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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE  
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL  
NAMES

(Geneva, Switzerland,  
4-22 September 1967)  
Item 6 of the provisional agenda

PREPARATORY MEETING FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE  
ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Report of the Group of Experts

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. The Group of Experts on Geographical Names set up by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 715 A (XXVII) of the Economic and Social Council had previously convened at United Nations Headquarters in June-July 1960 to consider the technical problems of domestic standardization of geographical names and the desirability of holding an international conference on this subject. Its conclusions and recommendations were embodied in its report to the Council (E/3441).<sup>1/</sup> On the basis of the decision taken by the Council on 16 July 1965, at the 1385th meeting of its thirty-ninth session, that a United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names be convened in Geneva in September 1967, the Group of Experts was invited to attend a preparatory meeting designed to assist in the necessary preparations for the Conference. The meeting was held at Headquarters from 21 March to 1 April 1966.

ATTENDANCE

2. The preparatory meeting was attended by the following experts:  
Mr. Meredith F. Burrill (United States of America), Mr. P.J.M. Geelan (United

<sup>1/</sup> This report is reproduced in World Cartography, volume VII (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.I.25), pages 7 to 18.

Kingdom), Mr. John G. Mutziger (United States of America), Mr. Mo Tsao (China), who were among the original members of the Group when it first met in 1960, Mr. H.A.G. Lewis (United Kingdom), Mr. François Nédélec (France), and Mr. G. Etzel Pearcy (United States of America). Mr. André Pégorier (France), Mr. Saïd Nafisi (Iran), and Mr. Alfredo Ohiols (Guatemala), also from the original Group of Experts, were unable to attend. Mr. H. Ureta, Chief of the Cartography Section of the United Nations Secretariat, served as Executive Secretary of the meeting and Mr. C.N. Christopher, officer in the Cartography Section, as Secretary for the Group.

#### OFFICERS OF THE PREPARATORY MEETING

3. The preparatory meeting was opened on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Executive Secretary of the meeting. It was agreed unanimously by the Group of Experts that Mr. M.F. Burrill would continue to be the Chairman, and that Mr. P.J.M. Geelan would serve as Vice-Chairman and Mr. F. Nédélec as Rapporteur.

#### PRELIMINARY REVIEW AND CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS

4. The Group of Experts considered the agenda of the preparatory meeting and undertook a review of all comments received by the Secretary-General from Governments since 1956. Copies of various United Nations publications containing items of interest on geographical names were also made available to the experts for their information.

5. It was agreed that the rules of procedure for the Conference should be those of the United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, held at Bonn in August 1962,<sup>2/</sup> with two minor amendments. The first one concerns rule 3 where it will now be stated that the Credentials Committee "shall consist of five members" instead of "seven members". The second

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<sup>2/</sup> For the text of the rules of procedure, see United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, vol. I, Report and Proceedings of the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.I.4), pages 11-14.

one, of a purely stylistic nature, affects the first sentence of rule 32, which should now read: "If, when one person or one delegation is to be elected, no candidate obtains in the first ballot, the majority required, ...".

6. With reference to the organization of the Conference, it was agreed to recommend the establishment of four principal committees to deal, respectively, with national standardization, geographical terms, writing systems and international co-operation. A series of topics under each main heading was then agreed upon. Under the proposed rules each country would be represented on each committee, and the committees would not meet concurrently.

#### AGENDA

7. The tentative agenda circulated to the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General as annex I to document E/3907 of 3 June 1964 was amended to provide for consideration of items suggested by the Federal Republic of Germany, "The establishment at United Nations Headquarters of a permanent committee of experts which, after the Conference, could evaluate the results and press on with systematic work on this very extensive and complicated subject", and by Israel, "The desirability of including simple rules of pronunciation in map magazines and the standardization of treatment of generic terms and of generic contents". It was also noted that other countries might suggest additional items later. Although no objections to the tentative agenda had been raised in the replies to the Secretary-General, it was the consensus that the agenda should facilitate orderly consideration of items for which the four committees would have responsibility and should reflect any additional details. Item 8 of the provisional agenda will allow for reports on those problems identified in the previous report of the Group of Experts<sup>3/</sup> which are not specifically covered under items 9 to 12 of the provisional agenda. Items 8 and 10 to 15, inclusive, on the tentative agenda are now covered by topics appropriate for committee consideration.

8. The provisional agenda as agreed upon by the Group of Experts is as follows:

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Adoption of the rules of procedure

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<sup>3/</sup> See World Cartography, volume VII, pages 8-11.

3. Election of officers
4. Report on credentials
5. Adoption of the agenda
6. Organization of work
7. Reports by Governments on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names.
8. Exchange of experience on problems identified in the report of the Group of Experts 4/
9. National standardization:
  - (a) Field collection of names
  - (b) Office treatment of names
  - (c) Decisions relating to multilingual areas
  - (d) National gazetteers
  - (e) Administrative structure of national names authorities
  - (f) ADP (automatic data processing)
10. Geographical terms:
  - (a) Generic terms
  - (b) Categories
  - (c) Glossaries
  - (d) Symbolization
11. Writing systems:
  - (a) Transfer of names from one writing system to another
    - (i) into Roman
    - (ii) into other writing systems
  - (b) Writing of names from unwritten languages

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4/ Ibid., pp. 7-18.

12. International co-operation:

- (a) Formation of a United Nations Permanent Commission of Experts on Geographical Names
- (b) Steps towards international standardization
- (c) Exchange of information
- (d) Post-conference regional meetings
- (e) Technical assistance
- (f) Treatment of names of features beyond a single sovereignty
- (g) Bibliography

13. Report of the Conference

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

9. On the question of the most fruitful relationship between the forthcoming Geneva Conference and other United Nations conferences, regional working groups or meetings, it was the consensus of the Group of Experts that the second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa to be held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 12 to 24 September 1966, and the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East to be held in Canberra, Australia, from 8 to 22 March 1967, might usefully include seminars on geographical names. It was noted that while some toponymic problems are universal or nearly so, there is not necessarily universal awareness of them. It was also noted that in accepting names standardized by another country it was helpful to understand as fully as possible the nature of the entities named. This may involve concepts unfamiliar in the accepting country. Map symbolization may not fully reflect local distinctions. These were suggested as appropriate subjects for the seminars referred to above. It was the consensus of the Group of Experts that:

- (a) Detailed plans for later regional meetings would best be made at Geneva;
- (b) Regional meetings would serve to increase mutual understanding begun at Geneva;
- (c) Regional meetings would also provide opportunity for discussion of regional aspects of international co-operation.

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#### OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

10. It was the consensus that it would be helpful to circulate before the Conference a statement of its specific objectives, elaborating on the more general statements in Mr. Burrill's paper entitled "The nature and scope of the proposed international conference on geographic name standardization", which was circulated by the Secretary-General on 29 July 1963 to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies.

11. The objectives proposed by the Group are as follows:

(a) Removal of any remaining doubt that nationally standardized names are the proper basis for international standardization and that an international alphabet is not feasible;

(b) Development of a greater willingness on the part of each country to take account, in its standardization programme, of the problems that other countries might encounter in receiving and assimilating those geographical names for their own use. This process would involve, on the part of the donor country, all the elements of the original scripts and other linguistic details necessary for proper conversion into other scripts;

(c) Comparison of problems and programmes of various countries;

(d) Identification of topics, areas and categories of names which currently merit further study, and formulation of principles relating to international standardization;

(e) Formulation of principles applying to the transfer from one writing system to another;

(f) Romanization from other writing systems for international standardization to be sought from the United Nations Roman-alphabet languages: English, French and Spanish;

(g) Consideration to be given to the establishment of systems for international standardization based on the Cyrillic alphabet and the Arabic alphabet;

(h) Identification and discussion of categories of names of features extending beyond the sovereignty of a single country, e.g. oceans, rivers, mountains, undersea features, etc., and examination of possibilities of standardization;

(i) Development of machinery for international exchange of information;

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(j) Proposals for the establishment of a programme of regional conferences or working groups to operate after the Geneva Conference;

(k) Promotion of the establishment of names standardization bodies in all countries.

#### RELATION OF NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION

12. To assist in differentiating between national standardization and international standardization, the Group of Experts agreed on the following definitions:

National standardization is the fixing by each country of the writing of the geographical names of that country in the official administrative language or languages of that country;

International standardization is the process by which nationally standardized names of any country are accepted by all other countries. Where for this purpose it is necessary to transliterate or transcribe from the nationally standardized forms, this conversion should be in accordance with the minimum possible number of alphabetic conventions. Although a single convention for each writing system (Roman, Cyrillic, Arabic, etc.) may not be immediately attainable, agreement might be reached on the limiting of conversion into the Roman alphabet to systems based on the official United Nations languages - English, French, Spanish.

#### EXPLANATION OF COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT TOPICS

13. The intended content of the topics in agenda items 9 to 12 suggested for reference to committees is stated here with such explanatory comment as is thought desirable for clarification.<sup>5/</sup>

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<sup>5/</sup> Against each subject heading to be discussed under agenda items 9, 10, 11 and 12, the appropriate recommendations of the Group of Experts as published in World Cartography, volume VII, pages 11 to 14, are given in parentheses.

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION<sup>6/</sup>

(a) Field collection of names<sup>7/</sup> (recommendation I)

This involves discussion of:

- (i) the number and qualifications of informants
- (ii) provision of phonetic notation
- (iii) recording of local languages
- (iv) indication of type, characteristics and extent of feature
- (v) verification of names on existing maps or in the documentation

(b) Office treatment of names<sup>8/</sup> (recommendations I, II, III, IV, V, VI, XIV and XV) XVI XVII

- (i) Processing of data returned from the field - the removal of inconsistencies in the recordings achieved by different field parties or discrepancies resulting from different qualities of informant
- (ii) Collation of existing map or other documentary material
- (iii) Treatment of phonetic notation in the case of languages which have no written form
- (iv) Elimination of variation in the syntactical form of the name
- (v) Systems for maintaining geographical names records

(c) Decisions relating to multilingual areas<sup>9/</sup> (recommendation VII)

(d) National gazetteers<sup>10/</sup>

- (i) Alphabetizing
- (ii) Cross referencing
- (iii) Indication of type of feature
- (iv) Location by co-ordinates and administrative division

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<sup>6/</sup> Item 9 of the provisional agenda.

<sup>7/</sup> Sub-item 9 (a) of the provisional agenda.

<sup>8/</sup> Sub-item 9 (b) of the provisional agenda.

<sup>9/</sup> Sub-item 9 (c) of the provisional agenda.

<sup>10/</sup> Sub-item 9 (d) of the provisional agenda.



- (v) Supplementary linguistic information
- (vi) Historical, former and other variant names
- (vii) Administrative status
  
- (e) Administrative structure of national names authorities<sup>11/</sup> (recommendation I)
- (f) Automatic data processing (ADP)<sup>12/</sup>

Automatic data processing provides effective ways of storing, retrieving, maintaining and extracting for publication large numbers of associated data.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS<sup>13/</sup>

- (a) Generic terms<sup>14/</sup> (recommendation XI)
- (b) Categories<sup>15/</sup> (recommendations XI and XII)
- (c) Glossaries<sup>16/</sup> (recommendation XIII)
- (d) Symbolization<sup>17/</sup>

The problems associated with geographical terms indicate the need for a closer collaboration between cartographers and toponymists to provide at one and the same time an improved symbolization and a more exact toponymy.

#### WRITING SYSTEMS<sup>18/</sup>

- (a) Transfer of names from one system to another<sup>19/</sup> (recommendation VII)

Ideally, conversion from one writing system to another is accomplished by means of transliteration, i.e., a one-to-one substitution of graphic symbols. In practice

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- <sup>11/</sup> Sub-item 9 (e) of the provisional agenda.
  - <sup>12/</sup> Sub-item 9 (f) of the provisional agenda.
  - <sup>13/</sup> Item 10 of the provisional agenda.
  - <sup>14/</sup> Sub-item 10 (a) of the provisional agenda.
  - <sup>15/</sup> Sub-item 10 (b) of the provisional agenda.
  - <sup>16/</sup> Sub-item 10 (c) of the provisional agenda.
  - <sup>17/</sup> Sub-item 10 (d) of the provisional agenda.
  - <sup>18/</sup> Item 11 of the provisional agenda.
  - <sup>19/</sup> Sub-item 11 (a) of the provisional agenda.

this is not feasible with a language like Chinese for which conversion can only be on the basis of transcription of an arbitrarily fixed sound system.

(i) Into Roman

One and one only Roman letter symbol or combination of symbols should be used for a given sound or letter in a transcription or transliteration system and not more than one sound or letter should be represented by a given Roman letter symbol or combination of symbols. For transcription systems this requires an accurate linguistic analysis of the sounds and ranges of distinctive sounds (phonemes), tones, accent patterns and other significant phenomena of a language.

(ii) Into other writing systems

Similar considerations would apply also in the case of other writing systems.

(b) Writing of names from unwritten languages<sup>20/</sup> (recommendation VII)

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION<sup>21/</sup>

(a) Formation of a United Nations permanent commission of experts on geographical names<sup>22/</sup>

The formation of a permanent commission of experts on geographical names would provide for continuous co-ordination and liaison among nations and thereby ensure the implementation of international standardization along uniform lines.

(b) Steps towards international standardization<sup>23/</sup>

Determination of the sequence of measures likely to lead to international standardization.

(c) Practical measures for the exchange of information<sup>24/</sup>

(d) Post-Conference regional meetings<sup>25/</sup>

(e) Technical assistance<sup>26/</sup>

<sup>20/</sup> Sub-item 11 (b) of the provisional agenda.

<sup>21/</sup> World Cartography, vol. VII, p. 5.

<sup>22/</sup> Sub-item 12 (a) of the provisional agenda.

<sup>23/</sup> Sub-item 12 (b) of the provisional agenda.

<sup>24/</sup> Sub-item 12 (c) of the provisional agenda.

<sup>25/</sup> Sub-item 12 (d) of the provisional agenda.

<sup>26/</sup> Sub-item 12 (e) of the provisional agenda.

(f) Treatment of geographical names of features beyond a single sovereignty<sup>27/</sup>

It frequently happens that a geographical feature which extends over several countries is differently named in each language. It also happens that a geographical name which appears to be common to several languages is, in fact, variously interpreted as to its extent.

An objective in international standardization would be the adoption of a single name and agreement internationally on the feature to which it applies. If agreement on a single standard geographical name cannot be achieved, some reduction in the number of such alternative names and more uniform acceptance of what the name implies is most desirable.

(g) Bibliography<sup>28/</sup>

Plans for the preparation and maintenance of an international bibliography of works relating to geographical names and their standardization.

SERIES MAPS OF THE WORLD

14. The various existing international mapping projects were considered in relation to the standardization of geographical names. While the Group was unanimously of the opinion that international maps at small scales (on the scale 1:1,000,000 and smaller) are an excellent vehicle for the propagation of names once they have been standardized, they are not a suitable medium on which to base standardization. These series are at too small a scale to provide names information adequate for the purposes of all areas. At the present time, the various series are not consistent in respect of the names they contain. Many names are in need of revision and there must necessarily be a considerable lapse of time between changes in name and subsequent issue of a revised map containing those changes. In addition, these world map series do not necessarily provide what is required in the treatment of the names of international features or of conventional names and, in many instances, are deficient in respect of transliteration.

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<sup>27/</sup> Sub-item 12 (f) of the provisional agenda.

<sup>28/</sup> Sub-item 12 (g) of the provisional agenda.

CLOSING OF THE MEETING

15. The preparatory meeting concluded its work on 1 April 1966 with the **unanimous** adoption of its report.
16. The Group of Experts recommended that, in addition to its report being issued as a Conference document, it be published in World Cartography.

ANNEX I

List of selected technical terms

1. Geographical name . . . . . A proper name, consisting of one or more words, used to designate an individual geographic entity
2. Toponym . . . . . The name of a natural feature
3. Place name . . . . . The name of a populated place
4. Feature name . . . . . The name of a natural feature
5. Geographic entity . . . . . A comprehensive expression referring to any object or place which has a geographic name
6. Natural feature (or physical feature) . . . . . Any natural entity which may have a geographic name
7. Hydrographic feature . . . . . Any body of water, including flowing water on land
8. Cultural feature . . . . . Anything made or significantly modified by man, including a road, railway, bridge and the like
9. Populated place . . . . . Any inhabited place
10. Generic term . . . . . The noun element of a geographic name indicating the type of entity
11. Specific term . . . . . The element of a geographic name identifying the individual entity
12. Map information . . . . . Words on a map which do not constitute a geographic name but which indicate the presence of something or a characteristic of the area
13. Transliteration . . . . . The letter-for-letter transfer of a name from one alphabet to another alphabet

14. Transcription . . . . . The transfer of a name from one language to another on the basis of pronunciation; usually, but not necessarily, connotes transfer involving a non-alphabetic language. Not used in the lay sense of "copying"
15. Official language . . . . . Any language recognized at the national level which may be used in the legislature and the courts. Some countries recognize more than one language as official. A language that has some official sanction in part of the country, but not nationally, would not normally be considered an "official language"
16. National language . . . . . The dominant language, pervading all or most of a country
17. Principal language . . . . . The language most used within a country; if more or less evenly divided, there might be more than one principal language; for example, French and Flemish in Belgium
18. Minority language (or minor language) . . . . . Any language not used by a significantly large part of the country's population
19. Dialect . . . . . A local form of a language
20. Patois . . . . . A variant form of a language, less widespread than a dialect
21. Writing system . . . . . Any systematic method of writing
22. Syllabic writing system . . . . . A writing system using phonetic characters corresponding to syllables, for example, kana in Japanese

23. Phoneme . . . . . The minimum unit of significant sound in the structure of a language; a distinctive sound or range of sounds interpreted by speakers of the language as one sound, and having a greater or lesser number of allophones
24. Diacritical mark . . . . . Any mark added above, below or inside a letter as ordinarily written, including tone marks where appropriate
25. Modified letter . . . . . Examples, Icelandic  $\mathfrak{F}$   
Danish  $\phi$ , Polish  $\mathfrak{z}$  and the ligatured letter  $\mathfrak{ae}$
26. Vowel point . . . . . A mark placed above, below, or inside a letter to indicate a vowel, as in Arabic or Hebrew. Whereas diacritical marks modify an existing letter, vowel points denote a sound which commonly is not written
27. Domestic standardization . . . . . The process whereby the authorized agency fixes a name or names in its own country on behalf of the users thereof, whether such use becomes compulsory or not
28. Alternate name . . . . . One of two or more names for the same thing
29. Variant name . . . . . A name other than that (or those) standardized or approved
30. Conventional name . . . . . A name used widely or over a long period which warrants retention even though not otherwise approved, for example, "Vienna" for "Wien"
31. National names authority . . . . . A body having authority and instructions to standardize names within a country

32. Official publication . . . . . Any map, list, guide or the like having official status but not necessarily representing official standardization of names or spellings
33. Printing form . . . . . The manner in which the letters are put together as regards, for example, capitalization, spelling or hyphenation
34. Designation . . . . . A common noun indicating the type of thing named. A geographic name does not always contain a generic term, and when it does the generic term does not always make clear the nature of the thing named
35. Co-ordination . . . . . Geographical co-ordinates
36. Gazetteer . . . . . A list of geographic names identifying the nature and location of the thing named. Most lists of names issued by standardizing bodies are gazetteers
37. Geographical dictionary . . . . . A compilation of geographic names that provides the identifying and locating information included in gazetteers and such additional geographic information as population, area, resources and the like
38. Name index . . . . . Usually a list of names in a publication, indicating the place in that publication where the name in question appears
39. Dictionary . . . . . A collection of words giving all the definitions of each word that are known to the compiler



40. Glossary . . . . . Usually confined to a group of words on a specialized subject; more likely than a dictionary to specify the meaning which should properly be attributed to a word.
41. Vocabulary . . . . . The stock of words of an individual or a group

ANNEX II

List of national authorities dealing with geographical names

This revised list supersedes the list given in Annex II of the previous report of the Group of Experts (E/3441). It includes authorities established or modified in accordance with the recommendations made in that report, and takes into account changes in address or identification of place in the government structure.

AUSTRALIA

Division of National Mapping  
Department of National Development  
Acton, Canberra, A. C. T.,

Antarctic Names Committee of Australia  
The Director of the Antarctic Division  
Department of External Affairs  
187 Collins Street  
Melbourne,

BELGIUM

Commission sur la Toponymie  
Ministère de l'Instruction Publique  
Brussels,

BRAZIL

Conselho Nacional de Geografia  
Cabinete do Secretário-Geral  
Rio de Janeiro,

CAMBODIA

Service Géographique National  
Phnom Penh,

CANADA

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names  
c/o Geographical Branch  
Department of Energy and Resources  
Ottawa, Ontario,

/...

CHELE

Instituto Geográfico Militar  
Ministerio de Defensa Nacional  
Santiago,

CHINA

Geographic Section  
Department of Land Administration  
Ministry of the Interior  
Taipei, Taiwan

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Terminology Commission  
Central Administration for Geodesy and Cartography  
Buckova Ul-Bubenec  
Praha XIX 620,

DENMARK AND FAEROE ISLANDS

Stednavnendvalget  
Fiolstraede 1  
København E.,

Greenland

Det Grønlandske Stednavneudvalg  
Ministeriat for Grønland  
Hausergade 3  
København E.,

ECUADOR

Instituto Geográfico Militar  
Calle Ambato 321  
Quito,

ETHIOPIA

Imperial Ethiopian Mapping and Geography Institute  
Ministry of Interior  
Addis Ababa,

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Ständiger Ausschues für die Rechtschreibung geographischer Namen  
c/o Bundesanstalt für Landeskunde und Raumforschung  
Ministerium des Innern  
Michaels Hof  
Bad Godesberg,

FINLAND

MAAMITTAUSHALLITUS  
General Survey Office  
Helsinki,

FRANCE

Commission de Toponymie  
Institut Géographique National  
2 Avenue Pasteur  
Saint-Mandé (Seine)

GREECE

Council on the Names of Greek Places  
Ministry of the Interior  
Athens,

GUATEMALA

Instituto Geográfico Nacional  
Dirección General de Cartografía  
Ing. Alfredo Obiols C., Director General  
Guatemala, Av. Las Américas 5-76

HUNGARY

Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names  
State Office of Geodesy and Cartography  
Department of Cartography  
Guszev u. 19. sz.  
Budapest, V.,

INDIA

Advisory Board for National Atlas and Geographical Names of India  
Dr. S.P. Chatterjee, Secretary  
Department of Geography, Calcutta University  
Senate House  
Calcutta 12,

INDONESIA

Komisi Istilah  
Lembaga Bahasa dan Kususasterann  
Departemen P. D. dan K.  
Djalan Diponegoro 82  
Djakarta,

/...

IRAN

National Cartographic Center  
Avenue Ghabin  
Teheran,

IRELAND

The Place Names Commission  
c/o Ordnance Survey Office  
Phoenix Park  
Dublin,

ISRAEL

Geographical Names Commission  
Office of the Prime Minister  
Karon Kayemit Street  
Jerusalem,

ITALY

Istituto Geografico Militare  
Firenze,

JAPAN

Joint Committee on the Standardization of Geographical Names  
Tokyo,

KENYA

Standing Committee on Geographical Names  
c/o Survey of Kenya  
P.O. Box 30046  
Nairobi,

LAOS

Service Géographique du Laos  
Vientiane,

LEBANON

Direction des Affaires Géographiques et Géodésiques  
Beirut,

LIBERIA

National Commission for the Regulation and  
Standardization of the Spelling of Indigenous Names  
Monrovia,

MADAGASCAR

Service Géographique Malgache  
Tananarive,

MOZAMBIQUE

Comissao Consulativa de Toponímia  
Arquivo Nacional  
Praça 7 de Marco esq. Major Araujo  
Lourenço Marques,

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Geographic Board  
Department of Lands and Surveys  
Wellington, C.1

NORWAY

Norsk Stadnamarkiv  
Universitetet, Blindern  
Oslo, Norway

Norsk Polarinstitut  
Observatorieg 1  
Oslo,

PHILIPPINES

Philippine Committee on Geographical Names  
Manila,

POLAND

Instytut Geografii  
Polska Akademia Nauk  
Krakowskie Przedmieście 30  
Warszawa,

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

National Construction Research Institute  
Ministry of Construction  
Seoul,

SOUTH AFRICA

Place Names Committee of the Republic of South Africa  
Department of Education, Arts and Science  
Room 538 van der Stel Building  
Pretoria,

THAILAND

Royal Thai Survey Department  
Bangkok,

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

U.A.R. Permanent Committee on Geographical Names  
c/o Survey Department  
Giza,

UNITED KINGDOM

Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use  
Royal Geographical Society  
1 Kensington Gore  
London S.W. 7,  
Mr. P.J.M. Geelan, Secretary

(for the Antarctic)

Antarctic Place Names Committee  
Research Department, Foreign Office  
London,  
Mr. B.B. Roberts, Secretary

English Place-Name Society  
University College London  
Gower Street, W.C.1.  
London,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Board on Geographic Names  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
Dr. Meredith F. Burrill, Executive Secretary

USSR

Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodezii i Kartografii  
Postoysnaya Komissiya po Voprossu Transkriptsii  
Moskva 66  
Gorokhovskiy per., 4

VENEZUELA

Instituto Geográfico Nacional  
Caracas,

ZAMBIA

Geographical Place Names Committee  
Ministry of Land and Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 69, Lusaka

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