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RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE LIABILITY BETWEEN THE CHINA'S COASTAL FOR THE TWO CLOUDS OF HOANG SA AND VIETNAM'S RIGHTS RESOLVED SCHOOL IN THE LEGAL EAST SEA AND THE EAST SEA IN THE INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE HAIANAN (1944 -1945)

Nguyen Thanh Minh and *Nguyen Quang Trung Tien

East Sea research specialist, Km No. 1, Ha Tri street, Ha Cau ward, Ha Dong district, Hanoi city, Vietnam

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ABSTRACT

The United States Navy Department was established in 1798, after the United States War Department, the US War Department was established in September 1789 the United States Navy Department. has the task of supplying, providing technical and administrative assistance to the US Navy and Marine Corps; when ordered by the Congress or the President of the United States, the United States Coast Guard is also placed under this department. From its inception to 1947, the United States Department of the Navy was the ministry level in the government, reporting directly to the President of the United States as a government advisor, on par with the War Department of the United States holding the Army and forces. The air force belongs to the Army. In 1947, the Ministry of Navy and the Ministry of War and other military divisions merged to form the National Military Establishment - National Military Establishment. In 1949, the National Military Organization was renamed the United States Department of Defense, so the Department of the Navy became a department under the United States Department of Defense until now. The sovereignty of the State of Vietnam over the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa is evidenced on the charts of French Indochina and the East Sea in the US Navy's international geographic dictionary.

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INTRODUCTION

The Chinese coast is isolated from the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos under the sovereignty of the State of Vietnam in the Geographic Dictionary of the US Navy

During the nearly 150 years of its existence as a department in the United States Government for the period 1798-1947, in addition to its professional military and administrative duties, the USN also undertook a long-term duty as a frontier. compose and publish the world geographic dictionaries for many volumes to serve the US Navy and the common interest of the United States on a global scale. With regard to the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos in the East Sea geographical area, in addition to the Catalog of charts, maps, coast pilots, tide tables and current tables of the Philippine islands - List of charts, maps, coastal indications, tide and current tables for the Philippine Islands by the US Coast Guard

and Geodesic Survey Coast and Geodetic Survey of the US Department of Commerce published in Washington in 1921, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 existed. In the two years 1944-1945, the US Navy published more Gazetteer - Geographic dictionary, including 15 numbers, of which, associated with the East Sea were Borneo (No. 8), Malay States (No. 11), French Indochina and East Sea (No. 12), China Coast (No. 15). The important geographic works published by the US Coast and Geodesic Survey and the US Navy Department stated above confirm that the Paracel and Spratly Islands are adjacent but separate from the China Coast - Coast of China; bordered slightly with the Philippine archipelago waters, the coasts of present-day Malaysian, Brunei and Indonesian Borneo, and the Malay States - the Federation of Malaysia; the rest is mainly associated with the French Indochina - French Indochina in East Sea - the East Sea, which Vietnam calls the East Sea (Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, Gazetteer, No. 12), which is mostly the coast and islands and archipelagos of Vietnam.

*Corresponding author: *Nguyen Quang Trung Tien,*

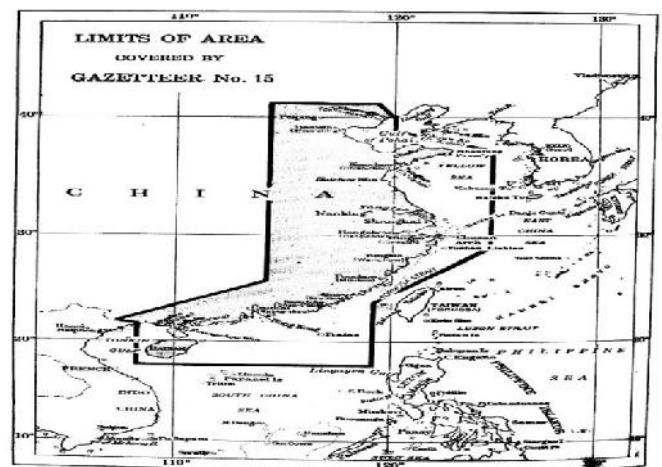
East Sea research specialist, Km No. 1, Ha Tri street, Ha Cau ward, Ha Dong district, Hanoi city, Vietnam.

During World War II in 1939-1945, the ROC headed by Chiang Kai-shek was not only a member of the Anti-Fascist Allies bloc, but also a close ally of the United States. However, when compiling the Chinese coastal geography dictionary at that time, the United States Navy took an objective stance, based on geographic and actual historical documents of China and the region, including the signing of sovereignty over Formosa - Taiwan [Taiwan] and the Pescadores Islands - Penghu Islands to Japan since 1895, so these islands were no longer included in Chinese territory. Gazetteer (No. 15) China Coast - Geospace (No. 15) Coast of China, published by Hydrographic Office of the US Navy - Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department. The United States was in the capital Washington in December 1945. This is not only a work intended for public service in the US Army or Government, but also widely released to the outside, including outside the US border. States, with the sales price printed on cover 2 is 1.75 USD³(Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, Gazetteer, No. 15). The China Coast Geographic Dictionary is built on 544 charts, the most reliable map from the US Naval Department of Hydrology with the HO symbol as well as from all over the world. published in the period from 1872 to 1945, and has been thoroughly examined in the preparation process.

The contents of this geographic dictionary present an alphabetical list of the names of the features of the coast of China and the coastal area attached to the coast within the area zoned on the attached chart. The extent of the Chinese coast shown on this chart is the straight line from the point of intersection on the coast between Vietnam and China to the eastern point of the Vietnamese Tra Co island, at the coordinates of 105 ° 43 'of the East longitude. following the Paris meridian, ie 108 ° 3 'along the Greenwich meridian [based on the 1887 Franco-Qing Convention], and approaching the end of the Gulf of Tonkin; followed by a horizontal line running into the East Sea at a position between China's Hainan Island and the highest point north of Vietnam's Hoang Sa archipelago; then a straight line running up through the position between Pratas Island, also known as Dong Sa of China, and Luzon Island of the Philippines and Taiwan island; followed by a line running through the Taiwan Strait, between the Chinese coast and the islands of Japan and the Korean peninsula at Huanghai, then turning into Bohai Bay.

Geographical features mentioned in this dictionary include names of seas, bays, puddles, coves, strait, seabed, creek, creek, seaway, reef, shoal, sandy beach, islet, island, peninsula, archipelago, group of islands, rock, reef, headland, headland, sea head, steep coast, cliff, underground bank, entrance, boat mooring, port sea, harbor, beach, seaport, river port, fortress, river, branch, lake, channel, swamp, saltwater swamp, hill, peak, valley, pass, mountain, mountain range, mountain range, path, road, train station, campsite, province, town, commune/village etc ... The preamble of the dictionary clearly states that each geographic entity is accompanied by a name and coordinates including latitude and longitude; the code specifies the source of the underlying resource - code. The coordinates associated with each name are taken from the chart or source map and are displayed exactly to the nearest minute, except for names that are accompanied by brackets to indicate poorer accuracy. All longitude are taken according to the original Greenwich meridian, and do not adjust for the difference in the coordinates of the source material. Names of

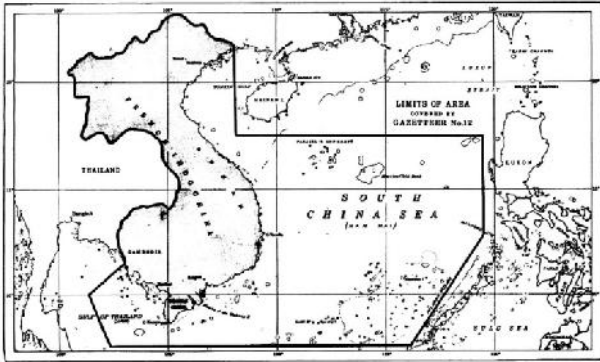
geographical features are accurately transcribed according to the selected map or original map. Alternate or equivalent names are italicized and equal to that of straight names. Through our search, the entire Chinese coastal geography dictionary does not contain any names and names of geographical entities in the Paracel and Spratly archipelagos. Only the Paracel is the Paracel Islands and the Spratlys, ie Truong Sa archipelago appearing on the attached chart, but is outside the line and below the boundary of the Chinese coast, attached to the Indochina coast. France and the East Sea. The US Navy's interpretation can be seen in the accompanying Chinese Coast Geographic Dictionary and chart by referring to 544 sources from all over selected as the base for coastal area isolation. China to the South completely coincided with the geographic knowledge of the world before 1945, directly affirming that China's southern territorial sea only stopped at the end point between the South of Hainan Island and the North. Hoang Sa islands.



Marine chart delineating the isolation of the Chinese coast from the Paracel and Spratly Islands in the Geospatial Dictionary of the US Naval Department, 1945: Gazetteer (No. 15) China Coast, December 1945, Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1945, p. IV.

French Indochina attached to the East Sea contains two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa in the Geographical Dictionary of the US Navy: At the time the US Naval Department compiled and published the Geographic Dictionary, An Nam [Vietnam] together with Cambodia [Cambodia] and Laos [Laos] was a French colony, forming the French Indochina region. - French Indochina. The Indochina government at that time was the state body legally representing both An Nam, Cambodia and Laos in continuing to manage and enforce territorial and territorial sovereignty, including islands and archipelagos under the sovereignty of An Nam empire and Cambodian kingdom before losing independence to France. Therefore, the United States Navy took the name of French Indochina as a common name for a geographic dictionary of all three countries. Geographical dictionary (No. 12) of French Indochina and East Sea - Gazetteer (No. 12) French Indochina and South China Sea, Vietnam called the East Sea by the Hydrological Office of the US Navy. version at the US Government Printing Workshop in Washington, D.C. in December 1944. Works both for service in the US Army and Government, and widely released to the outside, including outside the border.

The United States, with the sale price printed on cover 2 of 1.35 USD (Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, Gazetteer, No. 12), is cheaper than the one year later issue of Coast of China volume mentioned above. Geographical dictionary of French Indochina and East Sea is built on data of 232 nautical charts, the most reliable map from the Hydrological Office of the US Naval Department as well as from around the world. copies between 1864 and 1944, and have been thoroughly examined during the preparation of the work's compilation.



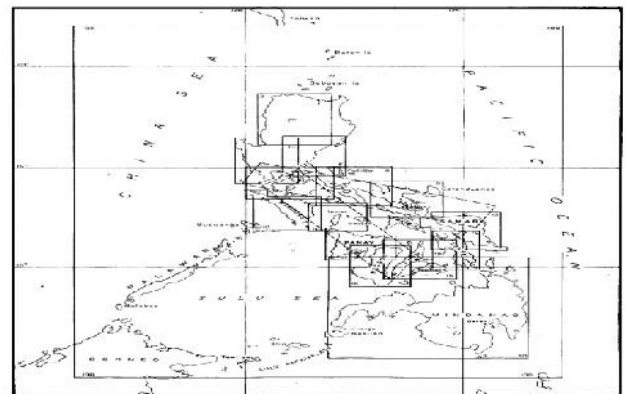
The map that delineates the range of geographic features in French Indo-China and the East Sea associated with the Paracel and Spratly Islands in the Geographical Dictionary of the United States Navy in 1944: Gazetteer (No. 12) French Indochina and East Sea, December 1944, Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1944, p. IV. The content of this geographic dictionary presents an alphabetical list of the names of the geographical features of the French territory of Indochina pertaining to most of the East Sea within the enclosed area zoned on the chart. The extent of French Indo-China and the East Sea shown on this chart is the straight line from the point of intersection on the coast between Vietnam and China to the eastern point of Vietnam's Tra Co Island, at the coordinates $105^{\circ} 43'$ east longitude following the Paris meridian, ie $108^{\circ} 3'$ along the Greenwich meridian [based on the 1887 Franco-Qing Convention], and approaching the end of the Gulf of Tonkin; followed by a horizontal line running out into the East Sea between China's Hainan Island and the highest point north of Vietnam's Paracel Islands, until near the Philippine island of Luzon; then the line from there ran down near the Philippine group of Palawan islands, passing through the aisle between the Palawan group of islands and the eastern edge of the Spratly Islands; followed by a horizontal line running towards the Gulf of Siam [Siam], passing between the southern edge of the Spratlys and Borneo islands, between the sea area south of Ca Mau cape and northeastern Malay States, around the center of Siam. then turn near perpendicular to the intersection on the coast between Cambodia and Thailand.

The geographic features mentioned in the French Indo-China and East Sea [with various names different from the Coast of China] include the names of seas, bays, strait, creeks, sea and sea lanes, beach, shoal, sand beach, coral sand, coral reef, reef, islet, island, atoll, peninsula, archipelago, group of islands, rock, ledge, reef, cap ground, headland, steep coast, shallow, entrance, boat mooring, beach, puddle, estuary, lagoon, estuary, river, stream, lake, canal, high point, pass, mountain, cusp, ridge, plateau, forest, mountain range, station, station,

waterways, province, district, region, town, commune /village, new commune /village etc ... The preamble of this dictionary clearly states that each geographic entity is accompanied by a name, coordinates [latitude, longitude], a code that specifies the underlying resource [code]. The coordinates associated with each name are taken from the chart or source map and are displayed exactly to the nearest minute, except for names that are accompanied by brackets to indicate poorer accuracy. All longitude are taken according to the original Greenwich meridian, and do not adjust for the difference in the coordinates of the source material. Names of geographical features are accurately transcribed according to the selected map or original map. Alternate or equivalent names are italicized and equal to that of straight names. Look up the entire set of French Indochinese geographic dictionaries and the East Sea with the attached range zoning chart, it can be seen that this volume contains most of the names and names of geographical entities in the Paracel Islands [Hoang Sa] and the Spratly [Truong Sa] as we know it today.

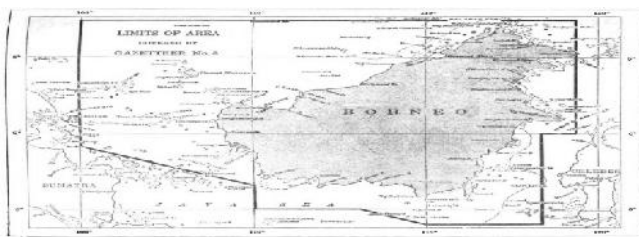
Through showing the zoning off the coast of French Indochina attached to the East Sea into a block in Geographic Dictionary No. 12 and the attached chart, it can be clearly seen that the US Naval Department based on 232 Investing materials in the world is selected to build search works of geographical features in this area to serve the United States and the world. Therefore, the publication and commercialization of the French Indochinese Geographic Dictionary and the East Sea means that the US Naval Department has directly recognized the Paracel and Spratly Islands which belong to the geographical territory of The Annam empire from before, now of course continued to lie in the territorial waters of French Indochina, due to the Indochina Government continued the right to possess and manage these archipelagos.

The Philippine Islands, Borneo Islands and Malay States contiguous, interweaving the Southeast belt of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos in the US Coast and Geodesic Survey Catalog and the Geographic Dictionary Department of the United States Navy: Adjacent to the zoning in the East Sea contains most of the geographical features in the Paracel and Spratly Islands of French Indochina to the east and south is the Philippine archipelago [belonging to the United States since 1898], Borneo Island [in present Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia] and the Malay States [Malay States].



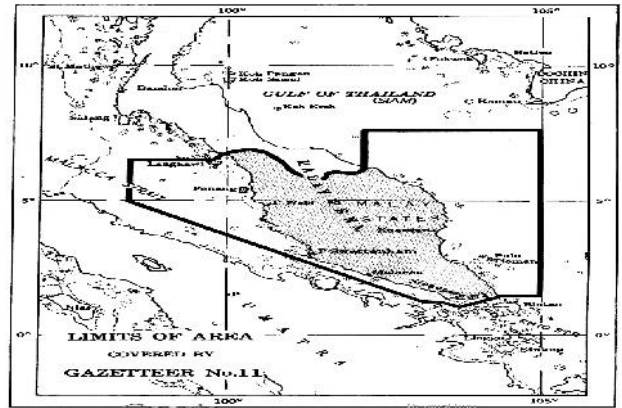
The Philippine archipelagic map bordering only the southeastern edge of the Spratlys in the area opposite the Palawan group in the US Department of Commerce's List of

Geodesy and Coast Surveyors 1929: Catalog of charts, maps, coast pilots, tide tables and current tables of the Philippine islands, August 1, 1929, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, p. 4. For the Philippine islands, in the Catalog of charts, maps, coast pilots, tide tables and current tables of the Philippine islands Philippine Islands, "List", published by the US Department of Commerce's Geography and Coast Survey in Washington in 1921, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, we never see any of the names Parcel or Spratly (Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, Gazetteer, No. 12). The Philippine archipelagic maps in this publication also show contiguous but not related to the geographical features of the Parcel Islands. Only on the southeastern edge of the Spratly Islands, opposite the Philippine group of Palawan islands, there are a number of geographic features of the Spratlys scattered near the sea movement between the Spratly Islands and the group. Palawan island.



The nautical chart of Borneo's coastline pertains to the southern edge of the Spratlys in the 1944 US Navy's Geographic Dictionary: Gazetteer (No. 8) Borneo, April 1944, Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1944, p. IV. For the coastal zoning of Borneo Island [in Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia today], the Gazetteer (No. 8) Borneo [Geographic Dictionary (No. 8) Borneo] by the Hydrology Office of the Ministry The US Navy references from 178 world charts, made its edition at the US Government Printing Facility in Washington, DC in April 1944, also shows very consensus with the relevant sections. This work is both for the service of the US Army and Government, and is widely released to the outside, even outside the US border, with a relatively low price printed on the 2nd cover is 50 cents USD (Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, Gazetteer, No. 12). There are no names for the Parcel or Spratly Islands in this volume; but there are a number of geographic features that are considered to be within the Spratly Islands interwoven within the coastal line of Borneo such as Royal Charlotte Reef, North Luconia Shoals [North Luconia Shoals], South Luconia Shoals [South Luconia Shoals]. In addition, there are a number of geographical features of the Spratly Islands located close to the zoned line on the chart such as Swallow Reef [Hoa Lau Stone], Vanguard Bank [Bai Tu Main], Charlotte Bank [Dong Son Beach]. These interwoven features are also mostly listed in the French Indo-China series and the East Sea. As for the coastal part of the Malay States, the Gazetteer (No. 11) Malay States [Geographical Dictionary (No. 11) The Malay States] is referenced by the Hydrological Office of the US Naval Department from 280. charts, maps of the world, published at the US Government Printing Workshop in Washington in October 1944, aiming to both serve the United States and distribute widely to the outside at printing prices. on cover 2 is 1.30 USD (Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, Gazetteer, No. 8), there is absolutely no

geographical feature related to the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos.



The navigation chart of the Malay States' coastline unrelated to the Spratly Islands is found in the Geospatial Dictionary of the US Naval Department in 1944: Gazetteer (No. 11) Malay States, October 1944, Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1944, p. IV.

Conclusion: Through a search of the US Naval Department of Geography published in the years 1944-1945 and the Directory of charts, maps, coastal directions, tide tables and currents in the Philippine Islands by the Agency The US Department of Commerce's Geodesy and Coast Survey, published in the years 1921-1929, we can come to the following brief conclusions: First, the US Navy Department and the US Coast Guard have gathered and selected a large number of highly reliable charts and maps from around the world to survey and compile. compose geographic dictionaries for the public service of the US military and government, and at the same time commercialize the publication worldwide for global service. These publications were elaborately and objectively built and all citations were based on recognized sources in the world, the geographic knowledge of the whole world at that time. be integrated. Therefore, they ensure high science, have value for searching and applying on a worldwide scale. Second, localize the scope of geographical features in the Parcel and Spratly Islands in the East Sea in the Geographic dictionary defined adjacent to the waters of the Philippine archipelago, Borneo island, the Federation states. The state of Malaysia, French Indo-China and the China Coast are completely true to the geopolitical reality of this area in the years 1944-1945. Third, the Coast of China, the Philippine archipelago and the states of the Federation of Malaysia in the Geospatial Dictionary of the US Navy published in the years 1944-1945 only contiguous waters, not entities. What geography in the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos lies within their coastal zoning, regardless of whether the Philippines is currently a US colony. Fourth, there are only a handful of geographic features that belong to/or are considered to belong to the Spratly Islands on the southern edge of the archipelago adjacent to and within the boundary of the coastline of Borneo Island, where it is today. Belongs to 3 countries: Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia. Most of these features, however, are also listed in the French Indo-China series and the East Sea. Fifth, zoning the boundary line of the French Indochinese peninsula and the East Sea in the chart attached in this geographic dictionary encapsulates the geographical features of the Parcel Islands and most of the geographic features of the Parcel Islands. Spratly Islands in a

common space. That is completely consistent with the recognition of the sovereignty of the Hoang S and Truong Sa archipelagos of the kingdom of Dang Trong or the An Nam empire, especially the official declaration of state possession by King Gia Long in 1816. In many geographical publications in the world published in the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth centuries and the first half of the twentieth century. Sixth, because the coordinates of the geographic entities listed in the US Naval Department's Geographic Dictionary are converted to the most recent minutes, and kept as per the source document used as a base without any adjustment if any. difference [as the US Navy's Hydrological Office preface states at the beginning of each booklet], the coordinates of some of the geographic features in this dictionary could be a minute or two apart from the their realism today.

Seventh, with a truly high scientific value, truly of global prestige, the US Naval Department's Geographic Dictionary published in the years 1944-1945, with a clear distinction between the shoreline of China. there is the separation of the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa under Vietnamese sovereignty in the East Sea. Ofcourse this is considered one of the important bases of reference for the Permanent Court of Arbitration - the PCA ruled in 2016 in the Philippine case, claiming China has no historic rights based on the nine-line map. the section deep south, there is no legal basis to claim historic sovereignty over the resources in the waters below the line of separation according to these charts. Finally, the US Naval Department of Geography, published in the years 1944-1945, is considered to be one of the most concrete, scientific and most convincing proofs of recognized by the international community from 1945 onwards, that Vietnam's geographical territory always includes the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa./

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