

Zalmay Khalilzad; President Bashar al-Asad of Syria; Ambassador to the International Atomic Energy Agency Gregory Schulte; President Hu Jintao of China; President Vladimir Putin of Russia; and Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom. President Talabani referred to Deputy President Ghazi al-Ujayl al-Yawr, Deputy Prime Minister Abid Mutlaq Hamud al-Jabburi, Minister of Defense Sadun al-Dulaymi, and Minister of Industry and Minerals Usama al-Najafi of the Iraqi Transitional Government; and Speaker of the Transitional National Assembly Hajim al-Hassani.

### **Remarks Prior to Discussions With President Hu Jintao of China in New York City**

*September 13, 2005*

**President Bush.** I'm pleased to welcome President Hu back to the United States. I've been looking forward to this meeting. We've got a lot to discuss. We will, of course, discuss areas of interest, like economic matters. We will discuss North Korea and Iran. I look forward to a discussion about making sure we work together to deal with a potential pandemic in the avian flu.

We'll talk about—I will bring up human rights. Most importantly, I view this visit as an opportunity to continue a dialog in dealing with a very important relationship with the United States and the world.

So I welcome you, Mr. President.

**President Hu.** I am very pleased to have this opportunity to meet with President Bush in New York. To begin with, I'd like to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, our deepest sympathy to the American Government and people for the human loss and property loss inflicted by Hurricane Katrina in the Southern American States. May the American people overcome the disaster and rebuild their beautiful homes at an early date.

As things stand now, the China-U.S. relationship, on the whole, has been developing quite well. The two sides have stayed in close touch and communication, and the two sides have also enjoyed effective coordination and cooperation in a wide range of important areas and on a number of important issues, including counterterrorism, nonproliferation, affairs related to the United Nations, Asia-

Pacific affairs, as well as boosting global and regional economic growth.

Facts have proven that a sound and steadily growing China-U.S. relationship not only serves the interests of our two peoples but also contributes to peace, stability, and development in the world. Our economic relationship and trade is not only an important component of our bilateral relationship as a whole but also represents a major driving force behind the furtherance of this relationship.

We need to see the fact that the mutually beneficially and win-win cooperation is the mainstream of our relationship. At the same time, there's no denial that as our bilateral trade develops so fast and to such a large scale, it is inevitable that we may have some frictions.

What I would like to express here is that China does not pursue a huge trade surplus in its trade with the United States. And we are willing to work with the United States to take effective measures to increase China's import from the United States and work hard to gradually address the trade imbalances in the two-way trade in the further expansion of our trading ties and economic cooperation.

At the same time, China will continue to step up its efforts to protect intellectual properties and will certainly enhance our efforts in fighting all kinds of violations in this regard. And we're going to protect the legitimate rights and interests of all international intellectual property rights owners, including those in the United States.

The proper handling of the Taiwan question holds the key to the sound and steady growth of the China-U.S. relationship. President Bush has, on various occasions, stated his commitment to the "one China" policy, the three Sino-U.S. Joint Communiques, and opposition to so-called Taiwan independence, which I highly appreciate. I hope that the United States will join the Chinese side in safeguarding peace and stability across the Taiwan Straits and opposing so-called Taiwan independence.

We have always stood for a nuclear-weapon free Korean Peninsula, stood for a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue through dialog, and stood for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia as

a whole. We stand ready to step up our communication and cooperation with the United States so that we can facilitate fresh progress in the second session of the fourth round of the six-party talks.

In short, I stand ready to work together with President Bush to comprehensively move forward the constructive and cooperative relationship between our two countries.

I'm sorry for taking too much of your time. [Laughter]

**President Bush.** Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:32 p.m. in Room 35H at the Waldorf-Astoria. President Hu spoke in Chinese, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

### **Message to the Senate Transmitting the Israel-United States Protocol Amending the Convention Relating to Extradition**

*September 13, 2005*

*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 Protocol between the Government of the United States and the Government of the State of Israel, signed at Jerusalem on July 6, 2005.

In addition, I transmit for the information of the Senate the report of the Department of State with respect to the Protocol. As the report explains, the Protocol will not require implementing legislation.

The Protocol amends the Convention Relating to Extradition (the "1962 Convention"), signed at Washington on December 10, 1962. The Protocol updates the 1962 Convention in a manner consistent with our modern extradition treaties. The Protocol will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities of both nations and make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Protocol and give its advice and consent to ratification.

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
September 13, 2005.

NOTE: This message was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 14.

### **Remarks to the Plenary Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York City**

*September 14, 2005*

Mr. Secretary-General, Mr. President, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: Thank you for the privilege of being here for the 60th anniversary of the United Nations. Thank you for your dedication to the vital work and great ideals of this institution.

We meet at a time of great challenge for America and the world. At this moment, men and women along my country's gulf coast are recovering from one of the worst natural disasters in American history. Many have lost homes and loved ones and all their earthly possessions. In Alabama and Mississippi and Louisiana, whole neighborhoods have been lifted from their foundations and sent crashing into the streets. A great American city is working to turn the flood waters and reclaim its future.

We have witnessed the awesome power of nature and the greater power of human compassion. Americans have responded to their neighbors in need, and so have many of the nations represented in this chamber. All together, more than 115 countries and nearly a dozen international organizations have stepped forward with offers of assistance. To every nation, every province, and every community across the world that is standing with the American people in this hour of need, I offer the thanks of my nation.

Your response, like the response to last year's tsunami, has shown once again that the world is more compassionate and hopeful when we act together. This truth was the inspiration for the United Nations. The U.N.'s