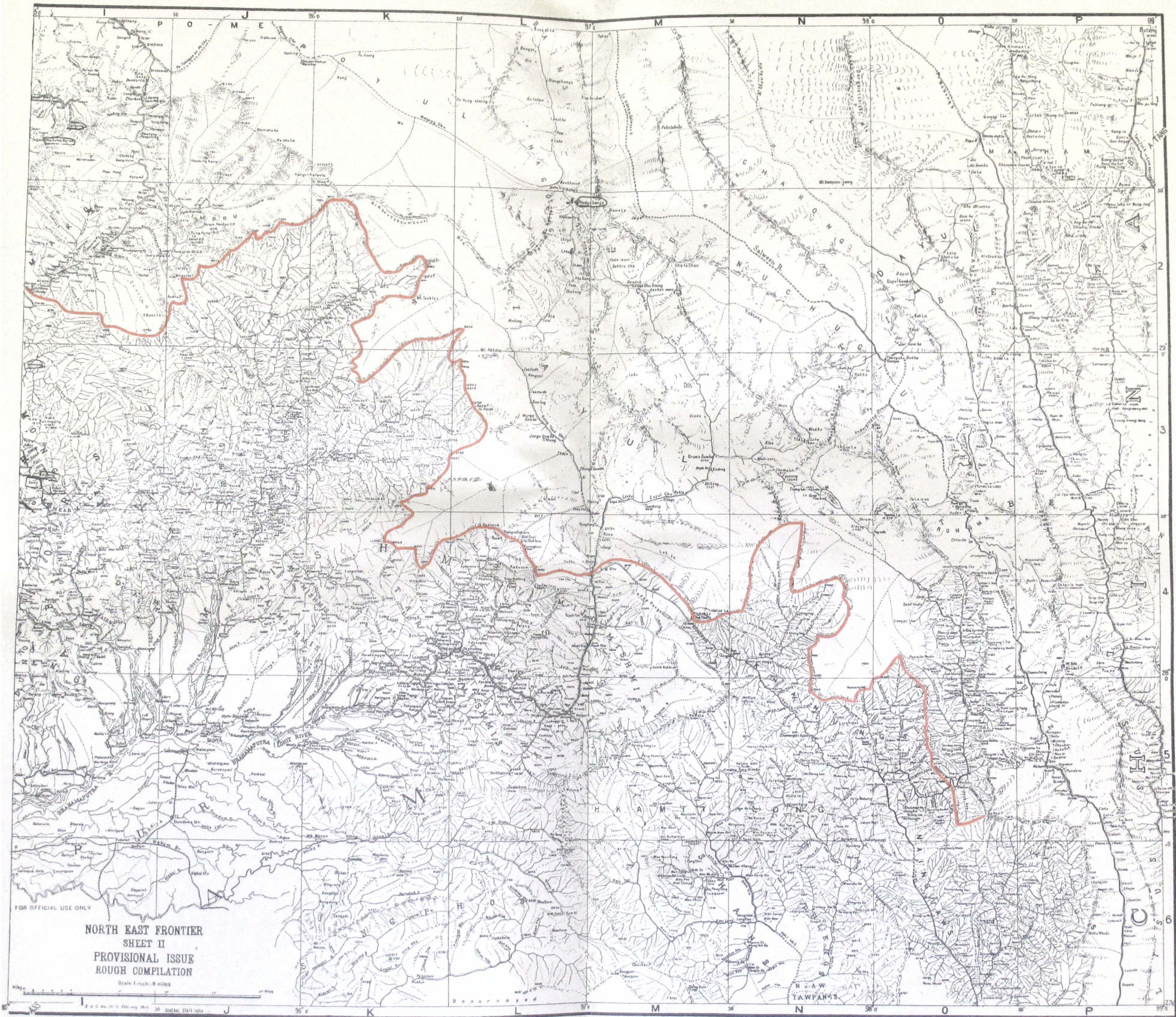


ATLAS

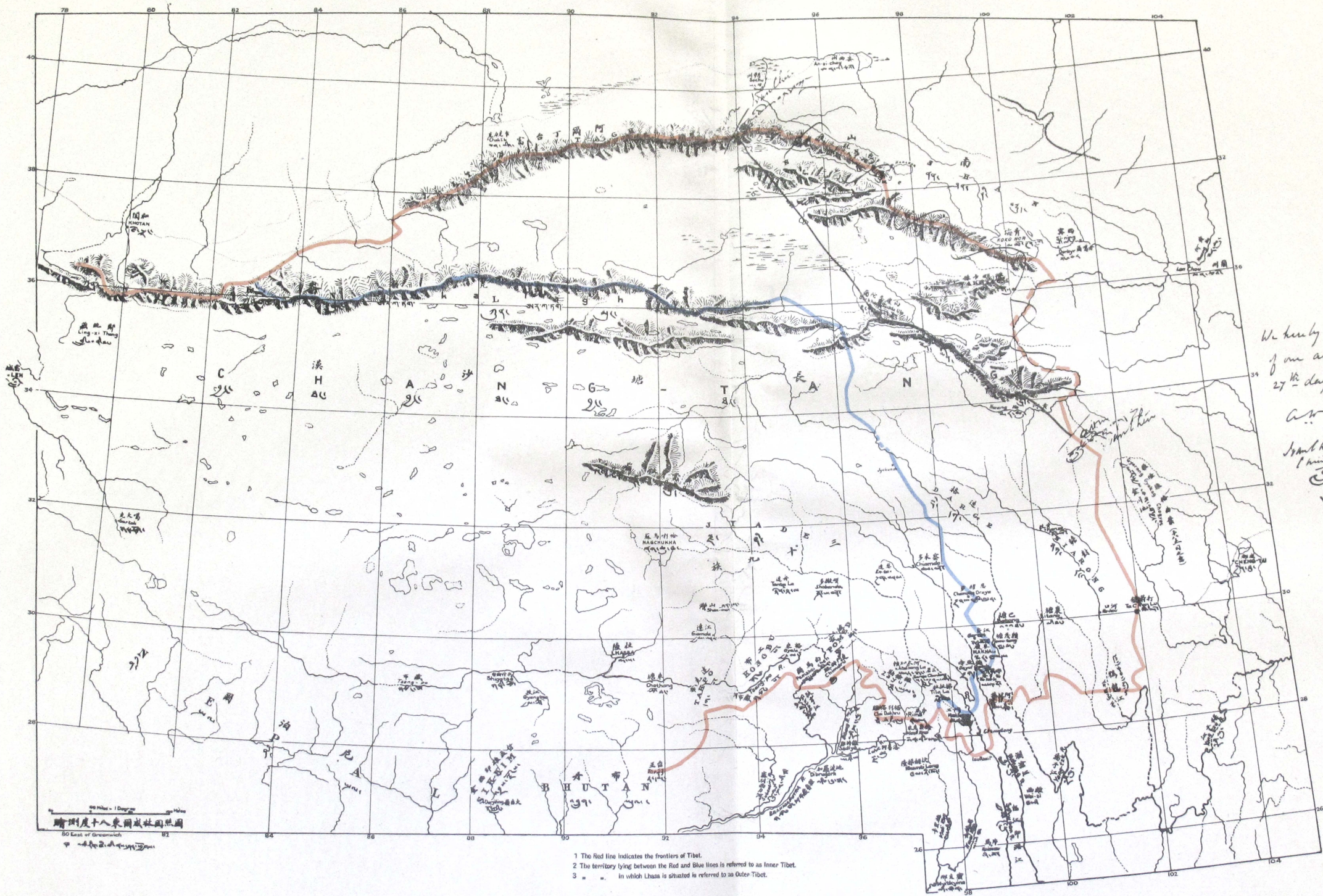
OF THE

NORTHERN FRONTIER OF INDIA

Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India
NEW DELHI



Sheet II of map of the North-East Frontier of India as settled at the Simla Conference, March 1914 (the McMahon Line).



We hereby initial in token
of our acceptance, this
27th day of April 1914

British Plenipotentiary
Chinese Plenipotentiary
Tibetan Plenipotentiary

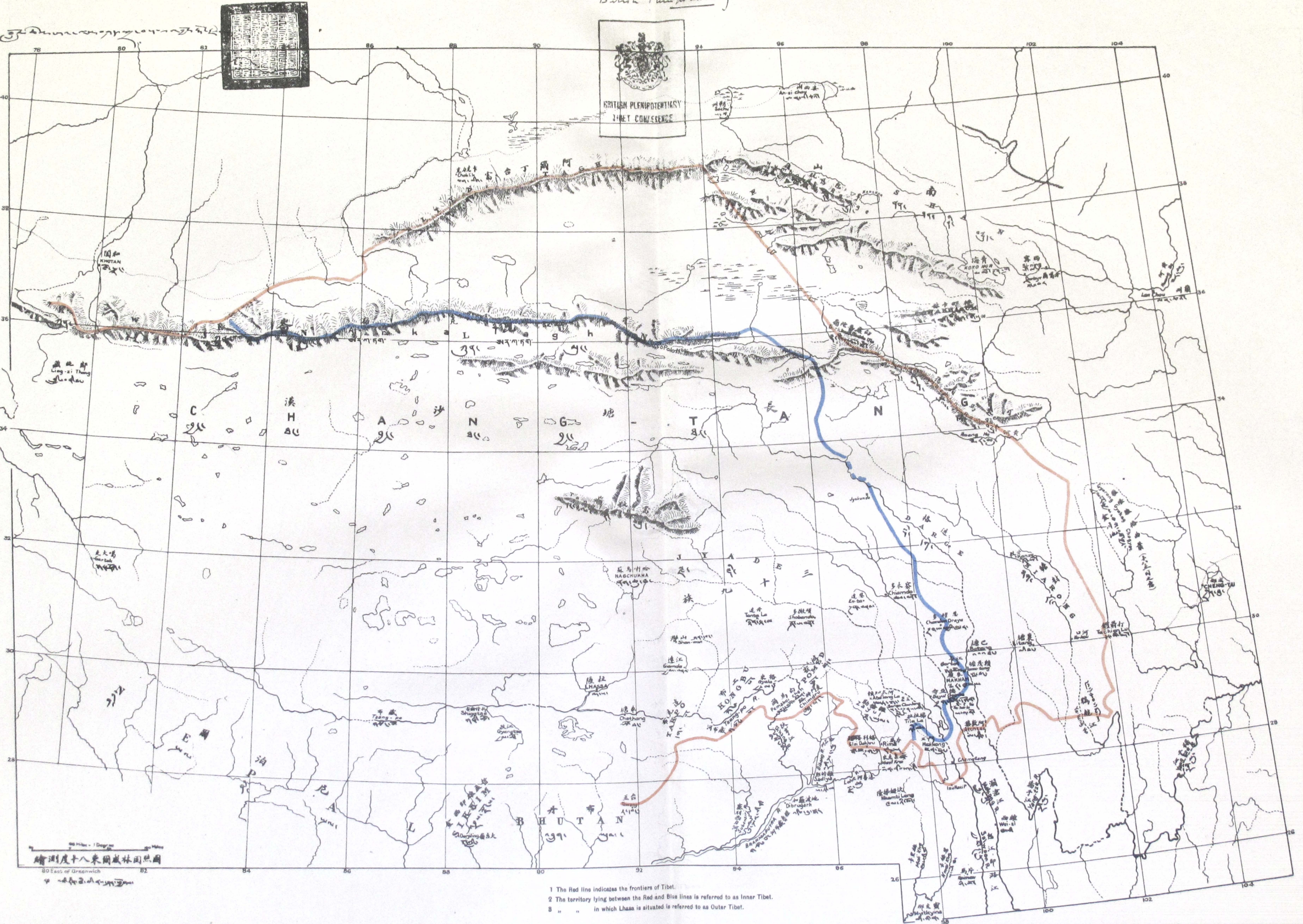
- 1 The Red line indicates the frontiers of Tibet.
- 2 The territory lying between the Red and Blue lines is referred to as Inner Tibet.
- 3 " " " " in which Lhasa is situated is referred to as Outer Tibet.

Map to illustrate Article 9 of the Simla Convention, 1914, initialled by the British Representative and signed by the Chinese and Tibetan Representatives. The two latter did not merely initial the Convention but signed it.

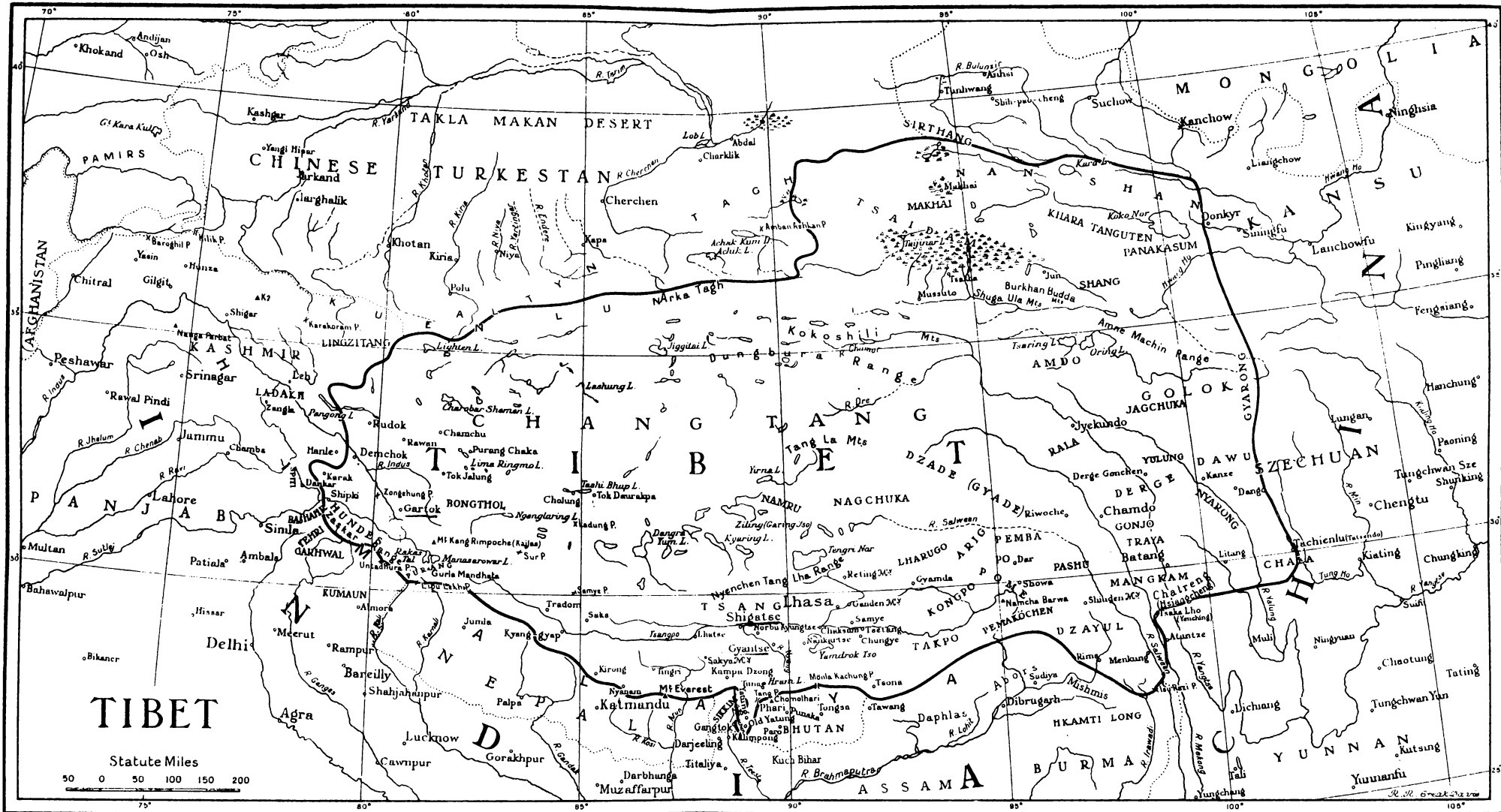
MAP REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, CHINA AND TIBET, DATED THE 3rd JULY 1914

WE HEREBY SIGN AND SEAL IN TOKEN OF OUR ACCEPTANCE THIS 3rd DAY OF JULY 1914

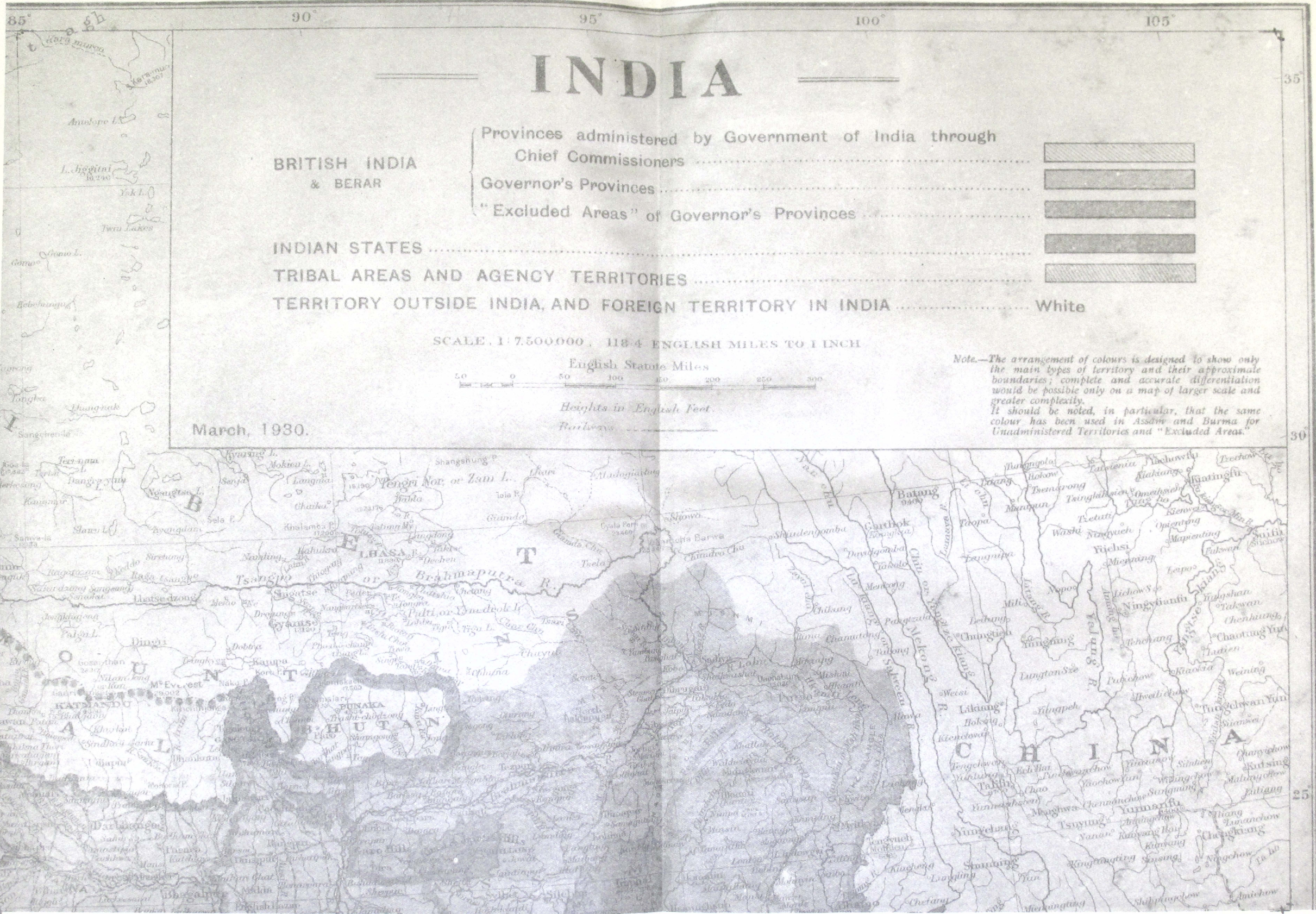
Chen
British Plenipotentiary



Map attached to the Simla Convention signed by Great Britain and Tibet on 3 July, 1914.



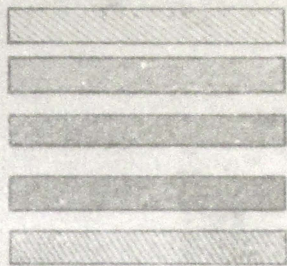
Map of Tibet included in *Tibet Past and Present* by Sir Charles Bell (Oxford 1924). It shows the McMahon Line.



Provinces administered by Government of India through
 Chief Commissioners

Governor's Provinces

"Excluded Areas" of Governor's Provinces



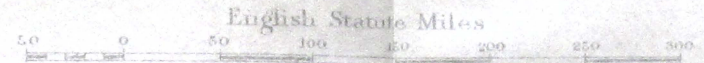
BRITISH INDIA & BERAR

INDIAN STATES

TRIBAL AREAS AND AGENCY TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OUTSIDE INDIA, AND FOREIGN TERRITORY IN INDIA White

SCALE 1:7,500,000 118.4 ENGLISH MILES TO 1 INCH

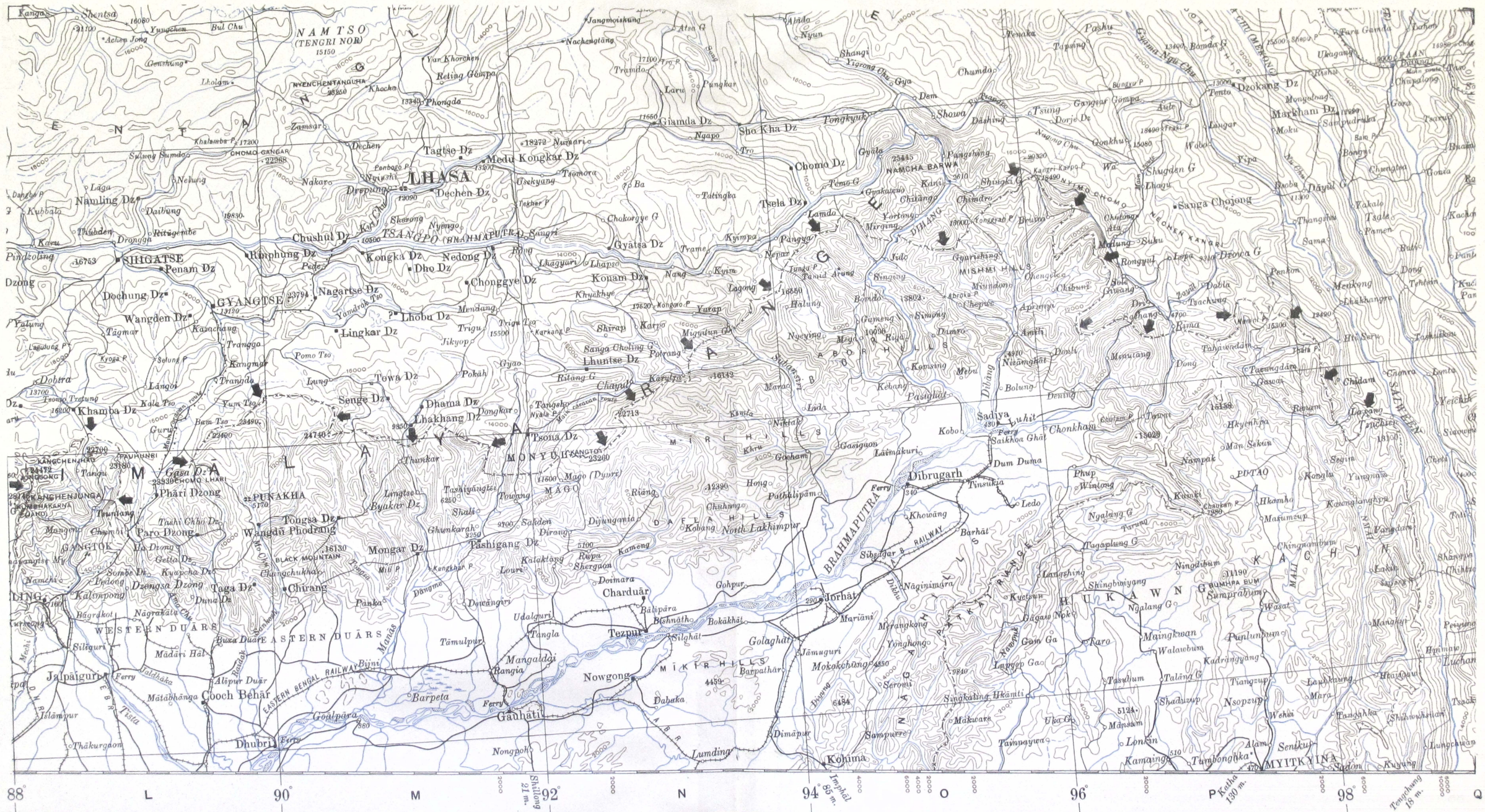


Heights in English Feet
 Railways

March, 1930.

Note.—The arrangement of colours is designed to show only the main types of territory and their approximate boundaries; complete and accurate differentiation would be possible only on a map of larger scale and greater complexity.
 It should be noted, in particular, that the same colour has been used in Assam and Burma for Unadministered Territories and "Excluded Areas."

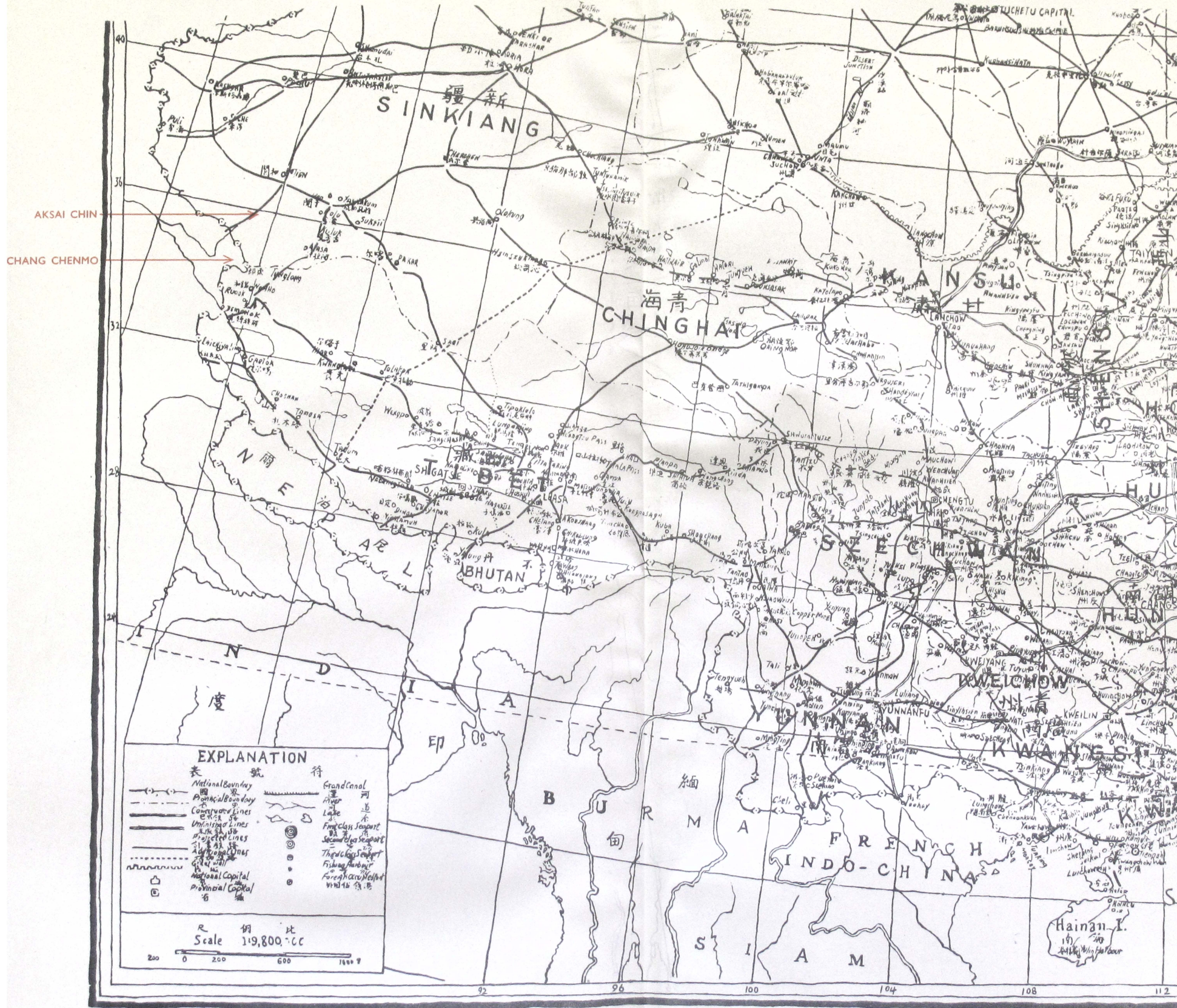
Map of India showing the administrative divisions, published by Stanford's Geographical Establishment (London, 1930). It shows as the traditional boundary of India in this region a line which corresponds to the McMahon Line.



Part of the Map of Highlands of Tibet and Surrounding Regions published by the Survey of India (1936). It shows the north-east frontier as settled in 1914.

SECTION IV

VARIATIONS IN CHINESE MAPS FROM 1928 ONWARDS



Map of China attached to *The International Development of China* by Sun Yat-sen (London, 1928). This map departs from the traditional alignment of the Indian boundary shown in earlier Chinese maps (see maps 7 and 8). It shows Aksai Chin outside India and the Chang Chenmo valley within India.

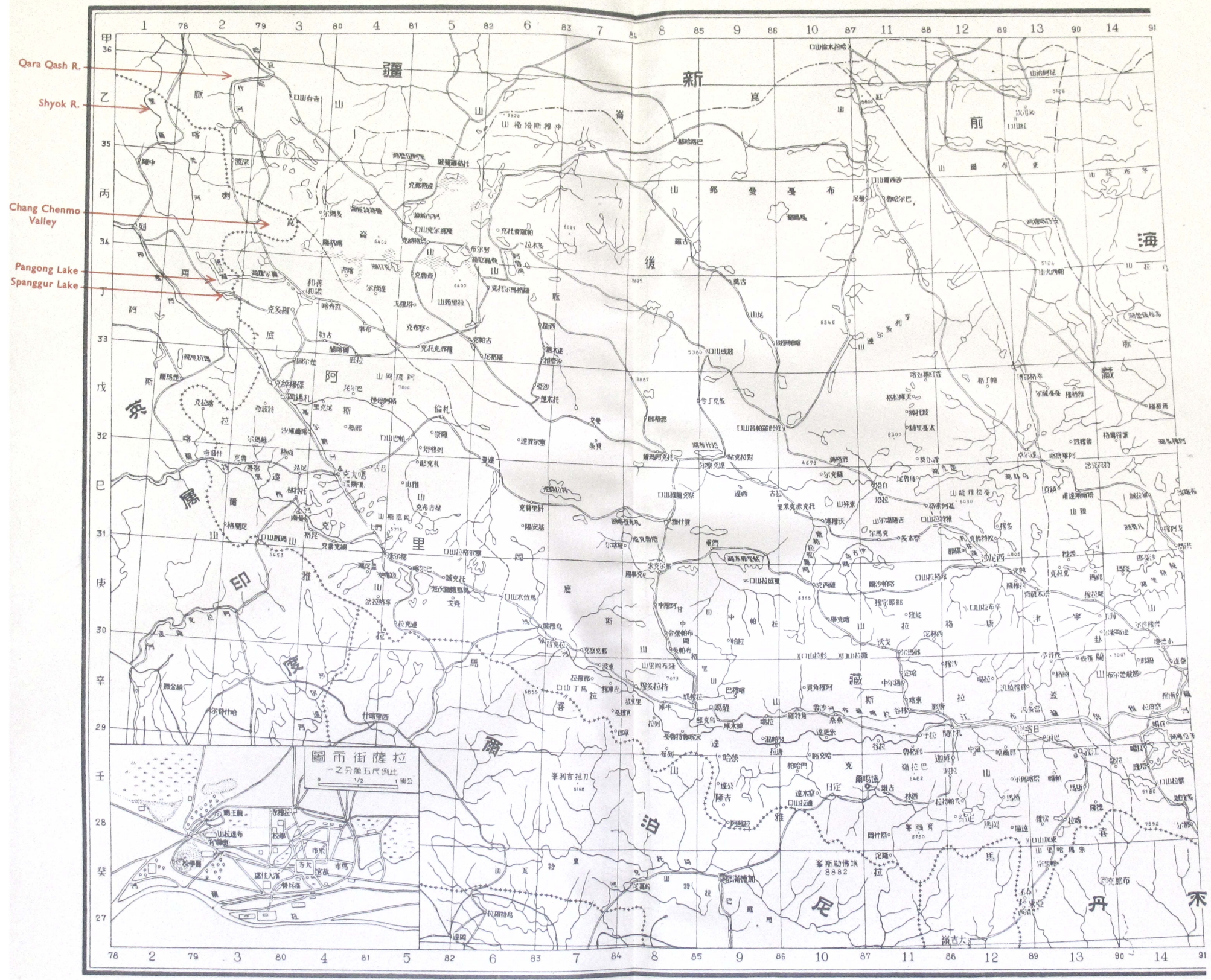


Plate 25 in the *Atlas of Provinces of China*, compiled under the direction of the Chinese Board of Direction for Education and Literature, 1933. In this map the line follows the Qara Qash-Shyok watershed in the north-east. The Chang Chenmo valley, western Pangong Lake and Spanggur Lake are shown within India. Thereafter the boundary upto Nilang follows the Sutlej-Ganges watershed as in present Indian maps.