

N° 3275.

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**POLOGNE ET  
UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES  
SOVIÉTISTES SOCIALISTES**

Convention concernant les rapports  
juridiques à la frontière politique,  
avec protocole final et annexes.  
Signés à Moscou, le 10 avril 1932.

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**POLAND  
AND UNION OF SOVIET  
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

Convention concerning Juridical  
Relations on the State Frontier,  
with Final Protocol and Annexes.  
Signed at Moscow, April 10, 1932.

## TEXTE POLONAIS. — POLISH TEXT.

N<sup>o</sup> 3275. — UMOWA <sup>1</sup> MIĘDZY RZECZĄPOSPOLITĄ POLSKĄ A ZWIĄZKIEM SOCJALISTYCZNYCH REPUBLIK RAD O STOSUNKACH PRAWNYCH NA GRANICY PAŃSTWOWEJ, PODPISANA W MOSKWIE, DNIA 10 KWIETNIA 1932 R.

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*Textes officiels polonais et russe communiqués par le délégué de la Pologne auprès de la Société des Nations. L'enregistrement de cette convention a eu lieu le 18 octobre 1933.*

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PREZYDENT RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ i CENTRALNY KOMITET WYKONAWCZY ZWIĄZKU SOCJALISTYCZNYCH REPUBLIK RAD, pragnąc uregulować stosunki prawne na granicy państwowej pomiędzy Rzecząpospolitą Polską a Związkiem Socjalistycznych Republik Rad, postanowili zawrzeć o tem Umowę i mianowali w tym celu swymi pełnomocnikami :

PREZYDENT RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ :

Doktora Władysława RASIŃSKIEGO, byłego Dyrektora Departamentu Cel w Ministerstwie Skarbu ;

CENTRALNY KOMITET WYKONAWCZY ZWIĄZKU SOCJALISTYCZNYCH REPUBLIK RAD :

Borysa Spirydonowicza STOMONIAKOWA, Członka Kolegium Komisarjatu Ludowego Spraw Zagranicznych, i

Mikołaja Jakowlewicza RAJWIDA, Dyrektora Pierwszego Zachodniego Departamentu Komisarjatu Ludowego Spraw Zagranicznych,

którzy po wzajemnem okazaniu swych pełnomocnictw, uznanych za dobre i sporządzone w należytej formie, zgodzili się na następujące postanowienia :

*Artykuł I.*

1. Granica państwowa między Rzecząpospolitą Polską a Związkiem Socjalistycznych Republik Rad zgodnie z art. 2 Traktatu Pokoju między Rzecząpospolitą Polską a Związkowemi Republikami, podpisanego w Rydze dnia 18 marca 1921 roku<sup>2</sup>, przechodzi w terenie w taki sposób, jak ona była ustalona w dokumentach i planach, sporządzonych przez Mieszana Komisję Graniczną Polski i Z. S. R. R., wymienionych w Ogólnym Ostatecznym Protokóle tej Komisji, podpisanym dnia 31 lipca 1924 roku.

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<sup>1</sup> L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Varsovie, le 4 septembre 1933.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. VI, page 51, de ce recueil.

## TEXTE RUSSE. — RUSSIAN TEXT.

№ 3275. — СОГЛАШЕНИЕ<sup>1</sup> МЕЖДУ ПОЛЬСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКОЙ И СОЮЗОМ СОВЕТСКИХ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ РЕСПУБЛИК О ПРАВОВЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ НА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ГРАНИЦЕ, ПОДПИСАННОЕ В ГОР. МОСКВЕ, 10-го АПРЕЛЯ 1932 ГОДА.

*Polish and Russian official texts communicated by the Polish Delegate accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place October 18, 1933.*

Президент Польской Республики и Центральный Исполнительный Комитет Союза Советских Социалистических Республик, желая урегулировать правовые отношения на государственной границе между Польской Республикой и Союзом Советских Социалистических Республик, постановили заключить о том Соглашение и уполномочили для того :

Президент Польской Республики :

Доктора Владислава Рацинского, бывшего Директора Таможенного Департамента Министерства Финансов,

Центральный Исполнительный Комитет Союза Советских Социалистических Республик:

Бориса Спиридоновича Стомякова, Члена Коллегии Народного Комиссариата по Иностранным Дела́м и

Николая Яковлевича Райвида, Заведующего Первым Западным Отделом Народного Комиссариата по Иностранным Дела́м,

каковые Уполномоченные по взаимном пред'явлении своих полномочий, признанных составленными в должной форме и в законном порядке, согласились в следующем :

*Статья 1.*

1. Государственная граница между Польской Республикой и Союзом Советских Социалистических Республик, согласно статьи 2 Мирного Договора между Польской Республикой и Советскими Республиками, подписанного в городе Риге 18 марта 1921 года<sup>2</sup>, проходит на местности таким образом, как она была определена в документах и планах, составленных Смешанной Польши и Союза Советских Социалистических Республик Пограничной Комиссией, упомянутых в Общем Заключительном Протоколе этой Комиссии, подписанном 31 июля 1924 года.

<sup>1</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Warsaw, September 4, 1933.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. VI, page 51, of this Series.

<sup>1</sup> TRANSLATION.

No. 3275. — CONVENTION BETWEEN THE POLISH REPUBLIC AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, CONCERNING JURIDICAL RELATIONS ON THE STATE FRONTIER. SIGNED AT MOSCOW, APRIL 10, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC and THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, being desirous of regulating juridical relations on the State frontier between the Polish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have resolved to conclude a Convention on this question, and have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

Dr. Władisław RASIŃSKI, former Director of the Customs Department at the Ministry of Finance ;

## THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS :

Boris Spiridonovich STOMONIAKOV, Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and

Nikolai Yakovlevich RAIVID, Director of the First Western Department at the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions :

*Article 1.*

1. In accordance with Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace between the Polish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed at Riga on March 18, 1921, the State frontier between the Polish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall follow on the ground the line as defined in the documents and plans drawn up by the Mixed Polish and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Delimitation Commission and mentioned in the General Final Protocol of that Commission signed on July 31, 1924.

2. The State frontier line as defined and indicated in the above-mentioned documents shall also, when continued vertically, delimit the space above and below the ground.

*Article 2.*

1. The land frontier line shall be indicated by the posts and marks placed on both sides of that line. The distance between two opposite posts or marks shall as a rule be five metres. The State frontier shall form the median line.

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

2. The State frontier shall, as a rule, be the straight line connecting the median points between two opposite posts or marks. The frontier line may, however, also follow the boundary of plots of land in the cases provided for in the documents referred to in Article 1 of the present Agreement. In the latter cases both Contracting Parties shall, if such has not yet been done, trace the frontier line on the spot in accordance with the above-mentioned documents.

3. In sectors where, in accordance with the indications of the frontier documents, the State frontier line follows the thalweg or the median line of the bed of a river or stream, the frontier line shall be traced by measuring the distance between opposite frontier posts or marks as given in the frontier documents.

4. The two Contracting Parties agree that a change in the bed of frontier rivers and streams shall not involve a change in the State frontier line.

5. Should a frontier river or stream change its bed and should it be impossible to take the measures provided for in Article 9 of the present Agreement, the State frontier line shall be traced afresh on the ground by the special Mixed Commission referred to in Article 9, and determined on the plan in accordance with the frontier documents referred to in Article 1 of the present Agreement.

#### *Article 3.*

1. The Contracting Parties shall take steps for the proper protection of the frontier marks defining the State frontier line between the Polish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (frontier posts, marks, ditches and other installations), and shall not allow them to be deliberately destroyed or damaged or allow the banks of frontier rivers or streams to be damaged or hydraulic plant of any kind to be arbitrarily erected on the banks of frontier rivers or streams.

2. The Contracting Parties shall take proceedings in accordance with their own legislation against persons guilty of destroying or damaging frontier marks.

3. Each of the Contracting Parties shall, as the need arises, clear of trees and undergrowth the frontier strip of land between the State frontier line and the line of boundary marks situated on its territory. Each of the Contracting Parties shall clear of trees and undergrowth a strip of land four metres wide, reckoned from the line of boundary marks situated on its territory, and shall also execute this clearing operation periodically as required.

4. The Contracting Parties agree gradually to clear the frontier strip four metres in width of buildings. No new buildings may be erected in the four-metre frontier strip, reckoning from the line of boundary marks. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to buildings necessary for the requirements of frontier protection, or to the mills or other installations referred to in Articles 14 and 15 of the present Agreement.

#### *Article 4.*

1. Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to maintain the frontier marks on its territory in proper condition and also to repair the frontier marks situated on its territory, to replace old frontier marks by new marks or by marks of another type and also to renew such of its own frontier marks as have been destroyed. The Contracting Parties shall be careful to see that in the course of such work the site of a mark is not altered. For this purpose the Contracting Parties shall be guided by the documents and plans referred to in Article 1 of the present Agreement and shall

verify on the spot the position of the frontier marks by making check measurements. In making the latter measurements the representatives of the frontier authorities, the engineers of each Contracting Party and the labourers accompanying them shall have free access to the frontier and survey marks of the other Contracting Party.

2. Each Contracting Party shall itself defray the full cost of the upkeep, repair and alteration of the frontier marks situated on its territory. Marks which have been damaged or destroyed by residents of the other Contracting Party shall be immediately repaired or replaced for the account of the State in which the party responsible for the damage resides. The amounts due shall be paid not later than fourteen days after the relevant application has been made.

3. The representatives of the frontier authorities of one Contracting Party shall notify the representatives of the frontier authorities of the other Contracting Party seven days in advance of their intention to repair or replace frontier marks and also of any survey operations, if it is proposed to cross the State boundary to the frontier or survey marks of the other Contracting Party.

4. The bodies responsible for guarding the State frontier on the spot shall report any damage or disappearance of the frontier marks of the other Contracting Party observed by them to their own authorities, who shall inform the corresponding authorities of the other Contracting Party. Repairs to a damaged frontier mark or the replacement of a frontier mark that has disappeared shall be carried out by the authorities of the latter Contracting Party.

5. The existing frontier marks may be changed to new marks or to marks of a new type on a whole sector of the State frontier by either Contracting Party, prior notice thereof being given to the other Contracting Party. The new frontier marks erected shall be placed on exactly the same sites as the frontier marks previously erected.

#### *Article 5.*

1. The partial verification of the State frontier in sectors where its trace has been lost or effaced shall be carried out jointly by the representatives of the frontier authorities of both Contracting Parties, assisted by technical staff and in accordance with the documents and plans referred to in Article 1 of the present Convention.

2. Each Contracting Party shall bear the expense of partial verification of the course of the State frontier in proportion to the work done by that Party and the proceedings of its delegation.

#### *Article 6.*

1. Frontier waters shall be deemed to be running waters along which the State frontier line runs and also standing waters intersected by the State frontier.

2. Frontier waters may be used for economic purposes up to the line of the State frontier without special permission from the other Contracting Party, provided no special hydraulic plant or buildings are employed.

#### *Article 7.*

1. The discharge of water may not be obstructed by hydraulic plant or buildings situated on frontier waters or on their banks.

2. The Contracting Parties undertake to remove all obstacles which might change the direction of the course of frontier rivers or streams.

3. It shall be forbidden to pollute or poison waters with acids or other refuse from factories or industrial establishments or in any other manner held by the frontier authorities to be not permissible.

#### *Article 8.*

1. Frontier waters shall be cleaned out on the sectors of the State frontier where such work is considered essential by the representatives of the frontier authorities of both Contracting Parties. The cost of cleaning in such case shall be equally divided between the Contracting Parties.

2. The cleaning of frontier sections of running waters situated on the territory of one Contracting Party only shall be carried out by that Party as the need arises.

3. In cleaning out frontier waters, the earth removed shall be thrown at least one metre away from the bank and scattered in such a way as to avoid subsidence of the bank or pollution of the river-bed.

4. Wherever the competent authority considers it necessary, the banks of frontier rivers and streams shall be strengthened in order to prevent a change of the channel. The necessary operations shall be executed and the relevant expenditure defrayed by the Contracting Party to which the bank belongs.

5. The Contracting Parties shall see that the ditches and drains of running water situated on their territory in the vicinity of the State frontier which receive the discharge of frontier ditches and water-courses are cleaned and maintained in such a way as to ensure the free discharge of water from the aforementioned ditches and water-courses.

#### *Article 9.*

1. Should the bed of a frontier river or stream be altered naturally or as the result of the action of the elements, deflecting the course of the river or stream, the two Contracting Parties shall be bound jointly and to an equal degree to rectify the channel. The cost of repairing the channel and the method of employing labour and purchasing construction material shall be determined in each particular case by a specially appointed Joint Commission consisting of representatives of the competent authorities of each Contracting Party.

2. No artificial alteration of the course of a river or stream in either direction shall be permitted.

#### *Article 10.*

1. Each Contracting Party shall repair the bridges and crossings existing over frontier waters up to the point at which they are intersected by the State frontier. The representatives of the frontier authorities of the Contracting Parties shall arrange in advance the method, date and nature of the repairs.

2. Each of the Contracting Parties may, when necessary, make a technical inspection of the sections of frontier bridges and crossings situated in the territory of the other Contracting Party. The frontier authorities of the other Contracting Party shall be notified in advance of the intended inspection and of the date of its beginning, and when it is terminated shall be informed of the results of such inspection.

3. The erection of new bridges, crossings or ferries shall be carried out in agreement with the representatives of the frontier authorities of the Contracting Parties. These representatives shall agree beforehand on the site of the construction, the type of bridge, crossing or ferry and the way in which the cost of erection thereof shall be divided. The protocols embodying these agreements shall be ratified by the competent authorities.

4. The representatives of the frontier authorities shall jointly determine the traffic regulations on frontier bridges and other crossings.

5. The provisions of the present Article shall not apply to railway bridges.

#### *Article 11.*

1. Each Contracting Party shall, at points where the State frontier is intersected by main or by-roads open to traffic and to public use, erect special national signs and barriers on their territory and shall maintain them in proper condition.

2. The Contracting Parties shall take steps to see that the roads referred to in the first paragraph of this Article are maintained in a condition suitable for the requirements of traffic.

3. A special agreement shall be concluded defining the conditions on which the State frontier may be crossed on the routes of communication referred to in the present Article, as well as on the bridges and other crossings referred to in Article 10 of this Agreement.

#### *Article 12.*

1. Nationals of each High Contracting Party shall be allowed to engage in fishing from their own bank in accordance with the regulations in force on the territory of the respective Parties and subject to compliance with the provisions of the present Agreement.

2. Fishing is permitted only up to the State frontier line, that is, up to the median line of rivers and streams in the case of rivers and streams which are not navigable and up to the middle of the thalweg in the case of streams navigable by vessels and rafts, and in the case of standing waters up to the point where such waters are intersected by the State frontier line.

3. It is forbidden to divide off frontier water-courses with fixed nets or in any other manner which obstructs the free passage of fish.

4. It is forbidden to use for fishing explosive, poisonous or narcotic substances or appliances of any kind likely to mutilate fish (rods, gaffs, harpoons, forks, etc., with the exception of hooked tackle).

5. Fishing is not permitted between sunset and sunrise.

6. The Contracting Parties agree in order to protect the fish it is necessary to prohibit fishing in spring except with noiseless tackle and not to allow fishing nets of very fine mesh. The date of the above-mentioned close season and the diameter of the meshes of nets shall be determined by the joint agreement between the frontier authorities with due reference to local conditions.

7. Each Contracting Party may in the frontier waters belonging to it use means of navigation (rowing and motor boats, ferries, etc.) for fishing and for all other legal frontier purposes. All such craft shall carry conspicuous marks, indicating their nationality. Specimens of these marks as adopted in each country shall be jointly communicated for the information of the frontier authorities.



*Article 13.*

1. Each High Contracting Party shall see that the game laws in force on its territory are strictly observed in the neighbourhood of the State frontier.
2. Beavers shall be fully protected in the frontier waters and their vicinity.

*Article 14.*

1. The Contracting Parties agree that the presence and further utilisation of existing hydraulic installations on frontier waters and on their banks shall not be hindered in any way. If the removal of such installations should involve a change in the level of the water, the necessary work shall not be undertaken without the agreement of the frontier authorities of both Contracting Parties.

2. Each of the Contracting Parties shall be careful to see that, on frontier waters, the operation of existing installations the purpose of which is to accumulate or discharge water is not impeded.

3. For the repair and maintenance of hydraulic installations on frontier waters, the Contracting Parties undertake to allow the personnel of the other Party free access on their shore to such installations.

4. The Contracting Parties shall not hamper on their own territory the work of the persons mentioned in paragraph 3 of the present Article, or of persons appointed by the other Contracting Party to supervise dykes, sluices, dams, etc.

*Article 15.*

The erection on frontier waters of new dykes and the construction of new mills or other hydraulic installations shall in every case be subject to prior agreement between the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties.

*Article 16.*

1. In carrying out drainage works in localities situated near the State frontier, it shall be permissible to carry the drainage channels up to the frontier rivers and streams and to discharge into the latter the water from the areas drained. The flow of water shall further be so regulated as not to cause a prejudicial rise or fall in the frontier waters.

2. Each of the Contracting Parties shall give favourable consideration to any applications of the other Contracting Party for permission to construct drainage channels from its territory to rivers or streams situated in the territory of the other Contracting Party near the State frontier, as well as to applications for permission to construct drainage channels crossing part of the territory of the other Contracting Party.

3. If the operation of hydraulic installations, constructions or establishments, planned to be erected is to affect the territory of both Contracting Parties, permits for such installations, constructions or establishments shall be issued by the competent authorities of each Contracting Party after the scheme in question has been examined and approved by a Joint Commission specially set up for that purpose and in accordance with the said scheme.

4. Work connected with the upkeep of frontier ditches shall be carried out simultaneously on both sides of the State frontier. The extent of such works shall be jointly determined by the representatives of the frontier authorities.

*Article 17.*

The Contracting Parties shall notify one another of the names of the authorities responsible for administering frontier water-courses and for the technical supervision of hydraulic plant and constructions on frontier waters. The provisions of Article 12 of the present Agreement shall apply to the representatives of those authorities.

*Article 18.*

The hydraulic installations on frontier water-courses shall not obstruct rafting or navigation thereon.

*Article 19.*

1. Questions concerning the position of railways in the frontier zone shall be regulated by the agreements between the Polish Republic and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics regarding railway communications between the two countries.

2. Constructions and installations likely to cause a risk of fire for the territory of the other Contracting Party may be placed in the immediate vicinity of the national frontier only on condition that in their erection the fire regulations of the other Contracting Party are also observed.

*Article 20.*

1. By the term "representatives of frontier authorities", responsible for supervision of the national frontier and also for settling the questions dealt with in this Convention, shall be understood for the purposes of the present Convention the representatives referred to in Article 2, paragraph (a), of the Agreement concluded on August 3, 1925, at Moscow between the Polish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see Annex No. 2) regarding the settlement of frontier disputes, who discharge their duties in the manner laid down in that Agreement. If the said Agreement should subsequently be amended or if a new Agreement is hereafter concluded on the subject, the provisions of the amended or of the new Agreement shall apply to the present Convention, subject to any other arrangement between the Contracting Parties.

2. Questions on which the representatives referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article are unable to reach agreement shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

*Article 21.*

1. For the settlement of the questions dealt with in the present Convention, the representatives of the frontier authorities of the Contracting Parties shall communicate direct with one another, and the crossing of the national frontier in connection with the settlement and practical disposal of questions dealt with in the present Convention shall be effected on the basis of personal certificates which will be issued by the aforesaid representatives and visaed by the corresponding representatives of the other Contracting Party.

2. The above-mentioned representatives and also technical personnel shall be entitled to take with them, without prior authorisation and free of Customs duties, the necessary instruments, office material, means of conveyance and articles of every-day use, subject to their re-exportation, and also victuals for the term of their stay in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

*Article 22.*

Should the frontier or certain sections thereof be entirely closed, the effects and the provisions of the present Convention relative to facilities for crossing the State frontier shall be temporarily suspended, subject to three days' notice thereof being previously given to the representatives of the frontier authorities of the other Contracting Party.

*Article 23.*

The present Convention is concluded for a period of five years.

If neither Contracting Party denounces the present Convention six months before its validity expires or proposes its amendment, the Convention shall be automatically renewed on the same basis for a further period of five years and similarly thereafter.

*Article 24.*

The present Convention shall be ratified. The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Warsaw. The Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the exchange of ratifications.

The Convention is drawn up in two copies, both in the Polish and Russian languages; both copies shall be deemed to be authentic and shall have equal validity.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Moscow, April 10, 1932.

(L. S.) (Signed) Dr. RASIŃSKI.

(L. S.) (Signed) B. STOMONIAKOFF.

(L. S.) (Signed) N. RAIVID.

## FINAL PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign this day the Convention between the Polish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning juridical relations on the political frontier, the Plenipotentiaries of the Polish Republic and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have agreed as follows :

## I.

*Ad Article 1 of the Convention.*

The text, referred to in this article, of the General Final Protocol of the Mixed Polish and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Delimitation Commission signed on July 31, 1924, is annexed to the present Final Protocol.

2.

*Ad Article 2 of the Convention.*

If at particular points on the political frontier the course of the latter as shown in the documents referred to in Article 1 of the Agreement should prove to be different from the line as specified in Article 2 of the Agreement, the State frontier line shall be deemed to follow the course shown in the above-mentioned documents.

3.

*Ad Article 16 of the Convention.*

The Contracting Parties agree as to the desirability of making the best use of the frontier water-courses and of adopting a favourable attitude towards the works undertaken for that purpose.

4.

*Ad Article 20 of the Convention.*

The text, referred to in this Article, of the Agreement concluded on August 3, 1925, between the Polish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the settlement of frontier disputes is annexed to the present Final Protocol.

5.

*Ad Article 21 of the Convention.*

It is agreed that the representatives of the frontier authorities shall cross the State frontier on the basis of the documents referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Agreement of August 3, 1925, regarding the settlement of frontier disputes. The members of the specially constituted Joint Commissions mentioned in Article 9 and Article 16, paragraph 4, of the Agreement signed to-day, and also persons carrying out technical works on the State frontier or supervising dykes, dams and other frontier installations, shall receive certificates for the period of time needed by them for the execution of their work as determined by the representatives of the frontier authorities. The provisions of Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Agreement of August 3, 1925, shall not apply to such certificates.

The present Final Protocol, which forms an integral part of the Convention, signed to-day, has been drawn up and signed at Moscow on April 10, 1932, in duplicate, each copy in the Polish and Russian languages, and both copies being regarded as authentic and as equally valid.

(Signed) Dr. RASIŃSKI.

(Signed) B. STOMONIAKOFF.

(Signed) N. RAIVID.

## ANNEX No. I.

## GENERAL FINAL PROTOCOL

CONCERNING THE LINE OF THE STATE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE POLISH REPUBLIC (P. R.) OF THE ONE PART AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (U. S. S. R.) OF THE OTHER PART.

In pursuance of Article II of the Riga Peace Treaty and the decisions of the Mixed Delimitation Commission for the years 1921, 1922, 1923<sup>1</sup> and 1924 (Minutes of the plenary meetings Nos. 8, 14, 21, 26, 30, 33, 39, 40, 47, 54, 62 and 64) the State frontier between the Polish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall take the following course :

*Along the river Dźwina (Zapadnaya Dvina) from the stream Rosica (Rotsitza).*  
(State frontier between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Latvia.)

*To a point 1 3/4 km. east of the village of Mazuryno (Pazurino) and 1 3/4 km. to the west of the village of Urbanowo (Urbanovo) for a distance of 66 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 0 to 77.)

The State frontier on the river Dźwina runs generally in a south-easterly direction along the median line of the thalweg from a point in the latter situated opposite the mouth of the Rosica stream to a point in the thalweg 1 3/4 km. east of the village of Mazuryno and 1 3/4 km. west of Urbanowo, *leaving* :

*On the Polish side :* (1) The island of " Chrober " (Khoraber) situated to the north-east of the village of Skrydlówszczyzna (Skridlovshchina) and to the south-east of the village of Chorabrewo (Khorabrowo) (between posts Nos. 43 and 44) ; (2) the island of " Esmonty " situated to the east of the farm of Werki (Verka) and south-west of the village of Pohost (Pogroste) (between posts Nos. 51 and 52) ; at low water this island is connected with the mainland ; (3) Dzisnienska (Disnenski) island, situated to the east of the town of Dzisna (Disna) and to the south of the village of Dzisna-Mikolajewska (Disna-Nikolaievskaya) opposite the mouth of the river Dzisnieńka (Disenka) (between posts Nos. 68 and 69) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side :* (1) The island of " Łopacin " (Lopatin) situated to the north-east of the town of Leonpol and to the south of the manor of Nowinki (Noviki) (between posts Nos. 14 and 15) ; (2) the island of " Kij " situated to the north-east of the village of Dryhucze (Dreguchi) and to the north-west of the farm of Potrebowo (between posts Nos. 45 and 46) ; (3) the island of " Wól " situated to the east of the manor of Ruzmonty (Ruzhmonty) and to the south-west of the village of Dadeki (between posts Nos. 55 and 56) ; (4) two islands situated to the north of the town of Dzisna (Disna) and to the south-west of the village of Nurowo (between posts Nos. 65 and 66) ; (5) the island situated to the north of the village of Mazuryno and to the north-west of the farm of Bardzilowo (Bardilovo) (between posts Nos. 73 and 74).

The line of the thalweg shall decide to which country the temporary islands formed by the changes in water-level belong.

*From the river Dźwina to the village of Drozdy for a distance of about 29 1/2 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 77 to 163.)

From the river Dźwina to Lake Łuniczne (Lunino) the State frontier runs generally in a southerly direction and forms a number of slight curves ; it passes through the median line of Lake Łuniczne

<sup>1</sup> Note by Translator : 1923 is not mentioned in the Polish text.

(for a distance of 1 km.) and 1 km. south of that lake it curves westward for 2 km. and then proceeds 2 km. south and later 2 km. east (near the villages of Bobyczewo (Bobichevo) and Soroki); and then proceeds south again, and 1 km. from the village of Drozdy turns east.

Throughout this sector the State frontier coincides with the frontier of the former Governments of Witebsk (Vitebsk) and Wilno (Vilna) with a few small rectifications in the neighbourhood of the village of Sławce (Slavtsy). The frontier passes across the lands of the settlements adjacent to it, *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The villages of Mazuryno (Pazurino), Czerepy, Łozówka (Lazovka), Kopciowo (Koptevo), the farms of Prosiolkowicze (Proselkovichi), and Lispole, the village and farm of Ankudy, the farm of Kozłówka (Koslovka), the village of Berezówka (Berezovka), the farm of Kniażyn (Knyazhin), the villages of Michalewo (Mikhalevo), Siergiejczyki (Sergeichiki), Swirki (Svirki), Podozierce (Podozertsy), Kożemiaczyno (Kozhemyachino), Porczyńszczyzna (Porchinskichizna), Bobyczewo (Bobichevo) and Drozdy ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The villages of Urbanowo (Urbanovo) and Zapole, the farms of Myślakowo (Maslikovo) and Aleksandrowo (Aleksandrovo), the village of Samulino ; the farm of Łuzkowo (Lushkovo), the villages of Szapiryno (Sharipino), Podmosze (Podmoshche), Sławce (Slavtsy), Turczyno (Turchino), the farm and village of Biedryca (Bedritsa), the villages of Sloboda and Łokary (Lokari), the farm of Halkowszczyzna (Galkovshchina), the villages of Hryckowszczyzna (Gritskovshchina), Zaprzecze (Zapereche), Popówka (Popovka), Korotkowicze (Karatkevichi), Woronki (Voronki), the farm of Soroki and the village of Pietuchowo (Petukhovo).

*From the village of Drozdy to the village of Husaki (Gusaki) for a distance of 16 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 163 to 196.)

From a point 1 km. north of the village of Drozdy the frontier runs east for a distance of 4  $\frac{1}{4}$  km. until it intersects the Wilejka-Połock (Vileikaa-Polotsk) railway about 1 km. north-east of the railway station of Zahacie (Zagat'e) and about 300 m. south of the town of Orzechowno (Orekhovno) (post No. 170), skirting the lands of the adjacent settlements and *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The farms of Starzynki (Starinki) and Łomasze (Lomashi), the village of Łomasze (Lomashi) and the farms of Janowo (Yanovo), Jurkowo (Yurkovo) and Spasibionki (Spasibenki).

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The villages of Konowalczyki (Konovalchiki), Lilki, and Głuszkiewiczze (Głushkevichi), and the town of Orzechowno.

From the Wilejka-Połock (Vileika-Polotsk) railway line near the station of Zahacie (Zagat'e) (and near the town of Orzechowno (Orekhovno)) the frontier runs with slight curves south through a crossing of by-roads situated half a kilometre east of the farm of Zahacie (Zagat'e); thence to a point  $\frac{3}{4}$  km. west of the village of Krukowo (Kryukovo) (post No. 185), passing partly through the lands of the adjacent settlements and then following the old frontier of the Witebsk (Vitebsk) and Wilno (Vilna) Governments, with a rectification at the farm of Kaczany (Kachany), and *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The farm of Spasibionki (Spasibenki), the village of Hatowszczyzna (Gatovshchina), the railway station and farm of Zahacie (Zagat'e), the farm of Kościukowo (Kostyukovo), the village and farm of Stelmachowo (Stolmakhovo), the village of Weretejki (Vereteika), the village and farm of Kaczany (Kachany), the farms of Kołodnia, (Kolodnya) Rożnowszczyzna Witebska and Wileńska (Raznowshchina Vitebskaya and Vilenskaya).

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The farm of Horów (Gurov), the villages of Klukowszczyzna (Klyukovshchina), Grzyby (Griby), and Bobryki (Bobriki) (the uninhabited section on the farms in the direction of Zahacie (Zagat'e) railway station), the water conduit from the lake of Ostrowno to the Zahacie (Zagat'e) railway station, the villages of Zahacie (Zagat'e), Krukowo (Kryukowo), Podсадniki, Głoty (Glaty), the farm of Uhly (Ugly) and the village of Husaki (Gusaki).

*From the village of Husaki (Gusaki) to Lake Białe (Beloe) for a distance of 21 ½ km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 196 to 254).

From the village of Husaki (Gusaki) the frontier turns sharply west and runs for 2 km. along the stream Bystrzyca (Bystritsa) (post No. 199), then turns south and, following a generally southern direction along the boundary of the former Governments of Witebsk (Vitebsk) and Wilno (Vilna) and of the lands of the adjacent settlements, crosses : the western end of Lake Iwaniec (Ivanets) (¼ km.), Lake Korowajno (Korovaino) (1 ¼ km.), the eastern end of Lake Suponiec (Suponets) (1 ¼ km.) and the western end of Lake Białe (Beloe) (1 km.), *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The villages of Telesze (Teleshi), Zapole (Zapolya), Jałówka (Yaluvka), Bojary (Boyary), Horodek (Gorodok), Swisło (Svisło), Kanury (Konury), Osinówka (Osinovka), Zaulék (Zaulok), Szpakowszczyzna (Shpakovshchina), Jorwirok or Janopol (Iorwirok or Yanopol), Skrobotuny, Hrazi (Gryazi), Zaiwiś (Zaivis), Prudek (Prudok) and the farm of Dąbrowa (Dubrovo).

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The farm of Uhly zachodnie (Ugly zapadnye), the villages of Borowe (Borovye) and Pietrona (Petrona), the manor of Korowajno (Korowaino), the villages of Zamosze (Zamoshe), Lisiczyno (Lisichino), Kraśnica (Krasnitsa), Prudy (Prudok) and Biała (Belaya).

*From Lake Białe (Beloe) to the village of Wielka Czernica (Bolshiya Chernitsa) for a distance of 27 ½ km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 254-282.)

From Lake Białe the frontier runs for a distance of ¾ km. south, later for 4 km. south-west through the northern section of the locality known as "Cytowizna" (Tsitovizna) ; it then turns generally south to the upper waters of the Czernica stream, on which it emerges at a point 1 km. east of the farm of Hornowo (Gornovo) (post No. 270), lying 1 km. south of the village of Krownica (Krovnitsa), passing for the first 6 km. through the western part of the locality known as "Cytowizna" (Tsitovizna) and *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The farm of Dąbrowa (Dubrovo), the village and farm of Lipowo (Lipovo), the villages of Dębówka (Dubovka) and Krownica (Krovnitsa) and the farm of Hornowo (Gornovo) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The village of Koźany (Kozhany), the major part of the locality of "Cytowizna" (Tsitovizna), the villages of Sosnowiec (Sosnovets), Wyłaźnica (Vylaznitsa) and Starosiele (Starosel'e) and the farm of Zamchowo (Zamkhovo).

From the point where it emerges on the upper waters of the Czernica river the frontier follows the median line of that river in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 12 ½ km. to the village of Wielka Czernica (Bolshaya Chernitsa) ; 3 km. north of Wielka Czernica (Bolshaya Chernitsa) the frontier follows for 1 km. the eastern bank of the river, at a distance of half a km. from the bed of the river (between posts Nos. 278 and 280).

*From the river Czernica (Chernitsa) to the river Ponia (Ponya) for a distance of 37 ½ km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 282 to 350.)

From a point 200 metres north of the bridge near the village of Wielka Czernica (Bolshaya Chernitsa) the frontier diverges from the Czernica river and runs south-west, at a distance of 25 m. north-west of the Wielka Czernica-Kowle (Kovli) road, for a distance of 4 ½ km. ; turning almost at right angles south of the farm of Adamówka (Adamovka) (post No. 289), the frontier then runs for about 3 ½ km. north-west in the direction of the village of Birule, traverses Lake Miadziół (Myadzozol) (about 1 km.), and, skirting the lands of the village of Birule on the northern (post No. 295) and western sides, runs south-east until it meets the river Miadziolica (Myadiolitsa) (1 km.

north-west of the village of Kowle) (post No. 303); the frontier then runs west for 9 km., as far as the village of Gieczańce (Gechantsy) (post No. 318), following for the first  $2\frac{3}{4}$  km. the Miadzielica (Myadiolitsa) river; it then takes a generally south-westerly direction as far as the river Ponia (Ponya), on which it emerges  $1\frac{3}{4}$  km. west of the village of Dalekie (Dalekoe), *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The village of Trošnica (Trostemitsa), the farms of Uzjezd (Uzezd), Adamówka (Adamovka), Ostrów (Ostrov), Porzecze (Porech'e) and Bagatela (Bogatelya), the villages of Starosiele (Starosele) and Starniki, the farm of Barbarowo (Barbarovo), the village of Gieczańce (Gechantsy), the farm of Granica (Granitsa), the village of Komajsk (Komaïsk), the manor of Raszkówka (Rashkovo), and the villages of Osowo (Osowo), Gniezdziłowo (Gnezdilovo) and Weretejka (Vereteika) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The villages of Wielka Czernica (Bolshaya Chernitsa), Otróbek (Otrubok), Buturyńka (Buturinka), Birule, Kowle (Kovli), Chmielowszczyzna (Khmelevshchizna), Wielka and Mala Turowszczyzna (Bolshaya and Malaya Turowschizna), the farm of Michałowszczyzna (Mikhalovshchizna), the villages of Wolbarowicze (Vol'borovich), Borowe (Borovie) and Szuniówka (Shunevka), the manor of Bestrosk (Beztriosk), and the village of Dalekie (Dalekoe).

*Along the river Ponia (Ponya), and from the river Ponia to the river Wilja (Viliya) for a distance of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 350 to 379.)

From a point  $1\frac{3}{4}$  km. west of the village of Dalekie (Dalekoe), the State frontier follows the median line of the Ponia (Ponya) south-west for  $9\frac{1}{2}$  km. to a point 2 km. west of the village of Kiemieszewce (Kemeshevtsy) and 1 km. east of the village of Kruhle (Krugloe) (post No. 367); it then proceeds in a southerly direction to the river Wilja (Viliya) to a point half a km. north of the village of Chocień (Khoten'), *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The villages of Kruhle (Krugloe), Wardomicze (Vardomichi), Choćkowszczyzna (Khot'kovshchina) and Sołonoje (Solonoe) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The village of Kiemieszewce (Kemeshevtsy) the farm of Male Pupki, and the villages of Nowosiółka (Novoselke), Milczańskie Czyści (Mil'chanskie Chisti), Wardomiczkie Czyści (Vardomichskie Chisti) and Chocień (Khoten').

*By the river Wilja (Viliya) and along the latter for a distance of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 379 to 419.)

From a point  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. north of the village of Chocień (Khoten') the State frontier traverses the River Wilja (Viliya) and thereafter for about 2 km. follows its southern (left) bank at a  $\frac{1}{4}$  km. from the river itself; it then follows the River Wilja (Viliya) for about 1 km. and then runs along the left bank again for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  km. at a distance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  km. from the river and before reaching the Milcza estate the frontier emerges on the river and follows its median line for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  km. Opposite the village of Krzywoznaki (Krivoznaki) it crosses to the left bank, follows it for about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  km. in the direction of the village of Ohorodnica (Ogorodnitsa) to the river Dźwinosza (Dvinosa), which it follows for  $1\frac{3}{4}$  km., and then the River Wilja (Viliya) for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  km. Opposite the Karolin estate the frontier then crosses to its left bank and connects the windings of the river Wilja (Viliya) for about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  km. by a straight line situated half a kilometre south of the river; before reaching the crossing  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. east of the village of Kamień (Kamen'), the frontier follows the Wilja (Viliya) and then, west of the said crossing and opposite the village of Kamień (Kamen') again crosses for 1 km. to the left bank and runs again for a further distance of 1 km. along the river Wilja (Viliya).



*From the River Wilja (Viliya) to the River Wiazynka (Vyazanka) for a distance of 78 km.*  
(Frontier posts Nos. 419 to 578.)

From a point on the River Wilja (Viliya) 2 km. west of the crossing near the village of Kamień (Kamen') the State frontier runs south to the farm of Czarnorucze (Chernoruche), curving westwards in the direction of the villages of Bakunki and Adamowszczyzna (Adamovshchina) and then turns east to the village of Krugle (Krugloe) near the town of Krajsk (Kraisk), *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The villages of Soczewka (Sachevki), Zabłocie (Zabolot'e), Adamowszczyzna (Adamovshchina) and Skorody, the farms of Czarnorucze (Chernoruch'e) and Hoszki (Goshki) and the village of Krugle (Krugloe) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The estate of Krajszczanka (Krashchanka), the village and estate of Rogozin, the farm of Ludwinowo (Lyudvinovo) and the town of Krajsk (Kraisk).

From the village of Krugle (Krugloe) to the River Ilja (Iliya) the frontier runs south to the farm of Kryniczyn (Krinichi) west of the main road from Krajsk (Kraisk) to Posadziec (Posadets) keeping 25 m. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. distant from the said road and deviating from it only at the village of Tokary (Tokari) for 1 km. ; from the farm of Kryniczyn (Krinichi) it then turns south-west and reaches the Ilja River at a point  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. east of the Tymieńka (Tumenka) stream, *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The villages of Pasięka (Paseki) and Kobyle, the farms of Aleksiejowszczyzna (Aleksievshchina), Prudniki, Janowszczyzna (Yanovshchina) and Zurawy (Zhuravy), the village of Stajki (Staiiki) and the farms of Ruszczyce (Rushitsa), Kryniczyn (Krinichi) and Jurkowo (Yurkovo) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The town of Krajsk (Kraisk), the farms of Wiktoryn (Viktorin), Gadziev (Gadzev) and Haponowo (Gaponovo) ; the villages of Gadzievo (Gadevo), Tokary (Tokari) and Dunaj (Dunai), the farm of Połosa, the village of Jelewszczyzna (Yelevshchina), the town of Posadziec (Posadets), the farm of Jakubowszczyzna (Yakubovshchina) and the town of Hluboczany (Glubochany).

The frontier then runs south-east along the median line of the Ilja (Iliya) river for about 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. to a point 600 m. west of the bridge on the Hluboczany-Krzemieniec (Glubochany-Kremenets) road.

From the Ilja river, the frontier for the first 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. runs west of the Hluboczany-Krzemieniec road at a distance of 1 km. from the latter and then traverses the road, the Wyprata stream and its tributary south of Krzemieńca (Kremenets) and then runs eastwards of the continuation of that road to the farm of Suchiński (Sutchinki), skirts the latter on the east, south and west and then runs north-west 2 km. from the farm of Suchiński (post No. 509) ; the frontier then turns south-west in the direction of the town of Radoszkowicze (Radoshkovich), following north of the village of Trusiewicze (Trusevichi) and south of Łowcewicze (Lovtsevichi) for a distance of 1 km. the stream and for about 2 km. the river Udranka south of the village of Dworzyszczę (Dvorishche).

The frontier then skirts the lands of the town of Radoszkowicze (Radoshkowichi) on the east, and crosses the main road from Radoszkowicze to Minsk 3 km. east of Radoszkowicze church (post No. 567) ; it then runs about 2 km. in a north-westerly direction along the Gujka stream and finally, near the Orthodox cemetery of the town of Radoszkowicze, turns south-west and reaches the Wiazynka (Vyazanka) river opposite the northern boundary of the village of Powiazyń (Povyazin) (post No. 578), *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The estate of Czerwiaki (Chervyaki), the villages of Lachy (Lyakhi) and Czerwiaki, the farm of Heljanowo (Golyanovo), the village of Baturyno (Baturino), the manor of Łukawiec (Lunkovets), the farms of Suchiński, and Zalesie, the village of Dworzec (Dvoret), the farm of Zacisze (Zatishe), the village of Pleszczany (Pleshchany), the village and manor of Łowcewicze (Lovtsevichi), the farm of Sobolewszczyzna (Sobolevshchina), the village of Buczki (But'ki), the farms of Imięna (Imena), Dworzyszczę

(Dvorishche), and Cyganowo (Tsyganovo), the village of Klimonty, the manor of Bakszty-Wielkie (Bolshye Bakshty), the farms of Lużanka (Luzhanka), Syraguzowszczyzna (Sergugovshchyna), Malkowszczyzna (Malkovshchyna) the town of Radoszkowicze (Radoshkovich), the bee-farm of Kalisberg and the village of Wołoki (Voloki);

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side:* The village of Krzemieniec (Kremenets) the farm of Poniedziałkowszczyzna (Poneldel'kovshchyna), the villages of Myszycze (Mishitsy) and Stare-Kołacze (Starye-Kalachi), the farm of Łosza (Losha), the villages of Panysze (Panyshi) and Sieliszcze (Selishche) and Podworzany (Podvorany), the village and manor of Trusiewicze (Trusevichi), the villages of Daszki (Dashki), Cyganowo (Tzyganovo) and Dworzyszczce (Dvorishche), the farms of Słobódka and Bachmetówka (Bakhmetovka), the village of Czyrewicze (Chirevichi), the bee-farms of Michajłowszczyzna (Mikhailovshchyna) and Kosowa (Kosova), the village of Rogowa (Rogova), the manor of Kalisberg and the village of Guja (Guya).

*From the river Wiazanka (Vyazanka) to the town of Rubieżewicze (Rubezhevichi) for a distance of 66 km.*

(Posts Nos. 578 to 721.)

From the village of Powiazyń (Povyazyn), the frontier runs south along the Wiazanka river for about 3 km. to the village of Hurnowicze (Gurnovich) and then crosses to the east bank of that river and runs south for 4 km. to the Ziembickiego (Zembitzki) bee-farm, at a distance of 1 km. from the Wiazanka river. At the said bee-farm it then turns west for 3 km. and crosses the Mołodeczno-Minsk (Molodechno-Minsk) railway line south of the Wiazyń river and north of the village of Lipienie (Lipeni),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  km. north-west of the station of Radoszkowicze (Radoshkovich) (near post No. 598): the frontier then runs with slight windings south to the village of Zabłočkowszczyzna (Zablotskovshchizna), whence it turns west for 4 km. to the stream flowing 1 km. north-west of Zagaj (Zagai). Thence it runs in a generally south-westerly direction to the town of Rubieżewicze (Rubezhevichi) and in the Wołma-Rubieżewicze (Volma-Rubezhevichi) sector keeps for a distance of 17 km. 25 m. east of the Wołma-Rubieżewicze main road, deviating therefrom only at the manor of Joachimowo (for  $\frac{1}{2}$  km.) and at the farms of Dubowo (Dubovo) and Basmany (up to 100 m.); 3 km. from the northern church of the town of Rubieżewicze, the frontier diverges to the east of the road (post No. 721), leaving:

*On the Polish side:* The villages of Hurnowicze (Gurnovich) and Sioletczyki (Seletchiki); the Ziembickiego (Zembitzki) bee-farm, the manors of Wiazyń (Vyazyn) and Krynica (Krynitsa), the farm of Haiszcze (Gaishcha), the village of Turkowszczyzna (Turkovshchizna), the farms of Szypowały (Shipovaly) and Woznowszczyzna (Voznovshchizna) the villages of Dominowo (Dominovo), Weglewszczyzna (Venglishchyna), Polikshty (Polikshty), Hermanszyski (Garmashishki), Zabłočkowszczyzna (Zablotskovshchyna), Buchwałowszczyzna (Bukhvalovshchyna) and Kuczuny (Kuchuny), the town of Raków (Rakov), the villages of Duszkowo (Dushkovo) and Chimorody (Khiporody), the farm of Zahajno (Zagaino), the village of Szczepki (Shchepki), the town of Wołma (Volma), the manor of Joachimowo, the village of Paździerzycze (Podzerichi), the farm of Sinaszki (Sinashki), the village of Bordziej (Bordzi), the farm of Niedźwiedziowszczyzna, (Medvedevshchyna) the village of Kondratowszczyzna (Kondratovshchyna), the farm of Basmany, the village of Wasilewszczyzna (Vasilevshchyna), the manors of Suła and Horodiszczce (Gorodishche) and the Wołma-Rubieżewicze main road;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side:* The manors of Wieremiejki (Veremeiki) and Huszany (Glushany), the villages of Szczoki (Shcheki) and Lipienie (Lipeni), Radoszkowicze (Radoshkovich) railway station, the village of Wenzelewo (Wenzeleva), the manor of Anusin (Anusino), the villages of Dołzany (Dolzhany), Mietkowa (Metkova), Hrynowszczyzna (Grinevshchyna), Kaleńki, (Kalon'ki), W. and M. Borzdyn (B. and M. Borzdyn), Żuki (Zhuki) and Kozielszczyzna (Kozel'shchyna), the manor of Nowe-Pole

(Novoe-Pole), the villages of Lichacze (Likhachi), Aksakowszczyzna (Aksakovshchizna), W. Sióło (Velikoe-Selo), Woronki (Voronki), Malawki (Malyavki), Łukasze (Lukashi), Kniahinicze (Knyaginichi), Ciuhaj (Tsokhai) and Szwabowszczyzna (Shnabovshchina), the farm of Mareckie (Moretskie), the village of Kowalewce (Kovalevtsy), the farm of Bortniki, the village of Hołoburdy<sup>1</sup>, the villages of Siarki (Syarki), Hajbudi (Gaibuty), Dubowe (Dubovo) and Nakwasy (Nakvasy), the farm of Kimwary (Kimvary), the village of Rusieczkowszczyzna (Rusetskovshchina), the farms of Kowale (Kovali) and Borowskie (Borovskie) and the village of Telaszewicze (Telyashevichi).

*From the town of Rubieżewicze (Rubezhevichi) to the Niemen River near the farm of Zamorozie, for a distance of 36 km.*

(Frontier Posts Nos. 721 to 797.)

In this sector the State frontier runs in a southerly direction, with small windings and intersects the Baranowicze-Minsk (Baranovichi-Minsk) railway and road west of the crossing near the farm of Agacin (Agatino), 14 km. north-east of Stołbce (Sotlbttsy) station and 11 km. south-west of Niegoriełoje (Negoreloe) station (between posts Nos. 777 and 778); after the crossing the frontier runs south for 8 km. keeping west at 300 m. distance from the road crossing from the Agacin farm to the manor of Prusinowo; and emerges on the Niemen river at a point situated 1½ km. east of the village of Swerynowo and west of the farm of Zamrozie (Zamoroz'e) (near post No. 797), *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The village of Morozowicze (Morozovichi), the farms and manor of Mikulicze (Mikulichi), the town of Rubieżewicze, the villages of Simkowicze (Simkovichi), Lichacze (Likhachi), Woraksy (Warasky), Sosienka (Sosenka) and Różanka (Rozhanka), the farm of Barkowszczyzna (Barkovshchina), the railway halt of Kołosowo (Kolossovo) and the village of Swerynowo (Sverinovo);

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The farm of Aleksandrów (Aleksandrov), the village and farm of Kuliki, the farms of Lisowszczyzna (Lisovshchina), the villages of Papki, Żywica (Zhivitsa), Połoniewiczze (Polonevichi), Liwie (Liv'e), the village and farm of Osinówka (Osinovka), the farm of Agacin (Agatino), the village and manor of Prusinowo (Prusinovo), the farm of Zamorozie (Zamoroz'e) and the cross-road between the farm of Agacin and the manor of Prusinowo.

*The Niemen River from the farm of Zamorozie (Zamoroz'e) to a point situated 1 km. east of the village of Rusakowicze (Rusakovichi) for a distance of 11 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 797 to 815.)

In this sector the State frontier follows the thalweg of the main arm of the Niemen river in a generally south-westerly direction, *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The island lying west of the village of Łunino (near post No. 803) and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the island near post No. 815;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The island near the village of Kuciec (Kutets) (between posts Nos. 799 and 800); the island near the village of Łunino between posts Nos. 801 and 802 and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the island near post No. 815.

*From the Niemen River to the Morocz (Moroch) River : for a distance of 72 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 815 to 946.)

In this sector the State frontier runs generally south, in slight curves, along the boundaries of the lands of the neighbouring settlements, and in the neighbourhood of the villages of

<sup>1</sup> *Note of the Translator* : Russian text has the *manor* of Hołoburdy instead of the *village* of Hołoburdy.

Somieńszczyzna (Somońshchnina) and Bieliki (Beliki) follows for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  km. the Turja stream, traversing :

$\frac{1}{2}$  km. west of the village of Kukowicze (Kukovich), and 1 km. north-east of the village of Łozowicze, the Nieświesz-Cimkowicze (Nesvizh-Timkovichi) road (near post No. 874) ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. west of Filipowicze (Filippovich) and 1 km. north-east of the village of Cecerowiec (Tsetserovets) the Brześć-Słuck (Brest-Litovsk-Slutsk) road (near post No. 924) ; 2 km. east of the village of Morocz (Moroch) and 2 km. north of the village of Staryna (Starina), the frontier crosses an arm of the Morocz and the island between this arm and the river itself (between posts Nos. 944 and 946), where it emerges on the Morocz river, leaving :

*On the Polish side :* The villages of Rusakowicze, (Rusakovich), Somieńszczyzna (Somon'shchina) and Buczne (Buchnoe) the farms of Djampol, Ostrówek (Ostrovok), Kosiakowszczyzna (Kosyakovshchina), Szumowszczyzna (Shumovshchina) and Krepski, the village of Cegielnia (Tsegel'nya), the manor of Rymasze (Rymashe) (south), the farms of Korcze (Korch), Toronów (Toronov) and Kobyła Głowa (Kobylinaya Golova), the villages of Juszewicze (Yushevichi), Lisuny (Lesuny), Gryzbowszczyzna (Gribovshchina), Sołtanowszczyzna (Saltanovshchina) and Pleszewicze (Pleshivichi), the manor of Kukowicze (Kukovich), the villages of Łozowicze (Lozovich) and Cekałowszczyzna (Tsekalovshchina), the farm of Marusin, the villages of Smolicze (Smolichi) and of M. and W. Połowkowicze (M. and B. Polovkovichi), the farm of Julin (Yulin), the manor of Lecieszyn (Lecheshin), the village of Matusze (Matushi), the farm of Przechody (Prokhody) and the villages of Kasiuty (Kasyuty), Korzeniowszczyzna (Korzhenevshchina), Wielka Aleksiejówka (Bolshaya Alekseevka), Jodczyce (Yodchitsy), Cecerowiec (Tsetserovets), Ostaszyn (Ostashin), Nowe Mokranys (Novye Mokranys), Goleniewo (Golenovo), Uznoga and Morocz (Morotch) :

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side :* The village and manor of Jaźwiny (Yazviny), the farm of Lipowo (Lipovo), the villages of Mowicze (Mosevichi) and Bieliki (Beliki), the village and farm of Jaźwiny (Yazviny), the manor of Stare Rymasze (Stare-Rymashi) north, the village of Rymasze (Rymashi), the farm of Pawłowszczyzna (Pavlovshchina), the villages of Ostup and Kołosowszczyzna (Kolosovshchina), the village and manor of Pniwoda (Pnivoda), the farm of Kut (Kud), the villages of Kudzinowicze (Kudinovich), Naruce (Narutsy), Kukowicze (Kukovich) and Kucowszczyzna (Kukovshchina), the farm of Trylotka (Triletka), the manor of Sawiczki (Savichki), the villages of Zarakowo (Zarakovo), Dziegiciany (Degtyany), the village, farm and manor of Puzowo (Puzovo), the farm of Pustynia (Pustynya), the village of Nowosiółki (Novoselke), the village of Ciechowo (Tsekhova), the villages of Filipowicze (Filippovich) and Środk. Mokranys (Srednie Mokranys) and the farm of Mokranys.

*The Morocz (Moroch) River from a point  $1\frac{1}{4}$  km. north of the village of Staryna (Starina) to a point  $1\frac{1}{2}$  km. east of the village of Newnia (Nevnya) for a distance of 31 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 946 to 998.)

The State frontier runs along the median line of the main arm of the Morocz River to the villages of Sierechów (Serekhov) and Borki in a south-easterly direction and later in a southerly direction to the farm of Newnia (Nevnya).

The course of the main bed shall decide to which country the numerous islands in the Morocz belong ; the most important of these islands are marked on the spot by frontier posts and are allocated as follows :

*On the Polish side :* The island near the village of Kołki (with posts Nos. 957 to 958), the island near the village of Sierechów (Serekhov) (with post No. 977) crossed by a dam, three islands east and south-east of the village of W. Rożyn (B. Rozhin) and south of the village of M. Rożyn (M. Rozhin) (with posts Nos. 985, 986 and 987) and five islands between the farm of Morin and the village of Newnia (Nevnya) (with posts Nos. 991-995) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side*: The island south-east of the village of Morocz and north-west of the village of Staryna (Starina) (with post No. 948); the island near the village of Staryna (with post No. 951), two islands south of the village of Staryna (with posts Nos. 952 and 953); the island north of the village of Kołki (with post No. 955); the island near the mouth of the rivulet Wołka (Volka) (with post No. 971); two islands east of the village of Dubniki (with posts Nos. 988 and 989); the island north-east of the farm of Newnia (with post No. 996)<sup>1</sup>.

From a point situated 1½ km. east of the village of Newnia, the frontier deviates west from the Morocz River and runs generally south to the farms of Misino (Mesino) situated 6 km. south-west of Wieliczkowicze (Velichkovichi) (near post No. 1009); thence it proceeds south-east to the farm of Zagorje (Zagor'e), 2 km. east of the farm of Dobre (Dobroe) (near post No. 1020), at 5-6 km. distance from the Morocz River; from the farm of Zagorje the frontier turns east and emerges on the Morocz river 4½ km. north-west of the village of Jaśkowicze (Yaskovichi) (near post No. 1034), *leaving*:

*On the Polish side*: The farm of Lisiczyno (Lisitsino), the village of Newnia (Nevnya), the farms of Seredy (Seredy), Pieszczanka (Peschanka), Weijna (Veino), Dobre (Dobroe), Zagorje (Zagor'e), and Rachowicze (Rakhovichi) and the smaller portion of the Morocz (Moroch) meadows;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side*: the greater portion of the Morocz meadows.

From a point 4½ km. north-west of the village of Jaśkowicze (Yaskovichi) (post No. 1034), the State frontier follows for a distance of 10 km. the median line of the main arm of the Morocz (Moroch) River up to its confluence with the River Slucz (Sluch) (post No. 1048), *leaving*:

*On the Polish side*: The island to the east of the village of Jaśkowicze (Yaskowichi) and south of the Horkowski farm (Gorkovsky) (near post No. 1042);

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side*: The island to the east of the ruined dam on the road from the town of Starobin (Starobino) to the village of Jaśkowicze (Yaskovichi) (between posts Nos. 1040 and 1041).

The thalweg of the main arm of the stream shall determine to which country the other small islands belong.

*The Northern Slucz (Poleski Sluch) River from the confluence of the Morocz River to its confluence with the Pripet River (Prypeć-Pripyat) for a distance of 62 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 1048 to 1138.)

Throughout this sector the State frontier follows the thalweg of the principal arm of the River Slucz (Sluch) in a generally southern direction, and *traverses*:

The wooden bridge on the Lenino-Zytkowicze (Zhitkovichi) road (near post No. 1093); the railway bridge on the Brześć-Homel (Brest-Litovsk-Homel) railway line, approximately 9 km. east of Mikaszewicz<sup>2</sup> (Mikashevichi) station (near post No. 1121) and about 8½ km. west of the railway halt of Dziadówka (Dedovka); the river Prypeć (Pripyat) for about 160 metres (between posts Nos. 1137 and 1138), *leaving*:

*On the Polish side*: The island south of the village of Grabów (Grabovo) (between posts Nos. 1060 and 1061); two islands near the village of Zalutycze (Zalyutichi) (on the northern island, post No. 1078);

<sup>1</sup> *Note of the Translator*: Both Polish and Russian texts omit the next sector.

<sup>2</sup> *Note of the Translator*: Russian text has 5 km. instead of 9.

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side :* The island east of the village of Morocz (Moroch) (post No. 1050) ; two islands between the villages of Anańczyce (Anan'chichi) and Grabów (Grabovo) (between posts Nos. 1056 and 1058) ; three islands south of the village of Grabów (Grabovo) (between posts Nos. 1061 and 1062) ; two islands opposite the village of Milewiczce (Milevichi) near the ruined dam (between posts Nos. 1066 and 1067) ; the island to the north-east of the village of Zalutycze (Zalyutichi) (near post No. 1075) ; the island south-west of the village of Suchacze (Sukachi) (between posts Nos. 1106 and 1107) ; two islands near the village of Wilcza (Wil'cha) (between posts Nos. 1131 and 1133).

The thalweg of the main arm of the stream will determine to which country the remaining small islands belong.

*From the River Pripet (Prypeć-Pripyat) to the River Stwiha (Stviha) near the village of Chrapuń (Khrapun') for a distance of 63 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 1138 to 1227.)

From the River Prypeć (Pripyat) the State frontier runs south to a point 1½ km. east of the village of W. Maleszewo (B. Maleshevo) (post No. 1149) for a distance of 7 km. and then takes a generally south-easterly direction for 12½ km., making a series of sharp bends until it intersects the Stwiha River at the farm of Lado (Lyado) (post No. 1176), after following the River Stwiha for half a km. ; from the farm of Lado to a point 1 km. east of the village of Rubryn (post No. 1198) it takes a generally south-west course for 22½ km., passing at a distance of 1 or 2 km. west of the road from Lado Farm to the village of Korno. It then runs for about 8 km. south-east, keeping ½ km. west of the road from Obzów (Obzov) Farm to the village of Korma, and finally runs 13½ km. south-west and crosses the Stwiha River about 1 km. north of the village of Chrapuń. Throughout most of its course the frontier traverses wooded and marshy areas and leaves the following settlements and forest wards :

*On the Polish side :* The villages of W. Maleszewo (B. Meleshevo), Tolmaczewo (Tolmachevo) and Łutki, the farm of Łutki, the village of Korotycze (Korotichi), the forest ward of Ozdamickie (Ozdamicchi), the village of Rubryn, the fifth sector of the Radziłowicze (Radzilovichi) forest ward, the village of Kołek (Kolok) and the Turów forest ward of the Ozdamickie forest estate.

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side :* The villages of M. Maleszewo (M. Maleshevo), Lubowicze (Lyubovichi), Chliczyce (Khil'chitsy) and Bereźce (Bereztsy), the forest ward of Bereźce, the farms of Lado (Lyado), Berwa (Berva), Tatiszcze (Tatischche) and Korna, the Ryczewskie (Rychev) forest ward, the farm of Obzów (Obzov), the village of Korma and the forest wards of Bukczań (Bukchan) and Radziłowickie (Radzilovichi).

*From the village of Chrapuń on the Stwiha (Stviga) River to the Rokitno-Olewsk (Rakitno-Oleusk) railway, for a distance of 94 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 1227 to 1384.)

From the village of Chrapuń the State frontier follows the median line of the principal arm of the Stwiha River for 8½ km. south (post No. 1238), crossing, near the village of Chrapuń, a wooden bridge 89 m. distant from the west and 30 m. distant from the east bank of the river, leaving an island situated south of the village of Chrapuń (near post No. 1233) on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side ; the median line of the main arm determines to which country the remaining small islands belong.

From the River Stwiha the frontier runs generally south-east for 21 km. to a point 1 km. east of the village of Budki-Wojtkowickie (Budki-Voitkovichi) (post No. 1271) ; thence it runs in a generally south-west direction, apart from slight curves, for 12 km. until it crosses a stream 1½ km.

south-east of the mill near the village of Wojtkowicze (post No. 1294), traversing 2 km. north of the stream the frontier between the White Russia Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (post No. 1290). After crossing the river the frontier runs 7 km. west to the farm of Lisiczyn (Lisitsyn) (post No. 1306), and thence for 10 km. south, apart from small detours to the west, to the Kupiel Studzieniec River. After skirting the east side of the village of Sloboda (Slobodka) and its farms, the frontier turns west 2 km. to the south-east of the said village (between posts Nos. 1322 and 1326) and after 2 km. runs for 7½ km. north-west; it then follows a western direction again for 2 km., skirting the farms of Mysze (Myshe) on the north (between posts Nos. 1336 and 1339). From a point 1 km. north of the farms of Mysze (post No. 1339) the frontier runs south to the farm of Dobrodziej (Dobrodej) for 14 km., traversing the local railway 2 km. north-east of the village of Białowiza (Belovizh) (near post No. 1348) and then for 6½ km. west (to post No. 1371). It then runs for 7 km. south to the line of the Rokitno-Olewska railway, which it crosses by the bridge over the River Bodla (Bodlya), at a distance of 5 km. east of the railway halt of Ostki and 3 km. west of the halt of Snowidowicze (Snovidovichi) (near posts Nos. 1383 and 1384).

Throughout almost its whole length the frontier traverses wooded and marshy areas and leaves the following settlements and forest wards:

*On the Polish side:* The village of Chrapuń, most of the forest ward of Wojtkowicze, the farm of Podretelka, the villages of Budki-Wojtkowickie (Budki-Voitkovichi) and Wojtkowicze, part of the forest ward of Sobieczyn (Sobichin), the villages of Kupiel, Slobodka (Slobodka) and Białowiza (Belovizh), the greater part of the forest ward of Białowiza, part of the Snowidowicze (Snovidovichi) forest ward, the village of Snowidowicze and the railway halt of Ostki;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side:* The village and forest ward of Radziłowicze, the village and forest ward of Hluzzkowice (Glushkovichi), part of the forest ward of Wojtkowicze (Voitkovichi), the farm of Lisiczyn (Lisitsyn), part of the forest ward of Sobieczyn (Sobichin), the farm of Jaminy (Yaminy), the villages of Rudnia-Sobieczynska (Rudnya-Sobichinskaya) and Mlynek (Mlynok), the farms of Butyń and Mysze (Myshe), part of the forest ward of Białowiza (Belovizh), the village of Sobieczyn (Sobichin), the farm of Dobrodziej (Dobrodej), the village of Michałówka (Mikhailovka), part of the forest ward of Snowidowicze (Snovidovichi) and the railway halt of Snowidowicze (Snovidovichi).

*From the Rokitno-Olewska (Rokitno-Olewska) railway line to the South Slucz River (Sluch-Volynski), for a distance of 72 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 1384 to 1499.)

The State frontier runs from the Rokitno-Olewska railway line in a generally south-westerly direction to the farms of Zaderewie (Zaderev'e) (post No. 1441) for a distance of 30½ km.; from the farms of Zaderewie it proceeds westwards 9½ km. (post No. 1452) and then for 32 km. in a generally southern direction to the South Slucz (Sluch-Volynski) River. A quarter of a km. south of the village of Piaskówka (Peskovka), the frontier emerges on the river Pereweznia (Pereveznya) (near post No. 1488) and for about 6½ km. runs along the median line of its main arm until it flows into the South Slucz River (near the village of Szopy (Shopy)), traversing:

The sluice near the village of Pereweznia (Pereveznya) (post No. 1496) and the bridge near the village of Szopy (Shopy) (post No. 1499); and leaving:

The islands near the sluice and bridge on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side.

The direction taken by the median line of the main arm will determine to which country the other islands belong.

The frontier runs in most of the section through a wooded district, and *leaves* the following settlements and forest wards :

*On the Polish side* : The village of Budki-Snowidowickie (Budki-Snowidovichskie), part of the Dołgosielski (Dołgoselskie) forest ward, the villages of Derć (Dert) and Kisorycze (Kisorichi), the forest ward of Kisorycze, the villages of Okopy and Netreby (Netreba), the forest ward of Karpilów (Karpilov), the village of Siwki (Sivki), part of the Pomery farms, the villages of Nowa-Huta (Novaya-Guta), Koryska-Huta (Korystskaya-Guta), Myszakówka (Myshakovka), Berezówka (Berezovka), Mlynek (Mlynok) and Szopy (Shopy) (on the western bank of the river Perewężnia) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The village, part of the forest ward and the farm of Dołgosięle (Dołgosele), the farms of Sercnicze (Serenicha), Wasilewo (Vasilevo) and Dworyszcze (Dvorishche), the colony of Olewsk (Olevsk), the forest ward of Lopacin (Lopatin), the farm of Zaderewie (Zaderewe), the village of Woniacze (Vonyache), the farms of Perelysianka (Perelysyanka) and Butycha (Butykha), part of the Pomery farms, the farm of Krynice (Krynitsy), the Klonowa (Klenovaya) forest ward (estate of Northern Belczaki (Belchaki)), the villages of Klonowa (Klenovaya), Rudnia Klonowa (Rudnya-Klenovaya), Piaskówka (Peskovka), Perewężnia and Szopy (on the east bank of the Perewężnia river).

*The Korczyk (Korchik) River and along that river from the South Słucz (Słucz-Volynski) River, to the town of Korzec (Korets) for a distance of 30 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 1499 to 1552.)

At the mouth of the Perewężnia river, near the village of Szopy (frontier post No. 1499), the State frontier crosses the South Słucz river and runs for 3½ km. generally in a southerly direction at a distance of 1½ km. east of the Korczyk (Korchik) River. West of Mucharów (Mukharov) village (near post No. 1503) the frontier reaches the Korczyk river the median line of whose main arm it follows south for 12 km. to a point 1¾ km. north-east of the bridge at the village of Kobyle (Kobyl'e) (near post No. 1527), where the frontier leaves the river and runs 2 km. south and 3 km. west, skirting the farms of the village of Kobyle. It then emerges again on the Korczyk (Korchik) river 1½ km. south-west of the bridge at the village of Kobyle (north of post No. 1534). From this point the frontier again follows the main arm of the river Korczyk (Korchik) generally in a southerly direction for 8 km. to a point situated ½ km. east of the Korzec (Korets) sugar factory, whence it deviates from the river in a south-easterly direction.

Near the village of Storożew (Storozhevo) the frontier crosses a dam and *leaves* :

*On the Polish side* : The island south of the mill in the village of Storożew (Storozhevo) (near post No. 1521) ; 2 islands 1¼ km. south of the same mill (near post No. 1523) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The island 1 km. south of the mill at the village of Storożew (Storozhevo) (post<sup>1</sup> No. 1522) ; the island 2 km. south of the same mill (between posts Nos. 1524 and 1525) ; the island 1 km. south of the bridge near the village of Kobyle<sup>2</sup> (between posts Nos. 1535 and 1536).

The direction of the median line of the main arm of the river shall determine to which country the other small islands belong.

<sup>1</sup> *Note of the Translator* : In the Polish text : " post No. 1522 ".

<sup>2</sup> *Note of the Translator* : Polish text : " 1 km. south of the village of Kobyle ".



*From the Korczyk (Korchik) river near the town of Korzec (Korets), to the river Wilja (Viliya), near the town of Ostróg for a distance of 112 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 1552 to 1731.)

From a point on the river Korczyk  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. distant from the Korzec (Korets) east<sup>1</sup> of sugar factory (post No. 1552), the State frontier runs for 8 km. in a south-easterly direction with slight curves, crossing the Równie-Zwiahel (Novograd-Volynsk-Rovno) road 1 km. east of the Korzec (Korets) sugar factory (post No. 1555);  $1\frac{3}{4}$  km. north of Kosiniów (Kosinev) village (post No. 1565), the frontier runs west for  $7\frac{3}{4}$  km. to a point 2 km. east of Trościaniec (Trostinets) village (post No. 1576), and then follows a generally northerly direction for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  km., bending sharply east and emerging east of the village of Babin on the Korczyk river (post No. 1584). Thence it runs for 9 km. partly west and partly south-west to the Marucha (Marukha) stream (post No. 1598) following for about 2 km. the Korczyk (Korchik) river (opposite the village of Babin between posts Nos. 1584 and 1587). It then runs generally in a westerly direction to the farms of Mokrzec (Mokrets), 3 km. south-west of the village of Majków (Maikovo) (post No. 1641), following for the first  $4\frac{1}{2}$  km. the Marucha river (between posts Nos. 1598 to 1603) and making a number of sharp bends north and south along the boundaries<sup>2</sup> of the adjacent settlements.

From the neighbourhood of the Mokrzec (Mokrets) farms the frontier runs south for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  km. and then forms a salient 2 km. long and 1 km. wide eastwards in the direction of the village of Narajówka (Naraevka); it then runs 2 km. west and then forms a salient  $2\frac{1}{2}$  km. long and 1 km. wide in a northerly direction, making between the farms of Mokrzec (Mokrets) and the village of Ułaszánówka (Ulashanovka) (posts Nos. 1643 to 1686) a number of sharp bends to the north, south and east over a distance of 14 km.

Beyond the village of Ułaszánówka (Ulashanovka) the State frontier runs in a generally south-westerly direction for 23 km. to a point  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. south of the bridge by which the Ostróg-Sołowje (Solov'e) road crosses the Horyń (Goryń) river (post No. 1721), and after a few bends crosses the Równie-Szepetówka (Rovno-Shepetovka) railway  $8\frac{1}{2}$  km. east of Mohylany (Mogilyany) station (post No. 1709) and 4 km. west of Krzywín (Krivin) railway station. It crosses the Ostróg-Krzywín road at the village of Solowje (Solovie) (post No. 1720) and the Horyń (Goryn) river south of that village (post No. 1721).

From a point south of the bridge on the Ostróg-Sołowje road (post No. 1721) the frontier runs 2 km. south (post No. 1726) and then  $1\frac{1}{2}$  km. west south of the suburb of Kaukaz (Kavkaz) (up to post No. 1728); it next proceeds for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  km. north-west to the Wilja river which it reaches at a point  $1\frac{1}{2}$  km. west of the bridge across the Wilja at the town of Ostróg and  $\frac{3}{4}$  km. north of the village of Słobódka (post No. 1731), skirting on the east, south and west the Nowe-Miasto (Novoe-Mesto) and Kaukaz (Kavkaz) suburbs of the town of Ostrog, and *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The town of Korzec (Korets), the Staro-Korzeckie farms, the farm of Malewski, the villages of Babin, Bohdanówka (Bogdanovka), Czernica (Chernitsy) and Kryłów (Krylov), the farms of Marjanówka (Maryanovka), the village of Paszuki (Pashuki), the farms of Lidawka (Lidavka) and Woronówka (Voronovka), the village of Majków (Maikovo), the farms of Mokrzec (Mokrets), Borszczówka (Borshevka), Kuraż (Kurazh) and Kurażska Poręba (Kurazhshi Porub), the settlements of Fryderland and Kurażska-Poręba, the farms of Dąbówka (Dobrovka) and Baranówka (Baranovka), the settlement and farm of Marjanówka (Maryanovka), the villages of Moszczanica (Moshchanitsa), Bodówka (Bodovka) and Wilbowno (Vil'bovno), the town of Ostróg and the suburb of Kaukaz (Kavkaz) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The villages of Szczytnia (Shchitnya), Połczyn (Polchin), W. Sr. and M. Deraźnia (B. S. and M. Derazhnya) Kosyniew (Kosinev),

<sup>1</sup> *Note of the Translator* : The words " east of " are omitted in the Polish text.

<sup>2</sup> *Note of the Translator* : The words " the boundaries " are omitted in the Polish text.

Mucharów (Mukharev), Trościaniec (Trostinets), Tatarszczyzna (Tatarshchina), Poddupce (Poddubtsy), Pieczywody (Pechivody), the town of Kilikijew (Kilikiev), the villages of Klepacze (Klepachi), Dołżek (Dolzhok), W. Sknit (B. Sknit), and Narajówka (Naraevka), the Narajówka farms, the villages of Choniakowo (Khonyakovo) and Ułaszanówka (Ulashanovka), the farms of Choniakowskie Poręby (Khoniakovski Porub), the farms of Hołowelskie Poręby (Golovelski Porub), the settlements of Dziadowa Góra (Dedova Gora) and Moszczanówka (Moshchanovka) the villages of Krzywín (Krivin), Nietyszyn (Netishin), Sołowje (Solovie) and Czarnewody (Chernovody).

*The river Wilja (Viliya) from the town of Ostróg to the village of Chodaki, for a distance of 34 km.*  
(Frontier posts Nos. 1731 to 1764.)

The State frontier follows the main arm of the river Wilja in a generally south-westerly direction for a distance of 29 km. ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. before reaching the bridge at the village of Zinki (post No. 1761) the frontier deviates from the river towards the north-west, forming a salient 1 km. long by 1 km. wide ;  $\frac{3}{4}$  km. south-west of the bridge near the village of Zinki the frontier again emerges on the river (post No. 1764), and then for a distance of  $\frac{3}{4}$  km. bears southwards away from the river, which it again reaches at the village of Chodaki (Khodaki) (post No. 1767), *traversing :*

The bridge at the village of Słobódka (near post No. 1732) ; the dam on the Międzyrzecze-Kuniew (Menzhirichi-Kuniev) road near the village of Kamionka (Kamenka) (near post No. 1740) ; two dams and sluices near the town of Kuniew (the first near post No. 1746 and the second  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. farther north ; a mill on the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics side) ; the dam north of the village of Dołoczje (Dolochie) (between posts Nos. 1750 and 1751 ; a mill on the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics side) ; the bridge between the villages of Wilja and Zarzecze (Zareche) (near post No. 1755).

The frontier *leaves :*

*On the Polish side :* The island near the town of Międzyrzecze (between posts Nos. 1733 and 1734) ; the island north of the colony of Antonówka (Antonovka) (between posts Nos. 1742 and 1743) ; the island near the village of Wilja beside the distillery (between posts Nos. 1756 and 1757) ; the island north of the village of Zinki (near post No. 1761) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side :* The island near the village of Słobódka (between posts Nos. 1732 and 1733) ; the island opposite the town of Kuniew (with post No. 1747) ; the island north of the dam near the village of Wilja (between posts Nos. 1756 and 1757).

*From the Wilja River (near the village of Chodaki) to the Zbrucz (Zbruch) River for a distance of 84 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 1764 to 1861 a.)

From the Wilja river the frontier runs south-east for 8 km. in the direction of the village of Małe-Kaletyńce (M. Koletynts) (post No. 1779) and then turns sharply west and runs for a distance of 6 km. to a point  $2\frac{1}{4}$  km. south-west of the church in the village of Bołozówka (Bołozhevka) (post No. 1785) ; thence it proceeds in a generally southerly direction for 70 km. to the Zbrucz River, making a number of turns west and east to correspond with the boundaries of the lands belonging to the adjacent settlements (the most prominent of these turns are in the neighbourhood of the villages of Sadki, Siwki (Sivki) and Szkrobotówka (Shkrobotovka).

West of the village of Wiązowiec (Vyazovtsy) the frontier follows for 3 km. the course of the river Horyń (Goryn) (posts Nos. 1826 to 1829) and *crosses :*

Near the village of Chodaki the Szumsk-Kuniew (Shumsk-Kuniev) road (near posts Nos. 1766 and 1767) ; the railway line from Łanowce (Lanovtsy) to Jampol (Yampol)

in the neighbourhood of the village of Pańkowce (Pankovtsy) 5½ km. west of Jampol station (post No. 1825), emerging on the Zbrucz River west of the village of Szczesnówka (Shchasnovka) (post No. 1861 a), and *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : The villages of Chodaki and Bołozówka, the farm of Kanowiec (Konovets), the village of Sadki, the manor of Obory, the villages of Szkrobotówka and Radoszówka (Radoshevka), the farm of Niodźwiedziówka (Medvedevka), the villages of Michałówka (Mikhailovka), Juśkowce (Yuśkovtsy), Hrybowa (Gribovo), Kozaczki, (Kazachki), Ośniki, Mołochów (Molofkov) and Białoziórka (Belozerka), the farms of Dubina and Cieplaków (Teplyakova) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : The villages of Zinki, M. and W. Borowica (B. and M. Borovitsa), Mała-Kaletyńce, Stefanówka (Stepanovka), the village and farm of Bajmaki (Baimaki), the villages of Liski, Siwki, Wołoskie (Voloskoe) and Lepiesówka (Lepesovka) ; the town and railway station of Jampol, the village of Pańkowce, the village and farm of Wiązowiec, the villages of Łysogórka, Krzywczyki (Krivchiki), Niemierzyńce (Nemirintsy), Szebenno and Szczesnówka.

*The River Zbrucz from the village of Szczesnówka to the confluence of the Zbrucz and Dniester Rivers, for a distance of 225 km.*

(Frontier posts Nos. 1861a to 2290.)

From the point where it emerges on the River Zbrucz at the village of Szczesnówka (post No. 1861 a), the State frontier runs in a southerly direction along the Zbrucz river (canalised) for 5 km. to the embankment near the Palczyński look-out and the village of Palczyńce (Palchintsy) (near post No. 1868), following the western boundary of the lands of the village of Szczesnówka ; from the embankment near Palczyńce village the frontier then runs south-east for about ¾ km. along an artificial canal and 100 m. east of the Zbrucz River (up to post. No. 1869). It then follows the Zbrucz River in a south-easterly direction for about 3 km. to the dam near the village of Nowa Grobla (Novaya Greblya), crossing the latter 40 m. north-west of the sluice (near post No. 1872) ; it then skirts the village of Nowa Grobla on the north and west and for 1 km. follows the canalised section of the Zbrucz (between posts Nos. 1873 to 1876). It next follows the Zbrucz River south for 2 km. (to post No. 1878) and then turns west for 2 km. to the sulphur spring near the town Ożyhowce (Ozhigovtsy) between the post of the latter name and the peninsula of Pryhorodok (Prigorodok) (post No. 1881), following the bed of the river and the median line of the pond. The frontier then follows the main arm of the Zbrucz generally in a southerly direction for 17 km. to the embankment near the town of Wołoczyska (Volochisk) (post No. 1905), forming a series of sharp bends and keeping not more than ½ km. east of the Zbrucz River near the southern end of the town of Ożyhowce (between posts Nos. 1882 to 1884), and *crossing* :

The embankment (former dam) at the village of Sobolówka 25 m. west of the bed of the river (post No. 1885) ; the embankment (former dam) at the village of Poczapińce (Pochapintsy) 40 m. west of the bed of the river (post No. 1888) ; the pond near the village of Wołczkowce (Volchkovtsy) for ¾ km. (between posts Nos. 1893 and 1894) ; the mill dam at the village of Wołczkowce 125 m. west of the mill sluices and 60 m. east of the regulating bridge (near post No. 1894) ; the embankment (former dam) near the town of Wołoczyska 50 m. west of the present bed and 70 m. south-east of the bridge on this same embankment (at post No. 1905), and *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : the eastern island opposite the village of Dorofiejówka (Dorofeevka) (between posts Nos. 1899-1900).

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : the three western islands opposite the same village (between posts Nos. 1899 and 1900).

From the embankment near the town of Wołoczyska to the town of Tarnoruda the frontier runs in a generally southerly direction along the main arm of the Zbrucz river, keeping about 350 m. east of it opposite the village of Orzechowiec (Orekhovtsy) and following an artificial canal for half a kilometre (between posts Nos. 1917 and 1918) and the Bołwaniec stream

(Bolvanets) for about 1 kilometre (between posts Nos. 1918 and 1919) ; north of the town of Tarnoruda the frontier for half a kilometre follows a line 300 m. east of the Zbrucz River (between posts Nos. 1928 and 1929), *crossing* :

The pond north-west of Tarnoruda for a distance of one kilometre (between posts Nos. 1929 and 1930) ; the railway bridge on the Tarnopol-Płoskirów (Proskurov) line, which it crosses in the middle, and leaving on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side three islands opposite the town of Wołoczyska (south of post No. 1905).

From the sluice near the town of Tarnoruda to the Dniester River the frontier runs in a generally southerly direction along the median line of the main arm of the River Zbrucz for a distance of 185 kilometres (from posts Nos. 1930 to 2290) ; it has a very winding course and crosses to the eastern bank of the river opposite the village of Nowosiółka (Novoselka) for a distance of 1.7 km., keeping 450 metres away from the bed of the river (between posts Nos. 2203 and 2208), and *crossing* :

The sluice at the town of Tarnoruda Polska-Tarnoruda Ukraińska (near post No. 1930), the dam near the village of Zajączki (Zaionchiki) (near post No. 1945) ; the sluice at the look-out in the town of Satanowo (near post No. 1983), the ruined railway bridge at the town of Husiatyn (Gusyatyn) on the Kopyczyńce-Płoskirów (Kopychintsy-Proskurov) (near post No. 2034), the wooden bridge on the Kopyczyńce-Płoskirów road (near post No. 2038) ; the dam and mill at the village of Bondarówka (Bednarovka) (near post No. 2047) ; the stone dam and wooden bridge near the village of Szydłowce (Shidlovtsy) (between posts Nos. 2058 and 2059) ; the stone dam opposite the village of Zielona (Zelenaya) (near post No. 2074) ; the stone dam opposite the town of Skała (near post No. 2121) ; the ruined wooden bridge on the road from Skała to Kamieniec-Podolsk (Kamenets-Podolsk) (near post No. 2123) ; the stone dam south of the said bridge (near post No. 2124) ; the stone dam near the village of Piatniczany (Pyatnichany) (near post No. 2131) ; the stone dam at the look-out in the village of Bereżanka (near post No. 2140) ; the dam opposite the village of Podfilipie (near post No. 2158) ; the dam near the look-out in the village of Niewierówka (Niverka) (near post No. 2179), the stone dam north of the village of Miłowce (Milevtsy) (near post No. 2225) ; the stone dam near the village of Kudryńce (Kudrintsy) (near post No. 2238) ; the stone dam north of the village of Laszkowica (Lyashkovitsa) (near post No. 2281) ; the stone dam opposite the village of Laszkowica (near post No. 2286) ; the ruined road bridge and the unfinished railway bridge near the village of Isakowce (Isakovtsy) (near post No. 2289), *leaving* :

*On the Polish side* : all the islands opposite the village of Łuka Mala (Luka Malaya) (between posts Nos. 1945 and 1947) ; the middle island south of the look-out in the village of Satanówka (between posts Nos. 1978 and 1979) ; all the islands opposite the look-out in the village of Kręciłów (Krentsilov), except for a part of the large island, which remains on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side (near post No. 1993) ; five islands opposite the lands of the village of Olchowczyk (Olkhovchik) (between posts Nos. 2026 and 2031) ; the island opposite the town of Husiatyn-Polski (with post No. 2040) ; the island opposite the manor of Bedarówka (Bednarovka) (near post No. 2050) ; all the islands opposite the village of Szydłowce Ukraińskie (Shidlovtsy) and its lands (between posts Nos. 2058 and 2068) ; the island and mill near the village of Zielona (Zelenaya) (near post No. 2074) ; the western island opposite the village of Siekierzyńce (Sekirintsy) (with posts Nos. 2090 and 2091) ; the island east of the town of Zbrzyż (Zbrizh) (with post No. 2101) ; the island opposite the village of Żabińce (Zhabintsy) (near post No. 2110) ; the island and mill opposite the town of Skała (with post No. 2121) ; the island south of the village of Bereżanka (Berezhanka) (with post No. 2142) ; the island opposite the village of Trójca (Troitsa) (near post No. 2144) ; the island opposite the village of Podfilipie (Podfilip'e) (north of post No. 2157) ; all the islands opposite the village of Wierzbówka (Verbovka) (between posts Nos. 2161 and 2165) ; the island opposite the village of Niwra (with posts Nos. 2180-2182) ; the island near the village of Szustowce (Shustovtsy) (near post

No. 2192) ; the island south of the village of Szustowce (near post No. 2200) ; the two western islands opposite the village of Kudryńce (Kudrintsy) (between posts Nos. 2238 and 2239) ; the island opposite the village of Kudryńce (with post No. 2240) ; the island east of the village of Kudryńce (between posts Nos. 2242 and 2243) ; the island opposite the lands of the village of Wojtkówce (Voitkovtsy) (between posts Nos. 2260 and 2261) ; the island opposite the town of Okopy (between posts Nos. 2278 and 2279) ; the island opposite the town of Okopy (with post No. 2287) ;

*On the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* : all the islands opposite the village of Postolówka (Postolovka) (near post No. 1941) ; the island opposite the Kurowski look-out (with post No. 1960) ; the island north of the village of Martynkowce (Martynkovtsy) (near post No. 1965) ; the two outer islands south of the look-out in the village of Satanówka (between posts Nos. 1978 and 1979) ; the two islands opposite the town of Satanów<sup>1</sup> (with post No. 1983) ; part of the large island opposite the look-out in Kręciłów village (Krentsilov) (near post No. 1993) ; the island opposite the look-out of Holeniszczów (Golenishchev) (between posts Nos. 2018 and 2019) ; the island opposite the lands of the village of Kuźminczyk (Kuzminchiki) (near post No. 2031) ; the island south of the town of Husiatyn (Gusyatin) (with posts Nos. 2041 and 2042) ; the island north of the village of Siekierzyńce (Sekirintsy) (near post No. 2086) ; the eastern island opposite the village of Siekierzyńce (near posts Nos. 2090 and 2091) ; the island opposite the town of Skała (near post No. 2115) ; all the islands south of the Bukowskie Customs House (between posts Nos. 2124 and 2126) ; the island near the village of Bereżanka (near post No. 2136) ; the island opposite the village of Podfilipie (post No. 2158) ; three islands near the look-out of the village of Niewierówka (Niverka) (near post No. 2179) ; the island opposite the village of Szustowce (Shustovtsy) (near post No. 2191) ; the island south of the look-out in the village of Szustowce (between posts Nos. 2195 and 2196) ; two islands north of the village of Miłowce (Milevtsy) (between posts Nos. 2224 and 2225) ; two islands south of the village of Miłowce (between posts Nos. 2229 and 2233) ; the island north of the village of Kudryńce (Kudrintsy) (near post No. 2236) ; the eastern island opposite the Kudryńce look-out (between posts Nos. 2238 and 2239) ; the island opposite the Łastowce look-out (Lastovtsy) (north of post No. 2254) ; all the islands near the village of Wojtkowce (Voitkovtsy) (between posts Nos. 2167 and 2272) ; two islands near the village of Łaskowica (Lyashkovitsa) (between posts Nos. 2280 and 2285).

The median line of the main arm of the Zbrucz River will determine the nationality of the other small islands.

The State frontier on the Zbrucz River in its northern section from the upper course to the town of Tarnoruda coincides partly with the former Russo-Austrian frontier ; for the remainder of its course it follows the live channel of the main arm of the Zbrucz River (except in the neighbourhood of the village of Nowosiółka (Novoselka)).

*Note* : The line of the State frontier is marked on the ground by two rows of wooden posts bearing the arms of the country concerned and numbered consecutively from the Rosica River to the Dniester ; on land there is a distance of 5 metres between the posts ; the frontier follows an imaginary line along the middle of this band 5 metres wide ; on the rivers the frontier posts are fixed on both banks and the frontier proper in the case of rivers open to navigation and rafting follows the thalweg of the main arm, in the case of rivers not open to navigation or rafting it follows the median line of the main arm.

<sup>1</sup> *Note of the Translator* : The words " with post " are omitted in the Polish text.

## ANNEXES.

1. The Minutes of the plenary meetings of the Mixed Delimitation Commission Nos. 8, 14, 21, 26, 30, 33, 39, 40, 47, 54, 62, 64, with the relevant Annexes (Minutes of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Mixed Delimitation Commission, with maps and plans).

2. A detailed sketch of the course of the State frontier on a scale of 1/50,000 (the frontier is shown by a red line).

3. Field surveys and plans (the frontier is shown by a dotted black line) :

Section from the Rosica to the Zbrucz on a scale of 1/2,000 — 892 copies (Poland) and 906 copies (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) ;

Section of the Zbrucz River : *on the Polish side* — 159 maps on a scale of 1/2,000 reproduced by pantograph from the plans of the Russo-Austrian Commission of 1902-1905, and 24 original copies for the sections which have been altered ; *on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics side* — 86 plans of the Russo-Austrian Commission of 1902-1905, on a scale of 1/5,000 and 24 maps on a scale of 1/2,000 for the sections which have been altered.

4. A topographical description (specification) of the frontier containing 511 pages (Poland) and 509 pages (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

5. Protocols regarding frontier posts Nos. 0 to 1868 inclusive, and 34 protocols regarding the erection of posts along the River Zbrucz.

*Note.* By the General Final Protocol each Party transmits its own documents to its Government.

The present Protocol has been drawn up in both the Polish and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

(Signed) L. WASILEWSKI,  
*President*  
*of the Polish Delegation*  
*on the Mixed Delimitation Commission.*

July 31, 1924.

Circular seal with the State arms : " Polish Delegation on the Mixed Delimitation Commission ".

(Signed) T. KOSTIAJEV (KOSTYAEV),  
*Vice-President*  
*of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Delegation*  
*on the Mixed Delimitation Commission.*

July 31, 1924.

Circular seal with the arms of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics : " Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Delegation on the Mixed Delimitation Commission ".

Certified true copy :

(Signed) A. Cybulski,  
*Secretary of the Polish Delegation*  
*on the Mixed Delimitation Commission.*

## ANNEX No. 2.

## AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE POLISH REPUBLIC OF THE ONE PART AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS OF THE OTHER PART, REGARDING THE SETTLEMENT OF FRONTIER DISPUTES, CONCLUDED AT MOSCOW ON AUGUST 3, 1925.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC of the one part and THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS of the other part, being desirous of establishing a simplified procedure for the settlement of frontier disputes of an economic or customary character, have decided to conclude an agreement on that subject and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

M. Stanislaw KĘTRZYŃSKI, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Polish Republic at Moscow ;

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS :

M. Simon Ivanovich ARAŁOW, Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs ;

Who after having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions.

*Article 1.*

All minor frontier incidents and disputes likely to arise and also frontier disputes of an economic character shall be settled on the spot by the persons designated in Article 2 of the present Agreement.

This category of questions shall include more particularly :

(a) Isolated instances of shots fired on members of the frontier guard and also at the territory of the other Party, provided that the aforementioned shots do not result in persons being killed or wounded or cause material loss.

(b) The return to the inhabitants of one Party of livestock belonging to them and kept in the territory of the other Party and compensation for any losses which may have occurred.

(c) The return of property stolen from the territory of one Party by the inhabitants of the other Party and compensation for any losses which may have been sustained.

(d) The unintentional crossing of the frontier by local inhabitants.

(e) The unintentional crossing of the frontier by the local frontier guards.

*Article 2.*

The representatives of the local frontier authorities authorised to investigate and settle frontier incidents and disputes shall be :

(a) In the case of the Polish Republic, the Starostas of the respective frontier districts, and,

In the case of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Chiefs of the respective frontier detachments of the State Political Department (G.P.U.) ;

(b) The authorised representatives of the persons mentioned in (a).

The number and place of residence of the authorised representatives referred to in (b) shall be fixed by means of an agreement between the representatives mentioned in (a).

*Article 3.*

Frontier incidents and disputes shall be settled by means of an agreement between the representatives of both Parties referred to in Article 2.

The decisions shall be drawn up in two original copies in the official languages of the two Parties, and as far as possible in abridged form.

Minor disputes and frontier incidents may by joint agreement between the parties also be settled verbally.

If no agreement can be reached, the questions in dispute shall be referred for decision to the central authorities of both Contracting Parties (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs).

*Article 4.*

The representatives of each Party referred to in Article 2 shall have the right at their own discretion to refer any frontier incident or dispute which arises to their own central authority (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish Republic, People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). In such circumstances the representatives of the Parties shall merely carry out an investigation of the case in question.

*Article 5.*

The decisions of the representatives shall be binding on both Parties.

Decisions concerning the return of persons or the restitution of animals and property shall be final.

Decisions regarding compensation for damage sustained shall become legally valid after their confirmation by the respective central authorities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs) of the two Contracting Parties on whose instructions settlement is made.

*Article 6.*

The persons referred to in Article 2 (a) shall for the settlement of frontier disputes relating to their respective sectors designate points for purposes of crossing and of supervision, at which communications and letters regarding disputes shall be exchanged and the persons, livestock and property retained shall be surrendered.

The persons referred to in Article 2 (a) and their authorised representatives referred to in Article 2 (b) shall, for the purposes of discharging the duties mentioned in Articles 1 and 3, be entitled to cross the frontier in virtue of their personal documents visaed by the corresponding representatives of the other Party referred to in Article 2 (a) of the present Agreement.

The persons referred to in Article 2 (a) shall furthermore be entitled to issue to inhabitants who have suffered losses short-term permits valid for twelve hours for a single crossing of the State frontier for purposes of the settlement of the frontier disputes and incidents referred to in Article 1 of the present Agreement.

These permits shall be visaed by the corresponding representatives of the other Party.

*Article 7.*

Meetings of the representatives of the two Parties for the settlement of frontier incidents and disputes shall take place at points fixed or designated by joint agreement at the request of one of the Parties. The reply of the Party to which the request is addressed shall be given not later than seven days from the date of the transmission of the request.



*Article 8.*

The representatives of the Parties referred to in Article 2 of the present Agreement shall be guaranteed personal immunity during their stay in the territory of the other Party. Such persons shall have the right to transport duty-free the foodstuffs and articles necessary for carrying on their work (office requisites, etc.) ; such luggage, however, shall not exceed 30 kilogrammes in weight and shall be subject to Customs inspection.

Persons crossing the frontier in virtue of Article 6, paragraph 3, of the present Agreement shall be entitled to bring with them free of duty provisions to the amount of 5 kilogrammes.

*Article 9.*

Each Party shall be separately responsible for the costs of transport and subsistence of its representatives in the territory of the other Party.

Each Party shall be bound to assist the representatives of the other Party in its territory to secure the necessary means of communication and accommodation while they are carrying out the duties entrusted to them.

*Article 10.*

The date and place of the first meeting of the representatives of the Parties referred to in Article 2 (a) of the present Agreement, for the organisation of the work in their sectors, shall be decided by joint agreement. The first meeting shall, however, take place within one month from the coming into force of the present Agreement.

*Article 11.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to issue for the use of their authorities the necessary instructions relating to the method of executing the present Agreement prior to its coming into force.

*Article 12.*

The present Agreement shall be ratified by the Governments of both Contracting Parties. The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place within one month from the signature of the present Agreement.

The present Agreement shall come into force one month from the day on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged as mentioned above.

*Article 13.*

The present Agreement shall lapse on the expiry of three months from the date of its denunciation by either of the Contracting Parties.

*Article 14.*

The present Agreement has been drawn up in Polish and Russian in two original copies. For the purposes of interpretation both texts shall be regarded as authentic.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two Contracting Parties have signed the present Agreement and thereto affixed their seals.

Done and signed at Moscow on August 3, 1925.

(L. S.) (Signed) Stanisław KĘTRZYŃSKI.

(L. S.) (Signed) АРАЛОВ.