

We knew that this, because of the unusual way in which this budget agreement was fashioned, that this would proceed, in effect, in a series of stages, the budget agreement, then the congressional committees, then we'd have final negotiations over the bill. I don't want to start talking about veto now. I want to craft an agreement consistent with the budget agreement that can be written into law and can be passed with the bipartisan majority of both sides.

We had a bipartisan majority in both Houses for the budget agreement. And I think it's important that we try to preserve that here.

Hong Kong

Q. Mr. President, are you concerned, given the letter that came from Secretary Albright to the Chinese, that the Chinese will stick to their end of the bargain on maintaining democracy in Hong Kong during this transition?

The President. Well, Secretary Albright is there, as you know, and what we have is the agreement, the 1984 agreement that the Chinese and the British asked the United States to support, and we did. And we expect that they will honor that agreement.

Q. Do you think that 4,000 troops marching in is a good sign?

The President. Well, it's a concern, I think. But we don't know yet that they intend to violate the agreement. They may be concerned about disruption, disorder. We'll just have to see what happens. But we will monitor it very closely. And everybody in the world knows what the agreement was. It's probably the most well-publicized agreement of its kind in modern history. And everybody has a pretty good feel for, not only the economic but the political system of Hong Kong.

Q. Did you watch the ceremony this morning?

The President. I did not. I was not able to do it.

Q. Well, what makes you think that the Chinese—

Mike Tyson and Evander Holyfield Fight

Q. [*Inaudible*—Federal role should be in regulating boxing, and your personal reaction to what happened in that fight? [*Laughter*]

The President. I saw the fight, and until what happened, it was a good fight. And I was horrified by it, and I think the American people are. And I don't know what the Federal role should be; I've not given any thought to that whatever. But as a fan, I was horrified.

Q. Why were you horrified?

Hong Kong

Q. Mr. President, back on Hong Kong, is there any reason that you have to believe that the Chinese would allow what would amount to an enclave of dissent in Hong Kong?

The President. Well, the agreement says that there will be one China and two systems. And it's hard to have a system with free elections and freedom of speech and an open press without dissent. Just look around here; I mean, people just have different views of things. [*Laughter*] I can't imagine how you could have it any other way.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:55 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House.

Remarks at the New England Presidential Luncheon in Boston

June 30, 1997

Thank you. This is a pretty rowdy group today. [*Laughter*] And if you weren't rowdy before Senator Kennedy talked, you must be now. [*Laughter*]

Let me say to the mayor, to Senator Kerry, Senator Kennedy, to all the Members of the Congress that I have been with today, the State officials, Steve Grossman, Alan Solomont, Governor Mike Dukakis and Kitty, who are here, and all of you—Joan Menard—I've probably forgotten somebody behind me; I'm testing my memory, which is deteriorating rapidly here. [*Laughter*] I'm delighted to be back in Boston, and I'm glad to have the chance to say again, thank you for being the number one State in America in the support for Bill Clinton and Al Gore in 1996. I'm very grateful to you all. Thank you.

Thank you for being here for us in 1995, when everyone said that the days of our administration were numbered, the Demo-

cratic Party was on the downhill. You know all that stuff they said. You were right, and they were wrong, and I thank you for that.

But most importantly, I thank you because you have helped us to prove that it's good for America to give opportunity to everybody who's responsible enough to work for it. You've helped us to prove that it's good for America to think about the future. You've helped us to prove that it's good for America to give everybody a chance without regard to race or gender or any other thing that divides us if we are united by our shared values and our willingness to be good citizens. You've helped us to prove that we can lead the world and be strong at home. And I think that all of you should be very proud of that.

We are trying to prepare this country for a new century in which the young people in this audience will be able to do things with their lives that most of the rest of us could not even imagine. And I believe we are well on our way to doing it. You all know how we're doing today compared to 5 years ago. What I want us to think about is how we can be doing 5, 10, 15, 20 years from now.

I'm proud of the fact that we have the lowest unemployment rate in 24 years and the lowest inflation rate in 30 years and the biggest decline in inequality among working people since the 1960's. I'm proud of all that. The biggest drop in welfare rolls in history, the biggest drop in the crime rate in 36 years, I'm proud of that. I'm proud of the fact that we have taken dramatic strides to protect our environment with safe drinking water and new clean air standards and new food standards and record numbers of toxic waste dumps cleaned up and record land set aside in preservation forever. Only the two Roosevelt administrations have set aside as much land to preserve for our country's future.

But there is a lot to do. And you have to be a part of that. Because we're going through a transition in which we're changing so fast we can never be satisfied with where we are, we have to keep worrying about where we're going. And let me just mention one or two things, if I might.

First of all, we're debating this balanced budget plan. If we pass a balanced budget that's faithful to the agreement I made, it will have the biggest increase in health care

for children since Medicaid was enacted in 1965—the biggest. Thank you, Senator Kennedy, for leading that. It will have the biggest increase in Federal support for education since 1965. It will have the biggest increase in Federal support, to help everybody in this country who is willing to work go on to college, since the GI bill was passed over 50 years ago.

It is a good budget for the American people, but it is important that we be faithful to it. If we are faithful to the agreement, it will help cities like Boston to take sites that have been polluted and are therefore useless now and clean them up and use them to provide for development and new jobs and new opportunities, to make sure this economic recovery reaches people who haven't felt it yet. If we are faithful to it, we can do all these things.

The other thing that I am determined to do, that I spoke a little about in Washington before I left today, is to get a tax bill out of this committee—out of the Congress that helps all the American people. We can pay for this tax cut.

First of all, let me say this: I would not support any tax cut that will bring back the bad old days of exploding deficits. I would not do that. This tax bill, in the first 5 years, is about one-tenth of the cost of the tax bill that was adopted in 1981, when the Reagan administration came in and asked us to adopt trickle-down economics. So we're not talking about a huge bill here. What we are talking about is a bill that is basically the dividend the American people have earned for bringing this economy back. And I believe it's important to pass a bill that will give everyone a fair chance to participate in it and that will be faithful to the budget agreement, which means among other things that we have to provide substantial resources to help middle class people to raise their children and educate them and then keep on getting an education for a lifetime. We have got to make at least 2 years of college as universal in the 21st century as a high school diploma is today.

Why did Boston come back? Why is Massachusetts coming back? Just drive around this town and look at the concentration of world-class universities. Every person in this

country who gets out of high school and has at least 2 years of fine education afterward has a fair chance to get a decent job with a growing income. Everybody who doesn't is likely to get a job with declining incomes.

We must not use this tax bill to help people who don't need it too much without giving the middle class the tools they need to make higher education universal in America in the 21st century. We can do it, and we have to do it.

There are a lot of other things going on there now. We're reviewing this tobacco settlement, and again, a lot of people who have fought for the public health for years and years and years deserve a lot of credit for this. I have no final opinion on it yet, but I will say this: We cannot agree to anything which undermines the capacity of the Federal Government to protect the public health and the health of our children. If this settlement furthers it, we should be for it. If it doesn't, we should not. That ought to be the test.

In the area of crime, let me say the crime rate's going down; that's the good news. The bad news is it's still going up among people under 18 in many places but not in Boston. And the mayor heard me in San Francisco last week saying to the mayors, I am trying to pass a crime bill for juveniles in this country that will give other cities the tools that Boston has used to take us now almost 2 full years without a child under 18 being killed by a handgun. If we can do it here, it ought to be done everywhere in America, and we can do it.

And finally, let me say we've had a remarkable amount of success moving people from welfare to work. But we have to create about another million jobs in the next 4 years. I've done everything I could to mobilize the private sector, but we can do more. Many of you have helped in this regard, and for that I am grateful. In this budget agreement there are specific provisions which will make it easier for us to work with cities and the private sector to hire people to move from welfare to work.

But I would just say on that portion of the budget, everyone who ever criticized the welfare program and everyone who ever said every able-bodied person ought to work, now

has a moral obligation to support laws that will make sure there are jobs there. You cannot tell people they have to go to work unless they have work. That is a big moral obligation of this balanced budget, and we dare not pass a budget that walks away from that obligation to people. We have said, "You have to work." We have to give them the jobs and the chance to build dignified, successful lives for themselves and their children.

The last point I would like to make is this: In the end, the success of the United States in the new century will depend upon a remarkable partnership between our Government, our private sector, and individual citizens. I have been very moved by the things that I have seen repeatedly here in Boston in the form of citizen service: the City Year program, the Mayor's Youth Advisory Council, all the people that I've seen volunteering in various aspects of the effort to keep juveniles out of trouble and away from violence. We need more of that.

And finally, we have got to prove that we can become the world's first truly multiracial, multiethnic democracy. A couple of weeks ago, I went out to the University of California at San Diego and asked the American people to join me for at least a year, and maybe longer, in a national conversation about where we are today on the subject of our racial differences, what we have to do to make sure that we are thinking and acting right about this and what new laws and policies we need.

I just leave you with this thought: In the United States today, there is one State only, Hawaii, that has no majority race. Within 3 to 5 years, our largest State, California, will have no majority race. Today, we have 5 school districts with over 100 different racial and ethnic groups represented among the student bodies—5 school districts. Within 2 years, we'll have 12, maybe 15. And within 30 years, there will be no majority race in the United States. We had better start thinking about how we are going to make sure that what we always said, which is that America is a place of ideas and ideals, not a place where there is a dominant race, a dominant class, a dominant in-crowd—we better make sure that's true.

And so I leave you with this. The people of Boston and Massachusetts have embraced the vision that I have painted for the future, more vigorously, more consistently, more ardently than any other place in the United States. I ask you to stay with it. Because if you imagine what the future is going to be and how we would make it, it is clear that if we succeed in becoming the world's first truly multiracial, multiethnic, multireligious democracy, we will be better positioned in the 21st century, even than we are now, to lead the world toward peace and freedom and prosperity and to give our children a better future than any generation has ever known.

That's what I'm dedicated to. We've got 3½ more years to work for it, and your presence here today has dramatically increased the chances that we will succeed.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:18 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Copley Plaza Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Thomas Menino, of Boston; Alan D. Solomont, national finance chair, and Steve Grossman, national chair, Democratic National Committee; Mike Dukakis, former Governor of Massachusetts and his wife, Kitty; and Joan Menard, Massachusetts State party chair.

Executive Order 13052—Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices

June 30, 1997

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including S. 342, an Act to extend certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices, which I signed into law on June 27, 1997, I hereby extend to the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided by the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288 *et seq.*), and Article I of the Agreement on State and Local Taxation of Foreign Employees of Public International Organizations (T.I.A.S. 12135). This order is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions, or immunities that the Hong Kong Economic and Trade

Offices may have acquired or may acquire by international agreements or by congressional action.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 30, 1997.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., July 1, 1997]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on July 2.

Executive Order 13053—Adding Members to and Extending the President's Council on Sustainable Development

June 30, 1997

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to amend Executive Order 12852 for various purposes, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 12852, as amended, is further amended by deleting the number "29" from section 1 and inserting the number "35" in lieu thereof; by deleting from 3(d) and 4(a) the text "Department of the Interior" and inserting in lieu thereof the following text: "Department of Energy"; and by deleting from section 4(b) the text "June 29, 1997" and inserting in lieu thereof the following text: "February 28, 1999."

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 30, 1997.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:08 a.m., July 1, 1997]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on July 2.