

# A study on the strategy model for the dual naming of East Sea

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## INTRODUCTION

The objective of this study is to take a close look at the origins of the East Sea naming campaign which has occurred in the U.S., the theories on which the growing East Sea campaign is based, and how the East Sea naming campaign has been reflected in "The Limits of Oceans and Seas", published by the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).

In particular, this study is intended to establish a strategic model for East Sea naming focusing on Map of Korea of Oceans and Seas which was published by the independence activist Kim Young Joong in celebration of Korea's liberation from Japan in 1945.

## ENVIRONMENT OF THE EAST SEA

### *Environment of East Sea*

The East Sea is located between the Korean peninsula, which consists of the continental crust; Eurasia, the western side; and the Japanese islands, consisting of volcanic islands, on the eastern side. The oceanic volcanic islands that compose the Japanese islands resulted from volcanic activities when the oceanic crust of the Pacific Ocean was subducting beneath the continental crust of Japan, due to its lower density. It is called a volcanic arc due to the shape assumed by the volcanic islands. The basins to the rear of the arc shaped chain of volcanic islands, between the Japanese and Continental crust, are called the "back-arc basin" or "marginal basin." The East Sea, one of the most famous back arc basins in the north-western Pacific Ocean, originated around the early Miocene and was thought to have completed its formation around 15~12Ma.

This back-arc basin, the East Sea, which is over 2000 meters deep is geographically close to Korea, Japan, and Russia. In terms of basin classification, the back-arc basins in the north-western Pacific Ocean can be divided into an oceanic type back-arc basin and a continental type back-arc basin. Oceanic type back-arc basins, such as the "Mariana Trench" and the "Iau Basin", were formed into an arc back side of oceanic volcanic islands, and on the other hand, a continental type back-arc basin, such as the East Sea and South China Sea, were formed into a back side arc of continental volcanic islands.

Submarine topography of the East Sea back-arc basin shows it to be composed of three sub-basins and the three old rift valleys. It is assumed that each basin is surrounded by oceanic ridges and plateaus, leading to its present tomographic layout.

### *Korea's outstanding resources from "Map of Korea"*

#### (1) GOLD

Summary: In 1936 there were 4,159 mines in operation, including 342 alluvial deposits; total production was 562,000 oz., valued at \$20,000,000. In 1940 there were 6,899 mines in operation including 475 alluvial deposits; total production is estimated to have been about 1,100,000 oz., valued at \$40,000,000.

<b>Leading Mines in 1936 with estimated 1940 production value</b>		
<b>Mine</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>1940 est. value of production</b>
1. Unsan (Unsan)	P'yŏgan-pukto	\$3,000,000
2. Taeyu-dong (Taiyudo)	P'yŏgan-pukto	2,500,000
3. Ongjin (Oshin)	Hwanghae-do	1,000,000
4. Kŭmjŏng(Kinsei)	Kyŏngsang-pukto	800,000
5. Kwangyang (Koyo)	Chŏlla-namdo	800,000
6. Suan (Suian)	Hwanghae-do	700,000
7. Sŏnghŭng(Joko)	P'yŏgan-namdo	600,000
8. Kŭmje(Kintei)	chŏlla-pukto	600,000
9. Sinyŏn(Shinen)	P'yŏgan-pukto	600,000
10. Sinhŭng(Shinko)	Hamgyŏng-namdo	500,000
11. Holtong (Kotsudo)	Hwanghae-do	500,000
12. Chiksan (Chikusan)	Ch'ungch'ŏng-namdo	500,000
13. Samsŏng(Sanjo)	P'yŏgan-pukto	500,000
14. Chungang (Chuo)	Ch'ungch'ŏng-namdo	500,000
15. Samhwa (Sanko)	Kangwŏn-do	500,000
		\$13,600,000

(2) COAL

<b>COAL Mines</b>	<b>Tons</b>	<b>Value</b>
1936 395	2,282,000	\$4,000,000
1940 527	5,000,000*	\$8,000,000*
		<b>*Estimated</b>

(3) IRON

	<b>Major Mines</b>	
1. Samsin (Samshin)	P'yŏgan-namdo	anthracite
2. P'yŏgyang(Heijo)	P'yŏgan-namdo	anthracite
3. Aoji (Agochi)	Hamgyŏng-pukto	bituminous
4. Hoeryŏng(Kainei)	Hamgyŏng-pukto	bituminous
5. Yŏngan(Eian)	Hamgyŏng-namdo	bituminous
6. Sariwŏn(Shariin)	Hwanghae-do	anthracite
7. Yŏngwŏl(Neietsu)	Kangwŏn-do	anthracite
8. Samch'ŏk(Sanchoku)	Kangwŏn-do	anthracite
9. Mun'gyŏng(Bunkei)	Ch'ungch'ŏng-pukto	anthracite
10. Anju (Anshu)	P'yŏgan-namdo	bituminous
11. Tŏkch'ŏn(Tokusen)	P'yŏgan-namdo	anthracite
12. Kyŏngwŏn(Keigen)	Hamgyŏng-pukto	bituminous

<b>Mines</b>	<b>Tons</b>	<b>Value</b>
1936 144	Est. 800,000	\$1,500,000
1940 245	Est. 4,000,000	\$8,000,000

	<b>Leading Mines</b>
1. Musan (Mosan)	Hamgyöng-pukto
2. Iwön(Rigen)	Hamgyöng-namdo
3. Chaeryöng(Sainei)	Hwanghae-do
4. Hasöng(Kasei)	Hwanghae-do
5. Kaech'ön(Kaisen)	Hwanghae-do
6. Ullyul (Inritsu)	Hwanghae-do

(4) Alumina Ores

1. Ongmaesan (Gyokumaisan) (near Haenam)	Chölla-namdo
2. Kasa-do (Kasa-to) (near Haenam)	Chölla-namdo
3. Söngsan(Seisan)	Chölla-namdo
4. P'yögyang(Heijo)	P'yögan-namdo
5. Changsan-do (Chozan-to)	Chölla-namdo

(5) Magnesite

1. Paegam (Hakugan)	Hamgyöng-pukto
2. Sinbokchang (Shinfukujo)	Hamgyöng-namdo

(6) Mica

1. Kilchu (Kisshu)	Hamgyöng-pukto
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(7) Copper

1. Kapsan (Kozan)	Hamgyöng-namdo
2. Huch'ang (Kosho)	P'yögan-pukto
3. Koksan (Kokusan)	Hwanghae-do
4. Haman (Kanan)	Kyöngsang-namdo

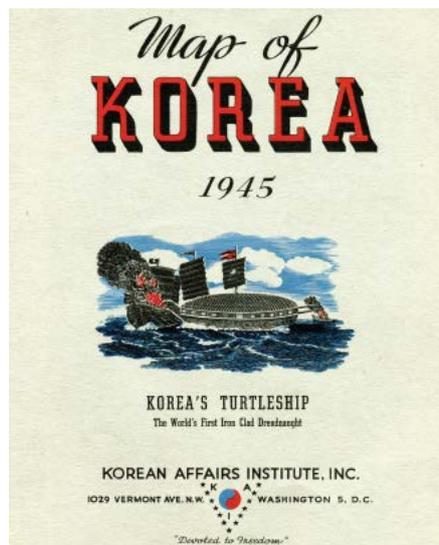
(8) Zinc

1. Kōmdōk(Kentoku)	Hamgyöng-namdo
2. Ongjin (Oshin)	Hwanghae-do

## MEANING OF THE DUAL NAMING OF "MAP OF KOREA" ISSUED BY THE INDEPENDENCE ACTIVIST

### *Naming of East Sea in the wake of world war II*

As the IHO was founded in 1921, names and limits of all the world's seas, oceans and navigable waters were set and defined, and in the process, the name 'East Sea' was altered to the name "Japan Sea". When publishing "The Limits of Oceans and Seas" in 1929, the IHO changed the name East Sea to the name Japan Sea without seeking the prior approval of Korea which was a Japanese colony at that time. As the second edition was published in 1937, the name 'Japan Sea' began to be standardized around the world(Kim Shin, *Map of Korea and Dual names*, The 20th International Seminar on sea names, The Society for East Sea, 2014).



### *Who was Kim Yong-joong the first person to mark the East Sea with dual naming?*

According to the studies so far, Kim Yong-joong, the publisher of Map of Korea had immigrated to America by way of China. In the U.S., as a successful businessman, he established the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington D.C. in 1943, and carried out numerous activities in order to introduce Korea and appeal for its independence. He published Map of Korea in 1945.

Map of Korea is included in 'Korea Map Collection. Additionally, Kim Young-joong, the publisher of Korean Affairs Institute has also been studied with much interest.

Korean Affairs Institute was registered in California as a nonprofit cultural organization by Kim Yong-joong in 1943, and in September of 1943 the head office was established in Washington.

On November 22nd of that year, 'The Voice of Korea' the monthly English magazine, began publication. In the letterhead of the first issue, 'Devoted to freedom as a nonprofit organization' was presented as a slogan. Korean Affairs Institute and 'The Voice of Korea', which became Kim Yong-joong's trademark, had taken the first step.

Originally, the purpose of establishment of this organization and its magazine was to introduce Korea from a nonpartisan viewpoint and to appeal for the necessity of independence of Korea. Also, it reflected the demand within the U.S. at that time. Such demand of the U.S. combined with Korean studies boom brought up within the Korean American community, which led to organization of many institutions. Such demand led to institutions being organized within the Korean American community via the Korean

studies boom. From 1943, through Information gathering and research about Korea, contribution was made to the Pacific War also, necessity of Korean studies had been brought up for Korea's postwar economic revival.



### ***Kim Yong Joong and Map of Korea***

The Republic of Korea acquired its independent sovereignty after the Second World War, but its sovereignty of the East Sea was not recovered. Many campaigns have taken place around the U.S. to reclaim Korean sovereignty of the East Sea since Korea was liberated from Japan on August 15, 1945. In this regard, this study is aimed at analyzing the progress of campaigns for reclaim the name East Sea based on the *Map of Korea*, released by Kim Yong Joong, which introduces an independent model for East Sea naming, and presenting a strategic model in relation to this.

Kim Yong Joong is one of the most notable persons for carrying on the independence movement against Japanese imperialism by producing relevant maps and books in the U.S. even before Korea's liberation from Japan's colonial rule. Particularly, he produced the *Map of Korea* as Korea achieved its independence from Japan in 1945, and then distributed it to the White House, the Congress, the Military Government Office, GHQ, Allied powers, etc., in order to offer a new East Sea naming model.

### ***To introduce the resources of independent Korea to the world***

One of this atlas' intentions was to promote Korea's natural resources internationally and thus to show the values of Korea liberated from Japan in 1945 to the whole world. In other words, it was aimed at highlighting how important Korea is by letting those all over the world know the fact that Korea possessed vast resources.

### **INNOVATIVE STRATEGY OF "MAP OF KOREA"**

Kim Yong Joong presented an innovative Map of Korea Model that defines East Sea as seven seas.

First, the area of the sea around Korea, which had been divided into two at the IHO in 1929, was subdivided into seven in 1945.

Second, Admiral Yi Sun-shin and the Turtle Ship, a 'killer app' of East Sea 16th century, were cited to historically demonstrate that Korea had long maintained the command of the East Sea.

Third, it was the first time to attempt the dual marking of the names East Sea/Sea of Japan after Korea's liberation.

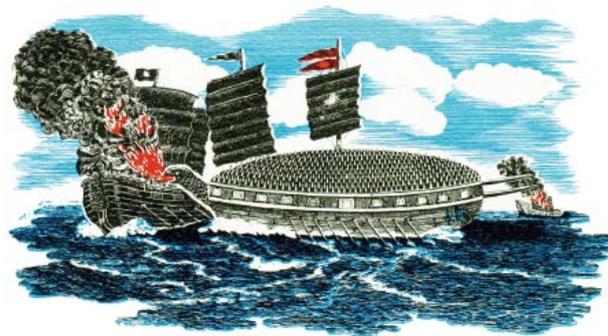
Fourth, *Map of Korea* is to drastically change the title of Korea's southern sea: from Sea of Japan to Korea Strait.

Fifth, The names 'Saishu Strait' and Maikotsh Channel were marked around Jeju Island for the first time after Korea's liberation.

## **HISTORICAL KILLER APP AND KOREA TURTLE SHIP**

### ***Historical Killer App and the world's first iron clad dreadnaught***

The content of *Map of Korea* was analyzed on this chapter. In *Map of Korea*, a world map created with modern cartographic techniques is printed over 25 pages. The motive for producing *Map of Korea* and the statistics about underground resources of Korea are introduced in detail. Also, the symbols of *Map of Korea* are explained. In light of these, it shows that modern cartographic techniques were used in producing the atlas. It also shows that a thorough study about assignment of place names preceded.



The story of Korea's Turtle Ship, its inventor, Admiral Yi Sun-Sin, and of the era in which it was developed, is one of the most amazing chapters in the history of the country.

The sixteenth century found Korea a prosperous, happy and peacefully contented nation, with her national defenses neglected — just as they were in this country before Pearl Harbor.

Korea dreamed peacefully, unaware of the ideas festering in the mind of one Hideyoshi, their neighbor across only one hundred twenty-five miles of water — Hideyoshi, the Japanese Shogun who was planning to become the conqueror of the world.

By 1586 Hideyoshi had made his plans, which included the use of Korea as the first mainland toe-hold and a stepping stone into China for further conquest.

He sent an emissary to Korea demanding tribute to Japan. The Korean Court, amused at the demands of the "dwarf barbarians" as they called the Japanese, and annoyed at the insolent messenger, refused to even reply.

### **World's First Armored Dreadnaught**

By the time Hideyoshi started his threats against Korea, Yi Sun Sin realized that there were three hazards a Navy man had to contend with fire arrows setting his vessels aflame, ramming by enemy ships, and the possibility of the enemy grappling and boarding the defending vessels. He determined to develop his own idea of a ship to combat these hazards, and emerged with the Turtle Ship, the world's first armored dreadnaught.

Stories of the Turtle Ship and its marvelous powers vary with the historians who record them.

From Horace H. Underwood, Homer B. Hulbert and Vice Admiral G. A. Ballard of the British Navy, all considered fairly accurate historians, come conservative descriptions. From them one gets the following picture:

The Turtle Ship was approximately 120 feet long (twice the length of the largest Japanese vessels), 30 feet wide, propelled by 20 oars and carried an auxiliary sail which was lowered during combat. Covered on the top and sides with iron plates, it was lined with spikes to keep the enemy from boarding the vessel. A fierce turtle-head iron prow was for ramming purposes, and through the turtle's open mouth warriors shot fire arrows at the enemy. A similar opening in the rear and numerous port-holes on the sides were also used for shooting fire arrows, cannons and throwing crude bombs and grenades. When sailing into action, sulphur and salt petre were burned in the hold, which belched smoke and flame, giving the ship the appearance of a monster and forming a smoke screen for the fleet(Kim Yong-Joong. Map of Korea, Korean Affairs Institute, INC., 1945).

### ***Admiral Yi and Nelson***

By early 1592, Admiral Yi was well prepared for eventualities with a number of the Turtle Ships and was stationed on the west coast of Korea, while another Admiral was detailed to guard the southern port of Pusan.

On May 24, 1592, while diplomatic negotiations were still going on at the Court of Korea with the Japanese envoy, Hideyoshi landed a force of 250,000 men from 3,000 ships at the port of Pusan. The Admiral in charge of defense there was so demoralized by the suddenness of the attack that he offered but little resistance and the invaders swept up through the land of Korea like a swarm of locusts.

The Admiral at Pusan sent a call for help to Admiral Yi, who needed no second invitation, and while the invaders were devastating the land, he sailed around to annihilate their navy, with a thoroughness and dispatch fully described in almost awestruck tones by British historian Admiral G. A. Ballard in his "The Influence of the Sea on the Political History of Japan."

"It is always difficult for Englishmen to admit that Nelson ever had an equal in his profession," Ballard writes, "but if any man is entitled to be so regarded, it should surely be this great naval commander of Asiatic race who never knew defeat and died in the presence of the enemy; of whose movements a track-chart might be compiled from the wrecks of hundreds of Japanese ships lying with their valiant crews at the bottom of the sea, off the coasts of the Korean peninsula... Yi sun-sin not only produced the better ship, but he made the very best use of her qualities; and it seems, in truth, no exaggeration to assert that from first to last he never made a mistake, for his work was so complete under each variety of circumstances as to defy criticism. Although his whole record of service is well known, there is not a single point of importance in which his judgment can ever be held to have been at fault." That from a conservative Britisher!

### ***Korean Trafalgar***

At any rate, Admiral Yi, by sailing furiously into the enemy with his Turtle Ships, smashed the Japanese fleet and, to quote Ballard again, "... in the short space of six weeks... achieved a series of successes unsurpassed in the whole annals of maritime war, destroying the enemy's battle-fleets, cutting his lines of communication, sweeping up his convoys, imperiling the situation of his victorious armies in the field, and bringing his most ambitious schemes to utter ruin."

Not content with that, Yi lay in wait for the convoys of reinforcements and supplies and destroyed them.

Late in 1596 Hideyoshi again dispatched an invasion force of 100,000 men. At one Admiral Yi sailed out with renewed vigor to cut up the enemy fleet. This time Hideyoshi must have realized he was beaten and that his dreams of world conquest had been wrecked on the shores of Korea by Admiral Yi. Though he refused to admit defeat, the prospect might have been what hastened his death that year.

Early in 1597, Konishi, chief of the invasion forces, attempting to save what was left on his army, ordered his men to embark for home. This was what Yi had been waiting for - a whole Japanese army, already defeated and dejected, packed onto convoy ships.

Again Ballard's is the most vivid description of the resultant action:

“The great battle that followed was the Korean Trafalgar, for... it ended the battle-fleet actions of Japan for 300 years, but at the cost of the life of the greatest seaman against whom they ever fought... When for the last time the Korean Admiral sighted an enemy's fleet ahead he had only a very few more hours to live, but for that fleeting space he enjoyed at least the supreme satisfaction of seeing the last of the invaders leave his native land and the knowledge that no man had been more instrumental than himself in bringing that end to pass... In the height of the action Yi-sun was killed; a fitting end to such a career.”

### ***Turtle Ship and take control of the East Sea***

Why was the naval battle of Admiral Yi Soon-sin, hero of the Japanese invasion of Korea, depicted on the cover of *Map of Korea*?

It appears that publication of the Turtle Ship on the cover of '*Map of Korea*' was to show that Korea already had the technology and capability to produce an armored battleship in 1592. Introducing successive victories of Admiral Yi Sun-sin during the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592 illustrates that Korean waters had the command of the sea in the 16th century.(Kim Yong-Joong. *Map of Korea*, Korean Affairs Institute, INC., 1945).

The content of *Map of Korea* is as follows: it is printed in color consisting of 25 pages, the cover depicts a battle scene of the Turtle Ship destroying Japanese battleships during the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592, and is titled 'The Turtle Ship of Korea, the World's First Ironclad Warship.' The back of the cover describes the financial resources of the Turtle Ship and the activities of Admiral Yi Sun-sin at the naval battle during the Japanese invasion of Korea (the Imjin War).

## **INFLUENCES OF THE STRATEGY MODEL ON THE DUAL NAMING**

### ***Influences on the International Hydrography Organization***

#### 1) Disappearance of 'Japan Sea' from 1953

As for the 'Map of Korea' issued when 'The Limits of Oceans and Seas' was published as the third edition in 1953, it is necessary to take notice of its publication time, unlike when the 1929 and 1937 editions were published.

It was issued after long years of preparations and data collection to celebrate the year 1945, a time when Korea gained independence from Japan.

Noticeably, it marks 'East China Sea' on the map with no marking of a south-western border. This attempt finally led to deletion of 'Sea of Japan' in the 'The Limits of Oceans and Seas'. This means that Sea of Japan itself has not existed since then (KIm Shin, The petition to the IHO, East Sea Forum, 2012).

#### (1) The error in the writing of the Japan Sea

It was made public for the first time that the 3rd edition "Limits of Oceans and Seas" published in 1953 has been wrongly used for 66 years throughout the world.

The author, who has investigated the East Sea for three decades, has found errors in "Limits of the Oceans and the Seas" published in 1953 which has been employed as a standard for making world maps and charts for five decades throughout the world even if the book has included errors, and so the writer is planning to request the correction of them to the International Hydrographic Organization.

The author, who has traced the historical process for 3 decades in which the East Sea had changed into the Japan Sea has found out the facts that not only Korean and Japan, but also even the International Hydrographic Organization had not known.

#### (2) The contents of errors

The 3rd edition of "Limits of Oceans and Seas" published by the International Hydrographic Organization in 1953 divided the borderlines of the totally 102 seas and inscribed the names of the seas all over the world. The world maps and charts have been produced upon the basis of "Limits of Oceans and Seas" published in 1953, and the above book has not been revised even once since 1953.

"Limits of Oceans and Seas" published in 1953 has inscribed the East Sea as in the following :

#### 52. Japan Sea

- *On the Southwest*

The Northeastern limit of the Eastern China Sea(50) and the Western limit of the Inland Sea (53).

- *On the Southeast*

In Simonoseki Kaikyo.

A line running from Nagoya Saki ( $130^{\circ} 49',5E$ ) in Kyûsyû through the islands of Uma Sima and Muture Sima( $33^{\circ} 58',5N$ ) to Murasaki Hana( $34^{\circ} 01'N$ ) in Honsyû.

- *On the East.*

In the Tsugaru Kaikô.

From the extremity of Soriya Saki( $141^{\circ} 28'E$ ) to the extremity of Esan Saki( $41^{\circ} 48'N$ ).

- *On the Northeast.*

In La Perouse Strait (Sôya Kaikyô).

A line joining Sôni Misaki and Nishi Notoro Misaki( $45^{\circ} 55'N$ ).

- *On the North.*

From Cape Tuik( $51^{\circ} 45'N$ ) to Cape Sushcheva.

The borders of the Japan Sea (52) were inscribed by means of the 5 directions: the direction of Southwest: the southeast: the East: the Northeast: and the North.

However, there appears to be an error in the setting up of the border line of the Southwest direction(Kim, Petition, Hydrographer, East Sea Forum, International Hydrographic Conference, 2012).

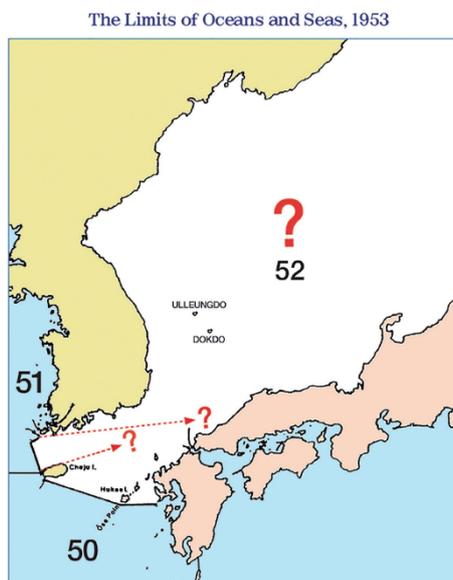
The 3rd edition of "Limits of Oceans and Seas" explains that "The border of the direction of East China Sea(No.50 sea) borders the direction of the Northwest and the direction of the west of the inner Sea(No.53 sea)"

This description is faulty in the following sense.

First, the border lines described above demarcate the region that includes even the yellow sea(No.51 sea). However, the yellow Sea(No.51) is a distinct entity. The publication does not clearly indicate the Yellow Sea(51) as a separate Sea(Hwang Hai). Consequently, the Japan Sea is a sea void of a borderline, which means that the Japan Sea is non-existent according to "Limits of Oceans and Sea" published in 1953.

Secondly, there is no reference to Korea which lies west border of the Japan Sea, and is a sovereign state, which means that a sea cannot be set up because the Japan Sea is not linked to Korea that is the west continent of the Japan Sea.

Thirdly, It is said that the Japan Sea borders the west of the Inner Sea(53) in the direction of the southwest, but the Japan Sea is said to face the Inner Sea(53) in the direction of the Southeast. As a result, we don't know which statement is accurate, such that the border of the one direction can be said to be wrong.



If we accept the existence of the Japan Sea (52), Korea becomes a country that doesn't exist on earth. If a marine accident takes place in the territorial waters of Korea, which is a sovereign nation, we cannot indicate any point where the marine accident took place by referring to "Limits of Oceans and Seas." This fact has been unknown to any other place in the entire world for half a century. The year 1953 was the one in which Korea celebrated eight years as an independent state. Of course, 1953 was also the year during which the Korean War armistice was signed. As a result Korea had neither the time nor interest in the above issue because of the Conflict both at home.

As a result, according to this study, the fact that the 2002 revised edition of "Limits of Oceans and Seas" was circulated to the member nations all over the world without inscribing the border of the Japan Sea and a blank in that space can be said to be the first step for correcting the errors of the 3rd edition of "Limits of Oceans and Seas" published in 1953.

#### 48. Japan Sea

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► 'Limits of Oceans and Seas' 1928

48. Japan Sea

• *On the Southwest.*

The Northeastern limit of the China Seas(45, 46, 47).

• *On the Southeast.*

In Shimonoseki Kaikyo.

A line running from Nagoya Saki( $130^{\circ} 49 \frac{1}{2}'$  E.) in Kyu Shu through the islands of Uma-Shima and Mutsure Shima( $33^{\circ} 58 \frac{1}{2}'$  N.) to Mura Saki Bana( $34^{\circ} 04'$ N.) in Honshu.

• *On the East.*

In the Tsugaru Kaikyo.

From the extremity of Shiriya Saki( $141^{\circ} 28'$ E.) to the extremity of Yesan Saki( $41^{\circ} 48'$ N.).

• *On the Northeast.*

In La Perouse Strait(Soya Kaikyo).

A line Joining Sôni Misaki and Nosshahu Misaki( $43^{\circ} 23'$ N.).

• *On the North.*

From Tuik Point( $51^{\circ} 45'$ N.) to Cape Sushcheva.

► 'Limits of Oceans and Seas' 1937

48. Japan Sea

• *On the Southwest.*

The Northeastern limit of the China Seas(45, 46, 47).

• *On the Southeast.*

In Simonoseki Kaikyo.

A line running from Nagoya Saki( $130^{\circ} 49 \frac{1}{2}'$ E.) in Kyûsyû through the islands of Uma Sima and Muture Sima( $33^{\circ} 58 \frac{1}{2}'$ N.) to Murasaki Hana( $34^{\circ} 01'$ N.) in Honsyû.

• *On the East.*

In the Tugaru Kaikyô.

From the extremity of Siriya saki( $141^{\circ} 28'$ E.) to the extremity of Esan Saki( $41^{\circ} 48'$ N.).

• *On the Northeast.*

In La Perouse Strait(Sôya Kaikyô).

A line joining Sôni Misaki and Nosyappu Saki( $43^{\circ} 23'$ N.).

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From Cape Tuik( $51^{\circ} 45'$ N.) to Cape Sushcheva.

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Korea Strait



Saishu Strait



Maikotsh Channel



## 2) Deletion of the name of Japan Sea in 2002

At the IHO conference held in Monaco in 2002, the issue of publishing the fourth edition of 'The Limits of Oceans and Seas' was intensively discussed and then an innovative plan was adopted. Despite continued conferences between Korea and Japan over decades, they have failed to make any progress.

According to the plan adopted by the IHO conference, the section where 'Sea of Japan' used to be marked will become empty when 'The Limits of Oceans and Seas' is published; and the empty section will be dealt with through republication if the two countries reach an agreement about the area of the sea. However, this plan was cancelled because of some member states' opposition, while being circulated to all member states.

### 3) IHO's pressure on the Japanese government in 2019

Yomiuri Newspaper in Japan reported on January 18, 2019 that the IHO is intensifying its pressure on the Japanese government to hold a conference with Korea regarding the naming of the East Sea/Sea of Japan as soon as possible.

#### ***Influences on the East Sea naming movement***

The production of 'Map of Korea' is judged to have had a great effect on stimulating the petition by 177 scholars to the IHO(2002), the East Sea naming campaign by Koreans living around the world in 2008 and the subsequent petition to the White House.

The alteration of the limit and name of 'Sea of Japan' on the 'Map of Korea' is considered to have been influential in the deletion of the limits of 'Japan Sea', which was present in 'The Limits of Oceans and Seas' produced as the first and second editions by the IHO in 1929 and 1937, in its third edition in 1953.

Publication of 'Map of Korea' proposed possible solutions for the future of the East Sea, such as the IHO's decision to have the plan of deleting the name Japan Sea and leaving a blank circulated to all member states in 2002 and its recommendation for South and North Korea as well as Japan to reach an agreement about naming of the waters around them in 2019.

#### ***Successful passage in Virginia***

It was the first time to attempt the dual marking of the names East Sea/Sea of Japan after Korea's liberation. At that time, the idea had never been thought of before and is also deemed to be the foundation for the successful passage of a bill requiring the use of the name East Sea along with Sea of Japan in Virginia, U.S. in 2014.

### **CONCLUSION**

The East Sea naming campaign led by the independence activist Kim Young Joong with the intention of reclaiming the lost Korean name 'East Sea' has proposed possible solutions which are deemed innovative from various aspects.

First, an innovative method for marking a place name was proposed through the atlas produced by a Korean person for the first time after Korea's liberation from Japan in 1945. The area of the sea around Korea, which had been divided into two at the IHO in 1929, was subdivided into seven in 1945.

Second, Admiral Yi Sun-shin and the Turtle Ship, a 'killer app' of the 16th century, were cited to historically demonstrate that Korea had long maintained the command of the East Sea.

Third, it was the first time to attempt the dual marking of the names East Sea/Sea of Japan after Korea's liberation. At that time, the idea had never been thought of before and is also deemed to be the foundation for the successful passage of a bill requiring the use of the name East Sea along with Sea of Japan in Virginia, U.S. in 2014.

Fourth, a map was published as part of the independence movement. Such an attempt is significant in encouraging several scholars to undertake map research to deal with the East Sea issue.

Fifth, one of the most iconic innovations attempted in the 'Map of Korea' is to drastically change the title of Korea's southern sea: from Sea of Japan to Korea Strait.

Sixth, on the atlas produced by a Korean person after Korea's liberation from Japan in 1945, the names 'Korea Bay' and 'Chosun Gulf' were used. In addition, the names 'Saishu Strait' and Maikotsh Channel' were marked around Jeju Island for the first time.

Seventh, the production of 'Map of Korea' is judged to have had a great effect on stimulating the petition by 177 scholars to the IHO in 2002, the East Sea naming campaign by Koreans living around the world in 2008, and the subsequent petition to the White House.

Eighth, the alteration of the limit and name of 'Sea of Japan' on the 'Map of Korea' is considered to have been influential in the deletion of the border of 'Japan Sea', which was present in 'The Limits of Oceans and Seas' produced as the first and second editions by the IHO in 1929 and 1937, in its third edition in 1953.

Ninth, publication of Map of Korea' proposed possible solutions for the future of the East Sea, such as the IHO's decision to have the plan of deleting the name Sea of Japan and leaving a blank circulated to all member states in 2002 and its recommendation for South and North Korea as well as Japan to reach an agreement about naming of the waters around them in 2019.

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