



中英滇緬南段界務換文

(附共同開發爐房鑛產換文)

白皮書第六十一號(三十年六月)

中華民國國民政府外交部編印



~~163039~~

中英滇緬南段界務換文

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上海圖書館藏書



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一、外交部王部長致英大使卡爾爵士照會

逕啓者案查

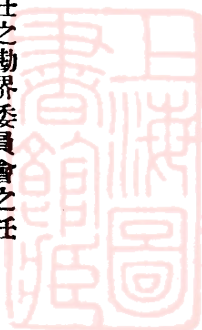
貴大使前任曾於民國二十四年四月九日與彼時本部部長簽訂換文，規定負有查明滇緬南段未定界責任之勘界委員會之任務大綱，同日並簽訂包含附加諒解之換文在案。

共同勘界委員會嗣經正式成立，並依照任務大綱呈送報告於雙方政府，該委員會查勘所得條約線之修改問題，亦經中國政府與大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合國政府暨緬甸政府（按即印度政府之繼承者）依照民國二十四年四月九日附加諒解之規定共同協商。

本部長茲特通知

貴大使，中國政府同意將下列界線代替光緒二十三年正月初三日（一八九七年二月四日）中英兩國在北京簽訂之中英續議緬甸條約附款第三條第三第四兩節所敘述之界線：

「界線起自北段已定界九十七號界樁所在地，南怕河與南定河會流處，湖南定河而上約三英里至邦威村隣近一點，即南定河左岸河邊小山上，曾經中英委員會於光緒二十五年（一八九九年）至光緒二十六年（一九〇〇年）間壘立一號石堆之處。界線即循此小山大致南行至戶板孟定間道路橫過此小山處之二號石堆，以達來興山頂（一三六六）之



三號石堆。界線繼續循南大河包括南來夏河（又名恭猛河）此河爲南大河支流經過一天然橋匯入該河。流域與蠻卡河及小南滾河（又名黑河）流域之分水嶺至二三六〇山（約在東經九十八度五十七分十四秒北緯二十三度二十一分四十分）。

界線由此沿南板河（又名金河）最近之支流而下（其源在二三〇三山之西約半英里），並循南板河至此河與大南滾河會流處（約在東經九十九度零三十秒北緯二十三度十四分四十八秒）。界線即沿大南滾河而下，至該河與其左岸一支流交會處，約在東經九十八度五十九分五十秒北緯二十三度十三分二十秒；然後此線即溯該支流而上至其源頭，續向東南行達一山脊，沿此山脊而至一九七〇山（約在東經九十九度三分五十八秒北緯二十三度十分四十二秒）；再沿此山脊南行至一七七〇山（約在東經九十九度三分二十七秒北緯二十三度七分二十五秒），界線由此沿大南滾河與南屯河流域之分水嶺大致向東行直至二一七九山之南約一英里與湄潞二江分水嶺相遇（約在東經九十九度十分北緯二十三度六分二十三秒）。然後界線循湄潞二江分水嶺大致先東行至二一七八山之南，再大致南行經二一四六山以達一九三〇山（約在東經九十九度三十四分北緯二十二度五十六分）。界線由此沿南馬河流域與南卡藍河（又名庫杏河）暨南卡鎬河（又名南項河）流域之分水嶺先向西南繼向西最後向西北行至一五二三山（約在東經九十九度二十六分四十三秒北緯二十二度五十六分四十三秒）；繼順南卡鎬河最近之支流而下，並沿此河行至其右岸與一支流交會處約在北緯二十二度五十分五十二秒。界線即溯此支流向西與西南行至其源頭並越過以二一八〇山爲最高峯（約在東經九十九度二十四分三十八秒北緯二十二度四十八分三十七秒）之山脊，經最直接路線至南洒克河最近支流之源頭，並即順該河

流而下至其與南徐河會流處（約在東經九十九度十八分四十二秒北緯二十二度四十四分十八秒）；然後沿南徐河下至此河與南卡江會流處（約在東經九十九度二十三分二十秒北緯二十二度三十五分十秒），再沿南卡江下行至南段已定界一號界樁。』

附送勘界委員會地圖一份，上述界線在該圖上以紅色線標明之。

茲應請

貴大使證實大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合國政府與緬甸政府對於上述界線代替光緒二十三年正月初三日（一八九七年二月四日）中英兩國在北京簽訂之中英續議緬甸條約附款第三條第三第四兩節所指之界線，表示同意。相應照請貴大使查照見復爲荷。

本部長順向、

貴大使重表敬意。

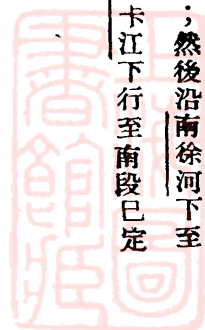
此致

英國駐中華民國特命全權大使卡爾爵士閣下

附地圖一份。

中華民國三十年六月十八日

王 寵 惠



二、英大使卡爾爵士復王部長照會

接准本日

貴部長照會內開：

「案查貴大使前任曾於民國二十四年四月九日與彼時本部部长簽訂換文，規定負有查明滇緬南段未定界責任之勘界委員會之任務大綱，同日並簽訂包含附加諒解之換文在案。

共同勘界委員會嗣經正式成立，並依照任務大綱呈送報告於雙方政府，該委員會查勘所得條約線之修改問題，亦經中國政府與大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合國政府暨緬甸政府（按即印度政府之繼承者）依照民國二十四年四月九日附加諒解之規定共同協商。

本部長茲特通知貴大使，中國政府同意將下列界線代替光緒二十三年正月初三日（一八九七年二月四日）中英兩國在北京簽訂之中英續議緬甸條約附款第三條第三第四兩節所敘述之界線：

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六)之三號石堆。界線繼續循南大河包括南來夏河(又名恭猛河此河爲南大河支流經過一天然橋匯入該河)流域與卡河及小南滾河(又名黑河)流域之分水嶺至二三六〇山(約在東經九十八度五十七分十四秒北緯二十三度二十一分四十秒)。界線由此沿南板河(又名金河)最近之支流而下(其源在二三〇三山之西約半英里)，並循南板河至此河與大南滾河會流處(約在東經九十九度零三十秒北緯二十三度十四分四十八秒)。界綫即沿大南滾河而下，至該河與其左岸一支流交會處，約在東經九十八度五十九分五十秒北緯二十三度十三分二十秒；然後此綫即溯該支流而上至其源頭，續向東南行達一山脊，沿此山脊而至一九七〇山(約在東經九十九度三分五十八秒北緯二十三度十分四十二秒)；再沿此山脊南行至一七七〇山(約在東經九十九度三分二十七秒北緯二十三度七分二十五秒)，界線由此沿大南滾河與南屯河流域之分水嶺大致向東行直至二一七九山之南約一英里與潞涇二江分水嶺相遇(約在東經九十九度十分北緯二十三度六分二十三秒)。然後界綫循潞涇二江分水嶺大致先東行至二一七八山之南，再大致南行經二一四六山以達一九三〇山(約在東經九十九度三十四分北緯二十二度五十六分)。界綫由此沿南馬河流域與南卡藍河(又名庫杏河)暨南卡鎬河(又名南項河)流域之分水嶺先向西南繼向西最後向西北行至一五二三山(約在東經九十九度二十六分四十三秒北緯二十二度五十六分四十三秒)；繼順南卡鎬河最近之支流而下，並沿此河行至其右岸與一支流交會處約在北緯二十二度五十分五十二秒。界綫即溯此支流向西與西南行至其源頭並越過以二一八〇山爲最高峯(約在東經九十九度二十四分三十八秒北緯二十二度四十八分三十七秒)之山脊。經最直接路綫至

南洒克河最近支流之源頭，並即順該河流而下至其與南徐河會流處（約在東經九十九度十八分四十二秒北緯二十二度四十四分十八秒），然後沿南徐河下至此河與南卡江會流處（約在東經九十九度二十三分二十秒北緯二十二度三十五分十秒），再沿南卡江下行至南段已定界一號界樁。」

附送勘界委員會地圖一份，上述界線在該圖上以紅色線標明之。

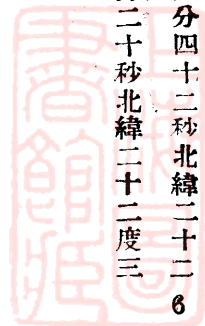
茲應請貴大使證實大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合國政府與緬甸政府對於上述界線代替光緒二十三年正月初三日（一八九七年二月四日）中英兩國在北京簽訂之中英續議緬甸條約附款第三條第三第四兩節所指之界線，表示同意。相應照請貴大使查照見復爲荷。」

等由，准此。關於上述界線代替光緒二十三年正月初三日（一八九七年二月四日）中英兩國在北京簽訂之中英續議緬甸條約附款第三條第三第四兩節所指之界線，本大使證實大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合國政府爲本身並代表緬甸政府表示同意。相應照復即請貴部長查照爲荷。

本大使順向

貴部長重表敬意。

此致



中華民國國民政府外交部部長王閣下

附地圖一份。

中華民國三十一年六月十八日

卡爾署名



三、英大使卡爾爵士致王部長照會

關於滇緬南段界綫之決定，貴我兩方經於本日簽訂換文在案。本大使茲由緬甸政府授權通知貴國政府。緬甸政府為表示善意起見，願意允許中國方面參加英國行家在幃房山脊東面斜坡所經營之任何鑛產企業，但在此類企業中之中國投資不得超過每一企業資本總額之百分之四十九。

上述區域，即附圖所示包括於紅綫範圍以內者，其界綫如下：

界綫由二三〇四山頂起，循山脊至爐房營盤山巔（二〇二五），再循山脊至蠻相村，然後順山脊東南下行迄南一河相連處，復溯南一河河流而上至二三〇四山峯下之發源處以達二三〇四山巔。相應照請

貴部長查照為荷。

本大使順向

貴部長重表敬意。

此致

中華民國國民政府外交部部長王闓下

附地圖一份



西中
歷華
一民
九國
四三
一十
年
六
月
十
八
日

卡爾署名



四、王部長復英大使卡爾爵士照會

逕復者接准

貴大使本日照會內開：

『關於滇緬南段界綫之決定，貴我兩方經於本日簽訂換文在案，本大使茲由緬甸政府授權通知貴國政府，緬甸政府爲表示善意起見，願意允許中國方面參加英國行家在爐房山脊東面斜坡所經營之任何鑛產企業，但在此類企業中之中國投資不得超過每一企業資本總額之百分之四十九。』

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等由；准此。本部長茲請

貴大使轉達緬甸政府，中國政府對此種善意表示，至爲欣感。相應照復，即請

貴大使查照爲荷。

本部長順向



貴大使重表敬意。

此致

英國駐中華民國特命全權大使卡爾爵士閣下

中華民國三十年六月十八日

王龍惠

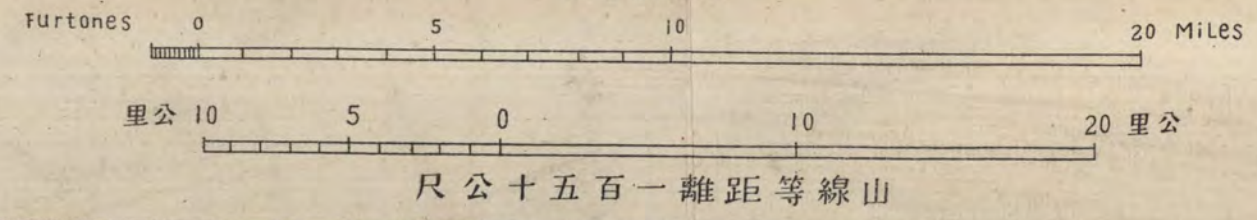


99° 0' 10' 20' 30' 99° 40' 23° 30'

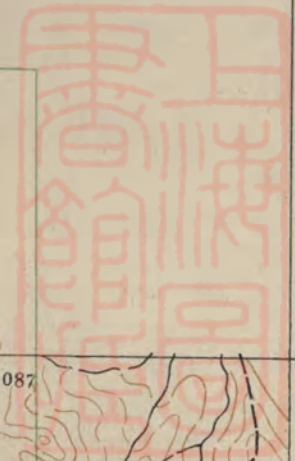
中英會勘滇緬南段未定界委員會地圖

(民國廿四年六月廿四日開始測量六月廿四日完成)

尺例比
1:250,000



此圖由中英會勘滇緬南段未定界委員會原圖翻印
其界線與原圖文字完全一致
中英兩國新定界線
註



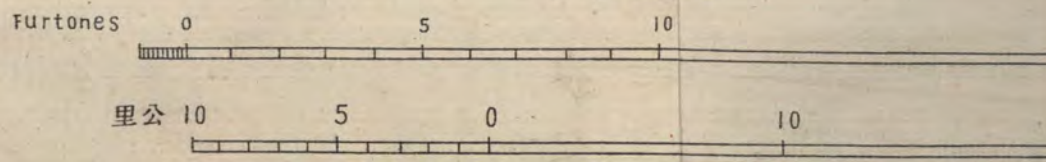
20°
10°
23° 0'

23° 30' 98° 40' 50' 99° 0' 10' 20' 30'

滇緬南段未定界委員會地圖

(民國三十年六月四日完成)

尺例比
1:250,000



山線等距離一百五十公尺



附所文換與線界其
 一全完圖字簽方雙
 為印線紅之中圖致
 線界定新國兩英中



續斷用凡 一
 名地內圖 二
 人漢拉 三
 僕·拉卡 四
 譯法音拼 五
 之間落部 六
 寫排開 七

10'
 23° 0'
 50'
 40'



明 說

- 一 凡用斷續線表示地形之區域其較他區域稍欠正確
- 二 圖內地名均係當地最通用者此項地名擺夷卡因
- 三 部落名稱之字母經散
- 四 所有村落間幾皆有路連接

此項地名均係當地最通用者此項地名擺夷卡因
 字文無均瓦卡及黑僕拉卡
 定劃確準未並線界之間落部
 寫排開
 入列未均者確詳不凡

之間落部 三

以寫排開

落村有所 四

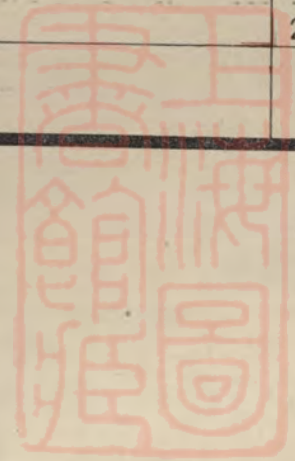
定約

載未約條

明載約條

299

α α



三 部 落 之 間 界 線 未 準 確 定 部 落 名 字 之 母 經 散

開 排 寫 以 示 其 所 包 括 之 區 域

四 所 有 村 落 間 幾 皆 有 路 接 連 不 凡 詳 確 者 均 未 入 列

圖 例

約 定 界 線

一 委 員 會 多 數 決 定 條 約 線

二 英 國 委 員 建 議 條 約 線 (一 項 不 同 部 分)

三 中 國 委 員 建 議 條 約 線 (一 項 不 同 部 分)

條 約 未 載 之 明 騎 截 政 治 區 域 在 一 八 九 四 年 之 時 邊 界

四 中 國 委 員 建 議 改 修 線

五 中 立 委 員 長 所 定 改 修 線

條 約 未 載 之 明 騎 截 政 治 區 域 在 一 八 九 四 年 之 時 邊 界

六 委 員 會 多 數 決 定 之 改 修 線

七 英 國 委 員 建 議 改 修 線 (六 項 不 同 部 分)

八 中 國 委 員 建 議 改 修 線 (六 項 不 同 部 分)

九 中 立 委 員 長 所 定 改 修 線

以 公 尺 表 高 度 之 三 角 點 測 站 $\Delta 2299$

大 道

能 行 走 騾 馬 之 小 道

窪 地 或 落 水 洞

山 線



30'

20'

10'

22° 5'

98° 40'

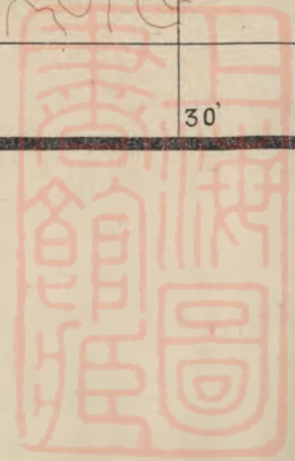
50'

99° 0'

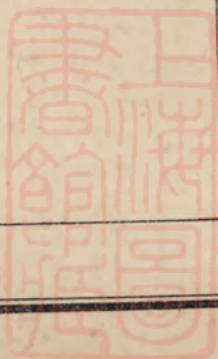
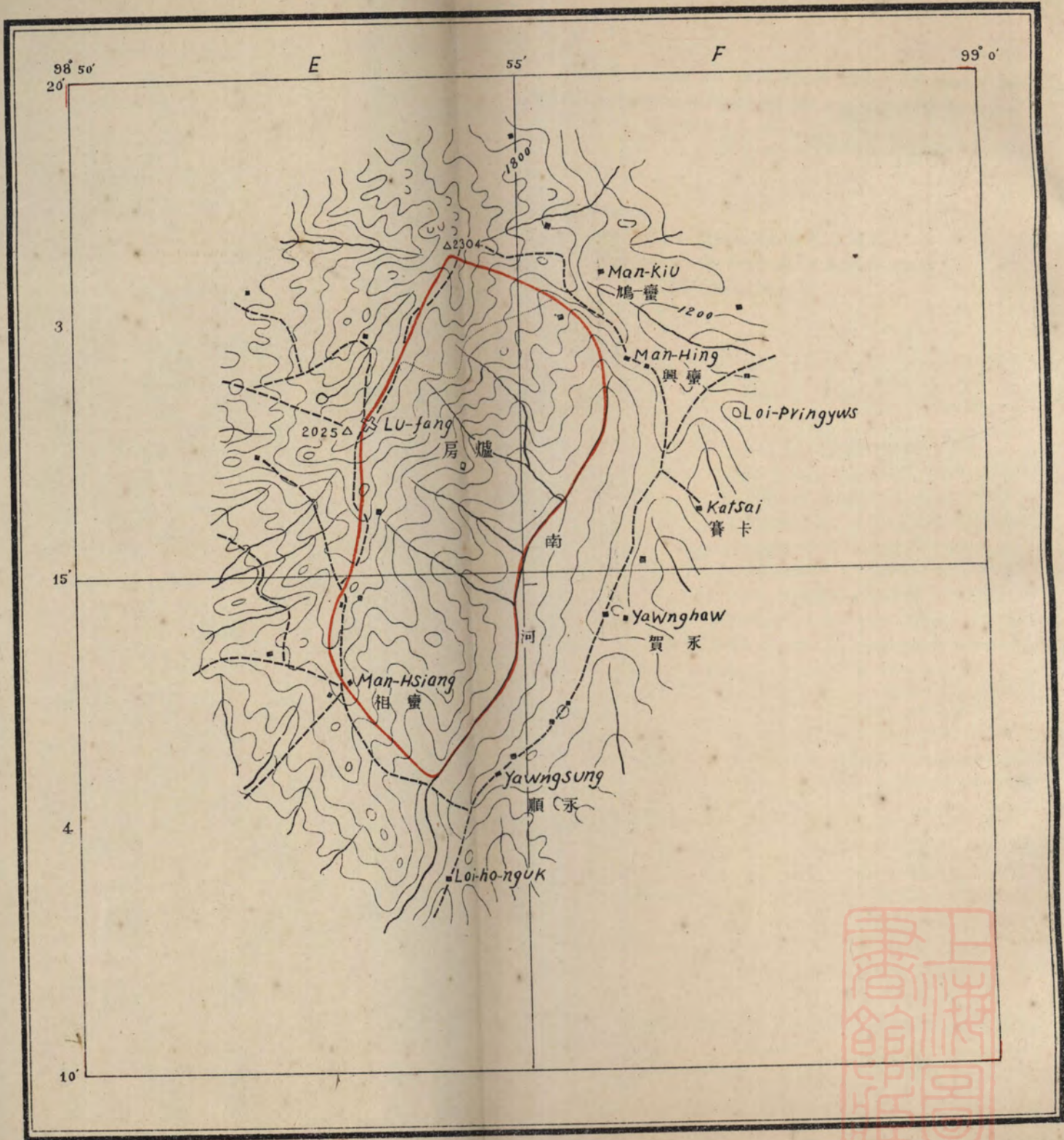
10'

20'

30'



爐房鑛區圖



**EXCHANGES OF NOTES ON THE
DEMARCATON OF THE SOUTHERN
SECTION OF THE YUNNAN-
BURMA BOUNDARY

AND THE

JOINT EXPLOITATION OF THE
LUFANG MINES**

上海图书馆藏书



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June 18th, 1941.



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attached : 1. Boundary Map.
2. Map showing the Lufang Mine Area.



NOTE FROM DR. WANG CHUNG-HUI, MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK
KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Waichiaoou,
Chungking,
June 18th, 1941.

Sir,

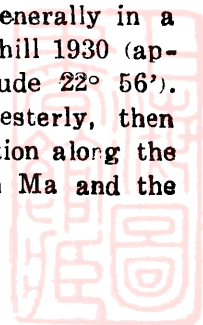
I have the honour to refer to the Notes exchanged between Your Excellency's predecessor and the then Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 9th April 1935 defining the terms of reference of a Boundary Commission to be charged with the investigation of the undemarcated southern section of the Yunnan-Burma frontier; and to the additional understanding embodied in further Notes exchanged upon the same day.

The Joint Boundary Commission having been duly established and having submitted its report to our respective governments in accordance with its terms of reference, the question of modifications of the general treaty line found by the Commission has since been under negotiations between the National Government of the Republic of China on the one hand and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Burma (as the successor in interest of the Government of India) on the other, as provided in the additional understanding of the 9th April 1935.

I now have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the National Government of the Republic of China agrees that for the boundary line described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Agreement between China and Great Britain, signed at Peking on the 4th February 1897, shall be substituted the following:

"The line commences at the confluence of the Nam Hpa (Nam P'a Ho) with the Nam Ting (Nam Tin Ho), where Boundary Pillar No. 97 of the northern demarcated section is erected, and ascends the Nam Ting

for a distance of about three miles to a point in the neighbourhood of the village of Pang Kwi where Cairn No. 1 was erected by the Sino-British Commission in 1899 - 1900 on the left bank of the Nam Ting at the point where a spur strikes the river. The frontier then follows this spur generally in a southerly direction to Cairn No. 2, where the road from Hopang to Mengting crosses the spur, and thence to Cairn No. 3 on the summit of the hill known as Loi Hseng (1366). It then follows the watershed between the basin of the Nam Tap including the Nam Loi Hsa (which, also known as the Kung Meng Ho, is a tributary of the Nam Tap, joining it through or under a natural bridge) and the basins of the Namhka and the Nam Kun (Hei Ho) to hill 2360 (approximately longitude $98^{\circ} 57' 14''$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 21' 40''$). Thence it descends the nearest tributary of the Nam Pan stream (Chin Ho) which has its source about half a mile west of hill 2303 and follows the Nam Pan stream to its confluence with the Nam Kunglong (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 0' 30''$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 14' 48''$). It then descends the Nam Kunglong to the point where that river is joined by a tributary on its left bank at approximately longitude $98^{\circ} 59' 50''$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 13' 20''$; the line then ascends that tributary to its source and continues south-eastwards on to a ridge along which it proceeds to hill 1970 (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 3' 58''$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 10' 42''$); thence it proceeds southwards along the same ridge to hill 1770 (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 3' 27''$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 7' 25''$). The line then proceeds generally eastwards along the watershed between the basins of the Nam Kunglong and the Nam Htung till it strikes the point on the Salween - Mekong watershed (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 10'$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 6' 23''$) about a mile south of hill 2179. Thence it follows the Salween - Mekong watershed first generally in an easterly direction to a point just south of hill 2178 and then generally in a southerly direction over hill 2146 to hill 1930 (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 34'$ and latitude $22^{\circ} 56'$). Thence it proceeds first in a south-westerly, then westerly and finally north-westerly direction along the watershed between the basin of the Nam Ma and the



basins of the Nam Hka Lam (Ku Hsing Ho) and the Nam Hka Hkao (Nan Hsiang Ho) to hill 1523 (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 26' 43''$ and latitude $22^{\circ} 56' 43''$); thence it descends the nearest tributary of the Nam Hka Hkao and follows that river down to approximately latitude $22^{\circ} 50' 52''$, where it is joined by a tributary on its right bank. The line then ascends this tributary in a westerly and south-westerly direction to its source and crosses the ridge, of which hill 2180 (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 24' 38''$ and latitude $22^{\circ} 48' 37''$) is the highest point, by the most direct route to the source of the nearest tributary of the Nam Sak and follows that stream down to its confluence with the Nam Hse (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 18' 42''$ and latitude $22^{\circ} 44' 18''$); thence it descends the Nam Hse to its confluence with the Nam Hka (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 23' 20''$ and latitude $22^{\circ} 35' 10''$) and thence it follows the Nam Hka river downstream to Boundary Pillar No. 1 of the southern demarcated section."

A copy of the Boundary Commission map with the line marked in red is appended.

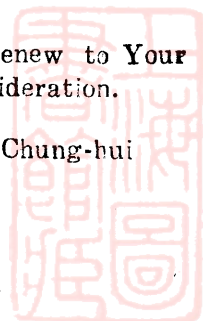
I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will confirm that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Burma agree that the boundary line described above shall be substituted for the line described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Agreement between China and Great Britain signed at Peking on the 4th February 1897.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Wang Chung-hui

His Excellency

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, K.C.M.G.,
His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador,
CHUNGKING.



REPLY OF SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, BRITISH
AMBASSADOR, TO DR. WANG CHUNG-HUI,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

British Embassy,
Chungking,
June 18th, 1941.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to the Notes exchanged between Your Excellency's predecessor and the then Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 9th April 1935 defining the terms of reference of a Boundary Commission to be charged with the investigation of the undemarcated southern section of the Yunnan-Burma frontier; and to the additional understanding embodied in further Notes exchanged upon the same day.

"The Joint Boundary Commission having been duly established and having submitted its report to our respective governments in accordance with its terms of reference, the question of modifications of the general treaty line found by the Commission has since been under negotiation between the National Government of the Republic of China on the one hand and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Burma (as the successor in interest of the Government of India) on the other, as provided in the additional understanding of the 9th April 1935.

"I now have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the National Government of the Republic of China agrees that for the boundary line described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Agreement between China and Great Britain, signed at Peking on the 4th February 1897, shall be substituted the following:

The line commences at the confluence of the Nam Hpa (Nam P'a Ho) with the Nam Ting (Nam Tin Ho), where Boundary Pillar No. 97 of the northern demarcated section is erected, and ascends the Nam Ting for a distance of about three miles to a point in the neighbourhood of the village of Pang Kwi where Cairn No. 1 was erected by the Sino-British Commission in 1899 - 1900 on the left bank of the Nam Ting at the point where a spur strikes the river. The frontier then follows this spur generally in a southerly direction to Cairn No. 2, where the road from Hopang to Mengting crosses the spur, and thence to Cairn No. 3 on the summit of the hill known as Loi Hseng (1366). It then follows the watershed between the basin of the Nam Tap including the Nam Loi Hsa (which, also known as the Kung Meng Ho, is a tributary of the Nam Tap, joining it through or under a natural bridge) and the basins of the Namhka and the Nam Kun (Hei Ho) to hill 2360 (approximately longitude $98^{\circ} 57' 14''$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 21' 40''$). Thence it descends the nearest tributary of the Nam Pan stream (Chin Ho) which has its source about half a mile west of hill 2303 and follows the Nam Pan stream to its confluence with the Nam Kunlong (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 0' 30''$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 14' 48''$). It then descends the Nam Kunlong to the point where that river is joined by a tributary on its left bank at approximately longitude $98^{\circ} 59' 50''$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 13' 20''$; the line then ascends that tributary to its source and continues south-eastwards on to a ridge along which it proceeds to hill 1970 (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 3' 58''$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 10' 42''$); thence it proceeds southwards along the same ridge to hill 1770 (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 3' 27''$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 7' 25''$). The line then proceeds generally eastwards along the watershed between the basins of the Nam Kunlong and the Nam Htung till it strikes the point on the Salween - Mekong watershed (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 10'$ and latitude $23^{\circ} 6' 23''$) about a mile south of hill 2179. Thence it follows the Salween - Mekong watershed first generally in an easterly direction to a point just south of hill 2178 and then generally in a southerly direction over hill

2146 to hill 1930 (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 34'$ and latitude $22^{\circ} 56'$). Thence it proceeds first in a south-westerly, then westerly and finally north-westerly direction along the watershed between the basin of the Nam Ma and the basins of the Nam Hka Lam (Ku Hsing Ho) and the Nam Hka Hkao (Nan Hsiang Ho) to the 1523 (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 26' 43''$ and latitude $22^{\circ} 56' 43''$); thence it descends the nearest tributary of the Nam Hka Hkao and follows that river down to approximately latitude $22^{\circ} 50' 52''$, where it is joined by a tributary on its right bank. The line then ascends this tributary in a westerly and south-westerly direction to its source and crosses the ridge, of which hill 2180 (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 24' 38''$ and latitude $22^{\circ} 48' 37''$) is the highest point, by the most direct route to the source of the nearest tributary of the Nam Sak and follows that stream down to its confluence with the Nam Hse (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 18' 42''$ and latitude $22^{\circ} 44' 18''$); thence it descends the Nam Hse to its confluence with the Nam Hka (approximately longitude $99^{\circ} 23' 20''$ and latitude $22^{\circ} 35' 10''$) and thence it follows the Nam Hka river downstream to Boundary Pillar No. 1 of the southern demarcated section'.

"A copy of the Boundary Commission map with the line marked in red is appended.

"I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will confirm that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Burma agree that the boundary line described above shall be substituted for the line described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Agreement between China and Great Britain signed at Peking on the 4th February 1897".

In reply I have the honour to confirm that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on their own behalf and on behalf of the Government of Burma agree that the boundary line, as quoted above, shall be substituted for the line described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Agreement between

China and Great Britain, signed at Peking on the 4th
February 1897.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your
Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Archibald Clark Kerr

His Excellency
Dr. Wang Chung-hui,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
CHUNGKING.



NOTE FROM SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, BRITISH
AMBASSADOR, TO DR. WANG CHUNG-HUI,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

British Embassy
Chungking,
June 18th, 1941.

Sir,

With reference to the Notes exchanged between us today regarding the determination of the southern section of the boundary between Burma and Yunnan, I am authorised by the Government of Burma to inform Your Excellency's Government that the Government of Burma is willing as a gesture of goodwill to undertake to permit Chinese participation in any mining enterprises which may be undertaken by British concerns on the eastern slopes of the Lufang ridge provided that Chinese interests in these enterprises do not exceed 49% of the total of the capital of each enterprise.

MAP

The area in question is shown enclosed by a red line on the attached map and its boundaries are as follows:—

A line commencing at the summit of hill 2304 running along the ridge to the hill of Lufang Camp (2025), thence along the ridge to Man Hsiang village, thence in a south-easterly direction down the ridge to join the Nam It stream, thence following the course of the Nam It upstream to its source below the peak of hill 2304, thence to the summit of hill 2304.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Archibald Clark Kerr

His Excellency,
Dr. Wang Chung-hui,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
CHUNGKING.



**REPLY OF DR. WANG CHUNG-HUI, MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK
KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR**

Waichiaopu,
Chungking,
June 18th, 1941,

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date which reads as follows:

"With reference to the Notes exchanged between us today regarding the determination of the southern section of the boundary between Burma and Yunnan, I am authorised by the Government of Burma to inform Your Excellency's Government that the Government of Burma is willing as a gesture of goodwill to undertake to permit Chinese participation in any mining enterprises which may be undertaken by British concerns on the eastern slopes of the Lufang Ridge provided that Chinese interests in these enterprises do not exceed 49% of the total of the capital of each enterprise.

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A line commencing at the summit of hill 2304 running along the ridge to the hill of Lufang Camp (2025), thence along the ridge to Man Hsiang village, thence in a southeasterly direction down the ridge to join the Nam It stream, thence following the course of the Nam It upstream to its source below the peak of hill 2304, thence to the summit of hill 2304."

I have the honour to request that you will convey to the Government of Burma the National Government's appreciation of this gesture of goodwill.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Wang Chung-hui

His Excellency

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, K.C.M.G.,

His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador,

CHUNGKING.



EXCHANGES OF NOTES ON THE
DEMARCATON OF THE SOUTHERN
SECTION OF THE YUNNAN-
BURMA BOUNDARY
AND THE
JOINT EXPLOITATION OF THE
LUFANG MINES

June 18th. 1941.

