

NEW BOOKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES LIBRARY

HA MINH HONG (Ed, 2019), **Sovereignty of Vietnam over the South China Sea**, Hanoi National Political Publishing House, 324 p.

The East Sea, internationally known as the South China Sea, is considered the crossroads of the world. Located in a unique geostrategic location, South China Sea holds immense resources, bringing benefits to people and nations. Vietnamese sovereignty over the South China Sea has been established for thousands of years, during the nation-building, enforcement and protection of sovereignty through many different historical periods. This sovereignty is a part of the blood and flesh of the nation, so every Vietnamese people has a sense of responsibility for the protection of that sacred territory.

The book contributes to providing valid scientific arguments about Vietnam's sovereignty over the South China Sea and the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa (the Paracel) and Truong Sa (the Spratly), focusing on clarifying the geographic position of the South China Sea and position, resources, the value of the sea and islands of Vietnam (Chapter 1); analyzing the process of establishing and protecting Vietnam's sovereignty over the sea and islands before the twentieth century (Chapter 2); analyzing the process of implementing and protecting Vietnam's sovereignty over the sea and islands from the early twentieth century to 2017 (Chapters 3 and 4); the current state of South China Sea and international legal basis affirming Vietnam's sovereignty over the South China Sea and the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong

Sa (Chapter 5); introduces measures and procedures for territorial dispute resolution in international law and the applicability to resolve disputes in the South China Sea (Chapter 6).

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NGUYEN CONG THAO (Ed, 2019), **Ethnic knowledge in response to climate changes of the Kinh and Khmer Peoples in Ca Mau province**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 274 p.

Ca Mau is one of the provinces subject to many impacts of climate change. In Ca Mau province, the Kinh and the Khmer are the two main ethnic groups, with many different cultural characteristics, livelihood systems, and settling history. The book compares methods of responding to climate change of the Kinh and Khmer through their cultivation, husbandry, fishing, and seafood as well as in some daily activities.

The analysis in chapters 1, 2, 3 partly answer the questions: How the Kinh and Khmer have used their knowledge and folk experience to limit the negative effects of climate change on their livelihood activities as well as their daily life? Which ethnic group's response is more effective and sustainable? What factors cause the differences in responses? On that basis, Chapter 4 offers some comments, recommendations and suggestions to help people overcome the challenges of climate change, optimize their sustainable-driven livelihood activities without affecting the natural environment, harmonious relationships with other communities.

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