**FOOTAGE** | **VISUAL** | **SOUND**
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000 | TRANSFER OF POWER IN ZIMBABWE. | **NARRATOR**
At the stroke of midnight, nearly 100 years of colonial rule will come to an end ... The symbolic moment is celebrated with pomp and circumstance. (8 1/2)

After years of bitter struggle, the people of this country have won their independence. (5)

017 | H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES | **Prince Charles (SYNC)**
"... it is my very great privilege to hand to you these Constitutional Instruments - the symbol of your independence. I do so with the best wishes of all the people of Britain for the future peace and prosperity of your country." (14 1/2)

030 | CELEBRATION SCENES | **NARRATOR**
17 April 1980 - The sovereign State of Zimbabwe is born. (4 1/2)

The achievement of freedom and independence in scores of countries around the world, reflects a story of courage, sacrifice, and dedication...it is the story of the great awakening.

052 | Title | THE GREAT AWAKENING
From the shores of Europe nearly five centuries ago, explorers set forth on voyages, that laid the foundations of vast colonial empires in Asia, Africa, and the Americas. (10 1/2)

Navigators, merchants, missionaries, and then soldiers, opened the way for a mercantile system, that would span the globe, and eventually transform into colonies. (9 1/2)

The economy of the colonies was geared to benefit the requirements of the empire. For the peoples of the colonies, the empire meant subjugation, domination, exploitation and poverty. (11 1/2)

In the nineteen forties, some 750 million people, nearly half of the total world population, were still living in territories, which were under colonial rule. One fourth of the earth's land surface consisted of countries not yet sovereign or self-governing. (18)
The gulf separating the rulers from the ruled was deep...and there were constant reminders that one's land and people were being exploited by some alien power. (9)

But winds of change were beginning to blow. (2 1/2)

There was a ground swell of nationalism under dedicated leaders, who defied entrenched colonial regimes. (6)

Out of this struggle emerged a worldwide awareness, that equality and freedom are the fundamental rights of people everywhere. (7 1/2)

This awareness was recognized in the United Nations Charter which called for respect for the equal rights, and self-determination of all peoples. The independence struggle, now, had international support. (13)
The United Nations Charter established a system of Trusteeship for international supervision of eleven territories, inhabited by more than 20 million people in Asia, Africa and the Pacific. (12)

In addition to those in the Trust Territories, there were millions of dependent peoples living in non-self-governing territories. For the first time in history, the colonial powers voluntarily accepted the responsibility to administer these territories in accordance with the principles of the Charter. (17)

There were 74 of these dependent territories with a population of 215 million. (5 1/2)

During the fifties, more than twenty of these territories achieved their independence, often with direct United Nations involvement. (7 1/2)
The year 1960 marked a dramatic watershed in the anti-colonial struggle, as nations in different parts of the globe experienced the beginning of nationhood. (9 1/2)

The 'Great Awakening' was taking place... in different ways in different places... in some countries friendly and peaceful... in others bloody and violent. (10)

The Mau Mau freedom-fighters were waging a fierce struggle in Kenya under Jomo Kenyatta. (4 1/2)

In the Congo, United Nations troops helped to keep together a nation torn asunder by tribal dissension and foreign intrigue. (7)

The Algerians intensified their fight to wrest themselves free from 130 years of colonial rule. (6)
Amidst all this turmoil, 18 countries became independent; seventeen of these were in Africa. (6 1/2)

Despite the progress made by 1960, liberation struggles the world over were still encountering stiff resistance from entrenched regimes.

A bold new initiative was urgently needed. (11 1/2)

In order to speed up the process towards complete decolonization, 43 African and Asian members, sponsored a momentous resolution in 1960 during the 15th Session of the General Assembly...the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. (17)

The resolution generated a heated and impassioned debate in which many countries participated. (5)
On 14th December 1960, the resolution was put to the vote.

(ON CAMERA)
"The result of the voting is 89 in favour, none opposed and 9 abstentions. The 43 power draft resolution contained in Document 8/L 323 has accordingly been adopted by the Assembly."

NARRATOR
The Declaration proclaims that all peoples have the right to self determination and that the process of liberation is inevitable and irreversible.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF 24
One year later the General Assembly created a Special Committee to oversee the implementation of the Declaration. The Committee of 24, as it came to be known, assumed a key role in spearheading United Nations decolonization efforts.
The General Assembly entrusted the Committee with the responsibility of gathering information on conditions in the non-self governing territories and making recommendations to implement the Declaration. The members of the Committee travelled abroad from time to time to learn first hand from the representatives of the freedom fighters and refugees about local conditions in the dependent territories. (22)

(VOICE OVER) (Interpretation) "...in Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands are still living in the gutters of history, in the dangerous forests struggling and fighting to wipe out the stain on the shield of mankind, colonialism." (24)

NARRATOR
In 1972, the Committee undertook a dangerous mission to a territory liberated by the Freedom Fighters in Guinea-Bissau. Three members of the Committee spent some 130 hours trekking through the liberated areas, and reported back on what they had seen and heard.
The presence of the Committee provided a tangible symbol of international concern for the indigenous inhabitants. A good example was the United Nations visiting mission to Western Samoa to evaluate the country's progress towards independence. (32)

The UN observer teams during the elections in Equatorial Guinea offered further evidence of the Committee's interest in the promotion of the well-being of its inhabitants. (8 1/2)

Prior to 1975, a good deal of the Committee's work centered around the territories controlled by what was called the Lisbon-Salisbury-Pretoria axis (9)

Death and destruction tore into the fabric of these colonies in Southern Africa...as wars of liberation raged in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau. (8 1/2)
PARADING SOLDIERS

The Ian Smith minority regime mercilessly battled the black majority in Southern Rhodesia...and South Africa continued its illegal occupation of Namibia despite the termination of the mandate and the establishment of the Council for Namibia to administer the territory during the period leading to its independence. (18)

AERIAL SHOT/LISBON

1974...The colonial wars resulted in a new regime in Lisbon, which paved the way for independence of the Portugese possessions. The new Government announced that it would end the wars and liquidate the empire. (12 1/2)

The Committee of 24 was invited to hold a one week Session in Lisbon to mark the historic turning point. (6)

The Decolonization process spread quickly...Guinea Bissau, Mozambilque, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola celebrated their hard-won independence. (9 1/2)
But the turmoil in Southern Africa was not yet over. The struggle in Southern Rhodesia continued. (5 1/2)

1979...The Constitutional Conference on Rhodesia, held at Lancaster House in London with the participation of all parties concerned, led to an agreement, followed by elections and independence of Zimbabwe. The situation in Namibia, however, remains unchanged. South Africa still controls the country. (22)

...the Special Committee recommends that the Security Council act and act decisively against any dilatory manouevres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation regime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people." (15)

And the Namibian liberation struggle continues. (2 1/2)
Besides Namibia, there remains scattered around the Globe less than a score of "small territories", mainly islands, not yet self-governing. Most of these are the last reminders of the far flung colonial empires of the past. (14)

Take Anguilla for instance;...With an area of 96 square kilometres and a population of little over 7,000, this small Caribbean island is a dependent territory of the United Kingdom. (11 1/2)

The United Nations has been deeply involved in the welfare and the future of dependent territories like Anguilla. (5 1/2)
At the invitation of the United Kingdom, the Committee of 24 sent a UN visiting mission to Anguilla in September 1984, to get first-hand information about the situation in the territory. Anguilla is still largely underdeveloped. It has problems with rainfall which is very erratic, and not much arable land.

The economy of Anguilla has traditionally been based on salt production, boat-building, animal husbandry and fishing. In recent years the economic activity has been low, as a result of the decline in demand.

The fishing industry employs 15 to 20% of the labour force. A good part of the catch including lobsters is exported.
TOURISTS
Tourism is becoming the most important sector of the economy. The Government aims to develop it as a vibrant industry with as much local participation as possible. (8 1/2)

SCHOOL SCENES
Education in the territory is free at the primary and secondary levels, and there are plans to provide better technical and vocational training opportunities. (7 1/2)

SHOTS OF PEOPLE
According to the Declaration on Decolonization, inadequacy of political, economic, social and educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence...The Administering Power has the responsibility to promote economic and social development and also make the people aware of the options available to them. (20)
584  EMILE GUMBS  
CHIEF MINISTER,  
(SYNC)

(ON CAMERA)  
"...I doubt that we have any real problems as a non-self-governing territory as such. My feeling is that we do have almost virtual self-Government."  
(12 1/2)

592  ALASTAIR T. BAILLIE  
GOVERNOR (SYNC)

(ON CAMERA)  
"...The United Kingdom position with regard to independence for Anguilla is clear, unambiguous and very well understood by the people. It is quite simply that if Anguilla wishes to proceed to independence, the United Kingdom will facilitate that process...if they do not so wish to change, then no change will be imposed on them."  
(26)

608  COMMITTEE OF 24  
MEETING

NARRATOR  
The United Nations, keeps under constant review conditions of territories like Anguila, until the people determine their final political status...The Committee of 24 monitors the situation in the territories to ensure that all economic activities are aimed at strengthening the interests of the local peoples and hastening their progress towards independence...And it condemns any military activity which impedes that progress.  
(25 1/2)
The promise of the Declaration on the granting of independence is yet to be fulfilled in respect of some three million people living in 18 non-self governing territories around the globe. (9 1/2)

The transition from the old world of colonial empires to the present day community of independent States may be called one of the greatest changes in human history. (9 1/2)

Nearly 80 million people have emerged from colonial rule and more than 50 newly independent states have been admitted to membership in the United Nations since the adoption of the Declaration a quarter of a century ago. The United Nations' role in the process of decolonization is one of the organization's proudest achievements. (21)