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## The Guatemala Connection

BY ALLAN NAIRN

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S V T E R

**A Glimpse of the Punks**  
**Food Co-ops Shelve their Politics**



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When the President's Commission on Organized Crime strongly recommended—in the name of 'national security'—that all Federal employees be tested for drugs, workers in every sector of society were put on notice: Your right to privacy may no longer exist.

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Food cooperatives are floundering across the country, as competition, mismanagement, and an increasingly conservative climate take their toll. In response, many food co-ops have shelved their politics.

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'I'm one of the only death-rockers who actually get along with the Nazis. They don't like peace punks at all. And most death-rockers are peace punks. I get along with all of them. Some of my best friends are peace punks. Some of them are Nazis.' A glimpse at the politics of punk.

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### ONE WHO MADE A REVOLUTION by Claudia Dreifus

Daniel Cohn-Bendit, known as Danny the Red when he led the Paris rebellion in 1968, continues his politics eighteen years later: 'All along, I've been able to live in a certain way that I consider provocative of society.'

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ERIC FORSMAN

One of the few remaining spotted owls.

enough old growth to support 1,000 of the remaining pairs of owls, but current policy provides for only 550 pairs. The acreage set aside for each pair is also inadequate: The Forest Service and BLM now protect 1,000 acres per pair of owls even though research demonstrates a range of 2,200 acres or more.

"We're using minimums across the board, whether it's habitat or quality of habitat," says Eric Forsman, a leading spotted-owl researcher. "The agencies tend to use the minimums and then make rules in the plan using that. If you provide any species with minimum habitat, minimum quality, and minimum population, it's unlikely that they're going to thrive. If you go with the

minimum, you're asking for it. The risk of failure is high. You don't have any wiggle room."

As the spotted owl goes, so go a variety of other species. "About 3.5 million acres of the last pristine natural forest left in the United States is at stake," says Andy Stahl of the National Wildlife Federation. "The old-growth forests are among the most spectacular forests. They provide unparalleled salmon habitat, the best municipal watersheds, some of the best elk-hunting areas. It's a classic conflict, perhaps the classic conflict, over the use of public land."

Ironically, destroying the remaining old growth won't do much to help the Northwest's troubled timber industry,

whose future lies in second growth. The corporate giants—the Weyerhaeusers and the Scott Papers—have already made the move. It's the loggers and sawmill operators dependent on Federally owned old growth that are having the toughest time adjusting to the changing nature of the industry.

The small guys like Babe Giebel are only buying time. Before long, all the old mills designed to cut mammoth first-growth trees will have to be shut down or rebuilt. That change can be made either before or after the last of the giants are cut.

—KEITH ERVIN

(Keith Ervin is a free-lance writer based in Seattle.)

## U.S. Steel Abandons Utah

### OREM, UTAH

Twenty-two years ago, when Dennis Holdaway came to work at U.S. Steel, he had no inkling that he would ever be laid off. Beginning in the blast furnace right after graduating from high school, Holdaway—who would become the president of the steelworkers' local at the Geneva Works in Orem, Utah—started as a laborer at \$2.60 an hour. After seven years, he got an apprenticeship. Then he became a journeyman and figured he was guaranteed good money for life.

U.S. Steel was like part of the family for Holdaway, whose father helped build the Geneva mill during World War II, whose father-in-law led the unionization drive in the late 1940s, whose brothers work there, and whose children were born and raised in the mill's shadow.

It all ended last summer. Like 2,500 other Geneva workers who preceded him into unemployment, Dennis Holdaway was laid off. He is still out of work, resigned now

to uprooting his family and looking for a job in another state.

In November 1984, researchers at Brigham Young University predicted that the Geneva Works would close, citing all the warning signs: trickling layoffs, an aging work force, production speedups, demands for concessions, liquidation of inventories, poor maintenance, and lack of investment in new technology. U.S. Steel flew executives in from Pittsburgh to issue heated denials and promise a long-term commitment to Utah.

When the chamber of commerce in nearby Provo set up a task force to explore the region's options in case of Geneva's demise, the steel executives showed up again, this time with a \$10,000 donation toward a new building for the chamber. The chamber's board changed its mind about the task force.

"We have no intention of leaving," proclaimed U.S. Steel chairman David Roderick in May 1985. "We will not abandon Geneva for greener pastures," promised senior

vice president Thomas Usher in June. "The reports of our death are greatly exaggerated," said Geneva Works manager Warren Bartel last fall.

In December, U.S. Steel announced it was shutting down Geneva, curtailing op-



GARY MCKELLAR

Shift change at the Geneva Works involves only a trickle of workers.

erations over the next several years. The decision marks the spread of steel shutdowns beyond the East and Midwest into the Rocky Mountains and the nation's high-growth states. The plant is being dumped so U.S. Steel can consummate a deal with "the enemy"—one of the foreign steel companies that have penetrated 60 per cent of the market in the Western United States.

Pohang Iron and Steel of South Korea has been invited to buy half of U.S. Steel's finishing facility in Pittsburg, California, which had been the major customer of the Geneva Works, receiving up to 70 per cent of its product. Geneva, built during World War II, was sited far inland to avoid the danger of invasion. It now appears that the mill was not built far enough inland; Korean slabs will soon begin arriving at the new dock in Pittsburg.

—WARNER WOODWORTH

(Warner Woodworth is an associate professor of organizational behavior at Brigham Young University.)