

Provincial Premiers met at Jasper, Alta., to discuss mutual problems. Aug. 8-22, Forestry officials from 15 FAO countries toured Canada to study forest fire control problems. Aug. 11, Mr. Justice Arthur Kelly appointed a one-man Royal Commission to investigate stock-market activities related to Windfall Oils and Mines Ltd. and other stocks with claims in the Timmins area. Aug. 17, Harold C. Banks failed to appear in court. Aug. 19-Sept. 11, Visit of Soviet Agriculture Minister I. P. Volovchenko and party to Canada. Aug. 20, The Roosevelt Campobello International Park on Campobello Island, N.B., officially opened by Mrs. L. B. Pearson and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. Announcement of plans to construct a 1,000,000 kw. nuclear power station at Fairport, 20 miles east of Toronto. Aug. 21, Eight persons killed in collision of a heavy truck with an express passenger train at Leonard, Ont. Aug. 21-Sept. 4, Third Commonwealth Education Conference held in Ottawa. Aug. 24, A carton of beef blood thrown from the gallery to the floor of the House of Commons by David Cowlishaw, Vancouver, protesting that Calvin MacDonald had not been recognized by the RCMP for undercover work. Aug. 29, The Great Slave Lake Railway construction crossed the 60th parallel into the N.W.T. 18 months ahead of schedule. Aug. 31-Sept. 2, Federal-Provincial Conference held in Charlottetown; the Confederation Conference of 1864 was re-enacted in commemoration.

September: Sept. 2, Report of the Royal Commission into the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal land transactions cleared the Board but charged federal MP Edmund T. Asselin and his partner, Frank Spenard, with breach of trust and obtaining unlawful profit for themselves. Sept. 4-5, Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee held in Tokyo. Sept. 6, The Riot Act read in Grand Bend, Ont., as mobs of young holiday-makers created disturbances and all places of business and all entrances to the village were closed; more than 120 persons charged. Sept. 9, The Province of British Columbia lent \$100,000,000 to the Province of Quebec, effective Sept. 16, the first time one province lent money to another; the transaction was made possible by the pre-payment to B.C. of about \$274,000,000 for the downstream benefits accruing to the U.S. from the Columbia River development. The Federal Government revealed plans for construction of a \$21,000,000 Canadian Pavilion at Expo '67. Sept. 10, The House of Commons consented to appoint a special 15-member committee to consider and report upon the flag question. Sept. 11, The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce ordered by the Ontario Supreme Court to pay \$960,000 and about \$415,000 interest to Brillund Mines Ltd., defrauded by three men from New York. Sept. 14-18, Tenth annual assembly of NATO held in Ottawa. Sept. 15, Appeal of Harold C. Banks against his conviction and sentence dismissed. Boris Brott, 20-year-old Montreal conductor, enthusiastically reviewed for his London debut. Sept. 16, Prime Minister Pearson and U.S. President Johnson, in a ceremony at Blaine, Wash., on the Canada-U.S. border, formally signed the Columbia River Treaty; the Treaty was ratified at Ottawa and simultaneously at New York the sale of Canada's share of the extra power generated on the U.S. section was concluded. Sept. 18, H.R.H. the Princess Royal arrived in Newfoundland for a nine-day visit; during her stay she attended ceremonies of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment of which she is Colonel-in-Chief and accepted an honorary degree at Memorial University. Sept. 20, Lady Patricia Ramsay, who as Princess Patricia of Connaught gave her name to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Regiment in 1914, attended ceremonies in Edmonton commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Regiment. Sept. 21, The Island of Malta attained independence within the Com-

monwealth after 164 years of British rule, the 19th member of the Commonwealth and the 16th British colony to achieve independence since World War II. Miss Margaret Meagher, Canadian Ambassador to Austria, elected chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the first woman to hold the post. Sept. 23, A month of events celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Royal 22nd Regiment began, ceremonies taking place in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and St. Jean. Sept. 25, Life of the armed force on Cyprus extended by the UN Security Council. Sept. 27, Official inquiry into assassination of former U.S. President Kennedy made public. Sept. 30-Oct. 2, Official visit to Ottawa of Manlio Brosio, newly appointed Secretary General of NATO.

October: The most detailed mapping of Canada ever made, on a scale of four miles to the inch, completed after 19 years of work by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys and the Army Survey Establishment. Oct. 5-13, H.M. Queen Elizabeth and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh took part in a series of engagements celebrating the 100th anniversary of the first meeting of the Fathers of Confederation. In Charlottetown, P.E.I., the Queen officially opened the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Centre; in Quebec, under rigid security precautions, she officially opened the Royal 22nd Regiment Memorial Building and addressed the Quebec Legislative Council; a warm reception in Ottawa concluded the visit. Oct. 6, One of the Rocky Mountains named Mount Louis St. Laurent in honour of the former Prime Minister. Oct. 7, The Eastern Ontario Institute of Technology, Ottawa, officially opened by Labour Minister MacEachen. Oct. 8, Eighteenth olympiad commenced in Tokyo; gold medal for coxless pair rowing won by George Hungerford, Vancouver, and Roger Jackson, Toronto; silver medals by William Crothers, Toronto, in 800-metre race, and Douglas Rogers, Toronto, in heavyweight judo; bronze medal by Harry Jerome, Vancouver, in 100-metre race; in point standing, Canada came 21st among 94 participants. Chief Justice G. S. Chailles of the Quebec Superior Court named commissioner to inquire into the fatal crash of the TCA aircraft at Ste. Therèse, Que., Nov. 29, 1963. Oct. 12, Prime Minister Pearson announced plans to build the Queen Elizabeth II Observatory at the top of Mt. Kobau, near Osoyoos, B.C., to commemorate the Queen's 1964 visit to Canada. The Quebec Government announced a grant of \$25,000 to the Quebec Association for Retarded Children as a gift to Queen Elizabeth II. Three Russian cosmonauts achieved the first successful multi-man space flight. Oct. 14, Rev. Martin Luther King, U.S. Negro leader, awarded Nobel Peace Prize. The Federal-Provincial Constitutional Conference began in Ottawa; unanimous agreement reached on an amending formula to bring the Constitution of Canada under exclusive Canadian control, and on the undertaking of a study of federal, provincial and municipal financing. Oct. 15, General election in Britain; the Labour Party won by a small majority and Mr. Harold Wilson became Prime Minister. Dr. Gerhard Herzberg, Director, Pure Physics Division, National Research Council, awarded the 1964 Frederic Ives Medal by the Optical Society of America in recognition of his "extraordinary contributions to research, teaching and scientific administration". Nikita Khrushchov deposed as Premier of the U.S.S.R.; Leonid I. Brezhnev named Communist Party Secretary and Alexei N. Kosygin, Premier. Oct. 16, China exploded its first atomic device. Oct. 17, Trent University, Peterborough, Ont., officially opened by His Excellency the Governor General. Oct. 19, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., officially opened by His Excellency the Governor General. Oct. 19-22, First Federal-Provincial Conference on