MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

DIPLOMACY AND FIJI



FIJI YEAR TWELVE CERTIFICATE

YEAR 12 HISTORY

PUPIL'S BOOK

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT UNIT
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Cover Photograph;

Prince Lilohilo (1797-1824), later King Kamehameha III of Hawaii, visited Europe in 1824. Another delegation to Europe in 1842-43 convinced the super-powers to acknowledge Hawaii's sovereignty.

Source:
https://www.google.com/search?q=Liholiho&biw=1055&bih=666&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=gj7cVP3HI4bSmAXjq4LIAw&ved=0CEUQsAQ&dpr=1

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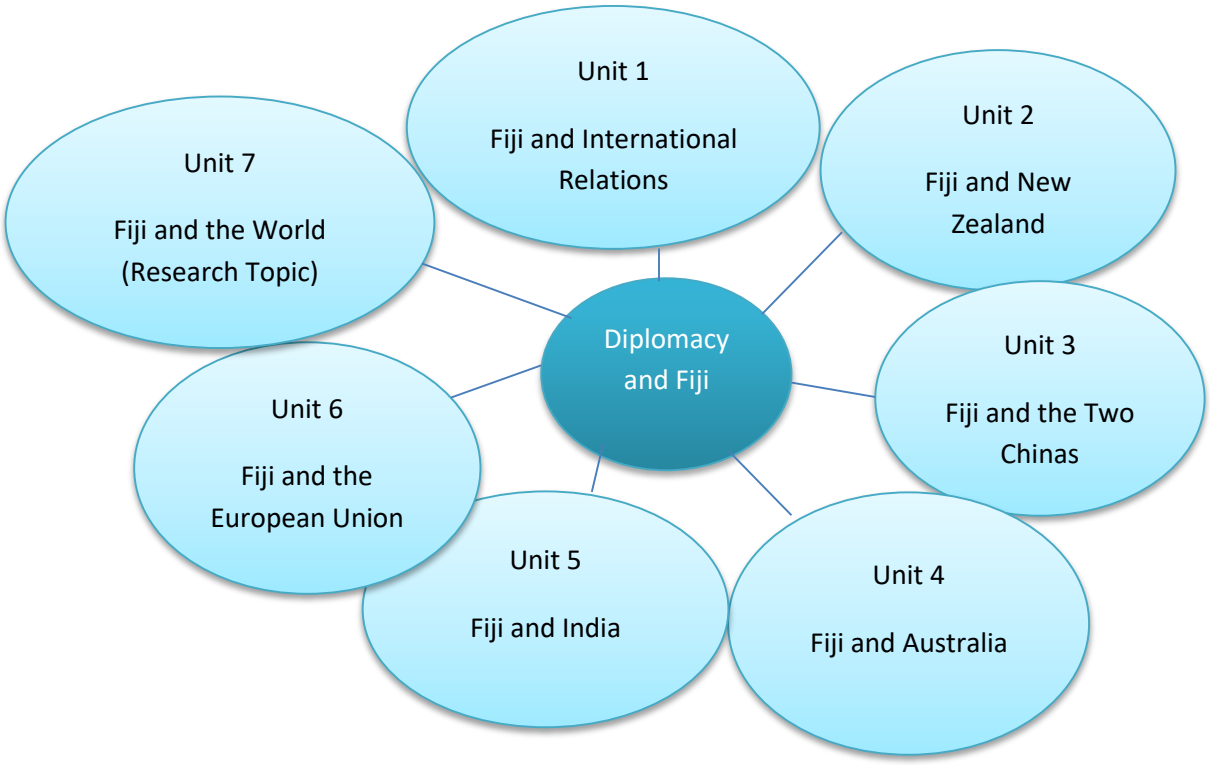
TOPIC MAP

For the seven topics in DIPLOMACY AND FIJI



NOTE FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Welcome to the topic "Fiji History: Diplomacy and Fiji".

This is one of the optional topics in Year 12 History that you will study in this subject. The Pupil's book will help you understand diplomatic ties that Fiji has set up with other countries. The Pupil's book is a resource for teaching and learning. Teachers and students are also encouraged to use information from other relevant and appropriate sources to supplement the textbook.

Using the Pupil's Book

This book has been designed to provide you, the student, with maximum interaction with the topic under study. This is the best way to gain an in-depth understanding of these issues and ideals that you will cover in this topic. Your role is to actively engage with this book as you read and study. You can do this by:

- Constantly thinking about the value of the content to you as a student.
- Completing all the activities.
- Working with a study group or talking about your learning with other students and friends; and
- Reading the Pupil's Book as many times as you need in order to understand the main ideas.
- Search elsewhere – TV, movies, newspapers, Internet, friends, family members

Each unit has a number of important features to help you in your studies.

- **Study Organiser**
  This outlines the topics that will be covered in each unit, and lets you know:
  - The objectives that relate to each topic (what you should be able to do after you complete the unit);
  - The activities and readings you will need to complete to help you achieve the objectives of each topic.
- **Checklist**
  - After you complete each unit, you should honestly answer the questions in the checklist to see if you have done well in the unit. If you have answered 'No' to any question in the checklist, read the relevant section(s) in the unit again to help you improve your understanding.
- **Reading and Activities**
  - Each unit has readings and resources which you are required to read and study before attempting the activities that usually follow.
- **Glossary**
  - At the end of each unit there is a glossary to help you learn the key words used in the unit. The terms and their definitions have been provided for you but we would like you to add other words that may be new to you.

We wish you all the best in your studies.

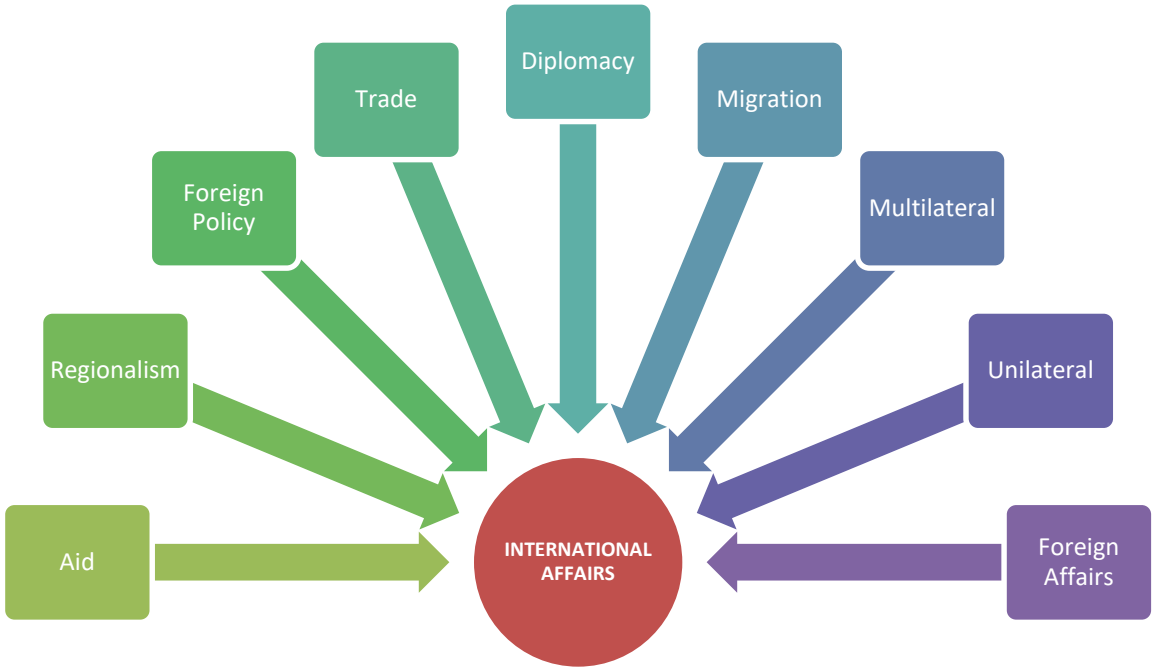
Diplomacy and Fiji



Introduction
FY12C

By Max Quanchi

Concept map: Key concepts for study this unit



Definitions

Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbours and less wealthy nations
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.
Foreign Policy	A government's formal relationship towards foreign nations
Foreign Affairs	Name given to policies, incidents, events and relationships between nations
Multilateral	Meaning relations between several nations
Unilateral	meaning relations with one other nation
Trade	Imports and exports: One of the major forms of relationship between nations
Diplomacy	The skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy; also means the actual formal and informal meetings between nations
Migration	Moving to settle in another country: One of the major forms of relationship creating links between nations

Study organizer

Before you begin this unit check the topics we will be covering, the skills you need to acquire (the objectives) and the activities you will do to help you acquire these skills.

Topic	Objectives	Activities
Unit 2: **Fiji and its regional and International Relations**	At the end of this unit you should be able to: • Identify key events in Fiji's international relations • Describe the role played by governments and the media • Identify policies that affected events • Compare propaganda and policy • Describe the role of the media	Summary of activities 1 based on reading 1 2 based on topics A and B 3 based on reading 2 4 based on topic C 5 based on reading 3

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIT

There are seven topics spread across thirteen weeks (five lessons per week);

1 Fiji and International Relations (the introduction) (1 week)
2 Fiji and New Zealand (1 week)
3 Fiji and the two Chinas (2 weeks)
4 Fiji and Australia (2 weeks)
5 Fiji and India (1 Week)
6 Fiji and the European Union (1 week)
7 Fiji and the World – Research projects (2 weeks)

(Note: three weeks are set aside for Enrolment, Revision and Examinations)

In each topic there are skills that you will learn. These are the skills of an historian and include;

- Analysing evidence (what does a speech, document, photo, treaty, etc., include, and not include)
- Searching for additional and unusual evidence
- Identifying the motives of nations involved in regional and international affairs
- Comparison – policies in the past and present
- Chronology – being able to place events in the order in which they occurred
- Describing the context – the local, regional and global influences that affected events
- Distinguishing between policy, rhetoric and propaganda.

Introduction – Fiji's relationship with the world

Fiji is a small nation compared to some nations that belong to the United Nations – the USA has 320 million and India 1.4 billion – but it is a local giant compared to its small regional neighbours, for example, Tuvalu, Nauru and Niue with population less than 10,000 people. Fiji therefore has to deal with;

- **super-powers** from Asia, America and Europe,
- large **neighbours** such as Australia and New Zealand,
- Thirteen other large and small neighbouring nations in the Pacific.

Fiji also has to deal with giant **corporations** and international organizations that cross the whole globe, such as the World Bank, the United Nations (UN) and non-government organizations such as Red Cross, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the IRB (International Rugby Board), the World Council of Churches, and Rotary.

Fiji's relationship with other nations, nearby and faraway, and with international organizations is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also manages Fiji's **signatory** role (meaning to sign and agree to a treaty) in many international laws, treaties and conventions. Once a nation "signs up" it must follow the rules and regulations set out in these agreements. For example, in 2013, Levuka became a World Heritage site so the Fiji government is now responsible to maintain the site according to World Heritage rules. Fiji is also a signatory nation to the *International Law of the Sea*, the *Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*, the *Pacific Plan* and the UN's *Millennium Development Goals* and others.

There are also informal relationships outside of government-to-government links. These include volunteer, charity, aid and friendship groups that visit Fiji to carry out small, local projects. These are not usually considered a part of Fiji's "Foreign Affairs", but they are sometimes included in Foreign Policy statements.

Fiji is also a member of two very important regional organizations – the Pacific Forum, and the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG). The meetings and policy statements of these two organizations are often the dominant topic in Fiji's role in international cooperation.

A glance at the map of the Pacific shows that Fiji does not share a land border with any other nation. This removes the possibility of conflict along a common border. One small incident did occur in 1972 when Tonga was given sovereignty over Minerva reefs, half way between Tonga and Fiji. In 2005, Fiji complained to international organizations about ownership of the waters around Minerva. In 2010 and 2011, the Fijian Navy destroyed navigation equipment installed on Minerva reef by Tonga. As Fiji is surrounded by ocean it has borders with Tonga, Wallis and Futuna, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and New Zealand.

Nations always act "in the national interest", meaning they try to create relationships with other nations that are friendly and beneficial to each other, to the world generally, but primarily to themselves – in Fiji's interest!!! In the Nineteenth Century, Hawaii was asking the super-powers to recognize that Hawaiians (the Kamehameha monarchy) ruled Hawaii. So they sent young princes to learn about Europe (Prince Liholiho's photography is on the cover), and delegations to meet with Prime Ministers in the powerful nations in Europe. This was an early form of diplomacy.

This unit looks at the foreign affairs, international cooperation and diverse relationships that Fiji has with its neighbours and partners at a single nation-to-nation level (called bilateral) and with all other nations (called multilateral).

READING 1

Part (a) List of major events in Fiji's foreign affairs (July 10th 2013) from the homepage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

- *Public invited to farewell soldiers to Golan Heights*
- *Fiji presents **credentials** to Nepal*
- *Fiji envoy meets Egyptian Agriculture Minister*
- *PM Bainimarama is chief guest at Solomon Independence celebrations*
- *MSG leaders sign three treaties*
- *Fijian peacekeepers to deploy to UNDOF*
- *New Caledonian Government welcomes MSG leaders*
- *Impart traditional knowledge: says Prime Minister*
- *West Papua issue in MSG agenda*
- *FLNKS commends Fiji's leadership*

Part (b) Description of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (home page, in July 2013)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation is the ministry responsible for handling the Republic of Fiji's external relations …. The ministry states that its objective is "the provision of policy advice to the Government [of Fiji] regarding the formulation and implementation of its foreign policies," and it maintains the country's various diplomatic missions based domestically in Suva, those attributed to Fiji in Canberra, Australia and Wellington, New Zealand, as well as those based internationally.

ACTIVITY 1 QUESTIONS BASED ON THE READING (a) AND (b)

1. For each location identify the region (Asia, Africa, Europe, Middle East, or Melanesia)

   Golan Heights _____
   Nepal _____
   New Caledonia _____
   Egypt _____
   Solomon Islands _____
   West Papua _____

2. What do these acronyms mean?

   MSG _____
   UNDOF _____
   FLNKS _____

3. What is the main purpose of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

4. Describe a “policy” that you know about that involves Fiji’s relationship with a foreign nation?

5. Explain the difference between “foreign affairs” and “International cooperation”

TOPIC A FIJI AND THE REGION

In 1970, Fiji was one of the first Pacific Island nations in the Pacific to gain independence. The first new nations were Western Samoa (now called Samoa) in 1962, Cook Islands in 1965 and Nauru in 1969. In 1970, these new nations decided to form a political organization to work collectively on common interests. They invited Australia and New Zealand to join as they were important and friendly neighbours. It was called the South Pacific Forum. Later it expanded as more nations became independent and new partners were admitted as members or observers. It is now called the Pacific Forum. It is managed by the Pacific Forum Secretariat.

The South Pacific Forum was formed as a protest against the rules of the biggest regional organization, called the South Pacific Commission or SPC (now called the Secretariat for the Pacific Community SPC). The South Pacific Commission was focussed on regional development in education, agriculture, trade, fishing, tourism and health. It held annual regional meetings but politics and political policies and issues were not allowed to be discussed.

At the new South Pacific Forum, new nations like Fiji, Nauru, Cook Islands and Samoa could discuss politics. Over the next fifty years, Fiji, because of its population, economy and trade, was one of the biggest nations in regional organizations including;

- Pacific Forum
- MSG
- Forum Fisheries Agency

- SPREP
- SOPAC.

But Fiji was not the dominant player. It was just one nation equally among other regional neighbours.

Fiji has taken its turn to be the head of regional organizations, such as being the “Chair” of the MSG in 2012-2013. It has often taken the lead in introducing new regional policies and being the chairperson (or host) of committees and sub-committees on special issues or topics. Fiji is also a convenient hub for airlines, shipping and communications, so many regional and international organizations are located in Fiji. Fiji has also hosted regional sporting events such as the South Pacific Games and the Festival of Pacific Arts.

TOPIC B FIJI AND THE RIM

“The rim” is an expression in regional politics. It means those nations that are not in the Pacific but do share a border that is the Pacific Ocean. In the east there is North America, and both Canada and the USA have relationships with Fiji. These links go back to the time of the British Empire and USA colonies in the Pacific (for example, the USA still has possessions in Samoa, Guam, and Hawaii.) Nations in South America only have a form of low-level diplomatic relationship with Fiji. South America’s nations (also called Latin America) mostly have close links to Spanish and Italian speaking powers in Europe.

In the western rim, in Asia, Fiji has close and regular links with Japan, South Korea, the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan (the Republic of China). These Asian Rim nations have links with Fiji through trade, and aid, and historically through migration. Some of Fiji’s small Chinese community settled in Fiji more than a hundred years ago.

In the southwest Pacific Rim, the two most important rim nations are Australia and New Zealand. They have long and close ties going back to the 1850s and 1860s. This was a close relationship before and after independence. On some issues Australia and New Zealand disagreed with Fiji, particularly during the four coups in Fiji (1987-2006). On other issues they form a “bloc” or single voice, in support of, or against, a regional or international problem, such as French Nuclear testing in the Pacific in 1985 or the military intervention (RAMSI) in the Solomon Islands in 2003.

Relationships between nations are described as diplomacy. In the concept map at the start of this unit, diplomacy was defined as;

> *“The skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy; also means the actual formal and informal meetings between nations”.*

When Fiji makes valuable, good, smart (or cunning) decisions in its relations with Rim nations it is said to be acting in a very *diplomatic* manner. Good *diplomacy* means making decisions with or about other nations that are to Fiji’s advantage or benefit.

The relationships with Rim nations are important as Fiji wants to have neighbours as friends not enemies. At the same Fiji’s diplomats work regionally to help smaller nations as a regional friend.

The relationship with Rim nations must be balanced against other relationships, for example with Europe, Africa, South Asia (India Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka) and the Middle East. Diplomats must balance their time between talking with, for example, Nauru, against time spent talking with the USA and China, two superpowers and also neighbours on Fiji's Pacific Rim. Fiji's relationships are not of equal importance. It is also true that much of the time, Diplomats are occupied by reacting quickly to or responding in the media to a crisis or an incident. This often takes precedence over working slowly in the background to create or maintain a treaty, convention, memorandum or an agreement.

ACTIVITY 2 QUESTIONS BASED ON TOPICS A AND B

1. Which is most important work of diplomacy – this is your own opinion!!! (rank from first (1) to fifth (5)

   ( ) relations with near neighbours (e.g. Tonga)
   ( ) relations with the Rim nations Australia and New Zealand
   ( ) relations with Superpowers (e.g., USA and China)
   ( ) relations with Europe (e.g., European Union and Great Britain)
   ( ) relations with Asian nations

   Now, discuss your choice with the rest of the class.

2. Give the full name for these organization

   UN _____

   MSG _____

   SPC _____

   SPREP _____

   SOPAC _____

   FFA _____

3. Why was the South Pacific Forum created in 1970?

_____

_____

_____

4. Describe Fiji's role in international organizations (one sentence)

5. What is a “Rim” nation

6. In your own words describe “good diplomacy”.

READING 2 THE MELANESIAN SPEARHEAD GROUP (MSG) HOMEPAGE (JULY 2013) (NOTE, THIS DESCRIPTION WAS WRITTEN IN 2011)

Our Organisation

The Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) is a dynamic and rising regional organization grouping together the Republic of Fiji, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, the Republic of Vanuatu and the Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS) of New Caledonia. Altogether MSG has Five Members that share similar cultural heritage and ties and are in agreement to work together for the common interests and solidarity of their people in Melanesia.

Our Population:

The region of Melanesia is home to almost 8 million people. It is also known as the most resourceful region in the South Pacific.

Our Origins

*The birth of the MSG took its origins in late 1970s-early 1980s from a visionary concept of 'Melanesian **Solidarity'** backed by the strong political desire to strive for the entire **decolonization** and freedom of Melanesian countries and territories that are still dealing with some remnants of the colonial rule in the South Pacific.*

ACTIVITY 3 QUESTIONS - INTERPRETING THE MSG HOME PAGE

1 Why does MSG describe itself as a “rising” organisation?

_____

_____

2 Do the five MSG member nations;

Yes ( ) or No ( ) speak the same language?

Yes ( ) or No ( ) have a common border (adjacent to each other)?

Yes ( ) or No ( ) fly the same flag?

Yes ( ) or No ( ) have a common military enemy

Yes ( ) or No ( ) have the same former colonial power

3 Define the word “solidarity”.

_____

4 Write a sentence about the MSG using the word ‘solidarity”.

_____

_____

5 What are the major economic resources of the MSG region? List six resources.

1) _____ 4) _____

2) _____ 5) _____

3) _____ 6) _____

6 In the wider region known as Melanesia, list the two countries that are still ruled by foreign powers. (One is a member or Observer at MSG, the other is not a member)

1 _____

2 _____

TOPIC C FIJI AND THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

Fiji is not a major player in international foreign affairs. This is because Fiji is a small nation in terms of population and trade and is not located in a hot spot or critical location. In contrast, Singapore in Southeast Asia, although very small is important because it lies across many trade routes and is a financial dynamo. In Europe, Switzerland is also a small nation but is important globally in banking, and trade, and because it shares borders with France, Italy, Austria and Germany.

Fiji is in a peaceful zone in world politics. It is a long distance from contested, troublesome regions (such as some small islands in the China Sea, or the Indonesian province of West Papua) and border disputes like those between North and South Korea. Being a peaceful nation, and not crucial to world trade in oil or minerals, Fiji is therefore a "minor player" in world affairs.

Fiji does have a vote at the United Nations, and until it was expelled in 2006 it was a major member of the British Commonwealth. Fiji's leaders have also attended the "PALM" meeting hosted by Japan, and other leader's meetings hosted by the USA and China. In 2013, Fiji hosted the G77. Fiji's importance can also be judged by the world leaders who visit Fiji. Pope John-Paul II visited in 1984, Taiwan's President in 2005 and China's president Wen Jiabao in 2006, but other world leaders have not made diplomatic visits.

- The G77 *Group* is an inter-government organization that works with members of the United Nations on development issues. It began in 1964.
- The Pacific Alliance Leaders Meeting (PALM) is a meeting between the leaders of Japan and the independent nations of the Pacific. It began in 1997.

Fiji was a member of the British Commonwealth from 1970, in an organization of former British colonies concerned with trade, development, education and diplomacy with Great Britain. Fiji was suspended in 1987-1997 due to coups, and again in June 2000 to December 2001 after another coup. It was finally fully suspended after another military coup in 2006.

The CIA Fact Book entry for Fiji lists the organizations where Fiji is a member.

International organization participation:

ACP, ADB, AOSIS, Commonwealth (suspended), CP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IRB, IOC, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, NAM, OPCW, PCA, PIF, SPARTECA (suspended), SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMISS, UNMIT, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Source: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/fj.html

Fiji's involvement in these organizations is not always concerned with diplomacy or the conduct of foreign affairs. Some are only related to health (eg., WHO World Health Organization) or banking and foreign loans (eg., IBRD, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) or labour and workplace conditions (eg., ILO, International labour Organization). These are all aspects of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation, but they operate quietly and in the background most of the time.

Foreign Affairs only become controversial when nations disagree on policies or try to influence another country's affairs. For example, Japan has tried to win Fiji's support in Japan's campaign to continue hunting whales, Australia tried to make sure the new head of the Pacific Forum was an Australian, Taiwan (ROC) has tried to win Fiji's support in its struggle with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Fiji tried to influence Tonga to send back a senior military officer who deserted and fled by ship across the sea to Tonga. These friendships, accusations and criticisms become headlines and media "incidents'.

ACTIVITY 4 QUESTIONS BASED ON TOPIC C

1 Which of these events would you consider to be a controversial "incident" (Write yes or no in the bracket)

( ) Fiji opens a new Embassy in Brazil

( ) Australia bans Fiji's military officers from flying to or through Australia

( ) Fiji signs the international convention on *Elimination of Discrimination against Women*

( ) Fiji is expelled from the British Commonwealth organization

( ) Fiji hosts G77 meeting

2 Is Fiji a minor or major player in international affairs? In your answer, mention two reasons for or against.

_____

_____

3 Fiji was made a member of the British Commonwealth in 1970 – why?

_____

_____

4 What do these acronyms in the CIA Fact Book stand for?

IMF _____

ADB _____

UNESCO _____

IOC _____

IRB _____

READING 3 FIJI AND THE NUCLEAR FREE AND INDEPENDENT (NFIP) MOVEMENT REPORT OF THE 8TH CONFERENCE, 1999

"Warmest greetings from the Pacific Concerns Resource Centre (PCRC) the secretariat of the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific movement, based in Suva, Fiji Islands. From 20-24 September 1999,over ll0 delegates and observers from 28 countries and territories around the Pacific came together for the 8th nuclear free and independent Pacific conference at Arue, Tahiti, Te Aomaohi (French Polynesia). The official delegates were joined by international observers, secretariat staff and scores of visitors and supporters from around Tahiti, in the shadow of Mount Erima, on the shores of Matavai Bay. Since1975, the nuclear free and independent Pacific movement has met in conference, bringing together peoples' representatives from around the Pacific region, indigenous people's organizations, Church, trade union and peace activists; environmentalists; and movements for sovereignty and self-determination. The first nuclear free Pacific conference was held at the University of the South Pacific (USP) in Suva, Fiji in 1975.

Source: Report of the 8th NFIP Conference, Pacific Concerns Resource Centre, Suva, 1999, p.6

ACTIVITY 5 BASED ON READING 3 (NFIP REPORT)

1 List the nine (9) organizations and interest groups who attended the NFIP conference in Tahiti.

1 _____ 6 _____

2 _____ 7 _____

3 _____ 8 _____

4 _____ 9 _____

5 _____

2 What role did Fiji play in this international campaign?

_____

_____

_____

_____

CONCLUSION: ISOLATION, NEIGHBOURHOOD, AND WORLD RECOGNITION

Fiji might appear on the map of the world to be separate as an island nation from its neighbours, and a long distance from Europe, the USA and other hot spots.

However, Fiji is an equal partner along with a hundred other smaller nations in dozens of big and small organizations. Fiji has relationships with other nations that range from close, regular regional contact, to relationships based only on aid and trade, being the "Chair" and host, being a donor nation and recipient nation and being an expelled ex-member of a large international organization. Diplomats move through these relationships with careful planning and always with consideration of what Fiji will gain from the relationship. Foreign Affairs and diplomacy are always about each country's own national interest, even when it is called a joint-policy, a shared-mission or a global effort.

In International arena, Fiji is sometimes a leader and initiator and sometimes a silent partner and not noticed at all. A test is to ask how many other nations have an Embassy or High Commission or Trade Office in Fiji. Then ask, in which other nations does Fiji have an embassy and what is the main purpose of the relationship between Fiji and this other nation? Fiji's villages and small towns may seem a long way from the high-level negotiations in New York, Beijing, Geneva and Paris but today, Fiji is certainly a part of this regional and global network.

GLOSSARY

Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbours and less wealthy nations
Corporation	A huge business or company, often present in many nations, worldwide
Credentials	The papers a diplomats presents when they serve in a foreign nation
Decolonization	the gaining of independence from a colonial power
Diplomacy	**(i)** the skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy **(ii)** the actual formal and informal meetings between nations
Diplomat	Person who conducts meetings with other nations
Diplomatic	The correct or most advantageous decision for your nation
Foreign Policy	A government's formal relationship towards foreign nations
Foreign Affairs	Name given to incidents, events and relationships between nations
Migration	Moving to settle in another country: One of the major forms of relationship creating links between nations
Multilateral	Relations between several nations
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.
Remnant	Anything that remains (for example, a country that is still under colonial rule)

Rim	Nations on the border of the Pacific Ocean
Signatory	To sign and agree to a treaty
Solidarity	Common action, support and friendship between nations (usually on a single issue)
Superpower	A rich, powerful and most influential nation.
Trade	Imports and exports: One of the major forms of relationship between nations
Unilateral	Relations with one other nation

End of Unit Question

- Describe the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Typical Exam Questions

- Why does Fiji participate with and engage in discussions with other nations?

Further activities

1 Check the latest home page of the following organisation;

   - SPC
   - Pacific Forum
   - MSG
   - Pacific Plan

2 Watch a foreign affairs program on TV – look for the key problem/issue and the evidence offered to support the presenter's view
3 Read the Fiji Times "World News" section for ten days. List all incidents covered and make a summary to show which region gets the most coverage.

Resources

CIA Fact Book website at
https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/
Fiji, Ministry of Foreign Affairs website at
www.**foreignaffairs**.gov.fj
Daily newspapers; *Fiji Times* world news section
http://www.fijitimes.com/section.aspx?s=world
Pacific Islands report, East-West Centre, Hawaii, daily at
http://pidp.org/pireport/index.htm
Radio Australia, ABC "Pacific Beat" daily report at
http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/pacific/
Pacific Scoop news, Auckland University of technology, at
http://pacific.scoop.co.nz/

CHECKLIST

Answer yes or No.

1. Are you able to describe what foreign affairs are about?

☐ Yes	☐ No

2. Are you able to describe the different levels of international diplomatic activity?

☐ Yes	☐ No

3. Can you identify the main role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

☐ Yes	☐ No

4. Could you distinguish between major and minor concerns in Fiji's international relationships?

☐ Yes	☐ No

5. Are you able to describe why Fiji engages with the Rim nations?

☐ Yes	☐ No

If you have checked **yes** for all these questions, you may proceed to the next Unit. If not, go back and revise what you have studied.

DIPLOMACY AND FIJI

2

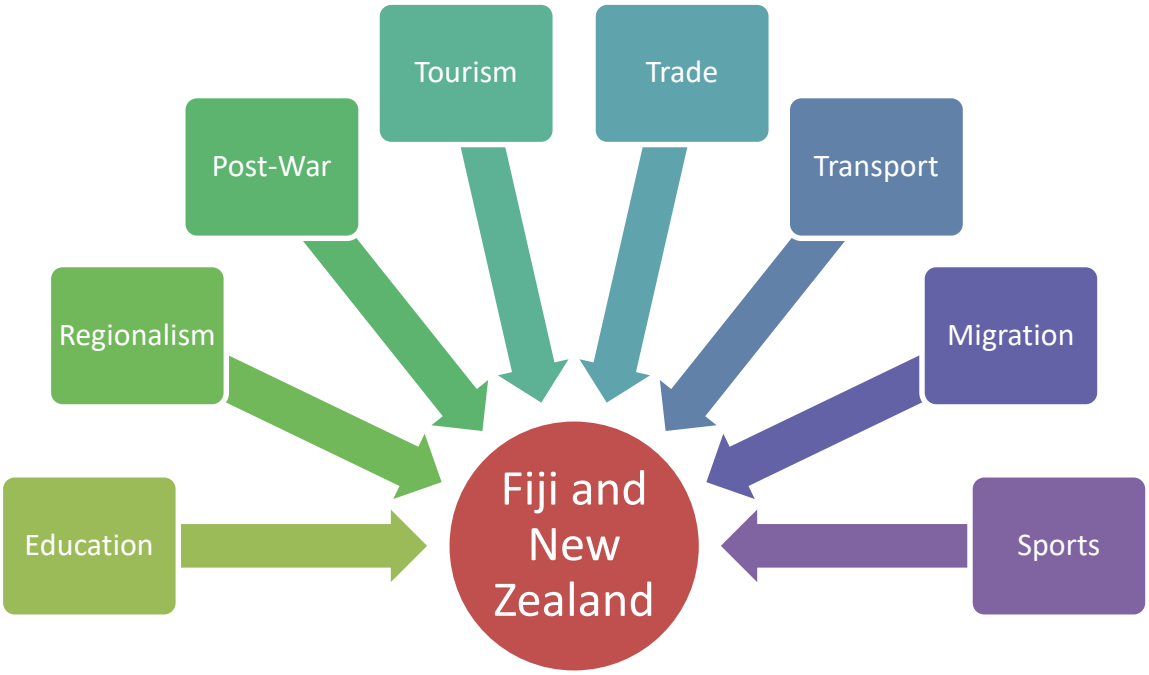
FIJI AND NEW ZEALAND
FY12C

AOTEAROA ME NGA MOUTERE O TE MOANA NUI A KIWA
(MAORI: “NEW ZEALAND’S RELATIONS WITH OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS”)

BY MORGAN TUIMALEALI’IFANO

CONCEPT MAP

KEY CONCEPTS FOR STUDY THIS UNIT



Definitions

Post-War era	The immediate period after WWII when changes were occurring world-wide
Education	A major activity creating linkages between nations.
Trade	A major activity – imports and exports – linking nations
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.
Transport	Shipping and aviation systems that link nations
Tourism	An industry based on the history, people and natural beauty of a site
Migration	A major form of personal relationship between nations
Sport	A major activity both private and commercial forging relations between nations

STUDY ORGANIZER

Before you begin check the topic, skills and activities that will help you study..

Objectives	**Skills**	**Activities**
At the end of this unit you should be able to: • Identify key events in Fiji's international relations with New Zealand • Describe role played by NZ in the post-war period • New Zealand's role in Development of Fiji as a communication and transport in the Pacific. • Personal and informal links between NZ and Fiji • Formal and official links between NZ and Fiji.	What skills are we developing in doing this topic? • Identifying chronology of key events shaping relations • Describing and analysing contexts of key events • Analysing tourism, cultural, education and sport linkages. • Communicating an analysis in meaningful forms.	Summary of activities 1 based on source A 2 based on source B 3 based on source C 4 based on source D 5 based on source E 6 based on source F

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIT

There are seven topics spread across thirteen weeks (five lessons per week);

1 Fiji and International Relations (the introduction) (1 week)
2 Fiji and New Zealand (1 week)
3 Fiji and the two Chinas (2 weeks)
4 Fiji and Australia (2 weeks)
5 Fiji and India (1 Week)
6 Fiji and the European Union (1 week)
7 Fiji and the World – Research projects (2 weeks)

(Note: three weeks are set aside for Enrolment, Revision and Examinations)

In each topic there are skills that you will learn. These are the skills of an historian and include;

- Chronology – being able to place events in the order in which they occurred
- Describing the context – the local, regional and global factors that influence events
- Analysing evidence (what does a speech, document, photo, treaty, etc, include, and not include)
- Searching for additional and unusual evidence
- Identifying the motives of nations involved in regional and international affairs
- Comparison – policies in the past and present
- Distinguishing between policy, rhetoric and propaganda



Mr. B.H. Smith and wife.
Mr. Smith opened the Branch at Labasa in 1952. He has been the General Manager of the Bank of New Zealand since 1973.

The Bank of New Zealand opened in Levuka in 1877 with Mr JM Butt as Manager (remembered today in the name of Butt Street in Suva). In the 1950s, the BNZ expanded across Fiji. Mr Smith returned to New Zealand and later became GM (General Manager).Source: RH Griffin, A century in Fiji 1876-1976, Suva: Bank of New Zealand.p.32.

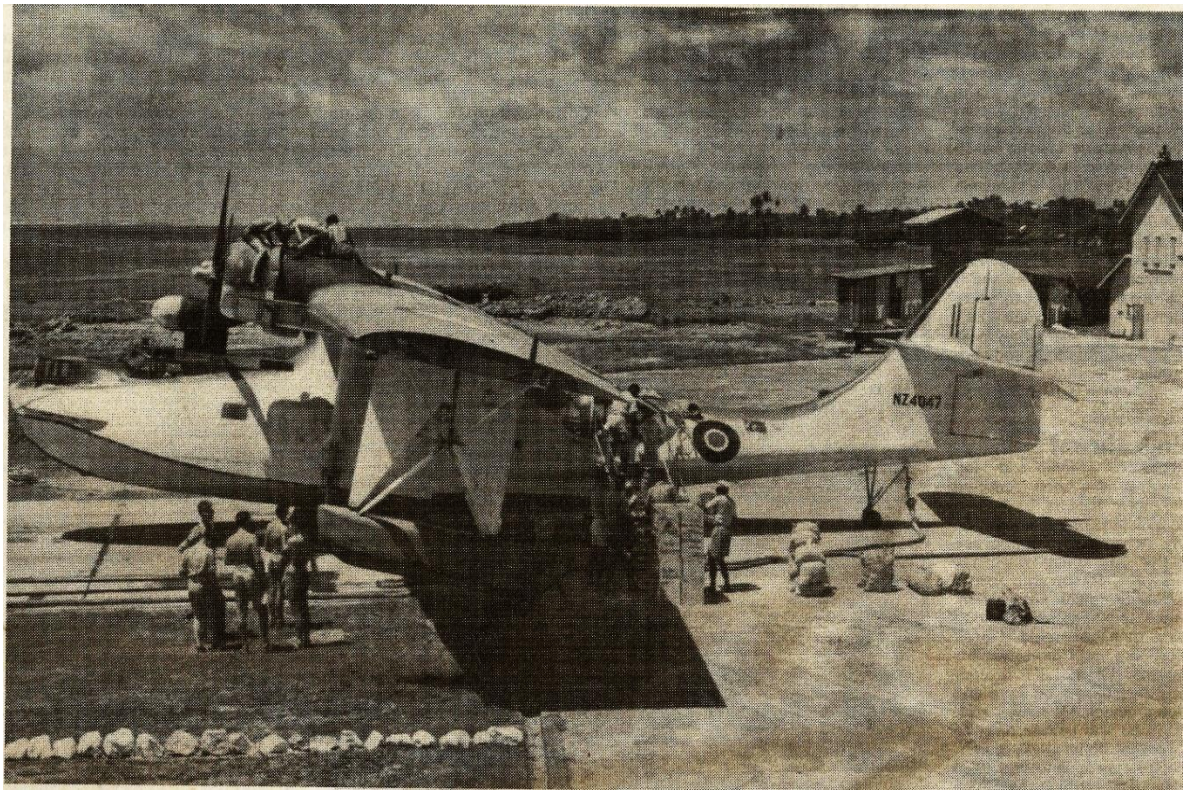
The type of questions Historians might ask about this evidence?

Why did a New Zealand bank open up business in Fiji in the 1870s?
Who took this photograph?
Was it a family photo or from the BNZ Archives?
How important was 'Fiji experience' in Mr Smith getting promoted to GM?
How many New Zealanders were in Fiji when the BNZ opened in 1876?
How many New Zealanders were in Fiji when the bank celebrated 100 years?
What key events shaped Fiji and New Zealand relations since 1945?

1. INTRODUCTION: A LONG, CLOSE RELATIONSHIP

What happened after the WWII in relations between Fiji and New Zealand is the main focus of this unit but relations between the two countries has a much longer history and stretches back to the 1870s. At that time, Fijian leaders were seeking the protection of various powers, including Britain. Britain agreed to annex Fiji under pressure from British subjects in New Zealand and Australia. The impact of these two countries on Fiji is undeniable. When Fiji gained Independence in 1970, for example, almost Fiji's school curriculum was patterned on the New Zealand curriculum and in English. Most if not all government teachers were recruited from New Zealand and some of the brightest Fijian students continued their schooling in New Zealand. They included prominent leaders like Ratu Jone Tabaiwailu, Ratu Sukuna, Ratu Epeli Ganilau, Ratu Edward Cakobau, Ratu Kamisese Mara, the Brown-Toganivalu brothers and many others. When they came home, they returned with New Zealand 'English' and a love for the game of rugby! Until 2006, relations between the two were very friendly. New Zealanders could enter Fiji without visas and New Zealand has long been a significant source of development aid, tourism and economic partner. In return, Fiji has been a steady source of workers for the New Zealand labour market and athletes for its contact sports such as rugby.

This unit examines key events in Fiji's historical relationship with New Zealand by using oral, visual and written sources to reveal how these events unfolded. The events concern the development of education, airports and transport, and rugby. The main sources of these events are secondary material from books in the library and the web.



Source; "farewell flight" (last Catalina to take of at Laucala Bay base) reprinted in *The Fiji Times,* 11.8.2009.

2 FIJIANS IN NEW ZEALAND; NEW ZEALANDERS IN FIJI

In WWI many Fijians went to New Zealand to join the Maori battalion and fight in the war in Europe. But many had been in New Zealand in the 19th century and early 20th century. Frances Steel noted two different groups of Fijians who went as 'exhibits' to represent Fiji at international Exhibitions;

> "Colonial exhibitions in the Australasian colonies also presented indigenous men with new mobility opportunities. Three Fijian men recruited from Levuka resided at the 'Fiji House' set up at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879 … a more tight regulated scheme was put in place for the International Exhibition of Arts and Industries in Christchurch during the summer of 1906-1907. Two groups of Fijian men proceeded to New Zealand. Ratu Ifereimi and the Assistant Native Commissioner, WA Scott, led one group of twenty-five men. In planning the trip, Scott desired, "as many men as possible to be ex-Armed native Constabulary (ANC) members who have had the benefit of military training and who will be accustomed to discipline … another group of twenty-six firewalkers from the island of Beqa arrived under the Union Steamship Company's agent Duncan's command."
>
> Source; Frances Steel, Oceania under steam, 2011 p.203-204

New Zealanders were therefore familiar with Fiji. This familiarity goes back to the 'Fiji Rush' of the 1860s when hopeful New Zealand planters rushed to Fiji to plant cotton. This was the start of a regular link between New Zealand and Fiji, including banking, schools, shipping lines and trade, for example in bananas and copra. The Bank of New Zealand recognized this link and moved to Levuka in 1877. By the 1950s, it was Fiji's main bank and was expanding. Here is an extract from the BNZ's 100 year commemorative booklet;

> "During the 1950s the BNZ saw its greatest period of expansion in Fiji. Branches were opened at Lautoka on 26 July 1951, Labasa on 14 August 1952, Nadi on 11 March 1954 and Ba on 25 March 1954. On 30 June 1962 Ba became a sub-branch of Lautoka. In 1974 however, it was re-opened as a full branch … Today (1976) there are no less than 18 branches and agencies in Fiji. Added to these there should be the Staff Training Centre opened at Suva in February 1974 and the regional Office (to be the Head Office) opened on 3 February 1975 in Suva … In 1975 the BNZ introduced computer processing of customer accounts in Fiji. Two ICL2903 computers were installed in Suva and items for processing are sent from each branch each evening."

The BNZ closed operations in 1990 and was sold to the ANZ. (The ANZ has no ownership connection with New Zealand).

Fijians are found today in New Zealand playing sport, working for corporations, attending regional meetings, studying at universities, working on short-term casual contracts, serving on merchant ships, or as tourists or visiting family who had already migrated.

3 FIJIANS EDUCATED IN NEW ZEALAND

The first Fijians to be educated in New Zealand were chiefs like Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, (22 April 1888 - 30 May 1958). He is regarded as the forerunner of the post-independence leadership of Fiji. He died a dozen years before independence was achieved but his vision set the course that Fiji was to follow in the years to come.

Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna was exposed to diverse cultures early. Sukuna's father had enrolled him at the Wairuku Indian School in Ra. One of the teachers at the school was the Rev. Charles Andrew. Rev Andrew was a colourful character, an Oxford-educated Anglican clergyman who had converted to Roman Catholicism and then back again, before sailing for the mission field in Fiji. He was a private tutor at Wairuku and a strict teacher, beating Sukuna on occasion.

Sukuna proved to be an exceptionally able student. Largely as a result of Rev. Andrew's influence, the young Ratu Sukuna was sent to the prestigious Wanganui Collegiate School in Wanganui, New Zealand. He proved to be a bright pupil. He was a strong debater, played rugby and cricket, and became the Wanganui Collegiate boxing champion.

Sukuna hoped to remain in New Zealand to pursue a university degree, but his source of funds dried up and he was forced to return to Fiji, where, in 1907, he joined the civil service as a fifth class clerk. His superb command of English, however, ensured his rapid promotion and it was not long before he became the chief translator for the government. In 1909 he was invited by his uncle, Ratu Alfred Finau Ulukalala, to return to the Lau Islands to become assistant master of the Lau Provincial School at Lakeba. He also became visiting examiner at Queen Victoria School and Levuka Public School, at the age of 21. In Lau, Sukuna became an assistant master to A. C. Hocart, the headmaster of Lau Provincial School. Hocart was a keen **ethnographer** and between 1909-1912, he mapped out the house sites in Tubou village, Lakeba. Many of the house site names came from different parts of Fiji. It also included names from outside of Fiji. For example, Manono, Samoa, Niu Kini, Ta'iti, Wanganui, and Niu Silandi. Manono refers to an island in Samoa; Niu Kini was suggested by the fact that a Fijian Pastor (teacher) was in New Guinea; Wanganui recorded the fact that the chief's sister's son (probably Sukuna) had been to school in Wanganui, New Zealand.[1]

ACTIVITY 1

1. Using the library and the web, locate Wanganui in a map of New Zealand and describe its location.

   _____

   _____

2. Where was Sukuna's first school?

   _____

3. Look up the word ethnographer in your dictionary. What does it mean?

   _____

[1] A. M. Hocart, *Lau Islands, Fiji,* (Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 62 1929), Honolulu, pp. 10-11.

4. The chief's sister's son is an important kinship relationship in Fiji. Name the Fijian word for the chief's sister's son and describe the nature of the relationship between the son (nephew) and chief (uncle).

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. Using the library and web and your own family and friends, make a list of five Fijians who have lived, studied or worked in New Zealand.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

4 TRANS-PACIFIC ROUTES FROM EUROPE TO AUSTRALASIA.

On 3rd September 1939, a small flying boat facility was opened by the Royal New Zealand Air Force (RNZAF) at Laucala Bay, to the east of the capital, Suva, with facilities for civil use. In October 1939, an *Imperial Air Lines* (IAL) "*Empire"* flying boat flew in from Auckland. The New Zealand airline, TEAL, was partially owned by the British Overseas Aircraft Corporation (BOAC) and it continued to fly occasional flights between Auckland and Laucala Bay. Services also went from Laucala Bay to Palmyra Island and on to Honolulu until stopped by the start of the Pacific War in December 1941.

Once the War was over, the United States government indicated that they would be withdrawing all their forces from the region during 1946. Most of the Pacific's newly built airfields and facilities were still under United States control. Pan American Airlines recommenced a civil air service between San Francisco via Honolulu, Canton Island and Nadi to Auckland in June 1946 using a DC4, a converted former WWII transport plane. The British government had granted a United States airline operating rights through Nadi, under the terms of the bilateral air service agreement signed in Bermuda in February 1946 between the USA and Britain. On this first flight the elapsed time for the flight from San Francisco to Nadi was 33 hours and 40 minutes. The DC4 carried only 16 passengers, but a crew of 11. On the first flight the aircraft briefly visited Nausori Airport near Suva so it could be seen by people from the capital, Suva.



The Royal New Zealand Air Force Base, Laucala Bay, Suva, 1940s.

5 **The Origin of Nadi Airport, Fiji.**

Since 1924, the United States military had assumed that in the event of war in the Pacific, the war would be a naval war. However, with the development of larger and longer range bomber aircraft, aircraft carriers and naval fighter planes this strategy was revised. In April 1939 a Defence Conference was held in Wellington in New Zealand and Japan was identified as the enemy. The Wellington conference decided that New Zealand should construct two airfields in Fiji and in August 1939 the New Zealand cabinet approved funds for this purpose. The Fiji Colonial Secretary arranged to acquire land for one of the airfields at Namaka near Nadi on the west coast of Viti Levu, and the other on the east coast at Nausori about 15 miles from Suva. Plans for another at Suva Point were later abandoned.

Nadi was selected because it was flatter, and had better weather conditions for flying than Suva. Rainfall was considerably less both in amount and frequency and there was usually a consistently long and pronounced "dry" season. The construction of a small grass air base for use by DH-89 aircraft was completed at Nadi on March 1941.

At another meeting in Wellington in November 1941, the US agreed to finance the construction of two 7000 foot long runways at Nadi by a New Zealand firm, the Southern Cross Construction Company. The cost was NZ pounds 250,000 (then about USD$1 million). The work was completed by April 1942. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour forced the contractors to redouble their efforts. Between the 3rd and 12th of January 1942 three Boeing B17 Flying Fortresses completed a trip from Hawaii via Canton Island, Nadi and Tontouta, New Caledonia to Townsville, Australia.

B17s landed at Nadi on 10th January 1942, just over a month following the attack on Pearl Harbour. This day marks Nadi's emergence as an international airport. Nadi was taken over by the US Military Air Transport Service as their main base in the SW Pacific. Five years later on the 19th December 1946, it was handed over to the New Zealand Department of Civil Aviation. The colonial administration of Fiji was not involved. From 1947 onwards the airport area became an **enclave** administered by the New Zealand Department of Civil Aviation (DCA).

ACTIVITY 2

1. On a map of the Pacific, locate the following and draw straight lines linking each airport;:

Laucala Bay	Honolulu
Auckland	Nadi
Palmyra Island	Nausori
Canton	San Francisco

2. Who built the Laucala Bay air base?

_____

3. Why were the Nadi and Nausori bases constructed?

_____

4. Who were the two major powers in the decision making about air bases in Fiji.

_____ _____

5. List three reasons why Nadi was chosen over Suva.
   I. _____
   II. _____
   III. _____

6. Why do you think that control was not passed over to the British Colonial authorities?

_____

_____

7. What is the most important reason for building air bases in 1941-1942? List these in order of importance; Most important (1) and Least important (5)

   ( ) To defend Fiji
   ( ) To improve USA military access to Australia and New Zealand
   ( ) To fight Japan
   ( ) As a back-up if the USA lost air bases in Asia and Southeast Asia
   ( ) To promote tourism

6 NEW ZEALANDERS AT NADI

Nadi airport was a vital staging post on the post-war transpacific air route. It became a centre for the Air Traffic Control, Communications, Search and Rescue and Meteorological infrastructure for an area of about five million square miles in the SW Pacific. Much of the basic equipment had been either left, given or sold by the United States forces when they departed from the region but there were no suitably qualified Fijians who were able to operate it. The initial air traffic controllers, meteorologists, technicians, and communication operators had to be provided by New Zealand, and supplemented by a few from the UK and Australia.

From 1946 onwards the number of New Zealand personnel at Nadi slowly grew reaching a peak of around 100 in the early 1960s.

Nadi was directly connected, on a full time basis, by radio teletype links with other regions on both sides of the Pacific Ocean. The communications centre at Nadi included message relaying and routing equipment to other airfields in the South Pacific. The senior technical and administrative staff also served as a South West Pacific regional division of the NZ Department for Civil Aviation. It was responsible for the civil aviation in other NZ administered territories such as Western Samoa, Niue and the Cook Islands. The Australian and New Zealand Departments of Civil Aviation continued to play an important role in running and development of Nadi Airport in the 1950s and 1960s.

Technical and administrative personnel were accompanied by their families and housing was constructed, making a community of between three and four hundred expatriates living within the airport boundary. The amenities included an elementary level school, a social club and a nine hole golf course. New Zealand staff in the 1950s and 1960s created tennis, golf and football competitions, and gradually some Fijians began to play. Much later, Vijay Singh, the world champion golfer first learned to play on Nadi airport golf course. The airport had its own oil fuelled electrical power station, drainage and water supply. The area of Nadi Airport became an expatriate enclave within Fiji, largely under New Zealand DCA administration although subject to Fiji Laws.

In the 1970s, tourism was a major form of contact between Fijians and New Zealanders. Nadi became the first airport in the region capable of handling larger aircraft. Nadi Airport was developed in the 1960s to take large aircraft such as the Boeing 707 and Douglas DC8. In 1971, it welcomed the first ‘Jumbo’ jet, the Boeing 747 with 400+ passengers and a real tourist boom occurred. This involved lengthening the main runway and building a new terminal complex. The new services stimulated the development of tourism, and it grew rapidly in the 1960s and 1970s. New Zealanders quickly became a major source of visitors for Fiji.

ACTIVITY 3 QUESTIONS BASED ON TOPIC D

1. Nadi became an aviation “hub”; explain why this occurred;

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. A New Zealand community expanded at Nadi airport. Name some of the facilities available to this community.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3 What is an enclave? Why do historians use this term to describe New Zealanders living at Nadi?

_____

_____

7 NEW ZEALAND AND RUGBY IN FIJI

New Zealand’s influence on the development of sports particularly the game of rugby among indigenous Fijians was very significant. Dr. Samu Baravilala interviewed Fijians who witnessed rugby in the early 20th century and they highlighted the introduction of the sport by the Bauan chief, Ratu Jone Tabaiwalu, who studied at Wanganui, New Zealand. On his return, Ratu Jone taught the game to the schools of the Roman Catholic Mission at Nailililli in Rewa.[2]

It is customary in the history of colonial and post-independence sport to emphasize the moments when the “empire strikes back”. In Fiji rugby, that moment occurred before the European community had formed the Fiji Rugby Union in 1913. In February 1900, a Nailililli team captained by Ratu Jone journeyed to Suva and defeated the Europeans by a score of 8 – 3. In the second match in July 1901, Nailililli prevailed over Suva by a score of 11 – 3. At the end of the second match, Fijians were suddenly aware that they had beaten the Empire in a

[2] Dr. Samu Baravilala, “The History of Rugby Union in Fiji”, *The Rugby News* (NSW), 12 July 1952, p. 12.

game that they had leant from the British. The *Fiji Times* reported that when Nailililli left the pitch they sang in Fijian, 'We licked them on their own ground'."[3]

In the early twentieth century, long before the phrase "rakavi viti" appears, rugby was commonly referred to as "Veicaqe vaka-Peritania" (football British style), but it was also known as "Veicaqe vaka-Nailililli".[4] While the language noted it was a sport in an imperial space, it was also definitely a Fijian place.

At its peak, the "Fiji" team, comprised of Europeans, attracted crowds of up to 5,000 to the Albert Park for its matches against visiting Auckland University sides in 1926 and 1928. Thereafter European rugby faded. The 1936 FRU annual report complained that the European competition held little attraction for the player or spectator.[5] In 1937, the FRU was asking whether the European competition ought to be continued at all.[6]

Like Ratu Jone before them, the early 20th century developments in Fijian rugby were shaped by men of chiefly status. Ratu Epeli Ganilau had returned from study in New Zealand in 1913, and taught Fijians how to play. He convinced the football clubs of Suva to change over from soccer to the rugby union code in 1914. Some of the first teams included Taipou, Tarirere, Hill and *Ofisa* – Police.

The following year, Ratu Sukuna returned to Fiji and "brought with him more knowledge of the game, and he organized properly the Fijian competition".[7] In its first season, it included five teams.[8] In the decade that followed, the so-called Native Union was hardly mentioned in the *Fiji Times.* The Fiji Rugby Union did not admit Fijian representatives to its management committee until 1932. Despite a lack of funding, shortages of referees and matches being shifted to the least desirable pitches on the Albert Park, the so-called "native competition" flourished.

In 1926, two overseas sides visited Fiji, the Auckland University College and the national team of Tonga. This became the first time that the national side of Fiji would wear their now traditional white jerseys and black shorts. Two years later, a domestic schools competition was started.

In 1938, a New Zealand Maori team toured Fiji. In the following year, the Fiji Schools Union was established to govern school rugby. In 1939, Fiji toured New Zealand. The team became famous for becoming the first side to visit New Zealand without losing a match - winning seven and drawing one of their eight fixtures. The Fijians impressed the crowds with their unpredictable and free-flowing style of rugby.

After their final match against the New Zealand Maori, a newspaper wrote that "Fiji is destined to play a big part in world rugby".[4] Fiji toured New Zealand again in 1951, and was successful with most of their fixtures, winning eight of their games, losing five and drawing twice.

---

[3] *Fiji Times*, 3 July 1901.
[4] Derek Robinson, Rakavi 60 (FRU, Suva, 1973), p. 9.
[5] FRU 1936 Annual Report
[6] FRU Annual Report for 1937
[7] Baravilala, p.12
[8] FRU Annual Report for 1915.

CLASS RESEARCH ACTIVITY.

At home interview your senior family members by asking them the following questions.

1 Name any family or community member who played rugby in New Zealand.
2 What year/years they played
3 Where were they played?

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

Name _____ Year _____ Team/Location _____

ACTIVITY 5 QUESTIONS BASED ON TOPIC E, FIJIAN RUGBY

1. Who was the Bauan who went to New Zealand and returned to teach the game?

   _____

2. Where did he go in New Zealand?

   _____

3. When did he return to Fiji?

   _____

4. When were the first games played?

   _____

5. What was the outcome?

   _____

6. Who dominated the administration of Fiji Rugby Union up to the 1930s?

   _____

7. Name two Fijians of chiefly status who were instrumental in introducing rugby.

   (1) _____ (2) _____

8. Name four rugby clubs that were amongst the first to be formed.

   (1) _____ (3) _____

   (2) _____ (4) _____

(9) An important year for Fiji rugby was 1939. List two key events.

   (a) _____

   (b) _____

8 SUMMARY - FRIEND, BIG BROTHER, OR NEIGHBOUR?

New Zealand has always promoted regionalism and was invited in 1970 to be a partner in the South Pacific Forum (now Pacific Forum) along with the newly independent Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Nauru. New Zealand has been a regional partner with Fiji in the South Pacific Commission (now the Secretariat for the Pacific Community), SOPAC, SPREP and many other regional organizations. New Zealand has also been a financial supporter of USP as a regional university after it started in 1968.

Professor Ron Crocombe, a distinguished historian and scholar wrote many books and articles on New Zealand's relations with Fiji. He was critical of New Zealand's motives, and critical of Fiji for claiming a large share of New Zealand's aid. In 1992, he wrote:

> *"Regional coordination was initiated by the external powers, mainly New Zealand and Australia, which paid for most of it in return for influence over its nature and direction … Within the islands, Fiji has been highly successful in high jacking for its national benefit, opportunities created and financed by others with the intention of benefitting the region as a whole … Most regional research and training facilities have been located in Suva, and Fiji has been the main beneficiary … Fiji and its people monopolize the specialist employment, economic advantages and consequent political leverage … New Zealand was an important advocate of this centralism."*
>
> Source; p.231, Ron Crocombe*, Pacific Neighbours: New Zealand's Relations with Other Pacific Islands : Aotearoa Me Nga Moutere O Te Moana Nui a Kiwa* (1992)

New Zealand's relationship today with Fiji has critics in Fiji and in New Zealand. The evidence since 1970 suggests that at different times as Fiji developed as an independent nation, it was able to manage the relationship so that both nations benefitted equally.

Although New Zealand often chastises and punishes Fiji for the way the Fijian government has been forcibly changed by coups since 1987, the people-to-people relationship among the citizens of these nations continue to be friendly and strong. In New Zealand, Anand Satyanand a Fiji-born New Zealander of Indo-Fijian ancestry served as Governor General from 2006 to 2011. In 2006, there were 37,746 people in New Zealand of Fiji-born descent. There are many clubs and associations linking New Zealand to Fiji, including the the Fiji Association, established in Auckland in 1977, in 1996 the Fiji Women's Society, and in 2003 Fiji Club of New Zealand.

Historically, New Zealand and Fiji have a strong connection shaped by a shared history and geography. New Zealand boasts the largest Polynesian population in the world. The family links are strengthened by a common history and Fijian's cultural affinity with Maori people of New Zealand. New Zealanders of British origins were also very loud in their push for Fiji becoming a British colony in 1874. These links were forged during the colonial period, two world wars and post-war period. They are celebrated in a variety of exchanges that occur both formally and informally and on a daily basis. This includes cultural performances, shipping, aviation, aid and technical assistance, education, religion, military exercises and sports.

GLOSSARY

Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbours and less wealthy nations
Big Brother	Usually meaning Australia as a rich and powerful neighbour
Colonial	a relationship between a colonial ruler and its colony
Enclave	A small, closed, isolated community existing within a nation
Ethnographer	A social scientist who records details of indigenous customs and life
Neo-colonial	a relationship between a large nation and a smaller former colony
Diplomacy	The skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy; also means the actual formal and informal meetings between nations
Humanitarian	Aid given to help less fortunate nations
Localisation	The process of shifting jobs from Europeans to citizens of a new nation
Migration	One of the major forms of relationship creating links between nations
Policy	A statement by a nation about how it will treat another nation, or act in global events
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.
Trade	One of the major forms of relationship between nations

END OF UNIT QUESTION

- What are the major post-1970 links between Fiji and New Zealand?

TYPICAL EXAM QUESTIONS

- Fiji has a long and harmonious relationship with New Zealand– agree or disagree with this statement. Your answer should cover the period from 1970 to 2000.

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Check the websites of newspapers under “Foreign News”
- Go the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

New Zealand

New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
www.mfat.govt.nz
www.mfat.govt.nz/Countries/index.php
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiji–New_Zealand_relations

Fiji

www.foreignaffairs.gov.fj
www.dfa.ie/home/index.aspx?id=8771

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lala_Sukuna.

RESOURCES

Robert Dewey, “1913 Revisited: The Plumber, the Union and the Myth of Fiji Rugby’s Origins” a paper presented at the Pacific History Association Conference, University of Victoria, Wellington, NZ. Dec 8 2012.

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CHECKLIST

Answer yes or No.

1 Are you able to describe Fiji's links with New Zealand?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Are you able to define the phrase "in the nation's interest"?

☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Can you identify the value of web sites as historical evidence?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Could you distinguish between private sector and government links?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Are you able to describe why Fiji has a relationship with New Zealand?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you have checked **yes** for all these questions, you may proceed to the next Unit. If not, go back and revise what you have studied.

Diplomacy and Fiji

3

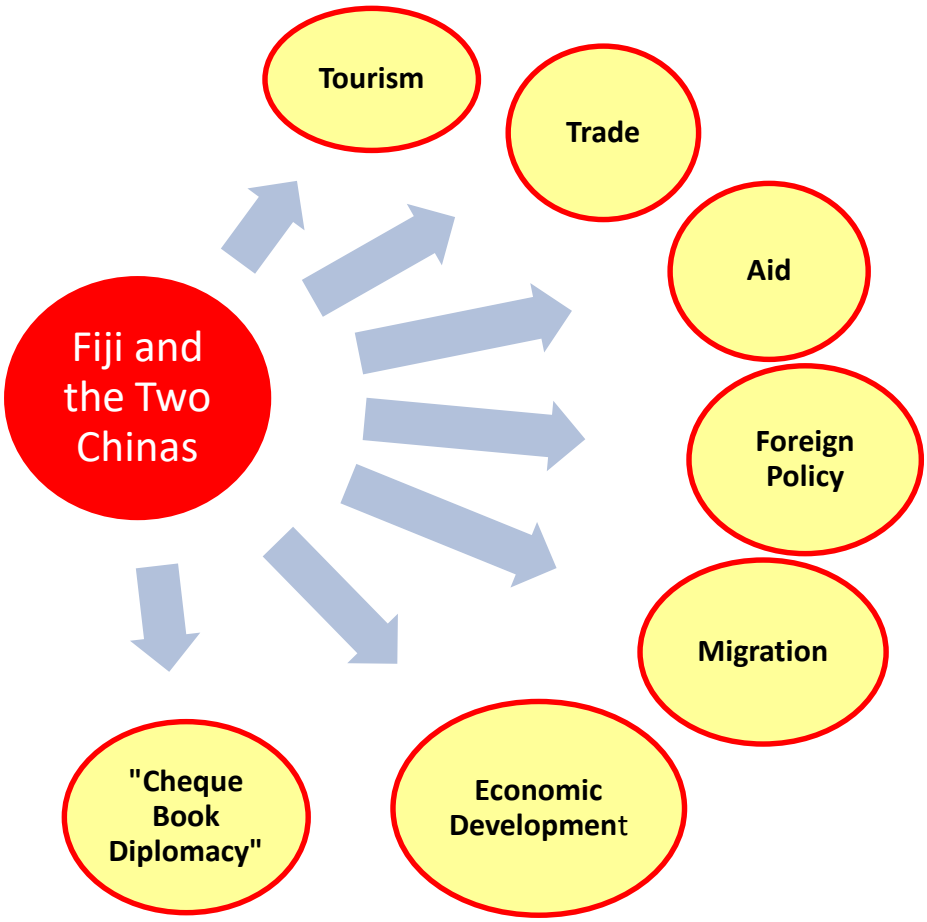
Fiji and the Two Chinas

"Fiji remains steadfast in upholding the One China Policy and is fully committed to continue to work closely together with the Government of China to effectively address issues of mutual interests between our countries,"

Fiji's Minister for Foreign Affairs, quoted in *Mai Life Magazine*, Feb 7th 2013 < https://www.facebook.com/mailifemagazine/posts/10151389344194487>

Prepared by Mikaele Vakasilimiratu

CONCEPT MAP

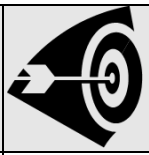


Definitions

Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services
Aid	An assistant or help
Policy	An official government position or decision on a topic
Migration	Movement of people from one country to another
Development	Improvement in social, cultural, economic prospects and wellbeing.
Cheque Book Diplomacy	Means one country attempting to be friends with another country by offering aid and soft loans (low or interest free funding)
Tourism	International travel to visit another country

STUDY ORGANIZER

Before you begin this unit, please check through your study organiser. It shows the topics that we will be covering, the skills you need to acquire (the objectives) and the activities you will do to help you acquire these skills.

Objectives	 **Skills**	 **Activities**
The topics studied	▸ **After completing this unit, you should be able to:**	
Early Chinese in Fiji	• Identify chronology of key events shaping relations • Describe and analyse contexts of key events • Analyse tourism, cultural, education and sport linkages. • Communicate an analysis in a meaningful form.	Questions on; Activity 1
The type of trade and aid that Fiji receives from PRC and ROC offer.	• Compare and contrast policies and levels of funding	Activities 2 and 3
Foreign policy and its components.	• Summarize and produce simple diagrams with essential points of interest	Activity 4
Migration	• Describe the trend in migration between the two countries.	Activity 5
Development	• Discuss policies between Fiji and PRC and ROC.	Activities 4 and 5
“Cheque Book Diplomacy”	• Define and explain foreign relations between countries	Activity 6
Tourism	• Discuss how country’s promote tourism	Activity 7

INTRODUCTION:

There are two China's. The People's Republic of China (PRC) is the communist state founded after a civil war in 1949, and ruled by the Communist party. It occupies vast mainland territories including Tibet and Manchuria. The other is the Republic of China (ROC) formed in 1949 when the Nationalists (called the Kuomintang) retreated to the offshore island of Formosa (now called Taiwan).

The history of International relations between the Fiji Islands and mainland China (PRC) and the island of Taiwan (ROC) has included some fascinating stories. One of these stories concerns two Chinese men who fought with the trader Dillon against Fijians at 'Dillons Rock' in Bua in 1813, the burning down of the headquarters of the Chinese in Fiji supported the KMT (Kuomintang) in the 1920s, the sharing of the administration of the Yat Sen School in Suva by PRC and ROC and today the highly visible presence of the Asian crew and fishing boats in Levuka and Suva. These historical and social links sit beside the formal diplomatic relationship between the nations of Fiji, PRC and ROC.

This unit looks at Aid, Trade, Migration, Cheque-book diplomacy and Tourism

Fiji was the first Pacific Island Country to establish Diplomatic relations with the PRC (Peoples Republic of China). The **joint communique** was signed in November 5, 1975, followed by the establishment of the Chinese Embassy at Nasese, Suva in May 1976. Fiji recognizes and is committed to uphold the "One China Policy" and continuing official and diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. However, trade and economic relations also continue to be maintained with ROC (Taiwan) after the formation of Communist rule by the PRC over mainland China in 1949, and the migration of Nationalist (pro-democracy) to the island of Taiwan and the forming of the ROC.

After 1968 and the founding of USP, Fiji has also welcomed the growing number of students from PRC and ROC taking advantage of University and pre-University courses available in Fiji. Such bonds of understanding, learning and friendship are promoted for securing improved and stable future generations.

Since 1970, there have been many high level **delegation** visits and meetings between PRC and ROC and Fiji. Historically, Chinese have been visiting Fiji for several centuries as traders, and crew on ships. The readings below will illustrate further on some of these early visits. In recent times, exchanges or high-level visits between the two countries occurred after the official opening of the Beijing Mission on 11 July 2001. For example, at the invitation of Fiji's Foreign Minister, two prominent Chinese Leaders visited Fiji;

- Hon. Wan Baorui, Minister of Agriculture visited on 8 August 2001 and signed an Agriculture MOU in Suva
- H.E. Li Ruihuan, Chairman of the CPPCC visited Fiji for 5 days with a delegation of 100 officials in November 2002.

Despite regular visits back and forward between the PRC, ROC and Fiji, and despite formal announcements of new policies and agreements, and despite several big Chinese development projects in Fiji, the ordinary citizens of Fiji do not realize the complex relationship between the two China's and how this relationship might benefit Fijians. This unit asks you to consider the

question; Is it important for Fiji to have an official relationship with one or both the PRC and ROC?

This unit will help you understand Fiji's international relations with the two China's. The following website is a good place to start searching for information on Fiji and the two China's

http://bio-visa.com/program/com/fiji/index.php?file=detail.php&nowdir=&id=862&detail=1

Topic 1: The First Chinese in Fiji

> *The first Chinese arrived in Fiji almost two centuries ago. Luis and Saoo were on board Eliza, which was shipwrecked on Mocea Reef, nine miles south of Nairai in 1808. One can only surmise how they came to be aboard Eliza. Like their compatriots on board the numerous trading ships that piled the southern seas in search of sandalwood and later beche-de-mer, they may have been employed as cooks or carpenters. On the island of Bau, where they remained for five years after the ship wreck, they may have been handy men, maintaining and repairing musketry for the chiefs and beachcombers. They lived in Bau until 1813 when they sailed with Charles savage and others on Bauan canoes to the waters off Bua to meet Hunter, there to collect sandalwood for transport to China. With some men from Hunter, led by Peter Dillon, Savage and his companion landed at Black Rock in Bua. The small boats and canoes that had brought them to Bua were sent back into deep waters to wait transporting the men back to Hunter. Upon landing on the island, Dillon urged everyone to remain together as a group, but his advice was ignored. The men splintered into groups of two to four. Ambushed by the Wailea people, the men scattered in panic and were killed. Dillon managed to lead his small group to the base of a steep rock, which they scaled. Here, under siege and running low on ammunition, Dillon's companion again panicked and ignored his exhortations not to leave the rock. Savage confident of his relationship with the Fijians fell for their ruse. He was enticed off the rock and killed. Meanwhile Luis, unnoticed by Dillon, slid down the side of the rock hoping to seek the assistance of a chief "with whom he was intimately acquainted and to who he had rendered important services in former wars". He was clubbed to death. Luis was quite enterprising because he chose to accompany Savage and Dillon ashore, and not remain on board Hunter as did Saoo. According to R.A. Derrick in A History of Fiji, it is not known what happened to Saoo. He probably returned to China, because he chose to remain on board Hunter, which according to Dillon was scheduled to set sail for China the next day. Other than Luis and Saoo, there is no recorded reference to any other Chines arrivals in Fiji for several decades. Some elderly Chinese, however, believe that their predecessors actually first settled in Fiji in the 1850s. This claim can be substantiated. In a 1846 letter to Colonial Secretary J.F. Nicoll, then Vice Consul for China based in Melbourne, Victoria, Van Chi Tsiang, stated that the Chinese had arrived in Fiji in 1852. He did not mention numbers or names. Deryck Scarr, in his description of Fiji around 1875, refers to "a nucleus of a small Chinese business community – from storekeepers in Macuata, some of them left over from the beche-de-mer days and still trading." According to R.A. Derrick, the beche-de-mer trade began to gather momentum by 1829 and was at its height in the 1840s. We can infer from these statements that a few Chinese very probably came to Fiji early in the 1800s on trading ships, as did Luis and Saoo, and remained behind either voluntarily or through force of circumstance.*
>
> Source – Bessie Ng Kumlin Ali, *The Chinese in Fiji*, Suva: IPS Press 2002.

ACTIVITY 1: QUESTIONS BASED ON READING

1. Name the first two Chinese that arrived in Fiji.

   _____ _____

2. What was their aim in coming to Fiji?

   _____

3. Which island in Fiji was their home until 1813?

   _____

4. Name the early Chinese who made it back to China.

   _____

5. Which other place in Fiji could you find early Chinese community?

   _____

TOPIC 2: TRADE

Fiji's relations with the PRC and the ROC are part of Fiji's broader **multilateral** relationships with large and small nations around the world. Some of the Fiji's relations with the PRC and the ROC are bilateral (one to one) and some relations are part of wider multinational trade agreements and diplomacy. There are some popular slogans used in the relations between Fiji and the PRC and the ROC. These include:

- Look North Policy
- One China Policy
- Two China Policy

Trade relations include visits by delegations (see extract 3 below), Prime Ministerial visits (see extract 2 below) and the signing of Trade Agreements (see extract 1 below).

Trade relations tend to change according to which government is in power in Fiji. For example, the governments led by Laisenia Qarase, Mahendra Chaudhry, and Sitiveni Rabuka each developed special trade relations with the PRC and ROC and other nations. Trade relations also changed according to world demand.

For example, historically, Fiji once sold bananas to New Zealand, Fiji once had a thriving pine wood chips export trade, and Fiji once attempted to establish a mahogany export trade. Changes in trade continue, for example, Fiji's import and export trade today includes Bauxite (from Bua), Gold, Copper (from Namosi), garments, electronic goods and information technology.

Formal agreements between countries are usually prepared by a "Trade Mission" when trade and diplomacy experts and officials visit each other's country. The signing of an MOA (Memorandum of Understanding) is usually done later when a Prime Minister makes a visit. The following extracts report on three different types of trade and diplomacy relationships with the PRC.

Extract 2: from the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC News, Sydney)
Fiji Prime Minister's Visit to China in 2013

Commodore Bainimarama (at the time, the head of the government following a Military coup) has held talks with China's Premier Li Keqiang and President Xi Jinping on a visit to Beijing. He's reiterated the country's 'Look North Policy", which sees Fiji moving trade ties away from Australia and New Zealand towards regional powers such as China and India. Following the meeting with Le Keqiang, Commodore Bainimarama praised China as a friend to Fiji and the Pacific."[China] has been instrumental in facilitating the solidarity of the region," he said. "With your significant level of support, the peculiarities and special case for Pacific Islands and small island states are continually advocated in international forum. Commodore Bainimarama says he is confident the relationship between the two countries will strengthen, through mutual political trust and non-interference in internal affairs. He also reiterated his support for the 'One China Policy', in reference to competition between China and Taiwan to have influence in the Pacific. Chinese Premier Li Keqiang says Fiji has been a good friend and partner to China since the two countries first forged diplomatic ties in 1975"As Asian and Pacific countries, China and Fiji are committed to safeguarding regional and world peace and stability," he said. Mr Li called on both countries to develop agreements on fishing and visa exemptions in a bid to promote further cooperation.

Source:**http://www.abc.net.au/news/2013-05-30/an-fiji-pm-on-china-visit/4722110**

Extract 3: from the Fiji Government blog ("fijiblog")

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION VISITS FIJI in 2012 TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES

Attorney-General and the Minister for Industry and Trade, Mr. Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum met with the Minister for Commerce, Mr. Chen Deming from the People's Republic of China (PRC), to discuss opportunities for strengthening trade and economic relations between the two nations. The visit was welcomed by the Fijian Government amidst Fiji's efforts to expand its relations with the international community for strategic and economic development. This is Minister Deming's first visit to the region, and Fiji is his first stop. "There are many areas of common interest between China and Fiji, and we look forward to exploring the potential that exists for us," said Mr. Sayed-Khaiyum. Mr. Sayed-Khaiyum conveyed appreciation to the Chinese Government for its developmental collaboration and provision of the needed assistance through various means to Fijians. "For better economic and trade relations between Fiji and China, necessary measures need to be instituted which can be pursued through further dialogue", said Mr. Sayed-Khaiyum. In terms of investment, Fiji provides the necessary platform and invites investors from China in areas such as agriculture, construction, tourism and audio visual", added the Minister. The tourist numbers from China to Fiji has grown tremendously over the past few years and there is potential for this to grow further considering the huge market China represents.
The Permanent Secretary for Industry and Trade, Mr. Shaheen Ali regarded the meeting as fruitful considering relevant issues were discussed to foster and develop the economic and trade relations between the two nations.

Source: **http://fijiblog.gov.fj/blog/2012/4/16/chinese-trade-delegation-visits-fiji-to-explore-opportunitie.html**

ACTIVITY 2: BASED ON EXTRACTS 1, 2 AND 3 (Trade)

1. What are the two facets or types of trading relationship that Fiji has established?

    a. _____
    b. _____

2. What is a BTA?

    a. _____

3. Which two countries are included in Fiji's "Look north" policy?

    a. _____
    b. _____

4. Later, the Fiji Prime Minister changed this definition (extract 2) and added another country to the "Look North" Policy – which country was added?

    a. _____

5. As well as global targets and general statements, which two specific polices were mentioned?

    a. _____
    b. _____

6. During a visit in 2012, four specific areas of relationships were mentioned – what were they?

    a. _____
    b. _____
    c. _____
    d. _____

7. After reading these three extracts of policy between 2012 and 2013 (when Fiji was governed by a Military Administration) in your own opinion what was the most important relationship between Fiji and the PRC mentioned in the extracts?

    a. _____

TOPIC 3: AID

The main relationship between Fiji and both the PRC and ROC today is concerned with foreign aid or economic development aid.

"Aid" is usually described as ***humanitarian aid*** – to help after a cyclone or flood, or as ***development aid*** - when a rich country helps a less developed or poorer country. Both the PRC and ROC are active in development aid in Fiji by building roads, seawalls, hospitals and bridges. The amount of aid given by PRC and ROC is generous and important for Fiji's development but it also plays a diplomatic role in Global, International and Strategic policy. Aid given with a political purpose to attract support or friendship is sometimes criticized as being in the national interests of the donor rather than the recipients, and this type of aid is critically called "cheque book diplomacy" (see Topic 6 below).

Aid can also benefit the donor more than the recipient country. For example, if the PRC builds a road or bridge using mostly Chinese imported labour, and pays a Chinese company to do the work, the profits mostly go to the Chinese company, rather than Fijian workers, contractors and suppliers. It is acknowledged around the world that 80% of so-called "aid" actually is spent in the donor country.

Here is a Fiji newspaper report on a foreign aid project in Fiji in 2013.

FIJI SUN **REPORT ON PRC AID PROJECT, 18 JULY 2013**

People living on the coastal village of Kiuva in Bau, Tailevu, will no longer worry about flooding and coastal erosion. Yesterday, the villages gathered to celebrate the completion of the Kiuva Village Seawall Project – a project funded through the "Gratuitous Aid Program" (sic) of the government of the People's Republic of China. Kiuva, like many coastal villages in Fiji, sits very low on sea level that has caused many flooding problems in the village during high tides or when it rained heavily. Climate change and rising sea level made life even worse. "Once the old seawall was destroyed by cyclone, water used to come into the village about 10 metres inland and it could get worse when there were spring tides," village spokesperson Waisiki Tabua said. "We have a much better seawall now and we are just sitting here comfortably high and dry without worrying." The project has been commended by the villagers. It has been revealed that it has withstood the test of many high tides and even hurricanes. The soil erosion has stopped and the ground level of the sandy beach is rising while it has also become a delightful landscape. The Minister for Provincial Development and Disaster Management, Lieutenant-Colonel Inia Seruiratu, said the seawall represented the strong, cordial and bilateral co-operation that exists between China and the Fijian Government. He thanked other stakeholders and partners who had made the project possible. Chinese Ambassador to Fiji Huang Yong reiterated his government's commitment of enhancing bilateral co-operation and assisting Fiji's economic and social development within their capability. The seawall construction started in November 15, 2012 and it was completed on April 25.

Source: **http://www.fijisun.com.fj/2013/07/18/kiuva-no-longer-fears-flooding/**

ACTIVITY 3: QUESTIONS BASED ON AID

1. Which is the best form of aid from China? Rank this from 1 to 7.

   ( ) Road
   ( ) Bridge
   ( ) Seawall
   ( ) Hospital
   ( ) Money
   ( ) An easier way to obtain a Tourist Visa
   ( ) Funding of an audio-visual (Film and TV) studio

2. Explain your choice of number 1 in 100 words

3. Can an object (a seawall) represent Fiji's aid relations with China? Tick the box that gives the best description of this project.

   ( ) The seawall will always be called the China Seawall
   ( ) There will be a plaque on the seawall that says "Donated by ROC"
   ( ) The seawall would not have been built without Chinese aid and money
   ( ) Seawalls are non- political (aid direct to the people and not through the government)
   ( ) People will criticize the sea wall because the Chinese were buying votes at the UN

8. Which is the best sort of aid? (Choose on of the following)

   ( ) PRC or ROC gives a loan to Fiji (low interest, or interest free)
   ( ) PRC or ROC pays for everything and completes the job in Fiji
   ( ) PRC or ROC sends skilled workers to do a job in Fiji (eg., road building)
   ( ) PRC or ROC also sets up a skilled worker training scheme for Fijians on every project
   ( ) PRC or ROC competes for a tender (an invite to manage and complete a project)

   NOTE: Discuss your choice in a small group, or as a class discussion.

TOPIC 4: LOOK NORTH POLICY

Fiji has attempted to create a new trading relationship with superpowers in Asia. This contrasts with the former major aid and trade relations with New Zealand and Australia. This new policy was called the "Look North Policy". It aims to create and strengthen trading relations with countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, PRC, ROC, Russia and India. The focus of policy often changes in small countries like Fiji. These changes are caused by a politician's visit to and from a particular country, a new governments being elected, or as global changes occur in relations between the super-powers. For example, Fiji's "Look North" has been very flexible and has been defined in many different ways. It is a "policy" but we might ask, has it had any real benefit for Fiji and lead to any real and practical economic development. The following extract is from a Chinese news agency and gives a different angle to the story, compared to reports by Fiji's newspapers or Fiji's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"FIJI'S LOOK NORTH POLICY ON TRACK"

(Extract from a *Chinese News Agency Xin Hua,* 20 Nov 2011) By Jiang Xianming

SUVA, Dec. 26 (Xinhua) -- In his Christmas message published here Sunday, Fiji's Prime Minister Commodore Voreqe Bainimarama announced that "as a nation we have accomplished many of our goals as we look forward to the future." Local politicians and foreign diplomats have echoed Bainimarama by saying that Fiji's Look North Policy is on track. The Fijian government has adopted the Look North Policy as its relations with Australia and New Zealand have been in trouble following the 2006 military coup led by Bainimarama. The two close neighbours of Fiji have implemented targeted sanctions against the island nation, including travel restrictions for Fijian military and government officials, suspension of ministerial-level contact with the military regime, and isolation of Fiji from the Pacific Islands Forum and the Commonwealth. Ever since these bans have been put in place, the Fijian government has implemented the Look North Policy to strengthen its relations with Asia in general and PRC and ROC in particular, as it looks for new markets to help the island nation meet its trade and investment aspirations. The reforms taking place in Fiji were all part of the Strategic Framework for Change, which "sets out the path of legal, constitutional, economic and social change for a fair, just and modern Fiji - not just for now but for the years to come," stated Bainimarama, stressing "the first important step of the Strategic Framework for Change is focused on the growth of the economy through infrastructure." Sandra Tarte, Director of the Politics and International Affairs Program at the Suva-based University of the South Pacific (USP), wrote in her article "Fiji's Search for New Friends" that in 2010, Prime Minister Bainimarama significantly chose to celebrate the 40th anniversary of national independence at the World Expo in Shanghai rather than at home, which was seen as a golden opportunity to promote Fiji's products and raise its profile mainly, but not only, to PRC and ROC. In fact, the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation between PRC and ROC and Fiji have been closer and closer following the implementation of Fiji's Look North Policy. According to the Fijian Military Administration or government, since the start of its administration in 2006, the level of official Chinese development assistance to Fiji has increased considerably, which "have been in the form of direct grant projects, which have numbered more than a dozen to date." "We also have taken the opportunity to access Chinese government concessional loans through the Export-Import Bank of China to upgrade our national infrastructure," Bainimarama said, highlighting that his government had taken out concessional loans that totalled 285 million Fiji dollars (155.7 million U.S. dollars) to upgrade major road links, to build new public housing projects

and to enhance information technology capabilities. Chinese ambassador to Fiji Huang Yong echoed Bainimarama, saying "the year 2011 has witnessed the comprehensive development and enhancement of the bilateral relations between Fiji and China. "The bilateral trade has reached 129 million U.S. dollars in 2010, an increase of 32.4 per cent over the previous year," he said. Fijian officials also ratified agreements with the Chinese side on Dec. 21, allowing for the construction of the China-funded new Navua Hospital to proceed in early 2012. In September, the Fijian government announced that it had settled the country's first international bond of 150 million U.S. dollars which was raised in 2006. It has been facilitated through the second bond of 250 million U.S. dollars the government raised recently. The Look North Policy is extending as far as Africa and Russia. And as of now, the Fijian government has formalized relations with 114 countries, including the 37 countries that Fiji has newly established diplomatic ties with since the end of last year. Eni Faleomavaega, a former chairman and current ranking member of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, has recently held that the sanctions proved ineffective and Fiji's Pacific Island neighbours have continued showing their support. The congressman questioned what would happen now after five years of failed sanctions and called for Australian and New Zealand's engagement with Fiji to repair their relations.
Source: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2011-12/27/c_131328188.htm

TOPIC 5: MIGRATION

There have always been people of Chinese descent living in Fiji (we studied this topic in Year 11). Today people of Chinese descent are citizens, residents, tourists, aid workers, joint venture entrepreneurs, fishing boat deckhands and crews, farmers. During the period when the garment industry was booming, Chinese women and men were brought to Fiji. They lived in separate dormitories near the Industrial Estates for one year and then returned to the PRC. The following extracts looks at another aspect of Chinese migration to Fiji – business migrants.

"Fiji Opens Door to Chinese Business Migrants"
After the 1987 coup in Fiji, more than 24,000 Indian Fijians left the country fearing persecution. The Fijian government is now inviting Chinese business migrants to come to Fiji to fill the void left by the Indian professionals and entrepreneurs who left. The Fijian Cabinet approved a proposal to allow up to 7,000 Chinese businessman and their families from Hong Kong to migrate to Fiji, provided they pay an application fee of $30,000 and invest at least $100,000 in government-approved projects. The government says the program will bring in up to $ 2.5 billion in investments and create some 80,000 jobs. The Chinese are expected to be heavily involved in repacking and refining import commodities for re-export. Current estimates are that there are about 5,000 Chinese in Fiji. While a few settled in the islands a century ago, some 1,000 Chinese, have come to do business in Fiji in the last few years. More than 900 work permits have been issued to Chinese nationals since 1987, and the Fiji Trade and Investment Board (now Investment Fiji) says there are nearly 60 Chinese running joint ventures in Fiji. Official figures show that between 1987 and June 1993, Fiji granted citizenship to 508 Chinese. During the same period, 24,014 Indians left the country for Australia, New Zealand and Canada.
Source: *Migration News*, February 1995, Volume 2, Number 2 at https://migration.ucdavis.edu/mn/more.php?id=578

ACTIVITY 4: BASED ON XIN HUA NEWS AGENCY (TOPIC 4)

1. Why did the Fiji Government adopt the Look North Policy?

2. How will Fiji benefit economically from this Policy?

3. Which other countries have this Look North Policy being extended to?

ACTIVITY 5: QUESTIONS BASED ON MIGRATION (TOPIC 5)

1. State the reason for the Fiji government inviting the Chinese businessman.

2. What are some criteria that need to be followed by a Chinese businessman to enter Fiji?

3. Over a six-year period, 508 permits were granted for Chinese to live in Fiji – what level of impact will they have on Fiji society, culture, customs, language, lifestyle – choose one;

    ( ) Too small to have any impact
    ( ) Low level impact
    ( ) High level impact

4. Explain in two sentences why you chose the answer above.

TOPIC 6: CHEQUE BOOK DIPLOMACY

When the two Chinas competed for recognition, they began to use aid and loans to attract supporters for example, both the PRC and ROC gave 'soft' loans (at low interest rates) to Pacific Island Nations who supported them at the United Nations. This type of spending by the PRC and ROC became a competition with both the PRC and ROC trying to become best friends with small Pacific Island Nations and then receive their support at votes in the UN or other international organizations. This was called "cheque book diplomacy" and is used to describe international policy openly using loans, economic aid and investment between countries to attract diplomatic favours. This report is from an Australian newspaper;

China's 'chequebook diplomacy' in Fiji under fire

AUSTRALIA has been pressing China to curb its support for Fiji. Diplomats in Canberra and Beijing are understood to have raised the situation in Fiji with Chinese officials. China has become a big donor across the Pacific, mainly as part of its diplomatic offensive to prevent more states from recognizing Taiwan as an independent state. China has boosted aid to Fiji since a coup by the military commander, Frank Bainimarama, which has crippled the economy and led to drastic falls in tourism and foreign investment. Australia and New Zealand have led regional efforts to pressure the regime to restore democracy, including imposing sanctions and travel bans and restricting aid. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has confirmed it has raised concerns with China after recent moves by the regime to extend its hold on power. Australia continues to encourage China to play a constructive role in the Pacific islands region, and is keeping China fully advised of our concerns about the very negative recent developments in Fiji, a spokeswoman said. Australia engages in regular dialogue with China, and other donors, in support of effective development co-ordination in the Pacific islands region." A Lowy Institute analyst, Fergus Hanson, said China's "chequebook diplomacy" had resulted in a sevenfold increase in pledged aid to Fiji since the 2006 coup, from $US23 million in 2006 to $US160 million in 2007. The main reason for the aid is competition with Taiwan," Mr Hanson said. China makes the case that it gives the aid without strings attached and without regard to domestic politics - but by coming in quite dramatically with such a big aid program, it is playing politics. Australia and New Zealand have been leading a diplomatic push across the region to isolate Fiji by suspending it from the Commonwealth and the Pacific Islands Forum, which said this year the regime should prepare for elections by May 1, 2014.

Source: http://www.smh.com.au/world/chinas-chequebook-diplomacy-in-fiji-under-fire-20090420-acpr.html#ixzz2hxBekmhM

TOPIC 7: TOURISM

Tourism between the PRC and Fiji and between Fiji and ROC is much smaller than between Australia and New Zealand and Fiji. However the PRC with 6 billion people and the ROC with 40 million, both have a very big "middle class". These Chinese have a high income and an increasing modern and new interest in overseas travel. Fiji is trying to attract Chinese tourists as a means to boost its national economy. Only

Korea has an airline that flies direct to Fiji. Fiji Airways provides access through its flights to Hong Kong. The following two extracts focus on aspects of Chinese tourism in Fiji;

1 ***"Fiji sees 32 percent increase in Chinese tourists in 2010"***

SUVA, March 27 (Xinhua) — An estimated 18,000 Chinese nationals visited Fiji in 2010, according to the Tourism Fiji here Sunday. This is an increase of more than 32 percent over the 2009 figure, Tourism Fiji Chief Executive Officer Josefa Tuamoto told state owned radio station Fiji Broadcasting Commission. Tuamoto said that China is an emerging market and his agency looks to get even more visitors from China this year as they lobby Fiji as the best holiday destination in the world. Tourism Fiji recently organized a workshop in Shenzhen, China for Chinese travel agents and wholesalers. The main thrust of the workshop is to swiftly build on the inroads achieved in China across 2010, Tuamoto said. Similar workshops were also held in other Chinese major cities of Shenyang, Hangzhou, Guangzhou as well as in Hong Kong. Tuamoto said planned events for the remainder of 2011 will provide them the perfect opportunity to showcase Fiji's ever- growing range of diverse products which is critical to the island nation's growing visitor arrivals.

Source: English.news.cn–27 March, 2011
http://chinatraveltrends.com/fiji-sees-32-percent-increase-in-chinese-tourists-in-2010

2 ***"A dream destination"; New fashionable destination for Chinese tourists***

Who does not dream to travel to Fiji? All travellers want to experience the beautiful beaches that abound on the island. Fiji is indeed known for the beauty of the colour of the sea, intense and transparent at the same time. Many travel agencies offer personalized circuits in Fiji. The Fiji archipelago located in Oceania, covers about 1.3 million km ², and has about 400 islands, most of which are uninhabited. The small island of Fiji in South Pacific becomes the radar of Chinese tourists and the next fashionable destination for travelers in search of exoticism and adventure. Tourism is now one of the main factors of the economic growth in Fiji. During the Chinese holiday period, Fiji expect to increase tourist flows . In recent years, the number of Chinese travellers in Fiji has grown by almost 10% according to the Government of Fiji. The main attractions of the archipelago are: Ovalau (walks in jungle, small deserted beaches), Suva (Compulsory passage), the Coral Coast (traditional place where you can sleep for a few nights).China represents a very promising market for Fiji. Arrivals of Chinese visitors increased significantly from 2009 (4 807) and 2012 (26,935). This growth can be explained by the presence of direct flights between Fiji and Hong Kong through Air Pacific .Fiji has implemented several decisions to receive the maximum of Chinese during this year. For example, nearly half of the ATMs in Fiji accept cash withdrawals using credit cards of Union Pay.

Source: http://marketingtochina.com/fiji-new-fashionable-destination-chinese-tourists/

ACTIVITY 6: QUESTIONS ON TOPIC 6 (CHEQUE BOOK DIPLOMACY)

1. What is a “diplomatic offensive”? (One sentence answer)

2. What is “aid without strings attached”? (One sentence answer)

3. What is a “diplomatic push”? (One sentence answer)

4. Describe in two sentences the meaning of cheque book diplomacy?

5. What is the main reason that the PRC gives aid to Fiji?

6. How much did the PRC’s aid to Fiji (in dollars) rise between 2006 and 2007?

ACTIVITY 7 QUESTIONS ON TOPIC 7, TOURISM

1. Write a 50 word statement saying why Chinese from the PRC and ROC should come to visit Fiji as a tourist.

2. Write a newspaper banner or headline for your statement (1-6 words)

CONCLUSION

The PRC is one of the world's two great future super-powers, (the other being India) and the ROC is one of the most successful, rising powerful nations in Asia. Fiji will only be a small neighbour not a significant player in super-power diplomacy. However, Fiji will always try to be a friend, and to maintain diplomatic relations with the PRC and ROC, and to obtain maximum benefit from that relationship.

That is the aim of diplomacy. To maximise your own national interests, while maintaining friendships, treaties, conventions and agreements with other nations, large and small. It is to Fiji's advantage that there are historical connections between Fiji and the Chinese people, some of these have been mentioned above. It is not known what those relationships might be in the next century, but if you travel along Victoria Parade, you can see the PRC flag flying high above a large embassy building. Next door is a small social club, the "China Club", there are several Chinese restaurants around Fiji, and many Fijians of Chinese descent. Diplomacy does not usually include the study of restaurants, but historically all these links are a sign of a deep and complex relationship between China and Fiji.

GLOSSARY

Bilateral	An agreement between two countries
Delegation	An official "team" of politicians, experts and advisors visiting another country
Guomindang	(KMT) The pro-democracy Chinese who fled to Taiwan and created the ROC
Joint communique	An announcement of an agreement signed by two countries
Multilateral	An agreement between three or more countries
Reciprocal	A sharing or equal exchange, or response to an earlier act or policy

TYPICAL ESSAY QUESTION

- Explain why it is important for Fiji to have a relationship with one or both the PRC and ROC?

CHECKLIST – AT THE END OF THIS UNIT YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

( ) Explain the meaning of the word diplomacy

( ) Describe 'cheque book diplomacy"

( ) Describe the recent history of the two China's

( ) Argue why Fiji should, or should not, support one or both Chinas.

If you can answer this check list, move on to the next topic. If not, go back and revise this topic.

Diplomacy and Fiji

4

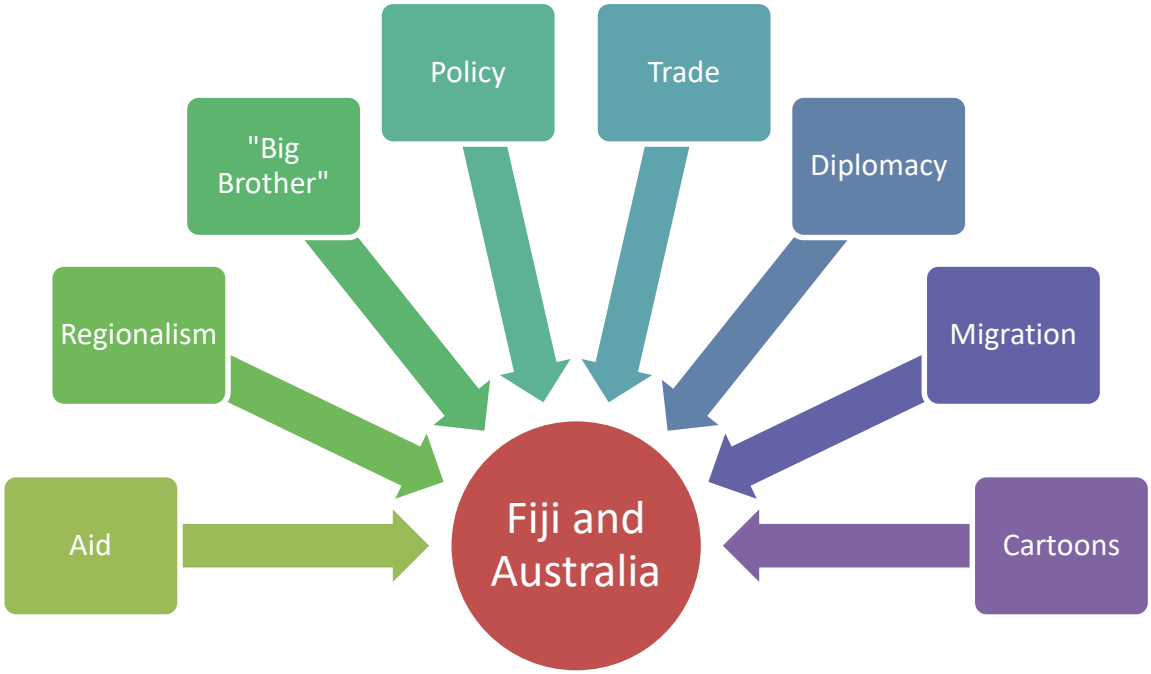
Fiji and Australia

Y12C

By Max Quanchi

Concept map

Key concepts for study this unit



Definitions

Big Brother	Usually meaning Australia as a rich and powerful neighbour, usually a negative comment
Policy	A statement by a nation about how it will treat another nation, or act in global events
Trade	A main feature of relations between nations
Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbours and less wealthy nations
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.
Diplomacy	(i) The skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy (ii) The formal and informal meetings between nations
Migration	One of the major forms of relationship creating links between nations
Cartoon	a visual message; form of political commentary using pictures and short captions.

STUDY ORGANIZER

Before you begin this unit check the objectives and the activities we will be covering.

Topic	Objectives	Activities
Unit 4: **Fiji and Australia**	At the end of this unit you should be able to: • Identify key events in Fiji's international relations • Analyse cartoons about current events • Describe the role played by governments and the media • Compare propaganda and policy • Describe the importance of maintaining international relations	Summary of activities ; analysing cartoons 1 based on source A 2 based on source B 3 based on source C 4 based on source D 5 based on source E 6 based on source F

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIT

There are seven topics spread across thirteen weeks (five lessons per week);

1 Fiji and International Relations (the introduction) (1 week)
2 Fiji and New Zealand (1 week)
3 Fiji and the two Chinas (2 weeks)
4 Fiji and Australia (2 weeks)
5 Fiji and India (1 Week)
6 Fiji and the European Union (1 week)
7 Fiji and the World – Research projects (2 weeks)

(Note: three weeks are set aside for Enrolment, Revision and Examinations)

In each topic there are skills that you will learn. These are the skills of an historian and include;

- Analysing evidence (what does a speech, document, photo, treaty, etc, include, and not include)
- Searching for additional and unusual evidence
- Identifying the motives of nations involved in regional and international affairs
- Comparison – policies in the past and present
- Chronology – being able to place events in the order in which they occurred
- Describing the context – the local, regional and global influences that affected events
- Distinguishing between policy, rhetoric and propaganda.



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.

HISTORIANS MIGHT ASK THE FOLLOWING TYPE OF QUESTIONS?

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 AND CLOSE RELATIONSHIP

In 1970, Fiji gained independence and Australia was one of the neighbours who immediately offered congratulations, and financial assistance. *Film Australia*, a government film production company in Australia, made a film in 1970 about Fiji as a new Pacific nation. The film was called "Independence for Fiji". A review of the film noted that;

> 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.*
>
> *Source: http://www.colonialfilm.org.uk/node/494*

The reviewer suggests the film offered several messages. However, it was not the relationship between Britain and Fiji that was being promoted. *Film Australia* was firstly promoting Australia's close ties with Fiji, and only secondly the links with Britain.

Relations between Fiji and Australia were very close in the 1960s and 1970s. Australia was a prosperous democratic nation, itself only 70 years old as a nation (formed in 1901). Australia wanted to see Fiji share in this prosperity. It wanted Fiji to be a stable, peaceful friend to the **western democratic alliance**, (the pro-USA bloc in the Cold War).

The links in the 1960s were extensive;

- Colonial Sugar refinery (CSR) dominated the sugar industry
- Emperor Gold Mine at Vatukoula was a profitable Australian owned industry
- Australian banks were the main banks (Westpac and ANZ)
- The Australian curriculum was taught in private schools
- Australians dominated the annual inflow of tourists
- Australia was the main funding agent for the new university in 1968 (USP)
- Suva was a hub for shipping to and from Australia
- Nadi was a hub for flights to and from Australia
- Australia was Fiji's main aid donor

Australians were also active at the grassroots as volunteers, or in charity, women's and church groups coming to work on small projects in villages.

These links were so extensive that when Fiji joined Nauru, Cook Islands and Samoa to form the *South Pacific Forum* in 1970, they invited Australia to be a member.

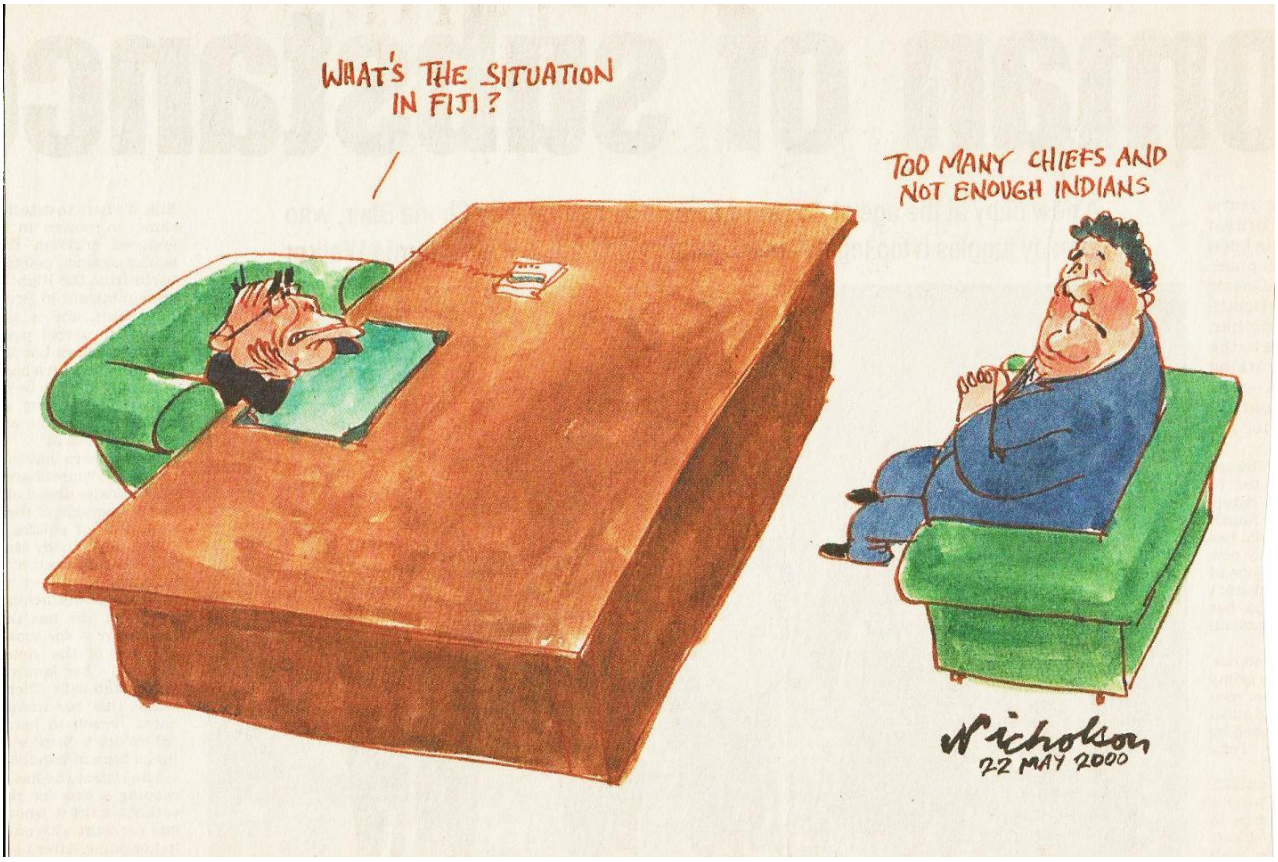
Fiji as an independent nation, continued its close relations with Australia after 1970. These included;

- links between Trade Unions, Churches, and schools,
- sporting visits each way
- links between political parties
- medical exchange programs.
- trade, tourism and migration

- joint membership of regional organizations
- scholarships for Fijians to study in Australia
- Fiji and Australian newspapers reported on events in the other nation
- during the 2000 Olympics Australia provided a $6 million dollar sporting, cultural and exchange program to Pacific Island nations, including Fiji.

Foreign Affairs are a topic that cartoonists like to depict. Cartoons are therefore a valuable historical resource for historians. The cartoonists offer a clear message to newspaper readers and break down complex events into a simple explanation. This unit asks you to analyse cartoons from Australian newspapers as historical evidence.

This unit examines two key events in Fiji's recent relationship with Australia by using cartoons to reveal how events unfolded. The two events are the coups of 1987 and the attempted coup of 2000.



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 May 2000

ACTIVITY 1 QUESTIONS BASED ON SOURCE (1)

1 Answer yes or no to these questions:

Yes ( ) or No ( ) The Prime Minister looks interested in the topic
Yes ( ) or No ( ) The Prime Minister has read many reports and submissions on the situation in Fiji
Yes ( ) or No ( ) The hostage crisis is depicted as a racial problem
Yes ( ) or No ( ) Australia seems to understand the causes and events in Fiji
Yes ( ) or No ( ) The Foreign Minister looks worried
Yes ( ) or No ( ) The Foreign Minister looks like he knows what was happening

2 Based on this cartoon, which is the best word to describe Australia's relations with Fiji in 2000 when the coup occurred (tick the word that you choose)

( ) afraid
( ) like a big brother
( ) equal partner
( ) trusted friend
( ) bossy
( ) uninterested
( ) worried

3 Now use that word in a sentence to describe Australia's attitude towards Fiji in 2000.

_____

_____

_____

_____

4 The expression "Too many chiefs and not enough Indians", is usually about bosses and workers. Here the cartoonist uses it as humour. What is the cartoonist trying to suggest is the problem with Fiji's politics?

_____

_____

_____

_____

TOPIC A THE 1987 COUP AND FIJI-AUSTRALIA RELATIONS

The two coups in 1987 took Australia by surprise. Australia had assumed the Alliance or the Labour party were able to govern Fiji effectively. Fijians and Australians were surprised that Labour won the election early in 1987, but Fiji seemed stable and in good hands. Australia also respected and relied on the Great Council of Chiefs to give wise advice to the politicians. The coups proved that Australia had not kept up close diplomatic links with Fiji and indeed the government was poorly informed about local events in Fiji.

The cartoons in Australian newspapers in 1987 therefore offered Australian readers a series of confusing messages. These messages did not capture what was really happening in Fiji.

Cartoonists made fun of the event, suggesting Fiji was a banana republic (a new nation with a strong economy but poor leaders), that prayer was used to solve problems, that the Governor General was not rushing to get help and advice from Britain (the former colonial ruler) and that Indians leaving Fiji would find Australia to be a unfriendly new home.

SOURCE 2 CARTOONS FROM 1987

(a)





"We can't afford a banana republic — here's some coconuts."

(b)



"Don't take it!"

(c)

(d)



Sources;
(a) "Governor General …, *The Age*, 25 May 1987;
(b) We can't afford …, *The Age,* 27 May 1987;
(c) "Australian citizenship …" *The Age*, 28 May 1987; (
d) "One thing Colonel…", *Sydney Morning Herald* 25 May 1987.

ACTIVITY 2 QUESTIONS BASED ON TOPICS A

1. In cartoon (a) what two symbols are used to show readers the topic is Fiji?

   i. _____

   II. _____

2. In cartoon (b), describe how the men are dressed.

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. In cartoon (c) who is giving the Indian migrant advice?

   _____

4. In cartoon (c) the Indian migrant is being given advice – what is the meaning of the statement, "Don't take it"?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. In cartoon (d) who is the person leading the prayer session?

   _____

6 In cartoon (d) what does the cartoon suggest is the main problem in Fiji?

_____

_____

_____

TOPIC C IMPACT OF THE 2000 COUP; AUSTRALIA'S OPINION

Fiji's relationship with Australia was tense during 1987. Travel advice warned of dangers to tourists. Trade Unions placed bans on trade. Diplomatic links were "strained" – a word used to say that nations were unhappy with each other's policies. However, relations soon returned to normal between 1988 and 2000. The two nations worked together on regional organizations, and trade, tourism and aid continued to be the main links, until 2000.

The attempted coup in 2000 and the following two month hostage crisis took Australia by surprise. The events in Fiji, generated a large number of cartoons (and columns, editorials and reports). Cartoonists tried to make sense of what was happening inside Fiji.

Source (a)

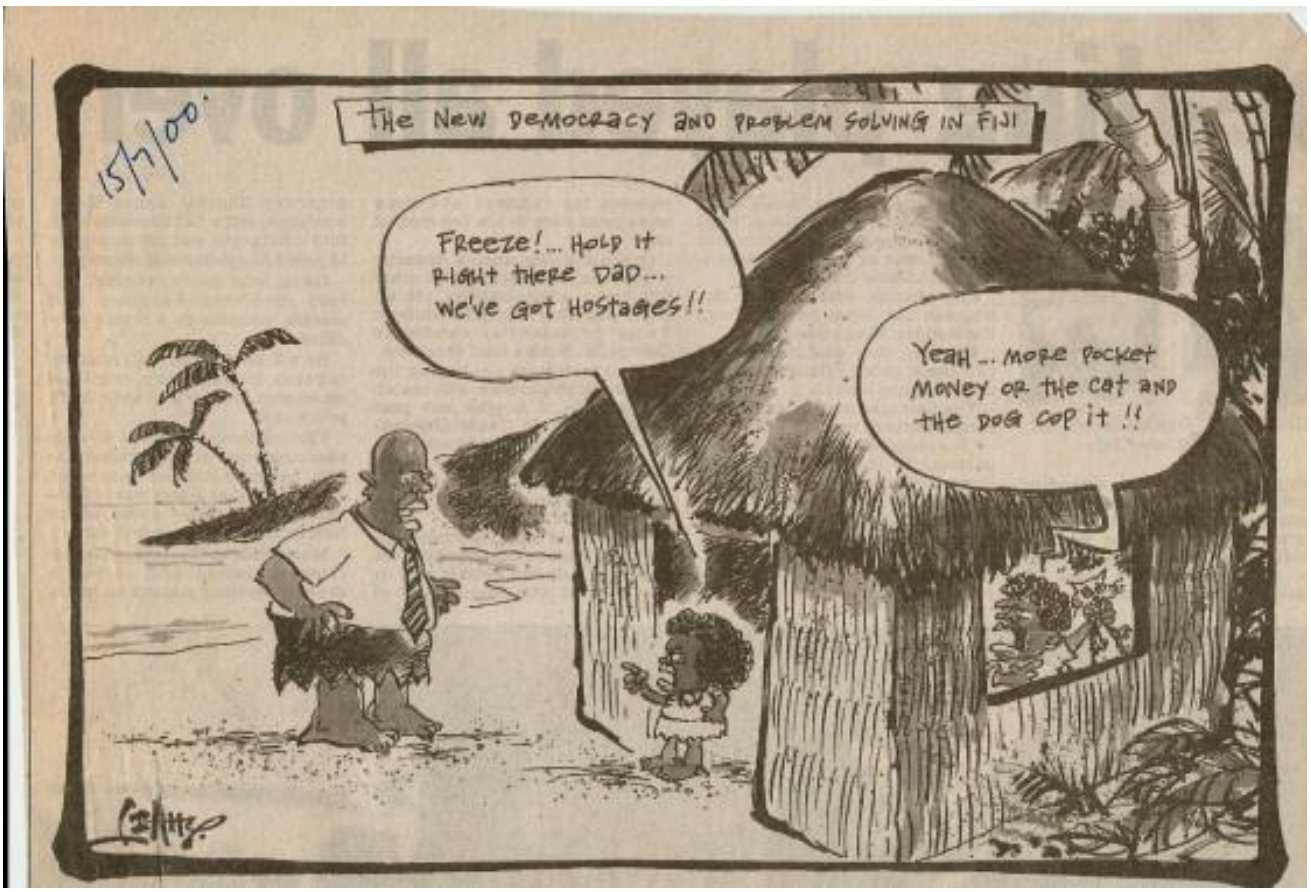




Source (B)

Source (C)



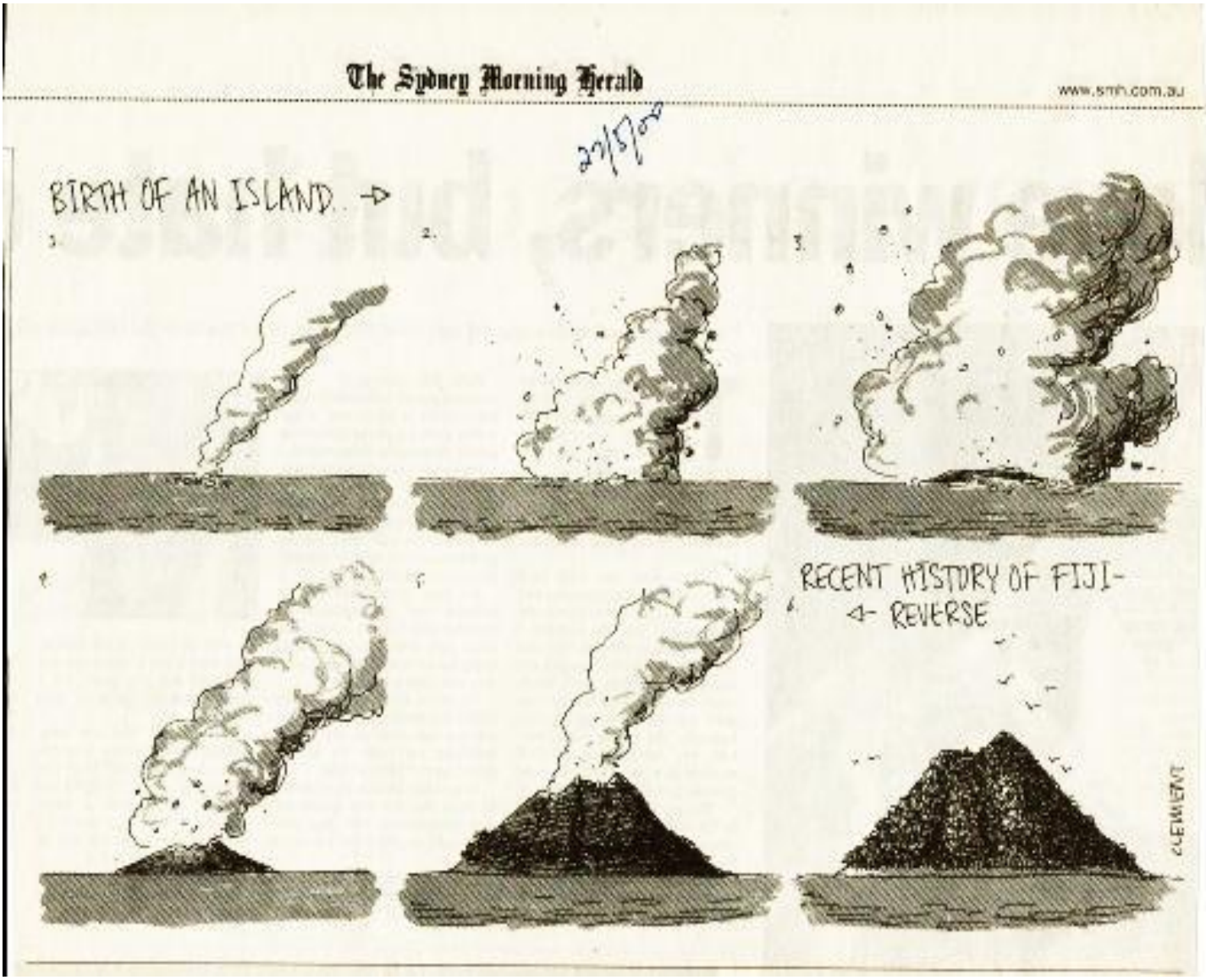


Source D



Source E

Source (f)



Sources:
(a) How to Harvest a nut";
(b) George Speight's spit roast/Fijian economy", 25 May 2000;
(c) "Stop portraying me as a madman …", 3 May 2000;
(d) "The new democracy and problem solving in Fiji", 15 May 2000;
(e) "Fijian coup, Today's timetable…", 27 May 2000;
(f) Recent history of Fiji, reverse" , 27 May 2000.

ACTIVITY 3 QUESTIONS BASED ON TOPIC C

1. Cartoons (a) to (d) offer several opinions about the attempted coup and hostage crisis – what is your opinion about the cartoonist's description of events?

   ( ) Yes or ( ) No You must chop a coconut tree down to get the coconuts
   ( ) Yes or ( ) No You can get a coconut from a tree without chopping it down
   ( ) Yes or ( ) No You have to weaken the economy to change the nation's politics
   ( ) Yes or ( ) No You should avoid weakening the economy while trying to make political changes
   ( ) Yes or ( ) No Coups cause ordinary people to copy the actions of the coup leaders – see cartoon (d)
   ( ) Yes or ( ) No Australia thought the coup was ridiculous - see cartoon (e)
   ( ) Yes or ( ) No Australia misunderstood the coup leader's actions and plans
   ( ) Yes or ( ) No In the hostage crisis, food was more important than political negotiations and planning – see cartoon (e)
   ( ) Yes or ( ) No Australia thought Fiji was going backwards – see cartoon (f)

   - Now discuss your answers with one classmate, and then with the whole class.

2. Examine cartoon (c) and write a different caption that explains what is happening.

   _____

3. Summarize the six cartoons (a) to (f); for Australian readers, what do they suggest was happening in Fiji in May 2000?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Summarize the six cartoons (a) to (f) again; this time say what Fijian readers might have thought about the Australian cartoon version of events.

_____

_____

_____

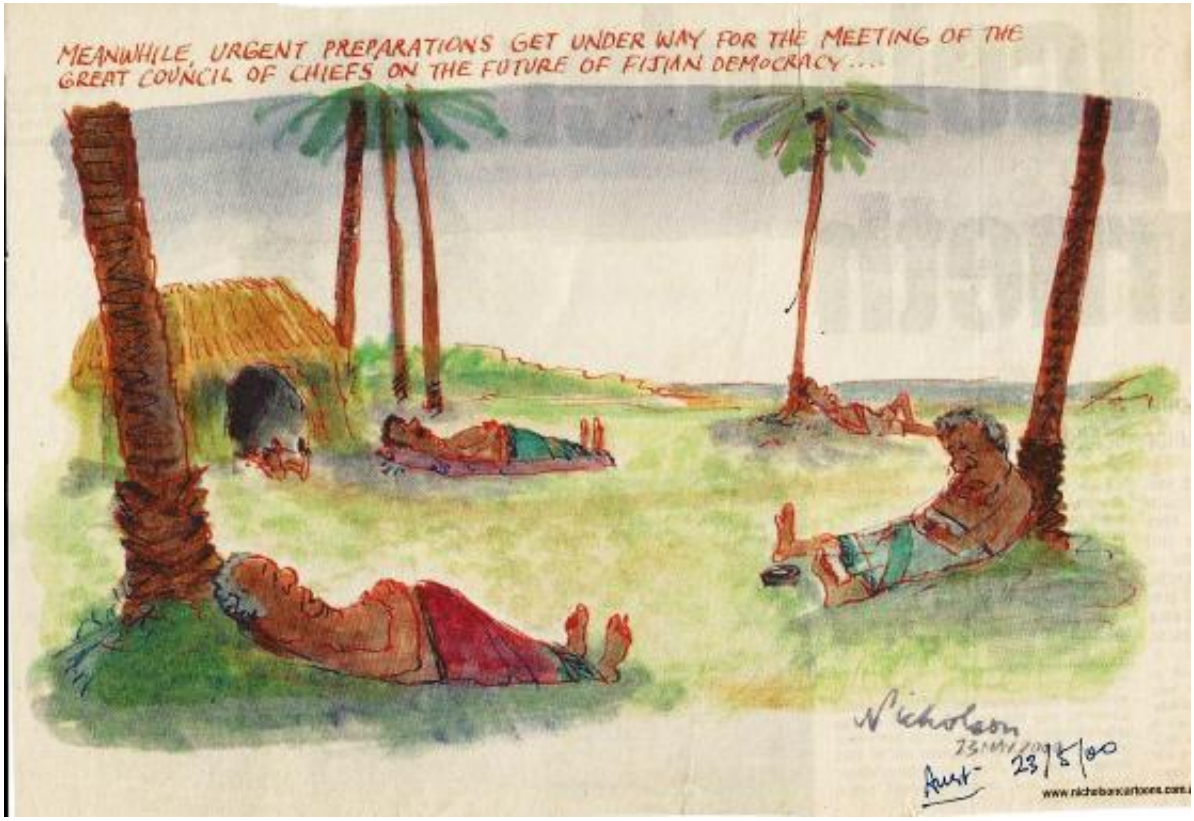
TOPIC D THE GREAT COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

The Great Council of Chiefs (GCC) was regarded in Australia as a safeguard against problems. It was assumed the GCC would give strong and sound advice to the Fijian parliament and politicians. Australia believed the GCC would intervene directly and quickly if domestic affairs became unstable. Australia believed the GCC would protect the elected parliament, the government and democracy.

Fiji and Australia had been members of the British Empire and therefore shared a belief in democracy. Australian cartoonists portrayed the attempted coup and hostage crisis in 2000 as an attack on democracy.

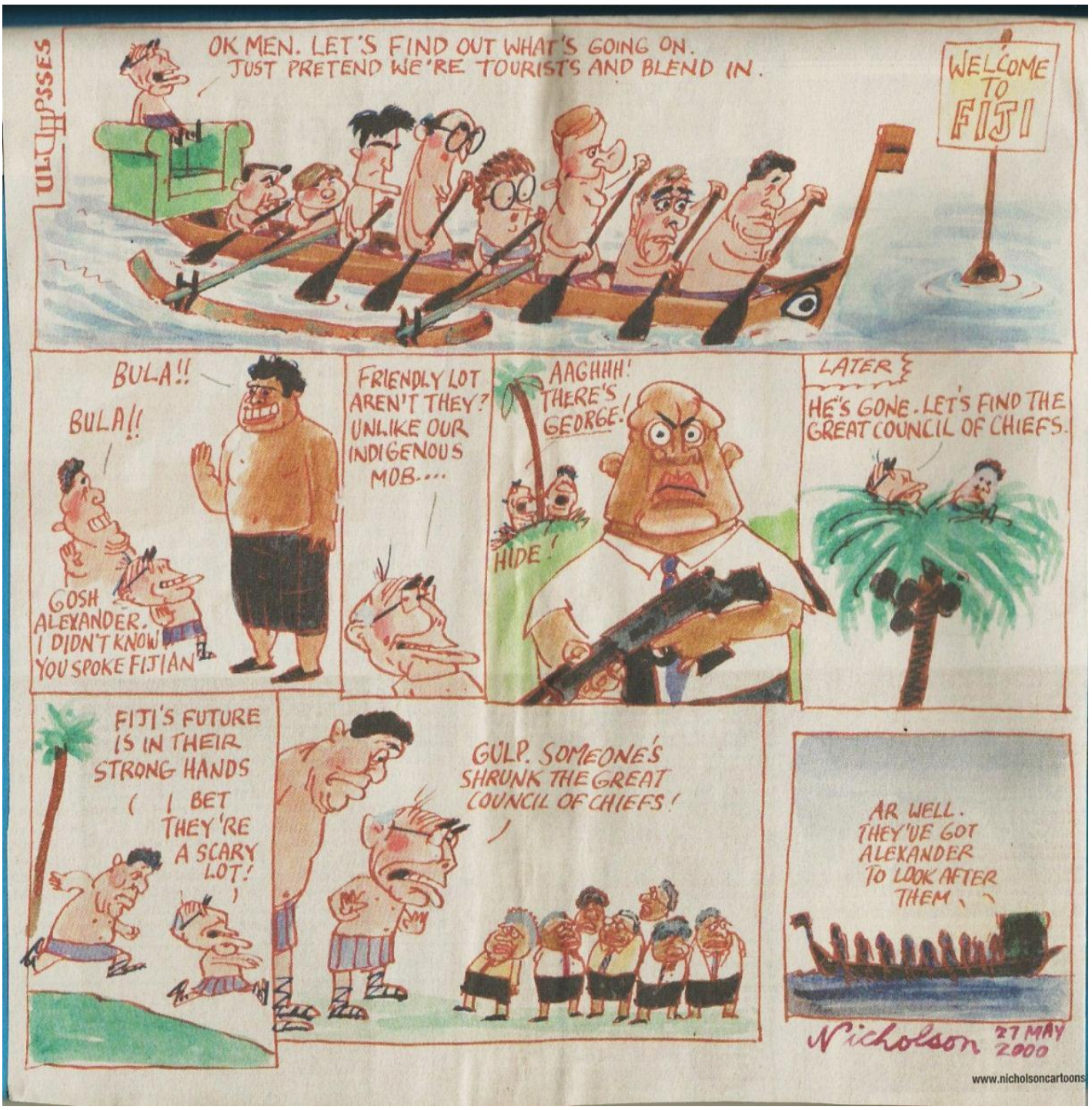
In the three cartoons which follow, the men in the canoe are Australian politicians and Ministers in Prime Minister John Howard's cabinet. "Alexander" is Mr Alexander Downer, the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr Howard and Mr Downer did not visit Fiji during the hostage crisis. "George", dressed in a tie and shirt and carrying a gun, is Mr George Speight, an ambitious Fijian, who led and continued the hostage crisis for two months. The GCC is depicted as a group of strong leaders, but who are now ineffective and lacking influence. Eventually the canoe and Australia sail away and lose interest in Fiji's affairs.

Source (a)



Source (b)


GREAT COUNCIL OF CHIEFS
AND WHO SAYS YOU COULD DUMP THE GOVERNMENT
SILLY QUESTION
Nicholson



Sources:

(a) *The Australian* newspaper, "Meanwhile, urgent preparations …", 23 May 2000;

(b) *The Australian* newspaper, "Silly question", 26 May 2000;

(c) *The Australian*, "OK men let's find out what's going on …", 27 May 2000.

ACTIVITY 4 QUESTIONS BASED ON TOPIC D

1. How are the GCC depicted by the cartoonists? Tick the words that Australian readers might have assumed were accurate.

( ) Strong
( ) Huge and influential in Fiji's affairs
( ) Ready to dump the democratically elected government
( ) Powerless
( ) Not influential
( ) Rushing in to sort out affairs
( ) Relaxing and waiting to see how events would unfold
( ) Willing to take advice from Mr Downer, the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs

- Now discuss your answers with one classmate, and then with the whole class.

2. Write a paragraph (five sentences) on the Australian cartoonist's view of the GCC.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

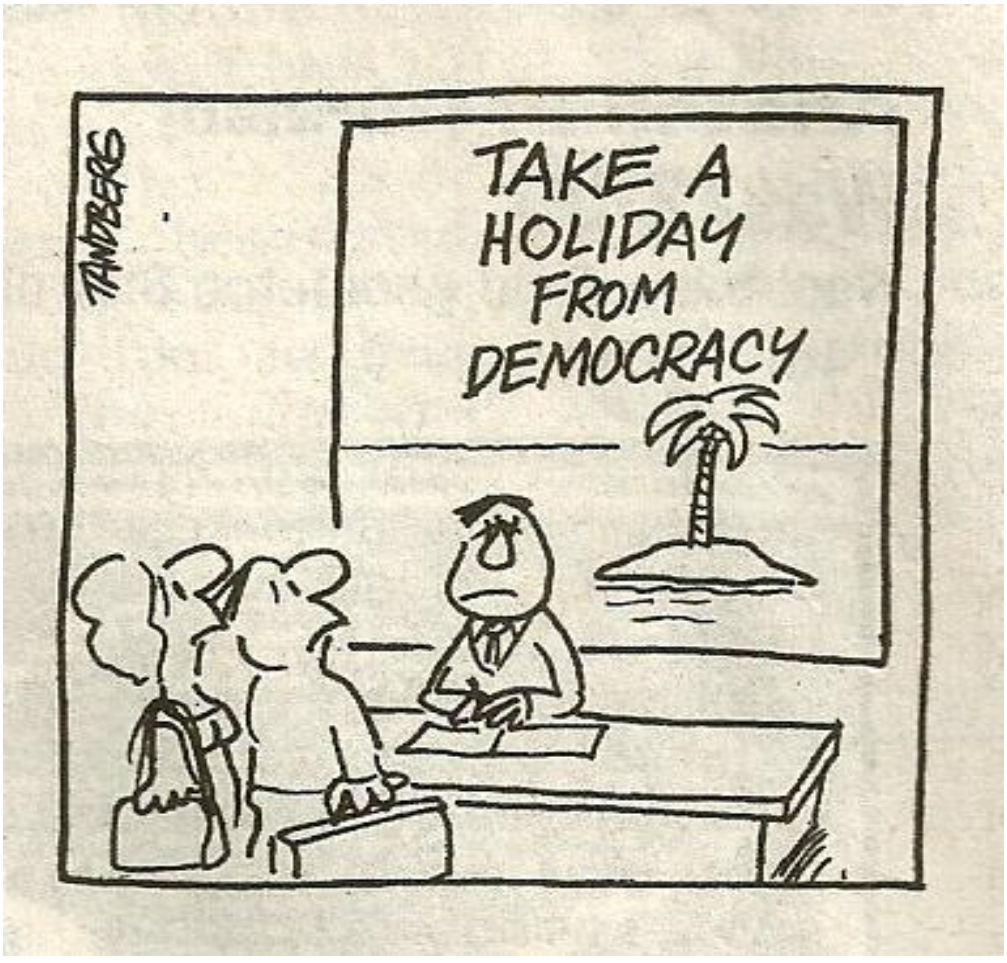
_____

F IMPACT ON TOURISM

Tourism was the main form of contact between Fijians and Australians. Tourism had boomed after 1970, with the introduction of the Boeing 747 “Jumbo”, regular flights from Nadi to Australia, and the building of resorts on the Coral Coast, Nadi/Denarau, Yasawas and the islands off Lautoka. Fijians also visited Australia regularly to see friends and relatives, or for study, medical appointments and attending meetings.

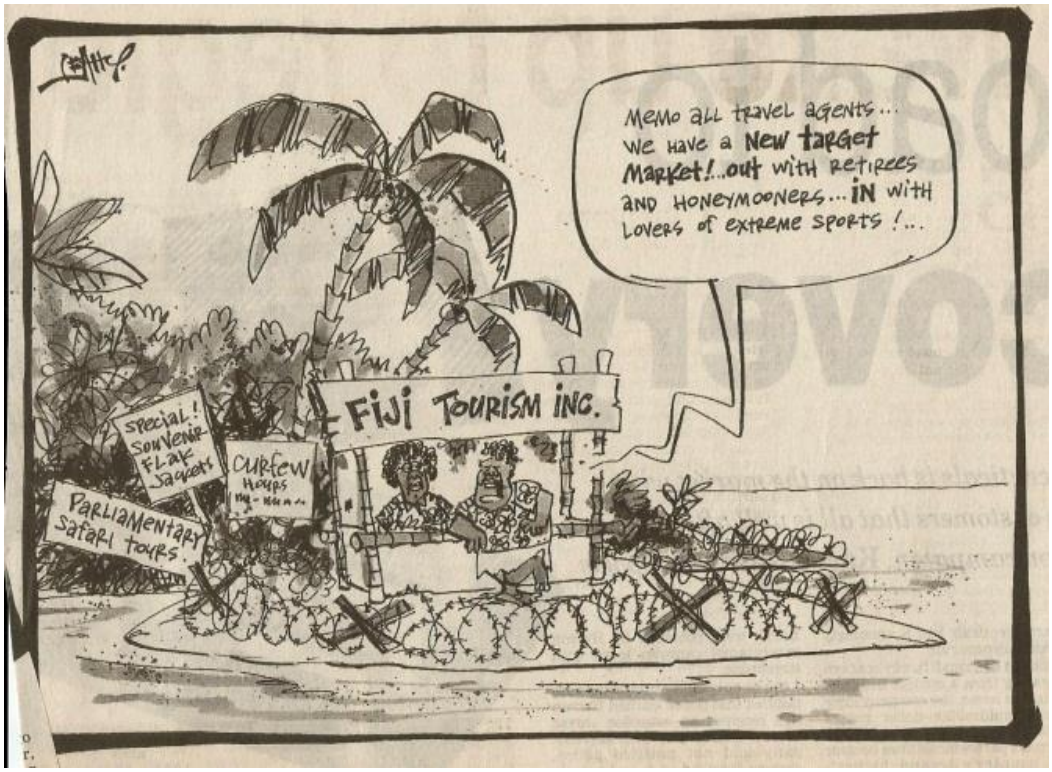
Cruise ships continued to visit Lautoka and Suva. For Australians, a “trip to the islands” usually meant Fiji. For Fijians, tourism meant jobs. For the Fiji government, tourism was an important supplement to relying only on the sugar, gold and timber industries.

Economic progress was therefore in danger if there was a military coup. Cartoonists responded by linking the coup with both democracy and tourism. Coup leaders with guns were depicted as still being friendly and travel agencies promoted “extreme sports” (as a joke), flak jackets and provided curfew times.



Source (a)

Source (b)





Source (c)

Sources: (a) "Take a holiday …", *Sydney Morning Herald*, May 25 2000; (b) "Don't worry …", *The Australian*, 24 May 2000; (c) "Fiji Tourism Inc …", *Courier Mail* (Brisbane), 23 May 2000.

ACTIVITY 5 QUESTIONS BASED ON TOPIC F

1 In cartoon (a) what symbol is used to suggest the destination is Fiji?

_____

2 In cartoon (b) "don't worry it's not loaded", make a photocopy of the cartoon but write a different caption.

New caption _____

3 In cartoon (b) readers are given three hints that the topic is Fiji – list the three visual hints

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

4 In cartoon (c) what visual signs are that Fiji is having a military coup or could be a dangerous place? List three visual hints;

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

5 In your own words write a short statement (a paragraph, 5 sentences) from the Fijian Ministry of Foreign Affairs telling Australian tourists what Fiji is really like in 1987.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

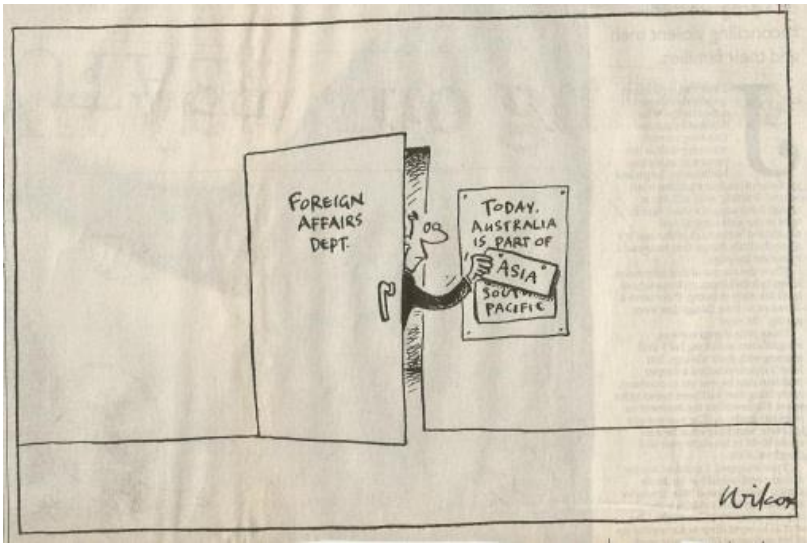
_____

_____

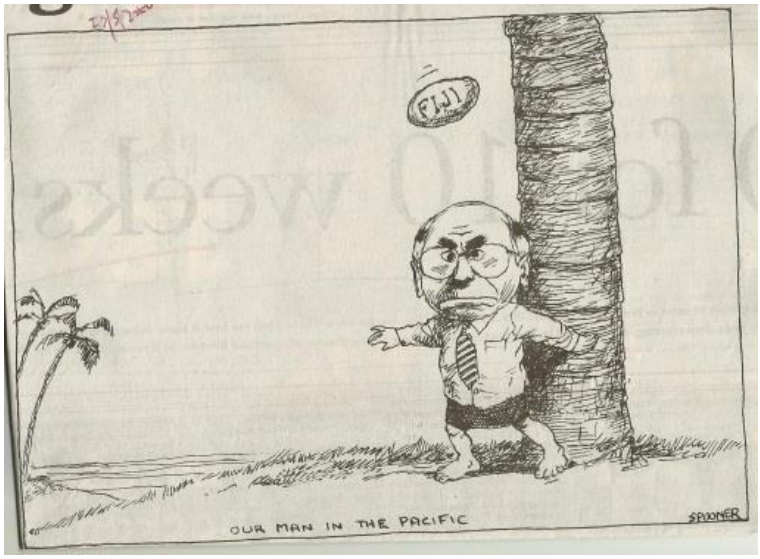
TOPIC G RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA

Between 1987 and 2000 the relations between the governments of Fiji and Australia were friendly, regular and normal. Fiji had several elections and new Prime Ministers, and a new constitution was discussed widely and then approved by the population. Fiji, as a topic of interest in Foreign Affairs in Australia, had "dropped off the map". The tag "Pacific" was usually added to "Asia-Pacific", but Australia was focused on Asia, not on Fiji or the Pacific. In Australia, the Prime Minister was Mr John Howard. He refused to attend several Pacific Forum meetings and showed little interest in Fiji. He was criticized by being nick-named the USA's "Deputy Sherriff"in the Pacific and posing as a father-figure or neo-colonial ruler. So these four cartoons suggest that Australia was a neighbor, but had not kept a close watch – coconuts (a coup in Fiji) was shown falling on an unsuspecting Prime Minister.

Source (a)



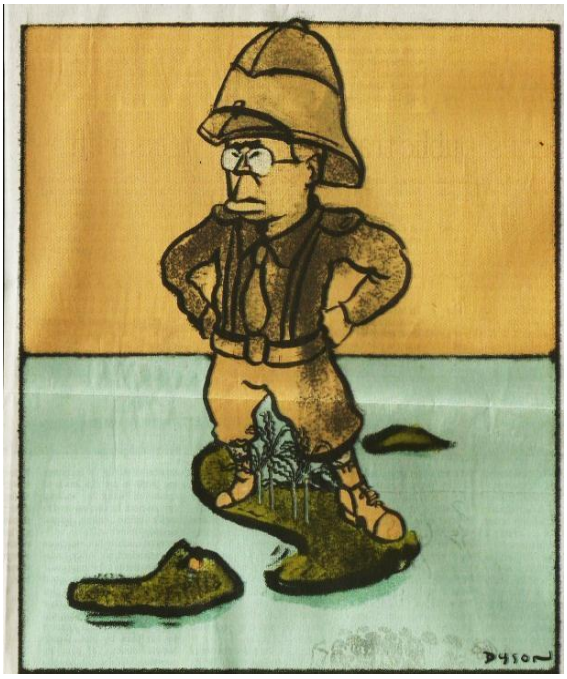
Source (b)



Source (d)



Source (e)



Sources: (a) “Foreign Affairs Dept …”, *The Age*, (Melbourne) 23 May 2000; (b) “Our man in the Pacific”, *The Age*, (Melbourne) 25 May 2000; (c) No caption (Kangaroo) The *Australian,* 27 May 2000; (d) No caption (John Howard), *The Age*, (Melbourne) 25 October 2000;

ACTIVITY 6 QUESTIONS BASED ON TOPIC G

1 In cartoon (b) make a photocopy and write a different caption.

New caption _____

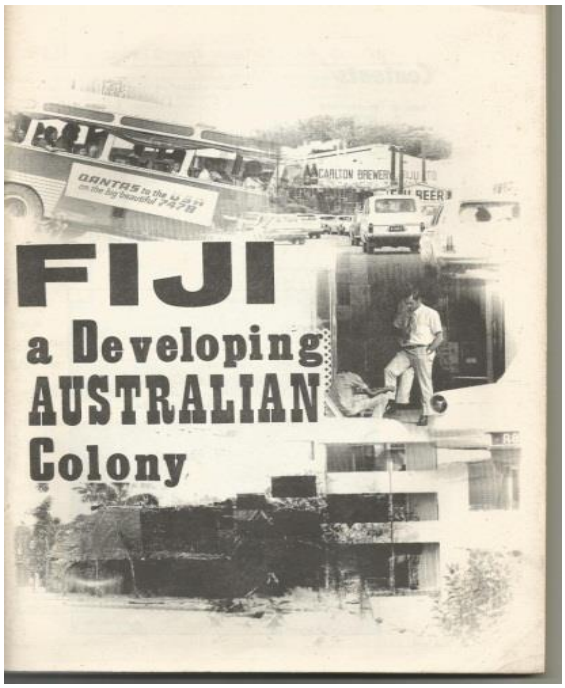
2 In cartoon (b), (c) and (d), what symbols are used to show the topic is Fiji? List two visual signs:

I _____

II _____

3 In one sentence describe Australia’s policy, based on the cartoons above, towards Fiji in 2000;

_____



Source; Anon., *Fiji: a developing Australia colony.* 1973.

CONCLUSION: FRIEND, BIG BROTHER, and NEIGHBOUR?

In 1973, a small booklet was published called *Fiji: a developing Australia colony.* This was three years after Fiji gained independence. It was written by activists in Fiji and Australia. Their aim was "informing the public of Australia about their country's activities, both the private sector and government, in Fiji" (p.4). The authors noted relations between Fiji and Australia were "harmonious at present" (p.9).

Fiji's relationship with Australia in 1973 was all about big Australian companies (CSR, Carpenters, Burns Philp, Hookers Real Estate), tourism, foreign investment, trade and aid. If a similar book was written in 1987, or in 2000 or 2006 the "issues" would not be the same.

One theme is consistent in the cartoons in 1987 and 2000 – that Australia is like a friendly neighbour but does not always watch carefully what is going on. Another theme in the cartoons is that the relationship between Fiji and Australia is **colonial,** or **neo-colonial.** That suggests that Australia does not treat Fiji as an equal diplomatic partner, that Australia assumes it will always know what is best for Fiji and does not acknowledge that Fiji is an independent nation.

The cartoons have over-simplified the situation. The relationship is not colonial. (Fiji was a colony of Britain) However, it is true that Fiji relies on Australian tourists, Australian investment, and Australian aid and trade. Rich countries like Australia also have a **humanitarian** policy of helping their smaller or less fortunate neighbours and friends. But, the bottom line in Foreign Affairs and relationships with other countries is that each nation always acts in its own interests.

GLOSSARY

Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbours and less wealthy nations
Big Brother	Usually meaning Australia as a rich and powerful neighbour
Colonial	a relationship between a colonial ruler and its colony
Neo-colonial	a relationship between a large nation and a smaller former colony
Diplomacy	The skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy; also means the actual formal and informal meetings between nations
Humanitarian	Aid given to help less fortunate nations
Migration	One of the major forms of relationship creating links between nations
Policy	A statement by a nation about how it will treat another nation, or act in global events
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.
Trade	One of the major forms of relationship between nations
Western democratic alliance	the group of nations that supported democracy and constitutional government (and the USA) against the spread of Communism.

END OF UNIT QUESTIONS

- What value are cartoons for historians investigating recent events?
- What are the post-1970 links between Fiji and Australia?

TYPICAL EXAM QUESTIONS

- Fiji has a long and harmonious relationship with Australia – agree or disagree with this statement. Your answer should cover the period from 1970 to 2000.

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Go the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  Australia
  www.dfat.gov.au
  www.dfat.gov.au/geo/fiji
  www.smartraveller.gov.au/zw-cgi/view/Advice/Fiji
  aciar.gov.au/country/**Fiji**/ausaid
  www.austrade.gov.au/Export/Export-Markets/Countries/Fiji/Market...
  www.**fiji**.embassy.gov.au

  Fiji
  www.foreignaffairs.gov.fj
  www.dfa.ie/home/index.aspx?id=8771

- Check the websites of newspapers under “Foreign News”
- Read Fiji: a developing Australia colony (1973)

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McIntyre, W. David, ‘Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands’, in *The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume IV: The Twentieth Century*, ed. by Judith M. Brown and Wm. Roger Louis, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2001, 667-92.

Moore CR, 1997, "Australia in the world; nation, community and identity" , in *1901 Our Future's past; documenting Australia's federation,* edited by R Evans, CR Moore, K Saunders and B Jamison, Sydney, Macmillan, 211-29

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Rokotuivuna A , et.al., *Fiji: a developing Australia colony,* Melbourne: International Development Action, 1973

Thompson R, 1980, "Conclusion", in his *Australian imperialism in the Pacific; the expansionist era 1820-1920,* Melbourne, MUP, 222-29

Thompson R, 1994, *The Pacific Basin since 1945,* Essex, Longmans, (Chp 8, "Conflicts and coups in the Islands since 1980, 259-88)

CHECKLIST

Answer yes or No.

1 Are you able to describe Fiji's links with Australia?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Are you able to define the phrase "in the nation's interest" ?

☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Can you identify the value of cartoons as historical evidence?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Could you distinguish between private sector and government links?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Are you able to describe why Fiji has a relationship with Australia?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you have checked **yes** for all these questions, you may proceed to the next Unit. If not, go back and revise what you have studied.

Diplomacy and Fiji

5

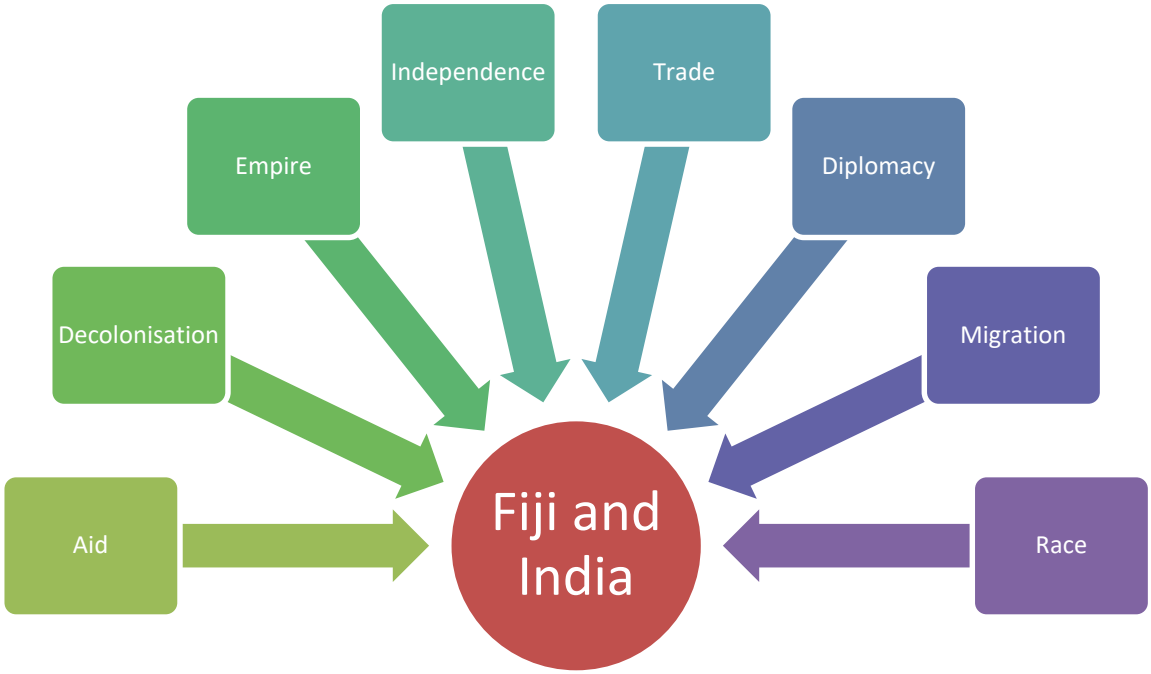
FIJI AND INDIA

Y12C

By Laisani Cama, Max Quanchi and Robert Norton

CONCEPT MAP

KEY CONCEPTS FOR STUDY THIS UNIT



DEFINITIONS

Decolonisation	Gaining independence from a colonial power
Trade	Economic links; A major form of relationships between nations
Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbours and less wealthy nations
Empire	(i) A world-wide network of colonies (ii) Refers also to Loyalty or opposition to Britain
Diplomacy	(i) The skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy (ii) The formal and informal meetings between nations
Independence	The action of re-gaining the rule of your own nation
Migration	Social and personal links; A major form of relationships between nations
Race	Distinguishing between people on the basis of skin colour, heritage or ethnicity.

STUDY ORGANIZER

Before you begin check the objectives, skills and the activities we will be covering.

Objectives	Skills	Activities
At the end of this unit you should be able to: • Identify key events in Fiji's relations with India • Analyse the cause and effect of events • Describe the role played by individual leaders • Compare propaganda and policy • Describe the importance of nations maintaining good international relations	• Analysing • Searching • Identifying • Comparing • Describing • Distinguishing • Chronology (See below for explanation of these skills.)	Summary and Questions and activities 1 based on Official Views 2 based on UN, UK and India 3 based on the role of PM Ratu Mara 4 based on 1960s constitutional debates 5 based on PMs visits 6 based on Girmit Centenary

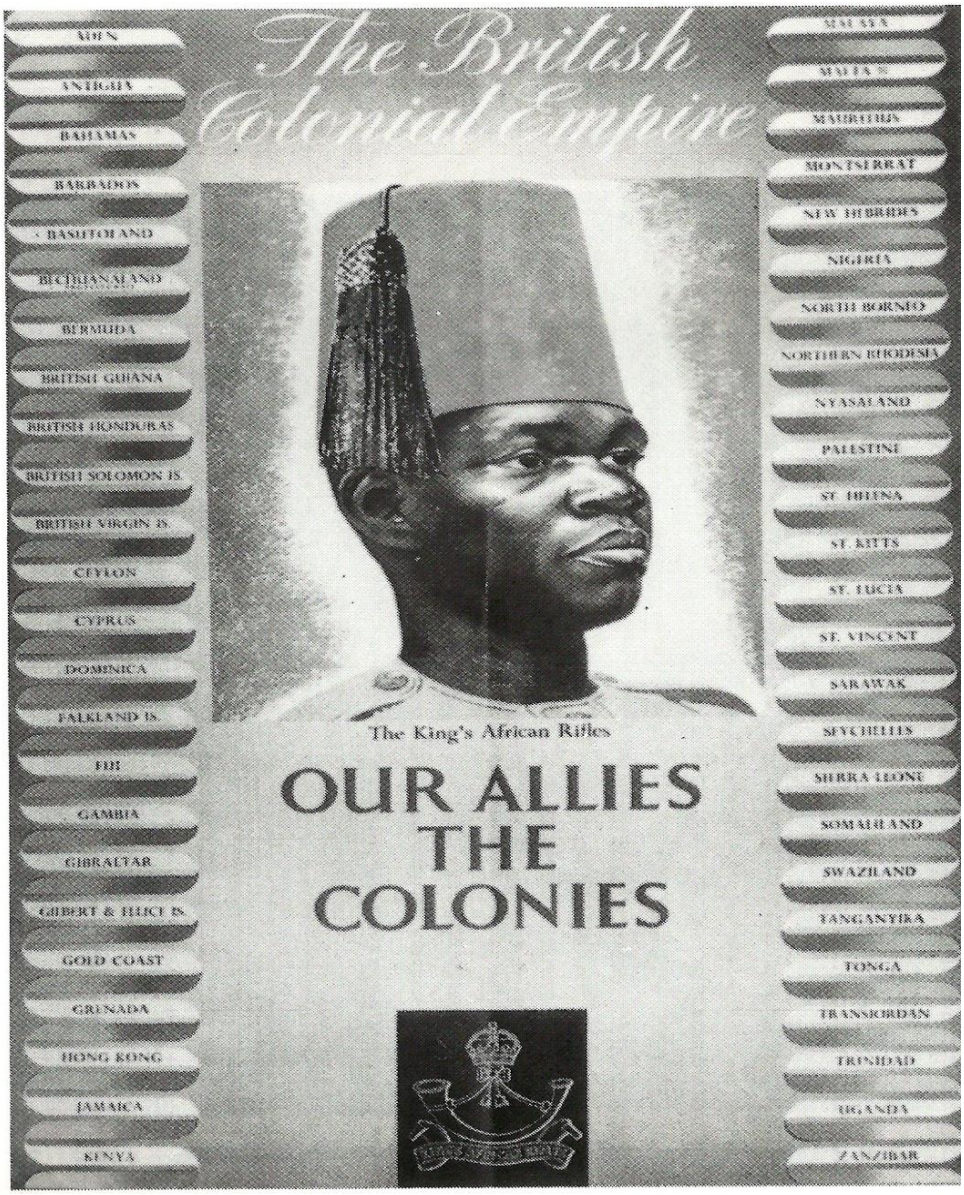
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIT

There are seven topics spread across thirteen weeks (five lessons per week);

1 Fiji and International Relations (the introduction) (1 week)
2 Fiji and New Zealand (1 week)
3 Fiji and the two Chinas (2 weeks)
4 Fiji and Australia (2 weeks)
5 Fiji and India (1 Week)
6 Fiji and the European Union (1 week)
7 Fiji and the World – Research projects (2 weeks)
(Note: three weeks are set aside for Enrolment, Revision and Examinations)

In each topic there are skills that you will learn. These are the skills of an historian and include;

- Analysing evidence (what does a speech, document, photo, treaty, etc, include, and not include)
- Searching for additional and unusual evidence
- Identifying the motives of nations involved in regional and international affairs
- Comparing the policies in the past and in the present
- Chronology – being able to place events in the order in which they occurred
- Describing the context – the local, regional and global influences that affected events
- Distinguishing between policy, rhetoric and propaganda.



Source; "Our allies; The Colonies", c1941; in Eric Hobsbawm, *Age of Extremes: The short Twentieth Century 1914-1991*, London: Abacus Books, 1995, p.181. Original: the Imperial War Museum, London.

This poster was produced during World War II, when Britain was threatened with invasion. Loyal British colonies rallied and soldiers enlisted from Fiji and India, fighting for the 'Empire'. There is no caption. The reader must find the message (or messages) and draw their own conclusions.

Historians might ask the following type of questions

Why did Britain need to advertise the loyalty of its colonial subjects?
What was the actual relationship between Britain and colonies like India and Fiji?
Was the poster really targeting the big colonies, with big populations?
Why was Britain calling the war in Europe a war for the Empire to fight?
Who would have seen this poster?
Would this poster have been displayed in Fiji, or in India?

1 INTRODUCTION; FIJI AND INDIA

India is a massive Asian nation in the Northern hemisphere with more than a billion people while Fiji is a small archipelago in the South Pacific with less than 1 million people. Despite the differences in size, language, culture and population, historically Fiji and India had a close relationship. They were both British colonies, joint members of the British Empire and then Commonwealth, and for much of the 20th century people of Indian **descent** formed half the population of Fiji. After both nations gained their independence, the respective Prime Ministers often visited each other, and India is an aid donor to Fiji.

The historical links in the 19th century and up to the 1960s were extensive;

- Girmit brought 60000 indentured labourers to Fiji
- Both were colonies and members of the British Empire
- Indian politicians watched events in Fiji closely
- Both had supported Britain in World War II
- Methodist missionaries with experience in India came to Fiji to serve
- By the 1980s over half the population of Fiji were of Indian descent

After Fiji's independence in 1970, Fiji continued its relationship with India after 1970. These links included;

- links between Trade Unions, Churches, and schools,
- sporting visits each way
- family visits
- links between political parties
- medical exchange programs.
- trade, tourism and migration
- joint membership of regional organizations
- joint membership of the British Commonwealth
- scholarships for Fijians to study in India

The Fijian High Commission in India described the relationship in 2013 as 'crucial', 'greatly valued', 'advantageous' and of 'mutual advantage'. The home-page of the Indian High Commission in Fiji is more specific. It refers readers immediately to the Indian Cultural Centre (ICC), suggesting it is the main link between the two nations. In 2012, in comparison, the *Fiji Times* referred to the links as 'strong'. On the sporting field, workplace and streets of Suva, Sigatoka, Labasa, Nadi, and Lautoka and elsewhere a relationship with India is obvious, but at the diplomatic level it is often hidden behind glib phrases and **rhetoric.**

This unit looks at India's involvement in Fiji's decolonisation, Ratu Mara's visits to India, Indira Ghandi's visit to Fiji, Laiseni Qarase's visit to India, and the centenary of Girmit in 1979. The unit covers events in the 1960s leading up to Independence, the international context of the Fiji-India links after independence, and analyses the visits of several Prime Ministers to each other's nation.

This unit suggests that a study of certain historical events and people will highlight the unevenness of Fiji's relationship with India. The unit also reveals some previously not well-known details about links of a personal and political nature.

2 THE OFFICIAL VIEW

This section introduces the official view. That is, what does each government say about their relationships with the other.

Official statements and speeches are **sanitized** rather than critical or historical opinions. (Sanitized means 'to make clean'). In international relations, this means that nations state the bare facts and always highlight the positive and friendly relationships. These statements could be considered **propaganda**, promoting a particular policy or behavior. They are also 'official' statements. That means they reflect each government's policies towards another nation. A good historian will always try to compare 'official' statements and propaganda and public speeches against other evidence – the opinions of people who were involved, critics, victims, supporters and observers like journalists and academics.

Below we look at three examples, from the homepages of the Fiji's High Commission in India, and the Indian high Commission in Fiji, and a newspaper report.

SOURCE 1; FIJI HIGH COMMISSION IN INDIA; HOME-PAGE

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 & 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 in a favorable position to reap the benefits of India's present and projected phenomenal growth.

Source; http://www.fijihc-india.in/Bi-relation.aspx

SOURCE 2 INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION IN FIJI; HOME-PAGE

The Indian Cultural Centre (ICC) was established on 14 August 1972 in Suva, Fiji. The idea of setting up the Indian Cultural Centre was conceived at the time of H.E. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara's visit to India in February, 1971. The joint communiqué issued following the meeting with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi stated: "It was agreed by the Prime Ministers that steps be taken to establish an Indian Cultural Centre in Fiji".

Indian Cultural Centre, Suva was the first Cultural Centre abroad established by the Government of India through Indian Council for Cultural Relations. H.E. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji inaugurated the Indian Cultural Centre on 14 August 1972. The Sub-Centre of ICC in Lautoka was inaugurated by the Speaker of Indian Parliament, H.E. Somnath Chatterjee on 8 September, 2005.

The Indian Cultural Centre, Suva offers courses in Carnatic Vocal Music, Kathak and Bharatnatyam Dance, Indian Classical Instrumental -Tabla/ Harmonium with Vocal, Yoga and Hindi. Sub-Centre, Lautoka offers courses in Bharatnatyam Dance, Indian Classical Instrumental -Tabla/ Harmonium with Vocal and Yoga. All disciplines are conducted by part time local teachers in three groups: Beginner, Intermediate & Advance with standardized syllabus. All the classes are free. Along with regular class activities, ICC also organizes Cultural Evenings, Exhibitions, film shows, Performance of Dance & Music, Seminars and Workshops. It also covers outreach activities through gifting of books and musical instruments, and lectures on Indian cultural heritage and maintains contact with cultural, educational and creative organizations. General Cultural Scholarship Scheme (GCSS) scholarships …. Also, AYUSH scholarships are offered to meritorious nationals of Fiji.

Source: http://indianhighcommission.org.fj/event_in_fiji.php

SOURCE 3 *THE FIJI TIMES*; FLOOD RELIEF FUNDING

Fiji and India ties remain strong, By Ioane Burese, Friday, July 06, 2012

"Fiji and India share special ties which remain strong. The statement was made by Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama after the Indian government gave $360,000 to the Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund. A government statement said Commodore Bainimarama commended the Indian government for the monetary gift, which he said the people of Fiji were grateful for. "We are grateful for the considerable donation and it is very kind indeed for the Indian government to assist those affected by the floods," he told Indian High Commissioner Vinod Kumar. Mr Kumar said … "India and Fiji have close relations and this is a small token of support for the people devastated by the floods"..

Source: Fiji Times online at http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=205773

ACTIVITY 1 QUESTIONS BASED ON SOURCES (1), (2) AND (3) BELOW

1 (a) Answer yes or no to these questions:

Yes ( ) or No ( ) India gives aid to Fiji
Yes ( ) or No ( ) A Fijian Prime Minister has visited India
Yes ( ) or No ( ) A Indian prime Minister has visited Fiji
Yes ( ) or No ( ) Cultural links are strong
Yes ( ) or No ( ) India and Fiji have common interests
Yes ( ) or No ( ) Fiji can benefit from being a friend of India

(b) Now discuss your answers with a classmate.
(c) After discussing you might change your answers.
(d) Finally, hold a class discussion on the response to the questions.

2 Of the words used in the three sources, which is the best word to describe the India-Fijian relationships (tick the word that you choose)

( ) 'crucial'
( ) 'greatly valued'
( ) 'advantageous'
( ) mutual advantage'
( ) 'special ties'
( ) 'close relations'
( ) 'strong relationship'

3 Now use that word in one sentence to describe the India- Fiji relationship today.

_____

_____

_____

5 The expression "special ties", is used in the sources above. In your own opinion, comment on the idea that there is a special relationship between Fiji and India? In two sentences state what is special about this relationship?

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

After achieving its independence from British rule in 1947, India did not immediately attempt to pressure Britain to end its colonial rule elsewhere. Many in Fiji either hoped or feared it would. Mahatma Gandhi had once declared: "When India is free, the rest will follow".

Instead, in Fiji the Commissioner for the Government of India (later called the High Commissioner) urged local Indians to befriend their "brothers and sisters", the indigenous ITaukei. Indians were urged to maintain a **moderate** approach on political matters. They should regard India as their cultural motherland, but Fiji as their political fatherland.

India changed its stance on self-government in Fiji in the early to mid-1960s as the world-wide campaigning increased to grant independence to all former colonies. Together with such countries as the USSR and Tanzania, India now took a leading part in a new United Nations push for the rapid and unconditional ending of colonial rule throughout the world.

The UN called on Britain to move Fiji toward self-government and a common franchise. An international call for a common **franchise** in voting in elections in Fiji encouraged the leading Fiji Indian political party, the Federation Party, to embark on outspoken campaign for this change.

The Federation Party assured its ITaukei and Indo-Fijian worker followers that the UN and "world opinion" was on its side and that Britain would be compelled to comply with the UN resolutions. The Federation Party's campaign provoked a hostile response from the ITaukei and European leaders who believed that the introduction of a common franchise would result in Indian political domination (Fiji Indians were then 51% of the population).

British officials were having great difficulty persuading the conservative, reluctant ITaukei political leaders to agree to any substantial move toward self-government, let alone a common franchise. The decolonisation planned by the British initially contemplated a change from the old racially divided electoral system to the common franchise. Britain was soon convinced by advisors and 'experts' that an attempt to impose this would risk a violent ITaukei reaction.

The Federation Party's confidence in continuing United Nations pressure on Britain helped to create political and ethnic tension in Fiji. This tension grew especially after the 1966 Legislative Council elections when the colonial Governor gave Ratu Kamisese Mara and his fellow Alliance Party leaders, mostly iTaukei, a large share in government.

British efforts to seek India's agreement to encourage moderation at the UN succeeded during the highpoint of tension in Fiji in 1967-1968. The aim of the British was to use India to persuade the UN General Assembly that Fiji's political independence could be best achieved by a gradual and cautious approach to change.

Britain wanted India to support the view that Fiji needed a policy that took account of its particular problems and complexity (the ethnic division and inequality), and the special claims of ITaukei.

ACTIVITY 2 QUESTIONS BASED ON INDIA, BRITAIN, the UN AND FIJI

1 Who were the key players in the history of Fiji's move towards self-government? Rank these in order from 1 (most important) to least important (5)

( ) The UN
( ) Britain
( ) India
( ) Federation Party
( ) Mahatma Gandhi
( ) Ratu Kamisese Mara

2 During the moves towards self-government, who argued that;

When India is free, the rest will follow.
Answer _____

Britain should move Fiji toward self-government and a common franchise.

Answer _____

Britain would be compelled to comply with the UN resolutions

Answer _____

The introduction of a common franchise would result in Indian political domination

Answer _____

The Alliance Party leaders should have a large share in government.

Answer _____

3 When did British efforts to secure Indian's sympathy on the Fiji question succeed?

_____

_____

4 What was the effect of events in 1967-1968? Choose one answer.

( ) agreement for a moderate, gradual and cautious approach to change
( ) immediate granting of Independence
( ) acknowledgement of special claims by iTaukei

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

Ratu Mara played a crucial role in the campaign to gain India's approval. His ability enabled him to convince India of the wisdom of changing its UN position on the Fiji question. This eliminated India as a major supporter of the Federation Party's policy of major changes.

Mara's approach to India began with a visit to New Delhi in September 1967. This was part of his first international tour as Chief Minister. India's government heard a first-hand account of the reasons for Fijian resistance to the implementation of UN resolutions for rapid and radical change. Mara made a very favourable impression. Mara had already made a good impression talking informally with UN delegates in New York before arriving in India. By the end of 1968, the government of India was preparing to abandon its severe stance against Britain at the UN. India began to encourage other UN delegates to do likewise; indeed several African and Asian country delegates had already made this change of policy.

The next step in the development of a new Fiji-India relationship was the visit to Fiji in January 1968 of two senior Indian government officials, Mr Jaipal and Mr Kaul. They had confidential meetings with local leaders in order to make an assessment of the political situation. Their impressions largely reinforced the understanding gained in New Delhi from the talks with Mara: the need for a gradual approach to reform in Fiji.

Jaipal and Kaul also voiced their own views and made suggestions. They disapproved of the Federation Party's outspoken policy in pursuit of the common franchise. However, they agreed, as did Mara, that this must be a long term goal. Jaipal and Kaul urged Mara and Federation leader AD Patel to begin private talks toward an agreement on such controversial matters as;

- reducing European representation in the colonial parliament
- increasing the number of multiracial electorates with ethnically reserved seats (several such electorates had been introduced for the 1966 elections).

India was now involving itself directly in Fiji's politics, as well as indirectly via the UN.

Ratu Mara met India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the first time in mid-1968. This was a chance encounter at an overseas airport; (Mrs Gandhi had been away from India at the time of Mara's visit in 1967). Mara made a "deep impression" on Gandhi, an Indian official later told the British High Commissioner in Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister agreed to send another government minister to Fiji toward the end of the year. The new visiting team would continue the attempts begun by Jaipal and Kaul to urge moderation on the Federation Party leaders and encourage Mara and Patel to resume their private talks. Mr Hathi, the new man sent from India, arrived in the midst of ethnic tension. This had been worsened by the Federation Party victories in by-elections for the boycotted Indian seats in the Legislative Council. There were aggressive ITaukei protest marches against this outcome. In the context of widespread local alarm at the recent crisis, Hathi's efforts were influential. His diplomacy helped encourage a **conciliatory** mood, particularly among the Federation Party leaders.

There was no critical debate or resolution on Fiji at the UN in 1968, nor in the following year. In 1969, the UN accepted reports from the UN *Special Committee on Colonialism* that reported progress was being made in the Suva talks.

ACTIVITY 3: ON THE ROLE OF RATU MARA

1 List the year and the names of the Indian government visitors to Fiji.

Year Names

_____ _____

_____ _____

2 In which year did Ratu Mara meet Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister

_____

3 It was said that Ratu Mara made a "deep impression" – what does this mean when two Prime Minsters meet? Select one of the following possible meanings of "good impression".

( ) India changed its policy because of Ratu Mara's chiefly and charming personality

( ) That both PMs agree on what to say at the UN

( ) They became good mates and friends

( ) Ratu Mara was courteous, formal and well mannered

( ) Ratu Mara was able to change Indira Gandhi's attitude and policy

( ) The Indian PM was surprised that an iTaukei leader could be so impressive

4 Now use that choice as a theme for an imaginary newspaper report for the *Fiji Times* on Mara's meeting with Indira Gandhi. Also use the phrase "deep impression". (100 words)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

5 THE AGREEMENT FOR AN INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION

The private discussions between Ratu Mara and A.D. Patel opened the way to confidential talks in Suva involving several leaders from the two major political parties. The policy they agreed on was the foundation for the constitutional conference in London early in 1970 which led to the formulation of the constitution for Fiji's independence.

During 1969, British officials feared they would have to agree to an iTaukei demand for a constitution that entrenched iTaukei political domination. This demand by iTaukei had been voiced since the crisis following the 1968 by-elections. But India's cooperation with Fiji and with Britain in the 1960s had always been unstable as India worried that the outcome of Fiji's decolonisation would leave Indians as second class citizens. If Britain **acquiesced** in the iTaukei nationalist aspiration, India would feel it had been deliberately deceived in its friendship and discussions with Britain. This event would have other flow-on and damaging consequences for its relationship with Britain. So the British planned to "cool" their relations with India and not aggressively push for immediate independence on the Fiji question.

In Fiji a series of remarkable agreements were reached among Fiji's political leaders and this resolved the issue and let the British "off the hook". The iTaukei were to have only a limited political privilege: a veto power for the Great Council of Chiefs in an upper house of parliament on legislative proposals specifically concerning iTaukei interests.

The major factor that enabled agreement between the political parties was the National Federation Party's (NFP) willingness to defer a decision on the common franchise question (initially until several years after independence but the NFP did not strongly push for the common franchise again). In addition, it was the NFP that first proposed the Council of Chiefs should have a veto power and it was the NFP leaders who proposed that Fiji move to independence under Ratu Mara's leadership.

India voiced no objection to the new constitution. Early in 1970, Ratu Mara and the new NFP leader Siddiq Koya addressed the United Nations General Assembly together to explain the constitution and how it was achieved. In October 1970, Fiji was admitted as a member to the UN.

In January 1971, Ratu Mara as Prime Minister and Siddiq Koya as Leader of the Opposition visited New Delhi together. In his response to Indira Gandhi's welcome, Mara acknowledged India's contribution to the difficult project of Fiji's decolonisation.

He said in reply to Mrs Gandhi, "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."

ACTIVITY 4 AGREEING ON THE CONSTITUTION AND INDEPENDENCE

1 Who were the three key leaders in Fiji during the lead-up to independence?

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

2 What was the new name of the Federation party?

_____

3 What was India's main worry about the constitution?

_____

_____

4 What does "second class citizen" mean? Explain in your own words.

_____

_____

5 What does the phrase "nationalist aspiration" mean"? Choose one of the following suggested meanings;

( ) Supporting dreams and ideas for your nation or country
( ) Putting your own nation or country before all other proposals, plans and policies
( ) One group within a nation wanting special privileges
( ) One group claiming to speak for the whole nation (even though they may be only a fraction of the population)

5 Now use that choice as a theme for an imaginary speech by a visiting journalist to the UN in 1969 on Fiji's progress towards independence (100 words)

_____

_____

_____

_____

6 PRIME MINISTERIAL VISITS; 1981 AND 2005

Indira Ghandi, then the Prime Minister of India, visited Fiji in 1981. A Prime Ministerial visit is a significant event in the relationship between two nations. However, her visit must be seen in relation to other visits. For example, it was another 23 years before the Minister of State for Overseas Indian Affairs, a senior member of Cabinet, visited Fiji in November 2004. This was the first Ministerial visit from India after 23 years. So we should look carefully at Indira Ghandi's visit and its motives and purposes, and then ask why there was such a long blank spot in relations between 1981 and 2004.

The gap between 1981 and 2004 can be explained by the two coups in 1987 and subsequent events. The military coups strained the India – Fiji relationship. The High Commissioner of India, Shri TP Srinivasan was asked to leave Fiji in October, 1989 and the Indian High Commission was closed and the Indian Cultural Centre closed on May 24, 1990. It was not until a new constitution of Fiji was introduced in July, 1997 that Fiji was able to re-enter the British Commonwealth (on October 1, 1997). Fiji was suspended from the Commonwealth again after the attempted coup and hostage crisis in May-June 2000.

Under a photograph of Mrs Ghandi greeting elderly citizens, the *Girmit Council of Fiji* website describes the visit of Mrs Indira Ghandi in the following statement:



> *The Fiji Girmit Council was very successful in raising funds to build the Girmit Centre at Lautoka. The Fundraising drive was launched by Ratu Sir Kamesese Mara. The Fiji Government under Prime Ministership, gave the Council 12.5 acres of prime land at Lautoka, $150,000.00 in cash. Ratu Mara was also instrumental in inviting Mrs. Indira Gandhi to visit Fiji and while in Fiji she opened the first stage of the Girmit Centre. While opening the Centre Mrs. Gandhi donated a sum of $50,000.00.*
>
> *Source:* http://www.fijigirmit.org/fgc/opening.htm

As a part of India's 'Look East Policy', India became a dialogue partnership with ASEAN (Association of South east Asian nations) and India then became a dialogue partner of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). India-Fiji bilateral relations have grown steadily in recent years due to several initiatives and bilateral visits to and from Fiji. Fiji established a High Commission in India in January 2004.

In 2004, PM Laiseni Qarase visited India to open the new Fijian High Commission. His speech included the following comment;

> *We are taking our diplomatic relations to higher levels, after all these years, and India has a key position in modernising the very enterprise which created the first bonds between us. Both our nations are now ready to cross the threshold of a fresh era of co-operation and friendship. We have always seen India as a world leader and a voice for developing countries. India provided leadership for the political awakening of many former colonies. There was an inevitability about this, given India's size, location and its long struggle for freedom. It stood at the forefront of non-alignment during the Cold War, and was instrumental in the reshaping and virtual rebirth of the Commonwealth.*
> *Much effort has gone into preparing for this day and for the new era in India-Fiji relations.*
>
> *I offer sincere thanks to the officials from both Governments who have done the groundwork and to our High Commissioner, His Excellency Luke Rokovada, and his staff for their efforts.*
>
> *We particularly appreciate the role of India's High Commissioner in Fiji, His Excellency, Ajay Singh. Ajay brings to his job a deep understanding of Fiji and its people. Our country is in his blood. His father was a former High Commissioner to Fiji and his paternal great-grand parents were among the arrivals from India at the end of the Nineteenth Century. He is married to a local girl, Shiromani, whose family can also be listed in the roll of honour of our leading citizens and community leaders. Before they left India to take up their diplomatic posting, Shiromani had to make a very important choice. She had to give up her Fiji passport. It was, I understand, a very emotional decision for her. It was like giving up the part of her that was Fiji, to become a full part of India. In a very personal sense, Ajay and Shiromani represent what is unique and special about Fiji's and India's relationship with each other.*
>
> *Through our common history and cultural connections, we have bonds that are enduring and permanent. In other words, we are forever and irrevocably part of one another.*

High Commissioner Luke Rokovada arrived in New Delhi and presented his credentials on 7th May, 2004. In October 2005, four Memoranda of Understanding (MOU's) and Agreements on cooperation between India and Fiji in health, tourism, IT and joint trade committees were signed during the visit. Visits back and forward between India and Fiji, by Prime Ministers, senior government officials and bureaucrats have continued. The following is a select list just for some of these visits to India between 2006 and 2013.

FIJI'S OFFICIAL VISITS TO INDIA; A SELECT LIST 2006-2013

- Minister of Foreign Affairs & External Trade along with a trade delegation in Oct 2006,
- Mahendra Chaudhry, Minister for Finance, National Planning & Sugar Reforms, May 2007
- Acting Chief Justice of Fiji Anthony Gates visited in May 2007.
- Commissioner of Police Mr. Teleni visited India in June 2008.
- Mahendra Pal Chaudhry, Minister for Finance, National Planning and Sugar Industry and Public Utilities visited India in April 2008.
- PM Commodore Bainimarama paid two private visits to India in February 2008 and March 2009.
- Minister of Works,Transport and Public Utilities Mr. Timoci Natuva visited in Oct 2010
- Attorney General and Communications Minister Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum and Telecommunication Authority of Fiji Chairperson Mere Vuniwaqa visited Hyderabad in May 2010 to attend the 5th World Telecommunications Development Conference.
- Attorney General and Minister for Tourism Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum led a tourism delegation from Fiji to Chennai, Hyderabad, Delhi and Mumbai in February 2011.
- Chief Justice Mr. Anthony Gates visited Mumbai and New Delhi, 11 to 17 December 2010 and held meetings with the Minister of Law and Justice, Chief Justice of India and other officials.
- Commander Francis B. Kean, Chief of the Navy of Fiji attended the HYDROIND 2011 - International Seminar and Exhibition on Hydrology held in New Delhi on 3-4 March 2011.
  Source: http://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Fiji-January-2012.pdf

In a major diplomatic visit, on November 19, 2014, the Indian PM, Mr Modi, visited Fiji and three MOA's were signed. Diplomatic visits are usually made more meaningful by the signing of treaties and MOAs.

1 The MoU between Foreign Service Institute of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Fiji will promote cooperation in mutually beneficial areas of activity, which includes: a) Exchange of information on structure and content of training programs for diplomats b) Identification of experts in mutually agreed areas. The MOU will foster closer exchanges between India and Fiji, as well as the Pacific region.

2 The MoU confirms the earmarking of plots of land in New Delhi and Suva for the construction of the respective Missions/Cultural Centre/Residences of the High Commissions of Fiji in India and of the High Commission of India in Fiji. This will provide a permanent location for the conduct of our relations and will be an iconic presence in Suva.

3 The MoU is the provision of $70m LOC to Fiji for the establishment of a co-generation power plant at Rarawai Sugar Mills. This will expand the scope of bilateral cooperation in the sugar sector by enhancing value addition and addressing climate change concerns. India had earlier provided assistance for up -gradation and product development at three of Fiji's major sugar mills

Source:
http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateraldocuments.htm?dtl/24281/MOUs_signed_between_India_and_Fiji_during_the_visit_of_Prime_Minister_to_Fiji

4 QUESTIONS ON MINISTERIAL VISITS.

1. Why was there such a long break in visits (between 1981 and 2004)?

_____

_____

_____

2. PM Qarase claimed Fiji and India had permanent bonds and that they are “irrevocably and forever part of one another”. Do you agree?

( ) YES
( ) NO

3. Now explain your choice – in 100 words explain why this is true, not true, or partially accurate

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
_____.

4. Why did PM Qarase identify specific people, Mr and Mrs Shiromani and Ajah Singh, in his speech in India in 2004?

_____

_____

_____

_____

CONCLUSION: A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP?

This summary uses a question mark in the sub-title – a close relationship?

The question mark, or doubt about the closeness of the relationship between Fiji and India occurs because India is not a Pacific Ocean neighbour, nor a major aid donor to Fiji and for many years had an anti-Fiji policy on the coups and military take-overs of Fiji. India is also a super-power, has one billion+ people and has Asian heritage while Fiji is small – very small. The relationship with India was not 'colonial'. But Like India, Fiji was once a colony of Britain, and after independence in 1970, Fiji did establish formal diplomatic relations with India and both India and Fiji were a part of the British Empire, and later the Commonwealth, and many Fijians are of South Asia descent.

The historian Ron Crocombe noted that India's political relationship with Fiji was not a topic of interest. (R Crocombe, *The South Pacific*, Suva, 2001, fn 14, p.654). For example, the historian Ahmed Ali in *Plantation to politics: studies on Fiji Indians*, does not refer to any Fiji-India political or diplomatic links and Brij Lal, in his history of the 20th century in Fiji, *Broken waves* only discusses girmit (indentured labour) and the controversial pre-independence topic of Indian enlistment in WWI and WWII, (Lal, *Broken waves*, p.120-25) but no other links.

Indian governments and politicians had occasionally expressed a desire, before and after Fiji's independence, to look after and work with Indians overseas. But the historian, Ken Gillion, concluded that "by 1927 India had lost the battle for a major say in the affairs of Indians overseas" (K Gillion, *The Fiji Indians,* Canberra 1977, p.98). 1927 was less than a decade after Indian indenture overseas ended.

In 1950-1951 the anthropologist, Adrian Mayer, conducted fieldwork among Fiji's Indian community. He concluded that even the visits of Indian politicians to Fiji were not events of any great interest. One group of politicians visited briefly in 1951 urging Indians to become activists. Mayer reported that Indians in Fiji felt "that outsiders should not have told Fijian Indians how to manage their affairs after such a short stay". (A Mayer, *Indians in Fiji,* London 1963, p.188) Mayer concluded "India was not a centre of Fiji Indian interest". (Mayer p.190)

Now, according to 'official' statements by both governments, as we saw in the introduction, the opposite is true, and both governments claim that there has been a long and friendly relationship. It remains the task of historians to interpret the evidence around these events and provide an objective view of the relationship.

GLOSSARY

Acquiesced	To reluctantly agree, to say "yes" even if it is against your policy
Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbours and less wealthy nations
Big Brother	Usually meaning Australia as a rich and powerful neighbour
Colonial	a relationship between a colonial ruler and its colony
Common Franchise	A single roll of voters, all voting equally
Conciliatory	Meaning seeking agreement and compromise
Decolonisation	Gaining independence from a colonial power
Descent	Meaning to come from, to follow your descendants.
Diplomacy	(i) The skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy (ii) The formal and informal meetings between nations
Empire	(i) A world-wide network of colonies (ii) Refers also to Loyalty or opposition to Britain
Global South	A group of developing new nations, former colonies, but not superpowers
Humanitarian	Aid given to help less fortunate nations
Independence	The action of re-gaining the rule of your own nation
Migration	Social and personal links; A major form of relationships between nations
Moderate	To adopt a middle approach, (see conciliatory)
Neo-colonial	a relationship between a large nation and a smaller former colony
NMA	Non-Aligned Movement; a group of nations not supporting either of the opposing sides in the Cold War (USA and USSR)
Policy	A statement by a nation about how it will treat another nation, or act in global events
Propaganda	Deliberate positive publicity that puts forward a good image
Race	Distinguishing between people on the basis of skin colour, heritage or ethnicity.
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.
Trade	Economic links; A major form of relationships between nations

END OF UNIT ESSAY QUESTIONS

- What happened between 1945-1970 in Fiji's relationship with India??
- What are the post-1970 links between Fiji and India?

TYPICAL SHORT EXAM QUESTIONS

- What convinced India to change policy in 1967-69?
- Why were there no PM visits between 1981 and 2005?
- Fiji has a long friendly relationship with India – agree or disagree with this statement. Your answer should cover the period from 1970 to 2000.

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Start a scrap book of newspaper articles on visits to India, or visits to Fiji, or other links between India and Fiji.
- Go the websites of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
    - Look for websites on "India-Fiji relations".
        - http://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Fiji-January-2012.pdf
        - http://www.whatisindia.com/issues/fijirela/indo-fijirela_info.html
- Go the websites for Fiji
    - www.foreignaffairs.gov.fj
    - www.dfa.ie/home/index.aspx?id=8771
- Check the websites of newspapers under "Foreign News"

RESOURCES

Ahmed Ali, *Plantation to politics: studies on Fiji Indians*, Suva 1980
Ron Crocombe, *The South Pacific*, Suva, 2001
Ken Gillion, *Fiji Indian Migrants; a history to the end of indenture in 1920,* Canberra 1962
Ken Gillion, *The Fiji Indians; challenge to European dominance 1920-1946, Canberra, 1977*
Government of Fiji, *Girmit; a centenary anthology 1879-1979,* Suva, 1979
Brij Lal, *Broken waves*, Honolulu, 1992
Brij Lal, ed., *Bittersweet; the Indo-Fijian experience,* Canberra 2004
Adrian Mayer, *Indians in Fiji,* London 1963
Vijay Mishra, ed., *Rama's banishment; a centenary tribute to the Fiji Indians 1879-1979,* Auckland 1979
Doug Munro, "In the wake of Leonidas; reflections on Indo-Fijian indenture historiography, *Journal of Pacific Studies,* 28, No 1, 2005, p.93-117.
Robert Norton, *Race and politics in Fiji,* Brisbane 1977
Ramesh Thakur, "India and Overseas Indians: the case of Fiji", *Asian Survey*, Vol. 25, No. 3, 1985, p. 356-370

CHECKLIST

Answer yes or No.

1. Are you able to describe Fiji's links with India?

   ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Are you able to define the phrase "in the nation's interest" ?

   ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Can you identify the value of politicians visiting each other's nation?

   ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Could you distinguish between private sector and government links?

   ☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Are you able to describe the difference between pre-1970 and post-1970 Fiji relationship with India?

   ☐ Yes ☐ No

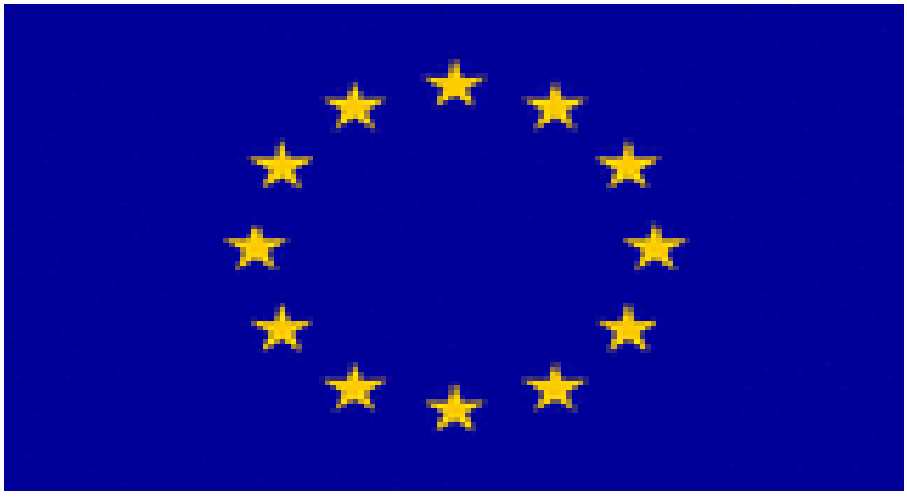
If you have checked **yes** for all these questions, you may proceed to the next Unit. If not, go back and revise what you have studied.

Diplomacy and Fiji

6

Fiji and the European Union

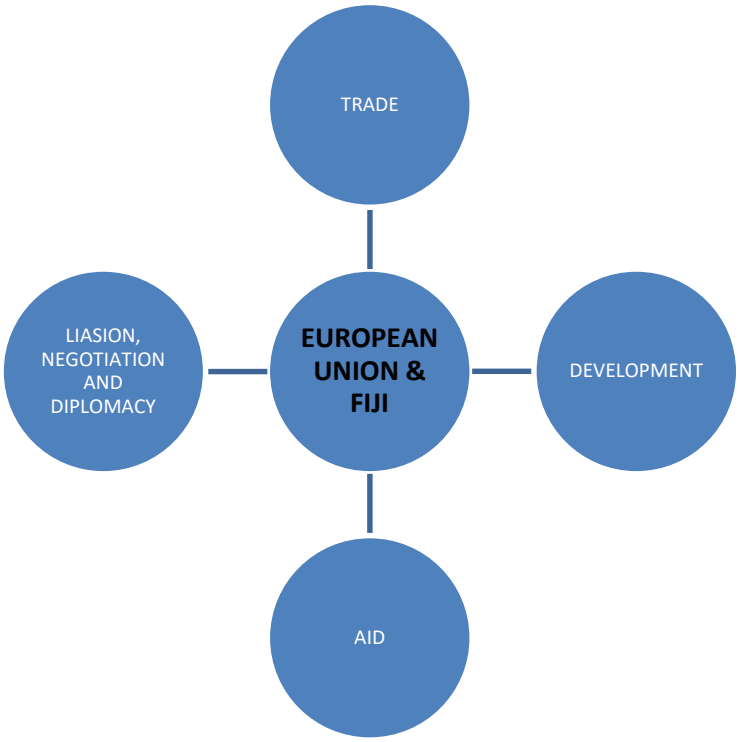
FY12C



By Dinesh Naidu

CONCEPT MAP

KEY CONCEPTS FOR STUDY THIS UNIT



Definitions

Trade	A main feature of relations between nations
Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbors and less wealthy nations
Development	Policies that lead to social and economic progress in new nations
Diplomacy	(i) The skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy (ii) The formal and informal meetings between nations
Negotiation	Meaning discussion, talks or bargaining between nations
Liasion	The process that creates and continues links between nations

STUDY ORGANIZER

Before you begin this unit check the objectives and the activities we will be covering.

Topic	Objectives	Activities
Unit 6: **Fiji and the European Union.**	At the end of this unit you should be able to: • Identify key events in Fiji's international relations • Analyse cartoons about current events • Describe the role played by governments and the media • Compare propaganda and policy • Describe the importance of maintaining international relations	Summary of activities ; analysing cartoons 1 based on readings 1,2 and 3 2 based on notes 2,3 and 4

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIT

There are seven topics spread across thirteen weeks (five lessons per week);

1 Fiji and International Relations (the introduction) (1 week)
2 Fiji and New Zealand (1 week)
3 Fiji and the two Chinas (2 weeks)
4 Fiji and Australia (2 weeks)
5 Fiji and India (1 Week)
6 Fiji and the European Union (1 week)
7 Fiji and the World – Research projects (2 weeks)

Note: three weeks are set aside for Enrolment, Revision and Examinations

In each topic there are skills that you will learn. These are the skills of an historian and include;

- Analysing evidence (what does a speech, document, photo, treaty, etc, include, and not include)
- Searching for additional and unusual evidence
- Identifying the motives of nations involved in regional and international affairs
- Comparison – policies in the past and present
- Chronology – being able to place events in the order in which they occurred
- Describing the context – the local, regional and global influences that affected events
- Distinguishing between policy, rhetoric and propaganda.



The memorial and plaque at the new Rewa Bridge

Source:https://www.google.com/search?hl=en&site=imghp&tbm=isch&source=hp&biw=1438&bih=708&q=rewa+bridge+in+fiji&oq=rewa+bridge+in+fiji&gs_l=img.3...1367.11267.0.12185.23.13.0.10.0.0.771.5570.0j1j1j3j6j1j1.13.0....0...1ac.1.26.img..16.7.2637.7G84Km_u9Zo#facrc=_&imgdii=_&imgrc=j1Ug8gs-c8DWWM%3A%3Bg_NeRV_ifPb_oM%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Ffarm1.staticflickr.com%252F99%252F255412505_35b7158625_z.jpg%253Fzz%253D1%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.flickr.com%252Fphotos%252F80405411%2540N00%252F255412505%252F%3B433%3B640

1 INTRODUCTION

The **European Union (EU)** is a unique economic and political union, parliament and organization. It was formed in 1993. The origins of the EU go back to post-war reorganization on Europe and the forming of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957. The EEC was designed to increase cooperation and trade between six major European nations. The EU has the same aims but now includes 27 nations in Europe and a more diverse range of objectives and ambitions.

The EU operates through a system of supranational independent institutions and intergovernmental negotiated decisions by the member states. Important institutions of the EU include the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Council, the Court of Justice of the European Union, and the European Central Bank. The European Parliament is elected every five years by EU citizens.

The Maastricht Treaty established the European Union under its current name in 1993. The EU has developed a single market through a standardized system of laws which apply in all member states. EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital, enact legislation in justice and home affairs, and maintain common policies on trade, agriculture, fisheries and regional development.

The Union's membership has grown from the original six founding states—Belgium, France, (then-West) Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—to the present-day 27 by successive enlargements as countries acceded to the treaties and by doing so, pooled their sovereignty in exchange for representation in the institutions. The member states are:

Austria,	Germany,	Netherlands,
Belgium,	Greece,	Poland,
Bulgaria,	Hungary,	Portugal,
Cyprus,	Ireland,	Romania,
Czech Republic,	Italy,	Slovakia,
Denmark,	Latvia,	Slovenia,
Estonia,	Lithuania,	Spain,
Finland,	Luxembourg,	Sweden,
France,	Malta,	United Kingdom

To join the EU a country must meet the Copenhagen criteria, defined at the 1993 Copenhagen European Council. These require a stable democracy that respects human rights and the rule of law; a functioning market economy capable of competition within the EU; and the acceptance of the obligations of membership, including EU law. Evaluation of a country's fulfillment of the criteria is the responsibility of the European Council. The monetary policy of the euro zone is governed by the European Central Bank. The interpretation and the application of EU law and the treaties are ensured by the Court of Justice of the European Union. The EU budget is scrutinized by the European Court of Auditors.

Fiji is one of the nations around the world that have a special relationship with Europe and the EEC and then the EU, going back to the colonial period. This unit examines aspects of that relationship.

ACTIVITY 1

1. How would a passerby know the Rewa Bridge was built by the EU?

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. How many nations started the EU?

   _____

3. How many nations are there now in the EU?

   _____

4. Why the organization is called European Union?

   _____

   _____

   _____

READING 1 EU STATEMENT ON FIJI:

Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/fiji/index_en.htm

Co - operation between the Republic of the Fiji islands and the EU dates back to 1975. Since the first Lome Convention in 1975 (Lome 1), Fiji was allocated € 230 million in EC development co-operation funds, including various EDF, budget funds and EIB contributions.

Regional Integration through trade:

Fiji continues to demonstrate a strong commitment to regional integration. Fiji is part of the group of Pacific ACP countries currently negotiating an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union, through the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat. Fiji signed the Interim EPA in December 2009 that will enter into force when the Government of Fiji notifies its adoption. The agreement focuses on trade in goods and provides duty – free quota access for all products from Fiji to the EU market.

Focal Areas of EU Assistance:

The last EDF for Fiji was the EDF 9. It focused on the education sector; more precisely on the 'formal sector', technical/vocational education and human resource development. Given the military takeover of 2006, the programming of the 10th European Development Fund is delayed and pending further discussion.

READING 2 FIJI STATEMENT ON RELATIONSHIP WITH EU

17th April, 2012: Dr. Abdoul Aziz M'Baye, the European Union's Ambassador to Fiji, was formally farewelled today at a lunch at Boron House, which was hosted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ratu Inoke Kubuabola. In his address at the luncheon, Minister Kubuabola thanked Dr. M'Baye for his contribution to Fiji and the European Union. ***"Congratulations Excellency on your new appointment. Fiji stands proud with you today because of this milestone achievement. Our country's long relationship and friendship with the European Union, especially its continuous assistance to the development of our nation, is one which we are all indebted to,"*** said Minister Kubuabola. ***"We wish you all the best in your new appointment and this lunch gathering is just a small token of our appreciation, for the services you have rendered for Fiji, in your capacity as the European Union Ambassador. We also wish you a safe trip home and we hope that you will visit Fiji again some day,"*** added Minister Kubuabola. In his remarks, Dr. M'Baye thanked the Fiji Government and especially Minister Kubuabola for the support. He stated that the EU was a friend to Fiji and he wanted the EU to work with Fiji as it seeks to implement its Roadmap for Democracy. ***"Fiji has to be allowed to develop its path according to its own processes,"*** said Dr M'Baye. Dr. M'Baye added that ***"Fiji will also have a friend in Senegal as it seeks to develop its relations with Southern Africa." "Fiji is not only important because of its Mission that is based in Suva, but because of its global recognition as the 'Hub of the Pacific.' This fact makes Fiji the centre of the EU Program from where dissemination of programmes to the smaller island states would be reviewed and assessed for workability,"*** said Dr. Mbaye. In this way, Fiji's indicated timelines for return to democracy would be followed by the International Community closely and stands every likelihood of making Fiji an exemplary nation state in the near future.Dr. M'Baye said that Fiji needs to be supported now that it has embarked on the road to General Elections in 2014. He thanked his colleagues from the Diplomatic Corp and especially the Minister Kubuabola for having been a close colleague and host during his short stint in Fiji.

Source; http://www.foreignaffairs.gov.fj/media-resources/media-release/133-minister-kubuabola-farewells-european-union-ambassador-dr-mbaye

READING 3 MEDIA OPINION OF PAST RELATIONSHIPS

EU backs away from Fiji sugar support

by: Rowan Callick, Asia-Pacific editor,

From: The Australian May 19, 2009

THE European Commission yesterday struck a severe blow to Fiji's military-installed Government, axing $43 million in support for the vital sugar industry for this year. It has done so, it said, "in the absence of any indications that a legitimate government will be in place in 2009".

The announcement comprises an especially telling rebuff for military leader and Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama because he has just flown to Guyana to participate in a special ministerial conference to plan a new sugar arrangement between the EU and its former colonies such as Fiji, which was British. Europe has been pressing the Government, led by Mr Bainimarama, to hold elections since it seized power in December 2006.Last month, the constitution was abrogated and the Government said it would not organize an election until September 2014 - leading to a further visit from senior European officials who warned sugar support was at stake. European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, Louis Michel, said yesterday: "I encourage the Government of Fiji to fulfill its commitments to the European Union so that we are able to reinstate sugar reform payments in the future."

The payments were originally intended to compensate farmers in former European colonies for subsidies introduced to European sugar farmers. When the latter subsidies began to be withdrawn, the support was maintained for some developing world sugar producers, including Fiji, to help them become globally competitive. Fiji was assured such support through to 2013.

The $43 million now withheld for this year amounts to almost 20 per cent of the country's revenue from sugar, which is the second biggest income earner for Fiji after tourism, providing about a quarter of its exports. About a quarter of the population depends on income from sugar. The Pacific Islands Forum suspended Fiji last month, and Europe's tough action is likely to be followed by suspension from the Commonwealth later this year.

Europe is the second-highest donor in the Pacific after Australia, and further funding for Fiji is also likely to come under review.

Source: http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/eu-backs-away-from-fiji-sugar-support/story-e6frg6sx-1225713297817

ACTIVITY QUESTIONS BASED ON READINGS 1, 2 AND 3

1. Why is regional integration important for trade?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. What is meant by the phrase “Hub of the Pacific” as used in source 2.

_____

_____

_____

3. What impact did the suspension of a $43m loan have on Fiji?.

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Why did the EU continue subsidies for Fiji?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. How has Fiji benefited from treaties with the European Union?

_____

_____

2 EU AND TRADE AGREEMENTS

The EU is based on a series of treaties. These first established the European Community and the EU, and then made amendments to those founding treaties. These are power-giving treaties which set broad policy goals and establish institutions with the necessary legal powers to implement those goals. These legal powers include the ability to enact legislation[s] which can directly affect all member states and their inhabitants. The EU has legal personality, with the right to sign agreements and international treaties.
Foreign policy cooperation between member states dates from the establishment of the Community in 1957, when member states negotiated as a bloc in international trade negotiations under the Common Commercial Policy. Steps for a more wide ranging coordination in foreign relations began in 1970 with the establishment of European Political Cooperation which created an informal consultation process between member states with the aim of forming common foreign policies. It was not, however, until 1987 when European Political Cooperation was introduced on a formal basis by the Single European Act. EPC was renamed as the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) by the Maastricht Treaty.
Besides the emerging international policy of the European Union, the international influence of the EU is also felt through enlargement.

The EEC **(European Economic Community**) created a common market among the member nations, with no **tariffs** or impediments to the flow of labor and goods. It aimed to continue economic growth and avoid the protectionist policies of pre-war Europe. By 1970 trade within the common market had increased fivefold. There was also the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) to boost member's farming and an end to monopolies. The CAP, which wasn't based on a common market, but on government subsidies to support local farmers, has become one of most controversial EU policies.



3 AID AND DEVELOPMENT

The EU is a large contributor of aid. The European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office, or "ECHO", provides humanitarian aid from the EU to developing countries. In 2006 its budget amounted to €671 million, 48% of which went to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

One of the major development assistance provided by the EU to Fiji was the construction of the new Rewa Bridge. The whole project was funded by the EU. The old bridge, the new memorial and the new bridge itself, have become a historical monuments for Fiji.

4 LIAISON, NEGOTIATION AND DIPLOMACY

The European Council gives direction to the EU, and convenes at least four times a year. It comprises the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and one representative per member state; either its head of state or head of government. The European Council has been described by some as the EU's "supreme political authority". It is actively involved in the negotiation of the treaty changes and defines the EU's policy agenda and strategies.

The European Council uses its leadership role to sort out disputes between member states and the institutions, and to resolve political crises and disagreements over controversial issues and policies. It acts externally as a "collective head of state" and ratifies important documents (for example, international agreements and treaties).

The European Commission acts as the EU's executive arm and is responsible for initiating legislation and the day-to-day running of the EU. The Commission is also seen as the motor of European integration. It operates as a cabinet government, with 27 Commissioners for different areas of policy, one from each member state, though Commissioners are bound to represent the interests of the EU as a whole rather than their home state.

The Fiji Mission to the European Union is responsible for Fiji's diplomatic relations with the European Union and with all member countries, except those with which Fiji maintains specific diplomatic relations, such as the United Kingdom.

The Mission, which was first established in July 1973, is based in Brussels, Belgium, and doubles as Fiji's Embassy to Belgium. The Head of Mission to the European Union, also holds the title of Ambassador to Belgium.

The main focus of the Mission is to promote Fiji's trading interests and gain markets for Fiji's sugar through such agreements as the Lome Convention and the Cotonou Agreement. It has also helped negotiate tariff concessions and preferential market quotas for the export of garments and canned tuna to European countries.

ACTIVITY 2 EU and TRADE, LIASION and DIPLOMACY

1. Briefly explain why countries sign trade treaties or agreements?

_____
_____
_____

2. Name the commodity exported by Fiji to EU under one of its agreements?

_____

3. What is meant by the Phrase “foreign relations” as used in the extract above?

_____
_____

4. Define the term Tariffs?

_____
_____

5. Who were the two biggest donors to Fiji in this period?

_____ _____

6. What is the EU European Council?

_____
_____

7. Why is The European Council important to the EU?

_____
_____

8. What is meant by the phrase “special diplomatic relations” (above)?

_____
_____
_____

9. What is the role played by the Fiji Mission to the EU?

_____
_____

5 CONCLUSION

Following the military coup in December 2006, consultations with Fiji were held under Article 96 of the revised EU's ACP–EC Partnership Agreement. Fiji gave the EU commitments concerning the so-called essential elements of the revised ACP-EC Partnership Agreement: human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law.

The EU Council decided on 1 October 2007 on the appropriate measures for Fiji. In this context the EU's Council decided on an enhanced political dialogue with Fiji and established the framework for future development cooperation in the light of the commitments given by Fiji. This was a significant change. Fiji had gone from being a rogue nation, a "problem" and being completely banned from loans and trade treaties, to being allowed to engage in discussions.

This type of discussion, diplomacy or international relations was described as *enhanced political dialogue.* This meant that normal and official negotiations were still banned, but 'talking" had begun between the EU and Fiji. This is typical of the many changes that take place in relations between nations. It is called "diplomacy".

GLOSSARY

MULTILATERAL	Relations between two or more nations
BILATERAL	Relations between two nations
EEC	European Economic Community (since 1957)
EU	European Union (since 1993)
TARIFFS	A tax on trade and goods entering or leaving a nation
Trade	A main feature of relations between nations
Aid	Monies given by donor nations to help neighbours and less wealthy nations
Development	Policies that lead to social and economic progress in new nations
Diplomacy	(i) The skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy (ii) the formal and informal meetings between nations
Negotiation	Meaning discussion, talks or bargaining between nations
Liasion	The process that creates and continues links between nations

ESSAY TOPIC

The EU's policies have affected Fiji. Discuss.

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Differentiate between trade and aid?
2. Briefly discuss the major difference between multilateral and bilateral aid?
3. Explain why Fiji relies on foreign aid?
4. List down the benefits that Fiji receives by being a member of international organizations such the EU?

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CHECKLIST

1. Do you know when the EU was formed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Can you describe why international trade is important??

☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Are you able to identify the key members of the EU?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Do you know who the current Head of Fiji's mission to EU is?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Can you explain how EU has contributed towards Fiji's development?

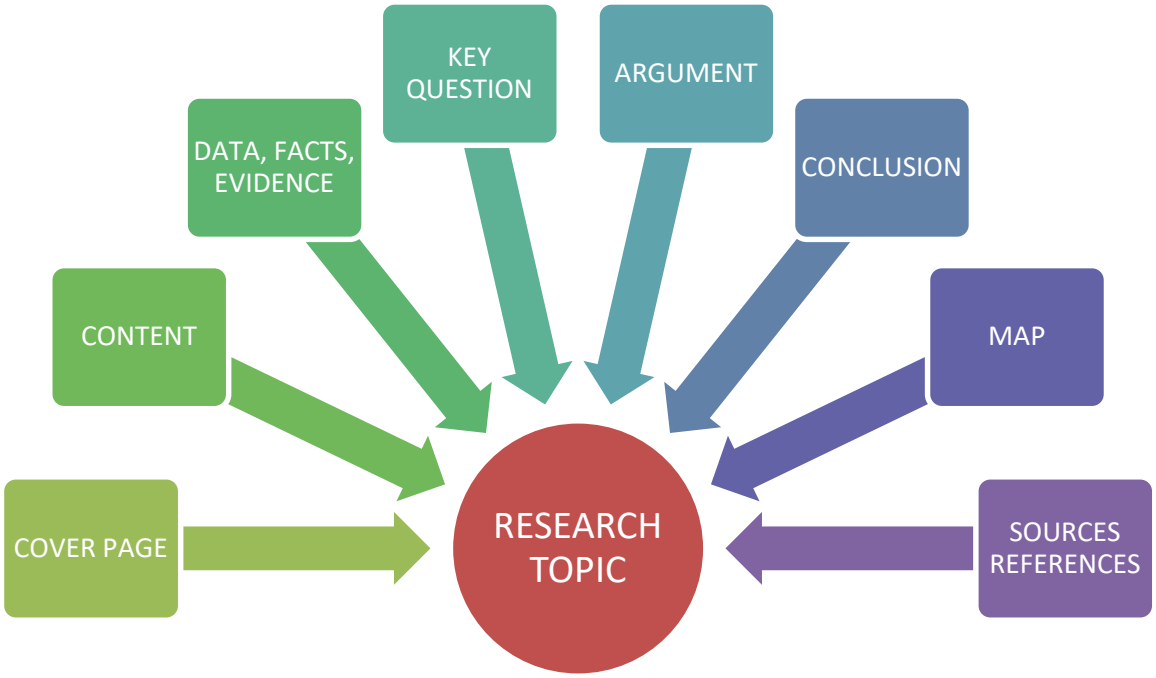
☐ Yes ☐ No

DIPLOMACY AND FIJI

7

FIJI AND THE WORLD
RESEARCH TOPIC
Y12C

"I coined the phrase ***the Pacific Way*** more than twenty-five years ago, and it has been my touchstone ever since. I am still confident that therein lies the realization of Fiji's future" – Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara (1972)



Prepared by Katalina Gucake

STUDY ORGANIZER

Before you begin check the objectives, skills and the activities we will be covering.

Objectives	**Skills**	**Activities**
At the end of this unit on Diplomacy you should be able to: • Identify key events • Analyse the cause and effect of events • Describe the role of individual leaders • Compare propaganda and policy • Present an argument • Present a Report • Discuss the importance of international relations	• Analysing • Searching • Identifying • Comparing • Describing • Distinguishing • Chronology • Presentation (performing, writing, speech making, designing) (See below for explanation of these skills.)	Summary of activities ; A Report OR • Journal Writing or • Map Work or • Debate or • Timelines or • Mini Biography or • Speech Project

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIT

There are seven topics spread across thirteen weeks (five lessons per week);

1 Fiji and International Relations (the introduction) (1 week)
2 Fiji and New Zealand (1 week)
3 Fiji and the two Chinas (2 weeks)
4 Fiji and Australia (2 weeks)
5 Fiji and India (1 Week)
6 Fiji and the European Union (1 week)
7 Fiji and the World – Research projects (2 weeks)

(Note: three weeks are set aside for Enrolment, Revision and Examinations)

HISTORICAL SKILLS

In each topic there are skills that you will learn. These are the skills of an historian and include;

- Analysing evidence (what does a speech, document, photo, treaty, etc, include, and not include)
- Searching for additional and unusual evidence
- Identifying the motives of nations involved in regional and international affairs
- Comparing the policies in the past and in the present
- Chronology – being able to place events in the order in which they occurred
- Describing the context – the local, regional and global influences that affected events
- Distinguishing between policy, rhetoric and propaganda.

THE INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH TOPIC

GUIDELINES

Individual research will allow you to explore the wide range of information and draw conclusions based on evidence that you collect during your research (including facts, interviews, observations, fieldwork, archives, statistics and electronic data). The process of identifying a topic and a question to be answered, finding the evidence, and drawing conclusions, and finally reporting is a typical process in Historical research. This is your project for the next two weeks.

You must search and investigate the evidence before deciding how to present your work to the class.
Feel free to change your method of presentation after you have collected all the necessary information as your evidence. For example, if you have decided to do a Report, you can always change it to a Speech, Mini-Biography or a Time Line.

The main option is to prepare a report. This will be a 700 word report on Fiji's relationship with the USA. There are several steps to take in carrying out a Research project and preparing a Report.

1. Decide on a topic
2. Decide on a key question to answer
3. Decide on the format you will use (this determines the type of data you will collect and use in the report)
4. Gather data, evidence, facts, pictures, statistics, carry out fieldwork or observation
5. Summarise the data you have collected
6. Analyse the data you have collected (what did you find?)
7. Make Conclusions; (the final statement, answer your question in Step 2)
8. Prepare your Report (the format of the small booklet is shown below)

Note, there are several options if you do not want to do a research Report. Each option has its own broad topic that you need to address. These options, worth the same marks, include;

- Journal Writing
  or
- Map Work
  or
- Debate (Group project)
  or
- Timelines
  or
- Mini Biography
  or
- Speech Project

You are required to do either the Report, or one of the following options:

REPORT

Present a Report On Fiji's relationships with the USA. Write a report on the diplomatic relations between Fiji and the USA. Focus on the USA Embassy in Suva, or the Peace Corp, or another major link between Fiji and the USA. (Your teacher can organize a visit to the USA Embassy Library and Resource Centre in Suva)

Format or Outline of the report (as a booklet)

Cover page	Topic and an illustration Contents Map (if necessary)
Paragraph 1	A short story/gimmick to attract readers' attention to your topic 100 words
Paragraph 2	The broad area of study; your anticipated conclusions 100 words
Paragraph 3	Research question; two sentences stating the question to be answered 50 words
Paragraph 4	Historical context What is the time period, the place/location, the Key people Other related events 100 words
Paragraph 5	The data: Explain where you obtained your information, sources, 50 words
Paragraph 6	Present data- your results, quotes, you have found on your specific topic/theme Use tables, pie graphs, illustrations 100 words
Paragraph 7	Analysis of the data: What does the data you have collected prove? 100 words
Conclusion	Answer your own question (see paragraph 3) above; Make a final statement 100 words
Bibliography	Published works Archives Web sites Interviews Films and documentaries Other Sources

The Alternative options are now listed.
Note: Discuss your choice with your History teacher.

JOURNAL WRITING

On Fiji and Middle East: Pretend to be a journalist who is a witness to an event in Israel, Palestine, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Saudi Arabia and the UAE over one month. Follow the daily events and particularly any links to Fiji. Make a diary of;

- Events
- Cartoons
- Headlines
- Photographs

Conclude with a 100 word summary of your own thoughts on events over the past month.

WEB SEARCH

On the Republic of South Africa: Answer the question**;** why does Fiji have an Embassy in RSA? In your answer you might discuss the range of relationships between the two countries, the reasons why Fiji has an embassy in a number of overseas nations and why overseas nations want to have embassies in Fiji? This topic can be completed fully online by checking the respective home pages of each country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Include copies (extracts) of what you find in your final report.

DEBATE (GROUP PROJECT)

On Tanganyika (Tanzania, a combination of Tanganyika and Zanzibar) *: Debate Topic– ITaukei people are originally from Tanganyika*. A historic relationship between Fiji and Africa is yet to be proven by anthropological evidence and scientists. The Church, Religious or Theological theory is that the first ITaukei (possibly landing in Vuda Point) were the descendants of Lutunasobasoba, a mythical character from Africa. In the debate the two sides should present either Side A the Scientific evidence or Side B the Theological evidence. As this is a group research project, your teacher will assist you in choosing the debating teams and the students to participate.

TIME LINES

On Rugby and World Sport: This research activity requires you to make a timeline of Fiji's involvement in world sports, for example including the years Fiji won the IRB Sevens and the Fifteen -a-side matches. At the end of the Timeline (presented in chronological order) , briefly explain in 5 sentences the place of rugby in International Relations, and in 3 sentences discuss how Fiji has expanded its diplomatic relations with other countries using rugby means to establish friends. In your Timeline, also include the variety of individual and team sports in which Fiji is represented on the world sporting stage.

MINI-BIOGRAPHY

On PNG Prime Minister Michael Somare: Write a mini-biography (700 words) of Sir Michael Somare, the Former Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea. In the biography, include his date of birth, birthplace, childhood events, education background and achievements, and special events in his years as Prime Minister. Which Prime Minister in the Pacific was his 'best friend'? Find out about Somare's policy and presence in the Pacific region. Your report might include the personal links that Somare's family has with Fiji.

SPEECH/ORAL PRESENTATION

On UN MILITARY DUTY: Deliver a speech of 150 words to the class about the advantages and disadvantages of sending Fijian soldiers to serve on a UN Mission, for example, in the Golan Heights. Compare past and current UN missions and how they have helped the economy and bilateral relations between the two countries. You should check the Annual Fiji Budget for the amount that Fiji spends to support this role. You could also prepare a map, showing where Fiji soldiers are based (on a vanguard sheet).

GENERAL HINTS

- Only add a picture if it directly relevant to the text of your report
- Number each map, table, diagram and picture
- Include a caption for every map, table, diagram and picture
- In your report, mention a supporting picture by this method (See, Figure 1,)
- Number all pages
- The Web Search and Mini-Biography (Alternative options) may follow the same format as the Report