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This Month's Anniversary: 25 Years Ago

This week at Interior

californiamissionsnativehistory.org

Preserving Family History, One Memory at a Time

Go West, Young People! And East!

Indigenous Panamanians Face Eviction from Dam Site

Court Disarms Slaughter of Yellowstone Bison

"Great Surprise"—Native Americans Have West Eurasian Origins

Digital Records of Archaeological Investigations

The Graves of Forgotten New Yorkers

Denver museum to consult with Native Americans

Expanding Economic Opportunity for Women and Working Families

SANDOVAL: STATE HAS LANDED A DRONE COMPANY AND HAS 15 MORE PROSPECTS

Coast Guard member scrutinized for anti-Native comments on Facebook

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This Month's Anniversary: 25 Years Ago

March 24, 1989 – Supertanker Exxon Valdez runs aground in Prince William Sound, pouring 10.9 million gallons of crude oil into pristine Alaskan waters.

Here's what happened **this week at Interior**: a new Secretarial Order is issued to expand opportunities for youth and veterans to play, learn, serve, and work in America's great outdoors; the White House honors 14 Champions of Change for engaging communities and youth in environmental stewardship and conservation; the Land Buy-Back Program continues to move forward under the Cobell Settlement, with more than \$100 million in purchase offers to nearly 16,000 Oglala Sioux landowners; in advance of this year's fire season Secretary Jewell visits the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, ID; and a recap of the Secretary's visit to Montana last weekend.

[Click here to watch this week's episode.](#)

Tune-in to HBO on Tuesday, March 25th at 10 PM to see the story of Louisville Cardinals guards Shoni and Jude Schimmel

<http://www.californiamissionsnativehistory.org>

This website was created by the California Indian Museum and Cultural Center. It seeks to present Native points-of-view on the history and impact of each of California's twenty-one Missions on California tribes for California K-12 students, teachers, and the general public

Preserving Family History, One Memory at a Time By CLAIRE MARTIN

StoryWorth is among new services that are helping relatives build an online treasure chest of anecdotes.

Go West, Young People! And East!

By NICHOLAS KRISTOF

Every college in America should make it a requirement to study abroad. Why study Spanish in a classroom in Indiana when you could learn it in Bolivia?

[Indigenous Panamanians Face Eviction from Dam Site](#)

[A hydroelectric dam project in western Panama plans to force indigenous Ngöbe communities off their land. Earthjustice has appealed to the United Nations to urge the governments behind the projects to suspend construction until human rights protections are assured.](#)

[Court Disarms Slaughter of Yellowstone Bison](#)

[Wild bison may roam free—without being routinely slaughtered—outside the northern boundary of Yellowstone National Park, the Montana Supreme Court affirmed this week. It's a major victory for Earthjustice and its allies in the fight to restore wild bison to their historic homelands.](#)

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Repeat:

["Great Surprise" — Native Americans Have West Eurasian Origins](#)

Nearly one-third of Native American genes come from west Eurasian peoples with ties to the Middle East and Europe, according to the oldest human genome yet sequenced, a new study says. By National Geographic Society

*****tDAR

[Digital Antiquity](#), a collaborative organization dedicated to enhancing preservation and access to the **digital records of archaeological investigations**. Hosted by [Arizona State University](#), tDAR is supported by grants from the [Andrew W. Mellon Foundation](#), and the [National Science Foundation](#) (0433959 and 0624341), and a grant jointly funded by the [National Endowment for the Humanities](#) (PX-50022-09) and the Higher Education Funding Council for England of the United Kingdom acting through the [Joint Information Systems Committee](#) (JISC). Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the National Science Foundation, the Mellon Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities or the Joint Information Systems Committee.

Data Integration & tDAR: the Early Years

tDAR originated out of the attempt to solve a major research challenge in archaeology — how to synthesize systematically collected data recorded using different coding conventions, across multiple data sets and sites. A team of archaeologists and computer scientists at Arizona State University (ASU), led by archaeologist Keith Kintigh and computer scientist K. Selçuk Candan, initiated this work. Based on a proposal from ASU faculty, the National Science Foundation (NSF) funded a 2004 workshop that was held in Santa Barbara, California. The 31 participants, drawn from archaeology and computer science — many of them nominated by professional organizations — developed recommendations concerning archaeology's need for information infrastructure that were published in [American Antiquity in 2006](#). The recommendations of that report were endorsed by the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. Based on these recommendations, in 2006, NSF funded an initiative to develop a prototype digital information infrastructure — tDAR, the Digital Archaeological Record. The goal of this research was to develop tools for synthetic and comparative research based on novel, on-the-fly, ontology-

based data integration to be deployed and tested in the context of the prototype infrastructure. The grant used archaeological fauna (animal bones recovered in archaeological contexts) as the material focus for the data integration development. The grant was unique in its use of practical applications for the technology as a core requirement from day-one and in the interdisciplinary approach used. The grant also engaged a national group of faunal experts to assist in developing the necessary knowledge base and to test the system through infrastructure-enabled research on resource depression (e.g., overhunting).

The NSF effort required development of a user interface that included discovery and access and ingest of information resources. The initial version of the infrastructure and its interface was based on GEON, a geosciences infrastructure implemented at the San Diego Supercomputer Center. The GEON infrastructure, however, was not found to be the appropriate fit for the tDAR requirements, and the application was migrated to use a J2EE enterprise development platform based on Struts2, Hibernate, and PostgreSQL. The interface implementation was led and largely executed by Allen Lee, a professional software engineer at ASU, with expert consultation by Dr. Candan.

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation's interest in supporting scholarly communication among archaeologists led it, in 2006, to convene a multi-institutional group of archaeologists to plan the development of a digital repository for archaeological data. That group, led by Kintigh and then called archaeoinformatics.org, wrote a planning grant that the Foundation funded in 2007. That planning grant was largely focused on developing an organizational structure and business model that could support a self-sufficient digital repository that focused on preservation and access.

Becoming a Production Digital Repository



In 2008, the Andrew W.

Mellon Foundation funded the proposal developed by archaeoinformatics.org. That grant enabled tDAR to move from the prototype phase into a production digital repository, and established Digital Antiquity as an organization explicitly designed to ensure the self-sufficiency and overall sustainability of the project. The effort was overseen by a Board of Directors, the core of which was formed by the archaeoinformatics.org group that wrote the proposal. Digital Antiquity hired Frank McManamon as a full-time Executive Director. The professional staff, led by Director of Technology Adam Brin, Allen Lee, and Matt Cordial, developed the production version of tDAR. It was designed to build upon the existing tDAR infrastructure while adding a digital repository backend — initially envisioned as leveraging the Fedora software but ultimately using a more light-weight microservices approach for the storage, management, and preservation of the repository. Initial goals for the production software included enhancement of the data entry, storage, and preservation architecture as well as adding tools for confidentiality and resource management.

Building a Trans-Atlantic Gateway

Funded jointly by the UK's JISC (Joint Information Systems Committee) and the US National Endowment for the Humanities, The [Trans-Atlantic Gateway Project](#) (TAG) was developed to create interoperability between tDAR and the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) repository in two stages. The first has been the creation of an infrastructure to enable basic cross-search of Dublin Core compatible metadata records for digital resources covering the archaeology of the USA and UK. This has built on earlier work on the EU-funded [ARENA](#) project that demonstrated such an approach achievable within Europe. Nonetheless, mapping European to North American metadata schemes offered some real challenges, particularly with regard to periodization and subject type. The second stage of TAG was an attempt to develop a much deeper and richer level of cross-searching for faunal data from North America and Europe. This sub-discipline was chosen as there is a relatively high level of agreement over basic classifications and the provision of deep data mining across contents and datasets is truly groundbreaking. With development primarily led by Matt Cordial on the Digital Antiquity side, the result is a Web-services gateway that allows for the discovery of materials in both repositories. A web interface for the gateway was developed by ADS and is available at: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/TAG/intro.jsf>.

Adding the National Archaeological Database

The National Archaeological Database (NADB) Reports module was created by the National Park Service to identify and catalog the significant number of reports generated by archeological investigations for public projects across the United States. This type of material — often described as "grey literature" — is critical to archaeology but is typically published in small numbers, limited in its distribution, and difficult to discover or locate. Over the initial phase of NADB's development, the database captured and catalogued over 350,000 citations for archaeological reports or related materials. The integration of NADB into tDAR occurred in 2011, and was a major milestone in tDAR's development. Beyond significantly increasing the depth and breadth of tDAR's content, NADB also provided significant data to leverage on how archaeologists describe and use archaeological keywords and data. Prior to its addition to tDAR, Digital Antiquity spent months analyzing and enhancing the NADB database. This included the reconciliation of duplicate people, places, terms, and other information, and adding more complete bibliographic information and spatial references when available. Technologically, the

addition of NADB prompted the development of a Web Services interface for the programmatic addition and management of records within tDAR.

Current version of tDAR

Through a renewal grant, the Mellon Foundation has continued to support the initial phase of tDAR's operation as it moves to financial independence. In the summer of 2012, Digital Antiquity embarked on a major plan to enhance and update tDAR. As part of this process, Digital Antiquity worked with [Fervor Creative](#) to re-envision the public interface for tDAR, with the primary goals of simplifying and enhancing the interface. Paired with the front-end work, Jim deVos led the redesign effort for the data entry and management interface. In 2012, NSF funded refinement of tDAR's data integration interface and a major research application of these tools to large datasets of archaeological fauna from the Southwest. That research is ongoing.

Major Milestones

- [NSF Human Social Dynamics Grant Awarded for Development of Archaeological Data Integration System](#)
- [Digital Antiquity Project Receives Mellon Foundation Planning Grant](#)
- [Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Grant](#)
- [tDAR moves to Production Service](#)
- [One Size Does Not Fit All: Empowering the User with User-Driven Integration](#)
- [Digital Antiquity-tDAR Grants Program](#)
- [National Archeological Database Added to tDAR](#)
- [Ensuring access to archaeological data that otherwise may be lost](#)

<http://www.tdar.org>

<http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

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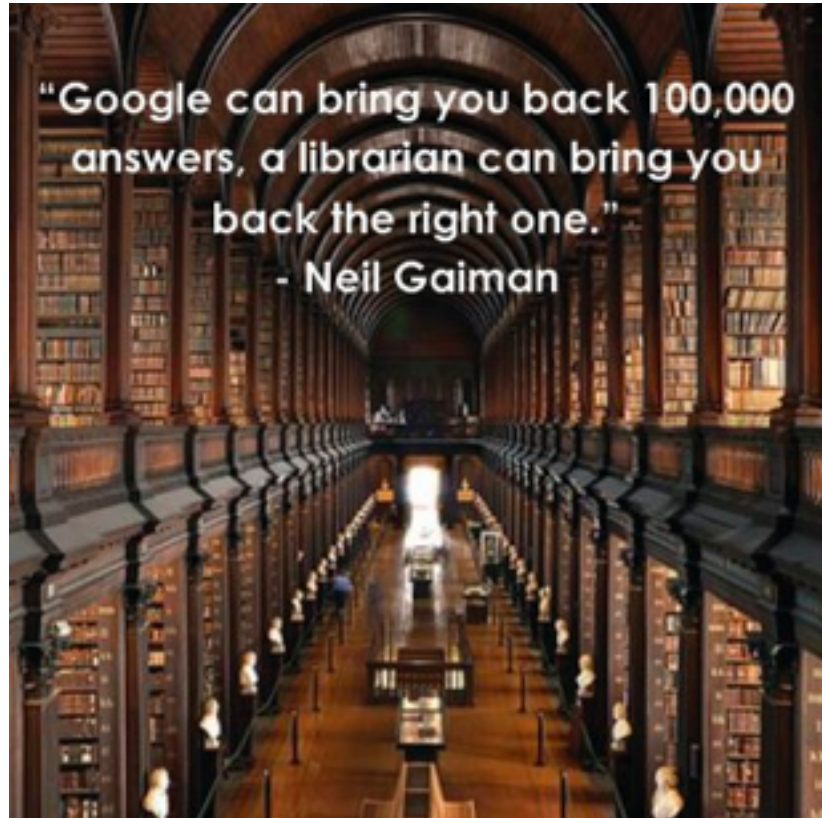
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[The Graves of Forgotten New Yorkers](#)

By BESS LOVEJOY and ALLISON C. MEIER

The public should be able to visit the Hart Island cemetery.

Denver museum to consult with Native Americans OP-ED CONTRIBUTORS NYC

BIG HORN COUNTY Associated Press POSTED Mar 18 2014
DENVER -

Colorado's state museum has agreed to consult with Native American tribes after the museum closed an exhibit on the Sand Creek Indian massacre over complaints from descendants of the slaughter's survivors that they weren't consulted about the display.

The consultations, which will begin Tuesday, will include Colorado officials, History Colorado museum officials, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Montana, the Northern Arapaho Tribe of Wyoming, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma Tribes.

State historic preservation officer Ed Nichols says consultations are a good first step before discussing museum exhibits.

A U.S. Army force led by Col. John M. Chivington (SHIV'-ing-tin) swept into a sleeping Indian village in southeastern Colorado on Nov. 29, 1864. Troops killed more than 160 Cheyenne and Arapaho, most of them women, children and the elderly.

THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary March 20,
2014

Expanding Economic Opportunity for Women and Working Families

"This year let's all come together, Congress, the White House, businesses from Wall Street to Main Street, to give every woman the opportunity she deserves, because I believe when women succeed, America succeeds." --President Barack Obama, State of the Union, January 28, 2014

Today, President Obama will hold a roundtable discussion at Valencia College in Orlando, Florida with women to discuss his plan to expand economic opportunity for women and working families. The President will discuss his efforts to expand access to higher education for women, and ensure that when women enter the workforce they have access to the skills they need to succeed and earn a fair and equal wage.

Today's event kicks off an initial five regional forums on women's issues hosted by senior administration officials that will take place across the country this spring, leading up to the White House Summit on Working Families hosted by the President on June 23. These forums will take place in Denver on April 11; Chicago on April 28; San Francisco on May 5; Boston on May 19 and in New York City (date to be announced).

In addition to these regional forums, next week on March 26, the Small Business Administration and the National Women's Business Council are hosting a roundtable, STEM for Her, that will bring together the private sector, academic experts and other stakeholders to identify actions that can encourage more women entrepreneurs in STEM fields to start and grow their businesses. The feedback we hear at all of these

events will help inform the Summit and our efforts to build 21st century workplaces that meet the needs of a 21st century workforce.

Expanding Women's Access to Higher Education

Since first taking office President Obama has made critical investments in higher education to ensure opportunity for all Americans to get the education and training they need to be successful. These investments have helped ensure economic opportunity for women and girls.

Earning a college degree remains one of the surest pathways into the middle class. Women with an associate's degree earn 26 percent more than those with a high school degree, women with a bachelor's degree earn more than 80 percent more, and these returns are growing.

The Administration continues its commitment to strengthen support for women in postsecondary education.

Today, more than 11 million women are pursuing a postsecondary education and average graduation rates for women exceed their male counterparts (the college graduation rate for women at 2-year institutions is 34 percent compared to 27 percent for men). However, women are disproportionately dependent on financial aid, and many enrolled women, especially those over the age of 25, are mothers, meaning they have additional considerations on their time and finances as they work to achieve their educational goals.

Key investments that support higher education access for women and girls include:

- Creating the \$2,500 American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC). Over 9.4 million Americans are able use the AOTC to help finance their postsecondary education each year.
- Increasing the maximum Pell grant award by \$1,000. President Obama pushed to increase the maximum Pell grant award, which will rise to \$5,730 in school year 2014-15. Over 5.8 million women receive Pell grants or another federal scholarship, compared to over 3.5 million men.
- Keeping student loan interest rates low. The President has also fought to ensure that student loan interest rates stay low to provide borrowers with income-based repayment options that will help the 580,309 women at community colleges accessing loans to pay for college (more than double the number since 2007-08). 38 percent of women take out federal loans, compared to 31 percent of men.

These investments have helped support large increases in the number of women pursuing a college degree. Enrollments of women in 4 year schools are up over 20 percent since 2000, and enrollments in community colleges are up by 50 percent.

Expanding Women's Access to the Skills They Need

The Administration has also focused on ensuring that women have access to the skills they need to succeed in the workforce.

While the data shows young women outpacing men in obtaining college degrees, women continue to be underrepresented in critical areas of the economy like math, science, and technology related fields – areas that are projected to grow at faster rates than other job sectors and that present significant economic opportunities. Though the number of women earning STEM degrees continues to rise, the share of degrees awarded to women relative to men stopped improving in the early 2000s.

This is critical, because women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields make, on average, 33 percent more than women in non-STEM fields, and the gender pay gap is smaller in those occupations. The Administration remains committed to ensuring that women and girls have every opportunity to be successful. For example:

- Increasing opportunities for STEM mentorship. Research shows that outstanding women mentors and role models can break down stereotypes and help girls believe—by seeing—that they too can succeed in STEM education and careers. To expand STEM achievement, the Administration has issued a call to mobilize the 200,000 Federal STEM employees to volunteer in STEM-related activities, including the many Federal STEM women, to inspire young people to pursue STEM careers and called on private sector CEOs to do the same. Federal science-mission agencies have also developed programs, including Women@Energy and Women@NASA, to profile exceptional women in STEM professions to inspire girls around the country to pursue STEM education and careers
- Providing real world job experience to high schoolers. The President's proposal to redesign American high schools to provide hands-on learning experiences in high-growth fields would expose girls to these careers early on. In the Department of Labor's Youth CareerConnect grants which provided some funding for high school redesign, grants were evaluated in part based on the extent to which girls and other underrepresented groups would be recruited into traditionally male occupations.
- Focusing on job-driven training. The President and Vice President have made preparing workers for good-paying jobs a priority and are working to make training programs more job-driven. As a part of this agenda, government agencies will be using administrative authorities to encourage training programs to make information about the types of jobs available and expected wages more

transparent. This will help women and other groups who may be less likely to have information about high-paying occupations from informal networks. Another key goal is encouraging more competency-based training that rewards people who have gained the skills necessary for a job regardless of other factors.

Valencia College

- Expanding economic opportunity begins with expanding educational opportunity. Valencia College is a community college with a large, diverse student population. Nationally, community colleges are key paths to economic opportunity for women. In fact, 4.1 million women make up 58 percent of community college students, and about a quarter of them are mothers. The number of women enrolled at community colleges will grow by nearly 20 percent between now and 2021, to 4.9 million by 2021, nearly three times faster growth than male enrollment.
- Part of that expected growth is due to the fact that community colleges, like Valencia, provide flexible pathways for students, particularly women who are seeking an avenue to broaden their skills, expand their career options, or to go on to a four year degree program. For example, Valencia has over 100 degree programs including Nursing, Electronics Engineering Technology, Computer Programming, Culinary, and Business, each with high placement rates, including transfers to four year institutions.
- In 2011, Valencia College won the first-ever Aspen Prize for Community College Excellence in recognition of success at serving the needs of a diverse population in metro Orlando. The Aspen Prize grew out of the 2010 White House Summit on Community Colleges, where President Obama and Dr. Jill Biden brought together community college leaders, business, and philanthropy to discuss community college's central role in increasing the number of college graduates.

SANDOVAL: STATE HAS LANDED A DRONE COMPANY AND HAS 15 MORE PROSPECTS

Gov. Brian Sandoval revealed Thursday that Nevada has signed its first contract with a drone industry company and that state officials are talking to 15 to 20 companies interesting in doing business or manufacturing unmanned aerial vehicles here.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz20433759>

KODIAK, Alaska: Coast Guard member scrutinized for anti-Native comments on Facebook | State News...

A Kodiak-based Coast Guard member is under...
Anchorage Daily News

Dean's Future Scholars at UNR Links

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Dean's Future Scholars (DFS) is an academic outreach program with the goal of increasing the numbers of low-income, first generation students graduating from high school, gaining access to higher education, and entering a career in the field of education. The program is housed in the College of Education at the University of Nevada, Reno. DFS was established in 2000 by Dr. William Sparkman, the Dean of the College of Education from 1998-2010, who brought the program concept from Texas Tech University. Today, Dean Kenneth Coll is committed to supporting the program's mission.

Each year students are identified in sixth grade from selected Title 1 schools throughout the Washoe County School District (WCSD) for participation in DFS. Since its inception in 2000, about 650 students in WCSD have participated in the program. To assist students in graduating from high school and college, DFS provides:

- Long-term mentoring
- Opportunities for students to earn high school and college credits
- Academic tutoring
- Employment opportunities on the university campus
- Assistance with college entrance requirements
- Financial aid opportunities

[Dean's Future Scholar's Video](#)

[Download the Fundraising Banquet Invitation Here](#)

