



الأمم المتحدة

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مجلس
الأمن



الجمعية
العامة

مجلس الأمن
السنة الرابعة والثلاثون

الجمعية العامة
الدورة الرابعة والثلاثون
البند ١١ من جدول الأعمال
تقرير مجلس الأمن

رسالة مؤرخة في ١ تشرين الأول / أكتوبر ١٩٧٩ ،
وموجهة الى الأمين العام من الممثل الدائم
لفييت نام لدى الامم المتحدة

يشرفني أن أبعث اليكم طي هذا ، للعلم ، نسخة من الكتاب الأبيض المعنون " سيادة
فييت نام على أرخبيلات هوانغسا وترونغسا " الذي نشرته في ٢٧ أيلول / سبتمبر ١٩٧٩ إدارة الاعلام
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ضميمتها ، بوصفها وثيقة من وثائق الجمعية العامة تحت البند ١١ من جدول الأعمال ، ومن وثائق
مجلس الأمن .

(توقيع) هافان لاو

السفير فوق العادة المفوض
الممثل الدائم لدى الأمم المتحدة

**VIETNAM'S SOVEREIGNTY
OVER THE HOANG SA
AND TRUONG SA
ARCHIPELAGOES**

INFORMATION AND PRESS DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
HANOI - 1979

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**THE HOANG SA AND TRUONG SA
ARCHIPELAGOES
PART OF VIET NAM'S TERRITORY**

Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are two archipelagoes consisting mainly of coral islands and submerged floors east of Viet Nam. The archipelagoes were once called by a common name of Hoang Sa or Dai Truong Sa or Van Ly Truong Sa. They comprise islands which, though small in size, are of great strategic value and economic importance.

The Hoang Sa archipelago lies off the Gulf of Bac Bo (Tonkin), about 120 nautical miles from Da Nang.

Westerners call it Paracels.

The Truong Sa archipelago lies scattered in the South of the Eastern Sea, 250 nautical miles from Cam Ranh Bay.

Westerners call it Spratly.

Both Hoang Sa and Truong Sa have, from time immemorial, been part of Viet Nam's territory. The Vietnamese feudal state was the first in history to occupy, claim ownership of, exercise sovereignty over and exploit, in the name of the State, these two archipelagoes which had never before come under the administration of any country. This ownership is effective and in conformity with international law and practice. Successive administrations have organized these islands into administrative units belonging to mainland provinces of Viet Nam.

Viet Nam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes is indisputable. The Vietnamese people have enough evidence and historical documents to prove their sovereignty. Several western navigators, geographers and missionaries in the past centuries have confirmed this fact.

In spite of this, the Peking authorities have brazenly claimed that these two archipelagoes, which they call Xisha and Nansha,

belong to the Chinese People's Republic. On January 19, 1974, using a large naval and air force, and with U.S. acquiescence, they seized the Hoang Sa archipelago then under the administration of the Nguyen Van Thieu regime.

This is a fragrant act of aggression of the Peking authorities, crudely violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam and trampling upon the U.N. Charter principles, international law and practice. This act is part of Peking's scheme to gradually establish its control over the Eastern Sea, weaken and subjugate Viet Nam, Laos, and Kampuchea so as to secure a spring-board for expansion to South-East Asia. To whitewash their act of aggression, the Peking authorities have been fabricating and distorting facts in an attempt to justify their claim on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes.

With the materials presented in this booklet, we are convinced that the peace-and-justice loving people in the world will know the truth: the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes are part of the territory of Viet Nam.

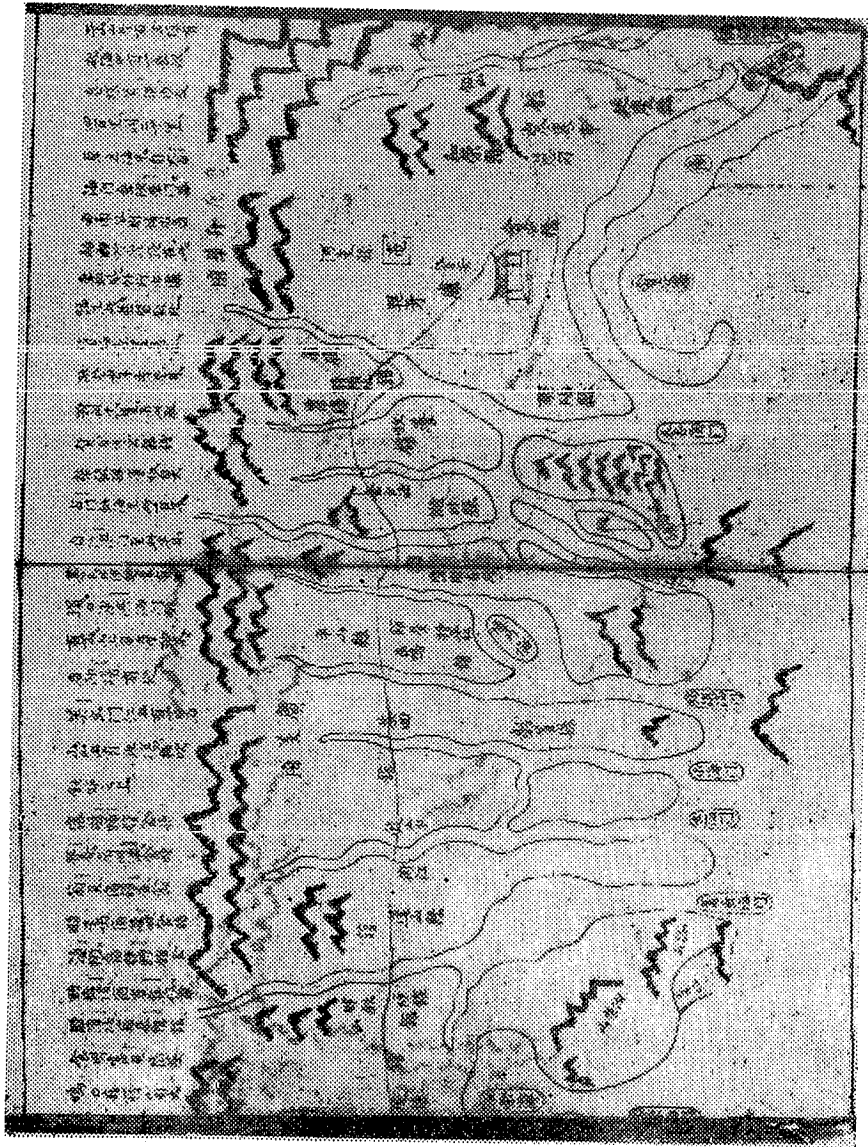
No deceptive manoeuvres of the Peking expansionists can cover up or distort this truth, or justify their acts of aggression and betrayal against the Vietnamese people in the Eastern Sea.

II

**SOME DOCUMENTS
PROVING VIET NAM'S SOVEREIGNTY
OVER THE HOANG SA AND
TRUONG SA ARCHIPELAGOES**

DOCUMENT № 1

A 17th-CENTURY MAP OF VIET NAM



This is a map of the Quang Ngai region from a collection of maps of Viet Nam compiled in the 17th century by Do Ba. In the footnote, the exploitation of Bai Cat Vang⁽¹⁾ by the Nguyen princes⁽²⁾ is clearly mentioned in the following terms :

“... An elongated sandbank, called Bai Cat Vang, 400 *dam* long and 20 *dam* wide, lies in the middle of the sea facing the coastline between the Dai Chiem port⁽³⁾ to Sa Vinh port⁽⁴⁾. Every time the South-Western wind arose, foreign trade ships sailing near the coast were blown off course and ran aground on this sandbank, so were those sailing on the high sea from the North when there was a North-Eastern wind. Men on board the ships all starved to death and goods were amassed there. Every year, in the last month of winter, the Nguyen princes sent 18 ships there to recuperate the goods consisting mostly of gold, silver, currencies, arms and ammunition. It takes one day and a half, from the Dai Chiem port, to go there; and only a day if one embarks at Sa Ky... »

(1) Bai Cat Vang: Golden Sandbank.

(2) Nguyen princes (1558 — 1775), of a noble family ruling the region (later called Cochinchina) which is the Southern part of Viet Nam.

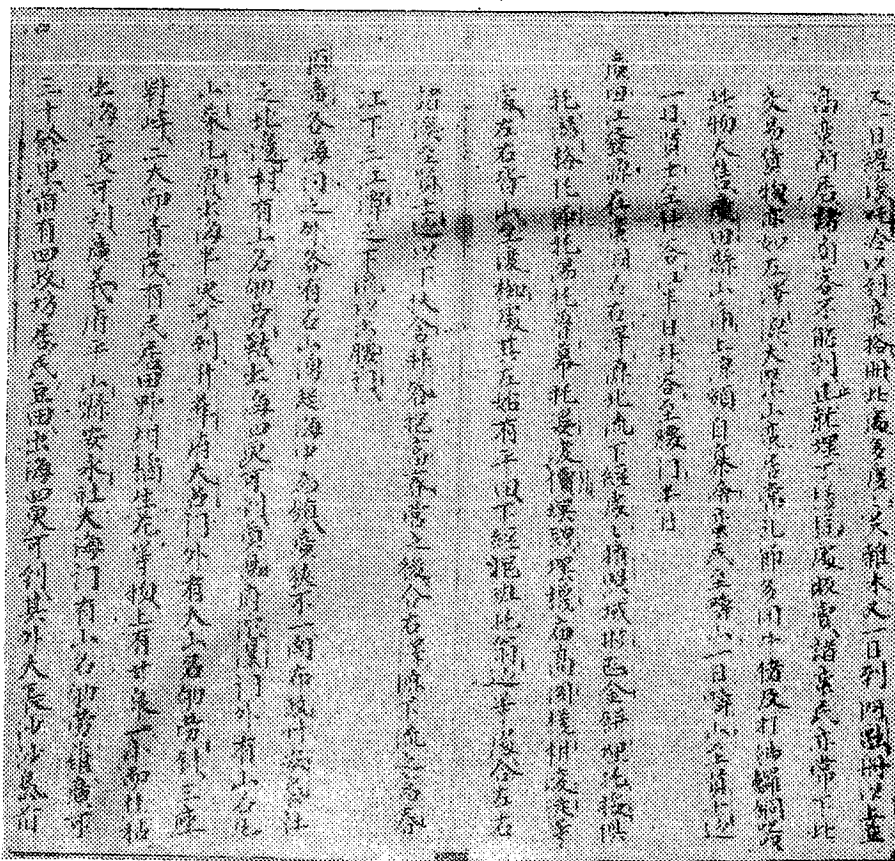
(3) Dai Chiem port is now Cua Dai port of Quang Nam — Da Nang province.

(4) Sa Vinh port is now Sa Huynh port, in Nghia Binh province.

ACCORDING TO "PHU BIEN TAP LUC"

(Miscellaneous Records on the Pacification of the Frontiers)

This book was written by Le Quy Don (1726—1784), a great scholar. Le Quy Don described in details the topography, natural resources of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes and their exploitation by the Nguyen princes.



In the book, *Le Quy Don* wrote :

"... In Quang Ngai district, off the coast of An Vinh village, Binh Son sub-district there is a mountain called Cu Lao Re stretching over 30 *dam*. The Tu Chinh settlement, as it is called, has been established here and the people there grow beans. It takes half a day to go there by boat. Further still, there is the Dai Truong Sa (1) island, with many sea products and wrecked cargoes which are collected by the Hoang Sa (1) detachment. It takes three days and nights to go there by boat. The island is near the area called Bac Hai.



(1) During that time, the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes were referred to by a common name as Hoang Sa or Dai Truong Sa or Van ly Truong Sa.

為... 係... 俗... 概... 安... 隻... 銅... 條... 投... 貨... 三... 已... 大... 行... 辦... 涉...

In Binh Son sub-district, Quang Ngai district, there is the An Vinh village on the sea. Off the coast of this village, in the North-East lie over 130 islands. The distance between two islands is covered by a voyage of one day or sometimes of only a few hours. There are fresh water springs on some islands. On an island there is a vast and flat golden sandbank, 30 *dam* long, where the spring water is crystal clear. The island swarms with swallows and thousands of other species of birds, which are not frightened by the sight of men. Strange animals abound on the shore. Among them are giant snails, the shells of which can be baked into lime for house building or used as ornaments. Several other species of snails and other molluscs big and small, can be used for food or for ornamental purposes. There are giant tortoises and smaller varieties of turtles, and also sea-slugs abounding near the shore. They are to be treated with lime, and after a clean scrubbing, cooked with pork and shrimp.

Foreign ships hit by storms often take shelter on these islands. Formerly, the Nguyen formed a 70-strong Hoang Sa detachment made up of An Vinh villagers. It is sent on duty in the third month every year, taking along enough food for six months, in 5 small fishing boats and making a three-day-and-night voyage to the islands. There, the men are free to collect things as they like. They find shipwrecked things such as gold, silver, brass valuables, currency, tin, lead, arms, ivory, wax, crockery... and pick up beautiful shells and holothurians. In August, they return to Phu Xuan citadel where they hand over all the recuperated goods, keeping the shells and holothurians for themselves. The quantities of goods picked up vary from year to year. There have been times when the men returned emptyhanded. The notebook of an officer in charge reads: In Nham Ngo year, we collected 30 ingots of silver; in Giap Than year, 5,100 *kan* of tin; in At Dau year, 126 ingots of silver; in each of the five years from Ky Suu to Quy Ty, merely a few tortoise shells, and in other years, a quantity of tin, some ceramic bowls and two bronze cannons.

The Nguyen also formed Bac Hai team made up of people from Tu Chinh, Binh Thuan province, or Canh Duong village. These people were all volunteers, exempted from some taxes and travel expenses by the State. They were sent, under the command of the Hoang Sa detachment commander on small fishing boats to the Northern sea, Con Lon (Poulo Condor) island and the Ha Tien isles to find shipwrecked valuables, tortoise shells, sea-slugs. They got chiefly sea products. Very few gold and silver valuables were found".

ACCORDING TO "DAI NAM THUC LUC CHINH BIEN"

(Official Chronicles of Dai Nam)

十之二身稅減十之四

命水軍及黃沙隊乘船往黃沙探度水程

裴德緝阮金追等還自暹初暹人以撫粟故

怨匿禎其二王謀於佛王曰匿禎敢侮我恃

有

南朝故也攻禎

南朝必救因併及之釋兩憾矣佛王不可曰首造釁

端非福也必爲此謀請以國遜二王遂止後

大南實錄正編第一紀

卷五十二

十五

(Chapter 52)

Compiled by the National Institute of History of the Nguyen Imperial Court, the "Official Chronicles of Dai Nam" is a history of the Nguyen kings. The chapters of the "official chronicles" on the reigns of Kings Gia Long, Minh Menh and Thieu Tri, record the occupation by King Gia Long of the Hoang Sa islands in 1816, King Minh Menh's decision to build a temple, to install sovereignty markers and to plant trees on these islands, to survey and to draw maps of these islands.

Hereunder are excerpts from those chapters :

Chapter 52 :

"In the year Binh Ty, the 15th year of the Gia Long reign (1816)... on the King's order, naval units and the Hoang Sa detachment travelled in boats to Hoang Sa to survey sea-routes".

定價豈不是徒徇官吏私寢民何所利之有至如所請十征其一則又屬言利之臣尤為可鄙夫國家經制有常銷銀之利豈角計較光私買鐵木之禁且有嚴條乃敢以此瀆陳何也其傳旨飭令迴奏翁惶恐上疏請罪遂降二級

帝謂工部曰廣義洋分一帶黃沙之處遠望之則水天一色不辨淺深邇來商船常被其害今宜預備船艘至來年派往建廟立碑于此又多植樹木他日長大鬱茂則人易辨認庶免著淺之誤此亦萬世之利也

謂大臣雖有見別項情弊立即奉發傳聞

成法永絕弊根

以定安總督鄧文添為河寧總督河內巡撫鄭

光卿陞署定安總督

建廣義黃沙神祠黃沙在廣義海分有一處白

沙堆樹木森茂堆之中有井西南有古廟牌

刻萬里波平四字

白沙堆周圍一千七十丈舊名佛寺山東西南岸皆

珊瑚石斜遠水面北接珊瑚石突立一堆周圍三百四十丈高一丈三尺與沙堆齊名磐

灘
石
去年

帝將於此處建廟立碑適因風濤弗果至是乃遣水

軍該隊范文原率監城兵匠與廣義平定二

省夫船運往材料建立廟宇隔古廟七丈廟之左

豎石碑前設屏障旬日工竣而還

廣平省臣奏言省轄夏禾歉收試粟輕浮多不

成粒諭準本年租粟一半聽民折納一半緩

徵又安亦以歲歉米貴報準本年正供並上

Chapter 104 :

"In the eighth month of the year Quy Ty, the 14th year of the Minh Menh reign (1833)... the King instructed his Minister of Public Works in these terms :

"In the territorial waters at Quang Ngai province, there lies the Hoang Sa archipelago.

But how can one know, from afar, whatever lies there in the vast expanse of the sea ? This is why recently, merchant boats often ran aground on sandbanks. Preparations should be made for a team to go there next year to build a temple, to install markers and to plant trees. Trees will grow up into a luxuriant vegetation that would allow navigators to mark the areas and avoid shipwrecks. This will be for the benefit of thousands of generations to come".

Chapter 154 :

"The sixth month of the year At Mui, the 16th years of the Minh Menh reign (1835).

A temple has been built on Hoang Sa (Quang Ngai province). Among the Hoang Sa islands located in the territorial waters of Quang Ngai province, there exists the islet of Bach Sa (white sand) where the vegetation is luxuriant. In the middle of the islet there is a well and in its South-Western corner, an old temple with a signboard bearing the inscription : "Van Ly Ba Binh" (Quiet waves over thousands of *dam*). The perimetre of the islet is 1,070 *truong*. The islet used to be known as Phat Tu Son. To the east, the west and the south of the islet are coral stretches. To the north of this islet is another one formed of corals with a perimetre measuring 340 *truong* and an altitude of 1 *truong* 3 *thuoc*. It is as high as the Bach Sa islet and called Ban Than Thach. Last year, the King intended to build there a temple and a stele, but the project was called off because of unfavourable winds and waves. This year, the King ordered Navy Commander Pham Van Nguyen to head a Royal Guard detachment and a group of boatmen recruited from the provinces of Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh to transport materials for the building of a temple on that islet. This temple is 7 *truong* distance from the old one and has a stone mark to its left and a brick screen in front. Upon completion of the project which took 10 days, they returned home".

屯堡土曰土兵等名色不一請凡土司土豪
給以省憑試差從九品百戶手下土民改爲
堡兵仍舊管率駐守何堡寧帖及緝犯有功
其百戶量與獎賞再諸轄有屯札者亦照此
例行許之

工部奏言本國海疆黃沙處最是險要前者曾
派描繪圖本而形勢廣邈僅得一處亦未明
晰所應年常派往遍探以熟海程請自本年

以後每屆正月下旬遴派水軍弁兵及監城
乘烏船一艘以二月上旬抵廣義據廣義平
定二省雇撥民船四艘向引駛往黃沙的處
不拘何島嶼沙洲凡駛到者卽照此處長橫
高廣周圍及四近海水淺深有無暗沙石磧
險易形勢如何詳加相度描取圖本再照起
行日由何海口出洋望何方向駛到此處據
所歷水程計算約得幾里又於其處望入海

岸正對是何省轄何方向斜對是何省轄何
方向約略隔岸幾里一一貼說明白遞回呈
進

帝允其奏遣水軍率隊范有日率兵船往準帶隨木

牌十到處豎立為誌

牌長五尺闊五寸厚一寸面刻明命十七年丙

申水軍正隊長率隊范有日奉命往黃沙相度至此畱誌等字

召掌奇充河內領兵段文改南定領兵梁文柳

來京既至入見

Chapter 165 :

"In the year Binh Than, the 17th year of the Minh Menh reign (1836), on the 1st day of the first month... the Minister of Public Works reported :

"In our territorial waters, Hoang Sa occupies a strategically important position. In the past we undertook to draw its map but, due to its far-off location, we had only completed part of the project, and it was not detailed enough. It is suggested that we should carry out surveying work every year so as to be able to chart the routes definitively. From now on, in the second half of the 1st month yearly, we should detail some naval units and men of the Royal Guard for a boat trip to Quang Ngai. They will have to reach Quang Ngai by the first half of the 2nd month, and they will ask the administrators of the provinces of Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh to hire pilots and four boats to take them to Hoang Sa. Whatever place they reach, be it an island, an islet or a sandbank, they have to examine the length, the width, the height, the perimeter and the depth of the surrounding waters, ascertain whether there are underwater rocks and reefs and whether the terrain is difficult or not, and they will have to note all these data on their maps. They will have to record the date, the point of departure, the direction they take and the distance they cover. On arrival, they will have to look back to the mainland and try to determine the locations of the provinces they are facing or those which are on their right and left, note down the direction of their view and the estimated distance to the mainland. Upon completion of their tasks, they will have to submit a detailed report".

The King approved these measures and ordered navy Commander Pham Huu Nhat to head a survey team who was given 10 wood boards, each 5 *thuoc* in length, 5 *tac* in width, 1 *tac* in thickness, to be used as markers. On each board the following is inscribed : "In the year Binh Than, 17th year of the reign of Minh Menh, Navy Commander Pham Huu Nhat sent by the King to conduct surveying for map drawing in Hoang Sa has planted this marker so as to perpetuate the memory of the event".

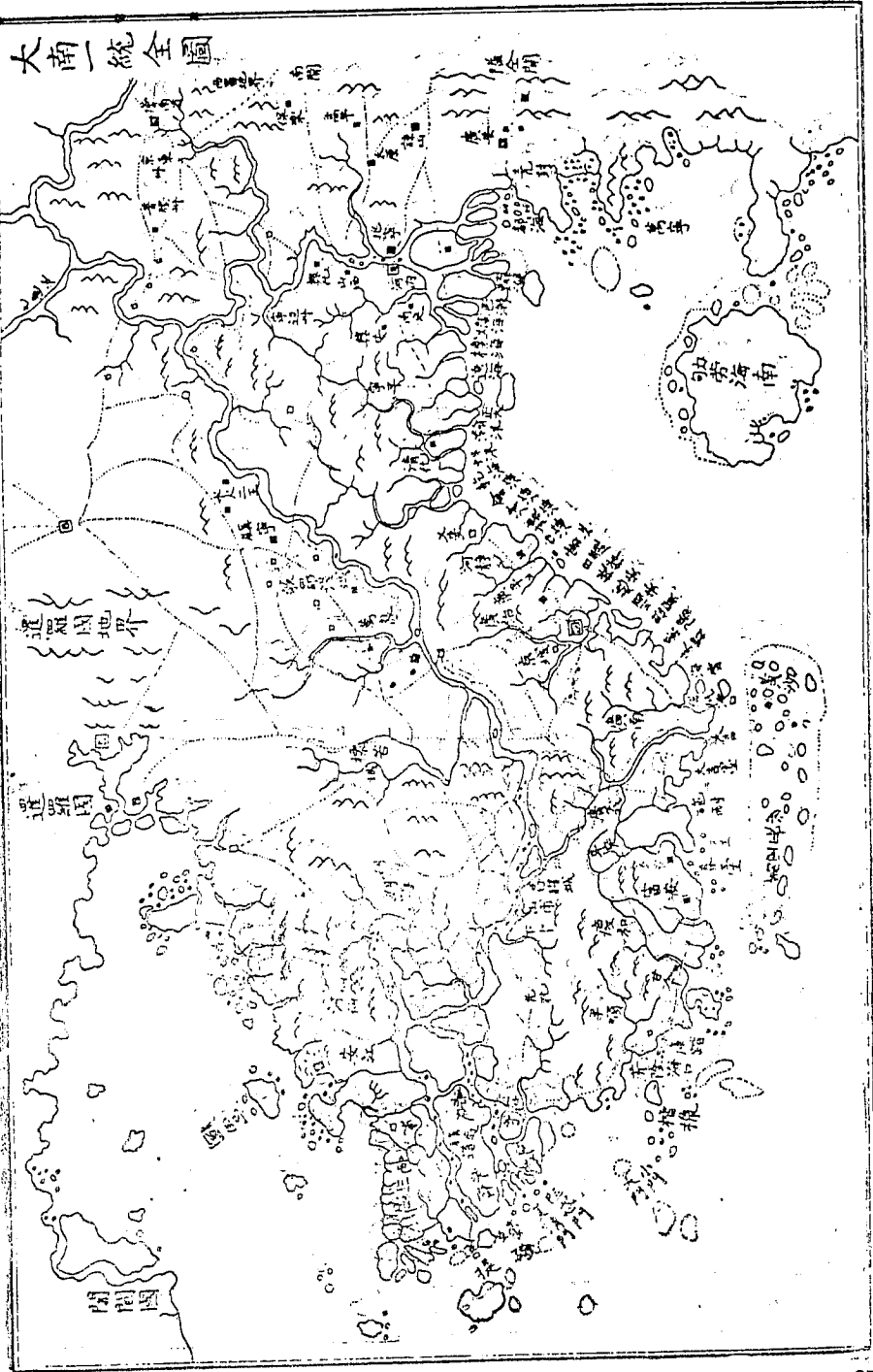
DOCUMENT № 4

A MAP OF VIET NAM

(From "Dai Nam Nhat Thong Toan Do")

Detailed Map of Dai Nam, early 19th century)

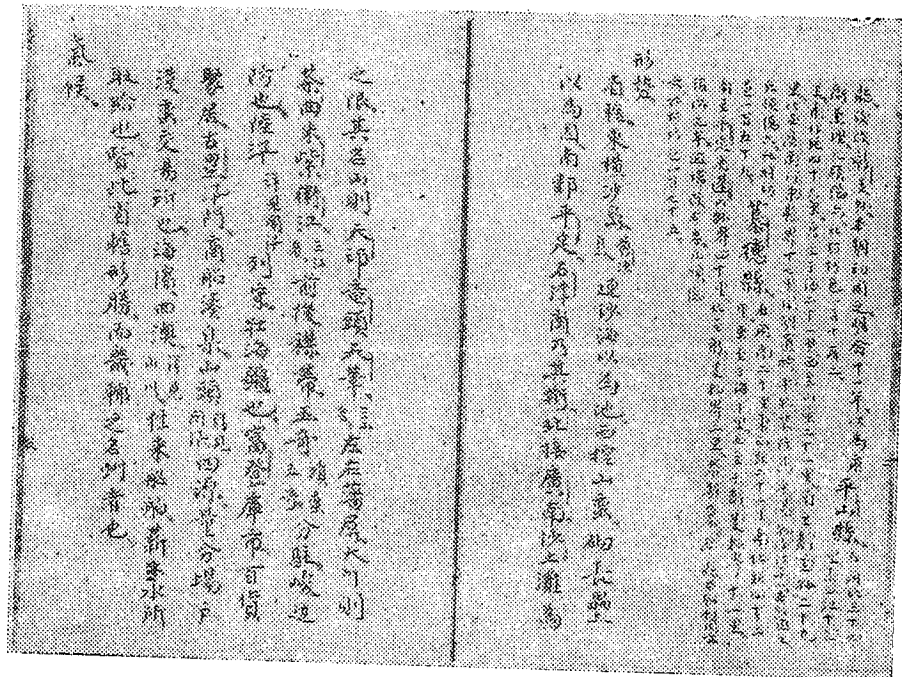
This is a map of Viet Nam drawn under the Nguyen dynasty, in 1838, presenting Hoang Sa or Van Ly Truong Sa as part of Vietnamese territory.



ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL BOOK OF
"DAI NAM NHAT THONG CHI"

(Dai Nam Comprehensive Encyclopaedia)

"Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi" is the official geographical book compiled by the National Institute of History under the Nguyen dynasty from 1865 to 1910. Volume VIII, on Quang Ngai province, mentions the status of the Hoang Sa archipelago as belonging to this province and relates that the exploitation of these islands was continuing. The management was strengthened under the reigns of Gia Long and Minh Menh.



黃沙島

在平山縣北山島、東、自沙島海峽、大洋頭、三日、可至其島、島上、

有沙島、島上、有沙島、島上、有沙島、島上、有沙島、島上、

有沙島、島上、有沙島、島上、有沙島、島上、有沙島、島上、

茶曲江

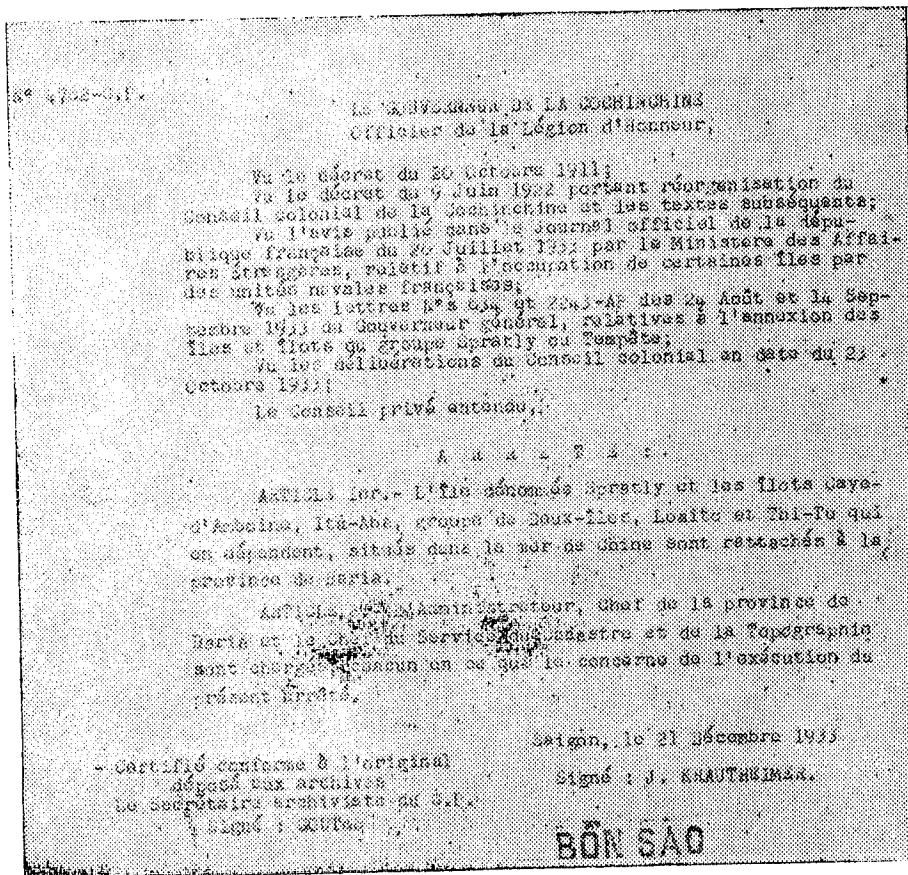
在平山縣北山島、東、自沙島海峽、大洋頭、三日、可至其島、島上、

Following is an excerpt from the chapter of the book about the Hoang Sa archipelago :

“To the East of Quang Ngai there were sand islands (the Hoang Sa)... In its South-Western mountain region Quang Ngai has a strong bulwark. It borders on Binh Dinh province in the South where Ben Da Pass stands, and on Quang Nam province in the North where the Sa Tho Reef separates the two provinces. In the early years of the reign of King Gia Long, the formation of a Hoang Sa detachment was planned, but the project was later dropped. King Minh Menh, at the beginning of his reign, often sent people to Hoang Sa in boats to explore sea routes. Once a white sand islet was found whose circumference was about 1,070 “*truong*”. There, vegetation was luxuriant. In the middle of the islet there was a well. At its South-West corner there was an old temple whose date of construction was not given, but on a stele nearby were inscribed four words “Van Ly Ba Binh”. The sandbank was known as Phat Tu Son. Next to the coral stretch in the North-West was another islet whose circumference was about 340 “*truong*” and whose height 1.2 “*truong*”. This islet was called “Ban Than Thach”. In the 16th year of his reign. Minh Menh sent boats carrying bricks and pebbles for the building of a temple and a stele in the East of the islet. He also ordered the sowing of seeds on three sides—the left, the right and the back—of the temple.

In laying the foundation of the temple, the recruits found bronze and iron plates and dug out 2,000 “*Kan*” of them.

TRUONG SA ARCHIPELAGO, PART OF
BA RIA PROVINCE (1933)



Cochinchina Governor's Ordinance of December 21, 1933 annexing the Hoang Sa archipelago to Ba Ria province :

"Article 1: The island called Spratly and the small dependent islands Caye d'Amboine, Itu Aba, Hai Dao, Loi To and Thi Tu, in the Eastern Sea are to be annexed to Ba Ria province".

HOANG SA ARCHIPELAGO, PART OF
THUA THIEN PROVINCE (1938)

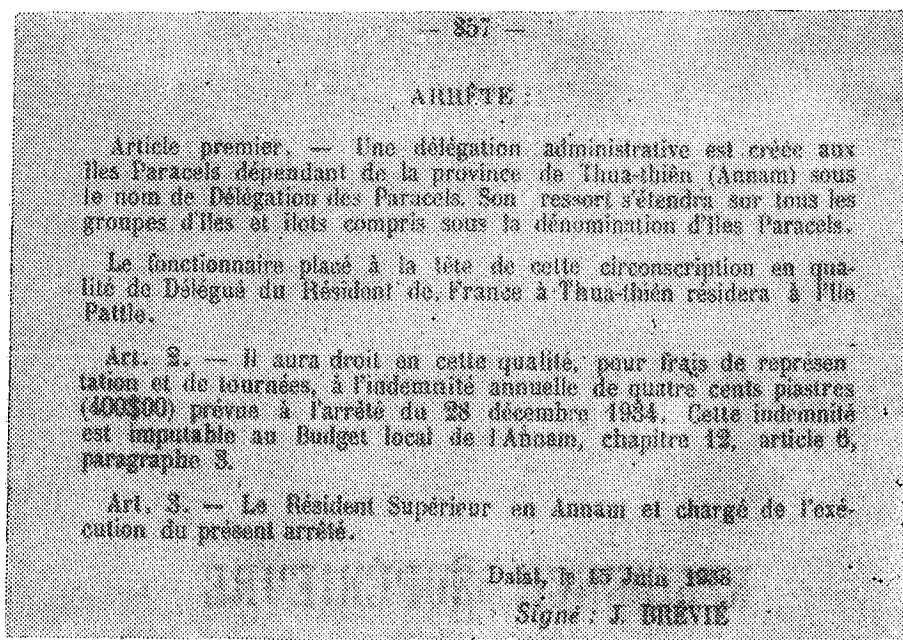
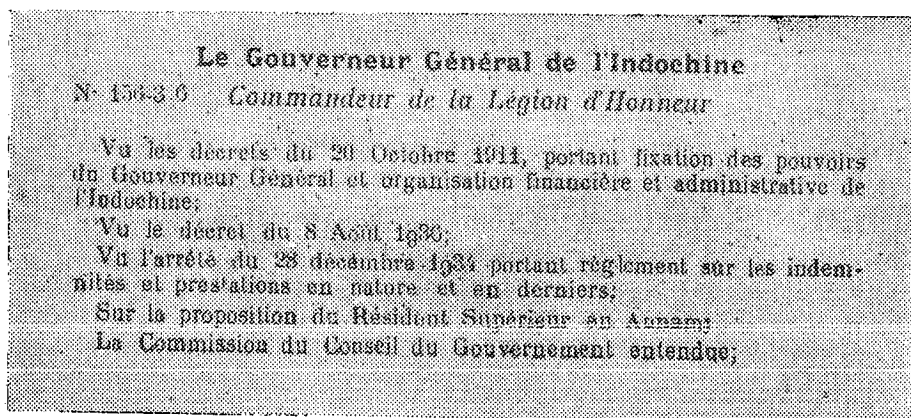


King Bao Dai's Decree № 10 of the 29th of the Second month of the 13th year of his reign (March 30, 1938) severing the Hoang Sa islands from Nam Ngai province and annexing them to the territory of Thua Thien province. The Decree said: "...Considering that the Hoang Sa Islands (Paracels archipelago) have long been under Viet Nam's sovereignty, and under the previous dynasties the said islands were part of Nam Ngai province; under the reign of the founder of our dynasty, no change was made to that order as communications with these islands were still assured through the ports of Nam Ngai province.

Owing to progress made in sea navigation, communications have been improved. Besides, the representative of the Viet Nam Royal Government, after an inspection of the island, has joined the representative of the Protectorate Government in proposing that the Hoang Sa islands be annexed to Thua Thien province.

We have decided: The Hoang Sa islands (Paracels Archipelago) shall be annexed to Thua Thien province and put under the administration of the authorities of the said province.

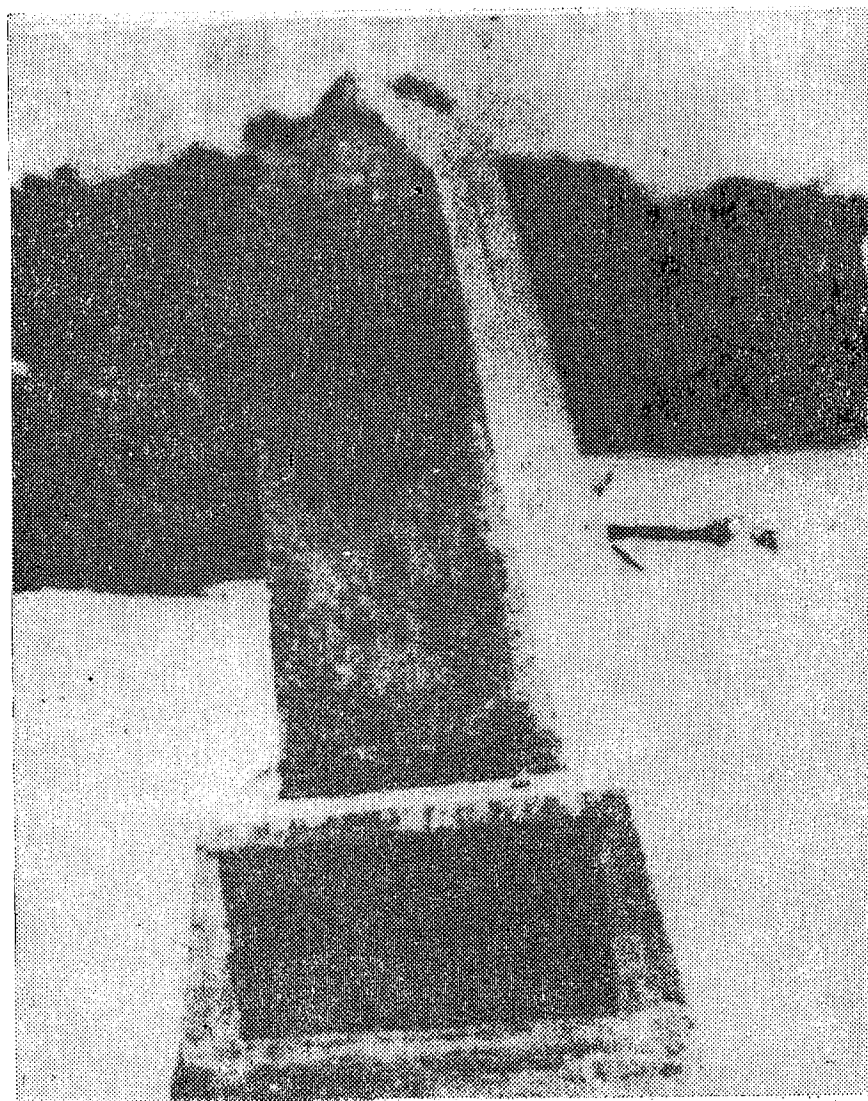
ORGANIZATION OF THE HOANG SA ARCHIPELAGO
INTO AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT (1938)



Indochinese Governor General's Ordinance of June 15, 1938 instituting an administrative unit on the Hoang Sa archipelago annexed to Thua Thien province (Published in "Bulletin administratif de l'Annam" N^o 12 dated August 9, 1938).

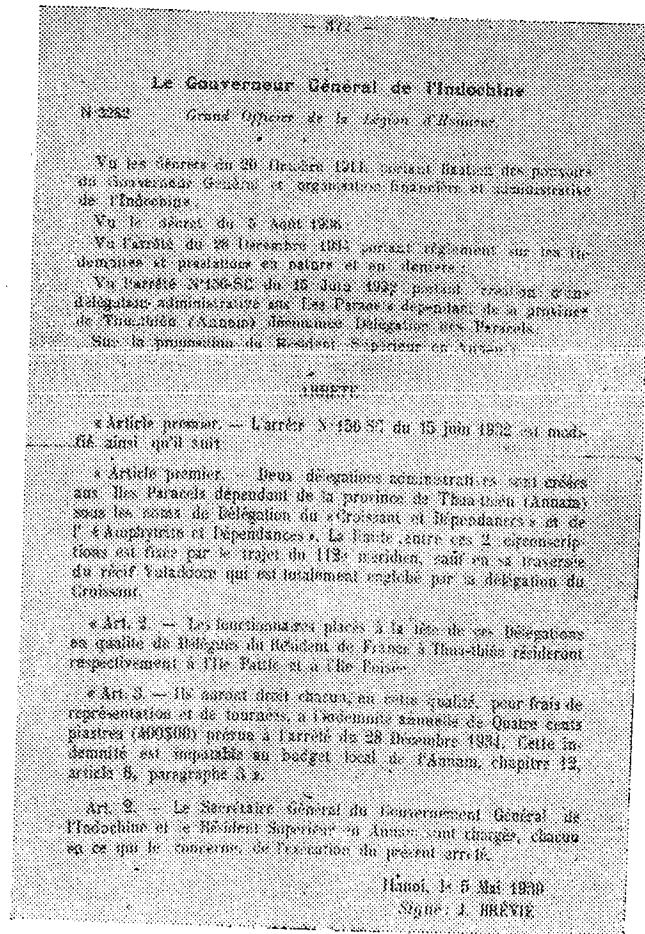
DOCUMENT № 9

**VIET NAM SOVEREIGNTY MARKER
ON HOANG SA ARCHIPELAGO (1938)**



Sovereignty marker posted by the French in 1938. The inscription reads: "French Republic, the Kingdom of Annam. Paracels Archipelago. 1816 — Pattle Island — 1938" (1816 is the year when King Gia Long began to exercise his sovereignty over the archipelago; 1938, the year when the marker was erected..

DIVISION OF HOANG SA ARCHIPELAGO INTO TWO ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS (1939)



Indochinese Governor General's Ordinance of May 5, 1939 constituting two administrative units on the Hoang Sa Archipelago (Published in "Bulletin administratif de l'Annam N° 9, 1939. (4)

(1) There is an error in Article 1 of that Ordinance. The mention of 'No. 156-SC, June 15, 1932' should be read 'No. 156-3-6, June 15, 1938'.

- 5 -

Le terme d'un an pour le candidat soumissionnaire à Itu-Abu, au point de vue des droits de pension et de l'assurance, sous la réserve effective de l'intéressé dans son service d'origine, sous réserve des retenues pour pension qu'il doit avoir sur ses appointements.

Il est recommandé de ne pas accepter les demandes de candidature, sans avoir pris avis préalable de leur valeur des candidats.

Par affichage
Le Gouverneur Général
du Gouvernement Général de l'Indochine
signé: BURELLAD

Pour notification
M. le Chef de Bureau des Archives
signé: BURELLAD

M. le Chef de Bureau des Archives - BURELLAD. Cette décision transmise aux Services locaux, les Administrateurs des Services Locaux, les Administrateurs des Services Locaux, les Conseillers auprès des Ministres du Gouvernement, les Chefs de Bureau de la Résidence Supérieure, sur recherche de candidatures éventuelles.

Indochine, le 22 août 1940
M. le Président-Maire et P. G.
L'Administrateur, Chef de Cabinet,
signé: BURELLAD

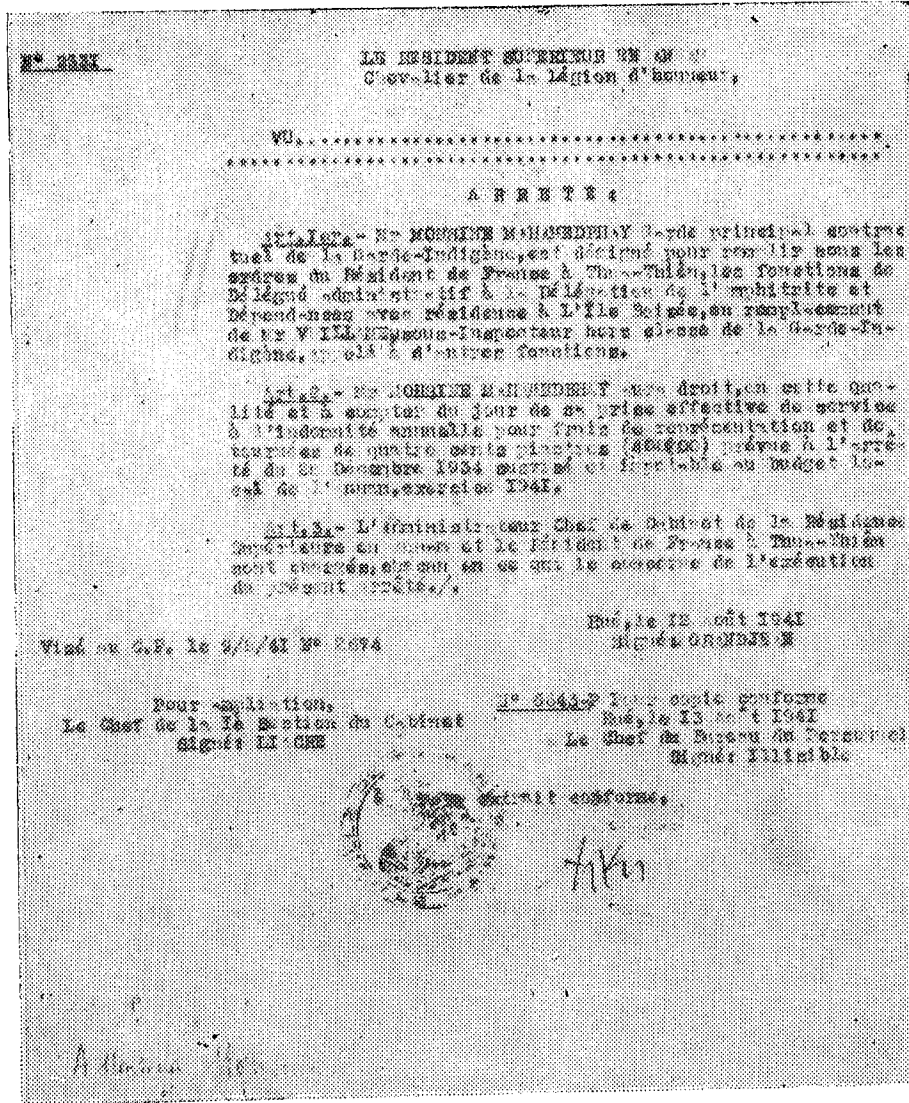
- 6 -

Cette décision transmise aux Services locaux, les Administrateurs des Services Locaux, les Administrateurs des Services Locaux, les Conseillers auprès des Ministres du Gouvernement, les Chefs de Bureau de la Résidence Supérieure, sur recherche de candidatures éventuelles.

Indochine, le 22 août 1940
M. le Président-Maire et P. G.
L'Administrateur, Chef de Cabinet,
signé: BURELLAD

Indochinese Governor General's decision of August 22, 1940 on the appointment of a new commander of the detachment on Itu Aba island (Truong Sa Archipelago) in replacement of M. Burollaud, who had completed his term.

APPOINTMENT OF THE HOANG SA ADMINISTRATOR (1941)



Annam Governor's Ordinance of August 12, 1941 appointing Mahamebhay Mohsine in place of Vuillame as administrator of the Amphitrite Islands (Hoang Sa Archipelago).

TWO METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS ON HOANG SA
 ARCHIPELAGO IN THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL
 ORGANIZATION NETWORK, 1949

48830 - 48833

ASIA - ASIE

48990 - 48999

~~French Indo-China~~ - ~~Indochine Française~~

	Longitude	Latitude		
48859	107 59	16 39		48859
48860	107 59	16 39		48860
48861	107 59	16 39		48861
48862	107 59	16 39		48862
48863	107 59	16 39		48863
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48866	107 59	16 39		48866
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48873	107 59	16 39		48873
48874	107 59	16 39		48874
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48890	107 59	16 39		48890
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48892	107 59	16 39		48892
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48903	107 59	16 39		48903
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48948	107 59	16 39		48948
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48950	107 59	16 39		48950
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48952	107 59	16 39		48952
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48956	107 59	16 39		48956
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48958	107 59	16 39		48958
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48995	107 59	16 39		48995
48996	107 59	16 39		48996
48997	107 59	16 39		48997
48998	107 59	16 39		48998
48999	107 59	16 39		48999

ASIA - ASIE

48990 - 48999

~~French Indo-China~~ - ~~Indochine Française~~

Longitude Latitude

48990 107 59 16 39 48990

48991 107 59 16 39 48991

48992 107 59 16 39 48992

48993 107 59 16 39 48993

48994 107 59 16 39 48994

48995 107 59 16 39 48995

48996 107 59 16 39 48996

48997 107 59 16 39 48997

48998 107 59 16 39 48998

48999 107 59 16 39 48999

ASIA - ASIE

48990 - 48999

~~French Indo-China~~ - ~~Indochine Française~~

Longitude Latitude

48990 107 59 16 39 48990

48991 107 59 16 39 48991

48992 107 59 16 39 48992

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48995 107 59 16 39 48995

48996 107 59 16 39 48996

48997 107 59 16 39 48997

48998 107 59 16 39 48998

48999 107 59 16 39 48999

Phu Lam station, registration number 48859.
 Hoang Sa station, registration number 48860.
 (WMO documents, 1949)

METEOROLOGICAL STATION OF ITU ABA (HOANG SA
 ARCHIPELAGO) IN THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL
 ORGANIZATION NETWORK, 1949

48962 - 48923

ASIA - ASIE

Station	Latitude	Longitude	Height	Area
4892	15° 21' N	108° 02' E		10
4893	15° 08' N	108° 42' E		20
4894	14° 30' N	107° 03' E	100	1,750
4895	13° 50' N	108° 12' E	170	2,500
4896	12° 57' N	108° 28' E	400	3,000
4897	12° 28' N	109° 01' E	0	30
4898	12° 46' N	109° 11' E	0	30
4899	12° 36' N	109° 04' E	100	300
4900	12° 05' N	109° 17' E	10	30
4901	12° 53' N	109° 27' E	60	300
4902	12° 40' N	109° 07' E	40	300
4903	12° 15' N	109° 47' E	0	20
4904	12° 00' N	109° 10' E	100	300
4905	11° 24' N	109° 06' E	0	10
4906	11° 57' N	108° 26' E	1,100	4,100
4907	11° 45' N	108° 21' E	0	30
4908	11° 28' N	108° 05' E	0	2,000
4909	11° 00' N	107° 38' E	0	2,000
4910	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4911	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4912	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4913	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4914	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4915	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4916	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4917	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4918	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4919	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4920	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4921	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4922	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4923	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4924	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4925	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4926	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4927	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4928	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4929	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4930	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4931	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4932	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4933	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4934	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4935	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4936	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4937	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4938	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4939	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4940	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4941	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4942	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4943	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4944	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4945	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4946	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4947	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4948	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4949	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4950	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4951	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4952	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4953	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4954	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4955	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4956	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4957	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4958	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4959	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4960	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4961	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4962	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4963	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4964	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4965	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4966	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4967	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4968	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4969	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4970	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4971	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4972	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4973	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4974	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4975	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4976	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4977	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4978	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4979	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4980	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4981	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4982	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4983	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4984	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4985	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
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4990	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4991	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4992	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4993	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4994	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4995	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4996	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4997	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4998	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
4999	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
5000	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300

Cochin China - Cochinchina

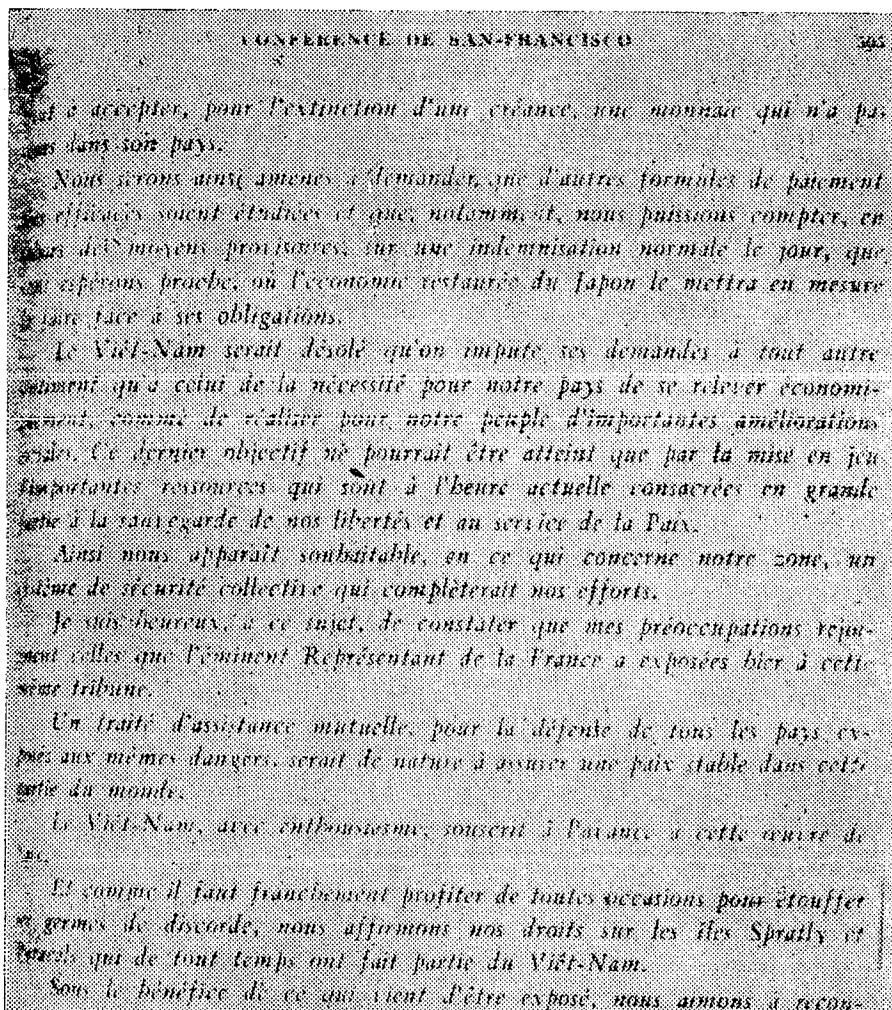
4981	11° 40' N	108° 00' E	0	400
4982	10° 50' N	108° 20' E	0	10
4983	10° 57' N	108° 30' E	0	30
4984	10° 49' N	108° 40' E	0	30
4985	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4986	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4987	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4988	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4989	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4990	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4991	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4992	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4993	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4994	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4995	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4996	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4997	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4998	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
4999	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500
5000	10° 20' N	107° 05' E	100	500

Laos - Laos

4981	10° 50' N	108° 01' E	100	300
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Itu Aba station, registration number 48919.
 (WMO documents, 1949)

**STATEMENT OF THE VIETNAMESE DELEGATION AT THE
SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE (1951)**



On September 7, 1951 at the San Francisco Conference, Tran Van Huu, Prime Minister of the Bao Dai Government reaffirmed Vietnamese sovereignty over the Hoang Sa archipelago and the Truong Sa archipelago: "As we must frankly profit from all the opportunities offered to us to stifle the germs of discord, we affirm our right to the Spratly and Paracel islands, which always belonged to Viet Nam".

(The statement was published in the "France-Asie" magazine N° 66 — 67, November, December, 1951).

**VIETNAMESE STAFF OF THE METEOROLOGICAL
STATION ON HOANG SA ISLAND
(Pattle) in 1952**

Extrait de rapport mensuel de PATTLE du mois de Février 1952

P E R S O N N E L

LISTE DU PERSONNEL DE SERVICE à PATTLE au 28 Février 1952

NOM DE SERVICE	FONCTIONS	GRANDEUR	SITUATION DE FAMILLE
FRAN-VAN-NAM,	Chargé station	Obs. de 2 ^{ème} Cl.	marid avec 2 enfants
NGUYEN-VAN-THONG,	Radiotele	- de 2 ^{ème} Cl.	- avec 2 enfants
YU-VAN-THAN,	Observateur	- stagiaire	- avec 2 enfants
PHAN-HIEU-DON,	Observateur	journalier	Célibataire
NGUYEN-VAN-QUY,	Radiotele	journalier	Célibataire

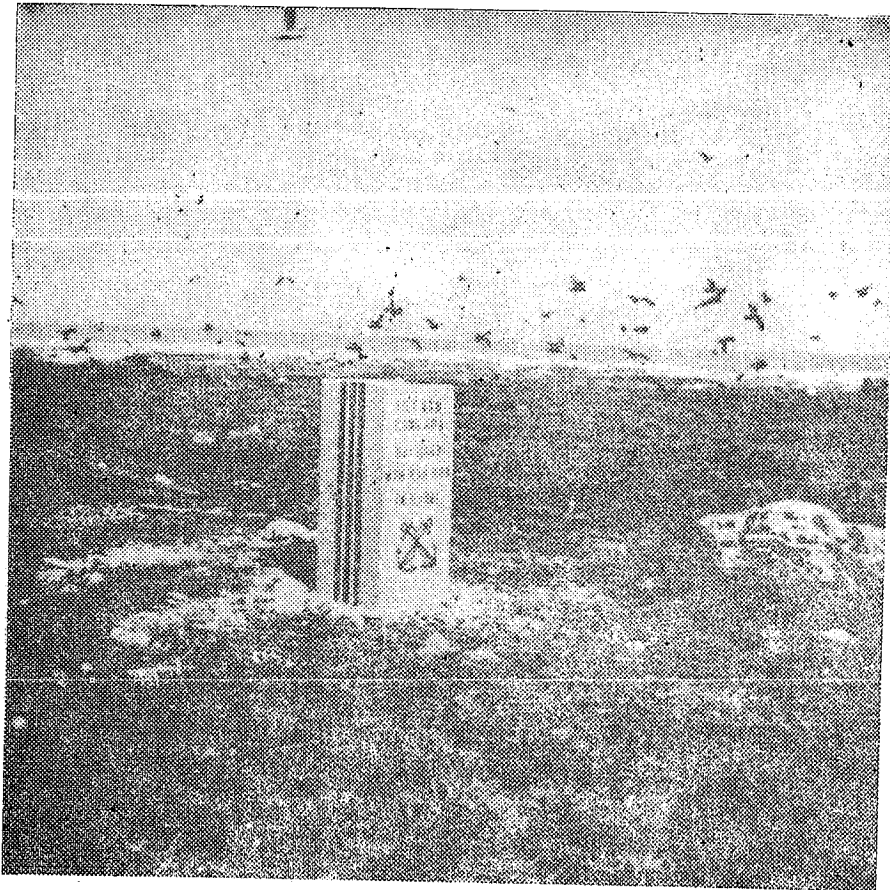
Fait à Pattle, le 28 Février 1952
Le Chargé de Station, Radio-tele.

Signé - FRAN-VAN-NAM
(cachet)

SERVICE METEOROLOGIQUE
STATION HOANG SA
PATTLE
FEBRUER 1952

DOCUMENT № 17

**SOVEREIGNTY MARKER ERECTED IN 1961
ON TRUONG SA ISLAND (TRUONG SA ARCHIPELAGO)**



DOCUMENT No 18

HOANG SA METEOROLOGICAL STATION IN THE WORLD
 METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION NETWORK (APRIL 1973)

STATION NUMBER	NAME	ELEV. (M)	STATION TYPE	PRESSURE	SURFACE	OBSERVATIONS	COORDINATES	OPERATIONAL PERIOD	STATUS
8001	QUANG BINH	15 440	107 144	X	X	X	16 23 00 N 107 14 00 E	1953-60	...
8002	PHU THUAN	16 240	107 410	X	X	X	16 24 00 N 107 41 00 E	1953-60	...
8003	PHU THUAN	16 020	109 510	X	X	X	16 02 00 N 109 51 00 E	1953-60	...
8004	PHU THUAN	16 370	111 570	X	X	X	16 37 00 N 111 57 00 E	1953-60	...
8005	PHU THUAN	13 030	108 030	X	X	X	13 03 00 N 108 03 00 E	1953-60	...
8006	PHU THUAN	19 000	108 000	X	X	X	19 00 00 N 108 00 00 E	1953-60	...
8007	PHU THUAN	13 440	106 130	X	X	X	13 44 00 N 106 13 00 E	1953-60	...
8008	PHU THUAN	13 050	101 170	X	X	X	13 05 00 N 101 17 00 E	1953-60	...
8009	PHU THUAN	12 410	104 030	X	X	X	12 41 00 N 104 03 00 E	1953-60	...
8010	PHU THUAN	12 130	106 130	X	X	X	12 13 00 N 106 13 00 E	1953-60	...
8011	PHU THUAN	13 400	106 230	X	X	X	13 40 00 N 106 23 00 E	1953-60	...
8012	PHU THUAN	13 780	107 040	X	X	X	13 78 00 N 107 04 00 E	1953-60	...
8013	PHU THUAN	13 500	108 040	X	X	X	13 50 00 N 108 04 00 E	1953-60	...
8014	PHU THUAN	13 490	108 040	X	X	X	13 49 00 N 108 04 00 E	1953-60	...
8015	PHU THUAN	13 200	109 030	X	X	X	13 20 00 N 109 03 00 E	1953-60	...
8016	PHU THUAN	10 000	106 000	X	X	X	10 00 00 N 106 00 00 E	1953-60	...
8017	PHU THUAN	09 440	107 040	X	X	X	09 44 00 N 107 04 00 E	1953-60	...
8018	PHU THUAN	10 100	108 000	X	X	X	10 10 00 N 108 00 00 E	1953-60	...
8019	PHU THUAN	09 420	106 000	X	X	X	09 42 00 N 106 00 00 E	1953-60	...

DOCUMENT № 19

**TROOPS OF THE VIET NAM PEOPLE'S ARMY
ON THE TRUONG SA ARCHIPELAGO**







III

**SIGNIFICANT EVENTS RELATING
TO VIETNAMESE SOVEREIGNTY
OVER THE HOANG SA
AND TRUONG SA ARCHIPELAGOES**

- 17th Century: Do Ba, a Vietnamese geographer, compiled a book of maps of Viet Nam. In volume I, the author mentioned "Bai Cat Vang" (the Golden Sandbank).
- 1701: In letters of a Western missionary aboard S/s Amphitrite from France to China, the Hoang Sa archipelago was referred to as belonging to the Kingdom of Annam.
- 1776: In his book "Phu Bien Tap Luc", Vietnamese scholar Le Qui Don wrote about the organization by the Nguyen Princes of Hoang Sa and Bac Hai detachments for the exploitation of Hoang Sa, Truong Sa archipelagoes and other islands.
- 1816: On King Gia Long's order, Vietnamese naval units and the Hoang Sa detachment carried out the measurement of sea-routes from the mainland to the islands in the Hoang Sa.
- 1820: Jean Baptiste Chaigneau, a Frenchman who was king Gia Long's adviser, wrote a "Report on Cochinchina" in 1820. In this report, Chaigneau notes that King Gia Long had officially established sovereignty over the Hoang Sa archipelago in 1816.
- 1821: In his work "History of Dynasties", Vietnamese historian Phan Huy Chu wrote about the Hoang Sa and its exploitation by the Nguyen Princes.
- 1833: King Minh Menh instructed his Ministry of Public Works to get facilities and materials ready for carrying out projects of stele installation, temple construction and tree-planting in the following year on the Hoang Sa.
- 1835: Navy Commander Pham Van Nguyen led naval units with building materials to Hoang Sa to install a stele and build a temple.
- 1836: Navy Commander Pham Huu Nhat led a detachment to by King Minh Menh when they left for home.
- 1836: In December, a British ship sank off Hoang Sa. 90 sailors were brought to Binh Dinh province and were given foodstuff by King Minh Menh when they left for home.
- 1838: Archbishop J.L. Taberd published his Latino-Annamiticum Dictionary to which a map of Annam was annexed. In This map the Hoang Sa archipelago was marked with its traditional name of "The Golden Sandbank" along with its international appellation of Paracel.

- 1849: In his article "Geography of the Cochinchinese Empire", Dr. Gutlafz, an Englishman, wrote about the taking possession by the King of Cochinchina of the Hoang Sa archipelago and about the formation of merchant fleets and of military squads to help in levying tax on foreign fishermen and defending local ones.
- 1862—1884: France established colonial rule over Viet Nam. (from the time when the French occupied three Eastern Nam Bo provinces to the time when the Patenotre Treaty was signed).
- 1910: The National Institute of History under the Nguyen dynasty completed the official geographical book "National Geography". In this book, Hoang Sa was once again referred to as part of Viet Nam's territory.
- 1925: Than Trong Hue, Minister for Military Affairs of the Hue Imperial Court, in face of a Chinese claim of Hoang Sa, reaffirmed that the archipelago had constantly been part of Viet Nam.
- 1927: A. Krempt, Director of the Indochinese Oceanographical Institute conducted a scientific survey in the Hoang Sa archipelago.
- 1933: The French Foreign Ministry issued a communiqué published on the Official Journal of the French Republic on the taking possession of the islands in the Truong Sa archipelago (7-1933); Cochinchina Governor Krautheimer issued an ordinance annexing the archipelago to Ba Ria province (Ordinance No 4762-CP of December 21, 1933); France built a meteorological station and a radio transmission station on Itu Aba in the Truong Sa archipelago.
- 1937: Chief civil engineer Gauthier arrived in Hoang Sa to find places where a lighthouse and a port for amphibian aircraft could be built and to study the possibility of settlement in Hoang Sa.
- 1938: By Decree of March 30, 1938, King Bao Dai severed the Hoang Sa archipelago from Nam Ngai province and annexed it to Thua Thien province; by Ordinance of June 15, 1938, the Governor General of Indochina J. Brévié made the archipelago an administrative unit; the French colonial administration installed sovereignty markers; built a lighthouse, a meteorological station and a radio-transmission station on Pattle

Island (Hoang Sa Archipelago) and a meteorological station on Itu Aba (Truong Sa Archipelago).

- 1939: By Ordinance of May 5, 1939, the Indochinese Governor General J. Brévié divided the administrative unit of Hoang Sa Archipelago into two smaller units.
- 1946: The French re-occupied the Hoang Sa Archipelago. In this operation, they used the ship "Savorgnan de Brazza" (During World War II, Japan occupied the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos).
- 1950: France handed over to the Bao Dai Government the administration of the Hoang Sa archipelago.
- 1951: At the San Francisco Conference, Tran Van Huu, Prime Minister of the Bao Dai Government made a statement reaffirming Vietnamese sovereignty over the archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. The statement did not arouse any protest.
- 1955: Under the Saigon administration a marine company was garrisoned in Hoang Sa in replacement of French troops who were withdrawn from Indochina and a hydrological team arrived in Hoang Sa to conduct researches. The Saigon administration later allowed a Vietnamese industrialist to exploit phosphate on this archipelago.
- 1956: The Saigon administration sent warships to Truong Sa to effect control over this archipelago and decreed the annexation of Truong Sa to Phuoc Tuy province.
- 1961: By decree, the Saigon administration made the Hoang Sa archipelago a village, gave it the name of Dinh Hai and placed it under the administration of Hoa Vang district, Quang Nam province and installed sovereignty markers on the Truong Sa Archipelago.
- 1969: By decree, the Saigon administration annexed Dinh Hai village (Hoang Sa Archipelago) to Hoa Long village, Hoa Vang district, Quang Nam province.
- 1971: Tran Van Lam, Foreign Minister of the Saigon administration, at the ASPAC Conference in Manila, on July 13, reaffirmed Vietnamese sovereignty over the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa.

1973; By decree of September 6, 1973, the Saigon administration annexed the Truong Sa Archipelago to Phuong Hai village, Dat Do district, Phuoc Tuy province.

1974:-

— January 12, 1974: the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Saigon administration protested the Chinese statement of January 11, 1974 claiming Chinese sovereignty over the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa.

— January 16, 1974: In a statement, the Foreign Ministry of the Saigon administration reaffirmed Vietnamese sovereignty over the Hoang Sa archipelago and sent the President of the U. N. Security Council a message requesting him to take action to cope with the situation.

— January 19, 1974: China occupied the Hoang Sa archipelago.

— January 20, 1974: The Foreign Minister of the Saigon administration sent an urgent message to the President of the U. N. Security Council requesting him to call an emergency meeting to consider the occupation by the People's Republic of China of the Vietnamese archipelago of Hoang Sa.

— January 26, 1974: the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam made public its position on the occupation of the Hoang Sa archipelago by China as follows:

a) Sovereignty and territorial integrity are questions sacred to every nation.

b) As regards territorial border questions, there often exist between neighbouring countries disputes left by history which may be extremely complicated and should be thoroughly studied.

c) The countries concerned should consider this question in the spirit of equality, mutual respect, friendship and good neighbourliness and settle it by negotiations.

— June 28, 1974, At the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, held in Caracas, the Saigon delegation reaffirmed: "The archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are part of Vietnamese territory" and "Vietnam has indisputable and inalienable right to sovereignty over these archipelagoes despite unjust claims or illegal occupation of certain islands among the "by neighbouring countries".

1975 :— In May, the armed forces of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam liberated a number of islands in the Truong Sa archipelago.

— On September 24, 1975 : at the talks with the Vietnamese Party and Government delegation on a visit to China, Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiao-ping admitted that there were disputes between the two sides on the problem of the paracels and spratly archipelagoes and that the two sides should later discuss with each other to settle the problem.

1978 : In a statement on December 30, 1978, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam refuted the allegations made in the statement on December 29, 1978 of the spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the question of Truong Sa archipelago, reaffirming Vietnamese sovereignty over the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa and reiterating Viet Nam's position which advocated the settlement of all disputes or disagreements through peaceful means.

1979 : In its statement of August 7, 1979, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam refuted the distortions made by China in publishing a number of Vietnamese documents concerning the archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, reaffirmed Vietnamese sovereignty over them and reiterated Viet Nam's position on the settlement of the dispute between the two countries over these two archipelagoes through peaceful means.

IV

**STATEMENT
BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
ON THE HOANG SA AND TRUONG SA
ARCHIPELAGOES**

(AUGUST 7, 1979)

On July 30, 1979, China made public in Peking some documents in an attempt to justify its claim of sovereignty over the Paracels and Spratly archipelagoes.

As regards this issue, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam declares :

1. The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes are part of Vietnamese territory. The Vietnamese feudal states were the first in history to occupy, organize, control and exploit these archipelagoes in their capacities as States. This ownership is effective and in conformity with international law. We have sufficient historical and legal documents proving Viet Nam's indisputable sovereignty over these two archipelagoes.

2. The Chinese interpretation of the September 14, 1958 note by the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as recognition of China's ownership over the archipelagoes is a gross distortion since the spirit and letter of the note only mean the recognition of a 12—mile limit for Chinese territorial waters.

3. In 1965, the United States intensified its war of aggression in South Viet Nam and launched a war of destruction by air and naval forces against North Viet Nam. It declared that the combat zone of the U.S. armed forces included Viet Nam and an adjacent zone of about 100 nautical miles from Viet Nam's coast line. At that time, in their anti—U.S. struggle for national salvation the Vietnamese people had to carry out their fight in all forms to defend their territorial integrity. Moreover, Viet Nam and China then maintained friendly relations. The May 9, 1965 Statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam had its *raison d'être* only with this historical background.

4. Since 1972, following the Shanghai Joint Communiqué, the Chinese rulers have colluded with the U.S. aggressors and betrayed the Vietnamese people, causing more and more obstacles to the war of resistance of Viet Nam. Early in January 1974, just before the Vietnamese people won complete victory in Spring 1975, China occupied by armed forces the Hoang Sa archipelago then administered by the Saigon administration.

The Republic of South Viet Nam then clearly stated its position as follows :

— Sovereignty and territorial integrity are questions sacred to every nation.

— As regards territorial border questions, there often exist between neighbouring countries disputes left by history, which may be extremely complicated and should be thoroughly studied.

— The countries concerned should consider this question in the spirit of equality, mutual respect, friendship and good neighbourliness and settle it by negotiations.

5. At the talks held on September 24, 1975 with the Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation on a visit to China, Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping admitted that there were disputes between the two sides on the problem of the Paracels and Spratly archipelagoes and that the two sides should later discuss with each other to settle the problem.

6. By illegally occupying the Hoang Sa archipelago by military force, China has encroached upon the territorial integrity of Viet Nam and trampled underfoot the principles of the United Nations Charter which calls for settlement of all disputes by peaceful negotiations. After launching a large-scale war of aggression against Viet Nam, the Chinese side again raised the question of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes while creating an increasingly tense situation along the Vietnamese border and refusing to discuss urgent measures to ensure peace and stability in border areas of the two countries. It is clear that the Chinese rulers have not given up their attempt to attack Viet Nam once again. Their actions pose a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and expose more clearly their expansionist ambitions, big-nation hegemonism, bellicose nature, their volte-face and their traitorous character.

Ha Noi, August 7, 1979.