

together. You can set the standard, and I hope you will.

Next week our young country will celebrate its 222d birthday. It is a time of year when we Americans stop to reflect on the many blessings we enjoy, on the ideals of our Founders to provide life, liberty, and the opportunity to pursue happiness to all people. It is a time when we measure our progress and try to honestly assess our continuing problems, when we take pride in our history but also resolve to keep working on it. For history is not just something to be studied at university. History is always unfolding. Here it is unfolding. And I believe a large part of the next chapter in America's history will be its partnership with the new China.

China, too, is always rebuilding itself. Of course, your foundations are deeper than ours; our entire history could fit into one of your longer dynasties. [*Laughter*] But from different starting points we are working toward a common destiny of peace and prosperity and, I hope, of lifting the level of freedom and dignity not only for all our own people but for others throughout the world.

China is a very old country, but thanks to you, to your idealism, to your spirit, and to your future, it will remain forever young.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:19 p.m. on the Library Lawn. In his remarks, he referred to Chen Jiaer, president, Ren Yansheng, university council chairman, and Chi Huisheng, vice president, Beijing University. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

**Executive Order 13091—
Administration of Arms Export
Controls and Foreign Assistance**
June 29, 1998

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to delegate certain authority to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Executive Order 11958, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(a) in subsection (k), by inserting after "State." "Those under Section 36(e) of the Act, as added by Public Law 104-164 with respect to transmittals pursuant to Section 36(b) to the Secretary of Defense, and with respect to transmittals pursuant to Section 36(c), to the Secretary of State.", and

(b) by redesignating subsections (n) through (s) as subsections (o) through (t), respectively, and inserting the following after subsection (m):

"(n) Those under Section 40A of the Act, as added by Public Law 104-164, to the Secretary of State insofar as they relate to commercial exports licensed under the Act, and to the Secretary of Defense insofar as they relate to defense articles and defense services sold, leased, or transferred under the Foreign Military Sales Program."

Sec. 2. Section 1-201 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(a) in subsection (a)(13),

(1) by inserting the following before "and sections": ", section 620G as added by Public Law 104-164"; and

(2) by inserting the following after "law": ", except that the functions under section 620G as added by Public Law 104-164 shall be exercised in consultation with the Secretary of Defense";

(b) in subsection (a)(23), by deleting ", except" and all that follows through "thereof";

(c) by redesignating subsections (a)(18) through (36) as (a)(19) through (37), respectively; and

(d) by inserting the following new subsection after subsection (a)(17):

"(18) section 655 of the Act, insofar as they relate to defense articles and defense services licensed for export under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act:".

Sec. 3. Section 1-301 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is further amended by:

(a) redesignating subsections (e) through (g) as subsections (f) through (h), respectively; and

(b) inserting the following new subsection (e):

"(e) the functions under section 655 of the Act insofar as they relate to defense articles, defense services, and international military

education and training furnished by grant or sale by the Secretary of Defense, except to the extent otherwise delegated.”

Sec. 4. Section 1–501 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is further amended:

(a) in subsection (a)(2) by striking “and”; and

(b) in subsection (a)(3) after “1754)” by inserting the following:

“; and (4) section 655(c) of the Act”.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 29, 1998.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., July 1, 1998]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 30, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on July 2.

Remarks in a Roundtable Discussion on Shaping China for the 21st Century in Shanghai, China

June 30, 1998

The President. Let me begin by thanking all of you for agreeing to participate in this roundtable discussion. I want to say that the purpose of this discussion is to help me and my wife and the American people, through us, understand the changes that are going on in modern China, the challenges that are out there, and what all of you are doing in your various lives to deal with these changes.

For us, this is a very exciting opportunity to come here, to see what is going on, and also to try to come to grips with the areas where China and the United States can cooperate, the areas where we still have differences, and how we might not only manage those differences but even work together there to try to come to some common agreement.

Everyone understands that there is a new China emerging in the world that is more prosperous, more open, and more dynamic. I have been to a small village near Xi’an where people now elect their local officials. I have already had the opportunity to meet with some small-business people and others who are agents of change in the modern

China. But this is really the first opportunity I have had to meet with such a diverse group of Chinese citizens who are active in so many different areas.

So I hope that you will help us to understand what is going on and to speak with us frankly and openly, and understand that what we want is to build the right sort of partnership and friendship with the Chinese people over the long run into the 21st century.

If I could begin, I think I would like to ask Professor Zhu, how has China changed in the last couple of years and what is the role of the legal profession in this change?

[*Ms. Zhu Lanye, vice dean of the International Department, East China University of Politics and Law, stated that in the school she graduated from the student population had doubled to 4,000 students, with over 400 graduate students, and the number of law schools in China increased from 2 to 14, reflecting China’s need for more lawyers, due to a major increase in civil cases.*]

The President. Mr. Wang has been a consumer advocate, and we have read about you in the American press. I wonder if you could follow up on what Professor Zhu said in terms of the work you do. Do you believe that the quality of products, consumer products is getting better?—first question. And tell us what the relationship is between what you do and the legal profession. Can people have adequate access to legal remedies if they are sold inferior products?

[*Mr. Wang Hai, consumer advocate, author, and newspaper columnist, stated that China promulgated consumer protection laws in 1984 and that prior to that, China placed emphasis on the collective interest as opposed to consumer interests. Mr. Wang described his company which consults with consumers and companies whose rights have been violated. He indicated that he had been viewed as immoral and asked the President if consumer advocates in the United States were also viewed this way.*]

The President. No. Interestingly enough, many of our governments in what you would