

and fertility control methods and the health aspects of population dynamics. It was agreed that the WHO programme should not involve operational activities.

During 1965, WHO continued its campaign against communicable diseases, especially malaria, tuberculosis, smallpox and cholera. Pre-eradication malaria campaigns and surveys have been undertaken in 29 countries and, by the end of September, 56 per cent of the population in previously malarious areas of the world had been freed from the threat of endemic malaria. WHO aided national tuberculosis programmes by providing 75 medical doctors and technicians to assist more than 30 countries. Although smallpox has been eradicated in 12 countries since 1959, tens of thousands of cases still occur every year, and WHO continued its eradication programme launched in 1959. It also provided emergency assistance to countries stricken by cholera, which since 1961 has flared up in the Pacific region and in Asia, and, under its environmental health programme, provided long-term assistance to more than 70 developing countries during 1965 faced with such problems as sewage disposal and air and water pollution.

World Meteorological Organization

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) was established in 1950 to encourage international co-operation in exchanging meteorological information. Major emphasis was given during 1965 to the planning and implementation of World Weather Watch (WWW). This is in essence a system composed of world, regional and national meteorological centres for the collection, processing and dissemination of weather data. Each national service will provide to other countries information from them. In 1965 the budget of WMO was \$1,768,745.

Canadians now preside over two of the eight technical commissions of WMO – the Commissions for Climatology and Maritime Meteorology. In addition to meetings concerned with WWW, Canada was represented at a number of other WMO meetings held during 1965, including those of committees or panels concerned with the International Hydrological Decade, aerology, climatology, instruments and methods of observation. Canada was host for the International Symposium on Design of Hydrometeorological Networks, which was held in June at Laval University and attended by about 185 scientists from more than 30 countries. Three WMO fellows were accepted in 1965 for studies in Canada and three Canadian meteorological experts served abroad under the technical assistance programme for the WMO.