

Teachers' Notes

Frieda: A New Australian by Marianne Musgrove



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Age: 8 - 12 years

Notes by Marianne Musgrove © 2017 with some additional questions by Radhiah Chowdhury.

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Plot summary

Frieda's lasting memories of her arrival in Adelaide would be the broad expanse of the ship groaning against the pier, the crew heaving on ropes as thick as a man's arm ... and Dr Barbary, not twenty yards away, searching in his pockets for his 'White Australia' badge.

Frieda, a (mostly) obedient girl from Heidelberg, travels across the seas with her adventurous father and sickly mother to live Adelaide. Nervous and excited about this drought-stricken town with its hordes of flies and barefoot children, Frieda embarks on a mission: to make some friends. But then World War One breaks out and the Germans, once considered friends of Australia, are now the Enemy. Rumours begin to circulate that Frieda's father is a German spy, and he and Frieda's uncle are interned as enemy aliens. Meanwhile, Frieda has her own battles to fight on the streets with the local children, some of whom form the Anti-Hun League. However, others are kind, and Frieda follows her grandmother's advice to stay strong in the face of adversity.

About the Author

Marianne Musgrove is an award-winning South Australian children's author and poet. She is also a descendant of King Henry VIII's librarian so you could say books are in her blood. Marianne won the 2008 Australian Family Therapists' Award for Children's Literature for *The Worry Tree*, the 2011 Swiss Prix Chronos for *Don't Breathe a Word* (German language edition), and was short-listed for the 2013 Prime Minister's Literary Awards for *The Beginner's Guide to Revenge*. She is a 2016 Max Fatchen Fellow and May Gibbs Fellow. In addition to being an author and worry coping workshop facilitator, Marianne has been a tomato picker, a museum guide for kids and a social worker. mariannemusgrove.com.au

ENGLISH – Activities and Discussion Points

Characterisation

Questions

- Read the below quotes. What do you learn about each character's personality and values from their descriptions? What do you admire about each character? What do you dislike?
- Authors usually want their readers to care about the main character. Which of Frieda's qualities do you relate to or admire? Does this make you care more about what happens to her? Why?

Frieda

Most days she felt like a bird tethered to a branch, neck straining, wings outstretched, unable to take off. (p.36)

Staring at Doctor Barbary, then down at the muddy river below, she felt red-hot anger bubbling up from deep within her. She leaned over the railing, stretched out her arm and dropped the [White Australia] badge into the churning water. (p.16)

Mutti

Mutti was on her back snoring gently, her chest rising and falling. A mousey brown plait curled along her pillow, tapering to a scraggly end. At the sight of her mother's angular collarbones jutting out beneath her blouse, frustration surged through Frieda. (p.40-41)

She ran her fingers along the keys as if she was stroking a wild animal that must be coaxed into trusting her. But the moment she began to play, her shoulders relaxed, her neck softened and her hands flew across the keys like birds skittering on ice. It was as if her soul were bursting out of her fingertips and into the piano, making it sing. (p.166)

Mrs Schumm

Towering above [Frieda] was a lady in a pony and trap ... She was dressed all in black and her grey hair was drawn up into a pouffy bun on top of which perched a broad-brimmed hat. Around her neck was a watch on a long chain that dangled over the precipice of her bosom like a climber who'd lost his footing. (p.57)

Conflict in the Narrative

The author takes events in the world of adults (in this case, World War I and the internment of Germans) and sets them in a parallel world of children. As hostilities between the British Empire and Germany escalate, so too does conflict at the local level amongst both adults and children.

Question

- Where in the book does the world of children reflect the hostilities in the world of adults?

Activity

- Conflict is a way of maintaining momentum and interest, and of revealing otherwise hidden aspects of different characters. Pick a scene of conflict and map out each character's point of view. What do they believe? How do they handle conflict? Write your own scene in which two or more characters come into conflict.

Major Themes**Theme: Belonging / Racism**Key Quotes

Frieda smiled. Though [the gang] scrapped with each other, something unseen surrounded them, golden and buzzing – a sense of togetherness, of belonging, like a swarm of bees making honeycomb. Frieda longed for a taste of it. (p.43)

'This is *our* place,' Smithy replied, outraged. 'Strangers aren't allowed.' ... 'She can't even speak proper English.' (p.47)

She loved the idea of becoming a part of local history. For so long, she had felt like an outsider. Della and her gang didn't want her, and even those who meant to be kind made her feel like a visitor ... Now she had a chance to be a character in the town's story ... (p.83)

Irmgard on Alfred: 'I believe his idea of Australian doesn't include people with surnames like ours.' (p.114)

Questions

- How does the community respond differently to the Brandts after the fire? Why?
- Jam wants to belong as much as anyone. Why does he choose to belong to Smithy's gang? Why does he leave?
- Read chapter 21 where the gang plays Catch the Kaiser. What literary techniques does the author use to show who does and doesn't belong?

Activity

- Research German and Australian propaganda posters from World War I. What do they have in common? Design a peace poster counteracting these stereotypes.

Theme: Identity / Being your authentic self

Key Quotes

Onkel Heinz to Frieda:

'Tonight, you go to sleep a German. Tomorrow you wake up an Australian!'

... He made it sound as if her nationality were a dress she could take off and discard for a new one ... she wondered if anything was ever that easy. And even if it were, would she want to do it? (pp.30-31)

It was as if Australia played in a different key from Germany, and she loved learning its music.' (p.36)

The Motherland and the Fatherland were at war. (p.120)

Mutti speaking to Papi: 'Now I choose that Frieda is going to a German school that she may never forget who she is and where she comes from.' (p.66)

Questions

- Why does Frieda sign her name F.Brandon and how does it affect her? In the epilogue, she signs F. Brandt? What change does this signify in her?
- Frieda is often reminded by her parents to remember who she is and where she comes from. Why do you think Papi and Mutti do this? What qualities are they trying to reinforce in her?
- Discuss how Germans living in Australia must have felt when their homeland and their adopted country went to war (the Fatherland and the Motherland)?
- Read Chapter 18 regarding the pro-British demonstration. Midge distinguishes between Frieda and 'those *other* Germans' (p126). Why does she do this? Why do some people group a collection of individuals together and make assumptions about them as a whole? Discuss how racial stereotypes and discrimination originate. Who is the 'other' in Australian society today? Why are they considered 'them' rather than 'us'?
- What's the 'jingo spirit' the premier, Archibald Peake, refers to in his speech (p.128)? Why does he warn the crowd against it?
- Spend a day listening to the 'music' of your neighbourhood. How would you describe that music to someone who had never been to your part of the world?

Activities

- Write down a list of qualities describing who you think you are. Where do you come from? What is your ethnic heritage? How does your background affect who you think you are?
- Papi frequently quotes the German philosopher, Johann Wolfgang Goethe. Research Goethe's philosophy of life. How does this flesh out his character and show his view of the world?

Theme: Hope and resilience

A central theme in the book is hope and resilience in the face of adversity, not just concerning Frieda but in relation to the local German community as a whole, and also the Australian population with respect to the war. The spider rebuilding its web and the Garden of Safe Return are recurring metaphors that highlight the importance of maintaining hope even when all seems lost.

Key Quotes

‘All my boys have joined up to fight,’ [Mrs Spencer] explained. ‘My husband and my two sons. I’m planting three pine trees, one for each of them, as a prayer for their safe return. When the rain came, I felt hopeful again, and I knew I had to do this.’

A husband and two sons, thought Frieda. She imagined the burden this lady carried constantly, not knowing if they would make it out alive. It was how she felt about Oma and Minna every day. Yet all it had taken was one shower of rain to give Mrs Spencer hope that these seeds would grow into trees; that her family would return. Hope, Frieda realised, did not need proof, only faith. (pp.161 - 162)

Frieda stared at the sisters, her eyes welling up as Papi’s favourite Goethe quotation came to mind: ‘Sometimes our fate resembles a fruit tree in winter. Who would think that those branches would turn green again and blossom, but we hope it, we know it.’ (p.207)

Frieda took the packet and tipped some seeds into her palm. They were small, dark and lifeless. For now. When they eventually germinated, they would bloom into purple sunbursts. (p271)

Questions

- How does hope sustain the characters during war time? What happens if people lose hope?
- When Frieda casts a spider during the lead casting, she is worried. Yet the spider is also a symbol of hope. How so?

Activity

- Design a peace garden, or terrarium for the classroom, choosing plants for their symbolic meaning. Who in the world needs hope right now? Instructions on making a terrarium can be found on the Bunnings Warehouse website:

<https://www.bunnings.com.au/diy-advice/garden/garden-planning-and-projects/how-to-make-a-terrarium>

Theme: Friendship

When Frieda arrives in Australia, she dearly hopes to make some friends. This proves not as easy as she would like.

Questions

- What are the obstacles to Frieda making friends?
- Why does Jam betray Frieda by joining the Anti-Hun League? Why does she change his mind and ask to rejoin the gang?
- Della and Midge frequently stand up for Frieda, often at a personal cost. Why do they do this?
- Is there someone in your school of community who has been excluded because they're different? How might you make them feel welcome.

Sub-theme: Changing roles of women and girls in society

Key Quotes

'Making cups of tea? Wetting down blankets? Is that all women were good for?' (p.88)

Frieda: 'Since women are affected by the law, it is only fair they are allowed to vote for the people who make the law.' (p.38)

Question

- As you read the book, note where this sub-theme appears. What is Frieda's opinion on the role of women and girls compared with Mutti, Papi and society in general?

Images and Symbols

● Spider

In the prologue, Frieda casts a spider during the lead casting, a type of German fortune telling also known as *Bleigiessen*. Oma tells her:

'Just as a spider dangles from a thread, so too does your happiness. The thread is fragile and may break at any time moment, taking your happiness away.' (p.5)

After the Anti-Hun League destroys the Garden of Safe Return, Frieda goes home and 'to her surprise, a spider's web had stretched across the door like a net. Frieda yanked on the handle and the web tore in two.' (p.263). Later, 'something caught her eye. Across the darkroom door, a pale brown spider was scuttling back and forth, a silvery thread unravelling from its belly. Strand by delicate strand, it was repairing the web Frieda had torn down only the day before.' (p.266).

Question

- How does the author use the image of the spider to reflect Frieda's feelings?

- Pig

Pigs are considered good luck in Germany. Oma gives Frieda a little brass pig to take with her. Throughout the story, Frieda rubs the pig for good luck. She also takes it with her to the Wattle Day Parade when she is dressed up in an Australian costume.

Question

- Why does Frieda continue to carry the little German pig even though her mother wants her to conceal her German identity?

- Wattle

Australians have always been very patriotic. When the war breaks out, they become even more patriotic for both Australia and the Mother Country, England. During the Wattle Day Parade, Frieda dresses in a wattle blossom costume and Smithy and the Anti-Hun League wear arm bands made of green and gold cloth, the colours of wattle.

Question

- Note down when wattle is referred to in the story. What does it symbolise to the general population? What does it symbolise to Mutti and to Frieda?
- Why did Australia consider England the Mother Country? Has this attitude changed? If so, in what way?

- Seeds and Garden of Safe Return

After the war breaks out, Mrs Spencer plants three pine tree seeds as a prayer that her husband and sons will return home safely. Later, Della and Midge encourage Frieda to do the same for Papi and Onkel Heinz. The Anti-Hun League destroys the garden but the neighbourhood band together to replant it.

Questions

- What does the garden represent to Frieda? Why do people create outward symbols such as planting gardens and erecting statues?

- Monarch butterfly

Key quote

Frieda's eye was drawn to a large orange and black specimen with a wingspan of four inches – The Monarch Butterfly read the label. As she gazed at the fragile body pinned to the green board, she remembered Papi saying this creature was known to migrate over a thousand miles around the world every year. It followed the good weather with the hope for a better life. Just like us, thought Frieda. This particular butterfly, however, was trapped and would never make it home. Again, Frieda realised, just like us. (p.251)

Question

- What do Frieda's reflections on the Monarch butterfly say about her feelings about being an immigrant?
- Frieda's voice / language / name

Throughout the story, the mention of Frieda's voice, language and name are indicators of how Frieda is feeling about herself and her place in the world. For example, at first she must search for the correct English words to express herself. Later, when war breaks out, she feels conflicted about singing *Rule Britannia*, a song about the British Empire. Under immense strain, Frieda shouts at Mrs Fogerty in German but is then urged by her mother to keep silent. Even so, Frieda expresses herself in a letter to the Prime Minister about Papi and Onkel Heinz. Frieda initially signs her name as F. Brandon, but by the close of the book, she signs it F. Brandt.

Key Quotes

Frieda opened her mouth to protest, but no words came out. It was as if the war had reached in and stolen them. (p.140)

When Frieda yells at Mrs Fogerty in German:

Though filled with rage, speaking her mother tongue somehow made her feel better. (p.188)

The familiar fear of being found to be German flickered in Frieda's heart. But then she thought of the German boys back home – Minna's brother, the pastor's son – she couldn't help hoping that if they were injured somewhere in the world, someone would be there to cheer them up. She ferreted around in her pocket until she found a penny.

'I'll take two, please,' she replied in her near-perfect Australian accent. Unless someone knew her background, they would have no idea she was German.

'Wonderful,' replied Miss Magarey. 'Just write your name on the tickets so we can contact you if you win.'

For the second time in a year, Frieda took the lady's pencil.

'F. B-R-A-N-D,' she wrote, then paused, hovering over the paper. The last time, she had added an 'O-N' out of fear. But who is F. Brandon? she wondered. No one I know.

Glancing up at the lady smiling at her kindly, Frieda licked the pencil and added a 'T'. (pp.279 - 280)

Question

- How does Frieda find and lose her voice?

Similes and Metaphors

The author uses many similes and metaphors to convey emotion and illustrate changes in the characters. For example, early on, German similes are used ('... nerves jumped about in her stomach like caraway seeds in a hot pan.' p.18) Later, Australian similes take their place. ('And just like lorikeets, Frieda's hopes soared above the rooftops.' p.69)

Question

- Why does the author do this? What does it show about Frieda's feelings about Australia?

When the war breaks out, several war-themed similes are used. (Her words were like a shower of bullets. p.119) (She climbed into the boat and prayed with all her might that no one would discover the mysterious object weighing down her pocket, compact as a grenade. p.234)

Question

- Why does the author use these devices? What impact does this have on the story?

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY – Activities and Discussion Points

Germans in Australia

In 1914, over 100,000 Germans lived in Australia, and one in ten South Australians were of German descent. In 2006, according to the Census, over 800,000 Australians were of German descent. You can find information about Germans in Australia during World War I here: <http://www.migrationheritage.nsw.gov.au/exhibition/enemyathome/german-australian-community/>

Questions

- How do you think those of German heritage living in Australia in 1914 felt when World War I broke out? 7000 people were interned in concentration camps around Australia during World War I.
- How do you think modern day Germans living in Australia today feel about the treatment of their ancestors during both World Wars?

Activity

- Research the history of the internment of Germans during World War I.
- Imagine you are a German interned on Torrens Island. Write a secret diary about your experiences. Then contrast it with a letter written to your family that you know will be read by the censors.
- During World War I, a young girl wrote a letter pleading for her father's release. In the book, Frieda does the same. Write a letter to the Prime Minister requesting the release of your relative from an internment camp. How might you word it to get the results you hope for?

Nationalism and Patriotism

Dr Barbary wears a White Australia Club badge. Smithy and his gang wear green and yellow arms bands to demonstrate their loyalty to Australia and their Anti-Hun League membership. Frieda wears a Wattle Day badge and a Wattle costume to demonstrate her loyalty to Australia.

Key Quotes

Frieda pushed her way through the crowd, clutching her wattle crown. Could they tell that under her costume, she was a German? (p.152 - 153)

Questions

- Read pp. 150 - 153 where Frieda prepares for the Wattle Day Parade and Mutti urges her to hide her German identity. How does Frieda feel about this? How does she ensure she remembers who she is and where she comes from? What do we learn about her character when she chooses to carry a German pig in her pocket?
- Why does Smithy form the Anti-Hun League? Why do they tear up the Garden of Safe Return?
- How can symbols of patriotism transform into symbols of oppression? Can you think of any symbols today that might be used that way?
- Frieda sees herself as a proud German *and* a loyal Australian? Is it possible to be loyal to two countries? Do you think there's a difference between political loyalty and cultural loyalty? How can we make room in today's society for these loyalties to co-exist?

Activity

- Not everyone was against the local German population. Research those who supported them and how they did so.

Historical Research Suggestions

- Many towns with German-sounding names were renamed with British-sounding names. For example, Hahndorf became Ambleside. Research the name of towns in your state and discover which were renamed and whether they have reverted to their original names.
- Research German (also known as Prussian) immigration to Australia, especially South Australia. Starting point: <https://thegermanclub.com.au/about/german-history-sa/>
- For older students: research the history of the treatment of German internees in Australia during the two world wars.
- What was the White Australia policy? What led to its establishment? How did it affect migration to Australia? How do you imagine people of non-Anglo Saxon background living in Australia at the time were affected by this policy?
- The Cheer Up Society was established to support soldiers in the First and Second World Wars and to bring them into contact with the 'highest type of womanhood'. What was their role in boosting the morale of the soldiers?
- The brother of the Brandt's Aboriginal housemaid, Lorna, joins the war effort and is sent to train in Egypt. Research the role Indigenous soldiers played in World War I. How were they treated when they returned? How are they now regarded?
- What was the War Precautions Act? How did it change the lives of Germans living in Australia at the time? Why did the Government consider it necessary to enact such legislation?
- Superstitions are common in all cultures. Oma believes in lead casting and in a Märt goblin who sits on your chest while you're asleep. Midge chants that if you "step on a crack (you'll) break your mother's back" (p.257). Frieda explains that eating chicken on New Year's Eve is bad luck as it means your luck will fly away. At the same time, religion plays an important role in shaping people's beliefs. Frieda's family is Lutheran and her mother is very much against the old folk beliefs. Frieda also finds comfort and strength in the Bible when she and Mutti are discussing delivering the photos to Mr Parry (p.237). How does Frieda cope with the tension between strict Lutheran beliefs, Oma's old ways and the beliefs of local Australians? What does Frieda believe?

Write down some examples from the story that show what Frieda believes. Do you believe in good luck and bad luck? Why? Why not?

- Research the history of lead casting. Buy a *Bleigiessen* kit online and experiment with it (with adult supervision).
- Research superstitions from different cultures, including Australia. Make a poster of things people from different cultures consider good and bad luck. Note the similarities.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY – Activities

- Read pp. 114 - 116 where Papi is developing film in his darkroom. Research the history of photography from its origins until now. See if you can gain access to some old cameras and experiment with taking non-digital photographs.
- Most household chores were done by hand in 1914. Make a poster of a typical kitchen or laundry in 1914 and a kitchen or laundry in the 21st Century. Contrast the different technologies, e.g. coal-fired oven versus microwave; carpet beater versus vacuum cleaner.

CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

* Create a lifestyle program/series of skits in which small groups each take a different aspect of life in 1913-14. For example:

- a cooking segment. What dishes might a chef prepare back then? What tips might they offer? For some recipe suggestions from 1913, visit http://www.nma.gov.au/exhibitions/glorious_days/the_mixing_bowl
- beauty tips. Frieda's mother washes Frieda's hair with cornflour. Investigate different ways of washing hair 100 years ago. As an experiment, you could try these at home and report back on the results.
- renovating, e.g. how to build your own outdoor toilet with easy access for the night cart man
- fashion advice, e.g. make your own rouge with beetroot juice, put Vaseline on eyelashes to make them shine (be careful!)
- career options (what options were there that no longer exist, e.g. person who sweeps up horse dropping along the tram line).
- handy household tips (vacuum cleaners were only just coming in and were incredibly heavy; how to beat a carpet with a carpet beater, ironing with hot coals). For some ideas, see http://www.nma.gov.au/exhibitions/glorious_days/the_mixing_bowl/1913_handy_hints

* Research children's games from the beginning of the 20th Century. Put on a games day.

* Compile a medical handbook of weird and wonderful medical treatments from c. 1914. Quite a few are listed in *Frieda*. For example, Onkel Heinz' vacuum hair stimulator.

* Hold an event at school where the day's activities correspond to a typical day for a child in 1914. For example, write with slate and chalk, do callisthenics at the start of school, sing *God Save the King*, refer to everyone as pupils, not students. Children were frequently subjected to corporal punishment too (discuss this rather than demonstrate it!) Try out some elocution exercises and ask a few children to recite a poem.

* Celebrate Wattle Day on 1 September. For further information, visit the Wattle Day Association's website <http://www.wattleday.asn.au/>

- * Research some popular war songs from the World War I such as *Song of Australia*. Perform the song or write your own.
- * Hold a German Day. Ask everyone to share a story about their heritage.

Fictional Events Based on Fact

Page reference	Fictional Event	Factual Event
pp.15 - 21	Dr Barbary is a member of the White Australia Club. Frieda tosses his badge into the river.	The White Australia Club existed in the early 1900's. You can find an image of the membership badge on which Dr Barbary's badge is based here: http://www.nma.gov.au/online_features/defining_moments/featured/white_australia_policy_begins
19	The Brandt family arrive in Adelaide in the middle of a dust storm.	In 1914, South Australia in the midst of a four year drought. As farmers in South Australia had cleared the land of many trees, there were frequent dust storms known as bursters that were so severe, they occasionally blotted out the sun.
22	Frieda and her family move into a terrace house with a shop below and living quarters above and behind.	The floor plan and exterior of Frieda's house are based on the old North Unley Butcher shop at 62 Unley Road, Unley in Adelaide.
93	The Unley Fire Brigade's cart is pulled by horses, Bluey and Turps.	Bluey and Turps were the actual names of two of the horses who pulled the Unley Fire Brigade's cart. You can find a photograph of them here: http://collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/resource/PRG+280/1/12/265
123 - 129	Frieda attends a demonstration in the city in support of the British Empire.	On 8 August 2017, there was a 20,000 strong march beginning in Victoria Square in Adelaide and ending in Elder Park. You can read a contemporary account of it in <i>The Adelaide Advertiser</i> here: http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/6428837
150 - 153	Frieda dresses in a wattle blossom costume and takes part in the Wattle Day Parade.	There were regular Wattle Day Parades all over Australia in the early 20th Century. The costume Frieda wears is based on an actual wattle blossom costume held at Unley Museum.

155 - 157	Smithy forms the Anti-Hun League.	An Anti-German League was established in Australia. You can find an image of their badge here: http://www.migrationheritage.nsw.gov.au/exhibition/enemyathome/german-australian-community/
161 - 162	Frieda, Della and Midge come across Mrs Spencer planting pine trees for her husband and two sons who have gone off to war.	Behind the Unley Council Chambers in Adelaide, you will find three pine trees that were planted during World War Two by a local resident to represent her hope and faith that her relatives would return home safely from the war.
192	Frieda writes to the Prime Minister begging for her father and uncle's release.	A girl named Anna Hosch pleaded for her father's release. A reproduction of the letter can be found on p.33 in <i>Interned: Torrens Island 1914-1915</i> , Peter Monteath, Mandy Paul, Rebecca Martin, Wakefield Press, 2014.
194	Some children from a local school throw eggs at the Martin Luther School sign.	Children from a nearby school yelled abuse at Martin Luther School pupils. The principal, Teacher Hoffman, instructed the children not to retaliate as this would be un-Christian. He later spoke with the principal of the offending school and there was no more trouble. (Ref: Martin Luther School: Adelaide 1883 - 1983, Lutheran Publishing House, 1985, p. 47.)
219	Smithy's gang sings <i>Fighting the Kaiser</i> to the tune of <i>Waltzing Matilda</i> .	This song was popular with Australian troops during WWI.
227	Frieda and Mutti visit Papi on Torrens Island	Family members were permitted to travel via motor launch to visit their relatives interned on Torrens Island. Like Frieda and Mutti, they were allowed to stay as long as it took to unload the boat.
235 - 241	Frieda reads Papi's copy of the internee's newspaper outlining their poor treatment at the camp.	<i>Der Kamerad</i> (The Comrade) was a handwritten newspaper written and illustrated by the internees of Torrens Island Concentration Camp. Only three editions were ever created before it was shut down. One of them contains an open letter detailing the poor treatment of internees. You can find an image here: http://www.samemory.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=975&c=2507

235 - 241	Papi takes photographs of the poor treatment at Torrens Island Concentration Camp	A photographer named Paul Dubotzki was interned at Torrens Island Concentration Camp. He set up a studio and took photographic portraits of interns and guards. He also secretly photographed the poor treatment of internees.
276 - 277	Papi and Onkel Heinz are released after Torrens Island Concentration Camp is investigated and shut down.	Torrens Island Concentration Camp was notorious for being the worst internment camp in Australia. The commandant, Captain Hawkes, was considered disturbed and cruel. After an internee managed to smuggle some photographs to a visiting military officer, the camp was investigated and eventually shut down. Some internees were released while the remainder were transferred to alternative camps interstate.

Further Resources for Teachers

- * A map of Adelaide listing key historic sites from the book can be found at www.mariannemusgrove.com.au
- * Glorious Days exhibition on Australia in 1913, National Museum of Australia http://www.nma.gov.au/exhibitions/glorious_days/home
- * *Interned: Torrens Island 1914-1915*, Peter Monteath, Mandy Paul, Rebecca Martin, Wakefield Press, 2014.
- * *The Enemy at Home: German internees in World War I Australia* by Nadine Helmi, Gerhard Fischer, UNSW Press, 2011
- * *Whistler's Unley: A pictorial history* by Janet M. Maughan and Ron Praithe, The City of Unley, 1988. Available for purchase from Unley Museum of South Australia or to borrow from Unley Library in South Australia.