

# Discussion

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My first comments goes to Adm. Feldt, I learned a lot and your paper gives us great impression about the importance of the name and naming, Sea Blindness, and why not the Ocean instead of the Earth, the 70-80-90 rules and 4 different aspects of seas. Especially, your comments on Geopolitics and Strategic Communication were very impressive. Korea was a colony of imperial Japan in the early 20 century and lost the name of *East Sea* on the international map. Even though you mentioned about Adm. Yi Sun Sin and Adm. Cheng He and the Hanseatic League, NE Asian security environment is almost the same as that of between NATO and Russia. NE Asian countries tried to use the international organization as a means of pursuit of their own national interest not for the peaceful solution of naming issues. We the Koreans have tried to regain the name of *East Sea* through IHO even though we lost that name through this organization.

The EU, it seems to me just like a one country, so EU countries can solve all the problems including the naming issue within EU, but the situation of NE Asian countries is quite different from that of EU. SC is not easily transferred to the counterpart and the international organizations are used as a barriers instead of solution venue, and the international network in NE Asia has been staying at track 2.0 level at best, just like – globally yes but not in my backyard. In this circumstances, how can Korea solve this tough naming issue... do we need any help from the international societies to talk this issue with neighboring country? Without the help from the third party, I think it will take too much time to get there.

And now, comments for Ms. Kerfoot, even though there was war between Canada and U.S., you two countries have a good bilateral relationship and the history is good enough comparing with that of NE Asian countries. It is easy to cooperate and set up a certain international organization such as the IBC(International Boundary Commission), and both countries can follow easily on the international norms such as UN resolutions III/20 and V/25 at the St. Lawrence River project related naming issues and others geographic naming issues.

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Your paper gives us a great impression that Canada and US can solve the naming issues with communication based on the linguistic and cultural heritage of each side. I hope your lessons learned from the bilateral cooperation can help Korea and Japan to solve such a tough naming issue in the future.

Next comments for professor Gammeltoft, Sir, I lived in Schleswig-Holstein Germany for 2 years from 1990 to 1992 at Kiel, Eckenfoerde and other cities in Germany and Skagen in Denmark. So, your paper seems to me just like my hometown story. Yes, you are right I never felt there was a border between Denmark and Germany when I drove back and forth from Skagen to Kiel and trip to Legoland with my kid. If the history goes on, the German minority also can have the freedom of expression just like the Danish minority in Germany. It seems to me the EU makes a great effort for the unifying EU. Within EU, it will be relatively easy to solve the naming issues.

Your suggestion at the later part of your paper about the international naming issue, it gives us a great impression. "That historical realities dies hard and slowly, and the strategy of waiting for public opinion to have forgotten the past will prove to be a long wait indeed. There has to be a willingness on one part, preferably both, for change." Your recommendation about the entirely new name for the disputing two nations on the same feature is a good one to alleviate and reduce the tension and dispute effectively. Your recommendation can be one of the feasible ways to solve the naming issue of *East Sea*.

My final comments for professor Wendt. The history and naming issues of Poland gives us many impressions especially the Polish historic similarity with Korean's. It is a great advancement to allow the bilingual geographic names as a EU nation to the local minorities even though Poland had such a terrible historic tragedy. The policy for naming issue and joining EU could be a great help for the prosperity and future security of Poland. Korea has the *East Sea* naming issues with neighboring country that means this is not an domestic issue. We have a counterpart who has not cooperative attitude not like EU countries.

Having said that I appreciate professor Watanabe Kohei his participating this seminar. At any case, Korea should consult and negotiate with neighboring countries to solve this naming issue.

These were my comments, and finally, I'd like to hear some response from Adm. Feldt from my earlier comment. That was "In such a blocked circumstances with neighboring country, how can Korea solve the naming issue of *East Sea* and *Sea of Japan*?" I hope we can hear your professional suggestions and recommendations.