REPORT OF THE AD HOC GROUP OF EXPERTS ON
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ON ITS THIRD SESSION

(Held at United Nations Headquarters
from 2 to 12 February 1971)

Terms of reference

1. The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Geographical Names was invited by the
Secretary-General, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution
1314 (XLIV), to convene its third session at United Nations Headquarters from
2 to 12 February 1971. The Group met to consider the preparations for the
Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names,
which will be held in London during the first half of 1972. The Group also
considered reports on regional activities, by division, and the work of its
three Working Groups, set up during its second session, on Undersea Features,
Extraterrestrial Topographic Names, and a Single Romanization System.

Attendance

2. The session was attended by twenty-three experts representing twelve of
the fourteen geographical/linguistic divisions of the world as defined by the
Group of Experts in their aims, functions and modus operandi (see annex I).
3. Erik O. Dahle, Chief of the Cartography Section, acted as the Executive
Secretary and Chris N. Christopher served as the Secretary for the Group.

Opening of the session

4. The session was opened on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Executive
Secretary.

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Adoption of the rules of procedure

5.   The Group adopted as its rules of procedure those of the Geneva Conference[1]
as modified at its second session.[2]

Officers of the third session

6., The officers at the third session were:

Chairman: Meredith F. Burrill

Vice-Chairman: A.M. Komkov

Rapporteur: D.P. Blok

Messrs. Geelan, Nédélec and Page were appointed by the Chairman to assist the
Rapporteur.

Adoption of the agenda

7.   The Group adopted the revised provisional agenda as its agenda for the session
(annex II).

Name of the Group

8.   During the session, the Group agreed that the term "Ad Hoc" should be dropped
from its title. The Group therefore recommends to the Second United Nations
Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names that the name should be
changed to "United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names".

Reports on regional activities

Africa South of the Sahara

9.   In accordance with the request made by the Group of Experts at its second
session, the Secretariat had sent out a questionnaire to the thirty-five Member
States in this division. Mr. Loxton reported that thirteen Governments had replied;

1/   United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. I:
     Report of the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.I.9),
     p. 1.

2/   ESA/RT/C/GN/1, para. 5.

he had summarized those replies in his report which was circulated during the session as Information Paper No. 4.[3/] In the absence of Mr. Loxton, the Chairman gave additional background information on the report. He informed the Group that, though Mr. Loxton was no longer with the Survey of Kenya, he remained the expert for the division. Mr. Lewis expressed his willingness to ask South Africa to provide information on the work being carried out on geographical names.

Latin America

10. Mr. Gall reported on the Second Regional Meeting on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held at Panama from 19 to 23 October 1970. He gave a list of the countries represented and discussed some of the twenty-three resolutions adopted during the Meeting. Resolutions 21, 22 and 23 would be translated into English and distributed to the Group. The Chairman stressed the importance of the Meeting and of the work done by Mr. Gall. The Chairman reported on his findings in the Latin American countries he had visited. In Venezuela, a national gazetteer was in the making and a national authority was to be set up. The Chairman had suggested that the Venezuelan authorities should not specify penal provision for the use of other than standardized names. In Ecuador, a first list of standardized names was ready and a geographical dictionary was in course of preparation. In the Dominican Republic, a 1:50,000 map series with standardized names was in the making. In Peru, an active research programme at the University of San Marcos had produced a file of over 400,000 entries containing much information on indigenous names. There was an urgent need to co-ordinate this work with that of the Instituto Geográfico Militar of Peru. Mr. Gall commented that much of the effort in Latin America had been to help each country to create a national names authority and programme. Mr. Komkov asked for information on those countries that were not represented at Panama. In reply to another question, the Chairman explained that the Panama Conference had met at the invitation of the Government of Panama; most Central American and Caribbean and some South American States had been invited; the Chairman had represented the Group of Experts, as well as the United States of America.

3/   Copies may be obtained from the Cartography Section of the United Nations on request.

Other

11. Mr. Meynen reported on the meeting of the Dutch and German-speaking division and summarized Information Paper No. 19,[3/] containing four working papers which was distributed. The Chairman summarized a letter from Mr. Földi (Hungary) on a projected meeting of the East Central and South-East European division to be held at Prague in September 1971. Its aim was to create a common platform for the London Conference. Mr. Freu pointed out that the main items of the agenda would be the problems of conventional names and of romanization. Mr. Vadiie reported on the progress made in Iran, where the compilation of material for a geographical encyclopedia had been completed, based on questionnaires, maps and other documents. Mr. Sharma stated that the existing romanization system of India did not permit reversibility of transliteration and that he had made an attempt to produce a revised system of transliteration in the booklet which he distributed. Mr. Somboon, reporting for South-East Asia division, summarized Information Paper No. 13, "Report on regional activities"[3/]. Mr. Lewis, reporting for the United Kingdom, mentioned the work done in connexion with the mapping of the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula, Indonesia, the western part of the USSR, Georgia and Azerbaijan, western China, the Maldives, Cyprus and the British Solomon Islands. He described the difficulties of finding appropriate sources for names in some of those areas. Much information was now compiled in the files of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) and available on request. The Russian language forms of all Cyrillic script names have been used as a basis, not the local languages, e.g., Ukrainian, White Russian etc. In reply to a question from Mr. Gall, Mr. Lewis stated that in the West Indies, where the maps were done by the United Kingdom, the names were collected and approved by the local authorities.

12. Mr. Komkov asked if the names problems in the British Isles themselves were all solved. Mr. Lewis agreed that Gaelic names in Scotland and Welsh names in Wales provided some difficulty and that there were other inconsistencies, but that these were fewer than was presumed by foreigners; internally, there was not much ambiguity. Mr. Komkov reported on the work done in the USSR in Information Paper No. 16.[3/] In that connexion, Mr. Sharma pointed out the difficulties in transliterating English names symbol by symbol into a non-Roman

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alphabet, because there was no simplified English orthography. Mr. Breu referred to resolution 4, recommendation E, of the Geneva Conference[4] on the use of the International Phonetic Association (IPA) system in rendering the pronunciation of names. Mr. Hovda, reporting for the Norden division, mentioned the joint transliteration system accepted by the Nordic countries for names in Cyrillic script; it differed from both the BGN/PCGN and the ISO systems. The Norden division was now planning lists of standardized names from other non-Roman script systems. Standardization was proceeding in all Scandinavian countries. Lappish names were to be recorded by means of portable tape recorders. Official forms of names in Norway were to be found only on the most recent maps. Gazetteers would contain both the local and standard pronunciations.

13. Mr. Page, reporting for the United States of America, mentioned Information Papers Nos. 7, "Una ortografía tentativa quechua y aymara por empleo cartografico", 10, "A glossary of Spanish and Portuguese geographical terms with English equivalents", 11, "A brief glossary of terms employed in geographical names standardization", and 12, "Transliteration of Khmer writing",[3] and the gazetteers already published for the USSR, Israel, Malaysia and Lebanon. It was hoped that before 1972 a definitive list of conventional names might be completed. In progress was a revision of the gazetteers of underseas features, Antarctica, Jordan, Algeria, Dominican Republic, Republic of Viet-Nam, and the Khmer Republic, the latter two by new printing methods because of the many diacritical marks. Discussion arose on the problem of conventional names. Some speakers held that it is impossible to make a definitive list of them because different levels of use had different needs; all depended on the use to be made of a publication which contained certain conventional names. International co-operation at an early stage was urged. There was recognition of a general tendency towards a reduction in the number of conventional names. Mr. Burrill announced that the United States would inform the London Conference on its procedures in that matter. Mr. Delaney reported on standardizing activities in Canada (Information Paper No. 21).[3]

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[4] See United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. 1: Report of the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.I.9), p. 11.

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14. Mr. Wang reported on the work of the committee on geographical names of the Republic of China (Information Paper No. 33).[3/] Mr. Gall reported that activity in Guatemala concerned mainly the names on maps of the country on different scales. Mr. Gall was further engaged in the enlarging and the revision of the Diccionario Geográfico de Guatemala, which will soon be published. El Salvador was working on the publication of a geographical dictionary in three volumes. Mr. Sharma reported that in the course of the printing of the new maps of India, thousands of names were to be treated monthly. It was intended to produce a comprehensive national gazetteer of India. Mr. Breu reported on progress made in Austria, where the publication of a national gazetteer was in work.

15. Mr. Ayoubi reported on the work done by the competent Lebanon names authority (DAG) in conformity with the principles of transliteration from the Lebanese-Arabic to Roman characters applied since 1963 on the official Lebanese maps which have just been finished. A provisional edition of the French-Arabic alphabetical list of geographical Lebanese names was distributed to the experts. The new list proposed a newly developed system, presented to the Group of Experts as Information Paper No. 32[3/] for adoption at the next meeting of the regional division in conjunction with the meeting of the Arab League.

Reports of the Working Groups

16. The Working Groups on Definitions, Names of Undersea Features, Extraterrestrial topographic names, and A Single Romanization System made their reports (annexes III to VI).

Provisional agenda for the Second Conference

17. The following provisional agenda was drawn up for the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names:

    1. Opening of the Conference
    2. Adoption of the rules of procedure
    3. Election of officers
    4. Report on credentials
    5. Adoption of the agenda

6. Organization of the work
7. Reports by divisions and Governments on the situation in their regions and countries and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Geneva Conference
8. Terminology of geographical names standardization
    (a) Terms
    (b) Definitions
9. National standardization
    (a) Field collection of names
    (b) Office treatment of names
    (c) Treatment of names in multilingual areas
    (d) National gazetteers or other similar publication in which countries make available their standardized names
    (e) Administrative structure of national names authorities
10. Geographical terms
    (a) Classification of geographical entities and geographical names
    (b) Glossaries
        (i) Process of compilation
        (ii) Uniformity of presentation
        (iii) Generic terms
        (iv) Designations
        (v) Coded items
        (vi) Abbreviations
        (vii) Other
11. Writing systems
    (a) Transfer of names from one writing system into another
        (i) Into Roman
        (ii) Into other writing systems
    (b) Writing of names from unwritten languages
12. Conventional names
    (a) Definition
    (b) Usage
13. International standardization and its field of application

14. Names of features beyond a single sovereignty

    (a) Features common to two or more nations

    (b) Maritime features

    (c) Undersea features

    (d) Extraterrestrial features

15. International co-operation

    (a) Composition and functions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

    (b) Exchange of information

    (c) Regional meetings

    (d) Technical assistance

    (e) Bibliography

16. Special attention to problems identified in papers presented by Governments

17. Automatic data processing

18. Report of the Conference

Summary of discussion on the provisional agenda for the Second Conference

Item 7

18. Reports to the Second Conference should be submitted by Governments in sufficient time for them to be made available before the beginning of the Conference. The reports would be introduced briefly in order of division and by countries alphabetically within divisions. The Group of Experts recommended that Governments should emphasize in their reports the problems identified in the provisional agenda and in the report of the third session of the Group of Experts.

Item 8

19. The Group considered that the First Conference had provided a sufficient definition of "generic term". The definition of "glossary", however, seemed to be too limited. Definitions of "conventional names, exonym, transcription, transliteration, romanization etc." were thought to be indispensable. A special

working group, consisting of Messrs. Breu, Gall, Hovda, Lewis, Meynen, Page and Sharma was formed to study the matter and report on it before the Second Conference.

Item 9

20. It was foreseen that new problems might arise in the reports on field collection of names, their subsequent treatment, and their standardization. Thus the discussion which had taken place during the First Conference concerning these points might be carried further.

21. As to the treatment of names in multilingual areas, specific reports from delegates having experience in the matter were deemed of the highest value. It would seem useful to have a further discussion on the minimum amount of information national gazetteers ought to provide. The Group thought that the programme contained in Information Paper No. 28, presented by Mr. Sharma, was a good working base for the preparation of a gazetteer; however, the number of listed names might be limited, and the information given might be restricted to the form of the name, its designation, exact location and, if possible, its administrative status.

22. The Group was of the opinion that national reports might also give new insights into the composition, working methods and scope of the national names authorities.

Item 10

23. It was suggested that a standardized classification of geographical entities should be determined for the purpose of their designation in gazetteers. On the other hand, a broad classification of the names themselves, for instance, as hydronyms (names of rivers, lakes, brooks etc.), or oronyms (names of hills, mountains etc.), was thought to be useful. The presentation of glossaries should, as far as possible, be internationally uniform. A discussion was thought to be necessary on the possible kinds of glossaries, such as glossaries of generic terms, designations, coded items, abbreviations and the like.

Item 11

24. The Working Group on a Single Romanization System will prepare comparative studies of writing systems for presentation to the Second Conference.

Item 12

25. The Group discussed conventional names at length and expressed the need for a definition of the term, and for discussion of the kinds of publications in which conventional names might be used.

Item 13

26. There was a need for discussion of the kinds of publications in which internationally standardized names would be used.

Item 14

27. International standardization of names of geographical features beyond a single sovereignty seemed to be both urgent and attainable. Discussion on those names and reports on the work already done in the field by international scientific organizations were deemed to be of the utmost importance for standardization in general.

Item 15

28. The Group requested that a bibliography of gazetteers should be prepared in accordance with the specifications outlined in annex VII. Professor Emil Meynen undertook to prepare the bibliography with the assistance of the Secretariat, in particular of the Map Librarian of the United Nations Library.

Item 16

29. The Group agreed that discussion of particular problems identified in specific papers presented by Governments was an essential task for the Second Conference.

Organization of the Second Conference

30. The Secretariat was requested to inform Governments as broadly as possible on the Conference and in particular to ask them to send specialists to it. The Group requested that the reports of its second and third sessions should be presented to the Conference as official documents. It also asked the Secretariat

to send a special Information Paper concerning documentation with the official
letter of invitation. The Group agreed to recommend the formation of five
committees at the Conference and drew up a timetable for it.

31. Mr. Geelan (United Kingdom) suggested that the Conference should consider
establishing an editorial committee to be made up of specialists in geographical
names, to help in the preparation of the conference report as well as other
important conference documents in the three working languages, English, French
and Spanish.

Provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Group of Experts

32. The Group drew up the provisional agenda for the fourth session as follows:
    1. Reports of working groups
    2. Organization of the Second Conference
    3. Other business

Provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Group of Experts

33. The following list of items constituted the provisional agenda for the
Group's fifth session:
    1. Election of officers
    2. Review of conference recommendations and instructions
    3. Programme for the Group of Experts
    4. Sixth session of the Group of Experts
    5. Other business

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Annex II

AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting

2. Election of the Rapporteur

3. Adoption of the agenda

4. Adoption of the rules of procedure

5. Review of progress since the second session

     (a) Reports on regional activities

        (i) Africa South of the Sahara (Loxton)

        (ii) Latin America (Gall and Burrill)

      (iii) Other

     (b) Reports of the Experts on their activities

     (c) Reports of three working groups set up during the second session

        (i) Undersea features

        (ii) Extraterrestrial topographic names

      (iii) Working group on a single romanization system

6. Preparation for the Second Conference

     (a) Agenda and organization

     (b) Documentation

7. Arrangements for the fourth session and the schedule of activities before the Second Conference

8. Arrangements for the fifth session immediately following the Second Conference

9. Adoption of the report of the third session

Annex III

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON DEFINITIONS

The Working Group organized during the third session met on 5 February 1971, and elected Mr. Page Chairman.

It was agreed that the work of the Working Group should be conducted by correspondence, one copy of each communication from a member being disseminated to the Cartography Section, one to the Chairman of the Group of Experts, and one to each member of the Working Group.

Information Paper No. 29,[a] "Rules and proceedings for standardization proclaimed by Guatemala and adopted by the Second Regional Meeting on the Standardization of Geographical Names", presented to the Group of Experts by Mr. Gall, was submitted to the Working Group for its consideration.[b] Messrs. Lewis and Meynen agreed to distribute pertinent material on return to their respective countries.

The Chairman undertook to collate the material disseminated and to distribute to the members of the Working Group a quarterly report, beginning in March 1971. All members were urged to participate fully, so that a report containing recommendations might be prepared for presentation to the Second Conference. All members of the Group of Experts were invited to contribute by communicating with the Chairman of the Working Group.

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a/   Copies may be obtained from the Cartography Section of the United Nations on request.

b/   The Chairman also reminded the Working Group of the paper, "Technical terms", presented to the Geneva Conference, which is included in United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. 2: Proceedings of the Conference and Technical Papers (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.I.8), p. 119.

Annex IV

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON NAMES OF UNDERSEA FEATURES

The Working Group held a further meeting on 11 February to discuss questions raised in the working paper issued previously as a supplement to Information Paper No. 22, "Interim report of the Working Group on Names of Undersea Features".

Present were Messrs. Burrill, Komkov, Hovda, Meynen, Sharma, Lewis, Delaney (Co-ordinator).

The Group agreed that:

1. Information Paper No. 22[a] was satisfactory as the interim report of the Working Group to the third session of the Group of Experts, subject to the deletion of page 4, headed "Summary";

2. The following courses were appropriate for the guidance of the Co-ordinator:

(a) Informal communications should be employed between concerned countries on names of undersea features, as in the case of the consideration of Antarctic names, until more formal machinery was established, as future events might dictate;

(b) He should continue to work by correspondence with Group members and with GEBCO, and circulate relevant material;

(c) The "Principles" outlined in addendum 1 to Information Paper No. 6,[a] "Guidelines for name applications", should not be circulated to the oceanographic community for evaluation until the United States Geographic Board has had opportunity to consider them in relation to the Guidelines for the application of specific names by Mr. Burrill (addendum 3 to Information Paper No. 6);

(d) He should establish liaison between the Working Group and the Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of the United Nations Secretariat.

The Group endorsed the Co-ordinator's proposal to prepare a draft of the final report of the Working Group at an appropriate time before the London Conference and circulate it to members of the Working Group for comment.

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a/   Copies may be obtained from the Cartography Section of the United Nations on request.

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Annex V

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON EXTRATERRESTRIAL TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

The members of the Working Group, Messrs. Komkov (Convenor), Burrill and Lewis met on Friday, 5 February 1971.

Discussion was confined to the problems associated with lunar nomenclature and in particular those associated with the naming of small features. Information Paper No. 23[a] "Concerning the names of extraterrestrial topographic features", submitted by the Convenor of the Working Group was taken as the background paper.

It was agreed that the names approved by the International Astronomical Union for major lunar formations must remain as the standard names and that comments by members of the Group of Experts on Geographical Names should be limited to editorial aspects.

Whereas the systems hitherto employed for naming lunar formations have been devised to suit the requirements of telescopic observation of the Moon from Earth, there was now a need to provide for the naming of features of very small size far beyond the limits of resolution of astronomical telescopes.

A nomenclature of the kind used for major lunar formations was, in the view of the Working Group, unfeasible.

For the naming of minor lunar features, the Working Group considered the possibility of adopting a system based on selenographic co-ordinates. It was appreciated that lunar mapping was still at an early stage and that it was not yet possible to give definitive co-ordinates for very small lunar features, and that large-scale mapping in the future may result in different selenographic (selenodetic) co-ordinates from those derived from existing mapping. There will undoubtedly be further refinements in the fundamental selenodetic network, which will produce a new co-ordinate system.

Nevertheless, the Working Group recommended the study of a nomenclature or system of designating small features based on selenographic co-ordinates. The study of such a system should be carried out in conjunction with geodesists, cartographers and astronomers in conjunction with the Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

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a/ Copies may be obtained from the Cartography Section of the United Nations on request.

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The Working Group therefore recommended that the attention of specialists in those fields should be drawn to the conclusions of the Group of Experts on Geographical Names with the object of drawing up a method of identifying small lunar features.

The Working Group agreed that Mr. Komkov should prepare a draft of the final report of the Working Group on Extraterrestrial Topographic Features at at an appropriate time before the London Conference and circulate it to members of the Working Group for comment.

Annex VI

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON A SINGLE ROMANIZATION SYSTEM

The tasks assigned to the Working Group by the Geneva Conference of 1967 and by the Group of Experts during its second session in 1970 were as follows:

(a) To undertake comparative studies of existing romanization systems for each non-Roman writing system of cartographic importance;

(b) To seek ways to accomplish the adoption of a single romanization system for each non-Roman alphabet or script for international application.

The Working Group held its first meeting on 19 February 1970 in New York, where G. Gomez de Silva was elected Chairman. At its second meeting on 20 February 1970, the Working Group decided to carry out its work by means of correspondence. Subsequently, the Chairman issued four circulars. At the beginning of the third session of the Group of Experts on 2 February 1971, three written statements were distributed by members of the Working Group, and, in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Breu was appointed acting Chairman.

The third meeting of the Working Group took place on 3 February 1971, and was attended by Mr. Breu, the acting Chairman, Messrs. Geelan, Hovda, Komkov, Nédélec, Page and Sharma. Present as observers were Mr. Nawabi and Mr. Wang. The meeting was begun with a general review of the activities of the members during the past year. It was stated that material on the writing systems of the following languages had been distributed to all members of the Working Group: Amharic, Arabic, Armenian, Assamese, Azerbaijani, Bengali, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Japanese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Khmer, Korean, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Persian, Russian, Sinhalese, Tamil, Telugu, Thai and Urdu.

The Working Group realized that the title of resolution 9 of the Geneva Conference[a] (and of the Working Group as well) led to misinterpretation. Therefore, the Working Group suggested that this title should be amended to read: "A single romanization system for each non-Roman writing system for international application". It would refer the proposal to the Second Conference.

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[a] United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. 1, Report of the Conference, pp. 12 and 13.

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The need for defining certain terms to be used within the Working Group was recognized and the following definitions based on Information Paper No. 11 presented by Mr. Page,[b] were agreed upon:

Script:

A set of graphic symbols which may be variously employed in representation of the phonological and/or morphological elements of a language or languages. (The items of an alphabetic script typically represent phonemes; those of a syllabic script, syllabes; and those of an ideographic script, morphemes.)

Alphabet:

A specific set of graphic symbols which may be employed in representation of the phonological elements of a particular language.

Transcription:

The process of recording the phonological and/or morphological elements of a language in terms of a specific writing system.

Transliteration:

The process of recording the graphic symbols of one writing system in terms of corresponding graphic symbols of a second writing system.

Romanization:

The process of recording in Roman script either the phonological elements of a language or the graphic symbols of a non-Roman writing system. The following general principles for romanization systems were agreed upon:

1. Systemic reversibility should be sought in so far as practical.
2. Consistent employment of graphic symbols within any given romanization system should be sought.

The Working Group agreed to deal with romanization systems for all State languages of sovereign States, comparative studies to be prepared as follows:

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b/   See paragraph 12 of the report.

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1.	Greek	-	Mr. Gómez de Silva.

2.	Amharic	-	Mr. Breu. In connexion with paragraph 52 of the report of the Group of Experts, 29 April 1970,[c/] Mr. Breu was requested to study the implications of the Ethiopian reply to the inquiry by the Cartography Section of the United Nations Secretariat.

3.	Hebrew	-	Mr. Gómez de Silva.

4.	Arabic	-	Mr. Breu. The meeting further recommended that the Expert, for the Arabic division contact authorities in the various Arabic-speaking countries with a view to implementing resolution 12 of the Geneva Conference.

5.	Persian	-	Mr. Gómez de Silva. The meeting ascertained from the Expert from Iran that proposed alterations to the recommended system for transliteration of Persian names cited in "Transliteration of Farsi geographic names to Latin alphabet", September 1966, had not been made up to that time. If modifications were made, the Expert from Iran would inform Mr. Gómez de Silva.

6.	Pashtu	-	Mr. Geelan. Particular consideration will be given to document E/CONF.57/L.61, 22 October 1970, of the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East.

7.	Somali	-	Mr. Gómez de Silva.

8.	Serbian	-	Mr. Gómez de Silva was asked to prepare a draft resolution for the Second Conference. Special consideration should be given to the fact that Serbo-Croatian appears in both a Cyrillic and a Roman writing system.

9.	Macedonian	-	Mr. Nédélec.

10.	Bulgarian	-	Mr. Geelan.

11.	Mongol	-	Mr. Nédélec.

12.	Maldivian	-	Mr. Geelan.

13.	Burmese	-	Mr. Geelan.

14.	Thai	-	Mr. Page. The meeting further suggested that Mr. Page should enumerate alterations to the recommended system for transliteration of Thai names as cited in "Romanization guide for Thai script", April 1968.

[c/]	ESA/RT/C/GN/1.

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15. Khmer - Mr. Page's comparative study revealed some inconsistencies in the joint Cambodian and BGN/PCGN 1962 system referred to in paragraph 51 of the report of the second session of the Group of Experts, 29 April 1970.[c/] These will be drawn to the attention of the authorities of the Khmer Republic in the hope that a finalized system might be presented to the Second Conference for adoption.

16. Laotian - Mr. Page.

17. Chinese - With regard to the last sentence of paragraph 50 of the report of the second session of the Group of Experts, 29 April 1970,[c/] the East Central and South European division will submit to the fourth meeting of the Group of Experts a report on the romanization of Chinese script. The United Kingdom division will also prepare a statement as will Mr. Wang of the Asia East division.

18. Korean - Mr. Page.

19. Japanese - Mr. Page.

20. With respect to the languages of the Indian division, it was recommended that the transliteration tables distributed by Mr. Sharma should be circulated for consideration, and comments should be directed to him in time for discussion at the Second Conference in relation to paragraph (b) of recommendation D combined in resolution 4, of the Geneva Conference.[d/] The writing systems of the following languages are involved: Hindi, Nepali, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi, Oriya, Bengali, Assamese, Urdu, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Kashmiri, Singhalese and Bhutanese.

21. Concerning the languages of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics division, Mr. Komkov will present a statement on the romanization of Russian to the Second Conference in 1972. Subsequently, he will give consideration to romanization systems for the State languages of the constituent Republics other than the RSFSR (Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Maldavian, Tajika, Uzbek, Turkmen, Kirghiz, Kazah, Azerbaijani, Armenian and Georgian). In that connexion, it was proposed that the

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d/ United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. I: Report of the Conference, p. 11.

following modifications should be made to recommendation D of resolution 4 of the First Conference:$\underline{d/}$ paragraph (c) should be redesignated (d); and a new paragraph (c) should be inserted as follows: "Give a recommendation as to which lingustic form or forms should be used for international standardization".

22. During the last meeting, the Working Group, on the basis of information received from Mr. Gomez de Silva, unanimously elected Mr. Breu to be the new Chairman.

Annex VII

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GAZETTEERS

The bibliography will refer to:

1. National gazetteers and dictionaries of geographical names, arranged by
    countries and territories, published by:

    (a) Governmental agencies;

    (b) Semi-official agencies;

    (c) Private publishers;

2. Gazetteers issued by official agencies dealing with geographical names
    of countries not of their own sovereignty;

3. World-wide gazetteers issued by:

    (a) Intergovernmental organizations;

    (b) Governmental and semi-official agencies;

    (c) Private firms;

4. Index gazetteers of atlases:

    (a) Regional atlases;

    (b) World-wide atlases;

5. Indexes to the names appearing on a particular map sheet or map series;

6. Glossaries.