



# **International Boundary Study**

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## **China - Nepal Boundary**

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**The Geographer  
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# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY

No. 50

## CHINA - NEPAL BOUNDARY

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# CHINA - NEPAL BOUNDARY

## I. BOUNDARY BRIEF

The China - Nepal boundary extends for 670 miles along the crest of the Himalaya Mountains. The present boundary was established as a result of the boundary agreement signed between Nepal and Communist China on March 21, 1960. A joint boundary commission subsequently delimited and formally demarcated the boundary. There are 96 boundary pillars bearing 76 serial numbers over the entire boundary.

## II. GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

### A. Physical

The frontier region is dominated by the Himalaya. In the south, the zone of the Sub- or Outer Himalaya comprises a series of narrow, parallel ridges alternating with broad, longitudinal valleys. The peaks of this group rarely exceed 4,000 feet in elevation. Northward are the Middle Ranges of the Himalaya, which have a steep escarpment to the south and moderate slopes towards the north. In this group, peaks are between 5,000 and 15,000 feet in elevation. Beyond is the Inner or Greater Himalaya, a complex region of young, folded mountains, interrupted by faults and overthrusts. The main ranges are aligned generally west-northwest-east-southeast. Elevations range from 14,000 feet to over 29,000 feet in the great majesty of Mt. Everest (Chomolongma; Sagarmatha).

The China - Nepal boundary traverses the Great Himalaya Range, the highest mountains in the world. Jagged peaks, capped for the most part in perpetual snow, rise above towering ridge lines. Five peaks - Everest, Kinchinjunga, Makalu, Dhaulagiri and Annapurna - reach above 26,400 feet while most of the region exceeds 14,000 feet. Even the principal passes through the border range are almost all over 16,000 feet in elevation.

The many rivers and streams have cut steep ravine-like valleys through the Great Himalayan ranges. Tributaries of the Karnali, Kali, Kosi, and Arun rivers drain, in fact, the Tibetan slopes before turning south to cut through the ranges in deep gorges to flow to the Ganges.

North of the boundary ranges stretches the high Tibetan plateau. Here the nearly-level rock formations, averaging about 15,000 feet in elevation, dip gently northward to the valley of the Tsang Po (Brahmaputra).

Climatic variation in the border region occurs vertically. Above 14,000 feet there exists a zone of perpetual frost. Below this elevation, winters are hard and long; summers short and cool. Certain hardy root crops may be grown but grains generally will not mature above 10,000 feet. With the exception of a few valleys, the entire region may be classified as a waste land, almost without habitation.

## **B. Historical**

The Himalayan region has been a zone of transition between Indian and Tibetan influences which have interacted with the indigenous culture. Much of Nepal's early recorded history deals with the rise and fall of local kingdoms whose area of rule often overlapped the present borders with India and Tibet. By the 13th Century, Hindus, including Rajputs, began to migrate to southern and Western Nepal as a result of dislocations caused by the Muslim invasion of the subcontinent. By the beginning of the 19th Century the Rajput-infused Gurkha Kingdom had become the dominant force in Nepal. The Kingdom began a period of active expansion which brought it into conflict with British and Sikh power in the south and Tibetan power in the north. The climax of this period was the Nepal - Tibet war of 1854 - 56. The treaty of 1856 between the two powers forced the cession of certain territories to Nepal and required Tibet to pay an annual sum to the Gurkha monarch.

After the Nepalese - Tibetan War the Gurkha Kingdom followed a policy of isolation and relations between Nepal and Tibet remained relatively calm.

## **C. Socio-Economic**

The distribution of the frontier population is directly related to the agricultural potential of the land. Consequently, along the frontier region, great variations exist. Vast tracts of high mountains are virtually uninhabited while the small, flat valleys contain the main concentrations. In the vicinity of the boundary, almost all settlement occurs in village agglomerations. In size these range in direct proportion to the amount of useful agricultural and pasture land in the immediate vicinity. The western portion of the frontier, which is drier, tends to have a lower density than the more humid central and eastern sectors.

On both sides of the boundary, the population is predominantly Buddhist and of Tibeto - Burman stock. Countless migrations and invasions, however, have produced a very complex settlement pattern. Unfortunately, very few detailed ethnic studies have been made on the Tibet - Nepal boundary area. The frontier tribes are collectively referred to as the Bhotias, which includes, among many others, the well-known Sherpas. The Bhotia tribes probably represent the most recent migrants into the area. Stemming originally from Tibet, these people have moved freely back and forth across the border in recent times leading to difficulties in frontier administration. Since the Dalai Lama fled from Tibet in 1959, many additional Tibetan refugees have moved into the Nepalese section of the frontier.

The region gains considerable importance as a result of the transit trade between India and Nepal on one hand and Tibet on the other. For countless centuries, the contrasting economies of the areas have been loosely integrated. Traditionally, salt, wool, and hides flowed from north to south while cereals, tea, and spices were sent to Tibet. The present value of the trade is not known.

Currently, the Chinese are building a road to connect Lhasa and Katmandu. The significance of such a road would be considerable from the economic as well as the strategic view. Nepalese - Tibetan trade, which has been declining in recent years, may increase as a result of this new road link.

#### **D. Political**

As elsewhere in Asia there was little traditional concern on the part of Tibet or Nepal over a delimited border. Negotiations took place over trading rights, control of trade routes and territorial taxation privileges. The British Survey of India maps showed a border between Nepal and Tibet which served as an acceptable de facto border in the absence of control of the High Himalaya area by either power.

The growth of nationalism in the 20th Century and the increasing awareness of the value of well-defined borders to eliminate sources of friction led to serious consideration of the need to define legally the Nepal - Tibet border. Questions of trans-frontier crime, ownership of disputed areas and occasional armed clashes in the border region stimulated formal consideration of the points of dispute. Concern over these problems ultimately led to the China - Nepal border treaty of 1960. Since the treaty, some questions of territorial claims have arisen. The exact number of territorial disputes has never been ascertained, but as many as 20 sectors may have been involved. The most serious disputes were located at Rasu (north of Katmandu), Kimathanka in the east, Nara Pass, Tingribode near Mustang, Mount Everest, and the Nelu River. Most of these disputes were settled in favor of Nepal, although several favored China.

### **III. ANALYSIS OF BOUNDARY ALIGNMENT**

From the Indian tripoint in the west, located at approximately 81°00' East and 30°12' 45" North, the boundary extends southeastward along the water divide of the Himalaya to Urai Pass. Turning northward, the boundary joins the Karnali River between the villages of Chi Guan (Tibet) and Namrdhen (Nepal). The river forms the boundary downstream for approximately 2.25 miles before it returns to the water divide. At the Lapche Pass, the boundary attains its northernmost point. Continuing east-southeastward along the crest of the Great Himalaya, which serves as the water divide, the passes of the Manja, Thau, Marima, and Pindu are all situated on the border.

In the vicinity of Mustang, the boundary again abandons the major water divide to cut across the headwaters of both north- and south-flowing rivers. After departing from the Mustang region, the boundary regains the water divide at Chaklo (5076 meters); turning then at a right angle, the boundary continues southward to the peak of Lugula. There the border again resumes its normal east-southeastward trend through the Gyala and Lajing passes. The glaciated ridge of the Lajing Pahar, which is a minor water divide between tributaries of the Mawang Khola, is then followed to approximately 84° 50' East and 28° 35' 30" North. At this point, the boundary crosses the Mawang and then rejoins the main

Himalayan ridge. At the peak Khojang, the boundary turns due south for approximately 25 miles before resuming the generally eastward trend at Saluasungo Danda (6613 meters).

In crossing the Trishuli river system, the boundary follows a very complex course. After utilizing the tributary Sajen Khola for 4.2 miles downstream, the boundary cuts across the interfluvium for 4.35 miles to join the Bulun Khola. This tributary forms the boundary for an additional 2.8 miles until the confluence of the Jambu Khola. The boundary turns upstream on the latter for approximately 13.4 miles before again mounting a minor water divide within the Bhotekosi River system. At the headwaters of the Kharane Khola, the boundary joins that stream to its confluence with the Bhotekosi which, in turn, forms the boundary downstream for approximately 2.5 miles. The left bank tributary of the Juma Khola is followed to Jar peak. Turning due north the boundary coincides with a main ridge line, crosses several tributaries of the Lapche Khola in order to leave Lapche Village within Nepal before turning again southward. Crossing another tributary on the Nyule Bridge, the Sino - Nepalese border again attains the major water divide of the Himalaya.

The boundary, in the next sector, passes through the peaks of Mount Everest and Makalu making it the highest international boundary in the world. After bisecting Popti Pass, it seeks the minor water divide south of the Karna Chhu to join this stream west of Kimathanka. Following it downstream the boundary then joins the minor divide between the Chusbar Chhu and the Wakang Khola to the major divide at Rakha Pass. Eastward to Jonsang peak, the Sikkim tripoint (24,500 feet), the divide and the border coincide.

#### **IV. TREATIES AND OTHER ACTS**

Several treaties were negotiated between Nepal and Tibet in the 18th and 19th centuries.<sup>1</sup> These affected the boundary by transferring areas or defining portions of areas along the boundary. However, the limits were most often vague or contradictory and it became impossible to draw an exact boundary from their descriptions. The Sino - Nepalese treaty of 1792, for example, appears to give territories south of the Himalaya to Tibet but the exact provisions are unclear. The March 24, 1856 treaty of peace between the Gurkha Kingdom and Tibet cedes to Nepal the ryots of Kerong, Kuti, Junga, Tagla Khar, Chewur, and Dhakling without specific detail as to their limits. It does state, however, that Gurkha troops north of the Bhairab Langar range were to be withdrawn, thus hinting at a de facto border.

Listed below are the recently negotiated series of treaties and other acts which have defined the boundary with relative precision:

##### **A. Agreement to maintain the friendly relations between the Kingdom of Nepal and the People's Republic of China** signed on September 20, 1950.

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<sup>1</sup> See C.U. Aitchison (ed.), A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads..., vol. 14.

The agreement primarily concerned trade and intercourse between Nepal and the "Tibet region of China." However, Article III states that "All treaties and documents which existed in the past between Nepal and China including those between Nepal and the Tibet Region of China are hereby abrogated."

**B. Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal** signed of March 21, 1960 (See Appendix I).

The boundary agreement stipulated that the "traditional customary line" would serve as the basis for a boundary treaty. The boundary was to be determined and demarcated 1) where maps of both sides agree, and 2) according to local jurisdiction or administration where they did not. A Joint China - Nepal Boundary Commission was created to examine the evidence and to delimit the entire boundary.

A great deal of confusion has existed on the number of places in dispute and their location. Almost every discussion on the boundary lists three or four points of dispute, but the places are rarely the same. In any event, no great amount of territory was involved; one estimate places it at 200 sq. mi. The Chinese Communists appear to have deferred ultimately to the Nepalese point of view as they did earlier with Burma and did later with Pakistan and Afghanistan. The position contrasts sharply with the intransigent attitude towards India and the U.S.S.R.

The Joint Commission held the following sessions:

- a) First, from August 12, to October 26, 1960 in Katmandu
- b) Second, January 1, to February 15, 1961 in Peking
- c) Third, July 31 to August 24, 1961 in Katmandu
- d) Fourth, October 1 to October 5, 1961 in Peking.

The Commission and its subsidiary Joint Survey Teams produced the detailed delimitation based upon common agreement for the entire frontier. The position of Mt. Everest was regarded as special and fell to the heads of government for decision.

**C. Boundary Treaty between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal** signed on October 5, 1961 (See Appendix II).

The complete delimitation of the boundary created by the Joint Commission became Article I. Article II defined the boundary in all streams as the median line and provided for the continuation of that line in the event of a change of river course. Article III directed the Joint Commission to draft a demarcation protocol to be incorporated into the treaty.

The Joint Commission met in Fifth and Sixth sessions to complete its work. The boundary was divided into six divisions and a joint team was dispatched to each to perform the demarcation work. In all, 99 boundary pillars numbered from 1 through 79 were to be set

on the boundary. The numbering ran from west to east: Nos. 33, 37, and 38, however, could not be placed due to geographic difficulties.

**D. Protocol** to the Nepal - China Boundary Treaty signed on January 23, 1963.

The final demarcation work of the Joint Commission was embodied in the Protocol. Part I concerned general arrangements; Part II contained the final detailed delimitation; Part III, the details of the erection of the pillars; Part IV, maintenance of the pillars; and Part V, a concluding section.

The protocol apparently has not been made public as is often typical with technical demarcation documents.

## **V. SUMMARY**

The 1960, 1961, and 1963 agreements between Nepal and the Communist regime on the Chinese mainland were aimed at removing the causes of friction on the alignment of the common boundary. The United States Government, however, recognizes the Republic of China as the legitimate government of China. As a consequence, the Nepalese - Tibetan boundary may be considered as an accepted international boundary, i.e., one that is delimited and demarcated, in a de facto sense and so shown on official United States maps. However, in view of the United States recognition of the Republic of China, all official maps should bear the standard disclaimer that the "representation of boundaries is not necessarily authoritative."

For compilation purposes, the following maps, annexed to the boundary treaty, may be utilized:

- a) Map of the area of Sino - Nepalese Frontier (Western Section),  
1:500,000, Map A;
- b) Map of the Sino - Nepalese Frontier-Line (Eastern Section),  
1:500,000, Map B;
- c) Map of the area of the Sino - Nepalese Frontier-Line...
  - 1) From Urai Pass to Nalakankar Pass, 1:50,000, Map No. 2
  - 2) From the elevation of 6214.1 Meters to Chaklo, 1:50,000, Map No. 3
  - 3) From Gyala Bhanjhan to Thaple Bhanjhan, 1:50,000, Map No. 4
  - 4) From Yangra Himal to Chusumdo, 1:50,000, Map No. 5
  - 5) From Ch'ueh-mo-pa-ma-je to Nyule Bridge, 1:50,000, Map No. 6
  - 6) From Potpi Pass to Rakha Pass, 1:50,000, Map No. 7

The maps show a considerable positional shift of places along the frontier from the representation on official British and American maps. Since the quality and accuracy of the base line and survey is not known, the grid references on the treaty maps should be



treated with caution. It is possible, however, to establish the "new" boundary on U.S. maps in relation to the plotted position of the significant features.

### **APPENDIX I**

A full text of the Nepal - China Border Treaty, March 21, 1960, is not available to the Office of the Geographer. However, the following has been excerpted from Padma Bahadur Khatri: "Nepal - China Sima Sandhi" (Nepal - China Border Treaty), Gorkhapatra, Volume 63, Issue No. 313, Falgun 24, 2018 (March 7, 1962, pp. 2 - 3).

"It has been decided to conclude an agreement with a view to establishing a definite boundary line and formally delineating the boundary between the two countries, to set up a Joint Committee composed of an equal number of delegates from the two sides and to entrust it with powers to discuss and solve the concrete problems concerning the Nepal - China border, under the rules mentioned in Article 3 of the present Agreement, to install boundary pillars and, lastly, to prepare a draft of the Nepal - China Boundary Treaty. The said Joint Committee shall hold its meetings in the capitals or other places of Nepal and China.

"While studying the boundary lines as shown in the exchanged maps and also the information made available by each side, concerning the actual jurisdiction of the respective countries, the Contracting Parties agree, that barring some differences over some particular area, their understanding of the traditional customary boundary line is basically the same. In order to determine concretely the boundary between the two countries, the Contracting Parties agree to act as follows in three different cases.

- (1) Areas where the boundary line between the two countries as shown in the maps of both the parties is identical.

The boundary line in such areas shall be determined according to that shown as identical in the maps of both sides. The Joint Committee shall send out Joint Survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct survey and erect boundary pillars there.

When the boundary line is determined according to the provisions of the above Article, the areas to the South shall conclusively belong to Nepal, and those to the North to China, and subsequent to that neither party shall lay claim to any area on the other side.

- (2) Areas where the boundary line between the two countries as shown in the maps of both parties is not identical, although the actual jurisdiction is undisputed.

The Joint Committee shall send out Joint Survey Teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct surveys on the spot and install boundary pillars to determine the boundary line according to the physical

features (watersheds, valleys, passes, etc.) and the actual jurisdiction of the respective party.

- (3) Areas where the boundary line as shown in the maps is not identical and each side has its own understanding of such jurisdiction.

In such areas the Joint Committee shall send out Joint Survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side in order to find out the actual jurisdiction, make adjustments according to the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation, demarcate the boundary and to install boundary pillars."

## APPENDIX II

"Boundary Treaty Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal"  
October 5, 1961:

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty the King of Nepal,

Being of the agreed opinion that a formal settlement of the question of the boundary between China and Nepal is of fundamental interest to the peoples of the two countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the friendly relations of long standing between the two countries have undergone further development since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and that the two parties have, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in a spirit of fairness, reasonableness, mutual understanding, and mutual accommodation, smoothly achieved an over-all settlement of the boundary question between the two countries through friendly consultations,

Firmly believing that the formal delimitation of the entire boundary between the two countries and its consolidation as a boundary of peace and friendship not only constitute a milestone in the further development of the friendly relations between China and Nepal, but also are a contribution toward strengthening peace in Asia and the world,

Have resolved for this purpose to conclude the present treaty on the basis of the agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the question of the boundary between the two countries of 21 March 1960 and have agreed upon the following:

### **Article I.**

The contracting parties, basing themselves on the traditional customary boundary line and having jointly conducted necessary on-the-spot investigations and surveys and made certain adjustments in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship, and mutual accommodation, hereby agree on the following alignment of the entire boundary line from west to east, Chinese territory being north of the line and Nepalese territory south thereof:

1--The Chinese - Nepalese boundary line starts from the point where the watershed between the Kali River and the Tinkar River meets the watershed between the tributaries of the Mapchu (Karnali) River on the one hand and the Tinkar River on the other hand, thence it runs southeastward along the watershed between the tributaries of the Mapchu (Karnali) River on the one hand and the Tinkar River and the Seti River on the other hand, passing through the Niumachisa (Lipudhura) Snowy Mountain ridge and Tinkarlipu (Kipudhura) Pass to Pehlin (Urai) Pass.

2--From Pehlin (Urai) Pass the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge southeastward for about 500 meters, then northeastward to height 5,655 meters, thence continues to run along the mountain ridge northwestward to Tojang (Tharodhunga Tuppa), then northeastward passing through height 5,580.6 meters to Chimala Pass, thence it runs generally northwestward, passing through Chimala to Lungmochiekuo (Numoche Tuppa); thence, the boundary line runs generally eastward, passing through Paimowotunkuo (Kitko Tuppa) and then runs along the Chokartung (Kitko) Mountain spur down to the Chilungpa (Yadangre) stream, then it follows the Chilungpa (Yadangre) stream northward to its junction with the Mapchu (Karnali) River, then it follows the Mapchu (Karnali) River generally eastward to Yusa (Hilsa). At Yusa (Hilsa) the boundary line departs from the Mapchu (Karnali) River and runs northeastward along the mountain spur up to Chialosa (Takule), then along the mountain ridge, passing through Kumalatse (Kumalapche), Kangpaochekuo (Ghanbochheko), and Mainipaimikuo (Manepamango) to Kangkuona (Kangarje), then northward passing through Kangchupeng (Kandumbu) (at?) height 6,550 meters to Nalakankar.

3--From Nalakankar the boundary line runs generally northeastward along the watershed between the tributaries flowing into Manasarovar Lake and the tributaries of the Humla Karnali River passing through Nalakankar Pass to Latsela (Lapche) Pass; thence it runs generally southeastward along the watershed between the tributaries flowing into Manasarovar Lake and the tributaries of the Machuan River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Humla Karnali River, the Mugu Karnali River and the Panjang Khola on the other hand, passing through Changla Mountain, Namja Pass, Khung (Thau) Pass, and Marem Pass to Pindu Pass, then it continues to run southeastward along the watershed between the tributaries of the Machuan River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Barbung River and the Kali Gaudaki River on the other hand gradually turning northeastward to height 6,214.1 meters.

4--From height 6,214.1 meters, the boundary line runs northeastward along the mountain spur, passing through height 5,025 meters and crossing the Angarchubo (Angarchhu) stream to height 5,029 meters; thence it runs generally eastward along the Tuchu (Thukchu) Mountain spur, passing through height 4,730 meters and Bungla (Panglham) to the foot of Tingli Bhodho spur at its northwestern end, then turns northeastward and runs along the southern bank of the Roumachushiu (Rhamarchhushu) seasonal stream to the foot of Tingli Bhodho spur at its northeastern end; thence turns southeastward, crosses the junction of two seasonal streams flowing northward, and runs to the junction of three seasonal streams flowing northward, and then up the eastern stream of the above three seasonal streams to height 4,697.9 meters, then turns southwestward crossing a seasonal stream to height 4,605.8 meters; thence it runs generally southeastward passing through Pengpengla (Phumphula) and then along Chukomaburi (Chhukomapoj) Mountain ridge, passing through height 4,676.6 meters and height 4,754.9 meters to height 4,798.6 meters, thence along the mountain ridge northeastward passing through Hsiabala, then generally eastward passing through height 5,044.1 meters to Chaklo.

5--From Chaklo the boundary line runs generally southward along the watershed between the tributaries of the Yalu Tsangpo River and the tributaries of the Kali Gandaki River, passing through height 6,724 meters to Lugula Pass, thence it runs generally eastward along Lugula Snowy Mountain and the watershed between the tributaries of the Yalu Tsangpo River and the tributaries of the Marshiyangdi River to Gya (Gyala) Pass.

6--From Gya (Gyala) Pass the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge eastward to height 5,782 meters, then southeastward to Lajing Pass, then it runs along the Lajing Mountain ridge, passing through height 5,442 meters and Lachong (Lajung) Pass to height 5,236 meters, then turns southwestward to Sangmudo Snowy Mountain; thence generally southeastward and continues to run along the Lajing Mountain ridge, passing through height 6,139 meters to height 5,494 meters, and then in a straight line crosses the Dougar (Tom) River to height 5,724 meters; thence the boundary line runs generally northeastward along the Snowy Mountain ridge, passing through height 6,010 meters, height 5,360 meters, and height 5,672 meters to Thaple Pass.

7-- From Thaple Pass the boundary line runs generally northeastward along the Snowy Mountain ridge, passing through Tsariyangkang Snowy Mountain to Khojan; thence it continues to run generally southward along the Snowy Mountain ridge, passing through Mailatsaching Pass, Pashuo Snowy Mountain and Lango Snowy Mountain to Yangrenkangri (Yangra) Snowy Mountain.

8--From Yangrenkangri (Yangra) Snowy Mountain the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge southward to Tsalasungkuo and then generally eastward and then northeastward along a dry stream bed and passes through Kirapo (Kerabas) to reach the Sangching (Sanjen) River, then follows that river southeastward, passes through its junction with the Changchieh (Bhrangre) River and continues to follow the Sangching (Sanjen) River to a point where a small mountain spur south of Genjungma (Pangshung) pasture ground and north of Chhaharey (pasture?) ground meets with the Sangching (Sanjen) River; then it runs along the (above all?) mountain spur eastward and then southeastward to height 4,565.4 meters, then runs eastward to the Black Top; thence it runs along a mountain spur to the junction of the Bhurlung River and the Tanghsiaka (Khesadhang) stream, then runs eastward along the Bhurlung River to its junction with the Kyerong River; thence follows the Kyerong River southward and then eastward to its junction with the Tungling Tsangpo (Lende) River; then runs northeastward up the Tungling Tsangpo (Lende) River, passing through Rasua bridge to the junction of the Tungling Tsangpo (Lende) River and the Guobashiachu (Jambu) stream; thence turns eastward up to the Guobashiachu (Jambu) stream, passing through the junction of the Chusumdo Tsangpo River and the Phuriphu Tsangpo River, both tributaries of the upper Guobashiachu (Jambu) stream, to reach the boundary marker-point at Chusumdo.

9--From the boundary marker-point at Chusumdo the boundary line runs generally southeastward along the ridge of Tsogakangri (Seto Pokhari) Snowy Mountain, Langtang Snowy Mountain, Dorley Mountain, and Gulinchin (Phurbo Chyachu) Mountain to Chakesumu (Kharaney) Mountain; thence runs down to reach the Changnibachu

(Kharaney) River, and then follows that river southward to its junction with the Bhochu (Bhota Kosi) River; then follows the Bhochu (Bhota Kosi) River southward, pushing through Dalaima (Bhaise) bridge to the junction of the Bhochu (Bhota Kosi) River and the Junchu (Jum) River; thence eastward up the Junchu (Jum) River to its source at Tsaje Mountain (Jum Khola Ko Sir Ko Tuppa); thence the boundary line runs generally northward along the mountain ridge to Chomo Pamari (height: 6,208.8 meters).

10--From Chomo Pamari (height 6,208.8 meters) the boundary line runs generally northward along the mountain ridge to height 5,914.8 meters, then generally northeastward along Shondemo Kangri (Sudemo) Snowy Mountain passing through height 5,148 meters, and then crosses two tributaries of the Shondemo Chu (Shongdemo) Stream, passing through Shondemo (Sudemo) which lies between the above two tributaries to Gyanbyan; then it runs along Gyanbyan Mountain spur downward, crosses the Pinbhu Tsangpo River (the western Tributary of the Lapche River--Ed.) and then along the mountain spur up to height 5,370.5 meters at Seborori (Korlang Pari Ko Tippa); thence the boundary line turns southeastward along the mountain spur downward, crosses the Lapche Khung Tsangpo River (the eastern tributary of the Lapche river--Ed.), then it runs along Biden Kangri (Piding) Snowy Mountain to height 5,397.2 meters; thence the boundary line turns westward along the mountain ridge to height 5,444.2 meters at Kabobori (Raling), then generally southward along Rasumkungpo (Rishinggumbo) Mountain ridge to Niehlu (Niule) bridge.

11--From Niehlu (Niule) bridge the boundary line runs generally eastward to Chejenma (Guari Smankar), and then eastward along the mountain ridge and then northward along the watershed between the Rongshar River and the Rongbuk River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Dudh Kosi River on the other hand to Nagpa Pass, and then runs generally southeastward along the mountain ridge, passing through Cho Oyu Mountain, Pumoli Mountain (Gnire Langur), mount Chomo-lungma (Sagarmatha) and Lhotse, to Makalu Mountain; then runs southeastward and then eastward along the mountain ridge to Popti Pass.

12--From Popti Pass the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge eastward passing through Tsagala (Kepu Dada) to Kharala (Khade Dada), and then generally northeastward passing through Lanapo (Lhanakpu) and Chebum (Chhipung) to the source of the Sunchunchu (Shumjung) River; then it follows the Sunchunchu (Shumjung) River to its junction with the track leading from Kimathangka to Chentang; then it runs along the track to the bridge on the Karma Tsangpo (Kama) River; thence it runs generally southeastward along the Karma Tsangpo (Kama) River passing through its junction with the Pengchu (Arun) River, and then along the Pengchu (Arun) River to its junction with the Nadang River, then continues to follow the Pengchu (Arun) River westward to its junction with the Tsokangchingpo (Chhokang) River, thence the boundary line departs from the Pengchu (Arun) River and runs generally eastward along a mountain spur passing through Angde and Dalai (Tale) Pass to Dalaila (Tale), and then runs along the mountain ridge passing through Jungkan (Dukan), Kaijungan (Khachunkha), Renlangbu (Relinbu) and Sulala to reach Rag La (Rakhala) Pass.

13--From Rag La (Rakhala) Pass the boundary line runs generally eastward along the watershed between the tributaries of the Nadang River and the tributaries of the Yaru River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Ramur River on the other hand, passing through Ombolap (Ombak) Pass, the Putala (Tiptala) Pass, Yangmakhangla (Kangla) Pass and Chabukla to the terminal point where the watershed between the Khar River and the Chabuk River meets the watershed between the Khar River and the Lhonak River.

The entire boundary line between the two countries as described in the present article is shown on the 1:500,000-scale maps of the entire boundary attached to the present treaty; the location of the temporary boundary markers erected by both sides and the detailed alignment of certain sections of the boundary are shown on the 1:500,000-scale maps of those sections attached to the present treaty.

#### **Article II.**

The contracting parties have agreed that wherever the boundary follows a river, the midstream line shall be the boundary. In case a boundary river changes its course, the original line of the boundary shall remain unchanged in the absence of other agreements between the two parties.

#### **Article III.**

After the signing of the present treaty the Chinese - Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee, constituted in pursuance of the agreement of 21 March 1960 between the two parties on the question of the boundary between the two countries, shall set up permanent boundary markers as necessary on the boundary line between the two countries, and then draft a protocol setting forth in detail the alignment of the entire boundary line and the location of the permanent boundary markers, with detailed maps attached thereto showing the boundary line and the location of the permanent boundary markers. The above-mentioned protocol, upon being signed by the governments of the two countries, shall become an annex to the present treaty and the detailed maps shall replace the maps now attached to the present treaty.

Upon the signing of the above-mentioned protocol, the tasks of the Chinese - Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee shall be terminated, and the agreement of 21 March 1960 between the two parties on the question of the boundary between the two countries shall cease to be in force.

**Article IV.**

The contracting parties have agreed that any dispute concerning the boundary which may arise after the formal delimitation of the boundary between the two countries shall be settled by the two parties through friendly consultations.

**Article V.**

The present treaty shall come into force on the day of the signing of the treaty.

Done in duplicate in Peking on 5 October 1961 in the Chinese, Nepalese, and English languages: all three texts being equally authentic.

Chairman of the People's Republic of China, His Majesty the King of Nepal. (Signed) Liu Shao-chi, Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva.



## APPENDIX III

### Nepalese

### Chinese

Andde ..... Ang-tui  
 Barbung Khola ..... Pa-erh-peng Ho  
 Barchham Gaun (Village) ..... Pa-erh-chang  
 Bhaise Pul (Bridge) ..... Ta-lai-ma Ch'iao  
 Bhasyaro ..... Pa-hsueh  
 Bhasyaro Chhachyuna ..... Pa-hsueh-ch'uan  
 Bhembo ..... Pen-po  
 Bhotekosi River ..... Po-ta-k'o-hsi'Ho  
 Bhrangaun (Village) ..... Chang-kang  
 Bhrangre Khola (River) ..... Chang-chieh Ho  
 Bhulung Khola (River) ..... Pu-lung Ho  
 Bidin Himal (Mt) ..... Pi-ting-k'ang-jih  
 Bitara Khola ..... K'o-yang-lung-pa  
 Bodomaro ..... Po-to-ma-erh-po  
 Bulun Khola (River) ..... Pu-lung Ho  
 Burhigandaki ..... Pu-li-ya Ho  
 Bware ..... Tung-w a-jih  
 Chabukala Pass ..... Ch'a-pu-k'o-la  
 Chaklo ..... Ch'a-k'o-lo  
 Chaklo ..... Ch'ia-k'o-lo  
 Chaldan ..... Cha-erh-tang  
 Cha Nba ..... Cha-cha  
 Changla ..... Ch'iang-k'o-la Shan  
 Chango ..... Ch'ang-kuo  
 Chauphyan ..... Cho-pan  
 Chauri Danda (Mt) ..... Tsung-jih-la  
 Chauri Kharka (Corral) ..... Tsung-jih  
 Chentan ..... Ch'en-t'ang  
 Chesyupa ..... Che-hsiu-pa  
 Chha ..... Ts'a  
 Chhaijya ..... Ts'ai-chia  
 Chhare Kharka (Corral) ..... Ts'a-je  
 Chhepa ..... T'zu-ya  
 Chhesamba ..... Ch'ieh-peng-pa  
 Chhimachule ..... Ch'i-ma-cho-le-kuo  
 Chhimala ..... Ch'in-ma-la  
 Chhinjala ..... Ch'in-chia-la  
 Chhipung ..... Ch'ieh-peng  
 Chhitoranan Tuppa ..... Ch'i-tu-erh-lang-kuo  
 Chhochhin ..... Ts'o-ch'in-p'a-k'en  
 Chhogaun (Village) ..... Ts'o-kang  
 Chhokarthan ..... Ts'o-ka-t'ang  
 Chhugar ..... Ch'iu-pa  
 Chhuimine ..... Ch'u-mi-le  
 Chhukomaj ..... Ch'u-ko-ma-pu-te  
 Chhumire ..... Ch'u-mei-je  
 Chhyakjaldhumbho ..... Cha-chia-t'o-po  
 Chichho ..... Chi-ts'ao  
 Chi Gaun (Village) ..... Chi-t'sun  
 Chimala ..... Ch'i-ma-la  
 Chimala Pass ..... Ch'i-ma-la Shan-k'ou  
 Chipuchyu ..... Chi-pu-chiu  
 Chodan ..... T'so-tang  
 Cho-oyu ..... Cho-pa Shan-k'ou  
 Chumba ..... Ch'iung-ma  
 Chumbasero ..... Chun-pa-hsueh-yao

Chusumdo ..... Chu-sung-to  
 Chusumdo ..... Ch'u-sung-to  
 Chyamba ..... Chiang-pa  
 Chyurapunge ..... Chueh-jih-a-pu-chi  
 Dagajhyabra ..... Cha-chia-je-pu-la  
 Dampaja ..... Tang-pa-chueh  
 Dharangalabje ..... Cha-chi-la-tse  
 Dhemuphu ..... Hsieh-mu-p'u  
 Dhudhedhunga ..... Wo-ma-to  
 Dhura Danda ..... Ting-k'o-jo-po-kuo  
 Diweg ..... Cha-jo-la  
 Dodherma ..... To-to-ma  
 Dorle Pahar (Hill, Mt.) ..... To-erh-lei Shan  
 Dukan ..... Chu-k'ang  
 Gairi Kharka (Corral) ..... Ko-jih  
 Ganjer ..... Kang-tsai  
 Ganmu Chhi ..... Kuo-mu-ch'i  
 Gap ..... Ka-p'u  
 Gatheli ..... Ko-jih-la  
 Gauri Shankar ..... Ch'ih-jen-ma  
 Gejumba ..... Ch'u-ku-lu  
 Ghailawa ..... Hai-la-w a  
 Ghambochhe ..... Kang-pao-ch'ieh  
 Ghanbochheko ..... Kang-pao-ch'ieh-kuo  
 Ghanja ..... Tang-cha  
 Ghanle ..... Kang-le  
 Ghattekhol (Village) ..... K'o-che-k'o-la-ts'un  
 Ghom ..... Kuang  
 Ghejghin ..... Chiang-ta  
 Gogan ..... Kuo-k'ang  
 Guchhemba ..... Ku-ch'eng-pa  
 Gumba ..... Kung-Pa-la  
 Gyala Bhanjhan (Pass) ..... Ko-ya Shan-k'ou  
 Gyala Pass ..... Ko-ya Shan-k'ou  
 Gyala Pass ..... K'o-ya Shan-k'ou  
 Gyan Byan ..... Chiang-pei-yang  
 Hilsa ..... Yu-sha  
 Hilsa Tuppa ..... Kuo-o-kuo  
 Hsiabala ..... Hsia-pa-la  
 Humla Karnali River ..... Ku-na-k'a-na-li Ho  
 Husya ..... Wo-hsueh  
 Jambu Khola (River) ..... Kuo-pa-ch'u Ho  
 Jar Mt. ..... Cha-jih Shan  
 Jaro Kharka (Corral) ..... Cha-jo  
 Jen Khola (River) ..... Sang-ch'ing Ho  
 Jhayasipro ..... Hsiang-hsing-cho  
 Jhonga [Jongka?] ..... Tsung-ka  
 Juma Khola ..... Tsung-ch'u Ho  
 Jum Khola Bridge ..... Tsung-ch'iao  
 Jyaktang ..... Chia-tang  
 Kali River ..... Ka-li Ho  
 Kaliganki [River] ..... K'o-li-kan-ta-chi Ho  
 Kalo Tuppa ..... Heh [hei]-Shan-t'ou  
 Kalsing Danda (Mt) ..... Pan-teng-p'u  
 Kalsinggarhi ..... Tung-ch'a-jih-kang-pao  
 Kalun ..... Ka-lung

Kandumbu.....	Kang-chu-peng	Lhotse.....	Lo-tzu-feng
Kangaja.....	Kang-kou-na	Ligaun (Village).....	Li
Kangarje.....	Kang-kuo-na	Limi Khola (River).....	Ni-mi-ch'u Ho
Kangla Pass.....	Yang-ma-k'ang-la Shan-k'ou	Lipu Dhura Bhajyan (Pass).....	Ting-k'o-li-p'u-shan-k'ou
Kanne.....	Kang-le	Lipu Dhura Himal (Mt).....	Niu-ma-chi-sha
Karawas.....	Chi-je-p'u	Loharikuna.....	La-cha
Karnali River.....	Kung-ch'ueh Ho	Ludholba.....	Lu-chui-pa
Karnali River.....	K'ung-ch'ueh Ho	Lugula Mt.....	Lu-ku-la Hsueh-shan
Kasapan.....	K'ou-szu-pang	Lugula Pass.....	Lu-ku-la Shan-k'ou
Kawe.....	Ka-pu-je	Lumanang.....	Lu-ma-lung-mu
Kepu Danda (Mt).....	Cha-ka-la	Lungjyo Danda (Mt).....	Lung-cho
Khachunkha.....	Kan-chu-k'ang	Lupachi.....	Lo-pu-tse
Khade Danda (Mt).....	K'a-je-la	Luri Himal (Mt).....	Lieh-ju-k'ang-jih
Kharane Khola (River).....	Ni-pa-ch'u Ho	Maduba.....	Chang-hsiung
Kharane Pahar (Hill).....	Ch'ueh-k'o-su-mu Shan	Mahbir [Honey Producing field].....	Pu-lung-chang-ts'ang
Khar Khola (River).....	K'a-erh Ho	Mailatsaching Pass.....	Mai-la-cha-ch'ing Shan-k'ou
Kharkon.....	K'o-erh-kung	Makalu.....	Ma-ka-lu Shan
Khojang.....	K'o-chiang	Mala Bhanjyan (Pass).....	Ma-la Shan-k'ou
Khomba [Siya Chhu?] Khoka.....	Kuo-pa-hsia-cho Ho	Mala Danda (Mt).....	Ma-la-shan
Kildun.....	Chi-tung	Mala Kharka (Corral).....	Mala
Kildun Bhanjyan (Pass).....	La-to-la	Mala Khola (River).....	Ma-la-ch'u Ho
Kimathanka.....	Chi-ma-t'ang	Manasarowar.....	Ma-fa-mu-t'so
Kitko Tuppa.....	Pai-mo-w o-tung-kuo	Manepeme.....	Ma-ni-pai-mi
Koba.....	Kuo-pa	Manipamango.....	Mani-pai-mi-kuo
Kobanawakha.....	Kuo-pa-nu-k'ang	Marima Pass.....	Ma-erh-yng Shan-k'ou
Kobangpari Tuppa.....	Se-pao-po-je	Marphula Danda (Mt).....	Ma-po-la
Kohin.....	Ku-yin	Masyarangdi River.....	Ma-hsun-ti Ho
Kolam Khola (River).....	Ts'ang-tsung-ch'u Ho	Mesanjicha.....	Mai-sang-chieh-chia
Kole.....	Kuo-le	Meta Phu.....	Mai-to-p'u
Kole.....	K'uo-le	Mugu.....	Mo-ku
Korela.....	Kuo-jih-la	Murithawa.....	Mo-jih-t'a-w a
Koren Gaun (Village).....	Kuo-jen	Mustang.....	Mu-szu-t'ang
Krishnabyas.....	Su-ju	Nadang.....	Na-tang
Kucho-oma.....	Kuo-chueh-o-ma-le	Nadindin.....	Na-ting-ting
Kumalapche.....	Ku-ma-la-tse	Najalta Danda (Mt).....	Chia-ka-lin-chin
Lajing Pass.....	La-ch'ing Shan-k'ou	Najalta Karka (Corral).....	Na-chai-cha
Lajing Bhanjhan (Pass).....	La-ch'ing Shan-k'ou	Nala Kankar.....	Na-erh-k'ang-k'a
Lajing Pahar (Mt).....	La-ching Shan	Nalakankar.....	Na-erh-k'ang-k'a
Lajing Pahar (Mt).....	La-ch'ing shan	Nala Kankar Pass.....	Na-erh-k'ng-ka Shan-k'ou
Lajyung Bhanjyan (Pass).....	La-ch'iuang Shan-k'ou	Nalakankar Pass.....	Na-erh-k'ang-k'a Shan-k'ou
Lambach.....	Lang-pa-chin	Namardhen.....	Chi-chi-sung-tsung
Langja Khola.....	Tung-lin Ts'ang-pu Ho	Nambachhe.....	Lang-pa-ch'ieh
Langpo Mt.....	Pao Hsueh-shan	Namdun.....	Lang-mu-tsung
Langtang Mt.....	Lan-t'an Hsueh-shan	Namja Pass.....	Na-mu-cha Shan-k'ou
Lapche Bridge.....	La-pu-chi ch'iao	Namka.....	Nang-mu-k'o
Lapche Danda (Mt).....	Se-erh-chia-kuo	Namodu.....	Na-mo-tu
Lapche Gumma [Gompa, temple].....	La-pu-chi szu	Nangpa Pass.....	Lan-pa Shan-k'ou
Lapche Kharka (Corral).....	Ta-ko-lung	Napulobu.....	Na-po-jo-jo
Lapche Khola (River).....	La-pu-chi Ho	Naralagna (Pass).....	Na-la Shan-k'ou
Lapche Khola (River).....	La-pu-chi-kung-tsang Ho	Narpabhure.....	La-pao-po-je
Lapche Khola (River).....	P'ing-pu-tsang-pu Ho	Nenamma.....	Le-lang-ma
Lapche Pass.....	La-tse-la Shan-k'ou	Nim Gaun (Village).....	Ning-ts'un
Lapche Village.....	La-pu-chi T'sun	Nirelangar.....	P'u-mo-li Shan
Larke Bazar.....	Pa-pu	Numache Tuppa.....	Lung-mo-ch'ieh-kuo
Lau.....	Lao	Numoche Tuppa.....	Lung-mo-ch'ieh-kuo
Lavi.....	La-pi	Numochhhe Tuppa.....	Lung-mo-ch'ieh-kuo
Lela.....	Lieh-na	Nyalam (Kuti).....	Nieh-la-mu
Lendeleko.....	Lin-ti-nai-kao	Nyan Gaun (Village).....	Niang-ts'un
Lhanakpu.....	La-na-po	Nyubasyu.....	Ni-hsiu-p'u
Lhogaun (Village).....	Lo	Nyule Bridge.....	Nieh-lu-ch'iao
Lhonak Khola (River).....	Lo-na Ho	Nyuli Bridge.....	Nieh-lu Ch'iao

Pakechhi .....	Pang-pao-ch'i	Sarpe Bhanjyan (Pass).....	Jung-pa-le-la
Palagan.....	Pa-la-kang	Satukhane .....	Sha-to-k'o-nieh
Palakhu .....	Pa-lu-ku	Satyangkang Mt. ....	Cha-te-yang-k'ang Hsueh-shan
Palkhu .....	Pa-lu-ku	Sawaigo.....	Sha-wei-kuo
Palten Gumba (Gompa, Monastery).....	Pa-ti-kun-pa	Sayugajan.....	Ch'u-sang
Pama Kharka (Corral) .....	Pama	Sebugaun (Village) .....	Se-pu
Pangalhama .....	Pang-ka-la	Sechhen.....	Se-ch'ung
Pangarchuryuna.....	Pang-ka-tzu	Sejima.....	Se-chin-ma
Pangin.....	Pang-chin	Seti River.....	Se-t'ieh Ho
Panjang Khola [River].....	P'eng-yang Ho	Seto Pokhari.....	Ts'o-ka-kang-jih
Pansyun.....	Pang-hsiung	Seto Pokhari.....	Ts'o-ka-pao
Pansyun Kharka (Corral) .....	Chi-chueh-ma	Sichhare Gambu .....	Hsi-ch'a-jih-kang-pao
Panware Himal (Mt) .....	P'u-pa-ma-je	Singale .....	Chen-tsang-mu-le
Pasi.....	Pa-hsin	Sipala .....	Hsi-pa-la
Pedan.....	Pai-tang	Siyabala .....	Hsia-pa-la
Pedan Danda (Mt).....	Pai-tang-pei-la	Siyar.....	Hsieh-erh
Pengdingla .....	P'eng-ting-la	Sonam.....	Sung-na
Phelagaun (Village).....	P'ai-la	Stonga Danda (Mt).....	Szu-ting-la
Phola.....	P'u-la	Sulula .....	Su-lu-la
Phula Channe.....	P'u-erh-ts'ang-le	Sunadhar [or Sunaghar] .....	Se-k'ang-pa
Phunphunla .....	Peng-peng-la	Sundemo .....	Hsiung-te-mo
Phunphunla .....	P'eng-p'eng-la	Sundemo Himal (Mt) .....	Hsiung-te-mo-k'ang-jih
Phuri Himalaya (Mts.).....	Pu-je-k'ang-jih	Sungdemo Khola (River).....	Hsiung-te-mo-ch'u Ho
Phuriphu.....	P'u-jui	Syale.....	Le
Phurvo Chyachu Pahar.....	Ku-lih-ch'in Shan	Syanchu.....	Hsiang-chih
Pibi .....	P'i-pi	Syandar .....	Hsiang-ta-erh
Pindu Pass.....	P'ing-tu Shan-k'ou	Taklakot .....	P'u-lan
Pocho Kharka (Corral) .....	Po-tso	Takmarchuchun .....	Cha-ma-erh-ching
Pohri.....	Pao-jih	Takule.....	Chia-lo-sha
Popti Pass.....	Po-ti Shan-k'ou	Tala Mandir (Temple).....	Ta-la-szu
Popti Pass.....	Po-ti Shan-k'ou	Tale Bhanjhang (Pass).....	Ta-lai Shan-k'ou
Pyang (Village) .....	Chiang-ts'un	Talela.....	Ta-lai-la
Rakha Pass.....	Je-ka-la Shan-k'ou	Tale Pahar (Hill) .....	Ta-lai-la
Rakha Pass.....	Je-ka-la Shan-k'ou	Thadodunea Tuppa .....	To-jang
Raling [Rendered in Nepalese only]		Thajapa .....	T'a-ch'ia-pa
Raling.....	K'o-pao-po-je	Thalama.....	T'ang-na-ma
Rasuagarhi .....	Je-so-a-ken	Thangchhimbo.....	T'ang-ch'ing-P'o
Rasuwa.....	Je-so	Thaple Bhanjyan (Pass).....	T'a-p'u-le Shan-k'ou
Rasuwa Nura .....	Je-so-nu-je	Thaple Pass .....	T'a-p'u-le Shan-k'ou
Rasuwa Pul [Bridge].....	Je-so-ch'ao	Thau Pass.....	Kung Shan-k'ou
Relinbu.....	Jen-jang-pu	Thorje .....	To-erh-chieh
Ridak (Piu).....	Lei-ta-k'o (Pi-wu)	Thukchu .....	T'u-chu
Rimu .....	Je-mu	Thulo Mala.....	Pi-erh-ma-la
Risinggumbo .....	Je-sang-kung-pu	Tijam Tuppa.....	Chen-ts'ang-kuo
Risinggumbo Danda.....	Je-sang-kung-pu-k'ang	Tilagaun (village).....	Ti-erh
Risyun.....	Je-hsiung	Timur .....	Ti-mu-je
Rombale.....	Jung-pa-le	Tingri.....	Ting-jih
Rongsyar (River).....	Ts'ang-hsia Ho	Tinkar River .....	Ting-k'o Ho
Rui Gaun (Village).....	Ju-ts'un	Tinkunne Tuppa.....	Chiang-la
Rula.....	Ju-na	Tiptala Pass .....	Ch'e-pu-ta-la Shan-k'ou
Sagarmatha [Mt. Everest] .....	Chu-mu-lang-ma-feng	Tirglibhodho.....	Ting-jih-po-to
Sajen Khola (River).....	Ch'ing Ho	Tokte .....	Cho-pao-te
Salasungo Danda (Mt).....	Ch'a-la-sung-kuo	Tongba Karka.....	Tung-pa-cha-t'ang
Salle .....	Shale	Tosi .....	To-hsin
Samadar Khola (River) .....	La-lung-ch'u Ho	Trishuli [Trisuli] River .....	Te-erh-su-li Ho
Samagaon (Village) .....	Sha-ma-kang	Umbak Pass .....	Weng-po-la Shan-k'ou
Samdo.....	Sang-mu-to	Unpa Pati .....	Wu-pa-Lung
Samdo Mt. ....	Sang-mu-to Hsueh-shan	Urai Pass.....	Pai-lin Shan-k'ou
Samdo Himal (Mt).....	Sang-mu-to-hsueh Shan	Urai Pass.....	Pai-lin-shan-k'ou
Sancho Gaun (Village) .....	Sang-cho	Wala Mandir (Temple) .....	Wu-la-szu
Sanga .....	Chuang-ka	Yading.....	Ya-ting

Yala .....Ya-la  
Yalusangpo [Brahmaputra].....Ya-lu-ts'an-pu Chiang  
Yalusangpo [Brahmaputra] River .....Ta-lu-ts'an-pu Chiang  
Yangra.....Yang-jan  
Yangra Mt. ....Yang-jan-k'ang-jih

Yangra Himal (Mt) ..... Yang-jan-k'ang-jih  
Yaru Khola..... Ta-lu Ho  
Yuba Himalaya (Mt)..... Jung-mu-je-k'ang-jih  
Yunje..... Yun-chieh

This International Boundary Study is one of a series of specific boundary papers prepared by the Geographer, Office of Research in Economics and Science, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, in accordance with provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-16.

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