

definitions should be given in each. Afghanistan, Austria, Canada, India and Suriname also felt that among the terms and definitions given in the glossary there were several that required modification.

Action by the Conference

41. In connexion with the work of Committee I, the Conference adopted resolutions on the glossary of technical terminology (resolution 14); training courses (resolution 15); and national standardization (resolution 16).

Report on the work of Committee II

42. The Chairman opened the first meeting by pointing out that Committee II had to deal with two items:

(a) Gazetteers (item 10)

(b) Automated data processing (ADP) (item 11)

He referred to recommendation E (national gazetteers) of resolution 4 of the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names 5/ and to resolutions 17 and 35 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names 6/ also on the subject of gazetteers. He also directed attention to a paper presented by Hungary at the sixth session of the Group of Experts which would form the basis of a draft resolution on the format of international gazetteers (see E/CONF.69/C.II/L.1).

43. After much discussion of the various types of gazetteers that came within the scope of both national and international aspects of the problem, the following classification was prepared of the types of gazetteers already in existence or which could be envisaged.

A. National gazetteers for national use

Examples: All the gazetteers of the provinces and territories of Canada; the gazetteer of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

These list the names of populated places and natural and man-made features. Recommendation E of the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names is directed towards this type of gazetteer. 7/

5/ United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. I, Report of the Conference (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.68.I.9), pp. 10-11.

6/ Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. I, Report of the Conference (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.74.I.2), pp. 13 and 16.

7/ United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. I ... p. 11.

- NB 1. Lists of populated place names prepared only for census, statistical and postal purposes or the like, are not national gazetteers as envisaged in recommendation E.
2. When a national gazetteer of type A is produced co-operatively with another country, which itself also uses the end product as a foreign gazetteer for its own purposes, it may be referred to as a co-operative gazetteer.

B. Foreign gazetteers for national use

Examples: the Russian gazetteer of Korea, the Bulgarian gazetteer of France, the United States Board of Geographic Names (USBGN) gazetteer

These list both populated place and physical feature names of a foreign country produced for the use of the country that prepared the gazetteer. They will, wherever possible, involve acceptance of the subject country's nationally standardized names directly and/or through the medium of transliteration or transcription.

C. Regional gazetteers for national use

Examples: the Bulgarian gazetteer of the Danube Basin, the Russian gazetteer of the Arab States, the USBGN gazetteer of the Indian Ocean

These are limited to a particular region, group of countries or the like.

D. National gazetteers for international use

Examples: the gazetteer of Austria; the gazetteer of the Federal Republic of Germany

These are national gazetteers of type A, specifically prepared as far as possible in accordance with United Nations recommendations and published as such.

NB Interim national lists of standardized names as specified in resolution 35 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names 8/ are to be grouped under this heading.

E. International gazetteers of countries (none yet published)

These are national gazetteers of type A, produced in a standard format with standard title page identifying them as United Nations gazetteers.

8/ Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. I..., pp. 13 and 16.

F. Concise gazetteer of the world

Committee II agreed that the Group of Experts should continue to consider the preparation of such a gazetteer in one or two volumes.

44. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that even though gazetteers might differ in coverage, volume and content, they all had as their aim the standardization in every-day usage of domestic and foreign names, first at the national and subsequently at the international level. Work on gazetteers had considerably broadened in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in recent years both in the methods used and in the production of new gazetteers. A list of the gazetteers published in the period between the Second and Third Conferences was included as an annex to E/CONF.69/L.20. The characteristic feature of gazetteers published in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was that they do not limit themselves to giving the standard Russian forms of names but must give at the same time the national forms of names (in national script), where they exist. The use of computers aided production of gazetteers but greater effort was needed in the preparation of data to feed the computer.

45. The national gazetteers of the Federal Republic of Germany (Niedersachsen) and of Austria were examined and generally acknowledged to be of great value. 9/ Both belonged to type D (national gazetteers for international use) in the classification given above. Austria pointed out that its gazetteer was compiled in detailed accordance with recommendation E of resolution 4 of the First Conference, including the optional provisions therein. 10/ The latter involved the use of International Phonetic Association symbols, which meant that the gazetteer had to be produced by non-automated methods. Updating was not envisaged at intervals of shorter than 10 years.

46. It was pointed out by Liberia and others that the situation in Africa was very different from that facing the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria. The various Roman alphabets in Europe had long been written in standardized orthographies, so that gazetteers need contain no more than a guide to pronunciation. In many countries in Africa, however, given the large number of unwritten languages, spelling had not yet been standardized. A national names authority in such cases might have little choice but to take field-collected names and put them directly into the gazetteer. Therefore, over and above any question of pronunciation and how to reflect it, in order to be of use such a gazetteer must include a statement of the rules employed for the spelling of the names, since it was in the gazetteers (rather than on maps) that those names were being standardized for the first time.

47. It was agreed that guidelines for the spelling and pronunciation of names in a gazetteer might be included in the introductory section. Technical problems concerned with the indication of pronunciation were referred to the Group of Experts for detailed study.

9/ See E/CONF.69/L.42/Add.1 and E/CONF.69/L.73.

10/ United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names...
vol. I ..., p. 11.

48. The United Nations concise gazetteer of the world in one or two volumes for international use was discussed as to its content, specifications and the scale of reference maps to be used for its compilation. The Conference requested the Group of Experts to undertake more detailed study.

49. The possible use of a United States Board on Geographic Names gazetteer, as amended by the country covered, in the production of provisional international gazetteers, was discussed and the Group of Experts was requested to continue to consider the matter.

50. The gazetteer of the Federal Republic of Germany (E/CONF.69/L.42/Add.1) exclusively containing coded descriptive data designed for computer processing and output, was important as an outstanding example of its type and the Group of Experts would be apprised of its effectiveness from time to time. The Federal Republic of Germany also undertook to inform the Group of Experts of the problems or benefits that might be noted in the process of updating the names file and the subsequent production of revised versions.

51. The United States of America outlined its computer-based Geographic Names Information System, developed by the United States Geological Survey for handling domestic names. The system could provide, on demand, up-to-date information in upper- and lower-case typography in a variety of output media, such as computer print-out, cathode ray tube (CRT), microfilm, microfiche, magnetic tape, disc or punch-cards.

52. Canada reported that, at both the federal and provincial levels, considerable work had been done on the automated handling of geographical names and the production of gazetteers through the use of computer technology.

53. Nigeria reported that a new edition of the Gazetteer of Geographical Names for Nigeria had been produced and had been exhibited at the sixth session of the Group of Experts. The gazetteer had been revised in order to adopt local names and to take account of administrative changes and would soon be published. Liberia mentioned the second edition of its gazetteer.

Action by the Conference

54. On the recommendation of Committee II, the Conference adopted resolutions on the specifications of international gazetteers (resolution 2) and on automated data processing (resolution 3).

Report on the work of Committee III

Exonyms (item 13)

Definition of exonyms

55. It was agreed that it was difficult to arrive at a satisfactory definition of the term exonym but it was evident that in order to apply resolution 28 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 11/ lists of exonyms should not include those spellings that differed from the original

11/ Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. I..., p. 15.