

peaceful development of their respective countries as well as other countries of Asia.

7. These conversations were held with a view to help in bringing about a greater understanding of the problems of Asia and to further a peaceful and cooperative effort, in common with other countries of the world, in solving these and like problems.

8. The Prime Ministers agreed that their respective countries should maintain close contacts so that there should continue to be full understanding between them. They appreciated greatly the present opportunity of meeting together and having a full exchange of ideas leading to a clearer understanding and cooperation in the cause of peace.

JOINT STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTERS OF CHINA AND BURMA

June 29, 1954, Rangoon

At the invitation of His Excellency U Nu, Prime Minister of the Union of Burma, His Excellency Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, on his way back from Geneva to Peking, paid a two-day visit to Rangoon, the capital of the Union of Burma. During this period the two Prime Ministers had free and frank discussions on matters of common concern to their two countries.

2. The two Prime Ministers reiterated their stand that they will strive their utmost for the promotion of peace in the world, particularly in Southeast Asia. They expressed their hope that the question of restoration of peace in Indo-China which is being discussed in Geneva will be settled satisfactorily.

3. In regard to the principles agreed upon between China and India to guide relations between the two countries, namely,

- (1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty,
- (2) Non-aggression,
- (3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs,

- (4) Equality and mutual benefit, and
- (5) Peaceful coexistence.

The Prime Ministers agreed that these should also be the guiding principles for relationship between China and Burma. If these principles are observed by all countries, the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems should be ensured, and the threat and fear of aggression and interference in internal affairs would give place to a sense of security and mutual confidence.

4. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed that the people of each nation should have the right to choose their own state system and way of life without interference from other nations. Revolution cannot be exported; at the same time outside interference with the common will expressed by the people of any nation should not be permitted.

5. The Prime Ministers agreed that their respective countries should maintain close contact in order to further strengthen the friendly cooperation between their two countries. The discussions have been most friendly and cordial. The two Prime Ministers highly appreciate the present opportunity of meeting together and they deem it helpful to the cause of peace.