

etc., are required and the authorities are now engaged in ascertaining which of the persons who served in these capacities on the former occasion will be prepared to do so again. In this connection it will be recalled that the Referendum Act provides for the presence of representatives of the contending forms of government in polling stations.[. . .]

...

15. It is at any rate arguable that, even if summer voting does place certain special difficulties in the way of a heavy poll, it is on balance to the advantage of the Confederate side that the second poll should follow as closely as possible upon the first. I do not in any way suggest that such a consideration motivated the Newfoundland Government in this matter; they evidently have good and sufficient reasons of their own for desiring to complete the referendum as quickly as possible. Taking all things into consideration, we may, I think, give them credit for tackling the problems created by a summer vote with boldness and imagination.

I have etc.

PAUL A. BRIDLE

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*Extraits d'une dépêche du haut commissaire par intérim à Terre-Neuve
au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures*

*Extracts from Despatch from Acting High Commissioner in Newfoundland
to Secretary of State for External Affairs*

DESPATCH 344

St. John's, July 12, 1948

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my despatch No. 329 of July 5th^t regarding political developments since the first vote in the national referendum.

2. The first week of the new campaign launched a rather remarkable series of radio addresses in the interests of Confederation. The initial speaker, Mr. Bradley, who opened the campaign with a radio talk on July 5th, was followed by Mr. Leslie R. Curtis, K.C., on July 7th, Mr. Smallwood on July 8th, and on July 10th by the Honourable H. W. Quinton who was introduced by Sir Leonard Outerbridge.

3. Mr. Bradley delivered a fluent and forceful address in which he set the case for Confederation in proper perspective. Very clearly and without offence, he described the cold comfort which Newfoundlanders would get from a Responsible Government endeavouring to carry Newfoundland along on its own, and, by contrast, clearly and without exaggeration demonstrated the concrete benefits which Confederation would offer to this country. He said that Newfoundland must associate itself with some larger entity — Britain, the United States, or Canada — and that only Canada can offer Newfoundland what she really needs. Canada, moreover, is a British country, and the fact of the matter is that the Canadian provinces have gone ahead during the past eighty years while Newfoundland, staying out, has lagged behind. Referring to one of the points on