



ADFG - AMIGOS DA TERRA  
Rua Miguel Tostes, nº694  
tel(0512) 32-88-84  
90.420 - Porto Alegre/RS- BRASIL



TO THE WORLD COMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

World leaders, international agencies and national governments have so far completely failed in their policies for sustainable development and environmental protection.

Development is a society process. It depends on the will of its actors and their ability to mobilize people for actions.

The actors involved in this process may be broadly classified in three categories:

- 1st - representatives of governments and/or official agencies(the legal political power);
- 2nd - managers and representatives of transnational corporations(the economic power) ;
- 3rd - citizens, who are always the weakest party in this process.

Today, due to the global threats, created by irrational policies supported and fostered by the economic power, citizen's are organizing themselves to influence at the decision making levels, in a desperate effort to save the habitat of the great majorities and to protect the human rights of the poorest. As long as the inequalities, the imbalances of these three categories persist, there is no possibility, no hope for sustainable development.

Unfortunately the World Comission for Environment and Development - both in its structure and in its workplan - follows exactly the existing patterns. Its members were chosen among representatives of governments and official agencies, ignoring the leaders of several independent citizen's organizations, working worldwide for sustainable development based on environmental protection and social justice.

Once more the task assigned to these independent citizen's organizations is to work out suggestions, present revindications and/or alternatives, without being offered the partnership which they deserve at the decision making level.

The workplan of the Comission establishes public hearings and the discussion of papers on selected policy issues in important cities around the world, to work out a final report in early 1987, aimed at raising "the level of understanding and commitment to action on the part of individuals, voluntary organizations, businesses, institutes and governments".

As far as governments, official institutes and busi -

nesses are concerned, we have no reason whatsoever to believe that this report will be of any more impact on official policies than all those other reports and recommendations of other institutionalized bodies(UNEP-FAO-WHO,etc)have been until now.

As to individuals, voluntary and independent citizen's organizations, they are tired of official reports and recommendations, which are never followed by effective actions.

Besides, they have their international forum at the ELC in Nairobi. To hear these people, to know their revindications and suggestions it is sufficient to have been in Nairobi in February 85 at the Global Meeting of NGOs for Environment and Development, or to read the outcome papers of this meeting.

There we were given the chance to listen - not to speak - to the delegate of this global Commission, who arrived just in time to deliver his speech at the final plenary session, to an audience of 140 participants representing more than 100 NGOs from 48 countries around the world.

We regret there was no opportunity for any public hearing or dialogue.

In Nairobi, after one week of intense and serious work the 15 specialized groups recommended, 119 feasible action proposals on the 14 fields they had analyzed and which included development aid, international debt world trade and the impact of militarization.

Global meeting participants agreed that certain national and international financial and aid policies have actually contributed to increase the hunger and suffering of the poor. And we want to add here that the huge development projects in Brasil, decided in secrecy by governments, official agencies and the economic power, be it in the field of energy, agriculture, cattle breeding, mining or petro-chemicals, have not only created more human misery today, but are a serious threat to the nation in the future, besides being responsible for the frightening increase of the country's foreign debt.

In the Latin American caucus, preceding the meeting, one of the participants classified developing countries as "countries that are on their way to extinction."

What emerged clearly in Nairobi was that citizen participation at decision making levels is one of the fundamental pre-requisites for any sustainable development. A new devision of powers among the actors of the development process is needed, at the individual and collective national and international level.

Experience is showing that official bureaucracies, supported or coerced by economic power are either impotent or unwilling to change the status quo of the suicidal civilization they have build up in their own immediatistic interest. "The urgency of environment and development problems make it imperative that we put emphasis on popular mobilization"(Nairobi).

Independent citizen's have a most important role to play in this struggle, but it must be stressed that isolated efforts of individuals or groups will be lost, their achievements will be annihilated in our transnationalized world, as long as citizen's fail in organizing themselves

ves to become a political force and an active partner at the development process.

This view is reflected in the Statement from the Working Group on International and National Lobbying, which was approved at the final session by acclamation, and which we transcribe in part:

"NGOs concerned with Development and Environment issues must join together in identifying the world debt crisis as the most serious immediate threat to the environment and the most serious barrier to sustainable development. The bulk of this crisis is being borne by the poor of the world and its gravest manifestation is the rapid growth of hunger we are witnessing today. The debt crisis has largely been created by the commercial bank's insatiable appetite for lending, particularly in the early seventies, and by governments of the South's infatuation for constructing prestige mega-projects which are themselves, all too often, a direct threat to the environment and to the living standards of the poor. It is now the poor-not the beneficiaries of these projects - who suffer most acutely from the resulting debt servicing.

NGOs - particularly those gathered together at this conference in Nairobi - have a responsibility to alert their constituency to the perniciousness of this exploitation in whichever way is best suited to their national situation, and to work together in an international endeavour to overcome this regime of exploitative economics".

And this is why we are here today, at this moment, to address this World Commission - as we have addressed many others for the last twenty one years - with a plea to have people's voices heard and to have their rights recognised in fair partnership at decision making levels. NGOs must receive political and financial aid to empower their work.


"What we need to recover is a bold renewed vision of calling humans to be partners to each other and gardeners of the Earth. Nothing short of the gardener/partner combination will do. Both require the basic orientation of humankind to be that of caring, a quality which requires a continuous relation to the future. To the extent that we care responsibly for each other and for the Earth and its resources, we are fully human". ( Foreword by Lois Wilson, Pres. of World Council of Churches, to the book " In the name of Progress", by Patricia Adams and Lawrence Solomon, 1985).

P.S. - As we received the invitation to participate at the W.Commission Meeting in S.P. only at the /beginning of October, and there were but a few days to send our suggestions, there was no time for any more elaborated paper or report.

Porto Alegre, October, 1985:

  
GISELDA CASTRO

Vice-Presidente da ADFG

  
MAGDA RENNER  
Presidente da ADFG

ADFG - representative in Brazil of FOEI/Friends of the Earth International.

Co-founder of PAN I - Pesticides Action Network International- Penang/1982

Co-founder of RAP/AL - Pan for Latin America - México City/1983.

Member of ELC - Environment Liaison Center, Nairobi.

IOCU - International Organization of Consumers Unions.

Member of CONAMA - Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente/Brasil.

Special Credentials at the House of Representatives of RGSul/P.Alegre/  
BRASIL.

4th Meeting of the World Commission for Environment and Development.  
S. Paulo - 28/29, October, 1985.

This meeting exactly reflected the existing patterns in the present national and international political order. This Commission, whose president and vice-president were appointed by UN General Secretary was created to face the critical problems of Environment and Development and to find better ways for the world community to face them.

Nevertheless, not one leader of NGOs of renowned international action in environment and development is a member of the Commission. Once more the citizen is called to legitimate and give respectability to an official initiative only through suggestions; he is excluded of the decision process, notwithstanding his constant and vehement revindications to participate in this process - key note of all the denouncements and statements presented.

The Commission was deeply impressed by the ardor and courage of Brazilian NGOs - which in a given moment went as far as demanding the exclusion from the Commission of the Brazilian representative - Dr. Paulo Nogueira Neto, secretary of the SEMA - Special Environment Secretary.

The discussed topics were: The Debt Crisis. Tropical Forests. Agrotoxics. Militarization. Industrial Pollution.

Speaking about the debt crisis ADFG repeated the central conclusion of the 140 participants of the 1st. Global Meeting for Environment and Development (Nairobi, February, 1985): the debt crisis is the major immediate obstacle to any ecologically sustainable development; it is caused by the insatiable appetite for profit of the lenders and the craving for power, infatuation and incompetence of the borrowers. Its most serious consequence is the hunger which is already decimating populations.

As long as global economy and national and international politics keep acting in the benefit of the privileged mighty, at the cost of environment degradation and the human rights of the poor, there will be no hope for development and peace.

As for tropical forests we heard the moving and harsh statements of those who really live in close relationship with it. The Indian nations claimed for their right to live in and of the forest and the "seringueiros" (tappers of rubber trees) not even revindicated the ownership of the land but only the right to work in it, preserving it for the extractive activity, a factor of significance in the Amazonian and Brazilian economy.

And yet, at the same time, a plan called "Tropical Forests - Call for Action" was presented with special emphasis by the representative of the World Resources Institute - Washington.

This plan - like so many others - was elaborated by persons alien to the reality of the local problems and followed all the models of other projects which only made problems worse. The social cost befalling the poor and undeveloped and the profit going to the national and international economic power. This project was criticised the following day, in the public hearings, by ADFG.

As for agrotoxics, uncontradictable data were presented; they did not

## *União Democrática Feminina Gaúcha — ADFG*

Projeto de Lei Especial 3.161 - 18.05.64 • STAS 246 - 16.01.72  
Projeto de Lei Nacional de Serviço Social - CNSS 255, 162 - 69 - 1.01.71  
Projeto de Lei 10.039 - Unidade Pública Estadual Decreto 18.917 - 7.02.68.

increase productiveness, were a major fact in increasing hunger, impoverished both environmental and human health and became a powerful instrument of domination, dangerously enhancing political, economical and technological dependence.

The eloquent activist who spoke about militarization began her statement by saying that while we waited for the Commission's report the world might succumb to nuclear holocaust. She stressed the growing militarization in Brazil, the insanity of a nuclear policy in countries which do not need it and denounced the arms race as responsible for the chemical and hunger war, already amply happening all over the 3rd. world.

"The world is already dying little by little and we didn't have to press the button. But the major crime is the death of hope, which disheartens those who still can fight" were her last words. She was acclaimed by the floor who no longer shared any doubts as to the imbalance of relationships between the agents of the social process: political power, economic power and the civil society.

Cubatão stopped so that the Commission did not verify the extension of the air pollution in the region.

While the representative of the region (Baixada Santista) dramatically denounced the possibility of an imminent tragedy - the crumbling of portions of the Serra do Mar - one of CETEB's spokespersons assured that all measures were being undertaken. Pressed for a precise answer, he resorted to philosophical arguments about aims and strategies.

The highlight of the public hearings was the desperate plea of the representative of the Indian Peoples, the "seringueiros" and of the people of S. Paulo slums, claiming for the right to live and to be able to work, asserting themselves as participants in the social process and not marginals excluded even of the right to citizenship, as is the case of Indians in Brazil.

"Do respect our right to fight for the right to live in our place, a place that befalls us by right and that was taken away by the white people and their so-called civilization".

And this right, as all the others there revindicated, will never be attained while participatory democracy does not become a reality. To fight for it to happen is more a duty than a right and this is the main purpose of ADFG. In the fulfillment of this duty we once more participated in a meeting, adding our voice to the ecologists's claims from all over Brazil.

Our struggle never stops, at all times, everywhere.

And thus, in this meeting we fought until the last minute for every possibility to speak, even when we were denied the time to present the final document we ecologists had there elaborated.

And so the document was read by ADFG after the official closing of the meeting, before a crowded floor and in the presence of the whole Commission.

São Paulo, October, 29, 1985.

Mrs.  
Gro Harlem Brundtland  
President of the  
World Commission for Environment and Development.

Mme. Chairwoman:

The undersigned Brazilian ONGs, assembled in São Paulo, during the 4th meeting of this World Commission decided - after an appreciation of the environment situation in Brazil - to forward the following recommendations, to be studied by the United Nations and if approved, to be included in the preliminary documents then sent to the Aid and Development Agencies of the UN (World Bank, BIRD, FAO, OMS, etc) as early as possible, due to the seriousness of the problems.

Mme. Chairwoman Gro Harlem Brundtland, the undersigned organizations apprehensively envisage the distinctly official character of the board you preside - composed of personalities connected to the government of their countries or members of official agencies - a fact that may cause distortions in the approach or evaluation of the environment conflicts of our present world; Brazilian ONGs also fear that such a fact may bring on the same policy that leads to the failure of the international plans to reduce the present crisis affecting the planetary life supporting systems. In consequence, we express our plea for the World Commission to be integrated also by representatives of independent NGOs which represent the international public opinion; and moreover, that during the next meetings, NGOs' local leaders may participate of the Commission so as to maximize the democratic participatory character of the activities presided by your Excellency.

To avoid the discontinuance of the works and an undesirable gap between the meetings of this Commission NGOs deem it imperative that detailed reports - with all the problems and suggestions viewed, as well as action proposals to overcome the situations analyzed - be issued at the end of every meeting of the Commission. Such reports, written in the language of the host country, must also include the listing of the emergency situations verified by the Commission (For instance, the slopes of the Serra do Mar threatening to crumble over Cubatão) so that public opinion and the press are kept informed of the proceedings of the Commission.

To summarize, we do believe that the importance and projection of the World Commission for Environment and Development has outgrown its closed character and the aim of only elaborate a final report to the UN General Assembly in 1987.

In the name of democracy and in the safeguard of human rights, we express our conviction that the present revendications will be accepted and implemented.

Respectfully

Ação Democrática Feminina Gaúcha - ADFG - Amigos da Terra/Brasil



## *Ação Democrática Feminina Guichá -- ADFG*

*Legislação Especial 3.161 -- 18.05.64 • STAS 246 -- 10.04.72  
Conselho Nacional de Serviço Social -- CNSS 288.442/69 -- 4.01.71  
Lei 9.202/66 1000.59 • Unidade Pública Estadual Decreto 18.917 -- 7.02.68.*

OIKOS - União dos Defensores da Terra.

Centro de Estudos e Documentação de Ecologia e Meio Ambiente

CEDEMA - Terra Inteira

Revista Pau Brasil

Sociedade Brasileira para Defesa da Flora e Fauna

Sociedade de Defesa do Meio Ambiente de Iguape

Centro de Trabalho Indigenista

Comissão de Meio Ambiente da Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil - OAB

Instituto de Pesquisas Sócio-Econômicas - INESC

Ecological Movement of Analytical Triology - Brasil

União em Defesa das Baleias - UDB

Grupo Seiva de Ecologia

Associação Nacional de Apoio ao Índio - ANAI

Comissão pela Criação do Parque Yanomami - CCPY - S.Paulo/Roraima

Suggestions to the

WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

- a - Include in this Commission expressive Ongs' representatives at international level, such as ANWAR FAZAL(MALAYSIA), ANIN AGARWAL(INDIA), PATRICIA ADAMS(CANADA).
- b - Analyze Nairobi proposals for immediate support to empower ONGs' action programs.
- c - Create international courts for crimes against man and environment as Bhopal, Vila Socó, Seweso, etc...
- d - Open up the discussion of Financial Aid Projects both for lenders as for borrowers, fundamental to have them fulfilling the aims which justify them to public opinion. Sine-qua-non pre-requisite for approval: ecological sustenance and respect for the rights of the population attained.
- e - Increase the number of ecologists working in the Financial Projects of International Agencies.
- f - Implement immediate priority to financial support to biological research and alternative projects.
- g - Re-appraisal of "tied projects".
- h - Study the possibility of a Marshall Plan for the 3rd.World as suggested Austrian ex-1st.Minister, Kreisky, at the 22nd FAO Conference, Rome, November, 1983.

Porto Alegre, October, 1985.

*Giselda Castro*  
Giselda Castro  
Vice-president.

*Magda Renner*  
Magda Renner  
President.

ADFG - Rua Miguel Tostes, nº 694  
tel(0512)32.88.84 Tlx 512527 MKPA BR  
90.000 - Porto Alegre - RS - Brasil



Pesticides in Brazil - A case study Pesticides Action

Conference Polytechnic of the South Bank, London SEA  
June, 1st 1985 - Dra. Angela Aurvalle.

Having participated of the group who elaborated state Law 7747 the Agrotoxics Law - and since then fighting for its implementation and federal final approval it is particularly gratifying for me to be able to speak about it at this meeting.

First of all, I do thank oxfam, the British Agrochemicals Association and the Society of Chemical Industry for having granted me this opportunity.

This law regulates the use and commercialization of agrotoxics and biocides in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, before going into details about this law I would like to explain the situation which urged the existence of the new legal act, I shall approach the subject from juridical, economical, social and toxicological angles.

#### Juridical Aspects

The present federal law regulating the matter was established in 1934 when there were no chemical products artificially synthetised, it is, therefore, technically outdated, furthermore, it is economically ridiculous since the fines estimated for the industries range from 0,5 to 1,5% of Brazilian minimum wage which is equivalent to the value of 10 pences to 1 pound.

#### Economical Aspects

Brazil plunged in the industrial-agricultural model, based on the use of imported synthetical chemical compounds, derived from petroleum.

From 1964 to 1979 the consumption of agrotoxics increased 421,2 % and the productiveness (production/area) of the 15 main cultures in the same period did not exceed 4,9%.

In 1979 Brazil spent 1,6 billion dollars in the import of inputs and fuel consumed in agriculture which was equivalent in the first three months of 1983 to 50% of Brazilian External Debt.

Nevertheless, in 1980 had to spend 1,5 billion dollars importing staple food: wheat, corn, rice, beans and others.

In this estimation we have not computed the cost of veterinary products nor the imports of milk and meat.

This consuming-agriculture model is extremely expensive and it failed to produce abundant, healthy and cheap food.

The large scale of consumption of agrottoxics, fertilizers and agricultural machinery brought chaos to the rural society, indebting people and being instrumental in forcing them out of their land.

Social Aspects

The chemical products derived from petroleum have a high and ever growing cost, these products used in agriculture impoverished the farmers, causing the loss of their land thus causing unemployment and rural exodus.

The number of land owners is decreasing thus giving the opportunity to the national and transnational corporations to purchase several small farms incorporating them to their own.

From 1940 to 1975 squatters increased 900%.

From 1960 to 1980 the rural population decreased from 55 down to 22%.

For each tractor used in the fields, 7 people lose their jobs.

The increase in the use of herbicides in 15 years was 5414%, and for every gallon of herbicide used, how many weeders would lose their jobs?

The migration of rural workers to urban centres causes sub-employment, swelling peripheral shantytowns, aggravating urban violence and intensifying high rates of unemployment.

Huge farms, totally mechanised, empty using agrottoxics, biocides and fertilizers were associated to the idea of great production.

Intensive publicity has also spread the idea that small properties are unproductive and stand for a meaningless portion of the country's production. Statistics show that these ideas are not true.

Small Properties ( less than 100ha)	[	occupy 21% of the country's agricultural area
		employ 82% of rural labour work
		yeld 53% of the total production
Large Properties ( over 1.000 ha) Highly Technified	]	occupy 43% of the country's agricultural area
		employ 3% of rural labour work
		yeld 14% of the total production

## Social and Economical Statement

Publicity used the slogan "Hunger in the World" and linked food production to the use of agrottoxics and fertilizers.

Brazilian agriculture growth, however, was always greater than population growth.

Hunger in Brazil is not related to the lack of food production but to the lack of money to purchase the necessary food.

Brazil is the 4th country in the world in food production but still is the 6<sup>th</sup> country in the world for hunger.

In 30 years(from 1950 to 1970) agriculture growth was 4,42% and the population growth in the same period was 2,78%.

The problem is that population is becoming poorer and poorer and has no conditions to buy food with ever growing prices. In 1977 meat consumption "per capita/year was 21,4kg and in 1984 meat consumption "per capita" decreased to 13,5kg/year.

## Toxicological Aspects

Publicity and directed campaigns brought radical modifications to agriculture favouring the use of lethal products, poisonous war gases used without explanations continued to kill in peacetime, lethal gases were converted in agriculture defensives, since the war wastes needs new markets.

Brazil makes use of toxicological products strictly prohibited in more than 60 countries. In my country these same products are sold with no restriction even to children or to illiterate people.

One region in the south of Brazil, called Parana, is the only state where there are available statistics, 2320 people were intoxicated last year causing the death of 144 people. Cholinesterase test showed that 44% of farmers in a region called Cascavel gave positive results consequently needing immediate treatment.

21% of the young-farmers between 15 to 24 years old have suffered more than 2 serious intoxications.

The possibilities for brazilian farmers to use adequate protection equipment(overall, gloves, waterproof boots and faceguards) are very remote for two reasons:

- 1 - high temperature during the summer: with the average temperature of 32 to 36 centigrates in the shadow and 38 to 45 under the sun, making it physically impossible to wear the preventive equipment for more than 10 minutes, risking a sunstroke or faintings;
- 2 - high cost of such outfits: 6 to 8 times the minimum wage.

Brazilian rural workers are nearly or totally illiterate and

have difficulty to read or to understand scarce recommendations existent on the labels. Industry advertisements often are misleading and fail to warn against dangers and side effects.

There was, therefore, the pressing need to stop free sales. It was strictly necessary that sales were linked to an agronomist or a veterinarian to give guidance.

The human problem was so serious that some doctors of the rural zone warn women not to become pregnant during summer because of the great number of miscarriages happening during or immediately after pesticides utilisations.

The death rate of fish, bees, birds and also mammals such as sheep, pigs and bovines is also very high in this period. Paraná statistics show that 33% of the animals treated with veterinary products suffer acute intoxications and about 22% of these, die.

Food processed in Brazil is highly lacking in quality. Since 1971 surveys of water and food have revealed HCH in 100% of the samples and high doses of DDT and other chlorides. Surveys carried on in S. Paulo in 1983 showed 80 to 100% of food processed samples with chlorides residues above allowed levels. Fruits and vegetables tested revealed the presence of chlorides and phosphates such as lime, tomato, methyl parathion, malathion, chlorfenvinfos and others.

In 1984 strawberries from my home city Porto Alegre showed malformations in 50% of the production and the analysis made indicated dithiocarbamate fungicides at levels 10 times higher than those allowed. Labels established a quarantine-period of 5 to 7 days but 20 days after the use levels were still high.

Surveys on milk, showed high levels of residues of antibiotics due to the free sale of the same products, which are used directly in the udder of the cows with no precautions. Very seldom labels of veterinary products mention the quarantine-period.

The University of Veterinary showed the presence of antibiotics in 23% of the samples from my city; and surveys made in milk from another city of my state, revealed that 56% of milk samples were also contaminated with antibiotics residues. Antibiotics were also revealed in analysis made in poultry-meat.

Massive advertisements and free sales lead to uncontrolled use or overdose of very dangerous products, some of them carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic.

The incidence of cancer and fetus malformation increased 50% in 10 years (from 1971 to 1981), in my state RGSul, according to the health secretary data. Anencephalia becomes more frequent, specially in rural zones. People are frightened and newspapers advert the seriousness of the situation.

Resuming -

All these different aspects here exposed were the cause to the formation of the agrotoxic's law.

After exhaustive and fruitless appeals to the federal govern -

ment to change the old federal law 32 organizations decided to shape a new law.

These organizations comprehended agronomes, veterinaries, lawyers, chemists, geneticist, architects, secondary, college and university professors, sociologists, class associations, ecologists, rural workers, trade union and others.

They met during eight months at the comission of justice and human rights of the state legislative Assembly and elaborated the law 7747.

This law regulates the use and commerce of agrottoxics and biocides comprehendig the agricultural and the veterinary field and also products for domestic use.

The law previsiones:

- 1 - to prohibit products which are not allowed in their countries of origin;
- 2 - to require a dossier or chemical substances with all toxicological products sold to the country;
- 3 - to require a prescription signed by a veterinary or an agronomist;
- 4 - to allow any organization legally qualified to contest fundamentally the register of agrottoxics and biocides which are proven to harm public health.

This law, which has been followed in 14 others states in Brazil has the only and exclusive aim of adequate use of agrottoxics in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

This law presented by the Congressman Antenor Ferrari that was the President of the Comission of Human Rights of the State Legislative Assembly.

Three months later, the law was unanimously approved by representatives of all political parties.

Andef challenged the constitutionality of the law, urging it was not valid because it was a state law.

But industries did not restrict themselves to the juridical field.

They tried to exert political pressures on government representatives.

In december, 1983, the Federation of Pesticides Industries of Karlsruhe-Treisse, a german organization, wrote to the brazilian ambassador in west germany asserting that if the law maintained it might lead to negative effects in the economical relationships between Brazil, west germany and also EEC.

A similar letter was sent to the brazilian authorities by the latin americ association of Pesticides Manufacturers - AEPLA.

We received a copy of a telex from the animal health institute representing more than 20 manufacturers of the USA - directed to the Ministers of Industry and Commerce, agriculture and health of Brazil, urging them to use their influence to prevent the law to be considered valid.

In this telex it is mentioned that both the US National Association of chemical and agricultural products and the GIFAP - Groupement Internationale des Associations Nationales des Fabricants de Pesticides had also contacted Brazilian authorities asking for efforts to overthrow the law.

The judgement of the constitutionality of the law took more than 2 years. During this period, several entities and organizations of different professions sent hundreds of telegrams from all over Brazil, asking the Supreme Court to give special attention regarding the final judgement concerning Brazilian people's health.

Finally, last week, the Supreme Court decided that the law 7747 was partially constitutional.

All this means in practical terms that some of the law articles were accepted and others were not.

The judgement was eminently technical-juridical, but its matter-of-fact economical interest involved are of great influence, ANDEF itself estimates in about 700 million dollars the invoicing of the pesticides industry in Brazil.

We clearly perceive 2 conflicting interests. One side the immediate economical interest of industries which do manufacturing, exporting, importing and commercialization of agrottoxics. And in the other side, the legitimate interest of the people to assure to-day and tomorrow generations the basic conditions for public health as drinking water, good land and food without poisons.



*Associação Democristã Brasileira - ADB*

Associação Democristã Brasileira - ADB  
Rua da Assembleia Nacional de São Paulo, 100 - São Paulo, SP, 04011-110  
Fone: (011) 251-1000 - Telex: 510101 - Fax: (011) 251-1001

Porto Alegre, 16 Dezembro de 1985:

Mr. Luis Gomez  
Assistant Secretary General  
United Nations  
DIESA-PPCO  
DC 2 18th Floor  
New York, NY 10017 USA

Dear Sir,

In 1982/3 the state of Rio Grande do Sul passed a new legislation on pesticides, (which was unanimously voted for by ALL political parties) banning agricultural use of organochlorides. A year later 11 other states, passed similar legislations.

Chemical industries started immediately several lawsuits against this legislation, without success at the state level. But finally, at the beginning of 85, the "National Association Defensive" (ANDEF) managed to get all these state legislations declared "unconstitutional" by the Supreme Federal Court.

This meant once again the free trade and use of organochlorides in Brazil.

In the meantime a new Minister for Agriculture took over. ADFG-Friends of the Earth -Brazil, together with other NGOs had 4 audiences with the new Minister and the "U.N.Consolidated List" was our most valuable instrument to convince the Minister of the necessity to ban (or at least to severely restrict) the agricultural use of these pesticides.

We dare say that the enclosed Ministerial Edict, banning organochlorides, now in force in the whole country, was largely the result of these initiatives.

We therefore stress once again the importance of the Consolidated List, especially as it contains also trade data and a unique trade name index.

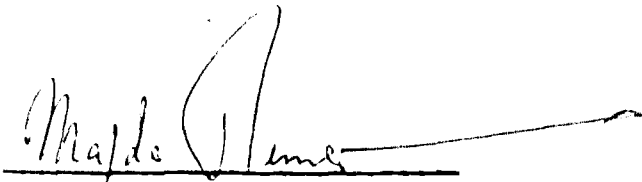
The abuse of pesticides is a global problem which ultimately endangers human and environmental health everywhere, and it

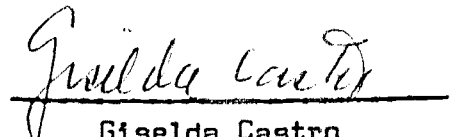
*Amigos Democrática Feminina Gaúcha — ADFG*

*Cartão Especial 3.101 -- 18.05.64 • STAS 236 -- 10.04.72  
Cartão Nacional de Serviço Social -- CNSS 255.402/69 -- 4.01.71  
202 -- 18.08.79 • Utilidade Pública Estadual Decreto 18.917 -- 7.02.08.*

is of our common responsibility to bring the manufacturing, trade and use of pesticides under control in our interdependent world.

Sincerely.

  
Magda Renner  
President

  
Giselda Castro  
Vice-President

ADFG - AMIGOS DA TERRA  
Rua Miguel Tostes, nº 694  
tel (0512) 32-88-84  
90.420 - Porto Alegre/RS - Brasil

# Ministério da Agricultura

## GABINETE DO MINISTRO

PORTARIA Nº 329, DE 02 DE SETEMBRO DE 1985

O Ministro de Estado DA AGRICULTURA, no uso das atribuições que lhe confere o Capítulo VI e, especificamente, o Art. 143 do Regulamento aprovado pelo Decreto nº 24.114, de 12 de abril de 1934, e considerando a necessidade de resguardar a saúde humana e animal e o meio ambiente da ação de agrotóxicos, comprovadamente de alta persistência e/ou periculosidade resolve;

1º - Proibir, em todo o território nacional, a comercialização, o uso e a distribuição dos produtos agrotóxicos organoclorados, destinados à agropecuária, dentre outros:

ALDRIN, BHC, CANFEM, CLORADO (TOXAFENO), DDT, DODECACLORO, ENDRIN, HEPTACLORO, LINDANE, ENDOSULFAN, ALTOXICLORO, NONACLORO, PENTACLOROFENOL, DICOFOL e CLO-ROBENZILATO.

Parágrafo Único - constitui exceção à proibição constante deste artigo:

- a) o uso de iscas formicidas à base de Aldrin e Dodecacoloro;
- b) o uso de cupinídeos à base de Aldrin para o emprego em florestamento e reflorestamento;
- c) o uso dos referidos produtos quando aplicados pelos órgãos públicos competentes, em campanhas de saúde pública de combate a vetores de agentes etiológicos de moléstias;
- d) o uso emergencial na agricultura, a critério da Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Agropecuária - SNAO - do Ministério da Agricultura.

2º - Admitir a comercialização, o uso e a distribuição de produtos do princípio ativo PARAQUAT somente sob a forma de venda aplicada.

3º Esta Portaria entra em vigor na data de sua publicação, revogando disposições em contrário.

PEDRO SIMON

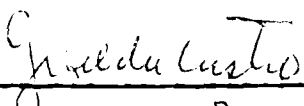
*Anti-Demographic Training Guide - ADFG*

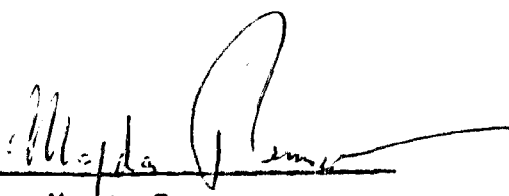
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

Be alert to the global plan: "Tropical Forests - A Call for Action", convened by the World Resources Institute, The World Bank and the U.N. Development Project, to save the rainforests everywhere.

As far as we could analyse this project, it may once again mean further " development " mith destruction !

Thank you for your  
Attention.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Giselda Castro  
Vice-President

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Magda Renner  
President

ADFG - AMIGOS DA TERRA  
Rua Miguel Tostes, nº 694  
90.420 - Porto Alegre/RS - Brasil

Porto Alegre, 16 December de 1985:

### SETTLEMENT PROJECTS OR EXTERMINATION CAMPS?

World Bank dollars for Development Projects in the Amazonian Forest areas are fostering environmental disasters and human misery.

The opening of roads is the first decisive step for the irreversible destruction of the virgin forests, and W.B.dollars have come in specially to help financing them.

Once the road is open there is no possibility to stop the migratory flux of thousands of settlers, desperate to own a piece of land, and attracted by false promises.

The Polonoroeste Project in the state of Rondonia left 30000 settler families in absolute poverty, and displaced 15000 families of rubber tappers, who are now living clandestinely in Bolivia. Although W.B.experts knew that the Brazilian government had not fulfilled its part of the contract, the dollars to continue the "opening of the jungle" kept coming in, with one brief interruption due to the protest of North American and Brazilian NGOs, supported by North American Congressmen.

But it was too late to save either the forest or the settlers the Indians and the rubber tappers.

The Polonoroeste experiment will now be repeated in the state of Acre, once again with the "help" of development dollars. The road of 550 Km, to connect the cities of Porto Velho and Rio Branco, is already being opened. The deadline to receive the 147 million US\$ ds loan from the BIRD is September 1986. To tranquilize public opinion, ten million ds are destined to studies of the area, which have to be ready until September. This can't be a serious proposal: the complexity and diversity of Amazonian ecosystems makes it impossible to establish preservation areas and indian reservats as well as areas for sustainable agriculture in a period of ten months.

## *Democrática Reminina Católica -- ADFG*

18.05.91 \* NIAS 100 10.01.71  
CNSY 20.000.00 10.01.71  
Unidade Pública Estadual Decreto 18.911 -- 102.08.

Also the studies "in situ" can begin only in May 1986, when the rainy season will be over.

Any scientific study to implement a development project would take certainly about 5 years ! But the Brazilian government is desperate to get the BIRD loan. The studies are made in closed governmental offices, based on long overdone data, and coordinated by leading politicians. At the end of 1986, 900 families are supposed to receive land and until 1989, 82.000 families shall be settled. After receiving their parcel of land they are abandoned, without any infra-structure, any knowledge of how to deal with the forest and the most vulnerable soils, an easy prey to the heavy climate and all sorts of tropical diseases.

The settlement projects in the Amazonian forest have been disastrous for nature, local inhabitants and the small settlers. They have exclusively served to open the way for the big capital to enter at the moment when settlers have no other choice than to sell their land and to become the slave-workers of huge landlords, with no garanty at all.

It has to be stressed that such projects are only made possible through the inflow of foreign money, and this makes lenders and borrowers equally responsible for these projects.

Tropical rainforests are absolutely critical to environmental stability of planet Earth, they are part of the common heritage of humankind, the gene-banks for the future, a protection against climatic imbalances.

The Amazon river has been the largest contributor of unpolluted water to the ocean. In our interdependent spaceship Earth it is our common responsibility to watch over this ecological patrimony.

International funds should be established for serious scientific studies and effective protection of this forest and its inhabitants, who have lived for centuries in the forest, with it and from it, without destroying it. We have much to learn from them.

### Action. Please write to:

John Spears - Senior Forestry Adviser - The World Bank 1818 H.  
Street N.W. - Washington D.C. 20433 USA

Nabur Teles Rocha Jr. - Governador do Acre - Palácio do Governo,  
69.900 - Rio Branco/Acre - Brasil

Gus Speth - President - World Resources Institute 1735 N.York  
Ave, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 USA

President José Sarney - Palácio do Planalto, 70.159 Brasília  
Distrito Federal - Brasil

Paul Staes - Europees Parlement - Belliard - Straat 97 - 113  
1040 Brussel Belgium

*Associação Brasileira de Defesa da Vida*

ADFG is a volunteer, non-profit organization, independent of political parties, now in its 21st year of uninterrupted activities.

Objectives as expressed in its statutes:

- to promote and foster integral education within its possibilities;
- to develop and coordinate activities aimed at social and educational actions;
- to carry on studies as to recommend programs aimed at social welfare, economical progress and to improve the democratic regime in Brazil;
- to fight for equal rights for all segments of society.

First 10 years mainly educational work with women in general, and especially with women and youngsters living in the poorest areas around Porto Alegre.

Since 1974 engaged in action work for environment and development at national and international level, stressing the urgency of citizen participation at the social process.

Today: Members of Friends of the Earth International, co-founders of the Pesticide Action Network International, and the Latin-American Network (RAP-AL), coordinator of RAP-Brasil, member of IOCU and ELC.

In Brazil member of the Conselho Nacional para o Meio Ambiente-CONAMA (governmental), Honorary Member of the Centro de Estudos de Toxicologia of Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul in Pelotas, member of the State Federation of Environmental Associations and of the Municipal Collective of Environmental Organizations. Special credentials at the House of Representatives of RS, members of the Executive Committee for the National Campaign "People in the Constitutional Assembly", the most important national event right now.

The president and the vice-president of ADFG were USICA grantees for a month in the U.S.A., in 1980 and 1981.

ADFG was represented at the following international events:

Penang - MALAYSIA - 1982 - Foundation of PAN International.

Mexico City - 1983 - Foundation of RAP-AL; ..

Lisbon - 1983 - Friends of the Earth International meeting;

Rome - 1983 - NGO meeting on Seeds and Pesticides, lobbying at the 22nd FAO Conference;

ADFG - Rua Miguel Tostes nº 694 - phone(0512)32-8884 - Porto Alegre - RS

## *Anti-Democratic Feminist Agenda - A*

IFDAM - Germany - 1984 - International Federation of Organic Farming Movements;  
NAIROBI - KENYA - 1985 - 1st Global Meeting of NGOs for Environment and Development;

LONDON - 2 Days Seminar on Pesticides in the III World;

NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, MINNEAPOLIS - 1985 - Press Conferences to launch the International Campaign on the Dirty Dozen Pesticides and Congressional Briefing on the Pesticides' Circle of Poison;

HALIFAX - CANADA - 1985 - Women's International Peace Conference;

NAIROBI - KENYA - 1985 - Women's International Forum and Women's Decade Final Conference.

### In Brazil, among other participations:

First National Meeting for Environmental Protection, in Brasília, 1975;

XXXth World Medical Assembly, First on Pollution, in São Paulo, 1976;

Pan-American Congress on Toxicology, Pelotas, 1982 and 1983;

Several national meetings on "Sustainable Agriculture", fostered by governmental agencies, 1983/84;

National meetings parallel to annual meetings of the Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science - 1984;

First Brazilian Seminary on Toxicology (agro-industry and cattle raising), Rio de Janeiro, 1985;

First Pan-American and Second Brazilian Congress on Breast-Feeding, Porto Alegre, 1985, WHO and governmental agencies;

Latin-American Course on Human Ecotoxicology and Chemical Safety, São Paulo, 1985.

### ADFG promotions (among others):

1975/76 - First and Second National Community Meeting in Porto Alegre and in No  
vo Hamburgo;

1977 - National Campaign against hard detergents;

1978 and 1979 - First National Campaigns for effective control of hazardous che  
micals;

1981 - Letter campaigns for effective control of pesticides, packages sent to  
governments of industrialized countries;

1982 - First coordinated campaign of environmental NGOs, professional associati  
ons, trade unions, churches, students, public personalities, state repre



## *Atto Democrática Feminista Gaúcha — Act II*

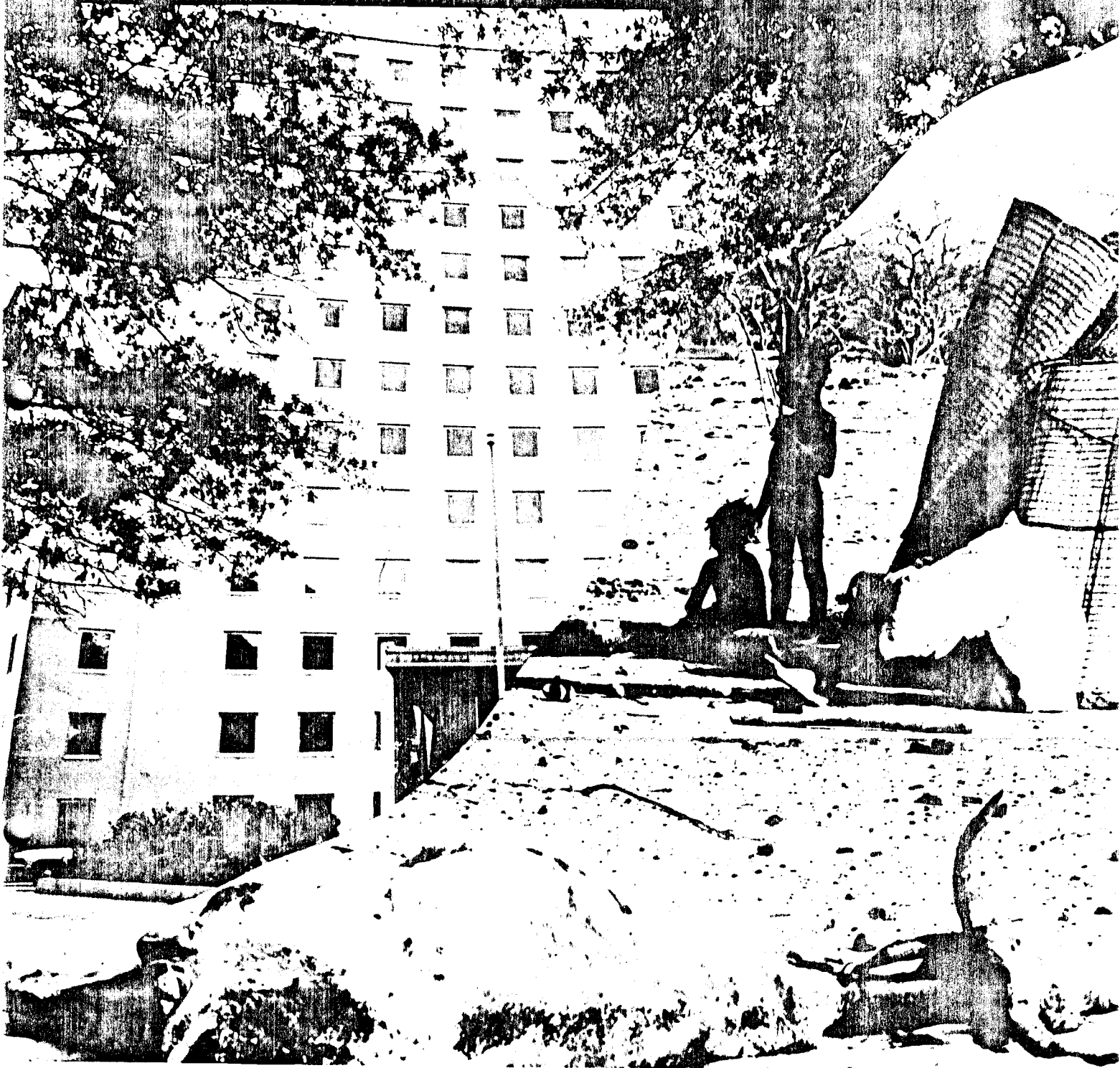
*Atto Democrática Feminista Gaúcha — Act II*

*Atto Democrática Feminista Gaúcha — Act II*

- representatives for the control of pesticides, which led to the promulgation and unanimous approval of new state legislation 7747/82;
- 1982 - National Seminar on "Sustainable Agriculture - Today's Challenge" together with the Goethe Institute in Porto Alegre;
- 1983 - Seminar on Sustainable Agriculture and Pesticides, at the House of Representatives in Porto Alegre;
- 1984 - Printing of series of booklets on ecology in everyday's life;
- 1984 - National Campaign on "The International Food Day";
- 1985 - Publication of the book "Agriculture and Cattle Raising without Poisons", first edition sold out in three months;
- 1985 - International Dirty Dozen Campaign;
- 1985 - Implementation supported by Jordens Vanner (Friends of the Earth from Sweden) and the Swedish International Development Action, SIDA, of an organic farming project, in Vacaria/RS, on 50 ha.

# The Ecologist

Journal of the Post Industrial Age Vol 15 No1/2 1985 £4.00



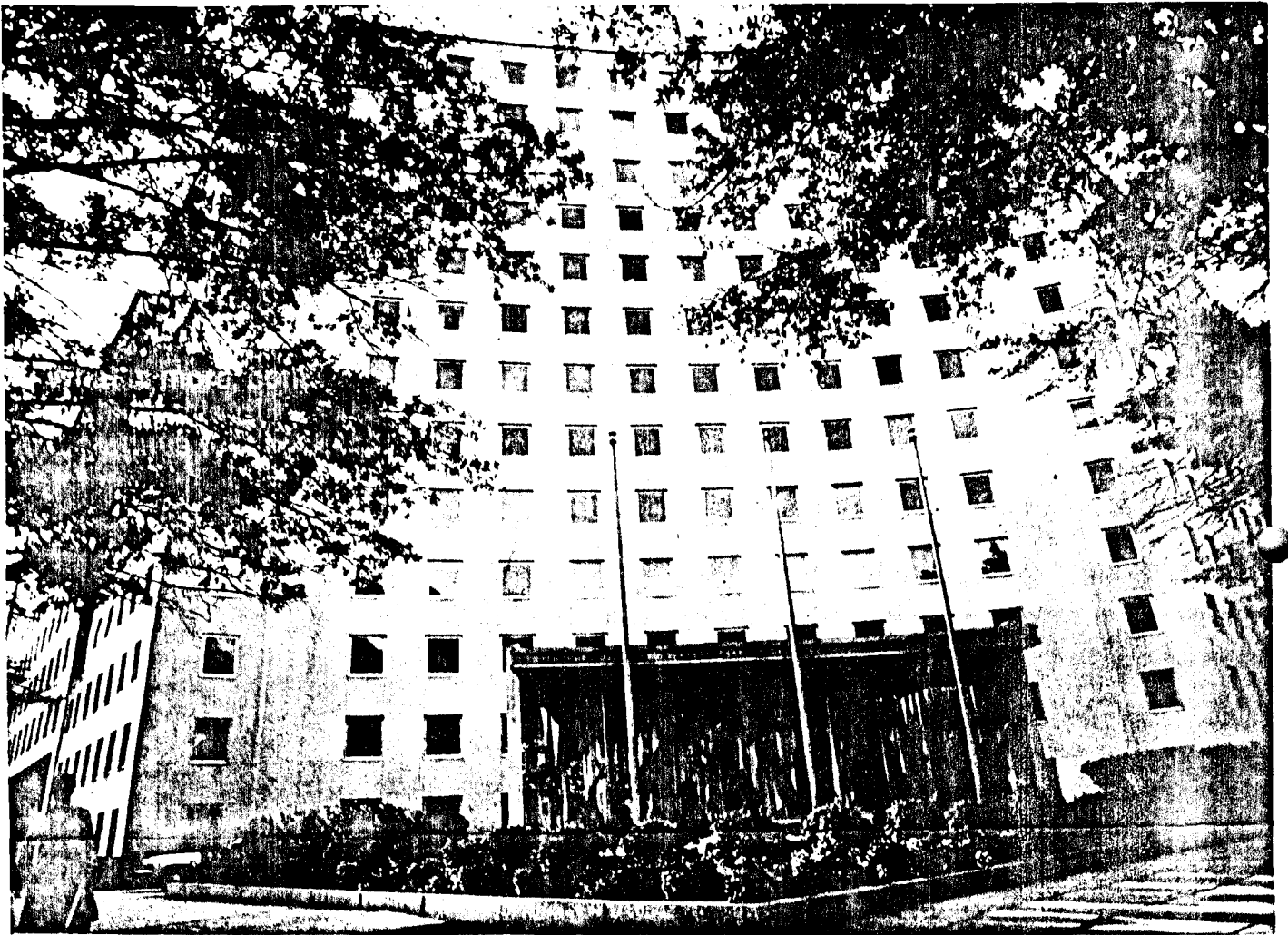
## **The World Bank**

**Global Financing of Impoverishment and Famine**

# **MULTI-LATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS**

## **Their role in destroying the global environment**

by Bruce M. Rich



The World Bank and other MDBs have an enormous influence on Third World development policies, and unfortunately it has consistently used this influence to encourage the most socially and ecologically destructive projects which must inevitably contribute to the growing global impoverishment and famine.

Thus it finances highly capital-intensive projects which replace traditional work-intensive economic activities, forcing displaced local peasants onto marginal land in ecologically sensitive areas. It finances projects causing large-scale deforestation, projects involving the setting up of massive cattle ranches on poor soils in previously forested areas, in Rich's words "one of the worst and most wasteful of all conceivable development alternatives for tropical forest regions."

It finances projects involving the spraying of vast areas with massive amounts of hard pesticides that are often banned in western countries, projects involving the construction of big hydropower and perennial irrigation schemes which require the removal of large populations onto infertile land, with no proper compensation, and which must inevitably lead to widespread waterlogging and soil salinization and to the spread of waterborne diseases.

What is more, conditions imposed in loan agreements on national government to protect the inhabitants of the areas devastated by such schemes are never seriously implemented and are thus little more than window-dressing.

# THE WORLD BANK'S POLONOROESTE PROJECT:

## A social and environmental catastrophe

by José Lutzenberger

The author is a leading agronomist and Brazil's most famous and most committed environmentalist. This is his testimony before the Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment of the House Committee on Science and Technology, September 19, 1984. In it he shows that the deforestation of Rondonia cannot, as is generally assumed, be attributed to the need for more land to feed the growing population. The colonists who are clearing the forests are there because their land in the South has been taken away from them in order to create vast government-backed plantations geared to the export of cash crops to earn foreign exchange for development. What is more, the land they left behind is very fertile while the land they obtain in Rondonia can yield but two or three crops at best before being turned into a desert.

Lutzenberger also insists that World Bank projects such as the proposed Polonoroeste project are highly destructive while conditions imposed to safeguard the Indians "are blatantly flouted".

The author calls on the World Bank, on behalf of the environmental groups of Brazil, to reconsider the Polonoroeste Project and in general its policy in Rondonia.



PHOTO DEFENDERS

A typical scene of destruction as development advances in the Amazon.

# ECUADOR

## "NATURE CONSERVATION" MASKS AMAZON DESTRUCTION



The benefits of outside technology are far outweighed by the devastation it is bringing to Ecuadorian Amazonia. This Quichua Indian child's lands are now invaded by oil wells, timber companies, colonists and huge plantations of African palm supported by European tax-payers money.



**SURVIVAL  
INTERNATIONAL**  
FOR THE RIGHTS OF THREATENED TRIBAL PEOPLES

URGENT ACTION BULLETIN ECU/1/NOV/1985

29 CRAVEN STREET  
LONDON WC2N 5RY  
ENGLAND

LEMBRAI-VOS DE BHOPAL, lembrai-vos sobretudo que somos o povo, cujo poder soberano é o princípio fundamental da República Brasileira.

Quando o progresso traz em seu bojo a morte é imperativo unir-se na luta pela VIDA.

É preciso uma legislação internacional que possibilite o julgamento dos eco-crimes na Corte Internacional de Justiça. Assine este folheto e envie ao presidente dessa corte: Nagendra Singh, Supreme International Court, Haia - Holanda.

E no Brasil escreva ao Exmo. Sr. Presidente da República e aos líderes do Congresso Nacional, urgindo a necessidade do enfoque ecológico na reformulação do processo desenvolvimentista do país.

Nome:.....

Endereço.....

Cidade..... UF.....

Assinatura.....

#### REMEMBER BHOPAL.

Leaflet distributed in the streets, at the House of Representatives, at the State Tribunal and the at the Governement Palce, the 3rd December 85.

## **ADFG-AMIGOS DA TERRA**

RUA MIGUEL TOSTES Nº 694

TEL: (0512) 32-8884

CEP 90.420 PORTO ALEGRE - RS

LEIA E PASSE ADIANTE - NÃO JOGUE FORA - LEIA - LEIA

# **LEMBRAI-VOS DE BHOPAL**

3 de dezembro de 1984 - consuma-se uma das maiores tragédias causadas pela mão do homem. Uma nuvem mortal envolve a cidade que dormia tranqüila. Soa uma sirena de alarme na fábrica da Union Carbide. Mas o Inspetor Geral tranqüiliza os operários: "Nada pode acontecer".

Mortos aos milhares - impossível determinar-lhes o número. Humílimos moradores das favelas, jamais cadastrados, marginalizados até na Morte (como na Vila Socó).

A população foge, espavorida, por cima dos cadáveres. A resposta dos EEUU aos desesperados médicos locais: "O isociato de metila não mata. Ponham uma toalha úmida sobre as faces..." (para os pulmões bloqueados nem oxigênio adianta)

A Union Carbide - matriz - afirma: "Não haverá seqüelas." A realidade é outra. Centenas de pessoas irreversivelmente incapacitadas para qualquer atividade.

Passado 1 ano, os cientistas ainda não determinaram o "agente assassino" e as vítimas continuam abandonadas a sua própria sorte.

A guerra química não declarada ceifa os pobres do mundo, tirando-lhes até mesmo a fé e a esperança.

Chandra Singh Nirmule, motorista de táxi, anuncia que pretende imolar-se no próximo dia 3 de dezembro com sua mulher e os 2 filhos "pois nada recebi do governo e tenho certeza de que meus filhos foram afetados".

Choraremos por ele ou por todas as crianças que já nasceram? Minamata (Japão); Iraque; Seveso (Itália); Vila Socó (Cubatão/SP); Bhopal; nunca deveriam ter acontecido.

Poderiam ter sido evitados, MAS PODEM VOLTAR A ACONTECER.

LEIA E PASSE ADIANTE - LEIA E PASSE ADIANTE - LEIA - LEIA

A ciência e a tecnologia desvinculadas da ética levaram-nos à beira do holocausto nuclear, à guerra química e à guerra da fome. O isocianato de metila (MIC) entra na fabricação do veneno agrícola Temik, usado no combate às formigas. É derivado de venenos de guerra, no entanto, no Brasil sequer consta da listagem dos produtos tóxicos do Ministério da Saúde: "O gás é um ilustre desconhecido para nós" - Luiz Paulo Gonçalves Pedro, Diretor da Divisão de Medicamentos.

É importado livremente pela Union Carbide do Brasil, que investiu 15 milhões de dólares na produção do Temik. Por isso seria um "desastre" retirar do mercado esse produto, considerado "uma bênção de Deus" pelo presidente da companhia. Seguindo a política de reestabelecer a "imagem da indústria", a Union Carbide do Brasil declarou "estamos seguros de que a tragédia de Bhopal não terá condições de acontecer no Brasil". Isto também foi garantido em Bhopal, no entanto, por 31 meses antes da tragédia, a Union Carbide lá não realizara uma só inspeção. O próprio presidente geral da companhia declarou que a "Union Carbide descobriu após o desastre que as condições na fábrica de Bhopal eram tão perigosas que a instalação não devia estar operando". Mais tarde eximiu-se de qualquer responsabilidade: "a segurança é da responsabilidade das pessoas que operam nossas fábricas".

Enquanto persistem a evasão de responsabilidades, as explicações facciosas, os objetivos desvirtuados, o ocultamento da realidade, avolumam-se no mundo as "tragédias preparadas" - cumulativas, silenciosas ou iminentes, mas sempre catastróficas.

Os agrotóxicos, derivados de gases bélicos, são responsáveis pela intoxicação e morte de centenas e milhares de pessoas no IIIº mundo. O Temik, do qual foram aplicados 2.200 ton. no Brasil em 1984, é tão perigoso que, nas fábricas onde é produzido ou manipulado, os operários têm de vestir uma espécie de escafandro que é jogado fora no final de cada dia de trabalho. Resta perguntar: o que acontece com essa bomba em potencial ?

Quando a indústria significa tamanha potencialidade letal, as populações devem ser esclarecidas a respeito e consultadas quanto a sua instalação.

O profº José Geraldo Marques (Universidade Federal de Alagoas) lançou um dramático apelo à Comissão Mundial do Meio Ambiente, S.P. 29/10/85, para que não fosse duplicado o Pólo Cloro-Álcool-Químico dentro de Maceió: "Se ocorrer um acidente a morte será de 50% da população (500.000 pessoas) em 5 minutos num raio de 20 km. Lembrai-vos de Bhopal para que não tenhamos que dizer: Lembrai-vos de Maceió". A escalada bélica intensifica a fome. A guerra química e as radiações nucleares, no entanto, independem das condições econômicas. Só a radiação nuclear já causou mais de 16 milhões de vítimas. "A humanidade está morrendo aos poucos sem que tenha sido preciso apertar o botão" (Cacilda Lanuza, S.P. 29/10/85). O avanço técnico-científico deu à guerra a dimensão de destruição total. E a paz tornou-se a bandeira primeira da causa ecologista.

These are cancers typical (and  
ever increasing) of rural workers

AÇÃO DEMOCRÁTICA FEMININA GAÚCHA

A D F G

AMIGOS DA TERRA — BRASIL

who have no contact at all - and  
or do not live in vicinity of any  
industry. COMMON FACTOR: Agro-  
toxic spraying)

Also enclosed two - of the many  
children who are being born now.

RUA MIGUEL TOSTES, 694

90.000 PORTO ALEGRE - RS - BRASIL

TELEF - (0512) 328834

TELEX - 512527 MKPA, BR to ADFG

Common Factor: Parents (rural) wor-  
king with agrotoxic (please, find

As I have told you, Mrs  
Brundland, these are the facts  
we fight against.

We cannot risk waiting  
for the scientific compro-  
bation!

Thanks you  
Jurelda Cordeiro  
Vice-President





