

反映南海 U 形海疆线的《南洋群岛新地图》

骆遥*, 李敬敏, 张文志, 刘诗华

中国自然资源航空物探遥感中心, 北京 100083

* 联系人, E-mail: geophy@vip.qq.com

唐丹玲等人^[1]发现 1951 年光华舆地学社编制的《中华人民共和国新地图》(第二版)以连续国界线方式绘制南海诸岛地图, 明确了南海的管辖权, 并建议以“南海 U 形海疆线”表征我国南海的海疆线。为了深化对南海 U 形海疆线的认识, 在此特补充文献中极少提及的《南洋群岛新地图》(Map of East Indies)^[2]并附讨论。

《南洋群岛新地图》由亚光舆地学社于 1948 年 1 月出版。该图由中国史地图表编纂社的金立煌、金立辉编制, 金擎宇、凌大夏校订, 大中国图书局发行^[2]。该图是中华民国内政部公布南海诸岛新地名后, 表现东南亚南洋群岛新形势、新名称的中英文对照地图。图上南海的东沙群岛、西沙群岛、中沙群岛、南沙群岛、南石(黄岩岛)及南端的曾母暗沙, 皆封闭在用点、实线围合的国界线(地图符号·—<·—<·)内, 国界线围合海域标注有“中华民国”字样(图 1), 表明南海之主权。

《南洋群岛新地图》为 65 cm×101 cm 大小的彩色地图, 采用墨卡托投影, 比例尺为 1:6000000, 除主图外还包括马来半岛详图(1:5400000)、爪哇详图(1:3650000)、南洋群岛地形图(1:23500000)(图 2)三幅图^[2]。在《南洋群岛新地图》上, 中国国界线以内仅标注中文地名, 中国国界线以外的境外地名(含马来半岛详图和爪哇详图)以中英文两种文字标注, 南洋群岛地形图用中文注记。主图及地形图附图(图 2)范围东至 145°E 以东, 西至 95°E 以西, 南至 10°S 以南, 北至 20°N 以北珠江口附近, 图幅涉及亚洲和大洋洲, 完整涵盖了南海海域。《南洋群岛新地图》标注南海诸岛地名共 70 个(部分为旧称)^[2], 均在中国地名委员会 1983 年 4 月公布的《我国南海诸岛部分标准地名》之列。

《南洋群岛新地图》显示中国国界线从大陆向北部湾(图上为“东京湾”, 系旧称)连续延伸进入南海; 经中南半岛与西沙群岛、南沙群岛之间海域, 以及南沙群岛、中沙群岛、东沙群岛与加里曼丹岛、巴拉望岛、吕宋岛之间海域, 一直连续延伸至我国台湾岛以南海域; 通过巴士海峡, 围合南海诸岛及其附近海域^[2]。图上精确给出了连续的南海 U 形海疆线, 海疆线绘制使用国界符号, 为国界线无疑。南洋群岛地形图(图 2)的南海 U 形海疆线还采用了国界线套色的表示方式, 同陆上国界线表示完全一致。类似地, 《南洋群岛新地图》菲律宾巴拉望岛南端与马来西亚所属



骆遥 高级工程师, 中国地球物理学会会员, 互联网地图安全审核人员。2017 年于国防科技大学获工学博士学位, 2008 年至今在中国自然资源航空物探遥感中心任职。长期从事航空地球物理探测工作。

的加里曼丹岛之间的连续海疆线, 菲律宾与马来西亚在苏禄海(Sulu Sea)的连续海疆线, 以及菲律宾、印度尼西亚、马来西亚在苏拉威西海(图上为西里伯斯海, Celebes Sea)的连续海疆线均采用与南海 U 形海疆线相一致的国界符号(图 2), 也确认了南海 U 形海疆线的国界线性质。此外, 注意到中国国界线内包括南海诸岛的地名仅采用中文注记, 而中国国界线以外地名则采用中英文双语注记, 形成明显区分, 也证实了南海 U 形海疆线的国界线性质。作为世界反法西斯战争胜利后表示东南亚现势的大比例尺中英文对照地图, 《南洋群岛新地图》无疑是研究南海 U 形海疆线的重要史料。

由于唐丹玲等^[1]发现的《中华人民共和国新地图》系第二版, 这里有必要再介绍下第一版的情况。《中华人民共和国新地图》(第一版)由光华舆地学社于 1950 年 4 月出版, 生活·读书·新知三联书店发行, 发行量 10000 册^[3], 1951 年 3 月第二版又再版 70000 册^[1], 这在现今也是很大的发行量, 可见其普及程度。除《国界线和行政区线表示南海 U 形海疆线的地图》^[1]中图 2 介绍的南海诸岛图(1:30000000)外, 《中华人民共和国新地图》(第一版)第 39~40 页中广东省地图还附有海南岛、香港及九龙、南海诸岛等附图, 其中第 39 页《南海诸岛图》(1:15000000)是全书反映南海诸岛最详尽的地图。该图也是以连续国界线方式绘制南海诸岛地图, 图上标注南海诸岛地名 67 个(部分为旧称)^[3], 均在中国地名委员会 1983 年 4 月公布的《我国南海诸岛部分标准地名》之列。

1948 年亚光舆地学社还出版《中国分省新地图》^[4], 该图创分省图之先河, 专门绘有《海南岛及南海诸岛图》



图1 《南洋群岛新地图》南海局部。来源：美国国会图书馆

Figure 1 International boundary of the South China Sea, part of the *Map of East Indies* (1:6000000). From the Library of Congress

(1:10000000)。该图也是以连续国界线方式绘制的南海诸岛地图，文献[1,5]曾讨论过该图。将1948年《南洋群岛新地图》^[2]、1948年《中国分省新地图》^[4]和1950年《中华

人民共和国新地图》^[3]中3种以连续国界线方式绘制南海U形海疆线的地图，同1947年内政部方域司公布的《南海诸岛位置图》(1:4000000)^[6-8]、1947年《南海诸岛地理



图2 《南洋群岛新地图》地形图附图. 来源: 美国国会图书馆

Figure 2 Topographic map attached to the *Map of East Indies* from the Library of Congress

志略》中《南海诸岛位置略图》(1:8500000)^[9]及1948年出版的《中华民国行政区域图》中《南海诸岛位置图》(1:9100000)^[10]进行对比. 特别是比对了图上南海诸岛的岛、礁、沙、滩等位置及注记. 经地图对比, 发现《南洋群岛新地图》、《中国分省新地图》虽同为1948年亚光舆地学社出版但二者对南海诸岛的地名注记选取却有明显区别.

《中国分省新地图》的《海南岛及南海诸岛图》^[4]标注南海诸岛地名89个(部分为旧称), 同1947年《南海诸岛位置图》(1:4000000)^[6-8]地名注记的选取较接近. 《南洋群岛新地图》^[2]则同《南海诸岛地理志略》所附《南海诸岛位置略图》^[9]及《中华民国行政区域图》所附《南海诸岛位置图》^[10]中选取注记的南海诸岛地名非常一致. 《南洋群岛新地图》^[2]注有“南石”(民主礁即黄岩岛, 其珊瑚礁狭带上有大石柱立, 远处可见, 最高者称“南石”^[9]), 其余地图仅有岛礁符号, 无相应注记. 《南洋群岛新地图》^[2]较《南海诸岛位置略图》(1:8500000)^[9]和《南海诸岛位置图》(1:9100000)^[10]均少“南威岛”、“奥援暗沙”两处注记, 而将安波暗沙(安波沙洲)的暗沙表述为暗岛, 另《南海诸岛位置图》(1:9100000)^[10]将双子群礁注记为“双子礁”与另两图不同. 此外, 注意到《南洋群岛新地图》^[2]中“郑和群礁”注记下面并注了“团沙群岛”(郑和群礁位于道明群岛正南方, 中国古书称提闻滩, 亦作团沙群礁, 居南沙中最大最著, 旧时习惯称南沙群岛为团沙群岛^[9]), 该特征与《南海诸岛位置略图》(1:8500000)^[9]和《南海诸岛位置图》(1:9100000)^[10]类似, 两图采用“郑和群礁”下方括注“团沙群岛”的注记形

式. 综上, 可以确认《南洋群岛新地图》(1948年1月出版)^[2]中涉及南海地图的部分同《南海诸岛地理志略》(1947年11月出版)^[9]中的《南海诸岛位置略图》及《中华民国行政区域图》(1947年12月制版, 1948年2月发行)^[10]中的《南海诸岛位置图》系同宗同源, 图中南海U形海疆线正体现了《南海诸岛地理志略》中“我国最南部之国界, 即包绕南沙群岛之东南西三面”关于海疆国界线的明确记载.

《南洋群岛新地图》不同于以往文献中提及的南海诸岛地图. 该图以我国南海诸岛为中心, 图面涉及中南半岛、马来半岛、马来群岛、印度尼西亚群岛、菲律宾群岛等, 是面向南洋各国(越南、马来西亚、菲律宾、印度尼西亚等)出版发行的中英文双语地图, 读者受众主要是东南亚人民和华人华侨, 该图完整表达了我国南海地区与毗邻地区的关系. 分析表明, 《南洋群岛新地图》^[2]与1947年《南海诸岛地理志略》^[9]中《南海诸岛位置略图》和1948年出版的《中华民国行政区域图》^[10]中《南海诸岛位置图》同宗同源, 该图作为南海诸岛地图的另一种表现形式, 以国界线表示南海U形海疆线, 用地图形式明确中国在南海的领土主权.

作为反映世界反法西斯战争胜利后南洋地区格局的新地图, 《南洋群岛新地图》无疑是《南海诸岛地理志略》一书中“南海诸岛向为我国领土, 久已无何问题……南海之滨, 我国独盛, 滨海之地全为我国民所移植, 自亦意中之事也. 海周皆我侨民, 且远至爪哇、苏门答腊, 而谓海中之群岛无我居民, 非我之经济势力范围, 其谁信之?”^[9]这段

文字最精彩的注解。作为海洋地球物理、海洋测绘工作者,我们认为《南洋群岛新地图》(*Map of East Indies*)是研究南海 U 形海疆线的重要史料,希望学界对此重视,期待对南海 U 形海疆线有更深入的认识。

致谢 中国地质调查项目(DD20189410, DD20191001)资助。文中使用的《南洋群岛新地图》(*Map of East Indies*)为美国国会图书馆收藏,在此表示感谢。本文观点系作者个人看法,不代表官方立场。图 1, 2 涉及的地图经自然资源部地图技术审查中心审查,审图号为 GS(2019)1477 号。

推荐阅读文献

- 1 Tang D L, Liu Y P, Hao X G, et al. A newly-discovered historical map using both national boundary and administrative line to represent the U-boundary in the South China Sea (in Chinese). *Chin Sci Bull*, 2018, 63: 856–864 [唐丹玲, 刘宇鹏, 郝晓光, 等. 国界线和行政区线表示南海 U 形海疆线的地图. *科学通报*, 2018, 63: 856–864]
- 2 King L W, King L H. *Map of East Indies* (in Chinese). Shanghai: Ya Kwang Geographical Institute, 1948 [金立煌, 金立辉. 南洋群岛新地图. 上海: 亚光舆地学社, 1948]
- 3 Guanghai Geographical Institute. *New map of the People's Republic of China* (in Chinese). Shanghai: SDX Joint Publishing, 1950 [光华舆地学社. 中华人民共和国新地图. 上海: 生活·读书·新知三联书店, 1950]
- 4 King C Y. *New Map of China by Province* (in Chinese). Shanghai: Ya Kwang Geographical Institute, 1948 [金擎宇. 中国分省新地图. 上海: 亚光舆地学社, 1948]
- 5 Zhang Y G, Liu K, Liu G C. The evolvement of the state maritime boundary in South China Sea by maps: China's nine-dotted maritime boundary line in South China Sea (in Chinese). *Sci Geogr Sin*, 2012, 32: 1033–1040 [张耀光, 刘锴, 刘桂春. 从地图看中国南海海域疆界线的形成与演进——中国南海九条断续国界线. *地理科学*, 2012, 32: 1033–1040]
- 6 Wang Y, Ge C D, Zou X Q. Evidence of China's maritime boundary in the South China Sea (in Chinese). *Acta Oceanol Sin*, 2014, 36: 1–11 [王颖, 葛晨东, 邹欣庆. 论证南海海疆国界线. *海洋学报*, 2014, 36: 1–11]
- 7 Tang M, Ma J S, Wang Y, et al. Spatial demarcation principles of the dotted line in the South China Sea (in Chinese). *Acta Geogr Sin*, 2016, 71: 914–927 [唐盟, 马劲松, 王颖, 等. 1947 年中国南海断续线精准划定的地形依据. *地理学报*, 2016, 71: 914–927]
- 8 Wang Y, Ge C D, Zou X Q. Evidence of China's sea boundary in the South China Sea. *Acta Oceanol Sin*, 2017, 36: 1–12
- 9 Fu J J, Zheng Z Y. *A Brief Account of the Geography of the South China Sea Islands* (in Chinese). Shanghai: The Commercial Press, 1947 [傅角今, 郑资约. 南海诸岛地理志略. 上海: 商务印书馆, 1947]
- 10 Fu J J. *Map of the Administrative Districts of the Republic of China* (in Chinese). Shanghai: The Commercial Press, 1948 [傅角今. 中华民国行政区域图. 上海: 商务印书馆, 1948]

Summary for “反映南海 U 形海疆线的《南洋群岛新地图》”

A historical *Map of East Indies* representing the U-boundary in the South China Sea as an international boundary

Yao Luo*, Jingmin Li, Wenzhi Zhang & Shihua Liu

China Aero Geophysical Survey and Remote Sensing Center for Natural Resources, Beijing 100083, China

* Corresponding author, E-mail: geophy@vip.qq.com

In the recent investigation, Tang et al. (2018) discovered that the *New Map of the People's Republic of China* published in 1951 applies both a continuous national boundary line and an administrative region line to represent China's national U-shaped boundary line (U-boundary) in the South China Sea. Furthermore, we present the *Map of East Indies* as a supplementary material to illustrate the nature of the South China Sea U-boundary line. The *Map of East Indies* (1:6000000) was published by the Ya Kwang Geographical Institute (Ya Guang Yu Di Xue She) in 1948. It is a bilingual map of the East Indies in Chinese and English and is collected by the Library of Congress.

The *Map of East Indies* shows China's national boundary extending from the mainland to the Beibu Gulf, across the South China Sea between the South China Sea Islands (China's Nanhai Zhudao) and neighboring regions (including the Indo-China Peninsula, Kalimantan Island, Palawan Island, and Luzon Island), and then onwards through the Bashi Channel. The Dongsha Islands, Xisha Islands, Zhongsha Islands, Nansha Islands, Huangyan Island (i.e., Nanshi), and Zengmu Reef in the southern part of the South China Sea are all enclosed within the national boundary. Thus, the enclosed waters are marked with the words “Republic of China”, indicating Chinese sovereignty in the South China Sea. The U-boundary in the South China Sea depicted on the attached topographic map is not only presented by a continuous boundary map symbol but also overlain by the red line that represents the administrative boundary of China. Moreover, the names on the map within the boundary of China are given only in Chinese, while those outside China are given in both Chinese and English, emphasizing China's territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests in the South China Sea. In particular, the names of the South China Sea Islands (China's Nanhai Zhudao) are all in Chinese on this map. There are 70 names (partially known as the old name) for parts of the South China Sea Islands on the map, all of which were listed in the *Standard Geographical Names for Part of Nanhai Zhudao*, which was published on the authority of the China Committee on Geographical Names in April 1983.

The maritime boundaries on the map include not only the U-boundary line in the South China Sea but also the maritime boundary between Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. These maritime boundaries, like the national boundaries on the mainland, are all international boundaries that resulted from the victory of World Anti-fascist War in the East Indies region after World War II. Thus, the *Map of East Indies*, published shortly after the war, is an important historical map that provides clear proof that the U-boundary line is China's territorial border in the South China Sea.

This study also compared the map with other historical maps, including *Location Map of the South China Sea Islands* (i.e., *Nan Hai Zhu Dao Wei Zhi Tu*) in *A Brief Account of the Geography of the South China Sea Islands* (i.e., *Nan Hai Zhu Dao Di Li Zhi Lue*) and *Map of the Administrative Districts of the Republic of China* (i.e., *Zhong Hua Min Guo Xing Zheng Qu Yu Tu*). The results show that the part of the South China Sea on the map is consistent with *Location Map of the South China Sea Islands*, and *Map of the Administrative Districts of the Republic of China*, which were officially published by the Chinese government in 1947–1948. As another map featuring South China Sea Islands that uses an international boundary to represent the U-boundary in the South China Sea, the *Map of East Indies* affirms that China has indisputable sovereignty over the South China Sea islands, comprising the Dongsha Islands, Xisha Islands, Zhongsha Islands, and Nansha Islands.

In summary, the *Map of East Indies* provides important evidence confirming that the U-boundary forms China's international boundary in the South China Sea.

South China Sea Islands, *Map of East Indies*, U-boundary, international boundary

doi: 10.1360/N972018-00685