ONE CANADA:
Diefenbaker's Vision

UN CANADA UNI:
la vision de Diefenbaker
The Right Honourable John George Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada from 1957 to 1963, was unlike any leader who preceded him. Raised on the economically marginalized prairies, Diefenbaker felt a strong connection to the poor and oppressed of Canadian society. His humble beginnings led him to adopt a populist, humanitarian style of politics that focused on the needs of average men and women. Diefenbaker worked tirelessly to realise his vision of “One Canada” — a prosperous and equitable nation.

A Prairie Upbringing

In 1903, the Diefenbakers travelled west from Neustadt, Ontario to the region which would become Saskatchewan. Their family homestead at Tiefengrund, near Duck Lake, became a popular stop for the region’s Eastern European settlers, First Nations, Métis, and RCMP. In this diverse environment, young Diefenbaker learned the importance of hard work and egalitarian values, and developed a sense of empathy for the marginalised.
Elmer was a devoted supporter of Diefenbaker throughout his years in politics, and regularly attended his brother’s political rallies. After Diefenbaker was re-elected as Prime Minister in 1958, Elmer accompanied him and Olive on their world tour. Far from being a mere companion, Elmer was a member of Diefenbaker’s inner circle. Many photos show him conversing with foreign dignitaries and interacting with world leaders at international events.

After Elmer died in 1971, Diefenbaker had a tribute inscribed on his grave stone that read, “He found his own happiness in bringing happiness to others. Erected by his brother John in gratitude.”
Meeting a Legend

Diefenbaker recounted that one of the many visitors to the Diefenbaker homestead was Gabriel Dumont, the famed Métis general of the 1885 Northwest Resistance. Young Diefenbaker was awestruck by Dumont’s reputation and larger-than-life presence. Such encounters led to Diefenbaker’s deep respect and admiration for Indigenous peoples.

Unwavering Determination

Although being of German heritage and coming from Western Canada placed him at a disadvantage, Diefenbaker was determined to leave his mark on Canada. He became an alderman in Wakaw, Saskatchewan at the age of twenty-five, but then encountered a series of electoral defeats in the 1920s and 1930s. Diefenbaker persisted campaigning, believing he would best be able to bring about positive reforms once in political office.

Strong Parental Influence

Diefenbaker credited his parents for much of his determination to become Prime Minister. His father William, was a schoolteacher who instilled in Diefenbaker a love of debate and a respect for the institution of Parliament. His mother, Mary Bannerman, was a stern, formidable woman, to whom Diefenbaker attributed much of his grit and determination.
Defender of the Downtrodden

Mere days after graduating from the University of Saskatchewan’s College of Law in 1919, Diefenbaker opened an office in the small town of Wakaw, Saskatchewan. He won his first court case a month later. Diefenbaker became known as a compelling orator, who frequently offered pro bono legal advice, and defended immigrants and Indigenous peoples who had few willing advocates.

“Some wonder why I have such a feeling of concern over... the death penalty. ...how would you feel if you defended a man... who was convicted [of murder]; whose appeal was dismissed, who was executed; and six months later the... witness for the Crown admitted that he... had committed the murder and blamed it on the accused? That experience will never be effaced from my memory.”

– Diefenbaker, 1972

A Fateful Sentence

Possibly Diefenbaker’s most controversial murder case involved Alex Wysochan, who was charged with the murder of his girlfriend, Antena Kropa. Diefenbaker attempted numerous times to appeal a guilty verdict, but Wysochan was ultimately convicted and executed. Mere months after his execution however, Wysochan’s innocence was proven. Being unable to save his client’s life intensified Diefenbaker’s deeply-held opposition to capital punishment.

Contesting the Death Penalty

Diefenbaker’s fierce opposition to the death penalty was due in large part to his experiences as a lawyer. Of the eighteen people facing execution that he defended, he successfully saved the lives of sixteen. As Prime Minister, Diefenbaker commuted fifty-two of the sixty-six death sentences passed in Canada from 1957 to 1963. Following his tenure, he voted repeatedly against capital punishment as a Member of Parliament until it was finally abolished in 1976.
The Canoe River Crash

In 1950, a troop train and passenger train collided near Canoe River, British Columbia. Jack Atherton, the telegraph operator, was charged for neglecting to relay a message that might have prevented the crash. Diefenbaker was retained as defense counsel, but could not practice in B.C. until he paid $1,500 to take that province’s bar exam. The acquittal of Atherton drew nation-wide attention, and added to Diefenbaker’s growing reputation as a legal advocate.

“A among the numberless trials in which the brilliant John Diefenbaker... has participated, none were more dramatically successful than this far-famed counsel’s triumph at Prince George last week.” – The Ottawa Citizen, 1951

A Heavy Toll

Seventeen of the twenty-one fatalities from the crash were soldiers from the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. The wooden cars the men rode in plunged into an embankment and were so shattered that four bodies were never recovered. Bound for training in the United States before deployment overseas, the soldiers are included amongst the 516 Canadian soldiers who died in the Korean War. To this day, this is the greatest loss of life on home soil in Canadian military history.

A Personal Tragedy

The Atherton case came at one of the most difficult periods in Diefenbaker’s personal life. His wife, Edna, was terminally ill with leukemia, and he was reluctant to leave her bedside. Demonstrating considerable influence over her husband, Edna convinced him to take the case. Unfortunately, she did not live to see Diefenbaker succeed in defending Atherton, as she passed away three weeks before the trial began.
Edna met Diefenbaker while he was a lawyer in Prince Albert, and the pair married in 1929. Edna was a key influence during Diefenbaker’s early political career, and arguably his most faithful ally. Her unwavering belief in her husband helped carry him through many political defeats, and led to his becoming a Member of Parliament in 1940.

Edna became well known to politicians and the press for her warm and charming personality, and dedication to Diefenbaker.

When she died in 1951, her passing was noted in the House of Commons – the first time such an honour was bestowed upon a non-member of Parliament.
Setting the Bar

In December of 1956, Diefenbaker was elected as the Progressive Conservative Party leader. He had been the Leader of the Official Opposition for only one month when Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent called an election. Confident of an easy victory, the Liberals put little effort into their campaign whereas Diefenbaker reached out to Canadians through national telecasts with his inspiring message of “One Canada.” The resulting Progressive Conservative minority government in 1957 shocked the Liberals, who had been in power for twenty-two years.

Diefenbaker the Orator

Diefenbaker was famous for his dramatic, evangelical speaking style, which he perfected as a lawyer. Juries were captivated by his piercing blue eyes, powerful voice and commanding knowledge of the law. After he entered politics, he crushed opponents with passionate, eloquent speeches delivered with conviction and cutting sarcasm. Canadians could not resist “Dief the Chief” and his fervent message of “One Canada,” where the “average Canadian” would be protected and represented by his government.

“No politician had entranced the Canadian population like [Diefenbaker] .... He was the spellbinding orator, the champion of the little man, the great raconteur, and the outstanding parliamentarian.”
– Lawrence Martin, The Presidents and the Prime Ministers
Nine months after Diefenbaker’s minority government win, the Opposition called for the Government’s resignation. However, the Liberals underestimated the overwhelming public support that the Progressive Conservatives had gathered in less than one year. Diefenbaker’s appeal was undeniable — thousands of people gathered at every campaign stop he made across Canada. At the opening rally in Winnipeg, huge crowds pushed past the closing doors into an overfilled hall where he was speaking.

An Overwhelming Triumph

On March 31st, 1958, Diefenbaker’s Tories won an historic 208 of the 265 seats in the House of Commons, in what remains the largest federal majority, in percentage of seats, in Canadian political history. The voter turn-out was 79.4%. This victory was a personal as well as a political triumph for Diefenbaker, and a pivotal moment for Canada.
Olive married Diefenbaker in 1953. Olive was an anchor for Diefenbaker during his challenging years in office. As his confidante and informal advisor, she witnessed her husband’s political rise and fall, and remained at his side to provide guidance and support. Diefenbaker publicly expressed that, “[Olive] was with me through the years. No one will ever be able to adequately express my debt to her.”

The couple’s devotion to each other was unmistakable. When Olive died of a heart attack in 1976, Diefenbaker ensured in his will that she would be reburied with him at the Diefenbaker Canada Centre on the University of Saskatchewan campus.
The Canadian Bill of Rights

Diefenbaker was the first MP to call for a Bill of Rights in the House of Commons in 1948. Two years later, he stated again that this would “…guarantee the preservation of fundamental political, constitutional, and personal freedoms [by standing] …against discrimination based on colour, creed or racial origin."

In 1960, his lifelong dream was fulfilled when the Canadian Bill of Rights was passed. As a federal statute, it was limited in power and inoperative in amending provincial laws. Nonetheless, it is still viewed as a monumental step toward legislating human rights, and laid the foundation for the 1982 Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
In Her Majesty’s Service

Diefenbaker was a great admirer and defender of the British Parliamentary system, and was intensely dedicated to the Crown. After his electoral triumph in 1958, Queen Elizabeth II opened Parliament by personally delivering the Speech from the Throne – the first time that a monarch had done so in Canada. In another Canadian first, Diefenbaker ensured that the address was broadcast nationally on television.

Unity Through Diversity

Diefenbaker envisioned a truly inclusive Canada where distinct identities would be a source of unity rather than division. His policies reflected his belief that within “One Canada,” circumstances of geography or differences in social station could be overcome. His achievements provided the groundwork upon which successive governments based formal multicultural policies.
Early Exposure

As both a public figure and a private citizen, John Diefenbaker distinguished himself through his advocacy on behalf of Indigenous peoples. From a young age, he developed relationships with Indigenous groups and leaders, and witnessed first-hand the oppressive effects of colonial policies. These early experiences influenced his actions for the rest of his life.

Towards a New Relationship

In 1958, Diefenbaker set another precedent when he appointed James Gladstone (Akay- Na-Muka or “Many Guns”) of the Kainai (Blood) Nation as Canada’s first Indigenous Senator. An outspoken advocate for treaty rights, Gladstone lobbied for revisions to the Indian Act. Ironically, he could not vote, despite holding office. Two years later, it was Gladstone who moved the Bill through the Senate that gave all First Nations the right to vote federally.

Securing the Franchise

Diefenbaker’s most significant contribution to Indigenous rights came in 1960, when his government extended the federal franchise to all First Nations. Prior to this, Aboriginal Peoples forfeited their status by law – including all treaty rights and the freedom to live on reserves – in order to vote. First Nations people went to the federal polls for the first time in 1962. Voter turnout exceeded expectations at 65%.
Prior to 1962, there were no comprehensive Indigenous treaty rights or land claims policies in Canada. Therefore, the Federal Government addressed specific claims on a case-by-case basis. Diefenbaker proposed the creation of an “Indian Specific Claims Commission” to be supported by legislation – Bill C-130. The Bill was approved by Cabinet, but was never introduced in Parliament. It, and other policy advancements, were scuttled when Diefenbaker lost the 1963 general election to Lester B. Pearson.

A Vision for the North

During the 1958 election campaign, Diefenbaker announced his “Northern Vision” — a bold strategy designed to stimulate natural resource-based research and fiscal growth in inaccessible and underdeveloped regions of Canada. The goal was also intended to assert Canadian sovereignty against American economic influences. The “Vision” inspired Canadian voters, fueling the wave of support that propelled Diefenbaker’s government into power.
“Roads to Resources”

A key component of the “Vision” was a massive investment in transportation infrastructure development. Intended to create thousands of new jobs, the “Roads to Resources” program appealed to a belief that the North was the last great Canadian frontier. Undertaken through cost-sharing arrangements between the Federal Government and the Territories, the project focused on creating a system of grid-roads in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. By the spring of 1963, over 6,000 km of highway had been completed.

Promise and Reality

The potential of the “Northern Vision” was plagued by financial and jurisdictional difficulties. Scheduled for completion in five to seven years, costs exploded from $30 million to $100 million. Although the project fell short of its goals, it continued to inspire Canadians. In 2017, the Federal government and Yukon Territory committed $360 million to the “Yukon Resource Gateway Project”, which will allow for infrastructure improvements and the construction of more than 650 km of road.

“There is a new imagination now. The Arctic. We intend to carry out the legislative program of Arctic research, to develop Arctic routes, to develop those vast hidden resources the last few years have revealed…to increase self-government in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.”

- Diefenbaker, 1958

A Significant Oversight

One crucial perspective was overlooked during the planning and implementation of the “Northern Vision” program: that of Indigenous peoples’. Aspects of the “Vision,” such as the construction of northern highways, had unforeseen consequences for the welfare of Aboriginal and Inuit communities. This lack of consultation stands in stark contrast to Diefenbaker’s otherwise steadfast support of Indigenous rights.
Le Premier and “The Chief”

With only a basic understanding of French Canada's history and limited French language skills, Diefenbaker faced an uphill battle to gain support in Québec. Premier Maurice Duplessis indicated that his party – the Union Nationale – would be willing to endorse the Tories in the 1958 election. In return, he required Diefenbaker’s promise to uphold the provincial autonomy guaranteed to Québec during Confederation. Diefenbaker refused.

The Duplessis Deception

Following Diefenbaker’s refusal, Duplessis attempted to reach him through Pierre Sévigny, a member of Diefenbaker’s government who was sympathetic to the Québec Premier’s cause. When Sévigny could not extract a guarantee, the two men resorted to trickery. Taking advantage of Diefenbaker’s lack of French language skills, prior to a dinner in Montréal, they replaced Diefenbaker’s prepared remarks with a speech from Duplessis. Diefenbaker was initially infuriated, but was appeased once he discovered his support in Québec was increasing.

Helping Make History

Duplessis maintained that ensuring provincial independence was necessary to maintaining Québécois culture and society. He was frustrated by Diefenbaker’s refusal to honour what the Premier regarded as a binding agreement between Québec and the Federal Government. Duplessis countered by minimising the Union Nationale’s support, but soon his party realised that Diefenbaker was gaining popularity in Québec. Duplessis then threw his party’s backing behind the Progressive Conservatives, contributing to the Tories’ 1958 win.
Genesis of a Revolution

After Premier Duplessis died, Jean Lesage’s « Parti liberal du Québec » (Québec Liberal Party) swept into power in the 1960 provincial election, triggering « la Révolution tranquille » (the “Quiet Revolution”). This political change reflected an awakening in Québec: a revival of separatist sentiments, a rejection of the Catholic Church’s socio-political influence, and a surge of cultural, public welfare and economic amendments. Diefenbaker was troubled by these radical shifts.

Reaching Out

Attempting to respond to concerns in Québec, the Tories introduced a number of reforms intended to benefit French Canadians. Upon Diefenbaker’s recommendation, Queen Elizabeth II appointed Georges Vanier as the first Québécois Governor General in 1959. That same year, simultaneous interpretation was introduced in the House of Commons. Diefenbaker continued to face a highly critical Québec however, and many Francophones viewed his efforts as mere tokenism.

“One of the very first things [my government did] was [to] … ensure that French Canadians had their fair share of higher [government] appointments…. that was done, endeavoring to bring about in this country the recognition of bilingualism… assuring something to which my whole life has been devoted; to bring about in this country “One Canada”; one nation....”

– Diefenbaker, 1976
A Final Stand

Diefenbaker's final stand on the issue of Québécois rights occurred at the Progressive Conservative leadership convention in 1967. Diefenbaker’s platform was based on his enduring vision of “One Canada” and firm opposition to a proposed party resolution to officially recognise “deux nations au Canada” or “two nations in Canada.” Diefenbaker withdrew as a candidate after finishing fifth on the third ballot; the controversial resolution was ultimately rejected by the delegates.

Farewell to the Chief

Diefenbaker relinquished his role as Leader of the Opposition in 1966, but continued as a Member of Parliament for the rest of his life. He was re-elected in Prince Albert in 1979; he died three months later, at the age of eighty-three. He had served as an MP for nearly forty years. To this day, Diefenbaker is remembered as an embodiment of the “ordinary Canadian.”

“My course has come to an end. I have fought your battles, and you have given me that loyalty that led us to victory.... In my retiring, I... [continue] my desire to see Canada, my country and your country, [as] one nation.”

– Diefenbaker, 1967
The Last Goodbye

In keeping with his dramatic personality, Diefenbaker meticulously planned his own elaborate funeral. After lying in state in Parliament’s Hall of Honour for three days, a train transported Diefenbaker’s body, along with Olive’s remains, to Saskatoon. The train was met by crowds of people at every scheduled stop. Thousands more lined the tracks across the country to pay their respects. After a eulogy delivered by Prime Minister Joe Clark, Diefenbaker and Olive were laid to rest behind the Diefenbaker Canada Centre on the University of Saskatchewan campus.

Now More than Ever

Diefenbaker’s vision of national unity continues to influence the identity and aspirations of Canadians. Although more than a half-century has passed since the end of his tenure as Prime Minister, Diefenbaker’s efforts to derive strength rather than strife from Canada’s diversity remain as relevant as ever.

“As the train grew closer, we all grew quiet; we knew something powerful was happening. The train slowly passed by. The mood was sombre. This was the last ride for a Canadian hero and we had a front-row seat.”

– Deborah Grey, MP
The Chancellor's Bequest

As an alumnus, Diefenbaker maintained a deep commitment to the University of Saskatchewan throughout his life. He served two terms as a member on the University Senate prior to becoming Prime Minister in 1957, then was elected as Chancellor in 1969. That same year Diefenbaker announced his intention to donate his personal belongings and prime ministerial papers to his alma mater. The vision of a Prime Ministerial centre became a reality.

A Worthy Memorial

Diefenbaker assisted with the planning and designing of the Diefenbaker Canada Centre. In addition to fundraised revenue, the project was supported by both the Governments of Canada and Saskatchewan, with contributions from other provinces and territories. Diefenbaker's concept of creating the DCC was inspired by the American Presidential Libraries, which serve as memorials, museums, and research libraries. Diefenbaker himself turned the soil to start construction of the DCC, which officially opened on June 12th, 1980.
Exhibits do not create themselves. Our ability to share the stories in “One Canada: Diefenbaker’s Vision” is due to the support of many individuals and organisations.

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— thank you —
Images:

- Meeting supporters in Ontario, May/June 1957. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD367
- With farmer during the 1957 campaign. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD4347
- With his Uncle Ed Diefenbaker, 1907. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD47
- With Indigenous children at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, August 1953 University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD3883
- Elmer Diefenbaker in Academic Gown ca. 1916. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD1978
- With his brother, Elmer, ca. 1920. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD111
- John and Elmer Diefenbaker seated ca. 1965. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD3150
- Diefenbaker speaking at Lake Centre Nomination Convention, 1949. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD219
- Diefenbaker with fellow Conservative Members of Parliament, ca. 1940. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD237
- Inscription on back of photo: "May 1940 – Shortly after becoming MP". University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD263
- College of Law, 1915-1916." Diefenbaker at bottom right corner. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD56xb
- Diefenbaker with his law partners, John Cuelenaere and Roy Hall in the Prince Albert Law Office, 1953. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD 336
- Point of impact between troop train and passenger train at Canoe River crash. Valemount Historic Society, 995.10.004
- Soldiers comb the train wreckage at Canoe River crash for survivors. Valemount Historic Society, 995.10.003
- John and Edna Diefenbaker at home in 1948. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD284
- Edna Diefenbaker on her wedding day, 1929. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD7615
- Diefenbaker delivering his election night speech on national television, 10 June 1957, Regina, Saskatchewan. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD4402
- Speaking in Massey Hall at the opening meeting of the 1957 campaign, 25 April, Toronto, Ontario. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD389
- Diefenbaker speaking from a train while on the campaign trail, 1957. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD3676
- During a campaign rally, 1958, Winnipeg. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD357XB
- John and Olive Diefenbaker at 24 Sussex Drive. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD468
- Olive Diefenbaker at 24 Sussex Drive ca. 1958. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD4076
- With a Progressive Conservative delegate, 18 March 1961, Ottawa, Ontario. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD3299
- Signing a copy of the Canadian Bill of Rights, ca. 1960, Ottawa, Ontario. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD6308
- With Queen Elizabeth II, 15 October 1957. 24 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD433
- Being presented with fellowship in the Royal Society of Arts by Prince Philip, 26 June 1959. Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD1187
- Chinese community welcoming Diefenbaker, 1961. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD2925
With Olive at multicultural festival, November 1961. Toronto, Ontario. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD3110


Senator James Gladstone. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD3864

“In Hiawatha Council Hall on occasion of federal by-election, 31 October 1960”. Library and Archives Canada - Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, PA-123915

With Chief Mathias Joe and Capilano Band members in traditional ceremonial garb. Taken in North Vancouver Coast-Capilano riding during election campaign, March 1958. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD4839


With Chief Brono of Rae, Chief Joe Sangris of Yellowknife, and the Mayor of Yellowknife, 21 July 1961. Inuvik, Northwest Territories. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD3635

Road in the Northwest Territories. Public domain

With Leslie Frost (left) and Maurice Duplessis (right) at the Dominion Provincial conference, November 1957. Ottawa, Ontario. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD450

Campaigning in Québec, 1958. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD464

Newspaper clipping from « Hebdomadaire libéral La Réforme », 3-10 November 1962. Courtesy Alain Lavigne

Jean Lesage, Premier of Québec (22 June 1960 – 16 June 1966). Library and Archives Canada - Bibliothèque et Archives Canada/fonds Duncan Cameron, PA-108147

Georges Vanier, 19th Governor General of Canada. Courtesy of Vanier College.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario, 1965. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD1925xb

Election night in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, 23 May 1979. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD2735


Royal Canadian Mounted Police bearing the casket of John Diefenbaker to the funeral train that travelled to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, where Diefenbaker was interred, August 1979. Ottawa, Ontario. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD7178


Portrait of Diefenbaker by Cleeve Horne, unveiled 8 October 1968. Located in House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario. © House of Commons Collection, Ottawa - © Collection de la Chambre des communes, Ottawa, cat no O-969

In House of Commons office with plaque of Canadian Bill of Rights behind him, ca. 1958. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD1966xb

Attending convocation with University of Saskatchewan President, John W.T. Spinks, ca. 1970. Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan, S_SP_B6065_4

Receiving Chancellor’s robes, October 1969. University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections, MG01/XVII/JGD1738

Viewing the architectural model of the John G. Diefenbaker Library (Diefenbaker Canada Centre). Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan, S_SP_A7462_1

The Diefenbaker Canada Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Photo: David Stobbe