

## ETRC ARCHIVES SECTION

**CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL  
AFFAIRS – SHERBROOKE/LENNOXVILLE  
BRANCH FONDS (P051)**

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*“Promoting Knowledge of International Affairs:  
the CIIA – Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch”*

**Abstract**

In 1945, the Sherbrooke/Lennoxville Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (CIIA) was founded by local men interested in international political affairs. The goals of the organization were to stimulate interest in local communities in international issues and, more specifically, in the role and interests of Canada on the international scene. It met this goal primarily through holding speaker's meetings where well-informed international speakers would present their points of view on various topics. However, in 1988, the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch was forced to disband because of a lack of members. Through an examination of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs – Sherbrooke/Lennoxville Branch fonds, which is preserved by the ETRC, this article looks at the members and activities of this local group.]

**Résumé**

*En 1945, la section Sherbrooke/Lennoxville de l'Institut canadien des affaires internationales/Canadian Institute of International Affairs (CIIA) a été créée par des hommes de la communauté ayant un intérêt pour la politique internationale. L'Institut désirait stimuler l'intérêt des communautés locales envers les enjeux internationaux, plus particulièrement le rôle et les intérêts du Canada sur la scène internationale. Ces objectifs étaient atteints notamment par la tenue de réunions au cours desquelles des experts de la scène internationale étaient invités à présenter leur opinion sur divers sujets. Cependant, en 1988, la section Sherbrooke/Lennoxville a dû être dissoute, faute de membres. Cet article s'intéresse aux membres et aux activités de ce groupe local par l'étude du fonds Canadian Institute of International Affairs – Sherbrooke/Lennoxville Branch.*

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The Canadian Institute of International Affairs (CIIA) had its national start in 1928 when it was founded with five branches in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Through the 1930s and 1940s, the CIIA continued to add branches across the country, including Regina, Edmonton, Halifax, Saskatoon, Calgary, Hamilton, Kingston, Fredericton, Windsor, Victoria, Saint John, London, Quebec City, Sherbrooke-Lennoxville, Base Borden, Kitchener-Waterloo, and St. John's.<sup>1</sup> In the 1970s, French-speaking branches were added in Montreal, Sept-Îles, Quebec, Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean, Trois-Rivières, and Moncton. The number of branches appears to have peaked in the 1980s with 26 branches across Canada, which included approximately 3,000 members.<sup>2</sup> In 2007, the members of the Institute voted to become the Canadian International Council.<sup>3</sup>

The Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch of the CIIA was founded in February 1945 with 32 members. The first members of the executive, who were most likely heavily involved in its inception, were Ashton R. Tobin (Chairman), D.C. Masters (Secretary), Charles de L. Mignault (Treasurer), Evender Vaillieux<sup>4</sup> (Executive Member), and Adolph Kruming (Executive Member).<sup>5</sup> The Eastern Townships Resource Centre has preserved the archives of the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch of the CIIA since 1992, when it was donated by Vincent Cuddihy and Graham Moodie, both professors at Champlain Regional College. The documents attest to the branch's activities and finances from its establishment in 1945 to its disbandment in 1988. Included among the documents preserved by the ETRC are lists of members, correspondence, some minutes, information on speakers, and notices of meetings.

The CIIA's primary purpose was to serve as an independent, non-partisan organization "devoted to the study of international questions and Canadian external relations. Its main purpose is to provide Canadians with facts and informed opinions through the media of scholarly research, publications, study groups, and conferences."<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, it endeavoured to promote "an understanding by its members and by the Canadian public of international questions and problems."<sup>7</sup> Membership fees were collected at the branch level and a portion of all fees was forwarded to the National Council for the organization of conferences and speakers, to fund research, and to produce publications. For an annual fee of ten dollars, members received the opportunity to attend meetings featuring speakers on international affairs, subscriptions to *International Journal*, six issues per year of *Behind the Headlines*, a subscription to *Monthly Report on Canadian External Relations*, a copy of all *CIIA Notes*, as well as access

to other related literature.<sup>8</sup> For the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch, as with many smaller branches, meetings and activities were centered on the monthly speaker's meetings:

April 11, 1966

Mr. Bradley M. Webb  
Canadian Institute of International Affairs  
230 Bloor St. West  
Toronto, Ont.

Re: Winnipeg proposal for Branch Seminars

Dear Mr. Webb:

This was discussed at our last meeting on March 29<sup>th</sup> following which members voted unanimously to reject the proposal. The general reaction was a strong reluctance to forego the opportunity, unique for the majority of members, of regularly hearing distinguished speakers with exceptional knowledge and experience, which is considered to be the most interesting feature of the present necessarily limited branch activities. Moreover, it was felt that to replace the regular programme by an annual seminar, on the lines proposed by Winnipeg, which we gather from your letter is the intention, could well result in a serious lessening of interest on the part of members to the point where we ceased to have membership of any significant proportion. There are many members who would find it extremely difficult to prepare themselves for such a seminar and could not ensure that their business or academic commitments might not prevent their attendance thereat.

[...]

Yours very truly,  
Secretary<sup>9</sup>

In part, the fonds is interesting as it provides a picture of the shift in international concerns over four decades of the twentieth century. Speakers were secured through the CIIA's National Branch and their Speakers Program and lists of available speakers were then circulated to the branches so that they could arrange to have specific speakers present to their members.<sup>10</sup> Every effort was made by the National Branch to find speakers that were well-informed and authorities in their subject, often inviting them from other nations. One example is Gordon H. Southam, who presented to CIIA branches in 1963 about his "Impressions of Poland." Among other accomplishments, his biographical note states that he served in the Royal Canadian Artillery during WWII, was appointed to the Canadian Embassy in Stockholm, worked with External Affairs in Ottawa, was appointed the first Canadian Ambassador to Poland and, later, was the Head of the Information Division in External Affairs.<sup>11</sup> While this is just one

example, it is representative of the experience and authority exhibited by the majority of speakers invited by the National Branch. Into the 1970s and 1980s, there was a shift in the nature of speakers as they became less likely to be international figures and, instead, were largely Canadian bureaucrats or academics.

The subjects of speaker's presentations in the 1940s included "Can we have a common Canadian foreign policy?," "Forced labour for reconstruction? The problem of labour reparations," "The Present condition of France," "The New India," and "Palestine." Comparatively, the 1960s included subjects such as "Recent developments in Soviet Society," "Northern affairs and the Soviet Union," "Developments in Europe," "Aspects of South Africa's racial crisis," "Why China is feared," "Iraq and Indonesia: a contrast," "The recent Yugoslavian earthquake," "French Canada looks at the world," "Pakistan relations with communist China and India," "Canadian-Japanese relations," "A South Korean looks at China," "Developments in Africa – the Canadian role," "North Vietnam today," and "The World Bank's role in development aid." <sup>12</sup> Unsurprisingly, the subjects of the 1940s most often reflected the aftermath of World War II while those of the 1960s were indicative of shifting international concerns, particularly regarding the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

By the 1980s, the subjects had broadened to include a few presentations that examined the food situation in undeveloped nations and environmental concerns, along with the more common examinations of Canada's foreign policy and relations with other nations. Similar to the subjects of the 1960s, there tended to be a focus on the Middle East, the Soviet Union and Canada-US relations. Not unlike other decades, the subjects also reflected the hot topics of the era such as the debt crisis in Latin America and the riots in South Africa. Some of the presentations included "Combating terrorism: Canada's special role," "New dimensions in dealing with food," "Making Canadian policy in the Reagan administration," "Acid rain and Canadian diplomacy in Washington," "The debt crisis: where are we going," and "South Africa and her neighbours: the image and the reality."<sup>13</sup>

Later on, some local branches were expected to supplement the national speakers by finding local individuals to present at the monthly meetings. The records are unclear if this was a policy that came from the National Branch or if the practice was borne out of necessity. In the case of the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch, at least, it appears that fewer speakers arranged by the CIIA were available to visit and present in Sherbrooke. As a result, the Branch had to recruit local speakers in order to maintain their monthly meetings. By the early

1980s, it appears that there were approximately two local speakers per season out of the total six or seven speaker's evenings hosted by the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch.

The earliest report of a speaker that was not organized by the national CIIA branch is from 1963, when a notice of meeting from the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch informed its members that their meeting was almost cancelled for the month, until they were invited to attend a talk organized by the Bishop's University Student's Council. However, even this speaker was an international political figure.<sup>14</sup> Until the 1970s, the records of the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch CIIA are relatively silent on the specifics regarding local speakers, referring to their presence in very general terms. The earliest reference to the recruitment of local speakers appears in the minutes of the 30 October 1969 meeting, where the committee alludes to the kind of speakers they were seeking: "In discussing the matter of speakers, the president informed the meeting that we shall have 3 speakers sent by the National Office before Christmas and 1 after. He stressed the need for finding local speakers who should not all be university people and urged all members to suggest the names of possible local speakers. In conclusion he raised the possibility of expanding the type and nature of our activities to include other forms besides the usual dinner-speaker format."<sup>15</sup>

It was not until 1973, four years later, that the name of a local speaker and accompanying subject appears in the records. In this case, the speaker was Air-Vice Marshal J. B. Harvey, of Granby, who was the former commander of the NORAD base in North Bay, Ontario, and was one of three panellists speaking on the utility of NORAD.<sup>16</sup> Later on in 1973, Gerald Tucker and Gary Caldwell, both professors at Bishop's University, were among the local speakers hosted by the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch. Still adhering to the political nature of the group, their subjects were, respectively, "Watergate", and "The English in the Eastern Townships."<sup>17</sup> In 1974, another local speaker, Dr. Zoltan Dienes from the University of Sherbrooke, gave a talk on "International ramifications of mathematical learning problems."<sup>18</sup> Among the other subjects broached by local speakers were: "FAO and the Third World," "Lessons from Vietnam for other developing countries," "Agricultural and other observations in Swaziland and vicinity," and "American foreign policy in the Caribbean."<sup>19</sup> Despite the urging expressed by a branch chairman in 1969 to find local speakers outside of the university sphere, the records suggest most speakers were drawn from local post-secondary educational institutions. From the information contained in the fonds, only two talks were given by local individuals that were not professors.

While it is unfortunate that the fonds does not contain any detailed summaries on the content of the talks, the comments submitted to the national branch of the CIIA regarding speakers' presentations suggest that their content was generally non-confrontational. Typically, the feedback on speakers was positive and expressed the informative qualities of the presentation, with one exception where the comments stated that the speaker on "The United States and South East Asia: whose revolution" "seemed unwilling to interpret significance of prevailing events and somewhat impatient with questioners."<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, it is worth noting that, in general, speakers were chosen by the CIIA to give informed and balanced representations of their topics. However, occasionally, the CIIA engaged a more controversial speaker. The CIIA explained this choice by stating "[w]e do so if it seems worth while for members to gain a better understanding of such views and if the speaker is not an extremist to the point of rendering discussion impossible. In such instances we try to balance these views with someone holding the opposite view, but it is not always possible to send such speakers to the same branches within the same programme year. As an alternative, subject to agreement with the speaker, it is suggested that branches build a panel discussion around him."<sup>21</sup>

While the CIIA strived to promote awareness among Canadians of other nations, including their strengths, difficulties and political situations, it had established at least one barrier to community inclusiveness by requiring that members be Canadian or British citizens. The by-laws of the CIIA Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch explicitly stated that "no person shall be excluded from membership in the Branch on grounds of race, religion, colour, or language." However, nationally, the CIIA stated that members "shall be those persons [...] who being British subjects or Canadian citizens [...]"<sup>22</sup> Notably, the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch highlighted this contradiction in a 1966 discussion of a revision of the CIIA's by-laws:

Exception was taken to limiting voting rights as regards to future members, to Canadian citizens as this would seem to conflict with the spirit of rule 42 [no person shall be excluded from membership in the Branch on grounds of race, religion, colour, or language].

It seems probable that the aim of this measure is to preclude non-Canadian members from exerting undue influence on decisions affecting the policies and character of the Institute. If such be the aim, then some such measure would seem necessary. However, if the happening of the thing to be guarded against is so remote as to be unlikely of realization, then very likely the proposed safeguard would be more embarrassing than useful.

It is suggested therefore that the words 'citizens of Canada' in this rule be changed to 'resident of Canada'.<sup>23</sup>

According to the applications of membership preserved in the CIIA Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch fonds, the group did allow non-Canadians to join. The first clear evidence of a non-Canadian's membership was in 1963 when Jean Pankert, a citizen of Belgium, was accepted as a member. At the same time, Eugene Fleischhacker, an Austrian-born Canadian citizen, became a member. Similarly, in 1966, Dr. Charles Wojatsek, who was a Canadian citizen but Czechoslovakian by birth, was admitted to the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch.<sup>24</sup> Despite this broadening of membership requirements, members were almost entirely made up of men, of European descent, with high-ranking, professional positions, such as professors, managers, etc., which suggests the group represented a rather limited segment of society.

For example, of the 32 members of the CIIA in 1945, five were professors, two were ministers and the list also included Senator Charles B. Howard and a local notary, Léonidas Bachand. By 1947, membership had grown to 46 members, of which 17 were connected to Bishop's University or Bishop's College School. The 1947 membership list also included a notary, a senator and seven Sherbrooke businessmen with connections to the *Sherbrooke Daily Record*, Greenshields & Company, the Royal Bank, Page-Sangster Printing Company, Sherbrooke Hoisery Mills, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.<sup>25</sup>

Although not reflected in the membership, the documents of the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch of the CIIA show evidence of an earnest desire, at least on the part of the executive committee members, to generate a greater interest in international affairs among the people of the area. "Considering our Chairman's earnest plea, at last meeting, for members' support of the Institute, both by greater numerical attendance at meetings, and the cultivation of *outside interest* [italics added] in the Institute, it is hoped that the 'turnout' for our next meeting will at least equal that for the last one."<sup>26</sup> An article from the early 1980s also touches on the desire of the CIIA to encourage working-class Canadians as well as intellectuals to join the Institute, stating that "Canada's relations abroad are the business of Canadians at home, be they corporate executives, politicians or factory workers."<sup>27</sup> As indicated earlier, despite the interest in broadening their membership, the membership lists and some of the correspondence in the records of the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch suggest that the members were not a socially diverse group.

Another clear limitation of the CIIA's membership when it was founded was that the organization was only open to men. Over time, some women-only branches were founded, eventually amalgamating with the men's branch in their respective regions and, over time, most branches did extend membership to women. Notably, the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch only opened its membership to women in the

early 1970s but not until it received some encouragement from the National Council of the CIIA. In broaching the problem of the branch's persistent struggle to maintain an adequate number of members, the National Branch suggested that Sherbrooke-Lennoxville allow female members as well:

July 29, 1970

Prof. Claude Thibault  
Chairman, Dept. of History  
Bishop's University  
Lennoxville, P. Q.

Dear Claude,

Many thanks for your last letter. I was sorry that during your visit in Toronto I didn't have a chance to talk to you, but I hope I will have an opportunity during your next visit. Please let me know in advance if you can.

We are very thankful you are willing to undertake a speaking tour of the Maritimes and, as you know, my assistant, Miss Dagmar Wichmar, has already approached the Atlantic co-ordinator, Bob Moreland, about this.

You will be interested to know that at the last meeting of the Calgary Branch Executive it was decided to admit women as full members of the branch. This leaves Sherbrooke-Lennoxville the only all male branch in the Institute.

Naturally, it is up to your branch to wish to continue this rather solitary status and the above information is for your assessment and is not designed to influence you one way or the other. To be perfectly frank, however, I must say that personally I would like to see the Sherbrooke branch follow the example of Calgary. In many cases women are dedicated and active members of our branches and without their support and active participation a few branches would not be as active or as strong as they are at present. One of the most important points discussed at the Branch Relations and Development Committee meeting in Winnipeg was the need to increase our membership. I believe that your branch has a great untapped potential in this respect. Your frank comments on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,  
John F. Sokol  
Director of Branch Relations and Development<sup>28</sup>

It appears that the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch took this suggestion under consideration since wives began to be included in the list of members in 1971, under family memberships, and the first individual female members appeared shortly thereafter.



The allowance of female members in the effort to increase membership points towards the CIIA Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch's two-decade-long struggle to attract and maintain enough members to justify the branch's existence. The following correspondence speaks to the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch's efforts to meet membership requirements and, ultimately, their dissolution in 1988.

February 23, 1966

Canadian Institute of International Affairs  
Edgar Tarr House  
230 Bloor Street West  
Toronto 5, Ontario

Dear Sir;

I have a copy of your letter of February 21<sup>st</sup> to our treasurers Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Sheeran and Mr. Hunter are not available at the moment but I think better attendance at meetings reflects in part a resurgence of interest and also an increase in membership. We have obtained quite a lot of new members this year and, while I do not have the total of members of this branch at hand, I think it is larger than for some years past and I would guess that it might be as large as at any time in the past.

Though I am chairman, I don't have too much time to give to the job. However, our executive felt that if we, as a branch, were to survive in a reasonable state of health we would have to broaden our base and we have been relieved that we have had a measure of success. I would be interested if you could give us totals of current membership according to your records and particularly in relation to past years.

Yours truly,

F.G. LeBaron<sup>29</sup>

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September 13, 1965

To Members  
Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch  
Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

[...]

The members of the Branch executive ask for your support at this and all meetings. Particularly do we ask you to give thought to the part you can play by increasing and thereby strengthening membership.

Our members need no reminder that the Institute brings to the Branch and to the community, outstanding speakers who are authorities on those parts of the world from whence they come or by experience and study on the subjects which they discuss with us. If we are to justify

the continuance of this high quality of programmes, we owe it to our visitors and ourselves to provide a larger active audience.

Given the active interest and thought of our new members it would seem that there should be little difficulty in building membership in this community. We are the home of two Universities, to say nothing of a group of lay people of varied interests and pursuits.

[...]

Your help, please,

F.G. LeBaron  
Chairman<sup>30</sup>

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February 17, 1982

Dear Dagmar,

My executive has requested me to indicate our growing unease at the apparent lack of attention we are receiving this year from Toronto. To date we have had only one speaker from Head Office. Fortunately, we have been very successful in finding quite a few excellent local people to take up the slack.

Our concept of "Branch Development", it would seem, conflicts with that being practiced by Toronto. We have worked hard this year to boost our membership, but it will be impossible to sustain these gains or add to them, particularly in the light of fee increases, without big name speakers on national tour.

Our branch has always prided itself on the professional way in which we conduct our affairs and on our very good relations with Toronto. We want this cooperation to continue, but we also feel that we have a legitimate complaint this year, along with a right to a much clearer definition of what is meant by Branch Development.

Sincerely,

W. Graham Moodie,  
Chairman,  
Sherbrooke/Lennoxville Branch<sup>31</sup>

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5 August 1982

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE SHERBROOKE/LENNOXVILLE BRANCH  
RE: THE SURVIVAL OF THE BRANCH

Enclosed you will find a copy of the letter which the Executive received in June from Sandra Pady, the Chairman of Head Office's Branch Development and Membership Committee. Simply stated what Ms Pady

is saying is that unless we reach fifty paid members by January our branch will be closed. [...]

It seems to me that we have a number of options:

- (1) We can more or less remain at the same level and try and fight Toronto's decision to close the small branches. Eight other communities will be affected along with us.
- (2) We can throw in the towel and dissolve ourselves before Head Office does it for us. There are certain procedures to be followed, as indicated in Ms. Pady's letter.
- (3) We can launch an all out effort to attract new people trying to tap areas such as BCS and Galt where we have never made much of an effort in the past. To this end I have also enclosed application forms. National Council meets in Toronto the weekend of October 23<sup>rd</sup> where a final decision on our status will be taken.

[...]

Sincerely,

W. Graham Moodie  
Chairman<sup>32</sup>

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September 27, 1982

Mr. Graham Moodie  
Champlain Regional College  
Lennoxville, P. Q.  
J1M 2A1

Dear Graham,

Thanks to our telephone conversation, the members of the Branch Development and Membership Committee were able to consider in detail the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch at their meeting on September 17<sup>th</sup>.

From your report, which I relayed to the Committee, it was evident that the determination and enthusiasm of your Executive and of yourself will contribute greatly to the success of the Branch. Time after time experience has shown that just such as attitude at the branch level is the single most important factor.

[...]

Sincerely,

Sandra Pady  
Chairman, Branch Development and Membership Committee<sup>33</sup>

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November 24, 1983

Professor Graham Moodie  
Champlain Regional College  
Lennoxville, P. Q.  
J1M 2A1

Dear Graham,

As you will note in the attached status report, the BDMC [Branch Development and Membership Committee] has reconsidered the minimum standards for branch membership and executive size and has recommended that they be retained as approved by the National Council in 1981. However, included in our recommendation is that the standards should be flexibly and sensitively enforced. Our objective is to ensure that branches below the minimums begin now to realize gradual but steady progress in attaining the standards.

Current information received from the National Membership Secretary indicates that as of October, the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch had twenty-two paid memberships. I would like to propose to you and your executive that the branch set as its goal thirty-six members by March 1984 and fifty members by March 1985. There is no doubt that this is an ambitious target given the anglophone population base in the region. However, if only half of your existing members each sign up one new member during the next three months, you will be virtually assured of reaching this year's goal of thirty-six paid members.

[...]

Yours sincerely,

Gary S. Posen  
Chairman  
Branch Development & Membership Committee<sup>34</sup>

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1 October 1986

Mr. Vincent Cuddihy  
1 Clough Street  
Lennoxville, Quebec  
J1M 1V7

Dear Mr. Cuddihy,

It was a welcome relief to hear from the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch after so many months of silence. As a result of that silence the Branch Development and Membership Committee (BDMC) was preparing to recommend dissolution of the branch at the National Council meetings on 24-25 October. I'm sure that you will want to discuss the situation when you attend the meetings then.

[...]

Sincerely yours,

David C. Gordon  
Branch Relations Coordinator and Membership Secretary<sup>35</sup>

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June 23, 1988

Mr. David Gordon  
Branch Relations Coordinator  
Canadian Institute of International Affairs  
15 King's College Circle  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 2V9

Dear David,

It is my unhappy duty to inform you of the final demise of the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch of the C.I.I.A. The attached notice dated June 13 succeeded in bringing out five people, only one of whom is a paying member, so the resolution was adopted by default.

We have hired an auditor who will prepare final statements for us, so that our remaining funds can be remitted to the National Office. We should have things wound up by the end of July. The real coup de grace for us came in March when only five people came to hear Ross Merifield from External Affairs.

We would like to thank you and Dagmar for your efforts to help keep us going. But perhaps it is better for the organization if the dying branches are cut off so that the healthy ones will have a better chance to grow. Best of luck to all of you in your efforts to provide this important public service.

Yours truly,

Graham Moodie, Secretary  
C.I.I.A. – Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch<sup>36</sup>

In general, there is not much in the documents that provides a clear indication of the reasons behind the decline of the CIIA in this area beyond the matter of membership numbers. However, a number of factors may have contributed to the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch's inability to maintain an adequate number of members. Notably, the Branch was founded at the end of WWII, at a time when the power of international political affairs to affect Canadians at home was likely more present in the minds of many. As the international political landscape changed, it is possible that these issues became less relevant to the local community and, thus, contributed to their

waning membership. More likely still, the decline may have been caused, at least in part, by the decreasing English population of the area as well as by the inability of the group to escape its image as a bastion for intellectuals and academics. Lastly, by the 1980s, it was becoming increasingly difficult for the CIIA to secure the well-informed and diverse international speakers that it had in the past. Moreover, the National Branch was also having increased difficulty in enticing speakers to make the trip to the Townships, just one of two English-speaking branches in Quebec. This lack of dynamic, international speakers could have also contributed to the decline of the branch. Nonetheless, it is important to highlight that the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch of the CIIA remained active in the area for over 40 years. Despite its end, the branch's presence indicates a very real interest among the local community during the mid-twentieth century to better understand the affairs and cultures of other countries through the speakers' topics and by encouraging an open discussion of international affairs.

**Appendix I**  
**Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch,**  
**List of Members, 1 April 1945<sup>37</sup>**

Bachand, Léonidas, N.P.  
Bascom, E.G.  
Bradley, West.  
Brigg, F.S.  
Childs, Prof.  
Corlett, A.N.  
Curphey, R.L.  
Denis, Arcadius  
Elliot, Donald V.  
Grier, C. G. M.  
Howard, Sen. C.B.  
Jones, G. Basil  
Kruming, A.O.  
Langford, A.N.  
Lauzon, E.  
LeBaron, F. Gordon  
Masters, D.C. Prof.  
McCobe, R.I.  
McGreer, Rev. A.H.  
Mignault, C. de L., K.C.  
Murphy, Geo. Jr.  
Pick, Jan.  
Preston, A.W., Prof.  
Raymond, W.O. Prof.  
Richardson, A.V. Prof.  
Rosenbloom, L.  
Segal, C.  
Scott, Rev. Elton  
Tobin, A.R., K.C.  
Veuilleux, E.  
Walsh, T.G.

**Appendix II**  
**Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch,**  
**List of Members, 29 August 1967<sup>38</sup>**

C. Howard Aikman  
Patrick T. Asselin, M.P.  
Eugene Fleischhaker  
Arthur L. Eke  
Gerald Eckel  
James A. Donald  
Geoffrey P. Chinn  
I.L. Campbell  
Robert F.J. Barnett  
Dr. D.R. Armitage  
F.S. Large  
Dr. Walter Kintzen  
L.W. Keffer  
Prof. T.A. Judson  
Newman T. Hunter  
H.E. Grundy  
Prof. James Gray  
Dr. Ogden Glass  
John P. Gautier  
Dr. James L. Ross  
Lewis Rosenbloom, Esq.  
Dr. T.J. Quintin  
H.A. Plow  
William F. Patterson  
William H. McConnell  
Raymond Lester  
Roger N. LeBaron  
Dallas Laskey  
Dr. Roderick P. Thaler, Esq.  
Claude Thibault  
Frank Toboika  
D.A. Stevenson  
C.C. Skinner  
Dr. John Silny  
A.H.D. Sheeran  
Douglas Sheard  
Prof. David Seale  
Ivan Saunders  
Dr. Georges Saine



## NOTES

1. "Canadian Institute of International Affairs," consulted 2 October 2012, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian\\_Institute\\_of\\_International\\_Affairs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Institute_of_International_Affairs).
2. CIIA Annual Report, 1984–1985, ETRC, P051/005/002.
3. "Canadian Institute of International Affairs," consulted 2 October 2012, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian\\_Institute\\_of\\_International\\_Affairs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Institute_of_International_Affairs).
4. Although Evender Veuilleux's name is spelled "Vailleux" in this letter, the membership lists suggest that "Veuilleux" is the proper spelling (See Appendix I).
5. Letter, D.C. Masters to R.L. Curphey, 16 February 1945, ETRC, P051/004.
6. "Manual on Branch Organization," October 1963, ETRC, P051/002.
7. "By-Law A: The Organization and Structure of the CIIA," August 1966, ETRC, P051/001/002.
8. "Manual on Branch Organization: General Information," October 1963, ETRC, P051/002. The annual fee was ten dollars in 1945 but by 1985, the membership fees had only increased minimally, to fifteen dollars for regular members (File: Financial Statements, ETRC, P051/006/001).
9. File: Correspondence, ETRC, P051/009.
10. The speakers' presentations were strictly for members only, with the exception of approved guests and Ladies Night, when wives were invited to join their husbands for the meeting.
11. "Biographical note: Gordon Hamilton Southam," 6 May 1963, ETRC, P051/008.
12. File: Speakers, ETRC, P051/008.
13. File: Canadian Institute of International Affairs, ETRC, P051/005/002.
14. Notice of meeting, 22 March 1963, ETRC, P051/008.
15. Minutes of the Executive Meeting, 30 October 1968, P051/003.
16. Notice of meeting, 7 March 1973, ETRC, P051/008.
17. Notice of meeting, 2 November 1973, 19 November 1973, ETRC, P051/008.
18. Notice of meeting, 19 January 1974, ETRC, P051/008.
19. Notice of meeting, 17 March 1976, 6 May 1976, ETRC, P051/008. Schedule of Speakers, 1981/82, 1983/84 ETRC, P051/008.
20. Comment card, 15 February 1965, ETRC, P051/008.
21. "Handbook for Branches," January 1978, ETRC, P051/002.

22. "CIIA- Sherbrooke-Lennoxville Branch By-Laws," no date, ETRC, P051/001/001 and Bradley M. Webb to Branch Chairmen, letter, 16 February 1965, ETRC, P051/001/002.
23. Letter, A.H.D. Sheeran to Edna Neele, 22 September 1966, ETRC, P051/001/002.
24. File: Members, ETRC, P051/007.
25. File: Members, ETRC, P051/007. For a complete list of members from the years 1945 and 1967, see Appendices I and II.
26. Letter, Andrew Sheeran to members, 4 February 1965, ETRC, P051/008.
27. Canadian Press, "Group aims to end elitist image", Newspaper unknown, ca. 1983.
28. File: Correspondence, ETRC, P051/009.
29. File: Correspondence, ETRC, P051/009.
30. File: Correspondence, ETRC, P051/009.
31. File: Correspondence, ETRC, P051/009.
32. File: Correspondence, ETRC, P051/009.
33. File: Correspondence, ETRC, P051/009.
34. File: Correspondence, ETRC, P051/009.
35. File: Correspondence, ETRC, P051/009.
36. File: Correspondence, ETRC, P051/009.
37. CIIA, List of Members, 1 April 1945, P051/007.
38. CIIA, List of Members, 29 August 1967, P051/007.