



**VICE-RECTORAT  
DE LA NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE  
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE  
DES ENSEIGNEMENTS**

# **DOSSIER DE RESSOURCES DOCUMENTAIRES PROGRAMMES D'HISTOIRE DE TERMINALE SIA**

établi par

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dans le cadre d'un stage virtuel réalisé de juillet à octobre 2021

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## AVANT-PROPOS

En 2020, face à la pandémie de la COVID 19, la Nouvelle-Calédonie et les pays voisins avec lesquels elle entretient de nombreux partenariats, échanges scolaires et coopération éducative, ont fermé leurs frontières. Cette situation a stoppé l'ouverture à la région et au Monde et a eu pour effet un repli sur soi et une crainte de l'Autre dans chaque pays.

Soucieuse de trouver de nouveaux moyens permettant malgré tout de poursuivre la mise en œuvre de l'ambition 4 du Projet éducatif de la Nouvelle-Calédonie « *Ouvrir l'école sur la région Océanie et sur le monde pour répondre aux défis du xx<sup>e</sup> siècle* », la Délégation Académique aux Relations Européennes et Internationales et à la Coopération (DAREIC) du vice-rectorat de la Nouvelle-Calédonie a cherché à proposer de nouveaux projets pour maintenir les liens entre les jeunes de la région Pacifique.

En collaboration avec l'ambassade de France en Australie et en partenariat avec le département de français et littérature de l'université de Melbourne, la DAREIC a élaboré un projet pilote alliant ouverture à l'international et francophonie : la possibilité pour les étudiants d'histoire francophiles de l'université de Melbourne de réaliser un stage professionnel semestriel en français et en distanciel.

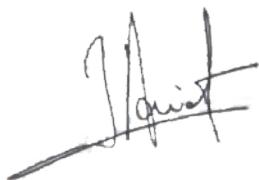
C'est ainsi que Caitlin Chiam, Faith Tabalujian, Nadja Todorovic et Thomas Woods, par l'intermédiaire de Diane de Saint Léger, ont été retenus comme stagiaires auprès du musée de la ville de Nouméa et de celui de la Seconde Guerre mondiale grâce à l'autorisation enthousiaste de leur directrice, Véronique Defrance, que nous tenons à remercier. L'objectif du stage consistait en l'élaboration d'un dossier de ressources documentaires pour l'enseignement de l'histoire en section internationale australienne (<https://eduscol.education.fr/pid23147/sections-internationales.html>) pour chacun des trois niveaux du lycée. Des activités pédagogiques ont également été conçues par les stagiaires.

Les recherches de documents et activités menées en Australie ont été guidées et encadrées par Isabelle Amiot, inspectrice pédagogique d'histoire-géographie, avec l'aide de Bertrand Soyard, professeur référent des cellules d'animation pédagogique des musées de la ville de Nouméa, et Isabelle Arellano, DAREIC.

Le travail fourni par les étudiants de l'université de Melbourne, rapidement surnommés les « quatre mousquetaires », a été non seulement colossal mais aussi d'excellente qualité. Les échanges ont été riches et fructueux pour les deux parties, dans un esprit de collaboration, de découverte et de curiosité.

Nous sommes convaincues que ces dossiers documentaires seront d'une grande aide pour les enseignants qui s'y réfèreront dans l'élaboration de leurs cours à destination des élèves suivant un parcours SIA.

Isabelle AMIOT,  
Inspectrice pédagogique  
d'histoire-géographie



Isabelle ARELLANO,  
Déléguée académique aux relations  
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coopération



## PREFACE

In 2020, New Caledonia had to cope with the Covid-19 global pandemic, and consequently had to close national borders, as did many neighbouring countries with which New Caledonia maintains numerous partnerships, school exchanges and educational collaboration. This unprecedented situation put a stop to the opening up to the region and to the world, and had a subsequent effect of a withdrawal into ourselves and a fear of the ‘Other’.

Willing to find out new ways to maintain the implementation of the fourth ambition of the New Caledonian Educational Project “Opening school up to the Oceania region and to the world to meet the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century”, the Academic Delegation for European and International Relations and Cooperation (DAREIC) of the Vice-Rectorate of New Caledonia has sought to propose new projects with the aim to uphold relationships between young people from the Pacific region.

In collaboration with the French Embassy in Australia and in partnership with the French and Literature Department of the University of Melbourne, the DAREIC has developed a pilot project that promotes the idea of ‘openness’, both within the French speaking world and on an international scale. This project gave History students studying French at the University of Melbourne the opportunity to participate in a virtual professional internship as part of their degree, in the form of a semester-long ‘internship subject’.

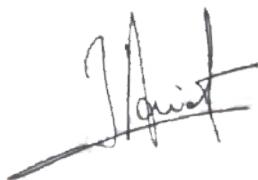
This is how Caitlin Chiam, Faith Tabalujian, Nadja Todorovic and Thomas Woods (through Diane de Saint Léger) came to be interns at the Nouméa City Museum and the Second World War Museum. We would like to sincerely thank their director, Véronique Defrance, who enthusiastically accepted and undertook the project, without whom it would have been impossible. The goal of the internship was to create a resource with detailed documents to enable history lessons in the Australian International section (<https://eduscol.education.fr/pid23147/sections-internationales.html>) for each of the three class levels of high school. The interns also designed related educational activities.

The work and research completed to create this resource were guided and supervised by Isabelle Amiot, (the educational inspector of history-geography), with the help of Bertrand Soyard, (the teacher in charge of the educational animation sections of the Nouméa city museums), and Isabelle Arellano, the DAREIC.

The work achieved by the university students, who were soon named ‘the four musketeers’, was both colossal and of excellent quality. Both parties reaped huge benefits from this experience; the exchanges were rich and fruitful, with great spirit of collaboration, discovery and curiosity.

We are convinced that the documents in the resulting resource will be of great benefit to the teachers who will use them in the process of planning their lessons for the SIA students.

Isabelle AMIOT,  
Educational inspector of  
history and geography



Isabelle ARELLANO,  
the Academic Delegation for European  
and International Relations and  
Cooperation



## THÈME 1

# Fragilités des démocraties, totalitarismes et Seconde Guerre mondiale (1929-1945)

## Chapitre 1. L'impact de la crise de 1929 : déséquilibres économiques et sociaux

### Les réponses à la crise en Australie : Joseph Lyons et le retour à la prospérité

#### Point de passage et d'ouverture : La Grande Dépression des années 1930 en Australie

Ce chapitre se concentre sur la crise socio-économique des années 1930 : la Grande Dépression. Cette période tumultueuse – qui a concerné le monde entier – a été provoquée par le krach boursier de Wall Street à l'automne 1929. Bien que le krach ait été ressenti immédiatement aux États-Unis, ses effets se répandent en Europe et en Australie au cours des années 1930.

L'un des effets les plus profonds de la crise fut le chômage de masse qu'elle a créé. Les documents 1 et 2 montrent les expériences de pauvreté et de chômage parmi les individus de la classe ouvrière pendant la Grande Dépression, aux États-Unis et en Australie. Les documents 3 et 4 explorent les réponses à la Grande Dépression par les gouvernements et les dirigeants. En Australie, de nombreux gouvernements étatiques et locaux ont soutenu des programmes de travaux publics pour réduire la vague de chômage qui sévit dans le pays, tandis qu'au niveau fédéral, le Premier ministre australien, Joseph Lyons, a présenté un budget conçu pour stimuler de la même manière l'emploi et l'industrie en Australie (document 5).

#### DOCUMENTS

- 1.1. Des chômeurs à Chicago font la queue devant une soupe populaire pour un repas gratuit, février 1931
- 1.2. Poème sur la vie en Australie pendant la Grande Dépression
- 1.3. Les hommes terminent les travaux de subsistance pour le *Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works*, vers 1932
- 1.4. Joseph Aloysius Lyons, Premier ministre australien (1932-1939) pendant la Grande Dépression, 11 décembre 1936
- 1.5. Discours sur le budget 1933-1934, prononcé le 4 octobre 1933 par le Premier ministre Joseph Aloysius Lyons

## Document 1.1. Des chômeurs à Chicago font la queue devant une soupe populaire pour un repas gratuit, février 1931



Source : Unemployed men queued outside a depression soup kitchen opened in Chicago by Al Capone, February 1931, Still Picture Records Section, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, 541927

## Document 1.2. Poème sur la vie en Australie pendant la Grande Dépression

Ce poème est couramment récité dans les années 1930 en Australie. La courte strophe reflète les difficultés du chômage et de la pauvreté pendant la Grande Dépression. À partir de 1932, plus de 60 000 Australiens se sont appuyés sur le « susso » (prestations d'aide sociale) pour survivre.

We're on the susso\* now,  
We can't afford a cow,  
We live in a tent,  
We pay no rent,  
We're on the susso now.

Traduction :

Nous sommes sur le *susso*\* maintenant,  
Nous ne pouvons pas nous permettre une vache,  
Nous vivons dans une tente,  
Nous ne payons aucun loyer,  
Nous sommes sur le *susso* maintenant

\* « *susso* » fait référence aux « paiements de subsistance » versés aux Australiens vulnérables pendant la Grande Dépression.

Source : <https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/great-depression>

### **Document 1.3. Les hommes terminent les travaux de subsistance pour le *Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works*, vers 1932**

Cette image montre un groupe d'hommes achevant des travaux de subsistance pour le *Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works*, une régie d'utilité publique dans la ville qui fournissait des services d'approvisionnement en eau et assainissement. C'est un exemple des nombreux projets de travaux publics qui étaient importants dans de nombreux pays, dont l'Australie et la France, pendant la Grande Dépression. En Australie, les gouvernements fédéral, étatiques et locaux ont favorisé ces initiatives comme moyen de réduire le chômage de masse, qui a culminé à 32 % en 1932 en Australie.



Source : Sustenance works for Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, c.1932,  
<https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/great-depression>

### **Document 1.4. Joseph Aloysius Lyons, Premier ministre australien (1932-1939) pendant la Grande Dépression, 11 décembre 1936**

Lyons était le Premier ministre de l'Australie pendant une grande partie de la Grande Dépression, et il a guidé le pays à travers ces temps difficiles.



Source : <https://primeministers.moadoph.gov.au/prime-ministers/joseph-lyons>

## Document 1.5. Discours sur le budget 1933-1934, prononcé le 4 octobre 1933 par le Premier ministre Joseph Aloysius Lyons

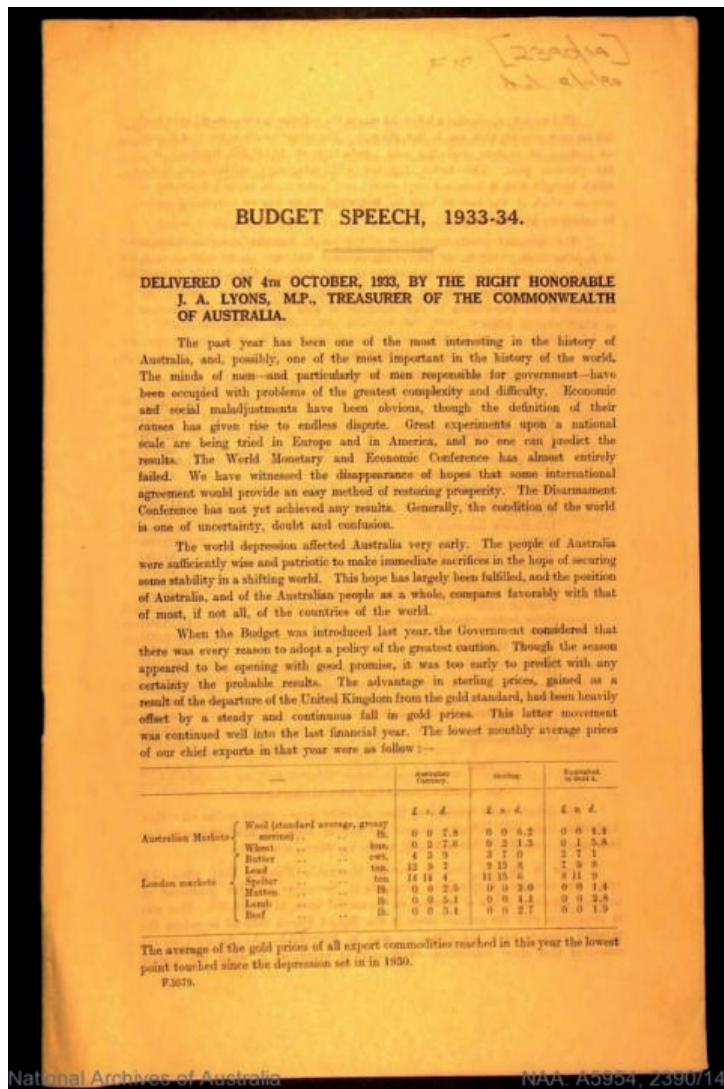
Ce texte est le discours sur le budget prononcé par Joseph Lyons en 1933. Il a été prononcé après l'une des années les plus tumultueuses de la Grande Dépression, durant laquelle le taux de chômage a atteint le chiffre stupéfiant de 32 % à travers le pays.

Dans son discours, Lyons félicite la population australienne pour sa responsabilité fiscale et, porte un message d'espoir à l'Australie dans son ensemble avec de nouveaux programmes de travaux publics.

"Generally, the condition of the world is one of uncertainty, doubt and confusion."

"Adversity has chastened us all. We have realised that a nation, if it is to prosper, must rest upon sound economic foundations."

"This Restoration Budget will, I believe, carry to the people of the Commonwealth a message of hope, and of faith in Australia."



Source : J.A. Lyons, Budget Speech 1933-1934. Delivered 4th October 1933, National Archives of Australia, A5954, 642545

## **Chapitre 3. La Seconde Guerre mondiale**

### **L'Australie dans la guerre : de l'attentisme à l'engagement en Afrique et dans le Pacifique, la menace japonaise, le passage dans la sphère américaine.**

Ce chapitre se concentre sur la Seconde Guerre mondiale et le rôle de l'Australie dans ce conflit. L'Australie est officiellement entrée en guerre le 3 septembre 1939, et près d'un million d'hommes et de femmes australiens ont participé aux campagnes contre l'Allemagne et l'Italie en Europe, et contre le Japon dans la région Asie-Pacifique.

La crainte de la domination japonaise sur l'Australie est réelle dans la population et suscite de nombreuses peurs.

Les soldats australiens sont engagés dans des batailles à travers l'Asie. Environ 20 000 d'entre eux sont d'ailleurs faits prisonniers de guerre.

Un autre aspect important du rôle de l'Australie dans la guerre était son engagement dans la campagne de Kokoda entre juillet et novembre 1942 en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée. Les soldats australiens ont été chargés de défendre la capitale du pays, Port Moresby, contre les forces japonaises avançant du Nord le long de la piste Kokoda. Bien que les Japonais aient été en vue de la ville, les troupes australiennes et papoues ont réussi à défendre la ville et à forcer une retraite japonaise, dans une campagne dont on se souvient héroïquement dans la tradition militaire australienne.

#### **DOCUMENTS**

- 2.1. « Il vient vers le sud ! ». Affiche de propagande antijaponaise de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, 1942
- 2.2. La une du journal *The Argus* sur le bombardement de Darwin, vendredi 20 février 1942
- 2.3. Explosion du *MV Neptuna* lors du bombardement de Darwin, le 19 février 1942
- 2.4. Prisonniers de guerre Alliés posant des voies sur le chemin de fer Birmanie-Thaïlande, en 1943, à Ronsi, en Birmanie
- 2.5. Carte de la campagne Kokoda Trail
- 2.6. Soldats australiens lors de la campagne Kokoda Trail
- 2.7. Infirmier papou aidant un soldat australien blessé pendant la campagne de Kokoda

**Document 2.1. « Il vient vers le Sud ! ». Affiche de propagande antijaponaise de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, 1942**

Cette affiche montre la peur des forces impériales japonaises en temps de guerre en Australie. Beaucoup d'Australiens craignaient alors que la domination japonaise dans le Pacifique mène finalement à l'invasion de l'Australie.



Source : Department of Information, 'He's coming south', 1942, offset lithograph on paper, 75.9 x 50.4 cm, Australian War Memorial, ARTV09225:  
<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/ARTV09225>

Document 2.2. La une du journal *The Argus* sur le bombardement de Darwin,  
vendredi 20 février 1942

## DARWIN HEAVILY BOMBED IN 2 RAIDS

# ATTACKS BY 93 PLANES: 4 SHOT DOWN

### DAMAGE "CONSIDERABLE": CASUALTIES UNKNOWN

**DARWIN WAS HEAVILY BOMBED BY 93 JAPANESE  
PLANES IN TWO RAIDS YESTERDAY.**

Mr. Curtin, Prime Minister, announced last night that the first attack was made by 72 twin-engined bombers, accompanied by fighters. The second was by 21 twin-engined bombers.

"It is known for certain that 4 enemy aircraft were brought down," he said.

"Damage to property has been considerable, but reports so far to hand do not give precise particulars as to loss of life."

In a communique announcing the first raid, Mr. Drakeford, Air Minister, said that preliminary reports indicated that the attack was concentrated on the township. Shipping in the harbour was also bombed.

There were some casualties and damage to service installations. The raid lasted about one hour.

The first raid began about 10am (Darwin time). The second took place in the afternoon.

In his announcement last night Mr. Curtin said:—"The Government regards these attacks as most grave and makes it quite clear that a severe blow has been struck in this first battle on Australian soil.

"It will be a source of pride to the public to know that the armed forces and civilians conducted themselves with the gallantry that was traditional in people of British stock.

"Although the information does not disclose details of casualties, it must be obvious that we have suffered.

Sources : 1942 'DARWIN HEAVILY BOMBED IN 2 RAIDS', *The Argus* (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957), 20 February, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/8233704#>

### **Document 2.3. Explosion du *MV Neptuna* lors du bombardement de Darwin, le 19 février 1942**

L'image représente l'explosion du *MV Neptuna* lors du bombardement de Darwin le 19 février 1942. Le *MV Neptuna* était stationné dans le port de Darwin, rempli de TNT et de munitions lorsqu'il a été touché lors du premier raid aérien japonais sur le continent australien.

Les bombardements ont eu lieu le 19 février 1942, orchestrés par 242 avions japonais pour tenter d'empêcher les forces australiennes et alliées d'établir des bases aériennes et navales dans la ville – un site stratégique sur le théâtre de guerre du Pacifique. Au final, 236 personnes ont été tuées et plus de 300 blessées à la suite des bombardements.



Source : RAN Historical Collection, The explosion of the *MV Neptuna*, 19 February 1942, Australian War Memorial, 128108, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Darwin\\_42.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Darwin_42.jpg)

### **Point de passage et d'ouverture : Les prisonniers australiens en Asie**

#### **Document 2.4. Prisonniers de guerre Alliés posant des voies sur le chemin de fer Birmanie-Thaïlande, en 1943, à Ronsi, en Birmanie.**

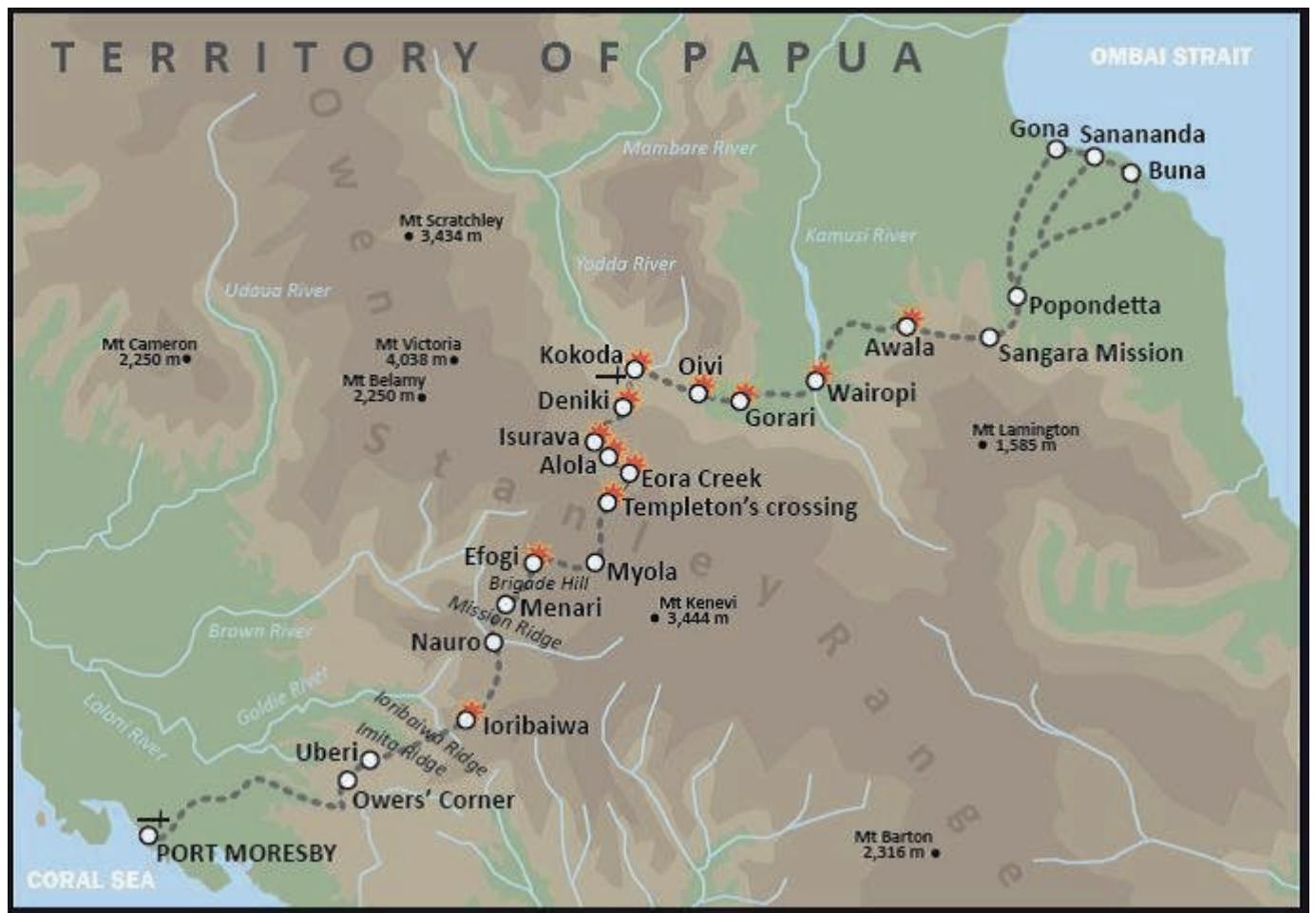


Source : Unknown Japanese photographer, Allied prisoners of war laying track on the Burma – Thailand Railway, at Ronsi, Burma., c.1943, black & white - film copy negative, Australian War Memorial, P00406.034, <https://www.awm.gov.au/visit/exhibitions/stolenyears/ww2/japan/burmathai>

## Point de passage et d'ouverture. 1942, la campagne de la piste Kokoda

### Document 2.5. Carte de la campagne Kokoda Trail

Cette carte décrit la campagne de Kokoda, menée entre les forces australiennes et japonaises. Le sentier lui-même relie Ower's Corner (à environ 40 km au Nord-Est de Port Moresby) et le village de Wairopi (du côté Nord de la chaîne de montagnes Owen Stanley). Les Japonais ont cherché à avancer le long de la piste du Nord-Est afin de prendre d'assaut la ville de Port Moresby. Cependant, les troupes australiennes ont réussi à se défendre de justesse contre cette attaque, empêchant les forces japonaises d'accéder à la ville.



Source : Neil Sharkey, Kokoda Map, <http://kokodahistorical.com.au/history/kokoda-campaign>

## Document 2.6. Soldats australiens lors de la campagne Kokoda Trail



Source (a) : Thomas Fisher, Australian soldiers stop on Eoribaiwa ridge to look at the scenery, 1942, black & white - film original negative nitrate other, Australian War Memorial, 026834, <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C10432>

Source (b) : Thomas Fisher, Members of the 2/1st, 2/2nd and 2/3rd Australian infantry battalions, 1942, black & white - film original negative nitrate other, Australian War Memorial, 027053, <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C10644>

## Document 2.7. Infirmier papou aidant un soldat australien blessé pendant la campagne de Kokoda

Cette photographie montre un infirmier papou aidant un soldat australien blessé pendant la campagne de Kokoda. Les infirmiers papous étaient familièrement appelés « *fuzzy wuzzy angels* » en raison de leur rôle inspirant et salvateur pendant la campagne.



Source : [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wounded\\_Australian\\_soldier\\_led\\_by\\_a\\_Papuan\\_orderly\\_at\\_Buna.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wounded_Australian_soldier_led_by_a_Papuan_orderly_at_Buna.jpg)

## THÈME 2

### **La multiplication des acteurs internationaux dans un monde bipolaire (de 1945 au début des années 1970)**

#### **Chapitre 2 – Une nouvelle donne géopolitique : bipolarisation et émergence du tiers-monde**

##### *DOCUMENTS*

- 3.1. - Communiqué commun de la visite du premier ministre d'Australie Harold Holt à Washington, avec le président des États-Unis, Lyndon B. Johnson, 14 Juillet 1966
- 3.2. - Discours du Premier ministre australien, Scott Morrison, le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 2021, pour le 70<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire de la signature du traité de l'ANZUS
- 3.3 - Discours de John Howard, Premier ministre d'Australie, le 29 août 2001, pour le 50<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire de la signature du traité de l'ANZUS
- 3.4. - Manifestation devant le Parlement, à Canberra, le 16 Janvier 1970
- 3.5. - Une patrouille australienne dans la province de Biên Hoa en 1966
- 3.6. - Lettre de Président américain, Lyndon B. Johnson, à John Gorton, Premier ministre d'Australie, le 24 janvier 1968

# **Les modèles des deux superpuissances et la bipolarisation, l'engagement résolu de l'Australie aux côtés des États-Unis**

## **Document 3.1. Communiqué commun de la visite du premier ministre d'Australie Harold Holt à Washington, avec le président des États-Unis, Lyndon B. Johnson, 14 Juillet 1966**

JOINT COMMUNIQUE BY PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND  
THE PRIME MINISTER MR. HAROLD HOLT  
AT WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

14th July, 1966.

At the invitation of President Johnson, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Right Honourable Harold E. Holt, has returned to Washington to continue the discussions which they held on subjects of mutual interest on June 29. The President expressed his sincere appreciation for the Prime Minister's willingness to arrange travel arrangements to make their meeting possible. The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed the determination of their two governments to assist the Republic of Vietnam and its people in their efforts to repel the armed aggression mounted against the Republic of Vietnam by the regime in Hanoi, and expressed full confidence that those efforts will be successful. They expressed again the desire of both governments that the fighting in South Vietnam be brought to an end as soon as possible through negotiation of an honourable peace, welcomed the initiative of the Prime Minister of India appealing to the government of the U. S. S. R. to reconvene a meeting of the Geneva powers and reaffirmed their readiness to take part in this or other negotiations whenever the Hanoi regime indicate a willingness to do so. President Johnson reviewed for the Prime Minister military developments in Vietnam during the past two weeks. The Prime Minister expressed appreciation for this review of recent events. The Prime Minister discussed with the President his recent visit to London. The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the political, economic and social progress and development which has occurred in free Asia in recent years, most particularly in the first half of 1966, and agreed that these developments are of the greatest significance for the future of Asia, the Pacific area and the world. The President and the Prime Minister noted that among these developments has been the healing of old quarrels between nations of the region, the recent establishment of the Asian and Pacific Council, the imminent formal inauguration of the Asian Development Bank in which both the United States and Australia are participating, and concrete steps towards the development of the Mekong Basin. The President and the Prime Minister described these events and the growing sense of regional identity in Asia and the Pacific area as most encouraging for the possibility of future peace and peaceful progress in the region. They expressed their belief that these developments have in no small measure been made possible by the shield of security provided to the region by the determination of the gallant people of Vietnam and those assisting them to repel communist aggression.

The President and the Prime Minister noted with satisfaction the steady strengthening in the ties linking their two countries, particularly the flow of trade and investment, co-operation in exploring the mysteries of space and common efforts in a broad range of other scientific projects. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that there exist opportunities for further great undertakings in the peaceful development of Asia, and these opportunities will be greatly expanded when peace returns to the region.

Source : Transcription officielle sur le site du gouvernement australien,  
<https://pmtranscripts.pmc.gov.au/release/transcript-1355>

## **Point de passage et d'ouverture. 1951 et 1954, signature des traités de l'ANZUS et de l'OTASE**

### **Document 3.2. Discours du Premier ministre australien, Scott Morrison, le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 2021, pour le 70<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire de la signature du traité de l'ANZUS.**

PRIME MINISTER: Mr Speaker,

Today marks the 70th anniversary of the signing of the Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty — the ANZUS Treaty.

ANZUS is the foundation stone of Australia's national security and a key pillar for peace and stability in our Indo-Pacific region.

For seven decades, it has underpinned vital military, national security and intelligence cooperation between Australia and the United States. And much more besides.

It has been, and I hope always will be, a shared national endeavour; one that has evolved to meet new challenges based on enduring values.

The ANZUS Treaty was signed facing the ocean we share on 1 September 1951 in San Francisco. Among its architects, none stands taller than Australia's Minister for External Affairs in the early years of the Menzies Government - and later Ambassador to the United States - Percy Spender.

It was Percy Spender's unique foresight and hard-headed realism that helped secure the treaty - just 11 articles and little more than 800 words - that has stood the test of time.

Sir Robert Menzies reflected on ANZUS, which I consider to be the greatest achievement of his Government, towards the end of his prime ministership.

He said:

"... there is a contract between Australia and America. It is a contract based on the utmost goodwill, the utmost good faith, and unqualified friendship. Each of us will stand by it."

And so we have.

And for more than a century now.

From the cornfields of Le Hamel to the unforgiving steep terrain of Mount Tambo in Papua New Guinea where stretcher bearer Les 'Bull' Allen rescued twelve American soldiers from the battlefield, and was recognised for his bravery with the award of the Silver Star.

Mates helping mates.

This continued in the snow of Korea, the rice paddies and jungles of Vietnam and most recently in the dust of Iraq and Afghanistan and the evacuation of Kabul.

Our Alliance is based on trust and mutual respect.

Trust and respect so often forged in adversity, as it was in the Second World War when Prime Minister Curtin, almost a decade before ANZUS, turned our focus to the United States in our most desperate hour.

And it is an alliance based on a positive vision for our region for a free, open and secure Indo-Pacific.

Our Alliance is based on a friendship that has never demanded the silence, or indeed, censure of its critics.

Rather, we tend to 'the tree of liberty' across the Pacific.

Ours is a partnership based on hope and aspiration.

We believe in:

Free nations, charting their own destinies.

Free economies, trading fairly and openly.

And free peoples, embracing the future optimistically.

Mr Speaker,

The ANZUS treaty breathes and adapts with each passing generation, stewarded by 14 Presidents and 14 Prime Ministers since Menzies.

Our relationship now spans security and defence, diplomacy, trade, intelligence, shared facilities, space and cyber, future defence capability, and the shared ties of people, culture and outlook.

It embraces collaboration on new technologies, critical minerals, strengthening our supply chains, providing vaccines throughout the Pacific, and meeting the challenges of climate change and the new energy economy.

Our two peoples see the world through the same lens.

The Treaty we celebrate today has leaned into the world, dealing with it honestly as it is, in the hope of it becoming more as we would like it to be.

Mr Speaker,

At the launch of the Defence Strategic Update last year, I said we live in a region “where peace, stability, and prosperity cannot be taken for granted.”

Australia is confronting the most challenging strategic environment in decades.

This strategic environment will challenge us, as it will challenge the United States and our region.

Our alliance will stand resilient in the face of these challenges as we nurture and refresh our commitment one to another.

The ANZUS Treaty states, “no potential aggressor could be under the illusion” that we as allies “stand alone in the Pacific area”.

Our nation’s desire to “strengthen the fabric of peace”, and meet the strategic challenges we face, continues to be served by our alliance with the United States and the Treaty we entered into 70 years ago today.

Together, we share hope; we share burden; we share vision.

We may not be equal in size but there is no doubting the equality of our commitment, our resolve and our dedication to the values that underpin our great partnership.

Together, we have always supported a world that favours freedom.

Our Alliance — and America’s deep engagement in our region — is essential as we look to rebuild from the pandemic, and shape a free and open Indo-Pacific that is stable, secure and prosperous.

In this mission, Australia and the United States work with friends old and new.

Our long-standing ASEAN partners, our Pacific family, our fellow travellers in the Quad, Five Eyes and G7+. We work together, for an Indo-Pacific region

... where the sovereign rights of all nations are respected ...

... that is free of coercion ...

... and where disputes are settled peacefully, and in accordance with international law.

For as President Eisenhower declared ‘one truth must rule all we think and do. The unity of all who dwell in freedom is their only sure defence’.

Mr Speaker,

On this milestone, we recall another anniversary.

Next week marks the 20th anniversary of the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Our then-Prime Minister John Howard was in Washington D.C. on the day of the tragedy.

He saw the smoke plume in Washington.

And he also saw the great spirit and enduring faith of the American people.

On returning home, John Howard addressed this House, saying:

“[I]f our debt as a nation to the people of the United States in the darkest days of World War II means anything, if the comradeship, the friendship and the common bonds of democracy and a belief in liberty, fraternity and justice mean anything, it means that the ANZUS Treaty applies.”

It was the first, and remains the only, time the ANZUS Treaty has been formally invoked.

While ANZUS has only been invoked that one time, the intent of that treaty - the values that

treaty represents - have underpinned our deep and enduring relationship with the United States for the past seventy years and will for decades to come.

Last week, we spoke in this House about our response to the 2001 terrorist attacks. Attacks that shaped much of the following years.

Last week, the horrific events at Kabul airport's Abbey Gate reminded us yet again of the enormous price our ally has paid for its role in the world.

The United States has so often established the very peace and safety that so many have sheltered under.

From the remarkable achievement of shaping a post-war world that resulted

... in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the postwar rules-based order.

....The Marshall Plan - described by General Marshall himself as a policy 'directed not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty and desperation'.

.... The rebuilding of Japan and the security umbrella for the development of Asia.

.... The Berlin airlift that defied Soviet coercion and kept the flame of liberty alive that eventually saw the wall that would enclose them, torn down by the hands of those who it sought to forever separate,

.... The ongoing stand against radical Islamist extremism that blasphemes and perverts their religion and dishonours those who seek to live out their faith in peace.

We must recognise that the peace afforded to so many by the United States, including those who have been quick to criticise, has so often come at such great cost to our great ally, friend and partner.

This is something Australia will never take for granted or presume upon.

As I have said many times, Australia looks to the United States, but we will never leave it to the United States.

We stand by each other, together, and for the truths we both hold dear "in sunshine and in sorrow", as President Johnson said, and in the words of Sir Robert Menzies "warmed by the same fires".

May that always be true.

And finally, as President Reagan reminded us, let us press us on, knowing that "liberty is not an inevitable state and [that] there is no law which guarantees that once achieved it will survive".

So let us pledge ourselves again here on this 70th anniversary of our great alliance, to renew and modernise our Alliance; to continue to be vigilant and strong; to build the economic strength for the peace and prosperity of all; and for a world order that favours freedom.

Whatever challenges lie ahead, I know that Australia and the United States will go on to meet them with the same courage, the same daring, the same unbreakable bond that has carried us to this day and will continue to do so into the future.

A bond sealed by the sacrifices of all who have served under the flags of Australia and the United States, whom we honour this day.

In whose name we rededicate ourselves to the values and freedoms they fought to secure, uphold and pursue.

And may our prayer be that God continue to bless our alliance, the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia.

Source : <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/statement-parliament-70th-anniversary-anzus-treaty-australian-parliament-house-act>

### **Document 3.3. Discours de John Howard, Premier ministre d'Australie, le 29 Août 2001, pour le 50<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire de la signature du traité de l'ANZUS**

Thank you very much Doctor Calvert, Foreign Minister, other Parliamentary colleagues, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. And I would like to particularly acknowledge the presence of Mr Ralph Harry aswell, a very distinguished former Australian diplomat who played a major role in the then department in drafting this very important treaty.

This is an occasion that is rich with a lot of symbolism as well as being in it's own right a very important event. I want to congratulate the department on once again producing an excellent volume that is an important part of the historical record of a very important event. This is not the first of those publications and I hope it won't be the last. I think it's very important to a longer term understanding of our history and particularly the evolution of Australia's foreign policy over the last half century that publications of this type take place.

It's also a very symbolic moment, it's on the eve of the [50th anniversary of the] signing of the ANZUS Treaty in San Francisco on the first of September, 1951. 1951 of course celebrated 50 years of the Australian Federation. The year 2001 celebrates 100 years of the Australian Federation. And this treaty which has underwritten Australia's great sense of security over the last half century has therefore been enforced for half the life of Australia as the Commonwealth of Australia.

It's also important to reflect on the circumstances of the time. 1951 was a world far different from what we now live in. 1951 was an era dominated by a fear of the expansion of Soviet Communism, when Communist China as it was then called, had not long begun to assert itself seemingly in the eyes of so many as a belligerent force for authoritarian behaviour in Asia and particularly in South East Asia. Australia looked to the United States for a great sense of security, Australians and Americans had fought first together in World War I and they had just emerged from a terrible conflict in the Pacific, victorious against the Japanese and they were at the time of the signing of the ANZUS Treaty fighting together in South Korea in response to the attack on South Korea by then Communist North Korea.

It is important also to reflect that this treaty was signed during the early years of the Menzies Government. Robert Gordon Menzies is often misunderstood in the historical foreign policy record of this country. The ANZUS Treaty demonstrated yet again, despite his very legitimate and unapologetic affection for the links between Australia and the United Kingdom, links that were well grounded in history and culture and respect for the rule of law and Parliamentary democracy, he none the less had a clear eyed view of the strategic importance, indeed the strategic centrality of the relationship between Australia and the United States and he unhesitatingly encouraged his then Minister for External Affairs, the late Sir Percy Spender, who played such a major role in negotiating this treaty on behalf of Australia, to pursue the idea of the ANZUS Treaty. And through the years it has been a cornerstone of our relationship. And I will certainly on behalf I know of both sides of politics be able to convey to the President of the United States, when I see him in a few weeks time, the on going commitment of the Australian people to what is a very rich relationship between our two societies.

ANZUS is but the outward manifestation of a very deep and abiding relationship between our two societies. A relationship which has led us to fight together in every major conflict of the 20th century. A relationship that has produced a common commitment to individual liberty, personal freedom but importantly a relationship that I think is best kept together by the common sense of values and the common traditions that our two societies have. The ANZUS Treaty of course has underwritten the closest possible military and intelligence association between our two countries. And that is an association that has developed over the last 50 years, it is an association which of necessity has changed but it is none the less an association that remains very deep and abiding and that was brought home to me most vividly only a couple of weeks ago when the United States Secretary of State, General Colin Powell and Mr Don Rumsfeld, the American Defence Secretary along with the Deputy Chairman of the joint Chiefs of Staff, came to Canberra for the regular AUSMIN talks. And those talks were conducted in an atmosphere of close friendship, an atmosphere of a shared determination to work together to confront the

new challenges of our region.

And those new challenges of course emerged in East Timor only two years ago. And the other piece of symbolism in a sense about the launch of this publication today is that it's on the eve of the first ballot for the election of a democratic government for East Timor. And that was the last occasion on which Australians and Americans, or could I say the most recent occasion in which Australians and Americans cooperated together militarily. And although Australia led that operation as indeed ironically and coincidentally it was an Australian who commanded the first military operation in which Australians and Americans fought together at Harmel and that was Sir John Monash, probably the greatest military figure in Australian history, it is a reminder that we have been together in many military operations both large and small over a very very long period of time. And it is an interesting piece of symbolism that on the eve of the anniversary of ANZUS we are also contemplating the election of the first democratic government available to the people of East Timor. And we wish the people of that small country the very best as they venture into democracy and that is really what the Australian/American alliance is all about. It is all about giving small nations such as East Timor the opportunity to decide their own destiny, to choose their own future, to elect their own government and to seek out their own destiny in friendship with Australia and Indonesia but none the less as an independent country. And more than anything else that really enshrines the ideals of the ANZUS Treaty and the ideals that have brought the people of the United States and the people of Australia together.

So Ashton, I do congratulate your department, I think it's an excellent initiative, I congratulate my colleague the Foreign Minister for the intense interest and guidance that he's brought to this project and I have very great pleasure in launching the latest edition of documents on Australian Foreign Policy, the ANZUS Treaty 1951. I think it's a volume that will be widely read, it will bring new insights and it will reinforce to all of us the ongoing relevance and strategic significance and enduring philosophical value of the relationship between our two great societies.

Source : Transcription officielle sur le site du Gouvernement australien,

<https://pmtranscripts.pmc.gov.au/release/transcript-12391>

## **Point de passage et d'ouverture. Les guerres d'Indochine et du Vietnam**

L'engagement de l'Australie dans la guerre du Vietnam a commencé en 1962 lorsque 30 conseillers militaires ont été déployés pour soutenir les forces sud-vietnamiennes. L'Australie répond à une demande du Sud-Vietnam en augmentant ses forces en mai 1966. Au plus fort de l'engagement australien, 8 500 membres de l'armée australienne étaient impliqués. Au total, 521 Australiens perdent la vie pendant la guerre, et environ 3 000 ont été blessés.

L'opposition à la participation de l'Australie à la guerre s'est accrue après 1964, lorsque la conscription a été introduite. L'influence des images télévisées des combats a aussi contribué à l'escalade du sentiment anti-guerre. Les manifestations contre la guerre se multiplient entre 1969 et 1970. En mars et avril 1969, des marches sont organisées dans tout le pays. En mai 1970, plus de 200 000 personnes à travers l'Australie ont participé à la première manifestation de masse coordonnée

### **Document 3.4. Manifestation devant le Parlement, à Canberra, le 16 Janvier 1970**



Source : Archives nationales d'Australie A1200, L85635. Photographe Inconnu, Musée National australien, <https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/vietnam-moratoriums>

### Document 3.5. Une patrouille australienne dans la province de Biên Hoa en 1966.

Cette photographie de William James Cunneen montre une patrouille de soldats australiens, armés, passant devant de paisibles villageois vietnamiens dans leur charrette se dirigeant vers le village de Tan Phu.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

CUN/66/0161 /VN

Source : Archives du Mémorial australien de la guerre, <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C59436>

**Document 3.6. Lettre de Président américain, Lyndon B. Johnson, à John Gorton,  
Premier ministre d'Australie, le 24 janvier 1968**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 24, 1968

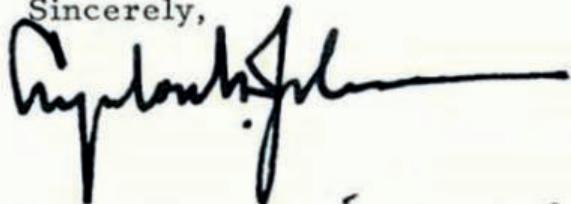
Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

As you know, we place an extremely high value on Australia's contribution to the allied cause in Vietnam. We recognize that this contribution entails additional overseas defense expenditures, and have been looking for ways to help you offset these. I discussed the matter with Harold Holt when he came here last year, and I note that the subject was raised by Prime Minister McEwen during Under Secretary Rostow's recent visit to Canberra.

Among the possibilities which have been discussed from time to time is the purchase of refined sugar from Australia for use by free world forces in Vietnam. After careful study we have concluded that this would be a logical arrangement and should be distinctly helpful to you. Accordingly, I would like to propose that Australia supply the sugar requirements of the United States and other free world forces in South Vietnam. These requirements total about 54 million pounds a year, at an estimated value of \$6.5 million when supplied by Australia. If such an arrangement is agreeable to you, we will proceed to work out the details for the Department of Defense to obtain the sugar in Australia.

With best wishes and warm personal regards.

Sincerely,



I am also anxious to welcome our  
Viet Nam Veterans on  
R.R. Coming to  
Australia

The Right Honorable

John G. Gorton

Prime Minister of Australia  
Canberra

## **Chapitre 3. La France et l'Australie : une nouvelle place dans le monde**

Pendant les années d'après-guerre et jusqu'en 1970, la France et l'Australie avaient entrepris plusieurs transformations par rapport aux sphères économiques, sociales, et internationales.

La fin du XIX<sup>ème</sup> siècle a vu l'émergence de l'État-providence dans les deux pays, où les gouvernements souhaitaient créer les bases sur lesquelles établir des sociétés plus égalitaires. En France, notamment, les autorités ont introduit un système de sécurité sociale pour mieux fournir les services de santé et du travail pour les citoyens français.

Dans le même temps, les exigences de la reconstruction d'une société solide, après deux conflits mondiaux, nécessitaient une nouvelle approche de l'immigration. Durant la période de 1945 à 1970, l'Australie attirait une vague d'immigrés – principalement d'Europe – pour consolider sa stabilité économique et sociale. Pourtant, cette politique d'immigration se heurtait à une aversion de la population aux personnes dites « indésirables ».

Cette époque de l'histoire, après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, aussi bien en France qu'en Australie, fut caractérisée par un changement important mais aussi par les continuités parfois défavorables.

### **DOCUMENTS**

- 4.1. - Extrait d'un discours de Pierre Laroque en 1945
- 4.2. - Ordonnance du 4 octobre 1945
- 4.3. - Réponses à un questionnaire distribué à plus de 3 500 entreprises en octobre 1943 par « l'Institute of Public Affairs » de l'État du Victoria
- 4.4. - Extrait d'un discours prononcé lors d'un débat parlementaire du Commonwealth en novembre 1946 par Arthur Calwell
- 4.5. - Migrants néerlandais arrivant à Port Melbourne en 1954 à bord du paquebot néerlandais, *SS Sibajak*
- 4.6. - Travailleurs migrants cueillant, triant et emballant des pommes dans des vergers de Tasmanie, en 1958
- 4.7. - Madame Antonia Bellomarino et de sa famille recevant un ensemble de couverts de fabrication australienne par le ministre de l'Immigration et l'ambassadeur d'Italie en Australie à leur arrivée à Melbourne, en 1963
- 4.8. - Mémorandum secret écrit par Tasman Heyes, le secrétaire à l'Immigration, 20 janvier 1949.
- 4.9. - Des enfants courant pour obtenir des autographes d'athlètes internationaux séjournant dans le village olympique d'Heidelberg à Melbourne, 1956
- 4.10. - La sprinteuse australienne Shirley Strickland s'entraînant pour l'épreuve du 80 mètres haies, 1956
- 4.11. - La cérémonie d'ouverture des Jeux olympiques de 1956 à Melbourne
- 4.12. - Vue aérienne du stade olympique et des installations environnantes lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture des Jeux olympiques de 1956 à Melbourne

## Les politiques d'État-providence dans les deux pays

Les années entre 1945 et 1970 ont vu la France et l'Australie de l'après-guerre s'engager dans la construction et le développement économique et social rapide. La France cesse alors d'être une puissance coloniale, et affirme son rôle international.

Le concept d'État-providence émergé à la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle est à son apogée après la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Ce terme explique l'intervention active du gouvernement qui tente de limiter les conséquences sociales négatives de la guerre – comme la maladie, la vieillesse et le chômage – pour assurer un niveau minimum de bien-être aux citoyens. En France, un système de sécurité sociale est créé en octobre 1945, sous l'impulsion du ministre des Affaires Sociales, Alexandre Parodi, et du haut fonctionnaire, Pierre Laroque. En Australie, le gouvernement fédéral vise à établir un système social plus fort en votant plusieurs programmes et lois – y compris une dotation pour les enfants, une pension pour les veuves, et les allocations particulières pour les chômeurs et les malades entre 1941 et 1945.

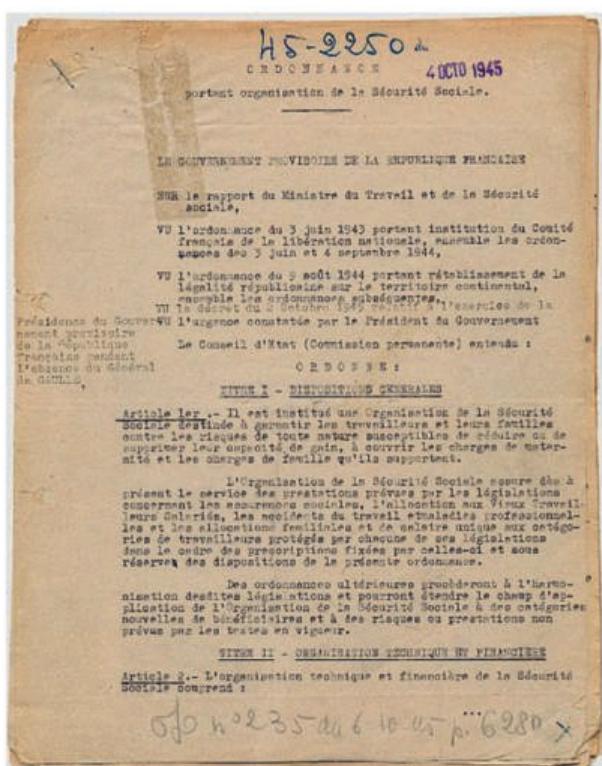
### Document 4.1. Extrait d'un discours de Pierre Laroque en 1945

Pierre Laroque est un haut fonctionnaire français connu comme le « père de la sécurité sociale ». La Sécurité sociale est mise en place par l'adoption de l'ordonnance du 4 octobre 1945.

« L'effort à accomplir tend précisément à développer notre démocratie politique en une vraie démocratie sociale, à la fois en assurant une plus grande égalité dans la sécurité du lendemain et en développant une participation responsable de chacun et de tous à l'animation et à la gestion de l'action entreprise. L'on ne saurait y parvenir que par une transformation profonde de notre société. Le problème à résoudre n'est pas seulement ou principalement un problème technique. Il s'agit surtout de créer et de développer des comportements nouveaux, de modifier profondément la société dans son esprit même. »

Source : Éric Jabbari, « Pierre Laroque et les origines de la Sécurité sociale », Informations Sociales 3, n°. 189 (2015).

### Document 4.2. Ordonnance du 4 octobre 1945



L'Ordonnance du 4 octobre 1945 met en place le système de sécurité sociale du gouvernement provisoire dirigé par le Général de Gaulle qui a pour objectif d'assurer des moyens d'existence et de soins à tous les citoyens français.

Source : Bernard Lamirand, *Une histoire de l'ordonnance du 4 octobre 1945 créant la sécurité sociale*, Silo: Agora des Pensées Critiques, publié mars 2018,  
<https://siloga.org/une-histoire-de-lordonnance-4-octobre-1945/>

**Document 4.3. Réponses à un questionnaire distribué à plus de 3 500 entreprises en octobre 1943 par « l'Institute of Public Affairs » de l'État du Victoria**

En octobre 1943 « l'Institute of Public Affairs » de l'État du Victoria distribue à plus de 3 500 entreprises un questionnaire sur divers points : le rôle du gouvernement sur la concurrence économique, les formes de participation des travailleurs et l'extension des services sociaux.

**REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE**

	Yes%	No%
<i>Government Control and Private Enterprise:</i>		
1. Should some measure of price control be a permanent feature of the national economy? (Not necessarily based on the present wartime principles of price regulation)?	32	62
2. Do you think that the Government should exercise any form of control over profit margins? If so, to what extent?	20	73
3. Having regard to the urgency of war finance, do you think that Government policy (through price control and taxation) in its effects upon depreciation and undistributed profits, could and/or should be modified if industry is to operate efficiently after the war?	89	5
4. Do you think the Government should exercise a measure of control over industries and organisations of a monopolistic character?	70	23
5. Do you believe that trade associations or similar bodies should be permitted to:		
a) fix prices; and/or	43	51
b) allot production and sales quotas; and/or	22	72
c) control entrance into the trade	20	75
6. Do you believe the Government should exercise some control over capital, materials and labour with a view to giving priority to basic national needs?	42	48
7. In what other directions, if any, do you think the Government should exercise a measure of control over private enterprise in the interests of national economic stability?		12
<i>Status of the Employee:</i>		
8. What are your views as to some form of employee representation in your business through:		
a) Works Councils or Factory Committees; and/or	42	
b) A representative in an advisory capacity in policy making and administration; and/or		19
c) A representative on your Directorate:		7
d) Any other methods.		8
9. Do you support the principle that employees should share in the profits of the organisation by which they are employed?		58

- |     |   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| 10. | Do you favour the submission of a periodical report (yearly or half-yearly) to your employees on the activities and policy of your organisation, complementary to that issued to your shareholders? | 40 |
| 11. | Are you in favour of the application in industry of the principle of payments related to efficiency over and above compliance with existing industrial Awards?                                      | 93 |
| 12. | Do you approve of comprehensive national schemes of social security, health and unemployment (e.g., Beveridge Plan)? Should such schemes be contributed to by employers and employees?              | 85 |

Source : J.R. Hay, "The institute of public affairs and social policy in World War II," *Historical Studies* 20, no. 79 (1982): 198-216

## **La relance de l'immigration face à un racisme et une xénophobie toujours puissants en Australie**

Au lendemain de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, l'Australie a cherché à renforcer sa défense nationale et son économie grâce à des politiques d'immigration plus libérales. Sur la base du principe « populate or perish », le gouvernement australien s'est écarté de son objectif de créer une population homogène par le biais de la « White Australia Policy » discriminatoire – en place à partir de 1901 – pour lancer la première vague d'immigration non-britannique.

Entre 1945 et 1965, plus de deux millions d'immigrants sont arrivés en Australie, attirés par des campagnes publicitaires décrivant l'Australie comme une terre utopique de liberté sociale et d'opportunités économiques. Environ un tiers venait de Grande-Bretagne, tandis que des centaines de milliers de personnes venaient d'Italie, de Grèce et d'Allemagne. Cependant, les préjugés envers les populations dites indésirables d'Asie et du Moyen-Orient persistent, entraînant une montée des craintes autour de l'assimilation de certaines populations immigrées.

### **Document 4.4. Extrait d'un discours prononcé lors d'un débat parlementaire du Commonwealth en novembre 1946 par Arthur Calwell.**

Arthur Calwell est le ministre australien de l'Immigration. Il affirme dans son discours la nécessité d'une immigration non européenne tout en maintenant sa préférence de certaines populations par rapport à d'autres.

“...I would like to emphasise that the Government's immigration policy is based on the principle that migrants from the United Kingdom shall be given every encouragement and assistance. It is my hope that for every foreign migrant there will be ten people from the United Kingdom ... Aliens are and will continue to be admitted only in such numbers and of such classes that they can be readily assimilated. Every precaution is taken to ensure that they are desirable types, and they must satisfy consular or passport officers and security service officers that they are people of good character before their passports are visaed for travel to Australia ... the days of our isolation are over. The call to all Australians is to realise that without adequate numbers this wide brown land may not be held in another clash of arms, and to give their maximum assistance to every effort to expand its economy and assimilate more and more people who will come from overseas to link their fate with our destiny.”

Source : Arthur Calwell, "Commonwealth Parliamentary Debate,"  
(speech excerpts, Canberra, November 1946),  
[http://www.multiculturalaustralia.edu.au/doc/calwell\\_3.pdf](http://www.multiculturalaustralia.edu.au/doc/calwell_3.pdf)

### **Document 4.5. Migrants néerlandais arrivant à Port Melbourne en 1954 à bord du paquebot néerlandais, SS Sibajak**



Source : "Postwar Immigration Drive,"  
The National Museum of Australia: Defining  
Moments, updated 23 July 2021,  
[https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/  
resources/postwar-immigration-drive](https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/postwar-immigration-drive)

#### **Document 4.6. Travailleurs migrants cueillant, triant et emballant des pommes dans des vergers de Tasmanie, en 1958**

Migrants in employment in Australia - Farming, poultry, market garden, crops, orchards etc - Apple growers in Tasmania this year are harvesting their best crop since WWII. They expect it to total 5 730 000 cases, of which some 5 000 000 should be suitable for export, mostly to Europe and the British Isles. Export income will be about £ 7 000 000 Australian. Scene in the Huon Valley as new season apples are picked and loaded into the latest type of tractor-drawn bulk carrier, 1958.



Source : Trove online archive,

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/230986810?keyword=immigration%20WWII>

#### **Document 4.7. Madame Antonia Bellomarino et de sa famille recevant un ensemble de couverts de fabrication australienne par le ministre de l'Immigration et l'ambassadeur d'Italie en Australie à leur arrivée à Melbourne, en 1963**

Madame Antonia Bellomarino a été choisie pour représenter les 250 000 Italiens qui avaient émigré en Australie depuis la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Elle est photographiée avec son mari Rebzo et ses enfants, Luigi et Claudia. Elle s'est vu offrir un ensemble de couverts par le ministre australien de l'Immigration, monsieur Downer, et par l'ambassadeur d'Italie en Australie, son Excellence Docteur Renati Della Chiesa D'Isasca.

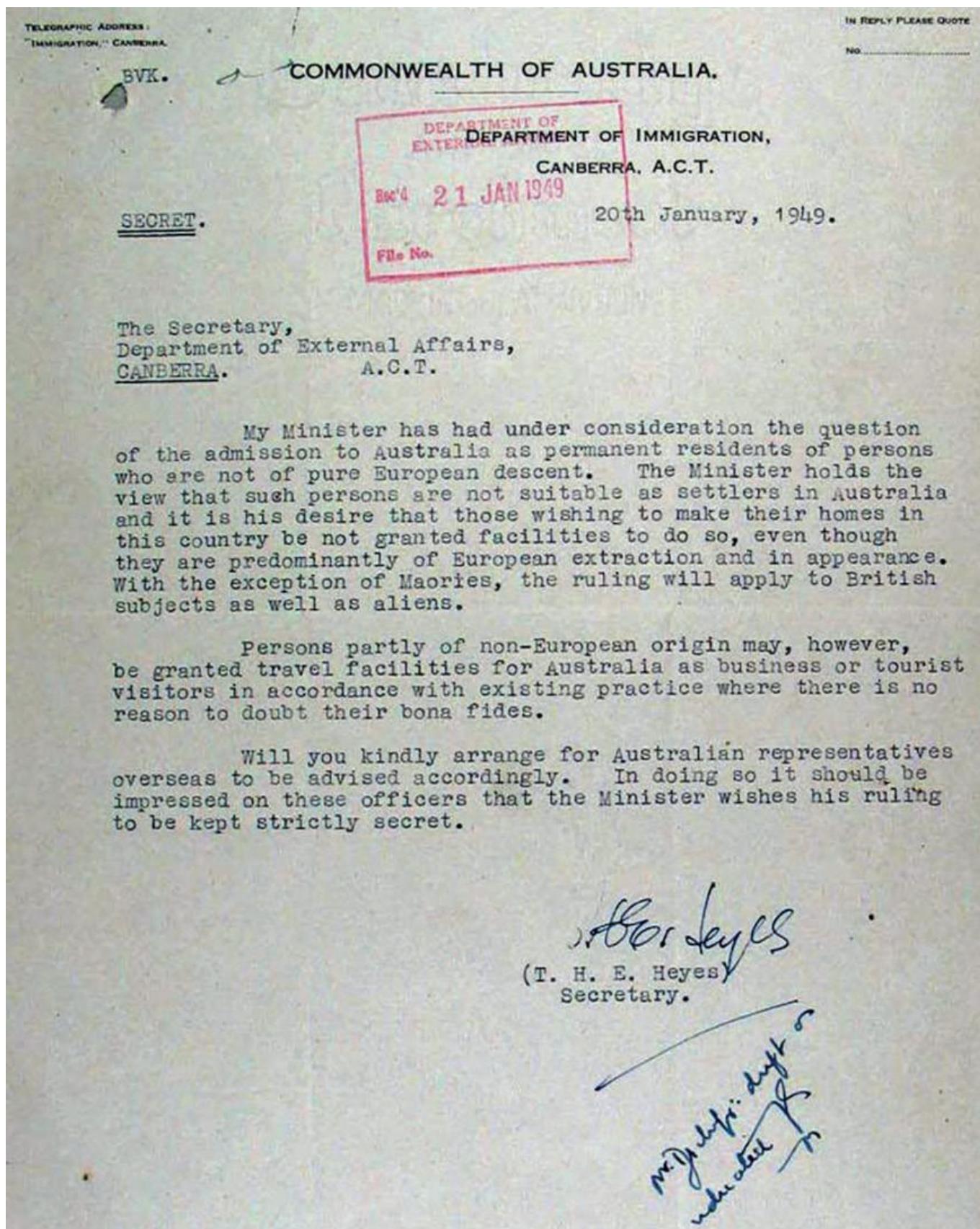


Source : Trove online archive,

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/230983326?keyword=immigration%20WWII>

**Document 4.8. Mémorandum secret écrit par Tasman Heyes, le secrétaire à l'Immigration, 20 janvier 1949.**

Tasman Heyes, le secrétaire à l'Immigration, rédige ce mémorandum secret à destination du secrétaire aux Affaires extérieures concernant l'inadaptation supposée des immigrants non-européens qui avaient décidé de s'installer en Australie.



## **Point de passage et d'ouverture. Les Jeux olympiques de Melbourne (1956) et l'inscription dans la géopolitique mondiale.**

En 1956, l'Australie accueille les Jeux olympiques. C'est la première fois de l'histoire de l'olympisme moderne que cet événement international se déroule dans l'hémisphère Sud, tous les précédents Jeux ayant eu lieu en Europe ou aux États-Unis d'Amérique.

Pour la première fois également, les spectateurs du monde entier peuvent suivre les performances des athlètes par le biais de retransmissions télévisées en direct.

Les Jeux olympiques de 1956 à Melbourne ont propulsé et fait connaître au monde plusieurs athlètes australiens, dont les sprinteuses Shirley Strickland et Betty Cuthbert et les nageurs Dawn Fraser et Murray Rose.

L'Australie achève les Jeux en se classant troisième en nombre de médailles gagnées. C'est une année historique pour le sport australien.

### **Document 4.9. Des enfants courant pour obtenir des autographes d'athlètes internationaux séjournant dans le village olympique d'Heidelberg à Melbourne, 1956.**



Source : State Library Victoria, <https://www.slv.vic.gov.au/search-discover/explore-collections-theme/sport-games/melbourne-olympics>

### **Document 4.10. La sprinteuse australienne Shirley Strickland s'entraînant pour l'épreuve du 80 mètres haies, 1956.**

La sprinteuse australienne Shirley Strickland, connue comme la « golden girl » de l'équipe australienne qui a gagné plusieurs médailles, s'entraîne pour l'épreuve du 80 mètres haies sous le regard admiratif des pilotes de l'armée de l'air américaine.



Source : State Library Victoria, <https://www.slv.vic.gov.au/search-discover/explore-collections-theme/sport-games/melbourne-olympics>

#### **Document 4.11. La cérémonie d'ouverture des Jeux olympiques de 1956 à Melbourne.**

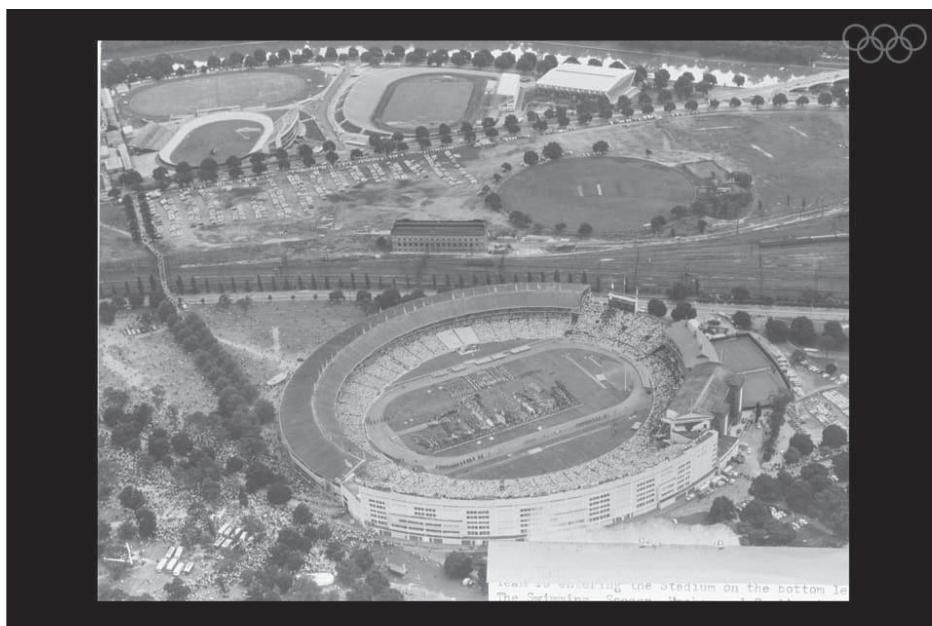
Le 22 novembre 1956, devant plus de 100 000 spectateurs, dans le stade olympique, l'athlète australien de fond, Ronald Clarke, allume la flamme olympique lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture des Jeux de 1956. Les olympiades ont réuni les athlètes de 67 pays.



Source : Olympic Channel Services, <https://olympics.com/en/olympic-games/melbourne-1956>

#### **Document 4.12. Vue aérienne du stade olympique et des installations environnantes lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture des Jeux olympiques de 1956 à Melbourne.**

Le stade olympique (maintenant connu sous le nom de « Melbourne Cricket Ground ») et les installations environnantes sont des complexes sportifs qui existent toujours aujourd'hui et sont utilisés pour les grands événements sportifs y compris le grand chelem de tennis, l'Australian Open.



Source : Olympic Channel Services, <https://olympics.com/en/olympic-games/melbourne-1956>

## THÈME 3

# Les remises en cause économiques, politiques et sociales des années 1970 à 1991

## Chapitre 1. La modification des grands équilibres économiques et politiques mondiaux

Ce chapitre se concentre sur les effets sociaux, économiques et géopolitiques des chocs pétroliers en 1973 et 1979. Au niveau politique, la crise du pétrole a catalysé de nombreuses révoltes à la fois démocratiques et islamiques. Ce chapitre souligne également l'année 1989 comme une année de changement monumental. Cette année a marqué la fin de la guerre froide, des changements politiques importants et a eu un casting de dirigeants nationaux emblématiques.

### DOCUMENTS

- 5.1. - L'adhésion du Royaume-Uni à la Communauté économique européenne en 1973
- 5.2. - L'entrée du Royaume-Uni à la Communauté économique européenne en 1973
- 5.3. - Gas stations run out of gas in the US, 1973
- 5.4. - Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam on his handling of the oil crisis May 1974
- 5.5. - Rise and fall of oil prices in USD 1970-1994
- 5.6. - 1973 *New York Times* article sur le renversement de Papadopoulos
- 5.7. – Le Premier ministre, Gough Whitlam, s'exprime sur le sort des colonies portugaises en Asie du Sud-Est
- 5.8. - Discours de démission de Mikhaïl Gorbatchev. 25 décembre 1991
- 5.9. - Le peuple se rassemble en Tchécoslovaquie pour demander la fin du communisme en 1989
- 5.10. - Le Premier ministre australien Paul Keating sur la montée des révoltes démocratiques (7 avril 1992)
- 5.11. - Extraits d'un discours prononcé par Masoud Rajavy de l'Organisation des Moudjahidines du peuple d'Iran (OMPI) le 25 mai 1979
- 5.12. - Discours émouvant du Premier ministre australien Bob Hawke sur l'événement de la place Tiananmen. (9 juin 1989)

# La fermeture du marché privilégié de l'Australie avec le Royaume-Uni et ses conséquences économiques

En 1973, le Royaume-Uni a rejoint la Communauté économique européenne. Par conséquent, il liait son avenir économique à l'Europe plutôt qu'à l'Australie. Ainsi, le Royaume-Uni a imposé des tarifs sur les produits agricoles australiens, ce qui a créé de grandes difficultés pour les agriculteurs australiens. Cette décision a mis un terme aux relations privilégiées économiques que l'Australie entretenait avec le Royaume-Uni jusqu'à présent.

## Document 5.1. L'adhésion du Royaume-Uni à la Communauté économique européenne en 1973



Eve of Triumph: Mr George Thomson (left), one of Britain's two European Commissioners, with Mr Duncan Sandys—who becomes a Companion of Honour in today's honours list—celebrating entry into Europe at a torchlight rally in London last night.

## Thieu plans a police roundup after truce

From GEORGE McARTHUR, Saigon, December 31

President Thieu of South Vietnam has ordered the arrest and "neutralisation" of thousands of people if ceasefire negotiations with Hanoi are successful.

The orders are known to American officials and have been confirmed by official sources. They would be carried out as soon as a ceasefire became effective.

There are several variations to this plan. The most severe would apply if the United States reached a unilateral agreement unacceptable to President Thieu. To guard against disruptions in his regime, he has given the police roundup top priority.

The varying levels of the plan could result in the neutralisation of thousands of suspects. Some, presumably, would be held for a relatively short period, others indefinitely. The term "neutralisation" is

ceasefire agreement. When the offensive began last April, perhaps 10,000 or more prisoners of war had been rounded up by the Thieu administration. More than half of these were released within weeks or months. Others have been trickling out of the prisons since.

However, when the possibility of a ceasefire emerged

Under plans now prepared, this prison population would certainly swell appreciably in the days immediately preceding a ceasefire. "The police goal in that period is to control people, not places," a official said.

To that end elaborate arrangements have been made to channel population movements—literally to barricade some hamlets and villages, and to place severe police controls on movement.

"There will not be any large-scale movement back and forth, with people moving in and out of settlements already established," a source said. "At least not if the police can help it." Los Angeles Times.

minals and are not entitled to the status of political prisoners.

The overall prisoner population in the North includes some 60,000 North Vietnamese war prisoners and official Vietcong captured on the battlefield — probably about 100,000.

Under plans now prepared, this prison population would certainly swell appreciably in the days immediately preceding a ceasefire. "The police goal in that period is to control people, not places," a official said.

To that end elaborate arrangements have been made to channel population movements—literally to barricade some hamlets and villages, and to place severe police controls on movement.

"There will not be any large-scale movement back and forth, with people moving in and out of settlements already established," a source said. "At least not if the police can help it." Los Angeles Times.

## We're in—but without the fireworks

By DAVID MCKIE and DENNIS BARKER

Britain passed peacefully into Europe at midnight last night without any special celebrations. It was difficult to tell that anything of importance had occurred, and a date which will be entered in the history books as long as histories of Britain are written, was taken by most people as a matter of course.

The principal party political figures maintained their familiar postures of hope and optimism or head-shaking despair. Mr Heath was starting back from Ottawa, where he had gone for the funeral of Mr Lester Pearson, at about the time that Britain, along with Denmark and Ireland, officially became members of the European Community.

In a spate of pre-recorded interviews, he expressed his own hope and satisfaction at the successful outcome of the long march towards Europe with which he had himself been so closely associated for so long.

Yesterday the latest opinion poll on the Market, Opinion Research Centre for the BBC, suggested that 38 per cent were uncertain about what Mr Heath depicted as an exciting adventure, while 39 per cent would prefer to get off. Twenty-one per cent had no opinion at all.

But the worry on the effect on prices continues. The Consumers' Union announced yesterday that the cost of food prices, and the Farmers' Union said that during the last five years while the price review procedure last year for pre-occupation of farmers would be commercial organization

### Pragmatism

Mr Heath believed that enthusiasm for the market existed predominantly among the young. Elsewhere he detected no more than old British pragmatism.

He had been impressed by people who had been brought up to expect immediate benefit for themselves but looked forward to a better life for their children and grandchildren.

"I think in their pragmatic and pragmatic way the British are now waiting for action and as we in the Community are getting into action then they think more and more they will respond to it."

"Of course whenever there is change people have fears and there may be a natural instinctive reaction of the British that they are conservative by nature, which has stood us very well in many difficult times. But they are also very practical. But they are also very practical and when they see the need for it they face up to it."

"If you allow yourself to be

into Europe ..... 4  
Leading article ..... 12  
Terry Coleman interview ..... Maurice Schumann ..... 13  
Anthony Harris ..... 13

bodivated by your fears, you are paralysed by them. That's why I am in a pragmatic way

giving opportunity."

Mr Wilson, however, saw nothing to celebrate when we were still in with the Council of Ministers which Mr Heath had made a condition of entry and when the price review procedure last year for pre-occupation of farmers would be commercial organization.

He defended the Labour decision not to attend the European Assembly. The real power lay in the hands with the Council of Ministers and the only place to try to exert influence on them was through the British Parliament.

This next election would be an issue in the next election, but only one of several others would be press, housing jobs, "and very conceivably, but not necessarily, like Vietnam. If this tragedy continues, Labour would be pledged to renegotiate and this would be followed by a referendum of the people, either through a referendum, or a further election."

Labour's most notable dissenter, Mr Roy Jenkins, wanted to see Britain preparing to improve the distribution of wealth, the amenities of life, the quality of leisure, the Third World and the democratisation of European institutions.

Mr Enoch Powell, the Conservatives' best known rebel, said: "The new year merely marks the commencement of further and more vigorous phase of the campaign to ensure that in the matter of Britain and the European Community,

the preponderant wish of the British people that Britain should not be a member on present terms."

The TUC, long dubious about entry, said that the one conspicuous omission from the celebrations was any real attempt to answer serious questions raised about British entry. The safeguards they had called for had not been obtained.

The official pageantry was not to begin until the appointed hour of destiny. The Government's Fanfare for Europe, in which among other things the Iron Corpse will perform in the precincts of Lincoln's Inn and Lord Montagu's motor cars go to Brussels, does not begin until Wednesday.

### Fulsome

But praise from friends of the Market reached new heights of fulsomeness. Mr George Thomson, one of Britain's two Common Market Commissioners, said: "This is a unique moment for Britain. Who dreams have failed to do by force, democracies are undertaking by peaceful consent. Twenty years from now, if we build the Eight Foundations in 1973, our children will enjoy a richer quality of life than could have been conceivable had we remained separate."

"And the voice of European civilisation, so muted since the Second World War, will be able to speak a louder and wider language, contributing decisively to a more peaceful and prosperous world."

The other Commissioner, Sir Christopher Soames, added: "Gladstone's note by calling a 'great adventure' and a European union which, with its own 'personality, strength, and sense of purpose,' would have

Turn to back page, col. 3

Source : David McKie and Dennis Barker, *The Guardian*,

<https://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/from-the-archive-blog/2011/jun/02/guardian190-britain-enters-eec-1973>

Document 5.2. L'entrée du Royaume-Uni à la Communauté économique européenne en 1973

**Daily Mail**  
MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1973  
**3p**

**A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL**

**Daily Mail COMMENT**

**For ten years the Mail has campaigned for this day. We have not wavered in our conviction that Britain's best and brightest future is with Europe.**

# EUROPE, HERE WE COME!

**WE welcome this day.**

All bygone adventures to unite the peoples of our Continent have been empires of the sword that have been sundered by the sword.

This European Community of which we see now a part is different. It is a free association of nations drawn together by a common will to bury the sword.

To transform the concept of Europe into a power for peace, that was the ideal that took seed amid the rubble more than a quarter of a century ago.

Unlike almost all other grandiose visions such as the aftermath of war, this one has not emerged in a vacuum.

Men as epic in their statesmanship as the American Founding fathers—men like Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman and Paul-Henri Spaak—worked through coal and steel and tariffs to give the European idea substance.

Britain flirted with the idea. But at that time back in the '50s, we feared for the Commonwealth and our traditional distrust of continental entanglement exercised too strong a counter pull.

To my great cost, we missed our chance to join in laying the first foundations of the Common Market.

**Had we had a hand in it then, the Europe we now belong to would be more to us democratic lands and we would not have to suffer the full economic absurdities of the Common Agricultural Policy. But these are still early days, pioneering days.**

The shape of European unity that will eventually rise to these foundations has not yet been determined. Today our destiny as a nation has committed us to the market and help build this new Europe. To ensure that the poorer regions in Britain and the other countries share in the prosperity to come.

For ten years the Daily Mail has campaigned for this commitment. We have not wavered in our conviction that Britain's best and brightest future is with Europe.

We know that many of you still do not agree.

There is bound to be some sadness and regret. No grown man goes without a wistful glance back to his bachelor freedom. No fortress for Europe, however cheery, can quite be made to harmonise with Gaul.

But just yourselves how much hope and glory this land of ours would really enjoy if left on its own. But I shudder just how far we could push as independent foreign policy. And we've slipped a bit in the leaven of power and affluence since then.

**Continued in Page Six**

**Top IRA men ambushed**

**And gang open fire on bus**

**Man in post row knighted**

**INSIDE—Delta 7, Farnell International 8, Cromwell 12, Peter Black & TV Guide 16, Amusement Guide 16, Classified Adverts 20, 22, 23, Prices Crossword 25**

**MARTIN MCGUINNESS**

**THE DAILY MAIL EUROPRISE**

**TOMORROW—A SPECIAL 16-PAGE PULL-OUT ON EUROPE AND YOU**

source : The Daily Mail.

<https://www.pressreader.com/uk/history-revealed/20190321/281612421712391>

### **Document 5.3. Gas stations run out of gas in the US, 1973**

Leon Mill spray-paints a sign outside his Phillips 66 station in Perkasie, Pa., in 1973.



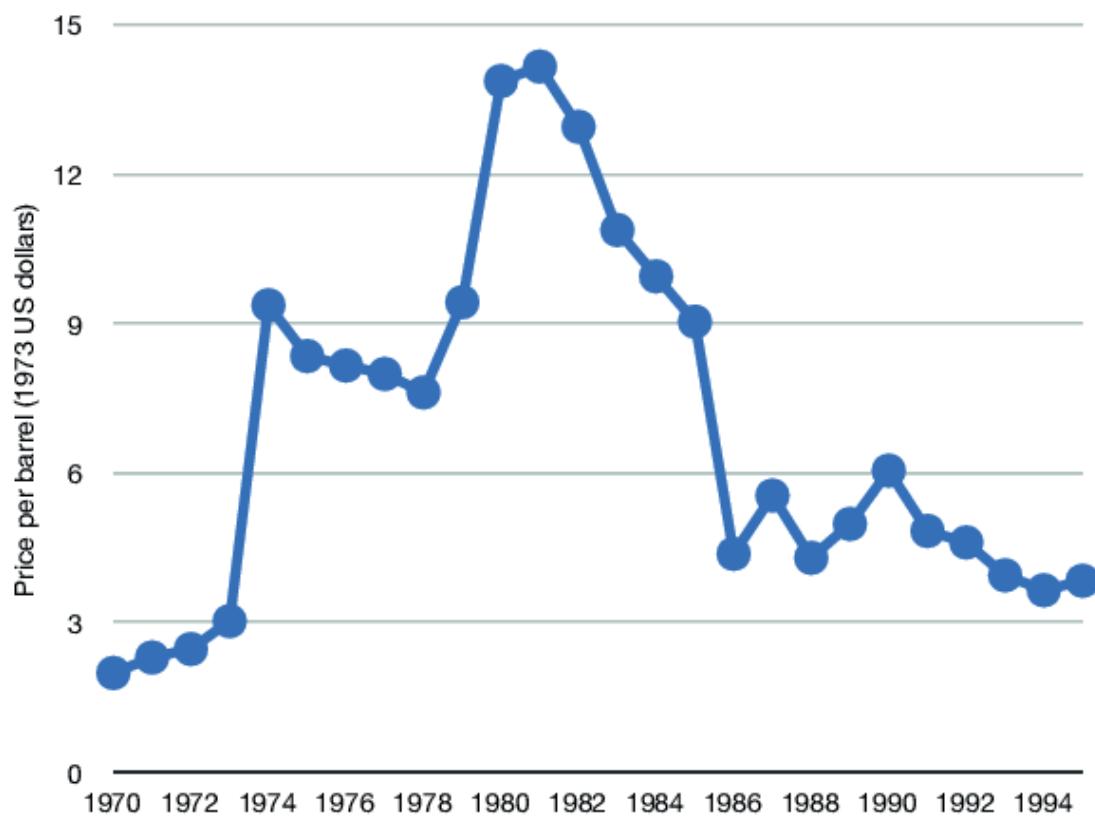
Source : *Iowa Public Radio*, 1973

### **Document 5.4. Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam on his handling of the oil crisis May 1974**

"If we combine all these things I predict  
that inflation would rise to at least 20 per cent this year.  
Our policies have brought the rate down it fell by a third in  
the first three months of this year. We can beat inflation and  
we will. The Liberal and Country Party promises to the powerful  
vested interests that support them and finance them would send  
inflation through the roof."

Source : Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet

## Document 5.5. Rise and fall of oil prices in USD 1970-1994



Source : OCDE (2007)

### Description:

Cause of 1973 oil shock	OPEC nations declared an oil embargo on the US in retaliation for the US support of Israeli military in the Yom Kippur war.
Effect	<p>This led to a severe oil shortage around the globe and catalysed a global economic crisis. By 1974, oil that was \$3 a barrel was now \$12 a barrel.</p> <p>Created tension within the NATO alliance as certain nations tried to disassociate themselves from the US to avoid the embargo being placed by the OPEC nations</p>
La raison du choc pétrolier en 1973	Les pays de l'OPEP ont déclaré un embargo pétrolier sur les États-Unis en représailles au soutien américain à l'armée israélienne dans la guerre de Yom Kippour.
L'effet	A créé des tensions au sein de l'alliance de l'OTAN alors que certaines nations tentaient de se dissocier des États-Unis pour éviter l'embargo imposé par l'OPEP.
Cause of the 1979 oil shock	The turmoil caused by the Iranian revolution led to a severe decrease in oil production. This triggered panic pain of barrels which caused the price to skyrocket.
Effect	Within 12 months, the price per barrel of oil almost doubled to \$39.50.
La raison du choc pétrolier en 1979	Les troubles provoqués par la révolution iranienne ont entraîné une forte baisse de la production pétrolière. Cela a déclenché une panique qui a fait monter en flèche le prix du baril de pétrole.
L'effet	En 12 mois, le prix du baril de pétrole a presque doublé pour atteindre 39,50 \$.

## Document 5.6. 1973 *New York Times* article sur le renversement de Papadopoulos

En 1967, l'armée grecque s'est retournée contre le gouvernement et a installé un régime de junte dirigé par le colonel Papadopolous. Sous ce régime répressif, des penseurs et des intellectuels de gauche ont été arrêtés, mis sur liste noire ou envoyés dans des camps de concentration.

En 1973, le colonel Papadopolous a été renversé lors d'un coup d'État interne par le colonel Ioannidis. Rapidement, Ioannidis démissionne et ouvre la voie à la réinstallation de la démocratie en Grèce.

'ATHENS, Nov. 25—President George Papadopoulos, the former colonel who seized power here in 1967, was ousted today in a military coup.

Mr. Papadopoulos, who was reportedly placed under house arrest, was replaced by Lieut. Gen. Phaidon Gizikis, the commander of the First Army, based in Larissa in central Greece. General Gizikis is relatively unknown, although he emerged after the 1967 coup as military commander of the Athens area.

[In Washington, officials said that the Nixon Administration had had considerable forewarning of the coup d'état in Greece. Page 14.]

The fate of Mr. Papadopoulos was not clear in the apparently bloodless coup. His name was not mentioned in any of the radio and television broadcasts by the armed forces today.'

Source : *New York Times*, Monday 26 November, 1973.

# MILITARY COUP IN GREECE REMOVES PAPADOPOULOS; NEW REGIME BEGINS PURGE



Lieut. Gen. Phaidon Gizikis, left, new president, in a photograph taken off TV yesterday. Right, George Papadopoulos, deposed leader, in a photo taken last week.



Spyros Markezinis, left, and Adamandios Androustopoulos, U.S.-trained lawyer who replaced him as Premier.

## GENERAL IS SWORN

Ex-President Reported  
Under House Arrest  
—All-Day Curfew

By ALVIN SHUSTER

Special to The New York Times

ATHENS, Nov. 25—President George Papadopoulos, the former colonel who seized power here in 1967, was ousted today in a military coup.

Mr. Papadopoulos, who was reportedly placed under house arrest, was replaced by Lieut. Gen. Phaidon Gizikis, the commander of the First Army, based in Larissa in central Greece. General Gizikis is relatively unknown, although he emerged after the 1967 coup as military commander of the Athens area.

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### **Document 5.7. Le Premier ministre australien, Gough Whitlam, s'exprime sur le sort des colonies portugaises en Asie du Sud-Est (30 septembre 1974)**

Salazar a été le Premier ministre du Portugal de 1933 à 1968, gouvernant son pays d'une main de fer. Il a réprimé les libertés civiles, la liberté d'expression et les sentiments anticolonialistes. Son successeur poursuit dans la même voie rencontrant de nombreux problèmes : faible développement économique du pays, contestations populaires, « guerres de pacification » dans les colonies portugaises d'Afrique entraînent beaucoup de morts.

Le 25 avril 1974 : le renversement de l'« Estado Novo » (Nouvel État) a été en grande partie pacifique. Presque aucun coup de feu n'a été tiré. C'est pour cette raison qu'on l'appelle la « Révolution des œillets » puisque les soldats ont reçu des fleurs pour célébrer un renversement pacifique de la dictature militaire.

À la suite de la révolution, le Portugal a renoncé à sa colonie au Timor oriental.

Dans le document, le Premier Ministre Gough Whitlam explique son dédain pour le colonialisme et félicite Timor pour son indépendance.

“There is to me, I must say, a most satisfying symmetry in the march of events by which Portugal the oldest, and Australia the newest, of the colonial powers are acting at the same time towards the liquidation of colonialism [in Timor and Papua New Guinea]. Across the distance of 400 years the new world in Australia clasps hands with the old, in ending a false, demeaning, unworthy power over others.”

Source : Australian policy: Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet,

[https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary\\_Business/Committees/Senate/Foreign\\_Affairs\\_Defence\\_and\\_Trade/Completed\\_inquiries/1999-02/east\\_timor/report/c06](https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/Completed_inquiries/1999-02/east_timor/report/c06)

### **Document 5.8. Discours de démission de Mikhaïl Gorbatchev. 25 décembre 1991**

Dear compatriots! Fellow citizens! Due to the situation that has taken shape as a result of the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States, I am ceasing my activity in the post of President of the USSR. I am making this decision out of considerations of principle.

I have firmly advocated the independence of peoples and the sovereignty of republics. But at the same time I have favored the preservation of the Union state and the integrity of the country.

Events have taken a different path. A policy line aimed at dismembering the country and disuniting the state has prevailed, something that I cannot agree with ...

...

We are living in a new world:

-An end has been put to the Cold War, and the arms race and the insane militarization of the country, which disfigured our economy and the public consciousness and morals, have been halted. The threat of a world war has been removed ...

...

I am leaving my post with a feeling of anxiety. But also with hope and with faith in you, in your wisdom and strength of spirit. We are the heirs to a great civilization, and its rebirth into a new, up-to-date and fitting life now depends on each and every one of us.

I want to thank from the bottom of my heart those who during these years stood with me for a right and good cause. Certainly some mistakes could have been avoided, and many things could have been done better. But I am sure that sooner or later our common efforts will bear fruit and our peoples will live in a prosperous and democratic society.

I wish all of you the very best.

Source : Broadcast on Central Television, December 25, 1991

### **Document 5.9. Le peuple se rassemble en Tchécoslovaquie pour demander la fin du communisme, en 1989**

La révolution de velours de 1989 en Tchécoslovaquie est une révolution pacifique qui appelle à un transfert de pouvoir de l'État communiste à parti unique vers un processus démocratique.



Source : *Time Magazine*, publié le 16 novembre 2019.

#### **Document 5.10. Le Premier ministre australien Paul Keating sur la montée des révolutions démocratiques (7 avril 1992)**

"Given these developments in Asia, along with the democratic revolutions of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, I find it hard to accept that our going into the world will mean compromising our democracy.  
I incline very strongly to the view that, on the contrary, Australia's democracy is an advantage.  
In other words, In the growing political liberalisation of Asia we're not an aberration, but a natural fit."

Source : Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet

#### **Document 5.11. Extraits d'un discours prononcé par Masoud Rajavy de l'Organisation des Moudjahidines du peuple d'Iran (OMPI) le 25 mai 1979**

Bien qu'il s'agisse d'une révolution islamique, tous les manifestants n'étaient pas motivés par l'établissement d'un califat.

In today's gathering there is a delicate point which is full of depth and meaning, and that meaning is the fact that whether it be our gathering, or the other gatherings throughout the nation, one thing is absolutely clear and that is when we are moving on the right path or when we put our finger on the right point we all stand united. In this point I mean the path or line of anti-imperialism or anticolonialism. . . . The secret behind our holy unity until yesterday was "Down with the traitorous Shah!" and to day it is "Down with American Imperialism!"

...

I would like to explain whom our revolution is against. Now after the victorious battle against the dictatorial tyranny of the Shah's regime is over, the Imam Khomeini has stated emphatically again and again to the people, "We are in a stage of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism."

...

A revolution is like a swift-flowing river; if it doesn't move forward it's certain to flow back, and will stagnate in the middle. Just as there is no halt in the earth's movement, any pause or stoppage would be wrong. So if we don't go forward there won't be any other meaning except we have gone back. So we have found a way of progress today, in those clenched fists raised against our main enemy. If we go forward in this way we shall see "The weakest house is the house of the spider." We shall see that Imperialism has no cunning or deceit that can work on us, because their roots are not rooted in justice. This world is not without a day of reckoning, and justice will prevail. Injustice will end.

Source : [www.marxists.org](http://www.marxists.org)

## **Point de passage et d'ouverture. L'année 1989 dans le monde.**

1989 a été une année charnière dans l'histoire du monde. Elle a marqué la fin de la guerre froide, s'est caractérisée par des changements politiques significatifs et a vu émerger des leaders nationaux emblématiques.

En ce qui concerne la guerre froide, Gorbatchev et Reagan ont déclaré qu'elle était terminée, les troupes soviétiques ont quitté l'Afghanistan, le mur de Berlin est tombé, les anciens États de l'URSS ont chassé leurs dictateurs communistes (par exemple en Roumanie, en Pologne et en République tchèque) et l'alliance sino-soviétique s'est reconstituée.

Des tragédies mondiales importantes ont eu lieu comme le massacre de la place Tiananmen et le déclenchement de la guerre civile au Liban.

Parmi les dirigeants nationaux notables, citons De Klerk en Afrique du Sud qui a commencé à démanteler l'apartheid, George Bush Snr en tant que président des États-Unis, Gorbatchev dans l'URSS en ruine, Bob Hawke en Australie, Margaret Thatcher en tant que Premier ministre au Royaume-Uni et François Mitterrand en France.

### **Document 5.12. Discours émouvant du Premier ministre australien Bob Hawke sur l'événement de la place Tiananmen. (9 juin 1989)**



Source : [https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=6-zn\\_yNGdQo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=6-zn_yNGdQo)



MELA

## PRIME MINISTER

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY

SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER  
MEMORIAL CEREMONY FOR THOSE KILLED IN CHINA  
CANBERRA - 9 JUNE 1989

For more than a month now, the eyes of the world have been on China.

We witnessed a massive rallying of people in Beijing and Shanghai and heard the powerful expression of their will in the cause of democratic reform.

We were inspired by the idealism and courage of youth - the peaceful determination of students to create a better future, and the support that rallied around their cause from throughout Chinese society.

Our spirits were buoyed by the optimism of their vision and, no matter how far we were from the events in Tian'anmen Square, our hearts were with them.

Then last weekend, our optimism was shattered as we watched in horror the unyielding forces of repression brutally killing the vision of youth.

Unarmed young men and women were sprayed with bullets and crushed by tanks. Innocent people were shot and beaten in the streets and in their homes.

Incredibly, despite the horror and the risks, we have witnessed acts of indescribable bravery on our television screens:

- A lone man standing in front of a row of tanks, the strength of his will stalling the might of armour as it rolled down a Beijing street.
- Young people confronting lines of armed troops, not in anger, but in disbelief that an army could unleash force on its own people with such cruelty.

Thousands have been killed and injured, victims of a leadership that seems determined to hang on to the reins of power at any cost - at awful human cost.

P.M.'S PRESS OFFICE CANB. TEL: 02-6273222

12/06/89 12:10 80-802 F-02

2.

We meet here to mourn this tragedy and to share the grief of those who have lost members of their families, their loved ones and their friends, and to express our profound sympathy to the Chinese-Australian community that has expressed its outrage at the massacre in Beijing.

We meet here to show our support for the Chinese people and to reaffirm our commitment to the ideals of democracy and freedom of expression that they have so eloquently espoused.

And we meet here reflecting on the very future of China, which in recent years had built up so much goodwill in the international community of nations, which had already come to play such a welcome and constructive role in our region, and which promised to do so much more.

It is my sincere hope and, indeed, my resolute conviction, that the values and aspirations of those who have been so brutally repressed over the past week will eventually triumph; that the death and suffering will not have been in vain, that the path of reform and modernisation will be renewed.

We all pray that moderation will eventually prevail, so that a new and better China can rise from this carnage, a China that befits the courage and determination of its people.

I call on the Chinese Government to withdraw its troops from deployment against unarmed civilians, and to respect the will of its people.

To crush the spirit and body of youth is to crush the very future of China itself.

\*\*\*\*\*

Source : Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet

## **Chapitre 2. Un tournant social, politique et culturel, la France et l'Australie dans les années 1970-1980**

Ce chapitre souligne le débat sur l'État-providence dans un contexte de transformation sociale, économique et politique. Le Premier ministre australien Gough Whitlam est un fervent partisan de l'État-providence. Il le démontre dans sa campagne pour une éducation plus accessible.

### **DOCUMENTS**

6.1. - Citations de Ronald Reagan sur l'État providence en 1981

6.2. - Citation de Margaret Thatcher sur l'État providence en 1984

6.3. - Citations de Gough Whitlam sur l'État providence, 1975

6.4. - Le vote des femmes en Australie en 1973

6.5. - Discours de Gough Whitlam sur l'éducation en 1973

### **Les débats autour de l'État providence et de la libéralisation de l'économie**

#### **Document 6.1. Citations de Reagan sur l'État providence en 1981**

"In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem."

"The problem is not that people are taxed too little, the problem is that the government spends too much."

Source : First Inaugural Address of Ronald Reagan, Tuesday, January 20, 1981

#### **Document 6.2. Citation de Margaret Thatcher sur l'État providence en 1984**

"I came to office with one deliberate intent: to change Britain from a dependent to a self-reliant society—from a give-it-to-me, to a do-it-yourself nation. A get-up-and-go, instead of a sit-back-and-wait-for-it Britain."

Source : Margaret Thatcher Speech to Small Business Bureau Conference, 1984 Feb 8

#### **Document 6.3. Citations de Gough Whitlam sur l'État providence, 1975**

"When government makes opportunities for any of the citizens, it makes them for all the citizens. We are all diminished as citizens when any of us are poor. Poverty is a national waste as well as individual waste. We are all diminished when any of us are denied proper education. The nation is the poorer – a poorer economy, a poorer civilisation, because of this human and national waste."

"I personally find quite unacceptable a system whereby the man who drives my Commonwealth car in Sydney pays twice as much for the same family cover as I have, not despite the fact that my income is 4 or 5 times higher than his, but precisely because of my higher income."

Source : The Whitlam Institute, 1975 advertisement pour Medibank

## **Des sociétés en mutation : évolution de la place et des droits des femmes, place des jeunes et démocratisation de l'enseignement secondaire et supérieur, immigration et intégration, multiculturalisme**

### **Document 6.4. Le vote des femmes en Australie en 1973**



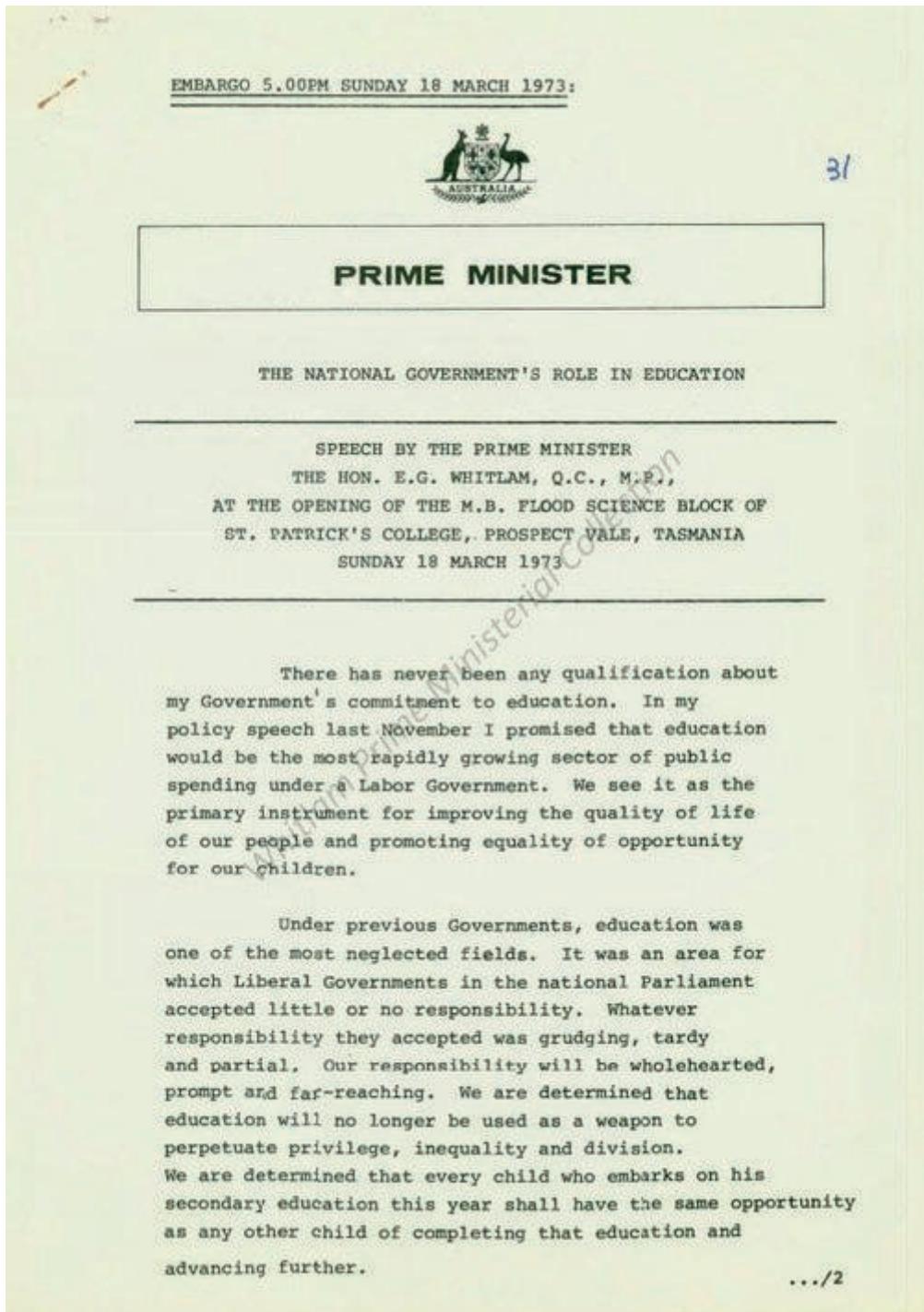
Source : State Library Victoria

## Point de passage et d'ouverture. 1969-1973 : la politique éducative de Gough Whitlam.

### Document 6.5. Discours de Gough Whitlam sur l'éducation en 1973

Le 1er janvier 1974, le gouvernement Whitlam a aboli les frais de scolarité pour les étudiants des universités et des collèges techniques.

Le *States Grants (Schools) Act 1973* et le *Schools Commission Act 1973* sont entrés en vigueur le 19 décembre 1973. Ils ont été conçus pour aplanir la disparité entre les écoles privées et les écoles publiques afin de rendre la qualité de l'éducation plus équitable.



Source : Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet

## THÈME 4

# Le monde, l'Europe et la France depuis les années 1990, entre coopérations et conflits

## Chapitre 1. Nouveaux Rapports de Puissance et enjeux mondiaux

### L'affirmation internationale de l'Australie : puissance du Pacifique, coopération renforcée avec les pays d'Asie, liens avec la France, engagement militaire contre le terrorisme

La fin de la guerre froide marque la disparition de l'antagonisme entre les États-Unis et l'Union soviétique. La communauté internationale espère que des institutions telles que les Nations unies joueront un rôle plus important dans la résolution des nouveaux problèmes mondiaux.

Après la guerre froide, les années 1990 se sont avérées être les plus chargées de l'histoire du maintien de la paix internationale. Pour la première fois, les navires de la RAN (Marine Royale Australienne) ont pris part à une opération de maintien de la paix, en appliquant les sanctions décidées par l'ONU contre l'Irak, avant et après la guerre du Golfe.

En 1993, l'Australie avait plus de 2 000 soldats de la paix sur le terrain, avec des contingents importants au Cambodge et en Somalie. Elle a été fortement impliquée dans la guerre du Golfe. Elle a été l'un des premiers pays à rejoindre la force de la coalition et a fourni trois navires de guerre qui ont été utilisés pour les opérations de blocus. Les documents 1 à 3 sont des photographies prises à différents moments de la guerre du Golfe, qui montrent la nature de l'engagement de l'Australie et donnent des détails sur l'équipement utilisé.

La participation de l'Australie à diverses missions de maintien de la paix a été illustrée par son engagement dans la guerre contre le terrorisme au début des années 2000. Peu après les attaques terroristes du 11 septembre aux États-Unis, le Premier ministre de l'époque, John Howard, a présenté ses condoléances et promis de contribuer aux plans de lutte contre le terrorisme. Le document 4 démontre l'étendue du soutien de l'Australie à la guerre contre le terrorisme.

Vers la fin du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, la place de l'Australie dans l'arène politique mondiale est devenue plus importante en raison de sa participation à diverses initiatives de maintien de la paix. Elle a créé ses propres alliances, pour des avantages militaires, politiques et économiques.

Pour l'Australie, la Chine représente le premier marché d'exportation, la plus grande source d'étudiants internationaux, le marché touristique le plus précieux, une source majeure d'investissements directs étrangers et le plus grand marché de produits agricoles. Depuis plusieurs décennies, les exportations et les investissements sont à la base du développement de l'économie chinoise. La Chine est le premier partenaire commercial bilatéral de l'Australie pour les biens et les services, représentant près d'un tiers (31 %) des échanges avec le monde. Les documents 5 et 6 nous montrent des exemples des relations économiques avec la Chine.

Un autre pays avec lequel l'Australie a tissé des liens étroits au cours de cette période est la France, avec laquelle les relations n'ont pas toujours été très stables.

Les alliances émergentes de l'Australie dans la période de l'après-guerre froide ont été essentielles au développement de ses relations actuelles, de ses liens économiques et de ses alliances militaires.

## DOCUMENTS

- 7.1. - Interception du navire à moteur irakien *Tadmur*, qui était soupçonné de transporter des marchandises interdites, en septembre 1990
- 7.2. - Exercice d'artillerie à bord du *HMAS Success* en route vers le Golfe Persique, août 1990
- 7.3. - Le capitaine Jane Morris, médecin militaire au sein du contingent australien déployé dans le Nord de l'Irak pour fournir une assistance médicale aux réfugiés kurdes, juin 1991
- 7.4. - Extrait d'un rapport sur le terrorisme du gouvernement fédéral australien, octobre 2002
- 7.5. - La croissance des exportations australiennes vers la Chine, 2010-2017
- 7.6. - Brochure sur l'accord FRANZ, fournissant des exemples d'actions

### **Document 7.1. Interception du navire à moteur irakien *Tadmur*, qui était soupçonné de transporter des marchandises interdites, en septembre 1990**



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P01575.006

Source : Australian War Memorial, septembre 1990  
<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/blog/operation-desert-storm>

**Document 7.2. Exercice d'artillerie à bord du HMAS Success en route vers le Golfe Persique, août 1990**



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P11136.024

Source : Australian War Memorial, photographe Jack Picone, août 1990  
<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/blog/operation-desert-storm>

**Document 7.3. Le capitaine Jane Morris, médecin militaire au sein du contingent australien déployé dans le Nord de l'Irak pour fournir une assistance médicale aux réfugiés kurdes, juin 1991**



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P01665.032

Source : Australian War Memorial, photographe inconnu, juin 1991  
<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/blog/operation-desert-storm>

#### **Document 7.4. Extrait d'un rapport sur le terrorisme du gouvernement fédéral australien, octobre 2002**

Cet extrait est le deuxième chapitre, « Contribution militaire de l'Australie à la coalition internationale contre le terrorisme : Construire la contribution », “*Australia's military contribution to the International Coalition Against Terrorism: Building the contribution*”

2.9 Immediately after the September 11 attacks, the United States began to assemble an international coalition of forces to be deployed in operations against the Al Qaida terrorist network, which was held responsible for the attacks, and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, which provided shelter and support for Al Qaida and its leader, Osama bin Laden.

2.10 Following the Australian Government's indication of support, the ADF began to liaise with the United States Central Command (the US military headquarters responsible for coordinating US military action in Central Asia) about the potential nature of Australia's commitment.

2.11 On 17 October 2001 the Prime Minister announced the detail of Australia's military contribution to the International Coalition Against Terrorism, indicating that the following forces were available for deployment: two P-C3 Orion long-range maritime aircraft to augment maritime patrol and reconnaissance capabilities; an Australian Special Forces detachment to deploy to locations decided by the Chief of the Defence Force, in conjunction with Coalition Commanders; two Boeing 707 tanker aircraft, to support air to air refuelling operations; a naval task group, comprising one amphibious command ship with helicopter capability, and a frigate as escort; four FA-18 strike aircraft, to provide support for the air defence of Coalition forces; and one frigate, with embarked helicopter capability, to assist in the Coalition's naval protection of shipping effort.

2.12 The Prime Minister also indicated that Australia would continue to provide one guided missile frigate to support the Multinational Interception Force implementing UN Security Council Resolutions in the Persian Gulf. At the time of this announcement, HMAS Anzac was conducting this task and HMAS Sydney was earmarked as the relief vessel. The Prime Minister indicated that the RAAF FA-18 aircraft were not expected to operate over Afghanistan.

2.13 Importantly, it was announced that Australian forces would at all times operate under Australian National Command in support of Coalition operations. While the Australian forces would be assigned operational tasks on a daily basis by Coalition commanders, the tasks would be within parameters agreed by the Australian National Command.

2.14 This commitment received bipartisan political support, with the Prime Minister indicating that he had personally consulted with the Leader of the Opposition before making the announcement.

2.15 After six months, the Government reviewed its original commitment, altering the balance of forces somewhat and reporting that: 6 Prime Minister of Australia, Media Release – Force Deployment, 17 October 2001 7 The FA-18 aircraft were deployed to Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, providing protection to Coalition assets at that base. They did not operate over Afghanistan and have since completed their tour of duty. While we have achieved considerable success on the ground in Afghanistan, the broader war against terrorism will be a long one. Australia is in for the long haul. Part of our commitment is ensuring that our defence forces are ready to meet any new challenges that may arise. Australians can continue to be proud of the efforts of our men and women in the ADF, who have successfully demonstrated once again they are willing to contribute to peace and security throughout the world.

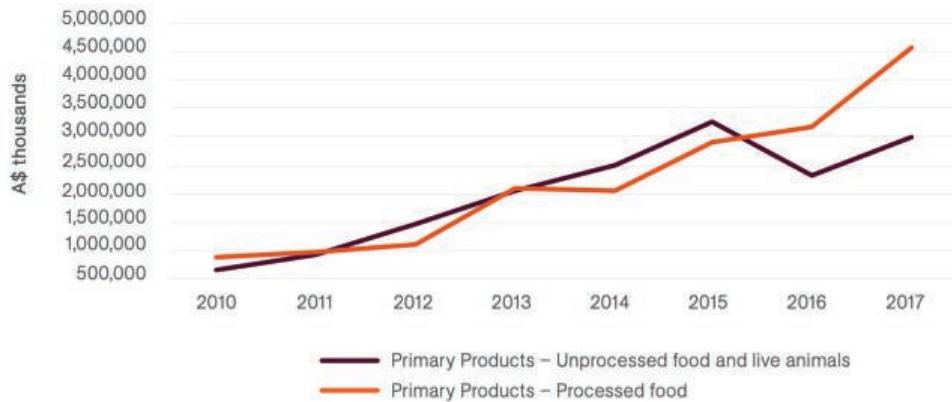
Source : “Watching Brief on the War on Terrorism”, rapport du gouvernement fédéral australien, publié en octobre 2002

## Document 7.5. La croissance des exportations australiennes vers la Chine, 2010-2017

Ce graphique montre la croissance exponentielle du commerce avec la Chine.

### China's food and beverage market: Facts and figures

Figure 1: Australian agrifood exports to China, 2010–2017



Source: DFAT publication 'Composition of Trade Australia', 2010–2017

Source : Rapport du gouvernement australien sur le profil du marché,

<https://www.austrade.gov.au/australian/export/export-markets/countries/china/market-profile/market-profile>

## Point de passage et d'ouverture. La coopération franco-australienne dans le Pacifique et l'océan Indien

La France a continué à approfondir et à élargir ses propres liens avec la région, notamment avec l'Australie. En avril 2009, annonçant une réorganisation globale des priorités de sa représentation étrangère, qui s'appuyait sur le Livre blanc de 2008, Paris a indiqué que son ambassade à Canberra porterait la plus haute responsabilité diplomatique dans la région : une mission élargie. Les intérêts de l'Australie et de la France dans la région Pacifique ont provoqué quelques heurts au cours du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, mais de nombreux traités ont également vu le jour, notamment l'accord FRANZ signé en 1992.

### Document 7.6. Brochure sur l'accord FRANZ, fournissant des exemples d'actions



#### About FRANZ

The Pacific is vulnerable to an array of natural hazards including cyclones, floods, earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic activity. Sometimes the magnitude of an event is greater than a country can respond to on its own.

The FRANZ Arrangement between France, Australia and New Zealand was signed on 22 December 1992. Under the arrangement the three partners agree to coordinate disaster reconnaissance and relief assistance in the Pacific when requested by partner countries. FRANZ is a civilian-led arrangement that is supported by defence forces. FRANZ Partners are committed to good humanitarian donorship principles.

FRANZ Partners recognise and respect the sovereignty and leading role of affected countries in responding to disasters.

FRANZ Partners coordinate closely with the affected countries and with the Pacific Humanitarian Team, which also includes humanitarian and development partners from the UN, the Red Cross movement, NGOs and civil society organisations.

- For France, the FRANZ lead is the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development.

- For Australia, the FRANZ lead is the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

- For New Zealand, the FRANZ lead is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

(The point of contact for each FRANZ Partner is their respective High Commission/Embassy in the affected country)

#### A Commitment to Effective Coordination

FRANZ is now in its 22nd year. The strength of the FRANZ Arrangement lies in a commitment by the three partners to coordinate a response. This is crucial in times of crisis and to ensure a good outcome.

Coordination between partners, including each country's respective foreign ministry and defence force, helps to ensure the needs of the affected country can be met.

#### Partner Countries and Territories in the South Pacific

- Cook Islands
- Fiji
- Kiribati
- Nauru
- Niue
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu

Launched 28 October 2014

#### Recent FRANZ responses



> 2009

Tsunami relief for Samoa. Visit to Lalomanu Primary School by the Royal New Zealand Army Engineers to thank them for letting NZDF personnel camp there.



> 2011

NZ Defence Force soldiers pump salt water into a reservoir for desalination. Credit: New Zealand Defence Force



> 2012

Australian Government Rapid Response Team unload emergency relief supplies from an Australian C-130 Hercules. Credit: Owen Martin, DFAT

> 2014

Rescued from a French CASA transport aircraft with Tonga Deputy Prime Minister, Sane Maipula, and members of His Majesty's Armed Forces.

#### Cyclone Evan response

In December 2012, Cyclone Evan generated extremely strong winds and heavy rainfall. It caused flooding and destruction in a number of Pacific countries, and also resulted in loss of life in Samoa.

FRANZ cooperation:

- France (including the Government of New Caledonia) sent an assistance mission and equipment to affected areas via its CASA aircraft. Australian and New Zealand relief supplies were sent immediately to Samoa and Fiji. France, Australia and New Zealand continued to work closely throughout the response to ensure relief supplies were deployed effectively to both the affected countries.

FRANZ cooperation:

- New Zealand sent relief supplies to Tongatapu on a C-130 plane and Australia released pre-positioned supplies held by the Tongan Red Cross. Relief supplies were broken down into light units and loaded onto a French CASA, smaller than a C-130, to be flown to Ha'apai. Supplies were also transported by two Tongan Navy patrol boats, which were funded by the Australian Defence Force.

Source : gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande,

<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/NZDRP-docs/Franz-Arrangement-Brochure.pdf>

## **Chapitre 3. La République française et l'Australie depuis la fin de la guerre froide**

### **La question de l'identité nationale australienne : la question de la République, la place des Aborigènes...**

En raison de l'évolution des relations diplomatiques, les affaires intérieures de l'Australie ont subi de nombreux changements. Cela inclut le changement de perception et de traitement des peuples aborigènes. La loi Mabo a été une étape importante dans la lutte pour les droits des Aborigènes menée par un homme indigène, Eddie Mabo, et certains de ses amis. Les efforts de Mabo devant la Haute Cour ont permis de renverser la proclamation de la loi *terra nullius*, qui avait permis de considérer la terre australienne comme n'appartenant à personne. La loi Mabo a jeté les bases pour que les communautés aborigènes puissent revendiquer leurs titres indigènes, bien que ce processus reste extrêmement difficile de nos jours. Les documents 1 et 4 sont deux vidéos évoquant des moments importants de la lutte pour les droits des Aborigènes.

Un autre sujet de préoccupation au XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle est l'impact environnemental du réchauffement climatique sur l'Australie, en particulier la saison des feux de brousse. Les documents 2 et 3 sont une comparaison intéressante sur la façon dont la crise des feux de brousse est encadrée, et comment les voix aborigènes restent largement ignorées. Les feux de brousse sont traités depuis des siècles grâce aux connaissances indigènes, qui ont été largement ignorées par les autorités australiennes.

Un troisième sujet de préoccupation à cette époque est le fait que les Australiens ont des avis partagés sur le maintien du pays dans le Commonwealth britannique. L'idée de devenir une République fait son chemin. Le sénateur Chris Ellison a proposé un référendum sur le sujet en 1999.

#### **DOCUMENTS**

- 8.1. - Discours d'excuses de Kevin Rudd, février 2008
- 8.2. - Organisation de sauvetage de la faune sauvage sur « l'été noir de l'Australie », et les impacts des feux de brousse tout au long de l'été 2019-2020
- 8.3. - Burning the Right Way
- 8.4. - La loi Mabo (1992)
- 8.5. - Résultats du référendum de 1999
- 8.6. - Caricature de John Howard et de la Reine, dessinée par Ron Tandberg en 1999

## **Document 8.1. Discours d'excuses de Kevin Rudd, février 2008**

Ce discours d'excuses de Kevin Rudd, reconnaît publiquement, pour la première fois, au nom du gouvernement australien, les souffrances du peuple aborigène pendant la colonisation.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aKWfiFp24rA&ab\\_channel=ParliamentoftheWorld%27sReligions](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aKWfiFp24rA&ab_channel=ParliamentoftheWorld%27sReligions)

Prime Minister (Hon Kevin Rudd MP): Mr Speaker, I move:

That today we honour the Indigenous peoples of this land, the oldest continuing cultures in human history.

We reflect on their past mistreatment.

We reflect in particular on the mistreatment of those who were Stolen Generations - this blemished chapter in our nation's history.

The time has now come for the nation to turn a new page in Australia's history by righting the wrongs of the past and so moving forward with confidence to the future.

We apologise for the laws and policies of successive Parliaments and governments that have inflicted profound grief, suffering and loss on these our fellow Australians.

We apologise especially for the removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families, their communities and their country.

For the pain, suffering and hurt of these Stolen Generations, their descendants and for their families left behind, we say sorry.

To the mothers and the fathers, the brothers and the sisters, for the breaking up of families and communities, we say sorry.

And for the indignity and degradation thus inflicted on a proud people and a proud culture, we say sorry.

We the Parliament of Australia respectfully request that this apology be received in the spirit in which it is offered as part of the healing of the nation.

For the future we take heart; resolving that this new page in the history of our great continent can now be written.

We today take this first step by acknowledging the past and laying claim to a future that embraces all Australians.

A future where this Parliament resolves that the injustices of the past must never, never happen again.

A future where we harness the determination of all Australians, Indigenous and non-Indigenous, to close the gap that lies between us in life expectancy, educational achievement and economic opportunity.

A future where we embrace the possibility of new solutions to enduring problems where old approaches have failed.

A future based on mutual respect, mutual resolve and mutual responsibility.

A future where all Australians, whatever their origins, are truly equal partners, with equal opportunities and with an equal stake in shaping the next chapter in the history of this great country, Australia.

Source : Site d'information du Gouvernement australien :

<https://info.australia.gov.au/about-australia/our-country/our-people/apology-to-australias-indigenous-peoples>

## **La question environnementale en Australie, enjeu politique et social majeur**

### **Document 8.2. Organisation de sauvetage de la faune sauvage sur « l'été noir de l'Australie », et les impacts des feux de brousse tout au long de l'été 2019-2020**

Source : [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1fjw5zPTQc&ab\\_channel=WIRESWildlifeRescue](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1fjw5zPTQc&ab_channel=WIRESWildlifeRescue)

### **Document 8.3. Burning the Right Way**

Cette vidéo réalisée par le Bush Heritage Australia intitulée "Burning the Right Way" est une introduction sur les anciennes méthodes aborigènes pour brûler les forêts de la « bonne manière » afin de prévenir les grands incendies.

Source : Bush Heritage Australia,

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YZHDItzrTQc&t=6s&ab\\_channel=BushHeritageAustralia](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YZHDItzrTQc&t=6s&ab_channel=BushHeritageAustralia)

### **Point de passage et d'ouverture. 1992 : la loi Mabo**

### **Document 8.4. La loi Mabo (1992)**

Cette vidéo présente le contexte et un aperçu de l'histoire de la loi Mabo.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e2KPAuuwYfs&ab\\_channel=ABCNews%28Australia%29](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e2KPAuuwYfs&ab_channel=ABCNews%28Australia%29)

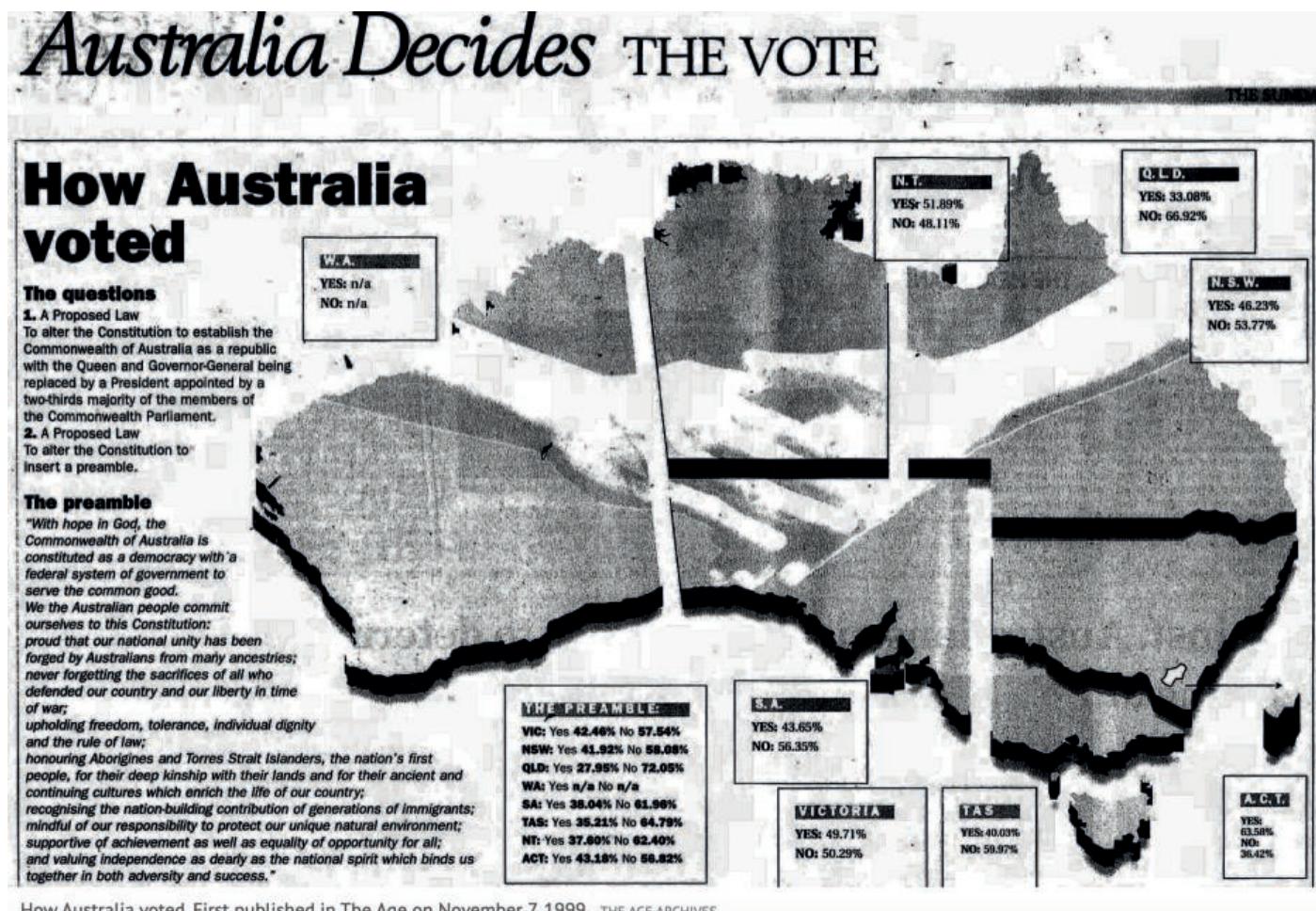
Source : vidéo de ABC News sur le 20e anniversaire de la loi Mabo

## Point de passage et d'ouverture. 1999 : le référendum sur la République en Australie

En 1999, les citoyens australiens sont consultés par référendum sur l'instauration de la République et l'élection d'un Président en remplacement de la reine d'Angleterre et du Commonwealth. Le NON l'emporte.

### Document 8.5. Résultats du référendum de 1999

Cet article de presse montre le pourcentage de votes OUI/NON lors du référendum, ce qui peut révéler des informations générales sur les opinions politiques des États australiens.



Source : Archives du journal *The Age*, 1999, Bibliothèque digitale du parlement d'Australie :

<https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/from-the-archives-1999-australia-says-no-to-a-republic-20191104-p537bp.html>

#### **Document 8.6. Caricature de John Howard et de la Reine, dessinée par Ron Tandberg en 1999**

Ce dessin humoristique montre le Premier ministre australien, John Howard, en train d'être félicité par la reine d'Angleterre pour les résultats du référendum qui maintiennent l'Australie dans le Commonwealth.



Source : Sydney Morning Herald Article dans les archives du journal *The Age* :

<https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/from-the-archives-1999-australia-says-no-to-a-republic-20191104-p537bp.html>