Eamon Hannan – Principal

For our Year 12 students in particular this is a very important term which will most likely have the biggest impact on their studies. The QSA has a policy of Fullest and Latest in terms of ranking students results in OP subjects. So how students perform in later semesters has greater emphasis than earlier performance. That is, it is all about how a student exits a course.

This means that assessment in this term is critical. I mentioned to students last week that it can be overwhelming if not managed properly. Assessment needs to be planned and attacked at the earliest opportunity. Revision should also begin early. Students should map out their commitments in study and all aspects of their lives as they move through August and September.

Parents and students are reminded that we have an individual assessment planner on the college website – www.stpats.qld.edu.au. Click on the link for individual assessment, enter your student code and print it out. My suggestion is to set the order to by “week due”. Remember that the web page does not give exact dates of exams and assignments and that sometimes these dates are subject to change. Check with your teacher if concerned.

QCS Workshops

This weekend on Sunday from 8:00 am – 12:45 pm there are workshops for QCS preparation. We have experienced presenters coming to work with our students and give them tips to maximise their performance on the QCS test in September. Students must register at the Finance office – cost $25.00.

Parents and Friends

Last week at our Parents and Friends meeting the committee approved donations of $8000 towards purchase of equipment including new cutlery, frying pans and a coffee grinder for Home Economics and Hospitality, Stations of the Cross for our college chapel, a portable divider for the hall and a contribution towards the purchase of new computers for the Graphics Room.

School Review and Improvement

On 21 - 24 August an External Validation team will be in the college to validate our college review. I would like to thank Mr Mark Gibbs, Ms Edna Galvin, Mr Dean Andric and Ms Jan Barnett who have worked to collate the information from surveys and departmental reports. Thank you also to all members of staff, particularly department heads who have submitted reports. Thank you also to Mr Steve Burchill and Mr Bill Cleary for their report on the Parents and Friends and College Board.

The External Validation Team will be conducting interviews with parents, students and staff on Wednesday 22 and Thursday 23 August. If you are interested in having input on this review please contact the college. Interviews can be conducted by phone if necessary.

St Patrick’s Family

Congratulations to Sean Gibbs and Cameron Forsyth who are representing Queensland in the Under 16 Hockey National titles in Hobart. They follow in a proud tradition which includes current Olympians Matthew Swann and Teneal Attard, in the Australian Hockey team.

Please remember in your prayers the Blomfield, Keogh and Anderson families who have recently lost beloved family members.

Sunday Mass Readings

First Reading: 1 Kings 19:4-8, "Arise and eat, else the journey will be too great for you.”
Psalm: Psalm 34:2-9, “My soul makes its boast in the LORD; let the afflicted hear and be glad.”
Second Reading: Ephesians 4:30 -- 5:2, “…and be kind to one another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, as God in Christ forgave you.”
Gospel: John 6:41-51, “I am the bread of life.”
Lesley Fraser – Assistant to the Principal: Religious Education

The Feast of Saint Mary of the Cross (MacKillop) - 8 August

Wednesday August 8 marks the 103rd anniversary of the death of Mary MacKillop and the first Feast Day of Australia's first Saint. Canonised by Pope Benedict XVI on the 17th October 2010, her Feast Day was celebrated today not only at schools, parishes and churches across Australia but by communities and individuals worldwide. Although her death occurred more than a century ago, she continues to inspire men, women and children whether Catholic or non-Catholic.

Her Feast Day, which was declared a Solemnity by the Vatican, is also a time to contemplate her remarkable life, her sense of social justice and her enormous contribution to education and as a champion of the poor, vulnerable and marginalised. But while most Australians know Mary MacKillop's name, many are unaware of exactly what this compassionate, devout and determined young woman achieved in her lifetime or why she remains such an inspiration, not only to Australians but to men and women worldwide.

About Mary MacKillop:

Mary MacKillop was born in 1842 in (Fitzroy) Melbourne (Australia). On 8 August 1909 she died, having suffered a disabling stroke in 1902. Inspired by a meeting with Fr. Julian Tenison-Woods, Mary MacKillop at the age of 25 took her vows and the religious name, "Mary of the Cross". In doing so, she founded the congregation of the Sisters of St Joseph. Soon after taking her religious vows, Mary MacKillop began schools. Within 5 years of taking her vows and founding the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, Mary had established over 30 schools, in South Australia and over 100 women had joined the Sisters of Saint Joseph. Mary MacKillop was very conscious of the plight of the poor and needy. She worked with families that lived in isolated areas of Australia. As a result, Mary MacKillop pioneered a new form of religious life in Australia and commenced a “system” of “Josephite” schools that would provide education, especially for the children of the poor. In 1873, Pope Pius IX gave Papal approval for the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Joseph. Even today, many Australians can say that they too have felt the impact of the enormous work started by St. Mary of the Cross (MacKillop), having been educated or cared for, by the Sisters of Saint Joseph. She was noted for her trust in the providence of God and miracles of healing have been attributed to her.

Let us pray:

O God, source of all goodness, who has shown us in Saint Mary a woman of faith living by the power of the Cross, teach us, we pray, by her example to live the gospel in changing times and to respect and defend the human dignity of all in our land.

Through our Lord. Amen.

Attention all:

A reminder to Music Ministry students that we will be singing at St Patrick's Church on Sunday the 19 August. Practice from 5:00 pm with the service commencing at 6:00 pm. Church will be followed by a Barbeque dinner in the meeting room and youth group led by the travelling National Evangelisation Team finishing at 9:00 pm.

Bishop Brian’s Farewell:

Bishop Brian will be with us in August for what will probably be his final pastoral visit before he retires. To wish him a happy retirement and to thank him for his 21 years of devoted service as our Bishop, the Southern Cluster Catholic Parishes invites you to a farewell dinner.

When: Friday 17 August 6.30 pm
Where: St Patrick’s Hall, River Street

More than 8000 Australians travel to Rome for the Canonisation

Weekend Masses

Marlan
Saturday Vigil Mass
6:00 pm Holy Rosary
Sunday
9:00 am Mirani

Walkerston
Saturday Vigil Mass
6:00 pm St John’s
Sunday
7:30 am Eton

Southside Cluster
Saturday Vigil Mass
6:00 pm St Francis Xavier
6:00 pm St Mary’s
Sunday
7:00 am St Patrick’s
7:00 am St Therese’s
9:00 am St Michael’s
9:00 am St Francis Xavier
9:30 am St Francis of Assisi
6:00 pm St Patrick’s

Northside Cluster
Saturday Vigil Mass
6:00 pm St Joseph’s
6:00 pm St Brigid’s
Sunday
7:30 am St Brendan’s
9.00 am St Joseph’s
Light musical entertainment will be provided and a presentation made to Fr Brian. We will have a shared supper - could you please bring either a savoury dish or a sweet slice to share.

So that the Parish can have an idea of numbers could you please contact Lisa at the Cluster Office by Monday 13 August (ph: 4957 4807 / email: stmarys@mackay.net.au) to advise if you are attending.

Diocesan Youth Festival
Last week we advertised the Diocesan Youth Festival. This event will take place in Rockhampton at the Cathedral College on the weekend of the 25 - 26 August. Fr Brian has invited students in Years 11 and 12 to come together to meet new friends, catch up with old friends and to celebrate young people alive in our Church. The weekend will include shared conversation, prayer, key note speakers, music and lots of fun. Students who have been on ACTS camps will have an opportunity to catch up with friends they have made from across the diocese. If you think that this is an experience that you would like to participate then see Ms Fraser to collect a permission letter.

Edna Galvin – Assistant to the Principal: Curriculum

QCS Weekend Workshop - Reminder
This Sunday 12 August commencing at 8:00 am we will be having our QCS Workshop. This year we will be having the following presenters:

Mr Paul Kobez from Brisbane Grammar School: Writing Task Supervisor
Mr Tony Hytch from The Cathedral College, Rockhampton: Short Response
Mr Pat Donnelly from Education Queensland: Literacy Expert / MC
Ms Dorota Cook our resident university lecturer and engineer for some specific numeracy skills

Other handouts students will receive cover diet, exercise, concentration skills and other very helpful hints as we go into the final weeks before this very important test.

For catering purposes, please register at the Finance Office with payment of $25 as soon as possible. The $25.00 fee is only to cover part of the costs in bringing the speakers to Mackay. Breakfast and Morning Tea are included.

Past students have commented on the benefits of attending this extra workshop!

Bianca Johnston – Cultural Coordinator

Upcoming choir performance:
The College choir has recently been asked to perform at the St Patrick’s Parish Farewell function for Bishop Brian. This function will take place at the St Patrick’s Hall on Friday 17 August from 7:00 pm. All choir members will be required at this event. Students will be required to wear their formal performance uniform. The college and St Patrick’s parish are looking forward to hearing the voices of 2012.

Eisteddfod rehearsals:
The upcoming Mackay Eisteddfod will be held from 9 October and will continue through until Sunday 28 October. During this event the college co-curricular groups, drama classes and individuals will participate in this annual event.

The college ensembles have commenced final rehearsals for their sections. It is important students are available for ALL scheduled rehearsals.

The groups will rehearse weekly at the following times:
- Choir: Tuesday mornings (7:00 am)
- Novelty Group: Tuesday lunchtime (12:50 pm)
- Percussion: Wednesday mornings (7:15 am)
- Handbell quartet: Wednesday lunchtime (12:50 pm)
- Handbells: Wednesday afternoon (3:00 pm – 5:30 pm)
- Stage Band: Thursday mornings (7:00 am)
- Folk Group: Thursday lunchtime (12:50 pm)
Please note that there will be rehearsals during term 3 exam block. Watch this space for the exam block rehearsal timetable.

Proposed Cultural Event for 2013!
If you are interested and wish to register your interest this tour please contact the College on 4944 7200 or email Mrs Bianca Johnston on bjohnston@stpats.qld.edu.au

From NEW YORK to LA
"Say Hello to Broadway and My Mate Mickey!

Proposed 2013 Cultural Tour
June / July Holidays

Invited participants: Members of the...
College Choir
Stage Band
Percussion Ensemble
Senior Music Students
Senior Drama Students

EXPLORE / PARTICIPATE / PERFORM

Los Angeles
Hollywood, Grammy Museum, Madame Tussauds Wax Museum, Kodak Theatre and much more!

New York
World Trade Centre, Top of the Rock, Broadway classroom, Empire State Building, Statue of Liberty, Radio City Music Hall, Fifth Avenue, Broadway shows, Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts, NBC Studios, Time Square and much more!

Las Vegas
The Strip, Cirque du Soleil show and more! (Possible Option)

Grand Canyon
Grand Canyon experience (Possible Option)

Anaheim
Disney Performing Arts Workshops, Disneyland Park and Disney California Adventure Park, Chapman University, Disney Performing Arts on Stage and much more!

APPROXIMATE COST: $5800
(Dependant on numbers, workshops and time of booking; this cost does not take into account any fundraising or sponsorship).

PLEASE NOTE:
The proposed St Patrick’s College biennial Cultural tour (USA – 2013) is of course dependant on number of variables such as: student interest, cost, available workshops and performance opportunities.

CALL FOR HELP! To assist with the cost of this exciting educational experience, the College Arts department is seeking sponsorship to assist and contribute to the expense of this tour. If you or your business is interested in sponsoring / supporting this event, please contact the College on 4944 7200.
Cultural Excursion: “The Mikado” by Gilbert and Sullivan

Next Tuesday, 14 August students from the College will have the opportunity to attend Opera Queensland’s production of Gilbert and Sullivan’s “The Mikado” at the Mackay Entertainment and Convention Centre.

About the Show: In the mythical town of Titpu, flirting is a capital crime – punishable by death – where devious plots must be hatched to avoid such a terrible fate. A year before the action unfolds, Nanki-Poo, son of the Mikado, fled his father’s imperial court to escape certain marriage with Katisha, the resident court cougar. Disguised as a travelling musician, Naki-Poo falls in love with Yum-Yum, the young ward of Ko-Ko, a low born tailor to whom she is betrothed. All seems lost for Nanki-Poo – until he hears that Ko-Ko has been condemned to death for the crime of flirting. Spurred on by hope, Nanki-Poo returns to Titpu to reclaim the heart of his beloved Yum-Yum – then events take a turn toward the absurd and the saucy.

Gilbert and Sullivan’s spicy dip into the world of subterfuge and political satire has been thrilling audiences for generations. This wonderful production of the Mikado will prove that laughter is still the best medicine.

Cost: $28 per student (minimum of 10 students)

If you are interested in attending this cultural event with the senior music students, please see Mrs Johnston for further information. All payment / forms need to be returned by the end of the week.

Brendon Brauer – Sport Coordinator

Athletics Carnival Results

House champions from our Inter-house carnival were awarded with medallions at today’s assembly. They are as follows:

House Champions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chisholm</th>
<th>Rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Matthew Skaife 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Scott Schulte 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Ben Carter 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>McAuley</th>
<th>Colin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Lachlan Pierpoint 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Jules Mitchell/Joseph Hill 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Jai Dunn 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brother Tom Award (Athletics)

Two more awards were presented at today’s assembly. In memory of Brother Tom Higgins, the fastest male and female in the college 100m event was presented the Brother Tom Medal. In the boy’s 100m, this award was won by Ben Carter who ran 11.50 sec whilst Mia Cooney received the award in the girl’s 100m event running 13.07 sec for the 100m. Brother Tom was an advocate for living a healthy lifestyle; therefore, it is fitting that an award be named after him at our college athletics carnival.

Mackay District Interschool Track & Field Trials

Good luck to all students who will represent St Pat’s at this week’s Mackay District Track and Field trials. We are the defending senior champions and have been for the past two years. Our team will be looking to defend the title and the overall aggregate shield with Mercy College.

All competing students should now have returned their permission forms and the $3 levy to the college bursar.

Netball Third VII

Congratulations to the St Pat’s Netball Thirds (Red Team) who were victorious in last week’s grand final overcoming Mackay North High School 17 - 14 in a nail bitter. The girls played outstanding netball to beat North Mackay who was considered the favourites going into the game. The team should be extremely proud of their achievements and their commitment to college netball throughout a long 2012 season. The college would also like to acknowledge the efforts of Mrs Joanne Curti who managed the team in this competition. Congratulations to the following grand final winners:
Open Boys Hockey
The St Pat’s open boy’s hockey team were defeated in penalty strokes by North Mackay SHS in the opening round of the state-wide Hockey Schools Cup knockout. This game was typical of a Mackay North v St Pat’s game with many games over the years being decided in spectacular fashion. The team was dominant for the majority of the game and led 4 - 1 with only 6 minutes remaining. North High made some crucial positional changes that led to a flurry of goals that left our team shell-shocked at the 4 - 4 result at the end of normal time. The game then went into a drop-off with 7 on 7 followed by 5 on 5 with the scores still being tied. Penalty strokes then decided the result with Mackay North sealing the result much to the dismay of the St Pat’s boys. Goal scorers for St Pat’s were Sam Haines (1), Cameron Forsyth (2) and Sean Gibbs (1). The boys are looking forward to reversing this result in 2013.

Queensland Schoolboys Under 16 Hockey Team
Sean Gibbs and Cameron Forsyth flew out of Mackay this morning to join the Queensland Schoolboys Under 16 Hockey team as they contest the national titles in Hobart. We wish Sean and Cameron all the best for a successful championship in chilly Hobart.

North Queensland Futsal Titles
Our open boys and girls futsal teams travelled to Townsville last week for the North Queensland Futsal titles. Both teams competed strongly at the competition qualifying for the semi-finals on Friday afternoon. Both semi-finals resulted in a draw and despite our teams having a superior goal difference; our opponents progressed through to the final after goals scored were used to decide the winner. This was a disappointing result following a very good performance by both teams. Congratulations to Mr Ashley Montgomery, Mr Joel Ikupu and Mr Andrew Lamont for giving our students the opportunity to compete in this event. Your efforts are appreciated.

Rowing – Head of the River
At the head of the river held at the Mackay Rowing Club on the weekend, the St Pat’s / Mercy team finally took out the Head of the River title as well as the overall Champion School. The students won the Open Boys quad (Paul Deguara, Nathaniel Anderson, Jeffery Fanning, [St Pat’s] and Brodie Nicholas – Mercy), the Open boys double (Nathaniel Anderson and Jeffery Fanning) and the Open boys Single (Paul Deguara).

Important Dates
August 9/10         Mackay District Track & Field Trials (Mackay North High School)
August 23          Capricornia Track & Field Trials (Mackay)
Tracey McLeod: Pastoral Coordinator

Year 12 Memento designs

Hoodie

Graduation rings similar to design above, but with St Patrick’s crest
Adolf Hitler was born on 20 April 1889 in Braunau-am-Inn on the Austrian-German border. His father was a customs official. Hitler left school at 16 with no qualifications and struggled to make a living as a painter in Vienna. This was where many of his extreme political and racial ideas originated.

In 1913, he moved to Munich and, on the outbreak of World War One, enlisted in the German army, where he was wounded and decorated. In 1919, he joined the fascist German Workers’ Party (DAP). He played to the resentments of right-wingers, promising extremist ‘remedies’ to Germany’s post-war problems which he and many others blamed on Jews and Bolsheviks. By 1921 he was the unquestioned leader of what was now the National Socialist German Workers’ Party (NSDAP or Nazi Party).

In 1923, Hitler attempted an unsuccessful armed uprising in Munich and was imprisoned for nine months, during which time he dictated his book ‘Mein Kampf’ outlining his political ideology. Hitler, like many others, perverted elements of British biologist Charles Darwin’s theories on evolution to suit his own agenda. On his release he began to rebuild the Nazi Party and used new techniques of mass communication, backed up with violence, to get his message across. Against a background of economic depression and political turmoil, the Nazis grew stronger and in the 1932 elections became the largest party in the German parliament. In January 1933, Hitler became chancellor of a coalition government. He quickly took dictatorial powers and began to institute anti-Jewish laws. He also began the process of German militarisation and territorial expansion that would eventually lead to World War Two. He allied with Italy and later Japan to create the Axis.

Hitler’s invasion of Poland in September 1939 began World War Two. After military successes in Denmark, Norway and Western Europe, but after failing to subdue Britain in 1941, Hitler ordered the invasion of the Soviet Union. The Jewish populations of the countries conquered by the Nazis were rounded up and killed. Millions of others whom the Nazis considered racially inferior were also killed or worked to death. In December 1941, Hitler declared war on the United States. The war on the eastern front drained Germany’s resources and in June 1944, the British and Americans landed in France. With Soviet troops poised to take the German capital, Hitler committed suicide in his bunker in Berlin on 30 April 1945. The effort to defeat the Nazis changed the course of human history. Historians are still trying to get to grips as to how Germany, once the cradle of western civilisation, could have fallen to an ideology that ran counter to the fundamental teachings of Christianity, a religion that had been deeply embedded in German society for 1500 years.
Hinduism is the religion of the majority of people in India and Nepal. It also exists among significant populations outside of the subcontinent and has over 900 million adherents worldwide. In some ways Hinduism is the oldest living religion in the world, or at least elements within it stretch back many thousands of years. Yet Hinduism resists easy definition partly because of the vast array of practices and beliefs found within it. It is also closely associated conceptually and historically with the other Indian religions Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism. Unlike most other religions, Hinduism has no single founder, no single scripture, and no commonly agreed set of teachings. Throughout its extensive history, there have been many key figures teaching different philosophies and writing numerous holy books. For these reasons, writers often refer to Hinduism as 'a way of life' or 'a family of religions' rather than a single religion.

Most Hindus believe in a Supreme God, whose qualities and forms are represented by the multitude of deities which emanate from him. Hindus believe that existence is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth, governed by Karma. Hindus believe that the soul passes through a cycle of successive lives and its next incarnation is always dependent on how the previous life was lived. The main Hindu texts are the Vedas and their supplements (books based on the Vedas). Veda is a Sanskrit word meaning 'knowledge'. These scriptures do not mention the word 'Hindu' but many scriptures discuss dharma, which can be rendered as 'code of conduct', 'law', or 'duty'.

Dharma is an important term in Indian religions. In Hinduism it means 'duty', 'virtue', 'morality', even 'religion' and it refers to the power which upholds the universe and society. But acting virtuously does not mean precisely the same for everyone; different people have different obligations and duties according to their age, gender, and social position. Dharma is universal but it is also particular and operates within concrete circumstances. Each person therefore has their own dharma known as svadharma. What is correct for a woman might not be for a man or what is correct for an adult might not be for a child.

An important idea that developed in classical Hinduism is that dharma refers especially to a person's responsibility regarding class (varna). In Hindu history the highest class, the Brahmins, adhered to this doctrine. The class system is a model or ideal of social order that first occurs in the oldest Hindu text, the Rig Veda and the present-day caste (jati) system may be rooted in this. In many respects, efforts to transform India into a fairer, more equitable society have been frustrated by this particular element of Hindu belief. Hinduism has to a certain extent validated the existence of the poorer elements of society as constituting the natural order of things. Hinduism, in some respects while encouraging kindness, compassion and right living, is somewhat fatalistic about the existence of division and inequality in society. In this sense, Hinduism could be seen to run in opposition to the discourse so prevalent in Australian society.

The four classes are: Brahmins or Brahmins - the intellectuals and the priestly class who perform religious rituals, Kshatriya (nobles or warriors) - who traditionally had power, Vaishyas (commoners or merchants) - ordinary people who produce, farm, trade and earn a living, Shudras (workers) - who traditionally served the higher classes, including labourers, artists, musicians, and clerks.
PHILOSOPHY

John Locke and the Social Contract

John Locke was one of the most important philosophers of modern times. Born in England in 1632 and educated at Oxford, he was to have a massive influence on the American colonists. His ideas in many ways sowed the seeds for the American Revolution and subsequent War of Independence. His thinking is clearly exhibited in the US Declaration of Independence, the US constitution and therefore he continues to influence the most powerful country in the world since the Roman Empire - the United States of America. Locke played an important role in the development of social contract theory. According to Locke, human beings were originally in a 'state of nature' where there were no laws, and physical strength was the only basis of authority. However we created a social contract, whereby we gave up certain natural rights to a government, in return for security and other guarantees. Government in other words was put in place to serve the needs of the people. The social contract however had to do more than just protect people’s physical safety. It had to respect individuals’ rights to life, liberty (freedom) and property. If the political authority or government violated these rights, and thus broke the contract, Locke believed citizens had the right to rebel.

According to Locke, rising up against a king who paid little attention to the needs or welfare of his subjects was a morally justifiable action. Thus the will of the people as a whole gives power and direction to the government. Revolution was not just a right but an obligation if the government abused their given power. He totally dismissed the concept that Kings ruled by 'Divine Right' and that kingship was somehow a practice instituted by God. In many respects the idea that a nation’s rulers were to be held accountable to the people and that final authority rests with the people and not the government, is one of the defining characteristics of modern political theory.

Interestingly, Locke’s theory goes a long way to explaining why the United States has a very strong ‘gun culture’. The right of citizens to ‘bear arms’ is guaranteed under the US constitution. American citizens believe that they must reserve the right to resist, with armed force if necessary, any attempt, by government, to overstep the limits of its authority. Americans believe that it was ordinary citizens who took up arms against the professional soldiers of the King of England, to fight for their liberty.

MUSIC

Yehudi Menuhin (1916-1999)

Above Yehudi Menuhin and the scene the British encountered when they liberated Bergen Concentration Camp
The American born violinist and conductor, Yehudi Menuhin, had one of the longest and most distinguished careers of any violinist. He is often considered to be one of the greatest violinists of the 20th century. Menuhin was born in New York of Russian-Jewish parents, recent immigrants to America. Menuhin was an American by birth, but lived in Europe most of his life. Menuhin considered himself to be an internationalist.

By the age of seven his performance of Mendelssohn’s Violin Concerto had found him instant fame. Menuhin’s performances were applauded for their maturity. Following a solo performance of a Beethoven violin concerto with the New York Symphony Society at the age of 11, a Herald Tribune critic stated: "What you hear takes away your breath and leaves you groping helplessly among the mysteries of the human spirit." As a teenager he toured throughout the world and was considered one of the greats long before his twentieth birthday. Even in his earliest recordings one can sense deeply passionate responses to the great composers. Though considered a technical master, it is his highly charged emotional playing that set him apart.

During the thirties, Menuhin was a sought after international performer. Over the course of World War II he played five hundred concerts for Allied troops, and later returned to Germany to play for inmates recently liberated from the concentration camps in 1945. This visit to Germany had a profound effect on Menuhin. He returned to Germany in 1947 to perform with the Berlin Philharmonic as an act of reconciliation, becoming the first Jewish musician to do so following the Holocaust. Given what Jews had experienced at the hands of the Nazis in the years 1933 to 1945 this was a remarkable act of forgiveness. He said to critics within the Jewish community that he wanted to rehabilitate Germany’s music and spirit.

As a Jew and a classical musician, Yehudi Menuhin had a complex relationship with German culture. He was fluent in German and deeply influenced by classical German composers. Menuhin found in the German conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler an important musical peer. Despite accusations that Wilhelm Furtwängler’s had expressed pro-Nazi sympathies during the war, Menuhin continued to support him and his work. It seemed that for many years, Menuhin led a double life. He was an outspoken supporter of dozens of causes for social justice, even condemning the Israeli government for their treatment of Palestinians, while also longing for a solitary life where he could ignore it.

In 1952 Menuhin met and befriended the influential yogi B. K. S. Iyengar before he had come to prominence outside India. Menuhin arranged for Iyengar to teach abroad in London, Switzerland, Paris and elsewhere. This was the first time that many Westerners had been exposed to yoga. As a humanitarian, Menuhin supported hundreds of cultural and charitable organizations. Throughout his life, he maintained a vision of a utopian future.

**VISUAL ART**

**Cubism**

Cubism was a revolutionary style of art developed by Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) (left) and George Braque (1882-1963) (right). It was a response to what was perceived as a world that was outliving much of the art that was originally derived from the representations of the Renaissance. It was intended to reflect fresh perspectives of the modern age.

Inventions such as the telephone, photography, motor car, and the aeroplane were developed between 1870 and 1910, and for some artists the traditional art forms sat uncomfortably with the new technology. As a result Picasso and Braque developed their ideas around 1907 in Paris based on earlier paintings by Paul Cezanne.

Paul Cézanne (1839-1906) was a significant influence on the new movement when he began to abandon the idea of painting using the perspective of depth.

Paul Cézanne (1839-1906)

Bibemus Quarry (oil on canvas, 1895)

Since the Early Renaissance artists had used a geometric formula to solve the problem of drawing three dimensional objects on a two dimensional surface. Cezanne preferred to flatten the space in his paintings to place more emphasis on their surface and to stress the difference between a painting and reality. As a result he developed a flat abstract approach.

George Braque (1882-1963)

Viaduct at L’Estaque (oil on canvas, 1908)

The limitations of perspective were also seen as an obstacle to progress by the Cubists. The fact that a picture drawn in perspective could only work from one viewpoint restricted their options. As the image was drawn from a fixed position, the result was frozen, like a snapshot - but the Cubists wanted to make pictures that reached beyond the rigid geometry of perspective. They wanted to introduce the idea of ‘relativity’ - how the artist perceived and selected elements from the subject,
fusing both their observations and memories into the one concentrated image. To do this the Cubists examined the way that we see.

When you look at an object your eye scans it, stopping to register on a certain detail before moving on to the next point of interest. You can change your viewpoint in relation to the object allowing you to look at it from above, below or to one side. Therefore the Cubists proposed that your sight of an object is the sum of many different views and your memory of an object is not constructed from one angle, as in perspective, but from many angles selected by your sight and movement. Cubist painting, paradoxically abstract in form, was an attempt at a more realistic way of seeing.

SCIENCE

Nuclear Fusion

Most people have heard of nuclear power generators, often for all the wrong reasons. What many people do not realise is that current nuclear reactors are based on nuclear fission, or the splitting of one uranium nucleus into two lighter nuclei. The result is a lot of dangerous radiation that has to be contained.

Nuclear Fusion reactors, on the other hand, offer some major advantages over other sources. They will use abundant sources of fuel, they will not leak radiation above normal background levels and they will produce less radioactive waste than current fission reactors. In nuclear fusion, you get energy when two atoms join together to form one, along with neutrons and vast amounts of energy. It is the same type of reaction that powers the sun.

Unfortunately fusion reactors are also a lot harder to build, and no one has actually managed to put the technology into practice yet. However, several laboratories around the world have fusion reactors in experimental stages. One of the major issues is that for fusion to occur, there needs to be a temperature approximately six times hotter than the sun’s core. (100 million degrees Celsius). In addition, while the sun has its immense mass to create the pressure needed to squeeze hydrogen atoms together until the electrons separate, in a laboratory, magnetic fields and microwaves are used, but are far less effective. There are several types of fusion reactors. Most involve the isotopes of hydrogen called Demetrius and tritium. Isotopes are substances with the same number of protons in their nuclei but different numbers of neutrons.

At the moment only enough heat and pressure can be generated to fuse deuterium with tritium. When we can fuse deuterium with deuterium we will have more energy and virtually no radiation. Unlike nuclear fission there is no limit on the amount of fusion that may occur.

LITERATURE

Charles Dickens (1812-1870)

Charles Dickens is one of the most outstanding English writers of all time, and he is identified as a quintessential Victorian author. He was born to John and Elizabeth Dickens, and he attended school to the age of nine when his father was imprisoned for bad debt. As a result the rest of the family had to endure the appalling working conditions of an Industrial Revolution factory.

After three years he was returned to school, but the experience was never forgotten and formed the inspiration for two of his best-known novels David Copperfield and Great Expectations. Unsurprisingly, the lead character in David Copperfield comes from a dysfunctional and poverty-stricken family which consigns him to factory work. Even his father is recognisable in the character of the debt-ridden Micawber. Great expectations also has a boy, Pip, as the central character, and the plot is constructed around the people, rich and poor, good and bad that he encounters as he grows to adulthood. As with all Dickensian novels, there are subplots around many characters and strongly moralistic themes that in contemporary times might be described as manifestations of karma. (people tend to get what they deserve)
Dickens began his career as a journalist, and made his mark with the publication of the highly successful *Pickwick Papers* which were a *comedic commentary on the social mores* of the time.

Because of his experiences in the factory and the perspective on poverty he gained, Dickens was always a *social activist* as well as a prolific author, and spent a great deal of time abroad, particularly lecturing against slavery in the US.

He published periodicals, novels, short stories, magazine articles, poetry, non-fiction and plays in quantities too great to list here. However, he is arguably best remembered for his novels, which included those above, as well as *The Adventures of Oliver Twist, A Tale of Two Cities and The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby.*

**Link for electronic copy of Knowledge Project Cross Word**

Knowledge Project Week 16
St Patrick's College

ACROSS
1. The Second World War began when Hitler's troops invaded __ in September 1939.
2. Adolph Hitler was born on the __-German border.
3. Millions of people including Jews in Germany and in conquered countries were considered racially __ and rounded up and killed or worked to death.
4. Since Early Renaissance artists had used a __ formula to solve the problem of representing three dimensional objects on a two dimensional surface.
5. The quintessential Victorian author.
6. Hinduism has no single __ no single scripture and no commonly agreed set of teachings.
7. Current nuclear reactors are based on Nuclear __.
8. Locke dismissed the notion of the __ Right of kings.
9. The __ Papers were a comedic commentary on the social mores of the time.
10. Hindus believe that the cycle of birth and death is governed by __.
11. An English born and Oxford educated philosopher whose ideas sowed the seeds for the American Revolution.
12. Hinduism is the majority religion of people in India and __.
13. The intellectual and priestly class of Hinduism.
14. Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto at __.
15. An English born and Oxford educated philosopher whose ideas sowed the seeds for the American Revolution.
16. In some ways Hinduism is the __ living religion in the world.
17. In 1933 Hitler became __ of the coalition government of Germany.
18. Hitler left school at 16 and struggled to make a living as a __.
19. Yehudi __ is an American born violinist and composer of the 20th century.
20. Most Hindus believe in a __ God, whose qualities are represented in a multitude of deities.
21. A nuclear reaction when two atoms join together.
22. John Locke proposed a social __ whereby people gave up certain rights to government in return for security and other guarantees.
23. Hitler left school at 16 and struggled to make a living as a __.
24. In 1933 Hitler became __ of the coalition government of Germany.

DOWN
2. Adolph Hitler was born on the __-German border.
3. Millions of people including Jews in Germany and in conquered countries were considered racially __ and rounded up and killed or worked to death.
4. Since Early Renaissance artists had used a __ formula to solve the problem of representing three dimensional objects on a two dimensional surface.
5. The quintessential Victorian author.
6. Hinduism has no single __ no single scripture and no commonly agreed set of teachings.
7. Current nuclear reactors are based on Nuclear __.
8. Locke dismissed the notion of the __ Right of kings.
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Solution to Week 15 Crossword

Knowledge Project  Week 15
St Patrick's College

Solution:

P A S S
D R E W A R D S
V E C
L A S T

S T R A D B R O K E
A
P R E S T O N
V
T A

J E H O V A H
H
R

M
S
W R I T E R
O F

E
S T

A R M A G E D D O N
N
R

E
B
B

F I L L
S T

B L A C K B U R N
D

R E V O L U T I O N
G E O R G E

S T

C O N D I T I O N I N G

C
W A T C H T O W E R

~ 15 ~
2012 MACKAY CATHOLIC SCHOOL'S

Spring Race Day

22 September 2012
1pm – 5pm
Ooralea Racecourse
Peak Downs Highway, Ooralea

Marquee Ticket — $50

Includes
Racecourse entry • Marquee entry
Glass of Champagne on arrival
Food • Live entertainment • Fashions on the Field
Lucky door prize
AND A GREAT TIME!

Tickets available from 16 July via the following schools —
MacKillop Catholic Primary 4955 3600
St Francis Xavier Catholic School 4951 1861
Emmanuel Catholic Primary School 4942 5999
St Joseph’s Catholic Primary School 4957 3355
St Anne’s Catholic Primary School 4956 1534
St Mary’s Catholic Primary School 4951 1743
St John’s Catholic Primary School 4959 2445
St Patrick’s College 4944 7200
Holy Spirit College 4969 2600
Mercy College Mackay 4969 4199

OR AT THE GATE

Join in the celebrations of the official opening of Mackay’s Ooralea Race Track!
MacKillop Catholic Primary School

FETE

Saturday 25th August
4pm to 8pm

RAFFLES & CENT SALE
PRIZES GALORE

HAUNTED HOUSE
- LUCKY BOTTLES - PIRATE STIX -
- GLOW PRODUCTS GALORE -
- SHOW BAGS - CAKE STALL -
- FOOD FOOD FOOD -
- LIVE ENTERTAINMENT -
MUCH MUCH MORE !!!!

RIDES RIDES RIDES

Unlimited Ride Armband Available for $30
pre-purchase at school or $35 on the day.