

CORRIGENDUM

UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES  
NEWSLETTER NO. 16  
NOVEMBER, 1995

EXPERTS PLEASE AMEND THE TEXT OF THE NEWSLETTER AS FOLLOWS:-.

TO REPLACE SECTION 4, PAGE 5 OF UNGEGN NEWSLETTER NO. 16 WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Convenor	Mr. G. Quinting (United States of America)
Members	Mr. A. Abdo (Saudi Arabia)
	Ms. C.A. Burgess (United Kingdom)
	Mr. R. Flynn (United States of America)
	Mr. C. Heyda (United States of America)
	Mr. N. Kadmon (Israel)
	Mr. H.A.G. Lewis (United Kingdom)
	Mr. P. Päll (Estonia)
	Mr. A. Toniolo (Italy)
	Mr. P. Woodman (United Kingdom)



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DEPARTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND MANAGEMENT  
SERVICES

**UNITED NATIONS  
GROUP OF EXPERTS ON  
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

*Newsletter*

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## NOTE

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

## I. NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS

### A. Note from the Secretariat

In October 1995 the United Nations Economic and Social Council endorsed the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names Secretariat's request to convene the eighteenth session of the Group from 12 to 23 August 1996 at the United Nations Office at Geneva. This will enable some experts to also participate in the International Congress of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS), to be held in Aberdeen, Scotland, from 4 to 11 August 1996.

A Note Verbale will shortly be published inviting the Governments of the United Nations Member States to provide the services of official experts in cartography/linguistics to the UNGEGN session. Attachments to the Note Verbale will contain the provisional agenda for the eighteenth UNGEGN session and the list of participants in the previous seventeenth session, which was convened from 13 to 24 June 1994 in New York. These documents should assist the Governments in identifying those experts who have already been designated for the previous session(s) and thus provide continuity to the work of the Group. The Note Verbale will be mailed to the Permanent Missions of the Member States to the United Nations. To facilitate the experts' preparation, copies of the Note Verbale will be mailed to each of them. In addition, a copy of the Note Verbale will be published in the next issue of the UNGEGN Newsletter.

To help you prepare for the UNGEGN session in 1996, the following advanced information is offered on documentation.

For each communication:

- \* two (2) paper copies of documents are required - typed, single spaced, margins not less than 2 cm, it is essential that the documents be kept to a reasonable length: in no case should they exceed 10 pages;
- \* documents to be submitted by 1 July 1996 to the UNGEGN Secretariat:  
Natural Resources and Environmental Planning and Management Branch,  
DEMSD/DDSMS, DC1-826, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA;
- \* a sample cover sheet for documents is shown on the next page: the number of the agenda item should be clearly indicated, the number of the document will be given by the Secretariat at the time the document arrives.

**UNITED NATIONS**

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Group of Experts on  
Geographical Names  
Eighteenth Session  
Geneva, 12-23 August 1996

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Working Paper  
No.

Item 2  
of the Provisional Agenda

**TITLE OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA ITEM**

Document Title

(Submitted by: Country/Organization)

**B. Provisional Agenda for  
the Eighteenth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts  
on Geographical Names \*/**

12 - 23 August 1996, Geneva

1. Opening of the session
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report of the Chairman
4. Report of the Secretary
5. Reports of the Divisions
6. Reports of the liaison officers, regional meetings and international organizations
7. Reports of the Working Groups (summaries only)
8. Meeting of the Working Group on Training Courses in  
Toponymy
9. Meeting of the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers
10. Meeting of the Working Group on Toponymic Terminology
11. Meeting of the Working Group on Romanization Systems
12. Meeting of the Working Group on Country Names
13. Meeting of the Working Group on Publicity and Funding
14. Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors
15. Exonyms
16. Standardization in multilingual areas
17. Implementation of resolutions and the aims and functions of UNGEGN
18. Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
19. Eighteenth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
20. Other matters
21. Adoption of the report.

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\*/ The provisional agenda was adopted during the Seventeenth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, 13-24 June 1994, New York.

## C. List of Working Group Members

### 1. Groupe de travail sur les noms de pays

Membres du groupe de travail et répartition de leurs zones d'étude:

Mme S. Lejeune (France)	Rapporteur
M. A. Abdo (Arabie Saoudite)	Pays arabes
M. C. Almeida (Espagne)	Amérique Latine
Mme C.A. Burgess (Royaume-Uni)	Pays anglophones
M. C. Heyda (USA)	Pays anglophones et zones d'influence ou de compétences particulières (Asie du Sud-Est, pays anglophones d'Afrique)
M. P. Pall (Estonie)	Pays anglophones, Europe de l'Est, Chine (en cas de problèmes).

Le but du groupe de travail est d'établir une liste des noms des pays reconnus par la communauté internationale, dans leurs langues officielles et sous leurs formes courtes et longues. Dans la mesure des possibilités matérielles, la liste indiquera les noms dans leur écriture d'origine, accompagnés de la forme translittérée dans le cas des écritures non-latines.

Le document comprendra également les équivalents anglais, espagnols et français.

Enfin, les membres du groupe de travail ont souhaité que l'introduction soit rédigée en anglais, espagnol et français.

### 2. Working Group on Publicity and Funding

Convenor	Mr. W. Robertson (New Zealand)
Members	Ms. H. Kerfoot (Canada) Mr. H.A.G. Lewis (United Kingdom) Ms. A. Mattisson (Sweden) Mr. A. O'Maolfabhail (Ireland) Mr. E. Spiess (Switzerland)

### 3. Working Group on Toponymy Courses

Convenor            Mr. F. Ormeling

Members            Mr. H. Dorion  
                         Mr. N. Kadmon  
                         Ms. H. Kerfoot  
                         Ms. A. Mattisson  
                         Mr. R. Payne  
                         Mr. P. Raper

### 4. Members of the Core Group

Mr. A. Abdo (Saudi Arabia)  
Ms. C.A. Burgess (United Kingdom)  
Mr. R. Flynn (United States of America)  
Mr. C. Heyda (United States of America)  
Mr. N. Kadmon (Israel)  
Mr. H.A.G. Lewis (United Kingdom)  
Mr. P. Pall (Estonia)  
Mr. A. Toniolo (Italy)  
Mr. P. Woodman (United Kingdom)

## D. Leaflet: The United Nations and Geographical Names

### 1. General

For some time, participants at UNGEGN meetings have indicated that a brochure explaining the need for international geographical names standardization and, in particular, the role of UNGEGN would be useful. At the UNGEGN meeting in New York in June 1994, the combined efforts of a number of individuals built upon work already undertaken and produced a text that was presented to the plenary session of UNGEGN.

This material is published in this copy of the Newsletter, in the hope that it may be helpful to those seeking support from their government to participate in the 1996 UNGEGN session in Geneva. The information addresses briefly a number of questions, including the relevance of clear toponymic references in communication; the socio-economic benefits of national and international standardization; and the goals, achievements and future responsibilities of UNGEGN.



Although this text is currently available in English only and is not presented to you as a finished colourful document, we hope you will be able to use the contents to help support your country's participation in the standardization process.

Please feel free to quote from the text, to reproduce it as is, or to translate it. This is your text. It is a starting point, from which to develop your own documentation to suit the particular circumstances and the aspects most relevant to name standardization in your own country.

## 2. Text

Geographical names, such as Lillehammer, Firenze, and Fuji San, are elements of basic information needed to refer to places in the world. Expressed in their standardized forms they support effective national and international communication.

Names are important to each of us...

Names identify	* our landscape
Names express	* our national identity
	* our cultural heritage
Names create	* our framework of orientation
	* our keys to the electronic age
Names promote	* our awareness of the world around us

Globally, they impact on the work of the United Nations in environmental management, sustainable development, peacekeeping operations, economic aid, the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

The spelling and application of names of cities, villages, land and water features must be clear, accurate, current and unambiguous. Effective communication depends on appropriate use of these names on maps, in the media, and in legal documents. Inaccuracy and misrepresentation may lead to inefficiency and misdirection.

### Clarity and Confusion

Names spelled in different ways; frequently changing names; one name applied to more than one feature; more than one name applied to one feature. These are but a few elements impeding effective communication.

The problems can be compounded when the names are also expressed in different writing systems: Arabic, Chinese, Cyrillic, Hebrew, Japanese, and so on. Ways of converting these scripts to the Roman alphabet ("romanization") may be many. Map and atlas users might

wonder which name is correct, Jenissei, Ienissei, or Yenisey, all used for the same river in Russia.

Journalists and the public may not understand each other when Basra and Al-Bassrah are used for the same place in different transcriptions of the original Arabic name; or when Cape Town, Kaapstad, Ekapa, Le Cap, Kapstadt, or Kapkaupunki are used interchangeably, even though in different language texts. News from Wien may not be seen as identical to that from Vienna, Wenen or Bécs.

### United Nations Role

In 1959 the United Nations initiated a systematic approach to resolving obstructions in the use of geographical names for effective communication. The United Nations established the venue for the meeting of a small international group of experts. Following their study and recommendations, the first United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names was held in Geneva in 1967. Since then, to develop principles of national and international names standardization, there have been another five such conferences held at five-yearly intervals.

To follow up on the work of the conferences and to undertake and promote the implementation of conference resolutions, the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) was formed. This brings together geographers, cartographers, linguists, and historians from different geographical/linguistic divisions, which in turn promote the aims of UNGEGN within their own parts of the world.

### Socio-Economic Benefits

National and international standardization of geographical names is fundamental to effective communication and essential to our socio-economic development, in such fields as:

- \* trade and commerce
- \* population census and national statistics
- \* property rights and cadastre
- \* urban and regional planning
- \* environmental conservation
- \* security strategy
- \* search and rescue operations
- \* natural disaster and emergency preparedness
- \* map and atlas production
- \* automatic navigation
- \* tourism.

## Goals of UNGEGN

In order to improve world communications, UNGEGN has developed a programme that aims to:

- \* stimulate the establishment of an authority in each country for national name standardization (with particular attention to issues associated with multilingual areas and names used by indigenous peoples)
- \* provide or encourage training courses for nations wishing to form national names authorities
- \* promote the use of nationally standardized names on maps and in documents
- \* encourage the dissemination of standardized names through the publication of national gazetteers (alphabetical lists of names, with coordinates and other data)
- \* promote the development of national automated data processing capabilities and international technology exchange
- \* encourage collaboration between countries on standardization of names for transboundary features.

## Achievements of UNGEGN

Encouraging results on the standardization of geographical names have been achieved with United Nations support, since the first conference was held in 1967:

- \* many nations now have name standardization programmes
- \* toponymic training courses have been offered to different language groups and held on different continents
- \* national gazetteers and guidelines for the use and application of geographical names have been published by a number of countries
- \* romanization systems for geographical names in some non-Roman scripts have been adopted
- \* many countries now have digital data bases of geographical names, often in conjunction with national mapping programmes

- \* an initial glossary of terminology and a methodology for geographical names collection have been published
- \* links have been forged with cartographic and hydrographic agencies and other organizations to encourage their use of standardized names.

## The Future

As living elements of our culture, geographical names change over time. There remains a considerable amount of work for UNGEGN to do, in particular to address the many questions that arise as the political patterns of the world change and management of our environment becomes ever more crucial.

The members of UNGEGN, through divisional and plenary activities, must develop programmes to implement national and international names standardization as identified at the six conferences, and must actively address:

- \* outreach to developing countries that do not have name standardization mechanisms, data bases (digital or manual) or national gazetteers
- \* training courses and technical assistance
- \* development of single romanization systems for scripts still not treated systematically
- \* dissemination and wider use of nationally authorized names
- \* publication of pertinent tools to assist UNGEGN members, (for example, training course manuals and a terminology dictionary).

It is essential to recognize fully the important role of UNGEGN as a forum which may relieve political pressures and help to promote peace among the nations of the world.

For information on available publications and the UNGEGN programme, contact:

Secretary, UNGEGN  
 Chief, Sustainable Development and Environmental  
 Management Branch  
 DEMSD/DDSMS  
 DC1-826  
 United Nations  
 New York, N.Y. 10017

## II. NEWS FROM THE DIVISIONS: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - CANADA

### A. News from the United States Board on Geographical Names (Roger Payne)

#### 1. National

The U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) modified its policy on the use of diacritical and special marks for use within the United States to include all such marks if based upon a "widely accepted, standard orthography". Each proposal will be processed on a case by case basis.

The BGN Domestic Names Committee approved a new Native American Names Policy which clarifies the procedures concerning aboriginal nomenclature within the U.S.

The annual Western States Conference was held in Oklahoma, 7-10 September 1995 with over 60 participants, and was a most successful meeting addressing topics such as aboriginal names, names in wilderness areas and commemorative naming as well as procedures for State/Federal cooperation.

The Board held its 200th quarterly meeting in April 1995, and more than 120 guests attended.

#### 2. International

In October 1994, the Executive Secretary for Foreign Names and a staff linguist were guests at the first meeting of the Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia Division of UNGEGN, held in Kiev, Ukraine. Papers were presented on toponymic data file content and design, and on romanization systems. The meeting was attended by representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine. A report on this meeting prepared by V.M. Boginskij appeared in UNGEGN Newsletter No. 15.

The BGN has offered to continue to support the Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia Division by providing technical and practical assistance as required. In this vein, a return invitation was accepted in May 1995, to present a seminar on national geographic names standardization, toponymic data files, standardization in multilingual areas, and treatment of exonyms. Representatives of Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine attended the four-day session. The seminar provided an excellent opportunity for participants to exchange experience in national standardization, and to review and discuss relevant United Nations resolutions covering the subject matter.

The General Bathymetric Chart of the Ocean Sub-Committee on Geographical Names and Nomenclature held its eleventh meeting at the International Hydrographic Bureau in Monaco, 11-13 May 1995. The United States was represented by the Chairman of the BGN Advisory Committee on Undersea Features.

### 3. Training

The seventh course in applied toponymy was given at the Instituto Geográfico Nacional in Lima, Peru and was offered under the auspices of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH). The team of three instructors was from the United States (BGN Executive Secretary and FNC Executive Secretary) and Honduras. The course curriculum include discussion of principles, policies, and procedures leading to the establishment of a national programme for geographic name standardization, a comprehensive field exercise, and a workshop in techniques of automation.

The BGN Executive Secretary served as instructor and assisted the UNGEGN Chairman in presenting the first advanced training course in geographic names which was offered at the University of Pretoria in South Africa. Much of the course was devoted to advanced aspects of automation, especially regarding database design.

### 4. Digital

The second version of the Digital Gazetteer of the United States (compact disc) was released in February 1995 with about 150,000 additional entries since the first version of September 1993. This compact disc contains almost two million entries as well as the software for searching, arranging and exporting data. There were more than 106,000 entries to the National Geographic Names Data Base (NGNDB) since the last Division Report.

The NGNDB is now accessible on the Internet. It is fully searchable by geographic name, state, or type of feature. The uniform resource locator (URL) to access the data is <http://www-nmd.usgs.gov/www/gnis/>. The BGN's foreign geographic names database is now accessible on the Internet. The uniform resource locator to access the data is: <http://toponym.dma.gov/>. Users may enter guest as the user ID and password to gain entry to the system.

### 5. Recent Publications

The second edition of the United States Gazetteer of Antarctica (approximately 13,000 entries) was authorized by the BGN in the same format as the 1980 edition which includes descriptive text and historical notes as well as the geographic names and geographic coordinates. The gazetteer was edited by the U.S. Geological Survey and published by the National Science Foundation with funds from the Defense Mapping Agency.

The following publications have been issued by the BGN, in collaboration with the Defense Mapping Agency, since the Seventeenth session of UNGEGN in June 1994:

Gazetteer of the Dominican Republic, 28,844 entries, third edition;  
Gazetteer of Lithuania, 20,825 entries, first edition; and  
Gazetteer of Malta, 4,015 entries, second edition.

## B. News from the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (Helen Kerfoot)

### 1. Publications and access to Canadian geographical names

Documents publiés par la Commission de toponymie du Québec :

- Rapport annuel 1994-1995
- Gazette officielle du Québec ... décisions de la Commission du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1994 au 31 mars 1995
- Répertoire des gentils du Québec : supplément ... quelque 230 gentils recueillis depuis la fin de 1986; un complément indispensable au Répertoire publié en 1987 contenant 1429 gentils
- Le long de l'autoroute de la Rive-Nord (#40); la clé de 130 énigmes sur les noms de lieux ... un dépliant donnant l'origine des noms de lieux rencontrés sur cette autoroute de la rive nord du Saint-Laurent entre Québec et Montréal
- La greffière et le toponymiste ... remplaçant partiellement le Guide odonymique du Québec (épuisé); document accompagné d'une cassette audio; dialogue entre une représentante du milieu municipal et un mandataire de la Commission de toponymie au sujet des noms de voies de communication
- Le Toponyme ... à l'automne 1995, la Commission reprendra la publication de ce bulletin distribué à 5000 exemplaires.

Documents from the CPCGN Secretariat:

- Guide to the field collection of Native geographical names/Guide pour la collecte sur le terrain des toponymes autochtones ... suggestions for field work with indigenous people in Canada; and
- Native Canadian geographical names: an annotated bibliography/La toponymie autochtone du Canada: bibliographie annotée ... edition 2, 1995, \$20 Cdn, 1205 Canadian and 223 non-Canadian annotated entries on indigenous toponymy.

### 2. Internet and Schoolnet services

Some 320,000 approved Canadian toponyms are available for reference purposes on our World Wide Web site (<http://www-nais.ccm.emr.ca/cgndb/geonames.html>) on Internet. This site can be used to check spellings, verify the correct latitude and longitude, determine the province/territory and administrative or geographical region within it, and to find the appropriate 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System map. You can also access a national or regional map showing the location of the place or feature you are querying.

On our site you can find out about the CPCGN, its publications, the digital toponymic data available for sale, recent name changes of national significance, and other web sites of toponymic interest.

We have also participated in a Canadian Government initiative, led by Industry Canada, to make information available to students and teachers through Internet. In addition, to access the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base, our Schoolnet toponymic module now includes information on the origins of a variety of Canadian names, material on generics, and the initial phases of teachers' kits. This module can be accessed through the URL provided above.

Currently we are seeing more than 1,500 accesses a day to the web site, and find it is providing an excellent means of making basic name and locational information available to users, not only in Canada, but around the world.

### 3. Some changes in place names

- Grand Manan and Memramcook in New Brunswick. These two villages were created on 8 May 1995 and take in the area of several former villages and nearby Local Service Districts.
- The community of Borden-Carleton in Prince Edward Island was created on 12 April 1995.
- On 1 January 1996 the following communities in the Northwest Territories will change their names:
  - Lake Harbour at 62°51'-69°52' will become Kimmirut;
  - Coppermine at 67°50'-115°06' will become Kugluktuk;
  - Fort Norman at 64°54'-125°35' will become Tulita; and
  - Lac la Martre at 63°09'-117°16' will become Wha Ti.

Further information about geographical names in Canada is available from:

CPCGN Secretariat  
650-615 Booth Street  
Ottawa, ON  
Canada K1A 0E9  
Fax: 613-943-8282



### III. NEWS FROM THE WORKING GROUPS

#### A. Toponymic Guidelines For Map and Other Editors

##### Mr. Peter Raper (South Africa)

The toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors prepared by experts from the various member countries of the United Nations have been described as one of the most useful products of the work of the Group of Experts.

At the seventeenth session of the Group of Experts, Mr. Toniolo expressed concern about a lack of uniformity regarding content and format, and about the usefulness of some Guidelines. He offered to cooperate with other colleagues in reviewing draft Guidelines with a view to ensuring the required standard, and proposed the establishment of a Working Group to undertake this task. Experts who wish to cooperate with Mr. Toniolo in this connection are invited to contact him.

Experts preparing or updating their Toponymic Guidelines are reminded that, in terms of Resolution 4 of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, the Guidelines should contain, inter alia and as appropriate, the following items.

- (a) Legal status of geographical names in the respective languages of multilingual countries;
- (b) Alphabets of the language or languages and furthermore, in the case of non-Roman alphabets and scripts, the officially introduced romanization keys;
- (c) Spelling rules for geographical names;
- (d) Aids to pronunciation of geographical names;
- (e) Linguistic substrata recognizable in the existing place names, but only as far as their knowledge may be of benefit to the cartographer;
- (f) Relationship between dialect(s) and standard language(s);
- (g) Peculiarities of dialect and areal distribution of the main dialects;
- (h) Areal distribution of languages within multilingual countries;
- (i) Names authorities and measures taken in names standardization;
- (j) Source material;
- (k) Glossary of words necessary for the understanding of maps;
- (l) Abbreviations in official maps;
- (m) Administrative divisions.

It was also recommended that the Toponymic Guidelines submitted by Austria should serve as a sample of format and contents.

## B. Working Group on Exonyms

### Mme Sylvie Lejeune (France)

Lors de sa 17<sup>me</sup> session (New York, 13-24 juin 1994), le Groupe d'experts a jugé nécessaire d'établir une liste de tous les documents présentés concernant les exonymes, afin de recenser les différents aspects de cette question déjà traités par le passé.

J'ai l'honneur de soumettre aux membres du GENUNG un inventaire de ces travaux, qui comporte les trois parties suivantes :

- La première partie est consacrée aux documents soumis par les experts depuis l'origine du GENUNG, à savoir la 3<sup>me</sup> session tenue à New York en 1971. Pour chaque session, sont mentionnés le ou les points de l'ordre du jour ainsi que les paragraphes du rapport concernés. Chaque document de travail est accompagné d'une courte analyse de son contenu. Cependant, 4 documents de travail mentionnés dans les rapports n'ont pu être retrouvés dans les archives de l'Institut Géographique National français, ni par conséquent analysés; il s'agit des documents n° 21 et n° 32 (5<sup>me</sup> session, New York 1973), n° 11 (6<sup>me</sup> session, New York 1975) et n° 29 (15<sup>me</sup> session, Genève 1991). Le secrétariat du GENUNG n'étant pas en mesure de produire ces documents, je remercie vivement tout expert qui pourrait les lui communiquer.

- La deuxième partie recense les documents présentés lors des Conférences des Nations Unies; ceux-ci étant publiés dans le volume II "Documents techniques", il n'en a pas été fait de compte rendu.

- La troisième partie comprend les références de deux articles publiés hors du cadre des sessions ou des Conférences, mais qui représentent la meilleure synthèse des problèmes liés aux exonymes.

# LIST OF DOCUMENTS ABOUT EXONYMS PRESENTED TO UNGEGN SESSIONS AND UN CONFERENCES

## 1 - UNGEGN SESSIONS

Third session (New York, 2 - 12/2/1971)

- Item 5 a) 3 -

Par. 11 of the report.

- Information Paper n° 19 (WPA par. 4) -

Mr. Meynen, Dutch - German speaking Division

*Describes the fields of usage of local and conventional names respectively*

Fifth session (New York, 5 - 16/3/1973)

- Item 8 -

Par. 22 & 23 of the report.

- WP N° 9                      On the Russian conventional names of geographical entities of foreign Countries

Mr. A.M. Komkov (USSR)

*Defines the expression "conventional name" and makes a distinction between a really conventional name (international feature transliterated in accordance with the approved systems), and an usual erroneous name (not transliterated in accordance with the approved systems)*

- WP n° 21

Exonym as an international term

Mr. C.R. Page (U.S.A.)

- WP n° 31

Thai exonyms

Colonel B. Khamasurdara (Thailand)

*List of Thai exonyms romanized from English names*

- WP n° 32

Sobre transliteración de Nombres Proprios Extranjeros

?

Sixth session (New York, 5 - 26/3/1975)

Item 9 -

Par. 14 of the report.

- WP n° 6

Exónimos

Messrs J. González Aboin & Vázquez Maure (Spain)

*Gives the Spanish exonyms for France, as an example of a study in progress, with 5 degrees of usage*

.../...

- WP n° 11      On the standardization of geographical names in the Soviet Union in 1972 - 1974      Mr. A.M. Komkov (USSR)
- WP n° 13 & add. 1      On the compilation of the Gazetteer of Russia.  
Conventional Names for Geographical Entities in Foreign Countries      Mr. A.M. Komkov (USSR)
- Announces a gazetteer of conventional names in preparation (about 2000 names), and gives examples in WP n° 13/add. 1*
- WP n° 27      Reduction of exonyms      Hungary
- Report on a meeting of the East Central and South - East Europe Division, during which the members published lists of exonyms.*
- Eighth session (New York, 26/2 - 9/3/1979)      - Item 7 -      Par. 23 of the report.
- WP n° 26      List of exonyms of the German Democratic Republic      Surveying & Mapping Administration of the Ministry of the Interior of the G.D.R.  
*Contents : names of settlements ; arms of oceans ; lakes, rivers & canals ; mountains, peaks & capes ; landscapes & peninsulas ; islands.*
- WP n° 40      Statement by Mr. Tazi on "Exonyms" at the eighth session of the UNGEGN      Mr. Tazi (Morocco)
- Ninth session (New York, 17-27/2/1981)      - Item 5 -      Mr. J.M. González Aboin (Spain)
- WP n° 46      Nueva Relación de Exónimos Españoles
- List of corrections to the document E/CONF.69/L.114 presented to the UN Third Conference (Athens 1977)*
- Eleventh session (Geneva, 15-23/10/1984)      - Item 15 - Other business -
- WP n° 22      Exonyms for Austrian Geographical Names as found in sources written in English, French, Spanish and Russian      Mr. J. Breu (Austria)
- Presents a synoptical list of the exonyms for geographical entities in Austria found in the 4 official languages of the UN using an alphabetical writing system.*

Twelfth session (Geneva, 28/9 - 7/10/1986)

Item 14 a) Exonyms -

- WP n° 16

Exónimos de España en algunas lenguas europeas

Par. 73 - 78 of the report.

Mr. J.M. González Aboin (Spain)

*Supplementary to the document E/CONF.69/L.114 presented to the UN Third Conference (Athens 1977)*

- WP n° 26

Report on exonyms and other geographical names in German language for cartographical products of the G.D.R.

Mr. Haack (G.D.R.)

*Report on a list of German exonyms published in 1986*

- WP n° 29

List of Turkish Exonyms of Aegean Islands

Turkey

Item 14 b) Working group on definitions

Par. 81 of the report.

*Mr. Jordan proposed "endonym", which means "international name".*

Fourteenth session (Geneva, 17 - 26/5/1989)

- Items 11 Exonyms -  
11 a)

- WP n° 16

Projets de résolutions accompagnant le document de travail n° 17

Par. 86 of the report.

Mr. Richard (Canada)

*Proposes to UN/ECE resolutions recommending the reduction of usage of exonyms*

- WP n° 17

Des dénominations multiples de lieux dans la perspective de la normalisation des noms géographiques

Mr. Richard (Canada)

*Criticizes the definitions of Glossary n° 230 and gives the rules adopted by the Commission de toponymie du Québec for the names in multilingual areas.*

- WP n° 58

Exonyms

Mr. Hornansky

*Describes the diverse levels of the usage of exonyms within the division and announces the publication of lists of exonyms.*

East, Central and South - East European Division

Fifteenth session (Geneva, 11 - 20/11/1991)

- Item 17 -

Par. 100 - 103 of the report.

- WP n° 22

Liste d'exonymes roumains

Direction Topographique Militaire (Romania)

- WP n° 29	Exonyms	East, Central and South - East European Division
- WP n° 35	Liste des exonymes français d'Europe	Mrs. S. Lejeune (France)
- WP n° 76	Guidelines for the preparation of lists of exonyms	Dutch and German speaking Division
<u>Seventeenth session</u> (New York, 13 - 24/6/1994)	- Item 15 -	Par. 23 of the report.
- WP n° 11	Exonyms	Mr. Pokoly East, Central and South - East European Division
	<i>Presents the use of exonyms, and criticizes the definitions of "exonym" in the Dictionary of Toponymic Terminology</i>	
- WP n° 28	Report of the Czech Republic (for item 15)	Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre Czech Republic
	<i>Presents the use of exonyms in the Czech Republic, with the publication in 1981 of a list of more than 3200 Czech exonyms from all the world.</i>	
- WP n° 54	Exonyms	Mr. H.A.G. Lewis (U.K.)
	<i>Describes the UK practice in the use of exonyms and endonyms, and gives an interpretation of the definitions of these concepts.</i>	
- WP n° 62	Noms de pays en français	Mrs. S. Lejeune (France)
	<i>Comparison between the official French list of Country names (presented in WP n° 80) and the UN Terminology Bulletin n° 345.</i>	
- WP n° 80	Listes de noms français de pays, de capitales et de divisions administratives	Mr. M. Bacchus (France)
- WP n° 81	Selected Exonyms in the German language	Prof. E. Spiess (F.R.G.)
	<i>List of German names of geographical objects of Countries or regions where German is not an official language.</i>	

**2 - UN CONFERENCES**

**Resolutions**

- Second UN Conference (London, 1972) : resolutions n° 28, 29, 30, 31,
- Third UN Conference (Athens, 1977) : resolutions n° 4, 17, 18, 19, 20 (additional)
- Fourth UN Conference (Geneva, 1982) : resolution n° 20

**Second Conference** (London, 10-31/5/1972)      Item 12 - Par. 48-50 of the report

- E/CONF.61/L.24 and corr. 1      Conventional names ; definitions ; usage      Austria, Netherlands, F.R.G., Switzerland
- E/CONF.61/L.52      Conventional names ; gazetteer      U.S.A.
- E/CONF.61/L.52/Add.1      Conventional names ; gazetteer ; former conventional names dropped by the USBGN      U.S.A.
- E/CONF.61/L.62      Conventional names      Norway
- E/CONF.61/L.98      Conventional names ; definition and usage of exonyms      Hungary

**Third Conference** (Athens, 17/8-7/9/1977)      Item 13 - Par. 55-60 of the report

- E/CONF.69/C.III/L.2      Liste des exonyms. Projet de résolution présenté par les Pays-Bas.      Netherlands
- E/CONF.69/C.III/L.3      Etude des exonyms. Projet de résolution présenté par l'URSS et la Pologne.      USSR, Poland
- E/CONF.69/C.III/L.8      Projet de rapport sur les travaux de la Commission III
- E/CONF.69/L.2 & Corr. 1 a)      Exónimos (Spanish only)      Guatemala

.../...

- E/CONF.69/L.13 a)	Le problème "didactique" de la réduction des exonymes (French only)	Canada
- E/CONF.69/L.22	Dictionary of Russian conventional names for geographical entities of foreign countries	USSR
- E/CONF.69/L.68 a)	Essai de classification des exonymes (French only)	France
- E/CONF.69/L.68 Add.1	Annexe : Villes d'Europe (French only)	France
- E/CONF.69/L.83	Catégories d'exonymes et leur degré d'utilisation dans la République socialiste de Roumanie (French only)	Romania
- E/CONF.69/L.99 a)	National standardization : exonyms ;	Canada
- E/CONF.69/L.105	On the relationship of official names and exonyms as one of the problems of the standardization of geographical names	Czechoslovakia
- E/CONF.69/L.114	Contribución a una relación de exónimos españoles (Spanish only)	Spain
- E/CONF.69/L.121	Materiale for discussion on exonyms	Poland
<b><u>Fourth Conference</u></b> , 2 (Geneva, 24/8-14/9/1982)	Item 11 - Par.65-73 of the report	
- E/CONF.74/L.37 b)	The treatment of geographical names outside Canada for official Canadian use	Canada
- E/CONF.74/L.70	List of the most important Polish exonyms for Europe (Not including the USSR)	Poland

.../...



See also item 10 Terminology of the standardization of geographical names

- E/CONF.74/L.23 c)      Glossaire de la terminologie employée dans la normalisation des noms géographiques      France
- E/CONF.74/L.36 c)      La terminologie et la commission de terminologie géographique      Canada

**Fifth Conference (Montreal, 18-31/8/1987)**      Item 9 - Par 89-99 of the report

- E/CONF.79/L.6      Exonyms in cartography      Austria
- E/CONF.79/L.25      Essai de classification des exonymes (French only)      France
- E/CONF.79/L.27      Les noms français en pays étrangers (French only)      France
- E/CONF.79/L.29      A short list of widely used Turkish exonyms in South-East Europe      Turkey
- E/CONF.79/L.57      Concerning questions of the formation of categories of exonyms and their usage      G.D.R.
- E/CONF.79/L.70      Exonyms in Finnish      Finland

See also item 7 Terminology of the standardization of geographical names

- E/CONF.79/INF/14      Exonyms and endonyms      U.K.

Sixth Conference (New-York, 25/8-3/9/1992) Item 9 Par. 101-106 of the report

- E/CONF.85/L.7 Israel
- WP n° 4 Guidelines for the preparation of lists of exonyms Dutch and German speaking Division U.S.A.
- WP n° 22 See Gazetteer of conventional Names (3rd edition 1988)
- WP n° 26 Listes d'exonymes de pays, capitales et divisions administratives d'Europe (French only) France

Others basic documents about this question

- Exonyms in cartography

Mr. J. Bicu (Austria)

Reprinted from "Essays for Professor R.E.H. Mellor"  
Eds. W. Ritchie, J.C. Stone and A.S. Mather,  
University of Aberdeen (Aberdeen 1986) p. 274-279

*Sums up what is precisely an exonym. describes the various national usages (English, French, Italian...) and defines the fields - national or international use - and the levels - secondary school or university and larger encyclopedias - of the application of exonyms in cartography.*

- Exonyms : an obstacle to international communication

Mr. F.J. Ormeling Sr (Netherlands)

ITC Journal 1980-1 p. 162-175

*Examines the historical and political contexts of the usage of exonyms. mentions the UN recommendations to analyse the exonym problem closely. and describes the various approaches adopted by the experts.*