

the journey. And we go forward with the confidence that no matter how difficult the challenge, if we remain true to our founding principles, America will overcome.

Dr. King was on this Earth just 39 years, but the ideas that guided his work and his life are eternal. Here in this place, we will raise a lasting memorial to those eternal truths. So in the presence of his family, his coworkers in freedom's cause, and those who carry on his legacy today, I'm proud to dedicate this ground on behalf of the American people as the site of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial.

May God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:07 a.m. on the National Mall. In his remarks, he referred to Harry E. Johnson, Sr., president and chief executive officer, Washington, DC Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial Project Foundation, Inc.; and Mayor Anthony A. Williams of Washington, DC.

Remarks Following Discussions With Prime Minister Ehud Olmert of Israel and an Exchange With Reporters

November 13, 2006

President Bush. Mr. Prime Minister, welcome back to Washington. The Prime Minister and I had a fascinating discussion the last time he was here. We were sitting on the Truman Balcony. We spent probably an hour-and-a-half strategizing about how we can work together to achieve peace. Our conversation today continued this—that important dialog.

I appreciate the Prime Minister's strategic thoughts. He cares deeply about his country, and he cares deeply about securing the peace. We talked about our commitment to a two-state solution. We talked about the need for a Palestinian Government to embrace the principles of the Quartet and the roadmap, which both our Governments strongly support.

We spent a great deal of time on Iran and about how we can work together with other nations of the world to convince the Iranians to abandon their nuclear weapons ambitions. I recognize the threat to world peace that

the Iranians propose, as does—that the Iranians pose, as does the Prime Minister. We talked about Iraq. We talked about a variety of issues.

But the whole central thrust of our discussions was based upon our understanding that we're involved in an ideological struggle between extremists and radicals versus people who just simply want to live in peace, and that as democracies we have an obligation, obviously, to listen to the will of our people, but at the same time, work together to help those who want to live in a peaceful society achieve their ambitions.

Mr. Prime Minister, it has been a delight to be with you again, and welcome back.

Prime Minister Olmert. Thank you very much. President—there's nothing that I can add to the very accurate analysis that you made with regard to these big issues. We in the Middle East have followed the American policy in Iraq for a long time, and we are very much impressed and encouraged by the stability which the greatest operation of America in Iraq brought to the Middle East. And we pray and hope that this policy will be fully successful so that this stability which was created for all the moderate countries in the Middle East will continue.

We shared thoughts about the Iranian threat. There is no question that the Iranian threat is not just a threat for Israel but for the whole world. The fanaticism and the extremism of the Iranian Government, and the fact that the leader of a nation such as Iran can threaten the very existence of another nation, as he does towards the State of Israel, is not something that we can tolerate or will ever tolerate, and certainly not when we know that he is trying to possess nuclear weapons. And I'm very encouraged by our discussion and thoughts that we have exchanged about what needs to be done in the Middle East, Mr. President.

Finally, I say time and again, on different occasions, that we want to open a serious dialog with the Chairman of the Palestinian Authority, and I will make every possible effort to help Abu Mazen to get into such a dialog with us. Indeed, we hope that the new Government will be established soon on the basis of the Quartet and the roadmap, and that will allow an immediate contact between him

and me that I'm sure will lead into a serious negotiation process.

And again, Mr. President, it's always a great joy to be your guest. And I always thank you for your friendship—your personal friendship and, even more important, your friendship for the State of Israel.

President Bush. Thank you, sir. We'll answer two questions a side. Tom [Tom Raum, Associated Press].

Iraq Study Group

Q. Mr. President, the Senate—the incoming Senate Democratic leaders have called for a phased withdrawal of troops from Iraq. You met this morning with the Baker commission. Would you accept any solution that included a timetable, and what options did you discuss this morning with the Baker commission?

President Bush. Tom, I'm not going to prejudge the Baker commission's report. I was pleased to meet with them. I was impressed by the quality of the—of their membership. I was impressed by the questions they asked. They are—they want us to succeed in Iraq, just like I want to succeed.

And so we had a really good discussion. I'm not sure what the report is going to say. I'm looking forward to seeing it. I believe this: I believe that it's important for us to succeed in Iraq, not only for our security but for the security of the Middle East, and that I'm looking forward to interesting ideas. In the meantime, General Pete Pace is leading investigations within the Pentagon as to how to reach our goal, which is success—a government which can sustain, govern, and defend itself and will serve as an ally in this war on terror.

I believe it is very important, though, for people making suggestions to recognize that the best military options depend upon the conditions on the ground.

And so it's an interesting period here in Washington, Mr. Prime Minister. You might realize the opposition party won—won the Senate and the House. And what's interesting is, is that they're beginning to understand that with victory comes responsibilities. And I'm looking forward to working with the Democrats to achieve common objectives.

Syria-Israel Relations

Q. Mr. President, do you see any change in the administration's position regarding Syria? Do you support the resumption of Israeli-Syrian negotiations? And the same question to the Prime Minister, if I may. In the past, you rejected the resumption of the Syrian and Israeli negotiations under—one of the reasons was the rejection of the American administration regarding the policies of Syria. Do you see now, after you discuss this matter with the President, any change in your position regarding Syria?

President Bush. My answer to your question is, Prime Minister Olmert knows how to run his own foreign policy. And he can figure out his policy towards them. My policy towards Syria is this: That we expect the Syrians to be, one, out of Lebanon so that the Lebanese democracy can exist; two, not harboring extremists that create—that empower these radicals to stop the advance of democracies; three, to help this young democracy in Iraq succeed. And the Syrian President knows my position. We have told that to him through my administration. We do have an Embassy there in Syria. But our position is very clear, and we would like to see some progress toward peace from the Syrians.

Prime Minister Olmert. I share the same opinion with President Bush. We are not against negotiations with Syria. We would love to be able to have negotiations with Syria, but that must be based on a certain reasonable, responsible policy, which is not preformed by Syria for the time being. Everything that they are doing is to the other direction—in Lebanon, in Iraq, and the sponsorship of Hamas and Khaled Meshal as the main perpetrators of terror against the State of Israel. With some changes in the Russian—I'm sorry, in the Syrian attitude on these major issues, I hope that one day the conditions for contacts between them and us will be created. But to be honest, I don't think at the present time they manifest any such attitude. And that makes it impossible.

President Bush. Matt [Matthew Spetalnick, Reuters].

Iran/Nuclear Weapons Development

Q. Yes. Mr. President, Tony Blair today is going to be calling for a reaching out to

both Syria and Iran to help calm the situation in Iraq. What is your response to that?

President Bush. I haven't seen his comments, but you just heard my response on Syria. And my comments on Iran is this: If the Iranians want to have a dialog with us, we have shown them a way forward, and that is for them to verify—verifiably suspend their enrichment activities. We put that proposal on the table awhile back. We said that if you want to have a dialog with us, we're willing to come to the table with the EU, as well as Russia and China, to discuss a way forward. But first, you must verifiably suspend your enrichment activities.

Our focus of this administration is to convince the Iranians to give up its nuclear weapons ambitions. And that focus is based upon our strong desire for there to be peace in the Middle East. And an Iran with a nuclear weapon would be a destabilizing influence. And so we have made it very clear, our position in regards Iran, and it hasn't changed.

Q. Mr. President, do you think that it's better to impose sanctions on Iran or to handle dialog with them?

[At this point, a reporter asked a question in Hebrew, and no translation was provided.]

President Bush. I think it's very important for the world to unite with one common voice to say to the Iranians that, "If you choose to continue forward, you'll be isolated." And one source of isolation would be economic isolation. In other words, there has to be a consequence for their intransigence. They have—we went to the United Nations; we made it very clear—"we" being a lot of the world—have made it clear that the Iranian nuclear weapons ambitions are not in the world's interest. And therefore, if they continue to move forward with a program, there has to be a consequence. And a good place to start is working together to isolate the country.

And my hope is, is that there are rational people inside the Government that recognize isolation is not in their country's interest. And

I also, when I speak about Iran, speak about a government, not about the Iranian people. I believe the Iranian people want a better way forward. I don't think they want to confront the world. I believe they need—I believe they could benefit by more trade and more openness with the world. But their leaders have to make the decision, and the decision is abundantly clear to them. And I say this in the interest of world peace, that if Iran has a nuclear weapon, it will be incredibly destabilizing and obviously threatening to our strong ally.

And so my attitude is: Let's work in concert to convince the Government that it's not just the Israeli voices speaking or the United States voices speaking, but there's a lot of other voices saying the exact same thing, and present them with a choice.

Assistant Press Secretary John Deckard. Thank you all.

President Bush. Wait a minute. That seems a little unfair. He's got a strong answer coming—I can feel it. *[Laughter]*

Prime Minister Olmert. She said it in Hebrew, and you can't blame him; he didn't understand the Hebrew part of the question. I'll answer in Hebrew for the Israeli voters.

President Bush. Sure.

[Prime Minister Olmert spoke in Hebrew, and no translation was provided.]

Prime Minister Olmert. And again, I want to thank you, President Bush, for being so gracious to me and to the State of Israel.

President Bush. Yes, sir. Proud to have you here.

Thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to James A. Baker III, cochair, Iraq Study Group; and President Bashar al-Asad of Syria. Prime Minister Olmert referred to President Mahmud Ahmadi-nejad of Iran; President Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) of the Palestinian Authority; and Khaled Meshal, leader of the Hamas terrorist organization. A reporter referred to Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom.

**Message to the Senate Transmitting
the Geneva Act of the Hague
Agreement Concerning the
International Registration of
Industrial Designs**

November 13, 2006

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs (the “Agreement”), adopted in Geneva on July 2, 1999, and signed by the United States on July 6, 1999. I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, a report of the Department of State with respect to the Agreement.

This Agreement promotes the ability of U.S. design owners to protect their industrial designs by allowing them to obtain multi-national design protection through a single deposit procedure. Under the Agreement, U.S. design owners would be able to file for design registration in any number of the Contracting Parties with a single standardized application in English at either the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or at the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Similarly, renewal of a design registration in each Contracting Party may be made by filing a single request along with payment of the appropriate fees at the International Bureau of WIPO. This Agreement should make access to international protection of industrial designs more readily available to U.S. businesses.

In the event that the Senate provides its consent to ratify the Agreement, the United States would not deposit its instrument of ratification until the necessary implementing legal structure has been established domestically.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Agreement and give its advice and consent to its ratification, subject to the declarations de-

scribed in the accompanying report of the Department of State.

George W. Bush

The White House,
November 13, 2006.

**Remarks Following a Meeting With
Chief Executive Officers of United
States Automobile Manufacturers**

November 14, 2006

The Vice President and members of my Cabinet, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Transportation, members of my staff, and I have just had a constructive and meaningful dialog with CEOs of the U.S. automobile manufacturers.

First, these leaders have—are making difficult decisions, tough choices to make sure that their companies are competitive in a global economy. And I’m confident that they’re making the right decisions, and that’s good news for the American people because the automobile manufacturers play such a significant part of our economy and a vital part of our employment base.

We’ve had a fascinating discussion about a lot of major issues that we share in common. One, of course, is rising health care costs. And I assured these leaders that the Government is addressing rising health care costs through a variety of initiatives that I think, over time, are going to make a significant difference in not only their cost but the cost to the U.S. taxpayer as well.

We talked about our mutual desire to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. Obviously, as these automobile manufacturers begin to incorporate new technologies that will enable us to power our cars in different ways, it will make it easier for me to be able to tell the American people, we’re using less foreign oil. And that’s in our economic interests as well as in our national security interests.

And finally, they’ve—these gentlemen are well aware that I’m on my way overseas this evening. And one of the issues I’ll be talking about with our partners in APEC is free trade, but fair trade. And my message to our trading partners is: Just treat us the way we