

I know that the days are dim right now for a lot of folks, but I firmly believe tomorrow is going to be brighter. And I thank you for having that resiliency and that drive to hang in there and help this economy grow and recover.

God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2 p.m. at Guernsey Office Products, Inc. In his remarks, he referred to David Guernsey, president and chief executive officer, Guernsey Office Products, Inc., who introduced the President.

Message on the Observance of Yom Kippur, 5769

October 7, 2008

For on this day shall atonement be made for you, to cleanse you; from all your sins shall ye be clean before the LORD.

Leviticus 16:30

Yom Kippur is the Jewish Day of Atonement and the most holy day in the Jewish faith. From the time the Kol Nidre is recited until the Shofar is sounded, Jews around the world will draw nearer to God through acts of atonement, fasting, and prayer. Jewish tradition teaches that on Yom Kippur, God remembers every name, listens to every petition, and offers forgiveness to the repentant.

On this day, Americans are reminded of the great blessings of religious freedom and the unalienable rights bestowed upon all people by the Creator of life. May God grant us peace, comfort, and hope for all the challenges we may face in the year ahead.

Laura and I send our best wishes for a blessed day and a most meaningful fast.

George W. Bush

NOTE: An original was not available for verification of the content of this message.

Executive Order 13475—Further Amendments to Executive Orders 12139 and 12949 in Light of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 Amendments Act of 2008

October 7, 2008

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 104 and 303 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), as amended by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–261), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 1–103 of Executive Order 12139 of May 23, 1979, as amended, is further amended by:

- (a) striking “(7)” each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “(6)”;
- (b) adding after subsection (h) “(i) Deputy Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.”; and
- (c) by adding after the sentence that begins “None of the above officials . . .”, a new sentence to read “The requirement of the preceding sentence that the named official must be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate does not apply to the Deputy Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.”

Sec. 2. Section 3 of Executive Order 12949 of February 9, 1995, as amended, is further amended by:

- (a) striking “(7)” each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “(6)”;
- (b) striking “and” at the end of subsection (g);
- (c) striking the period at the end of subsection (h) and inserting in lieu thereof “; and”;
- (d) adding after subsection (h) “(i) Deputy Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.”; and
- (e) by adding after the sentence that begins “None of the above officials . . .”, a new sentence to read “The requirement of the preceding sentence

that the named official must be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate does not apply to the Deputy Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.”

Sec. 3. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, by any party against the United States, its agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

George W. Bush

The White House,
October 7, 2008.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., October 9, 2008]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on October 10.

Remarks on Signing the United States-India Nuclear Cooperation Approval and Nonproliferation Enhancement Act

October 8, 2008

Thank you for coming. Welcome to the White House. Today I have the honor of signing legislation that builds on the growing ties between the world’s two largest democracies, India and the United States. This legislation will enhance our cooperation in using nuclear energy to power our economies; it will help us work together even more closely to reduce the danger of nuclear proliferation across the world.

This legislation represents more than 3 years of hard work by a lot of people. I appreciate the work of the Indian-American leaders from across the Nation. I thank the Members of the United States Congress for working hard on this piece of legislation. I’m especially grateful for the leadership provided by Speaker Nancy Pelosi, John Boehner, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, and Republican Leader Mitch McConnell, who worked hard to make sure this bill made it through both Houses at the very end of the session. [Laughter]

I want to thank the Foreign Affairs—[*applause*]. I thank the leaders of the Foreign Affairs Committees in the House and the Senate—Senator Joe Biden; Dick Lugar; Chris Dodd, who’s with us; as well as Representatives Howard Berman and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen. I also welcome the Members of Congress here on the stage who worked hard to get this legislation done. I appreciate so very much the contributions of two leaders who played an important role in crafting this legislation, the late Henry Hyde and the late Tom Lantos.

Other Members who’ve joined us—John Warner, Senator from Virginia; Eliot Engel, Democrat, House Foreign Affairs committee member from New York; Congressman Joe Crowley from New York. I thank the members of the administration who have joined us—Mr. Vice President, thank you. I appreciate the hard work that Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice did to bring this deal to fruition, as well as Secretary Sam Bodman at the Department of Energy.

I am so honored here that—to have the Ambassador of India to the United States with us; Ambassador Sen, thank you for joining us. And I appreciate very much the incredibly efficient work of our Ambassador, David Mulford, and his wife, Jeannie; thank you for being here. You didn’t do so bad yourself, Ambassador Blackwill—[*laughter*].

I thank the congressional staff who worked hard on this legislation. I congratulate you for the constructive work. I appreciate the supporters of the U.S.-India Nuclear Civil Agreement that are here today. All in all, welcome. This is a—it’s a big deal.

Even though the United States and India are separated by half the globe, we are natural partners as we head into the 21st century. Both our nations emerged from a colonial past to establish vibrant democracies. We have welcomed investment and private enterprise to become leaders in the global economy. We have stood against the dangers posed by extremists, who have carried out attacks in both our countries. We have demonstrated that we cherish liberty, honor human dignity, and respect the rule of law.

Despite these common interests and values, it was not long ago that relations between the United States and India were