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the ear. Next morning, early in the morn? ing, we went across that line. No opposi? tion' to us--everything was dead and burned, from those shells. We went about 20 miles forward. That time, Russia made the offensive in Galicia. They took our corps, 250,000 men, from the Ital? ian line--took us over to the Russian Front. We stopped the Russians for a coup? le days. When they made the counterattack on us, I counted 14 lines of Russians, one after another, coming toward us. Level place up there. When our side opened up ma? chine gun fire on those Russians, they fell like branches on the trees, one on the other. They hauled them back. Number, number, number of dead there. After a coup? le of hours, the Cossacks came, not the in? fantry. Broke our line. We left everything Fire Season-April 15toOct.15 What is intensive forest management? Left to itself, a forest will produce wood through natural growth and regenera? tion. Forest management assists nature to produce more wood in a given area than would be produced through natu? ral means. The forest management activities to achieve such a goal are divided into three groups; Planning and administration involves planning the long-term management of the forest' It includes calculating the allowable annual cut or sustained yield and planning harvesting operations. To obtain the necessary information for these activities, an inventory of the forest must be completed. Mapping of forested areas to show the distribution of the various tree species is also necessary. Silviculture could be called forest gardening. A first step might be the selection of genetically superior trees to provide the best possible seeds for seedling production. Improved seed? lings can then be grown in nurseries to provide planting stock for regeneration programs. Site preparation involves cul? tivating the forest floor to improve the growing conditions for the new tree crop. Where natural regeneration is insufficient, foresters prescribe planting to speed up reforestation. During the early stage of growth, thinning is required to eliminate the weaker trees and provide adequate space for the healthier ones to achieve maximum growth. In other instances, manual clearing of undesirable species or vege? tation may be required. Herbicides may be used in certain conditions. Like gar? den crops, forest crops may even have to be fertilized to provide trees with all the nutri? jents required for rapid growth. Protection includes programs to facili? tate the detection and suppression of forest fires, disease, and insect attacks on the forest crop. Educational pro? grams to reduce the number of man- caused forest fires play an important role in forest protection efforts. The goal of forest management is to enhance the production of wood fibre. As more and more manage? cment activi? ties are implemented in a forest area, management of the area is intensified. The result is an increase in the quantity and the quality of the forest crop and social benefits for the community. 9 NOVA SCOTIA FOREST INDUSTRIES Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia, Canada Telephone 625-2460. Area Code 902. Cable Address STORADOCK up there and ran. I cut my shoelaces with a knife, took my shoes off, to run faster. Twelve days and twelve nights run. We came to a river in Galicia. Bridge was blown up. And whoever could swim across, he could do it. If not, he'd have to give up to

the Russians. There were about 5 or 6 thousand of us there alongside the river. I threw everything from my back; I carried only the rifle and the gas mask with me. On the other side, we found about 3 or 4 hundred of our soldiers, with lots of machine guns. And we saw across the river, the Cossacks coming in--made those fellows prisoners, disarmed about 4000. Put all the rifles and ammunition in a pile, put them in columns, 12 and 12--and then ran between them on horseback. They had like a stiletto in their shoes; just kick like that and kill you. When we saw that, one of our lieutenants gave orders to fire on the Cossacks. And we fired two machine guns. We killed all those soldiers, the Cossacks, every one of them--killed by our bullets. We went to Stanislav from there. A new line was formed; we went behind the line. We were two weeks resting up there. Then we went in the Carpath (Carpathian) Mountains. What I saw there, in the Carpath Mountains: I saw the ditch dug out, about 5 to 6 feet deep, about 10 feet wide, full of Russian soldiers with their uniforms and guns and everything, dead. 1915, they were killed up there, when the Austrians pushed the Russians back. Some time the end of June, beginning of July, we counterattacked the Russians in Bukovina. We threw them about 200 miles away, back. From there up to Czernowitz (Chernovtsy). And we were up there on the line until the Russian Revolution started in 1917. In November, the Russians were shooting machine guns, heavy artillery, everything--but nothing came to us. They were shooting among themselves. Next morning, we saw Russian soldiers walking around at the front of the line, on the trenches. And they had a red strap around their cap. They were hollering to us, in their language, "How are you, brothers? Don't shoot! Don't shoot!" We went over. They came to Overlooking the Margaree Valley at the Junction of Route 19 and the Cabot Trail. A full-accommodation Lodge featuring spacious rooms, dining room and lounge, swimming pool. Nearby are golf fairways, beaches, fresh and salt water fishing, camping, hiking. The best of Nova Scotian musicians entertain in our lounge every weekend. Check with us to see who's playing, and drop in for an enjoyable evening. P. O. Box 550, MARGAREE FORKS, Nova Scotia BOE 2A0 Phone (902) 248-2193, William F. MacIsaac, mgr. RELAX IN THE BEAUTIFUL MARGAREE VALLEY (25