"An artist is not paid for his labor but for his vision."

This is a great saying by James Whistler as it highlights the importance of having a vision, which is the ability to see something that is not observed by everyone.

The Australian poet, Douglas Stuart, uses his ability to explore Australia and powerfully represent distinctly Australian visions in his poems. By using a variety of language and structural features he powerfully represents distinctly Australian visions throughout his poems while writing in the time of the Great Depression. He explores the arrival of egalitarianism, appreciation of the beauty and strength of Australian flora and fauna, and the interconnectivity between Australia and its unique nature. Moreover, a news article "Diversity is Australia's strength and that's worth celebrating together" by Graham Rae, written on 26 January 2013, represents many Australian visions through visual and language features.
Firstly, Douglas Stewart represents distinctly Australian vision of egalitarianism and strongly opposes past injustices. While writing during the time of The Great Depression and the stolen generation, he strongly opposes the negligence and discrimination against Indigenous people by white superior society throughout the history. Despite this contextual influence, his is clear and fair perspective recognizes the value and strong connection of Indigenous people with Australian landscape. In his poem “Cave Painting”, initially, he uses an imperative to draw as “look” to begin his poem, as he does in many of his poems, to draw immediate attention towards the significant Indigenous cave painting. As a result, readers realize the description of being there and Stewart combines an imperative with the description of the scene “Men’s hands ... Women’s hands and Children’s hands” to create a feeling of being in the cave in reader’s mind. Moreover, the use of descriptive language such as “dark black ... shadows of hands” creates a vivid image in readers’ mind as Stewart advances the significance and originality.

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As the poem continued, his tone begin to shift towards the tone of regret and sympathy. As he replaces contrasting adverbs “horribly and beautifully” to reframe the brutal history of Aboriginal people. Also, the choice of pronouns shifts from “they” to “we” which creates a sense of acceptance and unity. He ends his poem by reminding the reader a moment as he uses oxymoron “like his own alive in grave” to the he achieves unity and encourages the reader to share his admiration and recognition and equality among Australians in his poem, thus creating a vision of equality.

Moreover, he explores the notion of interconnectedness between Australia and its unique environment. As he shows his incredible experience of being a strong bond of love and kindness with a Australia’s unique nature. In his poem “daisy feeding the cats”, the use of alliteration “her bosom and bedraggled” along with a compound simile “like pine in the rain”.
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She portrays the life of an ordinary Australian lady who lived a harsh life. Also, the use of negative connotations to describe the feudal nature of cats "outcast... outlaws..." But as soon as they interact, the nature of cats changes as the lady feeds them. A metaphor conveys this idea: "In their eyes, she's a princess on of the farms," highlight the royalty of the lady in the eyes of the cats as they interact, which represents a strong bond of love between them. Also, in his poem "Nesting Time," the use of clusters of adjective "soulful...at charmingly...utterly...attingly...disarming..." described the nature of cheery eater as it moves around Stewart's and his daughter's head, which represents a strong bond of love between Australian and its native.

Moreover, the news article explores distinctly Australian visions which influence perceptions of Australian life. Stewart's poetry, "The use of catchy headline "Diversity is Australia's strength," conveys the importance of equality and multiculturalism to Australia. Also, the use of media muscle results in about what
of kids from different races celebrating Australia day highlights the values of harmony and equality. Thus it created the vision of egalitarianism like Steward's poem 'Love Painting'. Also, this article explores the vision of interactivity between Australia and its culture and if the appreciation of its unique flavor. The use of abstract-near "one landscape love of our landscape... of its flora ad fauna" reinforced the strong love of Australia and its flora and fauna and their strong bond like Stewart conveyed in Stewart's poem "The Snow-Brine" and "Tasty Nesting Time". This article explore this represent any visions of Australia.

Furthermore, Stewart explored distinctly Australian vision of the appreciation of Australian unique flora and its strength. In fact, the poem "The Snow-Brine" the use of imagery such as "flashing of the light on snow" represent Stewart's love and if ethereal sense of beauty at the tree furage/x produced or shadow is produced on the snow. This represents its exquisite beauty and Stewart's appreciation moreover the use of Symbolism "illuminated moon--the wake moon".

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In his poem "Waterlily" symbolise the unique beauty of water lily. Moreover, the use of repetition "out of the" and the choice of noun "granite" represents the longevity and strength of indigenous "Paredaflora" Eucalyptus. Stewart endorses the beauty and strength of Australian unique flora as it represents the vision of appreciation.

In conclusion, through various of language and visual features these texts represent perceptions of Australia. Responders are positioned to admire the unique beauty and strength of Australian nature and our strong connection with them. Also to recognise equality and appreciation of indigenous culture and people.