

**Journal #6177 from sdc 2.11.26**

*The Longest Walk*

*About DocsTeach*

*Tashunke Witko Tiwahe/Crazy Horse Family/ECF*

*In 1982, Winona LaDuke made a choice that defied the logic of upward mobility*

*EPA to roll back finding tying emissions to public health*

*News from NATHPO*

*The prediction market boom is posing an existential threat to American Indian gaming*

*Up until now UCB has seemingly caved to DEI directives, etc*

*Data center needs strain rural communities*

*Scholarships with March 14 (PW) March 15 (A-K) Deadlines*

*Potential conflicts over celebrating America's 250th anniversary spill out in congressional hearing*

*Trump administration plans to hold back grant money for some Democratic-led states*

*White House says Trump floats naming Penn Station, Dulles airport after himself*

*How a Magnetic Flip in Morocco Just Rewrote the Root of Our Species*

*Notice of Intended Repatriation: University of Denver Museum of Anthropology*

*Key Reasons for No Federal Official Language*



**Norm Cavanaugh**

**I joined this longest walk from the beginning and turned off at University ave. to return to my apt. since I was a student at Cal-Berkeley, I couldn't afford to miss any classes.**

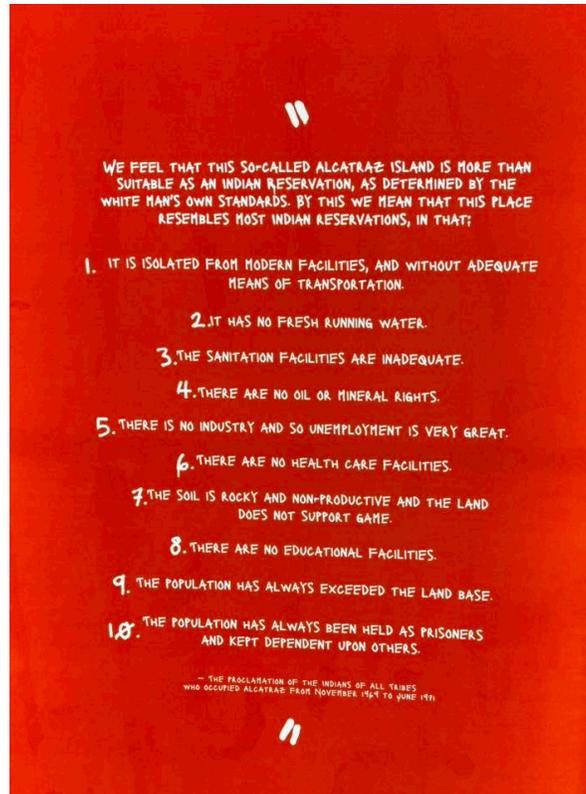
**Although, it was for a serious cause I had fun at least joining the walk from the beginning...**

On February 11, 1978, members of AIM and other American Indians began what was known as 'The Longest Walk,' a five-month, cross-country march from Alcatraz Island in California to Washington D.C. They wanted to raise awareness about government legislation pending in Congress, that would threaten American Indian Tribal Sovereignty. The march was also a symbolic reversal of the Trail of Tears. But to really understand why the longest walk began, you have to go back to 1964. On March 8th a San Francisco organization known as the 'Indians of All Tribes', occupied Alcatraz Island for four hours. The U.S. had made tribes sign a treaty taking their land, and that treaty also said any land the U.S. had taken from the Indians, would be returned to them if the U.S. stopped using that land, which is exactly what happened to Alcatraz Island when they stopped using the Island for a prison.

A second protest happened on November 20, 1969. This time though, it lasted for over 18 months and as many as 400 people were living on Alcatraz Island. That protest did not result in renewed tribal ownership of the land, but it did raise national and international attention and inspired continued activism. Then in October of 1972, AIM organized members to march to Washington, D.C., on the "Trail of Broken Treaties." Upon arrival they occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs for several days. AIM's twenty-point list of demands sought multiple reforms to U.S.-Indian treaty policy, as well as restoration of land and rights, and the end of the corrupt Bureau of Indian Affairs. The occupation ended when the U.S. government agreed to negotiate, but they never really planned to change anything.

Now we are back to the February 11, 1978's march that arrived in Washington D.C. They held rallies addressing their demands and concerns. Congress at first wouldn't meet with them, but in 1978 this was big news around the world, Indians had surrounded Washington D.C., so unlike Standing Rock, when the press tried to suppress the news five years ago. But because of pressure from American voters, Congress responded to that public pressure by vetoing an anti-treaty bill, and passing the American Indian Religious Freedom Act instead. President Carter sign that bill which finally made Native religion legal again in America, for the first time in almost 100 years.





## About DocsTeach

DocsTeach is an interactive website hosted by and made possible with funding from the National Archives Foundation. It features activities from educators from around the country based on documents found in the National Archives holdings.

The Foundation is the National Archives' nonprofit partner, supporting programs like DocsTeach to increase awareness of the National Archives and share America's stories that spark curiosity, inspire discovery, and connect us to one another and our country. <https://docsteach.org/>

---

## Tashunke Witko Tiwahe/Crazy Horse Family/ECF



Our grandfathers defeated Custer at the Greasy Grass (Battle of the Little Bighorn). The warrior on the left is Scarleg, the one who shot Custer twice after Quick Bear knocked him flat with a war club. Hump 2 (horseback) was the son of Hump and one of Crazy Horse's first cousins. Hump 2 was also at the Greasy Grass and shot in the leg. The bullet passed through his leg and killed his horse. When the horse fell, it pinned Hump 2's leg. He was saved by two of our warriors pulling him out from underneath his horse. Additional details can be found our the book "Crazy Horse the Lakota Warrior's Life and Legacy". Found at this Link: <https://reelcontact.com/.../crazy-horse-the-lakota...>



## [Terrifying Myths](#)

**In 1982, Winona LaDuke made a choice that defied the logic of upward mobility.** At 23, armed with a degree in economics from Harvard, she bypassed the high-rise career path to move to the White Earth Reservation in rural Minnesota—a place she had never lived, where her arrival was met with suspicion. Her father was Ojibwe from White Earth; her mother was Jewish from the Bronx. LaDuke had grown up in Oregon, spoke no Ojibwe, and carried the "Ivy League" label—a credential that, on the reservation, often signaled an outsider who came to talk rather than listen.

She took a job as a high school principal at Pine Point, where she listened more than she spoke.

What she heard was the mechanical hum of a century-old theft. In 1867, a treaty had established White Earth as a permanent home for the Anishinaabe—over 837,000 acres of tallgrass prairie and sacred wild rice beds. It was supposed to be protected in perpetuity. By the time LaDuke arrived, a staggering 90% of that land had been stripped away through "paper-wars": fraudulent land deals, tax forfeitures on a people with no cash economy, and contracts written in English for people who spoke only Ojibwe.

In 1985, LaDuke joined a massive consolidated lawsuit to recover the stolen territory. When the courts eventually dismissed the claims, ruling that too much time had passed, most people would have moved on. She stayed. In 1989, using \$20,000 from a human rights award, she founded the White Earth Land Recovery Project (WELRP) with a mission that was deceptively simple: buy back the land, acre by grueling acre. No dramatic protests or media campaigns—just quiet, persistent reclamation.

It was impossibly slow work, measured in single-digit parcels while hundreds of thousands of acres remained beyond reach. But something else was growing alongside the land. LaDuke launched Ojibwe language programs so children could speak the words their grandparents had been punished for using. She reintroduced buffalo herds that hadn't roamed the region in a century and established wind energy projects when renewable energy was still considered fringe.

She revived the cultivation of manoomin (wild rice)—the sacred grain that had sustained her people for generations but had nearly disappeared.

By 2000, the project had recovered 1,200 acres. It was a fraction of what was lost, but it meant ceremonies could resume and memory could take root. Then came the pipelines. When Enbridge proposed the Line 3 tar sands pipeline—a project cutting through treaty-protected waters—

LaDuke's quiet work became loud resistance. She organized legal challenges, led direct actions that blocked construction equipment, and stood with "Water Protectors" in freezing conditions.

She was arrested multiple times and spent days in jail, facing criminal charges that took years to resolve.

More than 600 people were arrested during the Line 3 protests. They chained themselves to equipment and demanded the world pay attention. Though the pipeline was completed in 2021, the fight shifted the foundation of future battles. Treaty rights entered mainstream legal debate, and when a Minnesota judge eventually dismissed charges against LaDuke and other protectors, it established a precedent for the right to protect treaty lands that continues to influence cases today.

LaDuke also took this message to the national stage, running for Vice President on the Green Party ticket in 1996 and 2000. She knew she wouldn't win; she ran to force Indigenous issues into presidential debates and make erasure impossible. In 2016, she became the first Green Party member and first Native American woman to receive an Electoral College vote—a symbolic moment reflecting four decades of making herself impossible to ignore.

Today, at 65, Winona LaDuke farms hemp on the White Earth Reservation, advocating for a "New Green Revolution" to replace petroleum with plant-based solutions. Her message has never wavered: "Progress isn't the problem. Progress without consent is simply theft with better marketing." She didn't choose this life for recognition. She chose it because someone had to transform outrage into infrastructure and grief into reclaimed ground. She didn't make the comfortable choice; she made the necessary one, proving that the most radical act isn't burning down a system—it's building something that outlasts it. mpaigns—just quiet, persistent reclamation.

Today, at 65, Winona LaDuke farms hemp on the White Earth Reservation, advocating for a "New Green Revolution" to replace petroleum with plant-based solutions. Her message has never wavered: "Progress isn't the problem. Progress without consent is simply theft with better marketing."

She didn't choose this life for recognition. She chose it because someone had to transform outrage into infrastructure and grief into reclaimed ground. She didn't make the comfortable choice; she made the necessary one, proving that the most radical act isn't burning down a system—it's building something that outlasts it.

*Note: Winona's dad, Sunbear, was a major personality in the early days of ITCN.*

~~~~~

### **EPA to roll back finding tying emissions to public health**

The EPA said Tuesday it would rescind the agency's 2009 endangerment finding and all regulations based on its determination that greenhouse gas emissions are a threat to public health requiring regulation under the Clean Air Act. [Read more...](#)

## News from NATHPO

### HAPPENING THIS WEEK: ACHP BUSINESS MEETING

On Thursday, Executive Director for Indigenous Diplomacy & Federal Affairs Ira Matt (Séliš) will participate on NATHPO's behalf in the next business meeting of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The Acting Chair has announced his intent to use that meeting “to develop a strategy for ACHP Member engagement on” his desire for the Council to “begin reviewing and considering revisions to the existing Section 106 regulations.”

This is a first step in what will likely be a longer process, but it is a topic to which we at NATHPO attach the highest importance. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is the foundation for the THPO program, and Section 106 is one of the most powerful tools available to Tribal Nations to protect their sacred places and cultural resources.

### Prior to the meeting, Ira made NATHPO's position on this topic clear:

*“Any changes to the Section 106 regulations must produce real change in federal behavior. Consultation must occur early enough to shape decisions, and it must be government-to-government in a way that respects Tribal sovereignty and the rights Tribes hold under the NHPA. ‘Streamlining’ cannot be used to bypass Tribes, narrow the protection of sacred places and cultural landscapes, or treat harm as acceptable simply because a timeline is tight. The regulations must reinforce the obligation to identify and consider historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Tribes, and to treat Indigenous knowledge as essential evidence in that work. NATHPO will stay engaged and work to ensure any revisions raise the standard for compliance and deliver protection, not just process.”*

You can find details about the meeting [HERE](#). The meeting is open to the public but will not be livestreamed. NATHPO will be following up with members after the meeting, and we will provide space for THPOs to hear from NATHPO and provide feedback on this critical subject.

### **ATTENTION THPOS: NEW SCHEDULE FOR THPO MEDICINE CIRCLES & POLICY FORUMS**

After hearing feedback from members, NATHPO is changing the schedule for our THPO Medicine Circles & Policy Forums starting in February 2026. Instead of happening every other month, **THPO Medicine Circles will happen on the THIRD Thursday of EVERY month, beginning in February. THPO Policy Forums will continue to happen on the FIRST Thursday of EVERY OTHER month, beginning in March.**

Our next THPO Medicine Circle [will take place on February 19](#), and our next THPO Policy Forum [will take place on March 5](#). You can sign up at the links provided.

*Follow-up from the ACHP business meeting - particularly the discussion of Section 106 - will be one item on the agenda of the [March 5 THPO Policy Forum](#), but please be assured this will not be the only opportunity for THPOs to hear from us, and for us to hear from you, about this critical topic.*

**As a reminder, THPO Policy Forums and Medicine Circles are intended for THPOs and THPO staff only. You DO NOT need to be a NATHPO member to attend.**

## **UPCOMING COMMENT DEADLINES & WEBINARS**

**DUE FEBRUARY 17: Comment on EPA Water Quality Certification Regulations** | "The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is publishing this proposed rule to update and clarify several substantive and procedural requirements for water quality certification under Clean Water Act (CWA or the Act) section 401." Comments are due to the EPA by February 17. You can find more on the proposed regulation updates, including how to comment, [HERE](#).

*Note: This information did not arrive til Feb 10*

**HAPPENING FRIDAY: FCC Quarterly Informational Webinar** | On [Friday, February 13, 2026](#), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) will hold their Quarterly Informational Webinar. According to the announcement, "The agenda will include updates on FCC Chairman Brendan Carr's Build America Agenda that includes eliminating barriers to wireline and wireless deployments, as well as updates on the FCC's Broadband Data Task Force and efforts to strengthen 911 emergency calling." NATHPO has and will continue to make clear that "eliminating barriers to wireline and wireless deployments" must not circumvent the responsibility to consult with Tribal Nations and their THPOs to ensure the protection of sacred places and cultural resources. There will be time for Q&A. You can register for the session [HERE](#).

**STARTING IN FEBRUARY: ACHP Webinars** | Beginning next month, ACHP, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, will launch "2026 Preserve the Past, Build for the Future," a four-part webinar series "designed to introduce college students to the field of historic preservation and related disciplines." You can find more information, including how to register, [HERE](#).

*NATHPO regularly submits comment letters to federal agencies advocating on behalf of Tribal communities and their THPOs. You can find several of our most recent letters [HERE](#), and if you know of an upcoming deadline and want NATHPO to consider submitting comment, please contact Melissa Madrigal at [melissa@nathpo.org](mailto:melissa@nathpo.org).*

## **NATHPO HAPPENINGS**

**THPO FUNDING UPDATE:** Last month, President Trump signed into law [H.R. 6938](#), a bill funding the Departments of Justice, Interior, Commerce, and Energy, along with the Environmental Protection Agency. **This law includes \$23.75 million in funding for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) for Fiscal Year 2026, which began on October 1, 2025.** NATHPO thanks the overwhelming majority of Members in both chambers of Congress who voted to approve that funding and President Trump for signing it into law. Now we turn our attention to the work of making sure that funding is made available to THPOs as quickly as possible.

**NATHPO ON THE HILL:** Undeterred by icy weather, NATHPO Dr. Valerie Grussing, NATHPO's Executive Director for Legislative Affairs & Strategic Partnerships, has been [spending time on Capitol Hill](#) meeting with legislative staff over the last several weeks advocating for additional resources for THPOs and for Congress to preserve Tribal Nations' sovereign right to protect their sacred places and cultural resources. During her most recent Hill visit, Valerie also took time to meet with Michaela Pavlat (Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians) Indigenous Partnerships Program Manager for the Mid-Atlantic Region at the National Parks Conservation Association. NPCA has been a reliable partner for NATHPO and THPOs. They understand and respect Tribal sovereignty and are committed to working with Tribal Nations to protect cultural resources and sacred places. We are also excited to work with NPCA's new President and CEO Tiernan Sittenfeld, who starts in March.

**TALKING THPOs, AND L.A.N.D.:** Because of the winter storm, members of Team NATHPO couldn't escape the cold to head down to the Seminole Tribe of Florida's 8th Annual Energy Summit last month, but thankfully they were able to attend remotely. From the DC area, NATHPO Executive Directors Valerie Grussing and Ira Matt (Séliš) and Geospatial Director John Swigart presented to the audience of Tribal leaders and energy executives. They were joined by Tina Osceola, Executive Director of Operations and THPO Director for the Seminole Tribe of Florida, and Nick Butler, Chief Data Analyst in the Seminole Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Office. The panel talked about the vital role THPOs play in preserving sacred places and resources, and highlighted the work NATHPO, through John, is doing to develop our LAND (Location And Name Directory) Initiative, through which we are building an interactive geographic database to help ensure all the right Tribal Nations – and their THPOs – can be contacted for activities within their areas of interest.

~~~~~  
**The prediction market boom is posing an existential threat to American Indian gaming**

**[Patrice H. Kunesch](https://www.brookings.edu/articles/the-prediction-market-boom-is-posing-an-existential-threat-to-american-indian-gaming/)** [https://www.brookings.edu/articles/the-prediction-market-boom-is-posing-an-existential-threat-to-american-indian-gaming/?utm\\_campaign=NALU&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=ak&utm\\_term=111970.444357.UDGf6e](https://www.brookings.edu/articles/the-prediction-market-boom-is-posing-an-existential-threat-to-american-indian-gaming/?utm_campaign=NALU&utm_medium=email&utm_source=ak&utm_term=111970.444357.UDGf6e)

~~~~~  
*Up until now UCB has seemingly caved to DEI directives, etc. Here's an interview from the Chancellor.*

<https://substack.com/@brianresists/note/c-213061162?r=5z4zi5>

~~~~~  
** Data center needs strain rural communities. [Nevada Current](#)**

"Much of Nevada has suffered through severe drought conditions for years. More than half of the state's groundwater basins are already 'over-appropriated,' meaning farmers and communities are drawing down groundwater reservoirs faster than they can be refilled."



Tech companies expand data centers in Northern Nevada, raising concerns over water and energy demands. Rural communities see potential economic benefits. [Read more...](#)

## Scholarships with March 14 (PW) and March 15 (A-K) Deadlines

<a href="#">PG&amp;E NuEnergy Scholarship</a>	\$5,000	March 14, 2026
<a href="#">S.W.A.G. Scholarship</a>	\$25,000	March 14, 2026
<a href="#">Sgt Juan Calderon Jr Memorial Scholarship</a>	\$10,000	March 14, 2026
<a href="#">The Graydon &amp; Myrth Fox Scholarship</a>	\$20,000	March 14, 2026
<a href="#">The Kim and Harold Louie Family Foundation Scholarship Program</a>	\$2,000	March 14, 2026
<a href="#">The Martha's Vineyard Community Foundation Scholarships</a>	Varies	March 14, 2026
<a href="#">The Quell Survivor Scholarship</a>	\$1,000	March 14, 2026
<a href="#">TOCA Scholarship</a>	\$2,500	March 14, 2026
<a href="#">WiT Foundation Scholarship</a>	\$5,000	March 14, 2026
<a href="#">Women in Defense Scholarship</a>		

<a href="#">911 Promise Scholarship</a>		March 15, 2026
<a href="#">AHB Foundation Scholarship</a>	\$1,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Ahlswell - Arapahoe Scholarship</a>	\$6,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">AICPA Foundation Scholarship for Future CPAs</a>	\$10,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">AICPA Foundation Two-Year Transfer Scholarship</a>	\$5,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">AICPA Scholarship for Minority Accounting Students</a>	\$10,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Animal Welfare Institute Scholarship</a>	\$3,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Arizona BPW Foundation Scholarship</a>	Varies	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Arnold White Memorial Scholarship</a>	\$20,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Autism Can Do Scholarship</a>	\$5,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Brenda Brown DeSatnick Memorial Scholarship</a>	\$800	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Burt &amp; Becky Whedon Memorial Scholarship</a>	\$1,620	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Catching The Dream Program</a>	\$5,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Center for Cyber Safety and Education Academic Scholarships</a>	\$5,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance Kulze Scholarship</a>	\$10,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Colorado Garden Show Scholarships</a>	Full-Tuition	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Colorado Masons' Benevolent Fund Scholarships</a>	\$28,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Community Foundation of West Texas Scholarships</a>	\$3,113	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">CPCU-Lawrence "Larry" Frazier Memorial Scholarship</a>	\$800	March 15, 2026

<a href="#">Dale E. Siefkes Memorial Scholarship</a>	\$500	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">David Armanasco Scholarship</a>	\$2,500	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">David R. Parsley Scholarship Fund for Supply Chain Management</a>	\$10,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Deja Family Memorial Scholarship</a>	\$2,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Dennis Henneke Foundation Scholarships</a>	\$16,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Disciples Home Missions Scholarships</a>	Varies	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Discover Manufacturing Scholarship</a>	\$2,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">DMCSP Scholarship</a>	\$20,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Dolphin Scholarship Foundation</a>	\$16,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Fallen Heroes Fund</a>	Full-Tuition	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Florence Turner Karlin Scholarship</a>	\$4,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Gabby Matthes Memorial Scholarship</a>	\$1,400	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Gabriela Blanco Scholarship for Siblings Childhood Cancer Survivors</a>	\$2,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">George &amp; Stephanie Suddock Foundation Scholarship</a>	\$100,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">George and Lynna Gene Cook Scholarship</a>	\$6,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">George H. Nofer Scholarship for Law</a>	\$15,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">George L. Watters Memorial Scholarship</a>	\$1,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Gladys D. Goodson Scholarship</a>	\$8,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Gloria Barron Prize for Young Heroes</a>	\$10,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Growing Up In America Art, Essay &amp; Video Contest</a>	\$1,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Heather Robinson Memorial Scholarship</a>	Varies	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Hess Corporation &amp; North Dakota State Fair Foundation Scholarships</a>	\$10,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Hyatt Hotels Fund for Minority Lodging Management Students</a>	\$3,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">ITE Diversity Scholars Program</a>	\$20,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">JEA Journalist of the Year Scholarship</a>	\$4,000	March 15, 2026
<a href="#">Koniag Education Foundation General Scholarship</a>	\$5,000	March 15, 2026

***Ed note: I have discontinued listing high school specific scholarships as readers should thoroughly check out their local institutions. However, those that have community foundations, ie Lincoln, Nebraska, will find a plethora of opportunities.***

- [Potential conflicts over celebrating America's 250th anniversary spill out in congressional hearing](#)
- [Trump administration plans to hold back grant money for some Democratic-led states](#)
- [WATCH: 'Why not?': White House says Trump floats naming Penn Station, Dulles airport after himself](#)

## **The Pivot Point: How a Magnetic Flip in Morocco Just Rewrote the Root of Our Species**

**By Seth Chagi**

[https://deephistory.substack.com/p/the-pivot-point-how-a-magnetic-flip?utm\\_source=share&utm\\_medium=android&r=5z4zi5&triedRedirect=true](https://deephistory.substack.com/p/the-pivot-point-how-a-magnetic-flip?utm_source=share&utm_medium=android&r=5z4zi5&triedRedirect=true)

## **Land back in tribal hands**

[https://enewspaper.eastbaytimes.com/infinity/article\\_popover\\_share?guid=a8553aa4-2e6b-46f3-830f-7eee73af2613&share=true](https://enewspaper.eastbaytimes.com/infinity/article_popover_share?guid=a8553aa4-2e6b-46f3-830f-7eee73af2613&share=true)

## **Notice of Intended Repatriation: University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO**

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/02/11/2026-02699/notice-of-intended-repatriation-university-of-denver-museum-of-anthropology-denver-co>

### [Brian Resists](#)     [Key Reasons for No Federal Official Language](#)

- **Founding Principles:**  
The U.S. was built on ideals of liberty, and declaring an official language was seen as a threat to free expression and potentially alienating citizens.
- **Historical Diversity:**  
The colonies already had many languages (German, Dutch, French, Native American), and making English official could have alienated large voting blocs, like German speakers.
- **Practicality & Politics:**  
Early attempts, like John Adams's proposal, failed because they were seen as anti-immigrant and politically unwise.
- **English as De Facto:**  
English already serves as the common language for government, business, and most communication, making a federal declaration seem unnecessary.