

weather science by means of 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. The Organization is responding to the recommendations from the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm 1972) and is participating in the implementation of the United Nations Environment Program, both at the global and regional level.

Canadian participation

The Atmospheric Environment Service (formerly 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, and again in 1959, the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology held sessions in Montreal simultaneously with the Meteorological Division of ICAO. The Commission for Agricultural Meteorology met in Toronto in July 1962. The joint fourth session of the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology and the Fifth Air Navigation Conference of ICAO was held in Montreal in 1967. An extraordinary session of the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (a conjoint session with the sixth Air Navigation Conference) was held in Montreal in April 1969, and a further extraordinary session, to be held conjointly with the eighth Air Navigation Conference, is scheduled to be held in Montreal in April-May 1974. The head of the Atmospheric Environment Service is a member of the Executive Committee and is also President of Regional Association IV (North and Central America). Members of the Atmospheric Environment Service have served on all Technical Commissions, either as chairman, full member, or technical adviser.

Canada has undertaken to add the few additional observing stations needed in accordance with the World Weather Watch plan, and its communications system has been converted to an automated system. The Canadian Government has contributed \$500,000 since 1968 to assist developing countries in the implementation of improvements required of them by the World Weather Watch plan.

Canadian ships on the high seas report their weather by radio to the nearest land-station, and receive in return forecasts and storm-warnings for the area through which they are sailing. In return, vessels of foreign registry frequently provide reports of their local weather to Canadian coastal stations, and receive Canadian forecasts and storm warnings for marine areas contiguous to the Atlantic and Pacific shores of Canada. There is no charge for transmissions to ships. The national weather service in question bears the cost of transmitting the ship reports to its own forecast centres and to those of neighbouring states. Under