The WWW introduces a system by which co-operation and efficiency are fully exploited. Three World Meteorological Centers, at Washington, Moscow and Melbourne, are responsible for providing global analyses of weather patterns and large-scale, long-range forecasts of the basic processes taking place. Regional meteorological centers will serve many of the common needs of countries and avoid much duplication of effort within a region, and National Meteorological Centers, operated by individual nations will, in turn, provide the full range and number of weather services appropriate to the needs and the developing resources of each country.

The WMO does not merely draw up regulations. It also carries through projects of interest to all states, calling for action on more than a national scale. The Organization's program includes assistance to member countries in developing their water resources, participation in tropical research, assistance in overcoming serious worldwide or regional deficiencies in meteorology. Weather forecasting for agriculture, international comparison of meteorological instruments and publication of a wide variety of international manuals and technical studies are other examples of the Organization's work.

The WMO also keeps abreast of the spectacular current developments in science and technology and uses them to obtain a better understanding of the atmosphere. The meteorological satellite is undoubtedly the most important single development in meteorology in many years. Progress in this field is extremely rapid and a broadening of its potential in the coming years is certain.

The WMO also takes part in arid-zone research and contributes to the development of arid lands by studying the climatic conditions knowledge of which would help to improve living conditions in these areas. Locust control and the protection of crops from this pest is a collective undertaking to which the WMO contributes. Another important activity of the Organization is to encourage by all possible means scientific research and instruction in meteorology.

An information periodical, the WMO Bulletin, keeps members and all interested persons informed of the Organization's activities and new developments in meteorology generally.

The WMO plays a very active part in the United Nations programs of technical co-operation and assistance towards economic development. It provides advice to facilitate the establishment and development of national meteorological services. It also promotes the training of meteorologists and specialists in all branches of weather science by fellowships, scholarships and courses. Experts are appointed to contribute their experience and skills and to co-operate with national authorities in solving the problems of the countries concerned.

New opportunities for an international contribution to large-scale national projects, such as water-resource development plans, have been opened up by the creation of the United Nations Special Fund.

Canadian Participation

The Canadian Meteorological Service has always played an active part in international meteorology. The first meeting of some of the Technical Commissions after the WMO was founded took place in Toronto in 1953. In 1954,