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- § 551. Foreign personal holding company income taxed to United States shareholders.
- § 553. Foreign personal holding company income.
- § 691. Recipients of income in respect of decedents.
- Subsection (b). Allowance of deductions and credit. (Allowance of foreign tax deductions under § 164 and credit under § 33.)
- § 702. Income and credits of partner. (Allows partner to take account of distributive share of taxes paid to foreign countries as described in § 901.)
- § 862. Income from sources without the United States.
- § 901. Taxes of foreign countries and of possessions of United States. (Election for credit, with certain exceptions.)
- § 902. Credit for corporate stockholder in foreign corporation.
- § 903. Credit for taxes in lieu of income, etc., taxes. (Another foreign tax credit.)
- § 904. Limitation on credit.
- § 906. Applicable rules.
- § 911. Earned income from sources without the United States. (Exclusion from gross income.)
- § 912. Exemption for certain allowances. (Exemption for Government employees and volunteers in foreign countries.)
- §§ 951-964. Controlled Foreign Corporations. (Income tax treatment.)
- §§ 981. Election as to treatment of income subject to foreign community property laws. (U.S. citizens living abroad.)
- Subchapter O.—Gain or Loss on Disposition of Property.
- § 1022. Increase in basis with respect to certain foreign personal holding company stock or securities.
- § 1246. Gain on foreign investment company stock.
- § 1247. Election by foreign investment companies to distribute income currently.
- Subtitle B.—Estate and Gift Taxes.
- Chapter 11. Estate Tax.
- § 2001. Rate of Taxes (Applies to all "citizens".)
- § 2014. Credit for foreign death taxes.
- § 2105. Property without the United States.
- § 2107. Expatriation to avoid tax.
- § 2108. Application of pre-1967 estate tax provisions. (Deals with "more burdensome foreign taxes on the transfer of decedents' estates.")
- § 2202. Missionaries in foreign service.
- Chapter 12. Gift Tax.
- § 2501. Imposition of tax. (Applies to "any individual resident or nonresident.")
- § 2522. Charitable and similar gifts. (Deduction for citizens or residents.)
- Subtitle C.—Employment Taxes.
- § 3121. Definitions.
- Subsection (b). Employment. (Special provisions for citizen-employees in foreign countries.)
- Chapter 23. Federal Unemployment Tax Act.
- § 3306. Definitions.
- Subsection (c). Employment. (Includes employment in foreign countries, other than Canada and the Virgin Islands.)
- Chapter 31. Interest Equalization Tax.
- Subchapter A. Acquisition of foreign stock and debt obligations.
- §§ 4911-4920.
- § 6851. Termination of taxable year.
- Subsection (a). Income tax in jeopardy. (Provisions relating to persons seeking to depart the U.S.)
- Title 28.—Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.
- § 1696. Service in foreign and international litigation.
- § 1741. Foreign official documents.
- § 1745. Copies of foreign patent documents.
- § 1781. Transmittal of letter rogatory or request.
- § 1782. Assistance to foreign and international tribunals and to litigants before such tribunals.
- § 1783. Subpoena of person in foreign country.
- § 1784. Contempt.
- § 2401. Time for commencing action against United States. (Savings clause for persons "beyond the seas.")
- Chapter 171. Tort Claims Procedure.
- § 2680. Exceptions. (This chapter not applicable to "any claims arising in a foreign country.")
- Title 31. Money and Finance.
- § 224a. Settlement of claims for personal injury or death caused by Government officers and employees in foreign countries.
- Title 35.—Patents.
- § 104. Invention made abroad.
- § 119. Benefit of earlier filing date in foreign country; right of priority.
- § 184. Filing of application in foreign country.
- Title 38. Veterans' Benefits.
- Chapter 3.—Veterans' Administration; Officers and Employees.
- § 235. Benefits to employees at oversea offices who are United States citizens.
- § 236. Administrative settlement of tort claims arising in foreign countries.
- § 624. Hospital care and medical services abroad.
- Chapter 34.—Veterans' Education Assistance.
- § 1676. Education outside the United States.
- Title 42.—The Public Health and Welfare.
- § 403. Reduction of insurance benefits. (Social Security).
- Subsection (c). Deductions on account of noncovered work outside the United States.
- § 10. Definitions relating to employment.
- Subsection (a). Employment. (Covers employment in foreign countries.)
- § 428. Benefits at age 72 for certain uninsured individuals.
- Subsection (e). Suspension where individual is residing outside the United States.
- § 1313. Assistance for United States citizens returned from foreign countries.
- § 1382. State plans for aid to aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for aged.
- Subsection (b). Approval by Secretary. (No approval for plans which impose "any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.")
- § 1395f. Conditions of and limitations on payment for services.
- Subsection (f). Payment for certain emergency hospital services furnished outside the United States.
- Chapter 11.—Compensation for Disability or Death to Persons Employed at Military, Air, and Naval Bases Outside the United States.
- §§ 1651-1654.
- Chapter 12.—Compensation for Injury, Death, or Detention of Employees of Contractors with the United States Outside the United States.
- §§ 1701-1717.
- Chapter 15A.—Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreements. (Covers "fire protection facilities in any foreign country in the vicinity of any installation of the United States.")
- §§ 1856-1856d.
- § 1973aa-1. Residence requirements for voting. (Abolishes durational residence requirements with respect to voting for the offices of President and Vice President.)
- § 1982. Property rights of citizens. (Guarantees property rights of "all citizens of the United States.")
- Title 45.—Railroads.
- Chapter 7.—Liability for injuries to employees.
- § 51. Liability of common carriers by railroad, in interstate or foreign commerce, for injuries to employees from negligence; definition of employees.
- Chapter 9.—Retirement of Railroad Employees.
- §§ 228a-228z-1. (Railroad Retirement Act of 1937).
- Title 46.—Shipping.
- Chapter 23.—Shipping Act.
- § 825. Investigation by Commission as to acts of foreign governments.
- § 1281. Authority to provide insurance; consideration of risk. (War Risk Insurance.)
- Title 49.—Transportation.
- Chapter 30.—Federal Aviation Program.
- Subchapter IX.—Penalties.
- § 1472. Criminal penalties. (Includes air piracy, carrying weapons aboard aircraft, and so on.)
- Subchapter XI.—Miscellaneous.
- § 1502. International agreements. (Effectiveness thereof.)

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, as a member of the Ad Hoc Privacy Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, I have been especially concerned with the development, uses and abuses of automatic data processing in the Federal Government. The sharing and distribution of data about citizens has significant implications for the right of privacy.

Currently, S. 3418, in the Senate Government Operations Committee is concerned with determining what standards Congress should set for the protection of privacy in the development and management of Federal information systems.

Surely, we cannot allow information systems in the Federal Government to become technological monsters without proper and necessary controls to protect private rights against unnecessary collection and distribution of personal data—nor can we allow information vital to the public interest and the public's right to gain access to information to remain confidential.

However, it is important that Americans have knowledge of, have access to, and have the opportunity to change or clarify information about their lives which is part of a data bank system.

Mr. President, a recent editorial in the Washington Post, July 19, discusses the concern and need for legislation in this area. I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "Controlling the Data Banks" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article

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PART I—TREATIES

Subpart B(2)—Additional multilaterals
Multilateral:

Aliens:

Convention between the American Republics regarding the status of aliens in their respective territories, (Habana, 1928), 46 Stat. 2753; TS 815; 152 UNTS 301.

Aviation:

Convention on offenses and certain other acts committed on board aircraft, (Tokyo, 1963), 20 UST 2941; TIAS 6768.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft (Hijacking), (The Hague, 1970), 22 UST 1641; TIAS 7192.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation, (Sabotage), (Montreal, 1971), TIAS 7570.

Consuls:

Convention on consular relations, (Vienna, 1963), 21 UST 77; TIAS 6820; 596 UNTS 261.

Optional protocol to the convention on consular relations concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes, (Vienna, 1963), 21 UST 326; TIAS 6820; 596 UNTS 487.

Defense:

Agreement regarding the status of personnel of sending states attached to an International Military Headquarters of North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Federal Republic of Germany, (Bonn, 1969), 20 UST 4055; TIAS 6792.

Diplomatic Relations:

Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations, (Vienna, 1961), TIAS 7502; 500 UNTS 95.

Optional protocol to the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes, (Vienna, 1961), TIAS 7502; 500 UNTS 241.

Intellectual Property:

Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, (Stockholm, 1967), 21 UST 1749; TIAS 6932.

Judicial Procedure

Convention on the service abroad of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters, (The Hague, 1965), 20 UST 361; TIAS 6638; 658 UNTS 163.

Convention on the taking of evidence abroad in civil or commercial matters, (The Hague, 1970), TIAS 7444.

Labor

Amendments:

19 UST 7802; TIAS 6611 (1965).

20 UST 2529; TIAS 6716 (1967).

PART II—STATUTES

STATUTES WHICH HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT
ON U.S. CITIZENS LIVING ABROADTitle 5. Government Organization and
Employees.

§ 8102. Compensation for disability or death of employee. (Applies to employees in foreign countries.)

§§ 8103-8135. Various other provisions relating to compensation for injuries or death of employees, including medical services, vocational rehabilitation, disability payments, and so on.

§ 8136. Initial payments outside the United States.

Chapter 83.—Retirement. (Applicable wherever the retiree lives.)

Chapter 85.—Unemployment Compensation.

Chapter 87.—Life Insurance.

Chapter 89.—Health Insurance.

Title 7. Chapter 20. Food Stamp Program.

§ 2014. Eligibility standards. Citizens residing outside United States not within the eligibility standards.

Title 8. Aliens and Nationality.

§ 1101(a) (22), defines "national of the United States."

§ 1101(a) (33), defines "residence."

§ 1185(b). Travel control of citizens during war or national emergency.

§ 1231. Record of citizens leaving permanently for foreign countries.

§ 1401. Nationals and citizens of United States at birth.

§ 1401a. Birth abroad before 1952 to service parent.

§ 1409. Children born out of wedlock.

§ 1431. Children born outside United States of one alien and one citizen parent; conditions for automatic citizenship.

§ 1432. Children born outside of United States of alien parents, conditions for automatic citizenship.

§ 1433. Children born outside United States, naturalization on petition of citizen parent; requirements and exemptions.

§ 1434. Children adopted by citizens.

§ 1435. Former citizens regaining citizenship.

§ 1438. Former citizens losing citizenship by entering armed forces of foreign countries during World War II.

§ 1431. Revocation of naturalization. (Subsection (d) Foreign residence.)

§ 1432. Certificates of citizenship; procedure. (Certificates only available if citizen is in the United States.)

§ 1431. Loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizen; voluntary action; burden of proof; presumptions.

§ 1482. Dual nationals; divestiture of nationality.

§ 1483. Restrictions on expatriation.

§ 1484. Loss of nationality by naturalized national.

§ 1485. Inapplicability of § 1484 to certain persons.

§ 1486. Inapplicability of § 1484(a)(2) to certain persons.

§ 1487. Loss of American nationality through parents' expatriation; not effective until persons attain age of twenty-five years.

§ 1489. Application of treaties; exceptions. (Women do not lose American nationality by marrying aliens and residing abroad.)

§ 1501. Certificate of diplomatic or consular officer of United States as to loss of American nationality.

§ 1503. Certificate of nationality issued by Secretary of State for person not a naturalized citizen of United States for use in proceedings of a foreign state.

§ 1503. Denial of rights and privileges of a national.

Title 15. Commerce and Trade.

Chapter 2A.—Securities and Trust Indentures.

Subchapter II.—Foreign Securities.

Sections 77bb-77mm. Provisions dealing with "Corporation of Foreign Security Holders." [Corporation of Foreign Bondholders Act, 1933.]

Section 78dd. Foreign securities exchanges. [Securities Exchange Act of 1934.]

Chapter 41.—Consumer Credit Protection. §§ 1601-1681.

Title 18. Crimes and Criminal Procedure. [Whether or not there is extra-territorial jurisdiction depends upon the particular criminal statute concerned.]

§ 1911. False statement to obtain unemployment compensation for Federal service.

§ 1920. False statement to obtain Federal employees' compensation.

§ 1921. Receiving Federal employees' compensation after marriage.

§ 1922. False or withheld report concerning Federal employees' compensation.

§ 1923. Fraudulent receipt of payments of missing persons.

Chapter 20.—Higher Education Resources and Student Assistance. (Generally, programs are established in cooperation with States

and thus citizens residing abroad are not eligible as participants.)

Chapter 30.—Basic Education for Adults. (Again, programs are established in cooperation with States and thus citizens residing abroad are not eligible as participants.)

Title 22.—Foreign Relations and Inter-course.

Chapter 14.—Foreign Service:

§§ 801-1204.

(Note: § 805. Prohibitions, engaging in business abroad.)

§ 816. Educational facilities for children of employees.

§ 870. Staff officers and employees; employees recruited abroad performing duties of routine nature (salaries).

§ 1004. Selection-out benefits.

Subchapter VIII.—Retirement and Disability System. §§ 1061-1121.

Subchapter IX.—Allowances and Benefits.

§§ 1131-1159.

§§ 1175-1179. Estates of decedents generally.

Chapter 21.—Settlement of International Claims.

Subchapters II-V. Claims against specified countries by United States nationals.

Chapter 23.—Protection of Citizens Abroad.

§ 1731. Protection to naturalized citizens abroad.

§ 1732. Release of citizens imprisoned by foreign governments.

Chapter 32.—Foreign Assistance.

§ 2174. American schools, libraries, and hospitals centers abroad.

§ 2370. Prohibitions against furnishing assistance.

Subsection (c). Indebtedness of foreign country to United States citizen or person.

Subsection (e). Nationalization, expropriation or seizure of property of United States citizens, or taxation or other exaction having same effect; failure to compensate or to provide relief from taxes, exactions, or conditions; report on full value of property by Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; act of state doctrine.

§ 2396. Availability of funds.

Subsection (d). Education of dependents.

§ 2504. Peace Corps volunteers.

Subsection (d). Disability benefits.

Subsection (e). Health care.

Subsection (f). Retirement and other credits based upon length of service.

Subsection (h). Tort claims; absentee voting.

Subsection (l). Legal expenses of defendant in judicial or administrative proceedings (foreign).

Subsection (m). Allowances and expenses of minor children.

Title 23.—Highways.

§ 308. Cooperation with Federal and State agencies and foreign countries.

§ 309. Cooperation with other American Republics.

Title 24.—Hospitals, Asylums, and Cemeteries.

Chapter 9.—Hospitalization of Mentally Ill Nationals Returned from Foreign Countries.

§§ 321-329.

Title 26.—Internal Revenue Code.

Subtitle A.—Income Taxes.

§ 33. Taxes of foreign countries and possessions of the United States. (Credit.)

§ 37. Retirement income. (Credit disallowed in excess of the § 33 foreign tax credit.)

§ 104. Compensation for injuries or sickness. (This exclusion from gross income applies to certain foreign-related sources.)

§ 164. Taxes. (Deduction covers foreign real property, income, war profits, and excess profits taxes.)

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was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONTROLLING THE DATA BANKS

Congressional concern about preserving civil liberties has been, over the years, a sometimes thing, so many people will be surprised if the current surge of legislative interest in protecting individual privacy actually produces much legislation. There are growing indications, however, that this year Congress might really follow through on at least one major privacy issue by enacting a measure to regulate data banks and protect citizens against the improper or undisclosed collection and use of personal information by the government.

The need for controls has been amply documented. After four years of work, Sen. Sam J. Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights has just released a landmark study which itemizes 868 federal data banks containing over 1.2 billion records on identifiable individuals. Over 86 per cent of these files are computerized. Various data banks hold information on citizens' employment records, medical problems, driving habits, criminal histories, financial dealings, military service and other sensitive subjects. At least 29 files concentrate on derogatory information. In more than 42 per cent of the cases, citizens are not notified that such records about them are being kept. And only 16 per cent of all these data banks have been expressly authorized by law. All this is doubly awesome because the study is incomplete. It does not include the White House "enemies lists" or the records maintained by some agencies which refused to cooperate.

Clearly some basic rules need to be set before the government's penchant for collecting information grows and further out of hand. Last year an HEW advisory committee proposed several fundamental principles: that there should be no files whose existence is undisclosed; that citizens should be able to review and correct almost all records about themselves; that information gathered for one purpose should not be used for another without the subject's consent; and that extensive efforts should be made to protect the security and confidentiality of all files. These principles have been incorporated in the Koch-Goldwater bill in the House and in Senate measures sponsored by Sen. Ervin and several colleagues.

On both sides of the Capitol, useful hearings have already been held. The legislative efforts have received a strong assist from Vice President Ford, who pushed the Office of Management and Budget to submit some specific recommendations to the Hill.

For all this progress, however, the hard work is just beginning. Major disagreements have surfaced about the way that basic policies should be applied to governmental files as different as, for instance, the FBI's investigative dossiers and the masses of inactive records in the National Archives. Agencies have already started lobbying for exemptions for national security files, personnel records, census data and other categories. Indeed, some modifications will be required. For example, notifying the subjects of all files would be self-defeating for law enforcement agencies; for the Archives it would be impossible. But Congress should resist the pressures to write such broad, permanent exemptions into a law. The prudent course would be to authorize an oversight board to make exemptions in accord with strict guidelines and with ample opportunity for public comment before any data-collecting is allowed to proceed in secrecy.

Another major issue is how ambitious legislation should be. Some bills would reach not only federal files but also state, local and private data banks. Ultimately these files should also be subject to controls, since citizens can be hurt just as badly by the misuse of private records as by federal mistakes.

Yet Congress may not know enough about the multitude of nonfederal files to deal intelligently with them all at once. The difficulties encountered in trying to regulate credit reporting and limit the traffic in arrest records suggest that a careful, step-by-step approach is best outside the federal domains. By reforming the policies for federal agencies and federal aid recipients, this Congress can set a strong example for the states and give citizens far more assurance that they won't be hurt by information lurking somewhere in a data bank.

SOVIET MILITARY PRODUCTION

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the July 13, 1974, issue of the Sun News, Myrtle Beach, S.C., contained an article by Mr. Ernest Cuneo entitled "Russian Steel Goes to Military."

This article draws attention to the fact that the first rule of espionage analysis is that the intent of a major power can be measured by what it does with its steel.

It is significant, therefore, that Russia now produces more steel than the United States and an extremely large percentage of this production goes to military requirements.

This is an important article and I urge its careful study by my colleagues.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RUSSIAN STEEL GOES TO MILITARY

(By Ernest Cuneo)

WASHINGTON (NANA).—It is a first rule of espionage that the intent of a major power can be measured by what it does with its steel.

Hitler well knew this. He hid Germany's vast increase in steel production, moving the thick armor plate out at dead of night to conceal his vast rearmament program.

It took the best teams in Great Britain's international intelligence service to ferret out the destination and use of the metal of the roaring Ruhr blast furnaces, but the British managed to do it.

In thumbnail description, from whence goes the steel and oil, there comes eventually, the offensive. Not all offensives are military; the threat of a military offensive, on the other hand, is the base of a diplomatic offensive.

The amount of steel a nation produces is the first mark of its strength. It is significant, therefore, that Russia now produces more steel than the United States.

Even more interesting, however, is what Russia is doing with its steel. Russia is, in fact, engaged in a tremendous crash military hardware production effort. Highly qualified London experts note the accelerated production of Russian tanks. The Russian army has massed some 18,000 tanks in Central Europe as against some 7,000 tanks of the combined NATO forces.

Russian steel production has doubled in the past 10 years. So has Russian tank production. Nearly 50,000 tanks have rolled off the Russian assembly lines, among them more than 19,000 of the excellent T62s, a first-class modern job. Add to this some 24,000 75s and it spells out a tremendous Blitzkrieg force as compared with which General Patton's famous Third Armored is virtually a Christmas toy as measured by firepower.

Moreover, as hapless Czechoslovakia learned in the heartbreak of 1968, Russian armor is extremely mobile. A half-million

Russian soldiers, spearheaded by tanks, occupied Czechoslovakia in little more than a week.

The crash program has been highly successful. In the past 30 months, effective deployable armor is up about 30 per cent, the always strong Russian artillery has been doubled in strength and the overall Red army strength has been increasing 50 per cent by simply increasing the years of military service from 2 to 3 years.

There is no question whatever about the present superiority of Russian and Warsaw Pact nations over the forces of NATO. Moreover, the proportionate strength of the Russians is growing.

But, though the land forces of the Soviets are a matter of prudent concern, the truly awesome growth of Soviet seapower is, in the opinion of American experts, a far greater threat to the West than the massing of the Russian army in the land mass of Europe and Asia.

The Red navy now has four deep-sea fleets and not less than 375 active longrange submarines, with a projected total of 585 scheduled for the 1970s. By way of comparison, Hitler's navy accounted for an average of 700,000 tons sunk per month with a basic submarine fleet of only 51.

The Baltic Sea is a forest of Red masts. Some knowledgeable people believe the naval concentration there carries the greatest broadside firepower in recorded history.

The opening of Suez, of course, will compound the strength of the Red Black Sea-Mediterranean forces by permitting the union in the Red Sea of this Russian fleet with flotillas from the powerful Red Pacific fleet.

Thus, whatever may be the diplomatic talk of detente and of the thawing of the cold war, Russia relentlessly pursues a policy of unprecedented armament building, approaching what would have been called before World War II a massive mobilization. The American answer to this has been to cut the American fleets by 350 ships and to introduce a volunteer system which is little less than a personnel catastrophe.

In addition, our jittery Western allies have been all but panicked by the insistence on the floor of the U.S. Senate that American troops in Europe be cut by 150,000 men.

But this, to a degree, makes sense; in the absence of a remedy for the huge relative military decline of the West, the present disarray of NATO's military posture evokes unpleasant memory of the fate of Gen. Custer.

In brief and perhaps tragic testimony, retired Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, told the Congress that without assistance from our allies, the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Med could not answer for the security of that crucial sea.

A free translation of this is that the Soviet navy, with superior missile range and brand new ships, has successfully challenged the complete superiority which the U.S. 6th Fleet had maintained until the middle '60s.

Add to this that much of the Russian armament is going West to Europe and not East to the Russo-Chinese border. Add further, that detente has been slowed down almost to a halt in the U.S. Congress because of the massive Red military buildup and there is some hint, at least, that a fierce Russian diplomatic offense against the West is an increasing possibility.

When British intelligence reported to the late unlamented Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin that Hitler was arming to the teeth, Baldwin suppressed the news on the ground that his party would lose the election if it were known.

The American political situation is as bad; the truth is not being told. Neither of the major American parties has called Russian rearmament to the attention of the American people, founded on the perhaps correct belief that the American people will

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vote out of office any man who brings them unpleasant news.

But history suggests that he who will not face facts in the beginning must face facts accomplish in the end.

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEWARK GETS A NEW ARCHBISHOP

Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. President, last month the Archdiocese of Newark received a new leader when Archbishop Peter Leo Gerety was installed as a successor to Archbishop Thomas A. Boland, who has retired at the age of 78.

The Archdiocese of Newark, with more than 2 million Roman Catholics, is the fourth largest in the United States. Leadership of this large and diverse population is a demanding and challenging task, but one of which I feel confident Archbishop Gerety is well capable. Certainly, he compiled a distinguished record in his last assignment as Archbishop of Portland, Maine, and he has made it clear that he has brought the same positive attitude that served him so well there with him to Newark.

Mr. President, Archbishop Gerety has expressed some most interesting views on the nature of his task in Newark, and I ask unanimous consent for an article from the Newark Star-Ledger outlining those views to be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GERETY INTENDS TO RETAIN "PERSON-TO-PERSON" STYLE

(By Monica Maske)

The new Archbishop of Newark, Peter Leo Gerety, who formally assumed office Friday, expects to continue the tradition he began in a Maine diocese of "visiting the faithful and all the various institutions."

Archbishop Gerety, in an interview with The Star-Ledger, said he is "anxious" to meet with the faithful at the archdiocesan offices and churches in the coming months.

The third Archbishop of Newark was installed during a solemn church pageant in Sacred Heart Cathedral. Close to 3,000 high church and state dignitaries, priests, nuns and lay people were present, including Archbishop Jean Jadot the Apostolic Delegate of Pope Paul VI, and Archbishop Thomas A. Boland, who introduced his successor.

Archbishop Gerety's enthusiasm to reach, through personal meetings, the clergy, religious and lay people, which number close to two million, follows from his thinking on the role of an archbishop.

Conceding that a church leader today "needs something of the wisdom which God granted to Solomon," the archbishop formulated his task as one of "reconciliation, of casting out divisions and of healing wounds," words which he used both in his installation homily in Sacred Heart Cathedral and to The Star-Ledger.

"One of the foremost tasks of any bishop today is to be a center of unity in the diocese. Part of our function and one of our chief concerns is bringing together human persons in Christ," he said in the interview.

The new archbishop declined to specify what programs he might have in mind for the Newark archdiocese, adding he has had "no chance to get down to the nitty-gritty of plans and priorities."

"This requires an intimate knowledge of the people," Archbishop Gerety said.

His style as a bishop in the Portland, Maine diocese, where he served as bishop from 1966 until his papal appointment to the Newark archdiocese, was to be in touch with the

problems of the community, both Catholic and non-Catholic.

In Portland, he spoke out on the issues of poverty, housing and the treatment of the Indians on the three reservations in Maine. He has spoken out against racism and for law and order, justice and peace.

Archbishop Gerety was one of a group of Catholic bishops who signed a statement condemning U.S. bombing in Vietnam and he has supported the United Farm Workers grape boycott.

In the Catholic Diocese of Portland, his main thrust was toward communication among all groups. He sent out questionnaires, which asked such questions as what it means to be a Christian and why people are dropping out of parishes.

He traveled throughout Maine, establishing a "campus parish" to serve the students and faculty of Maine's 27 colleges and setting up numerous diocesan offices such as vicariates, clergy senates and parish councils.

In 1968, after a report revealed a 25 per cent decrease in enrollment in Catholic schools, he called a press conference to say the schools must be consolidated wherever possible for maximum use of religious personnel.

In his installation homily, Archbishop Gerety referred to the two million Catholics and the large number of archdiocesan institutions as a "dazzling array of talent."

The Catholic Church, he told The Star-Ledger, "is in the process of an enormous effort of renewal. That process includes the whole business of tapping talent and listening to the voice of Christ."

One means of reaching out to the faithful for Archbishop Gerety was arrived at by his decision to live in the rectory at Sacred Heart Cathedral, which was built by Archbishop Thomas J. Walsh as a bishop's residence.

The first archdiocesan administrator to live within the City of Newark, Archbishop Gerety's predecessors have lived in a mansion in the Llewellyn Park section of West Orange.

The cathedral rectory, he said, will afford him the opportunity of living among the priests with whom he will be working.

In the Newark Archdiocese, he will oversee 233 Catholic elementary schools, 50 high schools, six colleges, a seminary, a mission, nine hospitals and seven child-care facilities.

The archdiocese has approximately 1.7 million Catholics, of whom 15 per cent is Spanish-speaking. By contrast, the Diocese of Portland has 270,000 Catholics, of whom about 180,000 are of Canadian descent and are French-speaking.

One of the first examples of Archbishop Gerety's style of getting to know all the people in the archdiocese was apparent during the receptions at Thomm's Restaurant and the Robert Treat Hotel immediately following the 2½-hour installation Mass at the Cathedral.

With more than two-third of the nearly 3,000 persons present at the installation attending the receptions, Archbishop Gerety made a point to visit every banquet room at both restaurants.

He was accompanied by retired Archbishop Thomas A. Boland, who briefly and informally introduced the new archbishop and thanked the assemblage for its prayers and cooperation during his 21 years as Archbishop of Newark.

Archbishop Gerety told the guests, "Hello and thank you for the wonderful joy you have given through this wonderful outpouring of affection."

"We have a tremendous path to follow, one started by Archbishop Boland, of renewal of the Church.

"Let's all get together in the renewal of the Church," he concluded enthusiastically. "I just wanted to say hello. We'll be seeing a lot more of one another in the future."

After greeting the guests in each of the reception rooms, the new archbishop re-

ceived a standing ovation from the priests, nuns and lay people. The reaction of the faithful in the cathedral after the archbishop was installed was similar.

The installation ceremony began with a long, formal procession from the rectory to the main entrance of Sacred Heart Cathedral. An honor guard of Knights of Columbus lined the main aisle as the procession entered.

Archbishop Boland, who did not participate in the procession outdoors, greeted his successor at the foot of the altar.

After the assemblage was seated, Msgr. John J. Ansbro, the vicar general of the archdiocese, read the official document from Pope Paul VI appointing Archbishop Gerety to the Newark Archdiocese.

In the letter, the Pontiff told the new archbishop, "Clearly, your wise and praiseworthy conduct of diocesan affairs in Portland leads us to believe that you are now capable of undertaking a higher level of responsibility for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. Therefore, we release you from your ties to the Diocese of Portland and by law transfer you to the Archdiocese of Newark."

Archbishop Jean Jadot, the apostolic delegate to the United States, next told the faithful that "as the representative of the Pope, we express gratitude and appreciation to Archbishop Boland for his many years of dedication in service to God and his people."

The apostolic delegate wished the new archbishop good health, joy and happiness as he begins this new work. A standing ovation for both Archbishop Boland and Archbishop Gerety followed.

Archbishop Boland, although he had some assistance up the stairs of the pulpit, said in a firm, clear voice that on behalf of the assembly, he "deeply appreciated that the apostolic delegate found it possible to attend the installation, to honor Archbishop Gerety and the whole Church of Newark."

The retired archbishop, recently hospitalized for spinal arthritis, went on to say that it was "my privilege to welcome most cordially in the province, as metropolitan and as the third Archbishop of Newark, Peter Leo Gerety."

"And I assure you of my unremitting prayers as you carry out the exhaustive responsibility which you have accepted."

He said a "new bond" was formed among the people of the Newark Church and called on the priests and religious and lay people "to work together to write new pages in the great achievement of the glory of God and the salvation of souls."

"From our hearts, we wish you welcome and pray to Almighty God to make it a most happy and successful day," Archbishop Boland concluded.

A solemn High Mass, with Archbishop Gerety the principal celebrant and Archbishop Boland and Archbishop Jadot, the co-celebrants, followed. The entire ceremony during which the organ and trumpet played as the faithful sang the various hymns, took nearly three hours.

Among those present were numerous high Church officials from the Eastern Seaboard, bishops from New Jersey and neighboring states, including Archbishop Gerety's home state of Connecticut and Maine, and hundreds of priests and nuns.

Secular dignitaries included Gov. Brendan T. Byrne and Newark Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, who received Communion from Archbishop Gerety.

Also among the guests were members of Archbishop Gerety's family. Seven of his eight brothers (one died during World War II) were present along with their families.

Present were Mr. and Mrs. Pierce J. Gerety of Southport, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Gerety of Windsor, Conn.; Rev. John L. Gerety, pastor of St. James Church in Jamesburg; Dr. and Mrs. Edward J. Gerety of Albuquerque; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Gerety