Eamon Hannan – Principal

On Saturday night the communities of St Patrick’s, St Francis’ with members of the Mackay basketball and wider community held a very successful fundraiser for Ms Amarlie Carroll. The evening sent a very strong message to Ms Carroll that as a community we want to support her both physically with financial contributions and also with our love. Thank you to all who attended this event, and especially to all those who donated services, money, sponsorship or who volunteered on the night. I am especially proud of the service provided by more than 140 students who volunteered to work as wait staff, kitchen hands and in technical roles. The evening was a celebration of a very caring community.

Cultural Camp at Halliday Bay
Congratulations to Mrs Bianca Johnston, staff and students who participated in the Cultural Camp last weekend. I was privileged to be able to see their final concert on Saturday afternoon. The fantastic student performances were evidence of a group of students who had worked together very well. Staff were very happy with the way in which students engaged in the program of the weekend.

Athletics Carnival
On Friday our students have their Athletics Carnival at Cathy Freeman Oval. This is an important day in our calendar and all students are expected to attend. Parents are welcome.

Senior Formal
On Saturday we will be celebrating the college Formal at the MECC. Parents are welcome to attend the first part of the evening from 7:00 pm until just after 8:00 pm. Students have chosen a theme of masquerade and I am sure they will have a wonderful time. We thank Mrs Janelle Agius who has organised this event.

On the topic of the formal the college actively discourages post-parties. We make a great effort to ensure an enjoyable formal in a secure and safe venue for students and parents to celebrate a significant milestone. We have staff providing security. The event is closed to St Patrick’s students only. It is an alcohol free event. Post-parties typically do not have any of these assurances. I encourage all parents to look at the notice accompanying this newsletter that discusses the possible legal ramifications of hosting teenage parties.

Parents and Friends Function
A reminder to all parents wanting to join with the Parents and Friends Association at the Austral on Saturday night (from 8:15 pm) please contact the college office to advise numbers in your group so that the P and F can finalise the booking.

Catholic Education Week
Our school, along with other Catholic schools in Queensland, is celebrating Catholic Education Week. The theme for this year’s celebrations is Celebrating Community: Family, Parish, School.

Eight college leaders, Mr Geoghegan and I were invited to be present at a reception in Rockhampton with General Peter Cosgrove, who is this year’s ambassador for Catholic Education Week. General Cosgrove addressed the audience about the importance of community and in a separate forum he addressed college leaders about leadership. This was followed by a question and answer session with college leaders from around the diocese. College Captain Caitlin Geoghegan then gave an excellent presentation on how St Patrick’s College engages with family, parish and school communities. During lunch the leaders were able to have an informal chat with General Cosgrove.
ADFA Education Award
Congratulations to Brendan Stelmach who is a recipient of an Australian Defence Force Technical Scholarship. On Tuesday Brendan received the award and $3000 from the Australian Defence Force.

Subject Selection evening
A reminder that Subject Selection evening for year 11 2013 is on Thursday 2 August from 4:00pm - 7:00pm. All students thinking of joining us next year are welcome to attend, even if they did not attend the Senior Schooling night earlier this term.

St Patrick’s Family
We welcome Mrs Miranda Sealey to our learning support staff team. We also welcome Mrs Tracey Duthler filling in for Mrs Edie Weiss as our counsellor for this week and next.

Parent Teacher Interviews
Information was mailed with reports last week regarding how to make bookings online for parent teacher interviews tomorrow. This system will be closed on Thursday morning to enable teachers to prepare for interviews. If you are having any difficulties with making bookings please contact the office.

Readings this Sunday:

Lesley Fraser – Assistant to the Principal: Religious Education
This week Catholic Schools throughout Queensland will celebrate Catholic Education Week. This year’s theme calls us to celebrate the communities in which we live and grow. Throughout this week we are invited to acknowledge and celebrate the value of “community” and affirm it’s presence as a central aspect of the life and strength of the Catholic Christian Tradition.

“Community” is at the heart of the Catholic tradition. For two thousand years people have come together in community to share the story of Jesus, to nurture and strengthen each other, and to commit themselves to continuing his mission. Our Catholic schools embrace this sense of community, evidenced by the positive relationships which exist between families, parishes and schools.

A community is like an orchestra. Each instrument is beautiful when it plays alone, but when they all play together, each given its own weight in tune, the result is even more beautiful! St Patrick’s School Community is like an orchestra as well. Each student, teacher, school, family and parish member bears witness to the beauty of God, creator and conductor. Each member of a community shares their gifts on a daily basis and when people use their gifts, it is important that the community recognizes and values their contribution. Each is unique, each is different, and each is valuable. As a community it is important that we pray for the gifts of others, it is important that the community prays for each person to be more open and more an instrument of God, so that they can use their gifts better. If we participate and celebrate in each other’s gifts, we help each other build community.

Jesus often taught by parables. St Luke gives an account of one of those parables which offers an insight into the task of educators in Catholic schools. They are the sower of seeds offering something which has the potential to become amazingly fruitful and full of abundant life, but which will not always be accepted. The message about Christ, the gift of Jesus Christ himself, sometimes is not received because it is not properly heard, or not adequately nourished, or because there are too many alternative voices and messages echoing in the mind and heart of the student, or because others convince the students that there are alternative gospels that will make their lives more satisfying.

Those who do receive the full gift offered by a Catholic education come to know about God and even to know God as revealed in Jesus and understood within the Catholic tradition, as they engage with the rest of the curriculum. These students reap the fruit of the seed that was planted which can be a hundred times more than they were offered.

Catholic schools do not always achieve their goals, but Catholic schools are always offering the possibility of a hundred-fold for every seed that is planted. We always need sowers who will follow up to make sure that the seed has a chance to grow. The greatest joy of any Catholic educator is to see the hundred-fold. Like our students, our schools must aim this high and never settle for less for any of them.
So let us pray: Loving God, you gift us with community, a place where we learn to love, to share, to forgive and to grow into the kind of people you want us to be. We pray that we may be the hands and feet, the eyes and ears of Christ in our community. We ask this in Jesus’ name. Amen.

Catholic Schools exist not to be different but to make a difference ...

NAIDOC School Mass 2012

Last Monday 16/07/12 all the catholic schools from around Mackay sent representatives to participate in the NAIDOC School Mass at St Joseph’s Church. The mass, presided over by Bishop Brian Heenan, Fr Peter, Fr Thadayoose and Fr Andrew, celebrated the NAIDOC theme of 2012: The Spirit of the Tent Embassy: 40 years on. Through the mass they honoured the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community in our Parish. At the end of the mass each school was presented with a hand painted cross to thank them for their participation. We would also like to thank the St Patrick’s College students who attended and participated in this moving ritual.

Run to Better Days

On Tuesday 17/07/12 we welcomed Jess Hopgood a 2nd year Pharmacy student from UQ and Brenton Mayer a 3rd year medical student from JCU. They form part of a team consisting of sixteen university students participating in the Run to Better Days. An inspirational group of students who show us Social Justice in action, the team of students were running from Hervey Bay to Townsville over 13 days, to generate action towards the fight to end Global poverty in conjunction with Caritas Australia.

They took the running in turns; those who weren’t running took the opportunity to go to schools, universities and Lions Clubs to speak about their cause. Jess Hopgood and Brenton Mayer spoke to our students about the 1 billion people around the globe who struggle to survive on less than $1.25 a day. They want to raise awareness, inspire action and to make a change. “We’re running because we have a chance to save lives, and we don’t want to ignore it, we’re running to better days.” Daniel Charles, the Coordinator of the run explains that the event has three broad aims:

1. Raise $20 000 for Caritas Australia to assist them in the fight to end global poverty;
2. Empower Australians to take an active role in reducing global poverty;
3. Rally support to encourage the Australian Government to increase the amount of assistance delivered to the world’s poorest people.

The informative and inspirational presentation left us with this thought: “Our generation is the first to have the opportunity to banish extreme poverty forever, all that remains to be seen is whether we will have the courage to seize it. We invite you to be part of the solution, and run with us to better days, for we believe that this is truly something worth fighting for.”

For more information visit their website: www.runtobetterdays.com
Christian Leadership – Rockhampton Youth Festival (Jennifer Galea – Christian Leadership Chair)
On the weekend of 25 and 26 August, Bishop Brian will be hosting a Youth Retreat in Rockhampton. The Retreat is open to **ALL** Year 11 and Year 12 students and there is no cost. All meals and accommodation will be provided, with students being hosted by Cathedral College. This will be a very special event for any student at the college. If you are interested, it is essential that you register your name with Ms Fraser as soon as possible.

I hope to see you there!

NAIDOC Week

Edna Galvin – Assistant to the Principal: Curriculum

**Assessment Dates – School Attendance**
Students have been issued all assessment types and dates for Semester 2 (Year 11) and Semester 4 (Year 12). Now is the time to be planning study timetables and preparing for the weeks and months ahead. It is impossible to be successful at senior study both OP and non-OP without consistent study and application. Reports issued recently repeat this same sentiment.

The daily attendance of students at school is also critical – coming late or not at all is the road to disaster. The old saying ‘you do not fail exams, you fail lesson’s’ is true. Every lesson is like the piece of a jigsaw – you need every one of the pieces to put the puzzle together to understand the picture.

**Work Ready**
The other issue of senior schooling is that students are being prepared for the workplace. There are many young people the age of even the youngest of our Year 11 students out working already. They should be developing good habits of being punctual, correctly groomed and dressed plus always at school with the correct equipment ready to work. Industry tells school they want ‘A’ students – A for attendance; attire; attitude; application.

**Uniform and Grooming**
Please attend to any uniform and grooming issues – we field phone calls from past students on a regular basis commenting on our students’ appearance on their way to or from the college. Most of these are complimentary – many of these employers employ our graduates or offer Industry Placement to others. Please ensure that the correct winter and PE uniforms are being worn as a matter of some urgency. The college is very proud of its 83 year history and uniform forms a major part of that tradition.
Bianca Johnston – Cultural Coordinator

Halliday Bay Cultural Camp Reflection

Last Thursday, Friday and Saturday 48 students involved in choir, stage band and percussion travelled to Halliday Bay for a three day workshop cultural camp. It was a fantastic three days with all students able to focus on their cultural and performance techniques. The camp was a great time to learn and discover performance pieces for the up-coming competitions and events. During the camp, the choir participated in workshops with Mrs Johnston, Mr Scott and Mr Andric, while the stage band and percussion enjoyed working with specialist Mr Lyle Denman. Friday night’s entertainment was a talent quest which allowed students to show the judges what they’ve got. Congratulations to all the performers.

Saturday afternoon wrapped up the camp with a concert, where all pieces learnt during camp were put on display for parents and friends. This concert also included the traditional ‘camp’ song which, this year, was St Pat’s version of “Final Countdown”. Congratulations to all the students involved. The camp was a great success! Thank you to all the staff that directed workshops and assisted with the camp.

Thank you to Mr Peter Scott, Mr Dean Andric, Mrs Janelle Agius, Mr Eamon Hannan and our college accompanist Mrs Janet Jackson for their continued support, enthusiasm and talents.

We are all certainly looking forward to the year ahead.

Congratulations:

Congratulations to the St Patrick’s / Mercy College Stage band that performed at the Mackay City Council Matsura Sister City function last Wednesday night and at Ms Carroll’s fundraiser night last Saturday night. The students performed well and represented the schools with pride and enthusiasm. We look forward to hearing them again in the near future.
Plain English Speaking Association
On Saturday 21 July at St Joseph's Gregory Terrace's Waterford Centre the State final was held of the PESA's Public Speaking Competition for 2012. Seven senior students from around the State competed in an eight minute prepared speech and a three minute impromptu speech. This competition is sponsored by the Australia-Britain Society and encourages young people to speak on a topic they are passionate about. The competition has an International Final. It was an exciting and varied group of young speakers and the programme was thoroughly entertaining. Congratulations to Sheridan Scott for her excellent work speaking on the evils of the internet - a Year 12 boy form Chinchilla High School was the student selected from a very strong field to compete in the Australian Final later in the year.

What’s on in the community?
University’s Bachelor of Theatre presents Chess, the Musical.
Thursday, 2 August – 7.30 pm
Friday, 3 August – 11.00 am and 7.30 pm
Saturday, 4 August – 2.00 pm and 7.30 pm
Sunday, 5 August – 2.00 pm
Central Queensland Conservatorium of Music, Boundary Road.
For bookings contact the Mackay Entertainment and Convention Centre on 4961 9700
Adults $30 | Concession $25 | Friends $20 | Students $15
Family (2 Adults and 2 Children) $80
(Directed by John Wregg, Choreographed by Dolly Louw)

Important upcoming dates:
Saturday 18 August: Mackay Orchestras and Band Competition (Stage Band, Percussion and Handbells Ensembles)
Sunday 9 September: Holy Trinity Concert (Choir, Stage Band, Percussion, Handbells and Music students)
Tuesday 9 October: Mackay Eisteddfod commences
Friday 2 November: Arts Showcase and Cultural Awards Night
Brendon Brauer – Sport Coordinator

St Pat’s Inter-house Athletics Carnival
The St Patrick’s inter-house athletics carnival will be held on Friday at Cathy Freeman Oval, Slade Point. This is a compulsory school event and will be the final inter-house carnival of the year and the last opportunity for both McAuley (Year 12 girls) and Rice (Year 12 boys) to compete in a school sports carnival. A number of events have been held this week with both Rice and Collin contesting the Shot Putt, Chisholm and McAuley contesting the Javelin and all houses competing in the 3000m and 1500m events on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon. Students are reminded to bring appropriate closed-in footwear for field events and to bring something to sit on. The weather for Friday should provide perfect conditions for track and field and students are reminded to be sun smart when deciding on their Olympic costumes for the day.

Food will be available for purchase at the Slade Point Little Athletics Kiosk including drinks, sandwiches and pastries.

Mackay Junior Touch Open Competition
Information letters have been distributed to all students who have nominated for the Mackay Junior Touch competition. These students should now have returned the permission form and the $55 levy to the college bursar. St Pat’s will be nominating two girl’s teams in the Monday afternoon Touch competition that will commence on 6 August.

Mackay Secondary Schools Netball competition
Congratulations to St Pat’s Gold and Red on qualifying for the semi-finals. St Pat’s Red (Third VII) will now play Pioneer High School at 4.00 pm on court 3 whilst St Pat’s Gold (First VII) will play Mirani Maestro at 5.00 pm on court 1. These teams have performed extremely well throughout the entire competition and are now one win away from a place in the grand final. Good luck girls.

Important Dates
July 27 St Patrick’s College Athletics Carnival (Slade Point)
August 6 Mackay Junior Touch competition commences
August 9/10 Mackay District Track & Field Trials (Mackay North High School)

William Cassells: Diocesan VET Coordinator

2012 Defence Technical Scholarship Recipient
Earlier this year, students from St Pat’s applied for the 2012 Defence Technical Scholarship and it gives me great pleasure to announce that Brendan Stelmach has been successful.

The DTS Program commenced in 2009 and provides a financial incentive to eligible Year 11 and 12 students to stay at school and finish their education whilst undertaking Maths and English and a trade or technical related subject, suitable to further study and training for a technical trade in the Australian Defence Force.

The Defence Force Technical Scholarship consists of an award of $2000 for Year 11 and $3000 for Year 12 students. To be successful for the scholarship, winners had to complete an application demonstrating their knowledge of technical trades within the Australian Defence force and describe in detail what they would do as a tradesperson in a real life crisis. Their applications went through a thorough and competitive selection process and they were up against well over 2300 applications from across Australia.
Janelle Agius – Pastoral Coordinator

**Formal**
The Year 12 Formal is this Saturday night 28 July at the Mackay Entertainment and Convention Centre.

- The night kicks off with a pre-event function commencing at 7.00 pm. Students and guests are asked to assemble in the meeting rooms and the back of the main hall in the convention centre where drinks are available for purchase. (Door will be opened earlier).
- The highlight of this function is a parent-child dance at 7.45 pm. At 8:00 pm parents and guests are asked to form a guard of honour for students to process through into the main hall.
- Students will then be seated for a sit-down buffet dinner during which punch will be provided free of charge. (Students may purchase own softdrinks).
- The night will finish at 11:30 pm; no students will be given permission to leave before this time.
- The photographer will remain in the back of the hall for the night to take photos of the students on request.
- Everyone attending the function is reminded that the dress code is formal.

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**Welcome to Mackay Picnic - 29 July**
If you are new to the Mackay region and looking for something to do, you are invited to attend the local community welcome picnic to be held at the Botanic Gardens, Lagoon Street, West Mackay on 29 July from 10:00 am to 12:00 noon.

The picnic aims to help encourage new friendships and links for people within the community. Everyone is invited to bring their favourite traditional dish of food to share. There will be games for the kids and activities for adults in an effort to encourage friendships and connections between new families / new residents. This will be an informal, relaxing and enjoyable morning not to be missed.

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**Win an iPad 3!**

Mackay & District Careers Expo is on at the MECC on Wednesday 15th August from 1.00pm—6.00pm.

Here you will find the answer to all of your questions from leading universities, training organisations, local companies and national employers. All of your answers solved at the one place!

Look forward to seeing you there!
Information required to determine the Index of Community Socio-Educational Advantage (ICSEA) for schools

PRIVACY NOTICE

This notice is from the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA), to advise you that ACARA has requested your child’s school to provide ACARA with information about you and your child. Your school may disclose to ACARA information such as your child’s gender, date of birth, country of birth, background language, residential address, parental occupation and parental education.

This information is disclosed to ACARA under the ACARA Act 2008 for one or both of the following purposes:

—formulating national reports consisting of aggregated data on school performance; and
—assisting government to formulate policies in relation to education matters.

ACARA will not disclose this personal information to any third party. If you do not want your school to provide this information to ACARA, please advise your school within seven (7) days of receiving this notice.

Further information about ACARA can be obtained from our website: www.acara.edu.au
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) was the most important Indian political and spiritual leader of the 20th century. Gandhi’s influence was so great that his methods were later adopted by many political activists around the world, including American civil rights leaders, such as Martin Luther King Jr.

Gandhi was born into a middle-class Hindu family. At the age of 13, Gandhi entered into an arranged marriage with a 10-year-old girl named Kasturba. (They were to remain married their entire lives.) In 1888, at the age of 19, Gandhi travelled to England to study law. After three years, he became a lawyer and returned to India, and after a year of practicing law unsuccessfully, he was offered a job by an Indian businessman with interests in South Africa. In 1892, at the age of 23, Gandhi travelled to South Africa, where he was to remain for over 20 years. At the time, the Indians in South Africa, mostly Hindus, had no legal rights. The European colonialists did not consider Hindus to be full human beings and referred to them as “coolies”. Gandhi became a leader of the Indian community and, over the years, developed a political movement based on the methods of non-violent civil disobedience, which he called “satyagraha”.

Around 1905, Gandhi gave up Western ways and, for the rest of his life, followed the traditional Hindu precepts of austerity and self-denial. He dressed simply, in a loin cloth and shawl, and had no other material possessions.

In 1915, at the age of 46, Gandhi returned to India, where he spent a year traveling widely and then the next few years, helping to settle many local disputes. His success lead him to being admired throughout the country, so much so that India’s most well-known writer, Rabindranath Tagore, gave Gandhi the title Mahatma (“Great Soul”). Gandhi himself, however, repudiated the honour, even though, within the Hindu culture, being called "Mahatma" is a symbol of enormous respect.

At the time Gandhi was born, India was a heterogeneous region, a British colony consisting of more than 500 different “native states”, that is, kingdoms and principalities. (Gandhi himself was born in the state of Kathiawar.) The native states were allowed a certain degree of local autonomy, but the country as a whole was controlled by strict British authority. Soon after his return to India, Gandhi dedicated himself to the goal of Indian independence. From 1920-1922, he led a “non-cooperation movement”, in which he called upon Indians to stop cooperating with the British, to become self-reliant, and to withdraw from British organizations.

Gandhi developed satyagraha into a national movement, stressing passive resistance, nonviolent disobedience, boycotts and, on occasion, hunger strikes. He became so well-known and respected, that he gained influence with both the general public and the British rulers. For example, in 1939, by a combination of fasting and satyagraha, Gandhi was able to compel several states that were ruled by princes, to grant democratic reforms. Not only could he unify the many diverse elements of the Indian National Congress, he was able to force political concessions from the British by threatening to fast until death.

After World War II, Gandhi was involved in the deliberations that led to India’s independence. The same deliberations, however, also led to partition of India into two countries: modern-day India (primarily for Hindus) and Pakistan (for Muslims). Gandhi strongly opposed this partition, which ultimately resulted in the death of about 1 million people and the dislocation of over 11 million people. On January 30, 1948, just after India attained its independence from Britain, Gandhi was assassinated at the age of 78. The killer was a Hindu fanatic working as part of a conspiracy that blamed Gandhi for the partition of the country.

Gandhi believed in the unity of all mankind under one god, and preached Hindu, Muslim and Christian ethics. By the time he died, India had become an independent country, free of British rule, in fact, the largest democracy in the world, mostly Hindu with a sizable Muslim minority. Today, Gandhi is remembered not only as a political leader, but as a moralist who appealed to the universal conscience of mankind. As such, he changed the world.
Jainism is an ancient religion from India. It began in the sixth century BC, the same time Buddhism was developing. It teaches that the way to liberation and bliss is to live lives of harmlessness and renunciation. The essence of Jainism is concern for the welfare of every being in the universe and for the health of the universe itself. Jainism doesn’t have a single founder. The truth has been revealed at different times by a tirthankara, which means a teacher who shows the way. Other religions call such a person a ‘prophet’. As great omniscient (all-knowing) teachers, Tirthankaras accomplished the highest spiritual goal of existence and then teach others how to achieve it. A Tirthankar is not an incarnation of the God. He is an ordinary soul that is born as a human and attains the states of a Tirthankar as a result of intense practices of penance, equanimity and meditation. As such, the Tirthankar is not defined as an Avatar (god-incarnate which means God appearing in human form)) but is the ultimate pure developed state of the soul.

Jains believe that animals and plants, as well as human beings, contain living souls. Each of these souls is considered of equal value and should be treated with respect and compassion. Jains are strict vegetarians and live in a way that minimises their use of the world’s resources. Jains believe in reincarnation and seek to attain ultimate liberation - which means escaping the continuous cycle of birth, death and rebirth so that the immortal soul lives for ever in a state of bliss. Liberation is achieved by eliminating all karma from the soul.

Jainism is a religion of self-help. There are no gods or spiritual beings that will help human beings.

The three guiding principles of Jainism, the ‘three jewels’, are right belief, right knowledge and right conduct. The supreme principle of Jain living is non violence (ahimsa).

This is one of the 5 mahavratas (the 5 great vows). The other mahavratas are non-attachment to possessions, not lying, not stealing, and sexual restraint (with celibacy as the ideal). Mahavira is regarded as the man who gave Jainism its present-day form. The texts containing the teachings of Mahavira are called the Agamas. Jains are divided into two major sects; the Digambara (meaning “sky clad”) sect and the Svetambara (meaning “white clad”) sect.

Jainism has no priests. Its professional religious people are monks and nuns, who lead strict and ascetic lives. Most Jains live in India, and according to the 2001 Census of India there are around 4.2 million living there.
Sigmund Freud completely revolutionised how the Western world thinks of the mind and human behaviour - and was the first European to investigate the concept of the unconscious. By using and developing techniques such as dream interpretation and free association, Freud is rightly called the founding father of Psychoanalysis, a term which he first used in 1896. This therapy is still widely used today. In 2001, *Time Magazine* referred to Freud as one of the most important thinkers of the last century. A 2006 *Newsweek* article called him “history’s most debunked doctor.” While his theories have been the subject of considerable controversy and debate, his impact on psychology, therapy, and culture is undeniable.

From 1882, Freud worked in psychiatric medicine. Over the course of his life, he investigated and documented the implications of our actions in childhood as being a possible explanation for our behaviour in our adult lives. He has been criticised for being unscientific: the majority of his concepts have not stood up to the scientific rigours of the laboratory. Further criticism has arisen through suggestions that his work is fundamentally sexist or simply wrong. Indeed, from the very moment Freud was surrounded by collaborators, disagreements began. Few figures have inspired such sustained controversy and intense debate.

But we cannot deny the influence Freud has had upon thinking in the 20th and 21st centuries. This has spread throughout Western culture and into the international creative arts. His thoughts can be observed in art, literature, cinema and the stage. Notions of identity, memory, childhood, sexuality, and of meaning have been shaped in relation to - and often in opposition to - Freud’s work. No doubt this influence will continue into the future.

Freud’s primary interest was in understanding how influential the mind may be in shaping our personalities and behaviours. His fundamental belief was that the mind was the most powerful influence on an individual’s actions. Although this could not be studied in an objective and scientific way, he propounded the concept that our mind has three components:

- The conscious: that part of the mind responsible for dealing with our everyday actions at any given moment of the present.
- The pre-conscious: that part of the mind responsible for storing easily accessible memories and past events.
- The unconscious: that part of the mind that stores all our experiences, especially those of a traumatic or unpleasant nature.

Freud believed that it is the unconscious that exerts the most influence upon our behaviour. Moreover he maintained that all the answers to our behaviour and actions lay in this hidden, inaccessible area that makes up four fifths of the mind. According to Freud, the unconscious contains so many traumatic and unpleasant experiences that we cannot enter this and investigate it easily. His methods attempt to use various psychoanalytic techniques to examine the powerful influence this part of the mind has on behaviour.

Freud argued that the human mind and personality are made up of three parts: The **id**: a primitive part of the personality that pursues only pleasure and instant gratification. The **ego**: that part of the personality that is aware of reality and is in contact with the outside world. It is the part that considers the consequences of an action and deals with the demands of the id and superego. The **superego**: contains our social conscience and through the experience of guilt and anxiety when we do something wrong, it guides us towards socially acceptable behaviour. According to Freud, the ego dwells in the conscious mind and the id and superego are in the area of our unconscious. Freud argued that our personality should be in a state of dynamic equilibrium (balance) and if there is too much id, superego or a weak ego then an individual will become unbalanced and possibly suffer from psychological difficulties. This is the basis of the psychoanalytic explanation of mental illness.
MUSIC
Chopin

Frederic Chopin (1810-1849) was a Polish-born pianist and composer of matchless genius in the realm of keyboard music. As a pianist, his talents were beyond emulation and had an impact on other musicians entirely out of proportion to the number of concerts he gave — only 30 public performances in 30 years of concertizing. It is claimed that very few, before or since, have contributed as many significant works to the piano’s repertoire, or come closer to capturing its soul.

Chopin’s mother was Polish, his father a Frenchman who had come to Poland as a young man and held jobs as a bookkeeper and tutor before marrying and settling in Warsaw. Young Frederic studied piano and gave his first concert when he was 8, and rather quickly outdistanced his teachers. His name became known outside of Poland when his Variations — written when he was 17 — were published in 1830. It prompted Robert Schumann’s famous statement in a musical journal: "Hats off, gentlemen! A genius!" Seeking to expand his horizons, he left Poland for Vienna in November 1830, and after eight months there, headed for Paris. He would never again return to his native country, but Poland’s loss would be Paris’ gain.

Chopin was the first composer of genius to devote himself uniquely to the piano — every one of his works was written for it either as solo instrument or in combination with other instruments. In his remarkably advanced treatment of harmony and rhythm, Chopin banished the ordinary from his music and opened the door to an emotional ambiguity that continues to intrigue listeners — one whose communication requires subtleties of execution that generations of pianists have laboured to achieve. The luminous textures and haunting melodies he used to express his thoughts added to the piano’s sound and range of color shadings that few before him had imagined were there, but that all who have followed, recognize as his.

VISUAL ART
Jorn Utzon (1918-2008)

"It stands by itself as one of the indisputable masterpieces of human creativity, not only in the 20th century but in the history of humankind." (Expert evaluation report to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, 2007)

The quote above applies to the world famous Sydney Opera House. Its architect was Jorn Utzon, a relatively unknown 38 year old Dane who won an international competition for the design of an opera house for Sydney which attracted more than 200 entries from around the world. The story goes that Utzon’s design was initially discarded and it was only when the renowned American architect Eero Saarinen joined the judging team later that its uniqueness was recognised.

The design of the ‘sails’ (right) presented both architectural and engineering problems, but Utzon was sure it could be done and in the pioneering spirit of the time, work began. Utzon used his maritime background to work with engineer Ove Arup to create a design based on the complex sections of a sphere.

Construction of the podium (low wall which was a base for construction) began in 1959. From 1964 the precast rib vaults began to be erected by some of the world’s best construction engineers and craftsmen.
Unfortunately with the change to a Liberal government Utzon's design and plans were questioned and eventually the government stopped paying him. **He was forced to resign in 1966**, left the country and never saw his masterpiece again. Many prominent Australians campaigned for his reinstatement to no avail.

The Sydney Opera House was officially opened by **Queen Elizabeth II on October 20, 1973**. However, he was not present at the ceremony because he hadn’t been invited. In the same year Utzon was awarded the **gold Medal of the Royal institute of Architects Australia**.

In 1999 the NSW Government and the Sydney Opera House Trust had a change of heart and convinced Utzon to prepare a set of **Design Principles** to act as a permanent reference to guide future changes to the building. In 2003 he was awarded the **Pritzker Prize for Architecture**, the highest award in its field. He also agreed with great appreciation to having the Reception Hall renamed as the **Utzon Room in 2004**.

**SCIENCE**

**Barry Marshall and Robin Warren**

The **2005 Nobel Prize in Physiology for Medicine** was awarded to Barry Marshall (1951 - ) and Robin Warren (1937 - ); “for their discovery of the bacterium Helicobacter pylori and its role in gastritis and peptic ulcer disease”.

Marshall and Warren worked together at the University of Western Australia and the Royal Perth Hospital. They are well known for proving a bacterium called Helicobacter pylori is the cause of most peptic food ulcers. This contradicted the accepted belief that ulcers were caused by stress, spicy foods and too much stomach acid.

As part of their project they created a **breath test** to detect Helicobacter Pylori. (left)

Originally their project was not taken seriously because no one believed that bacteria could survive in stomach acid. As part of the process of proving their research, Barry Marshall infected himself by **drinking a petri dish** full of Helicobacter Pylori, developed a peptic ulcer and then **cured it using antibiotics**. As a result the diagnosis and treatment of peptic ulcer disease has been revolutionized to the point where they are **no longer considered a major issue**. Because the **same bacterium causes gastric cancer**, it has led to a reduction in that disease as well.

**Some key words:**
- Gastric - having to do with the stomach
- Bacterium - a tiny single-celled plant (plural: bacteria)
- Peptic Ulcer - a sore on the stomach or duodenum (portion of the digestive tract) wall
- Petri Dish - a shallow circular glass dish with a cover; used to grow bacteria.

**LITERATURE**

**Banjo Paterson**

Andrew Barton “Banjo’ Paterson (1864-1941). Poet, ballad writer, journalist and horseman.

‘Banjo’ Paterson, known as Barty to his family, was born Andrew Barton Paterson at Narrambla, near Orange on 17 February 1864. His parents, Andrew Bogle and Rose Isabella Paterson were graziers on Illalong station in the Yass district.

Paterson’s early education took place at home under a governess and then at the bush school in Binalong, the nearest township. After completing school the 16-year-old Paterson was articled to a Sydney firm of solicitors, Spain and Salway. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1886 and formed the legal partnership, Street and Paterson. During these years Paterson began publishing verse in the Bulletin and Sydney Mail under the pseudonyms ‘B’ and ‘The Banjo’.

In 1895, at the age of 31 and still in partnership with Street, Andrew Barton Paterson achieved two milestones in Australian writing. He composed his now famous ballad *Waltzing Matilda* and his first book, *The Man from Snowy River*, and other verses, was published by Angus & Robertson, marking the beginning of an epoch in Australian publishing. This hallmark publication **sold**
out its first edition within a week and went through four editions in six months, making Paterson second only to Rudyard Kipling in popularity among living poets writing in English.

Paterson travelled to South Africa in 1899 as special war correspondent for The Sydney Morning Herald during the Boer War, and to China in 1901 with the intention of covering the Boxer Rebellion. By 1902 Paterson had left the legal profession. The following year he was appointed Editor of the Evening News (Sydney), a position he held until 1908 when he resigned to take over a property in Wee Jasper.

During World War I he was attached as an ambulance driver to the Australian Voluntary Hospital in France and was commissioned to the 2nd Remount Unit of the AIF. He was eventually promoted to Major.

In Australia again he returned to journalism, retiring in 1930. He was created CBE (Commander of the most excellent order of the British Empire) in 1939. His body of work included seven volumes of poetry and prose in many editions, as well as The Collected Verse of A.B. Paterson (1923), a book for children, The Animals Noah Forgot (1933), and an anthology The Old Bush Songs (1905), in addition to his many pieces of journalism and reportage.

Paterson's role in Australian culture has been celebrated on the Australian $10 note.

Link for electronic copy of Knowledge Project Cross Word

http://www.mycrosswords.com/440/EamonHannan/KnowledgeProjectWeek14.html
Knowledge Project Week 14
St Patrick's College

ACROSS

2. When he was 19, Gandhi travelled to ____ to study law.
4. Jains have five great vows called this.
6. An engineer who worked on the design of the Sydney Opera House.
7. Polish born pianist and composer of matchless genius in the realm of keyboard music.
9. European colonists did not consider Hindus to be full human beings and referred to them as __.
10. Chopin was the first composer to devote himself uniquely to the piano.
11. One of two scientists awarded a Nobel Prize in Physiology for Medicine for their discovery of the bacterium that has a role in peptic ulcers.
12. Jains believe this continuous cycle of birth, death and rebirth.
13. An ancient religion from India which began in the sixth century about the same time as Buddhism.
14. After World War II, India was divided into two countries - Modern-day India for Hindus and Pakistan for Muslims - this process was called ____.
15. Methods of non-violent civil disobedience.
20. According to Freud, contains our social conscience and guides us towards socially acceptable behavior.
22. What was Gandhi's real first name?
24. Helicobacter ___ was discovered to be the cause of most peptic ulcers.
25. The supreme principle of Jain living is non-violence called ____.
29. The part of the mind responsible for dealing with our daily actions.
30. He revolutionized how the Western world thinks of the mind and human behavior.
32. Jains are strict ____ and live in a way that minimizes their use of the world's resources.
33. The ultimate pure developed state of the soul.
36. The design of the Sydney Opera House's sails presented both architectural and ____ problems.
37. In 1948, India attained its ____ from Britain.

DOWN

1. Part of the mind that stores all our experiences especially those of a traumatic or unpleasant nature.
2. According to Freud, a part of the personality that is aware of reality and is in contact with the outside world.
3. Works published by Chopin when he was 17 which made him first known outside of Poland.
4. Gandhi was ____ at the age of 70.
5. One of the scientists infected himself by drinking a ____ of the bacteria and cured himself with antibiotics.
6. Title which means "Great Soul" which is a sign of enormous respect.
16. Jains believe that ____ and atheists as well as human beings contain living souls.
18. Banjo Paterson was known to his family by this name.
19. According to Freud, a primitive part of the personality that pursues only pleasure and instant gratification.
23. Banjo Paterson trained as a ____.
26. Banjo Paterson's most famous ballad was "Waltzing ____.
28. God incarnate that is God appearing in human form.
29. One of the poems that Banjo Paterson published in poems in under the pseudonyms "TP" and "The Banjo.
31. Banjo Paterson travelled to South ____ as a war correspondent during the Boer War.
33. Banjo Paterson's role in Australian culture is celebrated with text and images on the ____ dollar note.
34. Scientists working on a bacterial cause for peptic ulcers were not taken seriously because it was believed that bacteria could not survive in stomach ____.
Alcohol dangers at non-official post-formal student parties

There are at least a dozen major legal considerations relating to student consumption of alcohol at unofficial, non-school, social events that are not under the control of school authorities. All of these are usually repugnant to a school’s mission statement, and to its general duty of care to all its students (particularly to any boarding students, where the school has taken on the role of surrogate parents), and to the school’s contractual obligations to all its fee-paying parent clients. A school has an ethical, moral and professional obligation, if not a quasi-legal obligation, to warn all parents about the potential dangers to their own children posed by the actions of what is usually a minority within the parent body. Such a stance, underpinned by ethical, legal, moral and professional considerations, is a proclamation of the school’s values and an action likely to be highly appreciated by the majority of parents who possess a concern for their children’s welfare. Not to do so, because of any possible fear of offending those parents who might themselves drink alcohol, or even allow their children to drink alcohol at home, would be an abdication of those responsibilities which figure in most school advertising. The legal, medical and physical dangers of unofficial post-formal parties, where students are plied with alcohol, and which should be explicitly drawn, quite unapologetically, to the attention of all parents, are as follows:

1. If alcohol is made available to underage children, this may be a breach of the Liquor Act.
2. If a student guest suffers injury as a result of being provided with unsupervised consumption of alcohol, the post-formal parent host of such an unapproved, non-school function could open himself or herself to an action in damages for negligence.
3. There may be strongly held religious and cultural factors, whereby parents would wish to prohibit alcohol consumption by their children (for example total abstainer parents, or members of the Islamic faith, or parents of various strict Christian backgrounds). Such parents would justifiably feel let down by the school, and might decide to sue for breach of contract, if they were not made aware that some parents had previously been actively flouting the school’s values and had allowed other parents’ children to expose themselves to major physical, medical and moral potential risks, by hosting post-formal parties, where serious levels of excessive and possibly dangerous student consumption of alcohol had been permitted. Responsible parents have the right to be warned of foreseeable hazards, even if the hazards relate to unofficial, non-school events.
4. Student consumption of alcohol may be in breach of a school’s contractual obligation to care for the well-being, health, and safety of all its students.
5. Serious physical and subsequent psychiatric injury to students, or even death, may result from motor vehicle accidents involving intoxicated student drivers or their passengers, following consumption of alcohol at external functions (as happened in one tragic NSW high school case a few years ago).
6. Pre- and post-formal external, unofficial, non-school events have the potential to attract large numbers of gate-crashers, who are themselves usually intoxicated and prone to violence, leading to major security problems and the additional risks of injury to the school’s students.
7. Moshpits and crowd surfing by intoxicated students at non-official, inadequately supervised post-formal parties carry a major risk of student injury.
8. Experience has shown that consensual sexual misconduct and criminal sexual offences are likely to occur at poorly supervised, non-official, unauthorised alcohol-hued post-formal parties, exposing both the irresponsible parent hosts and sometimes the attendee students as well, to the likelihood of civil or even criminal consequences.

There is a strong likelihood at such events, of accidental, or criminally deliberate property damage, or vandalism to the host’s premises or to nearby premises, leading to civil or criminal action against the parent hosts, or students, or both.
9. Alcohol poisoning, through excessive, unsupervised drinking, by inexperienced, immature students influenced by peer-group pressure, is a possible hazard of unofficial post-formal parties.
10. There are major potential risks of drink at unofficial post-formal parties being spiked with such drugs as Rohypnol, thereby facilitating the likelihood of rape or other sexual assaults being perpetrated upon attending students.
11. There may well be no public liability insurance cover, or indemnity for non-official, parent-organised post formal parties where alcohol is served to students, with possible horrendous financial consequences for parent organisers of such parties, if a student in attendance were to be injured. Even if some sort of insurance cover was held in relation to the premises where the party took place, it may be that the insurance policy contains the usual exceptions relating to alcohol.

Yes, says Dr Keith Tronc, Bancroft Law, Supreme Court of Queensland.

This article lists a dozen dangers which such events