

## Panel discussion

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I'd like to make some comments that can be related to Professor Jordan's paper. Professor Jordan mentioned that the name Pacific Ocean is an example of international name that is defined by the IHO.

S-23 is an International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) publication referring to "Limits of Oceans and Seas." The 3rd edition dated 1953 remains the current edition but is out of date.

Although the name Southern Ocean is widely used at international society, the name Southern Ocean was omitted from the 3rd edition of S-23. On the page 4 of the 3rd edition of S-23, it is stated that "The Antarctic or Southern Ocean has been omitted from this publication as the majority of opinions received since the issue of the 2nd Edition in 1937 are to the effect that there exists no real justification for applying the term Ocean to this body of water, the northern limits of which are difficult to lay down owing to their seasonal change. The limits of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans have therefore been extended South to the Antarctic Continent."

If one applies the concept of international name proposed by Professor Jordan, one might ask whether the name Southern Ocean cannot be an international name because the 3rd edition of S-23 does not have the name Southern Ocean on the list of oceans.

On the front cover of the final draft of the 4th edition of S-23 in 2002, it is stated that "The limits described in this publication have been drawn up solely for hydrographic purposes. It must not be construed as having any legal or political connotation whatsoever."

On top of that, in the Preface of the final draft of the 4th edition of S-23, it is stated that "The names and limits used in the text and shown on the chartlets of the Fourth Edition have been drawn up solely for the convenience of national Hydrographic Offices when compiling their charts and preparing the nautical publications produced by them. The limits do not necessarily result from complete and exact geographical studies, but bathymetric data of various oceanographic expeditions, where available, has been taken

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into consideration so that the names and limits may be also acceptable to oceanographers and other users. In any case, it must be clearly stated that limits used in the S-23 have no legal or political significance whatsoever.”

In addition, it is clearly stated in the Preface of the final draft of the 4th edition of S-23 that “This new edition takes into account IHO Technical Resolution A 4.2.”

In the Introduction of the final draft of the 4th edition of S-23, it is stated that “When contention exists in the use of names, an attempt has been made to reach unanimous agreement but in cases where this has not been possible, reference has been made to IHO Technical Resolution A4.2, paragraph 6. It is also stated that “When two or more names are indicated for a feature, cartographers may decide which name or names to use. While the international practice of States for the naming of oceans and seas is indicated in this publication, in some instances national practices may differ. Reservations reflecting those national variances are contained in Appendix A.”