

restrictions to write a private communication. And while only nine per cent of individual letters recommended maintenance of the current non-discriminatory policy or the admission of more immigrants, 62 per cent of organizations and 63 per cent of witnesses supported the present policy or recommended a more open one.

6. Although the proportion of individual sentiments advocating restrictions on immigration was high, it is the persons who are dissatisfied with current policy who tend to respond: those who are comfortable with it are less likely to register an opinion.
7. Moreover, immigration is not a salient issue for many persons and communities. A community may have achieved harmonious intergroup relations due to a long history of immigration and a high rate of accommodation between immigrants and longer-term residents. Or, the community may have received few or no immigrants, and have had little contact with them.
8. Many individuals from the larger cities expressed considerable discontent with the current policy. The proportion of individual letters received from Ontario (73%, or 880) and British Columbia (16%, or 188) was by far the highest, and most of them called for a restrictive policy.
9. Submissions from organizations reflected a very different emphasis. Of the 203 organizations submitting written briefs, 113 (56%) were based in Ontario, and nearly a third of Ontario organizations dealt with a special interest or problem. Of the remainder, 44 (39%) advocated that policy be maintained as it is or liberalized. (See Table 2.)
10. In the large cities, changes in population size and composition have had a significant impact on neighbourhood communities, schools, places of work, and social service and recreational facilities. Most views reflected a belief that changes in the ethnic or racial balance are threatening the quality of life and standard of living of long-term residents. Different customs, values and lifestyles were frequently described as