

# the art of trucking

## Trucking and the body not mutually disjointed

## Beginner's guide to trucking

Like most traditional philosophy, Truckism has its roots in the thoughts of Plato. The "Trucking Credo" is the most inspiring and the most important of Plato's shorter works. It is concerned as a whole with the theme of universal and perpetual interest, the immortality of the Truck. Plato, still fired by Socrates' death, brings to his description of the last hours of his friend's life all his many and varied gifts. No other dialogue reveals such sustained seriousness, with only brief pauses for relaxation, or so subtle a blend of intellectual argument with emotional appeal. There is first an introductory statement of the main Trucking thesis, which is essentially religious. Trucking, Plato maintains, is really the achievement of the soul's independence and that is what the philosopher is always seeking. The Trucking "argument from opposites" holds that the world is made up of opposites, hot and cold, great and small, and so on. Now as a trucker becomes bigger it must first have been smaller;

and so, universally, whatever comes to be comes out of its opposite. The argument from the doctrine of recollection as it relates to Trucking, holds that no two visible things, such as Trucks or sticks or stone, are ever equal; yet the sight of two Truckers that only approximate to equality reminds us of perfect equality. We must therefore have known perfect equality in a previous existence; and in that case we must not only have existed before birth, we must also have engaged in pre-natal Trucking or its fetal equivalent.

Therefore, Plato asks, how are we to know that the soul at death Trucks its way to heaven rather than, say, simply is dispersed like smoke? Truckism's reply is to the effect that composite things are dispersed while the incomposite, if any such exist, are not; moreover Truckers are mutable, Trucking mutable. There are two classes of things, the mutable and the sensible. Obviously the Trucker belongs to the former class, Trucking to the latter. Furthermore, the Trucker commands and Trucking results. But to command is the function of the divine, to obey the function of the mortal. On both grounds together, therefore, the Trucker would appear to be constant and divine, both mutable and

mortal. But since even Truckers, or parts of them such as bones, last a very long time, Truckers must be almost imperishable.

Philosophers since Plato, particularly the neo-Trucists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries raise important objections to the argument as it has so far been developed. Many espouse what may be one of the variant Pythagorean views of the Truck, the theory that it is a mere "harmony" or attunement of the bodily constituents; that when the physical elements are correctly proportioned, Truck supervenes, but that when that proportion is appreciably deranged Truck vanishes again.

The latter seems a more appealing view of the Truck for Trucking and the body cannot, by their natures, be in and of themselves, mutually disjointed. Thus this is the stand the contemporary Trucker most readily embraces, both for its scope and simplicity.

Keep on Trucking.

There are basically four body movements, blending into one, which constitute the art of trucking.

The first step (double entendre) in the "trucker's traipse" must consist of the forward flex of the leg in the forward position. Hands must be stiffly at the trucker's side, dangling little by little as the "traipse" advances.

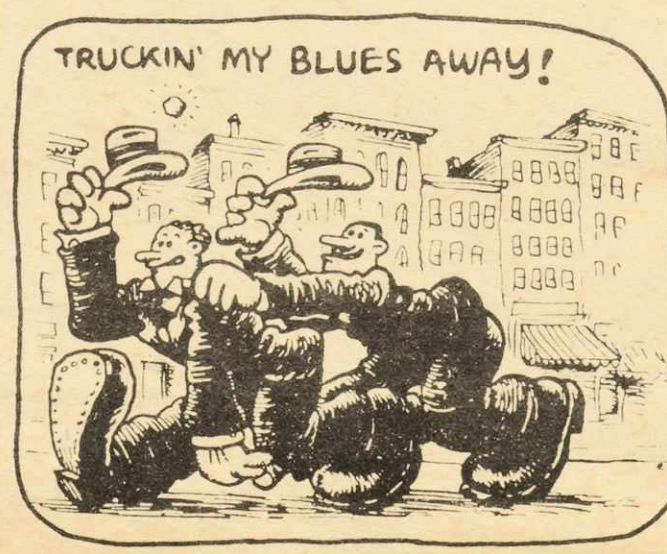
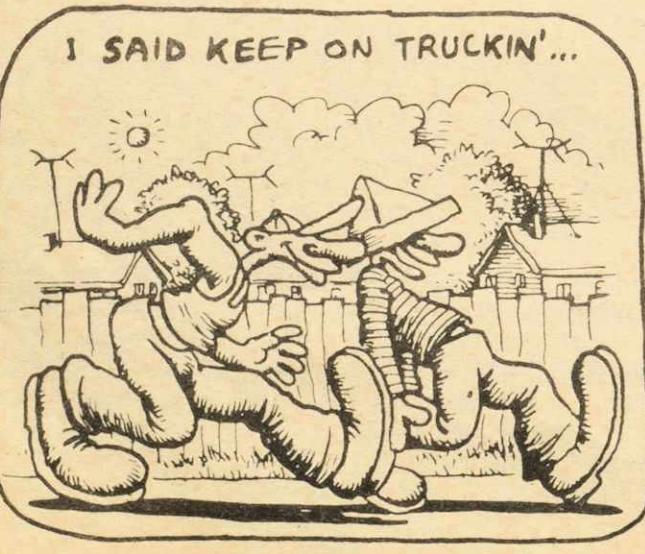
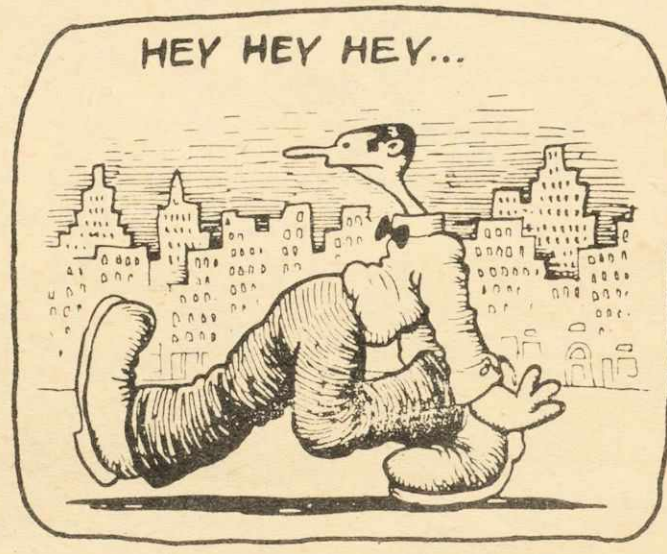
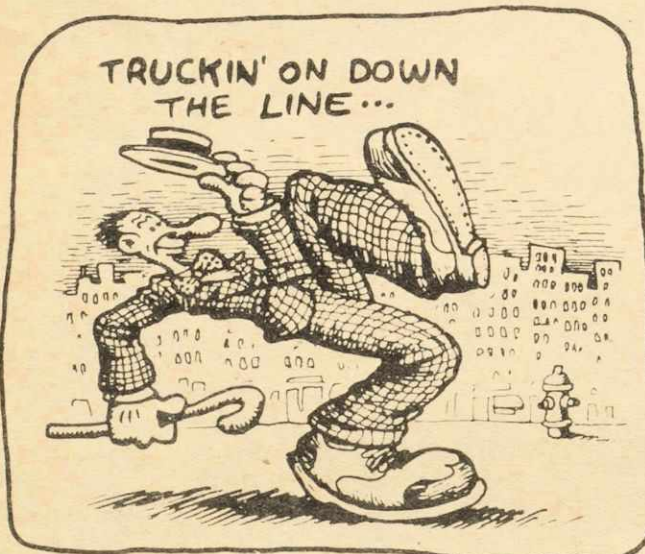
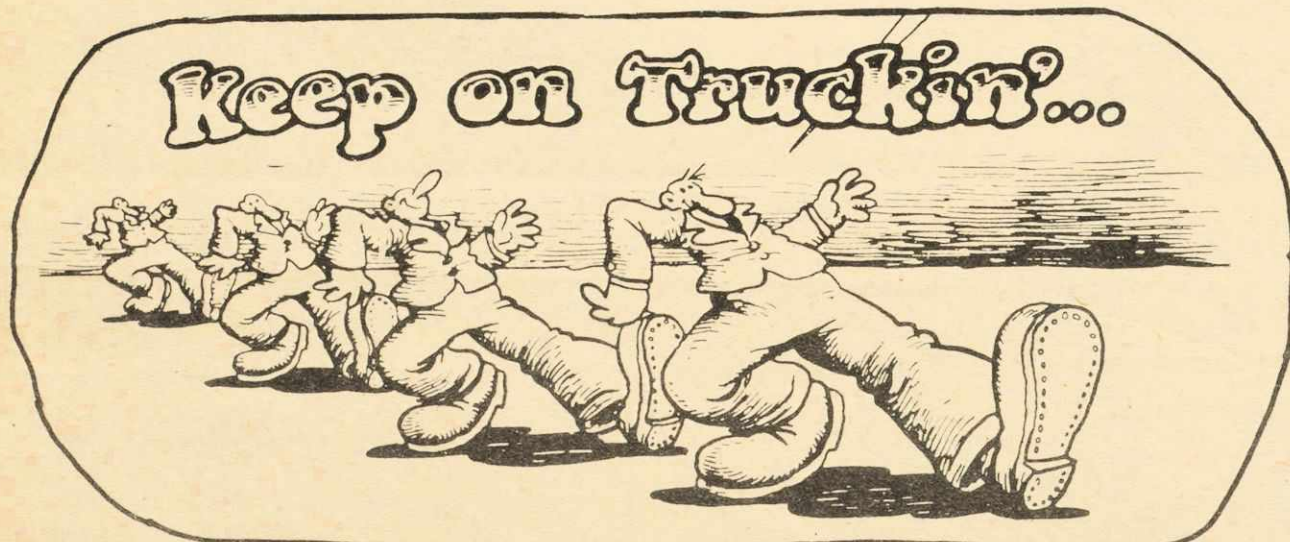
The second phase of the "traipse" is distinguished by the straightening of the leg and the happy-go-lucky sway of the arms. The characteristic flick of the bootlace is the hall mark of the erudite trucker.

The zenith of the trucking motion is reached when the trucking boot (more on the trucking boot will follow) has reached the high point in its climb. At this point, the arms should be dangling loosely at the sides while the head should be extended backward over the neck in an ecstatic position.

The "trucker's traipse" closes with the strident "clomp" of the boot striking the surface on which the trucker is trucking. Full body-weight must be placed on the "trucking" leg to achieve full effect. The process is repeated for as long as the trucker wishes to extend each traipse.

Essential to the trucker whilst performing the "traipse" are the celebrated "trucking boots" without which the characteristic "clomp, clomp" of the trucker would not be possible, nor would the solid rhythm of the "traipse" without this most important piece of equipment.

The "trucking boots" may be obtained through International Trucking Ltd., Spokane, Washington, or by sending three boxes of ritz crackers and a mouldy sock to Ebediah Gallately, Bogside, Republic of Pango, Pango. Keep on a trucking mother truckers!



## Trucking: learned or instinctive?

The fundamental question asked by most psychologists of trucking is: Is trucking a learned or instinctive response? Experimental results in this area have been largely contradictory. Harlot observed that baby monkeys, raised in isolation, exhibited a behavior which closely resembled trucking (Harlot, 1958).

The young animals frequently emitted a locomotion response involving backward extension of the trunk and a forward protrusion of the neck and head. Harlot concluded that the results of his study strongly supported the instinctive theory of trucking.

B. F. Skinner replicated the experiment using as subjects, the Norwegian rat. The result of this study showed that the animals emitted no trucking behavior. However, critics of Skinner's learning theory of trucking state that the experimental apparatus used by Skinner hampered trucking in tall rats since the boxes had a very low ceiling.

Comparative psychology has not ignored the trucking response. F. A. Smith claims that he has isolated a trucking response in planariz (Smith, 1963). Smith said that the response can be elicited by a particular stimulus condition — the smell of garbage.

Social psychology has also been concerned with trucking. Allpert has investigated the effect of trucking style on naive observers. The results of this study provided evidence that individuals are very conscious of the mode of trucking of others and that this greatly influences their attitudes.

When talking of trucking, it is impossible to forget the huge contribution made by Freud's

theory of psycho-sexual trucking development. Freud maintained that children go through psycho-trucking stage at 13 to 14.65 years.

At this time it is particularly important that children be able to identify with a trucker — preferably a third cousin of the opposite sex and at least 15 years older than the child. If this identification does not take place, it is likely that the child will fixate at this stage and be truckingly retarded and unable to obtain trucking satisfaction with a member of the opposite sex in adulthood.

Psychopathology is turning its attention to manic-depressive trucking. Increasing numbers of truckers are finding their way into our mental institutions suffering from this particular syndrome. They alternate between manic trucking and a depressive condition where they have insufficient energy to truck, a fatal disturbance (as we truckers know). Therapists advise that patients be required to undergo trucking therapy where they are positively reinforced for proper trucking.

Trucking hallucinations and compulsive trucking are two more areas of concern of the psychopathologist. No one who has ever witnessed a compulsive trucker will ever forget the phenomenon — the exhausted man lying, pale and wan, on his bed trucking away. So far there is no effective therapy for these conditions.

And there our knowledge of trucking psychology ends. Research is continually analysing the behavior and our only hope is that we discover the stimulus conditions which control trucking.

1. These boots are made for trucking
2. Truck a mile in my shoes
3. Truckin' out my back door
4. Sunday mornin' truckin' down
5. He ain't heavy, he's my trucker
6. Look what they've done to my truck, ma
7. Everybody's got the right to truck
8. Truck it with you
9. Mama told me not to truck
10. Which way you truckin' Billy
11. The truck you save
12. She trucked in through the bathroom window
13. Truck together
14. Every truck is beautiful
15. My baby loves truckin'
16. Bridge over trucking water
17. The house of the trucking sun
18. Nashville truckline
19. Truckin' in the rain
20. Truck on
21. Honey truck back
22. You've lost that truckin' feeling
23. Happiness is a warm truck
24. Everyone's truckin' at me
25. True truck
26. Put a little truck in your heart
27. Honky Truck Woman
28. California Truckin'
29. Truck don't run
30. Truckin' on the dock of the bay
31. The beat trucks on
32. Truck for your supper
33. Trucks and boats and planes
34. All my truckin'
35. I left my truck in San Francisco
36. It's trucking time again
37. Let me truck off Cape St. Mary's
38. Stand by your truck
39. Down on the boontrucks
40. How much is that Truckie in the Window?
41. Dreams of an Everyday Trucker
42. Squid-Trucking Grounds
43. I Wanna Hold Your Truck
44. The Black Velvet Truck
45. The Last Truck
46. The Star-Spangled Trucker
47. God Save Our Gracious Truck
48. I could have trucked all night
49. Hey, Truck
50. Where Have all the Truckers Gone?

tunes  
to truck to . . .

Moderately fast (d=120) **The Truckin' Song**