

ion. This race-based classification cannot be supported as an exercise of the constitutional authority granted to the Congress to benefit Native Americans as members of tribes. In addition, the terms "Native American Pacific Islanders" and "Indian organizations in urban or rural nonreservation areas" are not defined with sufficient clarity to determine whether they are based on racial classifications. Therefore, I direct the affected Cabinet Secretaries to consult with the Attorney General in order to resolve these issues in a constitutional manner.

George Bush

The White House,
October 26, 1992.

Note: This statement follows the text as released by the Office of the Press Secretary at the White House on October 27.

Statement on Signing Legislation
Establishing the Brown v. Board of
Education National Historic Site
October 26, 1992

Today I am signing into law S. 2890, a bill to establish the *Brown v. Board of Education* National Historic Site in Topeka, Kansas, redesignate the Fort Jefferson National Monument as the Dry Tortugas National Park, and provide for studies of the New River in West Virginia and Boston Harbor Islands in Massachusetts.

Although I have signed S. 2890, I will withhold my approval of H.R. 5021, the "New River Wild and Scenic Study Act of 1992," and H.R. 5061, a bill concerning the "Dry Tortugas National Park," because S. 2890 contains the identical provisions of both H.R. 5021 and H.R. 5061.

George Bush

The White House,
October 26, 1992.

Note: This statement follows the text as released by the Office of the Press Secretary at the White House on October 27.

Statement on Signing the President
John F. Kennedy Assassination
Records Collection Act of 1992
October 26, 1992

Today I am signing into law S. 3006, the "President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992." This legislation provides for the review and, wherever possible, the release of records about the assassination of President Kennedy that have not yet been made public. I fully support the goals of this legislation.

In the minds of many Americans, questions about President Kennedy's assassination remain unresolved. Although the Government already has released many thousands of documents, the existence of additional, undisclosed documents has led to speculation that these materials might shed important new light on the assassination. Because of legitimate historical interest in this tragic event, all documents about the assassination should now be disclosed, except where the strongest possible reasons counsel otherwise.

While I am pleased that this legislation avoids the chief constitutional problems raised by earlier versions of the bill considered by the Congress, it still raises several constitutional questions. First, S. 3006 sets forth the grounds on which the release of documents may be postponed, but this list does not contemplate nondisclosure of executive branch deliberations or law enforcement information of the executive branch (including the entities listed in sections 3(2) (G) through (K)), and it provides only a narrow basis for nondisclosure of national security information. My authority to protect these categories of information comes from the Constitution and cannot be limited by statute. Although only the most extraordinary circumstances would require postponement of the disclosure of documents for reasons other than those recognized in the bill, I cannot abdicate my constitutional responsibility to take such action when necessary. The same applies to the provision purporting to give certain congressional committees "access to any records held or created by the Review Board." This provision will be interpreted consistently with my authority under

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Second, S. 3006 requires the Board to re-
port to the President and the Congress. If
the bill were interpreted to require simulta-
neous reports, S. 3006 would intrude upon
the President's authority to supervise subor-
dinate officials in the executive branch. I will
construe the provisions to require that the
Board report to the President before it re-
ports to the Congress.

Third, the bill purports to set the qualifica-
tions for Board members, to require the
President to review lists supplied by specified
organizations, and to direct the timing of
nominations. These provisions conflict with
the constitutional division of responsibility
between the President and the Congress.
The President has the sole power of nomina-
tion; the Senate has the sole power of con-
sent.

I note also that S. 3006 provides that, upon
request of the Board, courts may enforce
subpoenas that the Attorney General has is-
sued at the Board's urging. I sign this bill
on the understanding that this provision does
not encroach upon the Attorney General's
usual, plenary authority to represent the
agencies of the United States, including the
Board, whenever they appear in court.

S. 3006 will help put to rest the doubts
and suspicions about the assassination of
President Kennedy. I sign the bill in the hope
that it will assist in healing the wounds in-
flicted on our Nation almost 3 decades ago.

George Bush

The White House,
October 26, 1992.

*Note: This statement follows the text as re-
leased by the Office of the Press Secretary
at the White House on October 27.*

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer
Session in Des Moines, Iowa
October 27, 1992

The President. Thank you all. Thank you
very, very much. Please be seated. Let's get

right about our business. But first, I certainly
want to thank our great Governor, Terry
Branstad, for being at my side for that warm
welcome. And of course, I needn't tell
Iowans how important Chuck Grassley's re-
election is, I'll tell you. And for Jim Ross
Lightfoot and for Jim Leach, two stalwart
friends, if we had more like them in the Con-
gress, you wouldn't hear everybody yelling
everyplace I go "Clean House!" We need
more like him, so send us more like him,
and let's get this country moving. I'm de-
lighted to see former Governor Ray here, and
I also want to thank "Major Dad," Gerald
McRaney, who is—you talk about telling it
like it is—he does a great job.

Terry mentioned the ag economy, and I
do think that when people get down to the
wire in the heartland of America they ought
to look at the record. I am very proud that
ethanol is up and that we made a tough call.
I took on some of the extremes in the envi-
ronmental movement. I've got a good record
on the environment. We took on some of the
extremes and said, "Look, ethanol is a tre-
mendous fuel of the future." Ethanol sales
are up. The waiver we gave the other day
is appropriate. It is sound conservation, and
it is darn good for the American economy,
and we're going to keep on.

Similarly, the use of the export program,
the Export Enhancement, the EEP, is impor-
tant. We extended it to pork, and it was the
right thing to do. I think that will help. We
will continue to fight for opening up our mar-
kets. We've got the best producers of agricul-
tural goods in the world. Exports have saved
us through tough times, agricultural exports
leading the way. And my opponent, Clinton,
comes along, Governor Clinton, and says,
"Well, I'm for the NAFTA agreement." But
he goes to the auto workers and has a very
different tale. And my view is, the free trade
agreement is good for American jobs, and
it's good for American agriculture.

I believe we will keep working for a suc-
cessful conclusion of the GATT round. And
I was very disturbed the other day to read
in the Daily Telegraph, the London paper,
and again, a report in one of the papers here
that some Clinton minion had gone to try
to get the EC to postpone consideration of
this important agreement. We cannot put