

# C.I.H.S BULLETIN

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THE NEWSLETTER OF THE CANADIAN IMMIGRATION HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## Society News

Ongoing medical problems have forced both our Secretary, Bernard Brodie, and our Treasurer, Al Troy, to resign from the Executive Committee. Peter Current has volunteered to take over the Treasurer's duties, and Al Gunn has assumed those of the Secretary for the remainder of the Committees current term.....Members who remember Gail Keyes as a young visa officer in London in the 1960s will be pleased to learn she has just been appointed the High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire. (Remember the policy that female officers who married had to resign?)..... The Society has lost three members over the fall. Bob Wales died in Victoria in October and both Andy Anderson and Richard Hetherington in Ottawa.

## Should the Society Be Wound Up?

The Society has been ion the doldrums for some time now. Activities have not been as frequent or as well-attended as in the past and membership is declining. Attempts to attract new members, especially younger members, have not been successful.

This situation has led some members to question whether the Society is any longer serving any purpose. Some have gone so far as to suggest the Society should be wound up, and it is

possible just such a motion might be tabled at the Annual General Meeting.

The following article puts forwards some ideas for discussion on how the Society might be rejuvenated. What is really needed, however, is increased participation by the members themselves. Do you want the Society to continue? If yes, what can be done to make it more relevant?

## Some Thoughts on How to Rejuvenate the Society

1. The Newsletter: commit to publishing at least four times a year on scheduled dates. Include more personal news if possible.
2. Social Activities: Appoint a Committee member to be responsible solely for arranging social activities. Have monthly or quarterly breakfasts or lunches.
3. Research/Outreach: Sponsor an annual lecture by a distinguished immigration practitioner or scholar, the lecture to be published in pamphlet form by the Society.  
Sponsor events in conjunction with other like-minded groups such as local history, ethnic or genealogical societies.  
Use the memorabilia now languishing in Al Troy's basement to erect a portable display that could be placed in museums, schools and at society events.

Create a new committee position to be responsible for this area.

These are a few ideas, meant mainly to generate discussion. Please let us know your views.

## **ONE FABULOUS CAREER**

Gary J. Komar, Canada Immigration 1964-1994 (and beyond)

### **Part 2 – Into the Breach – 1965-1971**

Part 1 – covers the period 1964-1965 and appeared in CIHS Bulletin, Issue 39, February 2001

After six months at Dorval's Montreal International Airport, I motored back to Winnipeg in December 1965 to resume my duties at the border port of Emerson, Manitoba. The contrast - and culture shock- was phenomenal. From highly intensive activity, I had to relearn to slow my pace.

Southern Manitoba was hit by a blizzard on March 3 of 1966. Nothing moved. Not even my career. Restless to be on the go again, I applied without success on two competitions. Inland Immigration Officers were being hired for Winnipeg at the IO 4 level with pay scales ranging from \$5105 to \$5645 a year. An IO 5 Officer-in-Charge position opened in Carway, Alberta at \$5545 to \$6085. My ambitions exceeded my reach

Jim Cross, Regional Director for the Western Region (of the then – as now - Department of Citizenship and Immigration) worked out of 83 Maple Street. (Al Hiltz was the personnel officer). The immigration building at 83 Maple Street, next to the

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Canadian Pacific Railway station, had been around at least since the turn of the century. Ellery Post, still the Officer-in-Charge at Emerson, moved to head the Calgary immigration office in July of 1966. In September he invited me to spend two months in Calgary on temporary duty. Automobile travel for the 900 miles between Winnipeg to Calgary was authorized at the rate of 4.5 cents a mile, just about the cost of airfare or a \$45 rail ticket. The dinner allowance went up \$1 from 1965 to \$2.75 (three meals: \$5.90).

Working with Ellery in Calgary were: Senior Officer Bill Clark, Senior Admissions Officer Lloyd Dowswell, and Immigration Officers Lloyd Ross and John Beall. Immigration offices also had Placement Officers (a combination of settlement reception and employment counseling). Earl Keller was the Senior Placement Officer while Sam Rasmussen, Ted Friesen and John "Cam" Larsen were the Placement Officers. The support staff included Audrey Avis, Elaine Jotreau, Faye M., Pat Thorvaldsen, and Brenda Graham.

The work at this inland immigration centre is typically reflected by Ellery's comments to the Regional Director when he asked to extend my stay:

"We have 75 files on which forms Imm. 1000 have to be typed, 8 inquiries to do, 10 section

19 reports to submit, 30 students for whom Imm. 665s must be completed, 165 A.P. cases that haven't made a payment in three months and require investigation, approximately 60 field investigations, numerous letters to be replied to by our Settlement Section in addition to interviewing newly arrived immigrants which to date number 1001. This does not include the heavy workload of our Admissions Section. In addition, there are 71 days annual leave and 48

days CT as of 30 Sept. 1966 to be taken before 30 March 1967.”

“Since his arrival in Calgary, Mr. Komar has completed 101 landings, written and typed 80 letters, typed and submitted 22 requests for Order in Council, interviewed applicants for landing and completed 3 forms Imm. 690; in addition he has typed 9 form Imm. 690s for submission to Stage B. He has also interviewed and completed 4 applications on form Imm. 683 and 2 forms Imm. 55.”

In terms of numbers, Calgary was no Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver. But the office provided considerable exposure to a variety of duties. My first deportation experience came in November 1966 when I escorted a U.S. citizen by air from Calgary to Spokane, and made removal arrangements for two others. For a 24 year-old immigration officer, this was high adventure.

The Calgary Herald reported on October 14, 1966 that “The Gerda Munsingers, the Minaudos and the Greek ship-jumpers of the future will find it harder to stay, undetected, in Canada.” The White Paper on immigration “proposed measures to catch up on illegal entries, the criminal elements, and those who may be subversives. Manpower Minister Jean Marchand (we were now the Department of Manpower and Immigration) also proposed a new immigration policy to eliminate racial discrimination and reduce the inflow of illiterate and unskilled sponsored immigrants. And former Conservative immigration minister Richard Bell (Carleton) said “the policies proposed...will not bring any additional immigration to this country”, and there was a “dynamic need” for immigration to Canada and the country’s future development depends on it.” There was also a role for persons without special skills, he said. These are certainly prophetic statements given that 30 years later Canada needs more immigrants than ever –

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skilled immigrants especially – and Greek ship-jumpers have now been replaced by Chinese refugee claimants.

The White Paper was the precursor to proposed changes to the Immigration Regulations. Discrimination on the basis of race or nationality was eliminated, a selection criteria was introduced for unsponsored (independent) immigrants, the sponsored class now included only dependent relatives; a new nominated relative category was introduced. Visitors could apply for landing within Canada and as a result of the Sedgwick inquiry, an Immigration Appeal Board was established. Changes were also announced in 1966 to the immigration officer grading system. No longer would officers be classified as IO’s. Some became CR’s in the new Clerical/Regulatory Group while others were classified as PM’s in the Program Administration Group.

By November 13, 1966 I was back in Emerson. It was a long winter. Positions for immigration officers in the new Department of Manpower and Immigration were advertised in the spring of 1967 at the PM 1 level with salaries ranging from \$5850 to \$7310 a year.

Al Lukie had visited the Calgary office in November 1966, en route to a posting at the Canadian Consulate office in Denver. He stopped to pass on good wishes from my former colleagues in Montreal. In January 1967, Eugene Brutsch wrote that immigration officers in Dorval were preparing for EXPO 67 (and Canada’s Centennial). Aeroflot was now flying into Dorval and Air Canada had regular scheduled flights form Moscow. In Winnipeg, we were gearing up for the summer’s Pan Am Games.

The Department brought me to Winnipeg in April 1967 to staff the Winnipeg Airport on a semi-permanent basis from 4 pm to

midnight. With my international experience at Dorval, I was considered the resident expert. Immigration Officers from the District Winnipeg office came to the airport after regular hours to assist with the flights. The 1967 Winnipeg immigration roster included Jim Bonnallo, Lorne Johnston, Dave Rose, Bob Farr, Les Robertson, Cliff Doner, Dave Darby, Larry Metelski, Bill Pearn, Jim Duncan, Doug Kirk, and Bruce Riddell with Ted Fleming in charge. Athletes were scheduled to arrive for the Pan Am Games on July 15. Some 2000 tourists and athletes passed through the airport between July 15 and July 23, 1967. Cuban athletes were our most pressing concern because of the possibility of defection; all were documented on an Imm 700 Arrival-Departure Card.

A week later I was asked to report to Saskatoon for two weeks temporary duty. By mid-September I received a permanent job offer there after qualifying on a PM 1 competition. Salary range: \$6400 to \$6700 a year. The Saskatoon immigration office consisted of Stan Alsford, Clayton Breckon, Carol Sekulick and Phyllis Turner. As the Special Inquiry Officer (SIO), Clayton held immigration inquiries; Gabe Lau came from Winnipeg to act as our Chinese interpreter.

Eugene Brutsch wrote from Montreal to say there were many new faces at Dorval Airport. John Dalton was supervisor, Gerry Lapointe, SIO; Jack Buchman SIO and supervisor; Guy Malouin SIO; Eugene was extended another year from July 15, 1967, his "retiring year". Everyone was busy with Expo 67 (April 27 to Oct 29, 1967 – over 50 million visitors). I competed on an overseas competition without success but wrote to Eugene in December of 1967 that I noticed Kinglsey Beatty had placed as a Foreign Service Officer.

My break came in February 1968 when I was asked to go to National Headquarters in

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Ottawa. It was to be a two-month posting as a PM 2 in the Home Services Branch's Non Immigrant Applicants for Landing (NIAL) sub-unit. I was deeply impressed with the caliber of people there, as well as the complex cases requiring innovative solutions. I was also amazed by the number of times reports and letters had to be rewritten, all in aid of clarifying intent. When the Minister (Jean Marchand) required a report for Parliament within two days, he did not always get it promptly but no one seemed too concerned. One did not prepare correspondence that the Department "will" do something. To minimize any possible future commitment, we wrote the Department "may" do it.

The NIAL unit was spread out on one side of the 8<sup>th</sup> floor of the Bourque Building at 305 Rideau St. (Rooms 801 to 811) with Ernie White as Head of the Non Immigrant Unit and Joan Scollan his secretary. Bert Carkner supervised the NIAL sub-unit including Steve Wise, Jim Corrigan, Don Johnson, Ken Huband and Bev Stark. Frank Murphy looked after the Non Immigrant visitors sub-unit working with Inid Hametner, and H.C. Parker. Gerry King was with the Non Immigrant Student sub-unit, which included Marie Therien.. John Hamilton had Bill Marks with him in the Special Categories sub-unit. Home Branch Director at the time was E.P.Beasley. (Secretary: Maude Manners) while Al Gorman headed the Admissions Section. Bill Marks went to Halifax enforcement in June of 1968.

My temporary posting at NHQ was a challenging experience and I was saddened to return to Saskatoon in May of 1968. On my return I received a letter from Jean Edmonds, Acting Director – Prairie Region, Manpower and Immigration, inviting me (with others in the region) to attend a two-week Induction and Orientation Seminar at the University of Manitoba in June. Alf Findlay was the

Regional Director of Immigration for the Prairies at the time with Ted Swan (Support), Jack McLeod (Enforcement), Ted Fleming (Admissions), Bernie Novakowski (Reception). Sid Empson and John Harder were the District Administrators (d. 1975) in Edmonton and Winnipeg respectively. The Seminar gathered together the likes of Sol Gombinsky and Dave Philips from Calgary, Ray Hampton (Edmonton), Frank Knoch (Lethbridge), Wilf Lindner (Coutts), Oscar Maier (North Portal), Larry Metelski and Bill Pearn from Winnipeg, and Bill Vanderguard from Regina.

Eugene Brutsch wrote that Canada Customs at Dorval was now charged with examining all Canadians and returning residents. Immigration officers were expected to examine each non-immigrant (for Customs, Health and Immigration purposes) in 30 seconds, and each immigrant in one minute. By March 1969 Eugene finally retired.

On July 10, 1968, the Department's new Minister, Allan MacEachen, was introduced to senior officers in Ottawa. And in October, a PM 2 competition opened in the Admissions Section of Home Services Branch (salary range: \$7402-8413). The January 1969 Eligible List published the competition results as follows: first - Roland Lavallee; then me, John Wanke, Michel Gregoire, Bill Yussack, Mike Schasny, Art McDonald, Emmile Pace, Bob Corbeil and Frank Dunham. I accepted a position in Bert Carkner's Non-Immigrants Applicants for Landing (NIAL) sub-unit and reported for duty on March 31, 1969.

Housing prices in Saskatoon (population 130,000) had climbed: a 816 square foot bungalow with two bedrooms and a full basement that sold for \$12,500 in June 1967 (including land at \$1960) rose to \$14,000 a year later. I didn't know what it would cost to live in

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Ottawa. By 1969 my gross PM 1 salary was \$602 bi-weekly with take-home pay of \$230.

Until I found permanent accommodations in Ottawa, I was allowed expenses for up to 35 days. The Beach Carleton Apartment Hotel, 26 Nepean was approved at the rate of \$65 per week for me and my wife since it would have cost \$126 a week at the Holiday Inn on Dalhousie Street. Some of the people there in 1968 were still in Bert's sub-unit including Steve Wise, Jim Corrigan and Bev Stark. Dorothy Gislason had joined the unit earlier, Gus Leonard (then Jean Savageau) and Larry Gafenco worked with Frank Murphy, and John Hamilton now had Jim Miller with him. Jim had been a P.O.W. in Germany during World War II.

During my first week on the job, I had to keep track of my workload. Home Services Branch used a Weekly Workload Statistics sheet on which the number of new files received were recorded, as well as the total files at the end of the week, the date of the oldest regular file, Minister's files, and the reasons for any unusual delays.

One note I made for November 13, 1969: "Fern Sauve of the Minister's Office died today. Heart attack? I didn't know him well but a lot of sad faces around." In early 1970, E.P. Beasley (SX 1) was the Director of Home Services Branch; Dalt Collins (PM 7), Chief Admissions; Bernie Gorman (PM 7), Chief Enforcement; and Art Lepitre, Branch Coordinator and Executive Assistant. Under Dalt Collins was J.E. Cardwell (PM 5) Manager of Immigrant and Appeals Section, Ernie White, Manager Non-Immigrant Section, Bob MacIntosh (PM 4) Manager Procedures and Instructions Section and Charlie Hill (PM 4) Manager Security Review Section. Gorman had Steve Fontanne (PM 6) as Manager of the Intelligence Section, John St. Onge (PM 5)

Manager Inquiries and Appeals Section, Charlie Dagg (PM 5) Manger Enforcement Control, and Jim Pasman (PM 4) as Manager of Policy and Procedures Section.

A PM 2 salary was up to \$10,000 a year and I bought my first 3-bedroom bungalow in a new development called Borden Farm southwest of Ottawa. The cost: \$16,000 (not including some \$6400 for the land under the Ontario Housing Corporations H.O.M.E. (Home Ownership Made Easy) Plan). House taxes were some \$500 a year. By 1975 housing prices in that area would triple in price. In 1970 the post office sent word a new postal code would take effect in 1971; to make their point a rotating postal strike hit the country from May until September of 1970.

On Wednesday, May 13, 1970 the Bourque Building was closed all day. A bomb was scheduled to detonate at 10 am. The building was evacuated and employees sent home. It was a false alarm.

Time magazine announced in its August 10, 1970 issue that video cartridges were a promise of "Future Shock". The first two waves of the electronics-appliance age left an indelible mark on America, the article said. "The nation has more radio receivers than people and more television sets than bathtubs. Now the third wave, the video cartridge (or cassette) player is about to break upon the U.S...." At the office, we were still dictating our letters and memos into dictaphones to be transcribed and typed in the steno pool.

Work and home kept me busy: my daughter was born in May 1970, the yard needed seeding and fencing, a university course kept me otherwise occupied, and I joined the Recreational Association Hockey League in the fall of 1970. Ottawa opened its new National

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Arts Center on Confederation Square across from the Chateau Laurier.

By December 1970, Art LePitre had become Head of the Sponsored Dependent Unit; other Heads included Gordon Garvin (Nominated Unit), Lou Racine (Independent Immigrant Unit), Tom Gill (Appeals Unit), Ken Stuart (Inquiries Unit), Bill Sorokan (Intelligence Analysis Unit) and Tom Hierlihy (Enforcement Control Unit). Home Services Branch introduced complex statistical recording procedures (to take effect January 4, 1971). Its purpose was to document representations outside the Department in order that replies might be streamlined and so that no favoritism "accrues to the person concerned".

Ottawa's 1970/71 winter was a snowman's dream. Some 90 inches fell by the first week of February and it reached 170 inches before it was all over. It was an omen of things to come.

Sarah Marcovitch approached me in January 1971 to ask if I would accept the nomination to become President of the Ottawa Branch of the Manpower and Immigration Union. "Huh? Why me, I asked? I've never even been to a union meeting before." Jim Mitchell wants to retire, she replied desperately, and no one else wants the job.

Elected in March 1971, I knew nothing about being a President, much less something about the M&I Union, except the Ottawa Branch had some 600 members. Vice-Presidents elected were John Wanke, Freda Greenlees, Betty Roff and Harry Donner. Treasurer: Harry Donner. Secretary by acclamation: Velma Pratt (who, I understand, still works with the Department). Al Gunn was National Vice-President. Tom Mascaro had headed the Nominating Committee with Harry Donner, Fern Corriveau and Sarah Marcovitch.

One of my first tasks was to form committees with a vice-president to head each: Grievances and Steward Relations; Information, one to work on the draft of our new Constitution, and one to study our Rights and Privileges in relationship with our Department. Executive meetings were held once every two weeks, a new information bulletin was published, and executive meetings – held at various locations throughout the city - were open to members during the first half-hour to allow them to see us, talk with us, and see how we worked.

Bill Vanderguard wrote to me from Regina in April that Bob Farr (from Winnipeg) was now in Saskatoon and Rod Vogelsang transferred from Vancouver to Saskatoon. Inland officers, he noted, still remained at the PM 1 level.

The April 30, 1971 edition of the Ottawa Citizen profiled Ross and Paula Booth, both recovering from open heart surgery. They were the first husband and wife to undergo such surgery in Ottawa. After 16 years with the RCMP, Ross had been posted in January 1967 to Cologne as a Foreign Service Officer. Paula became ill the day she arrived. After an operation in Germany and another in Ottawa, her condition improved. But Ross then suffered a heart attack at the end of January 1971 and spent 3 days in intensive care. Ross Booth's philosophy: "When you have this happen to you, you reshuffle the cards and a new priority comes up; you have a different sense of values. The promotion and the \$20,000 a year job turn out not to be so important after all."

In April of 1971, Home Service Branch Admissions Officers were reclassified. Desk officers like myself were bumped up one grade, from PM 2 to PM 3. Salary: \$10,7673. Not having enough to do, I joined the Upper Canada

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Softball League, playing for Grand and Toy against such perennial standouts as Scotia Bank, Graftek, Canadian Linen and the Gillin Good Guys.

In the spring of 1971, I also transferred to Frank Murphy's Non Immigrant sub-unit. I think poor Frank saw me as a blessing and a curse since I had developed a tendency to challenge or question almost everything. I had also been notified that I would be participating in one of the 1971-1972 Public Service Commission Staff Development Programs, specifically the "Introduction to Management -- General" sometime during the fiscal year. Perhaps this was intended to enlighten me on the complexities of managing people and to help me tone down my impulsive nature. It was to be one of the most memorable and enlightening training sessions I would attend (with Tony Werbin in February 1972).

By mid-June, Home Services Branch ran out of options. I was asked to act as sub-unit head for a few months in the Independent Immigrant sub-unit where I inherited a staff problem. A term employee's performance was under review and he came to me for help. I tried to wear two hats to resolve the conflict both as sub-unit supervisor and as union president. Warned that my career was in jeopardy for championing the term employee's cause, I went ahead anyway. The end result was satisfactory for all concerned but I was labeled a troublemaker. That label would follow me for the next 15 years.

Working in the Independent Immigration sub-unit at the time if memory serves me were: Elizabeth Bate (Room 847); Hartley Belway (846); Art McDonald (850); and Betty Roff (840). Lou Racine was the acting head of the Immigrant Unit.

Interestingly, of all the people I've named here, Velma Pratt (an Administrative Officer in Refugee Program Support) is one of the few people who are still with the Department (according to the current (2000) National Headquarters telephone directory).

In September of 1971 I attended the Manpower and Immigration Union's annual meeting of the National Executive, held in Vancouver. Members included Bob Shaw, National President; Al Gunn, National Vice President, and the following branch presidents: J.M. Roberts, Atlantic; Vic Bellemare, Quebec; E.R. Balkwill, Ontario; H.O. Ring, Foreign Branch; George Wojtowicz, Prairies, A. Kingsley Beattie, Pacific, and A.I. Stewart, Executive Vice-President, PSAC.

The October 1971 Monthly Newsletter of the Ottawa Branch ran the following help wanted ad: The Position: Hockey Player. How Many Needed: 2 to 5. Employer (Team): Manpower and Immigration. Pay: Nil. Working Conditions/ Hours of Work: late to medium late, including Sunday mornings. Fringe Benefits: few pits stops, bruises and bumps, exercise and fatigue. For audition: Phone Frank Cecchini.

A letter to a pen pal in New Zealand in October 1971 (we began writing to each other in 1961; we're still writing to each other in 2001 but have never met): "We're not encouraging the migration of teachers to Canada these days. We're overstocked. The teachers' colleges are cutting back and last year's graduates are having problems finding jobs."

In October, Real Arbour, a former Dorval (1965) colleague wrote that he had emigrated from Trois-Rivieres to Sept. Isles, as O.I.C. "The territory goes from Les Escornains to Blanc-Sablon and all the land north of that on the North Shore," he said. "You better

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look at your map. Hunting and fishing here is considered as good if not better than Lake Winnipeg. There is moose, bear, caribou, small game, partridges, rabbits and others. You can fish trout, pike, cod and salt-water demons (salmon); lots of crabs, scallops and shrimp. It's considered Godforsaken country but I love it."

In November, 1971 I applied for a position as an Appeals Officer (PM 4) in Ottawa. I had been back in my old job with Frank Murphy since September in Room (Bourque) 811 (only a cubicle) with Jim Corrigan on one side (Room 810) and Gus Leonard on the other (Room 811A). In the immediate area were: Ross Booth (816), Bert Carkner (803), Larry Gafenco (806), John Hamilton (804), S. Heatherington (808), Moe Isaacs (809), Don Johnson (805), Gerry King (815), Ross Madore (811B), S. Mooney (802), Frank Murphy (807), Bev Stark (803A), Art Vass (811B), Ernie White (801), G. Marcoux (813), and Steve Wise (816A).

In the fall of 1971, Lionel Dixon ran for the position (1972) of President of the Ottawa Branch of the M&I Union. Born in England 37 years before, he emigrated to Canada (P.E.I.) in 1961, worked as a freelance broadcaster and taught in Northern Ontario before returning to the Maritimes in 1967 to become a guidance counselor for a private college. In 1969 he joined the Department as a Job Analyst in Halifax, moved to Winnipeg briefly and to Ottawa as Bilingual-Group Supervisor in Occupational Research.

The Ottawa Citizen profiled Maude Manners on December 29, 1971. "On the job for 45 years" the headlines read, and about to retire. She began government service in 1926 wearing down seven Prime Ministers (Sir Arthur Meighen to Pierre Trudeau). "I was always fascinated with William Lyon Mackenzie King...and Mr. St. Laurent stands



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out although I didn't get to know him. But John Diefenbaker is the one for me. I love to see him get up and point the finger at them."

"When I first went in," she recalled, "the railways were having a lot to do with immigration. They had the tracks out to the West by then and were grabbing the people and settling them into the wide open spaces." Another part of the job after World War I, she recounted, was settling returned service men. And then there were Dr. Barnardo's boys. "Those were the boys who were brought over from the Barnardo Homes in England and put with families here....every once in a while our investigators would go out to see if they were getting along, if they were going to church and getting a little spending money..." Her mother was 99, blind, and living in a nursing home and Maude planned to bike over to the nursing home daily. "During the war, when we had to queue up for rationed things, I didn't have time to get to the tennis courts after work, so I got a bicycle then and have been riding it ever since."

Gary Komar                      e-mail:  
[kloee@escape.ca](mailto:kloee@escape.ca)  
(all e-mail welcomed – I would like to know what happened to all the people I mention)

### **FEEDBACK**

You can contact the editor at:

Del McKay  
Apt. 705, 71 Somerset St. West  
Ottawa, ON K2P 2G 2  
Tel: (613) 231-5560

e-mail: [dmckay@istar.ca](mailto:dmckay@istar.ca)

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### **e-mail addresses**

One of our original members, Kingsley Beattie, in conversation with Al Gunn, mentioned that he knew of only two e-mail addresses of members, and suggested that the Society might render a service by publishing the e-mail addresses of members in the bulletin, to facilitate keeping in touch. This seems to be a good idea, and we will begin by listing the e-mail addresses of members of the Executive committee, plus others which we have on hand now. They are:

President: David Bullock  
[Bullock1587@rogers.com](mailto:Bullock1587@rogers.com)

Secretary: Al Gunn  
[Algunn@travel-net.com](mailto:Algunn@travel-net.com)

Treasurer: Peter Current  
[Current@rideau.net](mailto:Current@rideau.net)

Director: Cabot Yu  
[cabot@ehmail.com](mailto:cabot@ehmail.com)

Kingsley Beattie  
[akbeattie@sympatico.ca](mailto:akbeattie@sympatico.ca)

The email addresses of Del McKay and Gary Komar appear in the previous column.

Any members wishing to have their addresses published need only write, phone or e-mail the editor or any member of the executive, and we'll publish in the next bulletin.

### **MEMBERSHIP**

Members wishing to sign up a new member, remit dues, or report change of address, may use the form printed on page 10 of this bulletin.

*Form for Initial Membership, Membership  
Renewal, and Change of Address*

Please note that the membership year runs from May 1 to April 30.

Please enter/renew my membership in the C.I.H.S.

Fee enclosed \$..... [Life Member (\$100.00), Annual Member (\$ 10.00) ]

Name.....

Address (only required for initial membership or to inform us of a change)

Address.....

.....

.....

.....

Phone.....

Fax (optional).....

E-mail (optional).....

Please send this form with your cheque or money order to:

**The Treasurer  
The Canadian Immigration Historical Society  
P.O. Box 9502, Station T  
Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3V2**