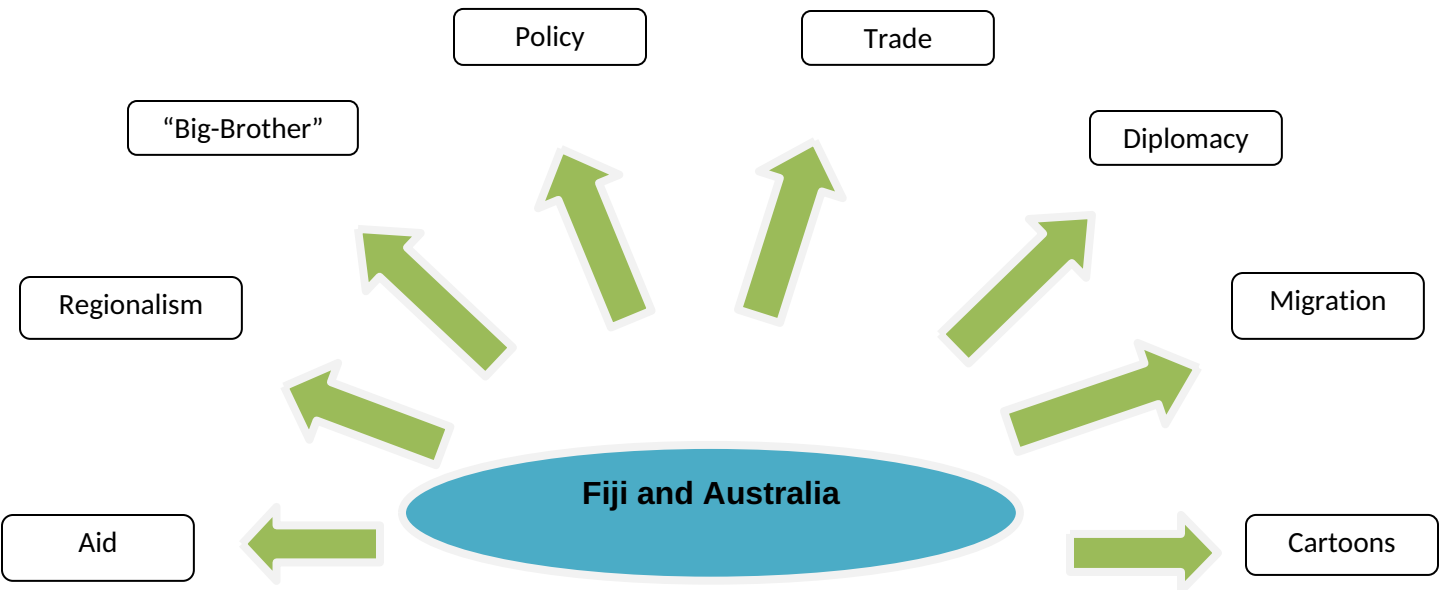


**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
HISTORY WORKSHEET YEAR 12
SET 22-24**

CONCEPT MAPPING



DEFINITIONS

1	Big Brother	Usually meaning Australia as a rich and powerful neighbor, usually a negative comment
2	Policy	A statement by a nation about how it will treat another nation, or act in global events
3	Trade	A main feature of relations between nations
4	Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbors and less wealthy nations
5	Regionalism	The idea that Pacific Island nations could have a strong voice and improved social and economic futures if they worked together in a single regional organization
6	Diplomacy	(i) The skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy (ii) The formal and informal meetings between nations
7	Migration	One of the major forms of relationship creating links between nations
8	Cartoon	A visual message; form of political commentary using pictures and short captions.

Historians might ask the following type of questions:



Source: The Australian, 22 May 2000

This cartoon describes events in Fiji in 2000, the year of an attempted coup and extended hostage crisis. The cartoonist is sending a message to Australian readers about foreign affairs and international cooperation between Fiji and Australia. The cartoonist suggests that Australia (represented by kangaroos) is standing by, doing nothing and merely watching a crisis in the islands. The cartoonist also suggests that Australia is surprised that events in Fiji have been so serious – looting, burning, physical attacks and taking of politicians as hostages. There is no caption. The reader of the newspaper must find the message (or messages) and draw their own conclusions.

- What event is the cartoon depicting?
- What is the main message?
- What symbols are used to represent the two nations?
- Is the cartoon critical of Australia's foreign policy?
- What does the cartoon suggest is happening in Fiji?

1. INTRODUCTION: A LONG, CLOSE RELATIONSHIP

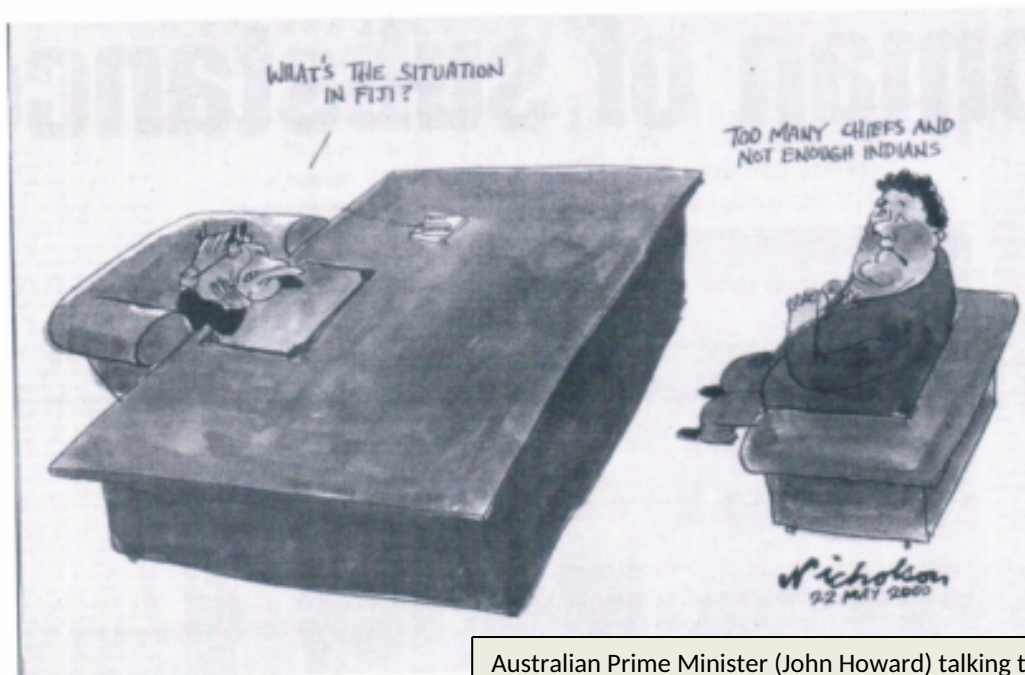
- ❖ Australia offered immediate congratulations in 1970 when Fiji gained independence
 - Made the film 'Independence Fiji'
 - ✓ About Fiji as a new Pacific nation

Independence for Fiji has several aims: to document Prince Charles's attendance at the Fijian independence events; to make claims for the harmonious state of existence between the peoples of Fiji; to make claims for the friendly relationship between Fiji and Britain; and to promote Fiji as an attractive destination ... On the other hand, this film is not simply a 'raw' actuality record of the events: the filmmakers employ various techniques to create deliberate emphases and impressions.

- ✓ Offered several messages:
 - Firstly promoted Australia's close ties with Fiji
 - Secondly, promoted links with Britain
- ❖ Fiji and Australia had close links in the 1960s to 1970s.
 - Australia
 - ✓ A prosperous democratic nation
 - ✓ Formed in 1901 - Only 70 years old as a nation
 - ✓ Wanted to Fiji:
 - To share in the same prosperity
 - To be stable, peaceful friend to the western democratic alliance
 - Australians
 - ✓ Active as volunteers at the grassroots/charity/women's and church groups
 - ✓ Worked small projects in villages
 - Other extensive 1960 links included:
 - ✓ Colonial Sugar Refinery (CSR) dominated sugar industry
 - ✓ Emperor Gold Mine at Vatukoula - Australian owned industry
 - ✓ Westpac and ANZ - Australian banks
 - ✓ Australian Curriculum - taught in private schools
 - ✓ Tourism - dominated by Australians
 - ✓ USP (1968) - Australia was the main funding agent
 - ✓ Shipping in Suva - mainly from Australia
 - ✓ Flights in Nadi - mainly from Australia
 - ✓ Fiji's main aid donor - mainly Australia
 - Led to Australia's invitation to be a member of the South Pacific Forum in 1970



- ❖ After independence, Fiji continued close links with Australia
 - Links included:
 - ✓ Trade Unions, Churches and schools
 - ✓ Sporting events
 - ✓ Political parties
 - ✓ Medical exchange programs
 - ✓ Trade, tourism and migration
 - ✓ Joint membership to regional organizations
 - ✓ Scholarships for study
 - ✓ Each nation's newspaper reporting on events on the other nation
 - ✓ Australian 2000 funding of a sporting, cultural and exchange program to Pacific Island nations (which included Fiji)
- ❖ Cartoons
 - Like to depict Foreign Affairs
 - A valuable historical resource for historians (historical evidence)
 - Cartoonists
 - ✓ Provide clear messages to readers
 - ✓ Break down complex events into simple explanations



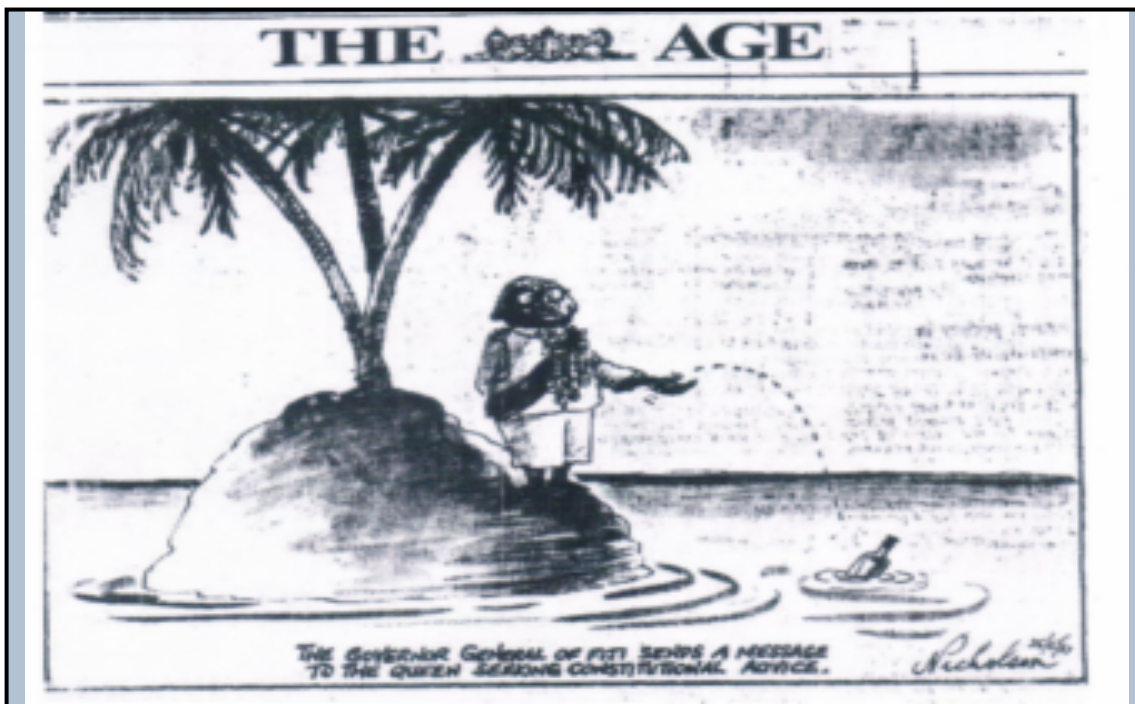
THE 1987 COUP AND

Australian Prime Minister (John Howard) talking to Foreign Affairs Minister (Alexander Downer) when politicians were taken hostage in Fiji in 2000. Source: The Australian, 22

- ❖ Australia was surprised by the two 1987 coups
 - Assumed the Alliance or Labor Party would be able to govern Fiji effectively
 - Fiji seemed stable after the 1987 elections
 - Respected the Great Council of Chiefs to provide wise advice to the politicians

- Proved
 - ✓ Australia did not keep close diplomatic links with Fiji
 - ✓ Australian government was poorly informed about Fiji's local events
- ❖ Australian newspapers made cartoons in 1987 which:
 - Offered Australian readers confusing messages
 - Messages did not capture what was really happening in Fiji
 - Made fun of the event in Fiji
 - ✓ Fiji was a **banana republic** (new nation with a strong economy but poor leaders)
 - ✓ Prayer was used to solve problems
 - ✓ Government General was not rushing to get help and advice from Britain
 - ✓ Indians leaving Fiji would find Australia an unfriendly new home

(a)



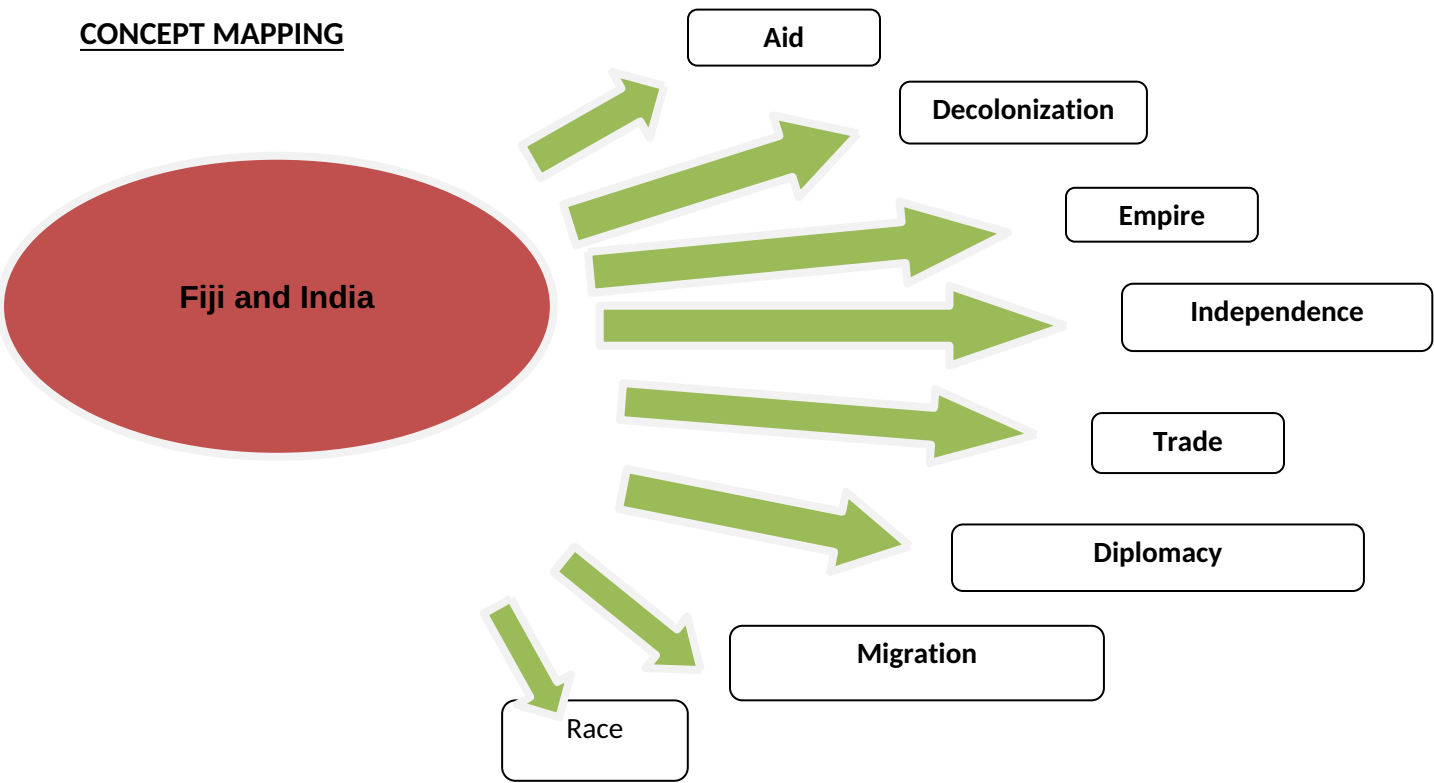
C. IMPACT OF THE 2000 COUP; AUSTRALIAN OPINION

- ❖ There was a tense relationship between Fiji and Australia in 1987
 - Tourists were warned
 - Trade Unions placed bans on trade
 - Diplomatic links were **“strained”**
- ❖ Relations became normal by 1988 and 2000
 - Both nations worked together on regional organizations , trade, tourism and aid continued until 2000

Nations unhappy with each other's policies

- ❖ But the 2000 coup attempt after the two month hostage crisis surprised Australia
 - Generated a large amount of cartoons, columns, editorial and reports
 - Cartoonists tried to make sense of what was happening in Fiji

CONCEPT MAPPING



DEFINITIONS

1	Decolonisation	Gaining independence from a colonial power
2	Trade	Economic links; a major form of relationship between nations
3	Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbors and less wealthy nations
4	Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A world-wide network of colonies ii. Refers also to loyalty or opposition to Britain
5	Diplomacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy ii. The formal and informal meetings between nations
6	Independence	The action of regaining the rule of your own nation
7	Migration	Social and personal links; a major form of relationships between nations
8	Race	Distinguishing between people on the basis of skin color, heritage or ethnicity

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ India
 - A massive Asian nation in the Northern hemisphere

- Has more than a billion people
- An aid donor to Fiji
- ❖ Fiji
 - A small archipelago in the South Pacific
- ❖ Fiji and India had close relationship historically
 - Both British colonies
 - Both join members of the British Empire and the Commonwealth
 - People of Indian descent form half the population of Fiji
 - After independence, both respective Prime Ministers visited each other
- ❖ 19th century to 1960s links were extensive
 - Girmit brought 60,000 indentured labourers to Fiji
 - Both colonies and members of the British Empire
 - Indian politicians watched events of Fiji closely
 - Both supported Britain in WWI
 - Methodist missionaries that served in Fiji were previously in India
 - By 1980s, over half of Fiji's population were of Indian descent
- ❖ After independence, relationships continued and included links through
 - Trade Unions, churches and schools
 - Sporting visits
 - Family visits
 - Political parties
 - Medical exchange programs
 - Trade, tourism and migration
 - Joint membership of regional organizations
 - Joint membership of the British Commonwealth
 - Scholarships for study in India
- ❖ Sources suggested the following:
 - Fijian High Commission (2013)
 - ✓ Finds the relationship 'crucial', 'greatly valued', 'advantageous' and of 'mutual advantage'
 - ✓ Homepage refers readers to Indian Cultural Centre (ICC) – the main link between the two nations
 - Fiji Times (2012)
 - ✓ Links are strong, obvious
 - ✓ Hidden at the diplomatic level behind glib phrases and **rhetoric**

2 THE OFFICIAL VIEW

What does each government say about their relationships with the other?

To make clean

- ❖ Official statements and speeches are **sanitized**
 - Not critical; not historical opinions
 - Nations state the bare facts
 - Nations always highlight the positive and friendly relationships
 - Nations use propaganda
 - ✓ To promote particular policy or behavior
 - ✓ Official statements
 - ✓ Reflect each government's policies towards another nation
- ❖ A good historian
 - Try to compare 'official' statements and propaganda and public speeches against other evidence (opinions of people involved, observers, victims, critics etc)

SOURCE 1: FIJI HIGH COMMISSION IN INDIA; HOMEPAGE

Even in the early stages, the importance of relations between Fiji and India was underscored with the High Level visits by Fiji's then Prime Minister and late President, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara's visit to India in 1971 which was reciprocated by India's Prime Minister, the late Smt. Indira Gandhi, who visited Fiji in 1981. India was also a crucial ally for Fiji in its independence struggle and the two countries have been side-by-side in championing developing country issues. Fiji has greatly valued India's leadership and guidance in forums such as G77 and NAM and more recently the WTO, where with India's help, concerns of the developing countries were brought to the mainstream. In 2002, as part of India's 'Look East' policy and further to India's dialogue partnership of the ASEAN, India successfully applied to become a dialogue partner of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), with the support of the Fiji Government. The dialogue partnership of PIF provides India and the Pacific Region a structured mechanism of interaction on issues of mutual importance. In an increasingly inter-connected global environment, coupled with the rise of India as a global (economic and political) player, the broadening and deepening of bilateral relations is advantageous to Fiji, both in terms of Fiji's international profile (engagement and partnership with a powerful global player) and Fiji's economic prosperity and development aspirations. If Fiji can lay the foundations of a strong relationship with India, it will be a favorable position to reap the benefits of India's present and projected phenomenal growth.

3. INDIA, BRITAIN, UN AND FIJI: MOVES TO SELF-GOVERNMENT

- ❖ India achieved independence from Britain in 1947
 - Did not immediately pressure Britain to end its colonial rule elsewhere

- Mahatma Gandhi insisted:
 - ✓ “When India is free, the rest will follow”
- ❖ Fiji Commissioner for the Government of India
 - Later called High Commissioner
 - Urged Indians to befriend their ‘brothers and sisters’ (indigenous Itaukei)
 - Urged Indian to maintain a **moderate** approach to political matters
 - Regard India as cultural motherland
 - Fiji to be regarded as political fatherland
- ❖ India changed its stand in the 1960s
 - Due to world-wide campaign to grant independence to all former colonies
 - Joined USSR and Tanzania
 - Pushed for the end of colonial rule throughout the world in the UN
- ❖ National Federation Party
 - Used UN pressure on Britain
 - Helped to create political ethnic tension in Fiji
 - ✓ Especially after the 1966 Legislative Council elections – Itaukei had a large share in government
- ❖ UN actions:
 - Called Britain to move Fiji toward self-government and a **common franchise**
 - Results (in Fiji):
 - ✓ Encouraged National Federation Party (NFP) to fight and campaign for a common franchise
 - ✓ NFP felt that “world opinion” was on its side
 - ✓ Britain was compelled to comply with UN resolutions
 - ✓ Hostile response from Itaukei and European leaders
 - ✓ Risk of violence from Itaukei reaction
- ❖ Britain and British officials
 - Faced difficulties persuading Itaukei political leaders to agree to self -government and common franchise
 - Aimed to use India to persuade UN General Assembly
 - Felt that best way for Fiji’s independence would be achieved gradual and cautious approach to change
 - Wanted India to support and understand that Fiji needed a policy that accounted for
 - i. its problems
 - ii. complexity in ethnic division and inequality
 - iii. special claims of Itaukei

4. RATU MARA’S PART IN THE WOOING OF INDIA

- ❖ Ratu Mara was successful
 - played an important role in campaigning for India's approval
 - Able to convince India to change its UN position on the Fiji question
 - Eliminated India as major supporter of NFP's policy of major changes
- ❖ Mara's approach began with a September 1967 visit to New Delhi
 - First tour as Chief Minister
 - Accounted the reasons for Fijian resistance to the implementation of UN resolution for rapid and radical change
 - Made favorable impression
 - Spoke informally with UN delegates in New York before arriving in India
 - Result:
 - ✓ Later 1968, India abandoned its severe stand against Britain at the UN
 - ✓ India encouraged other UN delegates to do likewise
- ❖ Next development of Fiji-India relations
 - 1968 visit of Mr Jaipal and Mr Kaul – senior Indian government officials
 - ✓ Had confidential meetings with local leaders
 - ✓ Made an assessment of the political situation
 - ✓ Their impression reinforced greater understanding in New Delhi – the need for a gradual approach to reform in Fiji
 - Jaipal and Kaul suggestions **made India directly involved in Fiji's politics**
 - ✓ Disapproved NFP's policy pursuit of common franchise
 - ✓ Common franchise must be a long term goal
 - ✓ Urged Rt Mara and A.D Patel to begin talks on
 - i. Reducing European representation in the colonial government
 - ii. Increasing number of multiracial electorates (introduced in 1966)
 - Mid 1968 Ratu Mara met India's PM Indira Gandhi
 - ✓ A chance encounter at an Overseas airport
 - ✓ Rt Mara made a "deep impression" on Gandhi said an Indian official
 - ✓ Gandhi agreed to send another government Minister to Fiji (late 1968)
 - Late 1968 Indian visiting team – led by Mr Hathi
 - ✓ Arrived in the midst of ethnic tension worsened by NFP victories in the by-elections
 - ✓ Efforts were influential
 - ✓ Continued attempts begun by Jaipal and Kaul
 - ✓ Urge moderations on NFP leaders
 - ✓ Encourage Mara and Patel to resume their private talks
 - ✓ His diplomacy encouraged a **conciliatory** mood among NFP leaders
- ❖ The UN by 1968
 - Had no critical debate or resolution on Fiji
 - 1969 accepted reports from the UN Special Committee on Colonialism that reported progress was being made in the Suva talks.

5. THE AGREEMENT FOR AN INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION

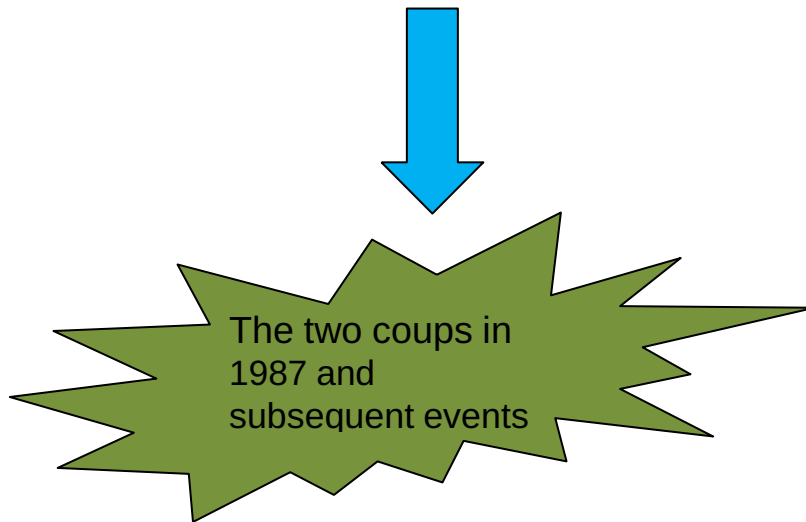
- ❖ Confidential talks in Suva involved several leaders from the two parties
 - Result of private discussions between Ratu Mara and A.D Patel
 - Led to London constitutional conference
 - ✓ Resulted in formulation of constitution for Fiji's independence
- ❖ Itaukei wanted a constitution to entrench their political domination (their nationalist aspiration)
 - British officials feared they would have to agree
 - Voiced since the 1968 by-elections
- ❖ 1960s cooperation between India, Fiji and Britain was unstable
 - India
 - ✓ Worried that Fiji's decolonization would leave Indians as second class citizens
 - ✓ Worried Britain would acquiesced in the Itaukei nationalist aspiration
 - Britain
 - ✓ Wanted to 'cool' their relations with India
 - ✓ Not aggressively push for immediate independence on the Fiji question
 - ✓ Did not want to deceive its friendships and discussions with India
- ❖ Fiji's political leaders resolved this issue through agreements
 - Let the British "off the hook"
 - Itaukei were to have limited political power
 - ✓ A veto power for the Great Council of Chiefs in an upper house of parliament on legislative proposals specifically concerning Itaukei interests
 - NFP
 - ✓ Willing to defer a decision on the common franchise question
 - ✓ Proposed that GCC have a veto power
 - ✓ Proposed Fiji move to independence under Ratu Mara's leadership
- ❖ India voiced no objection to the new constitution
 - Rt Mara and Siddiq Koya (NFP leader) explained the constitution during their address to the UN General Assembly (early 1970)
 - Fiji became member of the UN in October 1970
 - Koya and Ratu Mara also visited New Delhi
 - ✓ Mara
 - Acknowledged India's contribution to the process of Fiji's decolonization



"If our passage towards independence has been smooth and a happy one, no less credit should be given to you and your people and your ministers who have come to help us."

6. PRIME MINISTERIAL VISITS: 1981 AND 2005

- ❖ Ministerial visits are significant
 - Defines relationship between two nations
- ❖ Prime Minister of India (Indira Gandhi) visited Fiji in 1981
 - The next visit was after 23 years – November 2004



- ❖ The military coups strained the India-Fiji relationships
 - 1989 – High Commissioner of India was asked to leave Fiji
 - 1989 – India High Commission was closed
 - 1990 – Indian Cultural Centre was closed
 - Fiji was suspended from the Commonwealth
- ❖ Fiji re-entered the British Commonwealth in 1997
 - After a new constitution was introduced
 - Again suspended after the attempted coup and hostage crisis in May-June 2000
- ❖ India-Fiji bilateral relationships
 - Includes India's "**Look East Policy**"
 - ✓ Became a dialogue partnership with ASEAN
 - ✓ Became a dialogue partner with the Pacific Islands Forum
 - has grown steadily due to initiatives bilateral visits to and from Fiji
 - Fiji established a High Commission in India – 2004
 - According to Qarase during the opening of the Fijian High Commission (2004):
- ❖ Prime Ministerial visits


- 2004 Fiji High Commissioner Luke Rokovada visited New Delhi
 - ✓ Presented his credentials
- 2005 four MOU's were signed
 - ✓ Included health, tourism, IT and joint trade committees
- Visits back and forward between PMs, senior government officials and bureaucrats continue
- Between 2006 and 2013


FIJI'S OFFICIAL VISITS TO INDIA: 2006-2013

- Oct 2006 - Minister of Foreign Affairs & External Trade along with a trade delegation
- May 2007 - Mahendra Chaudhry, Minister for Finance, National Planning & Sugar Reforms
- May 2007 - Acting Chief Justice of Fiji Anthony Gates
- June 2008 - Commissioner of Police Mr Teleni visited India
- April 2008 - Mahendra Chaudhry, Minister for Finance, National Planning & Sugar Industry & Public Utilities visited India
- Feb 2008, March 2009 - PM Commodore Bainimarama paid two private visits to India
- Oct 2010 - Minister of Works, Transport & Public Utilities Mr Timoci Natuva
- May 2010 - AG Aiyaz Sayed Kaiyum attended 5th World Telecommunications Development Conference
- Feb 2011 - AG & Minister for Tourism Aiyaz Sayed Kaiyum led a tourism delegation from Fiji to Chennai, Hyderabad, Delhi and Mumbai
- Dec 2010 - Chief Justice Mr Anthony Gates visited Mumbai and New Delhi and held meetings with the Minister of Law & Justice, Chief Justice of India including other officials
- 2011 - Commander Francis Kean, Chief of the Navy of Fiji attended the HYDROIND
- 2014 - Indian PM Modi visited Fiji


- Signed 3 MOA's

i. MOU - Foreign Service Institute India and Ministry of Foreign Affairs

 Promotes cooperation in Exchange in information on training programs for diplomats

 Identifies experts in mutually agree areas foster lose exchanges between India and Fiji including the Pacific region

ii. MOU - construction of the High Commissions for New Delhi and Suva

 Earmarking of plots of land

 Construct Missions/Cultural Centre/Residences of Fiji's High Commission in India

 Construct High Commission of India in Fiji

iii. MOU - provision of \$70m LOC to Fiji for set up of a power plant

 At Rarawai Sugar Mills

 To expand bilateral cooperation in the sugar section

 Address climate change concerns

Diplomatic
visits are made
more
meaningful
when treaties
and MOA's are
signed

CONCLUSION - A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP?

- ❖ The close relationship between Fiji and India is questionable
 - It is doubtful
 - India
 - Is not a Pacific Ocean neighbor
 - Is not a aid donor to Fiji
 - Had anti-Fiji policies n the coups and military take-over
 - A superpower with 1 billion people and Asian heritage
 - Relationship with Fiji was not 'colonial'
 - Fiji is small

- ❖ Like India
 - Fiji
 - Once a colony of Britain
 - Established formal diplomatic relations with India after independence
 - Was a part of British Empire and later Commonwealth like India
 - Many Fijians are of South East Asia descent

- ❖ Ron Crocombe suggested that India's political relationship with Fiji is not a topic of interest
 - Not referred to by Indian authors
 - "Plantation to Politics" Ahmed Ali
 - "Broken Waves" Brij Lal} Books about the history of Fiji
Indians
 - Although Indian governments and politicians wanted to look after and work with Indians overseas
 - BUT by 1927 Gillion reported that India had lost the battle for a say in the affairs of Indians overseas
 - 1950-51 anthropologist Adrian Mayer's conclusion
 - Conducted fieldwork among Fiji's Indian community
 - Visits of Indian politicians to Fiji were not events of any interest
 - Outsiders should not tell Fijian Indians how to manage their affairs after such a short stay
 - India was not a centre of Fiji Indian interest

As a HISTORIAN it is your responsibility to interpret the evidence around evidence and provide an objective view of the relationship