***Indo-Chinese Migration Experiences Task***

*Task -*

You will conduct research of the Indo-Chinese migration into Australia in the 1970s and the 1980s.

*Process –*

Using internet research, work through each step, putting your answers on a word document with the steps as sub headings.

You must also include a complete bibliography at the end of your assignment (APA), detailing all of the sources that you used.

**Background Information:**

In the 1970s and 80s, conflict in the Asia Pacific region – particularly in Vietnam and Cambodia – prompted the arrival of a new wave of migrants and refugees on Australia’s shores.

At the end of the Vietnam War in 1975, thousands of South Vietnamese left Vietnam to escape persecution by the new communist government. Similarly in Cambodia, thousands fled the mass killings being conducted by the communist Khmer Rouge Government led by Pol Pot.

Between 1976 and 1986, some 100,000 refugees arrived in Australia from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The arrival of large numbers of Indo-Chinese refugees had a major impact on Australia’s immigration policy and marked a radical departure away from Eurocentric immigration.

The arrival of large numbers of Indo-Chinese refugees had a major impact on Australia’s immigration policy. The then Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser made a radical departure from Eurocentric immigration by allowing large numbers of Indo-Chinese refugees to settle in Australia. During his time in office, Fraser permitted the entry of approximately 70,000 refugees.

Due to the legacy of the White Australia Policy, many Australians had had little to no interaction with people from nearby Asian countries and greeted the arrival of Indo-Chinese migrants and refugees with fear and suspicion. Many of the new arrivals, who had fled persecution in their homelands, then had to deal with prejudice and discrimination towards them in Australia.

**Step 1**

1. How many Vietnamese people were there in Australia before 1975?
2. Why did the ‘wave’ of Vietnamese refugees begin in 1975?
3. What and where was the first boat arrival from Vietnam?
4. What was the Orderly Departure Program (ODP)?
5. Explain the term ‘nationalism’.
6. By 1981, what percentage of Vietnamese arrivals had come by boat?

**Step 2**

The Blainey debate was sparked by a speech made in March 1984 by Professor Blainey at a Rotary members conference in Warnambool, country Victoria.

Professor Blainey put forward many claims. You will be looking at his claims and using your research from step 1, confirm or deny the predictions he made then and explain why/how they did/did not come about.

**Claim 1** - the level of Asian migration was too high and threatened ‘social cohesion’.

**Claim 2** - migrants generally took ‘Australian’ jobs.

**Claim 3** - there was a deliberate anti-British and pro-Asian quota policy.

**Claim 4** - unless major changes were made to immigration policy, racial conflict and violence would happen, such as that which had occurred in the Brixton riots in England.

**Step 3**

1. How do you think the political views expressed by Blainey and Hanson would have affected Australia’s international reputation and relationships with other countries in our region?
2. Was the fear of Australia being ‘Asianised’ a legitimate concern? At the time? Is it now?
3. Given that Australia was invaded by a European nation in 1788, does that mean that everyone who was born here and descendants of those Europeans that invaded should ‘go back to where they came from’? Leaning only migrants and immigrants and the First People of Australia. Why/why not?

Websites to get you started…

<http://www.multiculturalaustralia.edu.au/library/media/Timeline-Commentary/id/115.The-Blainey-debate-on-immigration->

<http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1011/11rp06#_Toc275248120>

<http://www.multiculturalaustralia.edu.au/library/media/Audio/id/411.The-Blainey-debate-on-immigration>

<https://museumvictoria.com.au/immigrationmuseum/discoverycentre/identity/people-like-them/the-white-picket-fence/pauline-hansons-1996-maiden-speech/>

<http://splash.abc.net.au/home#!/media/154442/please-explain-election-of-pauline-hanson-1996>

*Bibliography Exemplar*

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Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (1999). *Australia's young people: Their health and wellbeing, the report on the health of young people aged 12-24 years*. Canberra, Australia.

Depression (psychology) (2001). In *Microsoft Encarta Online Encyclopedia 2002*. Retrieved from http://encarta.ninemsn.com.au

Goldberg, I. (2000). *Dr. Ivan's depression central*. Retrieved from <http://www.psycom.net/depression.central.html>

Mental disorders and their treatment. (1987). In *The new encyclopaedia Britannica* (5th ed., Vol. 23, pp. 956-975). Chicago, IL: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Russell, B. (1967). *The autobiography of Bertrand Russell* (Vols. 1-3). London, England: Allen & Unwin.

Russell, G. (Writer, Producer and Narrator), & Wiseman, P. (Producer). (1995). *Tackling bullies: An Australian perspective* [Video recording]. Melbourne, VIC: Video Classroom.

***Marking Rubric***

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|  | Understanding | Data Collection | Research and Referencing | Reasoning |
| A | **Comprehensive** knowledge and application of facts and interpretation of information. | **Comprehensive** use of data to answer questions | **Comprehensive** use of sources and wider reading to research and reference information. | **Insightful** explanations using information collected to form opinions. |
| B | **Good** knowledge and application of facts and interpretation of information. | **Good** use of data to answer questions | **Good** use of sources and wider reading to research and reference information. | **Proficient** explanations using information collected to form opinions. |
|  C | **Satisfactory** knowledge and application of facts some interpretation of information. | **Satisfactory** use of data to answer questions | **Satisfactory** use of sources to research and reference information. | **Competent** explanations using information collected to form opinions. |
| D | **Variable** knowledge and application of facts and little interpretation of information. | **Limited** use of data to answer questions | **Some** use of sources to research and reference information. | **Limited** explanations of using information collected to form opinions. |
| E | **No evidence** of knowledge and application of facts and interpretation of information. | **No** use of data to answer questions | **No attempt** use of sources to research and reference information. | **No** explanations using information collected to form opinions. |