

vinced that, given the requisite effort and co-operation will continue to be overcome.

In any event, these difficulties are not nearly so great as those which would be created, now and in the future, by an attempt to force on an unwilling minority, a policy to which they were deeply opposed. Our unity as a people would be shattered and, instead of concentrating our energies on the defeat of the enemy, a large part of our time would be taken up with domestic controversy if worse consequences did not follow.

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In the course of three quarters of a century, Canada has developed a large measure of spiritual unity. Our unity is based upon mutual tolerance and respect for differences of view and feeling. It is not the unity of a homogeneous people. We have not all the same racial and cultural traditions and the quickest way to destroy our unity is to try to ride rough-shod over our differences. On the other hand, if we are able to maintain our unity by bridging our differences, Canada may, through the national unity of two proud races in a single state, give the world the most useful of all examples in the building of a new order.

Who will deny that the preservation of our national unity will be a greater service to mankind than a few more men unwillingly forced to serve in the army of a country divided against itself?

It is because of the danger of destroying our unity