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1: The Tucurui/Tocantins River Hydroelectric Dam, the fourth largest in the world and the largest yet built in any tropical forest area anywhere. It will flood over one-half of the Para-kanan Indians' area. Photo: Silvio Coelho dos Santos.

2: The Uruguay River near the site of the Machadinho Dam. Note the steep, forested banks, partially denuded by non-Indian farmers in the foreground. Photo: Eileen Hoge.

3: Indian cemetery, Cacique Doble/Forquilha Area, which was partially plowed over and destroyed by a local farmer after the Kaingang Indians who lived there were forced by the FUNAI to abandon this traditional area against their will. One of the possible URBHP dams would have forced a judicial review of the Indians' rights to areas such as these. However, that dam ("Paim Filho") was subsequently eliminated from ELECTROSUL's plans. Photo: Eileen Hoge.

4: The "Manella" or Xanxere Montante Dam site, on the Chapecozinho River, with the Chapeco Indian Post on the far side. Non-Indian land occupies the foreground. Photo: Eileen Hoge.
5: "FUNAI-standard" houses built for the Kaingang Indians at the Chapeco Post, in locations specified by the FUNAI. A total contradiction of the traditional Kaingang settlement pattern and housing style. These houses are dusty, exposed to outside view, and far from kin and friends. Photo: Eileen Hoge.

6: Kaingang Indian forest preserve of the Ligeiro Post, Rio Grande do Sul, to be flooded by the Machadinho Dam. On this side of the Apuæ/Ligeiro River, in the foreground, is non-Indian farmland, which also will be flooded. Photo: Eileen Hoge.

7: "FUNAI-standard" residential area for the Kaingang Indians of the Ligeiro Post, near the Post headquarters. Photo: Eileen Hoge.

8: Former renter's house, Chapeco Post. In 1978, the Kaingang evicted these families from the Indians' land. One Indian family now lives here to guard against further intrusion across the Xanxere bridge, hoping to allow the cleared area to return to forest. However, it is now scheduled to be flooded by the Poz do Chapeco-zinho Dam. Photo: Eileen Hoge.

9: The infamous Ibirama/Itajai River Flood Control Dam, which has already ruptured three times. The Xokleng Indians' Ibirama Reservation is in the background. Photo courtesy of O Estado de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis.

10: The Kaingang Indian school at Nonoai (Nonoai Post, Rio Grande do Sul). This school is similar to those to be flooded in other Indian areas in southern Brazil. A bilingual "monitor" is at the right. Photo: Eileen Hoge.

11: Parana pines (Chapeco Post, Santa Catarina). This farmland was originally cleared by non-Indian farmers evicted by the Kaingang in 1978. Kaingang farmers such as the one shown here are trying to preserve what forest they have been left. Photo: Eileen Hoge.

12: The Tucurui Dam, 300 kilometers south of Belem, Para, will flood an area of nearly 2,160 km², including 865 km² of the Parakanan Indians' land. Photo: Silvio Coelho dos Santos.

13: Parakanan Indian village, Pucurui Post. The effects of five years of rapid deculturation since their first contact with Brazilian society in 1976 are clearly visible. Photo: Silvio Coelho dos Santos.
14: Parakanan mother and children, Pucurui Post. Most of the thousands of cubic meters of lumber being cut by the FUNAI on Parakanan lands is for export, however some second-quality lumber is being used in the FUNAI post itself. Photo: Silvio Coelho dos Santos.