Naming objects beyond a single sovereignty

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1. World Sea Names and Limits
2. International Resolutions
3. Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes
01. World Sea Names and Limits
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

- IHO publication “Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23”
  - The 1st Edition (1929)
  - The 2nd Edition (1937)
  - The 3rd Edition (1953)
1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

1. IHO publication “Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23” (1929) – 1st edition

- 58 seas and oceans

- **Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean**: not divided into by many seas

- **Boundary of Southern Ocean**:
  - N. Limit: The Capes of S. Am, Africa ~ South Cape, Australia ~ South West Cape, New Zealand
  - Separated from S. Atlantic, Indian, S. Pacific Oceans

- **Pacific Ocean**
  - N. Pacific and S. Pacific Oceans are divided by Equator

- **Atlantic Ocean**
  - North and South Atlantic oceans are divided by 4°25´N line (Cape Palmas, Liberia ~ Cape Orange, Brazil)
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(1) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1929) – 1st edition
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(1) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1929) – 1\textsuperscript{st} edition
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(2) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1937) – 2nd edition

- Limits and Names for Oceans and Sea: 66
- Add 1 (Great Australian Bight)
- 1 Arctic Ocean is divided into 8 seas
  → Arctic Ocean shrinks in area
    - Laptev Sea
    - East Siberian Sea
    - Chuckchee Sea
    - The North Western Passage
    - Hudson Bay
    - Arctic Ocean
    - Beaufort Sea
    - Kara Sea

- North Boundary of Southern Ocean - moves to South → shrinks in area
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(2) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1937) – 2nd edition
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(2) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1937) – 2nd edition

[Map showing spatial limits for marine geographical features, with labels:
(1) Chuckchee Sea
(2) Beaufort Sea
(3) The North Western Passages
(4) Hudson Bay
(5) Kara Sea
(6) Laptev Sea (or Nordenskjold Sea)
(7) East Siberian Sea
(8) Great Australian Bight]
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(3) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1953) - 3rd edition

- Limits and Names for Oceans and Sea : 102
- Hierarchical Approach
- No Southern Ocean : Allocated to Indian, S. Pacific and S. Atlantic Oceans
- Seas in South East Asia: divided into many subordinate seas
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(3) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1953) - 3rd edition
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(3) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1953) - 3rd edition
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(4) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1986, 2002, draft)

- Draft

- Limits and Names for Oceans and Sea :

- 1 Southern Ocean → is divided into 16 subordinate seas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEDDELL SEA</th>
<th>LAZAREV SEA</th>
<th>RIISE-R-LARSEN SEA</th>
<th>COSMONAUTS SEA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COOPERATION SEA</td>
<td>MAWSON SEA</td>
<td>DUMONT d’URVILLE SEA</td>
<td>SOMOV SEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMUNDSEN SEA</td>
<td>BELLINGSHAUSEN SEA</td>
<td>DRAKE PASSAGE</td>
<td>BRANSFIELD STRAIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIS SEA (TRYOSHNIKOVA GULF included)</td>
<td></td>
<td>ROSS SEA (McMURDO SOUND included)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

→ delimited by geomorphic features such as cape and ice shelf
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(4) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1986, 2002, draft)
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(4) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1986, 2002, draft)
1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

◆ Discussions ◆

(1) Characteristics of Each Version of S-23

- **S-23 (1937) - Arctic Ocean is divided into 7 Seas**
  - Arctic Ocean shrinks in area

- **S-23 (1953) - No Southern Ocean**
  - Seas in South East Asia are divided into many subordinate Seas
  - Need to consider the historical approach

- **S-23 draft (2002)- Southern Ocean divided into 16 subordinate Seas**
1.2 Change of Marine Geographical Name

1) **Spelling change**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>The 1st Ed.</th>
<th>The 2nd Ed.</th>
<th>The 3rd Ed.</th>
<th>The draft 4th Ed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Barents Sea</td>
<td>Barents Sea</td>
<td>Barentsz Sea</td>
<td>BARENTS SEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gulf of Akaba</td>
<td>Gulf of Akaba</td>
<td>Gulf of Aqaba</td>
<td>GULF OF AQABA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) **Specific term change**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>The 1st Ed.</th>
<th>The 2nd Ed.</th>
<th>The 3rd Ed.</th>
<th>The draft 4th Ed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gulf of Siam</td>
<td>Gulf of Siam</td>
<td>Gulf of Thailand</td>
<td>GULF OF THAILAND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) **Generic term and Specific term change**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>The 1st Ed.</th>
<th>The 2nd Ed.</th>
<th>The 3rd Ed.</th>
<th>The draft 4th Ed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inland Sea</td>
<td>Inland Sea</td>
<td>Inland Sea</td>
<td>SETO NAIKAI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 1.2 Change of Marine Geographical Name

## 4) From dual names to one name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>The 1st Ed.</th>
<th>The 2nd Ed.</th>
<th>The 3rd Ed.</th>
<th>The draft 4th Ed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman or Burma Sea</td>
<td>Andaman or Burma Sea</td>
<td>Andaman or Burma Sea</td>
<td>ANDAMAN SEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Eastern China Sea or Tung Hai</td>
<td>Eastern China Sea or Tung Hai</td>
<td>Eastern China Sea</td>
<td>EAST CHINA SEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Greenland or Norwegian Sea</td>
<td>Greenland or Norwegian Sea</td>
<td>Greenland Sea</td>
<td>GREENLAND SEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Laptev Sea (or Nordenskjold Sea)</td>
<td>Laptev Sea</td>
<td>LAPTEV SEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Greenland or Norwegian Sea</td>
<td>Greenland or Norwegian Sea</td>
<td>Norwegian Sea</td>
<td>NORWEGIAN SEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>South China Sea or Nan Hai</td>
<td>South China Sea or Nan Hai</td>
<td>South China Sea</td>
<td>SOUTH CHINA SEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yellow Sea or Huang Hai</td>
<td>Yellow Sea or Hwang Hai</td>
<td>Yellow Sea</td>
<td>YELLOW SEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Irish Sea and St. George's Channel</td>
<td>Irish Sea and St. George's Channel</td>
<td>Irish Sea and St. George's Channel</td>
<td>IRISH SEA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 1.2 Change of Marine Geographical Name

### 5) From one name to dual names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>The 1\textsuperscript{st} Ed.</th>
<th>The 2\textsuperscript{nd} Ed.</th>
<th>The 3\textsuperscript{rd} Ed.</th>
<th>The draft 4\textsuperscript{th} Ed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bay of Biscay</td>
<td>Bay of Biscay</td>
<td>Bay of Biscay</td>
<td>BAY OF BISCAY (GOLFE DE GASCOGNE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>English Channel</td>
<td>English Channel</td>
<td>English Channel</td>
<td>ENGLISH CHANNEL (LA MANCHE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 Change of Marine Geographical Name

Dual Naming Usages in S-23 (the latest version The draft 4th Ed.)

- ENGLISH CHANNEL (LA MANCHE)
- DOVER STRAIT (PAS DE CALAIS)
- BAY OF BISCAY (GOLFE DE GASCOGNE)
02. International Resolutions
2.1 Practices and Resolutions for the Concurrent Use

• Several countries share jurisdiction and sovereign rights over the sea area.

• When there is a geographical feature shared among two or more countries, its designation is generally standardized through consultations among the countries concerned.

• If the effort to standardize fails, however, the names used by each of the countries are used concurrently.

• This general rule of international cartography is also confirmed in the International Hydrographic Organization Technical Resolution A.4.2.6. and the United Nations Resolution on the Standardization of Geographical Names III/20.
2.1 Practices and Resolutions for the Concurrent Use

**International Hydrographic Organization Technical Resolution**


- It is recommended that where two or more countries share a given geographical feature (such as, for example, a bay, strait, channel, or archipelago) under a different name form, they should endeavor to reach agreement on fixing a single name for the feature concerned.

- If they have different official languages and cannot agree on a common name form, it is recommended that the name forms of each of the languages in question should be accepted for charts and publications unless technical reasons prevent this practice on small scale charts.

- e.g. English Channel / La Manche.
2.1 Practices and Resolutions for the Concurrent Use

United Nations Resolution on the Standardization of Geographical Names

III/20 Names of features beyond a single sovereignty (1977)

Considering the need for international standardization of names of geographical features that are under the sovereignty of more than one country or are divided among two or more countries,

1. Recommends that countries sharing a given geographical feature under different names should endeavor, as far as possible, to reach agreement on fixing a single name for the feature concerned;

2. Further recommends that when countries sharing a given geographical feature do not succeed in agreeing on a common name, it should be a general rule of international cartography that the name used by each of the countries concerned will be accepted.

• A policy of accepting only one or some of such names while excluding the rest would be inconsistent in principle as well as inexpedient in practice. Only technical reasons may sometimes make it necessary, especially in the case of small-scale maps, to dispense with the use of certain names belonging to one language or another.
03. Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes
3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

- Because bodies of water - Gulfs, Seas, Bays, Channels, Straits - have no populations of their own, they often get named by the countries bordering them.

- Sea names, in fact, often represent the transfer of terrestrial toponymy to the maritime realm, e.g., Gulf of Mexico. But if there is more than one littoral state, which one has naming privileges?
3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

**South China Sea**

The South China Sea is located off the south coast of China, but extends far off the south coast, well over 600 miles. It is surrounded by China, to be sure, but also by the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and Viet Nam.

IHO S-23 (draft 4th Edition)  
South China Sea
3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

South China Sea

IHO S-23 (1st Edition)
South China Sea or Nan Hai

IHO S-23 (2nd Edition)
South China Sea or Nan Hai

IHO S-23 (3rd Edition)
South China Sea (Nan Hai)

IHO S-23 (draft 4th Edition)
South China Sea
In July 2017, Indonesia renamed the northern reaches of its exclusive economic zone in the South China Sea as the "North Natuna Sea", which is located north of the Indonesian Natuna Islands, bordering southern Vietnam's exclusive economic zone.
3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

**Persian Gulf / Arabian Gulf**

Iran, formerly known as Persia, borders this gulf to the northeast. A number of Arab states lie to the southwest.
3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

Persian Gulf / Arabian Gulf

IHO S-23 (1\textsuperscript{st} Edition)
Persian Gulf

IHO S-23 (2\textsuperscript{nd} Edition)
Persian Gulf

IHO S-23 (3\textsuperscript{rd} Edition)
Gulf of Iran (Persian Gulf)

IHO S-23 (draft 4\textsuperscript{th} Edition)
Persian Gulf
3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

**English Channel / La Manche**

France borders the channel to the south and has always called it ‘La Manche’ or ‘the sleeve.’ England borders the channel to the north.

In IHO S-23

3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

English Channel / La Manche

IHO S-23 (1st Edition)  
English Channel

IHO S-23 (2nd Edition)  
English Channel

IHO S-23 (3rd Edition)  
English Channel

IHO S-23 (draft 4th Edition)  
English Channel (La Manche)
3.2 Sea Names in Controversy

**East Sea / Japan Sea**

What is the name of the body of water between the Korean peninsula and Japan? Is it the ‘Sea of Japan,’ obviously preferred by the Japanese, or the ‘East Sea,’ the name now being promoted by the Republic of Korea, which just as obviously objects to Japan’s name encroaching upon its eastern coast?

**In IHO S-23**

3.2 Sea Names in Controversy

The Historical Precedent for the Geographical Name of ‘East Sea (Sea of Japan)’

The first reference to “EAST SEA” in a Korean historical book.

Joseon Dynasty

Japan’s Colonial Rule over Korea

Korean War

B.C. 50 1392 1910 1929 1937 1945 1950 1953

3.2 Sea Names in Controversy

• Compliance with the international practice and resolution.
  • The concurrent use of different names have precedents in the publication S-23 (the 4th draft edition). There are such cases in previous editions of S-23.
  • The final draft of the 4th edition of 2002 also contains cases of simultaneous use of names: English Channel (La Manche), Dover Strait (Pas de Calais) and Bay of Biscay (Golfe de Gascogne).

Dual Naming Usages in S-23
(the latest version The draft 4th Edition)

- ENGLISH CHANNEL (LA MANCHE)
- DOVER STRAIT (PAS DE CALAIS)
- BAY OF BISCAY (GOLFE DE GASCOGNE)
3.2. East Sea alongside Sea of Japan

1) State of Virginia, USA
   • Legislation requiring that the Korean name for Sea of Japan be included in new school textbooks has become law in the U.S. state of Virginia.
   • On February 6, 2014, the Virginia House passed the bill that required all Virginia textbooks to include East Sea alongside Sea of Japan, by an overwhelming vote of 81 to 15.

(http://whyeastsea.prkorea.com/virginia-passed-the-east-sea-bill/)
2) Austria

- In the Recommendation for writing geographical names in Austrian textbooks (Vorschläge zur Schreibung geographischer Namen in österreichischen Bildungsmedien), East Sea are written with Sea of Japan.
- Before 2012, only Sea of Japan was used.

Thank you for Your Attention

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