

**Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the
Embassy of India in China, 18 January, 1965
Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 4**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and, with regard to continued Indian intrusions, during the second half of 1964, into Chinese territory and airspace across the Sino-Indian border and Indian intrusive activities on the China-Sikkim and the China-Bhutan borders in the same period, has the honour to state the following:

I. During the second half of 1964, Indian troops made twenty four intrusions into Chinese territory across the 'line of actual control' on the Sino-Indian border or across the China-Sikkim border (specific cases are listed in Annex 1), of which the following instances are particularly serious:

I. Intrusions into China's Tibet along the China-Sikkim border:

1. On July 1, 1964, at about 1300 hours, five Indian soldiers crossed the Tagi La on the China-Sikkim boundary and intruded into China's territory for reconnaissance lasting about two hours.

2. On July 11, 1964, at about 1400 hours, three Indian soldiers crossed the China-Sikkim boundary and intruded into the area north of the Peilung La for reconnaissance.

3. On August 12, 1964, at about 1400 hours, five Indian soldiers crossed the Tagi La on the China-Sikkim boundary and intruded into China's territory for reconnaissance.

4. On August 14, 1964, at about 1500 hours, four Indian soldiers crossed the Peilung La on the China-Sikkim boundary and intruded into China's territory for reconnaissance.

5. On November 27, 1964, a group of Indian soldiers crossed the Latuo La on the China-Sikkim boundary, intruded into China's territory for reconnaissance and harassment and seized 59 yaks belonging to Tibetan herdsmen.

6. Indian troops crossed the Tungchu La and intruded into China's territory, successively building nearly twenty aggressive military structures (dug-outs, shelters, bulwarks, etc.) either on the Chinese side of the Tungchu La or on the boundary line, and unlawfully entrenched themselves there.

7. Indian troops crossed the Jelep La and intruded into China's territory, building 27 aggressive military structures (dug-outs, bulwarks, etc.) either on the Chinese side of the Jelep La or on the boundary line, and placed guards there.

1. Intrusion into China's airspace over Tibet across the China-Bhutan and the China-Sikkim borders:

1. On July 10, 1964, at 22.00 hours, an Indian aircraft intruded into China's airspace over the area southwest of the Pumuchang Lake in Tibet.

2. On December 15, 1964, at 11.03 hours, an Indian aircraft intruded into China's airspace over Yatung and its vicinity in Tibet and circled over there for reconnaissance.

3. On December 17, 1964, at about 13.00 hours, an Indian aircraft intruded into China's airspace over the area south of the Lamo Lake in Tibet.

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**Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the
Embassy of China in India, 2 April, 1965.**

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and has the honour to refer to the Chinese Government's note of January 18, 1965.

1. Allegations of intrusions by Indian personnel across the Sikkim-Tibet border.

As the Chinese Government itself has recognised, the Sikkim-Tibet border is well-known and clearly defined under the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890. The Chinese allegations that Indian troops have intruded into Tibet across the Sikkim border and built military structures on the Tibetan side, have already been rejected in various Government of India notes.

Items 3 and 4 of Section IV of Annexure I to the Chinese note have been the subject matter of a Chinese note dated 28 September, 1964 and have been refuted in the Government of India note dated 6th November, 1964. In this note, it was clearly pointed out that the places where Indian soldiers have allegedly intruded like 'Tagi La' and 'Peilung La' do not correspond to the names of any of the passes that the Government of India are aware of on this well-known Sikkim-Tibet border and the annexure to the Chinese note does not give the location and the co-ordinates of the passes".

Items 1 and 2 also refer to the places mentioned above and refer to incidents, alleged to have taken place on July 1 and July 11, 1964. The Government of India are absolutely certain that no Indian troops have ever crossed the Sikkim-Tibet border. The Chinese Government's

allegations are therefore nothing but pure fabrications.

Items 5-9 of Section IV of Annexure I, once again are repetitions of the false allegations contained in a Chinese Government's note dated 3 January, 1965, which have been dealt with in the Government of India's reply dated 2 February, 1965. In this note, the Government of India had stated: "The Government of India are absolutely certain that their troops and defence works are located beyond any possibility of doubt on the Sikkim side of the border. They have not stationed any troops or built any military structures whatsoever on the Tibetan side of the border, nor have Indian troops crossed the border at any point and seized yaks from Chinese herdsmen as alleged in the Chinese note. The Government of India, therefore, categorically reject the protest lodged by the Chinese Government as entirely baseless and unwarranted".

The Chinese Government's repetitions of these allegations, which have been proved baseless, are only a cover for the Chinese Government's massive military build-up on the Tibetan side of the Sikkim-Tibet border and are projection of China's aggressive designs.

8. Indian troops intruded into the Cho La on the China-Sikkim boundary and built four aggressive military structures on the boundary line.

9. Indian soldiers continued their unlawful entrenchment on the Chinese side of the Natu La and refused to withdraw.

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**Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the
Embassy of India in China, 11 June, 1965
Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 390**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and has the honour to reply as follows in refutation of the notes of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Indian Government dated December 31, 1964 and January 21 and February 2, 1965 :-

1. Indian troops have built military works beyond or astride of the China-Sikkim border, seized Chinese herdsmen and livestock and carried out other aggressive activities. These are all incontestable facts which the Indian Government can hardly deny. But in its note of February 2, 1965, India alleged that these activities were carried out "on Sikkim side," and continued to deny knowledge of the location of Tungchu La and other passes. Such unreasonable quibblings, instead of absolving the Indian Government of its guilt, have served all the more to reveal the premeditated nature of its intrusions.

2. In order to mislead the public, the Indian Government has repeatedly spread the rumour that China has concentrated large numbers of troops on the China-Sikkim border. In its notes of December 31, 1964 and January 21, 1965, it went to the length of fabricating four incidents in which Chinese military men "intruded into Sikkim," and alleged that three of the "intrusions" took place in the vicinity of Natu La. However, it is a well-known fact that as early as September 1962 Indian troops invaded and occupied Natu La and its vicinity on the China-Sikkim border, built military works there and barricaded the pass. Then Indian troops built numerous aggressive military works beyond or astride of the border at Jelep La, Cho La and Tung-chu La, which are passes on both sides of Natu La, and have up to now refused to withdraw in disregard of the protests lodged by the Chinese Government. In these circumstances, how could Chinese military personnel cross and recross the border at will in the vicinity of Natu La? It is asserted in the Indian note of December 31, 1964 that at 1710 hours on December 25 two armed Chinese personnel

"intruded into Sikkim", and that at 1720 hours on the same day "a larger group of fifteen Chinese military personnel were seen" in the same area. Yet, in replying to a question in Lok Sabha on February 22, 1965, less than two months after the Indian Government delivered the note, Indian Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs Mrs. Lakshmi Menon stated that only "two armed Chinese personnel intruded into Sikkim" on December 25, 1964. Such is the way the Indian Government babbles, telling one story now and a different one another time. Which is the version that counts, in the Indian Government's own opinion? It is ridiculous for the Indian Government to lodge so-called protests with the Chinese Government on the basis of such stories, which cannot stand the slightest refutation.

3. It should be pointed out that, in making frequent intrusions on the China-Sikkim border on the one hand and inventing lies about so-called Chinese intrusions on the other, the Indian authorities clearly aim at conducting anti-China propaganda, sowing discord between China and Sikkim and creating tension. In order to make the truth known to the world, the Chinese Government has repeatedly suggested that China and India send their personnel to Natu La for a joint investigation into India's intrusive activities. With a guilty conscience, the Indian Government has never dared accept this suggestion. As the Indian Government is once again reversing right and wrong, the Chinese Government now deems it necessary to renew this demand. Should the Indian Government dare to face the reality, it ought to accept a joint investigation, in order to find out which party has in fact been carrying out aggressive activities on the China-Sikkim border.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy in China the assurances of its highest consideration.

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**Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the
Embassy of India in China, 14 June, 1965**

Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 446

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Embassy of India in China and has the honour to state as follows:

The Chinese Government has received reports which have been thoroughly verified to the effect that on the morning of May 29, 1965 three Indian soldiers crossed the China-Sikkim border and carried out reconnaissance and harassment for a long time on Chinese territory at Dai (approximately 28° 09' N, 88° 39' E) and its vicinity in Khamba County. What was particularly serious was that in broad daylight the intruding Indian soldiers forcibly abducted two young Chinese women named Damque and Jitzongm who were gathering dye-stuff at Dai. Up to now these women have not been released and their parents are overwhelmed by grief and anxiety over the loss of their daughters. These brigandish acts of the Indian soldiers who intruded into Chinese territory and kidnapped Chinese women in glaring violation of China's sovereignty have aroused intense resentment among the population of that area. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a serious protest with the Indian Government and demands that it promptly return the abducted Chinese women, punish the culprits and take effective measures to ensure against the recurrence of such incidents.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

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**Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, to the
Embassy of China in India, 13 July, 1965**

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India and with reference to Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs' note No. (65) Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 446, dated the 14th June, 1965, has the honour to state as follows:

The Government of India have thoroughly investigated the allegations contained in the Chinese note that on 29th May, 1965, three Indian soldiers crossed the Sikkim-Tibet border at a location approximately given as 28° 09' N, 88° 39' E, carried out reconnaissance and harassment, and "forcibly abducted two young Chinese women, named Damque arid Jitzongm". The Government of India cannot but express their profound regret that the Government of the People's Republic of China finds it necessary to concoct increasingly absurd and baseless allegations in their attempt to maintain Sino-Indian border tension and to justify their anti-Indian posture.

The Chinese Government is aware that the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet has been clearly delimited by the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 to which both India and China are parties. The boundary runs along well-defined and clearly distinguishable natural features and is well-known both to India and China. Indian personnel have always scrupulously respected this boundary and have at no time crossed the border at any place. It is, therefore, futile for the Chinese Government to persist in accusing India of border violations.

Investigations by the Government of India into the incident alleged in the Chinese protest note have shown that on May 29, 1965 two Tibetan women, who were fleeing from Tibet, entered Sikkim at approximately 28° 04' N, 88° 38' E. The two women, who gave their names as Thokchoe and

Keyzom, stated to the Indian authorities that they had fled from Tibet because of the intolerable economic conditions obtaining in Tibet and because of the repressive measures adopted by the Chinese against the Tibetan people. They pleaded pathetically for refuge in Sikkim and declared that they had no desire to go back to Tibet. Evidently, the allegation that Indian soldiers had forcibly abducted two Tibetan women from Tibetan territory is a story which the Chinese Government has concocted in order to cover up the above incident. The Government of India categorically reject the Chinese protest note as a baseless fabrication. The Indian Government has no wish to interfere in the internal affairs of China, but must point out that manufacturing charges against India is no means of combating the popular discontent arising out of Chinese policies in Tibet.

The Ministry of External Affairs takes this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India the assurances of its highest consideration.

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**Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the
Embassy of India in China, 29 July, 1965
Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 514**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and, with regard to Indian intrusive activities on the Sino-Indian and China-Sikkim borders during the first half of 1965, has the honour to state as follows:

1. During the first half of 1965 Indian troops made 26 incursions into

Chinese territory across the line of actual control on the Sino-Indian border or across the China-Sikkim boundary (specific cases are listed in Annex I). Among them, special mention should be made of the following:

(1) In the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border, Indian troops not only failed to dismantle their military structures for aggression which they had built on the Chinese side of the line of actual control at the Hsialinkung Terrace, but had in an even more unscrupulous manner carried out reconnaissance and harassment across the line.

(2) On the China-Sikkim border, apart from maintaining their military structures for aggression around Natu La, Tungchu La and two other passes and continuing their illegal entrenchment there, Indian troops made 10 intrusions in May and June into Chinese territory around Tagi La and other places and on one occasion carried out reconnaissance and harassment lasting as long as two hours. Of special gravity was the fact that on the morning of May 29, three Indian soldiers intruded into Chinese territory at Dai and its vicinity of Khamba County and in broad daylight abducted two young Chinese women named Damque and Jitzongm who were gathering dye-stuff at Dai. These two women have not been sent back up to now.

2. During the first half of 1965, Indian aircraft flew 12 sorties across the line of actual control on the Sino-Indian border and intruded into Chinese airspace over Sinkiang and Tibet (specific cases are listed in Annex II), penetrating as deep as some 170 kilometres behind the line.

3. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indian Government for the above-mentioned grave intrusions into Chinese territory and airspace in disregard of China's sovereignty.

4. In its note of April 2, 1965, the Indian Government vainly tried to

quibble over or deny the Indian intrusions into Chinese territory and airspace during the second half of 1964. However, these stark facts cannot be covered up with lies on paper. The Indian note and its annexures, which are loaded with far-fetched phrases and worn• out arguments, contain malicious and wilful vilifications and slanders against China. These are indeed not worth refuting for they only show that with a guilty conscience the Indian Government has found itself devoid of any presentable argument.

5. It should be pointed out that it is out of its domestic and foreign policy requirements that the Indian Government has kept sending its troops and aircraft to intrude into Chinese territory and airspace with a view to creating tension on the border. Notwithstanding this, the Chinese Government, in order to cut down the exchange of notes between China and India so as to facilitate a gradual ease of relations between them, has since the first half of 1964 taken the step of lodging a comprehensive protest with the Indian Government every half a year against the frequent Indian intrusive activities, except in cases of special gravity against which prompt protests are needed. An official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry clearly explained to Mr. Damodaran, First Secretary of the Indian Embassy in China, this measure and motivation of the Chinese Government when he handed the latter on July 7, 1964 the Chinese Government's note containing a comprehensive protest against the Indian intrusions during the first half of 1964. The Chinese Government also informed the six Governments participating in the Colombo Conference of this measure taken by China in its note of July 10, 1964. This measure of the Chinese Government, which is open and above-board, is taken entirely out of goodwill. The Indian Government, however, alleged in its note of April 2, 1965 that "no formal or informal protests were made" by China about the Indian intrusions and that the Chinese Government had grouped together all the incidents of Indian intrusion in a single note for the purpose of propaganda. It is indeed astonishing that the Indian Government should

have resorted to this petty trick of pretending to be ignorant and standing truth on its head. But the Indian Government certainly will not attain its end of covering up Indian intrusions by vainly attempting to distort China's well-intentioned measure. The Chinese Government wishes to advise the Indian Government once more that if it entertains any fear of its crimes of aggression being exposed, the only way is immediately to stop all its aggressive activities.

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The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

I. Intrusions into China's Tibet along the China-Sikkim border:

1. On May 7, at about 1300 hours, eight Indian soldiers intruded into an area east of Tagi La for reconnaissance.
2. On May 12, at about 1300 hours, one Indian soldier intruded into an area east of Tagi La for reconnaissance.
3. On May 15, at about 1500 hours, four Indian soldiers intruded into an area east of Tagi La for reconnaissance.
4. On May 16, at about 1400 hours, two Indian soldiers with a hound crossed Kailu La and intruded into China's territory for reconnaissance and harassment and seized a sheep from a Chinese herdsman.
5. On May 18, at about 1600 hours, three Indian soldiers intruded into

China's territory near Tagi La for reconnaissance.

6. On the morning of May 29, three Indian soldiers intruded into Dai and its vicinity in Khamba County, conducted reconnaissance and harassment for a long time and abducted two Chinese women, named Damque and Jitzongm, who were gathering dye• stuff at Dai.

7. On May 29, at about 1400 hours, eight Indian soldiers intruded into an area east of Tagi La and conducted reconnaissance for about one hour and a half.

8. On June 6, at about 1400 hours, two Indian soldiers intruded into China's territory near Tzelung La and conducted reconnaissance for about one hour and a half.

9. On June 9, at about 1300 hours, two Indian soldiers intruded into China's territory near Tzelung La and conducted reconnaissance for about two hours.

10. On June 14, at about 1200 hours, two Indian soldiers with four hounds crossed Kailu La and intruded into China's territory for reconnaissance.

11. The Indian troops have not yet dismantled their military structures for aggression which they have built since 1962 on China's side of the border at Natu La, where they continue their unlawful entrenchment.

12. The Indian troops have not yet dismantled their military structures for aggression which they have built either on China's side of the border or astride of the boundary at Tungchu La, where they continue their unlawful

entrenchment and from where they constantly prowl around.

13. The Indian troops continue to maintain the more than twenty military structures for aggression which they have built either on China's side of the border or astride of the boundary at Jelep La and constantly carry out illegal activities in Chinese territory.

14. The Indian troops have still not dismantled their military structures for aggression which they have built astride of the boundary at Cho La.

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**Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the Embassy
of India in China, 7 August, 1965
Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 566.**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Embassy of India in China and, in refutation of the note of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, dated July 13, 1965, has the honour to reply as follows:

In its note of June 14, 1965 the Chinese Government lodged a serious protest with the Indian Government against the intrusion into Chinese territory across the China-Sikkim border by Indian soldiers on May 29 and their kidnapping of two Chinese women named Damque and Jitzongm. In its reply note dated July 13 the Indian Government not only failed to promise to take action against the brigandage of the Indian soldiers and to return the abducted Chinese women, but slanderously asserted that the two Chinese women asked for "refuge" in Sikkim, attempting thereby to detain them indefinitely. The Chinese Government expresses its indignation at this

unscrupulous course of action taken by the Indian Government.

All the facts are there proving the Indian soldiers' crossing the border and abducting the two Chinese women, and no wilful distortion or denial by the Indian Government will succeed. A Chinese herdsman named Jatso of Jeju (Keyo) village, Khamba County, China, saw with his own eyes the three Indian soldiers crossing the border and intruding into Chinese territory. On the morning of May 29, together with Damque and Jitzongm, who were later abducted by the Indian soldiers, Jatso had set out from Chiehyueh pasture, about 5 kilometres northeast of Dai (approximately 88° 39' E and 28° 09' N), Khamba County. Damque and Jitzongm had gone to Dai to collect dye-stuffs whereas Jatso had gone to nearby places to graze his sheep. At around eleven o'clock in the morning, Jatso suddenly saw three Indian soldiers, one of them carrying a rifle, trespass into Chinese territory across the China-Sikkim border near Kailu La and advance towards Dai. Thereupon Jatso had driven his sheep to a safe place to hide them. Later, when he hurried back to Dai to look for Damque and Jitzongm, he found that they had been abducted by the invading Indian soldiers, leaving scattered on the ground the two bags they had brought with them containing the dye-stuffs just collected and the barley cake and butter they had taken with them as provisions. Clear traces of the abduction of the two women by the Indian soldiers could be seen on the spot and on the path leading to Sikkim. The Indian Government will never succeed in its sophistry in the face of such conclusive evidence, both personal and material.

The Indian Government alleged that Damque and Jitzongm had "fled" to Sikkim through 88° 38' E, 28° 04' N for "refuge". This is an utterly groundless fabrication. They have grown up from childhood in Jeju Village. Damque has a family of three who depend on one another, and Jitzongm lived a happy

and harmonious life with her parents and the younger children of the family. Since the liberation of Tibet, their families have been allotted land or live• stock and their standards of living have been improving from year to year. Their parents and they themselves have always ardently loved their motherland actively supported Government policies and responded to the calls of the Government.

Moreover, by actively leading other people in production, Damque has won the deep love of her fellow villagers. On the said occasion, they had gone at the bidding of their parents to Dai and the surrounding areas to gather dye-stuffs for dyeing woollen cloth. Before their departure, they had fixed with their parents the date and time of their return, their itinerary and the place for lodging. They lodged at Chiehueh pasture during their gatherings of dye-stuffs. Their bedding, shawls, several days' rations and other belongings were all left there after they were kidnapped. In view of all these facts who can believe that they would desert their beloved motherland and happy families "flee" from Tibet and "plead pathetically for refuge" in Sikkim? And how could they, while gathering dye-stuffs, suddenly be in such a haste to "flee" that they did not even have the presence of mind to take their rations with them? The crude lie concocted by the Indian Government can deceive no one. As for the Indian Government's attempt to place into the mouths of these two young women such things as "repressive measures adopted against the Tibetan people" and "intolerable economic conditions obtaining in Tibet", which are phraseology consistently used by the Indian Government to slander China, it is really both stupid and shameless. Bandits are still pandits. The fact that Indian soldiers crossed the boundary line and abducted the women cannot be obliterated by any lies. The Indian Government's attempt to cover up its crimes and conduct anti-China propaganda by fabricating such nonsense as "pleading for refuge" is utterly futile and can only further expose its despicable line of action.

It must be pointed out that this was not the first time that Indian soldiers crossed the China-Sikkim boundary, intruded into Chinese territory and kidnapped Chinese border inhabitants. As early as August 5, 1963, Indian soldiers kidnapped two Chinese shepherds, Zlaba Mgonpo and Tshe Dhang, and seized more than 800 sheep, and they have hitherto not been sent back. These crimes committed by Indian soldiers constitute not only wilful violations of China's sovereignty but also serious threats to the safety of Chinese border inhabitants. They have aroused the great indignation of the families of the victims as well as all the Chinese people. They unanimously strongly condemn the brigandage of the Indian troops and resolutely demand the return of their kinsfolk. The Chinese Government once again lodges a strong protest with the Indian Government and sternly demands that the Indian Government immediately return the two abducted Chinese women so that they may reunite with their families back in the motherland. Pending this, the Indian Government must absolutely guarantee their safety. The Indian Government should also severely punish the culprits and effectively guarantee against similar cases.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

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**Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy
of India in China, 27 August, 1965
Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 613.**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its

compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and has the honour to state as follows: -

According to verified reports from local Chinese authorities concerned, four serious cases took place in succession during July 1965 in which Indian troops intruded into Chinese territory across the China-Sikkim border and carried out wanton activities. The most striking case took place on the afternoon of July 22, when nine Indian soldiers with rifles and pistols intruded into Chinese territory from a point north of Cho La, a pass on the China-Sikkim boundary. They pitched a tent at the Riwujig pasture and prowled hither and thither for reconnaissance, harassment and the gathering of information, and even intruded into tents of Chinese herdsmen to seize things. On July 23, two of these Indian soldiers came as far as twelve kilometres from the China-Sikkim boundary to the Khunggalhaka pasture near Hsiasima, Yatung, Tibet, and China. The nine intruding Indian soldiers left China at noon on July 24 only after illegally staying in Chinese territory for two days and nights.

They left behind them in the places they had come to a great amount of evidence of their intrusion.

The three other cases of intrusion by Indian soldiers are given below:

1. On July 2, at about 1100 hours, two Indian soldiers intruded into Chinese territory across Latuo La for reconnaissance.
2. On July 3, at about 1900 hours, a group of five Indian soldiers crossed the China-Sikkim border and intruded into Dongnan grassland in Tibet, China. They carried out reconnaissance and harassment for as long as four days within Chinese territory before leaving China near Tungchu La at about 1300 hours on July 7.

3. On July 10, at about 1800 hours, an Indian soldier crossed the border near Tagi La and was discovered by a Chinese shepherd called Trashe Tsewang who was grazing his flock within Chinese territory. The intruding Indian soldier fired two shots at, and narrowly missed, the shepherd.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indian Government against these acts of aggression in flagrant disregard of China's sovereignty, disturbing the tranquillity on the China-Sikkim border and menacing the security of Chinese inhabitants there.

Since 1960 the Chinese Government has repeatedly protested against Indian intrusions on the China-Sikkim border. However, India has not only turned a deaf ear to all these protests, it has even more intensely and rabidly stepped up its acts of aggression. It has successively built a great number of aggressive military structures either inside Chinese territory or on the boundary line across Natu La, Tungchu La, Jelep La and Cho La. Indian troops have more than once intruded into Chinese territory to kidnap border inhabitants and grab livestock. In the three months from last May to July, a total of fourteen cases took place in which Indian troops crossed the China-Sikkim boundary to carry out reconnaissance and harassment. It is particularly serious that the intruding Indian troops had the audacity to pitch tents on Chinese territory and prowl hither and thither some even coming as far as more than ten kilometres from the China-Sikkim boundary to the vicinity of Hsiasima of the important county of Yatung, Tibet. Some Indian soldiers stayed on Chinese territory for as long as four days. All this can by no means be tolerated by any sovereign state. The Chinese Government must warn India that if it does not immediately stop such acts of aggression and provocation, it must bear full responsibility for the consequences that

may arise therefrom.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

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Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, to the Embassy of China in India, 2 September, 1965

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India and has the honour to refer to the Chinese Government's note No. (65) Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 613 of August 27, 1965.

The Government of India have examined the allegations contained in the Chinese note of August 27, 1965. These allegations relate to what the Note calls the illegal intrusions and activities of Indian soldiers on four occasions in the month of July, 1965, across Tibet-Sikkim border. Having regard to the serious nature of the allegations, the Government of India have had a careful enquiry made into them. They find that there is no truth in these allegations. No Indian soldier has crossed into Chinese territory. As a matter of fact, the Indian troops have strict instructions not to go beyond the boundary of Sikkim with Tibet. The Government of India find it hard to believe that Indian soldiers could cross into Tibet territory at will and fire shots as alleged in the Chinese Note, in an area which, it is well known, has a strong concentration of Chinese forces.

The Chinese Government's Note of August 27, 1965, also repeats certain

baseless allegations made in their earlier notes, namely, the building of so-called aggressive military structures either inside Chinese territory or on the boundary line across Natu La, Jelep La, Tungchu La and Cho La. The Government of India have already effectively replied to these notes and refuted the Chinese allegations. The Government of India have not constructed any military structures in Tibetan territory. They have, of course, every right to construct such structures on the Sikkim side of the Tibet-Sikkim border.

The Government of India cannot understand why the Chinese Government should choose to make such unfounded allegations, at the present time, in an aggressive and threatening manner as is clear from the terms of the Chinese Note of August 27, 1965. The Government of India are constrained to conclude that the Chinese protest is intended to malign India and to cause confusion in the international world and also to prepare a pretext for any illegal actions directed against India which the Chinese Government might be contemplating. Government of India reject the protest note handed by the Chinese Government.

The Ministry of External Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India the assurances of its highest consideration.

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**Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy
of India in China, 8 September, 1965
Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 682.**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its

compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and has the honour to state the following:

Indian troops crossed the China-Sikkim boundary on 4 successive occasions in July 1965 for unbridled harassment activities and instead of withdrawing continued to entrench themselves on Chinese territory.

Against this the Chinese Government has already lodged a protest with the Indian Government and given it warning. Now Indian troops further repeatedly intruded into China's territory in the western sector of the Sino-Indian border in August and carried out reconnaissance and provocations close to Chinese civil check-posts.

...It is well known that thanks to the series of efforts made by China the situation on the Sino-Indian border has eased since the large scale armed conflict provoked by India in 1962. However India has never desisted from intrusion into Chinese territory. It has not only carried out frenzied provocative activities in all the sectors of the Sino-Indian border. It has repeatedly crossed the China-Sikkim boundary to penetrate deep into Chinese territory for harassment and even illegally built aggressive military structures beyond or on the China-Sikkim boundary which it refuses to withdraw up to now. All this shows that India has never for a moment abandoned the idea of creating new tension on the Sino-Indian border; The Indian provocations in August in the western sector of the Sino- Indian border cannot be regarded as isolated cases. They are by no means accidental, occurring as they did at a time when the Indian Government was carrying out armed suppression against the people in Kashmir and unleashing and expanding its armed aggression against Pakistan. Facts have proved once again that India has not the slightest respect for its neighbours but makes incursions, harassment and encroachments upon them whenever

there is a chance.

China cannot but pay serious attention to the Indian Government's expansionist actions against its neighbours and strengthen China's defences and heighten her alertness along her borders. The Chinese Government once again solemnly warns the Indian Government India must dismantle all the aggressive military structures it has illegally built beyond or on the China-Sikkim boundary, withdraw its aggressive armed forces and stop all its acts of aggression and provocation against China in the western, middle and eastern sectors of the Sino-Indian border.

Otherwise India must bear responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

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**Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, to the
Embassy of China in India, 12 September, 1965**

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India, and with reference to the Chinese Government's note of September 8, 1965, has the honour to state as follows:

2. It was only two weeks ago on August 27 that the Chinese Government had lodged a protest with India on alleged violations of the Tibet-Sikkim border by Indian troops. These allegations were repudiated by

the Government of India in its note of September 2. It is interesting that the Chinese Government has rushed another note on the same subject a few days later, adding some more baseless allegations to the old charges and issuing unwarranted warnings and threats to the Government of India. This has only confirmed what the Government of India had stated in its note of September 2, namely, that the "Chinese protest is intended to malign India and to cause confusion in the international world and also to prepare a pretext for any illegal actions directed against India which the Chinese Government might be contemplating."

3. On several occasions in the past the Government of India have informed the Government of China that Indian troops have never crossed the Sikkim-Tibet boundary which has been formally delimited and is clearly distinguishable by well-marked natural features. Nor have Indian troops built any structures either on the Tibetan side of the border or on the border itself—there is indeed no need for India to do so. Therefore, the demand of the Chinese Government to dismantle the structures and to withdraw the troops is meaningless. But since the Chinese Government has been making these allegations and demands over and over again the Government of India are willing to allow an independent and neutral observer to go to the border in this sector in order to see for himself the actual state of affairs. Nothing could be fairer than this.

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**Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy
of India in China, 16 September, 1965
Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 760**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and has the honour to reply as follows in refutation of the notes of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs dated September 2 and 12, 1965:

(1) In its notes the Indian Government continues to resort to its usual subterfuges in an attempt to deny the intruding activities of Indian troops along the Sino-Indian boundary and the China-Sikkim boundary. This attempt cannot possibly succeed. Since cease-fire and troop withdrawal were effected along the Sino-Indian border by China on her own initiative in 1962, Indian troops have never stopped their provocations, and there have been more than 300 intrusions into China either by ground or by air. The Chinese Government has repeatedly lodged protests with the Indian Government and served warnings to it, and has successively notified some friendly countries. The facts are there, and they cannot be denied by the Indian Government by mere quibbling. Moreover, the Chinese Government has four times proposed (the latest occasion in June 1965) Sino-Indian joint investigation into India's illegal construction of military works for aggression on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary, but has each time been refused by the Indian Government. Now, the Indian Government pretentiously says that the matter can be settled if only an independent and neutral observer should go to the border to see for himself. It further shamelessly asserts that Indian troops have never crossed the Sikkim-China boundary which has been formally delimited and that India has not built any military works either on the Chinese side of the border or on the border itself. This is a barefaced lie. How can it hope to deceive anyone?

(1) As is known to everybody, the Indian Government has long been using the territory of Sikkim to carry out aggressive activities against China.

Since September 1962-not to mention earlier times-Indian troops have crossed the China-Sikkim boundary, which was delimited long ago, and have built a large number of military works for aggression either on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself. There are now fifty-six such military works, large and small, which they have built in the past few years all over the important passes along the China-Sikkim boundary, thus wantonly encroaching upon China's territory and violating her sovereignty. In these years, the Chinese Government has made thirteen representations to the Indian Government. But the Indian Government has all along turned a deaf ear to them and does not have the slightest respect for China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Far from stopping its acts of aggression, the Indian Government has intensified them by ordering its troops to intrude into Chinese territory for reconnaissance and provocations. The intruding Indian troops even penetrated deep into Chinese territory, made unbridled harassing raids, kidnapped Chinese border inhabitants and seized their livestock. Is there any international boundary or any principle guiding international relations in the eyes of the Indian Government? This is indeed preposterous and going too far in bullying others!

The Chinese Government now demands that the Indian Government dismantle all its military works for aggression on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself within three days of the delivery of the present note, and immediately stop all its intrusions along the Sino-Indian boundary and the China-Sikkim boundary, return the kidnapped Chinese border inhabitants and the seized livestock and pledge to refrain from any more harassing raids across the boundary. Otherwise, the Indian Government must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

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**Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, to the
Embassy of China in India, 17 September, 1965**

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India and with reference to the Chinese Government's note No. (65) Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 760 of September 16, 1965, has the honour to say as follows: -

2. The Chinese note has once again repeated the allegations of so-called violations of the Sikkim-Tibet border by Indian personnel. These charges have been already answered and refuted by the Government of India. Indian personnel have never crossed the Sikkim border and committed any harassments or raids into Chinese territory. Nor have they seized livestock belonging to Tibetan herdsmen or kidnapped any Chinese inhabitants from Tibetan territory. In the Government of India's note of July 13, 1965, it was clearly stated that the two Tibetan inhabitants alleged by the Chinese Government to have been kidnapped by Indian troops were actually refugees from Tibet who sought asylum in Sikkim. As the Chinese Government is aware a number of Tibetans have come over into India from time to time on their own volition and without our permission. Such persons are detained and questioned, and any of them desiring to go back to Tibet are always permitted to do so. The two Tibetans in question can also go back to Tibet if they wish to do so.

3. The Chinese Government's note has reasserted the old allegations that India has built military structures on the Tibetan side of the border. The Government of India has refuted this allegation on several occasions in the past. In September, 1962, some defence structures were constructed on the Sikkim side of the Sino-Indian frontier. These structures have not been in occupation since the cessation of hostilities in

November, 1962. Since the Chinese Government alleged that some of the structures were on their side of the border India had, in its note of September 12, gone to the extent of suggesting that an independent observer be allowed to go to this border to see for himself the state of affairs. The Chinese Government has not, unfortunately, accepted this reasonable proposal of the Government of India, and has reiterated its proposal for joint inspection. Even though the Government of India are convinced that their troops have not built military structures in Tibetan territory, they have no objection to a joint inspection of those points of the Sikkim-Tibet border where Indian personnel are alleged to have set up military structures in Tibetan territory. The Government of India on their part are prepared to arrange such an inspection as early as possible at an appropriate official level, on a mutually convenient date. If any structures are found on the Tibet side of the border, there can be no objection to their being demolished.

4. The Government of India would like to point out, in conclusion, that the charges made by the Chinese Government in its note are really minor ones and could well be settled through peaceful procedures such as those proposed in this note. These allegations do not, on any reckoning, justify the kind of threatening language and ultimatum held out by the Chinese Government. It is clear that China is fabricating these charges only to find a pretext for further aggression against India. India is a peaceful nation and

has no desire for war-like conflicts. If, however, such a conflict is thrust on India by aggression from China the responsibility for the grave consequences that might follow from such action will lie squarely on the shoulders of the Chinese Government.

5. The Ministry of External Affairs takes this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China the assurances of its highest consideration.

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Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy of India in China, 19 September, 1965
Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 763.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and has the honour to reply to the note of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Indian Government dated September 17, 1965 as follows:

The Chinese Government has noted a conspicuous change of tune in the note under reference compared with the previous notes of the Indian Government.

Over the past two years and more, the Chinese Government had on thirteen occasions made representations and lodged protests concerning the construction of military works for aggression by Indian troops crossing the China-Sikkim boundary, and the Indian Government invariably flatly denied its building of any military works for aggression on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself. In the present note, however, the Indian Government suddenly changes its tune by admitting

that the possibility of the presence of its military works on the Chinese side is not excluded, stating that if any such works are found, there is no objection to their being demolished.

In all its previous notes, the Indian Government categorically refused to return the Chinese border inhabitants kidnapped by Indian troops. In the present note, however, it suddenly changes its tune by saying that two of the kidnapped Chinese inhabitants will be permitted to come back to China if they wish to do so.

The Indian Government four times rejected the Chinese Government's demand for a joint investigation as being unnecessary. In its present note, however, the Indian Government suddenly changes its tune by saying that it has no objection to a joint investigation, although the demand was not reiterated in the Chinese Government's note of September 16.

Why does the Indian Government suddenly change its tune while defending its habitual stand of expansionism? Obviously, this is because the stern demand made by the Chinese Government in its note of September 16 has produced effect. But has the Indian Government really altered its aggressive intentions and actions? Far from the case. To put it bluntly, the Indian Government is using this tactic to play for time, evade China's just demand and refuse to dismantle its military works for aggression within Chinese territory or on the boundary line.

But muddling through will never do.

The Chinese side is in possession of ample and abundant evidence which can prove to the world that Indian troops have crossed the China- Sikkim boundary to build military works. The Indian Government is aware of this. There is now no longer any need for investigation. In its present note, the

Indian Government admits that the possibility of the existence of Indian military works on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary is not excluded and it does not object to dismantling such military works as may exist. This in effect shows that there are indeed Indian military works for aggression within Chinese territory and on the boundary line.

The China-Sikkim boundary is a delimited one. The Chinese frontier guards know the places where Indian troops have built military works across the boundary as they know their own palms. The Chinese Government firmly demands that the Indian Government dismantle these military works for aggression. In order to give the Indian Government the opportunity to do so, the Chinese Government is willing to put off the time-limit set in its note of September 16 to before midnight of September 22.

Besides dismantling the Indian troops, military works for aggression within Chinese territory and on the boundary line, the Indian Government must hand back the four Chinese border inhabitants who have been kidnapped and the eight hundred sheep and fifty• nine yaks that have been seized by Indian troops on the China• Sikkim border. All these kidnapped persons and seized livestock were explicitly mentioned in previous notes of the Chinese Government. The Indian Government asserts in its note that two of the Chinese inhabitants who were kidnapped by Indian troops went to Sikkim to seek asylum and that they will be permitted to return only if they wish to do so. This is a hoax. All the border inhabitants kidnapped and the livestock seized by Indian troops must be returned unconditionally, not short of a single one. The Indian Government must further guarantee that absolutely no intrusions or harassing raids across the border will recur in future.

In its note, the Indian Government pretends to be peace-loving, alleging that India is a peaceful nation, that it has made consistent attempts to settle the

Sino-Indian boundary question peacefully, and that the matters raised by the Chinese Government in its note of September 16 are minor ones which do not call for the use of "threatening language" and the form of an "ultimatum". Is all this true? No. We did endeavour to believe that India would be willing to live together in peace with her neighbours. But gradually we came to discover that peace is only a smokescreen used by the Indian Government to cover up its prosecution of an expansionist policy. China and India should have been friendly neighbours co-existing peacefully in accordance with the Five Principles.

The Chinese Government has indicated to the Indian Government its desire for friendship on innumerable occasions. But all these demonstrations of friendship have failed to prevent the Indian Government from nibbling away, intruding into and making harassing raids on Chinese territory, setting up a large number of strong points there, and even launching a massive armed attack on China along the entire Sino-Indian boundary. It was only when the Chinese Government used stern language in talking to the Indian Government and put its words into practice by repulsing India's massive armed attack in self-defence that the Indian Government slightly restrained itself.

It is a tactic of the Indian expansionists to describe all their acts of aggression against India's neighbours as minor matters which do not jeopardize peace; but if you earnestly demand the cessation of their acts of aggression, they will charge you with using "threatening language" and the form of an "ultimatum". But innumerable facts have shown that the Indian Government does not heed good words of advice, and only sobers up a little when faced with categorical just demands and with firm will to see these demands fulfilled. The Indian intrusions and harassing raids across the China-Sikkim boundary are by no means minor matters, nor are those

occurring in any sector of the entire Sino-Indian border. The Chinese Government must deal with them seriously.

From their own experience the Chinese people can deeply understand how Pakistan has been bullied by the Indian Government. The Indian Government's expansionism has linked China with all the other neighbouring countries which India has been bullying. The Chinese Government gives all-out support to the people of Kashmir in their struggle for the right of national self-determination. The Chinese Government gives all-out support to Pakistan in her just struggle against Indian aggression. The Chinese Government fully supports the desire of the neighbours of India to safeguard their independence and neutrality and protect their internal affairs from interference. This stand of the Chinese Government is not to be shaken by any tricks on the part of the Indian Government. In its note the Indian Government flatly denies the fact about its occupation of and intrusions and harassing raids into China's territory, and pretends that the Sino-Indian boundary question has already been settled. This will not succeed. India is now still in occupation of 90,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory south of the illegal McMahon Line in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border, eight pieces of Chinese territory in the middle sector and China's Parigas in the western sector.

After 1962, Indian troops kept on crossing the line of actual control on the Sino-Indian border for harassing raids, and even lately they are still doing so. None of these facts can be denied by the Indian Government. All these issues must be settled, and nothing whatsoever can make the Chinese Government give up its right of settling these issues. The Chinese Government for ever retains the right to settle these issues.

In conclusion, the Chinese Government reiterates that the Indian

Government must dismantle all its military works for aggression either on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself before midnight of September 22, 1965, immediately stop all its intrusions along the Sino-Indian boundary and the China-Sikkim boundary, return the kidnapped Chinese border inhabitants and the seized livestock and pledge to refrain from any more harassing raids across the boundary. Otherwise, the Indian Government must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

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Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India, 21 September, 1965

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India and with reference to the Chinese Government Note No. (65) Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 763 of September 19, has the honour to reply as follows:

2. The Government of India are surprised by the language and contents of the Chinese Note of September 19. We have no desire to compete with the Chinese Government in the use of abusive and undignified language. But it must be pointed out that neither vituperation nor intimidation is conducive to a peaceful settlement.
3. It is regrettable that the Chinese Government has not responded to

the peaceful gesture and the reasonable proposal made by the Government of India in its note of September 17.

4. In regard to the defence structures alleged by the Government of China to have been built by the Government of India on the Tibetan side of the Sikkim border, since matters of facts were in dispute the Government of India suggested in their Note of September 12 an inspection by an independent observer but the Chinese Government did not accept this reasonable proposal. The Government of India, therefore, agreed to the suggestion of joint inspection by Indian and Chinese officials reiterated in paragraph (1) of the Chinese Note of 16th September. It is extraordinary that China now refuses to accept its own proposal for joint inspection into the allegation that Indian troops have built military structures on the Tibetan side of the Sikkim border.

5. The Chinese Government have now demanded that "the Indian Government dismantle all its military works for aggression on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself before midnight of September 22, 1965." It has already been stated in the Government of India's note of September 17 that if after joint inspection any structures are found on the Tibetan side of the border there can be no objection to their being demolished. Surely, if in fact there were in existence any such structures on the Tibetan side of the border, the Chinese Government would not have waited for our consent to demolish them or asked us to do so by sending our personnel across the border.

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Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, to the Embassy of China in India, 21 September, 1965

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India and has the honour to state as follows:

Even while the Chinese Government has in their note of September 19, extended the time-limit by 72 hours for an answer to what was virtually an ultimatum, the Chinese forces have moved up all along India's northern border and started firing at Indian border posts both in Sikkim and Ladakh.

Sikkim Sector

(1) At 1100 hours on 20th September 1965, Chinese troops moved up in company strength, backed by a battalion, over the Dongchui La Pass in Sikkim. They resorted to firing and attempted to encircle a position occupied by our observation post. In order not to provoke an incident, our observation post withdrew and the Chinese occupied the area, about 800 yards on our side of the border, and they continue to be in occupation there.

(2) At 0220 hours on 21st September, Chinese troops fired across the Nathu La Pass towards our post south of the border. Again, in order not to provoke an incident, the Indian post withdrew 300 yards to the rear. Later, our troops when surveying the area discovered that Chinese troops in company strength were entrenched not only in the area from which our post withdrew temporarily, but further inside Sikkim territory. Chinese troops continue to be deployed on the Sikkim side of the border.

The Government of India are gravely concerned by these unprovoked and aggressive activities of Chinese troops across the border. Coming after

threats and ultimatum issued by the Chinese Government these cannot be considered anything other than premeditated acts of provocation and aggression. It is now obvious to the whole world that the Chinese Government had deliberately trumped-up allegations of Indian intrusions and Indian structures in Chinese territory for providing an excuse for an attack on India. The Government of India lodge a strong protest with the Chinese Government and urge that China stop these military intrusions and provocations.

The Ministry of External Affairs takes this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India the assurances of its highest consideration.

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**Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, to the
Embassy of China in India, 27 September, 1965**

The Ministry of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India, and has the honour to state as follows:

On September 26, 1965 a three-men Indian army patrol, consisting of one NCO and two others were patrolling within forty yards of the Sikkim- Tibet border on the Indian side of Dongchui La, when a group of forty Chinese soldiers descended upon them, surrounded them and forcibly kidnapped them. An Indian patrol party which was sent to investigate the whereabouts of these three men found that the Chinese soldiers who had kidnapped the men, were still entrenched on the Sikkim side of the border. When the Indian

patrol was within fifty yards of the Chinese soldiers the latter shouted at them "go back or we will shoot you". The Indian patrol Commander then asked about the whereabouts of the three men to which the Chinese waved their hands adopting a provocative posture.

The Government of India lodge a strong protest with the Chinese Government against the crossing of the Sikkim border by the Chinese troops and the kidnapping of our personnel, and demand that the three men be returned to the Indian side immediately. The Government of India are gravely concerned by these frequent intrusions and aggressive acts of the Chinese forces across the Sikkim border and urge the Chinese Government to abandon its provocative and war-like course.

The Ministry of External Affairs takes this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India the assurances of its highest consideration.

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**Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy
of India in China, 27 September, 1965**

Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 809

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China, and has the honour to state as follows:

At 16.30 hours on September 26, 1965 three Indian soldiers armed with ordinary and semi-automatic rifles intruded into Chinese territory by crossing

the Tungchu La on the China-Sikkim boundary for reconnaissance and provocation. They were arrested forthwith by Chinese troops.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indian Government against the above-mentioned intrusion into Chinese territory by Indian soldiers, and demands that India immediately stop all intrusions into and provocations against China and ensure that similar incidents will not recur.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to review to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

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