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ANNEX: I. THE PROTOCOL OF BORDER-LINES  
The Protocol of Border-lines of  
the First Section.

The envoys for border demarcation of both countries have defined the border of the First Section to be the stretch from the River Tumen to the astronomical point at Changling, according to the map drawn up after the survey by Russian commissioners in 1884 (the 10th year of Kuanghsü). This mountain is situated between the Russian outpost at Hunchun and that of the Chinese side at Ertacho, and is on the road between Hunchun and the River Yench'u. The distance between the place where the border-mark T<sub>1</sub> has newly been established and the astronomical point is sixty-five and half Russian li, or approximately one hundred and thirty-one Chinese li, and the red line on the ~~map~~ marks the border all along the watershed, and the water that flows westwards and pours into the River Tumen belongs to China, and the water that flows eastwards and pours into the sea (belongs) to Russia. The distance southwards from the border-mark T<sub>1</sub> along the River Tumen to the estuary is fifteen Russian li, or approximately thirty Chinese li, and the distance to the end of the sandbar measured in a straight line by land is thirteen Russian li four hundred and fifty-five sajen, or approximately over twenty-seven Chinese li. The established monolith border-mark T<sub>1</sub> is one sajen, or approximately over seven Chinese feet high, ten Russian inches, or approximately fifteen Chinese inches wide, and four Russian inches, or approximately six Chinese inches thick. On the one side it has the Russian letter T<sub>1</sub> inscribed, and on the other three Chinese characters "T<sub>1</sub> Letter Monument" with the date at the side. The depth of the border mark in the ground is one Russian foot, or approximately two Chinese feet and three inches. The foundation around it is constructed with hard stone, and surrounded by a deep ditch filled with crushed gravel and hardened by pouring mortar ~~as~~ as to make the border-mark T<sub>1</sub> durable. Proceeding northwestwards from the border-mark T<sub>1</sub>, crossing a hill, and reaching the north of a sand hill via the west side of Lake Hasang, the border-mark No. 1 is established, the total distance being eight li and one hundred sajen. Proceeding thence northwards one li and sixty-five sajen, and turning there northwest for four li one hundred and thirty-five sajen along sand hills, Ikangtzu is reached, where the border-mark No. 2 is established. Turning north, Mount Baranova is reached. From the north of this mountain,

and the side on which.



again turning east Mount Varabash is reached, and thence again proceeding northeast, a road between Hanchi and the River Yingan is reached, and there the border-mark No.3 is established, the total distance being thirteen li four hundred and sixty-five sajen. Thence proceeding northwestwards for two li and four hundred sajen along a flat hill, the border-mark No.4 is established. Thence again proceeding northwestwards for two li one hundred and fifty sajen after crossing several hills, Mount Mach'uning is reached, where the border-mark No.5 is established on a flat slope at the foot of the mountain. Again proceeding six li two hundred and eighty-five sajen northwestwards, descending a mild hill and crossing small ravines at several points, Heitingtzu is reached, the border-mark No.6 is established at the roadside leading to the River Yench'u. Again proceeding northwest, Hushan or Hsiaohetingtzu is reached, and again proceeding southwest, Mashan or Taheitingtzushan is reached, from where turning and proceeding northwest, and crossing a large mountain, the path being narrow and steep, Mount Klado is reached. Proceeding thence around the upper part of the River Chulin, and turning east and again north, the border-mark No.7 is established on the top of a mountain, which, though not high, has very rugged paths, and is situated twenty li four hundred and seventy-five sajen from the border-mark No.6. Thence turning north at a point three li two hundred and eighty sajen northeastwards, and proceeding one li and sixty-five sajen, and again turning east for three hundred and thirty sajen, the astronomical point, erected in 1884, is reached. This is the border-mark No.8. The distance mentioned above are all in Russian li, one Russian li corresponding to two Chinese li, and one Russian sajen to over seven Chinese feet. The astronomical point is a tall brick building with a hard stone foundation. All other border-marks are round mounds of earth, around which a ditch is dug and filled with gravel. On each mound is erected a small monolith with the figures 1,2,3,4, etc., inscribed. This Protocol is drawn up in duplicate, in Manchurian, Chinese and Russian languages. Two maps are drawn up according to the border-lines defined above. The envoys for border demarcation of both countries sign both of them and affix their seals thereto, each holding one copy of the Protocol and the map as evidence.



THE PROTOCOL OF BORDER-LINES

This document is Annex I of the Protocol on the Border East of Hunchun, concluded between China and Russia in 1886, and is taken from the "Collection of Border Treaties between Manchoukio and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," compiled in July, 1943, by the Bureau of Treaties of the Foreign Office, Tokyo, pp. 78--80.

PROTOCOL BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA ON THE BORDER EAST OF HUNCHUN

Signed at Yench'u, Russia, on June 3, the 12th Year of Kuanghsü (1886).

ANNEX I. THE PROTOCOL OF BORDER-LINES

The Protocol of Border-lines of the First Section.

The envoys for border demarcation of both countries have defined the border of the First Section to be the stretch from the River Tumen to the astronomical point at Changling, according to the map drawn up after the survey by Russian commissioners in 1884 (the 10 Year of Kuanghsü). This mountain is situated between the Russian outpost at Hunchun and that of the Chinese side at Ertaoho, and is on the road between Hunchun and the River Yench'u. The distance between the place where the border-mark T has newly been established and the astronomical point is sixty-five and half Russian li, or approximately one hundred and thirty-one Chinese li, and the red line on the map marks the border all along the watershed, and the side on which water flows westwards and pours into the River Tumen belongs to China, and the side on which it flows eastwards and pours into the sea to Russia. The distance southwards from the border-mark T along the stream to the estuary of the River Tumen is fifteen Russian li, or approximately thirty Chinese li, and the distance to the end of the sandbar measured in a straight line by land is thirteen li four-hundred and fifty-five sajens, or approximately over twenty-seven Chinese li. The established monolith border-mark T is one sajen, or approximately over seven Chinese feet-high, ten Russian inches, or approximately fifteen Chinese inches wide, and four Russian inches, or approximately six Chinese inches thick. On one side it has the Russian letter T inscribed, and on the other three Chinese characters "T Letter Monument" with the date at the side. The depth of the border-mark in the ground is one Russian foot, or approximately two Chinese feet and three inches. The foundation around it is constructed with hard stone, and surrounded by a deep ditch filled with crushed gravel and hardened by pouring mortar so as to make the border-mark durable. Proceeding over the hill northwest-

wards



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wards from the border-mark T up to the north of a sand hill via the west of Lake Hasung, the border-mark No. 1 is established, the total distance being eight li and one hundred sajen. Proceeding thence northwards one li and sixty-five sajen, and turning there northwest for four li one hundred and thirty-five sajen along sand hills, Ikongtzu is reached, where the border-mark No. 2 is established. Turning further southeast, and proceeding around a swamp, and turning north, Mount Baranova is reached. From the north of this mountain, again turning east Mount Vorobash is reached, and thence again proceeding northeast, a road between Hanchi and the River Yingan is reached, and there the border-mark No. 3 is established, the total distance being thirteen li four hundred and sixty-five sajen. Thence for two li and four hundred sajen northwestwards along a flat hill, and the border-mark No. 4 is established. Thence again northwestwards for two li one hundred and fifty sajen after crossing several hills, and Mount Kach'unin is reached, where the border-mark No. 5 is established on a flat slope at the foot of the mountain. Again six li two hundred and eighty-five sajen northwestwards, descending a mild hill and crossing small ravines at several points, Huitingtzu is reached. The border-mark No. 6 is established at the roadside leading to the River Hanch'u. Again proceeding northwest, Hushan or Hsichaitingtzu is reached. Turning thence southwest, Mashan or Tchaitingtzu is reached, from where turning northwest and crossing a large mountain by a narrow and steep path, Mount Klado is reached. Proceeding thence around the source of the River Chulin, and turning east and again north, the border-mark No. 7 is established on the top of the mountain, which, though not high, has very rugged paths, and is situated twenty li four hundred and seventy-five sajen from the border-mark No. 6. Thence turning north at a point three li two hundred and eighty sajen northwestwards, and proceeding one li and sixty-five sajen, and again turning east for three hundred and thirty sajen, the astronomical point, erected in 1884, is reached. This is the border-mark No. 8. The distances mentioned above are all in Russian li, one Russian li corresponding to two Chinese li, and one Russian sajen to over seven Chinese feet. The astronomical point is a tall brick building with a hard stone foundation. All other border-marks are round mounds of earth, around which a ditch is dug and filled with gravel. On each mound is erected a small monolith with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., inscribed. This Protocol is drawn up in duplicate, in Manchurian, Chinese and Russian languages. Two maps are drawn up according to the border lines defined above. The envoys for border demarcation of both countries sign both of them and affix their seals thereto, each holding one copy of the Protocol and the maps as evidence.



1570

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Keoru, Chief of the Archives Section of the Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in the Japanese language, consisting of 4 pages and entitled:

The Protocol of Border-Lines

is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,  
on this 27th day of March, 1947.

/s/ K. Hayashi

Witness:

/s/ K. Urabe

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, MIURA, Kazuichi, hereby declare that I can read, write and speak the Japanese and the English Languages, and have done the English translation of

The Protocol of Border-Lines

accurately and faithfully.

/s/ K. Miura

Tokyo, January 10th, 1947



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余根岸欣三八一九二六年十月ヨリ一九四五年三月  
 迄中華民国海関ニ於テ海関長<sup>始メ事務官、後海関長</sup>ニ勤務シ  
 民国海関ニ於ケル中国語最高試験ニ合格セルモ  
 一ニシテ日本語、中国語及ビ英語ニ通スルモノナル  
 コトヲ茲ニ證明ス。余ハ更ニ別添一八八六年理春  
 界約附屬文界道路記文ノ英譯文ヲ民国廿一  
 年一月中国ニ於テ刊行ノ清季外文資料第廿六  
 八卷所載ノ右記文中国語原文ヨリ正確且ツ忠実  
 ニ作成セルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年六月六日  
 東京於テ

根岸欣三（署名）

本文ニ対スル  
 註：日本語文書ハ  
 辨護例文書第151号ニテ配布済



1730

# EXHIBIT

## CERTIFICATE

10 JUN 1947  
*Withdrawn*

10 JUN 1947

I, NEGISHI, Kinzo, hereby certify that I was in the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs from October 1926 till March 1945, first as Assistant and later as Commissioner of Customs, and that I am conversant with the Japanese, Chinese and English languages, having passed the highest examination of the Chinese Maritime Customs for the Chinese language.

I further certify that I have accurately and faithfully translated into English the Protocol of Border-lines, Annex I of the Hunchun Border Protocol, 1886, from the Chinese text of the said Protocol contained in the "Diplomatic Documents during the Ching Dynasty," Vol.68, published in China, January 1932. The translation is hereto attached.

Tokyo, June 6th, 1947.

*K. Negishi*