

THE GREAT AWAKENING

FOOTAGE

VISUAL

SOUND

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)

Prince Charles (SYNC)

017

H.R.H. PRINCE OF
WALES

"... 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)

NARRATOR

030

CELEBRATION SCENES

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

059 SEA-COAST AND STOCK
FOOTAGE STILLS

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)

083

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)

097

GLOBE OF WORLD

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)

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B/W FOOTAGE

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)

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SAN FRANCISCO, SIGNING OF THE UN CHARTER

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)

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MAP WITH SUPERIMPOSED
IMAGES

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)

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B/W FOOTAGE

During the fifties, more than twenty of these territories achieved their independence, often with direct United Nations involvement. (7 1/2)

MONTAGE OF WIDESPREAD
FREEDOM CELEBRATIONS

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)

B/W FOOTAGE

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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)

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G.A. ADOPTION OF
DECLARATION

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. (4)

271

FREDERICK BOLAND
(SYNC)

(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." (20)

NARRATOR

The Declaration proclaims that all
peoples have the right to self
determination and that the process of
liberation is inevitable and
irreversible. (8 1/2)

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. (13 1/2)

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)

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(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

SOLDIERS MARCHING
THROUGH FOREST

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)

367

HELICOPTER/WAR
SCENES

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, Mozamibique, 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)

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MEETING OF LEADERS

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)

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AMBASSADOR A.G.KOROMA

(ON CAMERA)

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

NARRATOR

And the Namibian liberation struggle continues. (2 1/2)

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MAP

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)

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AERIAL OF ANGUILLA

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)

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ANGUILLA/PEOPLE

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. (21)

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. (15)

The fishing industry employs 15 to 20% of the labour force. A good part of the catch including lobsters is exported. (7)

542

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)

556

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 Anguilla, 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)

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INDIA: REPUBLIC DAY
CELEBRATIONS

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)

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CHILDREN SINGING

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)

666

TITLES

688

LAST FRAME