

population of about 169,000 for the the three territories  
 Europeans, about one half of that population  
 about one half of that population may be eligible  
 to vote when children and other persons not entitled  
 to vote are considered. That would ~~roughly~~ <sup>mean</sup> roughly  
 about 65 to 70,000 voters in Southern Rhodesia, 18,000  
 in Northern Rhodesia, and 2,000 in Nyasaland.  
 On ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~British~~ <sup>the</sup> standards, ~~on the~~  
 basis of the numerical strength of British  
 constituencies of ~~of~~ between 15,000 and 25,000 voters  
 Southern Rhodesia would be entitled to between  
 three and four representatives, Northern  
 Rhodesia 1 and Nyasaland, none.

With the 'proposed ~~substantive~~ <sup>strong</sup> ~~substantive~~ <sup>proportion</sup> of European  
 members in the Federal Assembly, Africans consider  
 themselves justified in entertaining the fear  
 that if ever "a ~~the~~ Constitutional Bill" for the  
 amendment of the Constitution to the Africans'  
 disadvantage, a two-thirds majority of the Federal  
 Assembly ~~will be~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~in the~~ <sup>proposed</sup> European representation.

The proposal ~~that we are~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~made~~ <sup>proposed</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>safe-guard</sup>  
 such a danger, ~~and~~ <sup>what appear</sup> to allay any ~~suspicion~~  
 to be reasonable suspicion and perhaps save  
 the scheme from premature death.

Our view on this point is due to no mistrust  
 of our European fellow-countrymen. <sup>OR HM Government</sup> It is in recognition  
 of human nature being what it is, that is accepted  
<sup>now</sup> to ~~may~~ <sup>may</sup> be rejected later ~~or~~ by another  
 generation. We have <sup>to warn us</sup> record of similar happening  
 in other countries. We want to safeguard our  
 future and that of our children and their children.  
 In ~~young~~ <sup>young</sup> as we are endeavoring to maintain <sup>international good</sup> ~~good~~ <sup>relations</sup>  
 We have enjoyed, and prospered <sup>also</sup> under the ~~the~~  
 protection of Her Majesty's. We have <sup>also</sup> felt that our  
 future progress and <sup>prosperity</sup> advancement was sure  
 and secure but we see a threat to our  
 security and ~~development~~ <sup>advancement</sup> in the <sup>proposed</sup> ~~the~~ Constitution  
 of the assembly.

Without going into details on other points,  
 we have chosen to express ourselves frankly

and we believe, constructively, in order to maintain the good will that ~~as always~~ existed between the Europeans and Africans in our respective territories.

We are happy to read in the Draft Federal Scheme report of the Conference held in London in April and May 1952 that "It has however been made clear at the Conference that one of the main obstacles to the general acceptance ~~of~~ of federation rests in the apprehensions felt by Africans in the two northern territories that federation might impair their position and prospects in their territories."

<sup>no further attempt will be made</sup>  
Africans do fear that federation might impair their position and prospects in their respective territories. It is, therefore, up to <sup>us</sup> those who desire to ~~to~~ bring <sup>about</sup> federation to reality not to attempt to achieve ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> ~~at the expense~~ of the Africans now or in the future. There must be fair play and justice for all. There must be no special privileges for certain sections. There must be equality of opportunity. There must be not even a suggestion of white domination which has been the cause of ~~is~~ so much discord and misery in other parts of the world. If ~~any~~ continued attempt is made to establish <sup>what appears to be</sup> white domination, Africans will not be to blame if they reject federation.

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