

to it or to the amended Convention. Fifteen resolutions were also approved on the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil.

Two sessions of the Council of IMCO, of which Canada is a member as a nation with a large interest in international seaborne trade, were held during the course of the year, the sixth in February and the seventh in October. Both meetings were devoted primarily to the question of the appointment of a successor to Secretary-General Ove Nielsen of Denmark, who died in office on November 20, 1961. The Council decided to recommend to the Assembly the appointment of Mr. Jean Roullier of France. In the meantime, Mr. W. Graham, Deputy Secretary-General and Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee, was asked to hold office as Acting Secretary-General of the Organization.

World Meteorological Organization

At the invitation of the General Assembly of the United Nations [Resolution 1721 (XVI) of December 20, 1961], the World Meteorological Organization presented, in 1962, its first report on the advancement of atmospheric sciences in the light of developments in outer-space research. The report, which examines progress in meteorological satellite and rocket observations and also contains detailed suggestions for further research, proposes the establishment of a World Weather Watch based on operational meteorological satellites and a system of world space and regional centres. This plan met with the approval of the General Assembly at its seventeenth regular session and will be developed in 1963 and subsequent years. In compliance with Resolution 1629 (XVI) of the General Assembly, WMO also presented a report on the possibility of establishing a world-wide monitoring and reporting scheme on levels of atmospheric radioactivity. The General Assembly considered the report at its seventeenth regular session and invited WMO to implement the plan at the earliest possible date after consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Special Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

Elsewhere, WMO has been charged with the establishment, in Burma, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Thailand, of five hydrological and meteorological observing and reporting networks authorized by the Special Fund as a basic step towards water-power development in these countries. WMO experts also collaborated in the Lower Mekong River project and the survey conducted by the Economic Commission for Latin America for the assessment of the water resources of that continent.

Other assistance afforded by WMO to developing countries during 1962 included the preparation and detailed examination of a plan for the development of professional meteorological training in African institutions of higher learning, meteorological information and advice to Jordan in connection