

lifeblood

the unofficial go-head journal

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issue #36

HONOR THE EARTH TOUR

On the heels of the very successful Swamp Ophelia World Tour, Amy and Emily are going to be heading back out on the road, devoting an entire month of shows to honoring the earth.

The tour, which is scheduled to kick off on May 8th in Madison, Wisconsin, is dedicated to raising awareness of and funds for Native American groups "working to protect their land base and culture". Native American groups are scheduled to open each performance, several of which will be taking place in Native American schools and community centers.

The rest of this issue is devoted to covering this tour, and, because it was too big for one issue, includes the first portion of the tour program that was handed out at each show.

In other news, reports out of England report that a "best of" package, tentatively titled "4.5" will be released there later on this fall. No word on which songs will be included. Also, reports persist that a live CD package will be released here in the United States this fall.

That is it for this month, I am forgoing the usual back page because there is so much material to print on the "Honor The Earth Tour".

Take care and be well -

CAROL

Printed on recycled paper





Flash

April 12, 1995

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

INDIGO GIRLS' "HONOR THE EARTH" TOUR:

NOT ONE, NOT TWO, BUT A MONTH OF BENEFIT SHOWS

Unprecedented Concert Series Begins May 8 In Madison, WI

Epic recording duo Indigo Girls (Amy Ray and Emily Saliers) announced today their plans for a truly different kind of headlining concert tour. It's called THE "HONOR THE EARTH" TOUR, and it begins May 8 in Madison, Wisconsin. (See Page 3 for current itinerary.) Every performance on this month-long trek will be a benefit for Native American environmental groups working to protect their land base and culture. In addition to their concerts, the Indigos will be visiting local reservation communities: White Earth in Minnesota, Pine Ridge in South Dakota, and the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, among others.

The Honor The Earth Tour is co-sponsored by the *Indigenous Women's Network*, a coalition of more than 400 Indian women activists and organizations; and by the *Seventh Generation Fund*, a native-controlled private foundation which provides funding and advocacy for Native American environmental, social justice and cultural organizations. Proceeds from the tour will go into a special "Endangered Peoples, Endangered Species" campaign fund, with monies dispersed by Seventh Generation to front-line Indian grass-roots environmental groups.

"This is not your standard benefit tour," explains Christopher Peters, director of the Seventh Generation Fund. "In each region of the country where we host shows, Amy and Emily will be visiting local reservation communities to highlight the very real, life-and-death environmental issues Indian people face." Among those communities and campaigns are:

--*White Earth Land Recovery Project*, which opposes timber clear-cutting on the White Earth (MN) Reservation by Potlatch Corporation and seeks to recover the original land base of the reservation;

--*Native Action*, an effort to extend the moratorium (which expires in August, '95) on gold mining in the sacred Sweet Grass Hills of Montana;

epic

--*Eyak Rain Forest Preservation Fund*, for the protection of land, forests and water in Alaska's Prince William Sound, the site of the Exxon Valdez oil disaster.

"Amy and Emily have an extraordinary commitment to Indian people and environmental protection," says Winona LaDuke, president of the Indigenous Women's Network. "We are proud and honored to work with them on this tour."

Emily Saliers of Indigo Girls says: "It is an honor for us to participate in the Honor The Earth Tour. Not only do we honor the Earth in all of its beauty and mystery, but we honor the land's indigenous people.

"We must never forget the plight of Native Americans, and this tour helps educate us and others on issues concerning Native Americans. Cultural exchanges such as these are a powerful tool for understanding, appreciation and action between different people."



For further information, contact: Lisa Markowitz [212] 833-5483

INDIGO GIRLS

“HONOR THE EARTH” TOUR, 1995

May 8	Civic Center	Madison, WI
May 9	Northrop Auditorium	Minneapolis, MN
May 11	Circle of Life School	White Earth Reservation, MN
May 12	Convention Center	Duluth, MN
May 13	Walker Theater	Winnipeg, MAN
May 14	Civic Center	Fargo, ND
May 16	Little Wound School	Pine Ridge Reservation, SD
May 17	Brick Breeden Field House	Bozeman, MT
May 18	Snow King Resort	Jackson Hole, WY
May 19	Wolf Mountain	Park City, UT
May 20	Reception (t/b/a)	Boulder, CO
May 21	Red Rocks Amphitheater	Boulder, CO
May 22	Pueblo Visit	t/b/a
May 23	Paolo Soleri Amphitheater	Santa Fe, NM
May 24	Tour Hopi Solar Project	Dine/Hopi Reservation, AZ
May 25	Symphony Hall	Phoenix, AZ
May 26	Pops Bowl	San Diego, CA
May 27	Civic Center	Santa Monica, CA
May 30-31	Atwood Concert Hall	Anchorage, AK
May 31	Alaska Community Visit	t/b/a
June 2	The Gorge	Seattle, WA

From USA Today, April 20, 1995:



By Michael Halsband, Epic

INDIGO GIRLS: Emily Saliers, left, and Amy Ray launch a tour May 8 to benefit Native American environmental groups.

TOUR DE FORCE: After the dust of Earth Day settles, Indigo Girls Amy Ray and Emily Saliers are set to launch an "Honor the Earth" tour, starting May 8 in Madison, Wis. Every performance will benefit Native

American environmental groups.

Sponsored by the Indigenous Women's Network, a coalition of Indian women activists and groups, and the Seventh Generation Fund, a foundation that funds Native American cultural and social justice programs, the tour stops in 12 Western states and Canada, with concerts and visits to reservation communities. The Indigos, longtime supporters of environmental causes, hope to use the tour to draw attention to issues affecting native people and their efforts to protect their land from environmental degradation. [

From Brown and White, May 2, 1995:

Indigo Girls rock Stabler

By MICHELLE DE MOOY
News Editor

Showcasing the harder, more earthy sound from their latest album "Swamp Ophelia," the Indigo Girls performed to a large audience at Stabler Arena on Thursday night.

The group, comprised of Emily Sailiers and Amy Ray, played a set list of new and old material, including favorites like "Closer to Fine," "Kid Fears" and "Galileo."

Sailiers and Ray also performed several songs from "Swamp Ophelia," an album hailed as a more raw and intense rock and roll attempt by the Indigo Girls.

The concert included sessions of improvisational jamming with guitar and other instruments.

Leah Lindsky, '97, was slightly surprised to hear a new sound from the duo.

"I liked the acoustic parts of the concert,

especially when they used a cello in their music, but it didn't really sound like them. It was definitely a different sound," Lindsky said.

Other students said the style of their new music was a little disappointing.

Anne-Marie Crowell, '96, said she was expecting to hear the acoustical, harmonious sound that the group has become famous for in recent years.

"I thought the music was good, and I did enjoy the concert, but I just didn't buy them trying to be hard rockers," Crowell said.

Crowell also said when Sailiers and Ray were jamming, with the help of other band members, it became somewhat tedious and boring to listen to.

"Some of the jamming was definitely too long for me to enjoy listening to,"

she said.

Some audience-members were enthusiastic about hearing a different kind of music

from the group.

Jenny Bartos, '97, was impressed with the playing ability and diversity of the Indigo Girls.

"I liked the way they can experiment with their music. I like the slower sound of their older stuff, but I thought the concert was entertaining," Bartos said.

Dan Pietrzak, '97, also enjoyed the new dimensions of the Indigo Girls' music.

"It was a very good concert because of the change in their music. I liked hearing something different from them," Pietrzak said.

He added that he hoped the Greek Week concert would be held outside next year.

Band du Soleil, the band that opened for the Indigo Girls, also lent a harder sound to the night.

The music was fast paced and acoustically motivated, utilizing the scratchy sound of the lead singer's voice and the squeal of her guitar to intensify the music.

During the concert, the Indigo Girls invited Band du Soleil to perform with them onstage.

The groups played their own version of "Wild Horses," a song originally recorded by The Rolling Stones.

The finale of the concert had the audience pushing toward the stage, singing and dancing to the music.

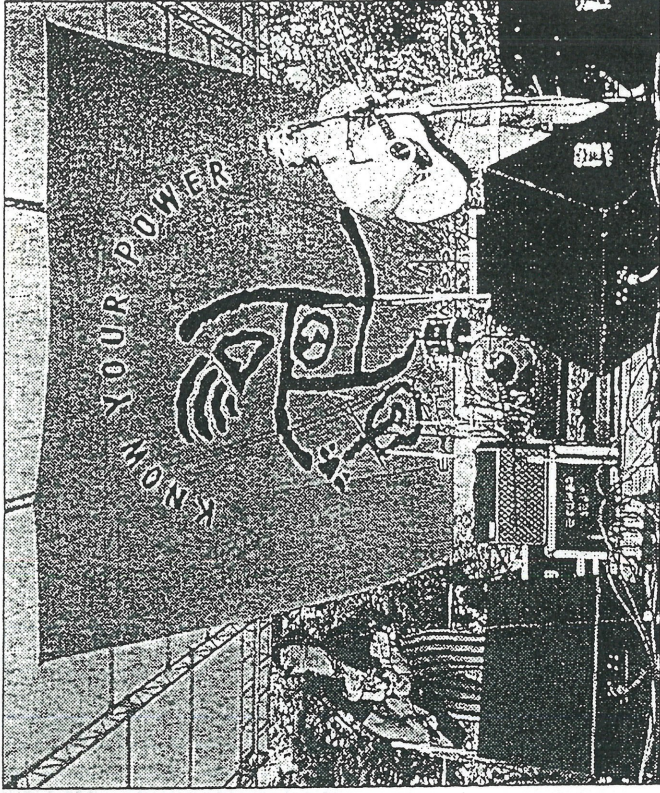
The Indigo Girls, as well as Band du Soleil and other back-up instrumentalists and vocalists, re-mixed the classic song "Midnight Train to Georgia" in an acoustic version.

After an encore, the duo ended with a lively and long rendition of an older song, "Closer to Fine."

"I thought the music was good, and I did enjoy the concert, but I just didn't buy them trying to be hard rockers."

Anne-Marie Crowell, '96

From The Atlanta Journal Constitution, May 7, 1995:



RICK DIAMOND / Special
Soon to be strumming at Native American reservations are the Indigo Girls, shown at the recent Earth Jam '95.

highlight the very real, life-and-death environmental issues Indian people face," said Seventh Generation Fund director **Christopher Peters**. The Indigos plan some conventional summertime shows in the United States and abroad after this tour. But after releasing a live record next fall, they'll take a year off. "Amy will probably have her hand in a bunch of projects," Saliers says, "but I'm going to just sit in a big, fat rocking chair."

.....



Peach Buzz

.....

A. SCOTT WALTON

Celebrity Buzz

Indigos, tribes to exchange shows

The Decatur-based **Indigo Girls** hit the road this weekend, but not for their usual kind of summer concert tour. Instead, **Emily Saliers** and **Amy Ray** will be touring for the benefit of Native Americans seeking to preserve their land and way of life. "We're actually going to a lot of reservations and schools where the kids will sing and dance for us and we'll do shows for them," Saliers said before leaving for the monthlong tour's first stop in Madison, Wis. All proceeds go directly to the Native American-controlled Seventh Generation Fund. "Amy and Emily will be visiting local reservations to

From The Minneapolis Star Tribune, May 7, 1995:

Indigo Girls direct talent at aiding Indian land, culture

By Neal Justin/Staff Writer

Who better to save the planet than the Jesus Christ of rock 'n' roll?

Fresh from an appearance as the savior in a much-praised revival of the musical "Jesus Christ Superstar" in Atlanta, Amy Ray of the Indigo Girls is coming back down to earth — in more ways than one.

Ray, 31, and her partner-in-folk, Emily Saliers, are embarking on a series of concerts to raise money for American Indian programs geared toward protecting Indian land and culture. On Tuesday, the duo comes to Northrop Auditorium in Minneapolis, the second concert on a three-week tour.

In addition to concerts in environmentally aware locales — such as Anchorage, Alaska, and Boulder, Colo. — Saliers and Ray will visit at least five Indian reservations, including Minnesota's White Earth Reservation.

"That's probably more important than anything to us, that we get to do some cultural exchanges," said Ray. "We feel that by visiting the reservations, there will be a lot of inspiration that will help us in our lives in general. We're lucky we get to do it."

It's not exactly the ideal time, businesswise, for Indigo Girls to be out on the road, raising money for indigenous causes. For one thing, the band's last album, "Swamp Ophelia," came out early last year, and the two had originally planned to start a long break from the road this month.

Then there's the surprising success of the "Jesus Christ Superstar" re-

Indigo Girls

Who: Indigo Girls

Opening act: Ulali

Where: Northrop Auditorium

When: 7:30 p.m. Tuesday

Tickets: \$21.50-\$23.50

vival featuring various Atlanta rockers. Ray played the title character and Saliers portrayed Mary Magdalene. Productions of the musical were so successful in both Atlanta and at the South by Southwest Music Conference in Austin, Texas, that the Indigos plan to reprise their roles for three performances in Seattle this summer.

After this month's "Honor the Earth Tour," the Indigo Girls are not planning to hit the road for at least 18 months, even though they have a concert album coming out in the fall.

It's also challenging for the Indigos to be on the road stumping for politically correct issues when there's a new marshal in the land, fellow Georgian Newt Gingrich.

"I definitely see the political climate sort of taking all these concerns and putting them on the back burner and just saying they're not important," Ray said. "I see that and it does make me more fired up about it. It doesn't put me down."

Ray is the more political of Indigo Girls. For the past few years she's been much more frank about her homosexuality because she feels that "we're in the middle of a movement." Saliers has just recently outed herself in the press. When it comes to songwriting, Ray is more political, too. While Saliers' tunes

tend to be more melodic and romantic, such as "Closer to Fine" and "Least Complicated," Ray is coming up with more and more songs such as "This Train Revisited," a searing tale about the Holocaust.

"I've always felt political, but I always found it hard to write political songs," said Ray, the punkier of the Indigos. "Now I'm finding that as I get older, we're playing to people that are 15 and older. I feel like it's important to talk about the fact that their voices are important, but also say that my voice is still important, too. You're not too old to be an activist."

Ray, who is more likely to play the Clash on her stereo system than Joni Mitchell, is writing more songs that don't fit snugly into the folk-pop category that has defined Indigo Girls. "Touch Me Fall" on "Swamp Ophelia" received much attention, not only for the way it built to a loud, brave mix of electric guitars and stringed instruments, but also because it sounded like nothing else in the pair's repertoire.

While Saliers encourages her partner to write songs like "Touch Me Fall," Ray worries about experimenting too much with the band's sound.

"I feel limited because maybe I don't want that to be the format. I don't want Indigo Girls to move so completely away from Indigo Girls. I like what we do," she said. "Eventually, if I had enough songs together, I could definitely do a side project that was very alternative. But I think it would be fun to do a punky album with musicians I haven't gotten to play with yet. Maybe in the next five years. It's a pipe dream. I have to learn to play guitar better first."

HONOR THE EARTH 1995

**INDIGO
GIRLS**



**PROTECT ENDANGERED PEOPLES,
PROTECT ENDANGERED SPECIES**

All our Friends and Relatives (Aaniin Indinawamaaganag)



Welcome to history in the making. The Honor the Earth Tour will travel to over 20 cities and Native communities, reaching over 50,000 people. In this process, we will raise money, awareness, and political support for Native people on the front-line working for their survival. We've targeted three essential components for our Endangered Peoples, Endangered Species Campaign. The three areas we have targeted are:

1. The defense of homelands and ecosystems;
2. The protection of sacred sites; and
3. The building of sustainable communities;

As we travel with this Tour, we will visit a number of Native communities and reservations, meeting with children, elders, and people working hard to protect their lands and make a future for their children. We will be supporting the commitment of local groups and individuals to Honor the Earth and increase visibility and people's awareness for their issues. We are also sure that this work to protect endangered peoples and species is key to the survival of all of us, and we want to leverage the financial and political resources necessary for Native people to carry out that work.

We want to especially recognize Amy and Emily – The Indigo Girls – for their tremendous commitment. They are true sisters with all of us as we work toward this common goal to Honor the Earth. It has been an honor and a joy to come to know them, and without them this tour would never happen.

We also want to thank you, the audience. It has been gratifying that all across this country people have been coming forward to offer their support, to purchase tickets, and to join with us in our work. We need you for this to be successful.

I want to invite and urge you to stay with us in the months and years to come. The Endangered Peoples, Endangered Species campaign needs to be a large national movement rooted across this country. We need you to join with Emily, Amy, and the Native peoples who are represented in all of the organizations described in this booklet, to work together for the people and the land.

Turn to the last page of this booklet and fill out the form there so that we can stay in touch with you. Enclose a generous contribution, it will be put to good use, changing history.

For our relations and our future generations,

Winona LaDuke
Indigenous Women's Network

Chris Peters
Seventh Generation Fund

A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO ALL OF THE PEOPLE THAT MADE THIS POSSIBLE.

Tour Promotion and Coordination by Direct Events
President, Tim O'Connor
Tour Coordinator, Mark Tilsen
Mark's Assistants, Mark Frederickson and Robert Richman
Tour Accounting, Zulma Jimenez & Jennifer Stratton
Tour Marketing, Dave Rockwood & Lesli Seymour

Musicians

Amy Ray
Emily Saliers
Jerry Marotta
Sara Lee
Jane Scarpantoni
John Trudell and Bad Dog
Joy Harjo and Poetic Justice
Vern Cheechoo
Ulali

Crew

Jimmy Descant, Guitar Tech
Brian Knight, Backline Tech
Joel Lesser & Rod Gibson, Lighting Assistants
Axel Dollheiser, Band Bus Driver
Ernest Wethington, Crew Bus Driver
David Desaulniers, Truck Driver
Michael Keating & Nyle Wood, Sound Engineers
Monterey Peninsula Artists, Booking Agent

Management

Russell Carter Artist Management

Crew

Russell Carter
Kathy Lyons
Maddy Greenwood
Tour Manager - Geoff Trump
Production Manager/Lighting Designer -
Richard "Scooter" Oi
Sound by Clair Brothers Audio Enterprises, Inc.
Lighting by R.A. Roth Inc.
Transportation by:
National NightLiner
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Lori Poirier
Laura McLeod
Shannon Martin-Faye

Thanks to TicketMaster for helping to keep the tour affordable.

The Honor the Earth Slide Show

Narrator: Louise Erdrich

Lakota Courting Flute:

Jay Red Hawk (Tonweya Cikala)

Singer: Paula Horne

Photographers

Joe Allen
Dick Bancroft
Jim Brandenburg
Gayla Ellis
Ronnie Farley
Cheri Hyde
Dale Kakkak
Millie Knapp
Keri Pickett
John Ratzloff
Susana Santos
Zachary Singer
Robert Visser

Greenpeace Archives

Production Coordinators/Editors:

Barbara Tilsen, Gayla Ellis

Audio Engineer: Doug Cain

Slide Show Programming:

Larry King / Audio Visual Film

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Judy Brandenburg

The slide show narration includes excerpts from
*Women of the Native Struggle: Portraits and
Testimony of the Native American Women*,
copyright 1993 by Ronnie Farley, the Library
of The American Indian, Orion Books, NY.

Songs selected from Paula Horne's CD,
Heart Songs of Black Hills Woman

Thanks to the 100's of volunteers in each of the host
cities. Space does not permit us to list them all.



THE INDIGO GIRLS

Amy Ray and Emily Saliers first met in elementary school in Decatur, Georgia, and have been singing together since high school. Their self-titled debut label album was released by Epic records in 1989 to a strong response. This album has gone platinum and has sold over 1.7 million copies. Their music is known for its driving rhythm, strong vocals and high quality original songs. They have been nominated for five Grammys and their album *Indigo Girls* won a Grammy for "Best Contemporary Folk Recording".

The Indigo Girls latest album, *Swamp Ophelia*, has already reached gold, and has been nominated in 1995 for "Best Contemporary Folk Album".

—Karen Chabrunn Thornton

This is not the first time the Indigo Girls have worked for the rights of Indigenous people and the Environment. They have been extremely generous with their time and talent. They have been consistent participants in concerts for Native people - like the Ban the Dam Jam (to stop the massive James Bay hydro project in Quebec), Earth Day and the highly successful 1993 Honor the Earth Tour in Madison, Minneapolis and Des Moines. Thanks Amy and Emily for making the 1995 Honor the Earth Tour such a success.

"WE ARE THE MOTHERS OF NATIONS..."

The Indigenous Women's Network is a Continental and Pacific network of Indigenous women. The network seeks to encourage the participation of Native women in local, national and international work. We do this through:

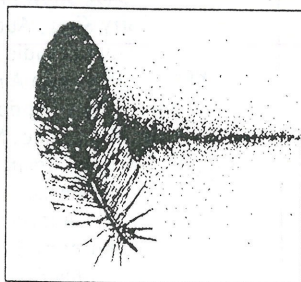
- Increasing the visibility of Native women in our communities and in the larger society;
- Supporting the participation of Native women in various political, cultural and social forums; and
- Supporting grassroots women's projects designed to empower Native women.



PHOTO BY DALE HAUSSNER

The IWN is comprised of approximately 400 members (both individuals and organizations) and publishes a magazine, twice a year, which has a distribution of 4,000 copies. The IWN supports, through technical assistance and fundraising, grassroots efforts by Native women. We have supported the participation of Indigenous women in United Nations Commission of Human Rights, United Nations Conference of Environment and Development, and many other forums. The IWN also hosts an annual event to promote the status of Indigenous women.

IWN's work is undertaken within the context of our traditional teachings, and "within the framework of the vision of our elders."



SEVENTH GENERATION FUND

The Seventh Generation Fund, a Native American grassroots foundation, is dedicated to maintaining and promoting the uniqueness of Native peoples and the self-sufficiency of our nations. The Fund has assisted emerging Native environmental campaigns and grassroots projects to protect traditional homelands, fight pervading environmental racism, and advocate for holistic approaches to cultural and ecological preservation. Many of the groups profiled in this book are affiliated with the SGF.

The Seventh Generation Fund has funded many local struggles to protect imperiled sacred land and is a tenacious advocate of first amendment protection for the First Americans. The Fund also has supported several important national and international forums and events. In addition, the Seventh Generation Fund has worked with coalitions to build a better understanding within American philanthropy of the unique needs and issues of indigenous peoples of South and Meso America. We believe in our survival.

The Seventh Generation Fund's board and staff is excited about the Endangered Peoples, Endangered Species Campaign, which is launched by this tour.



JOHN TRUDELL AND BAD DOG

No stranger to the struggle of indigenous people, John Trudell has been an active and vocal proponent for over 20 years. A Santee Dakota, John headed the American Indian Movement during much of its turbulent days in the 1970's. A charismatic and looming speaker, John's music echoes the frustration and anger which accompany the struggles of his people.

John Trudell's 1986 release *AKA Graffiti Man* was referred to by Bob Dylan, during a Rolling Stone interview, as "the best album of the year." Trudell has recorded five cassettes on his own label, The Peace Company, and is now recording with Rycodisc. The first track from his most recent release, *Johnny Damas and Me*, is as good a description as you will find for his music — *Rant and Roll*: usually political, occasionally sentimental, always impassioned.

JOY HARJO AND POETIC JUSTICE

True to their Native roots, the members of Poetic Justice use the medium of music to give voice to the tradition and heritage of their people. Joy Harjo, a widely published poet and recent saxophone convert, weaves music around her poetry. Contemporary Native issues are shared through music the group refers to as "tribal jazz reggae."

The group consists of Joy Harjo (Muscogee tribe of the Creek Nation) who plays saxophone and reads her poetry; John Williams (Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota) on bass; Susan Williams (Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota) playing drums; Willie Bluehorse Johnson (Isleta and Navajo) on guitar; and Kyle Johnson plays guitar and sings vocals.



PHOTO BY PAUL ABDOO



VERN CHEECHOO

Vern Cheechoo grew up in a small community on an island on the Moose River, about 200 miles from the nearest town, with his parents, three brothers and five sisters. There were no highways and only two ways to get to their village — by plane or by canoe.

Self-taught, Vern started playing the guitar at the age of six. His first release on the Dark Light Music label, *Lonesome & Hurting*, is an innovative and contemporary collection of country songs and ballads that bear Vern's soul and thoughts to the listeners. His hot single will also be featured on the popular CBS television show *Northern Exposure*.

ULALI

Ulali is a Native women's singing group based out of New York City. The unique sound of Ulali, featuring Pure Fé, Soni, and Jennifer, has evolved from blending a variety of traditional and contemporary indigenous music of the Americas. Most of their songs are sung *a cappella*; others are powerful drum and rattle songs. They are known for their harmonies sung in various Native languages, as well as English.

Ulali sing about the Native struggle and prophecies. Their music is a form of personal and historical expression.

Please note: not all performers listed will be performing in every city.





ENDANGERED PEOPLES,



"To honor the Earth and all our relatives are our instructions as native peoples. To build and live in a society based on honoring the Earth and natural law is to insure a sustainable society. That is how we can live for seven generations to come...."

To honor the earth is a long standing precept of Indigenous peoples everywhere. It represents a way of viewing the world, a belief system, a way of life. Despite more than 500 years of colonization that world view has not diminished. Honoring the Earth remains at the heart of indigenous cultures: there is no separation between Native culture and the natural world. When the land is alive, its inhabitants flourish. When the land is made sick, choked by toxic waste incineration, torn by strip mining and shorn clear cutting of forests, its Indigenous peoples and species together suffer the same fate.

Most often, these destructive scenes take place beyond the media's eye, in remote corners of the desert, in the shadows of old-growth forest. But decisions made in profit-hungry corporate boardrooms play out in the very real lives of Native peoples, whose land is destroyed by nuclear dumpsites, hydro-electric dams, and the poisonous entrails of raw-metal mines.

The fact that pivotal environmental battles center on Indian land is no accident. Over two-thirds of the nation's uranium deposits, along with significant deposits of oil and natural gas and over 15 million acres of prime forest, exist on Indian land in the U.S. alone. These lands are viewed by a cartel of oil, forestry, energy and mining conglomerates as the last frontier for exploitation. The stand-off is on between Indian people, struggling to protect the land, and the most influential corporations on the planet. If business as usual continues, indigenous cultures and the land itself, will be destroyed by industry's reckless practice.

- The largest coal strip mine in the world is operated by Peabody Coal Company on Dine (Navajo) land and four of the largest coal strip mines in the US lie on Indian lands.
- The largest federal coal sale in US history, the Powder River coal sale is in the North Cheyenne homeland in Montana.



ENDANGERED SPECIES



- The Western Shoshone Nation in Nevada is the most bombed nation on earth, home to more than 900 atomic testing explosions in the past 45 years. Now the U.S. would like to create a dumping ground of highly radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, which lies within traditional Shoshone territory.
- Native lands in the US. and Canada are the third largest producers of uranium in the world—of nuclear weapons and nuclear planning.
- Exxon Corporation, in conjunction with Rio-Algom, plans to extract 55 million tons of ore worth billions of dollars from one of the largest copper and zinc lodes in the country—adjacent to the tiny Mole Lake reservation in northern Wisconsin. The mine will devastate the area.
- 80 million acres of Alaskan off-shore oil lease sales lie in waters surrounding Native coastal villages. Alaskan Natives, and in particular the Eyak people of Prince William Sound, now face the pressing threat of logging. By 1998, 50 percent of the Sound's forests will be on the hit-list for clear-cutting.
- Alberta-Pacific (Al-Pac) runs the largest pulp mill in the world on the land of the Lubicon Cree in Northern Alberta, where the largest forest system in the world is being parceled out, clear-cut and turned into paper at an unprecedented rate. 400 oil wells have already been dug on Lubicon territory and a sour gas plant is in the making.

These examples represent only a fraction of the threats Indigenous peoples face. According to World Watch Institute, almost all 317 reservations in the U.S. are threatened by Environmental hazards.

With this in mind, the 1995 Honor The Earth Tour will support Native projects that center around three areas key to the survival of Indigenous peoples:

The defense of homeland and ecosystems

The protection of sacred sites

The restoration and building of sustainable communities



"THE LIVES OF OUR CHILDREN ARE AT STAKE."

— LUBICON CHIEF BERNARD OMINIYAK

The Lubicon Cree face enormous obstacles, both political and financial, to insure their future. Until recently the Lubicon Cree of northern Alberta, Canada, lived a self-sufficient life on their land—hunting, gathering and trapping. Isolated in the vast forest of north central Alberta, the tribe had very little contact with white people until 1979. Then the Alberta provincial government put in electricity and roads and began signing away the territory's drilling and timber rights.



PHOTO BY RONNIE FARLEY

First came the oil companies. Within four years, the companies drilled 400 oil wells within 15 miles of the Lubicon village of Little Buffalo. Since 1989 Daishowa Paper Manufacturing Company of Tokyo has been clear-cutting the forest in Lubicon territory.

This activity ultimately destroyed the hunting and trapping in the area and the Lubicon were forced to accept welfare to survive. The Lubicon have resorted to blockades to protect their territory, resulting in criminal charges against several tribe members.

Now the Lubicon are facing a new threat from UNOCAL. The parent company of Union 76 is building a sour gas plant adjacent to and upwind from the Lubicon village. The plant will remove excess sulfur from natural gas and emit toxic pollutants dangerous to the health of humans, wildlife and cattle.

Because the Lubicon never signed a treaty, their land is legally "unceded." Under international law and Canada's law at the time of its founding, the Lubicon people should retain control of their ancestral land—about 4,000 square miles. However, the Alberta government purports to have unilaterally extinguished the Lubicon's land claim in 1987.

The United Nations Human Rights Committee found the Canadian government in violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, for not negotiating with the Lubicon in good faith. The World Council of Churches calls the treatment of the Lubicon Cree "genocide." The truth of Lubicon Chief Ominiyak's words of warning are frighteningly real. We cannot afford to allow corporate and governmental greed to destroy the future of the Lubicon Cree people.



EYAK RAINFOREST PRESERVATION FUND

The Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund is working towards preserving intact living rainforests in Prince William Sound, Alaska. This fragile ecosystem is home to endangered species such as eagles, bears, deer, marbled murrelets, and wildstock salmon, which are also forest animals.

It has been six years since the Exxon "Valdez" spilled over 11 million gallons of crude oil into the pristine waters and beaches of Prince William Sound. Now the 1200 miles of coastline that were coated with oil are suffering another large scale Environmental catastrophe — clear-cut logging of ancient, old-growth rainforests.

According to projections, more than 50 percent of Prince William Sound's rainforests will be clear-cut by the year 2000. Currently 50,000 acres have already been clear-cut in Chugach National Forest. This region is known for its steep cliffs and receding glaciers, which are highly susceptible to erosion and landslides.

The 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) is the source of the on-going forest destruction in Prince William Sound. Designed to eliminate traditional subsistence lifestyles in favor of "modernization and economic development," ANCSA granted Alaska Natives one billion dollars in cash and only 44 million acres of land. Corporations wearing "Native masks" were formed to invest and manage these financial and natural resource assets for Alaska's Native people. ANCSA forced Alaska Natives to surrender 90 percent of their traditional land base, and any aboriginal hunting and fishing rights on the land and in the ocean.

The Eyak people are one of the traditional tribes incorporated by ANCSA and thus, successfully displaced from their ancestral land. If the current course of history is not halted, the rainforest, as well as the Eyak people, will be only a memory.

The Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund is supporting the work of Eyak activists dedicated to cultural and environmental restoration projects that compliment the return of their ancestral land and inherent sovereignty. At this very moment, the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund is supporting litigation which is fighting for the survival of this precious ecosystem — and is in need of your support.

EYAK RAINFOREST PRESERVATION FUND

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INNU NATION

"All we ask is to be allowed to govern ourselves. Why are we, who are Innu, so badly off, when after all this is our land and we have been living here for thousands of years? Why is it so hard for us to survive in our own territory? We only need to look at the development of Nitassinan to see what is killing the land: military testing, hydro-electric dams, logging. And the roads being built for these purposes: they too are killing the land. We demand only to be able to live on, and off, our land...I know what Nitassinan was like before the military testing began, and I've seen what the practice bombing runs have done to it. I've gone twice myself to inspect the damage done, in the company of women and children...I am very proud that it is the women who are there to defend the land, that they are standing up to do something, and I hope that all women will stand together to continue the fight to defend the territory."

—Elizabeth Penashue, Innu elder from Sheshatshit, Quebec

After decades of fighting the Canadian and Quebec governments and NATO over the use of Goosebay as a "test flight" and bombing site, the Innu Nation is now are faced with another serious threat: hydro-electric dams that destroy their rivers. The Coalition for Nitassinan is fighting the proposed diversion of two rivers in the Quebec province of Canada. The proposal seeks to supply water to a hydro-electric plant at the Sainte-Marguerite III dam. The diversion would cut the flow of the Moisie River by 40 percent. The Moisie is an important salmon fishing resource for the Innu of the Quebec province, and this proposed diversion would ruin that habitat. Join with Elizabeth Penashue in denouncing this abuse of natural resources, we all stand to suffer the consequences.



**"IF THEY GO AHEAD WITH THEIR MINE,
OUR TRIBE IS GOING TO BE DEVASTATED."**

—MOLE LAKE TRIBAL JUDGE FRED ACKLEY

The Anishinabe people of Northern Wisconsin are on the verge of being ravished by corporate giants and the US government. Exxon Minerals Company and Canadian-based Rio Algom have joined in a partnership in order to open a copper-sulfide mine on the very land the Anishinabe Nation was guaranteed sustenance rights to by the US government. The mine, unless it can be stopped, will be located at the headwaters of the Wolf River, adjacent to the Mole Lake Indian Reservation near Crandon, Wisconsin.

The mine is supposed to occupy a surface area of 866 acres. But it would disrupt a far larger area. Over its lifetime, the mine would generate an estimated 60 million tons of metallic sulfide wastes. When these wastes come in contact with water or air, the result is various forms of toxic sulfuric acids. The mine would also produce quantities of poisonous heavy metals like mercury, lead, zinc, arsenic, copper and cadmium.



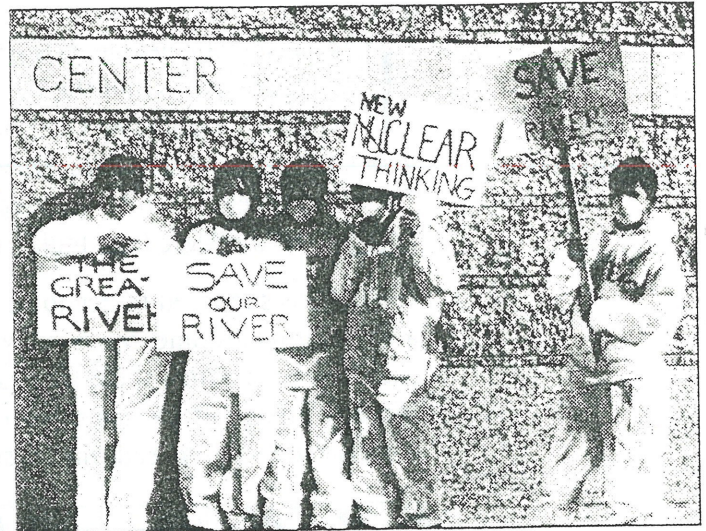
PHOTO BY DALE KAKKAK

The mine site lies on territory ceded by the Anishinabe Nation to the US government in 1842. Treaties guarantee Anishinabe access to wild rice, fish and some wild game on the ceded lands. The mine would destroy the Wolf River watershed and surrounding wild rice beds in the region. Wild rice is integral to the native culture of the Great Lakes region. People from the Mole Lake Reservation are among the prime harvesters of wild rice in Wisconsin.

Other nearby Indian Nations—the Menominee, Potawatomi, Stockbridge-Munsee and Oneida—have joined with Mole Lake to form the Nii Win Intertribal Council. Nii Win is working in alliance with Environmental and fishing groups. Nii win's resolve against environmental racism may help preserve nearby waterways for Indians and non-Indians alike. We must take up the fight and prevent the power of money from destroying yet another waterway, yet another people.



From extraction to waste, Native peoples in the United States and Canada have suffered disproportionately from the nuclear power and weapons production industry. The weapons lab at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the atomic bomb was first developed, spewed radioactive contamination onto the Ute, Paiute and Apache peoples in the area. Uranium for the first bombs gave lung cancer to the Hopi and Diné (Navajo) people who still suffer from work in the mines of the southwest. Fallout from the first atomic explosion, at Alamogordo, New Mexico, poured onto the tribes downwind.



For more than 40 years the US military exploded its nuclear weapons both above ground and underground on land belonging to the Shoshone and Southern Paiute Nations. Cynical "medical research" experiments using lethal radioactive isotopes were conducted by the US Navy on Indigenous Arctic peoples. Large, deliberate radiation releases from the Hanford Nuclear Reservation Facility poured into the lands of the Yakima and Umatilla. Plutonium emissions from Oklahoma's infamous Kerr-McGee facility poured into the land and onto bodies of the Cherokee Nation.



PHOTO BY DALE KAKKAK

We, the Western Shoshone Nation, the most bombed nation in the world, oppose the siting of nuclear waste within our original treaty boundaries. No treaty, accord, agreement or sale exists that gives the United States the permission to explode nuclear devices on or under the Western Shoshone Nation, let alone use Newe Segobia as a high level nuclear waste dump. The Western Shoshone Nation oppose these actions which are in violation of the 1863 Treaty of Ruby Valley.