



# 中国与世界气象组织

CHINA AND WMO



# 献给联合国成立五十周年

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN's 50TH  
ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIONS





監測全球風雲  
造福世界人民

錢其琛

一九九五年五月六日

国务院副总理兼外交部长钱其琛的题词 “监测全球风云、造福世界人民”

"Monitor The Global Weather For The Benefit Of The World People"

An inscription written by Mr. Qian Qichen, Vice Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.



## 献辞

在庆祝联合国成立50周年之际,“中国与世界气象组织”画册的出版具有特殊的意义。大气无国界。各国气象事业的发展需要开展双边和多边的国际合作,这已成为全球的共识。这本画册从中国与世界气象组织友好合作关系的发展角度恰当地反映了气象国际合作的必要性和重要性,也反映了中国积极参与国际气象合作的历史情况。

世界气象组织作为联合国成立较早的专门机构之一,在组织、协调全球各会员的天气、气候及水文观测、资料交换、业务预报、科研教育、技术合作等多边合作诸方面作出了不懈努力。这不仅使气象水文服务工作对各会员乃至全球的经济和社会发展产生了巨大的效益,也使这一友好的国际气象合作传统得到不断的发展和加强。

世界气象组织在当今全球关注的防灾减灾、气候和气候变化等方面发挥着越来越重要的作用。无疑,世界气象组织作为联合国的专门机构,今后在国际事务中,特别是涉及全球性和区域性的国际气象合作也应该必将发挥更大的作用,在促进各国,特别是发展中国家的气象事业发展,缩小与发达国家的差距,为各国的社会经济的持续发展,应该也必将发挥更大的影响。

中国是世界气象组织的创始国之一。多年来,中国与世界气象组织建立了良好的合作关系,积极参与了世界气象组织的各项计划和活动,为国际气象水文事业的发展作出了应有的贡献,发挥了积极的作用。同时,通过国际气象合作,加深了与各国气象部门的合作关系,增进了与各国气象工作者的友谊,学习和借鉴了各国发展气象事业的经验,引进了先进的科学技术,促进了中国气象事业现代化建设。

中国是一个占世界人口22%,面积达960万平方公里,对世界有重要影响的大国,并在跨世纪的重要历史时期,社会经济将取得持续的发展,中国气象事业一定要更迅速的发展,跨上一个又一个新台阶,为中国的振兴做出积极的贡献。与此同时,中国将一如既往地,积极参与和支持世界气象组织的各项计划与活动,为国际气象合作的深入开展,为人类更美好的未来而作出更大的贡献。

中国气象局局长  
世界气象组织主席  
(1987.5~1995.6)

张震襄

## A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, the publication of "China and the World Meteorological Organization" is of special significance. The atmosphere transcends national boundaries. It is a common consensus that development of the national meteorological services require bilateral and multilateral cooperation. On the one hand, this picture album reflects, in an appropriate manner, both necessity and importance of the international cooperation from the angle of the existing friendly cooperation between China and WMO. On the other hand, it also presents the retrospective scenes of their active collaboration in earlier stages.

As one of the earliest specialized agencies within the United Nations family, WMO has made consistent efforts in organizing and coordinating global activities of its Members such as meteorological and hydrological observations, data exchange, operational forecasts, scientific research, education and technical cooperation, etc. Through WMO activities, the meteorological and hydrological services have not only created enormous economic and social benefits for its Members and even to the global development as a whole, but also promoted and strengthened the traditional and friendly international cooperation in meteorology.

In addressing the issues of global concern like natural disaster reduction and preparedness, climate and climate change, etc., WMO has played an increasingly important role. No doubt, as a UN specialized agency, WMO should and will continue to play an even greater role in future international affairs, especially in the meteorological cooperation at both global and regional levels. WMO should and will take further actions to promote development of meteorological services of all countries, the developing countries in particular, to bridge the gap between the developing and the developed countries, and to maintain the sustainable socio-economic development of all nations.

China is one of the founding Members of WMO. For a long period, China and WMO have maintained a well-developed relationship, and China has taken an active part in all programmes and activities within WMO framework. Therefore, China has assumed a positive role for and made her due contribution to the development of international cooperation in meteorology and operational hydrology. In return, the international meteorological cooperation has consolidated the collaboration with various national meteorological and hydrological services, increased the friendship with the meteorologists of all countries, exchanged experience among them, facilitated the introduction of advanced science and technology, and expedited the modernization pace of the Chinese meteorology.

Covering an area of 9,600,000 square kilometers, inhabited by a population which accounts for 22% of the world total, China is a big and important country in the world. China will see a sustainable economic and social development during the important historical period at the turn of the century. The Chinese meteorological services should undergo an even more rapid development to reach a new high and make our due contribution to the flourishing development in China. Meanwhile, China will continue, as always, to actively participate in and support the WMO programmes and activities so as to make an even greater contribution to the closer international cooperation in meteorology and to the better future of the mankind.

Zou Jingmeng  
Administrator  
China Meteorological Administration  
President of WMO  
(May 1987— June 1995)



#### FOREWORD

This year, 1995, marks the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations (UN). It presents a significant opportunity to reflect on the achievements of the UN system including its specialised agencies and the contributions made by Member countries.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the successor to the International Meteorological Organization (IMO) formed in 1873, formally came into existence on 23 March 1950 and shortly thereafter became one of the specialised agencies of the UN. Its main purpose is to coordinate, standardise and improve worldwide activities in meteorology and operational hydrology, and to encourage efficient exchange of meteorological and related data and products between Members.

The WMO has coordinated international action to reduce the loss of life and destruction caused by severe storms, floods, droughts and other natural disasters of meteorological and hydrological origins. Through the forecasting and warning services provided by the national Meteorological and Hydrological Services of its Members, WMO contributes greatly to reducing the impact of weather-related hazards throughout the world.

Based on scientific evidence of the state of the earth's atmosphere and climate, WMO has focused international attention on the dangers posed by such serious environmental problems as ozone layer depletion, acid rain, climate change and air and water pollution.

Through the WMO World Weather Watch - a global system for the collection and analysis of weather and related information - WMO has made a unique contribution to international cooperation in a way that involves every nation contributing to the international common good and each benefiting immensely from the total global effort.

Other programmes of WMO include the World Climate Programme, the Atmospheric Research and Environment Programme, the Applications of Meteorology Programme, the Hydrology and Water Resources Programme, the Technical Cooperation Programme, the Education and Training Programme and the Regional Programme.

The success of the WMO programmes results from the very active participation of all of its Members who work together in a spirit of friendly cooperation in the interests of all humanity. The contribution of China to the work and ideals of WMO has been outstanding. The China Meteorological Administration has played a vital leadership role in many aspects of the work of the international meteorological community over recent decades and I must especially recognise the remarkable personal contribution of my predecessor as President of WMO, Mr Zou Jingmeng, Permanent Representative of China with WMO, through the eight years of his Presidency from 1987-1995. The fine achievements and high international reputation of WMO over the past decade owe much to his vision, energy and inspiring leadership.

It is thus a great pleasure for me, as President of WMO, to have the opportunity to congratulate Mr Zou and the China Meteorological Administration on the publication of this valuable album to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. It provides an interesting and informative record of a period of great achievement of which China and the entire international meteorological community can be extremely proud.

(J. W. ZILLMAN)  
President of WMO

July 1995

## 献 辞

今年，1995年是联合国成立50周年。这为我们提供了一个重要的机会来回顾联合国及其专门机构所取得的成就及各会员国作出的贡献。

世界气象组织的前身是成立于1873年的国际气象组织。世界气象组织于1950年3月23日正式成立，不久即成为联合国的一个专门机构。它的宗旨在于协调、统一和促进全球范围内气象和业务水文领域的活动，并推动各会员之间气象及有关资料和产品的有效交换。

世界气象组织在国际间采取了协调一致的行动，其目的在于减少由强风暴、洪水、干旱和其它气象和水文因素引起的自然灾害所造成的人员伤亡和破坏。通过各会员的国家气象水文部门提供的预报和警报服务，世界气象组织对全球减少由天气灾害引起的不良影响起到了重要作用。

根据地球大气和气候现状的科学依据，世界气象组织已重点关注诸如臭氧层耗减、酸雨、气候变化及空气与水污染等严重环境问题所带来的危险。

世界气象组织通过收集和分析天气及有关信息的全球系统——世界天气监视网对国际合作作出了特殊的贡献，使各会员为了国际间的共同利益作出贡献，同时又都从全球努力中获益匪浅。

世界气象组织的其它计划包括世界气候计划、大气研究和环境计划、气象应用计划、水文和水资源计划、技术合作计划、教育培训计划和区域计划。

世界气象组织各项计划的成功实施得益于所有会员为了全人类的利益本着友好合作精神的积极参与。中国对于世界气象组织的工作和宗旨的实现作出了杰出的贡献。在过去的几十年中，中国气象局在国际气象事业的许多方面都起到了重要的领导作用。在此，我想特别感谢前任世界气象组织主席、世界气象组织中国常任代表邹竞蒙先生，在他1987—1995间担任8年主席期间个人所作出的卓越贡献。世界气象组织在过去10多年中取得的重要成就和享有很高国际声誉在很大程度上归功于邹先生的远见、旺盛精力和他富有感召力的领导。

作为世界气象组织主席，我非常高兴地利用这个机会祝贺邹先生和中国气象局出版这本极有价值的画册以纪念联合国成立50周年。该画册的出版为我们提供了一份有趣而翔实的记录，展示了中国和整个国际气象界在过去的几十年中所取得的全能引以为荣的巨大成就。

世界气象组织主席  
J. W. 齐而曼  
一九九五年七月





MESSAGE ON THE OCCASION OF  
THE PUBLICATION OF THE PICTURE ALBUM  
"CHINA AND THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION"

On the occasion of the publication of the picture album "China and the World Meteorological Organization" to mark the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, it gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the World Meteorological Organization and myself, to congratulate the China Meteorological Administration (CMA) on this initiative.

Since the People's Republic of China joined WMO in 1972, its contribution to the programmes and activities of WMO has been exemplary. It hosts Regional Meteorological Centres which are essential components of the WMO's World Weather Watch system for processing and exchange of weather, climate and related environmental data for the mitigation of natural disasters and in support of the socio-economic activities of the nations of the world. The WMO Regional Meteorological Training Centre at the Nanjing Institute of Meteorology contributes to the basic and specialized training of meteorological personnel from Asia and the South-West Pacific. In addition, China has established a Global Atmosphere Watch baseline observatory at Mount Waliguan in September 1994, which is part of a global network for the monitoring of greenhouse gases, including ozone.

Furthermore, China contributes actively to WMO Voluntary Co-operation Programme (VCP) in support of the Meteorological Services of other developing countries. Under the Technical Co-operation between Developing Countries (TCDC), China offers various training fellowships and assists in transfer of knowledge and technology. China has hosted a number of WMO Conferences and training events. It organized several study tours which provided opportunities for exchange of experience and know-how at managerial level.

During the period when Mr Zou Jingmeng, Administrator of CMA, was President of WMO (1987-1995), the Organization consolidated its leadership on climate issues and took several initiatives related to bridging the gap between developed and developing countries as well as the promotion of WMO's involvement in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and the implementation of UNCED's Agenda 21.

In recognition of such important contributions to the programmes and activities of WMO, I wish to take this opportunity to express the deep appreciation of WMO and my own to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China.

I look forward to the further strengthening of the excellent co-operation between China and WMO.

(G.O.P. Obasi)  
Secretary-General  
World Meteorological Organization

## 贺 辞

在“中国与世界气象组织”画册出版以纪念联合国成立50周年之际，我十分荣幸地代表世界气象组织和我本人向中国气象局表示热烈的祝贺。

自1972年中华人民共和国参加世界气象组织以来，她已对世界气象组织各项计划和活动作出了示范性的贡献。为减轻自然灾害进行天气、气候及有关环境资料的处理和交换以支持世界各国的社会经济活动，中国承担了世界气象组织世界天气监视网中重要组成——有关区域气象中心的职责。南京气象学院世界气象组织区域气象培训中心对亚洲及西南太平洋地区气象人员的基础和专业培训作出了贡献。另外，中国于1994年9月在瓦里关山建立了一个全球大气监视网基准观象台。该台是监测包括臭氧在内的温室气体的全球站网的一部分。

此外，中国还对支持发展中国家气象部门的世界气象组织自愿合作计划作出了积极贡献。在发展中国家之间技术合作中，中国提供了各种培训奖学金，帮助发展中国家进行知识和技术的转让。中国还举办了大量的世界气象组织会议和培训活动。中国还组织了许多气象考察，这些考察为经验交流及了解如何管理提供了机会。

在中国气象局局长邹竞蒙先生担任世界气象组织主席期间(1987—1995)，世界气象组织加强了在气候问题上的主导地位并对缩小发达与发展中国家之间的差距以及促进世界气象组织参与国际减灾十年和联合国环发大会21世纪议程的实施方面采取了行动。

我借此机会代表世界气象组织及我本人对中华人民共和国政府和人民对世界气象组织的各项计划和活动作出如此重要的贡献表示衷心的感谢。

我期待着进一步加强世界气象组织与中国之间更好的合作。

世界气象组织秘书长  
G.O.P.奥巴西

## 前言

世界气象组织的前身是国际气象组织(非政府间机构),创建于1873年,这标志着国际气象合作的开始。随着科学技术的发展,以及气象与社会经济及人民生命安全的密切关系,1935年国际气象组织第七次局长会议决定酝酿改组为政府间组织—世界气象组织。1947年9~10月在华盛顿市召开了有45国气象局长参加的局长会议,侧重讨论了世界气象组织公约以及世界气象组织加入联合国等问题,会议通过了世界气象组织公约,有31个国家在公约上签字。根据世界气象组织公约规定,1950年3月23日世界气象组织公约正式生效,即世界气象组织正式诞生。为纪念这一特殊日子,1960年世界气象组织将公约生效日3月23日正式定为“世界气象日”。

1950年3月第一次世界气象大会还通过了世界气象组织与联合国关系的协议草案,1951年12月30日联合国大会通过决议,世界气象组织正式成为联合国的一个专门机构。

大气无国界这一特殊性使中国气象工作者较早地认识到参与国际气象合作的重要性和必要性。国际气象组织诞生不久,中国就派员参加了有关活动。尤其是二十世纪三十、四十年代,许多中国著名科学家当选为国际气象组织各组织机构的委员。1947年中国气象代表团参加了在华盛顿召开的45国气象局长会议,参与世界气象组织的创建工作,并为世界气象组织公约签字国之一。

联合国第二十六届大会于1971年10月25日通过2758(XXVI)决议—“恢复中华人民共和国在联合国的合法权利”。这是联合国事务中的历史性事件。世界气象组织作为联合国的一门机构之一,为响应和执行联合国第二十六届大

会上述决议,采取了积极行动,于1971年11月25日就中国在该组织的代表权问题在世界气象组织会员中进行表决,结果于1972年2月24日通过决议,世界气象组织承认中华人民共和国的代表为中国的唯一合法代表。1972年2月25日世界气象组织秘书长戴维斯博士致电中国外交部长,通知上述结果。中国外交部长于1972年3月9日电复世界气象组织秘书长,并以中央气象局局长名义邀请秘书长戴维斯博士于3月19~25日访华,为联合国及专门机构中第一个访华的高级官员。戴维斯博士访华期间双方就中国全面参与世界气象组织的活动广泛交换了意见。1972年7月,以中央气象局副局长张乃召为团长的中国气象代表团赴日内瓦世界气象组织总部进行了为期三周的考察,为全面参与该组织活动打下了基础。

世界气象组织是中国恢复在联合国合法席位之后第一批参与活动的联合国专门机构之一,中国政府及各级领导积极支持气象等有关部门积极参与世界气象组织及联合国其它专门机构的有关活动,中国政府领导人多次会见世界气象组织外宾和视察中国气象局的工作。世界气象组织恢复中国合法席位后,中国有步骤地积极参与该组织的各项活动。如今,中国参加了世界气象组织世界天气监视网计划、世界气候计划、大气研究和环境计划、水文和水资源计划、教育培训计划、区域计划、技术合作计划等各项计划和活动,发挥了中国在国际气象合作中的应有作用。世界气象组织中国常任代表一直担任世界气象组织执行理事会成员。中国气象局局长、世界气象组织中国常任代表邹竞蒙于1983年第九次大会上当选为世界气象组织第二副主席,1987年第十次大会当选为该

## INTRODUCTION

The establishment of International Meteorological Organization (IMO, a non-government organization) in 1873, which is the predecessor agency of the WMO, marks the beginning of the international cooperation in the field of meteorology. With the development of science and technology and ever increasing relations between meteorology and social-economy as well as the safety of people's lives, the 7th Conference of Directors of IMO held in 1935 decided to study and take necessary actions to transform IMO into a governmental organization, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The Washington Conference was held from September to October 1947 and attended by 45 directors of National Meteorological Services. At the Conference the WMO Convention was debated and finally approved. The new Convention was signed by the representatives of 31 countries. According to the relevant articles of the Convention, the new Convention was entered into force on 23 March 1950, representing the formal establishment of WMO. To mark this important event, in 1960 WMO declared 23 March as World Meteorological Day.

The Agreement with the United Nations and Relationship with the Specialized Agencies was approved in March 1950 by the First Congress of WMO and was finally adopted by the UN General Assembly on 30 December 1951, thus WMO formally became one of the UN specialized agencies.

Atmosphere is not subject to national boundaries. Such a nature enabled Chinese meteorologists to fully understand the importance and necessity of conducting international cooperation in the field of meteorology. Not long after the inception of IMO, China joined its relevant activities. In particular, in the 1930's and 1940's many well-known Chinese scientists were designated as the members of various constitute bodies of IMO. In 1947, the Chinese delegation, together with other 44 countries, attended Washington Conference and made its contribution to the establishment of WMO. Thus China was one of the signa-

tory nations of the Convention of WMO.

The 26th UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 2758 (XXVI) on 25 October 1971 to restore the lawful right of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations which is considered as a historical event in the UN history. In order to make a response to and implement the above-mentioned Resolution, WMO, as a specialized agency of UN, took a vote on 25 November 1971 among its Members on the representation of China in the organization. On 24 February 1972 WMO adopted a resolution to formally accept the representative of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representative of China. Such a result was sent via telex by Dr. Arthur Davies, the Secretary-General of WMO, to the Foreign Minister of China on 25 February 1972. The Foreign Minister of China in return sent a telex on 9 March 1972, in which he, in the name of the Director of Central Meteorological Service of China, invited Dr. Arthur Davies to visit China from 19 to 25 March. Dr. Arthur Davies is thus considered as the first high-ranking official of UN specialized agencies to visit China. During his visit, both sides made a broad exchange of views on the participation of China in the activities of WMO. In July 1972, the Chinese meteorological delegation headed by Mr. Zhang Naizhao (Chang Nai-chao), Deputy Director of the Central Meteorological Service, visited the WMO headquarters in Geneva and laid a foundation for full participation in the activities of the Organization.

WMO is one of the UN specialized agencies in which China is involved in the first place soon after the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. The Chinese government at various levels actively supported the Chinese meteorological and other agencies in their participation in the activities of WMO and other UN specialized bodies. For numerous occasions, the Chinese government leaders had met the WMO representatives and personally inspected the China Meteorological Administration. Since the restoration of the lawful right of the People's Republic of China in UN, China

# 前言

组织主席，1991年第十一次大会连任该组织主席，成为迄今在联合国专门机构中唯一担任这一高级职务的中国人。邹竞蒙担任世界气象组织主席后，致力于国际气象事业的发展，尤其为缩小发达与发展中国家的差距作了不懈努力，受到各方的好评，为国际气象水文事业的发展做出了贡献。

中国气象部门通过参加世界气象组织及联合国其它机构的活动，率先对外开放，解放思想，引进先进技术和装备，培训技术人才，促进和加快了气象现代化的建设，为国民经济持续、快速、稳定发展作出了贡献。如今，中国已建成了较先进的国家气象中心、国家卫星气象中心，在世界天气监视网中发挥了较大的作用。中国气象科学研究所和国家气候中心在世界气象组织大气科学研究，尤其在当今全球关注的气候变暖及气候变化的研究中发挥了积极作用。中国派出了大批科技工作者参与世界气象组织各项活动和计划，在华主办许多大型国际会议，同时中国也从

参与活动中培养了大批科技人才，为中国气象现代化建设发挥了重要作用。

通过技术合作活动，中国从国外引进了先进的技术和装备，国家卫星气象中心的联合国开发计划署项目，发挥了很好的社会经济效益。同时，中国通过世界气象组织技术合作计划，已向50多个发展中国家提供了气象仪器装备的援助，组织了来自110多个发展中国家及地区气象水文部门的局长及高级官员来华进行气象考察。中国气象事业的发展给广大发展中国家的气象局长们留下了深刻的印象。中国还派出了大批气象科技专家到发达及发展中国家帮助工作和进行技术转让，取得很好的效果。

中国还积极参与了亚太经社会/世界气象组织台风委员会的工作，积极参加了台风业务试验和台风转向和异常运动特别试验，为亚太地区改进台风、洪水预报和警报、减轻台风、洪水给人民生产财产带来的损失作出了贡献。

## INTRODUCTION

has involved in and made due contribution to various WMO programmes and activities, such as World Weather Watch Programme, World Climate Programme, Atmospheric Research and Environment Programme, Hydrology and Water Resources Programme, Education and Training Programme, Regional Programme, Technical Cooperation Programme, etc. The PR of China with WMO has been a member of the Executive Council of WMO. Mr. Zou Jing-meng, Administrator of the China Meteorological Administration and PR of China with WMO, was elected the Second Vice-President of WMO at its Ninth World Meteorological Congress in 1983, the President of WMO at its Tenth congress in 1987. Mr. Zou was reelected the President of the organization at the Eleventh Congress in 1991. He was the first Chinese who served as such a high-ranking official within the UN specialized agencies. During his presidency, Mr. Zou committed himself to the international meteorology and operational hydrology, particularly the concerted efforts to bridge the gap between the developed and developing countries, all of which were highly commended and contributed to the development of international meteorology and operational hydrology.

By participation in the activities of WMO and other UN agencies concerned, the China Meteorological Administration took the lead, in China, in adopting the policy of reform and opening-up, widening the way of thinking, introducing advanced technology and equipment from foreign countries, strengthening education and training, promoting the modernization process of meteorological services, thus CMA has contributed to the sustainable, rapid and steady development of national economy. Presently, China has already established the more advanced National Meteorological Center, the National Satellite Meteorological Center, which have played an important role within the framework of the World Weather Watch. The Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences and the National Climate Center have also played an active role in atmospheric research,

in particular in the studies of climate warming and climate change. A large number of scientists and staff from CMA have participated in the WMO activities and programmes. CMA has hosted numerous international meetings, workshops and conferences. Meanwhile, a large group of staff has been trained by attending such activities, and they have become the mainstay force in the process of meteorological modernization in China.

Through technical cooperation activities, China has introduced from foreign countries the advanced technology and equipment. For instance, the UNDP project implemented for the National Satellite Meteorological Center proves to be socially and economically beneficial. At the same time, through WMO technical cooperation, China has provided meteorological instruments and equipment to other more than 50 developing countries and has organized 23 study tours for the directors and other senior officials of National Meteorological Services from over 110 developing countries. These visitors were deeply impressed by the rapid development of Chinese meteorological services. Furthermore, China has also sent a large number of experts to work or transfer Chinese technology in many countries.

China has taken an active part in the activities of ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee, such as Typhoon Operational Experiment (TOPEX) and Special Experiments of Typhoon Recurvation and Unusual Motion (SPEC-TRUM), which contribute to the improvement of typhoon forecasts, flood-related forecasts and warning, and to the reduction of losses of people's lives and their properties caused by typhoon and floods.

As always, China will continue to participate in the activities of WMO and other international agencies, to promote the development of international meteorology and hydrology, and make our due contribution to the sustainable social and economic development as a whole.

①日内瓦世界气象组织大楼外景

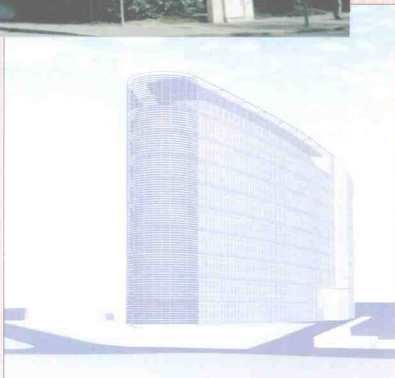
②正在建设中的日内瓦世界气象组织新大楼，预计于1997年竣工。

①The WMO Headquarters building in Geneva.

②The construction of the new WMO Headquarters building in Geneva scheduled to be completed in 1997.



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①1947年9~10月中国代表团参加在华盛顿举行的各国气象局长会议,并签署世界气象组织公约。图为与会各国代表合影,二排中(36)为中国代表团团长吕炯。

②1971年11月15日中国代表团参加联合国第二十六届会议。图为乔冠华团长在大会上发言。

③乔冠华团长(前排左一)和黄华副团长(前排左二)在会场就座。

①From September to October 1947, the Chinese delegation attended the Conference of the Directors of Meteorological Services held in Washington D.C. and signed the WMO Convention. Participants in the conference. The one in the middle (No. 36) was Mr. Lu Jiong (J. Lee), head of the Chinese delegation.

②The Chinese delegation attended the 26th session of the UN General Assembly on 15 November 1971. Mr. Qiao Guanhua, head of the Chinese delegation was addressing the Assembly.

③Mr. Qiao Guanhua (first from left), head of the delegation and Mr. Huang Hua (second from left), deputy head of the delegation seated in the Assembly hall.





1972年2月24日，世界气象组织通过决议恢复中华人民共和国在该组织的合法席位。  
图为秘书长戴维斯博士将此决议通知中国外交部姬鹏飞外长的电传及译文。

The People's Republic of China restored the lawful rights in the World Meteorological Organization after the relevant resolution approved by WMO on 24 February 1972.

The telex sent by Dr. Arthur Davies, Secretary-General of WMO, to notify Mr. Ji Pengfei, Foreign Minister of China, the resolution. The Chinese translation of the telex.

Geneve 212 25 1104 page 1/50  
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Peking

Sir I have the honour to inform you that following a formal vote by correspondence between ministers of Foreign Affairs of members of the World Meteorological Organization which are states it has been decided that the decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations as contained in its resolution "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" shall apply within the World Meteorological Organization. The World Meteorological Organization now therefore recognizes the only legitimate representatives of the People's Republic of China. I have the honour to request that receipt of this message be acknowledged and that I be notified of your Government's wishes and intentions in light of this decision. In this connexion it is pointed out that the full participation of the People's Republic of China in organization's technical and other activities will require many detailed decisions which can be treated expeditiously by correspondence but preferably because of the Government's wishes. Accept, sir, assurances of my highest consideration.

Davies  
Secretary General  
World Meteorological Organization  
Geneva

北京，  
中华人民共和国外交部长  
先生，

我谨通知你，在世界气象组织成员国外交部长间进行通信方式的正式投票之后，已决定联合国大会“恢复中华人民共和国在联合国的合法权利”决议中的决定也适用于世界气象组织。因此，世界气象组织现在承认中华人民共和国的代表为中国的唯一合法代表。我荣幸地要求回电表示收到这一电报并通知我按照这一决定贵国政府有何愿望和意图。在这一方面特指出，中华人民共和国充分参加本组织的技术的其他活动，将需要作出许多详细的决定，这些或通过通信，但更好是按照贵国政府的愿望在日内瓦或北京通过讨论来处理，因为这样更快一些。

顺致最崇高的敬意。

世界气象组织秘书长 戴维斯

一九七二年二月二十五日于日内瓦