

Meteorological Planning Meeting of the International  
Indian Ocean Expedition held at 'Reshan Bhavan' at  
3.45 p.m. on 19th July, 1961. (Plenary Session II)

-----

Present

Mr. D. J. Jayasinghe	Ceylon
Mr. B. W. Thompson	East Africa
Dr. E. R. Ramanathan	India
Mr. F. R. Krishna Rao	
Mr. C. Ramaswamy	
Dr. R. Ananthakrishnan	
Dr. L. S. Mathur	
Mr. K. N. Rao	
Dr. P. R. Pisharoty	
Dr. Soeroto Mangoensoemarto	Indonesia
Dr. Soekanto	
Dr. Hidetaka Futi	Japan
Mr. Ramanisarivo	The Malagasy Rep.
Mr. K. Rajendram	Malaya
Mr. A. F. Sundberg	Mauritius
Mr. S. N. Naqvi	Pakistan
Cdr. Kajit Baujitti	Thailand
Prof. Colin S. Ramage	United States of America
Dr. A. G. Forsdyke	U.K.
Mr. A. N. Shahbaz	UN Special Representative
Mr. K. Parthasarathy	WMO Representative

The meeting commenced at 3.45 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Thompson, in place of Mr. Snider who was not able to be present. Dr. Forsdyke was asked by the Chairman to indicate the extent of the U.K. participation in the Expedition programme. He replied that the estimated cost of the U.K.'s effort would be £ 30,000 and the assistance could best be provided in the form of equipment, staff and money for the programme that was proposed by East Africa and Mauritius. The mechanism through which assistance would be given to Mauritius and East Africa will have to be discussed with the Colonial Offices in U.K. A brief account of his report is given in the attached sheet.

The meeting then separated into the two sub-committees to carry on with their works.

UNITED KINGDOM

Existing Programme and Plan for IIOE

Existing Programme

R/S/W stations are maintained at Aden, Bahrain, Gan. Surface observing stations are maintained at the following stations in S. Arabia and Persian Gulf Area:

Sharjah, Masirah, Salalah, Riyan, Mukeires,  
Beiban, Dhala.

Future Plans

1. Subject to financial approval, the U.K. would support R.S.W. observations in Seychelles and increased R.S.W. observations at Nairobi, Dar-Es-Salaam and Mauritius as well as increased surface and PB observations along the East African Coast. This support would consist mainly in the provision or loan of equipment and possibly staff.
2. The U.K. regards it of the utmost importance that ordinary Ships' observations shall be made as frequently and densely as possible and that they should be of a high standard. The accurate observation of air-sea temperature difference is regarded as especially important in the study of the interaction between atmosphere and ocean. In the absence of a satisfactory method of measuring rainfall at sea, it is important that the time and intensity of rainfall shall be carefully recorded especially over the open ocean areas.