The people, "bred to disaster from their daily struggle with the sea, drew courage from adversity", wrote St. John Chadwick, who was with Lord Ammon in 1943 on the good-will mission to Newfoundland and who subsequently wrote the book *Newfoundland, Island into Province.*

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"Many who spoke out against union (in the Convention) were the product of a fiercely proud and independent tradition", wrote Don Jamieson in *The Book of Newfoundland.* "They were members of ancient Newfoundland families who had made Water Street an important North American trading centre years before Montreal was founded and while New York was still a swamp. Some had forebears who had fought valiantly to win Responsible Government for Newfoundland. They felt to support Confederation would be to betray their heritage."

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Sir Alan Herbert, the famous humorist and stout supporter of Newfoundland rights, found Newfoundlanders "a shy and rather reticent people... gay, good-humored and generous, tolerant, temperate, tough, God-fearing, sabbath-keeping, law-abiding."

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"As proud as Lucifer and as cocky and independent as any little group of people ever was in North America", was J. R. Smallwood's addition.

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On February 16, 1949 Mackenzie King, in his last speech in the Canadian House of Commons, had this to say: "There can be no doubt that the union of Newfoundland with Canada will be to the mutual advantage of the peoples of both countries. It will, however, mean more than mere mutual advantage. The talent, the enterprise, the resources which each will contribute to the other will help to strengthen both. What is more, at a time such as the present, it will help to give each of us a greater confidence as we face the uncertainties of the future."