

four years to adopt technical regulations on meteorological practices and procedures and to determine general policy. The Fifth Congress was held in Geneva from April 3 to 28, 1967.

(2) An Executive Committee that supervises the carrying out of resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies, and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. It provides members with technical information, advice and assistance. It meets at least once a year, its membership including the President and the two Vice-Presidents of the WMO, the President of the WMO's six Regional Meteorological Associations, and 12 elected members.

(3) Six Regional Meteorological Associations (Africa, Asia, South America, North and Central America, Europe and the Southwest Pacific), composed of member countries whose meteorological networks lie in or extend into the region.

(4) Eight Technical Commissions established by the Congress to study and make recommendations on technical subjects including agricultural, hydrometeorological, synoptic, maritime and aeronautical meteorology and aerology, climatology and instruments and methods of observation.

(5) A Secretariat under the direction of a Secretary-General.

The Fifth Congress adopted an Implementation Program to improve and give substance to the idea of a global weather system, called the World Weather Watch (WWW). The Program is based on the following principles:

(1) All activities under the WWW on the territory of individual members are in principle the responsibility of the countries themselves.

(2) Where national resources are inadequate, financing from outside will have to be arranged by bilateral or multilateral agreements, through the United Nations Development Program, or where necessary through a WMO Voluntary Assistance Program (VAP);

(3) WWW implementation in regions outside national sovereignty (oceans, Antarcitics, outer space) is to be based on voluntary participation of members.