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CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION IN CANADA

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## INTRODUCTION

### HISTORICAL NOTE

The Czechoslovak National Alliance was organized in 1939 to unite Canadians of Czech, Slovak and Carpatho-Ruthenian origin against the German take-over of Czechoslovakia. The Nova Vlast, Montreal, became its official publication. With Stephen Rudinsky as President and Charles Buzek as secretary-general, the Alliance membership expanded from 46 branches at the beginning of the war to over 90 branches at the end. Through the Czechoslovak War Charities Fund in Canada, the Alliance collected some \$331,000 in aid of the war effort. It sent cigarettes, chocolate bars and other gifts to Czechoslovak soldiers overseas. Following the war it undertook special drives to collect food, clothing and other necessities for families in the homeland whose lives had been disrupted by the war.

After the war the Association focussed its attention more on the needs of the Czechoslovak community in Canada as is evident from the attached submission to the Senate Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour. It took the initiative in providing a representative home for Czech and Slovak Canadians, which resulted in the building of Masaryk Hall and Masaryktown in Toronto.

With the Communist coup in Prague in 1948, the Canadian Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees was organized to aid persons fleeing Czechoslovakia. Refugees who came to Canada sought to use the organization as a basis from which to wage a new struggle for Czechoslovak liberation. This resulted in a dispute between old and new members, which ceased only in 1956, when suppression of the uprising in Hungary showed that liberation was not imminent.

The Alliance, whose membership during this period declined to some sixteen branches, was incorporated in 1960, when its name changed to Czechoslovak National Association in Canada. It returned again to more immediate Canadian concerns. Emphasis was given to supporting Czech and Slovak schools in Canada and organizing Czech and Slovak festivals. Stress was placed on keeping alive in Canada the traditions of the homeland, while at the same time integrating Czechoslovak Canadians into the larger fabric of Canadian society.

Records of the Czechoslovak Consulate, Toronto, for the years 1935-1937 were left with the Association by Karel Buzek, who had served as Czechoslovak Consul in Toronto from 1929 to 1948.

The records were presented to the Public Archives by the Czechoslovak National Association in Canada in 1979, through the courtesy of Dr. Louis Urban, Hamilton. Most of the records are written in Czech.

This finding aid provides a general description of each series,  
followed by a more detailed file list.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON  
Immigration and Labour

On the operation and administration of the  
Immigration Act, etc.

No. 7

WEDNESDAY, 24th JULY, 1946

The Honourable James Murdock, P.C., Chairman

HON. MR. ROEBUCK: Now, we have a representative of Canadians of Czechoslovakian origin. We have here Mr. Karel Buzek and Mr. Rudolph Koren. First may I call on Mr. Buzek, who is secretary of the organization he represents.

Mr. KAREL BUZEK, Secretary, Czechoslovakian National Alliance in Canada, Toronto:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN and HONOURABLE SENATORS:

The Czechoslovak National Alliance in Canada appreciates greatly this opportunity to appear before your Committee of Inquiry into the operation of the Immigration Act. We are grateful to Senator Roebuck for his original motion in the Senate Chamber that such meetings be held, and we believe the thanks of the public should go to the members of this Committee for their interest in the subject under discussion, and to the daily press for their diligent reporting of the proceedings of these meetings.

The memorandum which Mr. Koren and I beg leave to present on behalf of the Alliance must of necessity be brief. We do not propose to go into any of the larger issues which surround the question of immigration, such as whether immigration must wait for the arrival of prosperity or whether immigration will contribute to its speedy attainment. Such issues we shall leave to the government experts. We had thought originally to introduce to you personal examples of Czechoslovak immigrants who have made good in this country in diverse occupations, but concluded that the work of our Alliance as a whole might serve as a collective example of what has been achieved by the Czechoslovak immigrant group. Like other ethnic groups, the Czechoslovak Canadians could cite many examples of success in farming and industry, but we wish to avoid repetition of ground already covered before this Committee.

Three main points comprise our memorandum. First, a brief historical and statistical sketch of the Czechoslovak group in Canada. Second, the work of the

Czechoslovak National Alliance, the organization we represent. Third, suggestions which resulted from discussion of the problem of immigration within our Alliance.

I. Without much exaggeration one may say that the case for Canadians of Czechoslovak extraction is a case for a class of relatively recent immigrants; indeed for a group which was about the last to arrive, before the gates were closed. At the time of the 1941 census, there were 49,912 Czechoslovaks in Canada. Immigration figures prior to the fiscal year 1920-1, however, do not separate the Czechoslovaks from other former subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Before 1914 there were some Slovak miners in the New Waterford and Springhill area in Nova Scotia, and in Ladysmith and the Crowsnest Pass in British Columbia. There were also Slovak lumberjacks and dock workers in Fort William, Ontario. The typical Czech farmers pioneered in the district around Rosetown and Esterhazy, Saskatchewan, and there were others around Winnipeg, Manitoba. You will note that these were all settlers in the rural areas. There were few Czechs and Slovaks in the larger urban centres at this time. Folklore has it that in December, 1918, a Czechoslovak advertised in the daily press of Toronto for his countrymen, and got no reply.

Of these early immigrants, the Slovaks came from Hungary and the Czechs from Austria, and the mentality of both groups was greatly influenced by the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1918, as you know, the democratic Republic of Czechoslovakia was established, and after 1920 immigrants from the new republic were identified as such. For the period 1920-1 to 1924-5, Czechoslovak immigrants totalled 5,402; in the next five-year period, up to 1930, the total was 20,736. From 1930 to 1935, the figure was 4,024, and in the seven-year period from 1935 to 1942, the figure was 4,837. The total at the present time, therefore, is about 40,000.

It can readily be seen, from the figures quoted, that the bulk of the Czechoslovak group, some 20,000, came in the years 1925-9. The selection of these was extremely one-sided. Almost all of them were agricultural labourers, recruited from the ranks of the least privileged in Slovakia. Very few of this group came from the Czech provinces of Bohemia and Moravia. On arrival in Canada, they proceeded to the West, and became the first victims of the depression in Canada. Those years of the early thirties were not happy ones for the newly-arrived immigrants. If they were difficult days for the Canadian-born, they were doubly difficult for the immigrants. In desperate search for employment, they drifted into the cities. "Every cloud has a silver lining." Because they found no jobs, they had to create jobs for themselves. The majority succeeded rather well.

At the outbreak of war, there came a new type of immigrant, the refugee immigrant. These were not impelled to leave Czechoslovakia by a desire for economic betterment, but rather by a tragic need to escape death and liquidation at the hands of the Nazi invaders. A number of these, sometimes of other than Czech or Slovak extraction, were able to bring capital with them, and these were admitted by special Orders in Council having reference to their individual cases. This policy, on the whole, fulfilled its expectations, for most of the new arrivals established new industries and became employers of labour. Generally speaking they were able to look after themselves and to make their own way.

There are, therefore, varied backgrounds and divergent experiences and interests among our group, and we are rather proud of the fact that active co-operation of all the political and economic elements was maintained throughout the war. If all Czechoslovak immigrants were not members of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, yet there were no sharp cleavages between it and other groups. Parallel action, and often co-operative and joint action, were undertaken, and unity was maintained.

II. The Czechoslovak National Alliance, which was formed in June, 1939, selected as its slogan, "Together to Victory," and remarkable integration into

Canadian life was accomplished by its members. They participated in all phases of the Canadian war effort, on the farms or in the factories, and supported the Victory Loans, the Canadian Red Cross and other voluntary drives. The Alliance was one among the many voluntary relief organizations which made up the Canadian war effort at home. Their special effort, dear to their hearts, was for the welfare of the Czechoslovak servicemen who escaped from home to serve with the Allies. These men were completely cut off from their homeland, and Canada, as well as the United States, was a country which could send them the letters and parcels they could not expect from home. Twenty million cigarettes were shipped overseas from Canada to these men, as the most spectacular gift, but parcels of other small comforts were sent, and even babies' layettes for the children of men who married in England.

Along with other war charity funds, the Alliance was a member of the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund, and participated in the national drives of that organization, such as the National Clothing Collection, and in other campaigns held in co-operation with the Red Cross. In short, wherever there was war work to be done, they took part. Their gifts abroad, combined with the immense aid which Canada is giving to Czechoslovakia through UNRRA and through the Canadian Red Cross and other voluntary war relief agencies, have served to make the name of Canada known and admired in Czechoslovakia.

Our new slogan is "Together in Peace." Our relief efforts are continuing, so long as they are needed. Future plans envisage increasing service to our members. We feel, for instance, that our Alliance can do much in assisting new arrivals from Czechoslovakia to integrate themselves in Canadian life, particularly from a psychological point of view. We are hoping for much from the leadership of the second generation, many of whom were born in Canada. Those who were old enough to serve in the armed forces have recently returned, and are at present re-establishing themselves in civilian life.

III. This memorandum has dealt so far with the background and war effort of the Czechoslovak group. Since it is the purpose of this Committee to hear discussion and to collect material which may serve to shape Canada's immigration policy in the future, we are grateful for the opportunity of adding our suggestions to the body of opinion already offered.

The recent Order in Council which now permits first-degree relatives of Canadians to enter Canada was received with heartfelt gratitude by members of the Czechoslovak National Alliance. Their enthusiasm, however, is held in check by doubts as to when these relatives will be able to join them. During the war Czechoslovak immigrants served as loyal and hard-working citizens of their new country. And yet a man's love of his wife and children may influence him more than his new loyalties and his economic prospects. In our estimate, half of our immigrants are married, but their families are still in Czechoslovakia. Many of these husbands came to Canada in the late twenties, with the intention of sending for their families when they had established themselves here. The years of depression postponed the fulfilment of these hopes, and later, when they had the jobs and the means with which to support their families, the war severed completely all communications with their loved ones. The war has been over for a year, but they are still separated from their families, and they see little hope that the situation will be remedied within the next year. The shipping companies have not even started to accept prepaid westbound passages. While it is logical and right that first preferences should be given to the dependents of Canadian Army personnel, yet Canada may lose many citizens from her most recent immigrant group because similar efforts are not being made to bring out their dependents, whom they have not seen for some fifteen or more years. If the families cannot be brought out to Canada, within the next year or so, the husbands and fathers may leave Canada to rejoin them.

Our first plea is, therefore, for emergency measures to help reunite these families. Our suggestion would be that such families be given transportation



preference immediately after that of the families of Canadian Army personnel. It might even be advisable to press into service army transport facilities for such immigrants. As a first and immediate step, Canadian Immigration officers should be established in accessible cities on the Continent, as for instance in Prague.

Our second plea is that when shipping space permits, there should be a widening of the categories of relatives permitted to enter Canada, so that any Canadian would be permitted to bring out any of his or her relatives or friends, married or single in possession of valid Czechoslovak passports, provided he or she could give the newcomers a home. What more selective and planned immigration could be devised, and what better guidance to acts of humanity than the maxim that charity begins at home? Those who have already helped to build up the Canadian export economy would integrate into it their relatives and friends. In doing so, they would spend their wartime savings and provide an internal market for Canadian industries.

The hopes of bringing to Canada, from Czechoslovakia, immigrants other than relatives or friends, are not bright. Czechoslovakia, like other countries devastated by war, is faced with a very acute shortage of labour, as well as a shortage of the foreign funds needed by prospective emigrants.

Our third plea is an appeal against the division of immigrants into preferred and non-preferred classes on racial grounds. People of our group find it hard to understand why Germans belonged to the "preferred group" and they themselves were "non-preferred," although they were at least at the same cultural level as the so-called preferred immigrants. The standards which govern such a division appear extremely rough and ready, to say the least.

Our last plea is for disinterested trustees. We believe that this Senate inquiry into the whole problem of immigration is a step in the right direction. If a working compromise between conflicting considerations does not emerge from this first comprehensive inquiry, may we respectfully suggest that its work be continued before some advisory board within the framework of the Department of Immigration. We should also like to suggest that this Advisory Board, if set up, should have its own information service. Why? Because we believe that a great deal more discussion is needed before the public can be in a position for a fair appraisal of the most important facts, and before all the political, economic, and social influences in the Dominion will shape a wise and beneficial and wholesome immigration policy which would do justice to the future greatness of Canada.

Certain psychological attitudes on the part of the Canadian-born may have to undergo change in the future. On this point we should like to quote what Professor H. F. Angus, a notable student of the Canadian immigration problem, has to say in a recent article\* :—

Immigrants are welcome if they are thought of as employers with capital, eager to establish new industries, or if they have the means to settle down as purchasers of Canadian products. They are welcome, too, if there is a probability of their being confined, at any rate for a time, to occupations which Canadians have tended to avoid, such as domestic service or labour in the beet fields. Immigrants are unwelcome if they appear likely to be competitors. They are unwelcome, too, if there is a probability that they will be recognizably foreign for a considerable length of time. A foreign critic, who did not mince his words, would probably say that Canadians did not want immigrants unless they were both easy to exploit and readily assimilable.

It is not usual to find immigrants who combine both these desiderata. Those who win approval because they come from impoverished countries and, as they have low living standards, are likely to be the least easy

\*H. F. Angus, "Immigration" (*International Journal*, I(1), January, 1946, pp. 65-7).

to transform into representative Canadians. Those who are most likely to be able to look after themselves and make their own way are also the most likely to compete with native Canadians and arouse the hostility of those whom they supplant.

The considerations which must shape Canada's future immigration policy are varied and often conflicting. Such matters can only be decided at the highest level. As representatives of a comparatively small group, the Czechoslovak National Alliance has appreciated this opportunity to put forward its respectful suggestions for consideration. To sum up, these are:—

1. Emergency measures to assist in the speedy transportation to Canada of the immediate relatives of Canadians who can support them.
2. Widening of the categories of relatives permitted to enter Canada, when shipping space permits.
3. Abandonment of the discriminatory and arbitrary division of immigrants into preferred and non-preferred classes on racial grounds.
4. A system of disinterested trusteeship over immigration policy and action, within the framework of the Department of Mines and Resources, through comprehensive inquiry and information.

R. KOREN,  
*President.*

KAREL BUZEK,  
*Secretary.*

Submitted on behalf of the Czechoslovak National Alliance in Canada, 45 Richmond Street West, Toronto, to the Senate Committee on Immigration and Labour, July 24, 1946.

The CHAIRMAN: We are very much obliged to you, Mr. Buzek.

Hon. Mr. ROEBUCK: We also have present Mr. Koren representing the same organization.

Mr. RUDOPH KOREN, President, Czechoslovakia National Alliance in Canada, Toronto: Mr. Chairman, you were kind enough to allow fifty minutes to our delegation, and my friend has spent 45 minutes of that time. I think he has pretty well covered everything.

In the first place I must thank you for allowing us to present our brief. I was deeply interested in the discussion regarding the religious and political points concerning prospective immigrants from the various countries of Europe. As to the religion of the Czechoslovakians, I can say that in the Slovakian part of the country there are very few non-believers; 85 per cent are Roman Catholics, and the rest Protestants. In the Czech part 80 per cent are Protestants and the rest Roman Catholics, with a very few non-believers. The people as a whole have always been industrious, and in some 20 years built up their country. People from the same part have done the same thing here.

In 1929, when I arrived here as an immigrant, I was sent to a farm in Hazenmore, Saskatchewan, to work as a farm-hand. I went through every step that immigrants have to follow. Since quitting the farm I have entered the drug business.

I can think of no man of my nationality who wouldn't at least make a good living here. My people like to work, and do not like to be public charges. During the depression they would rather do farm work for their bread and butter than ask for relief.

In 1938 a special group, who had \$1,000, were allowed to enter Canada. That money was to be used to purchase a farm. While \$1,000 has never seemed like big money it was sufficient for them to start with, and two or three years later they owned two or three farms. In many cases they also owned a car,

and in all cases everything was paid for in full. They did not work the usual hours; they were up at three or four in the morning, and worked through until ten at night. I think our country needs immigrants like that.

They are anxious to become citizens. I know that I counted the days of the five years. The first day after that period I went to room number 13 of the Toronto City Hall, and filed my application for naturalization. Every two or three days thereafter I went back to ask when I would get my certificate, until they finally threw me out.

We have cases where the Under-Secretary of State and the Department of Naturalization want to know why the families of some men are still in Czechoslovakia. The reason for this is that while it was still possible to bring them here they were financially unable to do so. Now that the war is over they are most anxious to have their families here. In many cases there are fathers who have not seen their children, as the children were born a few months after they left. They are most anxious to bring them here, as they are not going to go back. Naturally 15 or 20 years alone have been enough for them, and if nothing can be done for them, then they will be forced to return.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much indeed.

Hon. Mr. ROEBUCK: I wrote on your behalf, Mr. Chairman, to Mr. F. Pavlasek, of Montreal, the Consul-General of Czechoslovakia, extending him an invitation to be present. He replied thanking me for the invitation, and stated that he was unable to accept, as he was relinquishing his post on the 9th of July.

The committee adjourned until Thursday, July 25, at 10.30 a.m.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

### I STATUTES

Statutes, n.d., 1944, 1961. 1 cm. (vol. 1).

Statutes of the C.N.A.

### II MINUTES

Minutes, n.d., 1940-1953; 1969-1974. 24 cm. (vols: 1-2).

Minutes of the Executive Committee, 1940-1953, the Broader Committee, 1940-1948, and the Joint Committee, 1944-1945 of the C.N.A., as well as minutes of meetings between its Head Office and Branches, 1969-1974.

### III CONGRESSES

Congresses, 1939-1945, 1952, 1961-1975. 36 cm. (vols 2-3).

Minutes, reports, correspondence and other records of Congresses of the C.N.A., 1939-1945, 1952, 1961-1975, as well as records of the Western Canada Chapters Congress, 1972. Except for the years 1970-1973, the records are relatively incomplete.

### IV REPORTS

Reports, n.d., 1942, 1943, 1968-1973. 4 cm. (vols 3-4).

Financial statements, annual reports of the C.N.A. and member associations, as well as reports on Czech and Slovak life in Canada.

### V PROPOSALS AND RESOLUTIONS

Proposals and Resolutions, n.d., 1968-1975. 3 cm. (vol. 4).

Proposals and Resolutions of the C.N.A. on national and international issues of concern to it and its members.

### VI CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondence, n.d. 1939-1975. 4.08 m. (vols. 4-23).

A. Head Office Correspondence with its 96 branches, n.d., 1939-1949. These letters are arranged by year and then in sequence by the number of the branch. 2.02 m (vols. 4-13).

B. Head Office General Correspondence, n.d., 1941-1957, 1967-1975, as well as Head Office "English Letters" n.d., 1942-1946. 58 cm. (vols. 14-16).

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C. Nominal files, 1941-1946, arranged in alphabetical order, primarily by name of correspondent. 15.5 cm. (vols. 16-17).

D. Subject files, 1939-1946. Correspondence relating to various sub-organizations and activities of the C.N.A., as well as correspondence between the C.N.A. and Czech, Canadian and other organizations in Europe and North America involved in the Allied war effort and post-war relief efforts. 1.32 m. (vols. 16-23).

#### VII FINANCIAL RECORDS

Financial Records, n.d., 1939-1949, 1968-1973. 58 cm. (vols. 23-27).

Ledgers, financial reports, bank statements, invoices and receipts, as well as financial records of sub-organizations, in particular during the war years.

#### VIII CIRCULARS, NEWS RELEASES AND ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS

Circulars, News Releases and Association Publications, n.d., 1939-1946, 1964-1966, 1970-1975. 31 cm. (vols. 27-28).

Head Office news sheets, circulars, issues of Vestnik, and of Zpravodaj, and the manuscripts of the Alliance memorial volume, n.d., 1944.

#### IX REFERENCE FILES

Reference files, n.d., 1941-1947, 1954-1957, 1974-1975. 11 cm. (vol. 29)

Questionnaires, petitions, material relating to Czech and Slovak broadcasting in Toronto, and information on contacts with the federal government.

#### X PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMS AND BROCHURES

Pamphlets, programs and brochures, n.d., 1941, 1969-1975. 7 cm. (vol. 29).

Printed documents relating to events sponsored by the C.N.A.

#### XI CLIPPINGS

Clippings, n.d., 1941-1946, 1962-1972. 12 cm. (vols. 29-30).

Relating largely to the Association and events of interest to its membership, in particular World War II.

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XII MEMBERSHIP AND MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

Membership and miscellaneous records, n.d., 1939-1946, 1968-1972, 14 cm. (vol. 30).

Honor Roll of the C.N.A., 1946, membership lists, addresses, notes, and similar records.

XIII BRANCHES OF THE C.N.A.

A. Montreal Branch, n.d., 1939-1955, 23.5 cm. (vols. 30-32). Minutes, financial records, correspondence, programs, membership and miscellaneous records, as well as information on the Slovak school, Montreal.

B. Ottawa Branch, n.d., 1950-1975. 24.5 cm. (vols. 32-33). Minutes, reports, financial records, correspondence, and other records.

C. Toronto Branch, n.d., 1945-1967. 9 cm. (vol. 33). Minutes, financial records, correspondence, and miscellaneous files.

D. Hamilton Branch, n.d., 1961-1969. 8 cm. (vol. 33). Minutes and correspondence.

E. Windsor Branch, 1940-1948. 2 cm. (vol. 34). Branch correspondence.

F. Chatham Branch, 1947-1949, 1967. 2 cm. (vol. 34). Branch correspondence.

G. Winnipeg Branch, 1939-1946. 1.5 cm. (vol. 34). Minutes.

XIV RECORDS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Czechoslovak Canadian Organizations, n.d., 1970-1973. .5 cm (vol. 34). Minutes of the Welfare Association of former Czechoslovak Political Prisoners, 1970-1973.

B. Czechoslovak Organizations-non Canadian, n.d., 1935-1937, 1968-1975. 19 cm. (vols. 34-35).  
1. Circulars, correspondence and other records relating to the Czechoslovak National Council of America, n.d., 1968-1975.  
2. Correspondence of the Czechoslovak Consulate, Toronto, n.d., 1935-1937.

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C. Other Organizations, n.d., 1942. 1 cm. (vol. 35).  
Correspondence, circulars, brochures and other records,  
n.d., 1942, of the American Slav Congress.

XV PUBLICATIONS

Publications, n.d, 1940-1943, 1945, 1955, 1957. 1.5 cm. (vol. 35).

Czech, Slovak and English language publications from  
England and the United States, concerned primarily with the  
Czechoslovak war effort during World War II.

BRANCHES OF CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
(numerical sequence)

Branch No. 1	Kirkland Lake, Ontario
Branch No. 2	Sarnia, Ontario
Branch No. 3	Niagara Falls, Ontario
Branch No. 4	London, Ontario
Branch No. 5	Port Colborne, Ontario
Branch No. 6	Windsor, Ontario
Branch No. 7	Chatham, Ontario
Branch No. 8	Welland, Ontario
Branch No. 9	Calgary, Alberta
Branch No. 10	Timmins, Ontario
Branch No. 11	Duparquet, Quebec
Branch No. 12	Oshawa, Ontario
Branch No. 13	Temiskaming, Quebec
Branch No. 14	Iron Springs, Alberta
Branch No. 16	West Toronto, Ontario
Branch No. 17	Kenora, Ontario
Branch No. 18	Vancouver, British Columbia
Branch No. 19	Alvinston, Ontario
Branch No. 20	Regina, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 21	Edmonton, Alberta
Branch No. 22	Lethbridge, Alberta
Branch No. 23	Nampa, Alberta
Branch No. 24	Toronto, Ontario
Branch No. 25	Kitchener, Ontario
Branch No. 26	Michel, British Columbia
Branch No. 27	Valley Centre, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 28	Val d'Or, Quebec
Branch No. 29	Margo, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 30	New Toronto, Ontario
Branch No. 31	Fort William, Ontario
Branch No. 32	Bankfield, Ontario
Branch No. 33	Frank, Alberta
Branch No. 34	Hamilton, Ontario



Branch No. 35	Evergreen, Alberta
Branch No. 36	Noranda, Quebec
Branch No. 37	Arvida, Quebec
Branch No. 38	Blairmore, Alberta
Branch No. 39	Tilley, Alberta
Branch No. 40	Hinton, Alberta
Branch No. 41	Shaugnessy, Alberta
Branch No. 42	Coleman, Alberta
Branch No. 43	Nacmine, Alberta
Branch No. 44	Rosedale, Alberta
Branch No. 45	Bellevue, Alberta
Branch No. 46	Viking-Prague, Alberta
Branch No. 47	Nordegg, Alberta
Branch No. 48	Gerald, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 49	Sudbury, Ontario
Branch No. 50	New Waterford, Nova Scotia
Branch No. 51	Montreal, Quebec
Branch No. 52	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Branch No. 53	Steinbach, Manitoba
Branch No. 54	Tupper Creek, British Columbia
Branch No. 55	Glenside, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 56	Enderby, British Columbia
Branch No. 57	New Westminster, British Columbia
Branch No. 58	Ladysmith, British Columbia
Branch No. 59	Flin Flon, Manitoba
Branch No. 60	Frankford, Ontario
Branch No. 61	Esterhazy, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 62	Cranford, Alberta
Branch No. 63	Orono, Ontario
Branch No. 64	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 65	Ruthven, Ontario
Branch No. 66	Prescott, Ontario
Branch No. 67	Toronto II, Ontario

Branch No. 68	St. Ann's, Ontario
Branch No. 69	Springhill, Nova Scotia
Branch No. 70	St. Cathrines, Ontario
Branch No. 71	Bradlo, Ontario
Branch No. 72	Woodstock, Ontario
Branch No. 73	Nanaimo, British Columbia
Branch No. 74	Fort Erie, Ontario
Branch No. 75	St. Walburg, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 76	Loon River, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 77	Dominion City, Manitoba
Branch No. 78	Minitonas, Manitoba
Branch No. 80	Henribourg, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 82	Port Arthur, Ontario
Branch No. 83	Morden, Manitoba
Branch No. 84	Goodsoil, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 85	North Battleford, Saskatchewan
Branch No. 86	Galt, Ontario
Branch No. 87	Kingston, Ontario
Branch No. 88	Delhi, Ontario
Branch No. 89	Ottawa, Ontario
Branch No. 91	Victoria, British Columbia
Branch No. 92	Bradford, Ontario
Branch No. 93	Farmington, British Columbia
Branch No. 95	Montreal, Quebec
Branch No. 96	Aylsham, Saskatchewan

BRANCHES OF CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
(alphabetic sequence)

Alvinston, Ontario	Branch No. 19
Arvida, Quebec	Branch No. 37
Aylsham, Saskatchewan	Branch No. 96
Bankfield, Ontario	Branch No. 32
Bellevue, Alberta	Branch No. 45
Blairmore, Alberta	Branch No. 38
Bradford, Ontario	Branch No. 92
Bradlo, Ontario	Branch No. 71
Calgary, Alberta	Branch No. 9
Chatham, Ontario	Branch No. 7
Coleman, Alberta	Branch No. 42
Cranford, Alberta	Branch No. 62
Delhi, Ontario	Branch No. 88
Dominion City, Manitoba	Branch No. 77
Duparquet, Quebec	Branch No. 11
Edmonton, Alberta	Branch No. 21
Enderby, British Columbia	Branch No. 56
Esterhazy, Saskatchewan	Branch No. 61
Evergreen, Alberta	Branch No. 35
Farmington, British Columbia	Branch No. 93
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Frankford, Ontario	Branch No. 60
Fort Erie, Ontario	Branch No. 74
Fort William, Ontario	Branch No. 31
Galt, Ontario	Branch No. 86
Gerald, Saskatchewan	Branch No. 48
Glenside, Saskatchewan	Branch No. 55
Goodsoil, Saskatchewan	Branch No. 84
Hamilton, Ontario	Branch No. 34
Henribourg, Saskatchewan	Branch No. 80
Hinton, Alberta	Branch No. 40

Iron Springs, Alberta	Branch No. 14
Kenora, Ontario	Branch No. 17
Kingston, Ontario	Branch No. 87
Kirkland Lake, Ontario	Branch No. 1
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#### VI B HEAD OFFICE GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

This section includes some 4,000 letters, arranged in two chronological blocs. Most, 60-70%, are carbons of letters sent. The first bloc consists chiefly of Czech language letters, with a scattering of English letters (from politicians and others interested in the Czechoslovakian people). The second bloc is exclusively English language correspondence and deals largely with the gathering of financial and material support for Czechoslovakia and persons who fled shortly before and after the war.

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9	<u>Voice of the American Slav</u> , Pittsburgh, Pa.	May, 1943