London, England. During this session Mr. C. C. Boughner, Chief of Climatological Division, Meteorological Services of Canada, was elected president of the Commission for Climatology.

International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency came into existence on July 29, 1957, when its statute had been ratified by 26 signatory governments. The first proposal for its establishment had been made by the President of the United States to the United Nations General Assembly on December 8, 1953 and was unanimously endorsed by the Assembly. Canada served on the various preparatory bodies which worked to set up the Agency and together with France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. serves on the Board of Governors as one of the countries "most advanced in the technical aspects of atomic energy including the production of source materials."

The headquarters of the Agency is in Vienna, where the fourth annual general conference was held September 20-October 1. The 23-member Board of Governors met four times during the year, also in Vienna.

During the past year, Chile, Ghana and Colombia have become members of the IAEA, bringing the total membership to 73. The applications of Senegal and Mali have been approved, and they will also become members when they have deposited their instruments of ratification. The principal objective of the Agency, as set out in the Statute, is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

At the time when the IAEA was established there was general expectation that the use of nuclear energy for the production of industrial power would increase very rapidly indeed, and it was thought that the Agency would do much work as an intermediary agent helping member countries to acquire source materials, fuel and equipment. It was as a logical extension of this function that the Agency was authorized "to establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose".

Though this aspect of the Agency's work has grown more slowly than was at first expected, the past year has seen several important developments in the field. The Government of Finland had asked in October 1959 for assistance in obtaining a 100 kilowatt Triga Mark II training and research reactor, enriched uranium fuel for it, and also assistance in fabricating the fuel elements. In December 1960, the agreements were signed under which Finland will acquire the reactor and fuel from the United States through the intermediary of the IAEA. This is the first transaction in which the

50058-7—6½