REPORTS OF THE DIVISIONS

Recent Changes in Geographical Names of Korean Cities and other Developments

Submitted by the Republic of Korea
B. Names of new cities

Since 1998, Anseong-gun and Gimpo-gun have been raised to Anseong-si and Gimpo-si respectively and the administrative area of Yeosu-si has been expanded to include Yeocheon-gun and Yeocheon-si. (A reference map will be distributed.)

2. Romanization of Korean

A new method of romanizing Korean, on which all romanization of Korean geographical names is based, is under consideration. A draft of the new romanization method is attached (See Appendix 1 and 2).

3. Geographical names of the "East Sea" (Sea of Japan)

A. Overview

Historically, the sea area between the Korean peninsula and the Japanese archipelago, which is inappropriately known as the "Sea of Japan", had been referred to by various names such as "East Sea," "Sea of Korea" "Sea of Japan" and "Oriental Sea". Before the 18th century, no single name had been consistently used to designate this body of water.

The absence of Korea's diplomatic representation in international affairs during the first half of 20th century when Korea was occupied by Japan, gave Japan the freedom to promote the term "Sea of Japan" with virtually no opposition. The active promotion by Japan and its enhanced political stature in the world at that time led to the gradual replacement of such names as "Sea of Korea," "East Sea" or "Oriental Sea" by the term "Sea of Japan".

The Republic of Korea believes that the sea should have a neutral name. The name "East Sea", besides its neutral character, has an additional advantage in that the adjective "East" perfectly fits with its geographical position, located in the Far Eastern part of Asia. Similar nomenclature for a body of water can be found, for example, in the North Sea, which derives its name from its position relative to the European continent.
Given the reality that the name "Sea of Japan" is widely used at present, however, the Republic of Korea is of the view that it may be reasonable to use both names, "East Sea" and "Sea of Japan" simultaneously in accordance with a general rule of international cartography to designate the sea area until a mutually acceptable solution is found among the countries concerned.

This view is in line with the recommendations adopted by the authoritative international organizations in the area of standardization of geographical names such as the IHO Resolution A.4.2.6 and the UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographic Names (UNCSGN) Resolution III/20. The simultaneous use of both names is further justified by the examples of English Channel/La Manche and Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas.

B. Efforts by the Republic of Korea to restore the correct name

The Republic of Korea brought this issue to the attention of the Member States of the United Nations at the Sixth UNCSGN in 1992. Since then, the Republic of Korea has continued its efforts to convince the international community of the validity of its arguments.

At the Seventh UNCSGN held in New York in January 1998, the Republic of Korea reiterated its position that the term "Sea of Japan" is unjustified, and called for urgent rectification. The UNCSGN President urged and encouraged the parties concerned to take into account previous resolutions of the Conference applicable to features beyond any sovereignty or beyond national sovereignty and to try in the light of those resolutions and according to those resolutions, to reach an agreement.

At the 15th International Hydrographic Conference held in Monaco in April 1997, the Republic of Korea requested that both names "East Sea" and "Sea of Japan" be simultaneously used in 「The Limits of Oceans and Seas」, based on IHO Resolution A.4.2.6., which endorsed the principle of simultaneous recognition of different names of a shared geographical feature when sharing countries do not agree on a common name. It is expected that the new edition of 「The Limits of Oceans and Seas」 will reflect the Republic of Korea's viewpoint.

In addition, the Republic of Korea has been requesting renowned map publishers, broadcasting companies, newspaper companies and magazine publishers throughout the world to use both names "East Sea" and "Sea of Japan".
Japan" simultaneously.

C. Recent progress

The Republic of Korea's efforts have begun to yield some encouraging results, thanks to the understanding coming from the international community. Notable examples in this regard are the recent decisions made by Rand McNally and Encyclopedia Britannica to use both names "East Sea" and "Sea of Japan" in their maps and publications.


Most recently, in December 1999, the National Geographic Society of the USA, publisher of the 'National Geographic', decided to use both "East Sea" and "Sea of Japan" simultaneous in all its publications.

D. International seminars on the naming of seas

In the last two years, the Society for East Sea, a Seoul-based incorporated body, has held two annual international seminars to promote academic discussions about various issues and aspects related to geographical names. Particular attention was paid to the naming of the sea off the east coast of the Republic of Korea, historically referred to by various names including "East
Sea," but often inappropriately, named the "Sea of Japan." The Society invited world-renowned scholars and experts in this field from China, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Russia, South Africa, and the U.S.A.

So far, the seminars have reaped critical level of concrete historical documents supporting the use of "East Sea" (Tonghae) as the appropriate name, as shown on a number of maps from Korea, Japan, China, and Russia up to and until the late 19th century. Many countries have suggested strongly the implementation of the UNCSGN resolution III/20. Programmes of the International Seminars held in 1998 and in 1999 are attached (Appendix 3).

Next year's seminar will be held in coordination with the 29th International Geographical Congress, August 2000, in Seoul Korea. Further information is available from http://www.geog.snu.ac.kr/ IGC2000.
The Romanization of Korean (Draft)

1. Basic Principles for Transcription

(1) Romanization is based on standard Korean pronunciation.
(2) No symbols except Roman letters are used.
(3) Romanization follows the principle of 'one letter(or set of letters) per phoneme.'

2. Summary of the Transcription system

(1) Vowels are transcribed as follows:
   - simple vowels a eo o u eu i ae e oe wi
   - diphthongs ya yeo yo yu yae ye wa wae wo we ui

Note: Long vowels are not marked in transcription.

(2) Consonants are transcribed as follows:
   - plosives(stops) g k kk k
   - affricates j jj ch
   - fricatives s ss h
   - nasals m n ng
   - liquids r l
Recent Changes in the Names of Korean Cities
and Other Developments

Summary

The purpose of this working paper is to inform about recent changes in the names of Korean cities and other developments related with geographical names. This paper includes recent changes in the names of Korean cities since 1998 and the draft guidelines for the romanization of Korean. Additionally, it includes major progress in the efforts by the Republic of Korea for the simultaneous use of the two names, "East Sea" and "Sea of Japan," and information on the results of international seminars on the naming of seas held since 1998.

1. Recent changes in the names of Korean cities

A. Glossary of generic terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean (Chinese)</th>
<th>Romanized Korean</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>도 (道)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>시 (市)</td>
<td>Si</td>
<td>City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>군 (郡)</td>
<td>Gun</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>도 (島)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>산 (山)</td>
<td>San</td>
<td>Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>봉 (峰)</td>
<td>Bong</td>
<td>Peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>령 (嶺)</td>
<td>Ryeong</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>반도 (半島)</td>
<td>Bando</td>
<td>Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>군도 (群島)</td>
<td>Gundo</td>
<td>Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>곡 (串)</td>
<td>Got</td>
<td>Cape, Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>강 (江)</td>
<td>Gang</td>
<td>River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>천 (川)</td>
<td>Cheon</td>
<td>Stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>호 (湖)</td>
<td>Ho</td>
<td>Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>만 (灣)</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Bay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 1: ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄹ, and ㅁ are transcribed respectively as g, d, b, before a vowel, otherwise they are transcribed as k, t, and p: e.g.

구미 Gumi      영동 Yeongdong      벽암 Baegam
옥천 Okcheon  합덕 Hapdeok      태백 Taebaek
갑곡 Gapgot    한밭 Hanbat        호범 Hobeop

Note 2: 뤽 is transcribed as r before a vowel, and as l before a consonant or at the end of a word: 뤽 is transcribed as ll

(e.g.)
구리 Guri  설악 Seorak      철곡 Chilgok
임실 Imsil  울릉 Ulleung      대관령 Daegwallyeong

3. Special Provisions for Transcription

(1) When Korean sound values change as in the following cases, the results of those changes are transcribed as follows:

1. The case of assimilation of adjacent consonants

(e.g.)
약목 Yangmok      만머느리 manmyeoneuri      설날 Seollal
음내 eumnae  신문로 Sinmunno      신라 Silla
종로 Jongno      왕십리 Wangsimni

2. The case of the epenthetic 뫼 and 뵻

(e.g.)
꽃잎 kkonnip      담요 damnyo
들일 deullil      물약 mullyak

3. The case of palatalization

(e.g.)
해도이 haedoji  갑이 gachi      문히다 muchida

4. The case when, ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄹ, and ㅅ are adjacent to ㅎ

(e.g.)
쪽호 Muko  놓다 nota
집현전 Jipyconjeon      맞히다 machida
Note 1: Tense (or glottalized) sounds, which occur within a word, are not transcribed.

Note 2: In the transcription of personal names and names of administrative units, assimilated sound changes before or after a hyphen are not transcribed.

Note 3: When there is a possibility of confusion in pronunciation, a hyphen '-' may be used.

Note 4: The first letter is capitalized in proper names.

Note 5: Personal names are written by family name first, followed by a space and then the given name. In case of Sino-Korean given names, (a) is the principal form of transcription, but (b) and (c) are also allowed.

Note 6: Names of administrative units such as "도, 시, 군, 구, 읍, 면, 리, 동" and "가," are transcribed respectively as "do, si, gun, gu, eup, myeon, ri, dong, and ga" preceded by a hyphen.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Units</th>
<th>Terms in English</th>
<th>Terms in Korean</th>
<th>Terms in Chinese</th>
<th>Terms in Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chungcheongbuk-do</td>
<td>Junae-myeon</td>
<td>주내면</td>
<td>Junae-myeon</td>
<td>主內面</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeju-do</td>
<td>Dangsan-dong</td>
<td>당산동</td>
<td>Dangsan-dong</td>
<td>唐山洞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uijeongbu-si</td>
<td>Sinchang-eup</td>
<td>신창읍</td>
<td>Sinchang-eup</td>
<td>新昌邑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobong-gu</td>
<td>Inwang-ri</td>
<td>인왕리</td>
<td>Inwang-ri</td>
<td>仁王里</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Terms for administrative units such as 특별시, 광역시, 시, 군 and 읍 may be omitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Places</th>
<th>Terms in English</th>
<th>Terms in Korean</th>
<th>Terms in Chinese</th>
<th>Terms in Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Busan</td>
<td>Sunchang</td>
<td>순창읍</td>
<td>Sunchang</td>
<td>坂上郡</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) Names of geographic features, cultural properties, and man-made structures may be written without hyphens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Places</th>
<th>Terms in English</th>
<th>Terms in Korean</th>
<th>Terms in Chinese</th>
<th>Terms in Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Namsan</td>
<td>Songnisan</td>
<td>속리산</td>
<td>Songnisan</td>
<td>속里山</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geumgang</td>
<td>Dokdo</td>
<td>독도</td>
<td>Dokdo</td>
<td>独岛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haeundae</td>
<td>Gyeongbokgung</td>
<td>경복궁</td>
<td>Gyeongbokgung</td>
<td>景福宮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muryangsujeon</td>
<td>Donuimun</td>
<td>돈의문</td>
<td>Donuimun</td>
<td>道宜門</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeonhwagyo</td>
<td>Geungnakjeon</td>
<td>극락전</td>
<td>Geungnakjeon</td>
<td>极乐殿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anapji</td>
<td>Namhansanseong</td>
<td>남한산성</td>
<td>Namhansanseong</td>
<td>南漢山城</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwarangdae</td>
<td>Bulguksa</td>
<td>불국사</td>
<td>Bulguksa</td>
<td>不國寺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibangsa</td>
<td>Hyeonchungsa</td>
<td>현충사</td>
<td>Hyeonchungsa</td>
<td>玄宗寺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dongnimmun</td>
<td>Ojukeon</td>
<td>오죽헌</td>
<td>Ojukeon</td>
<td>歐著軒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chokseongnu</td>
<td>Jongmyo</td>
<td>종묘</td>
<td>Jongmyo</td>
<td>祖廟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabotap</td>
<td>Gwanghimun</td>
<td>광화문</td>
<td>Gwanghimun</td>
<td>光化門</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(7) Some proper names such as personal names or company names may continue to be written as they have been written in the past.
First Day (26 October, 1999)  
(Place: Korea Press Center 20th F.)

1. Session I (09:30-12:30)
   - Moderator: Jin-Hyun Paik (Professor, Graduate Institute for International and Area Studies, Korea)
   - Presentation
     1. Peter E. Rapel (Chair, The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names)
        "Names of Oceans and Seas: the United Nations Perspective,"
     2. Maoi Han (Professor, Peking University, China)
        "A View on the Name of Korean Eastern Sea based on Chinese Historical Literatures,"
     3. Tadao Furumaya (Professor, Niigata University, Japan)
        "Sea of Japan - Her Three Past and the Problem of Naming,"
     4. Sung-Tae Lee (Division Director, Institute of National History Compilations Committee, Korea)
        "A Study on the Name of Tonghak (East Sea): Pushed aside by Japan Sea,"
   - Coffee/Tea Break (11:10-11:30)
   - Discussion
     1. Dok-Ju Kim (Professor, Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, Korea)
     2. Alexei Postnikov (Professor, Institute of the History of Science and Technology, Russia)
     3. Sang-Bok Han (Director General, West Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Korea)
     4. Yong-Ha Shin (Professor and Dean, College of Social Sciences, Seoul National University, Korea)
     - Lunch Break (12:30-14:30)

2. Session II (14:30-17:20)
   - Moderator: Yeom Hong Choi (Professor of Seoul City University, Korea)
   - Presentation
     1. Alexei Postnikov (Professor, Institute of the History of Science and Technology, Russia)
        "The Charting of the Eastern (Japan) Sea and Korean Coast by the Russian Sailors in the Nineteenth Century,"
     2. Dong-Ho Sun (Researcher, National Name Institute, China)
        "The Background and Significance of Renaming the Sea of Japan by Chinese Academicians in 1940s,"
     3. Byung-Sun Lee (Emeritus Professor, Pusan National University, Korea)
        "Historical Background of Renaming the Sea of Choson to Sea of Japan and Some Problems related to the Names "Sea of Japan" and "Yamato-tai" in High Seas,"
     4. Keiji Kushiyama (Professor, Niigata University, Japan)

Second Day (27 October, 1999)  
(Place: Hotel Lotte 38th F.)

1. Session III (09:30-12:30)  
   - Moderator: Ki-Suk Lee
     (Professor, Seoul National University, Korea)
   - Presentation
     1. Alexei Murphy (Rippey Chair in Liberal Arts and Sciences and Professor of Geography, University of Oregon, USA)
        "The Use of National Names for International Bodies of Water: Critical Perspectives,"
     2. Evgenii Pospelev (Russia Institute of Geography, Russia)
        "Toponymy of a Coastal Band of Northern Part East (Japanese) Sea,"
     3. Luice Moller (Human Sciences Research Council & National Research Institute, South Africa)
        "Progress on Naming Issues in Southern Africa: Who Looks out to Sea?",
     4. Channshik Choi (Former Professor, Chung-Gu College, Korea)
        "A Proposal for International Standardization of the "East Sea" (so called in Korea),"
   - Coffee/Tea Break (11:10-11:30)
   - Discussion
     1. Peter E. Rapel (Chair, The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names)
     2. Keiji Kushiyama (Professor, Niigata University, Japan)
     3. Heebang Noh (Educational Researcher, Curriculum Policy Division, Ministry of Education, Korea)
     4. Dong-ho Sun (Researcher, National Name Institute, China)
First Day (27 October, 1998)

1. Session I (09:30-12:30)

- Moderator: Younghie Kim
  (Executive director, Joon Ang Il Bo, Korea)

- Presentation

1. Bela Pokoly (Professor, Dept. of Lands and Mapping, Hungary)
   "On the History of Naming the North Sea"

2. Eric Casino (Professor, University of Hawaii, USA),
   Myongsun Shin (Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea)
   "Single or a Dual-Name System for the East Sea?: Considerations beyond the Issues of Nomenclature"

3. Song-di Wu (Professor, Institute of Historical Geography, Fudan University, China)
   "An Preliminary Study for the Names of the Sea of Korea and the Sea of Japan in Old World Maps Keeping in Japan and Britain"

4. Younghan Park (Professor, Seoul National University, Korea)
   "Sea of Far East in a Global Era: The Cooperation and Harmonized Space"

- Coffee/Tea Break (11:10-11:30)

- Discussion

1. H. Malmirian (Director, National Geographical Organization, Iran)
2. Youngha Shin (Dean, College of Social Science, Seoul National University, Korea)
3. Aleksey Nikolaevich Makhinov (Deputy Director, Institute Water and Ecological Problems FEB RAS, Russia)
4. Nahyoung Park (Professor, Korea University, Korea)
5. Coffee/Tea Break (16:00-16:20)

- Workshop

2. Session II (14:30-17:20)

- Moderator: Ki-Suk Lee
  (Professor, Seoul National University, Korea)

- Presentation

1. H. Malmirian (Director, National Geographical Organization, Iran)
   "The Nomenclature of Persian Gulf"

2. Wang Jitong (Director, China Institute for Toponymy, China)
   "China Institute of Toponymy and the Naming System"

3. Aleksey Nikolaevich Makhinov (Deputy Director, Institute Water and Ecological Problems FEB RAS, Russia)
   "Modern Japanese Sea on the Maps of the Russian East and the Problem with its Naming"

4. Shin Kim (Professor, Kyung Hee University, Korea)
   "A Study on the Historical Geography of East Sea"

- Coffee/Tea Break (16:00-16:20)

- Discussion

1. Bela Pokoly (Professor, Dept. of Lands and Mapping, Hungary)
2. Eric Casino (Professor, University of Hawaii, USA)
3. Wonik Kim (Director, National Geographical Institute, Ministry of Construction and Transportation, Korea)
4. Ilki Kim (Professor, Korea National University of Education, Korea)
5. Hamid Baghery (Research Fellow, National Geographical Organization, Iran)
6. Workshop

Second Day (28 October, 1998)