

<i>Conventional Name</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Conventional Name</i>	<i>Area</i>
Meshed	Iran	Samothrace	Greece
Messina, Strait of	Italy	San Juan Hill	Cuba
Middle Atlas	Morocco	Saragossa	Spain
<i>Montenegro</i> , Socialist Republic of	Yugoslavia	Seistan	Afghanistan, Iran
Mosquito Coast	Nicaragua	<i>Serbia</i> , Socialist Republic of	Yugoslavia
Mount Athos (administrative division)	Greece	Seville	Spain
Mukden	China	Shantung Peninsula	China
Murman Coast	USSR	Shantung Promontory	China
Nanking	China	Skaraborg	Sweden
Naples, Bay of	Italy	<i>Slovenia</i> , Socialist Republic of	Yugoslavia
Natuna Islands	Indonesia	Södermanland	Sweden
<i>Niger</i> River	Dahomey, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria	Soochow	China
Normandy	France	Stockholm (Län)	Sweden
Norrbottn	Sweden	Stockholm (Stad)	Sweden
North Cape	Norway	Svanetia	USSR
North East Land	Norway	Syracuse	Italy
<i>Northern</i> Province	Sudan	Taranto, Gulf of	Italy
Örebro	Sweden	Teheran (populated place)	Iran
Ossetia	USSR	Teheran (region)	Iran
Ostend	Belgium	Tehuantepec, Gulf of	Mexico
Östergötland	Sweden	Tehuantepec, Isthmus of	Mexico
Parece Vela	Japan	Thessaly (administrative division)	Greece
Pelée, Mount	French West Indies	Thrace (administrative division)	Greece
Peloponnesus (administrative division)	Greece	Tiflis	USSR
Peloponnesus (region)	Greece	Timbuktu	Mali
Picardy	France	Transylvania	Romania
Pines, Isle of	Cuba	Tuamotu Archipelago	South Pacific
Pohai Strait	China	Tunis	Tunisia
Pompeii	Italy	Turin	Italy
<i>Po</i> River	Italy	Turkmenia	USSR
Po Valley	Italy	Ulan Bator	Mongolia
Prince Charles Foreland	Norway	<i>Upper Nile</i> Province	Sudan
<i>Pripet</i> River	USSR	Uppsala	Sweden
Qatar	Arabia	Värmland	Sweden
Rif	Morocco	Västerbotten	Sweden
Riga	Latvia	Västernorrland	Sweden
<i>Rio Muni</i> , Province of	Equatorial Guinea	Västmanland	Sweden
Saint Paul Island	Indian Ocean	Venetia	Italy
Saint Vincent, Cape	Portugal	Wadi Halfa	Sudan
Salerno, Gulf of	Italy	Wenchow	China
		Wuchow	China
		Yakutia	USSR
		Yunkwei Plateau	China

CONVENTIONAL NAMES*

Report presented by Norway

A "conventional name" (exonym) is a geographical name used in a given language to denote a geographical feature which is situated outside the area in which this language has official status. The spelling of the conventional name may differ considerably from the spelling used in the official language of the area in which the feature in question is situated. Thus, "Vienna" is the English conventional name for the official Austrian *Wien*, and "Copenhagen" the English conventional name for the official Danish *København*. In some cases, particularly where names of countries are concerned,

conventional names may be quite different from the official ones.

The use of conventional names is probably less common today than formerly, partly owing to the efforts of educational authorities, and partly also because of political changes which have led to the renaming of many geographical features. Many conventional names for such geographical features as oceans, large rivers and mountains, and those for large cities, have become part of the vocabulary of languages with long and strong literary traditions. The existence of conventional names of this type is a linguistic fact, and the substitution of official names for conventional names in such cases constitutes a linguistic change rather than a mere

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change in nomenclature.

In the case of traditional names with roots in classical or mediaeval nomenclature, the replacement of conventional names by local official names (and local official spelling) in foreign languages may create difficulties of spelling as well as of pronunciation. On the other hand, in the case of new states and new national languages, when new spellings are introduced for many names and new official names substituted for others, the use of the older traditional names may be misleading.

There are two distinct points of view in this matter—one national and one international. Although it may be desirable to have quite clear rules in this matter, it is our view that it would be difficult to formulate recommendations for the replacement or for the use of conventional names. It would probably be impossible to make complete lists of the conventional names which are in use in different languages at present. The conclusion must therefore be that the abolition of conventional names will have to be left to the future.

DEFINITION AND USAGE OF EXONYMS*

Report presented by Hungary

Though exonyms (conventional names), geographical names used by a language for the identification of features outside the area where this language is official, are generally incompatible with international standardization, in that they multiply a given geographical name, we must accept their existence as a necessary part of almost any language.

We feel it is useful, therefore, that this conference should deal with the question of the definition and usage of exonyms. At the same time means should be discussed by which the "harmful effect" of exonyms on international standardization may be diminished.

In the definition, we find it necessary to include as a decisive factor the boundary of the area in which the official language is spoken, which will in most cases coincide with an international boundary.

While the usage of exonyms is an internal matter for the national authorities in each language, it should be stated that exonyms must never be used in order to express territorial demands or in a way that would enable such a conclusion to be drawn. At the same time exonyms of settlements should be distinguished from those of all other features, as the latter kind are more stable and cause fewer complications.

As a means of diminishing the "harmful effect"—implicit in the co-existence of several variations of an original geographical name—lists should be prepared and published containing only those exonyms which reflect actual usage, and not the results of historical research. It is also advisable to include in these lists a classification of exonyms (into such categories as "suggested" and "acceptable") as compared to an indication of their various fields of application. Obsolete exonyms (clearly marked as "not suggested") may be included in an annex to such lists. All entries in the lists must refer to the geographical name in the original language.

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