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How closely did you pay attention to the events of this dramatic summer? See what you remember by taking our special Summer 2021 News Quiz. Compiled by Jeremy Engle and John Otis Thank you to the ...

Recounts the author's experience on the Dakota frontier as a military wife in the United States Army during the Indian Wars.

In 1874, just two years before General George A. Custer's death at Little Big Horn, a collection of his magazine articles was published as ""My Life on the Plains."" Custer, General in the U.S. Army's Seventh Cavalry, wrote personal accounts of his encounters with Native Americans during the western Indian warfare of 1867-1869. The collection was a document of its time and an important primary source for anyone interested in U.S. military affairs and U.S./Native American relations. Custer's references to Indians as ""bloodthirsty savages"" were tempered by his empathetic understanding of their reason for fighting: ""If I were an Indian, I often think I would greatly prefer to cast my lot among those of my people who adhered to the free open plains, rather than submit to the confined limits of a reservation ""

William "Red Eagle" Weatherford was a Creek (Muscogee) Native American who led the Creek War offensive against the United States. Like many of the high-ranking members of the Creek nation, he was a mixture of Scottish and Creek Indian. His "war name" was Hopnicafutsahia, or "Truth Teller," and was commonly referred to as Lamochattee, or "Red Eagle," by other Creeks. During the Creek Civil War, in February 1813, Weatherford reportedly made a strange prophecy that called for the extermination of English settlers on lands formerly held by Native Americans. He used his "vision" to gather support from various Native American tribes.

Knowing his people face a bleak future on the reservations, Chief Sitting Bull prays to the Great Spirit for a different path. The Great Spirits answer is to send General George Custer and the Seventh Cavalry 40 years into the past, where they join Davy Crockett to defend the Alamo against Mexican forces under the command of General Antonio Lpez de Santa Anna. Custer believes defending the Alamo may be his greatest moment of glory, but he soon learns that this war for Texas independence will prove far more complicated.

Katie Broken, castaway, and forgotten, I started to find myself again and become the woman I'd always wanted to be. But I let the ghosts of the past hold me until I spilled it all to my best friend, Beth, after I saw him again. It was as if everything I went through and the years apart didn't change how just seeing Chamberlain affected me. I need to stay strong and not let him in my heart and soul again to just break me once more. But I have questions of my own for why and how he could break my heart like that leading me to temptation. Chamberlain Vanished, disappeared, and taking my heart with her. I spent endless hours looking for the girl who got away, only those hours led to days, then weeks, months, and now years. I finally found Katie. My panda. My everything. My always. But she wants nothing to do with me, fleeing from me every chance I get close enough to her. I'm desperate, leading me to do anything to talk to her, win my girl back, and have a life with her. I made my dreams come true, but it amounts to nothing without the woman I love by my side. I'm really banking on changing her mind and making her mine once and for all, because right there in my corner is where she belongs. Who ever said a predator couldn't help heal?

Pioneers traveling along the Oregon Trail from western Nebraska, through Wyoming and southern Idaho and into eastern Oregon, referred to their travel as an 800 mile journey through a sea of sagebrush, mainly big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*). Today approximately 50 percent of the sagebrush sea has given way to agriculture, cities and towns, and other human developments. What remains is further fragmented by range management practices, creeping expansion of woodlands, alien weed species, and the historic view that big sagebrush is a worthless plant. Two ideas are promoted in this report: (1) big sagebrush is a nursing mother to a host of organisms that range from microscopic fungi to large mammals, and (2) many range management practices applied to big sagebrush ecosystems are not science based.

*Includes pictures *Includes Bridger's quotes about his expeditions *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Exploration of the early American West, beginning with Lewis and Clark's transcontinental trek at the behest of President Thomas Jefferson, was not accomplished by standing armies, the era's new steam train technology, or by way of land grabs. These came later, but not until pathways known only to a few of the land's indigenous people were discovered, carved out, and charted in an area stretching from the eastern Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and the present-day borders of Mexico and Canada. Even the great survey parties, such as Colonel William Powell's exploration of the Colorado River, came decades later. The first views of Western America's enormity by white Americans were seen by individuals of an entirely different personality, in an era that could only exist apart from its home civilization. The American mountain man, with his practical skills, could endure isolation in a way most could not. He lived in constant peril from the extremes of nature and from the hostilities of cultures unlike his own. In an emergency, assistance was rarely available, and he rarely stayed in one place long enough to build even a simple shelter. Travel in the American West relied upon a specific calendar, and to ignore it could be fatal, as many discovered, to their misfortune. Winter in the mountainous regions of the Rocky Mountains and Cascades was lethally cold to explorer and settler alike, but desert areas and grass plains presented difficulties as well. The network of rivers flowing west of the Mississippi on both sides of the continental divide served as early highways to the Wyoming and Montana regions, the Oregon Territory, Utah and Colorado, and the California southwest. Some were placidly tranquil, while others raged through the extreme elevations, all but defying navigation. Contact with indigenous tribes was problematic enough with linguistic and cultural barriers, but to survive, there required a sensitivity to tribal food sources and sacred areas when traveling. Apart from such realities, the mountain man's poetically obsessive kinship with undiscovered lands and unspoiled nature, free from society's trappings, was secondary. The aesthetic aspect was a luxury to be enjoyed once work had been done and safety assured. Distant observers who heard or read of the journey were fascinated with the peripheral glamour, but not enamored of the work's grisly nature. A small group of individuals have come down to us as famous figures from the fur trapping era of the 19th century, but explorer and guide Jim Bridger is the most distinguished of the lot. This is because he remained in a dangerous and vast Western wilderness long after the fur trade's demise in addition to powers of observation enabling him to create accurate maps decades after passing through any terrain.

The first teaching manual ever for the "Wilderness First Responder" course, this title represents the cutting edge in medical training for wilderness rescue and self care. The schools affiliated with Tilton's program include the Wilderness Medicine Institute, a subsidiary of NOLS, and SOLO.

Manual Materials Handling MMH creates special problems for many different workers worldwide. Labourers engaged in jobs which require extensive lifting/lowering, carrying and pushing/pulling of heavy materials have suffered increasing rates of musculo-skeletal injury, especially to the back.; This guide is intended to include all activities involved in MMH lifting, pushing, pulling, carrying and holding. Recommendations are provided in the form of design data that can be used to design different MMH work activities. The guide is divided into two parts. Part I outlines the scope of the problem, discusses the factors that influence a person's capacity to perform MMH activities and / or should be modified to reduce the risk of injuries, and reviews the various design approaches to solving the MMH problem. Part II provides specific design data in six distinct chapters. The seventh chapter of Part II of the guide describes various mechanical devices that are available to aid MMH activities.; The guide is aimed at all concerned with the health impact of MMH activities; occupational health and safety workers; senior human resource managers; ergonomists; workers' compensation lawyers; union representatives.

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