

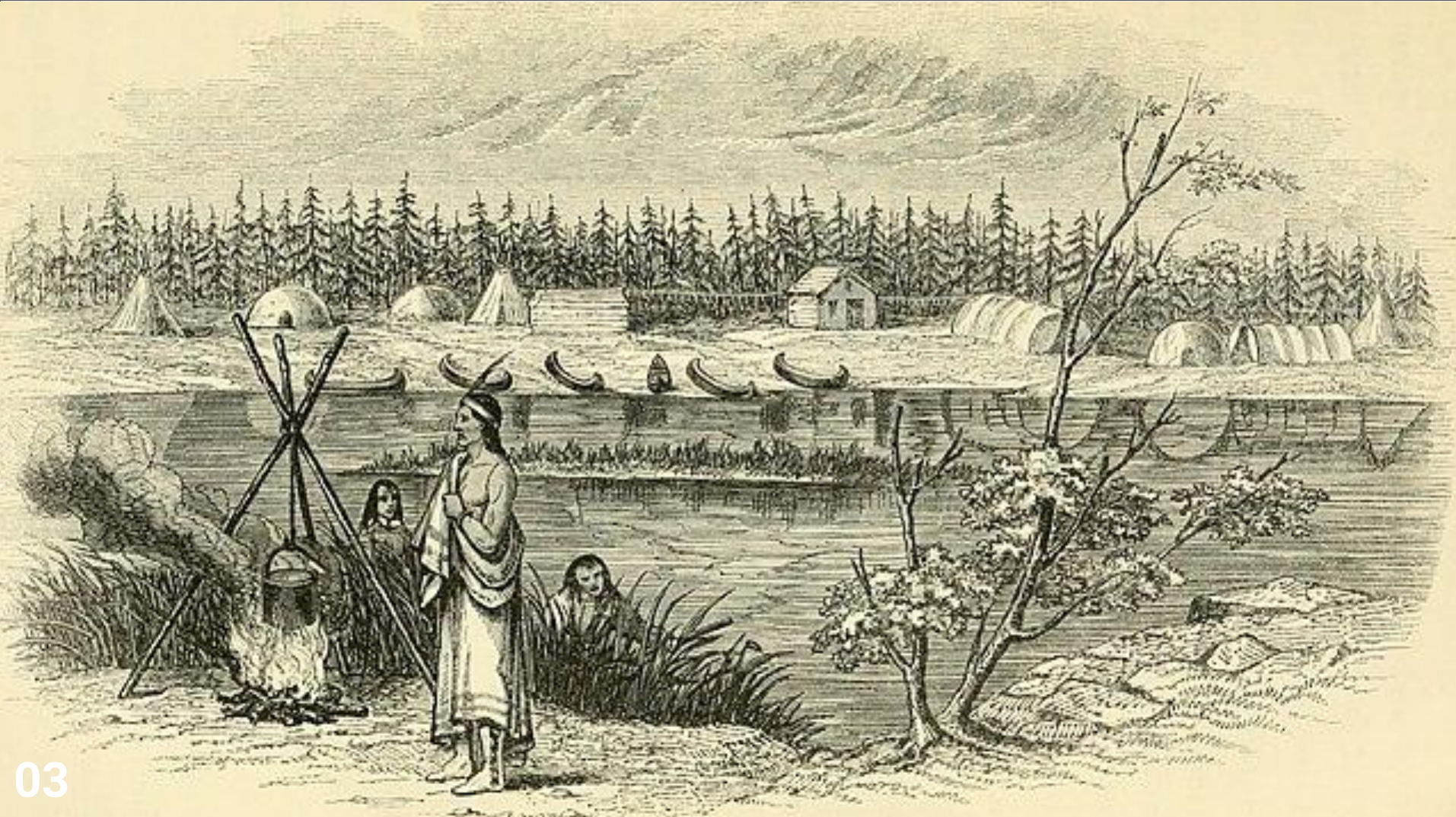
**ALL  
PIPELINES  
SPILL**



10:42 AM  
3/10/91

**HONOR  
TREATY  
RIGHTS**









Heading to  
the camps  
and kills  
the boy  
first

PEOPLE  
OVER  
PIPELINES





PROTECT  
OUR  
FUTURE

PROTECT  
OUR  
CHILDREN

LOVE WATER  
WATER  
WATER

CLIMATE  
TUESDAY

PROTECT  
OUR  
SACRED

PROTECT  
OUR  
CHILDREN

WATER  
LIFE





PROTECT THE WATER  
STOP LINE 3

PROTECT THE WATER  
STOP LINE 3

PROTECT WATER  
HONOR TREATIES  
STOP LINE

Mní awayaká pi!

origin



**PROTECT  
THE  
SACRED**

**PROTECT  
OUR WATER  
NO LINE 3 + NO PESTICIDES**

NO PIPELINES!  
KEEP IT IN THE  
GROUND





**KILL THE**

**BLACK SNAKE**









**HONOR  
THE  
EARTH**



# CAPTIONS & CREDITS

## 02 MN350

*Still from Enbridge Line 3 Oil Spill (2:23)*, 1991

Photograph

[YouTube](#)

## 04 Laurence Oliphant

*Minnesota and the Far West*, 1855

Engraving

[Wikimedia Commons](#)

## 05 Thatánka Wanžíla

*One Bull, Custer's War*, 1900

Pigments, ink on Muslin

[Flickr](#)

Oil pipelines, like the existing Line 3 pipeline that passes through the Fond du Lac Tribal Reservation, are notorious for spilling and environmental degradation. This image depicts the 1991 Line 3 spill—the largest inland oil spill in U.S. history.

Laurence Oliphant produced this rendition of a peaceful scene of a Tribal village in the mid-1800's before this band of Indigenous Americans were driven from their land as a result of colonial expansion.

This graphic rendition of a white expansionist murdering a Native American is representative of the ways in which American westward expansion destroyed Indigenous culture.



## 07 Fibonacci Blue

*Line 3 Pipeline Protest, 2018*

Photograph

[Wikimedia Commons](#)

## 08 Lorie Shaull

*We are Here to Protect the Water, Revoke the Permits!*

*Rally in St. Paul, Minnesota, 2021*

Photograph

[Flickr](#)

## 10 Lorie Shaull

*2 Protect Our Water No Line 3 + No Pesticides Sign*

*Outside of Palisade, Minnesota, 2020*

Photograph

[Flickr](#)

## 11 Desiree Kane

*“Happy” American Horse Direct Action Against DAPL, 2016*

Photograph

[Wikimedia Commons](#)

Prior to a vote from the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission on Line 3 construction, protesters gathered at the state capitol and marched to downtown St. Paul. The march highlights that the state legislature has a say in the decision.

Line 3 encroaches on Native land. This has the potential to violate treaty rights by harming traditional hunting, gathering, and fishing practices that were guaranteed in writing. Protesters march in solidarity to stop Line 3 and protect sacred water.

Indigenous and non-Indigenous allies set-up camps in rural Minnesota along the Line 3 pipeline construction route. This allows for non-violent direct action to disrupt pipeline development, and serves as a physical reminder of the occupation and destruction of Indigenous land.

“Happy” American Horse, from the Sicangu Nation, locks himself to construction equipment in an effort to stop the production of the pipeline running through his land. The pipeline still runs today.

**13** Tony Webster

*Dakota Access Oil Pipeline, North Dakota, 2016*

Photograph

[Wikimedia Commons](#)

**14** Smashtolee05

*Prairie Ringneck Snake, 2018*

Photograph

[Flickr](#)

**16** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

*Wild Rice Harvest on Mud Lake, Cass County, Minnesota, 2015*

Photograph

[Wikimedia Commons](#)

Pictured is a stretch of the 1,172 mile-long Dakota Access pipeline. In its first year of operation, it transported 500,000 barrels of oil daily. Similar to Enbridge’s Line 3, it sparked nationwide protest and runs through Indigenous land.

Indigenous activists draw on the “Prophecy of the Black Snake” to describe the crisis embodied by pipelines through their lands. Just like the Black Snake in prophecy, these projects are “hell bent on sowing destruction and disease,” according to Dallas Goldtooth, a Dakota Water Protector.

Wild rice, manoomin in the Ojibwe language, is a staple food of the Anishinaabe people. The Ojibwe consider harvesting an important part of their culture. The Line 3 pipeline would traverse Ojibwe rice beds protected under the 1855 Treaty.