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displayed speaks to the truly vital character of local government.

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

JAPAN, LONG AN EXPORTER OF STEEL TO UNITED STATES, NOW IS BUILDING A MILL IN NEW YORK STATE

(By Michael K. Drapkin)

AUBURN, N.Y.—The Japanese, who for years have shipped steel to this country through Pacific ports, down the Great Lakes, up from Mexico and across the Canadian border, now have found the most direct route yet to U.S. markets: They plan to make the steel here.

Thus, domestic steelmakers, which had begun to breathe a sigh of relief over prospects that surging world demand for the metal and a twice-devalued U.S. dollar would sharply reduce imports later this year, are casting apprehensive glances at this quiet town of 35,000 in upstate New York.

For groundbreaking will begin here next Sunday for the first direct interest in a steel-producing plant in the U.S. by Japanese steel concerns—the most aggressive marketers of steel in the world and long one of the biggest foreign suppliers to the U.S.

Last year, Japan shipped 6.4 million tons of steel to this country, representing more than a third of total U.S. steel imports of 17.7 million tons.

The \$18 million plant, including an electric furnace, modern continuous-casting machinery and rolling mill, is to be built in a 190-acre site here, about 30 miles west of Syracuse. It will be a "mini-mill," designed to supply about 150,000 tons a year of concrete-reinforcing bars and bars for construction uses.

(By contrast, big integrated steel plants usually can turn out several million tons of a variety of products. Even bar mills operated by the big producers tend to be larger. U.S. Steel Corp., for example, has opened two bar mills at its Lorain, Ohio, complex, with annual capacity of about one million tons.)

LARGEST SINGLE VENTURE

Town officials here tout the plant as the largest single Japanese venture in the U.S. What's more, it may be just the first in a series of such plants. The U.S. head of one Japanese partner in the mill says confidently: "This is just the beginning."

While the Auburn facility is the first Japanese-owned steel-producing plant in the U.S., it is far from the only Japanese investment in this country. Plants that are either wholly or substantially owned by Japanese interests produce, among other goods, aircraft in Texas, lumber in Alaska, yarn in South Carolina and soy sauce in Wisconsin. Among major Japanese concerns, Sony Corp. builds television sets in San Diego, Hitachi Ltd. owns a controlling interest in a magnet plant in Michigan and Mitsui & Co. holds large tracts of land for possible future development in Seattle, in New Jersey and near Orlando, Fla. And there's more to come. For example, a big Japanese zipper company is building a manufacturing plant in Macon, Ga.

Domestic steelmen, of course, aren't so enthusiastic about the plant here. Privately, they say two aspects of the project are especially galling: It is to be financed entirely by industrial revenue bonds, thus eliminating the need for capital investment by the Japanese. And the ease with which the package was put together, from feasibility study to financing, contrasts sharply with the red tape U.S. executives say ensnarls them when they try to invest in Japan.

"Why the hell are we making it so easy for the Japanese? Imports have been eating us alive for years," one steelman snaps. Another says that when his company proposed a \$500,000 investment in Japan. "It took nearly two years to get the required government approval."

The plant here, to be known as Auburn Steel Industries Inc., will technically be owned by the Auburn Industrial Authority, the quasi-government agency that is issuing the bonds. The bonds will be guaranteed by the Japanese companies whose rental payments to the authority will be used to retire the bonds. One of the Japanese firms is Ataka & Co., one of Japan's largest trading companies with a long history as a steel distributor there. The other firm is the steel division of Kyoel Saka Ltd., a big machinery builder.

LOCAL SELF-HELP

Whatever U.S. steelmen think of the plant, the people in Auburn love it. For one thing, unemployment is more than 7% here, and the plant will create at least 200 jobs. For another, local officials claim with undisguised pride that the deal is a classic example of local self-help.

Mayor Paul W. Lattimore, an ebullient second-term Democrat who describes himself as "an insurance man who has spent a lot of time on redevelopment," says he put the package together on his own initiative. He says he began three years ago after reading a newspaper story about another foreign-owned steel plant in the U.S.—the Georgetown, S.C., plant owned by West German interests. "I thought, 'Hell, if they have one, why can't we have one?'" Mayor Lattimore says.

He commissioned a \$35,000 study at Batelle Memorial Institute and then circulated the results "at foreign embassies in Washington and around generally," he says.

Responses came from the Japanese and Italians, the mayor says, and "some faint, indirect inquiries" came from domestic steelmakers. A trip to Japan last year by Mayor Lattimore and others from Auburn resulted in the deal with Ataka and Kyoel.

Why didn't Americans take advantage of the attractive financing available? The mayor says he doesn't know, and steelmakers generally decline to talk about the site. But one says privately that U.S. mills in general "haven't seen fit to scatter small plants around the country—it doesn't suit their organization."

The bond package is still in the hands of counsel, but Mayor Lattimore says it will consist of both tax-exempt and fully taxable bonds. There is a \$5 million limit on tax-free revenue bonds for plant and equipment spending, but anything that can be included under the label of "pollution-control equipment" also can be financed on a tax-exempt basis. The rest of the costs will be financed by taxable bonds.

A POSSIBLE PROTOTYPE

If the plant proves successful, it could be the prototype for similar Japanese investment elsewhere. Matsuo Tominaga, head of Ataka America Inc., the U.S. arm of the trading company, says that "there are quite a few suitable locations across this nation" for such plants that interest the Japanese. But he declines to say if more are in the works. It is widely believed by domestic producers, however, that Ataka plans at least two more mini-mills, one in the South and another in the West.

The Auburn plant will produce fairly low-profit items that lose their attractiveness if they have to be hauled long distances. (Under usual steel-industry practice the producer absorbs the freight between his customer and the nearest producing point where a competitor can make the same product.)

But Mr. Tominaga believes the market for his plant to be fully satisfactory and, in fact, holds out the hope that some customer-fabricators will choose to locate on the same or adjacent land. Mayor Lattimore says that "some satellites (customers) already are looking around" at Auburn.

POTENTIAL PROBLEMS

Domestic steel executives, though, see what they believe to be a number of potential problems. They say that because Auburn has

little in the way of industries that generate heavy scrap, the availability of sufficient scrap to run its electric furnace might be a problem. They also say that such a furnace will take huge quantities of electric power and that expansion of the plant might prove untenable for that reason. One steelman says, "the market for reinforcing bars in all of New York State is such that to survive, in my opinion, Auburn would have to take fully half of it. I'm not sure competitors will let that happen." The implication is that price cutting and thus profit pressure on Auburn Steel might result.

There's a union labor question, too. The United Steelworkers union, which organized the West German mini-mill in South Carolina after a bitter fight, surely would move to organize the Auburn facility. "It's certainly within our jurisdiction," a USW spokesman says.

But Mr. Tominaga is sanguine about these potential problems. "We'll have to see what happens," he says, "but we think this will be a very good plant."

Officials of New York State Gas & Electric Corp., which will supply the power, says the furnace and plant addition will be "the equivalent of adding a very small community" to its present load but will still leave it with "spare capacity" for future growth both at the plant and elsewhere.

THE UNITED STATES AS A GUN MERCHANT

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a persuasive letter by Rev. John P. Egan to the editor of the New York Times concerning U.S. arms sales to Latin American nations which appeared on Saturday, June 30.

Reverend Egan eloquently criticizes present U.S. policy in selling conventional arms to these less developed countries. He writes:

The most disgusting part of the arms sales is that their purpose is clearly to make money, to profit from the killing of men, women, and children.

Now, for profit's sake, it is all right to sell instruments of death to other countries. Such a philosophy was and is bound to get us a destructive end. Creative means will bring us a creative end.

Mr. President, my amendment to the Foreign Military Sales and Assistance Act would direct the President to convene an international conference on conventional arms to eliminate the kind of situation which Reverend Egan describes. I hope that the President acts promptly and signs this bill into law so that the United States will eventually cease from being a merchant of death.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Reverend Egan's letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE UNITED STATES AS A GUN MERCHANT

TO THE EDITOR:

Very recently, a local paper reported that the United States was struggling to remain the world leader in the sale of arms to other nations.

It is negotiating to sell, among other things, jet aircraft to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia while at the same time claiming to desire to relieve tension in the Mideast. President Nixon has approved the sale of arms to five South American countries.

The Government claims it does not any longer want to be paternalistic. No matter that the Governments of at least Brazil,

Colombia and Argentina treat their peoples paternalistically and military might is not exactly the way to encourage mature political involvement. The reports of torture and repression in Brazil are so constant that it is hard to conceive of any reasonable man denying their presence.

In a Latin-American country where I worked for nearly two years, I witnessed a military coup. It was successful. It snatched power from a legitimately elected President, one chosen by the people, and in their paternalism the armed forces decided what was best for the people. More arms means a greater possibility of war between Latin-American countries where might will decide what is right.

Yet the most disgusting part of the arms sales is that their purpose is clearly to make money, to profit from the killing of men, women and children.

If one man were to sell a gun to another man who he knew was going to use the gun for murder, the seller would be just as guilty as the murderer. Yet when a nation like the United States sells arms capable of mass murder and clearly not intended for target practice, there is hardly a murmur. Do nations act according to a set of morality different from that for individuals? When we make money on the deaths of others, a Watergate comes as no surprise. It is just the top of the iceberg. The corruption is very deep.

This nation has acted as though the means justify the end. In the name of democracy and against real and imaginary enemies, it was all right to spy and to lie and to kill. So it was logical that some in the Administration should see no problem in spying on and in burglarizing the offices of suspected domestic enemies. It was logical to want to put these so-called domestic enemies in jail for life or for a very long time.

The definition of "enemy" began to change and began to mean anyone opposed to the Administration's concept of the Constitution and of democracy. "Enemy" began to mean anyone who effectively confronted the Government on the whole issue of our involvement in the Vietnam war. And so Watergate became a reality.

Now, for profit's sake, it is all right to sell instruments of death to other countries. Such a philosophy was and is bound to get us into serious trouble. Destructive means will bring us a destructive end. Creative means will bring us a creative end.

When will our sorry nation stop destroying and begin creating?

There is so much that is creative in the initial documents of this country. What we need is a return to the Declaration of Independence. We need to live as though we really believe that all men are created equal and have a natural right, given by the Creator, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

FAYETTEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL CHORALETTES RETURN FROM SUCCESSFUL EUROPEAN TOUR

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, this week the Fayetteville High School Choralettes returned from a highly successful European tour. During a 3-week stay in Europe the group, which included 13 members plus four accompanists, performed in Meiseheim, Heidelberg, Munich, Garmisch, and Buchs, Germany; Salzburg, Austria; Lucern and Interlaken, Switzerland; and Lyon and Paris, France. They were featured in a special July 4 program in Lyon.

Mr. Don Wright is the director of the Choralettes and accompanied the group on the tour, along with Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. Doug

Yates, Mr. Mark Wright, and Miss Sue Ann Brooks, a faculty member at Fayetteville High School.

The Choralettes were organized during the 1962-63 school years as a girls' vocal ensemble to sing in concert and contest events. That marked the beginning of a unique and outstanding high school vocal group. The second year saw the addition of bass and drums to the piano accompaniment and an invitation to perform with the high school band, in Toronto, Canada, for the Lions International convention and at the New York World's Fair.

Since that time the Choralettes have performed for five Lions International conventions, two military tours, the 1969 Presidential Inauguration, Sports Week in Chicago, the Cotton Bowl Parade, beauty pageants, the Breakfast Club in Chicago, and at Atlantic City, Colonial Williamsburg, and Honolulu.

This is a dedicated group of young people who have brought great enjoyment to those who have heard them and I am pleased that we had a fine group such as this representing our country in Europe.

Those members of the Choralettes who made the European tour, after working hard for the money to make the trip, were Teresa Dorman, Cheryl Adams, Patti Ward, Rose Scruggs, Lee Ann Dodson, Laura Chism, Vicky Garton, Cecily England, Jeanie McKinney, Carol Carter, Cosette Bartlett, Teresa Maguire, and Marsha Cravens. The accompanists were Tim Couch, drums; John Sugg, guitar; Paul Duell, bass; and David Bersinger, organ.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have an article about the Choralettes from the Northwest Arkansas Times of July 5 printed in the RECORD.

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

CHORALETTES TO PERFORM

The Fayetteville High School Choralettes, a singing group of 12 girls has been asked to give a command performance tonight at a Franco-American banquet in Paris, France.

The Choralettes performed to a crowd of more than 1,000 in Lyon, France, last evening as that city celebrated U.S. Independence Day.

The concert, held in the open-air courtyard of the government building, received a standing ovation.

The invitation to give the performance was extended by John Irwin II, the U.S. Ambassador to France. Irwin extended the invitation after hearing the group perform at Lyon. He and many French government officials will attend tonight's banquet.

The Lyon performance was the final scheduled performance of the ensemble on its 21-day European tour.

The group plans to return to Fayetteville at midnight July 12. A spokesman said their reception throughout the tour has been "fantastic" with capacity crowds and requests for encores. Don Wright directs the Choralettes.

RELEASING MORE FACTS ABOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, one of the more impressive accomplishments in the executive branch of the Government has been further dissemination of information to the people about nuclear

energy—nuclear power—as the result of the lifting of some of the unnecessary veil of secrecy about this vital subject, a secrecy that has been so characteristic of the policies and programs of the past.

With the publication of the Smythe report in the mid-1940's—which in itself ended the need for much if not most of this secrecy—savings to the American taxpayer could have run into billions of dollars; and there could have been more progress in the utilization of this vast new force to better lives instead of concentrating on how to destroy, at one time, as much life as possible.

A leader in this loosening of the secrecy lock on nuclear military matters was the former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, now Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger; and also the present Chairman, who we understand was recommended by Dr. Schlesinger, Dr. Dixy Lee Ray. Her policies, programs, and actions have been constructive to this end.

In this connection, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Ray's letter of June 28 on the subject be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., June 28, 1973.

HON. STUART SYMINGTON,
U.S. Senate,

DEAR SENATOR SYMINGTON: As you know, I feel strongly that the Commission needs to improve its communication with the public on the importance of understanding the nuclear energy program. We have, therefore, initiated some new activities, and I thought you might be interested in a report on these, together with a review of the status of some ongoing efforts in this area.

New activities include:

Establishment of a workshop program on energy and the environment designed primarily for concerned citizens with particular emphasis on the housewife. The program, initiated in April, has been conducted in Boston, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Chicago, and reaction has been very favorable, with TV coverage of two sessions in California. The program includes a lecture, a question and answer period, and a unique electronic "game" which graphically demonstrates the complexities of the fuel resources situation. The programs are open to the public; and the staff participating include, besides AEC, the Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Franklin Institute, and several universities. We expect to put a number of these units on the road next year.

Additional efforts to make use of television, including the production of three-minute public service announcements, the first of which will be distributed later this month. The initial series explains the licensing program and invites the public to write for additional information. We have also produced, in cooperation with the National Science Foundation, a six-minute "mini-documentary" on fusion. The response has been so favorable we will produce similar short films on other aspects of the program.

Production of new motion picture films, both for use on television as well as for general public screening, particularly by school groups. Within the next three months we expect to release new films on the breeder reactor, reactor safety, radiation effects, thermal effects, and a general film on nuclear energy applications.

Ongoing activities, which are being continued or expanded, include:

Recorded programs for radio, which have been widely used in the past (up to 1600 stations have broadcast previous series). We