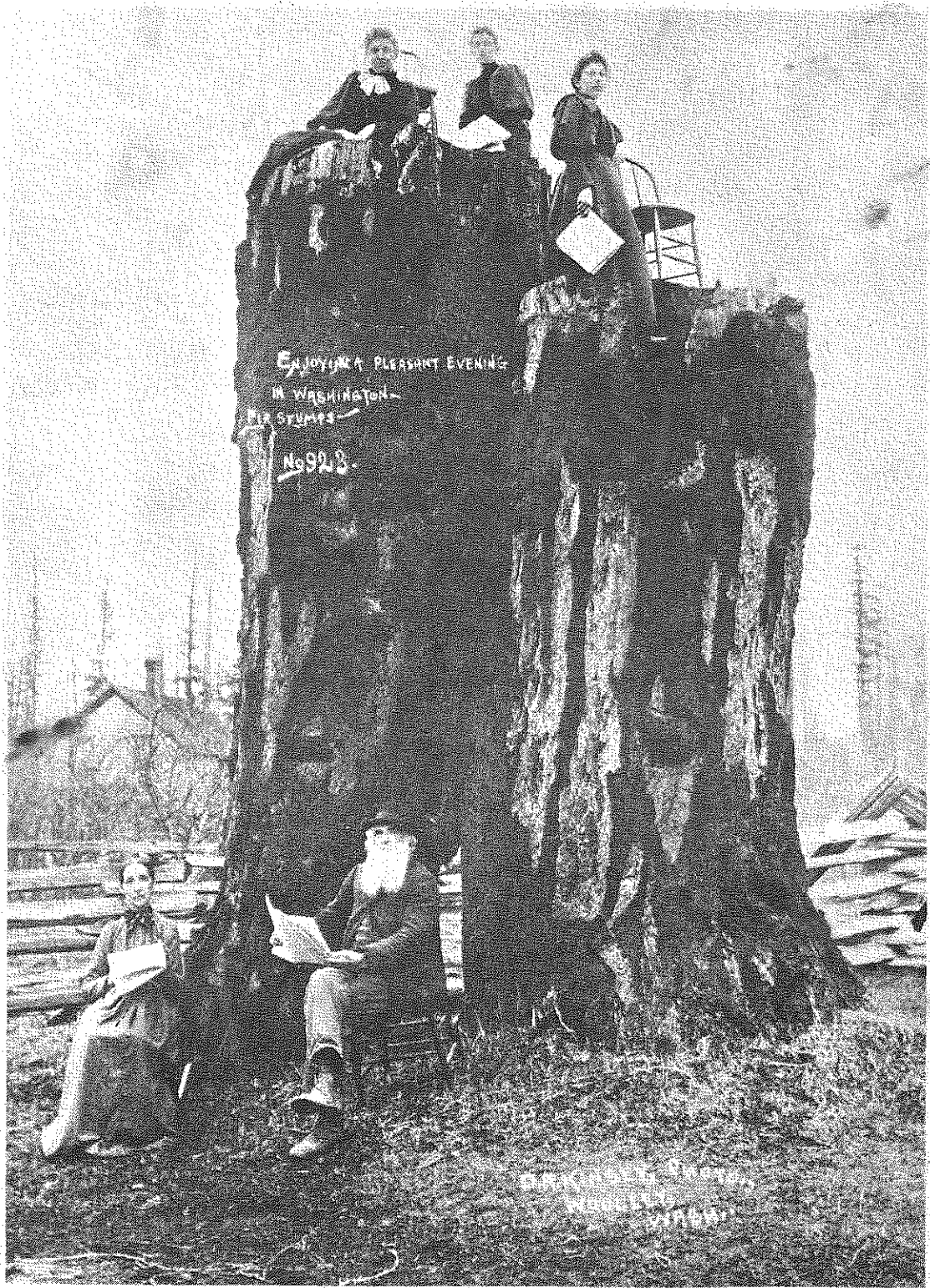


TOGETHER



SPRING! '76



IN THE DAYS OF OLD
IN THE DAYS OF GOLD
WHEN WISDOM FLOWED
FROM THE HEARTS OF MEN,
CLEARED THEIR VISION,
AND HELPED
THEM SEE,
THE LIFE THEY
LIVED,
AND THE HARMONY
OF TAKING WHAT THEY NEED
AND LEAVING THE REST TO SEED

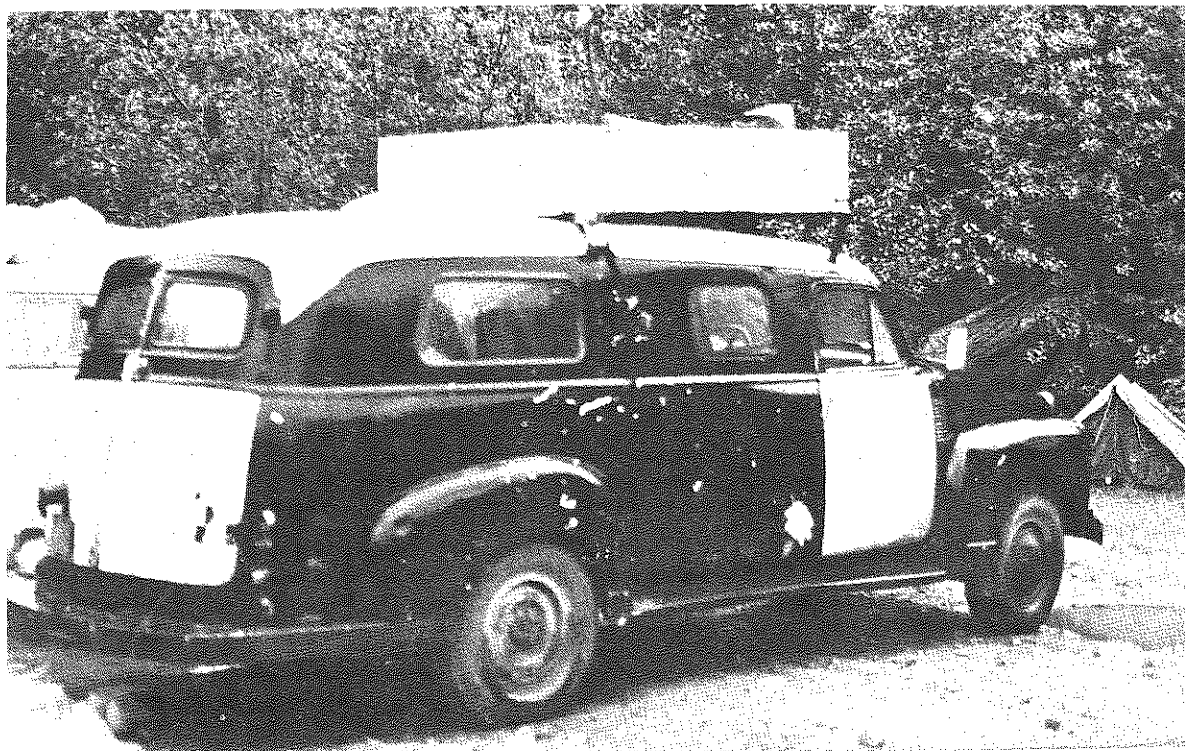
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Layout by: Last Minute Productions, Inc.

Headlines by: Sid

Thanks to: Toby, Howard, Cathy, Susan Hereford



HISTORICAL NOTE

In Memorium: on Sunday, February 15, 1976, "Captain," the oldest and longest living Hoedad crummy to date, saw his last day of full time service for the Natural Wonders. He is an "original" Hoedad crummy, having given service to the Natural Wonders since day one, pre-dating Hoedads, Inc. His full name being "Captain Ahab", he will be replaced by the "Moby Dick Memorial Crummy". A final resting spot has not been determined. We will miss him.

The tree-planting new year was celebrated by Red Star in Pierce, Idaho last fall. It was a short but lucrative contract lasting 8 days.

There is a unique aspect about the Idaho contract that is worth mentioning. The Forest Service in the district seemed genuinely concerned both for the workers and the quality of trees planted. They were favorable to co-ops (everyone in Red Star who was there signed the contract at the pre-work conference) and they did what they could to help us do our job better. After the contract was over they begged us to stay and plant some more pines but of course we were committed to Tiller and we reluctantly left beautiful Idaho.

It was after Idaho that we purchased our crew bus, the Red Star Express. It turned out to be quite an investment. However, we believe that in the long run it will save us money as our crew has collective expenses which makes the cost per person less than if that person had their own rig. Also, we can hop right on contracts, all we have to do is fire her up and we're off. One distinct disadvantage is that it is a huge momma. Those of you who worked at Tiller while we were snowed in know what we mean! Anyway we are working and living in it, and as the bus comes more together so does our crew.

We adopted some new members in early March and all of us are trying to become a group of hard-workers and committed comrades.

We are also becoming more self-reliant and it appears that, for the most part, people are taking responsibility to do necessary tasks, both on the crew level and Hoedad level. We wish to touch other crews and sometimes!? accept criticism.

Ron, our all star bidder is hopeful about future work in new and interesting places. Red Star is doing alright these days.

The Natural Wonders started the winter in Mapleton planting 2-1 mudballs and eating pecan pie at the Alpha Bit. We ended Mapleton with a kegger at Don's Beachcomber with the Flyers.

We caught 7 days of bareback weather in Steamboat, and we're now following the snow to Oakridge.

Paul commutes from Alsea where Shawn and Jason groove.

Jeannie's still looking for Geronimo Bobbie got a new first-class trailer Kristi's been patching tents endlessly.

The Rev. lost his cape and his hat a can be seen in the HOEDAD archives 12 a.m. to 6 a.m. Tues and Thurs. Swami B.O. is still smoking last summer's labors.

Orly's going to learn how to plant lead.

Carl committed himself to a year in the mental hospital

Grandpa still claims Whoopee's his main woman.

Leslie has a new deluxe flatbed housetruck.

Tom the Turkey's driving a VW.

Hilary's in California or somewhere

John Ivy's on his way to Arizona.

Dave Ingerson works for Country VW

Gary and Diana are Otter Rock-ing it.

Russ Hutton missed the Steamboat

Holly still claims Zeke didn't do it.

Dudley swears he gained 3-15 pounds.

Daniel Boone made a guest appearance in Steamboat.

Dave Taylor hopes to get rich off a hit and run highway accident.

Ted is still trying to convince the Wonders that he's not really Challes Manson.

Jenifer made the big move from the crew tent to her own tent.

It is difficult for me to write on this topic for two reasons: 1) Knowing the complexity and contradictory nature of this subject, it is difficult to write an honest but short communicative article and, 2) It isn't easy for me to express my ideas and feelings on the subject. Hopefully, I will be communicative and I invite feedback and criticism.

In order for there to be any real equal relationship between men and women, there must be an economic independence of women. Every traditional relationship between women and men from marriage to prostitution is based on economic inequality.

I do not ultimately believe in separatism. However, I do feel that any Subgroup of humanity which has been oppressed must coalesce into a strong interest group which is their identity in their oppression. Sex, race, age, class, etc. are some of these classifications. Using military terms one might say that tactically it is important to realize that the bases of the peoples' unity is not based on any one groups' interests.

What is the basis of unity among the people? I believe it to be mutual recognition of tasks done which have had a positive effect on the evolution of our race on this planet. This, I realize, is more easily said than done.

My own observation has been that, all in all, the women's movement has been a positive influence on the evolution of our race on this planet and although there are contradictions I feel that out of this struggle a higher consciousness will evolve.

I do not know the politics of the women's crew. I do not know if there is any expressed aim of the women's crew other than just being around other women. Hopefully through criticism self-criticism and correct analysis of contradictions among the people (more specifically Hoedads) a new way of relating with each other will emerge.

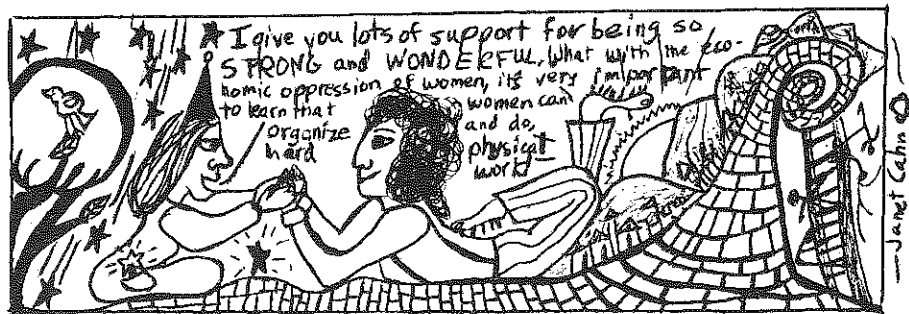
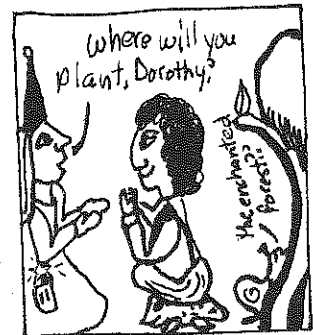
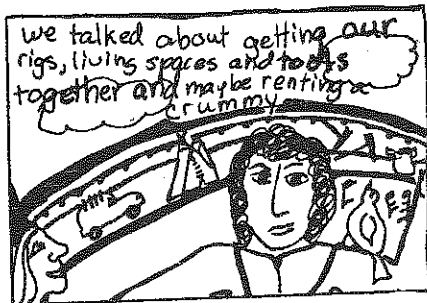
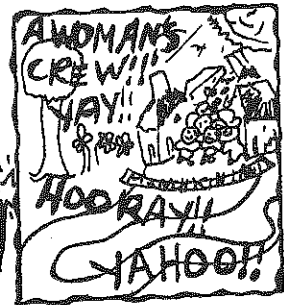
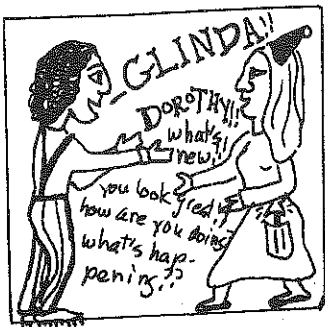
WOMEN'S CREW

It has been a long process to get the women's crew together to plant. It has been hard to schedule meetings where everyone could come, and to find a time when most of us were free to plant. At our last meeting we decided to plant the last two weeks of April, weather permitting. Wes McCoy's crummy is available to us until the beginning of May. (many thanks to Wes.) Each woman is responsible for getting her own hoedad and treebag. Individual and communal living spaces will be provided by the various crew members. There will be an IMPORTANT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING on Saturday night, April 10, 7:00 pm at 909 W. 4th St., Eugene. Bring some wine.

We also discussed having a permanent women's crew. Not many of the women on the temporary women's crew want to leave their original crews, however there are many women outside of Hoedads who want to be on a permanent women's crew. We sent a representative to the council meeting to propose that the next Hoedads crew be a women's crew. This would give non-traditional, higher-paying jobs to more women and would also make it easier for the women on present hoedad crews to spend time planting with only women during a planting season.



Dorothy meets Glinda, the good witch of the great Northwest,



A Tubing Quip:
He who laths last laths best.

"If we're shut down by the forest service today because of dryness it'll be a perfect example of man's inhumanity to man."
Howard Horowitz--doing 30 miles an hour on a 10 mile an hour curve up to the unit at Mapleton, 1976.

THOUGHTS ON REMUNERATION

A few years ago I had my first experience treeplanting, working for a short time with a commercial crew out of Portland. We were paid by the hour, but I was surprised to hear talk of outfits that paid by the tree. My co-workers talked of their experiences burying and hiding trees, trying to stick as many in as possible, planting 3x or whatever. The whole idea sounded strange to me, not only because of such antics but because I could plainly see that different people took on different jobs and different ground each day. We needed to take on different jobs to cover the whole unit, but which job we took had a strong effect on how many trees we put in the ground on any given day. "By the tree" didn't sound all bad tho--I could see I was planting enough to make more by the tree most days.

When I joined Hoedads this year, I was surprised to see that "by the tree" was standard policy. It still doesn't seem to me to be the best system. It's too heavily weighted in favor of individualistic and competitive behavior and individual tree-planting strength, not heavily enough weighted in favor of the crew, collective activity and work that allows us to exist as cooperative crews, to cover ground and to make money. I think different crews need more flexible pay systems to deal with varying slope conditions, crew problems, and crew goals. I don't know for sure what experimentation crews have already done, but I think a lot should be done.

To explain what I mean, I want to look at the two pay systems I've seen used: 100% by the tree, and 100% by the share, neither of which entirely satisfy me. In the 100% by the tree system, each person can work as hard as they want, and the pay any individual gets varies directly (up and down around their own average) with how hard they work. Furthermore, their pay should be at least roughly related to the amount of ground they covered and thus the amount of money they earned the crew. This is the most positive factor in paying by the tree, an equitable and satisfying relation. But there are problems as well. The most obvious one is that different people have different capacities. Someone can bust

their ass to plant half or two-thirds as many trees as someone else who's having a laid back day. Are work and commitment not also factors to be considered in distributing the pay the crew earns? When you consider that the average woman probably has a lower tree average than the average man, or takes longer to attain the same average, questions of sexism in this pay system also come up. The crew couldn't even exist without the slower as well as faster planters. Everyone is interdependent, both in the logistics of being a crew and in the size of crew needed for the COR to let us plant. (And the crew logistical work is generally paid only by the income we earn on the slopes, tho the work is certainly not distributed according to tree totals.) So the difference in people's tree-planting capacities presents a definite problem for this system.

The other most obvious problem with paying by the tree is, as stated before, that different people plant different sections of ground each day, so that those who get the best ground get more pay. This can cause resentment, and can encourage a "first dibs" attitude which can be difficult to control. Such an attitude only has to surface once or twice in a day, even in a week, to result in injustice, resentment and antagonism. Even just a lack of attention to taking difficult ground on the part of some, leaves the more conscientious ones holding the bag and builds resentment and division.

Paying by the share has exactly the opposite characteristics. No matter how hard you work, you end up with the same share of crew earnings. This causes resentment among the more capable planters and harder workers, and may discourage their energy. It puts pressure on the less capable planters, and those who want to space out that day. The pay is independent of how much ground you personally cover. But crew contributions and collective effort are being rewarded, interdependence is being recognized. And a person's pay is unaffected by which ground they personally are responsible for.

"By the share" and "By the tree" can be seen as opposite ends of a continuum. By the tree primarily pays people for their individual capacity, initiative, hard

or money, honey ?

work, quantity of production, and aggressive and competitive activity. By the share primarily pays people for their contributions and commitment to the crew, their presence on the slopes, their willingness to undertake the difficult portions of work, the quality of their work--all the work people do that allows a crew to exist, cover all of a unit at 100% pay, and thus earn pay as a crew for the unit. The point of any pay distribution system should be to balance these factors. They need to be balanced for the terrain, so that people get paid fairly for the work they do; and for the crew's goals, so that pay is distributed according to the way the crew values capacity vs. commitment. The simplest way to do this that I can see (and don't shudder, crew trez's, it is simple) is to pay part by the tree and part by the share: for example, 60% by tree and 40% by share, or 80% by tree and 20% by share.

The mathematics would be simple. I see three simple methods, I'll illustrate for 75% tree and 25% share:

1. To each person's tree total, add 1/3 of the crew average (if the crew share is 25%). Thus, if the crew average is 400 trees, everyone gets the number of trees they planted (a variable factor) plus 133 (1/3 of 400; a constant, "share" factor) pay points. If I planted 500 trees, I'd get 633 pay points. (I got the figure 1/3 by saying $(25\% \text{ share}) / (75\% \text{ tree}) = (1 \text{ part share}) / (3 \text{ part tree})$, so keep a full tree total and add 1/3 of a crew share, to get a 1 to 3 share-to-tree ratio.)

2. If the crew share is 25%, add 25% of the difference between the crew average and each person's tree total to their total--if their tree total is above the average, that difference is negative and gets subtracted. So, if the crew average is 400 trees, the person who plants 600 that day gets $600 - (25\% \text{ of } 200) = 550$ pay points, while the person who planted 300 gets $300 + (25\% \text{ of } 100) = 325$ pay points. By this method, the number of pay points exactly equals number of trees planted.

3. Records of days worked or hours worked could be kept over a unit. Then, 75% of the total received for the unit could be distributed by the tree, and 25% by the day or hour.

Methods 1 and 2 are mathematically equivalent to each other, and give the crew share by the day; while method three would give the crew share by the unit. In methods 1 and 2, people who work part of a day could be averaged in as part of a day and receive that part of a crew share. Method two would easily allow those who work part days, or those who want to take it easy and just plant a few trees one day, to be excluded from the average and the share system for simplicity's sake.

I believe any of these methods would be simple in practice. Admittedly, not quite as simple as what crews have now. Why bother? The way we distribute the pay we earn is the most basic statement of what acts we see our money coming from and what values we want to contribute to. By experimenting with these methods, we can take small steps toward a better balance in making pay reflect our work and in dealing with problems raised by excessive individualism and macho. It can also be a small step in moving Hoedads away from simply satisfying the American Winnebago dream and in the direction of cooperation. As crews continue to find balances and methods of pay that best suit them, I believe we'll continue to make our work, our lives, and our cooperative a little better and stronger.

--Ken Miller
P.F. Flyers

\$



When we were in new mexico we were in the interesting and disorienting position of being listened to by the forest service. the fact was actually and openly recognized by the c.o., c.o.r., and silviculturalist, that we knew something more about treeplanting. oh the smile of relief that spread across our faces knowin' this ourselves too. we rose to the occasion.

it brought about some interesting things to happen.

tree quality - as soon as we realized our inspector pete knew nothing about digging trees, (scrape down four inches with a trowel and says to sarah, "oh yes, this is a nice tree, look at that nice straight root. a person couldn't ask for more than this.) we took a good look at that good tree consciousness 'cause we would have to insist on our own standard of quality (as we always should) or no one would. that was an interesting crew meeting. the only crew meeting we formally held down there and the only other thing decided/affirmed besides the consensus to go for fine trees was the fact that no one could tell anyone else what to do. yuk.

maintaining quality and good survival were especially important because the gila ranger district sent out an official communique that we were to be the last of the hand planters. they want all future planting to be done with augers. evidently no one knows how to use a hoedad (they call them "Rindt" tools) down there without planting an awful lot of J-roots. i felt a little foolish down there at times, breathing on my trees, tryin' to get them to wake up after five long months in the cooler. you might say that from the first those pines had a hard row to hoe.

also born out of the attitude of trust emanating from the forest service was a five acre experimental plot. we flagged off five acres of our last unit and planted the trees like this.

we were tryin' to help those guys find out a little more about their survival rates. better quality nursery stock would have been a definite assist.

the reason why we wanted to compare 10" and 12" root survival should be obvious. yeah that was neat too. we brought the trees from the cooler in town to the tree tent on the unit and after that they were our babies. we watered them, trimmed their roots and jelly rolled them to our own personal satisfaction. and it was satisfying.

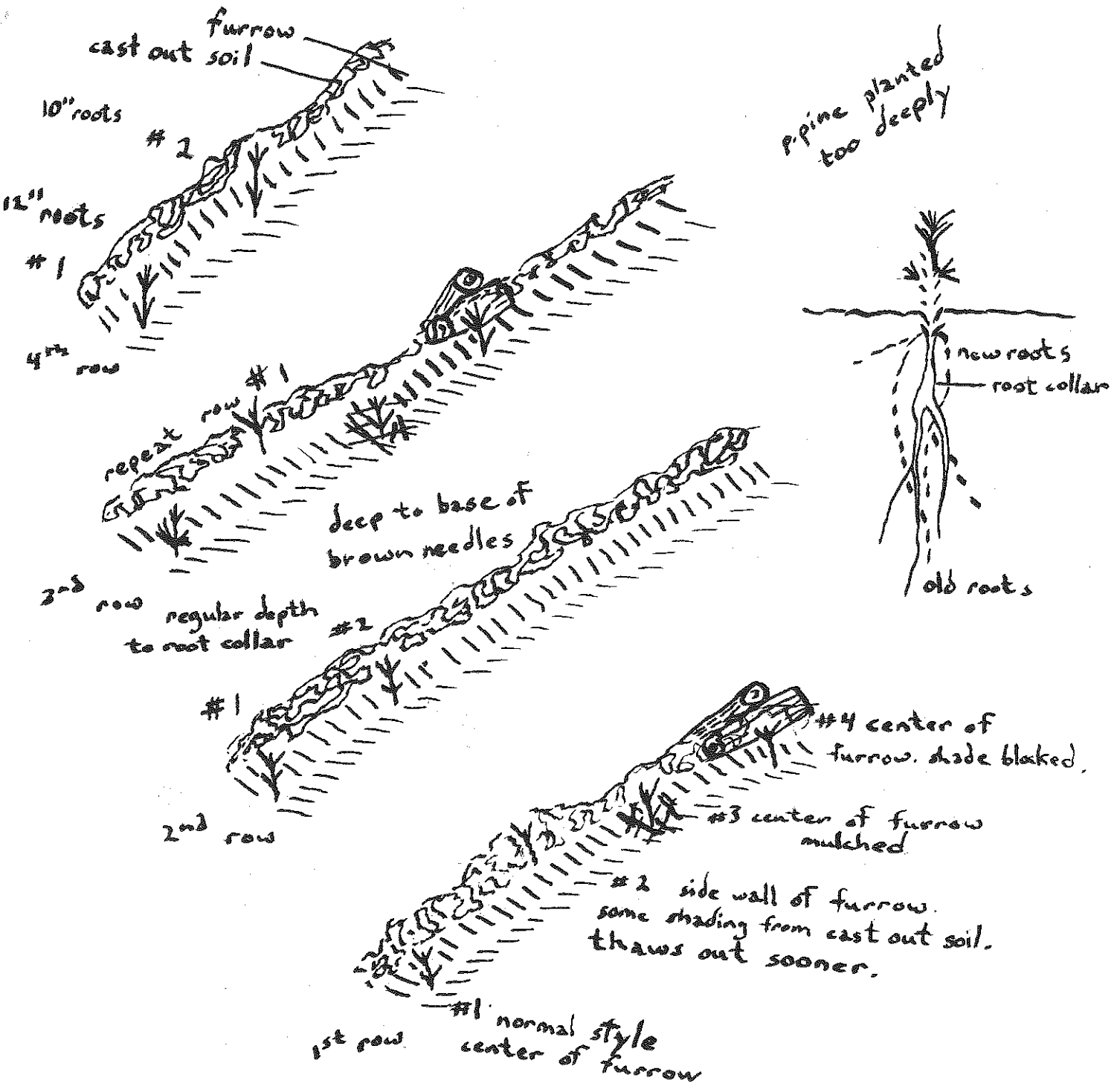
the deep tree gig was interesting 'cause we were only getting called for deep trees. (siuslaw conditioning) it was, as we say, a matter of judgement in the planters eye as to how much the earth would settle with snow and rain.

two more interesting things:

1. if you want to find the root collar on a ponderosa pine scrape the outer root bark off with your thumbnail and you'll see a color change yellowish to green. there is no nub.
2. when ponderosa pines are planted too deep they spend several of their formative years forming a new root system above the old one. the original system withers and dies opening the tree to attack by fungi, bacteria, etc. i read that in laurie earp's silviculture book.

debra williams





FLINCH

Every time I made my living
by fully legal means
I worked for the man
he stripped me clean

I done some loggin
and dug some might long ditch
I sweated and stayed poor
while the man got fat and rich

I got so tired of tearin up the land
Oh, so tired pf that fat old man.
Then I started lookin for somethin
else to do
that's what got me workin with all
of you.

When I first came to the Oregon wood
I realized loggin
weren't no kinda good
people all said it's the only work
around
till the day someone told me about
plantin in the ground

I went and got hired plantin
in the woods
I dont need to tell you, cause
you know it feels so good
then I got to thinkin,
well ain't this a bitch
I'm out here a slavin
while McCreedy's gettin rich

Well I started figurin
this ain't the job for me
even tho I'll miss plantin
all those little trees
I was hangin around nowhere
readin my copy of MAD
when ya came by and told me
about HOEDABS
I started lookin,
but I didn't know where to begin
It seemed so hard,
but I still tried to get in
People always told me
where there's a will there's a way
Proof of that wisdom
is singing to you today

I was hangin around the office
tryin to get on one of the crews
when ya came by and told me
some surprisingly good news
ya said there is a crew formin
at the place I call home
they're gonna be plantin
they say they're called HOMEGROWN.

so I hightailed down to the river
ya said ya had a spot
and ya might as well give 'er
there's a boring story of
how I joined HOMEGROWN
But it feels real good
to have a crew I call my own

ya say I'm still helpin
the man to get his cash
but givin life instead of takin
sure is a flash

--No Name
Thanx



CASH RESERVE PROPOSAL

An evident dichotomy exists within Hoedads in relation to our use of the cash reserve. How much we need as a base amount acceptable to the bonding company, how much for extraneous projects such as the CHEC and WOW hall loans. These are questions, but ones whose philosophical element has been agreed upon, only the necessary dollar figure needs to be arrived at. It is more or less generally accepted that these co-operative efforts are necessary to sustain the life and spirit of Hoedads as it now exists. The fulcrum on which the dichotomy rests is the issue of the membership fee and its desired use or non-use by individual members and the conflict between with drawing ones membership fee and later wishing to rejoin the co-op.

At the origin of the \$1000 membership fee as we launched our co-operative venture was the idea we needed to look "big time" if we were to be acknowledged by the "big time" world. It had no relation to a projected figure of the needs of the co-operative. At the time things were mellow with the bonding company and we didn't need a bundle of cash to back our word and we had little time and of course no money for outside ventures. \$150,000 sounded very impressive and gave us stature and at least until we were viewed in the ruff, no one who viewed us on paper noticed anything unusual. The mathematic and economic derivations of the membership fee, as we can see, were nil.

Now the bonding company has clamped down on us and we ourselves are demanding money to help others in co-operative ventures and in retrospect we can give silent thanks to the grace period passed that allowed us to arrive at this point of conflict. We have been fortunate. Other groups can not and will not be fortunate in this fashion.

One thousand dollars is, at this point, a nebulous figure. The 60 or 70 thousand needed to operate is not so nebulous. We definitely need a stable economic base to support our actions. Our present undefined system, though miraculously intact to this point is beginning to waver. In a recent quarter more money was paid out to withdrawing members than was received by the 8% membership fee. We cannot afford to be so kinetic. There are only two areas where such motion can be stabilized. One is to not allow a member to withdraw, which has obvious drawbacks, slavery at this point, being illegal and all. The other is to allow the member to withdraw, but not the membership fee or a portion thereof.

There is a definite trend among many old hard core Hoedads of re-discovering their personal identities and wanting to focus for a while on personal rather than group goals, or if not strictly personal to narrow the group down to a few. Many wish to start small scale co-operative ventures of their own and most of these are viewing the cash reserve monies as the spring board to their personal dreams.

This is the point of the fulcrum. The coincidence of the conflict between the cash reserve being viewed personally by some and collectively by others. There are obvious credits to both sides and such a situation usually implies a compromise can be reached by a balance of these credits. If we were to develop a non refundable membership fee of about \$350 with 200 people arriving at this figure we would balance out at around \$70,000. There will always be turnover and new Hoedads joining the ranks, so that figure should grow and still allow for new ventures. Refunds at this point would obviously have to be doled out delicately and the vacuum made through refunds could be compensated by increasing the rate of membership percentage to 16%. No refunds would be made of course to anyone below the \$350 figure.

If we, as members of the co-operative cannot agree to support the actions and functions of the co-op in such a fashion, then we have somehow managed to root out the essence of our original intent: to support co-operative ventures. It does not seem unreasonable for the co-op at large to retain this small portion of capital to support its life systems, in light of the fact that the co-op has sustained life for a good number of us the past few years, and it does not seem unreasonable for those members already transcending this figure to have their share of the surplus refunded.

I hope it has been properly demonstrated that in order for the co-op to function we need a stable yet expanding cash reserve but that this need not be through the present \$1000 accruing at 8% process.

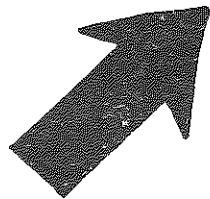
It should also be noted that a refund need not be automatic and that a member could opt to keep their money intact to receive the possible stress which might occur through the initial refund.

The above having been considered, I submit the following proposals:
1.) that the membership fee be reduced to \$350 to be accrued at a rate of 16%.
2.) that those members having their \$350 intact have the option to have the excess refunded to them.
(the mechanics and fairness of a redistribution process would undoubtedly be complex. Those eligible for a refund could perhaps initiate a lottery system or a seniority system if necessary. The money being refunded as it became available through the incoming 16%.

Bob Fous

LEAP YEAR CONFERENCE

FRED



helping with the organization of the leap year conference as well as attending and talking with many people helped clarify issues that had become important to me. the conclusions i have come to are based on these tenets. that social change is desirable, that people need fulfilling, creative work, that the strength of people working together far surpasses the frustration in that process, and that people take responsibility for the decisions they make.

some of the conclusions are these: most important is for hoedad's co-op as well as individuals in hoedads to support other co-ops in the eugene area; that hoedads should put energy into helping establish a local federation within the next year; hoedads should work to diversify our cooperative; that the people on crews who pay no attention to the principles of cooperation and people who advocate capitalistic methods as a solution to cooperative problems should be encouraged to leave hoedads.

the leap year conference was an attempt to get people throughout the northwest region together to talk about the possibility of a nw federation, not to form one, but to see if there was a need for it. (a federation is a representation of a number of member organizations that band together for specific common ends, it is mostly used to express the local co-operatives need for a larger organization for bulk purchasing, united action, economic benefits and specific services.) the conference proceedings are available in booklet form through communitytype.

by the end of the conference it seemed clear that a nw federation was not desirable now cause we don't have our shit together at a local level. many people thought that a local federation was the best place to start. when people talked about a federation idea, whether regional or local there were two basic forms for it. some people thought that a federation should or would consist of a network of communications as well as a cross indexed resource file that would locate groups or individuals to aid the user. the members of the federation would be brought together only to deal with a specific problem that faced

the whole federation, after dealing with it they would return to their localities and be in touch with one another through a newsletter or some existant communication outlet. the other form that folks talked about was an ongoing organization with representatives from different cooperatives and work collectives that would be an ongoing working group actively helping its members and soliciting new areas to help with. some of the tasks it would do are legal problems, accounting systems, developing new cooperative ventures, helping co-ops make decisions, bulk purchasing, and political lobbying in favor of cooperatives. there were many shades of opinion and differences in details but basically these are the forms outlined above.

the people who went along with the first concept of federation were primarily people from food co-ops and communication media. the people in favpr of the second form were primarily from work collectives and work cooperatives. this reflects an historical division in the cooperative movement; that of consumer Coops and producer coops.

people who work together cooperatively to earn their living can more readily see the advantages of non-hierarchical, anti-authoritarian life styles. as a result we tend to look at organization as a tool rather than an oppression. because we have a goodly degree of control over our workstyle and quality of our work we clearly see that competitive and capitalistic ways of doing things are wrong and actually stop people from developing their potential. people doing volunteer work in a food coop or conspiracy oft times are working cooperatively for a few brief hours and it does not involve a reorganization of their relationship to their livelihood. consequently co-ops are looked at by many users as a means to self-sufficiency only and not as a vehicle for social change also.

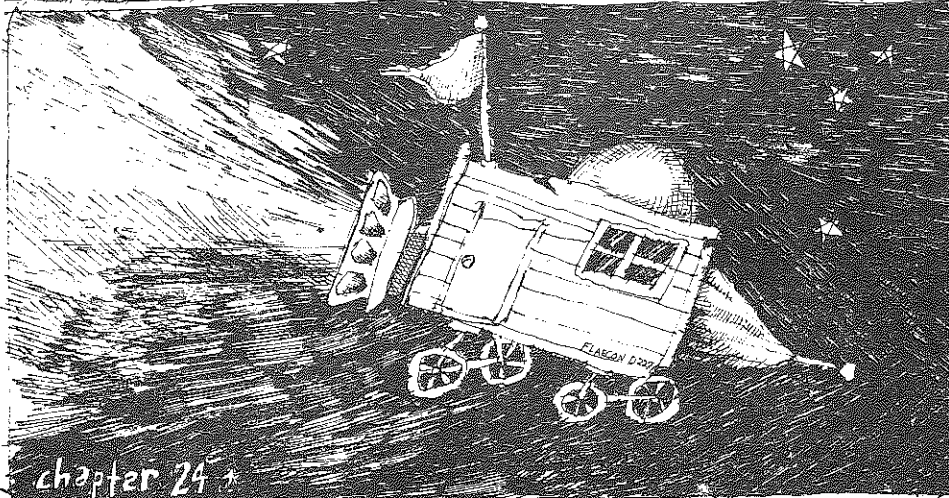
working cooperatively involves social change. social change happens because of power; power of money, violence, masses of people, persuasion, privilege and other modes. hoedads are getting more of an idea of the kind of power we have as a reforestation cooperative of workers. we do in fact affect the forest service and its policies. but the forest service also

has certain kinds of power which affect us. as does the State through hassles about saif. as do bonding companies. as do banks. that's why a federation is necessary for the hoedads. our co-ops particular need is an organization with the weight of all the co-operators in eugene behind it. pacific continental bank would not have been as quick to shaft a good customer if several businesses publicly ceased doing business with them. a federation representing many, many bucks in the local economy will be a force in a wide variety of areas. other federation members would have very different interests and needs than us, but we would have common ground.

i hope to see an economy that is locally based and functions cooperatively. historically co-ops have failed when they have competed with one another or did not support one another. successful co-ops stressed unity. present day cooperatives are not in the front of a new development, cooperatives have been about for a good number of years. round the turn of the century there were huge cooperatives with thousands of members doing millions of dollars worth of business yearly. theirs as well as our strength lies in unity. we should take responsibility for supporting other cooperatives. what that means in real terms is to start doing business with the food coops in town. west end general store, willamette people's food coop, growers market. i mean buying stuff at those places instead of the community store, the kiva, or other stores in town. i don't mean to imply that the community store and the kiva are on par with safeway, i do mean that they are owned businesses and that the profits go into a few pockets. they are run for profit. the food co-ops have most everything the other stores have and they are run for the benefit of the users.

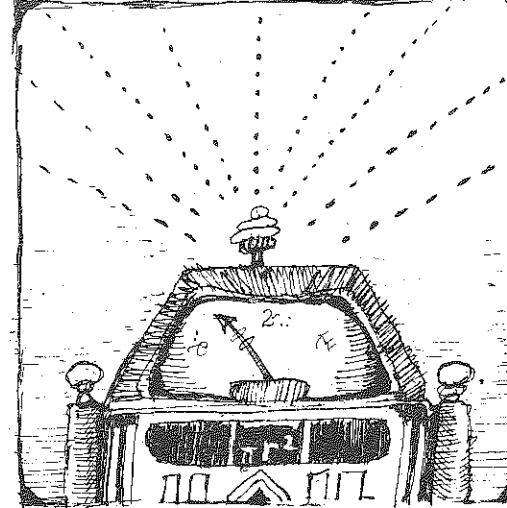
the same goes for other coops and collectives in town. if you live in a house that needs fixing, ask the landlord to hire the builders coop. if you have space outside of town, contact the beekeeping coop and work out some arrangement to keep bees. i think there is even a bike repair coop in town. support people who are working cooperatively and they will support you.

The Aliens A TRAGICOMIC SPACE ODYSSEY ★

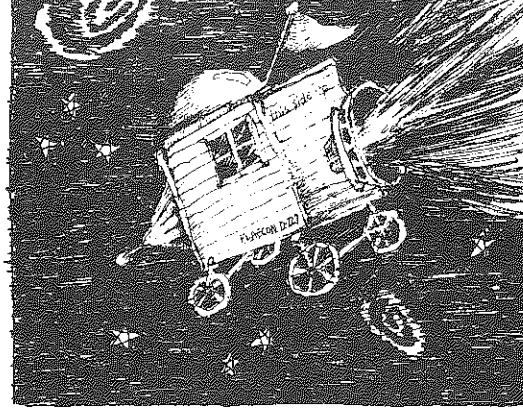


Translated and Reimagined by Cathy Saior.

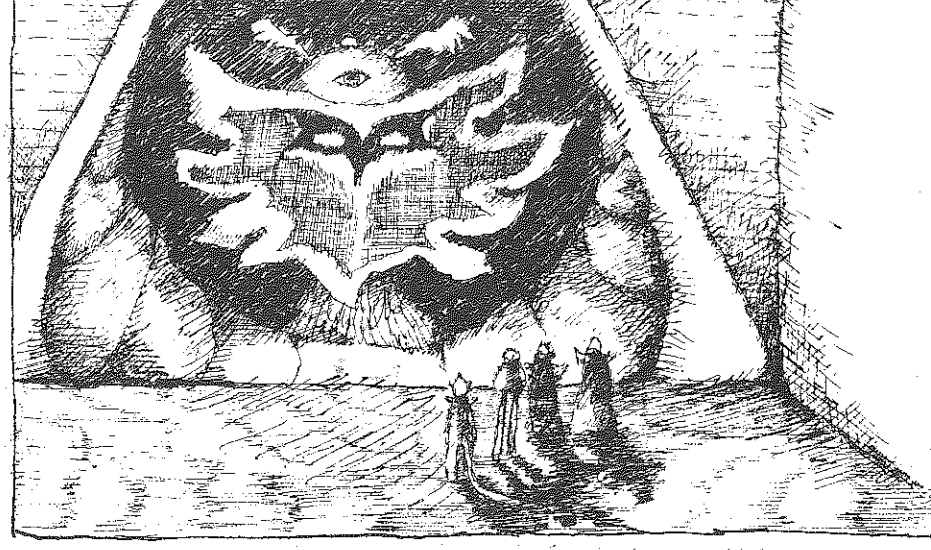
Unfold Radion Cycles have passed since Blark, Murdoch Rendar and myself first set our klergs upon Earth.



Rendar owned a late federation model Flaecon D-227. It was no hyperdrive shunt, but together the four of us warped beyond the reaches of known space, high on Snaukra and ionized ammonia.



and then came that fateful message from the Great One. We were all assigned a mission on Earth, purpose unknown.



chapter 24 ★

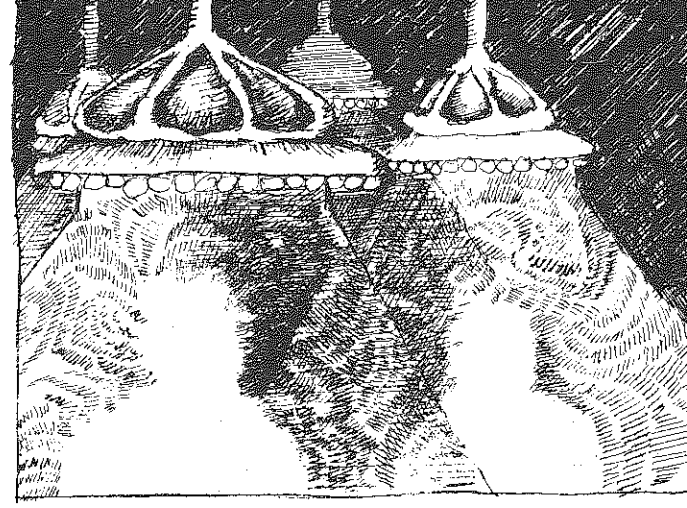
I am Sweenok, a Maithusian, budded in Eugenic Year 527.



Blark and I met on Squandra-032, a penal world where some of the most notorious intergalactic criminals toil beneath the perpetual heat of a trinary sun system.



Upon reporting to Mother Ship, our bodies were reincorporalized into human form. Brain taps gave us all the necessary information concerning the terrestrials' habits, customs, etc.



The taps never prepared us for what lay ahead. Mother Ship beamed us into the midst of a drone colony called "Potluck."



We were Officials in Charge of Ammenia Rationing. Although Blark is a Martian, still his presence was some comfort on that hostile planet.



Toward the end of our Service we met Rendar and Murdoch, two subspace ne'er-do-wells.



Blark thought he was back on Squandra. By "day" these drones wandered mindlessly about, grovelling in charred, sterile soil with primitive tools.

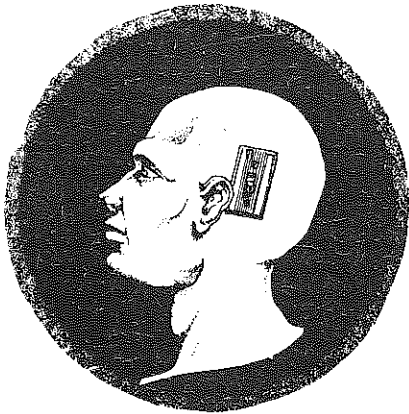


Though we have tried our best to "blend in" with the drone colony, the only things which have maintained our sanity is the Snaukra Ceremony, and of course the Sacred Knowledge: being that the Great One has its Plans and Reasons which may not be apparent to us now, but perhaps someday will.

Still, each morning we cannot help but secretly wonder - will Mother Ship come today?



Cathy Saior... 4-1-8



A DAY AND A DIFFERENT STROKE

Is it true when people live together they eventually begin to look alike? Twenty folks eating, working, sleeping together. Night time finds them separated from the outside world by four walls of green canvas and space is all that separates their consciousness. I lie awake in the timeless dark 15 minutes before the alarm explodes. (No matter what time I awake during the night it is fifteen minutes before the jolt.) As a waves crest culminates, the folds under its own momentum, I feel the activity of twenty minds consciously stimulated by thoughts and images--maybe the same as mine. Almost a conversation, yet silence, except for the interminable ticking....I lie motionless... Feel Robert rolling onto his side, Margie's hand quiver.

By degrees the chorus seeps to waking consciousness until the memory bursts the carefree bubble enlightens one to the reality of work....Once again sleep...Deep unreserved sleep.

Where does the inspiration come in these fresh wakings moments when one gloriously aspires in the great Collective Consciousness?

It's 5:30 a.m. Scant rays of candlelight flicker in the sleep tent; the cook tent yields a less subtle activity: Two people stand amazed in the early morning coleman's light--one stuffin' a wood cook stove with kindling; the other searching for some pot or receptacle to cook a crew breakfast. The first plop of crunchy peanut butter smacks the wholewheat bread. Occasional wheezings and gasps can be heard, emerging randomly from the half clogged nasal passages, in a night long to make more room for the new day's cheese sandwiches.

Right when the fires are lit and breakfast is well on its way to success the camp people begin to contemplate their deeds of valor and responsibility as being possibly futile--will the crew wake up? Has the collective inoperative turned their efforts into an early morning personal distraction? But their doubt finds relief when a loud clear voice shakes the silence, "Ya, chure ve should, I know ve should," and most everyone starts laughing and the grave task of waking up and driving to the unit is subdued within general fervor of words, sounds and laughter.

ROSS

SLASH UNTAMED

As one who is struggling with Slash Consciousness and also as one who is a bona fide representative of Slash Consciousness, it is my duty to report to you the latest developments of slash. I have been continually reminded about the strength and unparalleled spirit of Slash every where I go.

The latest example of Slash's qualities appeared down in Clear Lake, California. On that contract Slash was shoved around. Slash was pushed into big long piles, creating gravy in the process. If one is to judge this manipulation of Slash as a defeat of Slash consciousness, then one's judgement would be presumptuous. The manipulation of Slash is not without our consequences as the Forest Service in Clear Lake will readily attest. You see there was this machine, the Slash Shredder, which was used by the Forest Service to shread Slash but to no avail. It cost the Forest Service \$250,000.00 to realize Slash cannot be dealt with very easily. The machine had to be scraped.

So burn Slash, cut Slash, tear into Slash if you will. The death of Slash is only apparent and not real. Slash will never be defeated, NEVER. Slash will always return. Long live SLASH CONSCIOUSNESS!

GOOD READING

in the past months i have come in contact with a variety of books and pamphlets that other hoedads may be interested in reading.

the forest killers--jack shepard
a wide ranging expose of the forest service and timber companies. documents much of the stuff we know intuitively. a very good book. hard-back/expensive

not man apart--newspaper of friends of the earth

october 73 special issue on forestry
good introduction to some historic problems. issue in may 75 saving the northwest timber industry/intro. to campaign to hold the O&C land grant railroad to their original purpose. 529 commercial, san fran, 94111

one by one--r.b. jones, box 43, marylhurst, ore. 97036

historical documentation of the oregon and california railroad land grant. how it was misused and continues to be, the amount of money counties in oregon get from the o&c land grant. weyerhauser bought timber acres for \$2 per acre. the o&c stretched 632 miles long and 30 miles wide right down the middle of the willamette valley, and they sold that acreage to homesteaders' like the weyerhausers. a most interesting document.

weyerhauser's and timber labor and log exports--pacific northwest research center, univ. station, box 3708, eugene.

a radical research group that does fine work. example of the two faced timber companies and how they maintain their hold on the northwest. explanation of why the pressure to cut more public lands.

cooperation--international labor organization--

a definitive work about many aspects of cooperatives and federations. excellent.

cooperation in many lands--1919 book

very informative about historical coops and the problems that have arisen and how they have been dealt with. u. of o. library.

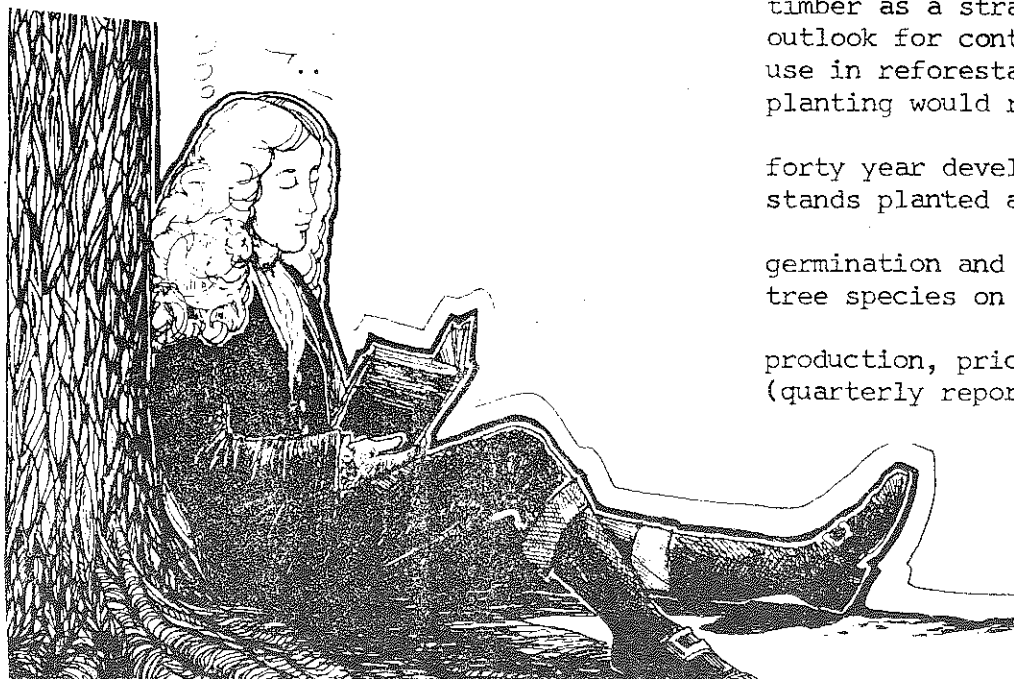
the forest service has several research offices scattered around the country. through them are released many reports and research projects that are available to the public free of charge. many of them are useless but some are highly valuable to us. below are a few pamphlets that are of interest. pacific nw forest and range experiment station. usda forest service, po box 3141, portland, ore 97208. they will put you on their mailing list and quarterly will send you a list of the publications that have come out in the past three months.

timber as a strategic resource
outlook for container grown seedling use in reforestation (mechanized planting would reduce costs)

forty year development of doug fir stands planted at various spacings.

germination and early growth of coastal tree species on organic seed beds.

production, prices, employment, and trade, (quarterly report/overall view)



THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IN OREGON

This article is both meant to be a criticism of commercial thinning as a new venture and a summary of what I have found in the last 8 months of studying issues related to the Willamette Forest Plan.

It's pretty obvious now that in Western Oregon timber production is going to drop severely between now and the year 2000. Up until last fall this was not generally believed by even many Hoedads. However, in January, a report came out of the Oregon State University Department of Forestry which I feel is pretty much the final word on the matter.

The report came as a shock to a lot of people. Timber production in the whole region will drop 22% while Lane County will be hit the hardest with a 40% drop. And even if there were no drop in timber yield, employment in the forest products industry will drop 15% because of increased mechanization.

The idea has come up that Hoedads should get into commercial thinning. There was an article in the last issue of the newsletter extolling the benefits of commercial thinning whose contentions I have found to be erroneous.

One of the contentions made by timber companies is that by thinning stands of young douglas fir you can increase yield substantially over unthinned stands and offset the last volume as old-growth stands are liquidated.

This unfortunately is not true. Precommercial thinning, which Hoedads is already engaged in, does in some instances increase yield by as much as 25% over unthinned stands. Commercial thinning (thinning at a somewhat older age) does not increase yield substantially.

I found this information by consulting three separate studies made by the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experimental Station (U.S.F.S.).

To quote one of the studies, "Such thinning reduces mortality losses but also reduces total growth, with the result that net production is only slightly increased. Gains from commercial thinning of previously unthinned stands are not primarily from increased wood production but from earlier income, reduced investments in growing stock, improved quality of final crop, and lessened susceptibility to losses." (Intensive Management of Coastal Douglas Fir, 1973 edition, Pacific Logging Congress "Loggers Handbook," volume 33 by the U.S.F.S.)

Despite all their noise about what a great practice this is, Weyerhaeuser has only commercially thinned 33,000 acres of the several million acres it owns in the Northwest in the ten years it has been into it. That's about 1.5% of their total land area.

Timber companies have put great efforts into denying that a resource crisis is coming and many people have believed them.

By timber companies I refer more to the large ones such as Georgia-Pacific and Weyerhaeuser. The small ones, though also responsible for the situation and having even less ecological logging practices than the large ones, will be the ones to go under when the pinch comes.

I recognize the importance of the timber industry to this region and its importance to the society. I do not believe that the timber economy need be structured the way it is. It is possible to provide jobs and building material in a way which does not damage the environment or deplete resources needlessly.

The timber industry may be willing to diversify itself but at this point there is nothing to indicate this. Trade with the Japanese is far more profitable.

I will quote one of the responses the Oregon Forest Industries Council had to the Oregon State University study I mentioned:

"Oregon is too closely tied to the Eastern United States wood markets which are quite cyclical and are difficult to reach because of high transportation costs when compared to Canadian competitors. Access to world markets should be a commitment of the State of Oregon to support the financial incentives for investments in future forest growth both public and private."

They also go on to suggest:

"A clear understanding of the capital nature of such investments may help all of us to distinguish them from current expense outlays. The job and economic base inherent in productive forests suggests further innovations in capital financing similar to those so successfully applied after the Tillamook Burn. Today's Tillamook Forest is one of the world's best examples of wise forestry investment."

What they are saying is that unless they can assure themselves a beefy profit they won't improve forestry practices. The reference to the Tillamook Burn refers to the fact that the state financed the reforestation of 300,000 acres of burnt over land. It doesn't sound like such a wise investment to me considering somebody else is going to reap the profits and I doubt the land would be turned over to the state as was the land in the Tillamook Burn.

They talk about exporting wood while they also holler about the need America has for wood to rationalize the increased cutting of public lands. I have a lot of faith in the Japanese- they recycle 40% of their paper- and if left to themselves could probably find a way to solve their lack of timber resources.

The timber companies in Oregon do not want to do this. They make claims to being ecologically and economically responsible. Not only in Oregon, but in California and the Rocky Mountain Region, timber industry lands are being rapidly depleted.

Their claim that with only 16% of the commercial forest land they are producing 30% of the wood is a misrepresentation of the fact that they have overcut their lands and in a few years their rate of production will plummet. Now they are turning to National Forest lands for raw materials and I don't want to foot the cost. I would rather preserve roadless areas rather than the profits of the timber industry. More ecological logging practices and production technology could be initiated but won't be if timber companies cannot see a buck in it.

In California, despite the fact that overall timber production will decrease even more than in Oregon, forest industry jobs will increase as more material formerly left to rot is utilized. These new jobs will be in something called secondary industry which produces products like particle board. Employment in plywood and lumber plants will drop and employment in the area where the wood is actually harvested will drop as badly as it will in Oregon. The secondary industries are mostly located in southern California.

The reason why this is not going to happen in Oregon is that there are more lucrative markets in California for products like particle board whereas shipping them from Oregon would cost too much.

The profits of companies like Georgia Pacific and Weyerhaeuser have literally skyrocketed in the last ten years, but their profits are going into more lucrative ventures such as buying land in South America and Southeast Asia.

This all brings us back to the Hoedads. We should be moving into other areas. One of these areas could be the yarding out of wood left on units after they have been clearcut.

We are all aware of the terrible waste of wood in this region and we would be setting a fine example for other people if we were to find ways to utilize it. An estimated three tons of material is left on the units in national forest lands for every one ton taken out. The situation on private lands may be even worse.

We might be able to do this cheaper because we don't have to insure a profit and could thereby find a market at our price. If this were done on a large scale less land would have to be cut and more people could be put to work utilizing all the material left on units.

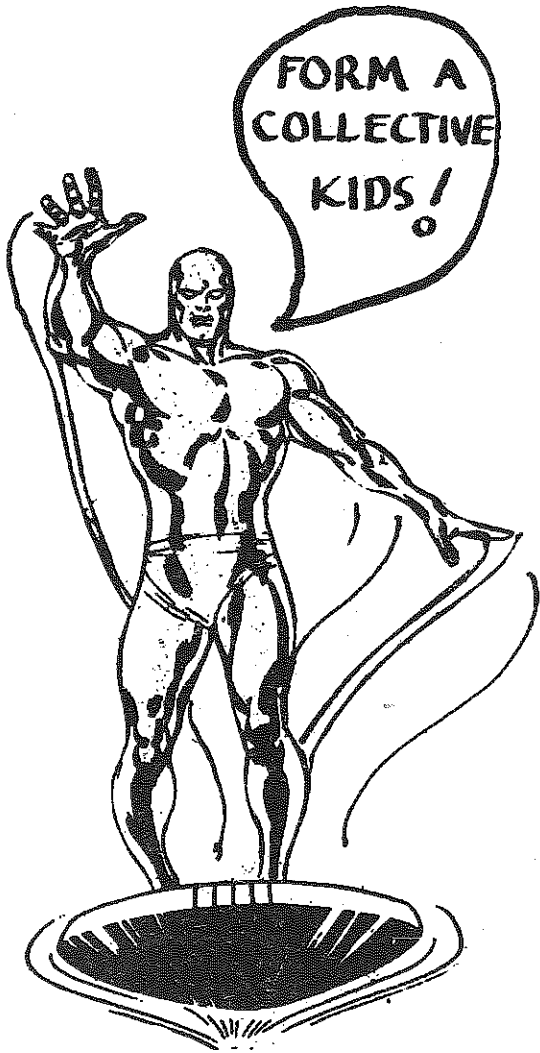
Logging as it exists now is a dead-end and unless people find ways to diversify the woods-products industry as in California, this area is going to go belly-up economically in a short time.

Since other companies won't get into it, we could begin by showing people how a cooperative can employ people without ripping off the land, and thereby point out some obvious deficiencies in the capitalist system. If anything else, we could create pressure to let Japanese companies come over here and employ American workers to salvage wood.

This project might be too expensive but I think we could realize far more benefits from it than from commercial thinning. We could be setting a fine example for people. This project would also take a lot of research as it has not been done yet except on a very small scale so it would be pioneering a field that has not been explored.

Some of the facts here are open to discussion. There is a lot of information involved and I have many publications and studies that I could share with people. I hope this has served to promote discussion as I feel it is very important to people both inside and outside of Hoedads.

GREG NAGLE



CLEARCUTTING SUITS

There would not appear to be an immediate effect on Region 6 from the so-called Tongass decision upholding the Monongahela ruling on clearcutting. But the picture could change.

According to the Region 6 Deputy Regional Forester for Resources, Robert H. Torheim, "While the decision does not affect us directly, an appeal, should it be upheld, could open a whole new ball game."

Defendants in the case have 60 days to seek review by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals of the Tongass decision handed down on Dec. 29. The Ninth Circuit Court covers virtually all U.S. territory in the Far West, including all of Region 6.

In late December, the U.S. District Court in Alaska agreed with the earlier Monongahela decision, thereby halting a 50-year, 8.2-billion-board-foot timber sale in the Tongass National Forest to Ketchikan Pulp Co.

Language of the decision was similar to that of the Fourth U.U. Circuit Court of Appeals decision on the Monongahela case, in effect ruling out the use of clearcutting. Torheim says the Tongass decision would appear similar to the Monongahela ruling. "The decision in District Court in Anchorage pertained to the case at hand only, the Ketchikan Pulp Co. timber sale on Prince of Wales Island.

"The Bull Run suit in Oregon (Mt. Hood N.F.) was amended after the initial Monongahela decision to include allegations the Forest Service violated the Organic Act of 1897. The Bull Run Case, again, would apply only to Bull Run.

"The remedy, though, is through legislation, not through the courts. Members of the Oregon-Washington congressional delegation have been anticipating something like this (the Monongahela decision) and have been working on legislation to modify the Organic Act of 1897, and I

suppose the effect of the suit in Alaska and that decision would be to accelerate those efforts," Torheim concluded.

-from the GREENSHEET 1/16/76

COMMERCIAL THINNING

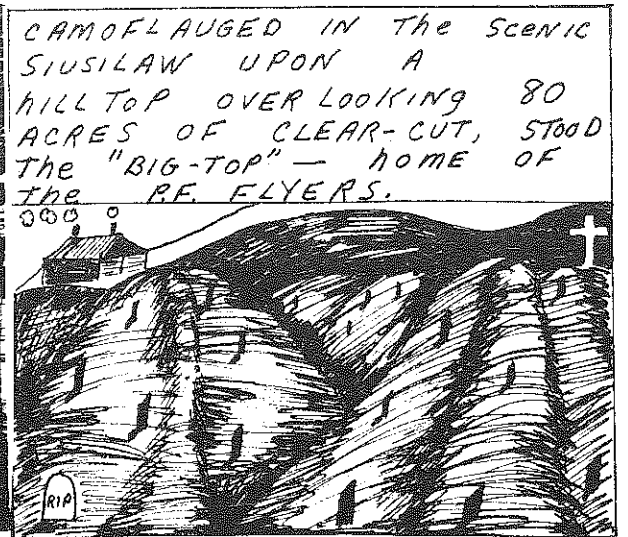
Myself, Paul Lamb, Dixon Davis, and Gerrie Mackie are still researching commercial thinning. We will present some alternative plans for pursuing this project at the General Meeting. However, we will not have a definite proposal until later in the Spring.

--Ed Farren, Quartermaster

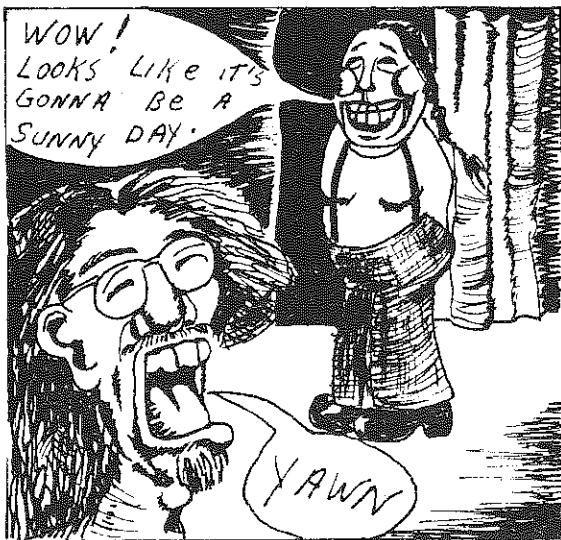




The Man the Slash



CAMOFLAUGED IN THE SCENIC SIUSILAW UPON A HILLTOP OVERLOOKING 80 ACRES OF CLEAR-CUT, STOOD THE "BIG-TOP" — HOME OF THE P.F. FLYERS.



WOW! LOOKS LIKE IT'S GONNA BE A SUNNY DAY.

YAWN



SHORTLY AFTERWARDS THE CLOUDS GATHERED OVERHEAD AND...

DID ANYONE REMEMBER TO BRING THEIR RAIN GEAR?

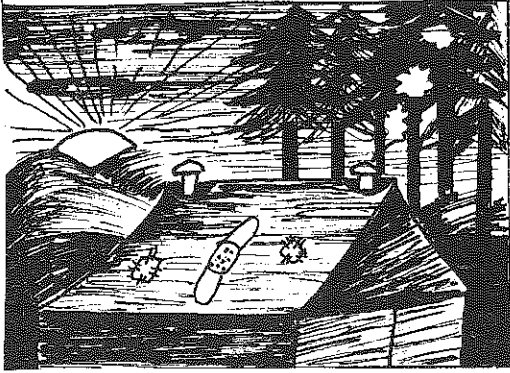


SLASH 20 FEET HIGH!



ALRIGHT FLYERS, LETS GO FOR IT!

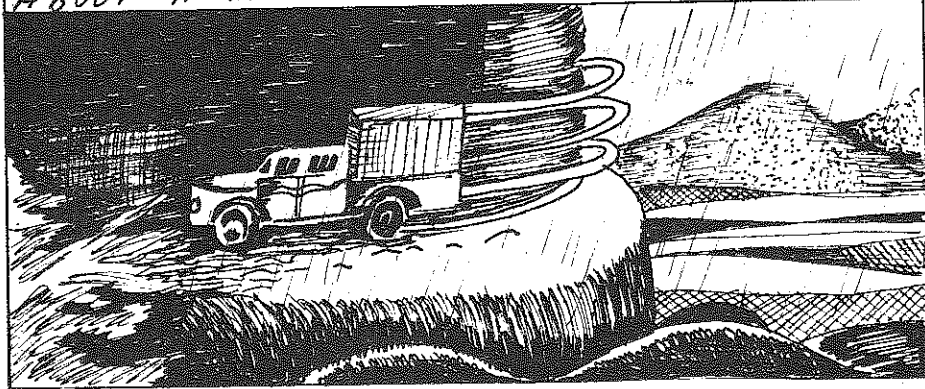
THE MORNING SUN, A BOILED POTATO IN A STEW OF DIRTY DUMPLINGS, ROSE UP ABOVE THEIR MOUNTAIN REFUGE



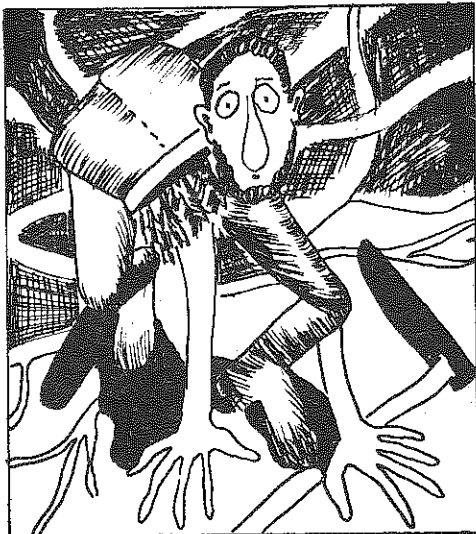
IT WAS TO BE A BLUEBERRY GRANOLA DAY, AS THE ALARM CLOCK WAS SET ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME AND FAILED TO GO OFF AT SUNRISE. MORNING BROUGHT THE SOUNDS OF AWAKENING ...



THEY SPED ON ALONG THE LOGGING ROAD. IT'S A 30 MILE RIDE TO THE UNIT — ABOUT A MILE AS THE CROW FLIES.

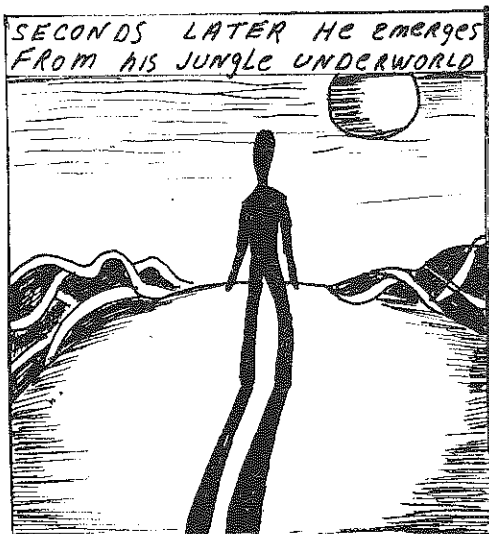
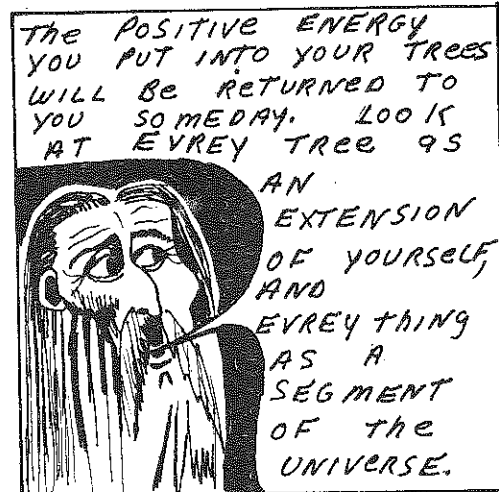
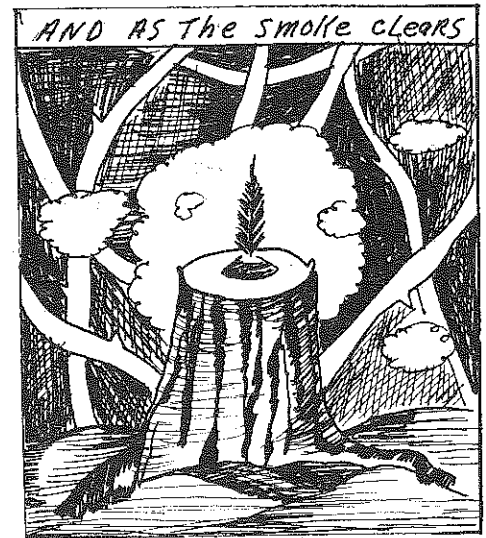
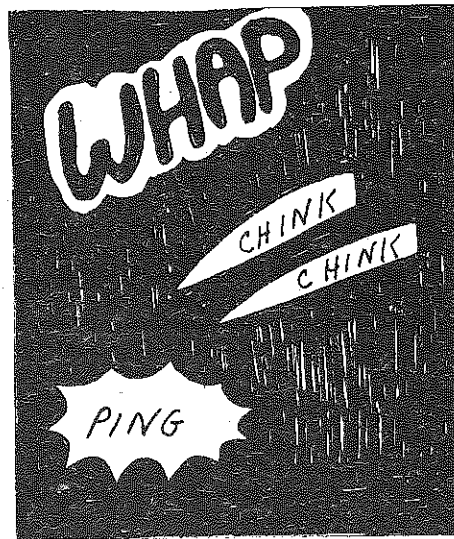
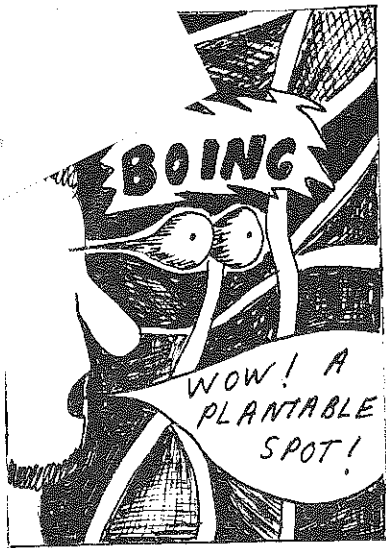


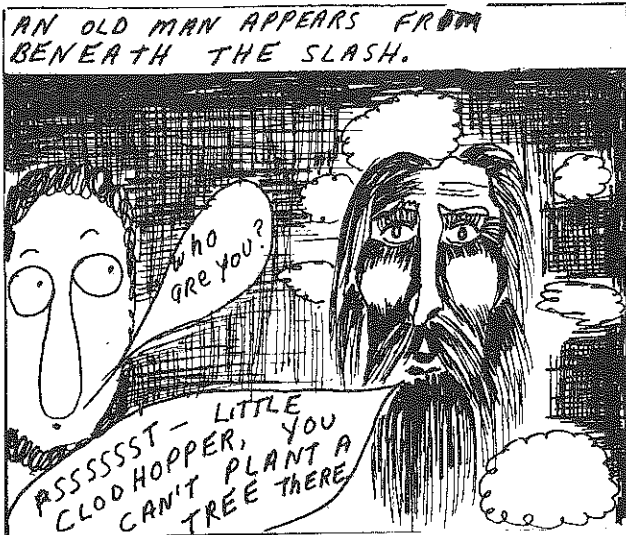
MINUTES LATER AS THEY ARRIVE AT THE UNIT ...



... AND STILL DEEPER IN THE SLASH







BOMBARD THE HEADQUARTERS

Originally I had meant to write a long and detailed criticism of myself and a criticism of Hoedads from my own personal standpoint. But my recent bout with the flu has kept me from meeting the newsletter deadline.

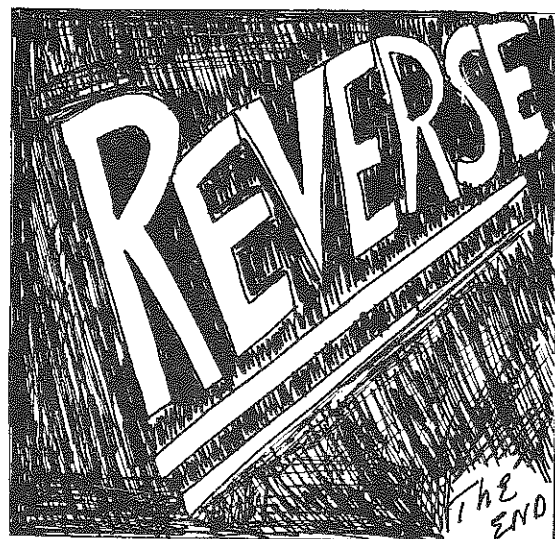
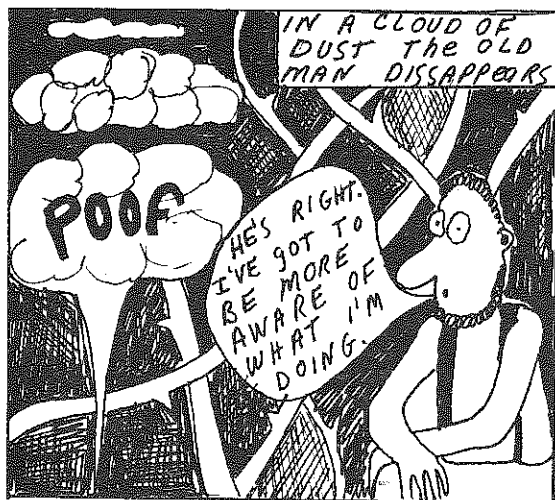
I've enjoyed the duties of office for the last three months and I'm looking forward to the rest of the year. What I need is your criticism- what am I doing that I shouldn't do, what am I not doing that I should. In short, what can I do to correct my working style?

Criticism uttered behind closed doors is useless. How can a person or group be expected to change for the better, unless they are confronted with direct and sincere criticism? I can't know what I'm doing wrong unless I'm told. Neither can anyone else. This goes for within a crew, between crews, between councils, between councils and crews- for all relationships.

I've certainly been guilty of talking behind closed doors myself. But I've struggled against it. Let's commit ourselves to bringing all conflicts out into the daylight, where they can be resolved.

Plant lots of trees and enjoy the Spring.

Gerry Mackie



C. MAXSON

TUSSOCK MOTH ...

CONTINUED SAGA

Forest equals crop/ Scenery equals recreation/Public equals money.
The shopkeeper's view of nature.

Gary Snyder

Between June 9 and July 25, 1974, 426,559 acres of coniferous forest land in eastern Oregon, eastern Washington and Northern Idaho were aerially sprayed with DDT in a control effort directed against the Douglas-fir tussock moth. 420,944 of those acres were treated at the calculated rate of 0.75 pound DDT in one gallon of fuel oil per acre; the remaining acreage was treated with smaller concentrations.

The Douglas-fir tussock moth is a native insect that has evolved in concert with its host species (associated firs) its complex of natural enemies, and other factors of the environment that support it. It is a natural component of the forest it inhabits. Under usual circumstances it exists in endemic numbers, but periodically it increases to epidemic proportions and defoliates large acreages of host trees. Outbreaks have occurred in British Columbia, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

The moth produces one generation a year. The tiny 1/8 inch caterpillars (larvae) hatch after the host trees have begun new growth in late May or early June, from egg masses laid the previous fall. Growth is slow at first, but during their five to seven molts, they grow progressively faster and feed proportionately more as they increase in size. It is during this time that the defoliation sometimes leading to tree mortality occurs. When mature, usually in late July to the end of August, the caterpillar pupate and emerge in 10 to 18 days as adult moths. Mating takes place on the cocoon and the flightless female deposits a mass of eggs, numbering up to 350 and averaging 200 per mass in an outbreak population; egg mass size is smaller in declining populations. Adult moths do not feed and die within a few weeks. Overwintering occurs in the egg stage.

Outbreak periods are most often compressed into a three-year cycle for any given population. These outbreaks appear to develop explosively from resident, naturally occurring populations after years of inconspicuous buildup. Visible defoliation is usually not detected or adequately assessed until the second year of the outbreak. It is still unclear what causes such outbreaks, but there is some evidence that climatic factors are involved.

Recently, 1971 was the season of population release; 1972 was the outbreak phase of the cycle and the season of major defoliation; and 1973, was the year of decline according to data of the Forest Service researchers in Corvallis.

The tussock moth has many natural enemies, including disease organisms, insect parasites and predators, and birds. One important insect enemy is an egg parasite, a wasp. Flies and other wasps parasitize and kill the larvae. One species of fly, parasitized two-thirds of the cocoons during an outbreak in eastern Washington in 1955 and a high percentage of pupae in the 1947 Idaho infestation.

Avirus appears to be the major factor in the dramatic population collapse that characteristically terminates major tussock moth outbreaks. The virus spreads so explosively, that it tends to preclude any possible control by insectivorous insects. The decline phase of the tussock moth outbreak has always begun with a virus contamination present on the overwintering egg masses producing mortality almost always at the end of the first molt.

David A. Graham R-6 director of Forest Insect and Disease Control, played a significant part in the sensitive task of coping with a recent large scale insect epidemic and in keeping the public informed as to the need for action, the program, progress and results. The January 16 Greensheet, a Forest Service news letter, went on to say that the Western Forestry Forest Protection Award was given to David in December by the 66th annual Western Forestry Conference at Vancouver, B.C.

According to Jack Monts at the Portland F.S., David's significant part was dumping 315,708 pounds of DDT on 420,944 acres of the Northwest in 47 days. These figures do not include the lesser amounts sprayed on the remaining 5,615 acres or the over kill that an occasional mistake allows for.

The effectiveness of DDT against the Douglas-fir tussock moth is not known says Dr. S.G. Herman Member of the Faculty at Evergreen State College. It is sad commentary that after twenty years of DDT use against the moth we are left with no adequate data concerning the efficacy of the poison under field conditions. In some cases this deficiency was the product of oversight or poor planning, but in most cases it resulted from the catastrophic influences of the natural virus which decimates populations on both control and experimental plots.

DDT was clearly ineffective against an infestation near Promise, Oregon, in 1947. 320 acres were sprayed with one pound per acre DDT. Little mortality occurred, but disease and

more on moths

parasites moved in a short time later and brought about almost complete control. All of these natural enemies (there are 12-15 species known from the last infestation) were active in the last infestation and were partially responsible for very significant population declines. It appears now that the residual pest population has been overwhelmed by these natural enemies.

The awareness and consciousness of David Graham and the Western Forestry Conference does not need awards, but re-education and re-entry into the family of nature with greater awareness to the organic environment and ecosystem that supports all life.

References:

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Douglas Fir Tussock Moth Description and Biology
The Present Situation - November, 1973
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The Evergreen State College

Greensheet
USDA - Forest Service, Region 6
January 16, 1976



my favorite jokes
by debra williams

hoping this will inspire a little re-
sponse from all you other jokesters...

hoedads, when dancing their way
across the unit don't do the two step,
they do the tree step.

did you hear about the one-legged
tree planter who shouted, "hey buddy,
don't plant next to that stump!"

what goes "bump" in the night?
a sleepwalking treeplanter.

how do you make mama nature happy?
rubber acres.

it's not nice to fool mother
nature when it's marginal!

did you hear about the inspector
who caught a couple of hoedads smokin'
a joint on the unit? he made a hoedad
arrest.

occasionally our muffled and stran-
gling laughter erupts into joyous song,
like where oh where can my gravey be?
the line took it away from me
i'm plantin' the bottom and i got
to plant fast
so i can see my gravey when i leave
this slash.

THE SLASH KING

Cool "Starry Nights
Long hot days
Camped next to a creek
that bathes you
(numbing cold from melting snow)
Or a Sauna
In a pine bough and alder hutch
Workin' in the Sun
with only shorts
(and bag)
Sneakers
or barefoot.....?
ask Catroad Carl
Snow in June
and
Sweat in May
Treeplanting in the Spring

--Toad

Pit pat of rain on roof
A superior coach

--Slash

THE LAST DAY OF MAPLETON

Half-awakened by rain
on the tent, turning pages
of an imaginary magazine
i walk through the slash
of personal belongings
to throw down this morning's
seven grain
in time for work.

Two loose communities
of back-heavy, hoe-swinging
hole-sinkers, tread through
the last moist slopes
of open clearcut.

Inevitable release!
restaurant and bar
never enough pie
the best tables taken
such a band we went next door
and danced till you couldn't tell
what crew you were on.

--Dave Walter, P.F. Flyers



photo by Dixon Davis

Mushroom pushing
Up, out of a grave.
Probably someone's heart.

At first the pond
Flinches from the snow,
Remembering harsh, cruel rain.

haiku by Peter Roscoe