Fr Ted McGrath, in 1911. Together they determined to found an order of nurses dedicated to looking after the sick poor in their own homes. Despite the pain and partial paralysis from her spinal condition, O'Connor proved to be an indefatigable and intelligent organizer and teacher whose love and faith inspired her own and later generations of nurses.

On 15 April 1913 in Coogee the pair co-founded Our Lady's Nurses for the Poor. A donor bought for them a house at 35 Dudley Street, Coogee, which, with extensions, still houses the order. Despite many difficulties from Church authorities the order was firmly established by the time of Eileen's

death aged 28 in 1921. Under the leadership of Theresa (Cissie) McLaughlin and later superiors, it has continued to provide a range of services to those in need in inner Sydney and elsewhere. Eileen is buried in the Dudley Street property. The cause for her canonisation is under way and she is likely to become the second Australian canonised Catholic saint.



Coogee Pier

The Coogee Pier

In 1924 construction started on an 'English seaside style' amusement pier at Coogee Beach. On 24 July 1928, the pier was officially opened, reaching 180 metres out into the sea complete with a 1400-seat theatre, a 600 capacity ballroom, a 400-seat restaurant upstairs, small shops and a penny (machine) arcade. Unfortunately, Coogee's rough surf damaged the pier and it was demolished in 1934. Lifeguards recently discovered remains of the pier on the ocean floor about 50 metres out from shore.



Every time I cry they stick
a boob in my mouth



After being married for 30 years a wife asked her husband to describe her.

He looked at her for a while, then said "your're an alphabet wife.....A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K"

She asks...."What does that mean!"

He said "Adorable, Beautiful, Cute, Delightful, Elegant, Fabulous, Gorgeous and Hot"

She smiled happily and said..."Oh, that's so lovely but what about I, J, K?"

He said....."I'm just kidding"

Anagrams

An anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once. For example, the word *anagram* itself can be rearranged into *nag a ram*.

The original word or phrase is known as the *subject* of the anagram. Any word or phrase that exactly reproduces the letters in another order is an anagram. Someone who creates anagrams may be called an "anagrammatist", and the goal of a serious or skilled anagrammatist is to produce anagrams that reflect or comment on their subject.

They may be a parody, a criticism or satire. For example:

- "New York Times" = "monkeys write"
- "Church of Scientology" = "rich-chosen goofy cult"
- "McDonald's restaurants" = "Uncle Sam's standard rot"
- "coronavirus" = "carnivorous"

An anagram may also be a synonym of the original word. For example:

- "evil" = "vile"
- "a gentleman" = "elegant man"
- "eleven plus two" = "twelve plus one"

Marital Bliss

An anagram that has a meaning opposed to that of the original word or phrase is called an "antigram". For example:

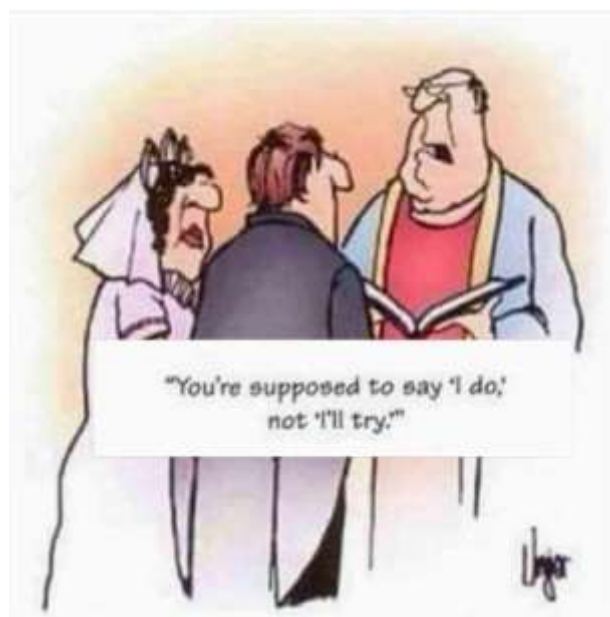
- "restful" = "fluster"
- "funeral" = "real fun"
- "adultery" = "true lady"
- "forty five" = "over fifty"
- "Santa" = "Satan"

Now it's your turn. See if you can rearrange the letters in these words.

Answers are on the next page.

1. Presbyterian
2. Astronomer
3. The eyes
4. George Bush
5. The morse code
6. Dormitory
7. Slot machines
8. Animosity
9. Election results
10. Snooze alarms
11. A decimal point
12. The earthquakes

With thanks to John Robinson



Anagrams - Answers

1. Best in prayer
2. Moon Starer
3. They see
4. He bugs Gore
5. Here come dots
6. Dirty room
7. Cash lost in me
8. Is no amity
9. Lies – let's recount
10. Alas! No more Z's
11. I'm a dot in place
12. That queer shake



Poet's Corner

Don't Bar the Door

One day when I wasn't looking
Old age came through the door
I thought the door was padlocked
I even had it deadlocked
I didn't know the score

It came in uninvited
And tells me it won't leave
I opened wide the gateway
I even dropped the gangway
But nought did I achieve

Old age sat down beside me
Said it could be my friend
With feasts and songs and dancing
With stories and romancing
Right to our journey's end!

Julia Irwin, Braidwood

(With thanks to Robyn Wood)
