

Act of 1970 and signed by the President on December 31, 1970. The purpose of the Corporation is to carry out a program of grants, loans, and loan guarantees for assisting new communities, subject to the direction and supervision of the Secretary of HUD. The Corporation will also perform any additional functions, powers, and duties as the Secretary may prescribe from time to time.

Under the provisions of the Housing and Urban Development Act, membership on the Corporation Board of Directors consists of the Secretary of HUD who serves as Chairman of the Board; one person appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate who will serve as the General Manager of the Corporation; and three persons appointed by the Secretary who serve at his pleasure but not more than one of which shall be selected from among officers or employees of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

NOTE: The announcement was released in San Clemente, Calif.

U.S.-Italian Extradition Treaty

The President's Message to the Senate Transmitting for Advice and Consent to Ratification the Treaty on Extradition Between the United States and Italy. June 26, 1973

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 Treaty on Extradition between the United States of America and Italy, signed at Rome on January 13, 1973. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty significantly updates the extradition relations between the United States and Italy and adds to the list of extraditable offenses both narcotic offenses, including those involving psychotropic drugs, and aircraft hijacking.

The Treaty will make a significant contribution to the international effort to control narcotics traffic and to cope with other offenses. I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House,
June 26, 1973.

NOTE: The text of the message was released in San Clemente, Calif.

Veto of Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill

The President's Message to the House of Representatives Returning H.R. 7447 Without His Approval Because of the "Cambodia Rider." June 27, 1973

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning today without my approval H.R. 7447, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1973.

I am doing so because of my grave concern that the enactment into law of the "Cambodia rider" to this bill would cripple or destroy the chances for an effective negotiated settlement in Cambodia and the withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops, as required by Article 20 of the January 27 Vietnam agreement.

After more than ten arduous years of suffering and sacrifice in Indochina, an equitable framework for peace was finally agreed to in Paris last January. We are now involved in concluding the last element of that settlement, a Cambodian settlement. It would be nothing short of tragic if this great accomplishment, bought with the blood of so many Asians and Americans, were to be undone now by Congressional action.

The decision to veto is never easy, but in this case there is no other responsible course open to me. To understand this decision, we should all recognize what the full impact would be if we call a total halt to U.S. air operations in Cambodia, as now sought by the Congress:

—A total halt would virtually remove Communist incentive to negotiate and would thus seriously undercut ongoing diplomatic efforts to achieve a ceasefire in Cambodia. It would effectively reverse the momentum towards lasting peace in Indochina set in motion last January and renewed in the four-party communique signed in Paris on June 13.

—The proposed halt would also gravely jeopardize the ability of the Cambodian armed forces to prevent a Communist military victory achieved with the assistance of outside forces and the installation of a Hanoi-controlled government in Phnom Penh.

—A Communist victory in Cambodia, in turn, would threaten the fragile balance of negotiated agreements, political alignments and military capabilities upon which the overall peace in Southeast Asia depends and on which my assessment of the acceptability of the Vietnam agreements was based.

—Finally, and with even more serious global implications, the legislatively imposed acceptance of the United

States to Communist violations of the Paris agreements and the conquest of Cambodia by Communist forces would call into question our national commitment not only to the Vietnam settlement but to many other settlements or agreements we have reached or seek to reach with other nations. A serious blow to America's international credibility would have been struck—a blow that would be felt far beyond Indochina.

I cannot permit the initiation of a process which could demolish so substantially the progress which has been made, and the future relationships of the United States with other nations.

However, I must emphasize that the provisions of H.R. 7447, other than the "Cambodia rider," contain a number of appropriations that are essential to the continuity of governmental operations. It is critical that these appropriations be enacted immediately.

By June 28, nine Government agencies will have exhausted their authority to pay the salaries and expenses of their employees. The disruptions that would be caused by a break in the continuity of government are serious and must be prevented. For example, it will be impossible to meet the payroll of the employees at the Social Security Administration, which will threaten to disrupt the flow of benefits to 25 million persons.

But an even greater disservice to the American people—and to all other peace loving people—would be the enactment of a measure which would seriously undermine the chances for a lasting peace in Indochina and jeopardize our efforts to create a stable, enduring structure of peace around the world. It is to prevent such a destructive development that I am returning H.R. 7447 without my approval.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House,
June 27, 1973.

NOTE: The text of the veto message was released at San Clemente, Calif.

Transfer of Certain Functions of the Office of Emergency Preparedness

Executive Order 11725. June 27, 1973

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973, the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2061, et seq.), the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4401, et seq.), and Section 301 of title 3 of the United States

Code, and as President of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is designated and empowered to exercise, without the approval, ratification, or other action of the President:

(1) All authority vested in the President by the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, as amended, and assigned or delegated to the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness by Executive Order No. 11575 of December 31, 1970, as amended by Executive Order No. 11662 of March 29, 1972.

(2) All authority which was vested in the Office of Emergency Preparedness, or the Director thereof, by the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, as amended, and which was transferred to the President by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973.

(3) All authority which was vested in the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness with respect to determining whether a major disaster has occurred within the meaning of (A) section 16 of the act of September 23, 1950, as amended, (20 U.S.C. 646), (B) section 7 of the act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C. 241-1), and (C) section 762(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as added by section 161(a) of the Education Amendments of 1972, Public Law 92-318, 86 Stat. 288 at 299 (relating to the furnishing by the Commissioner of Education of disaster relief assistance for educational purposes), and which was transferred to the President by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973.

(4) All authority vested in the Office of Emergency Preparedness or the Director thereof, including serving as Chairman of the National Council on Federal Disaster Assistance, by Executive Order No. 11526 of April 22, 1970.

(5) All authority vested in the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness by Executive Order No. 11678 of August 16, 1972, relating to the administration of certain temporary disaster relief provisions, and

(6) All other incidental authority relating to matters described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this section that has been vested in the Office of Emergency Preparedness or the Director thereof by the President by Executive order, proclamation, letter, memorandum, or other form of directive, or otherwise.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is designated and empowered to exercise, without approval, ratification, or other action of the President, all authority which was vested in the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness by section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), and which was transferred to the President by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973.