

**A HISTORY OF CANADIAN INVOLVEMENT IN LIBERAL  
INTERNATIONAL: ONE ACCOUNT**

***Lorna R. Marsden, Toronto, 2015***

Revised March 2019

## What is Liberal International?

Since it was founded in a post-war Oxford conference, Liberal Party of Canada (LPC) members have been in association with Liberal International. LI is formed from political parties in all parts of the world that have been accepted as observers, associate or full members of the organization following a formal application. Their beliefs, practices and leadership are tested against a set of Liberal principles and the membership votes for them at an annual Congress.

Consistent with Liberal thinking of the “living tree” of ideas, the principles are interpreted from time to time but some are constant. These include the need for the separation of church and state; a concern with human rights and the rights of the individual; and some variety of capitalist economic practices or beliefs (vs. socialist or communist practices). There is always a very strong commitment to the dignity of the people involved and views are treated with respect even if the party applying for membership has no chance of being accepted.

Considerable time is taken by the LI presidents in meeting with applicants and encouraging liberal-minded people and factions in a variety of countries.

LI is a talking shop with a very high level of views exchanged among a great diversity of people. The diversity extends to the interpretation of views on a left-right scale among other measures. For Canadians, many of the member parties will seem unusual, a lot of them are in coalition governments (e.g. the British Lib-Dems, the FDP in Germany and the Dutch VVD and D66), and almost none of them has the chance of forming a government on their own, unlike the LPC. To a large extent this is because they exist in systems of proportional representation. Some of those in Liberal International Groups formed outside their national political parties are not members of the Liberal parties in their countries, so LI is association through convictions. (It should be noted that other Canadian parties are or have been members of the Socialist International and the Conservative International Democratic Union.)

The LI issues its views in a series of manifestos (starting in 1947 and continuing on a periodic basis – (see Appendix) and has a website ([Liberal-International.org](http://Liberal-International.org)), an e-periodical and a set of decision-making bodies with an Executive Committee, a political Bureau, and an annual Congress<sup>1</sup> supplemented with committee meetings and occasional seminars and special meetings. The offices are in London, England and staffed internationally. Canadians are quite often found among the staff members. The President of LI is usually a politician or ex-politician and most have been very distinguished and devoted Liberals. The Leaders of the member parties are all Vice-Presidents and Leaders Meetings occur occasionally. There are many major personalities associated with LI.

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<sup>1</sup> It is in these Congresses that most of us in Canada have come to know LI, and the Congresses and the theme for their major debates are listed as an appendix to this document, showing who attended from Canada. Congress is not necessarily annual and at the 2018 Dakar Congress it was announced would be held every 18 -24 months.

LI is funded by fees from the member parties, individual gifts and with considerable support from liberal foundations such as the Frederich Naumann Foundation of the German Liberal Party and similar foundations around the world.

## **The Origins of Liberal International<sup>2</sup>**

Prior to the Second World War, there were meetings of Liberals from many countries in Europe and the UK. Students got to know each other, young Liberal groups had formed, and when during the War these friends and colleagues had to fight on opposing sides a conviction grew among some of them that they must work hard, after the War, to prevent future such tragic conflicts.

In 1945, World War II ended after six years, the slaughter of millions, nuclear bombs – John MacCallum Scott (JMacScott) was sent on military duties to Norway. He had heard of a group of Liberals there and made contact with them through Arvid Brodersen, a sociologist who introduced him to other members of the resistance who were Liberals.

Later that year he made contact with the Belgian Liberals and in 1946 on the occasion of the centenary of the Belgian Liberal Party, a meeting was held in Belgium under the direction of Senator Roger Motz, “a key builder of Liberal International”. Attending this Brussels Conference were Liberal Party delegates of Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland, and Spanish liberal in exile, Salvador de Madariaga (later first President of LI). In the fall, J MacCallum Scott returned to Norway to the famous Rasjoen Conference where a draft of the Declaration being prepared for Oxford was hammered out. American, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Ambassador to Norway during the war, was also there.

**The official founding in 1947** – The Oxford Conference was held at Wadham College and the first Canadian member – Huntly Sinclair – was in attendance. He remained our representative there for a long time with other Canadians from time to time. Americans had representatives. The Declaration prepared in Norway was thrown out by the delegates. The tension between practicing Liberal politicians and Liberals who are theorists and idealists made it a difficult meeting. Nonetheless a manifesto of the “highest common denominator” (the Oxford Manifesto of 1947) was worked out; a provisional executive and committee structures

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<sup>2</sup> The data for this are drawn from John MacCallum Scott, *Experiment in Internationalism*, George Allen & Unwin, 1967; Julie Smith, *A Sense of Liberty, The History of the Liberal International*, Liberal International, 1997; Senator Al Graham’s book, *The Seeds of Freedom* and a list of Canadian participants at LI Congresses kindly provided by the LI office, and my own records of attending LI Congresses. English LI member, Derek Honeygold has also sent recollections of Canadians at LI Congresses. In particular I have read through the fonds of Senator Richard Stanbury held in the National Archives of Canada, with the permission of the executors of these papers, his daughters Sally Day and Jane Baynham.

formed. For the Oxford Manifesto, see Smith, 1997.



The Oxford Conference of 1947 outside Wadham College

**In late 1947-48** – John MacCallum Scott and wife visited the USA and Canada “on behalf of LI but at our own expense” [standard LI procedure even now]. In the U.S. he found little understanding of the situation. He found the atmosphere in Canada more favourable (and, of course, found a real Liberal Party in government). “The Canadian Liberal Party, however, stayed aloof. It was not a party at all in the European sense, and had much more in common with its American cousins. It was a federation of provincial parties with only a small coordinating central office, which had little authority and, apparently, even less ambition to have it” (J MacCallum Scott, p.67). They told MacCallum Scott that their links were with Britain where they worked with either Labour or the Conservatives and they would undermine their position if they worked with all the little Liberal parties in LI.



Huntly Sinclair (seated) and Al Lansdowne at an LI Conference

Huntly Sinclair was the first and principal Canadian participant. He served in the world wars, married an English woman and lived in an estate near Stroud, Gloucestershire. Stanbury's papers provide evidence that Maurice Sauvé was a Canadian who attended many LI meetings and congresses and in 1973 was accepted as an "individual" member.



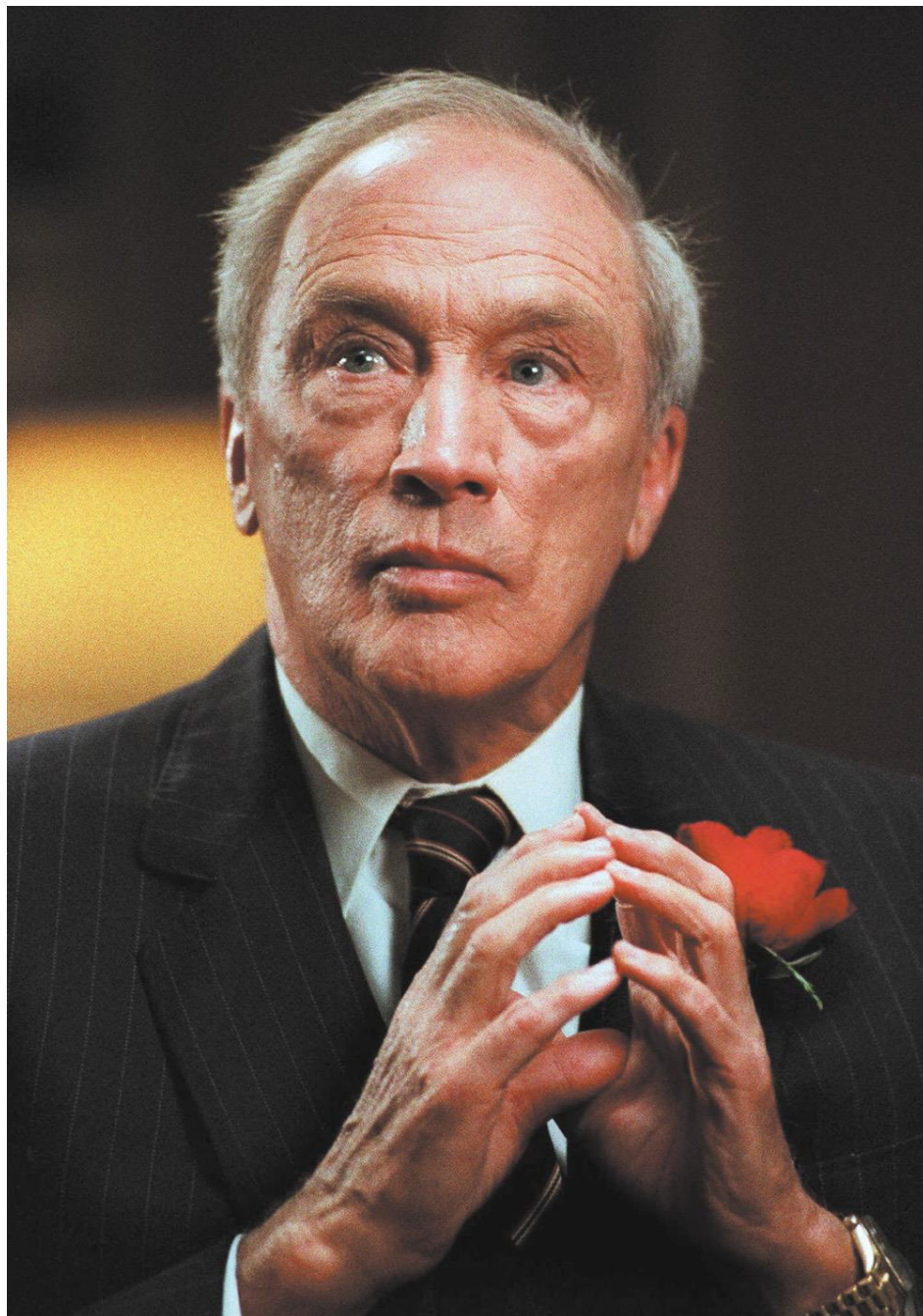
Senator Richard Stanbury



The Hon. Maurice Sauve

### **The National Liberal Federation, later the Liberal Party of Canada, Affiliates**

It was not until 1973 that the Liberal Party of Canada formally affiliated with LI. As MacCallum Scott points out, "The Canadian Liberal Party is still [1967] not affiliated to the Liberal International, though, on prompting, it sends occasional pleasant telegrams of greeting". "...on the other hand, individual interest in Canada was considerable, and the International has many individual members there who promote its ideas and take an active interest in its work..."



Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau

For a long time there were links between the NLF/LPC and LI. Huntly Sinclair, in particular, ensured that information flowed and evidence of that is found in his correspondence with Senator Stanbury in 1968. In 1968 Pierre Elliot Trudeau was elected Leader and Richard Stanbury (RS) was elected President of the National Liberal

Federation. At this point, the campaign to get the Canadian Liberal Party affiliated with Liberal International began in earnest starting with Huntly Sinclair and Maurice Sauvé.



Huntly Sinclair, Patron, and Corinne Greene at a LI Congress

Vernon Dawson, Secretary-General of LI 1964-75, and Stanbury became close friends. There are many letters between RS and VD in the Stanbury fonds. On 9 July, 1968 Huntly Sinclair sent RS a letter in which he says in part that: He had a “personal acquaintance with Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. St. Laurent and a 30 year friendship with Mr. Pearson...I always felt that I could be a fairly adequate liaison officer” but he hadn’t met Mr. Trudeau. He is worried because since 1947 he has had a vote at LI meetings but at the September, 1967 meeting in Oxford due to “some young radical Liberals, I was deprived of my vote”. So he is anxious to ensure that Canadians retain a position in LI, hence his contacts with RS as the new President of the NLF. On 21 October, Maurice Sauvé writes to R.S. : “For some time, I have been attending meetings of LI in Europe. I became associated with this organization through a friend of mine in Italy”... the letter goes on that NLF President John Nichol told Maurice it would “not be appropriate for the Federation to join an international”.

At an Executive Committee meeting in Munich before the Congress, there was a strong movement to expand the Liberal parties associated with LI to other parts of the

world with an emphasis on North America. Ingemund Hagg, of Sweden, was particularly eager that the Liberal Party of Canada should become a full Member – not just an Observer or Affiliate member. Hagg had been very active in WFLRY where, no doubt, he had talked with John Varley and other Canadians.



**Dr Ingemund Hagg, Swedish Liberal**

**1969** – Munich, 29 August – 1 September. *Education for a Liberal Society*.

Just prior to this Congress, the Stanburys attended a colloquium in Kronberg which greatly impressed them with the intelligence and standing of the participants. Senator and Mrs. Stanbury attended the Congress as “observers” and Senator Stanbury made a memorable speech (available in his *fonds* in the National Archives of Canada). A flurry of correspondence with Dawson followed. Stanbury attended executive meetings elsewhere in Europe. Also at that Congress were two English Liberals – Nancy Seear (later Baroness Seear and an economics professor at the LSE) and Derek Honeygold, also an economist – who remained connected to the Canadian Liberals thereafter, encouraging attendance and being very friendly and helpful.

Later in September, Huntly Sinclair came to Ottawa, having written in advance to say he wanted to meet with PET. Torrance Wylie in the PMO said “no” and asked RS to see Huntly Sinclair instead.

**1970** – Rome, September 25-28, *The Mass Media*. Senator Stanbury attended this Congress with Fred MacDonald and invited Mitchell Sharp, Minister of External Affairs, who could not attend but asked for a report. Earlier in 1970, Mel Hurtig had represented the Canadian Liberals at a Colloquium in Tunisia.

In October 1970, Stanbury wrote to Fred MacDonald suggesting that we Canadians form a LI Group, like the British group. This appears to reflect the difficulty of getting the National Executive of the LPC to support membership, paying fees, or paying expenses of those attending LI events. Vernon Dawson wrote to say they would prefer to have the Party membership but if a group is formed, he provided a list of Canadians they have met/worked with: PM Pearson, J.N. Turner, Richard Stanbury, Sen John Nichol, Hon Paul Martin (SR), Yves Forest, Richard Cashin, Lawrence Jolivet, Scott Wright, Dale Thomson, Bruce Barton, Bill MacDonald, Dennis LaRose, Jim Gardiner, Peter Glendinning, Clive Southey, Hugh Faulkner, MP, J-P Goyer, Maurice Sauvé, Gerry Robinson, Bernard Trotter, Robbie McLennan, Miss Rose Anna LeBlanc, Miss Marily Tennant, Miss Jean Verge, Mr. Guy Bouchard.



*Audrey Rockingham Gill and Hon. Hugh Faulkner at an LI Congress. Lorna Marsden behind*



Senator Al Graham, President LPC

The Canadians did not form a Group and RS got on with raising funds to pay our fees, collecting many small sums and a few very large ones, notably from Senator Godfrey. Our LPC activities in LI increased and when Gil Molgat became LPC President in 1973, continued through his term, the subsequent terms of Al Graham(1976-80), Norm McLeod(1980-82) and Iona Campagnolo (1982-86). They continued under the subsequent LPC presidents, Huntly Sinclair and Maurice Sauvé, and other Canadians went to meetings and to the youth wing, WFLRY (created in 1947 for young Liberals) and their School for Freedom.

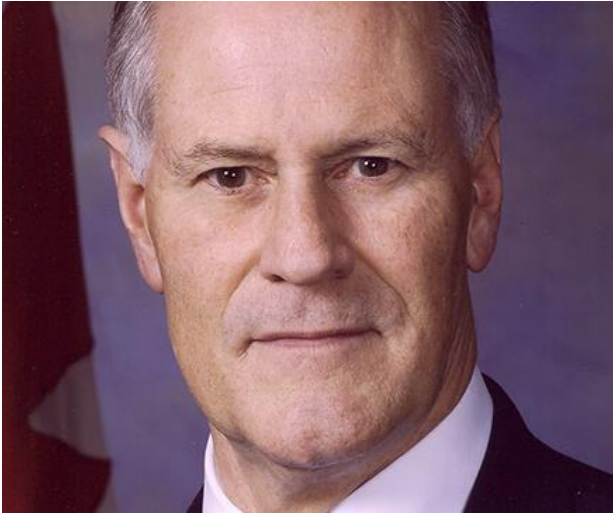
Three Congresses have been held in Ottawa – in **1979** dealing with multiculturalism, *Unity Through Diversity*; in **1987** on *Human Rights*; and in **2000**, *World Trade at the Millennium*.



Senator Giovanni Malagodi with Lorna Marsden and Hon David Steele at an Ottawa Congress on Human Rights

Canadian Liberals have sent in resolutions, attended meetings of the Bureau and the executive, Congresses and invited Parliamentarians to speak, held meetings of LI in Banff (1982), Vancouver (2009).

The Leader of the LPC is automatically a Vice-President of LI and Senators Richard Stanbury, Gil Molgat, Al Graham, Raymonde Folco, Art Eggleton, have been in senior positions on the LI Executive, and Cabinet Minister and LPC Leader Bill Graham was treasurer.



Hon Bill Graham, LI Treasurer



Hon Art Eggleton, LI VP

Funding is a perpetual problem and Canada is mentioned as one of the countries where individual and corporate sponsorships were tried for LI. The fees for the LPC are often delinquent, a problem made more pronounced when the rules for fundraising and expenditure were made strict under Prime Minister Chretien, and then stricter under Prime Minister Harper.

1948 – the Congress of Europe was held in the Hague – the beginning of the European movement and many liberal parties and individuals were present....so many aspects of this movement were congenial to Liberal thought.

## **The Congresses of LI with the Official Themes**

(and some Executive Committee Meetings. Please note that this information is incomplete and may be inaccurate in places.)

**1948** – Congress held in Zurich with real gains in understanding the purpose and practice of Liberal internationalism; e.g. domestic policy ideas will vary widely in liberal countries and governments.

Don Salvador de Madariaga of Spain was named president. Three specialized international conferences were planned (and held later) of editors of liberal newspapers (London, October 1948), of liberal exiles (London, January 1949) and of liberal members of Parliament (London, April 1949).

**1949** – Congress held in Deauville – NOT a success because of topic and atmosphere – after which Madariaga wrote in a memo “Members of Parliament do not come because they think the Congress is not important; and the Congress is not important because they do not come” (p. 93). Political parties by and large do not think of international policy as important – except when it is in their interests – and so several LI Groups were formed: e.g. Britain, the U.S. briefly, etc.)

**1950** – Congress in Stuttgart – an amazing event attended by politicians from many countries, as Germany was not really in a position to hold international conferences and everyone wanted to come. The FDP was the first German party to hold such a post-war meeting.

**1951** – Congress held in Uppsala -- a key turning point being the formal examination of the credentials of a member liberal party. The “peace movement” backed strongly by Moscow but very attractive to many opposed to war and nuclear weapons and it held an international youth demonstration in Stockholm. This made the Swedish liberals (Folkparti) most enthusiastic about holding a LI Congress. “All liberal parties were split to some degree on the ‘peace’ issue” (p. 113). Resulted in The Uppsala Appeal, Freedom - the Road to Peace. Also passed was the Resolution on Property and Productivity.

**1952** – Strasbourg – *Resolution on Nationalism and Liberalism*

**1953** – Mondorf-Les-Bains, *Resolution on African Problems*

**1954** – Knokke, *Resolution on the Far East*

**1955** – Lucerne, *Resolution on Coexistence and Resolution on Subversion*

**1956** – Stresa, *Resolution on the Suez Crisis*

1956, 18 November – during the Hungarian uprising and Soviet invasion the Officers of LI (Including Huntly Sinclair) met in Brussels and issued a statement opposing the communist actions and threats and mentioned the expansion of NATO and the unification of Europe.

**1957** – Oxford, *Resolution on Problems of Social Security in a Free Society and a resolution on the Defense of the West.*



**Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Liberal intellectual**

**1958** – Copenhagen, resolutions on *Disengagement, the Common Market and the Free Trade Area, the Middle East and East Germany*

**1959** – Gardone, *Free Economy in a Free Society*

**1960** – Berlin – *The international situation, the Atlantic Community, the freedom of east Berlin and the responsibility of the United Nations*

**1961** – Brussels, *Expanding the Common Market, the Berlin crisis, authoritarian governments in the West*

**1962** – The Hague, *the EEC, Eastern Europe, Totalitarianism, peace moves, South Africa*

**1963** – St Gall, *Direct and representative democracy*

**1964** - Stresa, *the executive and the legislature in the modern world*

**1965** – Saltsjobaden, *key problems of Atlantic relations*

**1966** – Copenhagen, *The functions and limits of public planning in a free society*

**1967** – *The Liberal Declaration of Oxford (20 years after the 1947 manifesto).*

Also in this year a School for Freedom is held at Queen's University in Kingston. Bill MacDonald was there and wrote a glowing letter to Vernon Dawson, who passed on a copy to Stanbury. (see Stanbury fonds)

**1968** – The Hague, *Public and private initiatives in developing countries*

**1971** – Zurich, September 24-26, *Democracy and Pressure Groups* – this paper was prepared by Professor Daniel Tarschys of Sweden (he later served as Secretary of the Council of Europe but was then professor of political science)

The Stanburys attended the Exec Cttee meeting in Luxemburg May 1-2. Huntly Sinclair was also there and Moshe Kol from Israel among others.

RS nominated Chris Dundas as a delegate to the School for Freedom in the UK and John Varley attended the School for Freedom in Germany.

**1972** – Paris, 29 Sept – 1 October. *Europe and the Third world* - There was a Canadian election in October, 1972 and so the Stanburys could not attend this Congress; in addition the colloquium planned to take place in Canada was postponed for further discussion after the election. But the election did not go well... the LPC had a minority and cooperated with the NDP to survive (RS and Huntly Sinclair correspond about this problem).

The Stanburys attended a LI/FNS Colloquium in Iran in January

In April they were at a meeting in Morocco with Canadian student Liberals, Bob Dundas and John Varley.

Dick Powell attended the School for Freedom in Germany. In 1973 he drew up a proposal for an LI Bureau in North American (see RS fonds)

**1973** – Luxembourg, *The Environment and the modern economy in a Free Society*

Gil Molgat was elected LPC President and received a letter from Vernon Dawson at once re LI. The Executive Committee of LI met in Jerusalem 27-28 January. Huntly Sinclair wrote to RS about it. Gerry Robinson made a visit to the LI London offices in April. The Newsletter #27 contains a report from John Varley that a "6-man delegation from Canada attended a WFLRY meeting in the Netherlands".

On 27 May, RS was at an LI meeting in Stockholm as an observer where Maurice Sauvé was accepted as an individual member.

Things had improved and at this Congress the Liberal Party of Canada was officially accepted as a Member of LI giving them 20 votes at each Congress and an unlimited number of observers. The national executive in Canada had agreed to this so long as they were not responsible for paying the annual fees. Stanbury and his team set about raising the funds which were put into a separate account at the Liberal Party for the Party's "international activities". Note that in his book Senator Al Graham says our membership was in 1975. However in the RS fonds there is a letter from RS to AG stating that we affiliated with LI in 1973.

The delayed Colloquium in Canada was now planned for May, 1974 (Martin O'Connell was to write the speech for the PM at this event and there is correspondence with RS).

**1974** – Florence, Oct. 3-6; the theme was "*Man at Work*" but 1974 in World Population year and at the 1973 Congress and the Congress in Florence population issues were keenly discussed.

Attending this Congress are Richard Stanbury where he became a VP of LI; Prof Al Lansdowne of Manitoba and Huntly Sinclair and a Mr. Stanton (see RS fonds).

There was a colloquium in Stockholm, Sweden on developing economies, "The Rich and the Poor: New Approaches to a Global Development Strategy". Attending from Canada were J-P Goyer and David Hopper of IDRC who wrote an extensive report (copy in RS fonds). Also there was Jean-Marc LaPointe and from CIDA, Bill Bain.

Micheline Cote, LPC –VP, attended a Colloquium for FNS/LI in Bogota, Colombia. Paul O'Connor from Hamilton went to the School for Freedom.

It was another election year and the LPC won a majority again.

The long-delayed Canada colloquium was held in Ottawa 29 April-3 May on "Cooperation and Conflict: tension between nationalism and internationalism in the Americas and Western Europe". Among the speakers were J-P Goyer, President Gil Molgat, Prime Minister Trudeau, Maurice Lamontagne, Herb Gray and Professor John

Porter; and from the US Donald Fraser and Robert Baldwin. (later one of the US delegates wrote to RS to suggest that Sam Beer, Harvard, would be an appropriate organizer of LI in the USA).

It was preceded by a one-day Leaders Meeting held at 24 Sussex (in some accounts in the RS fonds it is in 1975). It was attended by Gaston Thorn, Walter Scheele, Jeremy Thorpe, Giovanni Malagodi and Ralf Dahrendorf. The talks went on until 1 a.m. PET was very pleased with the entire event. Huntly Sinclair was feted. It was the first time the Leaders met outside Europe. It was also the first time a meeting was held in the Official Home of a Liberal Leader and Prime Minister.

It was this year that RS made progress in funding our LI activities with special significant contributions from Senator Godfrey. RS reports this in a memo of 18 November, 1974 but this is also noted in Julie Smith's book.

**1975** – Edinburgh, *Problems of workers' and employers' unions in a free non-monopolistic state and society.*

Keith Penner, MP, was selected as Chair of the Theme Cttee for this Congress. A very large delegation attended from Canada: Micheline Cote, Senator John Godfrey, Prof Al Lansdowne, Jean Rovey Head of the Women's Liberal Federation; Hon JJ. Green, Hon Raymond Eudes, Dr Frank Philbrook, MP, Gordon McCaffrey, Sylvia Sutherland, Ken Robinson, MP. David Collenette was invited but in the end did not attend. RS was unable to attend at the last minute due to his wife's surgery. RS had attended the Exec Cttee in Vienna earlier in the year.

There was a Leaders' Meeting in Berlin – Gil Molgat attended for PET. At the National Convention of the LPC, Senator Al Graham had been elected President.

**1976** – Brussels, *The role of Parliament in modern European and other democracies*

RS attended the Exec Cttee in Paris and then went on an extensive tour to Spain, Portugal and Italy – visited 5 cities and many political meetings. Full description in RS fonds.

**1977** –Porticcio, Corsica– Senator Al Graham attended his first congress and thereafter was in attendance until his retirement. He played an important role and during his LPC presidency and afterwards had significant involvement of Liberals in LI from among Parliamentarians and other Party members.

**1978-** Zurich, *The Open market economy in a liberal democracy*

**1979-** Ottawa –*Unity Through Democracy* many Liberals including Senator Al Graham, Audrey Gill, Lorna Marsden, Irma Melville,

**1980** Berlin – Senator Al Graham, Jean Graham, Senator Dick and Marg Stanbury, Irma Melville of the LPC Women's Commission, Lorna Marsden , Allen Lansdowne, Jerry Paschen (Edmonton), Gordon and Diane Ashworth, Ken Robinson



Richard Moore, Secretary-General of LI with David Matas, Lorna Marsden and Audrey Gill at one of the Congresses

**1981** – Rome - Al Graham, Gerry Kristianson

In May 21-23 there was a seminar in Brussels, organized by LI on Relations Between the US, Canada and the Liberal Democracies of Western Europe. RS gives a lecture on Canadian Liberalism as a bridge between Liberal Forces. Ambassador Bill Brock, US Republican was there and Congressman Henry Reuss, Democrat. Richard Zeisler, George Agree and Anne Coulter also there from the US. Mark MacGuigan (external affairs minister) speaks.

**1982** – The Hague – Gerry Kristianson, Senator Al Graham, Audrey Gill, Lorna Marsden (who had been for the previous week on a FNS trip in Germany, meeting Count Lambsdorff, and

other eminent Germans Liberals).

In June 1982 LI leaders came to a policy conference in Calgary and Banff; then LI delegation— led by Frits Bolkestein and taking with them Marsden— to LA and met with Liberals at Stanford and with Peter Drucker. Also in this delegation were Antonio Garrigues Walker, Russell Johnston, Gerhart Raichle, Ursula Redepenning, and Urs Schottli. There were meetings in New York, 15-16 June, 17 June in Calgary, 18-21 June in Banff, 21 June at Claremont Colleges in LA (to meet Drucker), 22 June in Sacramento to meet Senator David Roberti, and 23 June at Stanford, San Francisco.

In September 1982 to a European-American Conference in San Miguel, Azores with Mark MacGuigan (Secretary of state for External Affairs), Herb Breau, MP, Senator Al Graham, Gerry Kristianson, Hon Hugh Faulkner, Lorna Marsden (and a lot of interesting Americans including California Senator David Roberti and James Galbraith)

**1983** – Stockholm- The theme *is Free Trade* but there was a resolution condemning the seal hunt in Canada. LPC delegates educated Europeans about the seal harvest in Canada

Marsden to LI Executive in London (the Liberal Policy Newsletter from LPC reports an attempt to establish a “new group” with LPC to manage our membership in LI, called LI (Canada), led by Gerry Kristianson).

June 17-19 there was an LI Executive Meeting in Toronto at the Park Plaza Hotel on Latin America with a seminar, on the 17<sup>th</sup> preceding the Executive, called “Liberal Relations with Central America”

**1984** – Tel Aviv- *Privacy: rights and responsibilities of the individual in a changing world* Marsden was there who also attended the Arab Thought Forum with LI executive members led by Senator Giovanni Malagodi in Amman, Jordan just before the Congress. Audrey Gill, David Matas, Alan Lansdowne, Stanburys, LI Executive in London, April 14-15, Marsden attended.

(In March, 1984 a group forms an LI (Ontario) Group under Stephen Purdy and Johan Wong. Al Graham, Stephen Clarkson, Gerry Kristianson and altogether 100 Liberals show support for this Group. I have never heard of them again.)

**1985** – Madrid –1-6 October, *Free Media – Free Society*  
Graham, Marsden, Purdey

RS and Mrs. Stanbury take an extensive trip to Bulgaria to meet a putative Liberal Party. There is a full description in the Stanbury fonds.

**1986 – Hamburg – *De-regulation and state intervention – the Liberal view***



Mark Rutte, leader of the Dutch Liberals (VVD) with Hans van Balen and Vince Cable

**1987 – Ottawa, *Human Rights – the fundamental necessity for mankind and an essential precondition for progress and stability***

Gill, Graham, Matas, Marsden, Cotler, Collette, many others

1988 – Pisa – The Future Tasks of Liberalism, Al Graham, Gill, Marsden, in a very large Congress that attracted many Italian politicians to a dinner one evening. After the Congress many of us were invited to the Malagodi estate near Sienna for the wedding of Malagodi to his second wife.



Celebrating Malagodi's wedding with Contessa Beatrice Rangoni Machiavelli at the Malagodi estate in Italy

**1989** – Paris – *Liberalism and the French Revolution*. Gill, Marsden, Graham, Stanburys  
 June 23-35 – LI executive in Reykjavik, Graham, Stanbury, Lily Knight, Corinne  
 Greene, Marsden

An HRC Committee Meeting in Sintra, Portugal was attended by Penny Collenette,  
 David Matas.

**1990**- Espoo, Finland, 4-6 October. RS wrote to Graham, and Marsden to say they will  
 be delegates – extraordinary reception on the roof of the Red Cross Building where we  
 watched as the antenna from the Embassy of the USSR turned in our direction.

**1991** – Lucerne, Minorities - attended by Prime Minister Jean Chretien – making it a very  
 successful meeting – Graham, Lansdowne, Matas, Gill, Marsden, Goldenberg, others?



Prime Minister Chretien came to the Lucerne Congress and consolidated Canadian support

**1992** - -Mainz – *Free Trade in a Changing World*

**1993** –Budapest – Liberal World Congress

**1994** – Reykjavik- *Poverty and Unemployment* – Graham, Marsden

**1996** – Noordwijk, The Netherlands – *Media and democracy*

**1997** – Oxford – *The Liberal Agenda for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* –Bill Graham, MP, Jack Graham, Senator Dan Hays, Mobina Jaffer, Terry Mercer, Senator Lucie Pepin, David Smith, Lorna Whalen, Henry Wright, Karen Gainer, Pierre Isabelle Cusson, Lorna Marsden, Mobina Jaffer who was elected Chair of the INLW

**1999** – Brussels – *Globalisation and the Future of the Nation-State*

**2000** – Ottawa/Hull – *World trade at the Millennium* <sup>th</sup> Congress) – no records from LI but  
(50 AI

Graham, Marsden and many others –

Cairo – LI has no list

Taipei – Jack Graham attended for LPC

**2001** – Andorra – no list from LI

Copenhagen – Mobina Jaffer

**2002** – Budapest – James Hibbert, Raymonde Folco (LI Bureau member), Marina Lessage, Sarah May, Rhyan Mansour, Katherine Diener,

Gibraltar – Raymonde Folco, Mobina Jaffer (INLW)

**2003** – Casablanca – Raymonde Folco (LI Bureau Member) Dakar – Raymonde Folco

**2004** – Kaohsiung, Taiwan – no participants from Canada

San Jose Costa Rica, – Raymonde Folco, Sara May

**2005** – Mallorca – Raymonde Folco  
Sofia – J-F Lalonde, Linda Julien, Mike Izenga, Marina Lessard

**2006** – Manila – no one from Canada  
Marrakech –Senator Romeo Dallaire and wife, K. Diener, J Hibbert, M Lessard and Paul Nigela Anader

**2007** – Cancun - no one from Canada  
Hamburg – Jessie Chahal (YLC), Michael Walker of the Fraser Institute (!!)

**2008** – -Belfast, Marina Lessard, WC Graham (Bill Graham)  
Bangkok – No one from Canada

**2009** – Strasbourg, James Patava, Sarah Wong (IFLRY)  
LI delegation to Vancouver Leadership Congress – James Patava, Audrey Gill, Bill Graham, Art Eggleton, Lorna Marsden.....and many other Canadians attended the sessions but no Canadians are noted in LI Records  
Cairo – Marina Lessard, Leonore and Martin Copeland

**2010** – Berlin – no one from Canada  
Cape Town – Art Eggleton and James Patava

**2011** – Manila – Art Eggleton  
London – Art Eggleton, Matthew Kalkman, Elizabeth Dubois and James Patava

**2012** - Abidjan and Barcelona - no Canadians in LI

records **2013** – Beirut and Guatemala- no Canadians in

LI records **2014** – Rotterdam – Tim Reid spoke on  
panel on free trade;

President of LI (Juli Minoves) and Daniel Obst came to LPC Policy Convention in Montreal and Marsden held LI Dinner with LI reps, Senators Art Eggleton and Celine Hervieux-Payette and spouses, Hon. Irwin Cotler,MP, Tim Reid, Henry Wright, Bill Saundercook, Sven Spengeman and Kirsty Duncan, MP, Stefani Butt.

**2015** –June 12-15, Gordon Dowsley attended, Zurich & Geneva, Executive, Symposium

“Liberalism, Visions for our Future” and in Geneva, Human Rights Committee, “Human Rights in an Age of Disruption”

**2015** Congress in Mexico City – Tim Reid and the President of the LPC Young Liberals attended

**2016** – Brussels – Gordon Dowsley attended Human Rights Committee of Liberal International

**2017** – Congress in Andorra, May 18-21 – Art Eggleton and Gordon Dowsley attended – an important Congress with a update of the LI Manifesto carried out on the 70th anniversary of the Oxford Manifesto. Juli Minoves is President of LI



Gordon Dowsley, Dr. Juli Minoves, Art Eggleton

**2017** -June- Lord John Alderdice (former President of LI) receives Honorary Degree from Queen’s University, Kingston and gives talk at Massey College Toronto for the Canadian Group of Liberal International

**2018** – Berlin –Art Eggleton and Gordon Dowsley attended – Resolution carried to make the Canadian Group of Liberal International an Observer Group with potential to become Full Member in a year. Berlin Declaration on Climate Justice.

**2018** –November, Liberalism 4.0 Congress in Dakar, Senegal – Canadian Group of Liberal International recognized as a Group in LI - Art Eggleton attended and successfully won membership of CGLI – a great step forward for Canadian Liberals.

**2019** Following LI acceptance of CGIL as a Member, Art Eggleton was appointed a Vice President and member of the LI Bureau, the senior management committee of LI, to represent the North American Region. Art had previously served on the Bureau as a representative of LPC.

**2019** The Hon. Irwin Cotler, former Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, is appointed a member of the LI Human Rights Committee.

**2019** In March, CGLI hosted an event at Trinity College in conjunction with the University of Toronto Liberal Association, on the global refugee crisis. Fen

Osler Hampson, Executive Director of the report 'A call to action: Transforming the global refugee system' spoke in place of the Hon. Lloyd Axworthy who was unable to attend at the last moment. A lively discussion followed the talk.

**2020** David Zimmer, former Ontario Minister of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, is appointed a member of the LI Climate Justice Committee.

**2020** Barry Campbell , former Member of Parliament, is appointed a member of the LI Fair Trade Committee.