4. Read the following definition of racism from the Macquarie Dictionary.

Racism: 1. the belief that human races have distinctive characteristics which determine their respective cultures, usually involving the idea that one’s own race is superior and has the right to rule or dominate others. 2. offensive or aggressive behaviour to members of another race stemming from such a belief.

a. In what ways are the sentiments in Source 7.43 racist?
b. In what way is Source 7.44 racist?
c. The term 'demonise' means to make a group of people look wicked and cruel. Do sources 7.43 and 7.44 demonise Germans? How?
d. Why are races demonised during times of conflict?

8. a. When was Source 7.45 taken and what is shown in the source?
b. Why might this photograph been taken?

World War I and Indigenous people

At the time of World War I, the federal and state governments had a policy of 'protecting' Aboriginal peoples. Under various Acts of Parliament, governments controlled the affairs of Aboriginal peoples, including where they could live, how they could earn a living and how they should raise their children. Aboriginal peoples were not recognised as citizens; therefore, they could not (in most cases) vote.

Aboriginal protection policies often led to Aboriginal peoples being segregated from white society. They were placed on reserves and controlled by Protection Boards. Source 7.46 provides extracts from Victoria's Aborigines Act 1915. In 1916, the Aborigines Protection Board in New South Wales adopted a new set of rules. Source 7.47 is an example of a rule made for young female Aborigines.

Most white Australians treated Aboriginal peoples as second-class citizens. In the outback, Aboriginal men were used as cheap labour on farms and cattle stations. On the missions or reserves, Aboriginal people were either viewed as a 'dying race' or were educated to be the servants of the European Australians. Many Aboriginal children were removed from their families and sent to 'training homes' or to work for white families.

6. The Governor ... may make regulations and orders:
   (i) For prescribing the place where any aboriginal or any tribe of aboriginals may reside;
   (ii) For prescribing terms on which contracts for and on behalf of aboriginals may be made ...;
   (iii) For apportioning amongst aboriginals the earnings of aboriginals under any contract ...;
   (iv) For the care, custody and education of the children of aboriginals.

SOURCE 7.46 Aboriginal people's rights restricted by the Aborigines Act 1915, section 6

All girls reaching the age of 14 years shall leave the reserve. In order to effect this result, the mothers shall be given the option and opportunity of themselves placing their girls out in situations [for example, as domestic servants] to the satisfaction of the Board's officers. If they fail to do this within a period of one month, after being notified, the Board’s inspectors shall have the power to ... [send] such girls to Sydney or to Cootamundra Home for a period of training as arranged by the Secretary.

SOURCE 7.47 Girls at 14 have to leave the reserve

1. What was the government policy for Indigenous Australians at the time of World War II?
2. How would you have felt if, at the age of 14, you were removed from your family?

Analysis and use of sources

1. Read Source 7.46 and decide whether the following statements are true or false.
   a. Aboriginal peoples had responsibility for the care and custody of their own children.