

and new enthusiasms. One of the results of this policy has been the rapid growth since the turn of the century of a population with origins other than either Britain or France.

The census statistics for 1951 and 1961 reveal certain significant patterns. Out of a total population growth of 4,228,818 over the decade, 1,080,620 -- or 25.5% -- resulted from immigration.

During this period as well, important changes occurred in the distribution of the total population by ethnic groups.

In 1951, 47.9% were British, 30.8% French and 21.3% from other ethnic origins. In 1961, the equivalent breakdown was 43.8%, 30.4% and 25.8% respectively. It is noteworthy that a 4.5% increase in the proportion of the population of other than British or French origin took place in this time span. In view of the changes made in the Immigration Regulations since 1961, I believe that we can expect a continuation of this trend.

With a constant and large flow of immigrants entering Canada each year, what happens to immigrants is a vital concern for all of us who are interested and involved in forging a strong and united Canada.

We have learned from the post-war movement of peoples that the role which an immigrant plays in his new country depends upon many factors: his legal rights, his occupational qualifications in relation to employment opportunities, the attitude of the receiving population and his own psychological reactions to this new environment. As Canadians we must ensure that these legal rights are guaranteed; that suitable employment opportunities are available; that new-comers are treated as equals; and that the immigrant is helped in adjusting to his new environment.