The Rules of Procedure of the Geneva Conference were adopted with the following modifications:

Rule 1. Each expert shall participate as an expert rather than as a representative of a state.

Rules 2-4. Credentials are not required since the experts were invited rather than appointed.

Rule 6. The officers elected at the Geneva Conference shall function until the next conference. Messrs. Loxton, Geelan and Page were appointed by the Chairman as assistants to the rapporteur.

Rule 24. Decisions shall be made either by consensus or by a majority of regions rather than by a majority of states.

Rule 26. Roll-call votes, if required, will be taken in order of the list of regions in Vol. I of the Geneva Conference report, beginning with the region whose name is drawn by lot by the President.
The question of the adoption of the agenda was presented. Dr. Oromaling proposed that Item 4b be treated cursorily, and that Item 5 should be deleted altogether. Following statements in support of 4b by the Executive Secretary, by Mr. Delaney, and by the chairman, and statements in support of Item 5 by Mr. Komkov, these two Items were retained unchanged. At the suggestion of Col. Sharma, supported by Mr. Lewis, a new Item 7 - "Other Business" - was added, and existing Item 7 was renumbered Item 8.

The Chairman reported that the May 18, 1968 ECOSOC meeting, at which there were considered the Geneva Conference recommendations for a permanent committee and a second conference, unfortunately was a time of fiscal emergency at the U.N. However, the high percent of UN Member States represented at Geneva, the high percent of attendees who were technical people, and the obvious success of the conference were strong arguments for continuation of the programme. Although it was not possible to establish a new body nor to make any other financial commitments, ECOSOC invited the Group of Experts already in being to carry out functions proposed for the permanent committee and requested the Secretary-General to consult with the Group on the holding of a second conference.

The Chairman reported on the Geneva conference at two other international meetings. Prior to the International Geographical Congress in New Delhi in December 1968, an abstract of his proposed paper was circulated to those who would probably be member of the Group of Experts for comment, and received general concurrence. The full paper is being distributed along with a paper read at the first Central American Regional Reunion on Standardization of Geographical Names held in Guatemala.

En route to and from New Delhi, the Chairman made calls in Athens, Ankara, Beirut, Nicosia, Jerusalem, Manila, Taipei, and Tokyo. It became apparent that communications from the United Nations were not always getting through to the people interested in names, and that additional channels are necessary. It also was evident that people were sincerely trying to implement the recommendations of the Geneva Conference.

In September 1969, Dr. Burrill attended the 10th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS) in Vienna, not as Chairman of the Group of Experts, but as U.S. member of the International Committee on Onomastic Sciences (ICOS). Within the frame of this congress, a section (X) was established to deal with cartographic toponomy. A group of topographers submitted to this section a resolution (a copy of which is found in Working Paper N°3) which was discussed and finally accepted by the Congress. Dr. Burrill unsuccessfully urged ICOS to enhance its role as scientific fact finding body and refrain from endorsement of controversial subjects of this kind.

Dr. Burrill graciously showed the visiting American delegation some of the results of work in Austria since Geneva 1967, and provided copies of a specialized glossary that has been distributed both before and at this meeting.
The Chairman further reported that at the First Centroamericana Regional
Reunion on Standardization of Geographical Names, held in Guatemala City in
October 1968, Guatemala put at the disposal of its neighbors its experience
and expertise in a national programme of name standardization, including a
field demonstration. All Centroamerican countries attended and all but
Nicaragua sent technical people. Great interest was stimulated and several
countries are expected to register new programmes.

The BGN and PCGN held the seventh in its series of biennial consultations
in 1968, at which a joint statement on romanization was worked out. It will be
distributed as a working paper.

The German-Dutch Region held a meeting last January and has brought a
written report to this meeting.

Dr. Orsmeling asked if the Chairman could point to any positive results
from his "public relations activities". He further asked whether the IGU
and other international organizations had been approached by the Chairman for
approval of the recommendations set down at Geneva in 1967.

Mr. Gall stated that the "missionary activities" of the Chairman had been
instrumental in the creation of a permanent place names committee in Guatemala,
and had done much to stimulate interest in geographic names elsewhere in Latin
America as well.

Mr. Konkov also spoke favorably concerning the Chairman's activities.

Oral reports on national activities were presented by Messrs. Gomez de Silva,
Breu, Delaney, Gall, Orsmeling, Laxton, Hovda, Konkov, Meynen, Tsao and Burrill.