

all the people who called in with their questions and tell you that I'm sorry we didn't get to answer more questions. But it's always the way. People everywhere want to engage their leaders in dialog. And so I thank you for your questions. They were very good ones. And if I didn't get to answer your question, I'm sorry. But this has been a historic occasion. And perhaps now when I travel to other countries, I will ask them if they will do the same thing. This was a very good idea.

*[Mr. Zuo thanked the President, and Mayor Xu then commented that he had learned a lot from the President. Mr. Zuo closed the program by thanking the participants and the audience.]*

**President Clinton.** Goodbye. Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:14 p.m. from the studios of Shanghai Radio, on Zuo Anlong's radio program entitled, "Citizens and Society." The program's topic was "Moving U.S.-Sino Relations Forward into the 21st Century." A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

### **Statement on the Identification of Vietnam War Unknown Soldier**

*June 30, 1998*

DNA testing positively identified the remains of the Vietnam War unknown disinterred from the Tomb of the Unknowns in May as those of the Air Force 1st Lt. Michael J. Blassie. The Defense Department has notified the Blassie family and the other families involved in resolving this difficult case. I am pleased that one more family has finally learned the fate of a loved one, and I remain committed to seeking a full accounting of the missing in action from that conflict.

### **Remarks at a Reception Hosted by Mayor Xu Kuangdi of Shanghai**

*June 30, 1998*

Thank you very much, Mr. Mayor, Madame Xu; to Museum Director Ma; ladies and gentlemen. It is a great honor for my wife and members of our family, six Members of the United States Congress, and many members of our Cabinet and other

American citizens to be here in Shanghai tonight.

This museum is a fitting symbol of what I have seen in China these last few days, the magnificence of your ancient past and your brilliant future.

I have seen a nation rising in its influence in the world, with China's leadership for stability in the Asian economic crisis and China's leadership for peace on the Korean Peninsula, and in working with us to help to deal with the difficulties caused by the nuclear tests by India and Pakistan.

I have seen the Chinese people rising, millions of them, out of poverty; millions more finding interesting work of their own choice, pursuing more educational opportunities, having more say in their local affairs.

I saw a great example of that when the mayor and I did a talk radio show this morning here in Shanghai. And I was especially impressed when one of the callers called in and said, "I don't want to talk to the President; I want to talk to the mayor about traffic problems in Shanghai." *[Laughter]*

Shanghai is truly the place where East meets West. Over the last 150 to 200 years, the West has not always been the best of partners in Shanghai, but now we have a good partnership. I am especially pleased that a United States firm, RTKL, will design the new Scienceland Museum here. I hope that is a symbol of the kinds of positive, good things we will do together in the future.

I also want to say a special word of appreciation to your mayor. Mr. Mayor, I heard—this may not be a true story, but don't tell me if it's not—*[laughter]*—I heard that years ago when your predecessor, Zhu Rongji, invited you to head Shanghai's Central Planning Commission, you told him you hated the whole idea of central planning. And Zhu replied, "Then you're exactly the man I want for the job." *[Laughter]*

Now we see you unleashing this city's great potential, cutting redtape, fighting corruption, protecting the environment, spurring an artistic revival. You are making Shanghai a place the world looks to for commerce, culture, and people of different walks of life thriving together.

Mr. Mayor, in 1996, when I asked the American people to give me another term

as President of the United States, the theme of my campaign was: Building a bridge to the 21st century. In Shanghai, you are building that bridge to the 21st century, and we want to build it with you.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:40 p.m. at the Shanghai Museum. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Xu Kuangdi of Shanghai; Ma Chengyan, director, Shanghai Museum; and Premier Zhu Rongji of China.

**Proclamation 7107—To Modify  
Duty-Free Treatment Under the  
Generalized System of Preferences**

*June 30, 1998*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

**A Proclamation**

1. Pursuant to sections 501, 503(a)(1)(A), and 503(c)(1) of title V of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (“the 1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2461, 2463(a)(1)(A), and 2463(c)(1)), as amended, the President may designate or withdraw designation of specified articles provided for in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) as eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) when imported from designated beneficiary developing countries.

2. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)), beneficiary developing countries, except those designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(D) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(D)), are subject to competitive need limitations on the preferential treatment afforded under the GSP to eligible articles.

3. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(C)), a country that is no longer treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to an eligible article may be redesignated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to such article if imports of such article from such country did not exceed the competitive need limitations in section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974

Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)), during the preceding calendar year.

4. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(F) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)), the President may disregard the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)(i)(II)) with respect to any eligible article if the aggregate appraised value of the imports of such article into the United States during the preceding calendar year does not exceed the applicable amount set forth in section 503(c)(2)(F)(ii) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)(ii)).

5. Pursuant to section 503(d) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(d)), the President may waive the application of the competitive need limitations in section 503(c)(2)(A) with respect to any eligible article of any beneficiary developing country if certain conditions are met.

6. Section 507(2) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2467(2)) provides that in the case of an association of countries which is a free trade area or customs union, or which is contributing to comprehensive regional economic integration among its members through appropriate means, including, but not limited to, the reduction of duties, the President may provide that all members of such association other than members which are barred from designation under section 502(b) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)) shall be treated as one country for purposes of title V of the 1974 Act.

7. Pursuant to sections 501 and 503(a)(1)(A) of the 1974 Act, and after receiving advice from the International Trade Commission in accordance with section 503(e), I have determined to designate certain articles, previously designated under section 503(a)(1)(B), as eligible articles from additional beneficiary developing countries. In order to do so, it is necessary to subdivide and amend the nomenclature of existing subheadings of the HTS. For certain articles, I have decided that the effective date of designation shall be determined by the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

8. Pursuant to section 503(c)(1) of the 1974 Act, I have determined to limit the application of duty-free treatment accorded to