

N° 4390.

GUATÉMALA ET SALVADOR

Traité de délimitation de la frontière
entre les deux pays, avec annexes.
Signé à Guatémala, le 9 avril 1938.

**GUATEMALA
AND SALVADOR**

Treaty for the Delimitation of the
Boundary between the Two Coun-
tries, with Annexes. Signed at
Guatemala, April 9th, 1938.

TEXTE ESPAGNOL. — SPANISH TEXT.

N^o 4390. — TRATADO ¹ DE LIMITES TERRITORIALES ENTRE GUATEMALA Y EL SALVADOR. FIRMADO EN GUATEMALA, EL 9 DE ABRIL DE 1938.

Texte officiel espagnol communiqué par le chargé d'Affaires du Salvador à Paris. L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 4 juillet 1938.

Spanish official text communicated by the Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador in Paris. The registration of this Treaty took place July 4th, 1938.

LOS GOBIERNOS DE LAS REPÚBLICAS DE EL SALVADOR Y GUATEMALA, teniendo presente que en notas cruzadas por las respectivas Secretarías de Relaciones Exteriores, de fechas 27 y 23 de agosto de 1935, se expresó el acuerdo de ambos Gobiernos para fijar y establecer de manera inequívoca los términos jurisdiccionales de una y otra República ;

Que en notas de fechas 21 de septiembre y 15 de octubre del mismo año, se convino asimismo en la creación de una Comisión Mixta compuesta de un Delegado por cada Parte y de un Tercero Neutral de reconocida competencia e imparcialidad ; habiendo comisionado el Gobierno de El Salvador al Ingeniero Jacinto Castellanos Palomo, el Gobierno de Guatemala al Ingeniero Florencio Santiso, y la Unión Panamericana — a solicitud de ambos Gobiernos — al Ingeniero Sidney H. Birdseye, Tercero Neutral, quien tendría voto decisivo en caso de discordia entre los Ingenieros de El Salvador y Guatemala en materia puramente técnica. Esta Comisión quedó encargada de la preparación de los mapas preliminares, aprovechando las fotografías aéreas ya existentes ; y practicar un prolijo reconocimiento de la frontera, y los estudios necesarios en el terreno, a efecto de establecerla con exactitud adecuada, para amojonarla y hacer evidente su conocimiento ;

Que la Comisión Mixta procedió a ejecutar el trabajo que le fuera encomendado, de la manera más satisfactoria, encontrando la frontera tradicionalmente reconocida, sin disputa ni cuestión alguna de importancia ; y en las partes de ella en que los límites no estaban perfectamente localizados fueron consultados los títulos antiguos que amparaban la posesión mantenida por uno y otro país hermano, y los mojones o puntos de indiscutible y tradicional conocimiento, adoptando las líneas naturales intermedias en cuanto fué posible, y se tomaron en consideración los intereses fincados en el terreno desde antiguos tiempos, presidiendo un espíritu de amplia equidad y de justificación plena en la adopción de las líneas en que pudo haber duda en su localización técnica. La Comisión efectuó las operaciones, en el entendido de que ninguna de las Altas Partes habría de disputar a la otra una sola pulgada de territorio particularmente suyo, a fin de que, establecida la frontera, tal cual es, sea en todo tiempo un elemento de cordialidad que aleje enojosas discusiones jurisdiccionales y cimente en sólidas y permanentes bases el espíritu fraternal que preside las relaciones entre los Gobiernos y pueblos de El Salvador y Guatemala ;

Que, habiendo dado cuenta de su labor la Comisión Mixta, y rendido sus informes a los respectivos Gobiernos, acompañados de los mapas exactos en que la línea divisoria fué localizada de entera conformidad con las instrucciones recibidas, se hace procedente hacer constar los límites territoriales en un Tratado solemne que, siendo ley de ambas Repúblicas, sea de obligatoria observancia en una y otra, en la seguridad de que tal demarcación no separará sino que, por el contrario, acercará

¹ L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Guatémala, le 24 mai 1938.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Guatemala, May 24th, 1938.

¹ TRANSLATION.

No. 4390. — TREATY FOR THE DELIMITATION OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR. SIGNED AT GUATEMALA, APRIL 9TH, 1938.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE REPUBLICS OF EL SALVADOR and GUATEMALA, considering that by an Exchange of Notes, dated the 17th and 23rd of August, 1935, between their respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs, they expressed their agreement to fix and establish definitely the jurisdictional boundaries of each Republic ;

That by Notes dated September 21st and October 15th of the same year it was also agreed to set up a Joint Commission consisting of one delegate from each Party, and a third neutral delegate of acknowledged competence and impartiality ;

That the Government of El Salvador having appointed Jacinto Castellanos Palomo, civil engineer, the Government of Guatemala Florencio Santiso, civil engineer, and the Pan-American Union — at the request of both Governments — Sidney H. Birdseye, civil engineer, as third neutral delegate, to have a casting vote in case of disagreement between the civil engineers of El Salvador and Guatemala in purely technical matters, which Commission was instructed to prepare preliminary maps on the basis of existing aerial photographs and to undertake a detailed examination of the frontier and all investigations on the spot necessary to determine it with proper exactness, to fix boundary marks and to make it clearly recognisable ;

That the Joint Commission proceeded to carry out most satisfactorily the work entrusted to it, finding the frontier to be traditionally recognised without any dispute or question of importance ; and at points where the frontiers were not clearly defined, establishing by consulting old titles, the right of possession claimed by one or the other brother country, and confirming boundary-stones or points acknowledged to be undisputed and traditional, adopting wherever possible the median natural line, and taking into consideration old-established estate interests in the territory, and being wholly governed, wherever doubt arose as to the precise line to be adopted, by a spirit of absolute equality and justice. The Commission carried out its work on the understanding that neither of the High Contracting Parties would dispute a single inch of territory belonging to the other, so that, once the frontier was established as it now is, it should be for all time an element of cordial agreement, thereby precluding vexatious discussions of jurisdiction, and cementing on solid and permanent foundations the fraternal spirit governing relations between the Governments and peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala ;

That, now that the Joint Commission has submitted to the respective Governments a report on its work, accompanied by accurate maps in which the dividing-line is fixed in entire conformity with its instructions, it is proper that the territorial boundaries should be recorded in a solemn treaty, which, as a law of both Republics, would be bound to be observed by each, in the secure knowledge that this frontier demarcation would not divide but would rather bring closer the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala and enable them to live together in peace and mutual affection ;

Have resolved to draw up a frontier delimitation Treaty, and for this purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries :

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR :

Colonel Rodolfo V. MORALES, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Guatemala ; and

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL JORGE UBICO, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA :

Licentiate Carlos SALAZAR, Secretary of State at the Ministry of External Relations ;

Who, having examined their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :

Article 1.

The territorial boundaries between El Salvador and Guatemala were and are as follows :

(a) In the zone extending from the summit of the Montecristo ridge to the river Chingo, Coco or Jerez, the existing boundary, which, with slight technical modifications essential to demarcation, is defined as follows :

From the trifinial boundary-mark on the summit of the Montecristo ridge where the Republics of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras meet, in a straight line and an approximately westerly direction towards the head of the nearest of the ravines formed by the river Negro, Frío, Brujo or Anguiatú ; thence following the median line of the ravine downstream and subsequently that of the river downstream to its meeting with the Los Cedros ravine which comes in on the left, thence leaving the river at this point and following the median line upstream from the said Los Cedros ravine to the head of the nearest tributary to the summit of the Brujo ridge, and thence in a straight line to the triangular mark erected by the Joint Frontier Commission at the summit of the aforesaid Brujo ridge ; thence in a straight line and an approximately northerly direction to the boundary-mark known as La Piedrona which is at the edge of the river Negro, Frío, Brujo or Anguiatú and stands at the junction of the estates known as " La Yerba Buena " in Salvadoran territory, and " Montenegro and Brujo " and " Mescal," in Guatemalan territory ; from the said Piedrona mark again following the median line of the river Brujo, Negro, Frío or Anguiatú downstream to its confluence with the river Angue, Nejapa or Grande, which occurs to the south-west of the Salvadoran village named Valeriano ; thence following the median line of the river Angue downstream to its confluence with the Guayabillas ravine to the north of the hamlet called San Jerónimo ; thence following the Guayabillas ravine upstream to the point where it joins a little dry ravine which passes close by the boundary-mark known as Salitre Rancho de Cuero ; from its junction with the aforementioned little ravine following the latter upstream as far as the Salitre Rancho de Cuero boundary-mark itself, which stands on the boundary between the " Valeriano " and " Matanzas " estates in Guatemala and the " Matalapa " estate in El Salvador ; thence in a straight line to the mark called Loma Talpetatosa on the road from Santa Barbara to La Cañada ; thence in a straight line to the summit of the Mamey ridge ; thence in a straight line to the boundary-mark called " La Puerta " at the point of intersection of the road which passes to the north of the Tecuan ridge and leads from Piñuelas to " El Shiste " with the ravine which bears this name ; thence following the median line of the " El Shiste " ravine downstream to the place where a boundary-mark is placed at the south-west corner of the " El Shiste " estate, belonging to Doroteo Estrada, at the north-west corner of the estate of Mónica de Bojórquez, and at the boundary of the estate of J. V. de Orellana, the two former being in the territory of El Salvador and the last-named in Guatemala ; from this boundary-mark leaving the course of the Shiste ravine and following a straight line to the boundary-mark called Quebracho or Corral Falso, on the boundary of the " Matalapa " estate in El Salvador and the " Papalhuapa " and " Buena Vista " estates in Guatemala ; from this mark in a straight line to the mark El Barreal at the southern corner of the " Buena Vista " estate, which stands on the more easterly of the two ravines formed by the Guacuco torrent ; from the El Barreal mark following the course of the Guacuco torrent downstream to the point where it empties in the Virgen or Capichul ravine ; thence following the median

line of this ravine upstream to the mark called La Frutera on the boundary of the " Juan Martín " ranch in Guatemala and the " Ostúa " ranch in El Salvador ; then leaving the ravine in a straight line, which forms the boundary between the " Ostúa " and " Juan Martín " estates, to the mark known as " El Jobo " ; from the " El Jobo " mark in a straight line to the summit of the Junquillo ridge ; from this point to the Junquillo mark at the south-east corner of the " Juan Martín " ranch and the north-east corner of the " Amajaque " ranch, both in Guatemala and on the boundary line of the " Ostúa " ranch in El Salvador ; thence following the boundary of the " Amajaque " and " Ostúa " ranches through the Mora, Las Culebras ridge, and the rest of the marks on this boundary, to the junction of the two ravines which together form that known as the " Quebrada Precipitada " ; thence following the median line downstream of the course of the said Precipitada ravine to its junction with the river Ostúa ; thence following the median line of the course of the river Ostúa downstream to where it now empties into the lake of Güija ; thence in a southerly direction along the western edge of the peninsula which juts out from north to south into the lake of Güija, to the end of the said peninsula, or its most southerly point ; thence crossing the lake of Güija in a straight line to the most northerly point of the peninsula known as " Tipa Afuera ", which juts into the said lake from south to north ; thence along the east side of the said peninsula and the edge of the lake to where the river Cuxmapa now empties ; thence following the median line of the river Cuxmapa upstream to the point known as El Camposanto de Gamboa, in the plains of Sunza ; thence leaving the river Cuxmapa, in a straight line to the boundary-mark known as El Talpetate ; from this mark in a straight line to the summit of the hill known as El Cerrón, which lies to the west of the hamlet known as Portezuelo de la Cañada ; thence in a straight line to the triangular stone erected on the central peak of the Campana ridge by the Joint Frontier Commission ; thence in a straight line to the triangular stone erected by the said Commission near Amate and del Paso de San Cristóbal ; thence in a straight line towards the triangular mark erected by the Joint Frontier Commission on the summit of the Islamatepeque ridge, a distance of 1,250 metres measured from the triangular mark at Amate de San Cristóbal, changing direction from the terminal point of this section of 1,250 metres and following a straight line towards the Ojo de Agua de El Naranjo ; from the said Ojo de Agua de El Naranjo in a straight line towards the triangular mark erected by the Joint Frontier Commission on the summit of the Chingo volcano ; thence in a straight line to the summit of the little ridge known as El Matadero on the southern slope of the Chingo volcano ; thence in a straight line to the boundary-mark known as Cuatro Piedras in the ravine of Seca del Palo de la Estrella ; and finally, following the said Seca ravine to its junction with, or entry into, the river Chingo, Coco or Jerez.

(b) In the zone extending from the river Chingo to the mouth of the river Paz on the Pacific Ocean, with slight technical modifications essential to demarcation, the territorial boundaries are defined as follows :

Starting from the junction of the ravine of Seca del Palo de la Estrella with the river Chingo, Coco or Jerez, and following the median line of the said river downstream to its confluence with the river Pampe or Chalchuapa, and following the median line of the said river downstream to where the Los Sitios or Güeveapa ravine runs into it ; thence following downstream the said river, which is known by the names of Güeveapa, Pampe or Chalchuapa, to its confluence with the river Paz at the point known as Los Naranjos ; from this confluence the frontier follows the course of the river Paz downstream till it empties in the Pacific Ocean passing through the following recognised and accepted points :

- (1) Confluence of the rivers Chalchuapa and Paz ;
- (2) Confluence of the rivers Paz and Pululá ;
- (3) Confluence of the rivers Paz and Tacuba ;
- (4) Point where an arm of the Paz leaves the main stream near Salamar ;
- (5) Mouth of the river Paz.

Article II.

No change in the bed of frontier rivers, whether due to natural causes such as alluvium deposits, landslides, freshets, etc., or to artificial causes such as the construction of public works, the deepening of channels for water-supply, etc., shall affect the frontier as determined at the time of demarcation, which shall continue to be the international boundary even though a stream may have completely abandoned its original bed.

Each Government reserves the right to utilise half the volume of water in frontier rivers, either for agricultural or industrial purposes ; but in no circumstances may concessions be granted to foreign undertakings or companies.

Article III.

The Acts drawn up by the Joint Frontier Commission in the course of its work are accepted and approved in their entirety, particularly Acts Nos. XVI and XIX, dated December 15th, 1937, and January 28th, 1938. Acts Nos. XVI and XIX shall be regarded as an integral part of the present Treaty.

Article IV.

The Joint Frontier Commission shall proceed immediately to the physical marking and tracing of the frontier on the spot in accordance with the data contained in the Acts mentioned in the foregoing Article and with the description given in Article I of this present Treaty. This description agrees with the data contained on sheets Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the preliminary map of the frontier zone drawn up by the Frontier Commission itself, which shall be regarded as an integral part of the said Treaty and an essential graphic supplement to the description of the frontier.

A copy of this preliminary map, signed by the Plenipotentiaries signing the present Treaty, and a copy of Acts XVI and XIX mentioned in Article III, shall be annexed to each copy of this Treaty.

The Joint Frontier Commission shall also proceed immediately to construct posts and marks to render the frontier visible and permanent and to determine definitively the geographical position of such marks and of all other important points, and to prepare and draw the final maps which, after approval by both Governments, shall be regarded as an integral and complete part of this present Treaty.

Article V.

The neighbouring local authorities shall at the first be responsible for the constant care and maintenance of the posts or marks and other frontier signs, such authorities to be responsible for alternate sections, to be determined as soon as the demarcation is complete.

Article VI.

The present Treaty shall as soon as possible be submitted for approval to the respective legislative assemblies of El Salvador and Guatemala, and the exchange of ratifications shall take place in Guatemala City within thirty days after the date of the later ratification.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed the present Treaty in duplicate copies agreeing in all respects, in Guatemala City, this 9th day of April, 1938.

(Seal) (Signed) R. V. MORALES.

(Seal) (Signed) Carlos SALAZAR.

TEXT OF ACTS XVI AND XIX OF THE JOINT FRONTIER COMMISSION

DATED DECEMBER 15TH, 1937, AND JANUARY 28TH, 1938, WHICH, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE III OF THE FRONTIER DELIMITATION TREATY BETWEEN EL SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA, ARE TO BE REGARDED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE SAID TREATY.

ACT XVI.

At a meeting held in Guatemala City on December 15th, 1937, of the undersigned, Jacinto Castellanos Palomo, civil engineer, delegate of El Salvador, and Florencio Santiso, civil engineer, delegate of Guatemala, for the purpose of recognising the existing frontier between the two countries prior to the necessary demarcation and fixing of boundary-marks, the proceedings were as follows :

1. The act of the previous meeting was read and approved without amendment.

2. Considering the ample powers conferred on us for this purpose by our respective Governments ;

Considering the Convention concluded between the Governments of Guatemala and El Salvador, contained in Notes from the respective Chancelleries which read as follows :

“ Ministry of External Relations. — Republic of Guatemala. — No. 11038 (185-728.4). — Guatemala, September 21st, 1935. — His Excellency Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo, Minister of External Relations of El Salvador, San Salvador. — Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of August 27th last, informing me that the Government of El Salvador welcome the suggestion which I had the honour to make that the frontier between the two countries should be demarcated, and that advantage should be taken of the fortunate circumstance that an aerial photographic survey of the frontier zone, carried out by agreement between the two Governments, has recently been completed, and of the no less fortunate circumstance that no problem exists at the moment likely to impede the desired marking operations. Your Excellency was good enough to tell me that you would like me to suggest a suitable date for beginning the demarcation operations, so as to enable the necessary preparations to be made. In reply, I submit for your consideration a number of points on which it would appear desirable that an agreement should be reached forthwith, unless Your Excellency thinks otherwise :

First : November 1st next would be a suitable date for beginning the organisation of the frontier demarcation Commission.

Second : The Commission shall be a joint Commission, consisting of one civil engineer appointed by each Party, and a third neutral of acknowledged competence and impartiality. Such engineers and cartographers may be appointed as the work may require.

Third : The Joint Commission shall prepare preliminary maps based on the 900 aerial photographs now available from the American commission which took them, and on trigonometrical survey data such as those for the railways and pan-American highway, and any others which, in the opinion of the commission of engineers, might be used with advantage.

Fourth : In case of dispute or disagreement on purely technical matters between the two engineers representing Guatemala and El Salvador, the third neutral member shall have a casting vote.

Fifth : The Commission of engineers shall agree upon the most suitable scientific procedure for achieving the aims of the demarcation ; it is now agreed, however,

that such demarcation shall consist in the execution on the spot of the following operations :

- (a) Physical marking and tracing of the frontier ;
- (b) Topographical survey of the frontier and the contiguous zone to a depth of one kilometre on either side of the frontier ;
- (c) Construction of permanent and adequate concrete posts along the frontier ;
- (d) Detailed trigonometrical survey of the frontier ;
- (e) Determination of the geographical position of all boundary marks set up on the frontier ;
- (f) Preparation of accurate maps of the frontier and the whole area covered by the aerial photographs.

Sixth : The cost shall be shared equally by the two Governments ; but each shall pay the fees and emoluments of its own engineers, while those of the neutral third engineer shall be borne by the two Governments equally.

I should be glad to have any observations Your Excellency may care to make on this Note.

I have the honour to be, etc. — (*Signed*) A. Skinner KLÉE. ”

“ Ministry of External Relations. — Republic of El Salvador, C. A. — Palacio Nacional, San Salvador, October 15th, 1935. — (Diplomatic Section. No. de A.715.L.D. No. 1732.) — His Excellency Don Alfredo Skinner Klée, Licentiate, Minister of External Relations, Guatemala. — Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge your Note, No. 11038, of September 21st last, in which you refer to my letter of August 27th of this year, and make the following points for carrying out the demarcation of the frontier between Guatemala and El Salvador :

First : November 1st next would be a suitable date for beginning the organisation of the frontier demarcation Commission.

Second : The Commission shall be a joint Commission, consisting of one civil engineer appointed by each Party, and a third neutral of acknowledged competence and impartiality. Such engineers and cartographers may be appointed as the work may require.

Third : The Joint Commission shall prepare preliminary maps based on the 900 aerial photographs now available from the American commission which took them, and on trigonometrical survey data such as those for the railways and pan-American highway, and any others which in the opinion of the Commission of engineers might be used with advantage.

Fourth : In case of dispute or disagreement on purely technical matters between the two engineers representing Guatemala and El Salvador, the third neutral member shall have a casting vote.

Fifth : The Commission of engineers shall agree on the most suitable scientific procedure for achieving the aims of the demarcation ; it is now agreed, however, that such demarcation shall consist in the execution on the spot of the following operations :

- (a) Physical marking and tracing of the frontier ;
- (b) Topographical survey of the frontier and the contiguous zone to a depth of one kilometre on either side of the frontier ;
- (c) Construction of permanent and adequate concrete posts along the frontier ;
- (d) Detailed trigonometrical survey of the frontier ;

(e) Determination of the geographical position of all boundary-marks set up on the frontier ;

(f) Preparation of accurate maps of the frontier and the whole area covered by the aerial photographs.

Sixth : The cost shall be shared equally by the two Governments ; but each shall pay the fees and emoluments of its own engineers, while those of the neutral third engineer shall be borne by the two Governments equally.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that my Government agrees that the operation referred to should be carried out on the bases stated, except the first, because November 1st is very near, and it has not the necessary documentation available.

On behalf of my Government I therefore propose to the Government of Guatemala, through the medium of Your Excellency, that, if it is not inconvenient, January 6th, 1936, should be fixed as the day for beginning the organisation of the said Commission, since my Government considers that by that date it will be in possession of the necessary documents.

In expectation of your esteemed reply, for which I thank you in advance, I have the honour to be, etc. — (*Signed*) Miguel Angel ARAUJO. ”

Considering the bases accepted by both delegates, as recorded in Act XV of the meeting of the Joint Frontier Commission on October 16th of the same year, which Act reads as follows :

“ *Act XV.* At a meeting held in the city of Santa Ana, Republic of El Salvador, on October 16th, 1937, of the undersigned members of the El Salvador and Guatemala Joint Frontier Commission, the proceedings were as follows :

1. The act of the previous meeting, held in Guatemala City on the 7th day of the present month, was read and approved without amendment.

2. After an exchange of views as to the method of giving effect to the principles established in Point 6 of the previous Act, which deals with the method to be followed in studying the demarcation of the frontier, it was agreed to proceed in accordance with the following principles :

I. The boundary as determined in virtue of continuous possession over a number of years by the respective Republics, where the latter have developed local interests and where the jurisdiction of their respective sovereignties has been exercised, shall be recognised as the frontier between Guatemala and El Salvador.

II. The system of elimination shall be adopted, that is to say, all undisputed frontier points such as the Montecristo Ridge, already accepted as the trifinial boundary-mark between Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, the river Anguiatú and the river Paz, shall be determined first.

III. Wherever the frontier is open to doubt, the line of traditional possession shall be studied and determined, following approximately the line of present possession and including such boundary-marks as are universally acknowledged.

IV. Natural lines shall be chosen by preference, and advantage shall be taken of topographical features to assist the identification and marking of the frontier.

V. Where an estate is situated within both national jurisdictions, the frontier shall not be so drawn as to prejudice the interests of either country, but shall continue to divide the estate, which shall thus belong to both jurisdictions.

VI. Where two recognised boundary-marks have to be joined by a dividing line, consideration shall be had to the natural configuration of the ground, and all necessary adjustments made so that neither Party benefits at the expense of the other.

VII. A topographical and cadastral survey shall be made of all properties adjoining the frontier, such survey to extend to the boundaries of the said properties.

VIII. Due effect shall be given to the Agreement contained in the Notes of the respective Chancelleries of Guatemala and El Salvador, dated September 12th and October 15th, 1935, wherein were established the bases for the demarcation of the frontier.

3. It was agreed that the study of the frontier should begin on Tuesday, the 19th of this present month of October, starting from the Montecristo ridge, and that as the work proceeded and the delegates thought fit, the agreements arrived at should be recorded.

There being no other business, the meeting rose at 3.30 p.m. — (*Signed*) J. CASTELLANOS, Delegate of El Salvador. — Florencio SANTISO, Delegate of Guatemala. — Sidney H. BIRDSEYE, Neutral Member.

And in virtue of the instructions we have received and of the above principles,

WE AGREE TO RECOGNISE :

First : That the existing frontier between El Salvador and Guatemala in the zone extending from the summit of the Montecristo ridge to the river Chingo, Coco or Jerez, the existing boundary, which, with slight technical modifications essential to demarcation, is defined as follows :

From the trifinial boundary-mark on the summit of the Montecristo ridge where the Republics of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras meet, in a straight line and an approximately westerly direction towards the head of the nearest of the ravines formed by the River Negro, Frío, Brujo or Anguiatú ; thence following the median line of the ravine downstream and subsequently that of the river downstream to its meeting with the Los Cedros ravine which comes in on the left, thence leaving the river at this point and following the median line upstream from the said Los Cedros ravine to the head of the nearest tributary to the summit of the Brujo ridge, and thence in a straight line to the triangular mark erected by the Joint Frontier Commission at the summit of the aforesaid Brujo ridge ; thence in a straight line and an approximately northerly direction to the boundary-mark known as La Piedrona which is at the edge of the river Negro, Brujo, Frío or Anguiatú and stands at the junction of the estates known as " La Yerba Buena " in Salvadoran territory, and " Montenegro and Brujo " and " Mescal ", in Guatemalan territory ; from the said Piedrona mark again following the median line of the river Brujo, Negro, Frío or Anguiatú downstream to its confluence with the river Angue, Nejapa or Grande, which occurs to the south-west of the Salvadoran village named Valeriano ; thence following the median line of the river Angue downstream to its confluence with the Guayabillas ravine to the north of the hamlet called San Jerónimo ; thence following the Guyabillas ravine upstream to the point where it joins a little dry ravine which passes close by the boundary-mark known as Salitre Rancho de Cuero ; from its junction with the aforementioned little ravine following the latter upstream as far as the Salitre Rancho de Cuero boundary-mark itself, which stands on the boundary between the " Valeriano " and " Matanzas " estates in Guatemala and the " Matalapa " estate in El Salvador ; thence in a straight line to the mark called Loma Talpetatosa on the road from Santa Barbara to La Cañada ; thence in a straight line to the summit

of the Mamey ridge ; thence in a straight line to the boundary-mark called " La Puerta " at the point of intersection of the road which passes to the north of the Tecuán ridge and leads from Pinuelas to " El Shiste " with the ravine which bears this name ; thence following the median line of the " El Shiste " ravine downstream to the place where a boundary-mark is placed at the south-west corner of the " El Shiste " estate, belonging to Doroteo Estrada, at the north-west corner of the estate of Mónica de Bojórquez, and at the boundary of the estate of J. V. de Orellana, the two former being in the territory of El Salvador and the last-named in Guatemala ; from this boundary-mark leaving the course of the Shiste ravine and following a straight line to the boundary-mark called Quebracho or Corral Falso, on the boundary of the " Matalapa " estate in El Salvador and the " Papalhuapa " and " Buena Vista " estates in Guatemala ; from this mark in a straight line to the mark El Barreal at the southern corner of the " Buena Vista " estate, which stands on the more easterly of the two ravines formed by the Guacuco torrent ; from the El Barreal mark following the course of the Guacuco torrent downstream to the point where it empties in the Virgen or Capichul ravine ; thence following the median line of this ravine upstream to the mark called La Frutera on the boundary of the " Juan Martín " ranch in Guatemala and the " Ostúa " ranch in El Salvador ; then leaving the ravine in a straight line, which forms the boundary between the " Ostúa " and " Juan Martín " estates, to the mark known as " El Jobo " ; from the " El Jobo " mark in a straight line to the summit of the Junquillo ridge ; from this point to the Junquillo mark at the south-east corner of the " Juan Martín " ranch and the north-east corner of the " Amajaque " ranch, both in Guatemala and on the boundary line of the " Ostúa " ranch in El Salvador ; thence following the boundary of the " Amajaque " and " Ostúa " ranches through the Mora, Las Culebras ridge, and the rest of the marks on this boundary, to the junction of the two ravines which together form that known as the " Quebrada Precipitada " ; thence following the median line downstream of the course of the said " Precipitada " ravine to its junction with the river Ostúa ; thence following the median line of the course of the river Ostúa downstream to where it now empties into the lake of Güija ; thence in a southerly direction along the western edge of the peninsula which juts out from north to south into the lake of Güija ; to the end of the said peninsula, or its most southerly point ; thence crossing the lake of Güija in a straight line to the most northerly point of the peninsula known as " Tipa Afuera ", which juts into the said lake from south to north ; thence along the east side of the said peninsula and the edge of the lake to where the river Cuxmapa now empties ; thence following the median line of the river Cuxmapa upstream to the point known as El Camposanto de Gamboa, in the plains of Sunza ; thence leaving the river Cuxmapa, in a straight line to the boundary-mark known as El Talpetate ; from this mark in a straight line to the summit of the hill known as El Cerrón, which lies to the west of the hamlet known as Portezuelo de la Cañada ; thence in a straight line to the triangular stone erected on the central peak of the Campana ridge by the Joint Frontier Commission ; thence in a straight line to the triangular stone erected by the said Commission near Amate and del Paso de San Cristóbal ; thence in a straight line towards the triangular mark erected by the Joint Frontier Commission on the summit of the Islamatepeque ridge, a distance of 1,250 metres measured from the triangular mark at Amate de San Cristóbal, changing direction from the terminal point of this section of 1,250 metres and following a straight line towards the Ojo de Agua de El Naranjo ; from the said Ojo de Agua de El Naranjo in a straight line towards the triangular mark erected by the Joint Frontier Commission on the summit of the Chingo volcano ; thence in a straight line to the summit of the little ridge known as El Matadero on the southern slope of the Chingo volcano ; thence in a straight line to the boundary-mark known as Cuatro Piedras in the ravine of Seca del Palo de la Estrella ; and finally, following the said Seca ravine to its junction with, or entry into, the river Chingo, Coco or Jerez.

Second : That the frontier as defined in the foregoing description agrees in all respects with the data contained on sheets Nos. 1 and 2 of the preliminary map of the frontier zone drawn up by the Joint Frontier Commission, which shall be regarded, for the purposes of this demarcation, as an integral part of and an essential graphic supplement to the description of the frontier between El Salvador and Guatemala.

Third : That the frontier thus defined has been accepted *ad referendum* by the undersigned delegates of El Salvador and Guatemala, and must consequently be submitted for study and approval by their respective Governments, so that they may sanction its validity if they regard it as in accordance with the interests of both nations.

Fourth : It is to be noted that, although the portion of the frontier extending from the river Chingo to the mouth of the river Paz on the Pacific Ocean is constituted by natural boundaries, we have not yet begun to study it because the preliminary map, including this zone, has not yet been completed ; it will, however, be studied as soon as the said map is available.

AND WE AGREE :

(a) That as soon as official approval and acceptance of the findings recorded in this present Act are received, the physical marking and tracing on the spot of the frontier and the construction of posts or marks to render it visible and permanent shall be begun ;

(b) That four identical copies of this present Act shall be drawn up, two for the Governments in question and the other two for the respective delegations.

3. The main purpose of this present session being to place on record what has been found and agreed, and such findings having been expressed in the present Act, and there being no other business, it was agreed to close the meeting at 3 p. m. on the date aforesaid.

J. CASTELLANOS,
Delegate of El Salvador.

Florencio SANTISO,
Delegate of Guatemala.

ACT XIX.

At a meeting held in the City of Santa Ana, Republic of El Salvador, on January 28th, 1938, between the undersigned Jacinto Castellanos Palomo, civil engineer, delegate of El Salvador, and Florencio Santiso, civil engineer, delegate of Guatemala, the proceedings were as follows :

(1) The act of the previous meeting held in the same city on the 25th of the same month was read and approved without amendment.

(2) The preliminary maps of the zone extending from the Chingo volcano to the mouth of the river Paz on the Pacific Ocean having been completed, it was agreed, in accordance with point 4 of Act XVI relating to the meeting held in Guatemala City on December 15th, 1937, that the study and determination of the frontier in the said zone should be carried out in accordance with the following principles :

(a) The Joint Frontier Commission accepts as frontier points those corresponding to the rivers " Chingo ", " Pampe ", " Chalchuapa ", or " Güeveapa " and

"Paz", the geographical co-ordinates of which are given on the preliminary map as follows :

	Latitude	Longitude
1. Paso del Coco	14° 04' 07.00"	89° 44' 31.00"
2. Confluence of the rivers Chingo and Chalchuapa	14° 01' 41.00"	89° 44' 14.00"
3. Confluence of the rivers Chalchuapa and Paz	14° 02' 44.00"	89° 51' 35.00"
4. Confluence of the rivers Paz and Pu- lulá	14° 01' 34.00"	89° 54' 23.00"
5. Confluence of the rivers Paz and Ta- cuba	13° 57' 16.00"	89° 58' 42.00"
6. Point where an arm of the Paz leaves the main stream near Salamar	13° 50' 34.00"	90° 06' 02.00"
7. Mouth of the river Paz	13° 44' 11.00"	90° 08' 00.00"

The necessary corrections shall be made to these co-ordinates on completion of the calculations of the final adjustments to the trigonometrical survey which is to be used in preparing the final map ;

(b) The traditionally acknowledged portions of the rivers "Chingo", "Chalchuapa, Pampe or Güeveapa" and "Paz", lying between the points the geographical co-ordinates of which are given in the foregoing table, shall be accepted as the international frontier following the median line of the deepest channel which shall be regarded as the international boundary where there are a number of arms ; but should it prove impossible in such cases to decide which is the main channel, the straight line joining two near points on the river whose position is not open to any doubt shall constitute the frontier ;

(c) No change in the bed of the aforesaid rivers, whether due to natural causes such as alluvium deposits, landslides, freshets, etc., or to artificial causes such as the construction of public works, the deepening of channels for water supply, etc., shall affect the frontier as determined at the time of demarcation, which shall continue to be the international boundary even though a stream may have completely abandoned its original bed ;

(d) In order that the dividing line as determined by the Joint Frontier Commission may have the fixed status of a law binding on both Republics, it is agreed that, as soon as it is approved by the executive powers, the whole of the frontier, as recognised by both delegations, shall be recorded in a convention or treaty to be signed by plenipotentiaries with full powers and submitted for final approval to the legislative assemblies of the two countries ;

(e) When demarcation of the whole frontier on the spot has been completed, a technical description of the location of posts or marks shall be prepared and the geographical position of such posts or marks, and of all other important points shall be definitively calculated, since such details must be included in the final maps.

(3) In virtue of the instructions which we have received and in accordance with the above principles,

WE AGREE TO RECOGNISE :

That the existing frontier between El Salvador and Guatemala in the zone extending from the river Chingo to the mouth of the river Paz on the Pacific Ocean, with slight technical modifications essential to demarcation, shall be defined as follows :

Starting from the junction of the ravine of Seca del Palo de la Estrella and the river Chingo, Coco or Jerez, and following the median line of the said river downstream to its confluence with the river Pampe or Chalchuapa, and continuing along the median line of the latter river downstream to where the Los Sitios or Güeveapa ravine runs into it ; from this point, following the said river, which is known by the names of Güeveapa, Pampe or Chalchuapa, downstream to its confluence with the river Paz at the point known as Los Naranjos ; from this confluence the frontier follows the course of the river Paz downstream to its mouth on the Pacific Ocean through the acknowledged points the geographical co-ordinates of which have been specified in the bases laid down above.

(4) The frontier as drawn has been accepted *ad referendum* by the undersigned delegates, and must therefore be submitted for study and approval to the respective Governments, so that they may sanction its validity if they regard it as satisfactory.

(5) It is agreed that the frontier, as described above, is that which appears on sheets Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the preliminary map of the frontier zone drawn by the Joint Frontier Commission, which shall be regarded for the purposes of this demarcation as an integral part of and essential graphic supplement to the description of the frontier between El Salvador and Guatemala.

(6) As soon as the whole of the frontier has been approved by the Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala, physical marking and tracing on the spot, the construction of posts or marks to render it visible and permanent, and the preparation and drawing of the final maps shall be begun.

(7) There being no other business, the meeting rose at 3 p.m.

(Signed) J. CASTELLANOS,
Delegate of El Salvador.

(Signed) Florencio SANTISO,
Delegate of Guatemala.