

in this area, and we have established an ad hoc committee on community health problems to establish similar projects in the areas outside of California, New York, and Chicago where SHO has little representation. In addition, we will continue to represent responsibly our membership of 60,000 medical students, interns, and residents in the areas of evaluation and financing of medical education, international health, house staff salaries, the doctors draft, medical legislation, and any other pertinent concerns.

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World Weather Watch

As a member of the U.S. delegation to the congress of the World Meteorological Organization, I found Walsh's article ("World weather watch: meteorologists of the world unite," 16 June, p. 1470) gave a good account of the actions taken to implement plans for the World Weather Watch. Unfortunately in his brief review of the development of the world weather programs, he has used confusing expressions such as "... bringing meteorologists and atmospheric scientists closer together ..." and "... the meteorologists need the scientists. ..." Most of the scientists working on the world weather programs *are* meteorologists. The World Weather Watch, conceived by the WMO, is under the direction of meteorologists employed by the governmental agencies. The special committee of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and the International Council of Scientific Unions which has been working on the formulation of the Global Atmospheric Research Program also is made up largely of meteorologists. The major goals of GARP and WWW have a great deal in common. The former is chiefly concerned with developing a better understanding of the entire atmosphere. The WWW shares this goal, but also is aimed at improving weather service, particularly weather forecasting. The meteorological scientists involved recognize that success can be achieved only if the available talent is unified in this ambitious and worthwhile undertaking.

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