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ABSTRACT
                The contents of documents prepared by the Central
Intelligence Agency (CIA) during the Cold War, on onomastic aspects
of personal names for over 30 languages, are summarized. The
languages range from those commonly taught to less commonly taught
ones. The number of speakers of the languages range from 1.35 million
(Estonian) to 610 million (Chinese). The reports range in length from
14 pages (Slovenian) to 433 pages (Russian); the median number is 46
pages. It is proposed that the documents have substantial value for
the study of names. Most contain information on naming in the
language, style of name use, pronunciation, transliteration, given
names, family names, and the use of titles. Some contain the meanings
of names. Many list special features of the language, such as laws on
naming, patronymics, and rules for women's names. The report provides
a list of the documents, information on their availability, maps
showing their coverage, a summary of the data in each, and notes on
special features. (MSE)

The Onomastic Treasure of the CIA

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Abstract

During the Cold War, the United States Central Intelligence Agency prepared documents on onomastic aspects of personal names for over 30 languages. Languages range from those we have heard about such as German, Russian, and Chinese to those that are not familiar such as Gujerati, Hausa, and Telegu. The number of speakers of these languages ranges from Estonian (1.35 million) to Chinese (610 million). The reports range in length from Slovenian (14 pages) to Russian (433 pages). The median number of pages is 46. While the documents vary, they each have much onomastic value. Most have sections dealing with: some background on naming in the language, style of name use, pronunciation, transliteration, given names, family names (where applicable), and the use of titles. Some reports give the meanings of names. Many reports list special features of the language such as laws on naming, patronymics, and rules for women's names.

The Onomastic Treasure of the CIA

I first became aware of the CIA(Central Intelligence Agency) documents when I was doing computer searches for a new annotated bibliography on personal names. After having exhausted DIALOG and other retrieval systems, I turned to OCLC (Online Computer Library Search) back in 1989. I got computer lists of 1000s of items. Several stood out. They were the 30 documents produced by the CIA on personal names in foreign countries. The list of the documents is in Table 1. In all, there are 38 reports, 37 on languages, and one on name style for indexing.

I obtained the few items that were available on Interlibrary Loan (these have a pound sign), but most were not. The quality of the documents that I did obtain made it seem worthwhile to request more. What I had to do was to make a formal request to the CIA for the documents before obtaining them. Finally, with the help of Congressman Amo Houghton of my district, I got most of what I had requested. The CIA reported that it could not find the document for Thai.

I received and examined the documents a few months ago. Recently, I did another check of CIA documents and found that eight more were added to the OCLC list. I obtained one (Lithuanian) from a university library after repeated requests. We think that three documents (Nepali, Thai, and Uzbek) may be available through a new microfilm program of the Library of Congress. Four documents (French, Lao, Spanish, and Word Order) are available only through the CIA. I filed an application for them under the Freedom of Information Act.

The maps give us some idea of the coverage of the documents. Figure 1, The World, has the shaded portions showing the regions where languages covered by the documents are. Figure 2, Europe, is almost completely shaded except for Portugal, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Luxembourg. Figure 3, Africa, is pretty well covered. Note that on a line from the east where Swahili is spoken, through the center of Africa where French and Swahili are spoken, to the Hausa-speaking areas, the documents for those languages show *Russian phonetics* for the names. Figure 4, Western Part of the Former Soviet Union, shows approximate areas where languages besides Russian are spoken. Figure 5, Asia, shows areas of coverage by the documents.

Table 1. List of CIA onomastic documents on personal names

Library records for all titles show author as: United States. Central Intelligence Agency.

Note:

*Report currently available through Interlibrary Loan.
+Reports which have recently been identified and requested.
Citation information for them not complete.

 Albanian personal names, 1966. viii + 29p.
*Amharic personal names, 1965. v + 53p.
 Arabic personal names, 1964. ix + 433p.
 Armenian personal names, 1965. v + 50p.
 Bulgarian personal names, 1964. v + 46p.
 Burmese personal names, 1961. v + 39p.
 Chinese personal names, 1961. vii + 65p.
 Czech personal names, 1964. vii + 47p. Map.
 Estonian personal names, 1965. vii + 65p.
 Finnish personal names, 1963. v + 38p.
+French personal names, 1968, 19p.
 German personal names, 1961. vii, 35p.
 Greek personal names, 1962. v + 45p.
 Gujerati personal names, 1965. v + 44p.
*Hausa personal names, 1965. v + 49p.
 Hindi personal names, 1964. vi + 75p.
 Hungarian personal names, 1961. vii + 31p.
 Korean personal names, 1962. vi + 46p.
*Latvian personal names, 1963. iii + 70p.
+Lao personal names, 1967. 65p.
 Lithuanian personal names, 1968. 5 + 36p.
 Mongolian personal names, 1966. v + 34p.
+Nepali personal names, 1968. 37p.
 Polish personal names, 1962. vii + 60p.
 Rumanian personal names, 1961. vii + 20p.
 Russian personal names, 1968. vii + 161p.
 Serbo-Croatian personal names, 1962. vii + 32p.
 Slovak personal names, 1964. vii + 51p. Map.
 Slovenian personal names, 1962. v + 14p.
+Spanish personal names, 1969. v + ?
 Swahili personal names, 1962. vii + 28p.
 Swedish personal names, 1967. v + 46p.
 Telugu personal names, 1964. iii + 50p.
 Thai personal names, 1964. v. 1., 79p.
 Turkish personal names, 1961. v 1., 22p.
+Uzbek personal names, 1969. 22p.
 Vietnamese personal names, 1961. vii + 34p.
+Word order standards for indexing personal names, 1970. 43p.

Figure 1. World Map. Shaded portions represent language areas included in the CIA documents.
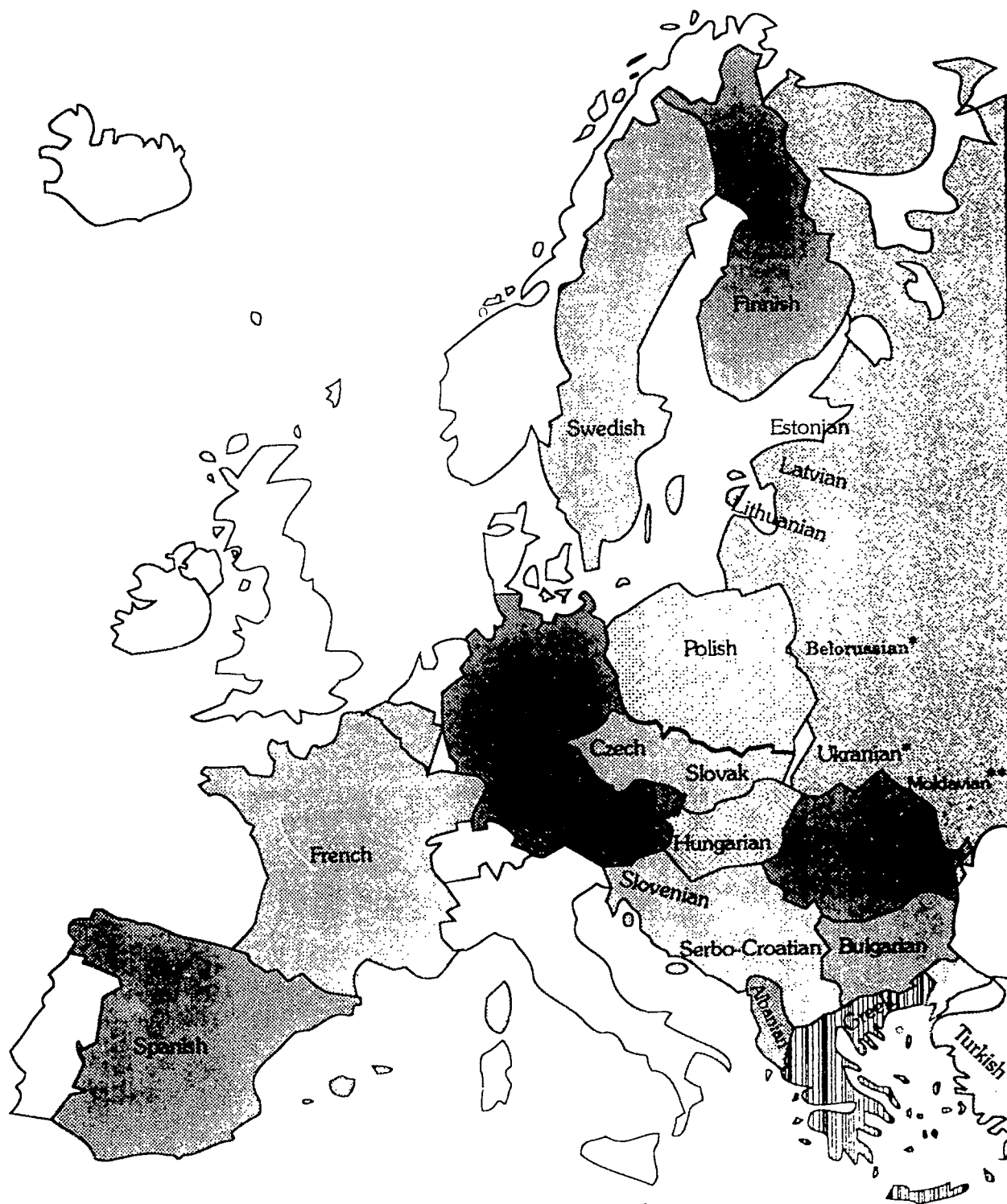
Figure 2. Europe. Variously shaded areas represent languages used there. Note that Belorussian* and Ukrainian* are closely related to Russian. Moldavian** is a form of Romanian but with Cyrillic letters.

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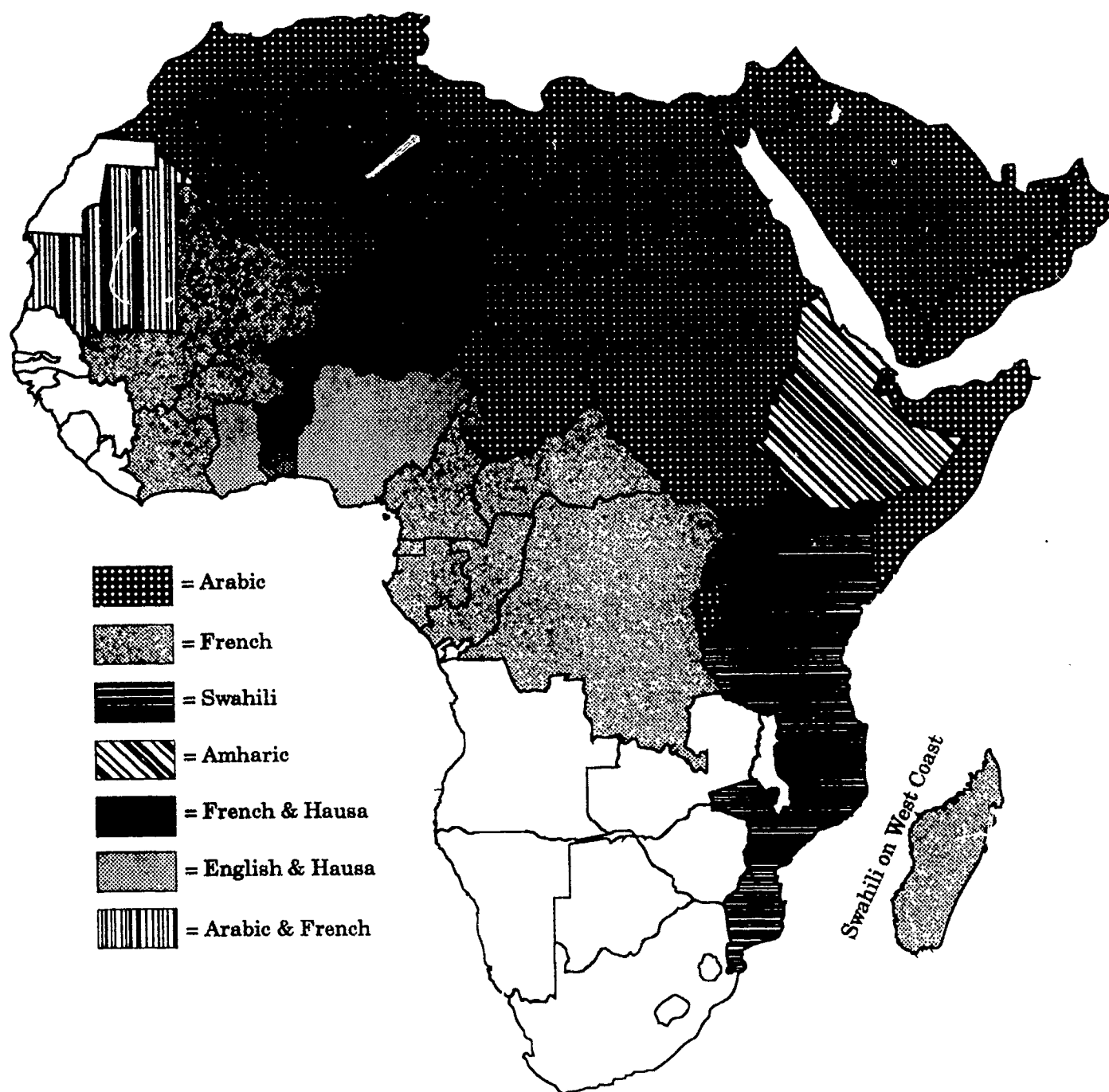
Figure 3. Africa. Variously shaded areas represent the languages used there.

Legend:
- = Arabic
- = French
- = Swahili
- = Amharic
- = French & Hausa
- = English & Hausa
- = Arabic & French

Swahili on West Coast

Figure 4. Western part of the former Soviet Union.

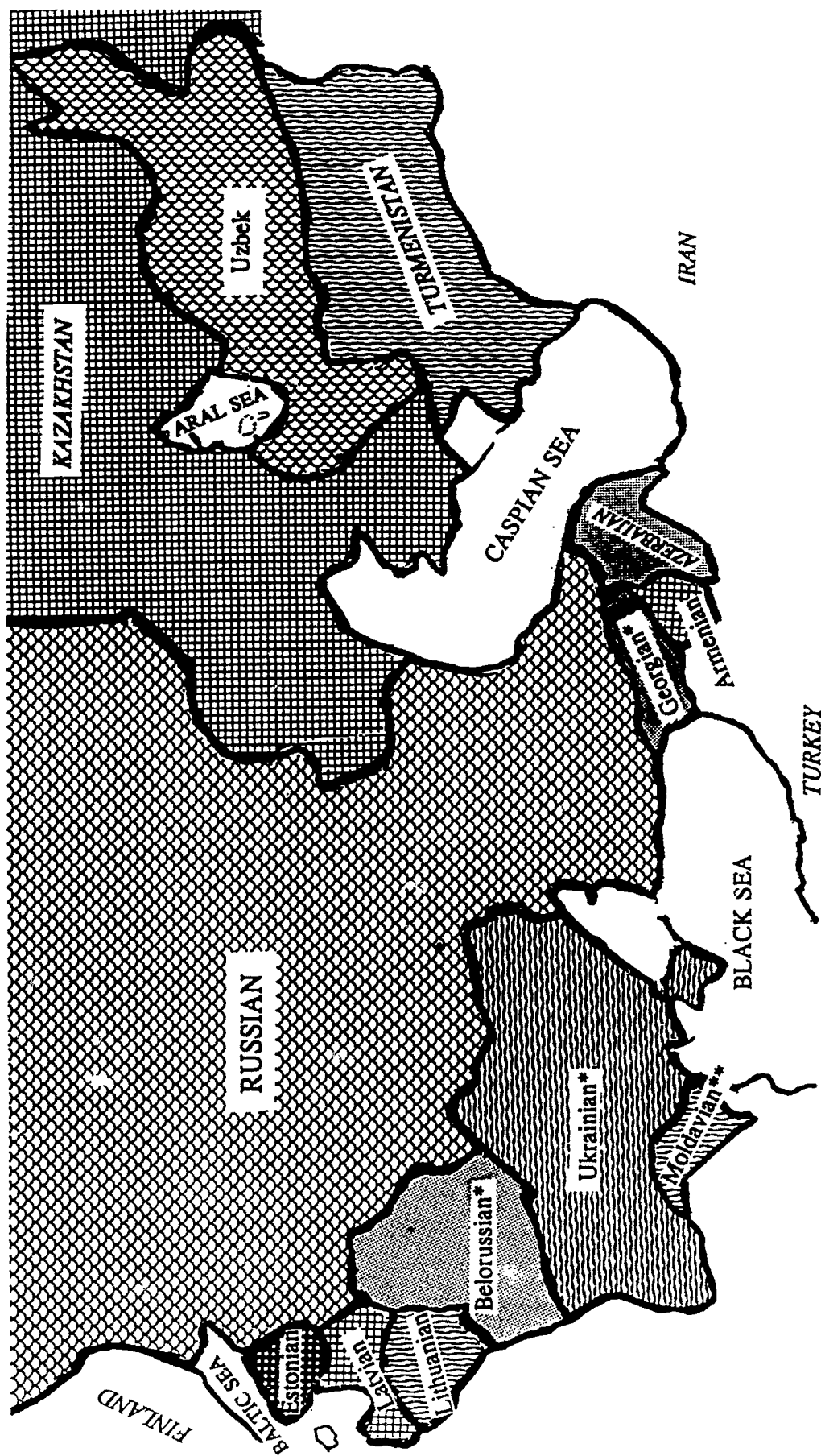Figure 5. Asia. Various shaded areas show the languages used there.

Table 2. Basic information on the languages

Document Title	Alphabet	Given Names	Meanings	Family Names	Meanings	References	Additional
Albanian	Ro+	375		600			Laws on names.
Amharic	Amh	1500	Yes	N/U			New laws.
Arabic	Arab.	15,000		1000		11	
Armenian	Arm.	850		1000			*Can also be patronyms.
Bulgarian	Cy+	200		(400)*			*A name can also be a given name, surname, or patronym.
Burmese	Bur	(126)*		(126)*			Telecodes.
Chinese	Ch	20		200		8	
Czech	Ro+	275		1700			
Estonian	Ro+	100		1275		2	Some farm names. Russ. forms.
Finnish	Ro+	100	Yes	85			
German	Ro+	23		64			
Greek	Gr	75/35		70		10	Notes on naming customs
Gujerati	Hind+	900		200			
Hausa	Ro+	375		N/U		3	Previously used Arabic script.
Hindi	Hind	900		N/U		2	Group names are used.
Hungarian	Ro+	95/71	Yes	64			
Korean	Ko+	230		276			Telecodes.
Latvian	Ro+	800		1800			German versions shown.
Mongolian	Cy+	300		N/U			
Polish	Ro+	650	Yes	1600			
Romanian	Ro+	11/11		Endings		2	Moldavian similar but with Cyrillic script.
Russian	Cy+	4000		Endings		4	Ukrainian & Belarussian close.
Serbo-Croatian	Ro+/Cy	175	Some	50-76		2	

Contents of the Reports

It is difficult to summarize the reports. While the languages have many characteristics in common, there are peculiarities about many. Nevertheless, I have tried so set up some kind of an organization or classification as shown in Table 2. The summaries are in the Appendix. Here are the main categories for the languages which the Appendix shows:

Location: Where the language is spoken. Usually, this involves more than one country but generally there is one country where the language is centered, for example, Albania is on the SE coast of the Adriatic, bounded by Greece on the S, Yugoslavia on N & E.

Speakers: This category shows the main country or countries where the language is spoken. For example, in Albania where the language is Albanian, there are 1.8 million speakers plus another million more in Yugoslavia, and 350,000 in Italy. Arabic is in strong contrast. The locations where it is spoken range from Morocco in northwest Africa as far as Oman on the southeast coast of the Arabian Peninsula. In addition, speakers of Kurdish, Urdu, Pashto, and Iranian use Arabic script.

Carding and style: Carding was a new term for me. It is the way librarians index names. Many countries do follow the same style as that used in the US, but definitely not all. Albania, for example, while carding for libraries may be similar to ours, indexes its telephone directories by given name. There are also other countries that index directories by given name. Albania even indexes by title as well.
Style refers to how the individual uses the name in everyday life. Muslim countries vary in style. Some did not have surnames until recently, Iran, 1926; Turkey, 1935; Tunis, 1959. Patronyms are important in some cultures, for example, Gujerat in northwest India.

Language Group: All languages are identified by the group in which they are classified. For example, Armenian is an independent language of the Indo-European group, Burmese belongs to the Indo-Chinese group.

Alphabets: All documents have notes on the alphabet used. Several show the actual alphabet. Note, as Table 2 shows, that many languages show their own variations on an existing alphabet such as the Roman or Cyrillic. This is shown with a + sign. Note that Hausa and Turkish, which now use a modified roman script, previously used Arabic script.

An additional note is that Croatian and Serbian differ in that Croatian uses the roman alphabet, whereas Serbian uses the Cyrillic. The same difference occurs between Romanian (roman alphabet) and Moldavian (Cyrillic).

Pronunciation: Notes are included in most documents. Several give pronunciation guides.

Transcription tables: All of the languages had some kind of transliteration table. A number were into several languages. The number of transcriptions into Cyrillic was interesting and include: Albanian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Czech, Estonian, Finnish, Greek, Hausa, Hungarian, Latvian, Mongolian, Polish, Romanian, Slovak, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, and Vietnamese. Swahili also had Chinese transcriptions.

Given names: Originally, I used the term *first name* and would continue to do so with names in the English-speaking world. But, when dealing with so many different cultures the term *given name* seemed more appropriate. Part of the reason is that what we know as the first name may not be the first name in other cultures. Table 2 shows how many given names are in the CIA reports. There is a tremendous range from 11 in Romanian to 15,000 in Arabic! Further, five reports (Amharic, Finnish, Hungarian, Polish, and Serbo-Croatian) give the meanings of the names. That should be of great interest to onomasticians.

Family names: Again, this term seems more suitable than *surname* when considering so many different cultures. Family names are not used in some cultures. In Burmese, a name can be either a surname or a family name. However, there is a great deal of information presented. Most of the languages that do use family names have some examples. Some like Vietnamese give only 34, while Czech gives 1700, and Latvian 1800.

Special features: Several languages have unique features. For example, Chinese and Korean have telecodes. Telecodes were originally used for telegraphy to abbreviate names. Since Chinese and Korean names may require as many as 50 strokes, using a four-digit code offers quite an advantage.
Hindi uses group names to identify individuals as a member of a social-cultural group but do not use surnames as we know them. Estonian has some farm names.

Titles: The documents list the types of titles that are in the language. Germany, for

example has titles for general social address, nobility, professional and civil service, military, and academics.

References: About a dozen reports list references. Most seem to refer to the language itself rather than to onomastics.

I have tried to show in this brief presentation that these documents have a great deal that is of potential interest to the onomastic world. Some/much of the information appears nowhere else. I hope that these papers will soon be available to the scholarly world.

Notes:

BGN. = United States Board on Geographic Names. The board has set standards for transliterations.

Carding. Refers to how the name would be listed in a library card catalog or in similar type of listing.

Date of publication. Where the month is shown on the document, it is given.

Meanings of names. Meanings of names are mentioned in the summary only when they are included in the document.

Population estimates. The population figures that are given are those for the time the original CIA document was prepared.

Appendix

Notes:

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Population estimates. The population figures that are given are those for the time the original CIA document was prepared.

Albanian personal names, April 1966. viii + 29p.

Location: On SE coast of the Adriatic Sea. Bounded by Greece on the S, Yugoslavia on N & E.

Speakers: Official language of Albania, 1.8 million plus 1 million more in the former Yugoslavia, 350,000 in Italy, and others in the United States.

Carding/Style: Appears to be the same as in English. However, telephone directory order is under the given name. If the person has a title, the name is listed under the title.

Language/Structure: A member of the Indo-European family of languages. Has two main dialects, Geg in the N and Tosk in the S. Description of spelling, pronunciation, transliteration into *Tosk* and *Geg* (dialects).

Alphabet table: Yes.

Transliteration table: Russian, Albanian, Greek, Italian, Romanian, Turkish, English (BGN).

Given names: Approx. 375 listed, male & female, variations.

Surnames: Approx. 600 listed.

Special features: Law of Names in Albania.

Titles: General address, professional, academic, military. There appears to be a title even for a person who is divorced.

References: 1.

Amharic personal names, January 1965. v + 53p.
Location: East Africa. Bounded by Sudan on the W, Kenya on the S, Somalia & Djibouti on the E.
Speakers: Amharic as a first or second language is understood by about half the population, or about 10 million people. It is the official language of Ethiopia. Other languages spoken are: Gallinya, Arabic, Tigrinya, Tigré, Gurage, and the Sidamo languages.
Carding/Style: Order for carding is: given name, set off by a comma, patronymic, and family name followed by title. For example, TAFARRA WARK', Kidana Wald/S'ahafe Tezas (Minister of the Pen).
Language/Structure: Amharic is a member of the Semitic family along with Arabic and Hebrew. The essential element is the given name. Individuals called by the given name.
Transliteration tables. US Board on Geographic Names/British Permanent Committee on Geographic Names and the Leslau system.
Given names. The surname is not considered the important name. The first name is, as opposed to the father's name. A person is never called by the patronymic alone. The patronymic is used to indicate whose son a man is. Women do not change name on marriage. Some description of naming customs. Table of 1500 entries for personal names. Each entry shows: Amharic script, transliteration, language origin, meaning.
Titles: General address, nobility, imperial household, honorary, administrative, professional, religious, and military.
References: 2.

Arabic personal names, January 1991, ix + 433p.
Location: "13 countries have it as their official language: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, the Sudan, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait. Arabic is also an important language in Somalia, French Somaliland [now, Djibouti], Chad, Mauritania, and Zanzibar. Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of Israel."
Speakers: Arabic is the native language of over 75,000,00 people and is used, at least to some extent, as a literary language by additional millions of Muslims.
Arabic script is used for other major languages: Kurdish, Pashto, Iranian, and Urdu.
Kurdish: Spoken by millions in western Turkey, northern Iraq, western Iran, and other places.
Pashto/Pushtu: Spoken by about half of Afghanistan and by millions in Pakistan.
Persian: The official language of Iran and the most important.

Kurdish: Spoken by millions in Eastern Turkey, northern Iraq, and western Iran. Also, in smaller numbers in Syria, and countries of the former Soviet Union.

Urdu: Spoken over a large area of northern India, Pakistan. Hindi, the most important language of India is written in a different script (Devangari) and is similar in ordinary conversation but different in formal and written form. The two languages are spoken by over 200 million people.

Carding/Style: Apparently varies from country to country. The *Al* is enclosed in parentheses. For example, (Al) Sadat, Anwar.

Language/Structure: Belongs to the Semitic group of languages along with Amharic and Hebrew.

Family name laws: Required surnames; Iran, 1926; Turkey, 1935; Tunis, 1959. Surnames historically not required, nor required currently.

Patronymics. Typical throughout the Arab world, as Ibrahim ibn Daud.

Teknonyms: Abu-Daud (father of Daud "David"); Umm-Daud (mother of Daud).

Types of name:

    Religious: <Mohammed, the 12 imans, Bible.

    Non-religious <place, tribe, family connection, trade, or profession; <
nicknames.

    Names of women.

    Differences of geographic area.

Transliteration of alphabets: Arabic, Persian, Kurdish, Pashto, Urdu.

Personal names: Approx. 15,000 entries showing Arabic script, transliteration, and comments.

Special features: Many notes describing different patterns.

Linguistic composition of Afghanistan, Algeria, Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia.

Titles: General address, military ranks.

References: 11.

Armenian personal names, December 1965. v + 50p.

Location: Western Asia. Bounded by Turkey on the W, Georgia on the N, Azerbaijan on the E & S.

Language: Estimated 1.6 million speakers in the former Soviet Armenia; over a million elsewhere. Armenian is an independent language of the Indo-European group. The alphabet is different from the roman.

Carding: Appears to be the same as English.

Language/Structure: An independent language of the Indo-European family. Description of writing system, pronunciation, transliteration.

Transliteration tables: For Armenian to English, Armenian to Russian, Russian to English. Comparative table shows Russian to English (BGN), English to Turkish, French, and German.

Given names: Approx. 850 listed. Show Armenian script, transliteration into roman script, gender, Cyrillic spelling.

Surnames: Approx. 1000. Show Armenian script, transliteration into roman script, Cyrillic spelling.

Titles. General social address, professional, religious, military.

Bulgarian personal names, December 1964. v + 46p.

Location: Eastern Balkan Peninsula on the Black Sea. Bounded by Romania on the N, Yugoslavia on the W, Greece & Turkey on the S.

Speakers: Official language of Bulgaria (population over 8 million). Other speakers in the former Soviet Union, Romania.

Carding/Style: Carding is the same as English.   A typical listing is:

    DIMITROV Georgi M.

where the surname, in all upper case letters, is followed (without an intervening comma) by the given name (initial capital only) with the patronymic represented simply by the initial.

Style is: first name, middle name (first name of the father in genitive), surname, usually the first name in the genitive of the grandfather.

Language/Structure: Belongs to the South Slav group of languages. Description of the writing system, pronunciation, and transliteration.

Pronunciation table. Yes.

Transliteration table: Bulgarian, Russian, French, German, English.

Given names (transliterated into English): Approx. 200 listed.   Female names not mentioned.

Patronymic names used as **Middle Names** or **Surnames** (transliterated into English, French, and German). Approx. 400 listed. More variations of these names shown for French.

Special features: Laws and regulations on names.

Titles: General address, profession, military.

Burmese personal names, December 1961. v + 37p.

Location: Between S and SE Asia on the Bay of Bengal. Bounded by Bangladesh and India on the W, China, Lao, and Thailand on the E.

Speakers: Official language of Myanmar.   Approx. 14 million speakers as a native language, 6 million as a secondary language

Carding/Style: "Word order for carding is the full name as written, except that the courtesy title, which is an integral though changing part of the name is enclosed in slash marks after the name."

Surnames not usually used by Burmese. "The usual pattern for the name of a man or a woman is simply the courtesy title (T) followed by the given name (X) which is composed of one element, two elements, or three."   ·

Men's Name	Woman's Name
U NU	Daw THIN
T X	T X

On marriage, a woman changes her courtesy title but not her name.

Astrological formula: Used in names based upon days of the week and possible initial letters.

Changes of name: Done sometimes. Authors often use pen names. Revolutionary names also used.

Language/Structure: Belongs to the Indo-Chinese language group. Basically monosyllabic. Description of transliteration and pronunciation.

Transliteration tables: Yes.

Samples of names: 126 full names (indigenous groups within Myanmar: Burman, Shan, Karen, etc.), small samples of European, Arabic, Indic, and Chinese names. The lists "were copied from the 1956 *Burma Trade Directory,* many of them from the Who's Who section."

Titles: Courtesy, honorary.

Chinese personal names, April 1961. vii + 65p.

Location: Most of East Asia. Bounded by Mongolia on the N, Russia on the NE & NW, Afghanistan and Pakistan on the W, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar. Laos, Vietnam on the S, Korea on the NE.

Speakers: Chinese is spoken by more than 600 million people. Mandarin is the official language but there are several others. At least 12 million Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia also speak Chinese.

Carding/Style: WONG Jung-pao   (3076,2837,1405)
                                P   X   X   P = Surname, X = Given names
                        Numbers indicate telecodes.

Examples given for married women, numbering of family members, different types of name (generation name, milkname, childhood name, courtesy names, pseudonyms).

Telecodes.   Where names were assigned numbers from 0001 to 9759, originally for telegraphic code.

Language/Structure: Member of the Sino-Tibetan language group. There is no alphabet. Each character represents a word. Information on the spoken language, dialects, the official dialect, dialects spoken by Overseas Chinese, transcription.

Transcription tables: Yes.

Given names: 20 examples given showing the range of names possible.

Family names: Listing of 200 common family names showing transcription, Chinese character, and telecode number. Additional listing of the romanization of 11 common family names (for example, Chang, Wang, Liu) as found in the directories for Singapore, Bangkok, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

Special features: Description of language reform. Table showing dialects spoken by Overseas Chinese. Telecodes for names.

Russian-English conversion table for Chinese syllables by Library of Congress.

Listing of about 40 common family names that are also used as given names.

Titles: Familiar address, polite address, professional and administrative, and military

References: 8.

Czech personal names, May 1964. viii + 47p. Map.

Location: East Central Europe. Bounded by Germany on the W & N, Poland on the N & NE, Slovakia on the E, Austria on the S.

Czech is spoken by Approx. 9 million people. For Slovak, See: *Slovak personal names.* Czech and Slovak are Western Slav languages.

Carding/Style: Carding is the same as for English. Titles usually precede the name: Pan (Mr.) Jan NOVÁK, Dr. Josef KOVÁR, Paní (Mrs.) Věra NOVÁKOVÁ, Slečna (Miss) Anna KOVÁŘOVÁ.

Women's names: At marriage the woman usually chooses the husband's surname. However, hyphenated names are allowed by law. On divorce, the wife usually retains the husband's surname but may request the court to allow her to resume her birth name. Description of naming customs for children.

Language/Structure: Czech, Slovak, and Polish make up the Western Slav languages. Alphabet, pronunciation, and transliteration.

Transliteration table: Showing Russian, Bulgarian, Croatian-Slovene, Czech/Slovak, Macedonian-Serbian, Polish, and English (BGN).

Given names: Approx. 275 listed showing variants and diminutives, English or other equivalent, and sex.

Surnames: Approx. 1700 listed in two forms, one for males, one for females. Some names are of German or Hungarian origin. Table shows how surnames are declined.

Titles: General address, academic and professional, titles granted by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Communist regime), diplomatic titles, and military titles.

Estonian personal names, July 1965. vii + 65p.

Location: NE Europe. Bounded on the NW by the Baltic, on the E by Russia, S by Latvia.

Speakers: Approx. 1.35 million native speakers. Other speakers live in Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, and elsewhere.

Carding: Carding the same as for English. **Style:** "An Estonian usually has one given name (X) sometimes two, followed by a patrilineal surname (S).

Jaan SEPP (John SMITH)

X   S

When two given names are used, they are often hyphenated or the second is represented by an initial only.

Helen-Maie PUUSEPP   or Helen M. PUUSEPP

X   X   S   X   X   S

In rural areas, a man used to be called by the name of his farm or village instead of his surname. Thus, if Jaan SEPP's farm were known as Varese, he would be called:

Varese, Jaan.

This practice is presumably still followed in some rural areas.

Language/Structure: Estonian and Finnish bear similarities. Both, along with Hungarian belong to the Finno-Ugric language group. Writing system, pronunciation, transliteration. Estonianization of names from 1918-1939.

Pronunciation table. Yes.

Transliteration tables. Estonian to Russian, Russian to English, Russian (with English) to Estonian, Russian--Finno-Ugric languages--English.

Given Names: Approx. 100 listed with variants, gender identified.

Family Names: Approx. 1275 listed. Taken from a Tallinn telephone directory. Estonian and Russian spelling is shown for each, the English for some.

Titles: General address, military titles, business and professions.

Finnish personal names, November 1963. v + 38p.

Location: Finland. Northern Europe. Bounded by Norway on N, Sweden on W, Russian on the E.

Speakers: Estimated 4 million in Finland and .5 million in Russia.

Carding: The same as for English. **Style:** The patronymic is used for a middle name of a person for whom only one given name is shown:

> Armas Mikonpoika KOIVUNEN means Armas, son of Mikko, KOIVUNEN
>
> which would be in English: Armas KOIVUNEN; father Mikko

Language/Structure: Finnish is a Uralian language, the group that includes the Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic groups. The Finnic languages fall into three groups: Permian, East Finnic, and West Finnic. West Finnic includes: Suomi (Finnish), Estonian, and a few other languages that have only a few thousand speakers. Alphabet (modified roman), pronunciation, transliteration.

Alphabet tables: Show Finnish, English, and Russian alphabets.

Transliteration tables: Russian-Finnish-English, Finnish-Russian, Russian--Finno-Ugric languages--English.

Given names: Approx. 100 are listed. Most show meaning or English equivalent. Gender is shown.

Surnames: Approx. 85 listed.

Titles: General address, honorary, employees of the Foreign Affairs Administration, and military titles.

References: 2.

French personal names, 1963 19p. Not yet available.

Location: Western Europe between Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. Bounded by Spain on the W, Switzerland and Germany on the E, Luxembourg and Belgium on the N.

Speakers: 56,000,000 in France, many others in other parts of the world, especially former French colonies.

German personal names, October 1961. vii + 35p.

Location: Central Europe, Denmark on the N, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France on the W, Switzerland, Austria on the S, Czechoslovakia, Poland on the E.

Speakers: Approx. 77 million speakers in Germany and Austria, 3 million speakers in Switzerland, and as a minority language in other parts of the world.

Carding/Style: Carding similar to English. Variations shown for carding and style.

Language/Structure: Standard written language is New High German. Two main dialects are Low German (in the north of Germany) and High German (in the south of Germany, and in Austria and Switzerland). Alphabet, spelling, pronunciation, and transliteration.

Alphabet: Roman and Gothic type, Russian alphabet with transliterations.

Given names: List of 23 names with variants.

Surnames: Not mentioned.

Titles: General address, nobility, professional and civil service, military, and academic.

Greek personal names, June 1962. v + 45p.

Location: Southern end of the Balkan peninsula in southeast Europe.

Speakers: Estimated 7.845 million speakers; Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean off Turkish coast has about .446 million speakers. Other speakers are in Greek-speaking communities in Istanbul, Alexandria, and Cairo. There are also Greek speakers in Lebanon, Syria, Sudan, and the Congo area.

Carding/Style: Same word order as English. In listing names, as in a telephone directory, a comma is not placed after the surname. Other rules for additional usages.

Language/Structure: Two types of language "pure" (katherevousa) and "popular" (dimotiki). Alphabet, pronunciation, transliteration.

Transliteration table: Printed, cursive and sound.

Transliteration table: for Russian, Albanian, Greek, Italian, Romanian, Turkish, English (BGN).

Pronunciation table: Yes.

Variant transliterations of Greek letters.

Given names: A child's given name is nearly always a grandparent's name. The first-born son receives the paternal grandfather's name, and the first daughter often receives the maternal grandmother's name. A child is practically never named for a living parent. A father's family name is the surname of all his children and his given name written in the genitive is the middle name of all his children. Approx. 75 male names listed in Greek script, along with variants. English transliteration and counterpart also shown. 35 female

names similarly listed.

Surnames: 70.

Titles: General address; nobility; cabinet ministers; other governmental, organizational, and occupational positions with English equivalent term; and military (with US equivalent).

References: 10.

Gujerati personal names, November 1965. v + 44p.

Location: Northwest India in the State of Gujerat. Bounded by Pakistan and the Indian State of Rajasthan on the N, Madhya Pradesh state on the E, and Maharasta State on the SE.

Speakers: at least 21 million. One of the official languages of Gujarat State. Other speakers in Pakistan and other places in India.

Carding/Style: Basically the same as for English names. Where there is no surname, the last element of the name, often a surname, is used. No one standard for recording names in Gujarat. At least 9 different styles have been used.

Style example, Mohandās Karamchand GĀNDHI

                                first   patronymic   surname

Language/Structure: An Indo-European language. Closely related to Sinhi, Hindi, and Rajasthani. Scope, classification, writing system (form of Devanagari script).

Transliteration tables: Yes.

Pronunciation table. Yes.

Given names: Approx. 900 listed, with many variations. Also indication of gender, and whether Hindu, Muslim, or Parsi.

Family names: 200 listed.

Special features: Naming customs, attached words to name.

Titles: After the name, academic degrees; before the name, general social address.

Hausa personal names, December 1965. v + 49p.

Location: Hausa is the language of northern Nigeria. Nigeria is located on the S coast of West Africa. Nigeria is bounded by Benin on the W, Niger on the N, Cameroon on the E.

Speakers: Northern Nigeria. Also spoken by concentrations of Hausa in southern Nigeria and in Niger, Dahomey (now Benin), Ghana, and Togo. Considered by one authority to be "the most widely spoken language in Negro Africa."

Language: An Hamitic language. There are three dialects. Description of writing system, pronunciation, and transliteration.

Carding: Surname, Given Name /Title/ or

                Given Name /Title/ or

                Patronymic, Given Name /Title/.

Language/Structure: Belongs to the Chad group of Hamito-Semitic languages. No widespread adoption of hereditary family names. Description of some naming customs.

Pronunciation table. Yes.

Transliteration tables: Hausa to Russian, Russia to English.

Given names: Approx. 375 listed. Comments on the use of and/or meaning. Gender identified.

Family names: No widespread adoption of family names.

Special feature: Designations for an inhabitant or member (of place, group, or trade) referring to (1) local people, (2) persons from other cultures. Women normally retain their own names at marriage.

Titles: General address.

References: 3.

Hindi personal names, December 1964. vi + 75p.

Location: Countries of the South Asian subcontinent, India, Pakistan.

Speakers: In India, Hindi is the official language. English is the associate official language. Hindi is used in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh. It is spoken in the North and Central Indian cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, and Ahmedabad and also in the major cities of Pakistan, Karachi and Lahore. There are at least 200 million speakers in India.

Language: In the Indo-Aryan group. Description of the language system, writing system, Devanagari script (in which Hindi is written), and spelling of Hindi names in the Latin alphabet.

Carding: Library of Congress catalog style under the given name for writers before the middle of the 19th century, under surname if after. However, Indic names have many difficulties and variants should be attempted in searching a name.

Style: India does not have a family name system. In general an individual chooses a last name. The function of most of these names is to establish an individual's claim to membership in some group. The may be called group names (G). Some families do have

Western-style family names. Titles are also used. Examples:

Professor Humayn KABIR   Srimati (Mrs.) Rukmini Devi ARUNDALE

T   X   G   T   X   X   G

T = Title   X = Given name   G = Group name

Among Christians, Hindus and Muslims, the religion is often clear from the name.

Pronunciation table: Yes.

Transliteration tables: Hindi into English (modified Library of Congress), Hindi into English (Standard Simplified Table), LC Table for Sanskrit and Prakrit in the Devanagari Script, Urdu to English.

Given names: Approx. 900 Hindi listed. Gender is shown.

Surnames: Not used.

Special features: Group names listed by area. List 1 lists those of dominant castes. List 2 gives more group names with caste identification, if known, in major parts of the Hindi-speaking area.

List 3 gives Muslim group names in North India. List 4 shows given names also used as group names.

Titles: General address, religious, and professional titles.

Hungarian personal names, April 1961. vii + 31p.

Location: Hungary is in Central Europe. It is bounded by Czechoslovakia on the N, Austria on the W, Yugoslavia on the S, Romania and Russia on the E.

Speakers: 10 million in Hungary, 1.5 million in Romania, and .5 million in Yugoslavia, .5 million in Czechoslovakia.

Style: Surname precedes the given name, a man called John Borsodi in English would be Borsodi, János in Hungarian. Several other types also given.

Language: Belongs to the Finno-Ugric group. Description of writing system, pronunciation, and transliteration.

Pronunciation table: Yes

Transliteration tables: Russian-Hungarian-English

Given names: 95 listed for men along with English or other equivalent. Many include diminutives and/or variants. 71 women's names similarly listed

Surnames: 64 listed. Because of the high frequency of some names, the Budapest telephone directory sometimes adds the birth name of the mother in parentheses.

Special features: Note on Hungarian names outside Hungary, magyarization of foreign names.

Titles: Not shown.

Korean personal names, November 1962. vii + 46p.

Location: North Korea is in northern East Asia and is bounded by China on the N, South Korea on the S. South Korea is bounded by North Korea on the N.

Speakers: 23 million in North Korea, 44 million in South Korea. At least .6 million in Japan.

Language: Belongs to the Altaic lamguage group. Description of vocabulary, transcription systems, telegraphic codes (where 4-digit numbers are assigned to name.

Carding: Normal word order is surname followed without a comma by the given name:
    KIM Se-wŏn (6855/0013/3293)

Surname is in all upper-case letters. Two-character given name is hyphenated and only the first syllable is capitalized   Telecodes shown following names.

Structure: Basic legal name (Ponmyŏng) is registered soon after birth. It is composed of sŏng (surname) and myŏng (given name). The given name usually has two characters.

Transliteration table. Yes.

Given names: Approx. 230 listed in columns showing romanized form, Chinese character, and telegraphic equivalent.

Surnames: 276 listed with romanization, Chinese characters, and telecodes. 90% of all Koreans have their names within this list.

Special features: Alphabet table.

Titles: General address, academic titles, governmental titles, military ranks and grades.

References: 2.

Latvian personal names, 1963. iii + 70p.

Location: Eastern Europe on the Baltic Sea, bounded by Estonia and Baltic Sea on the N, Baltic Sea on the W, Lithuania and Byelorus on the S, Russia on the E.

Speakers: Approx. 2.7 million in Latvia plus groups in Lithuania and Estonia, also many speakers in the US, Canada, Russia, Australia, Germany, Sweden, and Great Britain.

Carding/Style: Carding the same as in English. Style given name plus surname (masc. genitive). A married woman may keep her birth name in a hyphenated style with husband's.

Language/Structure: Latvian (or Lettish), Lithuanian, and the extinct Old Prussian) make up the Baltic or Lettic branch of the Indo-European languages. They are closer to the Slavic languages than any other group. They use the roman alphabet with some differences. For example, diacritics are used. Description of pronunciation and transliteration.

Pronunciation table. Yes.

Transliteration tables: Russian-Baltic languages-English

Given names: Approx. 800 listed showing gender, English equivalent.

Surnames: Adopted in the 19th century. Many took the name of the farm; others chose "some noun in the Latvian language as his name or the stem of his name." Wide range of choices. Surnames are declined. There is a feminine form. Approx. 1800 listed showing masculine form, feminine form and germanized version.

Special features: Note on Latvian names in Russian.

Titles: General address, Communist Party address, professional and academic, military, and some abbreviations preceding names.

Lao personal names, 1967. 65p. Not yet available.

Location: Indochina Peninsula in SE Asia. Bounded by Myanmar and China on the N, Vietnam on the E, Cambodia on the S, Thailand on the W.

Speakers: Approx. 2 million in Laos.

Lithuanian personal names, April (?) 1968. v + 36p.

Location: Bounded by Latvia on the N, Byelorus on the E & S, Russia & the Baltic Sea on the W.

Speakers: First language of 2.8 million in Lithuania plus .4 million as a second language (most of these are Russians).

Carding/Style: "Word order for carding Lithuanian personal names is SURNAME, Given Name, Patronymic /Title."

The traditional practice consisted of a given name and a surname. Since Lithuania was incorporated into the Soviet Union, the official practice has been to add a patronymic as a middle name. Thus, Jonas, the son of Petras BUKAUSKAS will be listed officially as Jonas Petro BUKAUSKAS. Styles are also shown for women.

Language/Structure: Lithuanian, Latvian (or Lettish), and the extinct Old Prussian make up the Baltic or Lettic branch of the Indo-European languages. They are closer to the Slavic languages than any other group. They use the roman alphabet with some differences. For example, diacritics are used. Description of writing system, pronunciation, and transliteration.

Pronunciation table. Yes.

Transliteration tables: Russian to English (BGE and other systems), Russian to German, Lithuanian to Russian, and Russian to English.

Given names: Approx. 180 listed. Feminine forms are identified. Diminutive forms given

for about one-half of the names. Meanings not shown.

Surnames: Approx. 360 listed along with Russian, and Russian-English forms. Most of the surnames are identified as found in a "recent" telephone directory of Vilnius (Vilna). Surnames are declined. There are also feminine forms.

Titles: General social address, professional and academic, and military.

Mongolian personal names, November 1966. v + 34p.

Location: East Central Asia. Bounded by Russia on the N, China on the S. Mongolia has been known as the Mongolian Peoples Republic. It also has been known as Outer Mongolia. Inner Mongolia just S in China also has Mongol language speakers.

Speakers: Approx. 3.5-4 million in Mongolia and Inner Mongolia.

Carding/Style: Word order for carding personal names of Mongolians is GIVEN NAME (X) followed by the patronymic (P) and /titles/ (T). There are no family names in Mongolia.

Language/Structure: Belongs to the Altaic language group along with many Turkic languages, the Manchu-Tungusic languages, and Korean. Description of writing system, pronunciation, and transliteration. Alphabet uses 33 of the 35 Cyrillic letters and two of its own.

Pronunciation table. No.

Transliteration tables: Mongolian to English, Mongolian to English compared with Mongolian through Russian to English (extensive tables).

Given names: Approx. 300 names are listed in 4 columns: Mongolian (Cyrillic script), Mongolian to English, Russian rendition of Mongolian, and English for Russian rendition of Mongolian.

Surnames: Not used in Mongolia.

Special features: Description of the declension of names with examples.

Titles: General address, president and ministers of state, diplomatic, heads of organizations, military.

References: 2.

Nepali personal names, 1968. 37p. Not yet available.

Location: On the Himalayan Mountains, bounded by China on the N, India on the S.

Speakers: Nepali is the official language of this country of 19 million. The percentage of people speaking the language is not known. Many languages are spoken in the country.

Polish personal names, March 1962. vii + 60.

Location: On the Baltic Sea in East Central Europe. Bounded by Germany on the W, Czechoslovakia on the S, Lithuania, Byelorus on the E.

Speakers: About 30 million speakers in Poland. About 6 million speakers in the US. About 2 million other speakers in Europe, Russia, Canada, Argentina, Brazil.

Carding/Style: Normally written as in English. For a married woman, her birth name precedes her married surname.

Language/Structure: Belongs to the West Slav group of languages (along with Czech, Slovak, and Lusatian (or Wendish). Description of alphabet, pronunciation, and transliteration.

Pronunciation table: Yes.

Transliteration tables: Russian, Bulgarian, Croatian-Slovene, Czech-Slovak, Macedonian-Serbian, English (BGN).

Given names: About 650 listed along with diminutives and variants. Gender shown. English equivalents given.

Surnames: One appendix shows how representative Polish surnames are declined.

Main surname table shows surnames with correct form, phonetic spellings, misspellings, and variations; alternates for married women and for unmarried women. Approx. 1600 surnames listed.

Titles: General social address, Polish Communist Party, diplomatic, professional, academic, and military.

Rumanian [Romanian] *personal names*, January 1961. vii + 20p.

Location: In southeast Europe on the Black Sea. Bordered by Moldava on the E and Ukraine, Hungary, Yugoslavia on the W, Bulgaria on the S.

Speakers: Estimated 15 million in Romania. 2.2 million more in Moldava and Ukraine.

Carding/Style: A person may have 4 parts to a name but only two may be given names, the other two must be surnames. A person must have at least one given name and one surname. Sometimes there is a middle name and, rarely, two given names and two surnames. A married woman almost always adopts her husband's name.

Language/Structure: Development of the language. Moldavian is a Romance language and the one closest to Latin. Description of spelling, alphabet, pronunciation and transliteration.

Pronunciation table: Yes.

Transliteration table: Russian-Albanian-Greek-Italian-Romanian-Turkish-English (BGN).

Given names: 11 male and 11 female names listed.

Surnames: Some rules described. 16 typical surname endings listed. Some foreign endings listed.

Titles: Titles of nobility never existed in Romania. Some honorary titles such as "Artist al Poporului" (The People's Artist) are used. Professional titles such as Doctor, Inginer are also used.

Particles such as *von, de,* etc., used only in cases of some former Austro-Hungarian subjects or their descendants.

Special features: Appendix on the Moldavan language. It is spoken by at least 2 million people in the former Soviet Union. It is similar to Romanian but it is written with Cyrillic characters.

References: 2.

Russian personal names, December 1968. vii + 161p.

Location: Stretches from Eastern Europe across northern Asia to the Pacific. Bounded by Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway, Romania on the W, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia, North Korea on the S.

Speakers: Russian is the official language of Russia. Approx. 124 million people speak Russian plus those who speak similar languages Ukrainian (33 million)and Belorussian (7 million). There are also Russian speakers in Germany, France, Belgium, Canada, and the US.

Carding: Word order for carding Russian personal names is surname, given name, and patronymic. Titles, when used, are set off in slash marks after the patronymic or the last name element.

Style: Given name, patronymic, surname. Also used by the Uzbeks and the Moldavans. However, most Armenians use one given name and one surname. Turkic peoples use the Muslim style of name as do the Tadzhiks and perhaps others who have come under Islam.

Language/Structure: Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian belong to the Eastern Slavic group of the Indo-European language family. Description of alphabet, spelling, and pronunciation, transliteration for Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian.

Pronunciation table: Yes.

Transliteration tables: Extensive showing Russian, English, Germanic languages, Baltic languages, Finno-Ugric languages, French, Spanish, Vietnamese, Greek, Italian, Romanian, Turkish, non-Slavic Cyrillic alphabet languages, Armenian.

Given names: Saints' names, from the calendar of the Orthodox Church, major source of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian names. Listing of some "revolutionary" names such as Lenina, Svoboda (freedom).

Approx. 4000 listed. Entries show name, variants, diminutives, gender, nationality in Roman and Cyrillic characters.

Surnames: Russian, Belorussian, and Ukrainian surnames derived from several sources. At one time, the Czar gave names to the clergy. Other surnames derived from location, tribe, or house to which they belonged; activities, occupation, physical features, social and economic status, order of birth, etc. Among objects used as surnames are: birds, fish, animals, inanimate objects and occupations. Most surnames are adjectives by origin. Many Russian surnames are derived from names of saints, heroes, legendary figures, and foreigners.

Endings of surnames: Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Georgian, German-Jewish.

Special features: Diminutives. Suffixes for given names. Patronymics have suffixes indicating "son of" or "daughter of." Extensive table shows languages of the former Soviet Union and the number of speakers

Titles: General address, military titles, other titles (professional and academic), and other titles.

References: 4.

Serbo-Croatian personal names, January 1962. vii + 32p.

Location: Generally the area of what was Yugoslavia. Bounded by Italy on the W, Austria and Hungary on the N, Romania and Bulgaria on the E, Greece and Albania on the S.

Speakers: About 18 million speakers in Yugoslavia. Others in the former Yugoslavia speak Slovene, Macedonian, Turkish, Albania, Hungarian, Romanian, German, Czech, Slovak, and other Slavic languages.

Carding/Style: Word order same as in English. Personal names usually limited to a given name and surname. However, with so many identical names, middle names are appearing and can be expecti I to increase. Style for a married woman is shown.

Language/Structure: Belongs to the South Slavic language group along with Slovenian, Bulgarian, and Macedonian. Further it can be divided into the West South Slavic Group for Serbo-Croatian and the East South Slavic Group for Bulgarian and Macedonian. Serbo-Croatian is essentially one language. Croatian is written with roman letters; Serbian with Cyrillic. Description of writing system, pronunciation, and transliteration.

Transliteration table: For Serbian and Croatian

Given names: Approx. 175 listed indicating gender, diminutives, variants and, in some cases, whether the name is Muslim or Serbian. Some names have the English meaning.

Surnames: About 50 representative Serbo-Croatian family names listed. They show transcription into English and meaning of many names. A second list shows 26 names of Turkish origin with a transcription showing how they are pronounced.

Special features: Table for roman and Cyrillic alphabets

Titles: General address, clergy, professional, and military.

References: 2.

Slovak personal names, May 1964. vii + 51p. Map.

Location: Slovakia in the eastern part of the former Czechoslovakia is in East Central Europe. It is bounded by Germany and Poland on the N, the Czech Republic on the W, Austria and Hungary on the S, Russia on the E.

Speakers: Probably at least 4.3 million in Slovakia. Also, speakers in several other countries. There are 35 Slovak periodicals in the United States.

Carding/Style: Slightly different from English. Some diacritics are used. Generally a Slovak uses a given name, a baptismal name, and a family name. Customs for women's names. Wife's family name or joint family names allowed.

Language/Structure: Belongs to the Western Slav Group. Alphabet given with pronunciation.

Pronunciation table: Yes.

Transliteration table: Russian-Bulgarian-Croatian-Slovene-Czech/Slovak-Macedonian/Serbian-Polish, English (BGN).

Given names: Approx. 500 listed. Some have variants and diminutives. Gender shown. English counterpart given for many names.

Surnames: There are special endings on family names for men and women. About 30 examples given. In addition there is a listing of Approx. 1200 family names found in Slovakia (not all are Slovak in origin). Masculine and feminine forms are given. Variant spellings are shown.

Special features: Brief history of the Czech and Slovak languages. Comparison of the two languages. Rules for declension of masculine and feminine given names and surnames.

Titles: General address, honorary, clergy, academic and professional.

Slovenian personal names, January 1962. v + 14p.

Location: Slovenia, westernmost part of the former Yugoslavia in southeast Europe. Bounded by the Adriatic Sea and Italy on the W, by Austria on the N, by Hungary on the E, by Croatia on the E and S.

Speakers: Approx. 2 million speakers in Slovenia.

Carding/Style: Carding the same as for English names. Most educated Slovenes write their names with the given name first and the surname second. However, many rural and uneducated retain the old practice of writing the surname first and the given name second. Official documents list the surname first and the given name second.

Only the given name and surname are used. No patronymics and no matronymics.

Language/Structure: Belongs to the South Slavic language group. Description of alphabet, writing system, pronunciation, and transliteration.

Pronunciation table. Yes.

Transliteration tables: No, but there is a brief note.

Given names: Saints' names important and often give a clue as to the individual's birthday. List of Approx. 70 given names with popular variants and nicknames.

Surnames: Listing of 34 family names illustrating various types. Meanings of some included.

Special features: None

Titles: General address, religious, professional, and military.

Spanish personal names, 1969. v + ? Not yet available.

Location: SW Europe, bounded by Portugal on W, France on N.

Speakers: Official language of Spain (39.6 million). Spoken by millions more in Central and South America and elsewhere.

Swahili personal names, August 1962. vii + 28p.

Location: East Africa.   Area roughly bounded by Somalia on the N, Cape Delgado, Mozambique in the S, west coast of Madagascar on the E, Zaire on the W. An appendix lists the main forms of Swahili and where it is spoken.

Speakers: Not given.

Carding/Style: No set rule for carding. Tom MBOYA should be carded as MBOYA, Tom with a cross-reference to the name as it first appears (the order might be reversed).

A Swahili name nearly always consists of two given names--The first (X) is often a Christian or other religious name and the second (X2) is often a Muslim name (especially if the first

is Christian).   A patronymic may be the third name but practice varies.   Examples.
Further notes on women's names, European names, tribal names, day-names, season name,
events, namesakes, and status of the child within the family.   Examples given.
Language/Structure: Belongs to the Bantu language group. Swahili was first written in the
Arabic alphabet.   Now uses roman alphabet.
Pronunciation guide: Yes.
Transliteration table: For Russian and Chinese names.
Given names: Approx. 80 listed showing gender.   They are of Arabic, Christian, or Hebrew
derivation.
Surnames: None shown.
Special features: Note on transcription of Russian and Chinese names
Titles: General address, professional, religious, administrative and governmental, and
military.
References: 1.

Swedish personal names, March 1967. v + 46p.
Location: On Scandinavian Peninsula in Northern Europe. Bounded on the W by Norway,
by Denmark on the S across Kattegat, Finland on the E.
Speakers: Approx. 7.75 million in Sweden, .37 million in Finland, .3 million in the US.
Carding/Style: Same order as in English but letters $Å$, $Ä$, and $Ö$ are entered after the letter
Z.
Language/Structure: Belongs to the North German or Scandinavian language group.
Description of writing system (see note on letters just above), pronunciation, and
transliteration.
A Swedish personal name usually consists of one or more given names and a surname.
Pronunciation table. And notes.
Transliteration table: Russian to Germanic languages and to English.   Notes.
Given names: Most Swedish given names come from Norse mythology or are of German
extraction.   Many others are from the Bible or from saints.   A few are of Latin or Greek
derivation.   A few are of Finnish, Russian, or other origin.   Many names are combinations.
For example, Carl-Axel or Anna-Berta.   Some names have diminutives.   24 are listed.
Approx. 440 given names listed along with variants and diminutives.   Gender indicated.
Surnames: Approx. 1300 listed.
Special features: Table showing alphabets of the Germanic languages: German, Dutch,
Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic.

Titles: General address, executives, professions and trades, and nobility.

Telugu personal names, September 1964.   iii + 50p.
Location: Andhra Pradesh, in South India on the Bay of Bengal.
Speakers: About 44 million. It is the official language of Andhra Pradesh, a state in South India on the Bay of Bengal. Also spoken by significant minorities in Madras, Coimbatore, and Madura.
Carding/Style: Telugu names are usually written with the family name in first position. Telugu persons abroad may conform to local styles. Examples are given.
Language/Structure: Belongs to the Dravidian group of languages. The others are Tamil, Kannada, and Malayalam. Description of writing system, pronunciation, and transliteration.
Transliteration tables: 4 transliteration and phonemic-phonetic tables.
Given names: Approx. 200 entries in various tables show gender, title, some meanings. One table explains name elements. Naming customs described with examples.
Surnames: Most are of Dravidian origin, the rest are of Sanskrit. Examples are given. Main categories of surnames listed with meanings and examples. These include place endings, plants and plant products, animals, and occupations,
Special features: North Indian names used by Telegu speakers.
Anglo-Indian or Christian given names (20 male, 17 female) and 10 family names.
Muslim names: 7 male given names, 15 female.
Titles: Several titles of all kinds listed.

Thai personal names, v + 79p. Not yet available.
Location: On Indochinese and Malayan peninsulas in southeast Asia. Bounded by Myanmar on W, Laos on the N, Cambodia on the E, and Malaysia on the S.
Speakers: Approx. 45 million.

Turkish personal names, January 1961. v + 22p.
Location: Eastern Europe and Middle East. Bounded by Bulgaria and Greece on the W, Georgia and Armenia on the N, Iran on the E, Iraq and Syria on the S.
Speakers: Official language of Turkey, estimated population 25 million. Also spoken by 100,000 people on Cyprus. There are also minority groups in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Greece.
Carding/Style: Before 1935, only a few Turks had family names. "A person was generally

known by his first name, as the son of his father, the father of his son, the one born at such-and-such a place or another epithet, or by a nickname."

Carding similar to English but has some differences.

Language/Structure: Forms the southwestern or Oghuz group of the Turkic branch of the Altaic family of languages. In 1928 switched from Arabic characters to roman. Description of writing system, spelling, and pronunciation.

Pronunciation table. Yes.

Transliteration tables: Russian-Albanian-Greek-Italian-Romanian-Turkish, and English (BGN).

Given names: Approx. 100 male 19 female, listed.

Surnames: Approx. 50 surnames presented showing various types of endings.

Special features: No.

Titles: General address, governmental, and military.

References: 11.

Uzbek personal names, 1969. 22p. Not yet available.

Location: Centered in Uzbekistan, one of the Central Asian Republics. Bounded by Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan on the W, Kazakhstan on the N & E, Kyrgyzstan on the E, Tajikistan and Afghanistan on the S.

Speakers: 20 million in Uzbekistan.

Vietnamese personal names, September 1961. vii + 34p.

Location: East coast of the Indochinese Peninsula in southeast Asia. Bounded by China on the N, Laos and Cambodia on the W.

Speakers: Primary language of 23 million people in Vietnam and perhaps .5 million in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and China.

Carding/Style: Normal order for carding is given name, family name, middle name followed by telegraphic spelling. Description of order, women's names, telegraphic names. Notes on family names, middle names, given names (8 examples), etc.

Language/Structure: Belongs to the Mon-Kher subfamily of Austro-Asiatic languages and including Tonkinese and Cochin Chinese dialects. Description of writing system (now uses the roman alphabet with some differences), pronunciation, and transliteration (notes on transliteration of Russian and Chinese.

Transliteration tables: Russian-Vietnamese-French-English transliteration table with examples.

Given names: 70 given names listed in different categories, most with meaning.

Surnames: 40 common family names listed showing roman Vietnamese, telegraphic Vietnamese, French romanization, Chinese character, Wade-Giles romanization, telegraphic code, Cantonese English transliteration.

Special features: Table showing alphabet in standard Vietnamese letters and with telegraphic spelling. Notes.

Titles: General social address. religious, professional, governmental, and military

References: 23.

Word order standards for indexing personal names, 1970. 43p. Not yet available.