

Journal #2928

from sdc

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With thoughts of all our firefighters

NEVADA TRIBES RECEIVE \$112,800 IN USDA RURAL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE GRANTS

KEEPSEAGLE SETTLEMENT PAYMENTS ARE TAXABLE

THE SMARTEST KIDS IN THE WORLD And How They Got That Way

Learning to Read, With the Help of a Tablet

Conferences/Training

Launch of a new website at www.museumsandtheweb.com

Federal Water Tap

Official Price of the Enbridge Kalamazoo Spill, A Whopping \$1,039,000,000

Fracking health project puts numbers to debate

The Infamous Government Order Mandating Forced Haircuts for Native Americans

Virginia Williams

[White Wolf: Elite Native American Firefighters Join Crews At Yosemite \(Videos\)](#)

www.whitewolfpack.com

[The survival of wolf populations by teaching about wolves, their relationship to wildlands. Find beautiful Videos creations, photographie,wolf wisdom,quotes,wolf poetry,native american legends.](#)

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Apache Warriors: San Carlos Apache Geronimo Hotshots Battle Yosemite Wildfire

Read Story- Watch Video ==> <http://bit.ly/Elite-Native-American-Firefighters-Join-Crews-At-Yosemite-Videos>

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[Elite Native American Firefighters Join Crews At Yosemite : NPR](#)

www.npr.org

[The Geronimo Hotshots are one of seven elite Native American firefighting teams in the U.S. The pay is good, and firefighting jobs are one of only a few ways for many young men on the reservation to earn a living. And it turns out that much of the community there is dependent on the fire season.](#)

And to our own Derrick! :~)

NEVADA TRIBES RECEIVE \$112,800 IN USDA RURAL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE GRANTS

(CARSON CITY, Nev., Aug. 23, 2013)— USDA Rural

Development Nevada's State Director Sarah Adler has announced Rural Business Enterprise Grant (RBEG) funding for three projects on tribal lands to support business enterprise development. A total of \$112,800 in grant funding was awarded to the Ft. McDermitt, Pyramid Lake Paiute Shoshone and Ely Shoshone Tribes.

Fort McDermitt will use the \$22,800 grant for a feasibility and market study on a planned full service family restaurant to be located at the Tribe's newly constructed travel plaza. The restaurant is the third phase of development of the Fort McDermitt Travel Plaza commercial corridor and is expected to create 14 to 18 new jobs.

The Ely Shoshone Tribe will use its \$20,000 grant to conduct a feasibility study to identify business opportunities associated with woodcutting and pinyon pine nut collection within the Ely Shoshone Conservation District. The Tribe will also assess how to create a structure for further business development opportunities. The Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe will be using the \$70,000 in RBEG funds to complete a feasibility study and business plan for the Tribe's small business enterprise, Tribal Source LLC. The Tribe will use the information to identify whether there are opportunities to expand and sustain the Tribe's telecommunications system. The Tribe previously received a \$7 million America Recovery and Reinvestment Act award to lay fiber optic cable throughout the reservation, which creates opportunities to serve not only the three communities of the tribe but to host other businesses' telecommunications needs. About 20 jobs are expected to result from the project. Across the country, 131 RBEG projects were funded in FY 2013, for a total of over \$6.5 million.

A full list is at <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/SupportDocuments/rdRBEGAwards2013.pdf>

(Internal Revenue Service/USDA): REMINDER: **KEEPSEAGLE SETTLEMENT PAYMENTS ARE TAXABLE** - If you received settlement payments following the Keepseagle v. Vilsack lawsuit, the IRS reminds you that these require federal tax payments. You will receive a Form 1099 that must be included when filing your taxes. Additionally, if you received a larger settlement (up to \$250,000), you should consider making estimated tax payments. Keepseagle was a class action lawsuit claiming that the USDA denied thousands of Indian farmers and ranchers the same opportunities to get farm loans or loan servicing that were given to white farmers and ranchers. On Oct. 29, 2010, a preliminary settlement was approved and is now final. Individuals entitled to a recovery may receive either \$50,000 or up to \$250,000, and loan forgiveness. Certain recoveries -- \$50,000 and loan forgiveness -- also include having an amount paid to the IRS to offset the taxes owed. For questions, contact the IRS at: send us an e-mail.

Likely to Succeed NYT August 22, 2013
By ANNIE MURPHY PAUL
THE SMARTEST KIDS IN THE WORLD And How They Got That Way
By Amanda Ripley Illustrated. 306 pp. Simon & Schuster. \$28.

“If you want the American dream, go to Finland.” These blunt words from a British politician, quoted by Amanda Ripley in “The Smartest Kids in the World,” may lead readers to imagine that her book belongs to a very particular and popular genre. We love to read about how other cultures do it better (stay slim, have sex, raise children). In this case, Ripley is offering to show how other nations educate students so much more effectively than we do, and her opening pages hold out a promising suggestion of masochistic satisfaction. “American educators described Finland as a silky paradise,” she writes, “a place where all the teachers were admired and all the children beloved.”

The appeal of these books, which include “French Women Don’t Get Fat,” “Bringing Up Bébé” and “Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother” (excerpted in The Wall Street Journal under the headline “Why Chinese Mothers Are Superior”), comes from the opportunity to wallow enjoyably in envy and self-loathing — and then to close the cover, having changed nothing. We’re Americans, after all. We’re not really going to do it the Chinese way or the French way, superior as they may be.

But Ripley, a contributor to Time magazine and The Atlantic and an Emerson fellow at the New America Foundation (where I am also a fellow), has a more challenging, and more interesting, project in mind. Yes, she travels to Finland to observe the “Nordic robots” who achieve such remarkably high scores on international tests — and to South Korea and Poland, two other nations where students handily surpass Americans’ mediocre performance. In the best tradition of travel writing, however, she gets well beneath the glossy surfaces of these foreign cultures, and manages to make our own culture look newly strange.

In reporting her book, Ripley made the canny choice to enlist “field agents” who could penetrate other countries’ schools far more fully than she: three American students, each studying abroad for a year. Kim, a restless 15-year-old from rural Oklahoma, heads off to Finland, a place she had



only read about, “a snow-castle country with white nights and strong coffee.” Instead, what she finds is a trudge through the cold dark, to a dingy school with desks in rows and an old-fashioned chalkboard — not an iPad or interactive whiteboard in sight. What Kim’s school in the small town of Pietarsaari does have is bright, talented teachers who are well trained and love their jobs.

This is the first hint of how Finland does it: rather than “trying to reverse engineer a high-performance teaching culture through dazzlingly complex performance evaluations and value-added data analysis,” as we do, they ensure high-quality teaching from the beginning, allowing only top students to enroll in teacher-training programs, which are themselves far more demanding than such programs in America. A virtuous cycle is thus initiated: better-prepared, better-trained teachers can be given more autonomy, leading to more satisfied

teachers who are also more likely to stay on.

Kim soon notices something else that’s different about her school in Pietarsaari, and one day she works up the courage to ask her classmates about it. “Why do you guys care so much?” Kim inquires of two Finnish girls. “I mean, what makes you work hard in school?” The students look baffled by her question. “It’s school,” one of them says. “How else will I graduate and go to university and get a good job?” It’s the only sensible answer, of course, but its irrefutable logic still eludes many American students, a quarter of whom fail to graduate from high school. Ripley explains why: Historically, Americans “hadn’t needed a very rigorous education, and they hadn’t gotten it. Wealth had made rigor optional.” But now, she points out, “everything had changed. In

an automated, global economy, kids needed to be driven; they need to know how to adapt, since they would be doing it all their lives. They needed a culture of rigor.”

Ripley on steroids is what Ripley finds in South Korea, the destination of another of her field agents. Eric, who attended an excellent public school back home in Minnesota, is shocked at first to see his classmates in the South Korean city of Busan dozing through class. Some wear small pillows that slip over their wrists, the better to sleep with their heads on their desks. Only later does he realize why they are so tired — they spend all night studying at hagwons, the cram schools where Korean kids get their real education.

Ripley introduces us to Andrew Kim, “the \$4 million teacher,” who makes a fortune as one of South Korea’s most in-demand hagwon instructors, and takes us on a ride-along with Korean authorities as they raid hagwons in Seoul, attempting to enforce a 10 p.m. study curfew. Academic pressure there is out of control, and government officials and school administrators know it — but they are no match for ambitious students and their parents, who understand that passing the country’s stringent graduation exam is the key to a successful, prosperous life.

Ripley is cleareyed about the serious drawbacks of this system: “In Korea, the hamster wheel created as many problems as it solved.” Still, if she had to choose between “the hamster wheel and the moon bounce that characterized many schools in the United States,” she would reluctantly pick the hamster wheel: “It was relentless and excessive, yes, but it also felt more honest. Kids in hamster-wheel countries knew what it felt like to grapple with complex ideas and think outside their comfort zone; they understood the value of persistence. They knew what it felt like to fail, work harder and do better. They were prepared for the modern world.” Not so American students, who are eased through high school only to discover, too late, that they lack the knowledge and skill to compete in the global economy.

The author’s third stop is Poland, a country that has scaled the heights of international test-score rankings in record time by following the formula common to Finland and South Korea: well-trained teachers, a rigorous curriculum and a challenging exam required of all graduating seniors. In the city of Wroclaw, Ripley meets up with Tom, a bookish teenager from Pennsylvania, and discovers yet another difference between the schools in top-performing countries and those in the United States. In Tom’s hometown high school, Ripley observes, sports were “the core culture.” Four local reporters show up to each football game. In Wroclaw, “sports simply did not figure into the school day; why would they? Plenty of kids played pickup soccer or basketball games on their own after school, but there was no confusion about what school was for — or what mattered to kids’ life chances.”

It’s in moments like these that Ripley succeeds in making our own culture and our own choices seem alien — quite a feat for an institution as familiar and fiercely defended as high school. The question is whether the startling perspective provided by this masterly book can also generate the will to make changes. For all our griping about American education, Ripley notes, we’ve got the schools we want.

Annie Murphy Paul is the author of the forthcoming book “Brilliant: The Science of How We Get Smarter.”

<http://travel.yahoo.com/ideas/22-things-you-might-not-know-about-hawaii-174725339.html>

Learning to Read, With the Help of a Tablet

By [KIT EATON](#)

NYT

August 21, 2013

I learned long ago that the iPad's game and video apps cast a magical spell over my children, but this summer I've also been pleased by how much they have learned while using their tablets. This is important, as my 4-year-old is going to "real" school for the first time. His reading skills, in particular, have been helped by some great apps. These have helped him move from knowing shapes and sounds of letters to actually reading words.

One of the most comprehensive apps for teaching reading is a [free iPad app](#) called Learn With Homer (not the Greek one or Mr. Simpson, you'll be pleased to hear). It's a set of lessons and games presented with bright cartoon graphics and amusing sounds.

Using animations and spoken guidance, the app leads children to sound letters that appear on the screen and shows how letters make words, using examples like "alligator" and "ant." The app's learning sections are interspersed with game sections, and there is a listening section where children read and hear stories. Completing a lesson or story is rewarded with the chance to draw something on the screen or to record an answer to a question about the story. The app's best feature is that it keeps these pictures and recordings, because it is fun to look back on them.

The app's interface feels child-friendly and is easy to use thanks to on-screen cues and spoken instructions. Children could most likely use it on their own — though an adult may need to lend a hand with some controls, like the drawing interface. The app also has great attention to detail. For example, in the section that reinforces learning letter sounds there is a convincing animation of a child mouthing the sounds on the screen.

My main problems with Learn With Homer are that it moves too slowly in places and that younger children may lose interest. Buying extra lessons via in-app purchases could also be expensive, since they each cost \$2 or more.

For a simpler reading app, the free Kids Reading (Preschool) app [on Android](#) is a great option. The app's first section helps children learn to blend letter sounds into full words, through a cute game with a tortoise. The game animates the tortoise walking along slowly, sounding out each letter in a short word as he moves. The child can click on sneakers to make him move faster, which then sounds the word faster, or click on a skateboard to sound the word in real time.

A "try reading" section lets children practice reading and saying short words with a simple matching game. And the "make words" option has the child spotting the right-sounding letter to complete a word puzzle. This app has clear sounds, and many children will love its simplicity. But for more words [you do need to pay \\$3](#) for the full Kids Learn To Read version.

Montessori Crosswords, [\\$3 on iOS](#), is more sophisticated. This app's main feature is a game in which children drag letters from an alphabet list onto a very simple crossword grid. Each word on the grid is accompanied by a picture hint. Tapping on this makes the app say the word aloud. Depending on the settings, words can be made of fewer or, if you choose, more sounds, which

makes the puzzles more challenging. To keep children interested, getting words right delivers an interactive graphic, like one of shooting stars, that reacts to screen touches.

Compared with its peers, this app has a narrow range of activities, which may limit how long it remains useful. It also probably works best under adult supervision — particularly since the app’s main menu is a little confusing.

For children who have learned to recognize words by themselves, and yet would benefit from guided reading experiences, there’s Booksy. This free app, for [iOS](#) and [Android](#), is best thought of as a traditional high-quality children’s reading book with added digital powers. For example, as well as displaying a page of text and well-drawn images, it reads the text aloud. Tapping on any word — even in the labels, for example in a drawing of a whale — will make the app say the word clearly.



The app can also record a child reading aloud automatically, then e-mail the audio files directly to you so you can keep track of progress. This feature may seem a little creepy, but you can turn it off.

Booksy comes with two free books, and more are available through in-app purchases. There are about 30 titles for around \$1 each. Each book has a different reading difficulty level, and many of them are also available in Spanish. You can lock the bookstore on iOS to prevent children from getting in, but smarter children may spot the parental controls and unlock it again. On Android there is a better “adult question” lock, but on this platform some of the app’s screen space is, unfortunately, taken up with navigation buttons.

Remember, your enthusiasm for reading can be an important example for your children — so why not play with these apps alongside them?

Quick Call

Dots is a simple game that has already had a lot of success on the iPhone — to play it is as easy as connecting the dots, yet it’s fiendishly addictive. Now it’s [on Android](#), and free.

Clever use of bricks

"When you rise in the morning, give thanks for the light, for your life, for your strength. Give

thanks for your food and for the joy of living. If you see no reason to give thanks, the fault lies in yourself" ... ~ Tecumseh - Shawnee

Conferences/Training

Native American Finance Officers Assoc. Expanding Horizons Finance & Tribal Economies Conference Sept. 9-10 Seattle, WA

The two day 2013 Fall conference will feature 24 sessions and exciting keynotes focused on investing in Indian country, policy affecting tribes, accounting updates and economic development opportunities.

Hear from leading industry experts and tribal leaders on strategies for financial success. Earn up to 14 continuing education credits (CPE). Make sure to register early.

NAHASDA Essentials Training (HUD/ONAP) Sept. 10-12

Phoenix, AZ (also spring/ summer in Sacramento CA)

Grantees receiving funds under the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) program are responsible for meeting the requirements of NAHASDA and its implementing regulations. This exciting and interactive FREE 3-day training will provide attendees with a comprehensive introduction to the Native American Housing Assistance & Self Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA). Participants will become familiar with all program activities, incl. rental housing, homebuyer programs, rehabilitation, and housing & crime prevention services. Other topics include the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) formula, eligible program participants, income verifications, other federal requirements, financial management & program administration. For more info., visit <http://registration.firstpic.org> or call 1-202-393-6400.

Indian Housing Training Conference (Native Learning Center) Sept. 10-13 Tulsa, OK

This 4day Indian Housing Training Conference will provide housing professionals with tools to maintain good homes, build affordable homes, improve public safety, & provide essential building blocks to a healthy community in the heart of Indian Country. Participants will be able to join critical sessions related to tribal housing programs and imperative to HUD's Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) Program. Sessions include: NASHADA Essentials, Financial Management, and Program Administrative Policies & Procedures. Registration is FREE for Native Americans and those working within Indian Country For more info., visit <http://nativelearningcenter.com/indianhousingtrainingconference/>

2013 National Association for State Community Services Programs Annual Training Conference

Sept. 10-13 Phoenix, AZ

This Conference brings together state administrators from around the country to discuss strategies for meeting new challenges, and to network with HHS and DOE staff, other CSBG/ WAP local administrators, and national advocacy groups. Each state and tribal community needs a voice in the critical discussions on Community Services Block Grant and Weatherization Assistance Program reauthorization, new initiatives for the coming year, and the latest efforts to increase funding for both programs. For more, visit <http://www.nascsp.org/events.aspx> .

Tribal Healthy Homes: SALESH (Safe, Affordable, Lasting, Efficient, Sustainable and Healthy)

Sept. 11-12 Suquamish, WA

This training is targeted to housing inspectors, maintenance and management staff as well as housing managers and executives. For more info., visit <http://tribalhealthyhomes.org/>

We are excited to announce **launch of a new website at www.museumsandtheweb.com**. This site is the informational space for professionals creating culture, science and heritage on-line to reach a larger audience and is hosted by the Museums and the Web team. Users can post news items and job openings as well as read posts from around the world.

This site is also represents years of work by our community as the archive of Museums and the Web conferences and papers since 1997, constituting more than 60,000 pages of archives. So while we think we got everything working, please let us know (<http://museumsandtheweb.us4.list-manage.com/track/click?u=71f2b910406e41b9c635e9fc4&id=47f71e7131&e=b49ce1d924>) if you find mistakes, errors and omissions. Some sections of the old site have been archived and will be maintained but no longer updated.

Those of you who had an account on the old site can transfer your account to the new site by simply typing the email you used for that account here: <http://museumsandtheweb.us4.list-manage.com/track/click?u=71f2b910406e41b9c635e9fc4&id=485a382c16&e=b49ce1d924>. Registration is free and open to all working in the field [broadly defined], or studying museum/cultural informatics. If you're not already registered, start your profile with an email, photo and bio so others can find you and connect.

You must have an account and be logged in to contribute content to the site.

- Posting content (terms apply <http://museumsandtheweb.us4.list-manage.com/track/click?u=71f2b910406e41b9c635e9fc4&id=efdbaa5564&e=b49ce1d924>)
- Comments (moderated)
- Making an MW or MWA proposal [all co-authors need accounts]
- Nominating a site for Best of the Web
- Voting for the Best of the Web People's Choice Award

If you were previously connected to the RSS feed the new URL is: <http://museumsandtheweb.us4.list-manage.com/track/click?u=71f2b910406e41b9c635e9fc4&id=9b12a531b1&e=b49ce1d924>

We hope you enjoy the new site.

Nancy and Rich Co-chairs, Museums and the Web

Federal Water Tap "Smarter and Stronger"

Better data and coordination, financial protections for homeowners, and resilient infrastructure are major pieces to the [federal government's rebuilding plan](#) for the Mid-Atlantic states struck by Hurricane Sandy. President Obama created a task force in December 2012 to give cabinet-level

gravitas to the rebuilding plan. The resulting 200-page document and its 69 recommendations will guide federal investments and policies.

Meanwhile, three federal science and construction agencies announced they would [produce new maps of coastal areas rearranged by Sandy](#). Work by the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Army Corps of Engineers will lead to new nautical charts and land maps.

Water Security

To improve the security of the nation's public water supply systems, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency should better monitor and measure the progress of existing programs, according to [a report from the agency's internal watchdog](#).

The inspector general praised the EPA for several programs, including a pilot water-contamination warning system in five large cities and a national laboratory network for testing water supplies after a disaster or attack.

Water Affects Food Safety

The Food and Drug Administration is finding that [a proposed rule for food safety is complicated by water scarcity](#). In January the FDA put forward a rule to reduce the risk of microbial contamination in the growing, harvesting, packing, and holding of fruits and vegetables. Public comments suggested that irrigation water in some areas of the country would not meet the FDA's proposed microbial standard, in which case groundwater might be a preferred alternative. However, many of those same areas are places where groundwater is being depleted and additional withdrawals due to the FDA rule would "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," according to the Federal Register listing. Thus, the FDA will prepare an environmental review of its proposed rule.

Rio Grande Salinity

The [concentration of salts in the Rio Grande increases significantly below Elephant Butte Reservoir](#) in southern New Mexico, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Salinity doubles between the reservoir and El Paso and is five times greater at Fort Quitman, Texas, some 80 miles south of El Paso. The researchers place the blame on agricultural and urban runoff and salt-laden groundwater.

Endangered Species

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service made final determinations on the critical habitat for several aquatic species now listed under the Endangered Species Act. [Two salamander species in the Edwards Aquifer region](#) of central Texas will get 1,800 hectares (4,451 acres) of protected habitat. And in West Virginia and Kentucky, the FWS designated 198 kilometers (123 miles) of river as critical habitat for [the diamond darter, a small fish](#). Species listed under the ESA often catalyze lawsuits to protect water quality and quantity.

Surplus Water

The Western Governors' Association, which represents the leadership of the 18 Western U.S. states, sent a letter to the head of the Army Corps of Engineers [raising concerns about the corps' current rule-making process](#) for selling surplus water from reservoirs it operates.

The rule's broad effects on water allocations warrant more interaction with the states than the corps has taken, said Nathan Bracken, legal counsel for the Western States Water Council, which coordinates on water issues with the WGA.

“The rule-making effort is going on, but there is not a whole lot of consultation,” Bracken told Circle of Blue. “We’re not sure what the rule says, but we want to make sure it protects state water rights.”

The corps did not immediately return email and phone messages.

Water Cooperation

The world [must cooperate over water](#), said a State Department deputy assistant secretary at a conference on water cooperation in Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

“There really is no choice,” said Daniel Reifsnnyder. “The history here is clear – without cooperation economic growth is slower and insecurity grows.”

Tailings Pond

The Army Corps announced it will prepare a draft environmental review of a proposed tailings pond for a copper mine in Pinal County, Arizona. The facility will be able to store 751 million tons of mine waste, which will be transported in slurry form, via pipeline. To comment on the scope of the study, email michael.w.langley@usace.army.mil with the subject line “Ray Mine Tailings Storage Facility Project,” and include a mailing address. The draft should be completed by the end of 2014.

[Official Price of the Enbridge Kalamazoo Spill. A Whopping \\$1,039,000,000 desmog.ca](http://desmog.ca)

[The largest onshore oil spill in US history - Enbridge's ruptured Line 6B that released nearly 3 million liters of tar sands diluted bitumen into a tributary of the Kalamazoo River in Michigan - finally has an official price tag: \\$1,039,000,000 USD. That's according to newly disclosed figures](#)

[Fracking health project puts numbers to debate - Yahoo! Finance](http://finance.yahoo.com/news/fracking-health-project-puts-numbers-161856209.html)
<http://finance.yahoo.com/news/fracking-health-project-puts-numbers-161856209.html>

A project examining the local health impacts from natural gas drilling is providing some of the first preliminary numbers about people who may be affected, and the results challenge the industry position ... [Read the full story](#)

Moccasins On The Ground on a journey to Butte Montana for NVDA training, young and older people getting ready to take on the KXL Pipeline if they dare try to come through the sacred lands of the Lakota people, ranchers and private land owners...

We need to come together and protect our sacred mother earth from the fat takers who just want the almighty dollar and they will continue to pollute Mother Earth so as long as they get their almighty dollar, Lakota Oyate this is very important to us as we have a prophecy that there would be a huge poisonous black snake that will pollute the land, water, air and the health of our people. ~Lakota Tim

The Infamous Government Order Mandating Forced Haircuts for Native Americans **By Rebecca Onion**

The Vault is *Slate's* history blog. Like us on [Facebook](#), follow us on Twitter [@slatevault](#), and find us on [Tumblr](#). Find out more about what this space is all about [here](#).

Commissioner of Indian Affairs William Atkinson Jones sent [this letter](#) to superintendents of all federal reservations and agencies in January 1902. The notorious missive soon became known as the “haircut order.”

Jones observed that many Native Americans continued to wear their hair long, to “paint,” and to participate in tribal dances. The commissioner objected to these traditions on a number of grounds, arguing that dancing and feasting were “simply subterfuges to cover degrading acts and to disguise immoral purposes,” that painting caused people to go blind, and that long hair simply was not “in keeping with the advancement they are making ... in civilization.”

Jones suggested that superintendents could induce compliance by holding back rations and required a report on the progress of these efforts by June 30, 1902.

News of the letter and its contents made national news, with many observers outraged at the order. In the *Harper’s Weekly’s* edition of Feb. 8, 1902, the anonymous editors wrote a paragraph that was supportive of the Native Americans’ practices, if grossly condescending:

The red man has neither newspapers, letters, books, nor games to break the monotony of his life. He loves company. He gets all his news, all his pleasures, in daily contact with his fellows. He has always lived in a village.

Rather than being forced to submit to “government shears,” the editors argued, the young Native American should be “educated along the line of his natural aptitudes, teach him to adapt to new conditions step by step.”

This type of outcry, coupled with [even worse publicity](#) after a few supervisors used harsh methods to enforce Jones’ order, caused the Bureau of Indian Affairs [to back down](#). New directives advised agents that they should use persuasion and example, rather than force, to get Native Americans to dress like “citizens.”

The bureau [tried for decades to eliminate ceremonial dances](#). By the 1920s, however, more and more tribes held annual gatherings based on these traditions, which survived despite the BIA’s disapproval.

Letter from William Jones to Superintendent, Round Valley, CA. [National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.](#)

Letter from William Jones to Superintendent, Round Valley, CA. [National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.](#)

Letter from William Jones to Superintendent, Round Valley, CA. [National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.](#)

In memory of Raymond Hoferer sdc

<http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/neil-armstrong-man-moon-dead/story?id=12325140>

RIP VIRGINIA WILLIAMS (no information provided)