

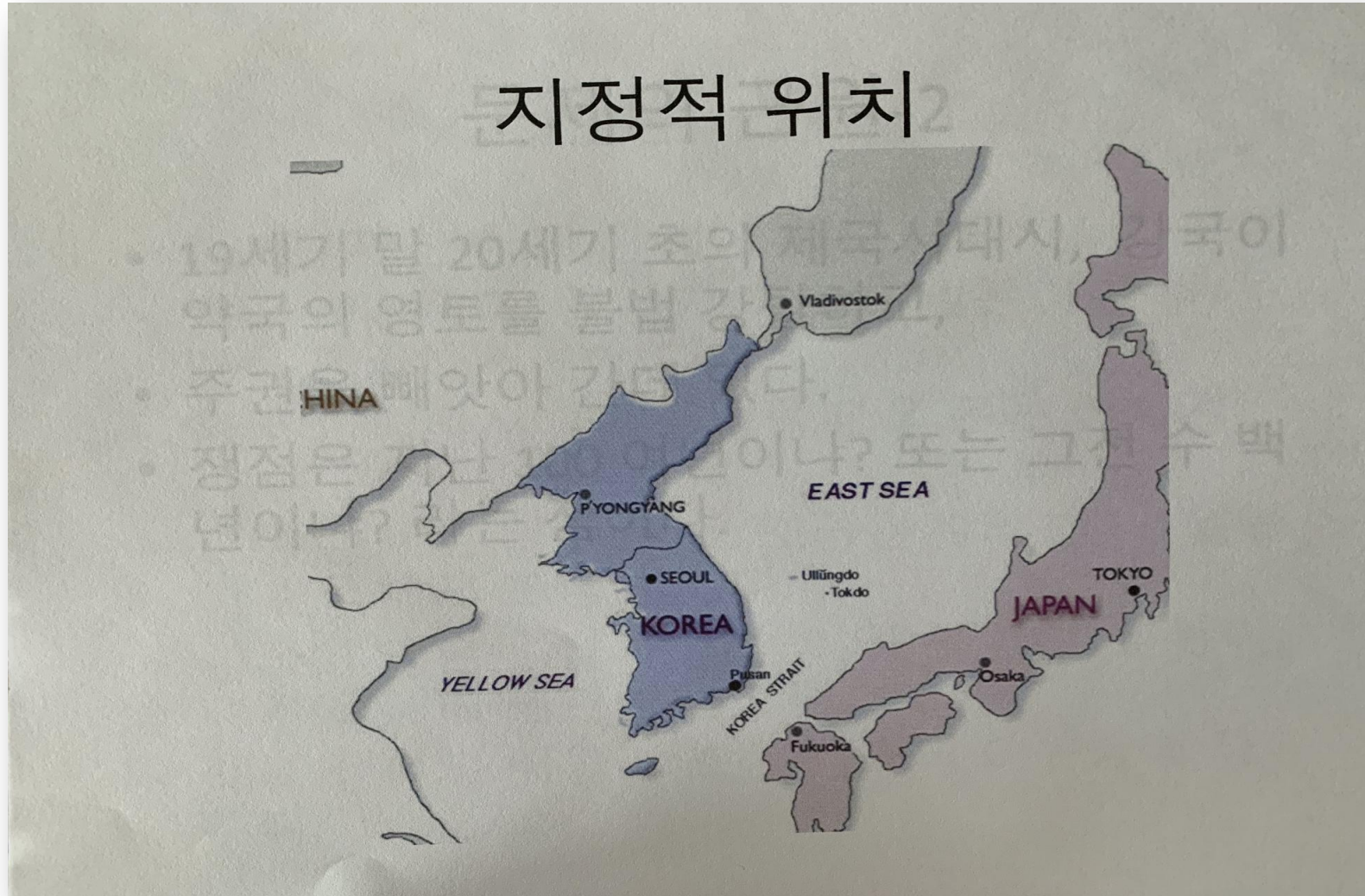
Before I begin

- Thank you for inviting me to address this forum on Dokdo and East Sea. I'd like to apologize for not attending it in person. As a person belong to the highest-risk group for pandemic, I've been strongly advised by my primary-care physician and my MD daughter not to attend assemblies, even if all the virus protocols are observed. I've done this a couple of times during this "locked-down" period, but the first time at a large gathering like this. I'm hoping that it will go smoothly.**
- Before I start, I would like to express my admiration and respect for Mr.Jonggab Kim for his initiative in creating DEWO, Dokdo/East Sea World Organization, and hold regular, periodic for a like this to inform, inspire and educate future generation of Koreans and Korean Americans. Not many successful businessmen think beyond themselves and their immediate family. But Mr. Kim went out of his way and seized on this very important but neglected topic.**

Dokdo Islands



Geopolitical Location



Dokdo: More than just rocks

- It's eastern most part of Korea, thus extend homeland's territory
- It's not a historical issue, but contemporary AND korean national security Problem
 - 2005, Japanese government freshly renewed its claim on Dokdo on the basis of 1905.
 - 2006, sent surveying ships violating territorial water
 - 2015, Japanese textbook continued to assert Koreans are illegally occupying Dokdo
- Japan's take-over of Korea in 1910 began with the seizure of Dokdo in 1905 During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905
- Since the war was fought over the issue of who would control Korea, and when Japan won, it slammed Ulsa Joyak(을사조약, 1905), a protectorate treaty, Placing the Korean kingdom in the penultimate stage before becoming a colony

Summary of Issues

While [South Korea](#) **physically** controls the islets, its sovereignty over them is [contested](#) by [Japan](#).

- South Korea classifies the islets as Dokdo-ri, Ulleung-eup, [Ulleung, County North Gyeongsang Province](#),^[2] and calls them Dokdo, 독도, "solitary island[s]".
- Japan classifies the islands as part of [Okinoshima, Oki District, Shimane Prefecture](#), and calls them Takeshima (竹島, "bamboo island[s]").
- The Franco-English name "Liancourt Rocks" derives from *Le Liancourt*, the name of a French [whaling](#) ship that came close to being wrecked on the Rocks in 1849.^[4]
- Two main islets and 35 smaller rocks
 - the total surface area of the islets 46.346 acres
 - the highest elevation, 553 ft, found at an unnamed location
- The area, rich fishing grounds that may contain large deposits of [natural gas](#)¹

Major Issues related to Dokdo

I. Location

II. History

III. Current situation

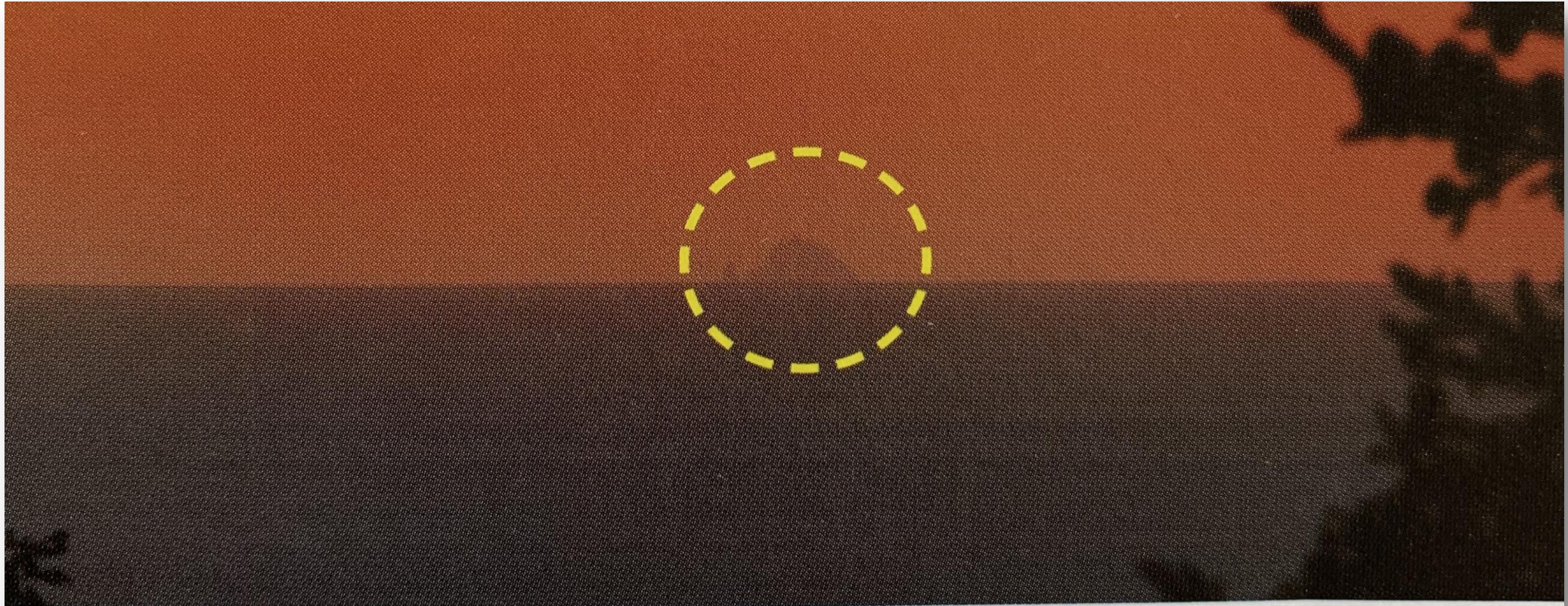
Location

독도에서의 거리: 우리에게 가깝다
울릉도에서 55 마일; 오키섬에서 99 마일

**Shorter Distance from Eulleung Island (Korean) to Liancourt (Dokdo)
than from Oki (Japanese) Island**



**On a clear day . . .
You could see Dokdo from Ullungdo**



View of Dokdo from Ulleungdo

독도 역사 - 1

- 독도는 우리나라 동해 바다 경도 131도, 위도 37도에 위치해 있는 두개의 돌섬이다.
- 여러 가지 이름이 있다: Liancourt Rocks (불란서), 다케시마 (일본)

역사

- 삼국사기, 독도는 신라 진흥왕 13년(512)에 **우산국**이라는 작은 섬 왕국을 합병 한후, 신라의 영토가 되었다
- 세종실록 지리지
- 1531, 팔도 정도 지도
- 1900, 고종황제 칙령 41호
- 1905, 일본에게 합병 당함
- 1905, 1910, 일제 보호국시대; 1910-1945, 일제 강점시대
- 2005, 다시 문제를 일으켜, 2월 22일을 **다케시마 날**이라 선포; 거의 매년
- 2006, 4월해역 수로 탐사 계획 발표, 영역 침범, 세계주요 언론 비판

팔도 정도, 1531



16-17 세기 초 분쟁

조선왕조에 유리하게 종말

- 1592 – 1597년의 임진왜란때, 일본군이 울릉도/독도침략
- 조선정부에서 섬에 사는 사람들을 철수시킴
- 1618년 일본 도꾸가와 막부가 단독적으로 일본인 에게 거주를 허락함
- 1693 일본과 조선 어부간에(안용복 포함) 분쟁이 발생하여 몇년간 지속됨
- 1696, 일본 중앙정부에서 울릉도/독도가 조선 영토임을 확인

일본도 조선땅이라 인정

- 1785년 인근 3국의 지도
(하야시 시헤이 작에서 확실히 언급)
- 조선 반도와 울릉도/독도를 같은
황색으로 만든지도



명치유신 (1869) 일본정부의
비밀 조사후 울릉도와 독도가
조선의 영토임을 확인.
1876, 1877 재확인

一竹島松島朝鮮附屬ニ相成候始末
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書留モ無之竹島ノ儀ニ付テハ元祿
リ居留ノ爲差遣シ置候處當時ハ以
木又ハ竹ヨリ太キ葭ヲ産シ人參等
相應ニ有之趣相聞ヘ候事

Then Why?

Please note the time. Even 10 years after the Meiji Restoration, 1868, No questions raised on these islands. It's the onset of imperialism of the Western World. Japan's ambition to become like one of them led it covet neighboring countries and looking around lands to grab. Nearest country, Korea became an easy prey. Japan systematically taking lands, starting with islands, such as Dokdo. The empty island (공도) policy helped.

官廷錄事

議政府贊政 官內府大臣 監時管理 官內府特選官 日 閣議狀

外府因江華府具山城吏庫

平安 及錄地廳秘書李來詣書

等時

仁祖朝丁丑年

其錄二冊無字事爲餘而三有前後不齊地處與學考之秘書耶李

恐萬前江華府李海昌錄事錄金古濟監書鄧金德漢并令注

其錄事考秘書鄧金德漢

其錄事考秘書鄧金德漢

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官內府特選官 監時管理 官內府特選官 日 閣議狀
批旨省疏具悉既已擬動何必爲引歸其勿辭行公
十月二十五日

勅令

勅令第四十號

外國諸學校外醫學校中學校卒業人登錄學校取用令

官是敘任在案云云다가該校敎官이有缺云야填補時에는

卒業生敎官敎任人으로特別試驗을經야填任云이다

光武四年十月二十五日

御押 御璽 奉

勅令第四十一號

醫校爲醫局로改稱하고島監을郡守로改正云件

第一條 醫校의 醫局로改稱하고江原道에附屬하고島監을

郡守로改正하고官制中에編入하고郡守은五等으로고

第二條 郡守位官은台儀洞으로定하고區域은新設全島의竹

島石島로定하고

第三條 開國五百四年八月十六日官報中官廳事項內附錄

島以下十九字을刪去하고開國五百五年 勅令第三十六號

第五條江原道二十六郡의六字는七字로改正하고安峽郡下

대한제국 령 41호

1900, 대한제국 령 41호로 조선제국

정부 울릉도, 독도의 소지권을 선포

하여 울릉도를 울릉군이라 함

조선조의 공도 정책

- 이씨 조선은 19세기 까지 공도 정책을 실시했다.
한반도주위에는 섬이 많은데, 면세자들, 다른 국법을 어긴 죄인들의 이 숨는 곳이 됨을 막기 위하였다.
- 도쿠가와 일본은 쇄국 정책을 실천했지만, 일본은 해적 역사가 깊었다. 일본 어부들이 이섬들에 가서 어물을 잡아 갔다.
- Meiji Restoration 후에는 쇄국 정책이 없어져 더 많은 어부들이 “공도” 인 독도 같은 섬에 나타 났다.
- 1900에 들어서 독도의 강치(Sea lion) 가 멸종됐다.

Dokdo History – 2

Post-WWII

The Allied, primarily U.S. position, **contradictory**

- **General Order No. 1**, approved by [President Harry Truman](#) on August 17, 1945 was issued by General [Douglas MacArthur](#), denied Japanese access to Dokdo
- 1946 repatriation order #677 reaffirmed this
- 1948.12.12, when UN recognized Republic of Korea (ROK) as the representative government for all Korea, identified all of the peninsula and all the islands as Korea's territory

BUT

- 1951.9.8, San Francisco Peace Treaty which formally ended the war betw. Japan and the Allied Forces, didn't mention Dokdo
- 1951, Rusk Document refused Korean sovereignty over Dokdo

세계 2차 대전 직후



The Rusk Documents (Rusk–Yang correspondence)

- The official diplomatic correspondence sent by [Dean Rusk](#), the [United States](#) Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, to [Yang You-chan](#) ([Korean](#): 양유찬; [Hanja](#): 梁裕燦), the [South Korean](#) ambassador to the U.S at the August 10, 1951
- The Rusk documents show the negotiating position of the [U.S. Department of State](#)
- The correspondence states the negotiating position as [Japan](#)'s acceptance of the [Potsdam Declaration](#) did not constitute a formal or final renunciation of [sovereignty](#) by Japan
- The Japanese claim to the [Liancourt Rocks](#) would not be renounced in the peace treaty
- The [MacArthur](#) line stands until the conclusion of the [Treaty of San Francisco](#)
- Japan has no obligation to compensate for damage to private property owned by [Koreans](#) that was damaged in Japan during the war
- Japanese property in [Korea](#) is pursuant to directives of [United States Military Government](#) and Korea Government

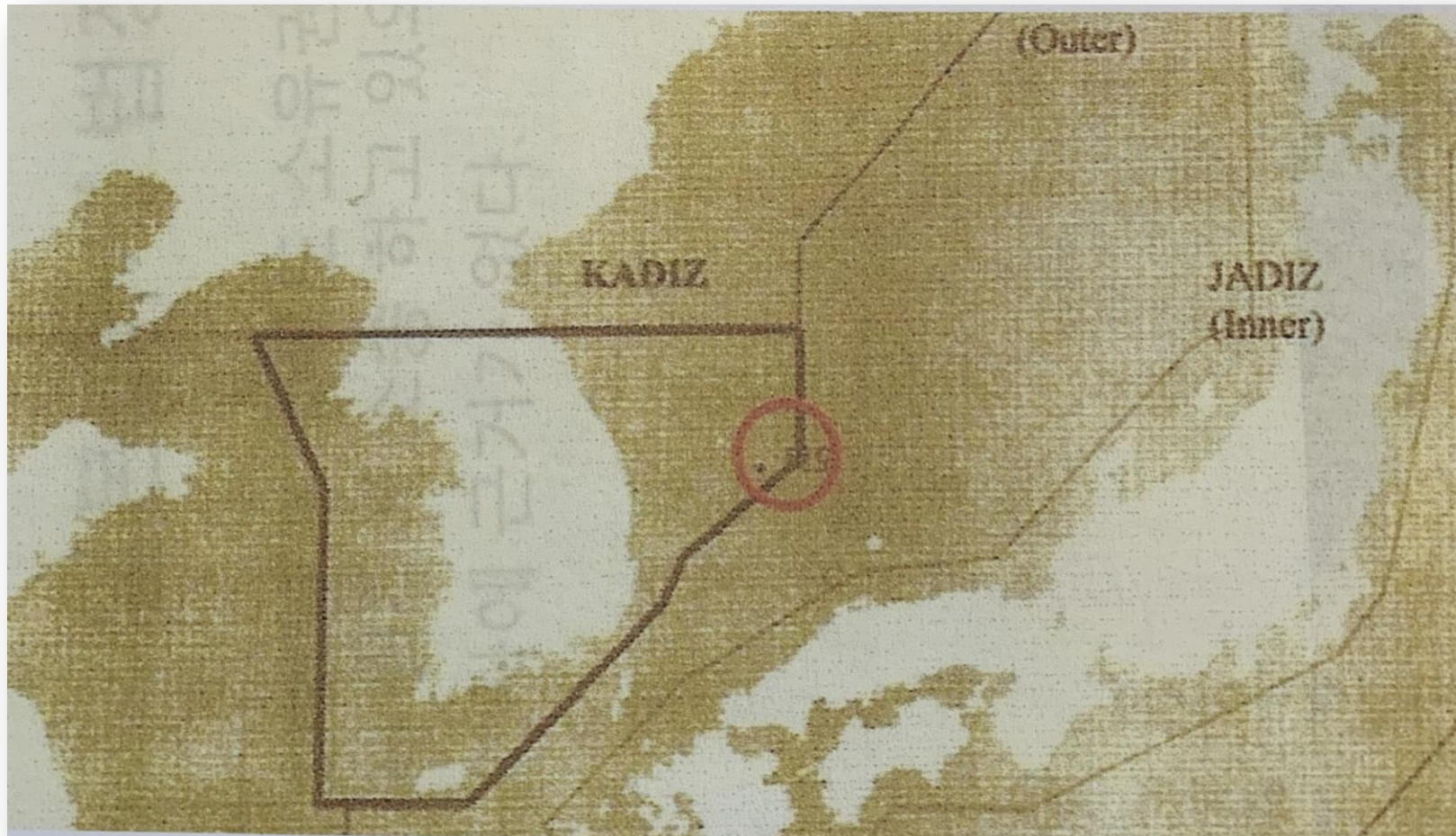
Syngman Rhee line

South Korean President Syngman Rhee declared the [Syngman Rhee Line](#) and the sovereignty over Dokdo on January 18, 1952, just before the Treaty of San Francisco came into force on April 28, 1952.

한국 전쟁시, 1950-53

- UN 태평양 공군의 한국공군 방어 확인 지대 (Korean Air Defense Identification Zone) [KADIZ]에 독도를 포함시켰으며, 현재까지 사용하고 있다
- UN 공군은 독도를 한국 땅이라 보호하고 있다

Korean Air Defense Identification Zone (KADIZ)



Recent History

- South Korea since 1954 placed the [Korea Coast Guard on the Dokdo island](#). This action was taken after the United States stated in the [Rusk documents](#) that the Japanese claim to the Liancourt Rocks would not be renounced in Japan's [post-World-War-II peace treaty](#).
- In 1954, Japan proposed a reference to the [International Court of Justice](#), which South Korea rejected, believing that the Liancourt Rocks are irrefutably South Korean territories, and thus should not be dealt through diplomatic negotiations or judicial settlement between South Korea and Japan.

View of Dokdo from the East Sea



Current Situation at Dokdo

- **S. Korea currently occupies the island**
 - **30 security force members**
 - **2 lighthouse staff**
 - **2-3 year-round inhabitants**
 - **Dream destination for adventurous tourists**

Japanese Imperial Ambition

Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries and Its continuation

- Japanese ambition to join the ranks of the Western Imperialist Powers led to:**
- the First Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895**
- The Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905; in this war, Japan recognized the strategic value of Dokdo**
- Upon winning the war in 1905, it annexed Dokdo, the first Korean land to do so**
- This is the reason why it's important that Koreans not to let guards down in protecting the sovereignty of the islands.**

EAST SEA

The East Sea (Sea of Japan)

Dokdo's sovereignty issue and the name of the body of water between Korea and Japan are tied together, East Sea or Japan Sea

역사정 배경 (cont'd)

- 19세기말 까지도 세계에서 불리운 이름은 52%가 조선해, 동해였다.
- 18%가 일본해라 불렀다
일본정부 자체가 조선해라 불렀다
- 1904-1905년 러일전쟁때 전략적 편리상 완전히 일방적으로 바꾸었다.

The Sea Names in the Old Map (Cambridge University Library, London)

| Name | 16C | 17C | 18C | 19C | Total |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Sea of Korea | | 11 | 16 | 5 | 34 |
| Oriental Sea | | | | | |
| Sea of Japan | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Disputes over the names - 1

- The name, Donghae (동해, literally East Sea), has been used in Korea for over 2,000 years, including in [History of the Three Kingdoms](#) (三國史記, 1145) and in the monument of [King Gwanggaeto](#), and "Map of Eight Provinces of Korea".
- Historically the more common name was East Sea, Sea of Korea, or another similar variant. South Korea further argues that the name, Sea of Japan, did not become common until [Korea was under Japanese rule](#), at which time it had no ability to influence international affairs.
- Even a few 19th-century Japanese maps referred to the sea as Chōsenkai (朝鮮海, literally Sea of [Joseon](#)), including the "Simplified Map of Japan's Periphery" (日本邊界略圖, 1809) and "New World Map" (新製輿地全圖, 1844). Since the Tokugawa regime was under "closed door" policy and not much interest in the sea. Until that time the sea had no name.
- Japan's claim of the use of the Sea of Japan started from the 17th c. and culminated in the late 19th/20th centuries, the age of imperialism.

Disputes over the name- 2

- In 1929, the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) published a book titled “Limits of Oceans and Seas” in which the world’s oceans names were internationally standardized. The “Sea of Japan” name began being widely used internationally from the release of the 1929 IHO released “Limits of Oceans and Seas”.
- At that time, Korea was under Japanese occupation and thus could not participate in the publication process. Therefore, it unilaterally reflects Japan’s position in the international community.
- 2002, IHO left 2 pages blank for the name for the body of water betw Korea and Japan, waiting until two countries agreed on a anmes
- 2012, [International Hydrographic Organization](#), the governing body for the naming of bodies of water around the world, decided it was still unable to revise the 1953 version of its publication S-23 – Limits of Oceans and Seas, which includes **only the single name**, "Sea of Japan"

18th c. French Map, Mer de Coree Sea of Korea



Why it can't be Japan Sea; goes against the principle of naming

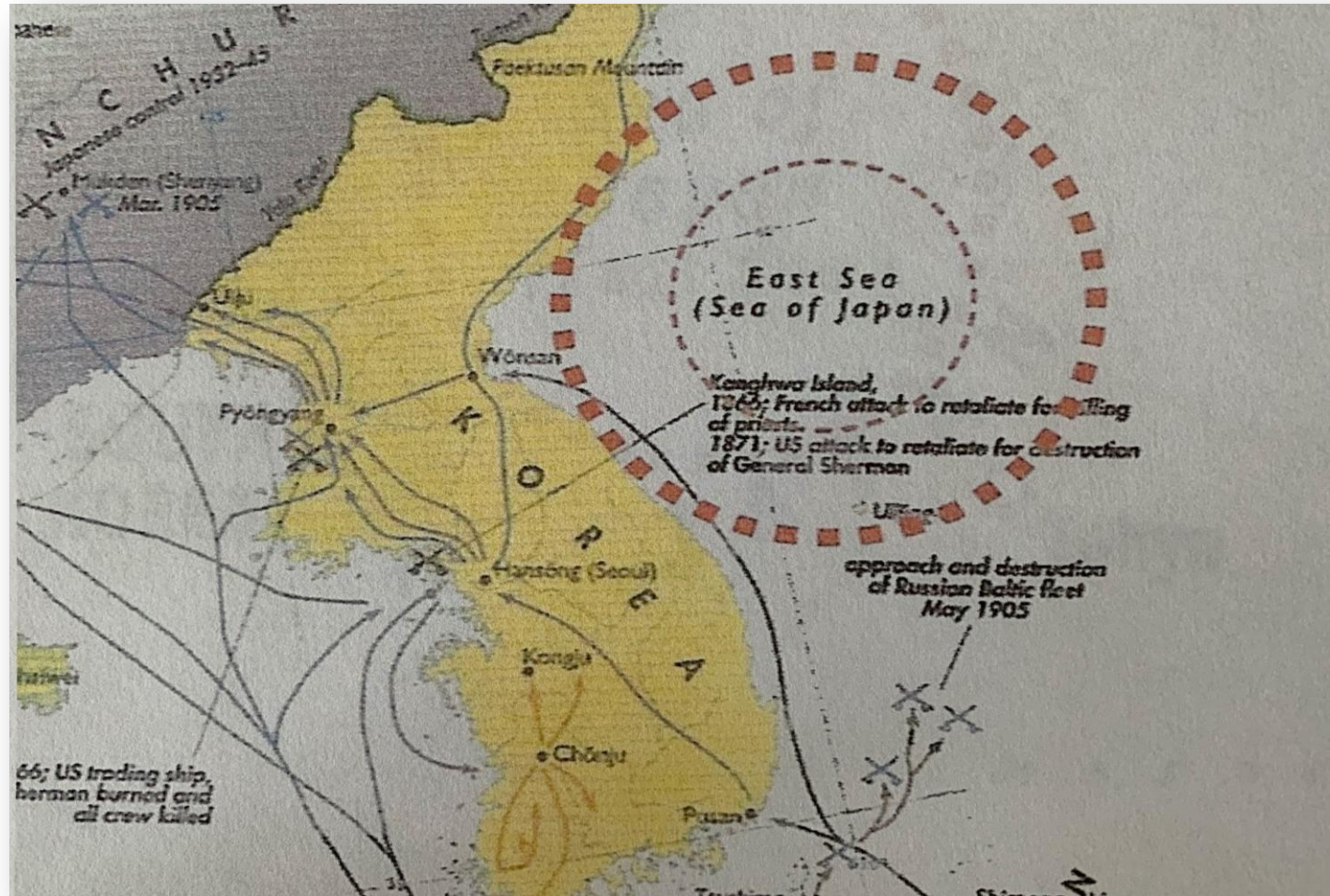
When determining a sea's name, the most important rule is to reflect on what the universally used name by the citizens of the neighboring countries. The sea between Korea and Japan has the Korean peninsula on the west, Russia on the north, and Japan on the east. So, it can't be called Sea of Japan because Japan is not the only country that touches the body of water. Therefore, "East Sea" is more appropriate starting with the Korean peninsula, Japan, Russia, etc. so it is not just Japan's sea, but a sea that many countries share. Therefore, Japan's opinion of one-sidedly referring it to independently as the "Sea of Japan" is not right.

Working Name

Joint use of the Korean name “East Sea” and the Japanese “Sea of Japan” name together in accordance with the IHO and the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names or UNCISG

“East Sea” is gaining support from the international community

The Times Complete History of the World Time Book, 2004



Reflections on

Discussions on Dokdo and East Sea again and again?

- **Continuous education is necessary**

- Korea's claims are old, pre-20th c., less known to the world
- In 1905 Japan annexed the island, and in 1910 Japan annexed Korea
- Since then, the world only knew of Japan's position, hence, the situation like the Rusk papers of 1951
- Japan's provocation continues in the 21st century
- Japanese textbook of 2015 edition states that Korea is illegally occupying the island

East Sea issue is being resolved more successfully