

Other nations where Fascists have succeeded in hiding funds include Portugal, Argentina, and Brazil, according to an Allied Commission official.

Italian "epuration" (purge) officials are not investigating a report that Mussolini himself hid some loot in the United States.

Mussolini's family, including children and grandchildren, his mistress, Clara Petacci and all of her family, comprise sixteen names of 267 whose estates in liberated Italy have thus far been sequestered. Not all of the 267 are Fascist leaders. Some are simply profiteers and war contract swindlers.

SWISS BANKERS AND GERMAN CAPITAL

Three members of the Swiss delegation of the International Business Conference, held at Rye, N.Y., in November 1944, made several attempts to induce the U.S. Treasury Department to rescind its ruling that the true ownership of all funds deposited by Swiss banks in this country be revealed within one year after hostilities cease in Europe. The Swiss banking system in which numbers designate accounts instead of names, makes it enormously difficult to trace secret or hidden funds.

According to sources having connections in Geneva and Buenos Aires, the reason for Swiss bankers' anxiety to evade disclosure of their clients' names is the fact that Swiss banks have for several years been aiding in the transfer of immense fortunes of Nazi leaders and their European collaborators to the United States, Spain, Argentina, and Brazil.

The Swiss Committee, headed by Edmond Barbey of Lombard, Odier et Cie., includes André Fatio of Ferrier, Lullin, and F.H. Bates, all representing the Union de Banques Suisses (The Swiss Banking Association). They are basing their plea on the Swiss banking tradition of absolute secrecy concerning their clients' accounts—or even of the fact that the account exists.

At present Swiss funds deposited in the United States anonymously are blocked by the Treasury Department which promises to release them upon definite proof that they do not belong to enemy aliens or war criminals.

The chairman of the Swiss delegation to the International Business Conference was Hans Sulzer of Gebrueder Sulzer in Geneva (and a branch in Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany), who was on the British blacklist. (Charged with supplying Diesel engines for Nazi submarines, Sulzer hotly replied, "They were not for submarines!").

In allowing men like Sulzer and their bankers the cloak of diplomatic immunity, the Swiss government has, probably unwittingly, enabled German leaders like Goering, Goebbels, and von Ribbentrop to spirit huge funds abroad. For centuries Swiss banks have been confidants of men who want to keep their financial transactions secret. A banker is forbidden by the Swiss constitution from disclosing his clients' maneuvers. He would rather go to jail than do so.

The Swiss Banking Association is therefore doubly anxious to induce the United States to refrain from insisting on postwar disclosure of the names of its depositors here. Besides being forced to confess their relations with war criminals, they will have lost the advantage of secrecy which has enabled them to vie in world influence with the greatest banks. ●

RESURGENCE OF THE AMERICAN STEEL INDUSTRY

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I wish to draw the Senate's attention to a most important development that

seems to have gone virtually unnoticed by a great many in the general public. As the co-chairman of the Senate Steel Caucus, I am pleased to report that the story of the resurgence of the American steel industry is a genuine American success story. In the April 16, 1996, edition of the New York Times, there was an extensive article which outlined many of the ways in which American steel companies have been able to rebound from huge losses and, in some cases, bankruptcy. Today the American steel industry is simply the most cost effective, and highest quality steel industry in the world.

During the 1980's, as many of my colleagues will remember, the steel industry was confronted with many serious problems, not the least of which was the fact that foreign steel producers, with the approval of their governments, targeted our steel industry for extinction by means of dumping and other unfair trade practices. In response to the threat of our using our antidumping and countervailing duty laws, foreign governments negotiated voluntary restraint agreements [VRAs] with the United States that kept a lid on imports of unfairly traded steel.

These VRA's were desperately needed medicine which gave our steel companies the extra boost they needed to rise from the ashes. In addition, Congress worked on a bipartisan basis to maintain the effectiveness of U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws. Effective use and administration of our trade laws were—and remain—absolutely vital to the health of our steel industry.

That is why I fought so hard, when we were negotiating the Uruguay round of the GATT, and when Congress was writing the legislation to implement the round, to make sure that the sanctity and effectiveness of our fair trade laws were maintained. Today, some are trying to undermine our trade laws through covert means, to find ways of getting around our trade laws. Mr. President, we can't afford to let that effort succeed. America's steel industry, the backbone of our economy, can't afford to let that effort succeed.

However, our trade laws alone didn't bring about American steel's resurgence. Since 1980, U.S. steel producers have invested over \$35 billion in modernization—a figure higher than the industry's total cash flow! But the revitalization of America's steel industry has been costly and painful. Between 1980 and 1992, the workforce was cut by 57 percent and 450 facilities were closed.

Most of the 235,000 people whose jobs were lost in those down years won't benefit from the resurgence of America's steel industry, but the polishing-up of the rust belt will benefit thousands of other workers and their families.

Today, the United States has a world class steel industry. American steel is

the lowest cost producer for the U.S. market; U.S. labor productivity—man hours/ton—in the steel sector leads the world; the quality of American steel is second to none; and the United States is emerging as a center of innovative steelmaking technology.

As we all know, successful competition in today's global marketplace requires a vigorous manufacturing base. Steel is fundamental to that base and continues to be essential to manufacturing, infrastructure and defense—mainstays of our economy.

Mr. President, I ask that the New York Times article entitled, "Big Steelmakers Shape Up," be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 16, 1996]
BIG STEELMAKERS SHAPE UP—U.S. MILLS WIN BACK BUSINESS AT HOME AND ABROAD

(By John Holusha)

SPARROWS POINT, MD.—Richard Moore was laid off from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's sprawling mill here in 1981, one of tens of thousands of workers shed by the American steel industry as it fought to cut bloated costs and fend off surging imports.

Now, after a nearly 15-year stint selling auto parts, Mr. Moore is back on the job, one of 400 production workers hired here last year, the first new arrivals since 1979. More are expected to be hired soon.

"The work here is dirtier, hotter, more dangerous and strenuous" than the sales job, Mr. Moore said during a brief break. But, at \$24 an hour in base pay and benefits, it is also "much better than what I was doing," he added.

The return of Mr. Moore and his colleagues—and others like them at steel plants around the country—marks the return as well of an industry that was nearly given up for dead in the United States a decade or so ago.

Slimmer now and better run, American steelmakers are taking back more and more pieces of their domestic business from competitors in Japan and other countries. And at levels not seen for half a century, they are going abroad with a vengeance, more than holding their own on foreign turf in terms of quality and price, even with the added expense of shipping.

Last year, they shipped 7.1 million tons of steel slabs, sheets and structural beams to foreign countries, nearly doubling the 3.8 million tons exported in 1994. It was the best export performance since 1940, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, the principal industry trade group. And orders are booming this year.

As explanation of why he expects to stay on this time around, Mr. Moore pointed to the fact that the tinplating line he works on had sold its full 1996 production capacity by mid-March. Last year, Bethlehem exported 500,000 tons of steel from the plant here, along the Chesapeake Bay about 12 miles southeast of Baltimore. That is up from just 50,000 tons the year before. All in all, the performance last year and the strong orders so far this year "confirm that the U.S. steel industry has become competitive on a world basis," said Peter F. Marcus, a metals analyst at Paine Webber.

To be sure, the United States still imports more steel than it exports, at least partly because so many outmoded mills have been closed that the domestic industry cannot fully supply the market. Imports totaled 24.4 million tons last year. And the bulk of the hiring here and at other plants is to replace retiring workers, not to add to the payroll.

Still, in one basic category, hot rolled sheet steel, the United States has been a net exporter since last June. And overall employment in the industry—now thought to be around 170,000—has begun to increase as the first few of nearly a dozen new mills scheduled to open by the end of the decade have started production. Taken together, the numbers show just how far American steelmakers have come in changing their old ways, analysts and industry executives say.

Those ways were marked by a full plate of inefficiencies: overstaffing, outmoded production processes and poor quality control. Foreign steelmakers, led by the Japanese and the Europeans, saw their chance and moved in. But there were domestic threats to the steel giants as well, from so-called mini-mills, upstart operators that turned out low-cost steel from scrap rather than from raw materials. And some foreign companies bought plants in the United States and began to revamp them.

Eventually, the big American steelmakers got serious about survival. They slashed payrolls, shuttered the most antiquated of their hulking mills and spent billions on new technology and equipment.

With costs down and quality up, the industry has been positioned of late to take advantage of currency swings that have made American products cheaper abroad. Besides making American steel itself more attractive to foreign markets, the relative weakness of the dollar has helped many domestically made products, from cars to appliances, that contain steel. And that, in turn, has given the American steelmakers a chance to retake at least some of their home ground.

Noting that the Chrysler Corporation is exporting steel to Europe to make Jeeps there and that cars containing American steel are being exported in larger numbers than they used to be, Michelle Applebaum, an analyst with Salomon Brothers, said: "The Rust Bowl in the United States has become competitive again. The steel market is the primary beneficiary of the new competitive heartland in the United States and is stronger than it has been in decades."

The evidence of the shift is striking in sheet steel, the biggest category and a major component of cars, building materials and appliances. At the beginning of 1995, Ms. Applebaum said, imports accounted for a net market share (subtracting exports) of 17 percent. But by the end of the year that figure was down to 5 percent. "That means that a full 12 percent share was given back to the U.S. market," she said, equaling twice the output of one large steelmaker, Inland Steel Industries.

One measure of efficiency is the amount of labor it takes to produce a given quantity of steel. According to Mr. Marcus, the average integrated mill in the United States requires 4.42 hours of labor to produce a metric ton, or 2,200 pounds, of steel. That compares with 4.49 hours in Japan, 4.69 in Germany and 4.71 in Britain. Twenty years ago, when far more labor was required, Japan was the leader, at 11.36 hours, followed by the United States, at 12.49.

Steel executives say exports provide a long-term opportunity, though shipments are likely to vary from year to year, depending on domestic demand. Because it costs about \$50 a ton to ship steel overseas, the profit margin is less than in a domestic sale. But because blast furnaces must be run continuously, disgorging ton after ton of molten pig iron, manufacturers like having an alternative market if demand fails at home.

"Right now, the domestic market is more attractive, so our exports will probably be less this year than in 1995," said Paul Wilhelm, president of the U.S. Steel Group of

the USX Corporation. U.S. Steel exported 1.5 million of the 11.4 million tons of steel it made last year. But the company is a permanent player in the export business, with long-term overseas accounts, Mr. Wilhelm said.

John J. Connelly, the president of U.S. Steel International Inc., added, "we see this as an ongoing 4 to 5 percent of our business through thick and thin."

And while the cheap dollar helps keep that market open, industry experts say, there are other factors.

"Currency has an effect, but in the end if you are low-cost, high-quality and meet customer expectations, you will get business," said Curtis H. Barnette, Bethlehem Steel's chairman.

This newfound efficiency and quality will have increasing importance in coming years as the new mills begin opening in this country. If products from the new mills can push out imports rather than cannibalize older mills, as has been the case in the past, jobs at places like Sparrows Point look like a better long-term bet.

All the start-ups are patterned on mini-mills, which have small, highly efficient work forces. The Nucor Corporation, the mini-mill leader, can make steel at some of its mills with less than half an hour of labor a ton.

But the mini-mills may no longer enjoy the big advantage over traditional mills that they had in the past, some experts say. In part, that is because the traditional mills have become so much more efficient.

Another reason has to do with the production process of most mini-mills: They have to live with the impurities in the recycled materials they use, and the price of high-quality scrap has been rising. Integrated mills, because they work from raw materials, can better tune the chemistry of their products.

Because the price of scrap is likely to keep rising as new mini-mills add to demand, many companies are investing in ways to separate iron from ore that do not involve blast furnaces, which are costly to build and operate. Nucor, for example, is converting ore into iron carbide, a form of the metal that can be added to scrap.

As the mini-mills lose some of their edge, the slimmed-down integrated mills should be able to hold their own better on the domestic front, analysts predict.

At Sparrows Point, the changes have been profound. In the 1950's and 60's, it was more like an independent empire than a factory. The mill employed about 30,000 people and there was a company town, complete with company-owned housing, stores and schools. There was even a police force and a semi-professional football team.

In the late 60's, the company decided to end this paternalistic system and to gradually close down the town. New mill buildings swallowed the remains of the town, and the workers who stayed on the payroll moved to Baltimore and the surrounding area.

"There was a high school where the blast furnace is now," said Duane Dunham, the president of Bethlehem's Sparrows Point division.

Over the last decade, Bethlehem poured in \$1.6 billion for improvements. Everything in the mill is automated and run by computer, allowing only a few people to control the movement of vast amounts of material by watching wall-sized displays. Today the plant employs just 3,250 people and can make 3.5 million tons of steel a year, about one-third of its capacity in the old days.

The attitude of the employees and their union, the United Steelworkers of America, has changed as well. At the tin plate plant to which Mr. Moore is assigned, for instance,

the rigid union work rules of the past have become flexible.

"We are all cross-trained, so we can fill in for people who are not here," said Brenda Matthews, one of the new workers, adding that little distinction was made between men and women. "Women do the same jobs as men," she said, with one exception: Only the men load the heavy bars of tin needed in the electroplating process.

Even some of the veterans are whistling a new tune. James Henson has been at Sparrows Point for 25 years, mostly as an operator of a tractor that moves coils of sheet steel prior to shipment.

"In the old days, we had people chasing coils all over the place," he said, waving at a warehouse that is easily as long as three football fields. "Now it is all on computer and we are shipping to our customers on a just-in-time basis. Every tractor operator has a computer and every coil is logged in. It's better this way."●

NATIONAL PARK WEEK

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President I rise today to recognize National Park Week from April 22-28.

Mr. President, Montana is known for its wonderful landscapes, abundant game, and a Big Sky. Montana is also known as a tourist's haven because of the State's access to two of the Nation's most beautiful treasures, Glacier National Park and Yellowstone National Park.

Our complex National Park System includes the likes of the crown jewel itself, Yellowstone National Park, but also includes the more urban historical treasures in Washington, DC.

The caliber and diversity of our National Park System is uncontested throughout the world. However, so is the cost of maintaining such a vast ecological system. We in Congress have worked to preserve our national parks and ensure the public's access to these native gems.

In an effort to meet the costs of preservation without limiting public access, the 104th Congress has passed legislation that increases entrance fees. The fees are our guarantee that national parks can maintain quality services and preservation practices that make each visitor's experience a memorable one.

Our National Park System provides a popular retreat for families. I believe the parks should be accessible to all people of all ages regardless of physical abilities. The parks do not belong singularly to the hearty wilderness explorer, they belong to all Americans.

So whether your view is of Glacier's majestic snow covered peaks overshadowing the Going-To-The-Sun road, or Yellowstone's Lamar Valley boasting its elk, waterfowl, buffalo, and the occasional grizzly, the preservation of the national park system will be secured.

COMMEMORATION OF THE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to commend to the Senate three remarkable public addresses delivered