



No. 10
November 1992
ISSN-1014-7098

UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

UNITED NATIONS
GROUP OF EXPERTS ON
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Newsletter

Preface

I. News from Headquarters

- A. Opening statement to the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names by Mrs. Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic
- B. Acceptance speech by Dr. Abdelhadi Tazi
- C. The 1967 United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: its origins and some of its legacy by Dr. Meredith F. Burrill
- D. Addresses of the UNGEGN members, UNGEGN Secretariat

II. News ~~from~~ the divisions

- A. United States of America-Canada Division
 - 1. The Foreign Names Information Bulletin
 - 2. Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: An Evaluation
- B. Asia South-East and Pacific South-West Division

PREFACE

The present edition of the Newsletter is devoted to important contributions on the past Sixth United Nations Conference of Standardization of Geographical Names held in New York.*

This is the last edition of the UNGEGN Newsletter for 1992. In many ways this has been a fruitful year for the standardization of geographical names and toponymic activities in general. The Sixth United Nations Conference and the sixteenth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names were held in New York and, as a result of deliberations, important innovations are envisaged; several countries produced toponymic guidelines for map and other editors; national geographical names authorities held meetings and otherwise continued their work; convenors and members of working groups of the UNGEGN intensified their efforts to ensure the progress and success of their various projects and products; and several divisions were active in furthering the standardization of geographical names at regional, national and international levels.

Noteworthy progress is also found in toponymic training. Three toponymic training courses are being arranged under the auspices of the newly-established Africa South Division of the UNGEGN. Botswana has kindly offered to host a training course at the end of June 1993 at the University of Botswana in Gaborone. A training course, also scheduled for the period June-July 1993, is envisaged at the University of Pretoria. In addition, an advanced toponymic training course is being arranged in conjunction with the Sixth Southern African Names Congress at the request of participants in the first UNGEGN toponymic training course for Southern Africa. This will be held at San Lameer on the spectacular Natal South Coast in September 1993. UNGEGN experts who are interested in any of these training courses are invited to contact me.

The 11th UNGEGN Newsletter is scheduled for publication by April 1993. UNGEGN members and Divisions are urged to submit contributions as soon as possible to the UNGEGN Secretariat so that the necessary preparations can be made in good time. I would like to take this opportunity to remind experts of the necessity of submitting contributions for the Newsletter. As was stressed again in New York, the success of our efforts, the efficient functioning of the Group, and indeed the very survival of the UNGEGN, depends on effective communication and publicity. Please, therefore, feel free to send in your contributions at any stage; it is not necessary to await invitations to do so.

My sincere appreciation is expressed to the secretariat of the UNGEGN; to the vice-chairperson and rapporteur; to all convenors and members of working groups; to the chairmen and members of the linguistic/geographer divisions; to the officers of the Conference, and to everyone else who contributed to the success and progress of geographical names standardization in the world.

Peter Raper
Chairman, UNGEGN

I. NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS

A. Opening Statement to the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

by

Mrs. Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic*

Distinguished delegates and observers,

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you to the sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, on behalf of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Development, Mr. Ji Chaozhu who is absent on official mission.

Although the beginning of cartographic sciences may be traced back to ancient times, the United Nations had the foresight to place this issue on the international agenda at an early stage. Thus, it was 25 years ago, almost to the day, that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations convened in Geneva the first United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. The present sixth conference is another significant event in the field of cartography in general and in the standardization of geographical names in particular. Both are playing an increasingly important role today, at a time when we are witnessing significant changes in so many parts of the world.

In addition, our age is often referred to as the information age, and we are said to be living in an information society. Planet Earth is surrounded by a dense web of communication channels that have shrunk it and converted it into a "global village", where time and space are no longer barriers to communication. The maximum speed of information transfer has increased more than a hundred million times in the last hundred years; the amount and volume of data that have been stored can no longer be easily assimilated. Communications and information technologies increasingly penetrate all aspects of today's society and influence the economic, social, political and cultural aspects of our lives.

In this context, the new role of cartography is in itself highly symbolic of the communication era in which we live. Although its origins are closely linked to the evolution of military strategy, cartography is today, more than ever before, in the service of development.

* Director, Science, Technology, Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Economic and Social Development, United Nations.

Specialized geographical maps, now often generated and updated through satellite technology, have become indispensable tools in the exploration and assessment of natural resources, in monitoring changes related to environment, population, climate and many other vital factors of economic and social development.

Current world realities and the requirements of sustainable development have placed new challenges before this conference. We rely upon your collective wisdom and expertise in finding the most effective way of transliterating and standardizing names so as to avoid misunderstandings and facilitate worldwide communications, while still respecting national and cultural specifics.

Distinguished delegates,

We are all aware of the many achievements reached during the last 25 years, although it is of course necessary to emphasize the growing number of countries which have established national geographical names boards, created national toponymic guidelines and published detailed gazetteers. While deeply rooted in national actions, these activities have greatly facilitated international standardization. It should also be noted that there are numerous examples of successful cooperation between and among neighbouring countries in the standardization of geographical names in border areas as well as in areas beyond a single sovereignty. A number of training courses were conducted at both national and international levels. All this was made possible by your successful efforts. I would like to thank all the delegations which have prepared national reports for this conference. These reports, as well as your discussions during it, will provide useful guidance for future United Nations work in providing cooperation and advisory services, particularly to the developing countries.

I would also like to take this opportunity to pay particular tribute to the outstanding work performed by the members of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, who must be credited for the significant role they have played in the formulation and implementation of various conference resolutions.

Distinguished delegates,

The economic and social benefits a country can draw from the creation or strengthening of a national names authority are well known to you. Let me reiterate that standardized geographical names are important elements for improving national and international communication, enhancing sustainable development, further developing economic planning and preserving our historic and cultural heritage.

The Department of Economic and Social Development (DESD), which I and my colleagues are privileged to serve, was created in March 1992 and it consolidates the functions and mandates of six former United Nations offices, departments, and centres. We feel that this significant restructuring will make the United Nations Secretariat even more effective and responsive in addressing the economic and social priorities of Member States, and especially of developing countries. By strengthening synergies between research and policy analysis, operational activities and coordination in the economic and social fields, the new department will expand and enhance technical cooperation in a wide range of substantive sectors, including remote sensing, surveying, mapping, cartography and the standardization of geographical names.

Countries requiring technical cooperation and advisory services in either the establishment or the updating of such national institutions involved in the subject are encouraged to seek United Nations technical cooperation, through the newly established Department of Economic and Social Development. Needless to say, we shall be glad to provide advisory services and assistance in the formulation and execution of such projects in your fields of activity and we are ready to discuss this matter further with any interested delegations.

Your agenda is wide-ranging and comprehensive, including as it does such important items as national reports, national standardization, toponymic data files, terminology, measures to implement United Nations resolutions, and exonyms, to name only a few. I am convinced that you will share my view that our tasks should also include the application of electronic data processing techniques. We should also develop strategies on how to propagate and promote the growing importance of standardization of geographical names through awareness-building, training, and fund-raising. We would expand existing networks to encourage governments, world scientific institutions, public and private enterprises and services to support our efforts. A better public awareness of the activities of this conference could help us all to strengthen our activities in the United Nations system at international and national levels. Only in this way, we can ensure that the forthcoming seventh International conference will enjoy the participation of an even greater number of Member States of the United Nations, thus providing a substantial contribution to international cooperation and understanding.

In conclusion, it is my hope that your deliberations may be fruitful and that in spite of your heavy workload and the demands imposed by your comprehensive agenda, you may be able to enjoy your stay at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

I am pleased to declare open the sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.

Thank you for your attention.

B. Acceptance Speech by Dr. Abdelhadi Tazi*

Dear colleagues,

I would like at the outset to express my sincerest gratitude for the trust you have given me, by electing me to this position. I clearly understand its value and its importance. This trust is in essence a trust in the Arab geographic thought, which has contributed substantially in this area. This Arab thought never had any complexes or hang-ups when it benefited and borrowed from the scientists of Greece or when it took off from Petolone.

The Abbasid era, also has benefited from the Indian and Persian cultures. During Al Mamoun's reign, he established an international academy with no discrimination whatsoever against Hindus, Majus, Jews, Christians or Muslims. Everyone was there seeking knowledge.

If a list of Muslims scientists in geography is to be mentioned, it will be long indeed. However, we should give a special mention to Yacut, who left for us a unique volume on geographical names and geographical literature matched only with what was left to us in poetry and prose by Ibn Majid the navigator.

When we mention the Muslim West, we should underline the name of the most distinguished Moroccan geographer who was a globally known scholar. He was Al Sharif Al Idrisi Al Sabti who navigated the seas of Europe and Asia before King Roger II invited him in the first half of the 12th century to Palermo, where he wrote his great book which came to be the best contribution Al Idrisi gave to knowledge and thought. We should also not forget Ibn Battuta Al Tanji who sailed during the first half of the 14th century to one third of the countries of the world which make up today's United Nations. Although he did not leave us a geographical map, Ibn Battuta was a pioneer in applied geography and has introduced us to more than one thousand geographical names of features the world over.

And, in the attempts to discover the new world, we will certainly find Moroccan names for some pioneers mentioned by "Ibn Said Al Maghriby" in his book on geography.

* President, United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names

My dear colleagues,

I don't have to stress the importance of the subject we are addressing today. We have just listened to Mrs. Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic in her opening speech on the role geographical names play in economic and social development.

My dear colleagues,

I reiterate my thanks and appreciation in the name of the Kingdom of Morocco and hope I will meet with your expectations, and I am sure I can depend upon your support and assistance in facilitating my responsibilities in the next five years either here at this conference or when each of us returns to his or her country.

C. The 1967 United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names: Its origins and some of its legacy

by

Dr. Meredith F. Burrill*
26 August 1991

A third of a century has elapsed since the United Nations circulated to its Member States the 1958 proposed programme of standardization of geographical names. We are now having a part in the resulting on-going international undertaking. The programme has already identified major goals and focal points for immediate attention. It has amassed a great amount of information. It has provided international communication with answers to many questions. It has demonstrated that people with different backgrounds can work together toward solutions for complex problems of human behaviour, problems that have elements in common for all people and unique elements for every group. How did we get this far?

The first thing necessary for international standardization is for many countries to want it, to see a need for it, and to agree on how to start. Let us take a quick look at how the need for geographical name standardization was perceived and how the United Nations into the act. Perception, and actions based on it, took a long time. Until World War II, the number of names seen to need standardization was not large, and neither was the manpower and other resources for processing them. The problem had been recognized at the first international geographical congress in Amsterdam in 1871, and useful rules were adopted, but for decades efforts were directed largely to searching for a universal alphabet. Some alphabets and some rules did some good, such as the IPA, TRGS II, and the Roman alphabet rule, but none approached the worldwide task. There were official names-standardization agencies in only a few countries and their staffs and accumulated files were small.

What really caused the perceived need to expand was the use of large-scale maps for World War II. The United States Board on Geographical Names was jolted into activity in 1943 by an immediate requirement for romanizing names by the millions from Asiatic languages. Scientific linguists joined the BGN staff at this point; some are here today.

* President, first United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Geneva, 4-22 September 1967.

When the US Government started to build a file of information on all areas of the world, it became obvious that names problems were causing confusion. As a consequence, the BGN edited the names on every map and every piece of written material in that file. The process accumulated both large names files and expertise. When the files became large, gazetteers replaced editing. A sampling of name density on maps showed that the world total was in the billions. It was obvious that an international effort would be required over a long time; there would have to be an international programme.

Early in the 1940s there was evidence that international cooperation was feasible. The United States and United Kingdom resolved their differences in romanizing Cyrillic by jointly adopting the system that could be applied mechanically, making mass processing possible. Names in the Antarctic that had been the subject of bitter controversy were agreed to by agreement on a clear, reasonable policy. The formula matched kinds of features with kinds of explorers. The BGN provided other countries with all the information it had on the facts relative to the naming and offered to reconsider any name if someone else had better information. Antarctic names soon became the most agreed-upon ones in the world. How was this to be shared with the rest of the world?

People would have to get together and find out how to do it. Support was sought and was forthcoming from many organizations for the idea of the UN as the focal point of international cooperation. The International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in 1957 made a formal request to the United Nations to convene a conference and launch a programme looking toward international standardization. The UN requested the Executive Secretary of BGN to draft a programme for circulation to all Member States for comment. Comments being favourable, the UN invited Member States to send experts to meet and lay out the kinds of problems that any country would have to deal with in standardizing its own names. The experts were asked, further, whether a full-scale international conference would be useful. The experts assembled in 1960, prepared the requested report, and recommended a conference. The report was duly circulated and commented upon; many countries said they would come. The UN asked the experts to help organize such a conference to be held in Geneva in 1967 and issued invitations.

The 1967 Conference was different in four significant ways from any before it:

- (1) it was the first conference of world-wide scope devoted entirely to the subject;
- (2) it was attended principally by professional name standardizers, people technically competent in the subject and associated with official national name

- standardizing bodies or with international organizations having a stake in the matter;
- (3) it was preceded by preparatory meetings, discussions, world-wide circulation of proposals for study and comment by governments, followed by collation and circulation of comments received; and
 - (4) it was deliberately designed to facilitate:
 - (a) the world-wide exchange of national experience with the problems of geographical name standardization,
 - (b) the identification of the extent and degree of consensus and of difference,
 - (c) the exploration of steps to further extend the consensus, and
 - (d) the development of international machinery for international cooperation in this sphere.

Papers at the 1967 Conference consisted of more than 80 documents which were distributed, studied and referred to. Governments were asked particularly to send the people most closely concerned with geographical name standardization, and did. Expertise was drawn upon wherever it was to be found. More than 80% of those attending were professional and technical people, concerned in practical ways with the matters discussed and were able to draw upon some experience.

At the 1967 Conference attention was directed continuously to the subject for three weeks; ramifications were explored at length; arguments were presented and weighed, accepted or rebutted, revised and incorporated into new positions; and alternatives were compared and a consensus developed point by point. The deliberate structuring of the meetings to facilitate this contributed in no small measure to the successful outcome.

Pronunciation was finally eliminated as an obstacle by acknowledging that uniform pronunciation is not possible, but that accepting pronunciation variations make possible the acceptance of uniform writing within a given writing system. This in turn makes feasible the international acceptance of nationally standardized written names.

When one starts from this simple conceptual base and goes about the business of national standardizing and international accepting, things rapidly become more complicated. It was the basic purpose of the Conference to illuminate these complications. Its specific objectives were:

- Objective 1 - Acknowledgement that nationally standardized names are the proper basis for international standardization and that an international alphabet is not feasible;
- Objective 2 - Development of a greater willingness on the part of each country to take account, in its domestic 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;

Objective 3 - Comparison of problems and programmes of various countries;

Objective 4 - Identification of topics, areas and categories of names which merit immediate study, and formulation of principles relating to international standardization;

Objective 5 - Formulation of principles applying to the transfer from one writing system to another;

Objective 6 - Consideration to be given to the establishment of systems for international standardization based on the Cyrillic and Arabic alphabets;

Objective 7 - Identification and discussion of categories of names of features extending beyond the sovereignty of a single country;

Objective 8 - Development of machinery for international exchange of information;

Objective 9 - Proposals for the establishment of a programme of regional conferences or working groups to operate after the Geneva Conference;

Objective 10 - Promotion of the establishment of names standardization bodies in all countries."

These objectives were essentially achieved and final answers on all questions were not expected. Progress was registered on nearly every matter considered, and plans for making more progress were agreed upon.

The discussions were organized under four committees which did not meet at the same time so that all could participate in all discussions. Special working and drafting groups were formed by volunteers. Each committee developed a series of resolutions in its area. All actions by the Conference were unanimous. It is indicative of the enthusiastic spirit of cooperation generated at the Conference that the two resolutions considered most important related to the continuance of the momentum that had been gained.

The first resolution called for establishment of a United Nations permanent committee of geographical name experts "to provide for continuous co-ordination and liaison among nations to further the standardization of geographical names and to encourage the formation and work of regional groups..." An ad hoc group was set up to function ad interim.

The second resolution recommended convening a second conference. These two resolutions duly came before ECOSOC at its May 1968 meeting, and were approved in slightly altered form. The group of experts set up at Geneva was asked to continue to carry out the functions proposed, and the Secretary-General was

asked to consult with the group about holding the second conference in 1971.

The Group of Experts was set up to include participants from major world linguistic/geographic groups.

Most of the problems on which a consensus was not reached were referred to the Group of Experts for further exploration.

The 1967 Conference demonstrated the ability and readiness of the professional community to cooperate. In a paper on it, one member of the Soviet delegation commented that one could not expect that such an important problem as the standardization of geographic names, full of contradictions and unexpected difficulties, could be solved by a single conference: that required the efforts of all countries and a time period of many decades. But it was important to note that the participants could come to an understanding on certain principles, inform each other about the state of research and progress, establish contacts and plan future projects.

D. Addresses of the United Nations Group of Experts on
Geographical Names

Upon the request of the UNGEGN members and to facilitate communication between them, the UNGEGN Secretariat is publishing the addresses of these experts. Names and addresses were taken from the registration forms submitted by participants during the Sixteenth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

LIST OF EXPERTS

AUSTRIA

Mr. Helmut Desoye
The Austrian Central Statistical Office
Osterr. Statistisches Centralamt
Hintere Zollamtsstrasse 2b- A-1033
Vienna

Mr. Peter Jordan
Head, Geographical Department
Austrian Institute of Eastern and Southeastern
European Studies
Josefsplatz 6
A1010 Wien
Vienna

AUSTRALIA

Mr. Brian Goodchild
Secretary, Committee for Geographical Names
c/o Department of Land Administration
Cathedral Avenue
Perth, Western Australia 6000

BAHRAIN

Mr. Muhammad Ahmed Abdulla
Assistant Professor
University of Bahrain
P.O. Box 32038

BOTSWANA

Mr. Bruson Baroka Morebodi
Director
the Department of Surveys

BRAZIL

Ms. Sonia Ferron

Chief, Cadastre Division
Brazilian Institute of Geography
and Statistics
Avenida Brazil, 15671 Parada de Lucas
Rio de Janeiro 21241

Ministry of Civil Affairs
9 West Huanhchenggen South St.
Beijing, Peoples Republic of China

Mr. Jun Wei
Program Officer
Dept. of International Cooperation
Ministry of Civil Affairs
Beijing

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Mr. Zainuddin Haji Mohd Noor
Chief, Photogrammetrist
Survey Department Ministry of Development
2070 Brunei Darussalam

Mr. Zhuo Wen
Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Beijing, Peoples Republic of China

Mr. PG. EJ Matusin PG EJ Matusin
Deputy Surveyor General
Survey Department, Ministry of Development
Bandar Seri Begawan 2070

Mr. Dingguo Zhou
Director of Foreign Names Division
Dept. of Administrative Division and Geographical
Names Management, Ministry of Civil Affairs
Beijing

CANADA

Mr. Remi Mayrand
President Commission de toponymie du Quebec
1245 Chemin Sainte-Foy, Bureau 240
Quebec GIS 4p2
Canada

Mr. Pavel Bobac
Secretary of the Commission for the
Standardization of Geographical Names
Czech Office for Geodesy and Cartography
Sekretariat Navvoslovne Komise Cugh
11800 Praha 1 Letenska
CS- Czechoslovakia

Ms. Helen Kerfoot
Executive Secretary
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
Room 650 - 615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0E9

Mr. Imrich Hornansky
President of Slovak Authority of
Geodesy and Cartography
Slovak Authority of Geodesy and Cartography
Hiboka 2, 813 23 Bratislava
Czechoslovakia

CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF

Mr. Du Xiangming
Director, Division of Toponymy
Baitaiping Lu
Beijing
Peoples Republic of China

Ms. Silvia Seitzova
Expert for Geographical Names
Geodeticky a Kartograficky ustav
Chulmeckeno 4
827 45 Bratislava
Czechoslovakia

Mr. Jiucheng Song
Dept. of Administrative Division and
Geographical Names Management
Ministry of Civil Affairs
9 West Huangchenggen South St.
Beijing, Peoples Republic of China

CYPRUS

Mr. Andreas Kotsonis
Director
Dept. of Lands & Survey
Lefkosia (Nicosia)
Cyprus

Mr. Jitong Wang
Deputy Director, Dept. of Administrative
Division and Geographical Names Management

Mr. Menelaos Christodoulou

Cyprus Research
Centre, Ministry of Education
P.O. B. 1952 Nicosia, Cyprus

Mr. Karl Seel
Oberstleutnant
Federal Armed Forces Geographic Office
Frauenberger Strasse 250
Mercator-Kaserne
D-5350 Euskirchen

DENMARK

Mr. Birte Laulund Hjorth Pedersen
Assistant Professor in Institute
for PN Research
Institute for Placename Research
Njaisgade 80 DK 2300
Copenhagen

FRANCE

Ms. Sylvie Lejeune
Secrétaire de la Commission de toponymie de l' Institut
Géographique National
2 avenue Pasteur 94160
Saint-Mande

Mr. Michel Bacchus
Ingenieur chef géographe institut géographique national
B.P. 68 94160
Saint Mande, France

FINLAND

Ms. Eeva-Maria Marhi
Head
Finnish Research Center for Domestic
Languages
Sornaisten Rantat 25
00500 Helsinki, Finland

GERMANY

Mr. Jorn Sievers
Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie
Richard-Strauss-Allee 11
D-W 6000 Frankfurt Am Main 70

Dr. Erfried Haack
Institut für Angewandte geodäsie
Aussenstelle Berlin
Stauffenberg-strasse 13
W-1000 Berlin 30

GUINEA

Mr. Abdoul Goudoussi Diallo
Dean
Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences
Conakry University
P.O. Box 1147

Mr. Aminatou Diallo
Director
Institut de Cartographie et de topographie
B.P. 3602

Mr. Evangelos Kofos
Special Counsellor
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1 Akadimias Street
106-71 Athens

Mr. Athanasios Palikaris
Head, Cartography Division
Hellenic Hydrographic Service
TGN 1040
Athens

HUNGARY

Mr. Bela Pokoly
Senior Official
Ministry of Agriculture, Dept. of Lands & Mapping
M-1860 Budapest 55
P.O. Box 1

IRAN

Mr. Mohammad Hassan Ganji
Geographical Advisor
Chairman, Central Names Authority
National Geographical Organization
P.O. Box 16765-3358
Tehran

Mr. Mehrdad Mohsenin
First Secretary

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ahmed Heidarian
Expert
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tehran

Mr. Javad Shahmiri
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dept. of Specialized International Agencies
Tehran

Mr. Mohammad Esmail Nourian
Director
Dept. of Frontiers Affairs & Acquisition
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tehran

IRELAND

Mr. Art Maolfabbail
Chief Placenames Officer
Oifig Na Suirbheireackta Ordanais
Pairc An Fhídnnuisce
Baile Atha Cliath

ITALY

Mr. Alessandro Toniolo
Department of State
Ministerio degli Esteri
20148 Milano
Via Capocelatro 87

Mr. Marcello Blasi
Ministry of Defence
Defence General Staff
Chief

JAPAN

Mr. Junichi Kaneko
Geographical Survey
Kitasato 1, Tsukuba-Shi
Ibaraki, 305

JORDAN

Mr. Husam Jamil
Surveying Researcher

Royal Jordanian Geographic Center
P.O. Box 20214
Amman

IRAN

Mr. Nasser Mohammadi
General Director of Geography Department
Shariati Avenue
Moalem St.

Mr. Ahmad Jafari
Geographical Advisor
National Geographical Organization
P.O. Box 16765-3358

Mr. Hamid Malmirian
Director-General of N.G.O
P.O. Box 16765/3358
Moalem St. Shariatee Ave.

Mr. Solieyman Roshanghiab
National Geographic Organization
P.O. Box 16765/3358
Tehran

Mr. Mehdi Khalilabadi
National Geographical Organization
P.O. Box 16765/3358
Moalem St. Shariatee Ave.
Tehran

ISRAEL

Prof. Naftali Kadmon
Professor of Cartography
Geography Department
The Hebrew University
91905 Jerusalem

MALAYSIA

Mr. Abdul Majid Mohamed
Director-General
Dept. of Survey & Mapping
Jalan Senarak
50578 Kuala Lumpur

MEXICO

Mr. Cristobal Morales
Jefe,
Dept. de Clasificacion de Campo
Ave. Heroe de Nacozari No. 2301
Col. Jardines del Parque-Mezanine
PTA 6, C.P. 20290
Aguascalientes, AGS

MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. Fernando Pililao
Chief of Toponymy and Geographical
Division of Mozambique
Dinagoca
Josina Machel No. 537
C.P. No. 288

NETHERLANDS

Mr. Ferdinand Ormeling
Professor of Cartography
State University Utrecht
Geografisch Institut
P.O. Box 80115
3508 TC Utrecht

NEW ZEALAND

Mr. William Robertson
Director-General
Dept. of Survey & Land Information
CPO 170 Wellington

NORWAY

Mr. Botolv Helleland
Adviser
Avdeling for namnegranskning
P.O. Box 1011, Blindern, N-0315
Oslo

OMAN

Mr. Taimur Al Said
Survey Authority
P.O. Box 113
Muscat

Mr. Khalfe Al-Nasrf
Minister of Defense
Sultanate of Oman
Ministry of Defense
P.O. Box 113
Muscat, Oman

PORTUGAL

Ms. Maria de Calderia Magallanes
R. Silva Carvalho 13
1 Piso E. Lisboa

POLAND

Mr. Jerzy Kondracki
Chairman of the Commission of
the Standardization of Geographical Names
Outside the Border of Poland
Warswa University, Warszawa
Krakowskie, Predmiescie 30

QATAR

Mr. Yousuf Ebrahim
Civil Engineer
P.O. Box 19157
Doha

ROMANIA

Mr. Alexandrina Stanciu
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bucharest

Ms. Marian Rotaru
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bucharest

Mr. Serban Dragomiresch
Scientific Secretary
Romanian Academy
Calea Victoriei 125, 71102 Bucuresti 22

S-80182 Gavle
Sweden

RUSSIA

Mr. Postnov V. Vadim
Chief of Cartography Section
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Moscow Arbat 54

SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. Soleman Saleh Al-Robaishy
Deputy Minister of Petroleum and Mineral
Resources for Aerial Survey
Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources
P.O. Box 247

Mr. Ass'ad Sulaiman Abdo
Professor of Geography
King Saud University
P.O. Box 2456
Riyadh 11451

SPAIN

Mr. Jose Cruz
Jefe del Servicio de Documentation
Instituto geografico Nacional
General Ibanez de Ibero, 3
28003 Madrid

Mr. Cesareo Sanz
Jefe de Seccion de Cartografia Basica
General Ibanez de 1600 No. 3
Spain

SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Peter Raper
Onomastic Research Center, HSRC
Private Bag 141
Pretoria, 0001, South Africa

SWEDEN

Ms. Ann Mattison
Head of Toponymic Section
National Land Survey

SWITZERLAND

Mr. Rudolf Knoepfli
Vice-Director of Swiss Federal Office
of Topography
CH-3084 Wabern-Bern
Swiss Federal Office of Topography
Berne

THAILAND

Cdr. Atcharapan Yutdharak
Royal Thai Survey Department
Supreme Command Headquarters
Ministry of Defense
Kalyana Maitri Road
Bangkok, 10200, Thailand

Mr. Prasong Chingchai
Royal Thai Survey Department
Supreme Command Headquarters
Ministry of Defense
Kalyana Maitri Road
Bangkok, 10200, Thailand

Mag. Gen Sanoh Khoonsahit
Royal Thai Survey Department
Supreme Commander Headquarter
Ministry of Defence
Kalyana Maitri Road
Bangkok, 10200, Thailand

Mr. Sompong Kraison
Deputy Director of Survey
Royal Thai Survey Department
Kalayana Maitri Rd.
Bangkok, 10200

TURKEY

Mr. Metin Tunca
Professor of Geography
Istanbul University
Selami Gesme, Lalezar Sakaqi No.8/9
Kadikay, Istanbul, Turkey

Mr. Ali Kaplan
Department of Navigation
Hydrography and Oceanography of Turkey
Seyir, Hidrografi ve Osinografi Dairesi Bosknaliqo
81647 Gubuklu-Istanbul, Turkey

U.S. Board on Geographical Names
Defense Mapping Agency
8613 Lee Highway
Fairfax, VA 22031

Mr. Naci Gorur
Professor at the Technical University
of Istanbul
ITU Maden Fakultesi
80626 Ayazaga
Istanbul

Mr. Thomas Bradford
Office of the Geographer
U.S. Department of State,
Washington, D.C. 20520-6510

Mr. Ted Dachtera
Geographer
National Geographic Society
17th & M Sts., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. H.A.G. Lewis
Chairman
Permanent Committee of Geographical Names
1 Kensington Gore
London, SW7 2AR
England

VENEZUELA

Ms. Isabel Ortiz
Miembro del Grupo de Investigadores del
Departamento de Limit, y Nombres geograficos
Servicion Autonomo de geografia y
Cartografia Nacional
Camejo 3er piso, Ofic. 301 Caracas
Distrito Federal Venezuela

Ms. Pamela Opie Smith
Acting Secretary
Permanent Committee of Geographical Names
1 Kensington Gore
London, SW7 2AR

Mr. P.J. Woodman
Secretary, Permanent Committee on
Geographical Names
1 Kensington Gore
London 7
2AR, England

UNITED STATES

Mr. Roger Payne
Chief, Geogr
aphic Names
U.S. Geological Survey
523 National Center
Reston, VA 22092

Mr. David Wert
Cartographer
Office of the Geographer
U.S. Dept. of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Mr. Richard Randall
Executive Secretary

II. NEWS FROM THE DIVISIONS

A. United States of America-Canada Division

1. The Foreign Names Information Bulletin*

At the Sixteenth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) in New York on 5 September 1992, experts obtained a copy of the second edition of the Foreign Names Information Bulletin (FNIB) produced by the United States Board on Geographical Names (BGN). The FNIB is a new publication designed in response to the many questions BGN received about the many new geographic names resulting from political and other changes taking place in various parts of the world. It is assumed that new names will continue to occur and BGN is planning to publish the FNIB every three months.

BGN is pleased to disseminate the publication to names experts and others via the UNGEGN Newsletter. The current newsletter has the third edition of the FNIB, released on 15 October 1992, which contains a wide range of information about new and changed names. Many of the names in this edition reflect information obtained by BGN since the second edition.

The Introduction of the FNIB explains the policies governing the selection and treatment of new names as well as the format of their presentation. In the interest of making the FNIB of greatest use, countries approving new names are invited to submit evidence to the BGN. Please note that evidence about new names should be in the appropriate local official writing scripts and should be accompanied by map and other evidence to assure accurate presentation.

The Introduction also provides instructions about how to obtain additional copies of the FNIB or other information.

* Submitted by Dr. Richard R. Randall, Executive Secretary, United States Board on Geographic Names.

United States Board on Geographic Names

FOREIGN NAMES INFORMATION BULLETIN

Prepared by the
U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee Staff

Published by the
Defense Mapping Agency



Bulletin No. 3

15 October 1992

STOCK NO. GAZGNFORMMINB03

**FOREIGN NAMES
INFORMATION BULLETIN**

PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

Continuing changes in various parts of the world have necessitated a publication that provides appropriate information on changes in the names of countries, first-order administrative divisions (such as a state in the United States), important populated places, and other significant geographic features. In order to satisfy that requirement, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) has initiated the publication of the *Foreign Names Information Bulletin*.

This third bulletin provides former names and new names of major features approved by BGN since the issuance of the second bulletin in June 1992. Further issues of the bulletin will be published as often as is considered necessary. To receive a copy of the current issue or previous issues, please call one of the following numbers:

Washington, DC area:	(301) 227-2495
Outside the Washington, DC area:	(800) 826-0342
AUTOVON:	[DSN] 287-2495

To be placed on a mailing list to receive all future issues automatically, please call (301) 227-2360.

The *Foreign Names Information Bulletin* supplements the quarterly publication, *Foreign Names Decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names*. Requests for the latter publication should be addressed to:

Director
DMACSC
ATTN: PMSR
6001 MacArthur Boulevard
Bethesda, MD 20816-5001

INTERPRETATION OF ENTRIES

• Names from languages not using Roman script have been romanized by means of romanization systems approved by BGN and its U.K. counterpart, the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN). In Bulletin No. 3, romanized spellings are shown in all names (other than conventional names) in the following country listings: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Yugoslavia*.

• Underlined parts of names identify short-form names. Both short-form and long-form names are approved for use.

• Conventional names are English-language names which are in current usage and which are approved by BGN.

• Diacritics are graphic marks, usually occurring above or below a letter, indicating differences in pronunciation or meaning, as compared to an unmarked letter of the alphabet. Examples are the acute accent (´) and the cedilla (,).

• The conventional name **Byelarus**, which appeared in Bulletin No. 1, was subsequently changed to **Belarus**, in order to conform to the English-language spelling preferred by the Belarusian government. The BGN/PCGN transliterated form of the Cyrillic spelling **Беларусь**, however, remains the same, i.e., **Byelarus'**, as does the English name of the country's official language, i.e., **Byelorussian**.

* The United States view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and that none of the successor states represents its continuation.

DESIGNATION CODES USED IN THIS BULLETIN

ADM1	first-order administrative division (for example, a province)
GULF	gulf
ISL	island
LK	lake
PCL	political entity (undifferentiated)
PCLI	independent political entity
PPLIX	section of independent political entity
PPL	populated place
RGN	region
RSV	reservoir
STM	stream
ZN	zone

Former Yugoslavia



Former Name

New Name

AFGHANISTAN

<p>Amu Darya [conventional]; Āmū Daryā [AFGHANISTAN]; Amudar'ya [SOVIET UNION]: STM, 43°40'N., 59°01'E.</p>	<p>Amu Darya [conventional]; Āmū Daryā [AFGHANISTAN]; Amudaryo [UZBEKISTAN]; Amyderya [TURKMENISTAN]; Dar'yoi Amu [TAJIKISTAN]: STM, 43°40'N., 59°01'E.</p>
--	--

ARMENIA

<p>Kumayri: PPL, 40°48'N., 43°50'E.</p>	<p>Gyumri: PPL, 40°48'N., 43°50'E.</p>
---	--

ARUBA

<p>Aruba: ADM1, 12°30'N., 69°58'W.</p>	<p>Aruba: PCLIX, 12°30'N., 69°58'W.</p>
--	---

AZERBAIJAN

<p>Azerbaijan [short form]; Azerbaijani Republic [long form]: PCLI, 40°30'N., 47°30'E.</p>	<p>Azerbaijan [conventional short form]; Azerbaijani Republic [conventional long form]; <u>Azərbayjan Respublikasy</u> [Azerbaijani]: PCLI, 40°30'N., 47°30'E.</p>
--	--

BELARUS

<p><u>Byelarus, Republic of</u> [conventional]; <u>Respublika Byelarus'</u> [Byelorussian]: PCLI, 53°00'N., 28°00'E.</p>	<p><u>Belarus, Republic of</u> [conventional]; <u>Respublika Byelarus'</u> [Byelorussian]: PCLI, 53°00'N., 28°00'E.</p>
--	---

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

<p>Bosnia and Hercegovina: PCLI, 44°15'N., 17°50'E.</p>	<p><u>Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of</u> [conventional]; <u>Republika Bosnai</u> <u>Hercegovina</u> [Serbocroatian]: PCLI, 44°15'N., 17°50'E.</p>
--	---

CHINA

<p>Ertix He [CHINA]; Chérnyy Irtys'h [SOVIET UNION]: STM, 47°52'N., 84°16'E.</p>	<p>Ertix He [CHINA]; Qara Ertis [KAZAKHSTAN]: STM, 47°52'N., 84°16'E.</p>
--	---

Former Name**New Name****CROATIA**

Croatia: PCLI, 45°10'N., 15°30'E. **Croatia, Republic of** [conventional];
Republika Hrvatska [Serbocroatian]:
PCLI, 45°10'N., 15°30'E.

Hrvatska [Serbocroatian]; Delete
Croatia [conventional]: RGN,
45°00'N., 15°30'E.

Ploče: PPL, 43°04'N., 17°26'E. **Kardeljevo:** PPL, 43°04'N., 17°26'E.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Čalovo: PPL, 47°52'N., 17°46'E. **Vel'ký Meder:** PPL, 47°52'N., 17°46'E.

Jur pri Bratislave: PPL,
48°15'N., 17°13'E. **Svätý Jur:** PPL, 48°15'N., 17°13'E.

Šafárikovo: PPL,
48°25'N., 20°20'E. **Torna'a:** PPL, 48°25'N., 20°20'E.

Sládečkovce: PPL,
48°14'N., 17°56'E. **Močenok:** PPL, 48°14'N., 17°56'E.

IRAQ-SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE

Iraq-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone: ZN, Delete (Entity no longer exists.)
29°10'N., 45°30'E.

KAZAKHSTAN

Aktyubinsk: PPL,
50°17'N., 57°10'E. **Aqtöbe:** PPL, 50°17'N., 57°10'E.

Balkhash, Ozero [Russian]; **Balqash Kól** [Kazakh];
Lake Balkhash [conventional]: LK, **Lake Balkhash** [conventional]: LK,
46°00'N., 74°00'E. 46°00'N., 74°00'E.

Chelkar: PPL, 47°50'N., 59°36'E. **Shalqar:** PPL, 47°50'N., 59°36'E.

Chernyy Irtys [SOVIET UNION]; **Qara Ertis** [KAZAKHSTAN];
Ertix He [CHINA]: STM, **Ertix He** [CHINA]: STM,
47°52'N., 84°16'E. 47°52'N., 84°16'E.

Chimkent: PPL, 42°18'N., 69°36'E. **Shymkent:** PPL, 42°18'N., 69°36'E.

Former Name**New Name****KAZAKHSTAN** (cont.)

Dzhambul: PPL, 42°54'N., 71°22'E.	Zhambyl: PPL, 42°54'N., 71°22'E.
Dzhetygara: PPL, 52°11'N., 61°12'E.	Zhetiğara: PPL, 52°11'N., 61°12'E.
Gur'yev: PPL, 47°07'N., 51°53'E.	Atyraū: PPL, 47°07'N., 51°53'E.
Irtysh: STM, 61°04'N., 68°52'E.	Ertis [KAZAKHSTAN]; Irtysh [RUSSIA]: STM, 61°04'N., 68°52'E.
Ishim: STM, 57°42'N., 71°12'E.	Esil [KAZAKHSTAN]; Ishim [RUSSIA]: STM, 57°42'N., 71°12'E.
Kapchagay: PPL, 43°53'N., 77°05'E.	Qapshaghay: PPL, 43°53'N., 77°05'E.
Kapchagayskoye Vodokhranilishche: RSV, 43°45'N., 78°00'E.	Qapshaghay Bögeni: RSV, 43°45'N., 78°00'E.
Karabutak: PPL, 49°59'N., 60°14'E.	Qarabutaq: PPL, 49°59'N., 60°14'E.
Karaganda: PPL, 49°50'N., 73°10'E.	Qaraghandy: PPL, 49°50'N., 73°10'E.
Kara-Kul': PPL, 46°53'N., 55°28'E.	Qaraköl: PPL, 46°53'N., 55°28'E.
Karatau: PPL, 43°10'N., 70°28'E.	Qarataū: PPL, 43°10'N., 70°28'E.
Karaul: PPL, 48°57'N., 79°15'E.	Qaraūyl: PPL, 48°57'N., 79°15'E.
Karkaralinsk: PPL, 49°26'N., 75°30'E.	Qarqaraly: PPL, 49°26'N., 75°30'E.
Kaskelen: PPL, 43°12'N., 76°37'E.	Qaskeleng: PPL, 43°12'N., 76°37'E.
Kaskelen: STM, 43°52'N., 77°12'E.	Qaskeleng: STM, 43°52'N., 77°12'E.
Kazakhskiy Melkosopchnik: RGN, 49°00'N., 72°00'E.	Saryarqa: RGN, 49°00'N., 72°00'E.
Kazakhstan, Republic of: PCLI, 48°00'N., 68°00'E.	Kazakhstan, Republic of [conventional]; Qazaqstan Respublikasy [Kazakh]: PCLI, 48°00'N., 68°00'E.

Former Name**New Name****KAZAKHSTAN** (cont.)

Kotyrkol' : PPL, 52°57'N., 70°26'E.	Qotyrköl : PPL, 52°57'N., 70°26'E.
Kurylys : PPL, 48°06'N., 51°36'E.	Qurylys : PPL, 48°06'N., 51°36'E.
Kushmurun : PPL, 52°27'N., 64°36'E.	Qusmuryn : PPL, 52°27'N., 64°36'E.
Kushmurun, Ozero : LK, 52°40'N., 64°48'E.	Qusmuryn Köli : LK, 52°40'N., 64°48'E.
Kustanay : PPL, 53°10'N., 63°35'E.	Qostanay : PPL, 53°10'N., 63°35'E.
Kzyl-Orda : PPL, 44°48'N., 65°28'E.	Qyzylorda : PPL, 44°48'N., 65°28'E.
Novokazalinsk : PPL, 45°50'N., 62°10'E.	Zhangaqazaly : PPL, 45°50'N., 62°10'E.
Novyy Uzen' : PPL, 43°18'N., 52°48'E.	Zhangaözen : PPL, 43°18'N., 52°48'E.
Semipalatinsk : PPL, 50°28'N., 80°13'E.	Semey : PPL, 50°28'N., 80°13'E.
Tselinograd : PPL, 51°10'N., 71°30'E.	Aqmola : PPL, 51°10'N., 71°30'E.
Ural : STM, 47°00'N., 51°48'E.	Zhayyq [KAZAKHSTAN]; Ural [RUSSIA] : STM, 47°00'N., 51°48'E.
Ural'sk : PPL, 51°14'N., 51°22'E.	Oral : PPL, 51°14'N., 51°22'E.
Ust'-Kamenogorsk : PPL, 49°58'N., 82°40'E.	Öskemen : PPL, 49°58'N., 82°40'E.

KYRGYZSTAN

Dzhalal-Abad : PPL, 40°56'N., 73°00'E.	Jalal-Abad : PPL, 40°56'N., 73°00'E.
Issyk-Kul' : PPL, 42°28'N., 76°12'E.	Ysyk-Köl : PPL, 42°28'N., 76°12'E.

LATVIA

Stučka : PPL, 56°35'N., 25°12'E.	Aizkraukle : PPL, 56°35'N., 25°12'E.
---	---

Former Name**New Name****MOLDOVA**

Moldova, Republic of: PCLI,
47°00'N., 29°00'E.

Moldova, Republic of [conventional];
Republica Moldova [Romanian]:
PCLI, 47°00'N., 29°00'E.

RUSSIA

Irtysh: STM, 61°04'N., 68°52'E.

Irtysh [RUSSIA];
Ertis [KAZAKHSTAN]: STM,
61°04'N., 68°52'E.

Ishim: STM, 57°42'N., 71°12'E.

Ishim [RUSSIA];
Esil [KAZAKHSTAN]: STM,
57°42'N., 71°12'E.

Petrokrepost': PPL,
59°57'N., 31°02'E.

Shlissel'burg: PPL, 59°57'N., 31°02'E.

Ural: STM, 47°00'N., 51°48'E.

Ural [RUSSIA]; Zhayyq [KAZAKHSTAN]:
STM, 47°00'N., 51°48'E.

SLOVENIA

Slovenia: PCLI, 46°15'N., 15°10'E.

Slovenia, Republic of [conventional];
Republika Slovenija [Slovene]: PCLI,
46°15'N., 15°10'E.

Slovenija [Serbocroatian];
Slovenia [conventional]: RGN,
46°00'N., 15°00'E.

Delete

TAJIKISTAN

Amu Darya [conventional];
Amudar'ya [SOVIET UNION];
Āmū Daryā [AFGHANISTAN]: STM,
43°40'N., 59°01'E.

Amu Darya [conventional];
Dar'yoī Amu [TAJIKISTAN];
Āmū Daryā [AFGHANISTAN];
Amudaryo [UZBEKISTAN];
Amyderya [TURKMENISTAN]: STM,
43°40'N., 59°01'E.

Tajikistan, Republic of: PCLI,
39°00'N., 71°00'E.

Tajikistan, Republic of [conventional];
Jumhurii Tojikiston [Tajik]: PCLI,
39°00'N., 71°00'E.

Former Name**New Name****TURKEY****Şirnak:** PPL, 37°32'N., 42°28'E.**Şirnak:** PPL, 37°32'N., 42°28'E.**Urfa:** PPL, 37°08'N., 38°46'E.**Şanlıurfa:** PPL, 37°08'N., 38°46'E.**TURKMENISTAN****Amu Darya** [conventional];
Amudar'ya [SOVIET UNION];
Āmū Daryā [AFGHANISTAN]: STM,
43°40'N., 59°01'E.**Amu Darya** [conventional];
Amyderya [TURKMENISTAN];
Āmū Daryā [AFGHANISTAN];
Amudaryo [UZBEKISTAN];
Dar'yoī Amu [TAJIKISTAN]: STM,
43°40'N., 59°01'E.**Ashgabat** [Turkmen];
Ashkhabad [conventional]: PPL,
37°57'N., 58°23'E.**Ashgabat:** PPL,
37°57'N., 58°23'E.**Kara-Bogaz-Gol:** PPL,
41°02'N., 52°55'E.**Garabogazköl:** PPL, 41°02'N., 52°55'E.**Kara-Bogaz-Gol, Zaliv:** GULF,
41°00'N., 53°15'E.**Garabogazköl Aylagy:** GULF,
41°00'N., 53°15'E.**Kirovsk:** PPL, 37°42'N., 60°23'E.**Babadayhan:** PPL, 37°42'N., 60°23'E.**Turkmenistan:** PCLI,
40°00'N., 60°00'E.**Turkmenistan** [conventional];
Türkmenistan [Turkmen]: PCLI,
40°00'N., 60°00'E.**UKRAINE****Kommunarsk:** PPL,
48°30'N., 38°47'E.**Alchevs'k:** PPL, 48°30'N., 38°47'E.**Nesterov:** PPL, 50°04'N., 23°58'E.**Zhovkva:** PPL, 50°04'N., 23°58'E.**Nikolayev:** PPL, 46°58'N., 32°00'E.**Mykolayiv:** PPL, 46°58'N., 32°00'E.**Rovno:** PPL, 50°37'N., 26°15'E.**Rivne:** PPL, 50°37'N., 26°15'E.

Former Name

New Name

UZBEKISTAN

Akkapchigay: PPL, 37°40'N., 67°54'E.	Oqqopchigay: PPL, 37°40'N., 67°54'E.
Ak-Kurgan: PPL, 37°35'N., 67°27'E.	Oqqūrghon: PPL, 37°35'N., 67°27'E.
Amu Darya [conventional]; Amudar'ya [SOVIET UNION]; Āmū Daryā [AFGHANISTAN]: STM, 43°40'N., 59°01'E.	Amu Darya [conventional]; Amudaryo [UZBEKISTAN]; Amyderya [TURKMENISTAN]; Āmū Daryā [AFGHANISTAN]; Dar'yoī Amu [TAJIKISTAN]: STM, 43°40'N., 59°01'E.
Andizhan: PPL, 40°39'N., 72°22'E.	Andijon: PPL, 40°39'N., 72°22'E.
Andizhan: PPL, 40°45'N., 72°22'E.	Andijon: PPL, 40°45'N., 72°22'E.
Dzhar-Kurgan: PPL, 37°53'N., 67°39'E.	Jarqūrghon: PPL, 37°53'N., 67°39'E.
Kokand: PPL, 40°30'N., 70°57'E.	Qūqon: PPL, 40°30'N., 70°57'E.
Koshkupyr: PPL, 41°32'N., 60°21'E.	Qūshkūpir: PPL, 41°32'N., 60°21'E.
Krasnogvardeysk: PPL, 39°46'N., 67°16'E.	Bulunghur: PPL, 39°46'N., 67°16'E.
Kungrad: PPL, 43°02'N., 58°49'E.	Qūnghiroṭ: PPL, 43°02'N., 58°49'E.
Navoi: PPL, 40°09'N., 65°22'E.	Nawoiy: PPL, 40°09'N., 65°22'E.
Samarkand: PPL, 39°40'N., 66°58'E.	Samarqand: PPL, 39°40'N., 66°58'E.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Mata-Utu: PPL, 13°17'S., 176°08'W.	Matá'utu: PPL, 13°17'S., 176°08'W.
Uvéa, Ile: ISL, 13°18'S., 176°10'W.	Uvea, Ile: ISL, 13°18'S., 176°10'W.

Former Name**New Name****YUGOSLAVIA***

Crna Gora, Socijalistička Republika
 [Serbocroatian]; **Montenegro**
 [conventional]: ADM1,
 42°30'N., 19°18'E.

Montenegro [conventional];
Crna Gora [Serbocroatian]: PCL,
 42°30'N., 19°18'E.

Makedonija, Socijalistička Republika
 [Serbocroatian]; **Macedonia**
 [conventional]: ADM1,
 41°50'N., 22°00'E.

Macedonia [conventional];
Makedonija [Macedonian]: PCL,
 41°50'N., 22°00'E.

Srbija, Socijalistička Republika
 [Serbocroatian]; **Serbia**
 [conventional]: ADM1,
 44°00'N., 21°00'E.

Serbia [conventional];
Srbija [Serbocroatian]: PCL,
 44°00'N., 21°00'E.

Titova Mitrovica: PPL,
 42°53'N., 20°52'E.

Kosovska Mitrovica: PPL,
 42°53'N., 20°52'E.

Titov Vrbas: PPL,
 45°34'N., 19°39'E.

Vrbas: PPL, 45°34'N., 19°39'E.

Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of
 [conventional]; **Socijalistička**
Federativna Republika Jugoslavija
 [Serbocroatian]: PCLI,
 44°00'N., 19°00'E.

Delete

* The United States view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and that none of the successor states represents its continuation.

2. Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: Evaluation*

At the close of the sixth conference in New York evaluation forms were circulated to delegates. Twenty-five individuals (from 23 states) chose to complete these forms and so provide valuable feedback for future conferences and for UNGEGN's planning role.

Some of the more common thoughts are presented here for general information purposes.

(a) The most useful aspects of the Conference

- (i) These quite clearly focused on the opportunity to come together to make personal contacts; exchange ideas, experience and documentation; and increase awareness of innovations, progress and problems of various Member States.

(b) What could have been better or more useful

- (i) Only some delegates had received reports ahead of time. The improved participation and general benefit of having documentation for review before the conference was emphasized.
- (ii) Several respondents commented about the excessive length of oral presentations of various national reports. As a result, insufficient time was available for discussion of important items of common interest.
- (iii) Participants would have liked to schedule time for working groups, divisions and particular interest groups to convene.
- (iv) Rules of procedure should be better known.
- (v) Guidelines should have been available to participants on procedures for seeking training funds through the United Nations.

* Submitted by Helen Kerfoot (Canada), Vice-Chairman, UNGEGN.

- (c) Changes in approach, content, organization, etc. suggested for the next Conference
- (i) As far as possible, documents should be circulated several weeks ahead of time; possibly these could be sent directly to national names authorities.
 - (ii) Documents that become available at the Conference itself should be distributed as early as possible.
 - (iii) More contacts should be made with other organizations, and their participation encouraged on equal terms.
 - (iv) More commitment should be made by the United Nations to provide funds to States needing assistance to participate.
 - (v) Continuity of participation should be emphasized, and States that were formerly active should be encouraged.
 - (vi) Oral presentations (particularly of national reports) should be shortened. Summaries should be circulated and used for presentation purposes.
 - (vii) Less time should be spent on organizational and administrative matters, and on items of political involvement.
 - (viii) Better planning would provide more time for discussion and less for presentations; more concentration should be on core issues, and a more problem-oriented approach could be used.
 - (ix) Mini-training sessions would be useful for those chairing sessions.
 - (x) Participants from all Member States should have the opportunity to discuss issues, without the domination of any particular group or individuals, and with democratic decision-making processes.
 - (xi) Resolutions should be developed before or during the Conference, rather than at the last minute, and less time should be spent by the whole Conference on exact wording of resolutions.

- (xii) More time should be scheduled for various committees and interest groups to meet within scheduled sessions.
 - (xiii) A committee addressing legal aspects of legislation for geographical names would be welcomed.
 - (xiv) Hours of work should be lengthened, and breaks should be more frequent. With less repetition of ideas, the length of the Conference could be shortened.
 - (xv) More extra-curricula activities, including the possibility of local field work, would be appreciated.
- (d) **Main goals of the UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names**
- (i) To encourage national and international standardization (practical rather than academic) of geographical names.
 - (ii) To encourage the sharing and exchange of ideas, documents and techniques; and to promote sensitive approaches to the resolution of geographical names questions.
 - (iii) To provide training, principles, procedures and guidelines for the standardization of geographical names and for the development of data base files and the publication of gazetteers.
 - (iv) To encourage international cooperation.
 - (v) To reduce exonyms.
 - (vi) To encourage the development of standardized Romanization systems.
- (e) **Important items for UNGEGN to undertake in the next five years**
- (i) Follow-up Conference resolutions and promote implementation through divisions.
 - (ii) Review the working procedures of the United Nations conferences.
 - (iii) Identify needs and provide (particularly at divisional levels) support/training, and

assistance in the development of infrastructures for national standardization.

- (iv) Increase government awareness of the importance of geographical names standardization and promote its benefits.
- (v) Disseminate documents to all Member States.
- (vi) Assure the availability of a handbook, a glossary of terminology, and a collection of toponymic guidelines.
- (vii) Promote cooperation between linguistic/geographical divisions
- (viii) Encourage the development of single Romanization systems for other writing systems of the world.

B. Asia South-East and Pacific South-West Division*

On 29-30 September 1992 the sixth meeting of the UNGEGN Asia South-East and Pacific South-West Division was held in Wellington, New Zealand. Delegates attended from Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Thailand.

The conference was to be opened by New Zealand's Minister of Survey and Land Information, the Honourable Rob Storey. Unfortunately the Minister was indisposed and unable to attend so New Zealand's Surveyor-General, Mr. Bill Robertson delivered the Minister's speech in his absence.

In his opening address Mr. Storey referred to the amount of activity there had been between nations on the standardization of geographical names in the last 25 years. He emphasized the geographical names are an important element in the field of cartographic activity, particularly today when significant change is being witnessed in many parts of the world.

There is probably no other field of activity, he said, that has had the quantum of change that has been experienced in the areas of survey and cartography. It is essential that the standardization of geographical names parallel other developments in the fields of land and geographic information. He added that there were numerous examples of successful cooperation between neighbouring countries in the standardization of geographical names. In this respect he believed the proposal by the division to print a map of the area showing all official names of the countries active in the division, was an exciting and innovative step.

In his opening address, Mr. Bill Robertson of New Zealand said that he was honoured to have taken over the chair of the division. He commended the previous efforts of the division and in particular wished to acknowledge the contribution of the past president of eight years, Mr. Abdul Majid Bin Mohamed of Malaysia.

Apart from individual country reports and a report from the Divisional Chairman, papers were presented on the production of a regional place names map, the principle of donor naming, the division name, Maori and Pacific place names, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander place names and a variety of gazetteers containing both land and underwater features.

* Submitted by Jenny Drew, Director-General, Surveyor-General, New Zealand.

Attention focused on the production of a new divisional place names map at 1:10,000,000 which will incorporate the new member countries of Australia and New Zealand. The new map will supersede the existing 1:7,000,000 divisional physical and political maps. To be prepared by New Zealand's Department of Survey and Land Information it is envisaged that the map will be produced in a computer mapping environment.

Much discussion took place on the application of the donor names principle. Initiated by a paper by New Zealand, delegates were able to refer to a Nations of the World map and a Pacific map published by New Zealand's Department of Survey and Land Information which have both been prepared using donor names in preferred romanized spelling in accordance with the donor names principle. There was general agreement by delegates that the donor names principle should also be applied to the division's new place-names map.

Member countries noted the need to build on the good work that has been done in the past on toponymic training and endorsed the proposal by New Zealand to include a short toponymic session in the proposed United Nations regional cartographic technical meeting to be hosted by New Zealand in Wellington at the end of 1993. Members accepted that there was a need for another toponymic workshop along the lines of the workshop already undertaken by Indonesia in 1989.

Member countries also supported in principle Australia's proposal to prepare a regional bibliography listing works and article relating to toponymy, etymology and place names. They were encouraged to supply individual country information.

On the second day of conference delegates had the opportunity to tour the technical divisions of the Department of Survey and Land Information's Head Office. The tour included the geographical names database and gazetteer, computer-generated atlas production and other specialist applications of cartography. It also enabled delegates to see at first hand the new divisional place-names map at the compilation stage. This was valuable for the contributors as well as for the cartographers working on the map.

Hosted for the first time outside of Australia, the sixth meeting of the Committee for Geographical Names in Australia (CGNA) was held in Wellington immediately following the UNGEGN Asia, South-East and Pacific South-West Division meeting. The CGNA meeting was attended by delegates from the New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territories, Western Australian and New Zealand geographic names authorities and the Royal Australian Navy.

Papers presented at the meeting covered a wide range of topics of toponymic interest and included items on the collection of original Maori names, toponymic guidelines for Australia, promoting a geographical names programme, alpine place names in New Zealand, the New Zealand Gazetteer, the Australian National Gazetteer proposal, rural addressing and several papers on hydrographic naming matters from the Royal Australian Navy.

Of particular significance was the endorsement by the committee of a set of guidelines on Aboriginal and Torre Strait Islander place names. Several papers centred on the different methodologies by which local authorities, suburbs and localities are named in New South Wales and New Zealand. Differences in approach to the naming of populated places, and whether or not they are defined by boundaries, result from different legislative requirements.