

EMBARGO: NOT TO BE PUBLISHED OR BROADCAST BEFORE 2100 HOURS  
(IST) ON THURSDAY THE 3RD FEBRUARY, 1966

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
Press Relations Section

.....  
New Delhi, February 3, 1966  
Magha 14, 1887

INDIA'S PROTEST NOTE TO CHINA

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India has drawn the attention of China to the unprovoked activities of Chinese troops in the Western, Middle and Eastern sectors of the India-China border, and pointed out that this intrusion and activity is designed to keep up tension on the border and to worsen relations between the two countries. The Government of India has, therefore, demanded that Chinese Government should refrain from such unprovoked aggressive activities.

Following is the text of a note dated February 2, 1966 delivered to Chinese Embassy, New Delhi, on this subject:

"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:

"In the past several weeks Chinese troops in the western, middle and eastern sectors of the India-China border have continued their provocative activities and the following instances of intrusion and provocation have taken place in the period from 11th December 1965 to the 15th January 1966.

WESTERN SECTOR

"In contemptuous disregard of their own undertakings as well as the Colombo proposals, Chinese troops have continued to violate the "line of actual control" in a series of intrusions in the Daulet Beg Oldi area.

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"(1) On 12th December, 1965, two vehicles carrying Chinese troops intruded 2 miles across "the line of actual control" and visited a hill feature opposite the Indian checkpost at Track Junction.

"(2) On 14th December, 1965, 60 Chinese soldiers in two vehicles intruded 4 miles west of the "line of actual control" and visited the hill features near the Indian checkpost at Track Junction between 1015 and 1510 hours.

"(3) On 15th December, 1965, two vehicles carrying 70 Chinese soldiers intruded 4 miles west of the "line of actual control" across the Indian Track Junction checkpost and visited a hill feature remaining there from the morning till afternoon.

"(4) On 16th December, 1965, two Chinese vehicles with 70 soldiers again intruded 4 miles west of the "line of actual control" to visit hill features near the Indian Track Junction checkpost at 1030 hrs. and returned to their encampment in the afternoon.

"(5) On 19th December, 1965, between 1040 and 1330 hours two Chinese vehicles carrying soldiers intruded 2 miles beyond the "line of actual control" and visited a hill feature near the Indian Track Junction checkpost.

"(6) On 23rd December, 1965, two vehicles with 50 to 70 Chinese soldiers intruded 4 miles west of the "line of actual control" and visited a hill feature near the Indian Track Junction checkpost.

"(7) On 25th December, 1965, from 1045 to 1515 hours two vehicles carrying Chinese soldiers intruded 4 miles beyond the "line of actual control" across the Indian checkpost at Track Junction.

"(8) On 2nd January, 1966, two vehicles with 25 Chinese soldiers intruded about 4 miles west of the "line of actual control" and visited two hill features near the Indian checkpost at Track Junction, remaining there from 0945 hours till afternoon.

"(9) On 9th January, 1966, between 1000 to 1150 hours two vehicles carrying Chinese soldiers intruded 2 miles beyond the "line of actual control" and visited a hill feature near the Indian checkpost at Track Junction before returning to their base.

"(10) On 15th January, 1966, between 1045 to 1230 hours two vehicles with Chinese soldiers intruded 4 miles west of the "line of actual control" and visited two hill features near the Indian checkpost at Track Junction.

"In addition, incessant military activity has been carried out by Chinese troops in the 20 km demilitarized zone and Chinese troops have been actively engaged in setting up and enlarging two new military strong points opposite the Indian checkposts at Daulet Beg Oldi and Track Junction. Chinese troops have also been engaged in carrying out troop movements and exercises in the Silung Barma Nullah area and in the Demohok area. Chinese troops have also re-established their military post in the Rezang Lumpa area in the 20 km demilitarized zone.

#### MIDDLE SECTOR

"On 16th December, 1965, at 1010 hours a Chinese aircraft from Tibet intruded over the Mana area to a depth of 5 miles before returning to Tibet.

#### EASTERN SECTOR

"Chinese troops who had intruded south of the so-called "line of actual control" in the Thagla ridge area on

the 5th-6th December 1965 (our note of 10th December, 1965, refers) and penetrated upto Hatung la ridge, carried out intensive entrenchment and construction activities in this area, erecting bunkers and observation posts, as well as digging trenches and other military works. The intruding Chinese troops also carried out provocative exercises including the firing of very lights from Hatung la ridge.

"Chinese troops who had intruded into the Longju area in Subansiri district of NEFA on the 10th December 1965 (our note of 13th December, 1965, refers) extended their illegal occupation approximately one mile south of Longju and 2½ miles south of the international boundary and the "line of actual control". They carried out various construction activities in this area.

SIKKIM-TIBET BORDER

"On 19th December 1965, at 2130 hours Chinese troops on the right shoulder of Nathu la opened fire on Sikkim territory, without causing any damage.

"These repeated incursions can only be designed to keep up tension on the borders and to worsen relations between the two countries. The Government of India would once again demand that the Chinese Government refrain from such unprovoked aggressive activities.

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

KLP:RCB  
1/3/143/66

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The Kutch Tribunal will have its first meeting at Geneva on 15th of February 1966 at 10-0 a.m. at the European headquarters of the United Nations. Judge LAGERGREN of Sweden will preside and the other two members of the Tribunal will be Dr. Ales Bebler of Yugoslavia and Mr. Nasrollah Entezam of Iran. The meeting is expected to discuss administrative matters and rules of procedure.

India will be represented by Shri C.K. Daphtary, Attorney General of India, Shri N.C. Chatterji, MP, Supreme Court Advocate, and Shri N.A. Falkhiwala, Supreme Court Advocate as Counsels, and Shri B.N. Lokur, Secretary, Ministry of Law, as Agent for India and Dr. K. Krishna Rao, Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs as Deputy Agent for India.

New Delhi,  
February 4, 1966.

14/2/66