

Hydrogen Fuel

Q. How much did you fill up with, and how much did it cost?

Rick Scott. Yes, sir, we filled up .183 kilograms, because it's a gas. And now the cost factor—right now it's a demonstration mode, so when it rains, I jack up the cost, and when it's sunny, I bring it back down. [Laughter] Today with the—

The President. How is—what is the—what he really wants to know is the equivalency.

Mr. Scott. Right now the cost is \$4.75, and what we're looking at is—

The President. But what's the equivalency to the normal tank—

Mr. Scott. It's twice as much as premium because the car is two times more efficient in its energy, and it's a quality fuel.

The President. It's also the beginning of technology. In other words, a new product generally is more expensive until there's more volume and more distribution. Part of the reasons we're spending money is to see if we can't encourage technology to enable the industry to extract hydrocarbon at more reasonable—I mean, hydrogen at more reasonable price.

A couple of bottlenecks, it seems like to me—and you can help me out here. One, obviously, is the manufacturing of vehicles that use hydrogen. Secondly, it is the ability to produce hydrogen. It requires energy to produce hydrogen, and therefore, we're trying to use our research dollars to figure out how best to do that in efficient ways. And, finally, to make sure that the infrastructure is such that consumers can buy hydrogen in a convenient way.

But we've got work to do. No one thinks this technology is going to overwhelm our society in the immediate term. This is a 10-year project, as I—when I announced it to the United States Congress. The key is, is that we're now putting things in place today, making investments today, encouraging development of alternative sources of energy today, that will help transform our energy mix for tomorrow so that 10 years from now, hopefully, we can look back and say, "Thankfully, Congress finally acted and President Bush led, so that we're able to diversify away from oil and gas." And we need to do it for

the sake of our energy security and national security.

Thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:15 a.m. at the Shell Service Station at 3355 Benning Rd., NE, in Washington, DC. Participating in the tour was Rick Scott, operations coordinator, Shell Hydrogen, LLC.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of Indonesia and an Exchange With Reporters

May 25, 2005

President Bush. Mr. President, welcome to the Oval Office. It's an honor to meet with you again. Last time I was with you, I congratulated you on winning a hard-fought Presidential campaign. Now I had a chance to congratulate you on fulfilling your campaign promises. I want to thank you for your impressive record.

I also want to thank you for the strength and the leadership you showed during what must have been an incredibly difficult period for the government and the people of Indonesia during the catastrophe after the tsunami. You showed good—great courage. And it's been an honor to work with you to help save lives and to bring people order out of the chaos that ensued after the terrible disaster.

We had a very good conversation today. We talked about a variety of subjects, all aimed about making our countries more peaceful and more prosperous and the world more peaceful. Indonesia will play a large role and a significant role in helping us understand that great religions should coexist in a peaceful way.

Mr. President, thank you for coming, and welcome to the Oval Office.

President Yudhoyono. Mr. President, I'm also pleased to have the opportunity to meet you again, after we met in Chile during the APEC meeting.

As I have said during this meeting, that I do hope that our cooperation can be strengthened from time to time. And as we discussed on many subjects—the education, the economic cooperations, the

counterterrorism, regional situation, and others—I extremely hope that Indonesia can continue its reforms, democratizations, and economic reconstruction. And I do hope that you could maintain your contribution and support to us in continuing our reforms and democratizations.

President Bush. Thank you, sir. We'll answer two questions a side. We'll start with the American person, Jennifer [Jennifer Loven, Associated Press].

Bioethics/Stem Cell Research

Q. Thank you, sir. With 400,000 frozen embryos in this country unlikely to all get adopted, why do you think that either storing them or even discarding them is better than using them for research?

President Bush. She's asking about a very delicate subject called embryonic stem cell research. I have made my position very clear on that issue. I believe that the use of Federal monies that end up destroying life is not—is not positive, is not good. And so, therefore, I'm against the extension of the research of using more Federal dollars on new embryonic stem cell lines.

As you know, I made the decision that existing lines should receive Federal dollars, and we've had about 600 different experiments, maybe 3,000 more to go. And so you asked about frozen embryos—that would entail the destruction of life, and the use of Federal dollars to destroy life is something I simply do not support.

Indonesia-U.S. Military Relations

Q. How about good will for relation of our military?

President Yudhoyono. Yes, we discussed with President Bush on the effort in normalizing our military-to-military relations. Of course Indonesia has to be thankful for the resumptions of IMET program. And we have to do more along with the reforms of the military that is conducted in Indonesia. I do hope that in the future we are moving ahead for fully normalizations of the military-to-military relations.

Actually, the atmosphere is positive that of course in part of Indonesia, we have to continue our reform to many things—toward

the normalization of our military-to-military relations.

President Bush. The President did mention that we're revitalizing the military education training program. It makes sense that we have mil-to-mil exchanges, military-to-military exchanges. We want young officers from Indonesia coming to the United States. We want there to be exchanges between our military corps. That will help lead to better understandings. And so I—the President told me he's in the process of reforming the military, and I believe him. So this is the first step toward what will be fuller mil-to-mil cooperation.

Cameron [Carl Cameron, Fox News].

Bioethics/Stem Cell Research

Q. Again on stem cells, Mr. President. If I understood you correctly, the embryos put together for in vitro fertilization do contain life. And if that's the case, do you believe that those people who create those embryos for in vitro fertilization have an obligation to ensure that they are brought to term, if they are, in fact, not needed by the original—

President Bush. No, the issue that involves the Federal Government is whether or not we use taxpayers' money that would end up destroying that life. That's the issue at hand. And as you know, I'm the first President to say we could use Federal dollars on embryonic stem cells, but those stem cells had already—had been created, so that—it's from the moment I made the declaration forward that we would not use Federal taxpayers' money to destroy life. That's the issue. And the Congress has made its position clear, and I've made my position clear. And I will be vetoing the bill they send to me if it were to pass the United States Senate.

Now, there is research going on in the private sector. There's a lot of research on adult stem cells that appears to be very promising. And my Government strongly supports stem cells. There must be a balance—strongly supports adult stem cell research—but there must be a balance between science and ethics. And I've made my decision as to how best achieve that balance.

Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunamis Disaster Relief

Q. We understand that United States has pledged a commitment—a lot have pledged a commitment to the tsunami relief reconstruction and effort. I would like to ask, how is it going to be realized, the commitment?

President Bush. Well, the commitment was first realized when we moved an aircraft carrier with a lot of equipment into the neighborhood. And many of our Navy officers and Marine officers and Marine enlisted, Navy enlisted personnel were the first people on the ground to start helping in coordination with the Indonesian Government.

That commitment is further being met by expenditures out of the United States Congress. Plus, I put together kind of an interesting group of private citizens to help raise money for the tsunami relief—that would be my father and President Clinton, number 41 and 42. And they have worked hard to convince our fellow citizens to contribute—these are private-sector citizens—to contribute to help provide relief as well. I'm proud of my Government's—more importantly, my country's commitment to help the people who suffer.

And the President and I talked a lot about the ongoing relief efforts. We thanked the Government for their hard work, and I told him the American people will stand with these folks.

Thank you all very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:36 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.

Joint Statement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Indonesia

May 25, 2005

President George W. Bush and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono today reaffirmed the longstanding friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Indonesia and committed to expand and deepen their cooperation based on partnership and our shared values of democracy and pluralism. The two leaders held productive

discussions on issues of mutual concern at the bilateral, regional, and global levels.

President Bush and President Yudhoyono exchanged congratulations on the successful conduct of their respective elections last year. President Bush applauded Indonesia's enormous strides in building a durable democracy and noted that these successes truly reflect the determination and democratic spirit of the Indonesian people. Mindful of the importance of rule of law in building democracy and prosperity, the two Presidents agreed to establish a joint interagency working group to share experience and enhance cooperation on various justice-sector issues and related issues of mutual interest.

On behalf of the American people, President Bush once again expressed his sympathy to the Indonesian people and their government over the catastrophic loss of life and the material destruction caused by recent earthquakes and the December 2004 tsunami. He reiterated the commitment of the American people to stand by those affected as they rebuild, and he announced that Indonesia will receive \$400 million of the total \$857 million earmarked by the U.S. Government for earthquake and tsunami relief and reconstruction. The United States has offered to rebuild the Banda Aceh-Meulaboh highway—a 240-kilometer road with over 110 bridges that serves as a lifeline for much of the west coast of Aceh province—setting aside \$245 million for the effort. The United States will also work with local and national authorities to rebuild homes, schools, and clinics and re-establish the means for the people of Aceh to return to work. The two Presidents pledged to work together to develop a Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Action Plan to increase Indonesia's capacity to respond to disasters of all kind. While stressing that the primary responsibility for dealing with the tsunami disaster and its consequences lies with the government and people of Indonesia, President Yudhoyono expressed deep appreciation for the outpouring of sympathy and generous financial assistance from the government of the United States and private American citizens. Recognizing the achievement of private U.S. citizens and companies in raising more than \$1.4