This is a part of the map of China on pp. 68-69 of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th Edition, 1929, Volume 24. On this map the alignment for the boundary between the northeastern part of India and China’s Tibet still conforms in the main to the traditional customary line in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border (⅝), and the illegal McMahon Line does not appear. It can be seen that 15 years after Britain concocted the so-called McMahon Line, it still dared not change the traditional alignment of the Sino-Indian boundary in the eastern sector.