United States Board on Geographic Names

Foreign Names Committee

Draft Minutes of the 332nd Meeting

[held on 9 April 2002]

[THESE MINUTES ARE NOT FINAL UNTIL APPROVED BY THE FOREIGN NAMES COMMITTEE]

US BGN Foreign Names Staff
National Imagery and Mapping Agency
Bethesda, Maryland

The United States Board on Geographic Names

The Foreign Names Committee
332nd Meeting
April 9, 2002
National Imagery and Mapping Agency
Bethesda, Maryland

Minutes

1. OPENING

Mr. BOUGHTON called the meeting to order at 1:10 p.m.

Attendance

Members:

Greg BOUGHTON, Chairman & Deputy Member, Central Intelligence Agency (Foreign Broadcast Information Service)
Leo DILLON, Member, Department of State
Jack FAHEY, Member, Department of Defense
Ronald GRIM, Member, Library of Congress
Nancy SCHECHTMAN, Deputy Member, Department of Commerce (Census Bureau)
R. David WERT, Member, Central Intelligence Agency

Ex Officio:

Randall E. FLYNN, Executive Secretary for Foreign Names

Staff:

Yohannis ABATE, FNC Liaison
Velma BROWN
Pamela FRANK
Barnie HATEM
Nathan HAYS
Charles HEYDA
Doug MOORE
Mary PHILLIPS
Gerd QUINTING
Mark ROCKMORE
Jodi STIEFVATER
George TROOP

Observers:

Roger MARSDEN, Defence Imagery and Geospatial Liaison Staff, United Kingdom
Juan VALDÉS, National Geographic Maps

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF FNC 331

The Committee approved the minutes of the 331st meeting without modification.

3. COMMUNICATIONS

The FNC noted the following items:

- The Committee expressed regret at the passing of two individuals who had worked closely with the US BGN. H.A.G. Lewis, a long-time member and chairman of the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) passed away on January 27, 2002. John Arensberg, an FNC staff member and Secretary of the US BGN's Advisory Committee on Undersea Features, died suddenly on March 19, 2002.

- The 21st conference of the US BGN and the PCGN has now been scheduled for the first two weeks in December, 2002. The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress has offered to host the conference.

- It was noted that the 8th United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names would be held in Berlin, Germany, during the period August 27 - September 5, 2002.

- It was noted that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names would request Class A liaison status with the ISO Technical Committee 211, the committee that oversees the development of international voluntary standards for geographic information and geomatics.

- The next annual course on applied toponymy sponsored by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History has been scheduled for late June and early July in El Salvador.

- The ISO 3166 maintenance agency has commenced work on a revision of the ISO 3166-2 standard for codes of subdivisions of countries.

4. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REPORT AND SOVEREIGNTY CHANGE PREVIEW

Mr. DILLON reported that the term Macedonia was used extensively within the Department of State as a convenient short-form country name, although the Board currently approved only a long-form name. It was his view that casual use of the informal shorter country name would not pose serious problems within the government community. The Department of State would not recommend revising the Board's decision, however, to retain only an official long-form name.

Mr. DILLON also noted the recent agreement between Serbia and Montenegro to draft a new constitution and to change the name of the country from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Federation of Serbia and Montenegro. The country name change would not become official until the revised constitution is fully ratified.

Mr. DILLON confirmed the names of the administrative centers of the principal administrative divisions of Saudi Arabia, and would provide the information to interested parties.

5. STAFF REPORTS

5.1. *Bahrain, 22 February 2002 (Attachment 1)*

Mr. HATEM presented the recommendation, noting the sources consulted and the provision of the Arabic form of the name from the Embassy of Bahrain in Washington. The FNC noted that the ruler of Bahrain was now titled the King. The Committee approved the recommendation.

5.2. *Bosnia and Herzegovina, 3 April 2002 (Attachment 2)*

Ms. BROWN presented the staff paper, updating the treatment of the country's principal administrative divisions. She noted that an English-language form Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was recommended because of the use of this term in the Dayton Agreement. She recommended that Brčko Distrikt retain the designation ADMD, as the unit did not enjoy the same self-governing status of the two principal administrative divisions. The FNC approved the recommendations.

Ms. BROWN distributed a summary listing of the names (official and variant) of the cantons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see listing appended to Attachment 2). She noted the range of anglicized variant names in use to identify the cantons, complicating the task of the "desk user" in choosing the appropriate anglicized name.

5.3. *Canada, 15 February 2002 (Attachment 3)*
Ms. STIEFVATER presented the recommendation concerning the change in the name of the province Newfoundland. The Committee approved the recommendation.

5.4. *East Timor, 21 February 2002 (Attachment 4)*
Mr. ROCKMORE presented the paper for the Committee's information, with FNC action anticipated before May 20, 2002, when East Timor's constitution becomes effective. A question concerning the Tetum term *nian*, found in the Tetum title of the constitution, still required an answer. Mr. DILLON agreed to discuss the proposed name forms with the State Department desk officers.

5.5. *Georgia, 9 April 2002 (Attachment 5)*
Ms. PHILLIPS presented the extensive staff report covering the administrative divisions of Georgia. Mr. BOUGHTON noted that a review of Georgian parliamentary publications indicated a continuing murky situation regarding the level of maturity of the proposed first-order administrative divisions. Mr. DILLON reported that the staff of the Office of the Geographer and Global Issues had obtained documentation with the Georgian-script spellings of the administrative units; this material was provided to the staff. The Committee requested the staff review the material provided by the State Department to determine whether the recommended local official names were correct. The staff was also asked to reconfirm the number and status of the urban administrative divisions. The Committee agreed to approve on a provisional basis the recommended conventional names of the regions, with feature designation ADMD, as follows:

Guria
Imereti
Kakheti
Kvemo Kartli
Mtskheta-Mtianeti
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti
Samtskhe-Javakheti
Shida Kartli

5.6. *Indonesia, 8 February 2002 (Attachment 6)*
Mr. ROCKMORE presented the recommendation, with the supporting evidence from Indonesian legislation. The Committee approved the name change.

5.7. *North Korea, 20 March 2002 (Attachment 7)*
Mr. MOORE presented the recommendation, which was approved by the Committee.

5.8. *Sri Lanka*
Mr. ROCKMORE reported that the staff had been reviewing information regarding the status of the North Eastern Province in Sri Lanka. Numerous press reports have referred to recent attempts to establish interim administrations in the apparently separate Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Additional investigation would be required to ascertain the current official administrative arrangement.

5.9. *Zimbabwe, 2 April 2002 (Attachment 8)*
Mr. ABATE presented a summary of the evidence supporting the recommendation regarding the two additional provinces, including material provided to the staff by Ms. SCHECHTMAN. The Committee approved the recommendation.

6. STANDARDIZATION POLICY

Conventional name policy and practice: diacritical marks, hyphenation, and spacing, 9 April 2002 (Attachment 9)
Mr. FLYNN related the background of the present issue, a request from the CIA for an explanation of the differences in name form between the BGN-approved form *Rām Allāh*, and the more frequently encountered *Ramallah*. He noted that the staff paper (attachment 9) provided a review of the BGN principles and polices that underpinned the current BGN-approved form.

Committee discussion was directed primarily at the general US BGN standardization principle that a single name be approved for a feature, to the greatest extent possible. Mr. BOUGHTON pointed out that the current state of information technology would force the FNC to pay more attention to alternative name spellings receiving wide media dissemination. Mr. DILLON stated his view that the BGN may need to consider two classes of names: the first consisting of names derived through strict application of the Board's principles and policies, and a second consisting of alternative names, the use of which the Board might tolerate. He admitted that this approach could be a "slippery slope" leading to practices contrary to the Board's statutory charter, but reiterated his belief that a single name would never serve all purposes. Mr. GRIM suggested that the Foreign Names Committee may need to reconsider seriously its policies and procedures that, in their current form, prevent the use of commonly recognized place names. Mr. VALDÉS briefly explained the practice employed for alternate names at National Geographic Maps. He said that it was customary to use BGN standard names for map application. More familiar alternative names could be used in narrative text.

The Committee agreed that an extended discussion of this issue would be held at a subsequent FNC meeting.

7. FIPS 10 NEWS

Request for new FIPS 10 digraph: WO "worldwide" (Attachment 10)
Mr. FLYNN reported that the information in the attachment had been received from the proponent of the new code, at the request of the Committee at its last meeting. Mr. DILLON stated that he had no objection to the new code. Reservation continued to be expressed concerning a potential change in scope for the FIPS 10 standard if the new code is adopted. Mr. FLYNN agreed to raise this concern with Defense Department officials involved in overall standards development.

8. CLOSING

Due to extended discussions during the present meeting, the Chairman recommended deferring the remaining items on the agenda to a future meeting. The Committee agreed to hold its next regular meeting on July 9, 2002, 1:00 p.m., at NIMA Bethesda. An additional meeting may be scheduled prior to this date.

Mr. BOUGHTON adjourned the meeting at 4:30 p.m.

UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
FOREIGN NAMES COMMITTEE
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SECOND MEETING
April 9th, 2002, 1:00 p.m., Room 509 Abert Hall
National Imagery and Mapping Agency
Bethesda, Maryland

1. DRAFT AGENDA

2. OPENING

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF FNC 331

4. COMMUNICATIONS
   - 4.1 PCGN country paper: Zimbabwe
   - 4.2 Other

5. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REPORT AND SOVEREIGNTY CHANGE PREVIEW

6. STAFF REPORTS
   - 6.1 Bahrain: Country name change (Attachment 1)
   - 6.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Administrative division update (Attachment 2)
   - 6.3 Canada: Province name change (Attachment 3)
   - 6.4 East Timor: Country name (Attachment 4)
   - 6.5 Georgia: Administrative structure update (Attachment 5)
   - 6.6 Indonesia: Province name change (Attachment 6)
   - 6.7 North Korea: Administrative division update (Attachment 7)
   - 6.8 Sri Lanka: possible change in administrative structure
   - 6.9 Zimbabwe: Administrative division update (Attachment 8)

7. STANDARDIZATION POLICY
   - 7.1 Conventional name policy and practice: diacritical marks, hyphenation, spacing (Attachment 9)

8. FIPS 10 NEWS
   - 8.1 Request for new FIPS 10 digraph: WO "worldwide" *(submitted by United States Message Text Format Group: "The USMTF community needs a "worldwide" code for the type of work they perform … A rejection of a worldwide code would greatly hinder their messaging among the C/S/A's (commands/services/agencies)")* (Attachment 10)
   - 8.2 Draft FIPS 10-5

9. OTHER BUSINESS
   - 9.1 Intelligence Community guidelines on standards for foreign geographic name spellings: Update

10. CLOSING

FNC 332
Attachment 1
APPROVED

TO: BGN Foreign Names Committee
FROM: B. G. Hatem, Staff
SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED FILE CHANGE: BAHRAIN
DATE: 22 February 2002

Summary: This paper recommends approval of new long-form names for Bahrain.

Present Entry	Recommended Entry
Bahrain, State of [conventional]; Al Baḥrayn [Arabic short form]; Dawlat al Baḥrayn [Arabic long form]: PCLI, 26°00'N., 50°30'E.	**Bahrain,** Kingdom of [conventional]; Al Baḥrayn [Arabic short form]; Mamlakat al Baḥrayn [Arabic long form]: PCLI, 26°00'N., 50°30'E.

The recommended file change is based on information contained in the sources cited below:

1. As of 15 February 2002, the ruler of Bahrain, Emir Hamad (now King Hamad) declared that the State of Bahrain has been made into a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The new title for Bahrain can be found on the official Internet Bahrain government website: **www.bahrain.gov.bh/arabic/index.asp**.
The title of the Home Page appears both in English and Arabic. The new long-from name also appears in many Arabic newspapers.

2. A faxed letter from the Embassy of Bahrain to the US Department of State providing the new official long-form name for Bahrain, in both Arabic and English, dated 28 February 2002.

FNC 332
Attachment 2
APPROVED

TO: BGN Foreign Names Committee

FROM: V. Brown, Staff

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED FILE CHANGES: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

DATE: 3 April 2002

Summary: This recommendation removes provisional status from two administrative divisions (entities), deferred at FNC 309, and includes the internationally supervised district .

Present Entry	Recommended Entry
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federation of	Bosne i Hercegovine, Federacija [Serbocroatian]; Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina [conventional]: ADM1, 44°00′N., 17°35′E. (BK01)
None	**Brčko Distrikt** Bosne i Hercegovine [Serbocroatian]: **Brcko District** of Bosnia and Herzegovina [conventional]: ADMD, 44°50′N., 18°44′E.
Srpska, Republika	Srpska, Republika: ADM1, 44°56′N., 17°11′E. (BK02)

The recommended file changes are based on evidence contained in the following sources:

1. Službene Glasnik Bosne i Hercegovine [Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina], Number 9, 6 April 2000, Law Number 42, "Statut Brčko Distrikta Bosne i Hercegovine," p.88.

2. www.ohr.int/ "High Representative's Decision on the Establishment of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina,"
8 March 2000.

3. *Brcko and Vicinity*, 1:50,000, Series SFOR MISC 1022, Edition SFOR 3, 17 November 1998.

By decision dated 8 March 2000, the Office of the High Representative, implementing the decision of the International Arbitration Tribunal, established the Brčko Distrikt in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The neutral district was reassembled to encompass the territory of the pre-war Općina Brčko (municipality); boundaries are as of 1 January 1991. The territories of both the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska overlap throughout the district and, thus, it is assigned to both entities simultaneously on a "condominium" basis. The district remains under international supervision.

Generic Term Information

Singular form: Federacija
Translation: federation
Singular form: Republika
Translation: republic

Od imenovanih zvaničnika se traži da preuzmu svoje funkcije koje moraju izvršavati u skladu sa "Statutom Brčko Distrikta Bosne i Hercegovine" od 8. marta 2000. godine.

Ovaj nalog stupa na snagu odmah.

Zamjenik Visokog predstavnika
Supervizor za Brčko
Robert W. Farrand, s. r.

U namjeri da doprinese stalnom i pravednom miru u Bosni i Hercegovini, poštujući nacionalni, religijski i kulturni identitet svih naroda i pravo građana da učestvuju u vršenju javnih poslova, na osnovu Općeg okvirnog sporazuma za mir, Konačne odluke Arbitražnog tribunala za spor oko međuentitetske linije razgraničenja u oblasti Brčko i Ustava Bosne i Hercegovine, donosi se sljedeći Statut Brčko Distrikta Bosne i Hercegovine:

STATUT BRČKO DISTRIKTA
BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

GLAVA I
OPĆE ODREDBE

Član 1.
Osnovni princip

1. Brčko Distrikt (u daljem tekstu: Distrikt) je jedinstvena administrativna jedinica lokalne samouprave koja je pod suverenitetom Bosne i Hercegovine.

2. Ovlasti Distrikta po pitanju lokalne samouprave rezultat su delegiranja Vladi Distrikta od strane oba entiteta svih ovlasti u vezi sa upravom na teritoriji predratne Općine definirane u članu 5. ovog statuta, tj. delegiranja svih ovlasti koje su prethodno vršili entiteti i tri općinske vlade.

3. Entiteti u okviru Distrikta izvršavaju samo one funkcije i ovlasti koje su im povjerene odredbama ovog Statuta u trenutku njegovog stupanja na snagu. Nijednom od entiteta vlasti Distrikta neće dodijeliti ili povjeriti bilo koju funkciju upravljanja ili ovlast koja nije posebno dodijeljena ili povjerena odredbama ovog Statuta u trenutku njegovog stupanja na snagu.

4. Ustav Bosne i Hercegovine, kao i važeći zakoni i odluke institucija Bosne i Hercegovine, direktno su primjenljivi na cijeloj teritoriji Distrikta. Zakoni i odluke svih vlasti Distrikta moraju biti u skladu sa važećim zakonima i odlukama institucija Bosne i Hercegovine.

5. Ovaj član nije podložan izmjenama.

Član 2.
Naziv i sjedište

1. Ime Distrikta je: "Brčko Distrikt Bosne i Hercegovine".

2. Sjedište Distrikta je grad Brčko.

Član 3.
Zastava i grb

Distrikt nema drugu zastavu i grb osim zastave i grba Bosne i Hercegovine.

Član 4.
Pečat

Distrikt ima okrugli pečat sa tekstom "Bosna i Hercegovina, Brčko Distrikt Bosne i Hercegovine", ispisanim i ćirilicom i latinicom.

Član 5.
Teritorija Brčko Distrikta

Teritorija Distrikta obuhvata cjelokupnu teritoriju općine Brčko u granicama od 1. januara 1991.

Član 6.
Pravna sposobnost

1. Distrikt je pravno lice i posjeduje pravnu sposobnost neophodnu da obavlja svoje funkcije, uključujući sposobnost sticanja prava i obaveza; pravo da tuži i da bude tuženo na sudu.

2. Gradonačelnik predstavlja Distrikt u skladu sa ovim statutom.

Član 7.
Pismo i jezik

1. Bosanski, hrvatski i srpski jezik, te latinično i ćirilično pismo su u ravnopravnoj upotrebi za sve službene svrhe.

2. Pojedinačne odluke Vlade Distrikta o pravima i obavezama građana izdaju se na jednom od jezika i pisama navedenih u stavu 1. ovog člana, prema zahtjevu zainteresirane stranke.

Član 8.
Demilitarizacija

1. Distrikt je demilitariziran. Oružane snage oba entiteta kao ni njihovi pomoćni vojni objekti ne mogu biti locirani na teritoriji Distrikta.

2. Kretanje oružanih snaga oba entiteta kroz teritoriju Distrikta regulira se u skladu sa zakonima Bosne i Hercegovine i Distrikta.

Član 9.
Funkcije i ovlasti Brčko Distrikta

1. Funkcije i ovlasti Distrikta su:
(a) privreda Distrikta;
(b) finansije Distrikta;
(c) carinska uprava;
(d) javna imovina;
(e) javne usluge/infrastruktura;
(f) kultura;
(g) obrazovanje;
(h) zdravstvena zaštita;
(i) zaštita okoline;
(j) socijalna zaštita;
(k) pravosuđe i služba pravne pomoći;
(l) policija;
(m) stambena pitanja;
(n) urbanizam i planiranje;
(o) ostale funkcije neophodne za funkcioniranje Distrikta kao jedinstvene administrativne jedinice lokalne samouprave u skladu sa članom 1.

Član 10.
Suradnja sa entitetima i općinama

1. Distrikt može zaključiti sporazume o suradnji sa entitetima u cilju olakšanja ostvarivanja svojih funkcija i ovlasti u skladu sa ovim statutom i zakonom, pod uslovom da su takvi sporazumi od jednake koristi svim stanovnicima Distrikta.

2. Distrikt može pristupiti postojećim ili zaključiti nove sporazume sa domaćim i međunarodnim udruženjima gradova i općina, kao i gradovima i općinama, u cilju zadovoljavanja zajedničkih potreba u skladu sa ovim statutom i zakonom.

GLAVA II
STANOVNICI BRČKO DISTRIKTA

Član 11.
Definicija

Stanovnik Brčko Distrikta je državljanin Bosne i Hercegovine koji:

a) ima prebivalište u Brčkom;

OHR
Office of the
High Representative

Document

The High Representative's Decision on the Establishment of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina

8 March 2000

n.20/00

Having in mind the provisions of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (GFAP), and in particular Annexes 2 and 10 thereof;

Taking into consideration the arbitration proceedings for the Brcko area which have occurred under Article V of Annex 2 of the GFAP and have now been concluded through the issuance of the Final Award by the Presiding Arbitrator;

Noting that the Final Award requires that a special governmental regime must be established for the Brcko area, as a unit of local self-government existing under the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Desiring to act in furtherance of my powers as High Representative, as expressed in Annex 10 of the GFAP and elaborated in Declarations and Conclusions of the Peace Implementation Council;

I issue the following

Decision

1. The Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be created, as further specified in the Order of the Supervisor and Deputy High Representative for Brcko dated March 8, 2000 and the Statute of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter "the Statute").

2. The Statute shall forthwith be published in the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Official Gazettes of the Entities. Upon the establishment of the Official Gazette of the Brcko District, the Statute shall also be published in that medium.

3. Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Entities, shall take all necessary measures to effectuate the establishment of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to enable full development of the governmental functions of the District, including the fulfillment of their financial obligations, as specified in the Final Award.

Done at Sarajevo, on the 8th day of March 2000.

Wolfgang Petritsch
High Representative

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Kantoni/Cantons

Name Type	Full Name	Generic
Native	Unsko-Sanski Kanton	Kanton
Variant	Kanton 1	
Variant	Una-Sana Canton	
Variant	Bihac Canton	
Native	Posavski Kanton	Kanton
Variant	Kanton 2	
Variant	Županija Posavska	
Variant	Posavinski Kanton	
Variant	Posavina Canton	
Native	Tuzlanski Kanton	Kanton
Variant	Kanton 3	
Variant	Tuzlansko-Podrinjski Kanton	
Variant	Tuzlansko-Podrinjska Županija	
Variant	Tuzla Canton	
Variant	Tuzla-Podrinje Canton	
Native	Zeničko-Dobojski Kanton	Kanton
Variant	Kanton 4	
Variant	Zenički-Dobojski Kanton	
Variant	Zenica-Doboj Canton	
Native	Bosansko-Podrinjski Kanton	Kanton
Variant	Kanton 5	
Variant	Goraždanski Kanton	
Variant	Gornjedrinski Kanton	
Variant	Upper Drina Canton	
Variant	Bosansko Podrinje Canton	
Variant	Bosnia-Podrinje Canton	
Variant	Gorazde Canton	
Native	Srednjobosanski Kanton	Kanton
Variant	Kanton 6	
Variant	Županjia Središnja Bosna	
Variant	Srednje-Bosanski Kanton	
Variant	Lasva-Vrbas Canton	

Variant	Srednja Bosna Canton	
Variant	Central Bosnia Canton	
Native	Hercegovačko-Neretvanski Kanton	Kanton
Variant	Kanton 7	
Variant	Hercegovačko-Neretvanska Županija	
Variant	Neretvanski Kanton	
Variant	Hercegovina-Neretva Canton	
Variant	Neretva Canton	
Variant	Herzegovina-Neretva Canton	
Variant	Herzegovina-Neretva-Mostar Canton	
Native	Zapadno-Hercegovački Kanton	Kanton
Variant	Kanton 8	
Variant	Županija Zapadno-Hercegovačka	
Variant	Zapadna Hercegovina Canton	
Variant	Western Hercegovina Canton	
Variant	West Herzegovina Canton	
Native	Kanton Sarajevo	Kanton
Variant	Kanton 9	
Variant	Sarajevski Kanton	
Variant	Sarajevo Canton	
Native	Hercegovačko-Bosanski Kanton	Kanton
Variant	Kanton 10	
Variant	Hercegbosanska Županija	
Variant	Hercegbosanski Kanton	
Variant	Zapadnobosanski Kanton	
Variant	Livanjski Kanton	
Variant	Herzeg-Bosnia Canton	
Variant	Zapadna Bosna Canton	
Variant	Western Bosnia Canton	
Variant	Livno Canton	
Variant	Tomislavgrad Canton	

FNC 332
Attachment 3
APPROVED

TO: BGN Foreign Names Committee

FROM: J. Stiefvater, Staff

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED FILE CHANGE: CANADA

DATE: 15 February 2002

Summary: This recommendation concerns a name change for a first-order administrative division.

Present Entry	Recommended Entry
Newfoundland, Province of [English]; Province de **Terre-Neuve** [French]: ADM1, 52°00'N., 56°00'W. (CA05)	**Newfoundland and Labrador**, Province of [English]; Province de **Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador** [French]: ADM1, 52°00'N., 56°00'W. (CA05)

The recommended file change is based on the following sources:

1. Government of Newfoundland and Labrador website:
   http://www.gov.nf.ca/releases/2001/exec/1026n03.htm
   "Premier Roger Grimes, Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Tom Lush and Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs Minister Ernie McLean are pleased the Government of Canada has introduced a resolution in the House of Commons today to change the province's official name from the Province of Newfoundland to the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador."
   Dated 26 October 2001.

2. CBC News website:
   http://cbc.ca/cgi-bin/templates/view.cgi?category=Canada&story=/news/2001/12/06/nfld_name011206
   "Gov. Gen. Adrienne Clarkson proclaimed an amendment to the Constitution Thursday, officially changing Newfoundland's name to Newfoundland and Labrador."
   Dated 6 December 2001.

3. Geographic Names of Canada website:
   http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/english/cgndb.html

Generic Term Information:

Singular: Province [English; French]
Plural: Provinces [English; French]
Translation: Province(s)

Note: Short-form names are in **boldface**.

TO: BGN Foreign Names Committee

FROM: Mark P. Rockmore, Staff

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED FILE CHANGE: EAST TIMOR

DATE: 21 February 2002

Summary: This paper shows the official spelling of the country name for East Timor.

Present Entry	Recommended Entry
East Timor [provisional]: PCL 8°50' S 125°45' E (TT00)	**East Timor,** Democratic Republic of [conventional]; República Demokrátika **Timor Lorosa'e** *[Tetum]; República Democrática de **Timor-Leste** [Portuguese]: PCLI, 8°50' S125°45' E (TT00)

* Tetum spelling found only in Title of document. Reference within the Constitution uses the Portuguese form of Timor-Leste.

On May 20, 2002 with the acceptance of the Draft Constitution approved in Constitutional Assembly on February 9, 2002, the temporary administration of East Timor through the United Nations terminates. This former Portuguese overseas territory and lastly Indonesia's 27th province now is an independent state. It now becomes the first new political entity of the 21st century. Portuguese and Tetum are the official languages based on the Constitution (Part 1 Section 13). Bahasa Indonesia and English are both recognized as curricular and working languages.

The recommended file change is based on the following source:

1. Draft Constitution for Timor-Leste, Lorosa'e and East Timor as approved by Constitutional Assembly, February 9, 2002. The document is translated into separate Portuguese, Tetum, English, and Bahasa Indonesia language versions. It is available on the internet at: www.etan.org in PDF or MS-Word formats as of 21 February 2002.

Generic Term Information

República Demokrátika	[Tetum]
República Democrática	[Portuguese]
Translation:	Democratic Republic

Note: Short-form names are in **boldface**.

TO: BGN Foreign Names Committee

FROM: Mary Phillips, Staff and Richard LeSage, NIMA Regional Analyst

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED FILE CHANGES: GEORGIA

DATE: 9 April, 2002

Summary

This paper recommends approval of new first-order administrative divisions in Georgia. Due to very frequent use of Anglicized forms and infrequent use of Georgian forms, a conventional form is included for each ADM1. This approach is consistent with the existing records that remain unchanged.

In researching the new first-order administrative divisions, no evidence was found of changes made to the names or boundaries of existing Districts (current ADM1s). References were found to these areas in relation to local self-government. This evidence supports the change of most existing ADM1s to ADM2 status. The exceptions are Abkhazia, Ajaria, and the nine city ADM1s.

Evidence for the change includes current usage by the government of Georgia, United Nations programs, foreign governments, Georgian and other news and information media. A staff report is attached.

Present Entry	Recommended Entry
Acharis Avtonomiuri Respublika [Georgian]; **Ajaria** [conventional] : ADM1, 41° 40' 00" N. 42° 00' 00"E. (GG04)	No change
Ap'khazet'is Avtonomiuri Respublika [Georgian]; **Abkhazia** [conventional] : ADM1, 43° 00' 00" N. 41° 30' 00"E. (GG02)	No change
Chiat'ura, K'alak'i : ADM1 42˚ 17' 00"N. 43˚ 15' 00"E. (GG14)	No change
Gori, K'alak'i : ADM1 42˚ 04' 00"N. 44˚ 07' 00"E. (GG21)	No change
None	**Guriis Mkhare** [Georgian]; **Guria** [conventional] : ADM1, 41˚ 58' 00"N. 42˚ 12' 00"E. (GG65)
None	**Imeret'is Mkhare** [Georgian]; **Imereti** [conventional] : ADM1, 42˚ 10' 00"N. 42˚ 59' 00"E. (GG66)

Present Entry	Recommended Entry
None	**Kakhet'is Mkhare** [Georgian]; **Kakheti** [conventional] : ADM1, 41˚ 45' 00"N. 45˚ 43' 00"E. (GG67)
K'ut'aisi, K'alak'i : ADM1 42˚ 16' 00"N. 42˚ 36' 00"E. (GG31)	No change
None	**Kvemo Kart'lis Mkhare** [Georgian]; **Kvemo Kartli** [conventional] : ADM1, 41˚ 31' 00"N. 44˚ 31' 00"E. (GG68)
None	**Mtskhet'a-Mt'ianet'is Mkhare** [Georgian]; **Mtskheta-Mtianeti** [conventional] : ADM1, 42˚ 17' 00"N. 44˚ 45' 00"E. (GG69)
P'ot'i, K'alak'i : ADM1 42˚ 09' 00"N. 41˚ 41' 00"E. (GG42)	No change
None	**Racha-Lechkhumisa da Kvemo Svanet'is Mkhare** [Georgian]; **Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti** [conventional] : ADM1, 42˚ 38'00"N. 43˚ 08' 00"E. (GG70)
Rust'avi, K'alak'i : ADM1 41˚ 32' 00"N. 45˚ 00' 00"E. (GG42)	No change
None	**Samegrelosa da Zemo Svanet'is Mkhare** [Georgian]; **Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti** [conventional] : ADM1, 42˚ 42' 00"N. 42˚ 13' 00"E. (GG71)
None	**Samtskhe-Javakhet'is Mkhare** [Georgian]; **Samtskhe-Javakheti** [conventional] : ADM1, 41˚ 35' 00'N. 43˚ 16' 00"E. (GG72)

Present Entry	Recommended Entry
None	**Shida Kart'lis Mkhare** [Georgian]; **Shida Kartli** [conventional] : ADM1, 42˚ 11' 00"N. 44˚ 00' 00"E. (GG73)
T'bilisi, K'alak'i : ADM1 41˚ 43' 00"N. 44˚ 50' 00"E. (GG51)	No change
Tqibuli, K'alak'i : ADM1 42˚ 41' 00"N. 42˚ 54' 00"E. (GG56)	No change
Tsqaltubo, K'alak'i : ADM1 42˚ 16' 00"N. 42˚ 36' 00"E. (GG60)	No change
Zugdidi, K'alak'i : ADM1 42˚ 30' 00"N. 41˚ 52' 00"E. (GG63)	No change

The recommended file changes are based on the following sources:

1. http://www.parliament.ge The official website of the Georgian Parliament. Several pages at this site contain information on the Administrative Territorial Units. This site has been steadily updated over the past six months.

2. http://www.georgiaemb.org The official website of the Embassy of Georgia. This site is linked directly to pages at the Parliament website.

3. http://www.gepa.org The website of the Georgian Export Promotion Agency (GEPA).

Generic Term Information

Singular:	mkhare
Plural:	mkharebi
Translation:	region, regions

TO: BGN Foreign Names Committee

FROM: Mark P. Rockmore, Staff

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED FILE CHANGE: INDONESIA

DATE: 8 February 2002

Summary: This paper indicates a name change for a first-order administrative division.

Present Entry	Recommended Entry
Irian Jaya, Propinsi: ADM1, 5°00′S 138°00′E (ID09)	**Papua**, Provinsi: ADM1, 5°00′S 138°00′E (ID09)

The recommended file change is based on the following information:

Indonesian President Megawati Soekarnoputri signed legislation (Law Number 21) of 2002 on November 21, 2001. This special autonomy law which enables greater sharing of income by the provincial and local governments, also formalizes the change of name from Irian Jaya to Papua. The law also allows a provincial flag and other local symbols previously outlawed. The change in spelling of the generic term *Provinsi* from the former *Propinsi* as referenced numerous times in the text of Law Number 21 is also noted.

The newly re-named province consists of 12 Kabupaten (BGN designation: ADM2) and two Kota(s) or cities, which are Jayapura, the administrative seat, and Sorong.

Generic Term Information

Singular form: Provinsi
Plural form: Provinsi-provinsi
Translation: Province(s)

 Note: short-form names are in **bold** typeface

TO: BGN Foreign Names Committee

FROM: D. Moore, Staff

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED FILE CHANGES: NORTH KOREA

DATE: 20 March 2002

Summary: This paper recommends approval of a new first-order administrative division.

Present Entry	Recommended Entry
Hamgyŏng-bukto:	**Hamgyŏng**-bukto:
ADM1 42°00′N 129°40′E (KN16)	ADM1 41°50′N 129°25′E (KN17)
None	Najin Sŏnbong-si:
	ADM1 42°20′N 130°25′E (KN18)

The recommended file changes are based on evidence contained in the following sources:

1. NORTH KOREAN ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, Eighth Edition, January 2000.
   Prepared by: Asian Studies Detachment
   Headquarters
   500th Military Intelligence Group
   APO AP 96338-5009

2. Korean Atlas (Chosŏn Chido Ch'ŏp), P'yŏngyang, North Korea, 16 February 1997, in Korean , pages 66, 68 and 69.

Generic Term Information

Singular form: -bukto
Translation: north province
Singular form: -si
Translation: municipality

Note: short-form names are in **bold** typeface

TO: BGN Foreign Names Committee

FROM: Y. Abate, Staff

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED FILE CHANGES: ZIMBABWE

DATE: 2 April 2002

Summary: This recommendation concerns the addition of two administrative divisions.

Present Entry	Recommended Entry
None	**Bulawayo** Province: ADM1, 20°09′S., 28°35′E. (ZI09)
None	**Harare** Province: ADM1, 17°49′S., 31°02′E. (ZI10)

The recommended file changes are based on the following sources:

1. CENSUS 1992: Zimbabwe National Report, Central Statistical Office, Harare, Zimbabwe.

2. United Nations Economic Programme (UNEP Grid), Digital file of First-order Administrative Divisions in Zimbabwe.

Note: Short-form names are in **boldface**.

TO: BGN Foreign Names Committee

FROM: R. Flynn, Staff

SUBJECT: Conventional name policy and practice: diacritical marks, hyphenation, and spacing

DATE: 9 April 2002

Summary: This paper provides the record of recent FNC consideration of an alternate name for the West Bank town of Rām Allāh *(the US BGN official standard spelling). The request for an alternate name came from the CIA, based on the widespread use of the form* Ramallah *in the media and other reporting outlets.*

The Central Intelligence Agency requested a staff review regarding consideration of use of the alternate name Ramallah in place of or in addition to the single US BGN official standard name Rām Allāh.

The staff took two steps in considering this issue:

a) a request for comment from FNC associates;
b) a review of policy considerations leading to the current situation where only a single US BGN standard name is approved, in this cased based on romanization of the local Arabic form of the place name in accordance with the BGN/PCGN 1956 System for Arabic.

The results of the staff review of the matter are contained in the attached memorandum.

DATE: 2 April 2002
TO: Dave Wert, CIA
FROM: R. E. Flynn, NIMA, US BGN
SUBJECT: Rām Allāh vs. Ramallah

Dave:

The US BGN choice of Rām Allāh as the official standard name is based on the following standardization principles and policies:

1) To the maximum extent possible, a single official standard name is approved for a geographic feature.
2) A conventional name is not approved for a geographic feature if the only differences between the proposed conventional name and the local official standard name are diacritical marks, hyphenation, or word spacing. This practice would prevent approval of Ramallah as a conventional name.
   Note other examples of this rule:
   Tehrān, *but not* Tehran
   T'bilisi, *but not* Tbilisi
3) The 1956 BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic stipulates two special rules that apply to this case:
   a) The Arabic word for God should be written Allāh.
   b) Names which consist of noun phrases should be written as separate words.

The US BGN has determined the first two of these policies; the third is joint with the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use. All are open for discussion at any time.

I have queried a number of FNC associates on this matter, and have received the following comments:

From Ron Grim, Library of Congress:

Apparently, not everybody uses "Ramallah." Webster's Geographical Dictionary uses "Ram Allah." However, since there is wide usage of in the popular press (Chambers and Columbia gazetteers), maybe we should accept a conventional name.

The LC cataloging uses "Ram Allah," as they should!

From Greg Boughton, Foreign Broadcast Information Service:

Inasmuch as I have no background in Arabic linguistic affairs and inasmuch as this is potentially not a mere can … of worms, but rather a veritable wine cask of same, let me confine my response directly to the two questions:

1. *I do not interpret "should" in either phrase [i.e., the romanization rules] as implying flexibility.*
2. *If it can be established that "Ramallah" is the prevailing form in use locally [e.g. road signs, tourist maps, and so forth], then in my opinion this provides adequate cover for us to declare "Ramallah" a conventional form.*

Another manifestation of the Law on Unintended Consequences...

From Caroline Burgess, PCGN:

I must admit we've pondered this one here before now. I think we agreed within PCGN that the use, quite possibly without exception, of "Ramallah" in every reference we see in the UK would perhaps provide a good case for allowing its use as a conventional form. For information, a very quick search on the Internet yields mostly "Ramallah", although "Ram Allah" is certainly encountered also.

From Leo Dillon, Department of State:

I spoke with David Hale, Director of the Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs here at the State Department. He has no objection to the adoption of Ramallah as a conventional name. He says that is the version used almost exclusively in informal communication within his office and, although he allows that it is "not the way a strict Arabist would translate it," that it appears to be the common English-language form. He does not foresee any negative political reaction to its adoption as a conventional name.

From Barnie Hatem, US BGN foreign names staff:

Ram Allah is a strict rendering of the word phrase in CLASSICAL Arabic rather than in STANDARD Arabic. What the rule states and what is more practical are two different things. Ramallah is by far the most common used form of the word. I recommend the adoption Ramallah as the only form to be used rather than making it conventional, since both forms have the same spelling.

TO: BGN Foreign Names Committee

FROM: R. Flynn, Staff

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR FIPS 10 DIGRAPH: "Worldwide"

DATE: 9 April 2002

Summary: This paper follows up on a request from the United States Message Text Format Group for approval of a FIPS 10 digraph denoting "worldwide."

The FNC staff received a request on 21 November 2001 from the DoD United States Message Text Format Group requesting approval of a FIPS 10 code "WO' signifying "worldwide." The FNC, at its 331st meeting, requested the staff to contact the proponent to obtain further information regarding the intended use of the code.

The staff received the following information from the proponent in response:

> In order to fulfill the evolving critical interface exchange requirements of the Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence Information Management Systems, the Army proposed to add to MIL-STD-6040 the addition of the Army unique Tactical Counterintelligence Human Intelligence Incident Report (TACCHIR) message. The TACCHIR message is used to provide time-sensitive event/activity information, with attachment identification, for further analysis and fusion with other intelligence and operational information. This message was the first of three messages that will begin to fulfill the above requirement.
>
> Within the TACCHIR message, there is a set entitled "EVENT DESCRIPTION (EVENTDSC)" which is dedicated to giving description data of a specific event. As part of this description, there is a field within the set entitled "Country of Sighting/Event". According to the Army Intelligence community, it is absolutely necessary to have the ability to describe an event(s) as "World Wide" in some cases within this field. As it is understood that the FIPS 10-4 covers political entities, the Army Intelligence community is requesting the approval of the code "WO-World Wide" as a way to describe events that effect political entities on a country as well as a world wide scale. The world wide description is an all-inclusive one to include all countries/political entities. As Mr. Tye Johnson of the Army cited at the CCB in November, Attorney General John Ashcroft has released several terrorism warnings. As they were based on human intelligence but could not pin point a specific area, they were possible threats which were applied world wide. The addition of "WO-World Wide" to FIPS 10-4 is meant to suit the needs of the intelligence community as it operates in today's world.

As was noted at FNC 331 with respect to FIPS 10 guidelines for assignment of codes, the following points apply:

a. Criteria for assignment of FIPS 10 digraphs:

> "Basic geopolitical entities assigned country codes include the following categories: (a) independent states; (b) dependent areas; (c) areas of quasi-independence, non-contiguous territories, possessions with out populations, areas with special sovereignty associations, areas without sovereignty; (d) political regimes not recognized by the United States; and (e) outlying areas of

the United States. The list of basic entities provides complete coverage of the land areas of the world without overlap or duplication." [FIPS 10 Specification].

b. The digraph WO is available for use in FIPS 10.
c. The historical Defense Intelligence Agency Manual 65-18 specified the two-letter code AA for "Earth." AA conflicts with the FIPS 10 digraph for Aruba.
d. The international standard for codes of country names, ISO 3166, does not include an entry for "worldwide."