

## REPORT PRESENTED BY SWEDEN\*

At the First Conference in Geneva the Swedish delegate gave a report on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names in Sweden. To this report we now wish to add the following points.

Since 1967 the authorities on toponymy have been reorganized, and a new body named Styrelsen för dialekt- och ortnamnsarkiven m.m. (the Board of Dialect and Toponymy Archives) was constituted in 1970. This Board has responsibility for the development of research on Swedish place names. It functions through one of its archives, Ortnamnsarkivet i Uppsala (the Place Name Archives of Uppsala, formerly the Swedish Place Name Archives), as an advisory authority on the standardization of the place names in property registers and on official maps of Swedish territory. Place names used by railways and post-offices are usually also checked by this authority, while names of roads and charts are not usually referred to it. As a result of the advisory work of the authority, the place-names which are confirmed for the property registers by the Kungliga Lantmäteristyreelse (National Land Survey Board) and for maps by the Rikets allmänna kartverk (Geographical Survey Office) may be considered as officially adopted and standardized.

*Standardization of geographical names outside a single sovereignty.* Co-operation between Denmark, Norway and Sweden on the spelling of the name "Skagerrak" was initiated by the Swedish delegate in Geneva and

\* The original text of this report was contained in document E/CONF.61/L.109.

## REPORT PRESENTED BY THE KHMER REPUBLIC\*

Since the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, the national geographical service of the Khmer Republic has shown a keen interest in the standardization of geographical

\* This report, submitted in French, was presented too late for distribution during the Conference; it was contained in document E/CONF.61/L.111.

## REPORT PRESENTED BY CUBA\*

The presence of a Cuban delegation at this Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names is in itself evidence that the Revolutionary Government of Cuba views the Conference and the scope of its work as being of the greatest importance, and is prepared to co-operate in all matters of a reasonable and logical nature which it is to discuss.

Cuba did not participate in the First Conference, held at Geneva in 1967. We have nonetheless been actively working in this field and are able to state that in Cuba

\* The original text of this report, submitted in Spanish, was contained in document E/CONF.61/L.113.

has now resulted in a common agreement on the spelling shown.

In Swedish place-name standardization a new problem has arisen in connexion with the data-processing of names in property registers. It has been proposed that, for reasons of economical data processing, only place names which do not exceed a certain number of letters ought to be permitted. For the same reason, the number of names would also be limited. The acceptance of this proposal would result in the disappearance of certain traditional and well-known place names as official names for property registers.

For the place names which are original in either of the two minority languages in Sweden, Finnish and Lappish, different solutions have been tried. On official maps Finnish place names are as a rule spelt in official Finnish orthography. In earlier times some Finnish names for larger villages, post-offices and railway stations, however, were translated into or adapted to Swedish orthography. Lappish names on official maps are usually standardized in a special Swedish orthography, which has been drawn up by Björn Collinder and revised by Bo Wickman. Older Lappish names, however, have been swedized in the same manner as the Finnish names. As a special problem in this context we wish to mention the Lappish place names which have been finnicized in the dialects of Finnish-speaking colonists. In this case in particular, and also in the cases where Swedish names are involved, it has been proposed that two names should be used on maps and on road signs.

names in the former Kingdom of Cambodia and also continues its research work to complete its map on the scale 1:50,000.

The Khmer Republic opposes strongly any transcription or changes of the names of localities in this former Cochinchina, and requests that the names of localities known by the Khmer Krom population before the establishment of the map of 1864 by the French administration on Cochinchina be the only ones recognized.

the work on the standardization of geographical names has many interesting aspects.

Our country is a geographical entity clearly delimited by its continental shelf, situated south-south-east of the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, at the north-western extremity of the arc described by the Antilles. Our people have common historical roots, and a single official language, which is the language spoken by the population; and we have no land frontier with any other State. The social situation is entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of development, and we are moving along the path we have chosen. Thus we shall be in a position to comprehend fully the social, political and