

# S.O.S. ANIMAL

1ª Edição



**EDNA CARDOZO DIAS**

Belo Horizonte - Minas Gerais

1996

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Edna Cardozo Dias  
Lawyer, PhD in Law,  
Legal Consultant and Professor

**S.O.S**  
**ANIMAL**

**1ª Edição – 1996**

Belo Horizonte – Minas Gerais

## **S.O.S Animal**

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EDNA CARDOZO DIAS

### **Editor**

Edna Cardozo Dias

### **Final art**

Aderivaldo Sousa Santos

### **Review**

Maria Celia Aun

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Cardozo Dias, Edna

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Email: ednacardozo@gmail.com



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Edition 1996, original text. First book dedicated to education  
on animal law and aimed at animal abolition in Brazil.

Only the chapter “How to defend animals in court”  
has been updated.

1996

## S.O.S Animal

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**Monthly newsletter created in 1983 becomes a book**

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**Edna, founding president of LPCA and Toulouse**

## **Dedication**

To the cat Toulouse, a friend of all hours  
for all animals suffering because of men



**Edna Cardozo Dias**



**T**o all the friends who encouraged me to write this book, especially Eduardo Nicolai, Iracema de Moura, Deise Jankovic, Beatriz MacDowell, Rosely Acosta Bastos, Fabiana Paganucci, Maria Irene de Melo Neves, Ana Maria Pinheiro, Rossini Camargo Guarnieri (in memorian), Geuza Leitão de Barros, Neuza Peter, Wilma Kowalski, Milly Shar Manzolli, Dagomir Marquezi, André Campos Figueiredo and the journalists who always published my articles in defense of animals, especially Mário Viégas (in memorian), Paulo Quintino dos Santos, Ivo Cardoso, Antônio Bernardes and Antônio de Freitas (in memorina).





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# **PRESENTATION**

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## **SOS ANIMAL**

This book was the first abolitionist cry in behalf of animals in Brazil.

Published in 1996, it was born in the form of newsletters with the same name - SOS ANIMAL (From 1982 to 1996), published by the League for the Prevention Cruelty to Animals - LPCA; Brazil - one entity with the aim to defense and protect animals, founded and chaired by Edna Cardozo Dias. The newsletters were distributed free of charge via mail to other animal protection entities from all over the country, the press, teachers, governmental and non-governmental authorities.

As it was at the time the only work of awareness in Brazil about animal suffering, in 1996 the author Edna Cardozo Dias decided to synthesize the theme in the book SOS ANIMAL that revolutionized the history of Animal Law in Brazil, opening consciences and gathering more and more followers for the cause.

In this book Edna Cardozo Dias led humanity to reflect on the atrocities committed against animals in sports, entertainment, science, for food, war, and many others. Suggests legal measures and public policies to improve the condition of animals in the world. It disseminates words from sacred scriptures and scientific studies to alleviate the suffering of animals. And at the end it guides people on how to defend

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animals in court, listing the current laws and pointing out the competent authorities to receive complaints, and teaches the appropriate legal remedies for that defense.

Given its historical importance, and testimonials from people who changed consciousness after reading it, its author decided to make the book available in the E book format for the new generation to know. And for SOS ANIMAL to continue contributing to the animal liberation process.

## **“SOS Animal”, embrace this banner of struggle and love**

Every year, in Brazil and around the world, millions of animals are assaulted by man and exploited for economic interests. Discrimination and oppression of other species originates in Western religious and philosophical systems. Today, animal exploitation has been transformed into a multi-million dollar business, responsible for many atrocities:

- Thousands of animals are fraudulently tortured in laboratories, where they are subjected to all types of physical and psychological torture for testing weapons, cosmetics, pesticides, drugs, electroshocks and all types of deprivation and punishment for behavioral studies.
- Thousands of animals are sentenced to life in circuses and zoos and are forced to perform numbers incompatible with their biological nature.
- Thousands of birds and wild animals are captured in their country of origin and deprived of their freedom, for the sole purpose of profit.
- Thousands of animals are hunted, killed or injured, suffering and dying slowly trapped or hit by the weapon of man, with thirst, hunger, pain and gangrene, in the forests.
- Millions of domestic and wild animals are raised in confinement systems, never seeing sunlight, except on the day of their death, when man will use his flesh or skin.
- Millions of animals are transported over long distances in

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overcrowded, poorly ventilated trains and cages, living the daily lives of stress, hunger, fear and death.

- Millions of animals are slaughtered, bled and slaughtered, every day, for consumption, entirely conscious, by brutal methods. The horses have their feet sawn, so that the meat loses its odor with the sweating caused by the pain and then they are slaughtered.
- In Santa Catarina, oxen are pleaded to death every year, in a ceremony called Farra do Boi. As soon as the ox is released, its horns are broken, it is blinded, it is beaten and stabbed, until hours later, when it dies in slow agony, its meat is divided.
- In Pigeon Shooting, birds are killed for the sole purpose of man exercising his aim.

Animals only rely on the help of people like us. I and you.  
Participate!

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## **PREFACE**

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### **Animals' Love**

Said God: "Produce the living beings according to their animal species: domestic animals, reptiles and wild animals. Let us make man in our image and likeness ... dominate him over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the sky and over every reptile that creeps on Earth".

The generalized attitudes of dominance and ill-treatment were born out of the biblical belief that God gave man dominion over all living creatures, creating the same in his image and likeness. All of this was more than a belief, it was a dogma of faith.

At the beginning of the Roman empire, men and women considered the killing of human beings and animals as a normal source of entertainment. Saint Thomas Aquinas strengthened the Judeo-Christian ontological dualism and, in the mid-19th century, Pope Pius IX did not allow the establishment, in Rome, of a society for the protection of animals.

Western philosophical thought continued to be based on this ontological duality, which legitimized all kinds of animal exploitation. Thus followed Romanticism, Humanism, which put man at the center of the universe. With Descartes' rationalism,



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the practice of dissecting live animals spread throughout Europe, which it is only comparable to the dementia that sustains it. The first dissident thinkers who appeared in the Renaissance were burned as heretics.

A few years later, Darwin revolutionized human knowledge with the theory evolution's theory and man learned that it is not a special creation of God, but the result of millions of years of evolution. And that, despite all its technological subtleties, he is a newcomer to Earth. Only in the last century was it able to move on land, sea and air, with speeds greater than those of the leopard, weasels and bats. Human technology still has a long way to go before it equals the efficiency and diversity of other mammals. Entire areas remain inscrutable, or beyond the reach of human understanding.

Today philosophy and science already admit the unity of the cosmos. And in that unit there is no hierarchy. Each species is able to express its specific potential. The same fundamental needs are found in man and animal, mainly to feed, to reproduce, to have a habitat and to be free. Each fundamental need corresponds to a fundamental right inherent in the group of living beings.

But under the excuse that there are other, more urgent problems to be solved, the authorities have abandoned animal protection to public charity. We firmly affirm that the suffering of animals does not diminish human scourges, cannot prevent social upheaval, nor will it end injustice and the oppressed. This is an eternal selfish excuse to let animals suffer without providing help. He who has no compassion for animals has no right to speak of human torture. In the hands of the just, everything that lives is sacred. All beings are nourished by the same vital blood, all hearts in peace pulse at the same rate, pumping blood through veins,

arteries and capillaries. Individuals and species come and go, while life continues its course. Individuals play their roles, but they are not the main object of the process. All beings are beings that, like man, are deeply absorbed in the adventure of living. And, learning to live and letting live, is an urgent matter for humanity. The conservation task also requires understanding.

The claim of *Homo sapiens* led him to even change the name "nature" for the environment, as something that exists only for him with the purpose of serving human purposes. From the seabed to mountain peaks, from tropical forests to polar icebergs, from seaweed to whales, from snake to elephant, from butterfly to condor, everything is considered an environment, the universe around us where every being lives and dies "*Ad majorem gloriam hominis*". Life forms are called resources. We not only assume that we are the center of the universe, but we have reduced the Earth to an accumulation of goods that exist as a source from which we can freely withdraw everything we want or need. We should abandon our comfortable and anthropocentric position and move towards an understanding a world where nature and animals regain their dignity and not treat them as slaves.

The animal liberation movement will demand greater altruism from us than any other, such as feminism, racism, since animals cannot demand their own liberation. The defense of the most fragile beings is a responsibility that man has to assume. As more conscious beings we have a duty not only to respect all forms of life, but also to take all necessary steps to avoid suffering other beings.

Peace in the world will only come when man learns to love animals, plants, waters, stones, space and stars.

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Peace requires harmony between the many expressions of nature. The land and its inhabitants are governed by natural and spiritual laws. Whoever really wants to unify with God, will have to harmonize with the Laws of Creation, and then, the instinct to kill and destroy, will give way to true love. The love that burns in our hearts is the key to our union with all life.

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# CHAPTER I

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## CONSUMER ANIMALS

### INTENSIVE CREATION

Intensive breeding of cattle, chickens and pigs is increasingly used in the production of meat, milk and eggs. These animals are creatures that often never saw the light of day, live in small spaces and receive massive doses of hormones and antibiotics for growth and fattening.



Extensive farming, the small farmer who raises his cattle free to graze the land is already in the past.

**CHICKENS:** Chickens spend up to two years in cages so small that they cannot move their wings, without any foot rests. They receive hormones, ultraviolet light and end up leukemic. Many die from stress or collapse. Because they live in unnatural conditions and stimulated by artificial light, they usually behave aggressively towards each other or be depressed by boredom and frustration. To prevent aggressiveness, breeders cut the tips of their beaks, pressing them against a hot steel. If done without expertise it is an extremely painful operation. Mutilations are not necessary in extensive breeding.

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**PIGS:** Most pigs are bred in total confinement. The tail is cut off because the stress of confinement causes them to bite their own tail. They live in small spaces with minimal comfort. Many suffer from obesity, arthritis and infertility. Animals must be raised without social deprivation or any other type of deprivation.

**CATTLE:** Cattle are often raised in overcrowded places, with no shade or shelter to protect them from the weather. Your high calorie diet may cause stomach acid and liver abscess. Malnutrition and stress lead him to contract diseases, for whose cure he receives massive doses of antibiotics that remain in his meat, which is harmful to the consumer. Hormones, too, are very harmful to the health of carnivores.

For veal, the mother's calf is separated at just a few days old and is imprisoned in a place where it cannot move, with its tail cut off and a muzzle bucket serving as a gag, it only receives liquid food so that its meat is white and tender. Needless to say, they are anemic.

All of this without mentioning the hardships they suffer during transport and the cruel slaughter. The ideal would be that they were slaughtered near the breeding site, also because this measure avoids the weight loss of the animal.

**Defense:** Defenders of the rights of men and animals need to unite to alert the conscience of each one and of society, as the general public ignores the real conditions of the creation of animals for consumption. The League for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is acting because it wants the consumer to nourish himself with products derived from a non-polluting creation, although profitable, and that respects the physiological and behavioral needs of animals.

It is up to the consumer to oppose these practices. Industrial farming, although illegally, has been using techniques that use drugs

that alter the quality of the product, the absorption of which can become dangerous. Man's health is threatened by these substances. To fight against industrial creation is to defend human rights, particularly in the Third World, to defend the animals rights; is to defend the rights of the producer who wants to sell quality products; the rights of the peasant who wishes to remain connected to the land; is to make an alliance between producer-consumer. But, financial interests are at stake. Set of large multinational agri-food societies that transformed independent farmers into workers dependent on them. The breeders became victims of a system that reduces the animal to an object, aggravates hunger in the world and ruins the small peasant. Now 1/3 of the world's cereals are destined to feed consumption animals in rich countries.

While hunger develops in the Third World countries in rich countries, over-consumption of carnivorous food dramatically increases the number of cardiovascular diseases. Only a law on a world scale can end this scandal.

Many people have become vegetarians as an individual way of protesting against mistreatment in raising, transporting and slaughtering animals.

But, who is not a vegetarian, can at least think about which animal suffers less before buying products of animal origin.

Profit: The Animal Cruelty Prevention League has been fighting hard for a more humane life for consumer animals. Now, it is necessary that the creator has not only the professional qualities, but also those of the heart, that he has a professional conscience and a human conscience. But what we see is that the Brazilian breeder only sees an animal as a profitable object and is unable to distinguish between a living being and other goods. Economic reasons and profit ignore laws and the most elementary moral principles.

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Consulted bibliography:

Farm Animals - Humane Society of the United States

Magazine of "Oeuvre D'Assistance des Bêtes D'Abattoir"

### **THE Poor PIG**

For millennia, man has had a close association with animals. He domesticated them and lived with them. This human / animal relationship has changed, radically, in the last decades, with the development of technology. The lives of consumer animals have changed completely. They no longer enjoy grazing, freedom of movement, they cannot run, clean themselves, feel the earth in their paws, nor care for their young. They are denied life and the air they breathe is addictive and irritating. They are kept in small, arid cages, where they are artificially conceived, grow, are toothless, fattened and sent to their destination, the slaughterhouse. This total confinement system is a concentration camp, where it is possible to raise many pigs in a small space. Everything is automatic to save manpower, allowing one man to watch the animals.

### **THE PIG SUPPLY**

To save labor and time, the sows are artificially inseminated and taken to a narrow cage, where they are fastened with short chains and kept in the dark to calm themselves. The food is served every two or three days and they are given half the ration to increase profit. After 16 weeks, just before the puppies are born, they are taken to another cage, where there are more restrictions. There they are forced to maintain a single position so that their teats are exposed to the piglets. After three weeks, the piglets are separated, toothless and sent to another facility and placed in collective cages. They cut off their tails, canine teeth and castrate them, and then lead them to individual cages. Two or three weeks after delivery, the mother returns to

the insemination area, where she receives massive doses of the hormone to start estrus again.

### **THE STRESS**

Animals have no relief from boredom and lack of movement. When there is a fight between them, the less aggressive cannot escape or show their aggressors the signs of submission. Many are so afraid that they do not dare to move, others even bite the iron bars of the cages. The meat of these animals is pale and gelatinous, contains a lot of water and adrenaline, is not susceptible to good bleeding after slaughter and decomposes quickly. The paws of animals confined on concrete floors develop painful injuries, causing pressure on the muscles of the legs, knees and shoulders, which causes arthritis. In addition, a closed environment can be a source of contamination by microorganisms. Animals in total confinement have little resistance to bacteria, which leads to the administration of antibiotics in food and water. In order to eat more, they are given arsenic and to put on weight they are given hormones.





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The pig is not a dirty and listless animal. In freedom, he is absolutely active during the day, keeps his bed clean and has great maternal instinct. He is harmless, adaptable and interested in everything around him. You can even learn your name. It is, therefore, much more than meat, it is capable of conscious sensations and aspires to a life according to the laws of its kind.

This is a short translation of “La voz de los animales”, published in the bulletin of the Asociacion de Lucha to Avoid Cruelty with Animals - Mexico.

### **PIG RACING**

“Pigmalion is ahead. Hantrak is in second place, with Flying. Frank is the third. Boaris Karloff has been advancing. Pigmallion reaches the final goal”. Under the screams of the excited crowd, the winner savor the chocolate cake, which is the winner's trophy. We are watching a pig race in the USA. Unlike horse racing, the betting ticket is free. It is the 10th year that races take place, from Ohio to Iowa.

In the training for the races, the same technique that Pavlov invented to train his dogs is used. Pigs get stuck. A gate opens while a bowl of food is placed at the finish line. A bell rings and the pigs run for food. The animals are forced to repeat the operation 20 to 25 times, three times a day. After four days, the pigs learn the game. On a typical workday there are 22 runs, five pigs for each run, each running four or five times. A table lists the number of victories for each animal and the best time of the top five in each race.

In obstacle racing, pigs must jump up to sixteen bars. And to learn how to do it, after being very hungry, the food is placed after the bar, to force the animal to jump in search of food. For

reasons unknown, females appear to be better runners and jumpers than males. But the star, after fame, has its fate sealed: after a truce to produce chicks, he receives his ticket to enter the slaughterhouse.

This demonstrates that man is an aggressive carnivorous animal, capable of reducing animals to pathetic victims of big business, and has an unusual capacity for rationalization. Man has been abusing his dominion over animals and disparaging his feelings.

Vegetarianism, respect for life and non-violence, this is our struggle.

### **EVEN THE CHICKENS SUFFER**

Intensive poultry farming is a recent revolution, less than 50 years old and started just before World War II, in the USA, when breeders strove to specialize in raising birds and produce eggs for the government and the army. By giving vitamin A and D to the birds, they found that it was possible to create a large number of them within large facilities. With the addition of vitamins, they determined that the animals would no longer need sun or exercise for the eggs to develop. With these theories, they began to build large facilities for large-scale production. With the discovery of antibiotics, they thought that these birds could live without succumbing to diseases that such an unhealthy life imposed on them. So massive doses of antibiotics were added daily to your water and food ...

### **STRESS AND DISEASES**

Chickens that are kept in natural conditions in the open

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air free can live from 15 to 20 years, but those who are caged in industrial creation only live about a year and a half. Their ability to produce eggs is diminished by the stress and monotony that causes them to be confined. When it is no longer beneficial to keep them, they are removed from the cages and the force is thrown in other crates and taken in a truck, during a long and painful journey, to poultry, where they will be slaughtered. If they are lucky, a special cleaver will stun them before they are put into a cauldron of boiling water to finally be converted into processed food for animals and people.

Confined birds suffer aggression from other birds. There are fights between them and the less aggressive ones cannot show submission as nature tells them. Some live so frightened that they cannot even move to eat or drink; they shrink and die. Others remain in continuous neurotic movement and panic. There are cages in which birds cannot even stretch their wings and heads and have to remain squatting in an unnatural posture.

The beak of laying birds is cut twice. First when you have a week, then on the 12th or 20th week. To make the cost cheaper, the breeder recommends making 15 birds per minute. A very hot cutter causes sores on its beaks; another very cold one causes ulcer in the root of the beak ... In addition, cut or burned tongues are very common. Some breeders also cut off their toes so that they cannot use their claws.

The environment of birds in industrial farming is a den of contamination and microbes. Birds suffer from the strong ammonia gases that emanate from the tons of feces, which attract mice and insects. They develop problems in their legs and legs, due to the fact that they are standing on wire floors, which deform their natural anatomy.

## **THE COST FOR OUR HEALTH**

It has already been scientifically proven that the systematic addition of hormones, antibiotics and drugs to food and our blood has serious consequences for us. There are diseases that no longer respond to antibiotics as before, including septicemia, pneumonia, typhus, meningitis, and certain venereal diseases.

## **INTENSIVE CREATION**

In countries belonging to the European Economic Community, there is a regulation, since 1985, which requires that each box of eggs have the inscription: "Eggs of Caged Chickens" or "Eggs of Free-range Chickens". Switzerland was the first country to phase out the battery farming system. A law was passed that obliged the conversion of intensive breeding farms, until 1991, in extensive breeding, where all chickens will be free, with their feet on the ground. West Germany and Sweden have followed this policy and all countries in the European Economic Community are expected to follow suit.

Consulted bibliography:

La Voz de los Animales no 55, 1987, translation by Deise Jankovic

## **THE HARMFULS OF BOX CREATION**

In Central and South America the meat industry has been destroying tropical forests. Agroindustry has forced millions of birds, monkeys and other species to abandon their habitat, with the clearing of forests. Many of the species are being decimated with the destruction of the ecosystem.

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Slaughterhouses are major polluters of rivers and lakes, spilling poisonous waste and animal remains into them. Raising livestock and other animals requires more time, land, energy and water than is necessary to produce the equivalent food in vegetables. A pure vegetarian diet would make it possible to feed a larger population than today. However, with a purely carnivorous diet it would be impossible to feed the entire population of the Earth. In 1984, 40% of the grain produced in the world was used to feed animals in intensive farming, in developed countries. If the same grains had been used for human consumption, they would have been sufficient to feed the entire earth. This, without forgetting that Brazil has been exporting large quantities of grains, while its people are starving. Social injustice and the destruction of the environment go hand in hand.

Cattle breeding in Brazil has been responsible for hunger, unemployment and desertification. The soil is calcined by fire during the dry season, the pasture is not considered a crop, and therefore does not receive fertilization and soil maintenance. Burnt pastures are susceptible to soil erosion, losing their productivity and quality and damaging livestock food and health. The use of fire and the lack of livestock management lead to unemployment and rural exodus, destruction of forests, fauna and water and soil resources.

Modern livestock confines the animal in small spaces and stimulates its growth with massive doses of hormones. Apart from the cruelty to which the animals are subjected, this system contaminates the product with residues of antibiotics and carcinogenic hormones.

For the creation of cattle without harming the environment, natural pastures such as the pampas in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and the savannah in the central-west of the country should be used.

**Illegal slaughter and health** - Illegal slaughter is done, at all times, in the open, in any place: pasture, corral, road. They

are made by the butchers themselves. The ox gets an ax in the head and gets dizzy, changes legs and falls. A machete is inserted into the ox's neck and the butcher jumps over the animal's back to make the blood flow faster. On the side there is a tank where the feces flow, the "leachate", a greenish broth of excrement. The leachate runs under the slaughtered ox and mosquitoes hover everywhere, landing in pools of blood. The animal is gutted and quartered on the ground, without any hygiene. Sick animals are slaughtered and others that are already killed are quartered.

The carcass is transported in butchers' cars, exposed to the weather. In clandestine slaughter there is no "anti-death" sanitary inspection of the animal, nor in the transport of the carcass and in the commercialization. Also, the post-mortem examination of the animals is not done, exposing the consumer to the risk of zoonoses, such as cisticercosis, tuberculosis, etc ... In this way, the butcher does not pay ICM and the consumer buys dirty and contaminated meat.

### **ABUSES IN THE MODERN PROCEDURE**

*Transport:* Deficient conditions, lack of space; shortage of competent employees; lack of cooperation in the provision of food and water; deficient measures for safe discharge.

*Market:* Infection caused by contact with other sick animals, brutal treatment of employees; lack of clean water and adequate food, colic due to excess food before transport to the market to obtain greater weight.

*Slaughterhouses:* Lack of space; lack of efficient employees; proper separation; deficient food and water, disturbances caused by noise or negligent treatment, inadequate protection against climatic extremes.

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*Anti-death examination:* Ineffective inspection due to a shortage of experts, lack of time for a detailed examination.

### **SLAUGHTERING METHODS: ARCHAIC AND CRUEL**



*Bleeding:* Internal bleeding due to delayed bleeding, imperfect bleeding because the animal is conscious, places infected by microbes, especially in places where slaughter is illegal and in the frigomato (where animals are killed and dropped on fecal waste and the meat remains infested with flies).

Abuses in killing processes:

- Tipping fully conscious animals with ropes or chains before killing.
- Hang live animals fully conscious by one of the paws, bleeding, without any numbing.

### **ABUSES IN ANIMAL'S KILLING**

Background - In Brazil, before Mercosur required legislation to adopt humane slaughter methods, the following killing methods were allowed:

1. *Sectioning of the large vessels without any numbing:* Small animals are suspended upside down by one of the legs and

have the vessels in the neck or base of the heart cut with a knife. The fully conscious animal is tense with dread for the brutal treatment and bloody smell of the companions. If it falls into the pool of blood it is hung up again. They struggle with displacing lame-femoral joints, etc.

2. *Stunting before bleeding*: in the case of large animals, for the safety of employees, the sledgehammer, an ancient instrument, is commonly used. As the animal's brain is small in size, the blow that requires precision is flawed, reaching the horn, eye and muzzle. In practice it was found that a marreter needs to deliver two to six strokes to bring down the ox. The Bulb Choupa consists of the sectioning of the elongated medulla, at the height of the animal's neck (atlanto-ocipital space) by means of an instrument similar to a spear. This method reduces the breathing rate and impairs bleeding. The bloody jugulation, Israeli method is very cruel. The ox is beheaded, with fingers in its eyes or nostrils to twist its neck and hung consciously for bleeding. He has to support hundreds of pounds, in intense suffering and pain caused by the cut of his throat and the position he is subjected to, until death comes.

## **HYGIENIC CONSIDERATIONS**

For experts from the World Health Organization, the physical and psychological state of the animal at the time of slaughter influences the quality of the meat. They state that “stress” must be abolished at the moment of death, because it causes a decrease in the rate of muscle glycogen, which is important in the formation of lactic acid, which in turn is necessary to obtain the ideal PH of meat (5.6 to 6.2), and thus decrease the growth of bacteria responsible for putrefaction. The prolonged agony will accumulate toxins that are deposited in the product causing certain types



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of cancer in the consumer. We cannot fail to mention the contamination of the blood and the cut caused by bleeding, motivated by the rejection of stomach materials and dejections.

## **ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS**

Humane slaughter reduces the loss of product, accidents at work and accelerates the production rate of slaughterhouses. Studies in the USA have found that bleeding from conscious animals causes an economic loss of US \$ 1.50 per head, as a result of the condemnation of part of the meat presented with injuries at the loss of thousands of dollars annually. Work accidents occur twice as fast at a rate of 26.7 man-hours instead of 13.4. With modern techniques there is also a greater number of animals slaughtered per hour.

## **CONCLUSION**

The animals must be rested, relaxed, and relaxed not only at the time of slaughter, but in the hours before their death. They must be handled correctly, by properly selected and trained people in order to save them fear, suffering and excitement. The Regulation for Industrial and Sanitary Inspection of Animal Products in Brazil requires stunning before slaughter. What is missing is compliance with the law.

Consulted bibliography:

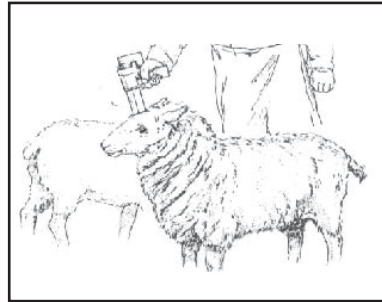
The Bienestar de los Animales Sacrificados for Meat Production - WSPA - SOZED brochure.

## WHAT IS HUMANITARIAN SLAUGHTER, ACCORDING TO THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION?

It is the one that makes animals unconscious, prior to bleeding, and this numbing is instant and effective.

We can divide modern stunning methods into three types:

- Chemicals (Gas - CO-2);
- Electric (Electric Shock);
- Mechanical percussion.



Chemical and electric are more suitable for small animals such as: pig, sheep, goats and also calves.

Stunning by CO-2 or Carbon Dioxide (which is an odorless and colorless, non-flammable gas), is a highly effective process judged by experiments carried out on man, the loss of consciousness is rapid and total (studies by Prof. BHC Matheus - The Physiological Laboratory, Downing Street, Cambridge 7.1.53).

Electric - It is the passage of electric current through the animal's brain.

*Mechanical percussion* - Consists of using weapons with

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a cartridge, they propel a central plunger that instantly penetrates the animal's brain. The gun is always pressed against the head at the indicated point. The queen immediately goes into a brain coma and is ready to be bled.

### **CRIMINAL GASTRONOMY**

If there is an example of criminal gastronomy, this is the consumption of frog legs.

When night falls - when it comes to action - the frogs are captured, understanding nothing. They are stacked in bags, which, when filled, are well tied to cars or bicycles, making them aware of the first consequences of man's dominance. Many may be dead upon arrival, but all will die. Some will receive electric shocks in the skull and their skins will serve to produce bracelets and bags. Others will be cut in half, without anesthesia, fully conscious, with a kitchen knife, to be served in restaurants, as a fine dish. Mutilation does not render them unconscious; the head and the back, still alive, are discarded and the animal may take more than an hour to die. The central nervous system of amphibians differs from mammals and the animal is tolerant of lack of oxygen, and can agonize for hours due to blood loss and trauma.

On the other hand, frogs are caught in areas planted with rice, sugar cane, etc., where they feed on insects, avoiding pests. As a result of the capture of the frogs, there is a proliferation of pests and the indiscriminate use of DDT, in addition to the increased incidence of encephalitis and malaria in children.

In Brazil, it is also used to freeze the live frog or throw it alive in the boiling water, as is done with lobster and shrimp.

Brazil is one of the frog-exporting countries, alongside India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines and Thailand. In 1986, India organized the 1st World Conference on the Trade in Frog Legs, and advocated the electric shock as a humane method of slaughter.

But, as science still does not prove such a method as humanitarian, the League for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and international entities oppose this trafficking, for humanitarian and ecological reasons and propose a moratorium for the capture and slaughter of frogs, until proven humanitarian techniques to be discovered.

Consulted bibliography:

Animals International No. 20 - 1986 - pg. 10 and 11

Animals International no 19 - 1986 - pg. 7

Animaux Magazine no 132 - 1985 - pg. 17 and 19 -  
Bougrain-Dubourd Allain

## **FOIE GRAS PATÉ**

For the production of foie gras pâté, a very expensive food that does not reach the table of the people, thousands of geese are mechanically fed until a liver stamosis occurs, considered as a liver disease. Animals receive overfeed until their liver expands to three times their natural size. After three months, the animal's legs may fracture due to excess weight and immobility. Its main producers are France and Hungary.

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### VEAL

Newborn calves, for three months receive only liquid food and are immobilized in small boxes, so that their meat is very tender. As they get stressed and bite the bars and the tail itself are put in muzzles. They are slaughtered in early childhood for the production of tender meat.

Do you really have this hunger?



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## CHAPTER II

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### **LABORATORY ANIMALS**

#### **THE CRUELTY OF VIVISECTION**

*O you know what vivisection is?* It is the act of practicing all sorts of operations on live animals in order to perform experiments in the name of science.

Vivisection is still authorized and tolerated in most countries, under the condition of suppressing the suffering of the animals used. In reality, it is customary to neglect these elementary duties of humanity.

*The victims:* dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, guinea pigs, rats, mice, etc., are subjected to cruel tests and abandoned bleeding, injured, burned, until death ends with this ordeal.

*What is it for?* Vivisection is a danger to human health and cruelty to animals. The only way to make science progress is to study the causes and effects of a disease at the patient's own bedside.

*Sadism:* some of the experimenters are sadists, as their aggressive and necrophilic personalities and acts prove.

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*The profit and the ambition:* the profit is evident. Many experimenters are not specifically sadistic, but experiments are a convenient way for them to publish countless articles and make a career. They become university professors without great intellectual efforts, since professional advancement depends on the number of publications and not on the quality. There are honest researchers who want to abandon vivisectionist methods, but they are dominated by routine and the fear of displeasing superiors.

*For the good of humanity:* it is in the name of this lie that experimenters practice it. It is undisputed that the conclusions drawn from vivisection are, generally, of no value to man, due to the physiological and biochemical differences between species. Thalidomide, for example, is teratogenic in humans, rabbits, baboons and not in rats and monkeys. Cortisone is teratogen in mice and rabbits, aspirin is teratogen in rats and monkeys, adrenaline and insulin are teratogens in rats and mice and are not for humans. We could go on indefinitely and demonstrate the futility of animal experiments.

*It is better to experiment on animals than on men:* this is what is said, but the experiments continue with men, often with abundant news in the press, as is the case of the girl who received the monkey heart and the man with the plastic heart .

*Anesthesia:* a lie of researchers. Researchers usually only apply anesthesia to animals in surgical operations due to obvious amenities. But, most experiments are carried out without anesthesia so as not to alter the organic functions and disturb the “research”. And how to apply anesthesia to an animal that has been experiencing for days and weeks?

*Vivisection must be abolished:* its abolition will be a major step in the field of moral and scientific progress and will contribute to extinguishing the idolatry of violence and brutal force.

The most barbaric experiments on live animals are: tests with cosmetics, cigarettes and alcohol; Draize Test; LD 50; behavioral tests in the field of psychology; arms tests, among others.

### **COSMETICS, TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL**

The alternative to such tests is simply not to do them, since ingredients that are known to be harmless through human experience can be used. Many companies produce cosmetic products, which have not been tested on animals and are safe for human health. It is incredible that animals are still being used for cigarette and alcohol testing, when it has been known for years the damage that such products cause to human health.



### **DRAIZE EYE IRRITANCY TEST**

Shampoos, pesticides, herbicides, cleaning products and the chemical industry are tested on the eyes of conscious rabbits. This test has existed since 1944. The substances are tested in the eyes of albino rabbits trapped in a restraint device, which do not receive sedatives to relieve pain, and the test lasts for several days, during which the cornea and iris are examined for check for ulceration,



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bleeding irritation, swelling, and blindness. The Draize Test is also scientifically condemned, as rabbit eyes are structurally different from human eyes.



### LD 50, LETHAL DOSE AT 50%

Introduced in 1927, it consists of administering to animals a dose of products such as pesticides, cosmetics, drugs, cleaning products and verifying toxicity, with the death of 50%. The common form is forced oral ingestion, using a tube, which goes to the intestine. Other forms include injections, forced inhalation of vapors and application of



substances to the skin. Signs of poisoning include tears, diarrhea, bleeding from the eyes and mouth, seizures. No medicine is given

to relieve the suffering of animals. Results vary from one species to another and from individual to individual.

### **EXPERIMENTS IN THE AREA OF PSYCHOLOGY**

Many of the most cruel experiments are carried out in the field of psychology, in behavioral study. These experiments include deprivation of maternal protection and social deprivation, in inflicting pain to observe fear; in the use of aversive stimuli such as electric shocks for learning and in inducing animals to stressful psychological states. Animals are also subjected to operations to remove part of the brain to observe behavioral changes. Electric shocks, pain, deprivation of food and water are used for learning. Stress induction is used to test drugs already known as anti-depressants, sleeping pills, sedatives, stimulants and tranquilizers.

### **WEAPON EXPERIMENTS**

The animals are subjected to radiation from chemical and biological weapons, as well as to the discharge of traditional weapons. They are also exposed to gases and shot in the head to study the speed of the missiles. The excuse is used that such tests are done for defensive reasons, but in reality they can always be used for offensive purposes. And the use of animals for war is not justified, whose sole responsibility rests with the human species. There is no reason to inflict pain on the animal for the purpose of destroying ourselves.

Other absurd tests are those that intend to demonstrate facts already known, using modern methods such as the computer and video. The use of curare as an anesthetic, too, is very cruel, as the animal is paralyzed, but fully conscious and sensitive. It is also customary to use the same animal for more than one experiment, as well as for prolonged experiments, which is unacceptable.

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### INVERTEBRATES EXPERIMENTS

Most of those who wish to avoid and abolish animal suffering, have focused their attention on mammals and birds, mainly because of their affection for human beings and their beauty. Man is still hesitant to extend animal rights to invertebrates.

The world is home to several species of animals, most of them invertebrates.

For many people the alien appearance of invertebrates does not make them candidates for compassion. But, their appearance should not affect our judgment ethics. JS Baker, D Sc (Oxon) FRS, who developed experiments on lobsters and crabs, says:

*“Invertebrates appear superficially so different from us that there is a tendency to assume that they have no conscience and to think that we should treat them like machines. Many of them, however, have a nervous and sensory system, and their cells, seen under a microscope, are similar to ours ”.*

Octopuses and squid are widely used in experiments. They are subjected to painful neurological and behavioral experiments, including training to perform tasks using electric shocks as punishment, also electric shocks with destruction of parts of the brain are applied. The animals show evident signs of mental and emotional conflict, adopting abnormal postures and changing the color.

Another example was at Queen Mary College, London, where bees were immobilized in modeled clay and a hole was made in their brains, where drugs were injected, killing them for studying nerve channels.

Under the excuse that invertebrates act automatically and are unable to feel, vivisectors give electric shocks, needles, etc., to amoebas, worms, living waters, as punishment and food as a reward,

in the development of their experiments.

It is true that, due to their short life, invertebrates have a short learning period and their innate behavioral repertoire is, above all, the reflex. But, many invertebrates have demonstrated learning ability.

It will not be surprising when science confirms that invertebrates feel pain and are capable of suffering, because pain is a biological phenomenon, associated with the destruction of tissues, conditions the animal to avoid anything that causes it pain. Anyone can reach this conclusion by observing the animal in its natural environment. Anyway, as it is impossible to say what the other being is feeling (including the human being), the animal must be given the benefit of the doubt.

Considering, furthermore, that invertebrates constitute 96% of the planet's population, animal protection entities must ensure that the animal's rights extend to all animals, vertebrates or invertebrates.

Consulted bibliography:

Buav Factsheet - British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection

Short translation by Edna Cardozo Dias

### **ANIMALS IN SPACE PROGRAMS**

The space age began in 1957 with the launch of Sputnik I and, like all other areas of scientific progress, animals were used, especially on life-threatening flights. Many animals were used, the USA preferred primates and Russians preferred dogs.

Between 1950 and 1954 the balloon program was at its height and rats, cats, dogs and monkeys were thrown at immense altitudes

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for a period of 28 hours. In the first rocket launched, the monkey Albert, trapped in a small cone, traveled on the launch due to system failure.

Albert II was prepared for a similar flight and embarked totally tied with nylon threads, with needles stuck in the legs and chest, to record the heartbeat, and a mask on his face, all for his hominid cousins to show their expertise. Albert II died of a failure in the landing system. Other animals died and Baker and Abel, rhesus monkeys, were part of a successful space trip. Tied up in space clothes, they were fed by tubes placed up to their stomachs. Abel died five days after arrival, when the needles were removed from his chest and Baker is alive, sitting in his metal cage. Human astronauts receive medals and animals receive a death sentence or life imprisonment.

Meanwhile, the Russians were preparing their first dog for flight, Layka. Before 1960, 40 animals were launched on flights. Bugrov and his companions threw dogs into the air, with space clothes and at 110 km and 3 minutes after the departure the cone where the animals were separated, the parachutes opened and the terrified animals, without understanding, descended. Current releases give scientists the opportunity to accumulate more and more abuse, with psychological and gravity studies. Rats, pigs, monkeys are placed on sophisticated machinery to measure pressure, temperature control, liver functions, placed in vacuums. And now they will be used by the Russians to develop biological systems for future interplanetary ships in order to supply cosmonauts with fresh food during long-haul flights.

## **ANIMALS IN DENTAL RESEARCH**

Dental research on animals has received little publicity. Monkeys, rats, mice and dogs have undergone painful experiments and died.

Rats are fed for 21 days with sugars and bacteria are introduced into their mouths to decompose the teeth. The animals are killed and the heads are removed to study the development of caries. (Archives of Oral Biology - 1981, vol. 26, p. 625)

Puppies of rhesus monkeys are fed sweet diets for two years for caries vaccine testing. The roots of the teeth weaken, with the used diet, fixed in the jaws with dental cement, for up to 62 months, when the animals are then killed and the tissue of the mouth is studied, already inflamed. (Journal of Dental Research, 1980, vol. 159, p.2793)

Other animals have threads inserted at the base of the tooth to cause inflammation of the gums (British Dental Journal, 9.7.83). Dogs had their gums separated from the bones to test the toxicity of products used in the dental industry, such as resins and solutions for mouthwash and drugs.

In the caries vaccine experience, monkeys eat sweets for years and years and receive various drugs for vaccine testing. In addition to the pain, the animals suffer the stress of isolation, inadequate cages and an abnormal diet for the species. They end up getting diabetic.

These experiences are unacceptable, mainly because they have no scientific validity. Caries result from an inadequate diet and poor tooth brushing. They serve, therefore, to confuse progress, they never prevented a single oral lesion.

According to the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, it is commercial interests that motivate these experiments and not human health. Who will benefit from selling vaccines? Chocolate, Coca and Confederations of Candy Industries finance these experiments that will never benefit man.

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Consulted bibliography:

Buav Factsheet - British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection

Short translation by Edna Cardozo Dias

### **EXPERIMENTS IN THE AREAS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGY**

Many of the most painful experiments are carried out in the field of psychology. One of the most cruel examples refers to experiments in the brain of live animals, including cuts, clots, removal of brain tissues, as well as stimuli through electrical and chemical shocks. In almost all experiments more than ten animals are used. However, the most frequent are experiments whose purpose is to ascertain the reaction of animals to the various forms of punishment. A common punishment is electroshock. The methods used by teachers are naturally adopted by students and, thus, it becomes possible to obtain a doctorate in psychology by electrocuting animals.

Hunger and thirst are used not only as a reward and punishment, but in obtaining obvious and trivial results, such as observing the death and behavior of starving animals.

Harlow and Suomi decided to develop studies on social deprivation and had the "fascinating" idea of inducing animals into depression by building rag mothers for mono babies. The conclusions were not surprising: an outraged creature seeks protection from the mother and maternal deprivation generates different abnormal behaviors.

Exposure to cold and excessive heat, experimental fever to observe the EEG are other forms of torture. And, in fact, experiments on animals can teach us nothing about humans.

Consulted bibliography:

Liberation Animal - Peter Singer - p. 55 to 83

### **ANIMALS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES**

Since antiquity, animals have been used in wars. Before Christ, elephants and horses acted as war tanks. Camels and dromedaries, too, experienced the same agonies and deaths in bloody fighting. Dogs have been mobilized since ancient Egypt, when they were launched at enemies with iron with iron tip collars and, in the last world wars, armed with gas masks. At the time of piracy, snakes and bees were hurled at the enemy and, recently, cats and sheep loaded with explosives. In 1942, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Americans dropped clouds of mice with incendiary mini-bombs on Japan. Dolphins were often turned into live torpedoes, when men used their innocence for shameful military acts. Of the birds, the dove was the one most used for military purposes, as it has an exceptional faculty of orientation, serving as a messenger. This is not to mention the animals that are occasionally decimated by bombs, both wild and domestic animals. The fields are mined and the animals are murdered in man's desire to destroy other men and dominate other races.

It is necessary to disappear this destructive madness of the men who fight each other. There is practically no war between animals, in the human sense of the term, just a hard fight for life, dictated by the Law of Nature.

*Used for war* - The Swedish Peace Research Institute reveals that fabulous sums of money are used to research biological and chemical weapons. That's how the United States spent millions of dollars to import monkeys for its arms experiments.



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*Leisure* - In the laboratories of Wright-Patterson, Ohio, monkeys and rabbits are used daily for experiments. The laser beam is emitted towards the eyes, which boil and explode, causing permanent blindness. In primates the intense heat of the lightning burns the flesh to the bone in a fraction of a second, leaving only a cloud of smoke (Science et Vie no 670, June 73). A portable chemical laser rifle, crossing a body placed 8 km away, leaves a 7 to 8 mm hole (as is known, except with experiments?)

*Nuclear weapon* - Goats were used. Animals continue to be exposed to the terrible burns of nuclear explosions. Thousands of dogs were fed food that contained radiation doses 200,000 times stronger than enough to make a man succumb to radioactive areas. Consequence: internal burns (Special Dernière, no 204).

*Necrotizing weapon* - Experimented on mice. It destroys the mucosa by means of gas and the presence of water at this moment causes the body to become necrosis and disappear in smoke (emitted by RTB television). The white phosphorus gun ignites the air and leaves the victim raw for months.

*Granada* - When it explodes it releases thousands of particles that penetrate the body, in a winding path, causing irreparable wear. The press showed herbivores in agony with trials of this weapon. It also showed the backs of humans hit by this projectile, because this experiment was also done with men, in Indochina, during the Vietnam War.

*Explosive bomb CS* - Destroys the lungs and viscera. It is tested on animals.

*Chlorine pump* - As well as the defoliating pump, they burn the bodies internally and externally, since the pump throws darts that cannot be extracted, causing a terrible agony. We know how terrible the napalm pump was tested in Indochina.

Thus, laboratory activities prepare for war.

Consulted bibliography:

La voix de bêtes - no 83 - p. 18

Ligue Française contre la Vivisection brochure

### **BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY**

To satisfy his own narcissism, man has inflicted suffering on thousands of creatures in the production of superfluous articles and for his transient pleasures. Behind the story of thousands of beauty products is suffering and cruelty. According to the American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research, based in New York, it is estimated that more than one million animals die each year in tests of cosmetics and beauty products. Manufacturers hide the obscene methods they use from the public. In 1979, in England, 30,548 animals were used for testing cosmetics. The main methods used are: skin irritation, eye irritation and ingestion of the product. It is hard to imagine that anyone with the slightest conscience will continue to buy cosmetics, manufactured at the expense of such abuses.

*Skin irritation test:* The American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research reports that guinea pigs are used for testing astringent lotions and aftershaves. The method of preparing the skin for the test is very painful. First, your hair is shaved. Then, an adhesive tape is pressed in place and pulled brutally. The operation is repeated until the skin is oversensitive. Then the chemical irritant is placed, which is covered with bandages and left for a day or two, when examining the condition of the skin. (Needless to say, burns are a frequent result). This procedure was developed in the USA by dr. J.H. Draize and Food & Drugs Administration (FDA) and are now routine and known as the “Draize patch test”.

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Eye irritation test: One of the methods of testing shampoos is to drip concentrated substances into the eyes of albino rabbits, to assess the degree of irritation. This results in inflammation, swelling, blindness and destruction of the cornea. Often, the substance is dripped for several days and the lesion is assessed by the extent of the injured area. So that the animals do not move, they are immobilized in containment devices, so that their head is out of the device, stuck in an orifice, so that they cannot move. The eyes are kept open with clips or tape. The animals do not receive treatment afterwards. Rabbits are used because their eyes don't water, so the product doesn't run.

It is easy to imagine how a rabbit used for shampoo testing should suffer. Just remember how painful it was, you dropped soap in your eyes. But, of course, you could rinse, which is not the case with the rabbit, which cannot move and household soap is not tested on it, but a concentrated substance, which can even destroy your vision.

Ingestion: Forced ingestion is commonplace in the testing of lipsticks, face powder and make-ups. Animals are forced to ingest large amounts of material and their organs often burn or rupture. The objective is to verify if the product kills 50% of the animals and the test is called LD 50 (50% lethal dose). The animal goes into convulsion and shock when the material is introduced, through tubes, in its stomach. Suffers to death, as any intervention would harm the test result. An immoral and absurd test, according to Lord Platt, a member of the Medical Research Council.

*Mice used for antiperspirant testing:* The rat is placed on its back and its paws are wrapped in tight, tube-like shoes to prevent evaporation of wet secretion. The antiperspirant is placed on a single paw, to make the comparison with the foot that did not receive the product.

Animal studies are inconclusive and unsatisfactory. The Animal Cruelty Prevention League, like the American Fund for Alterna-

tives from Animal Research, suggests people to only buy products that have not been tested on animals (the above entity - AFAAR - has a list of products that will be released by the LPCA in due course, since in Brazil the multinationals took care of this market) and that do not contain animal products, except honey, wax and lanolin.

### **SUBSTITUTIVE METHODS FOR EXPERIENCES IN LABORATORIES**

Techniques that use chemistry, mathematics, radiology, microbiology, and other means to avoid the use of live animals in laboratory experiments.

Then, it was found to be impossible to extrapolate to man the information obtained in experiments carried out on live animals due to the specificity of species. He then endeavored to find more effective methods of experimentation. These methods that replace vivisection use a large number of disciplines, including biogenetics, mathematics, virology, biochemistry, radiology and microbiology. We can highlight among the developed methods the tissue culture, the use of microorganisms and inferior invertebrates, elaboration of mathematical models, surveys with the public and epidemiological studies. Audiovisual media are used by teachers in schools and by researchers in their routine work.

### **CELL CULTURE**

Cell cultures are increasingly used by industrial and research laboratories (especially for vaccines) at the stage of the first trials. Cell culture is the technique that consists of growing isolated cells outside their normal environment. These cells come from human, animal and plant sources. Human tissues can be obtained during surgical operations, biopsies, autopsies, or removed from fetuses or placentas. Animal tissues can be fetched from slaughterhouses or from laboratory animals slaughtered humanely. Cells can live, grow and

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multiply upon receiving nutritious substances, outside their natural environment. Some have limited life potential, others can live indefinitely, allowing for studies of several months. A single donor is required. Cell culture, too, is less expensive, produces more reliable scientific results. The drawback is that the artificial medium of the culture can cause structural and biochemical transformations in the cells or the loss of some specific function. Further research is needed to resolve this obstacle.

### **COMBINED USE OF TESTS**

A second technique that involves the culture of living tissues is organic culture. As its name implies, it requires the conservation in glass of part or all of an organ in order to safeguard its fundamental structure and its biochemical characters. Organic dressings are more difficult to maintain and can only be used for a few weeks.

Bacteria and single-celled organisms are often used as experimental instruments.

The combined use of these tests with other methods such as chemical tests, mathematical models, epidemiological surveys, will not only reduce the unacceptable number of animals used in schools, industrial laboratories and universities, in research centers, but will be beneficial for students, men of science and the general public.

### **WORLD CHARTER OF STUDENTS FOR SCIENCE AND BIOLOGY WITHOUT VIOLENCE**

1. As a student, I will be recognized the right and the possibility to study and practice a science that does not imply any violence;
1. I will be given the possibility of this choice materially, intellectually and morally;

2. I will be entitled to a Consciousness Clause to refuse Violent Experimental Practices that are imposed on me and that violate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Universal Declaration of Animal Rights;
3. Disciplinary or administrative sanctions cannot be exercised over me, in an educational establishment, because I will invoke this conscience clause;
4. I will also be recognized the right to object to violent applications of science in which they try to implicate me;
5. I will act with dignity in my claim to the right to study and to exercise non-violent science;
6. I Will Invoke This Letter Against Violent Experimental Practices On Man And On Animal, Which Are Imposed On Me In My Studies Or In My Profession;
7. I will defend and disseminate the spirit of this Charter so that Science is a path of understanding, sympathy and peace for humanity, animals and nature.

THE ENDS JUSTIFY THE MEANS? Here is a paradox. IF ANIMAL IS DIFFERENT FROM US THE EXPERIENCE HAS NO REASON TO BE, OR IF IT IS LIKE US WE SHOULD NOT INFLICT PROCEDURES THAT WE WOULD NOT ACCEPT FOR OURSELVES.

Consulted bibliography:

Forum - March / 82 - p. 10 - RIDDE L. Rosemary - Expert Scientifique

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### **REFINED TORTURE**

In vivisection, animals are never cured, on the contrary, they are inoculated with diseases.

Since Claude Bernard, in 1825, transformed the basements of his home into a private laboratory for vivisection, the cruelty of experiments has become more refined.

In the twentieth century, the famous Ivan Pavlov, a disciple of Elia Cyon, who in turn was a disciple of Claude Bernard “discovered” what the Greeks already knew: remembering the food could cause salivation and immediate secretion of gastric juices in the dog and in the man. His work represents a remarkable monument to the futility of vivisection.

Professor Monakow and dr. Minkovsky of the University of Zurich developed several experiments on the brains of cats and dogs, in the course of which they excised the animals' eyes.

L'American Journal of Physiology, March 1923, says that cats were trapped in bags with their heads out and placed next to a furious barking dog, to observe fear. Others were asphyxiated to observe death.

The English medical journal, Le Lancet, from May 1930, reports an experiment about a group of dogs whose intestines have been saturated to prevent defecation. Death occurred after an agony of 5 to 11 days.

Arthur A. Ward, reports in the Journal of Neurophysiology, March 1947, USA, that to measure the brain waves of cats he injected chemicals into their brains. An hour after the injection the cats started to vomit, scream, have spasms, until they came to a violent attack of an epileptic nature.

A similar experiment was carried out at the Laboratory for Neuropsychiatry Research, Baltimore, where electrodes were applied

to the brain of cats, led to convulsions by electric shocks. The experiments lasted until the death of the animals that lived up to three weeks (Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, vol. 65, 1947).

The torture devices were becoming more refined. In 1942, R.L.Noble and J.B. Collip invented the Noble-Collip Drum, where the animals were put to roll metal lumps of a rotating instrument, for "study" of traumatic shocks without hemorrhage, in non-anesthetized animals.

The Ziegler chair, 1952, is a chair where the monkey sits with its head and large parts of the body uncovered, providing all manner of manipulation.

The Vialock press was invented by dr. Alfred Blalock, being able to exert pressure of up to 2500 kg, in order to break the muscles of the dogs' paws, without breaking the bones.

Collison straw is usually implanted in the brain of cats and monkeys to facilitate the repeated passage of hypodermic needles, electrodes, etc ...

Emphasizing the futility of the experiments, it is good to remember that the American Journal of Physiology, October 1949, describes a "remarkable" discovery. By placing indigestible mass, through a tube, in the stomach of dogs, at mealtime they ate less.

In the chemical center of the Maryland Navy, 1950, pigeons placed in an environment of five degrees below zero, to observe how long they could resist cold and hunger. Conclusion: it took 114 hours to succumb.

Monkeys that had their menstrual flow diverted to an artificial orifice took years to die. Conclusion: this experimental method can promise a lot, other experiments will be needed.



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The American Journal of Physiology, vol. 194, no 2, 1958, reports experiences in which the kidneys of dogs were excised, concluding that dogs without kidneys are different.

For tests of tranquilizers, always new combinations are injected into the animals' brains, either because the public discovers the uselessness of existing products or because it becomes impossible to hide their harmfulness.

Exciting, like NMA were injected into cat tails, which showed furor, tremors, disordered movements, etc...

The Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, vol. 55 no 1, 1962, tells that rhesus monkeys learned to jump on a board to escape shocks. Then they put two monkeys and a single board.

Drugged pigeons received shocks on their genitals, to see if the pecks they were forced to give the key to reach food, increased with punishment.

To study the mechanism of insomnia several cats were deprived of sleep until they went crazy. In smoke tests, animals are required to smoke 12 hours a day for life.

All of these atrocities can award a doctorate or even a Nobel prize to the executor. This is vivisection!

Consulted bibliography:

Ces Bêtes qu'on Torture Inutilement - RUESCH Hans

Liberacion Animal - SINGER Peter



### **THE FORGER OF MEDICINE**

Vivisection is the act of practicing all sorts of experiments on live animals, with the aim of carrying out experiments in the name of science. Its spread was made possible thanks to imposture and the subsidies it involves. They are also carried out by individuals who wish to have a short career with publication of works.

The knowledge acquired from animal experiments cannot be extrapolated to man, due to the specificity of the species. The diseases artificially caused in animals by inoculation, electric shocks and wounds, have nothing to do with diseases acquired spontaneously by men. Many substances that are teratogens for men are not teratogens for animals and vice versa. The major catastrophes of pharmacology have been tested on animals, such as thalidomide, benoxaphrene, chlorophenicol, clioquinol, depo-provera, isoprenaline, stilboestrol, etc.

Other drugs that are not harmful to humans are for certain animals such as aspirin, insulin, cortisone, penicillin, chloroform, etc. Vivisectionists often say that vivisection is indispensable for

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the development of medicine and biology. However, the great discoveries in medicine are not due to vivisection.

The introduction of asepsis, antiseptics, ether, opium, curare, cocaine, morphine, chloroform and other anesthetics, which are of fundamental importance for surgery, is not due to vivisection. The acquisition of surgical skill is only possible through daily contact with patients. You have to be an assistant first and then a surgeon. Animals are morphologically different.

The discovery of instruments and the knowledge of facts of vital importance for the diagnosis, also owe nothing to the vivisection as the thermometer, the microscope, the bacteriology, the stethoscope, the ophthalmoscope, the X-ray, the auscultation, the electron microscope.

The same can be said of the development of vaccination and all substances based on digitaline, atropine, iodine, quinine, nitroglycerin, radium, penicillin, just to name the best known.

Thus, life expectancy owes nothing to animal experimentation. The prolongation of human life and the consequent decrease in infant mortality are due more to better nutrition and hygiene habits, than to new medicines. Most remedies are only palliative and do not reach the cause, in addition to generating harmful side effects.

Furthermore, the experiments carried out on animals end up being repeated on men.

The experiences of Pavlov, who received a Nobel Prize for torturing animals, are repeated in men, even today, as methods of obtaining brainwashing.

The neurological experiences in which cats and monkeys have their brains pierced, mutilated and traumatized by shocks electric vehicles have only had a practical application: they have served dic-

tatorial regimes to apply torture to political prisoners.

After prof. Delgado shocked monkeys, electronic engineer Shafer found it natural to place electrodes on the brains of newborns.

More recently, AIDS vaccines are being tested in Zaire. The victims are usually beings who cannot protest: orphans, abandoned children, the mentally ill and the destitute.

In the USA, where abortion is legalized, as reported in the book "Babiers for Burnin", 1974, fetuses were sold for experimentation. With the babies officially dead, they were kept alive, without the mother's knowledge, for different experiences such as cancer, leukemia, transplants, etc ...

Despite being extremely cruel to animals and a danger to human health, vivisection continues to be carried out by the pharmaceutical, military, cosmetic and other industries, subsidized by the government, with taxpayers' money.

One of the absurd experiences is the testing of pesticides and cosmetics in the eyes of albino rabbits.

Millions of animals are subjected to the action of poison, burns, traumatic shocks to death, to freezing, to shrill sirens, excision of glands and organs, are placed to roll Noble-Collip drum and immobilized in containment devices for experiments without anesthesia. Another crime is the application of curare to immobilize the animal, which remains conscious and sensitive to pain.

Psychotropics, which have led man to addiction, are, like any other product, ignoble tested.

In tranquilizer tests a group of cats, usually 200, are confined in a small space and receive electric shocks.

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Mad with pain and terror attack each other. Wounded and dying people are replaced by others who receive doses of tranquilizers. If the new group of cats takes longer to get nervous, the tranquilizer is considered good.

To test the painkillers, the cats' tail is sawed with surgical forceps and their cries of pain are recorded. After the administration of painkillers the cause is sawn again and the decibels are compared with the previous ones. The usual implantation of electrodes in the brain of cats is also used to record brain waves of animals subjected to various bites and injuries.

All of this only shows that vivisection, besides being useless, is unworthy of the human being who claims to be civilized, can only be comparable to the complaint that sustains it. It has been practiced for reasons of easy gain, short career, curiosity and sadism.

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### **FRAUD, VIOLENCE AND A POLLUTED WORLD**

Today, violence reigns throughout our society: armed violence, chemical violence, energy violence, food violence, violence on the environment. Our entire economic and social system has become a battleground, where destruction has been elevated to the level of doctrine, and must lead to man's happiness. This is where vivisection is located.

Animal experimentation has been a systematic methodology for assessing the usefulness and risks linked to products introduced into our environment and which can affect man and his nature: agrochemicals, industrial substances, cosmetics, radioactivity, armaments and all range of medicines.

However, even when animal experiments or epidemiological studies on man indicate the toxicity or cancerogenicity of a medicinal or industrial substance, it continues to be manufactured in large quantities, rather than being interrupted. Example: Stilboestrol, which in the early 1940s had already been found to cause tumors in animals. The first cases of harmfulness of entero-vioform and mexaform (anti-diarrhea), for man, were published in 1935. In 1960 he claimed 11,000 victims in Japan, but it was only banned in 1979. We know the serious side effects of Butazolidin, Tanderil and Voltarem (anti-

## **S.O.S Animal**

inflammatories), but these drugs have been consumed in thirty years by 180 million people.

In Western societies, scientific research, particularly biology and medicine, is seen as the ultimate truth. However, in the course of the past few years, numerous scientific frauds, the results of which have been falsified or invented, have been discovered and reported in the book "The Betrayers of the Truth", by W. Borad and N. Wade, such as the cases of Andrea Doria, the of the drug Naprosyn (antiarthritic), supposedly tested by the Northbroo Bio-Test Laboratory (1975) and prof. Harl Illmensee (Switzerland - hereditary cancer transmission research). In their eagerness to publish papers, raise subsidies and win academic awards, researchers falsify their research and scientific journals, as well as university authorities are reticent when it comes to denouncing colleagues.

Few medications are able to permanently cure a disease or shorten its duration. According to A. Lwoff, Nobel Prize for Medicine, 30% of contemporary diseases are caused by drugs, whose side effects are not predictable with animal experimentation.

Little is said about the origin of AIDS. At first it was said that it came from green monkeys, from Africa, after a researcher was said to have been bitten by an animal or that polio vaccines made with monkey kidney cells were infected. Today, an increasing number of scientists reject these hypotheses and agree to say that AIDS was created artificially by man, in the laboratory, either by chance or in military research. The Berne Declaration stresses that the WHO annual budget represents three hours of what is spent on military research. It is estimated that the expenditure of three months of armaments will have allowed to feed the population of the world for twenty years.

We are opposed to the vivisection that we are for life. We are for the respect of its balance, in all forms and against any idea of domination, because it is the one that engenders destructive violence.

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Greyhound dogs, used for racing, when they stop winning on the tracks are killed, left to wilt or poisoned. Others are sent to experimentation laboratories, where they are tortured, killed and thrown in the trash can.

And it is not only in laboratories that suffer.

They spend their lives imprisoned and gagged.

To learn to run, that is, to learn to chase mechanical baits on the track, live animal baits (rabbits) are used.

### **VIVISECTION, ABOLITION NOW**

*crimes against living beings cannot go unpunished*

What happens to animals, soon happens to man. There is a connection in everything (Jefe Settel - 1854)

From an ethical point of view, one of the biggest arguments repeated by experimenters in favor of vivisection is that it avoids experiments with human beings, which is against their ethics. This is fake! Human experimentation develops in a hidden and parallel way.

In 1976, Ciba-Geigy sprayed a pesticide, galecron, on cotton plantations in Egypt, where volunteers worked, aged 10 to 18 years. In the 1970s, an eminent pediatrician inoculated the hepatitis B virus



## **S.O.S Animal**

in children aged 3 to 9 years, at the Institution Willow Brook, in the USA, in order to study the disease. Between 1971 and 1976, 12,000 pairs of kidneys removed from fetuses, already in the third trimester of pregnancy, were kept alive and sent by Japan Air Lines, from Seoul to Flow Inc Laboratories (Maryland, USA), a subsidiary of General Research Corp. This represented a freight of 2,073 kg in 517 expeditions, in packages with the following label: "Human organs with no commercial value". Flow Inc resold the cells 6,000 times more expensive than the purchase price.

In England a fetus is only considered alive at 28 weeks. In California you can have an abortion throughout your pregnancy. The child born from abortion is socially non-existent and until the age of one will serve medical or military experiments. When you start walking, you will be killed and incinerated. Like animals!

For twenty years dr. White, in Cleveland, USA, transplanted animal heads and managed to keep isolated monkey heads alive. This scene was shown on a Swiss television network; dr. White holding a cup of coffee in one hand and a living head with desperate eyes; in the other, drenched in blood that ran from the animal's nostrils. He explained with great pride that his technique was ready to be used with men. And so it was. At the same time, in the USA, Cleveland and Finland, in Helsinki, twelve fetuses aged 12 to 21 weeks, extracted by caesarean sections, were transported alive to the laboratories and beheaded. The head was surgically isolated, kept alive by perforations and for an hour and a half the sages studied the cerebral metabolism of glucides.

In 1981 Squibb offered \$ 10,000 to three doctors for the supply of 14 women who wanted to have an abortion, but who agreed to wait for the pregnancy to end. During pregnancy they were infected with anti-hypertension medications. After the abortion, the newborn was dissected to study the effect of the medication.

In the area of ??chemistry, the Environmental Protection Agency opened a credit of 30,000 to Dr. R. Tabet to test pesticides on hundreds of fetuses. In cosmetology creams for skin regeneration are made with fetuses aborted by cesarean section. And the sages did not stop there. Fetuses are also used for nuclear, biological and chemical research.

We could not help but remember the baby fae girl, who in 1984 died with a monkey heart in California. Not even the children used for genetic manipulation in the German colony of Dignidad, Chile, in 1987. AIDS vaccines were also tested on humans in Zaire, according to the New York Times.

And what about the discovery of a gang in Paraguay that would have seven Brazilian children in their possession for organ harvesting in the USA? According to Paraguayan investigators, drug traffickers' organizations in Rio de Janeiro rent the wombs of destitute mothers, who are taken to Asunción to have their babies and previously receive a sum for "services rendered". Unscrupulous doctors mutilate the bodies and extract the children's vital organs for later use in transplants that benefit only the rich.

For the use of men and animals, without problems of conscience and with public opinion, the former are called by scientists as biological material and the latter as debris, objects or a set of cells. And so, a sick and dangerous biomedical science is built on the mutilation, suffering and death of living beings - MEN AND ANIMALS.

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## CHAPTER III

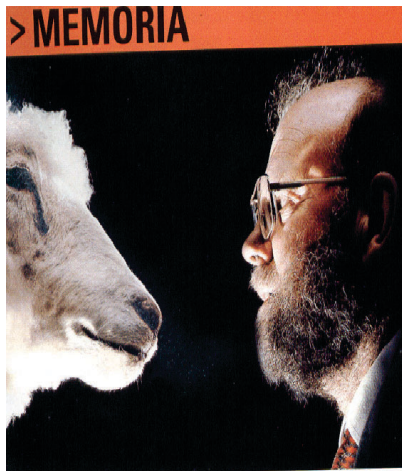
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### GENETIC ENGINEERING

#### GENETIC ENGINEERING, A THREAT

*Monsters could be part of our daily lives*

The extraordinary advances in genetic engineering and biotechnology are turning dreams of science fiction into reality.



From the moment that science learned to change the genetic code, bacteria were created to prevent the formation of frost, pigs that grow more and produce more meat by eating same amount of

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feed as common pigs and even goats with sheep hair. In 1983 American scientists produced an animal with the head and horns of goats and the body and hair of sheep, which they named the geep, contraction of goat (goat) and sheep (sheep). In August 1987, the journal *Nature* reported the transfer of a sheep gene, responsible for a protein-rich gene, to mouse embryos, which grew and produced milk using the sheep's milk protein.

Also in 1987, at the Genetics Congress, held in Rome, scientist J. Morr. Jankowski denounced that, in the 1960s, in the USA, a female chimpanzee was fertilized with human semen and the pregnancy continued for a month, until a spontaneous abortion occurred. This experiment was carried out by a specialist in chromosomal pathology, whose name he did not reveal.

In Mexico, after 17 years of research, the National University announced the generation of the minivaca, achieved through “intensive natural selection”. The kitty provides four liters of milk a day.

And the French came to produce the cow from the big rear, through genetic manipulation. This being suffered fractures easily and had difficulty having a normal birth.

More recently, the United States Patent and Trademark Office announced the grant of the first patent for an animal created using genetic engineering and biotechnology techniques. The patent was granted to researchers at Harvard University, who made genetic changes in the rat, to be used in cancer research.

It is not just nuclear weapons that now threaten us, since paths exist, that can lead us to a biotechnological war.

As early as 1984 the *Wall Street Journal* insisted that the explosion of a biological weapons laboratory triggered an anthrax epidemic in the Soviet city of Sverdlovski in 1979.

In 1968 a mathematical model was applied to create a flu epidemic in Hong Kong. And the most diabolical is the effort of the military, who work to find a virus similar to that of AIDS, which due to its extreme ability to change makes an antibiotic or vaccine ineffective.

The man is embarking on unknown and dangerous paths and, if new techniques of gene transfer are applied to the research of biological weapons, historical of terror and monsters they will be part of our daily life.

The appearance of biological weapons and the creation of laboratory beings lead us to reflect on the need to control science and technology.

### **ANIMALS ARE TRANSFORMED IN LIVING PHARMACIES**

Since man learned to master genetic engineering, he has been transforming animal species, which seems more like a practice of black alchemy.

In Belville, Massachusetts, pigs belonging to the US Department of Agriculture's Reproduction Laboratory received an additional gene taken from mice, capable of producing the WAP protein. The goal is to make the gilts turn into living pharmacies, giving rat milk to be used as a bioreactor and, thus, producing healing, antiviral and other drugs.

Another intended change is to reduce the amount of lactose in milk, to improve the quality of ice cream. This substance freezes in the form of crystals, impairing the homogeneity of the mass. As you can see, genetic engineering can also serve to satisfy the human taste and better profits in food industry.

On the other hand, American biologists have just taken a “big

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step” in the search for a substitute for human blood. Researchers at DNX, a biotechnology company in Princeton, USA, managed to get genetically modified pigs to produce human hemoglobin (blood pigmentation that carries oxygen to cells). The researchers injected three pig embryos with copies of the two genes responsible for producing human hemoglobin. According to them, the discovery is a milestone in the search for a substitute for human blood, that is, the vital force of man.

More recently, American researchers have managed to create, through genetic manipulation, animals that produce enough human protein to form true molecular farms. It all started when American experts at the Veterinary School at Grafton's Tufts University developed goats whose milk contains a protein used to treat heart disease.

Other Scottish scientists at the Edinburgh Institute of Animal Physiology and Genetic Research have obtained three sheep whose milk contains an enzyme used against emphysema.

“Thanks” to doctors Timothy Mac Donnel and Stanley Korsmeyer, humanity “already has” a mouse created especially to develop large populations of aged B cells, capable of slowly forming malignant lymphomas. These animals can also cause abnormalities in other genes that act in the formation of cancer. This is a great opportunity for the pharmaceutical industry to manufacture new experimental drugs to cure cancer. Although there are more than 100,000 drugs available on the market, cases of chronic disease have doubled over a period of 50 years. And, according to the World Health Organization, only two hundred medicines would cover what is absolutely necessary.

New species of rat are multiplying. American scientists created mice whose brains accumulate the same fibrous deposits that characterize Alzheimer's disease. Until then, this disease, which slowly

and progressively destroys brain cells linked to memory and reasoning, did not occur in animals.

Since September 1991, Continental Produtos Biológicos - a multinational headquartered in Miami - has been purchasing rabbit brains in Brazil, from where it acquires 40% of the production required to manufacture thromboplastin - a technique used in laboratory tests to determine blood clotting time. . The product is transformed into powder in São Paulo. 1,200 brains are needed to produce a pound of medicine. Therefore, several rabbits are sacrificed in favor of a single human life. In addition, it is a very profitable business, since the kilo of the product is worth between US \$ 700 and US \$ 1,000 in the international market.

A company in Palo Alto, California, is preparing to supply an unprecedented product: a mouse that has miniature functional human organs. Michael Mc Cune and Donald Mosier implanted into the kidneys of newborn mice, tissues taken from human fetuses. These beings will serve to study human diseases.

In the race to cure AIDS, even horses have entered the race. Right here, in Brazil, it was reported that the singer Cazuzza, with AIDS, gained 15 kg thanks to the treatment with injections based on blood of young horse.

The blood of horses has also been used for the manufacture of the Swiss medicine called Lymphoser, used for the aplasia of the red series - a disease that paralyzes the production of red blood cells. Lymphocytes produced by humans are injected into the horse's bloodstream and the animal's immune system reacts by creating antibodies. After fourteen days all the animal's blood is removed for the manufacture of the medicine. After going through this process five times, the horse is so depleted that scientists kill him.



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For his own benefit, man has been able to destroy as many lives as he sees fit. "The current civilized barbaric man, ended up becoming the greatest technical savage of all time in human history".  
(Waldo Vieira)

Neo-humanist ecology says that we must live responsibly in all spheres of our individual life, that we must collectively serve all creation as if it were ours because all life is our family and the universe is our home.

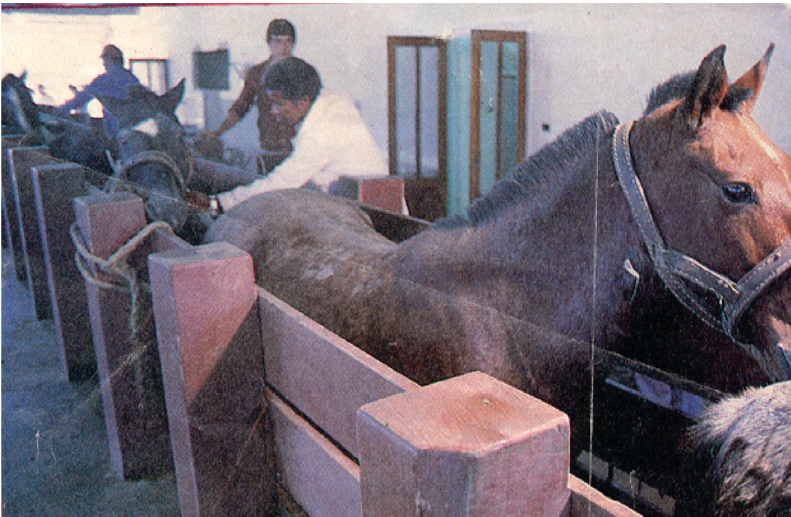
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## CHAPTER IV

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### DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### TORTURED HORSES



Recently a national newspaper reported the poor living conditions of horses used to produce serums against venomous animals, at the Butantã and Vital Brasil Institutes. What most shocked public opinion was the story of 814, a horse that was used for fourteen years by Butantã. the average life of a horse in these institutes is 4 to 5 years, but 814 resisted it is not known how. His back was bleeding continuously, he had already lost an eye, suffered

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terrible liver cramps, and yet he was poisoned and bled, like everyone else. Representatives of several entities, such as the League for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Grupo Tucuxi, Apasfa and Uipa visited Fazenda S. Joaquim, to apprehend the animal, but it was so weak that it could not resist the trip. A few days later, the Institute reported the death of 814 "due to night colic". The necroscopic report released by Butantã described the liver of 814 and two other animals that died on the same day, as "in an advanced degenerative state". 814 was not the only victim, it was only a symbol of the unfortunate animals of Butantã.

Antiophidic serum is the only medication for snake venom today. The production of ampoules in the country is carried out by three research institutes: Butantã-SP, Fundação Ezequiel Dias-MG and Instituto Vital Brasil-RJ.

The serum manufacturing process consists of injecting snake, scorpion or spider venom into the lumbar region of the horses so that their bodies produce antibodies. The impact of the poison is so strong that it needs to be received in three dosages. The horses are tied to a log, with no chance of defense and receive doses of the poison every other day. Full of pain, they drag themselves to the enclosure, where they rest for a few days and return to the trunk to be bled. A few days of rest and martyrdom resumes, which only ends with the animal's death.

The solution is to allocate new incentives for research on the production of synthetic serum, whose research was, first, being developed at the Federal University of Bahia, Department of Immunology, by dr. Manoel Barral and Antônio Pinto. The method consists of isolating crotoxin - a substance contained in snake venom - and injecting it into the horse to produce antibodies. These antibodies are fused with myeloma cells to produce hybrid monoclonal antibodies, which can be kept in laboratories indefinitely, also, reproduced in laboratories on an industrial scale, due to the cell's multiplication

capacity.

The Nucleus for Natural Products Research at the University of Rio de Janeiro has been studying the possibilities of combating venom of snakes, spiders and scorpions using medicinal plants and has shown that *Eclipta Prostrata*, known as button herb, has anti-phallic properties, according to the company. its director dr. Walter Mors.

Interest in the use of plants as antiophidics began in 1980 when the Japanese researcher Koji Nakanishi verified the effectiveness of the Specific Person drug, a popular remedy used for years by Ceará people to neutralize animal bite poisons and manufactured by Laboratório Frota, Ceará.

### **NOVELTY**

Another research of great importance is that which has been carried out by the Butantã Institute and the Energy and Nuclear Research Institute (IPEN) and which may lead to the discovery of the first anti-phallic vaccine. It consists in reducing the toxicity of snake venom through the irradiation of gamma rays, maintaining its ability to cause the body to release antibodies that neutralize the poison. If researchers are able to zero out toxicity while maintaining the ability to make antibodies, the vaccine will be ready.

The traditional method, which is secular, represents a great risk to health and can be considered oncological, since human beings receive cells from another animal. Furthermore, antibodies that fight the poison join others that do not have this purpose. Another negative factor of the method is the great distance between the accident site and the production centers of the antidote. An individual bitten by a rattlesnake, for example, has 8 to 10 hours to take the serum, after which it enters an irreversible stage.

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### FRIENDSHIP AND AFFECTION



Absorbed by the problems of personal survival, man is rarely stimulated by the variety and wealth of the living world, and his own condition of dominance has given him a sense of isolation from other organisms. With the growth of cities, he started to live only with those animals he brought to live with him; the dogs, which he brought to guard the house; the cats, which he brought to protect the barns against rodents; cows, pigs, chickens and other animals that you raise for consumption; the horses, donkeys and donkeys, which he uses for transportation.

With the arrival of the industrial age, the pet became increasingly important in the life of modern man. Its social function in the family cell grows day by day, as it compensates for the stress, loneliness and affective need of today's life. The evidence shows that they are even vital to human health, say the scientists. They can lower

high blood pressure and prolong the life of the heart. He is, at times, the only interlocutor of a hopeless end of life, making the elderly feel useful. It is the companion of a child left alone at home. Psychologists and pediatricians are unanimous in recognizing that the responsibility that the child will necessarily have with his pet will awaken collective responsibility in the school and social world; it will awaken respect for others, being a true learning of solidarity and respect for life. It is also your first contact with nature and ecology.

At all levels of social scale, man is always in greater need of the affective and disinterested companion of the animal. But this imposes duties on him that he is far from fully assuming. The catastrophic number of abandoned animals bear cruel testimony to this fact.

Before adopting an animal the person has to be aware that this imposes a responsibility on him. Everyone has the right to own an animal of their choice, under the condition of assuming it, respecting it, not breaking the laws, not disturbing neighbors with noise and poor hygiene. Being responsible for the animal is more than offering it food and shelter. It means giving him attention, affection, care, keeping him safe inside his property and, often, spending time and money when he is sick. It means being responsible for it all your life, abandoning an animal is an act of great cruelty. It also means not letting him cross in an anarchic and polluting way, but maintaining birth control by not allowing animals to be born that will be abandoned on the streets. Veterinarians are able to advise people on the means that can be used for this control, such as sterilization, vasectomy and contraceptives.

It is also very important that each one educates their animal with kindness, patience and affection. Punishments are the worst way to raise an animal, they will only serve to make him nervous and frightened. Educating an animal does not mean turning it into a robot or a circus star, means teaching him to live with man.

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The welfare of the animal requires constant attention from its owner, not just attention when it suits him. Affective deprivation and loneliness can cause psychological problems in the animal. In exchange for your loyalty the animal deserves your affection and your attention.

### **AFFECTIVE COEXISTENCE WITH ANIMALS**

Among the animal protectors are numerous people who have responded to the call of asylums and daycare centers to help human beings. However, we are outraged to find that people often blame pet owners for the tragedy of hunger. In these people's conception, the animal is stealing man's food.

We repeat that we must be aware of the problem of hunger and misery, as well as acting within our means. But, it is false to think that there is a relationship between children's dishes and those of animals, and to think that by emptying some, we will fill the others.

The European Economic Community stocks excess meat, butter and dairy products. Despite this surplus production, the drama of hunger and misery remains. We can add the transportation cost to the problem of food distribution. The main responsible for hunger is the system that implements the unfair distribution of wealth and land.

### **LOVE TO ANIMALS IS NOT LUXURY**

Because those who revolt with the feeding of dogs and cats are not outraged by the advertising, which we see on television, haute couture, jewelry, refined gastronomy, alcoholic beverages and other luxurious activities, which are not vital, nor at the everyone's reach?

As for the affection for the animal, we can say that it is a sentimental need that affects all social classes of our population. In our industrialized, denaturalized, computerized and robotic society, animals are a "compensation for those who, more and more, resent the affective plane.

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### **WHEN THE HORSE IS A SLAVE**

The first animal protection society was founded in England in 1824 by an English noble who adored horses, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which today is perhaps the strongest in the world and which maintains a shelter for old and sick horses .

In 1845, in France, the Count of Grammont, scandalized by the brutalities of which horses were victims, founded the Société Protectrice des Animaux, which continues to this day.

In Brazil, Maria Stael de Carvalho Palhinha published several articles in defense of horses in the first decades of the century, which she compiled in the book “Os Pósteros”, a historical landmark of animal protection in our country.

Horses, however, remain true slaves to society. They are usually subjected to work exceeding their strength, without convenient rest and adequate food; they are spurred and whipped mercilessly if they have difficulty climbing uphill under heavy load; when they slip or are frightened they are equally punished; they are exposed to scorching sunlight and excessive cold. When old age makes them disabled they are taken to the slaughterhouses or burst into the rodeos, or abandoned to the waders.

According to the “Shopping News” of 19.07.81 (magazine “Cão & Cia” no 28, pág. 100) this is how a horse is killed in slaughterhouses and slaughterhouses in Brazil: “after remaining for 24 hours



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without food and water is placed in a very high calorie greenhouse. And, still alive, its four legs are cut, so that, with the abundant sweat, the odor that characterizes equines is eliminated from its meat. Dying, he is dizzy with mallets on his head and high voltage electric shocks. It has its leather removed and only then is it slaughtered ". Meat is usually exported.

The victims of the Butantã Institute are true heroes. They are raised at Fazenda S. Joaquim, in São Roque, near São Paulo. None of them has a name. During life they are poisoned and bled to death, for the good of humanity.

Is this fair? It seems that man on the slow path of evolution has been reaching his full intelligence at the expense of altruism.

Rather, they should remind us that our entire past was built on the backs of these faithful servants; strong, yet peaceful; patients, docile and friends. We are heirs to their free work and we should treat them with recognition and humanity. In every civilization they left their labor suffered as an inheritance to all humanity.

As Fr. Vieira, author of "O donkey our brother", observes, slaves were not released by the Golden Law, but by the donkeys, who replaced them in their work, eating only one ear of corn a day.

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## CHAPTER V

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### **WILD ANIMALS**

#### **HUNTING, A PERMANENT THREAT TO ANIMALS**

The first human beings practiced subsistence hunting. Today, our species is reaching five billion individuals who hunt for four reasons: for food, to protect domestic animals and crops, for money (in the sale of fur, hides and tusks) and for sport.

Africa is the last continent where game animals are still considered as a means of providing food for local people. The settlers of the Kalahari desert in Botswana and the tribes of the Bisa Valley in Zambia are perhaps the last survivors of a primitive hunting society. Studies by anthropologists, however, show that none of them depend on hunting for survival.

One society that truly considers hunting as an essential means to its prosperity is the Alaska Inuits, known as Eskimos. Today, Inuits chase whales with sophisticated equipment, as traditional hunting methods are extinct. To say that hunting is done to preserve the cultural identity of a people would be absurd. Positive and harmonious traditions must be preserved, not the killing of whales. The Earth can no longer support the killing of a species at risk of extinction, such as white whale, to guarantee economic gains.

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Farmers in many countries require the government to allow hunting of predatory wild animals to prevent economic losses. But, since selection requires a very correct knowledge of the population structure of the species, this has caused major imbalances in ecosystems, as has happened with Nile crocodiles, Australia's kangaroos, Peru's vicuña and South American coyotes and wolves. North.

Trapped hunters kill millions of wild animals around the world every year for their fur. To this figure is added an additional millions of animals slaughtered annually on farms and commercial breeding sites authorized by public authorities. Animals used for the fur industry are trapped by the legs. These equipments cause hours and even days of suffering to the trapped animal, until the hunter appears and strangles him. All this for the production of superfluous. As long as the economic incentive exists, illegal hunting of species will continue to proliferate, covered by authorized breeding sites and by amateur hunting.

Sport hunting is also known as amateur hunting. Amador, as expressed by Aurélio Buarque de Holanda, means one who does it for pleasure, does not seek profit. This is, therefore, the great objective for the sport of hunting made by the rich. Whether it's an expensive safari (today we have at least two safari agencies in Brazil), or a hunting season, the purpose is the same - chasing and killing innocent animals for fun. This is a fantastic deal, too, for suppliers of weapons, ammunition, clothing and other hunting equipment.

Whatever the alleged reason, hunting is an unacceptable activity, and difficult to control, considering the incompetence, the omission, the lack of structure and bureaucracy of the inspection agencies.

Hunting is a disgusting legacy of European royalty. It is not at all ecological, as the aficionados defend, because it is a murder

and carnage of animals. If the persecution of animals obsessed the nobility, today the obsession is to sophisticate the means of persecution, capture and death. Long-range weapons do not allow the victim to even see or sense the enemy and emit signs of appeasement or retreat on the run. Hunting only serves to make men wild, cruel and destructive.



### **THE TRUTH ABOUT FAUNA MANAGEMENT**

The main argument used by hunters, self-styled ecological, to kill their prey, is the need to avoid the overpopulation of a certain species - naturally the one that will be hunted. The ecological balance in a food chain happens naturally, if there are vegetables to feed vegetarians. These keep vegetables productive and feed carnivores, who in turn keep the population of vegetarian beings in balance. A wise feature of nature is that there are more vegetables than vegetarian beings, and more vegetarian beings than carnivorous beings. The way to avoid the imbalance is to ensure the existence of ecosystems of the neces-

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sary size to support the life of wild animals.

### **THE HUNT IN XX CENTURY**

Hunters assure that the thrill of the hunt is not due to death, but due to the search. The expansion in the business of raising animals in captivity for later hunting, tells a different story. Animals are imprisoned in cages and released when hunters pay high fees to shoot them. This type of hunting, widely practiced in the USA, proves once and for all that it is a murder. It is not practiced to track the animal, either for its meat, nor to protect livestock or reduce the alleged overpopulation of wildlife. It is practiced by excitement, as in rape followed by death. It is socially unacceptable.

### **HUNTING WITH DOGS**

In hunting with dogs the animal is chased, cornered and killed. The hunter's goal seems to be to make the prey suffer as long as possible, with relentless pursuit. The animal is taken to extreme fatigue, to the point of dying of a heart attack, if by chance he escapes, or is saved by someone. If the hunter does not shoot him, dogs will eat him alive. This type of hunting is not practiced only in the forests. There are hunting farms, where you can practice it, for payment in dollars, per head of slaughtered animal. Mantagne said, "For hunters, hunting without killing was like having sex without having an orgasm." For Thomaz Morus, "hunting is the most vile, low and abject carnage".

### **YOUR FUR COAT IS ALMOST READY**

An animal trapped in a tooth trap takes a long time to die ... For days and nights he usually tries to get rid of the trap, even gnawing his paw to get away.-. With his paw stuck and injured, fractured bones in contact with the ice, he experiences pain, fear, thirst and hunger. Suddenly the hunter arrives with his club and lifts it to strike. The animal, in its desperation, can pull so hard to get rid of the trap,

that it has released itself, but it leaves its paw there. The hunter catches him and strikes him several times on his snout and head, until he kills him without damaging his beautiful skin. Fifteen minutes later, he's dead.

### **MURDER FASHION**

Fur farm animals spend their lives in small cages, until death. In the garbage cans, the bodies of animals executed in mass are thrown out. To preserve the skin, they are killed by administering poison or by electrocution. Trapped in confined spaces, the boredom and stress of captivity drives them crazy. They usually hit their heads on the screens, desperately, howling and moaning, without anyone coming to the rescue. Dozens of animals are needed to make a single coat. The perfection of artificial fur dispenses with this unjustifiable slaughter.

### **SHOOTING RARE SPECIES**

While a large number of threatened and endangered species are being reduced, a reasonable number of rare animals are being used as targets. Whether wolves, bears or squirrels, hunters cannot resist the temptation to wipe out wildlife. For the biggest trophies, for inclusion in record books, wall frames, album photos and quick profits, collectors kill inside and outside our country. In addition to being cruel, hunting launches a dark future for the surviving species on the planet. The gray bear is in danger of extinction, not only because it is a beautiful trophy, but because in Asia all its parts are sold like parts of a cut car, for food and medicine.

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### **ANIMAL TRAFFICKING**



The import of exotic birds, especially parrots from Brazil, reaches such high levels in Europe and the USA that the Environment Investigation Agency - EIA, published an alarming report, in which it describes with details and photographic illustrations, the conditions in which these animals are transported, many of whom arrive dead at their destination. This report, which received the title "Flight to Extinction", denounces that the European Economic Community

does not use mechanisms to prevent this depredation and penalize the importation of rare birds.



### **DEATH MARKS ILLEGAL TRADE**

Animals sold at fairs are tortured since capture. In exhibitions and transport, several animals are placed in the same cage, without food or water, which causes a level of stress that often leads to death. In order for the animals to appear docile, and to facilitate transportation, the feathers of larger birds, such as parrots and macaws, are cut or mutilated. Blackbirds' eyes are punctured or the retinas burned with the heat of a cigarette. Birds, without seeing, do not fly and stay on anyone's fingers. Songbirds have their stomachs bruised by compression, and thus, in pain, they do not stop singing, but die, at most, two days later.

### **FATAL FLIGHT**

In the form, trafficking in protected species is similar to that of drugs, but the former has an advantage: although it is prohibited, it is not penalized. That is, the merchandise is seized, but the smuggler is not arrested. For this reason, drug trafficking is linked to animal



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trafficking, which in addition to not being punished, serves to support the laundering of drug trafficking money. In Europe the main points of trade in protected species are in Portugal, Greece, Italy and, above all, Spain. It caters to all types of consumers, starting with fur, ivory, turtle shell, bird beak, wall trophy and exotic animals traders sold as pets.

### **BRAZIL SUPPLIES CARTEL**

Rio de Janeiro and the Baixada Fluminense are the center of the illegal animal trade. At the Caxias fair alone, at least two thousand animals are sold every Sunday. In Feira de Santana-BA, at the Feira Supply Center and even on Marechal Deodoro and Av. Senhor dos Passos streets, right in the center, macaws, parrots, toucans, wild cats and birds are sold and trafficked to others countries. In the Amazon, the animals, in addition to being trafficked by air, are taken by river to the Iquitos market in Peru and the Ver-o-Peso market in Belém-PA. The rarer the animal, the higher the price. Ninety percent of animals sold at fairs are birds. Domesticated ones are more expensive than newly caught ones.

### **THE CIRCUS**

In the 18th century, in Europe, artists called generically saltimbanks, exhibited themselves in public squares: they were tight-rope walkers, jugglers, mimes, jumpers, acrobats, illusionists, dancers, animal tamers, ventriloquists, etc ... In the middle of this century, if popular amusement venues, in the open air, where simulated combat was carried out on horseback, horseback riding, hunting of serfs and wild boars and even fights between animals. With the development of horseback riding in Spain, and especially in England, “volleyball” companies also appeared. That was when the Englishman Philip Astley decided, when he inaugurated in 1770 the Astley’s Amphitheater of Arts, to intercalate numbers of horses with spectacle of mountaineers. Thus the first modern circus was created. In

1783 Astley inaugurated, in France, the Amphithéâtre Anglois. The big European capitals showed total acceptance of the new artistic genre. In a short time the new art is spreading all over the world, partly due to the nomadism of the mountaineers. Circus people ventured across all regions of the globe, highlighting the clown, who with his mimic language overcame idiomatic differences.

In Brazil, despite finding a record of the presence of an equestrian who danced on horses in 1828, Manuel Antônio da Silva, it was only in the middle of the 19th century that the press news began to deal with circuses. We can mention important companies such as Circo Garcia, Circo Romano, Circo Orlando Orfei, Circo Mágico Tihany, Circo Panamericano, with the majority insisting on preserving the primitive and cruel custom of exhibiting animals.

Today there is no more sense in displaying animals in circuses at the current stage of civilization. Children like the circus because of the trapeze, the clown and the acrobats. The circus of the artist Marcos Frota does not show animals in his presentations.

### **WE WANT A CIRCUS WITHOUT ANIMALS**

Life for a circus animal is difficult and demanding. Actor animals are pathetic victims of big business. They are displayed and exploited for the amusement of men. Their feelings are despised and man's dominion over them is abused. These animals need more compassion than admiration. The fact that they are forced to execute numbers against their nature should provoke indignation and regret, being a harmful diversion, because it awakens the rejoicing of those who infringe pain and suffering to other living beings.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT IN 90% OF THE CASES IN THE TRAINING OF ANIMAL'S CIRCUS THEY ARE: CRUEL?**

- Trained through blows, hunger and amazing cruelty?

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- Closed day and night in small cages with just enough space to stand and travel from place to place for miles?

### **ARENA OF EXPLORATION**

Imagine spending the rest of your life in a small room with no furniture, no books to read, stuck in a truck that spins for several hours, rocking from side to side in the darkness until it eventually stops and when you can look at it. always see a different landscape for your eyes. After a short rest you are forced to enter a stage full of light and noise. And decide if you want to jump, do funny things while everyone around you screams and laughs - at you! A horrible nightmare? No, the life of a circus animal. These beautiful animals that need to live in forests spend their lives prisoners to amuse you. Do you enjoy watching them degrade in this way? The number of children who like to see the animal as it is and are not amused by seeing it behave in an unnatural way is growing. And they find this very sad. They like the circus, the clown, the trapeze, the acrobat, the music and the excitement. And they ask for a circus where animals are not explored. The lion was not created to live in a cart. The tiger was not created to show itself on the back of a horse or to jump through a circle of fire. The dolphin was not created to spend his life in a dirty aquarium. The animal must be respected for what it is and not for what we make of it after misrepresenting its nature. Fighting racism, accepting the right to difference, is also recognizing that each animal species has its own personality. In the circus, the animals' psychological and physiological status is changed. The promiscuity, the smallness of the places, the questionable feeding of incarcerated species provoke a damning agony. This responsibility also rests with the public, which allows itself to be led away from animal misery, because it paid to see it in scenes that arouse fear or laughter, exotic and sad scenes, a procession of miseries.

Did you know that animals in the circus are subjected to cruel

conditioning to learn their numbers? The elephant, since its cub, is dominated by the twisting of ears or objects that resemble rats. The trunks and the septum do not have protection against these animals, so they sleep with their trunks rolled up. They are also hit by harpoons. Felines, who do not undergo prizes and punishments, are dominated by whip or fire. At least once in their lives they are burned on the forehead so they don't forget the pain.

It is disgusting to see that when we applaud the “spectacle” of exhibiting animals in the circus, we are actually applauding the victory of man over nature, the absolute success in trying to enslave the animal - “see how I am stronger and more intelligent, see how they are completely dominated, submitted and given to my will, to my whims ”- see and applaud the humiliation and violence of the strongest against the weakest!

### **HOW TO BREAK THE HEART OF AN ELEPHANT**

Elephants begin to be dominated, from the jungle, where they are captured, even before being taken to circuses and zoos. In Sumatra, the reporter tells us, that natives surrounded a herd of elephants to capture them, and cornered them using gongs, rattles and rifles, to scare them. The animals, in a panic, moved, running towards the corral, already armed, where they were cornered. They were then chained so that the head was between the stakes and the ears prevented them from escaping. The trunks were kept tied, this was part of the lesson. The herd was left hungry for days, receiving only enough water and food to allow themselves to be managed. An elephant was chosen, who was taken to a pen, where he entered attracted by the food, with his paws tied, so that he could take small steps. There remained for two weeks, for your first lesson. He was mounted by a mahout and received small rations, until he got used to being mounted. Then came the time for the most important lesson. The natives held ropes tied to their paws and proboscis. The head was released from

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the stump, on which it was hooked and tied. Apparently, the elephant was free, but if it tried to run, the men pulled the ropes attached to its paws and it fell to the ground. After several falls, he only walked where he was taken. Some men walked behind the elephant and hit it on the back with bamboo. The most delicate part of the animal is found at the root of the tail, where it was struck without mercy, being skinned and even bleeding. He was not allowed to turn his head. The men who held the rope tied to the trunk soon pulled it. Also, he couldn't run, because they made him stumble. The animal followed, groaning, under the hot sun, which its skin could hardly bear. Then he lowered his head and echoed a long, shuddering groan. With a broken heart and spirit, he recognized that he was at the mercy of the demons. He was ready to obey whatever he was forced to do. He received food, was taken to the river to bathe, already without the ropes in his paws and never returned to the stump, where he remained tied. It was a tamed elephant.

But it's not always so. Once an elephant resisted, as reported by Mr. Boon, to the author of the article, and tried to attack a man with his trunk, receiving a blow that shook the entire camp. A mahout rode him, and pulled his hind legs until he fell face down, rolled over the ground, his body covered with dust. He was knocked down four times, and then he was left to rest until the afternoon. They started all over again, applying bamboo strokes and dragging him with the ropes. As he was not subdued, a man buried a sailfish in his head and cut his ears. They made him go round and round, blood running. The Raja appeared, who scolded the trainers and ordered the elephant to be tied to the stump again, where he let out groans all night. Sorry, Mr. Boon took his rifle and put an end to his torment, with a shot.

When you look at an elegant circus trainer in his uniform, do you think he is a great tamer? The elephant's heart was broken long before he or you could have met him.

(Data published in "Real New York", on 25.02.1955 according to an account by Brian O'Brien. Short translation by Edna Cardozo Dias from the publication of "La voz de los Animales", no 38, 1984, Mexico)

### **THE MARINE "CIRCUS"**

The detention of dolphins and seals for display in water shows is called Circo Marinho. Scientists, through observations of these animals in freedom, concluded that they have great intelligence, which makes us reflect on their sensitivity. From your arrival and learning experience hunger until you learn to execute the number. Sad fate they have to fulfill, paying such a price for their beauty and docility. These captive animals are obliged to perform up to four or five times a day unnatural numbers for their morphology and stressful, inside small basins. The basins are contaminated by microbes from waters that are not renewed; disasters are frequent and dolphins are very expensive. The presenters appeal to advertising to make up for the losses and the unsuspecting public is attracted to the shows, ill-informed about the animals' lives, while such attractions are exported all over the world.

Profit is the only objective of circus directors, without thinking that only death will free these animals from a sad life inside a small basin. WE SHOULD NOT FORCE AN ANIMAL TO EXECUTE NUMBERS THAT THEIR NATURE DOES NOT ALLOW IT TO DO AFTER MILLIONS OF YEARS OF EVOLUTION.

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La voix de Bêtes - no 83 - p. 32 and 33



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## CHAPTER VI

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### **ANIMALS IN SPORTS**

#### **Pigeon shooting is a perverse sport**

This sport is nothing more than an extermination. The pigeons are taken to the arena in metal boxes, symmetrically arranged on the ground 27 meters away from the sniper. Under electronic command, by tokens, one of these boxes opens without the sniper knowing it beforehand. If the pigeon falls injured or killed within a 16 meter radius, the shooter scores and continues the race. If

The bird is shot more than 16 meters or is able to survive and fly beyond that limit, the shooter, who can shoot up to two shots at a time, misses the point. In up to fifteen shots he has the right to miss a pigeon. If you make a mistake more than once, then you will be eliminated from the race. The champion is one who does not fail to kill any pigeon on competition days.

Thousands of birds are killed, to serve as targets for eager snipers to prove their good aim. Social condescension towards this practice can only corrupt our youth at the inhuman level, distorting their conscience and creating roots for future genocides. A country that authorizes the killing of its birds is a place conducive to slavery and barbarism. To take pleasure in killing animals is to prepare for crime. Man is the only animal that kills on purpose and has to work to redeem himself from the guilt of such an odious privilege.



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We cannot unreasonably accept the validity of laws that grant man the right to revel in pain and to exercise his low passions in holding a blood festival. It is therefore urgent to change our current legislation in order to prohibit shooting at live targets. Anyone who wants to demonstrate his good aim, use mechanical targets. There is already, in use, the so-called “crazy duck”, which is a machine that throws dishes over the treetops. There is also the “Olympic pit”, a total of fifteen machines throwing dishes at a speed of up to 140 kilometers per hour and at the most varied heights and directions. There are substitute methods that provide citizens with the opportunity to proclaim their skill in the art of shooting, without the need to kill.

We, the League for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, hope that lawmakers will follow our route, as we believe that animal protection could become a true peace treaty, in all latitudes. According to our reason, the massacre of species is as absurd as any form of racism.

### **DOG FIGHT**

A dog bred for fighting lives sheltered in the dark, lying on its own excrement. To release the constant tension he bites the belt that imprisons him. His training is terrible: first of all, he has to run for hours on long tracks or on treadmills. He is forced to overcome obstacles and, in order to strengthen the



muscles of the jaw, he is forced to pull carts with 800 kg of iron with

his teeth. This for hours. This is the life of a pit bull trained to fight.

Its food consists of injured animals, but still alive, which serves to make it more ferocious. Most of the time the victim is a cat deliberately injured. The dog receives it as a reward after daily training. This dog is trained to attack and kill after receiving certain signals, such as having a cigarette butt extinguished on his forehead.

Combat training subjects the dog to various tortures, such as electric collars. Each time he does not satisfy his instructor he is punished with an electrical discharge.

A dog fight consists of putting two pit bull terrier dogs, previously trained, to confront each other in a bloody fight. The rule is simple: the animal that survives 30 minutes of assault wins. If both give up the judge decides who won. A fight lasts two to three matches. The champion dog, after being sewn, is prepared for a new combat, which is usually fatal, as the pit bull attacks the victim by biting its jugular and releases it after death, if there is no intervention. The ability to never back out of fear, developed in the breed through breeding selection, prepares a specimen of "good lineage" to continue fighting for two or more hours, regardless of dehydration, exhaustion, muscle fatigue or any other feeling of wear and tear. Depending on your determination to fight a dog it can be worth thousands of dollars. The criterion for selecting a dog is always testing it in combat.

In the first half of the last century, fights between dogs and bulls were common in Europe. For this reason, the English Bull Terrier breed - a cross between the Bulldog, the old white English terrier and the Spanish Pointer - gave rise to this new dog, which may have its aggression instigated and is brave, to the point of preferring to die rather than let go of its prey. According to the creators of Natal, his bite can be equivalent to a ton and he is able to smash any animal.

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In Asia, fights between these dogs and bears are common. The fun consists in tying a bear to a rope and then letting go of the bull terriers to attack him. As bears' teeth and claws are pulled out, they cannot defend themselves from dogs that bite and tear off pieces. A single bear can go through this terrible test three times a day and hundreds of times throughout his life.

The first bill in defense of these animals was in 1822, in England. Authored by Richard Martin, he intended to prohibit fights between pit bulls and bulls. It did not achieve approval. These fights grew, mainly, after 1835, when bullring arenas were banned.

It is known that in Brazil dog fights, although prohibited, are carried out in hiding and that the promotion of these fights has already arrived in Minas Gerais, and especially in Bahia, taking place in private homes. They are illegal and do not leave traces of organized existence in Brazil, despite news of them all over the northeast and south of the country.

Most of the time, when a pit bull is adopted as a companion animal, it becomes docile. But, it turns out that at the slightest show of aggression, its owners are frightened, condemning them to live in short chains and cubicles or dispose of it. They return it to the creators or donate it to servants who take them into the difficult life of the favela.

In our understanding, creating dogs for fights and promoting dog fights is a crime and can be framed in Law 9.605 / 98.

## **COCKFIGHT**

Around a year the cock is already prepared for the fight and will go through sixty-nine days of treatment. In the treatment the animal is pelinchado - which means to have cut the feathers of its neck, thighs and under the wings - it has its dewlap and eyelids operated. It began, therefore, a life of suffering, with basic training. The trainer holding the animal with one hand in the crop and the other on

the tail, or else, holding it by the wings, throws it upwards and lets it fall to the ground to strengthen its legs. Another procedure is to pull it by the tail, dragging it in the shape of eight, between its separate legs. Then, the cock is suspended by the tail, to strengthen its nails in the sand. Another exercise is to push the animal around the neck, making it spin in a circle, like a top. Then, the animal is brushed to develop the musculature and enliven the color of the feathers, is bathed in cold water and placed in the sun until it opens its beak, with tiredness. This is to increase resistance.

Then comes the time for “cotejo” training, when the cock is put to fight with another, just for training, using spurs and rubber toecaps on its beak. The toecap that holds the two beaks is for training the foot shot and the toecap that holds the upper beak is so that the cock can trap its opponent, without hurting him. The toecap is removed to check the performance, but at this stage the animals are separated before being injured.

The cock spends its life imprisoned in a small cage, deprived of its normal sexual life, only circulating in a larger space, during training periods, when it is placed on the treadmill, which measures 2m in length and 1m in width.

It is time for the cock to be taken to the quarrels. After the “parelha” (choice of pairs), comes the top, which is the bet between the two owners. Bets and betting are then opened. Roosters enter the squeegee with spurs of metal inserts and a silver beak (the silver beak serves to hurt more or to replace the beak already lost in the fight). The fight lasts 1h15m, with four refreshments of 5m. If the cock is “tucado” (receives a mortal blow) or is “half-tucado” (is knocked out) the hysterical audience bets “lambujas”, which are bets with advantages for the opponent.

If the rooster falls for 1m the judge authorizes the owner to “figure” the rooster (try to put him on his feet). If he can stand for 1m the fight continues. Lying down is a loser. The rooster can stand “Ter-rified”, when he takes a very painful blow and quits the fight.

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If the fight lasts 1h15m without one of them falling, there is a tie and the top loses its validity. Bets are even placed on refreshments.

Carreirinha cock is the one that runs along the squeegee until the other one that is running after him is tired and then slaughter him. Canga rooster is the one that crosses his neck with the other, forcing down until the opponent loses the fighting stance. The rogue cock is the one that, in the middle of the fight, enters under the opponent's feathers, when it is being attacked and then ambushes him.

All of this proves that cockfights are cruel and can only be enjoyed by individuals with perverted and sadistic personalities.

## **CANARY FIGHTING**

The main argument of the ranchers to justify these disputes is the fact that the canaries fight spontaneously in nature.

The bird does have the feeling of possession of the land, which is manifested by singing. The territory will be all the greater, as far as the singing is concerned. The song of the canary has a wide reach and consequently, in nature it lives in wide territory and in couples. In the wild state these birds only fight to defend the territory where they will mate and have their offspring. Never by fighting instinct. Thus, the fights only happen during the breeding season, starting in August and September, and end with the inevitable flight of the loser. During the late fall and winter, they live in flocks without territory and there is nothing to make them fight.

Furthermore, when there is an invasion of territory, the fight does not always happen. The animals have a communication code, which allows a dialogue before the dispute. The birds raise their feathers to intimidate the opponent, who, too, can make signs of appeasement and leave the territory, putting an end to the dispute.

Another argument used by the ranchers is that the competitions have the objective of refining the breed and defending the species from extinction.

Contrary to what they say, in nature the animal is better preserved, because a canary that flees or loses its territory, can constitute a new one and reproduce, and be a good breeder, regardless of being good at fighting. Considering that not all canaries are used for fighting and that captivity is not necessary to preserve the species, what are the *rinheiros* improving? No one improves a race in captivity for the sake of the race itself; deep down this is always done for the profit of man. One of the most difficult things is to create a species in captivity and reintroduce it into the wild. Not only due to the difficulty of adapting the species, but also due to the lack of appropriate areas.

Fighting canaries are fed marijuana seeds and Melhoral dissolved in water. In addition, sexual stimulation, caused by the presence of the female and the application of massage on the animals' chests, is used to fire the animals against another bird. The loser has no forgiveness: if he survives the opponent's wrath, he dies crushed at the hands of the creator revolted by his defeat. And if you win, you don't keep the female, you are saved for another row.

In fact, the aim of the feuds is to make money from betting and selling birds, a multimillion-dollar business, where canaries are a cruel instrument of financial exploitation. (Edna Cardozo Dias, in SOS ANIMAL)

## **THE ROADS**

The rodeos emerged in the old west of North America, at the end of the 9th century.

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The men who worked with the cattle used to surround and tie it in order to collect it, hence the appearance of the word rodeo.

As an entertainment, they began to exhibit and dispute acts of dexterity and bravery in the mount, which ended up transforming what was a game into brutality and savagery.

In Brazil rodeos usually figure as a popular attraction in cattle exhibitions. Today, cowboy pedestrian parties are organized with the purpose of disputing millionaire prizes, which enrich the promoters and participants of the event.

At rodeos there are two types of mounting: horse and bull.

Horse rodeo has three riding styles. What sets them apart is basically the equipment used, which requires a change in the way of assembling: Cutian, typically Brazilian style, which uses saddles, sedans and reins. The bronc saddle uses an American saddle without a pita. The bareback is another style of American saddle, very small, with a small handle for hand support.

The bull mount uses a sedem and an American rope around the chest with an adjustment knot (chest), in which the pawn holds with one hand.

Track judges evaluate the performance of the set. A pair of life-saving clowns helps the pawn who goes to the ground to get rid of the bull's possible onslaught. A godmother helps to get him off the mount.

After the announcer announces the opening of the rodeos, the image of Nossa Senhora Aparecida is taken into the arena, greeted by fireworks and parade of flags, in addition to the silent prayer of each pedestrian, who asks for protection and fame.

Rodeo horses and bulls are neither wild nor indomitable. They are tame and in general are in the last stage of misery. When they

jump and buck to knock the knight down, they are just trying to escape the pain, which is deliberately imposed on them to make them look furious.

Not only during the show, but before departure and in training, they are spiked and spurred and their vital organs are compressed in an unbearable way, sometimes with open wounds or recent scars caused by training, and by thick and rough ropes.

It is for the animal to jump, jump and hunch that the sedem, the spurs, the breasts are used, in addition to electric shocks in Organs sexual organs.

The sedem consists of a strip of animal mane that is strongly tied to the inguinal flank (groin) of the animal. The result is compression of the ureters (channels that connect the kidneys to the bladder). The foreskin, penis and scrotum are also compressed, which makes the animal jump hopelessly, trying to get rid of the discomfort and pain.

Pointed spurs are used in pedestrian boots and serve to stick the animal in the lower abdomen, chest, neck and head, and can even blind them.

Breastplates are leather cords tightly tied around the animal's chest, causing injury and pain. Bells are placed on the ox. The breasts promote the sensation of suffocation, tiring out fear and spilling adrenaline. Your goal is to make the animal jump to get rid of the pain.

In bull rodeos, eventually cats are placed under the saddle, all in order to make the animal jump.

The loops are used in the garrote, calf roping and bulldog mode, among others, and cause the animal to fall, which suffers dislocations and fractures.



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Another modality is the “table of bitterness”, placed in the center of the arena so that the animal collides in it.

Before entering the arena, the animals are provoked with electric shocks and thrust with blunt instruments, to infuriate them.

Fractures in the legs and necks are the most frequent result.

Many of these animals are bought at the slaughterhouses and after being blown up at the rodeos they are again sold to the slaughterhouses.

### **VAQUEJADA**

Vaquejada is a genuinely Brazilian show and was born in the city of Santo Antônio, in Pernambuco. Two cowboys, one called a puller and the other a rider, mounted on horses, accompany an ox from the sangra's exit (box made for the defendant's start) to the judgment lane. There the ox must fall to the ground, dragging it brutally, until it shows the four legs. If they want to increase the points with the feat, in the act of the felling, the ox has to fall with its paws upwards.

The so-called aparttations that were made until the first half of this century in the northeastern hinterlands were witnessed by crowds that traveled great distances to see the atrocities imposed on animals. This was done at a time when cattle were raised in open fields. After the winter seasons, breeders would gather and herd the cattle to properly recognize the animal's property by the farmer's trademark (made with hot iron). Felling was done at the end of the operation, when the calves had already been recognized by their mothers. Each deer that was mutilated in the fall was sacrificed to serve as pasture for the participants. The apartamentos no longer exist today, after the cattle started to be raised on mangoes of land surrounded by the landowners.

However, the vaquejadas continue more frequently with each passing year. The animals used in vaquejadas suffer dislocations and internal hemorrhages, due to the tumble. Nowadays, entrepreneurs, liberal professionals and other professional categories are already entering the scene, as if this practice were a sport. All this torment that animals suffer is to win prizes from the apportionment of the inscriptions paid by the cowboy.

A bad habit of Northeastern pedestrians is to carry a blade or piece of sharp bone, hidden in the glove, to cut off the ox's tail, at the same time that it falls over. The vaquejada, without any doubt, is configured as a simulacrum of bullfights, and involves cruelty against the animal.

## **BULLFIGHTS**

São Paulo hosted, from February 23 to 25, the I Hispano-Brazilian Meeting of Bullfighting. The event intends to be the starting point for the creation of the Brazilian Association of Aficionados and Breeders of Touro Bravo, today with five hundred members. The Spanish colony in Brazil, and mainly the breeder of bulls Fernando Marselhas, intend to bring bullfighting to Brazil, with clear profit

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intentions, with the excuse of spreading their culture in our country.

### **THE BULLFIGHT AND ITS MAIN CHARACTERS**

Considered a national festival in Spain, bullfighting is a struggle that originated in the classical and oriental ages and even in the Paleolithic era, as demonstrated by the cave paintings. In Portugal and France it develops with its own modalities, and in Spanish America, Mexico dominates the bullfighting movement. Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela are the South American countries where bullfighting is also practiced. Sometimes the races take place in the “Plazas Mayores” of the towns, whose exits are obstructed. However, the most used places are the “Plazas de toros”. The one in Seville dates from 1707 and the first one built in Madrid dates from 1743. The layout of the ring or round is similar to that of a Roman circus, with a circular space of sand in the center, where the fight takes place, surrounded by a grandstand more or less high, intended for killers. Bullfighting on horseback was practiced, at first by aristocratic characters, aided by pages. Then, it started to be practiced by rude people. Each bullfighter has as assistants the picador that comes on horseback and the “banderillos”. Bullfighters pray before a private altar before entering the arena. Picadores and other subordinates go down the streets in open cars, the bugles announce the entrance of the “cuadrilla”, and the circus is armed, from where the ox only leaves dead.

### **THE PREPARATION**

Before the race the ox is prepared in the following way: tufts of wet paper are placed in its ears, its horns are cut so that it becomes disoriented, petroleum jelly is placed in its eyes to cloud its vision, cotton pads are placed in its nostrils to obstruct your breathing, irritating solutions are passed on your legs to stagger, needles are inserted into your genitals. Its horns are plated, so that it is more de-

fenseless. After being drugged, he is confined in a dark cubicle, the “chiquero”, in order to instill terror in him. Strong laxatives are given to him the day before, so that he weakens and sandbags are placed at the level of the kidneys. This is how a bull is prepared for the brave fight.

Horses, too, undergo preparation. His vocal cords are cut, his ears are covered with wads of wet paper and his eyes are blindfolded.

### **THE BRAVE FIGHT**

When the bull is released and on its way to the arena, the first harpoon is already nailed to it. The animal enters the arena disoriented, looking for a way out. The mincer spears the bull's neck with a spear. Theoretically, it should only penetrate the 3 cm steel tip, but the 11 cm that go up to the base of the stem will also be driven, which represents a wound 14 centimeters deep and up to 40 centimeters long. Some mincers twist the spear to increase penetration, lean on the handle or injure the side, to cause heavy bleeding or injure the lung. Each bull receives an average of 3 to 4 spear strokes.

The banderillos bury sharp metal harpoons 5 cm or more in tip and handles adorned in the same wounds opened by or near the spears. The "banderillas" swing as the animal runs and invests against the mincers, further increasing the injured area. These wounds and the "banderillas" attached to the neck prevent the bull from raising its head. If the bull kept his head up, the “matador” would need to climb a ladder to kill him, which would not be very practical.

The killer stabs the three-meter-long sword in an attempt to damage the heart or some important blood vessel. This hardly ever occurs. In reality, the lung is always hit and the animal falls down vomiting blood, suffocated in its own hemorrhage. By now, the bull is almost dying, urinating uncontrollably, with its vital functions collapsing. Fiercely harassed, terrified the animal falls not only bleed-

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ing, but crying. Finally, a blow is given in order to section the spinal cord. If the spinal cord is not sectioned but only damaged, the animal is semi-paralyzed, still alive. This does not prevent your ear from being cut, your tail cut off and being dragged alive to be quartered.

### **THE HEELS**

In Spain, comic bullfights are held, in which dwarves and clowns replace the “matadores” and calves take the place of the bull. Babies suffer a prolonged and agonized death. In some events, chimpanzees are dressed like killers. This is one of the most depressing shows on Earth.

In Mexico, calves are used in bull schools, where students aged 14 to 20 years slaughter the poor animal. This cowardly ritual is more for voodoo and Hitlerism than for sport or culture.

Bullfighting. Extinction now!

### **FARRA DO BOI**

All the Holy Weeks, in Santa Catarina, descendants of Azoreans, associating the ox with pagan entities, supplicate oxen until death, representing the lynching the victory of Christianity over the Moors.

Armed with sticks, stones, whips and knives, men, women, old people and children participate in the spree. As soon as the ox is released, the crowd chases and attacks it incessantly. The first target is the horns, broken with clubs. Then his eyes are pierced. If the animal flees to the sea, it is dragged by the crowd and the torment continues. Its hooves are sometimes pulled out and the animal is forced to run through the streets with its feet raw. The torture ends only when the animal, hours later, with several broken bones, no longer has the strength to run blindly, being definitively slaughtered and meat for a barbecue. “The animal jumps and screams, tries to horn

the closest ones, but the sharp blade of a thousand knives and even pocket knives turns it into a piece of blood. Making way he runs ... and stumbles ... and falls. Cudgel at the ready, the wildest ever smeared with the victim's blood work out, work out until the death of the helpless. Farra do Boi is consummated.” (description by João Manito, Revista Brasília).



Everything was made public with a letter from writer Urda Kluger to *Jornal o Globo* last year and a copy of which reached the hands of journalist and ecologist Dagomir Marquezzi, from “*O Estado de São Paulo*”, by a member of the Cruelty Prevention League against the animal, Renate Marianne Perez, from Campinas. Dagomir Marquezzi led the campaign in his *Recado Ecológico* column, which has now reached an international profile, even becoming the subject of master's theses.

Behind this social tumor, as Dagomir Marquezzi rightly called it, there is a mafia of cattle breeders (at that time the price of the ox increases), of the owners of restaurants on the Santa Catarina coast (they buy ox and deliver it to fishermen in exchange for preferential supply of fish), businessmen (who offer ox as a gift for the party), meatpackers (who rent the ox for torture).

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While adults practice the ox binge, children practice the binge. They are goats and even kittens, nothing escapes, reported the *Diário Catarinense*, of April 13, 1987. Crimes committed by children, but guided by adults, the masters.

The environmental entities soon mobilized to stop this barbarism: On March 3, 1988 Ana Maria Pinheiro filed a representation with the Coordination for the Defense of the Rights of the Human Person and Diffuse Interests of the Federal Public Ministry.

On November 25, 1988, the League for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, through its president and lawyer, Edna Cardozo Dias, sent a petition to the State Prosecutor's Office of the State of Santa Catarina, for the filing of a precautionary measure and Public Civil Action against the Government of Santa Catarina, as well as petition to the Legislative Assembly asking the Lord Governor to be tried for a crime of responsibility.

On April 26, 1989 the entities of Rio de Janeiro APANDE - Associação Amigos de Petrópolis, Heritage, Protection of Animals and Defense of Ecology, League of Defense of Animals, SOZED - Zoofila Educativa Society and Association for the Protection of Animals, filed a Public Civil Action against the State of Santa Catarina, which was upheld, in an Extraordinary Appeal by the Supreme Federal Court, since there was no favorable decision in Santa Catarina. Rapporteur Francisco Resek gave a favorable opinion on the prohibition of Farra do Boi, which meanwhile left the Supreme Court to be Brazil's representative in the International Court of The Hague. Minister Maurício Correa asked for views of the process in order to disrupt, but his strategy had no effect.

On April 12, 1990 the Union in Defense of Nature sent a complaint to Dr. Romeu Tuma, then Secretary of the Federal Revenue and Director of the Federal Police, regarding crimes of tax evasion related to Farra do Boi, with the statement of use of the box 2 for the purchase and donation of oxen by politicians from Santa Catarina.

On March 23, 1992 the organizations Quintal de São Francisco, the International Animal Protection Association - UIPA, the Animal Protection Association of São Francisco de Assis - APASFA, TUCUXI - Boto Protection Group, APANDE - Cruelty Prevention against Animals League, Union in Defense of Nature, Association for the Protection of Animals, North-Minas Society for the Protection of Animals, addressed a complaint to Dr. Aristides Junqueira, then Attorney General of the Republic, requesting legal measures from the Public Ministry.

There were several trips made by ecologists to Santa Catarina and Brasília in order to curb Farra. They led the movement Ana Maria Pinheiro, Sônia Fonseca, Claudie Dunin, Edna Cardozo Dias, Fernanda Colagrossi, Lya Cavalcanti, Márcio Augelli, Dorival Valverde, Antônio Carlos Gandara Martins, Deise Jankovic, João Cabral, Renate Marianne Perez, among others.

Deputy Fábio Feldman proposed a bill describing the death of animals as a crime, as he did not just go through all his procedural procedures.

But none of this has yet been able to stop the fury of the bloodthirsty crowd and the latent sadism in human beings. Criminal acts of vandalism, atrocious martyrdoms are practiced against harmless animals, all with the consent of the governing and religious authorities, who grant a cultural patent to this savagery: the national shame par excellence, the passport of a people's moral and intellectual interiority. The Government of Santa Catarina created a Study Commission that considered Farra do Boi as a cultural movement. Even the mango trees for the performance were not enough to make police surveillance efficient.

Can we call them peaceful citizens who, for fun, murder bulls and cows with their kicks, stones and razors? Can we call it peaceful dishonest demagogues, who release the right to torture animals contrary to the law? A civilized country can continue to ignore these crimes and attacks on the rights of any living being? We can classify



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Farra do Boi as the Brazilian neo - culture in all its glory. Party that the Santa Catarina government, which claims to be democratic, described as a manifestation of popular Santa Catarina culture.

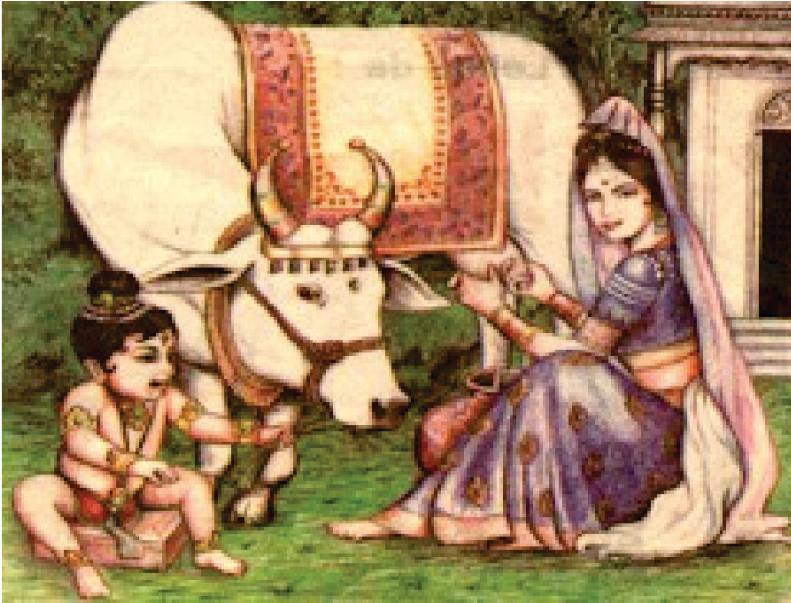
An authentic concept of culture is only that which elevates man above instinct and leads him to live in harmony with ethics, rejecting from the past everything that atavically keeps him in brutality and rudeness.

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## CHAPTER VII

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### ANIMALS IN HOLY SCRIPTURES



Throughout history the great masters have declared their love for life and nature. But, men and priests add their pathologies, ideologies, interests and delusions to it. Religious groups were devastating or silent agents, which is the same as accomplices. Cartesian thinking, on which science was founded, is anti-ecological and scientists are saying that to defend nature, it is necessary to have a course in ecology. And it took ecology to become fashionable and to invent

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the word holism so that this earthly force called religion could be pronounced.

In fact, all Masters have always preached love to animals.

In Judaism, Moses spoke about vegetarianism, in the genesis: - "And God said: Behold, I have given you every herb that gives seed that is on the face of the earth; and every tree in which there is fruit from a tree that is given seed and will serve you to eat and for every animal (Genesis I - Bereshit - 29).

Moses condemned the practice of sacrifices: "What do I care about the blood of a thousand bulls, a thousand sheep, thousands of goats? says the Lord. Judge justly, be merciful to your brothers, do not slander the widow, the pupil, the stranger; do not think badly of your heart. Mercy and justice delight the Lord much more than the victims"(Zechariah VII - The VI Miq. - Prov. XXI, 3.

Jesus, the Christ, founder of Christianity, had a great love for animals. In the last century, an Aramaic gospel - The Gospel of Perfect Life - was found in Tibet, containing the following statement by Jesus: "Truly, I say, those who take advantage of the injustice inflicted on a creature of God cannot be honored or touching sacred things and learning the mysteries of the kingdom of Heaven, all those whose hands are stained with blood or mouth have become unclean by the flesh".

In 1937 the Essene Gospel of Peace was published by the disciple John. This gospel is found in the secret library of the Vatican in Aramaic and was written by his favorite disciple, his confidant, the one who during the last supper rests his head on his chest and he receives his secret teachings, the one who is at the foot of the cross at the last moment. The 4th Gospel is the only one that was written by a single author as philosophical studies indicate. One of the main teachings of the 4th Gospel is the concept of unity of everything that

has life, because Jesus came to teach universal brotherhood. In this Gospel it is recorded that Jesus said: "Whoever kills, kills himself; whoever eats meat taken from animals, eats the body of death. Every drop of that blood becomes poison".

And then he said: "God gave through Moses ten commandments to your ancestors. "Those commandments are hard," said your ancestors, and could not keep them. When Moses realized he had compassion on his people and did not want him to perish. (...) So Moses broke the two stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were written and gave the people ten times ten instead of them.

Jesus continued: "God commanded your elders: " You shall not kill ". But, they had a hardened heart and killed. Moses then wished that they, at least, would not kill men, and allowed them to kill animals. And the hearts of your greatest have become even more hardened, and they have killed men and animals alike. But I say to you, do not kill neither men nor animals, nor the food that goes into your mouth. For if you eat living food, it will quicken you, but if you kill your food, dead food will also kill you. For life comes from life, and from death, only death comes. Everything that kills your food kills your body too. And everything that kills your body kills your soul. And your body becomes what your food is, just as your spirit becomes what your thoughts are.

And in another excerpt: "For this purpose I came into the world, to end all bloody offerings and the act of eating meat from beasts and birds".

For nineteen centuries the Catholic Church spread the belief in the primacy of the Earth in the universe and in the reign of man.

The Council of Nicaea in the year 325 forced the doctrine of John ase to separate from the Church of Peter and his gospel passed through the sieve of the brokers, who hid and distorted Jesus' words,

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as brokers, who hid and distorted Jesus' words, like these: "Animals are our brothers, who share with us the same eternal breath".

In Islam, Muhammad tried to insult respect for everything created, be it men, animals, plants, stones or water.

The prophet always repeated that all life is sacred and has the right to preservation, placing great emphasis on the reward after death for kindness to all living creation, and declared: "He who feels compassion for a sparrow and spares his life,

Allah will be complacent with him on the day of judgment, but the one who kills, even a sparrow or a minor being, without justifiable reason, will be responsible to Allah (Ahmad, Al-Nasai). He added: "Do not kill a living creature that Allah has made holy" (Quran 6: 152 and 17:33).

When the Holy Prophet migrated from Medina to Mecca the people used to cut off the hump of camels and the tail of sheep, and ate these parts, while the animals remained alive for future uses. He then ordered that this barbaric practice be stopped, and said:

"Any part that cuts off the animal while it is alive is carrion and it is illegal to eat it." He also prohibited any parts of an animal from being traded before it died.

According to Islamic teachings, causing suffering to God's creatures is not justified under any circumstances. Thus, the Holy Prophet prohibited the beating of animals, as well as branding them with iron. He once saw a horse marked on his face and said: "May Allah condemn the one who marked the animal".

In Bhagavad-Gita, one of the sacred books of Hinduism, we find the following teaching by Krishna: "He who sees Me everywhere, in all things and in everything that is manifested or

unmanifested, that I never abandon, and he Me. He who, being aware of reality, adores Me, who inhabit everything and in all beings, will also be in Me, whatever his way of living (Bhagavad-Gita VI-30/1).

The unity of life is manifested, for example, in the Hindu conception of avatars, which are incarnations of the gods. For Hindus, they are incarnations of God: matsya or fish; kurma or turtle; vararha or wild boar; narasimha or lion-man; vamana or dwarf; Rama, Krishna and Buddha. Salvation is not exclusive to men, animals can also achieve salvation. And there is no favoritism from the gods towards men. Some animals are associated with the gods like Lord Ganesha, who is associated with the elephant, the snake with Shiva, Durga with lion, Sarasvati with peacock, etc. The cow is one of the most sacred animals and killing a cow is one of the deadly sins. The Vedic Code warns that if someone kills and eats the meat of a cow, he will return and be killed as many times as there is hair on the dead animal's body.

Krishna says that all living beings are children of the Supreme Spirit and that He is in everyone's heart. "I am the father who gives the seed".

The members of the Jain movement, to which Gandhi belonged, guide their lives in non-violence, are vegetarians and revere nature to the extreme. There are several sanctuaries of Jainism, where injured animals can be treated.

In the village of Deshnoke, in the Karni Mata temple, rats roam freely while devotees pray. Temple priests and rats eat from the same bowls and drink water in the same place. The priests say that "the rats are messengers of the gods, and that the priests of the temple when they die will achieve liberation by being born as rats. When rats die, they will be reborn as priests. "

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In the light of Bhagavad-gita (16.1.3) **ahimsā**, or non-violence, means not to impede the progressive life of any of any being. Animals are also progressing in their evolutionary life, transmigrating from one category of animal life to another. The broadest foundation of the idea of ahimsā is that all creatures have an identity among themselves, as a form of a single divine and cosmic reality. In this sense, any violence practiced against any creature breaks the unity.

Prince Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, founder of Buddhism, also preached vegetarianism, the end of animal sacrifice, love, benevolence and compassion for all creatures. Here is a short excerpt from a sermon, contained in Pitakas, the sacred book of Buddhism: “Whoever sacrifices his evil desires and vile passions to the gods understands the futility of bathing innocent animals with blood and altars ... Man begs for mercy of the gods and has no mercy towards the animals for which he is like a god”. He ended by saying: “Happy would the Earth be if all beings were united by the bonds of benevolence and only fed on pure food, without bloodshed. The golden grains that are born for everyone would feed and give the world plenty”.

Tao teaches, Chinese philosophy founded by Lao Tzu, that all beings merge into one unit. When the veil of illusion falls, Being is revealed to us in its fullness, in its unity with everything that lives. This unity abolishes all differences and inspires us not to harm any creatures. Only one who is blessed by this unity understands that it is the feeling of difference that subjects our spirit to disturbance.

Spiritists believe in the existence of animal souls. For them, if the vision of human souls is a good demonstration in favor of human survival, it can also only be a good demonstration relatively in favor of animal survival. In his book “Do animals have a soul?”, Ernesto Bozzano reports 130 cases, extracted from books and scien-

tific journals of metaphysical studies and post-mortem vision, telepathic and supernormal phenomena with animals. This demonstrates the existence of an animal subconsciousness and that animals are deposited from the same supernormal faculties as human subconsciousness. For spiritists, as for Eastern philosophies, animals are beings in evolution, like other beings of nature, the mineral kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, the animal kingdom and the hominal kingdom.

The teachings in defense of animals and nature are thousands of years old, but man will have to overcome his greed, his selfishness and thirst for power to free his conscience one with the life that throbs around everyone and everything. Without love, this unity can never be perceived.





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# CHAPTER VIII

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## THE ANIMAL AND THE LAW

### HOW TO DEFEND ANIMALS IN JUDGMENT

**This is the only chapter that has been updated and does not retain the original wording**

Since ancient times, animals have been victims of human irresponsibility, turpitude and cruelty. The omission of those who disapprove of such barbarities, but prefer to do nothing, is also great. But there are still those who want to help animals in some way and work for a better world, and do not do so because they do not know who to turn to or what to do. So let us list some instruments for this fight.

### AGGRESSION TO ANIMALS AND WAY TO COMBAT IT

Legislation		Who to turn to	Legal instrument
Federal Constitution	Article 225: It is incumbent upon the Public Power:  VII - protect fauna and flora, prohibited, in accordance with the law, practices that put their ecological function at risk, cause the extinction of species or subject animals to cruelty.		

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Legislation		Who to turn to	Legal instrument
	<p>§ 7 For the purposes of the provisions in the final part of item VII of § 1 of this article, sports that use animals are not considered cruel, as long as they are cultural manifestations, according to § 1 of art. 215 of this Federal Constitution, registered as an intangible asset that is part of the Brazilian cultural heritage, and must be regulated by specific law that ensures the welfare of the animals involved. (Amendment 96/19)</p>		
<b>Ordinary legislation</b>	<b>Regulation of art. 225, VII of the CF</b>		
<p>Law 9 605, of February 12, 1998 art. 32, 1st and 2nd</p>	<p>Practicing abuse, mistreatment, injuring or maiming wild, domestic or domesticated, native or exotic animals.</p> <p>1: The same penalty apply to those who perform painful or cruel experiments on live animals, even if for educational or scientific purposes, when alternative resources exist.</p> <p>2nd: The penalty is increased from one sixth to one third, if the animal dies</p>	<p>1 - Public Ministry 2- Civil Police 3- Military Police 4- Small Claims Criminal Court 5 - State Justice</p>	<p>Criminal Action Action for damages, filed in the Civil Court Public Civil Action State agencies that have a fauna protection board and specific law creating infractions and penalties.</p>
<p>Law 5 197, of January 3, 1967 and Law 9 605, of February 12, 1998 Decree 6514 de 2008</p>	<p>Hunting, trade and non-legal breeding</p> <p><b>It has penalties in the administrative, civil and penal spheres</b></p>	<p>1-IBAMA 2 - Environment Police 3-Federal Police 4 Attorney of the Republic 5- Federal / State Justice  State and municipal environmental agencies.</p>	<p>1- Public Civil Action 2- Popular Action 3- Criminal Action 4- Administrative process</p>

## FAUNA CONCEPT

The domestic fauna is constituted of all species that through traditional management processes became domestic, having biological and behavioral characteristics in close dependence on man.

The domesticated fauna consists of wild animals, native or exotic, which due to special circumstances lost their habitats in nature and started to live peacefully with man, depending on him for survival, with or without the behavioral characteristics of wild specimens. Domesticated animals lose their adaptability to their natural habitats and, if they are returned to the wild, they must undergo a process of rehabilitation before reintroduction.

The Brazilian wild fauna is constituted of all species that occur naturally in the Brazilian territory, or that use this territory naturally at some stage of its biological cycle.

The exotic wild fauna consists of all species that do not occur naturally in Brazilian territory, whether or not they have free populations in nature.

### **DOMESTIC FAUNA**

According to the Brazilian Civil Code, domestic animals are movable assets susceptible to their own movement, or removal by other people's force. In law they are called *semoventes*. They are considered the property of their owners and those abandoned are subject to appropriation. In the case of injury to a domestic animal, its owner may demand indemnity or compensation for the damage, in the Civil Court, to anyone who, through voluntary action or omission, negligence or recklessness, attacks your animal or causes damage.

It is necessary that article 82 of the Brazilian Civil Code is changed, so that animals are no longer considered things and to consolidate the understanding that they are not the object of law. So that the legal recognition that animals are sensitive beings endowed with sensitivity, and / or the acknowledgment expressed in the law that not things, would undoubtedly boost the effectiveness of animal protection laws. On the other hand, this would encourage and support the judiciary to apply the laws from the point of view of animals, creating new paradigms for interpretation in the field of

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Civil right. Just as in the scope of Environmental Criminal Law, peculiar principles that differ from classic Criminal Law apply, it is time for classic Civil Law to wrap up new principles in favor of animals. The interests of animals must be taken into account when interpreting and applying laws. We have to apply justice beyond humanity and create justice for biodiversity.

With the advent of Law 9 605, of February 12, 1998, which provides for criminal and administrative sanctions derived from conducts and activities that are harmful to the environment, any abuse or mistreatment of animals, both domestic, wild, and exotic is a crime. punishable by imprisonment and a fine. This change not only accompanies the legislation of more advanced countries, but also adapts the ordinary legislation to the Federal Constitution, which prohibits practices that subject animals to cruelty. In the event that the death of animals is caused by pollution, the penalty is more severe, ie imprisonment.

The abuse and mistreatment of animals is typified in art 32 of the referred law. In 2019, PL n° 1,095 / 19 was proposed to increase the penalty of art. 32, which received the presidential sanction on September 29, 2020, baptized the Samson Law, which, through the creation of a qualifier, increased the penalty for the crime of mistreatment, when the victim is a dog or cat, for the levels of 02 (two) to 5 (five) years of imprisonment. The new law 14.064 / 20 came to change art.32 of the law on environmental crimes (law 9.605 / 98), by adding paragraph 1 A. (updated in accordance with the Sanction Law)

The new Environmental Crimes Law eased the penalties for wild animals, perhaps due to the social rejection that occurred with the penalties established by Law 7 653, of February 12, 1988, which altered Law 5 197/67, turning the attacks into unspeakable crimes. to wild animals.

In Law 9605/98, wild fauna consists of all those animals belonging to native, migratory and any other species, aquatic or terres-

trial, that have all or part of their life cycle occurring within the limits of Brazilian territory, or Brazilian jurisdictional waters .

The crimes are punishable by imprisonment from six months to one year and a fine:

Killing, chasing, hunting, catching, using specimens of wild fauna, native or on a migratory route, without due permission, authorization or license or in disagreement with them. The act of preventing the breeding of fauna, as well as the sale, exposure to sale, export, guarding, captivity in captivity, the use and transport of eggs, crops and specimens from non-legal breeding sites are also subject to imprisonment.

The domestic custody of the animal, if it is not threatened with extinction, may no longer be penalized by the judge.

On the other hand, when the crime is committed against a rare or threatened species, in a period prohibited to hunting, at night, with license abuse, in a conservation unit, with instruments that cause mass destruction, the penalty is aggravated.

Professional hunting leads to an increase of the penalty up to triple.

The introduction of specimens into the country is also punished with the penalty of detention, however from three months to one year and a fine.

The penalty of imprisonment was maintained for the export of raw hides and amphibians and reptiles (1 to 3 years, and a fine).

Animal slaughter is only exempt from penalty to satisfy hunger, when the state of need is characterized; slaughter to protect agriculture, livestock, crops and orchards, if expressly authorized by the competent agency

In the crimes provided for in Law 9 605/98 the criminal action is public unconditioned.

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In crimes of less offensive potential (imprisonment up to one year), the proposal for the immediate application of the restrictive penalty or fine, provided for in art. 76 of Law 9 099, of September 26, 1995, can only be formulated as long as there has been a previous composition of the damage., Referred to in article 74 of the same law, except in cases of proven impossibility. When the sentence does not exceed one year in prison, the competent court is that of small claims. Here it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that in the event of extinction of the punishment provided for in Law 9 099/95, this, in the case of environmental crimes, will depend on reparation of the damage, except for the impossibility. a report of the damage repair will be made, and the term may be extended. The declaration of extinction of punishment, also, will depend on the aforementioned report of the repair of the damage.

When the predicted penalty exceeds the period of one year, the jurisdiction lies with the State Court, when it is a domestic animal and If the animal is wild, the jurisdiction is with the Federal Court, and with the State Court, where it is not the seat of the Federal Court

In the case of the Small Claims Court, as soon as they learn of the fact, the Civil Police must draw up a detailed term of the event and immediately forward it to the Small Claims Court, with the author of the fact and the victim, requesting the necessary expert examinations. The composition of civil damages may also be ratified in this Court and will be effective in order to be executed in the competent Civil Court.

Law 14.064 / 20, through the insertion of paragraph 1A in Article 32 of Law 9.605 / 98, raises the crime of mistreatment and abuse of dogs and cats to a higher category, ceasing to be considered a crime of less offensive potential. . Before, mistreatment / abuse with animals (dogs and cats) would generate the Circumstantial Term of Occurrence within the scope of the Special Criminal Court (according to Law No. 9,099 / 95). From now on, the aggressor / abuser

can be arrested in flagrante delicto, without the application of bail, and the application of the transaction institutes and the conditional suspension of the process is no longer applicable. This is unconditional public criminal action.

In addition, the aggressor is still prohibited from holding custody of the abused / abused animal. It is possible to search and seize the animal by the police since the beginning of the investigations, in addition to a fine and imprisonment (flagrante delicto).

Since it is cruelty to animals of unconditional public action, any citizen can appeal to the Public Ministry, which is the holder of the criminal action, through a representation. You can also directly seek the Small Claims Court (where applicable) to present an oral representation, which will be reduced to term. (When not dealing with dog and cat) The materiality of the crime can be confirmed by medical records, witnesses, photos or equivalent evidence. It should be noted that in cases of unconditional public action, the authority is obliged to act independently of a complaint.

### **BRAZILIAN FOREST FAUNA**

The animals of the Brazilian wild fauna are property of the Union, considered good of common use of the people. This means that they are under the eminent domain of the Nation, that is, their use is subject to administrative rules imposed by the State. The body responsible for Brazilian wildlife animals is the Brazilian Environment Institute - IBAMA, and state and municipal bodies according to the distribution of competence provided for in complementary Law 140/2011. Sport hunting is prohibited throughout the national territory, commercial hunting is prohibited under any circumstances and scientific hunting is subject to rules. The breeding sites of Brazilian fauna are subject to authorization from the Brazilian Environmental Institute - IBAMA or state agency, which will only be given to commercial, conservation and scientific researchers, through compliance with some standards. The competence for authorization and inspec-



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tion is shared among the three entities of the federation after the enactment of complementary Law 140/2011. Amateur breeding is prohibited. Ornithophilic societies depend on registration with IBAMA and the transport of animals as a Transit Guide. Complaints about illegal hunting and illegal breeding, and other irregularities, should be directed to IBAMA and the Forest Police. The applicable penalty in the administrative sphere is the administrative fine, in addition to the obligations to do or not to do.

Penal and administrative penalties, as well as crimes against wild fauna are provided for in Law 9 605/98, articles 29 to 37.

### **PUBLIC CIVIL ACTION**

From the definition of environment and environmental resources of the Law of the National Environment Policy (Law 6 938, of August 31, 1981) it is concluded that the Brazilian wildlife is environment and, therefore, is under the tutelage of Public Civil Action

Public Civil Action can be proposed by the Public Prosecutor's Office, environmental agencies and environmental protection entities. The ordinary citizen will be able to use it, because, through the Public Ministry, provoking his initiative through representation.

The main characteristics of the Public Civil Action are that it is an action that aims at pecuniary and comminatory condemnation, that is, it contains the possibility of determining the fulfillment of the obligation to do or not to do. On the other hand, it accepts the filing of a precautionary measure in order to immediately stop any act deemed harmful to the objectives of the law itself.

### **POPULAR ACTION**

The Popular Action can be proposed to obtain the invalidity of any acts or administrative contracts harmful to the fauna. You must

address the authority that performed the act.

The citizen capable of proposing the present action must be Brazilian, that is to say, fully enjoying his civic and political rights. Only the individual with his / her voter registration card can propose the action.

### **EXERCISING ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP**

With the growing wave of violence and the overwhelming environmental devastation, the issue of fauna protection takes on a political dimension and becomes an obligatory part of the exercise of citizenship. The problem has taken on a global dimension and animal rights have become the duty of all human beings.

(from the book “O animal liberticídio, by Edna Cardozo Dias. Livraria Minas Gerais: telephone: (031) 222 26 14).

### **IF YOU WISH TO REPORT ANIMAL MISTREATMENT TO ANIMALS**

What to do? Although each case is different, in general terms, the following should be done:

If cruelty is something that can be stopped, then stop it immediately. For example: if a horse, dog or cat is being beaten, stop it. But, be cautious, as a person capable of mistreating an animal is violent.

If you have a camera, take a picture. If you have a camcorder, film. If the animal is injured or poisoned take it to the veterinarian and ask for a medical report. The reports of the Veterinary School are documents of public faith, by virtue of emanating from an official body. Look for witnesses to be listed.

Cruelty to domestic animals is a crime, punishable by imprisonment, a fine or alternative penalties up to one year, you can

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directly seek the Small Claims Court. If you want to make a written report, please provide as much information as possible:

Your name, address and phone number.

The name and address of the people involved.

Date, time and place of the offense.

Witnesses' name and address.

Vehicle involved, if applicable.

Report the fact with as much detail and as little emotion.

The attack on wild animals is a crime punishable by imprisonment and a fine, which can be replaced by alternative penalties. It must be filed with the Federal Public Ministry or the Federal Court. Where there is no seat of the Federal Court in the State Court.

### **Criminal Action**

In crimes of less offensive potential (imprisonment up to one year), the proposal for the immediate application of the restrictive penalty or fine, provided for in art. 76 of Law 9 099, of September 26, 1995, can only be formulated as long as there has been a previous composition of the damage., Referred to in article 74 of the same law, except in cases of proven impossibility. When the sentence does not exceed one year in prison, the competent court is that of small claims. Here it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that in the event of extinction of the punishment provided for in Law 9 099/95, this, in the case of environmental crimes, will depend on reparation of the damage, except for the impossibility. A report of the damage repair will be made, and the term may be extended. The declaration of extinction of punishment, also, will depend on the aforementioned report of the repair of the damage.

When the predicted penalty exceeds the period of one year, the jurisdiction lies with the State Court, when it is a domestic animal and if the animal is wild, the jurisdiction is with the Federal Court, and

with the State Court, where it is not the seat of the Federal Court

In the case of the Small Claims Court, as soon as they learn of the fact, the Civil Police must draw up a detailed term of the event and immediately forward it to the Small Claims Court, with the author of the fact and the victim, requesting the necessary expert examinations. The composition of civil damages may also be ratified in this Court and will be effective in order to be executed in the competent Civil Court.

On the right side: As was Article 32 of Law 9605/98 for crimes committed against dogs and cats after the sanction of Law 14.064 / 20.

<b>Causing mistreatment * in wild, domesticated or domestic animals (except dogs and cats)</b>	<b>Causing mistreatment * in dogs and cats</b>
Detention from 3 months to 1 year fine.	2 to 5 years imprisonment + fine + prohibition of custody.
Crime of less offensive potential (criminal transaction and conditional suspension of the process are applicable).	It is not a crime of less offensive potential (no criminal transaction or conditional suspension of the process is possible)
As a rule, it does not lead to the arrest of the offender and penalizing measures are applied.	It can lead to the prisoner being sentenced, provided that it is not a case of replacing the deprivation of liberty with a restriction of rights.
If, as a result of the behavior, the animal dies, there will be an increase from 1/6 to 1/3.	If, as a result of the behavior, the animal dies, there will also be an increase from 1/6 to 1/3.

### **Pets in apartments**

The unrestrained growth of the population and the rural exodus gave rise to the megalopolis, the large buildings and the condominium

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horizontal. This has greatly increased neighborhood obligations and disputes and disagreements between neighbors.

The rights and duties of apartment building owners are regulated in the Civil Code (in the chapters On Neighborhood Rights) and by Law 4,591, of December 16, 1964.

The presence of animals in apartments has been, on the one hand, a great relief from the stress and loneliness of the 20th century. On the other hand, it has been the target of the teasing and intolerance of selfish and individualistic people. The examination of the topic recommends that, preliminarily, the following distinctions be made:

1. If the Condominium Convention is silent on this matter, or if only the permanence of animals that cause discomfort to other tenants is prohibited, the right of residence is liquid and certain, as long as it does not violate the provisions contained in arts. 10, III and 19, of the Condominium Law. Let's see:

"Art. 10: It is closed to any joint owner:

III. to assign the unit to use other than the purpose of the building, or to use it in a harmful manner or danger to peace, health and safety of other residents ".

And in art. 19: "Each owner has the right to use and enjoy, exclusively, his autonomous unit, according to his conveniences and interests, conditioned, one and the other, to the norms of good neighborliness, and will be able to use the common parts and things, in a not to cause damage or inconvenience to the other tenants or residents, nor obstacle or embarrassment to the good use of them by all ".

That is, if the presence of the animal does not harm the neighborhood rights, the resident who owns the animal is exercising its legitimate property right. Disputes that arise will be resolved based on the evidence produced, testimonials and the others allowed by law.

2. If the convention contains an express ban on the permanence of animals, although it has a normative character and contractual force, in this case, one cannot stick to formalism. By having a generic norm, the tenants will inevitably encounter situations that could not be considered illegal, such as the stay in the building of small harmless dogs, fish, turtles, songbirds or cats, which are animals of a contemplative and silent nature. Undoubtedly, these animals do not disturb "the safety, peace and health" of the residents of the building, as required by the Civil Code, therefore, it is not possible to speak about illegal conduct.

When applying a standard the doctrine recommends that it is not restricted to literal interpretation, but that its purpose, which, in this case, is to prevent the tenants from harassing each other, is taken into account. In the interpretation of the norm, what must be taken into account, therefore, is the intelligence that best meets the tradition of law, moving away from exegesis that leads to the vague, the unreasonable and the absurd. It is necessary to evaluate what happens in the social environment and investigate each case, if the animal is being harmful.

In 1975, a judge won the case against the owner of the animal. Let's look at the appeal judged by the court:

"Condominium - dog in apartment - Prohibition by the Convention - Clause interpreted in compliance with Law 4.591 / 64 and art. 554 of the Civil Code. Although there is a clause prohibiting animals in apartments in the condominium convention, the dog is allowed to stay there, when fact does not result in damage to the peace, health and safety of the tenants (2. TA-CIVIL - I Câmara, ap. sumaríssimo, 29200 - Santos - rel. Judge Menezes Gomes j. 16.6.75, vu) ".

Also in São Paulo, the Court of Justice has already proclaimed:

"There are no reasons that can influence, but the regulation, for the removal of the animal from the apartment. However, the regulation, in itself, it should not prevail, when it is certain and intuitive

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that another purpose was, that is, to allow animals to stay in the building visibly harmful to the peace and health of the tenants.

Generally speaking, of course there were no exceptions. And, in that case, small animals, such as fish and turtles, would also be included in the regulatory device, possibly ignored by the tenants, but also covered by the regulatory provision. The norm, whether legal or regulatory, has to be interpreted intelligently, in line with the purpose, and not arbitrarily, which does not match the common interest it sought to preserve (AC of the 3rd Civil Chamber, in Appeal 174, 731, Rel Ferraz Sampaio) " .

From all of the above, it is concluded that, although the Convention prohibits the keeping of animals in a building, if there is no violation of the Civil Code and arts. 10, III and 19 of the Condominium Law, the animal can be kept, even under protests by the liquidator.

## **THE THIRD SECTOR ARISES - HOW FOUND A NGO**

### **1. Mobilizing organized civil society**

The associativism, of a political character, in Brazil, started in the middle of 1964, mainly with the work of the Church's pastorals.

Civil associations, with the objective of putting pressure on the Public Power in matters of public interest, began to be created in the 70s and 80s. They were non-profit organizations of private origin, dedicated to the provision of services of collective interest, created under the terms of the Civil Code, being private associations or foundations. They became known as Non-Governmental Organizations - NGOs.

NGO stands for Non-Governmental Organization, a figure that does not exist in the legal system, but has cultural, political and

sociological recognition. They are organizations formed spontaneously by civil society to carry out activities whose nature is of public interest. The most widely used corporate form is the non-profit civil association, structured by statute and aimed at collective or diffuse interests.

The Third Sector has a more comprehensive concept than Non-Governmental Organizations - NGOs in the 1980s model, as it includes a wide spectrum of institutions focused on services in the area of health, social welfare, education, environment, or for the interests of specific population groups. It can be said that the growth of the Third Sector is a global phenomenon.

## **2 - Third Sector**

The Third Sector is more comprehensive than welfare because it is a politicized movement. The Third Sector has a formal structure outside the state, it is not for profit, it is constituted by legal entities of private law, whose adhesion is voluntary and produces socio-environmental goods and services. Examples of Third Sector organizations are cooperatives, associations and private foundations.

The Third Sector is formed by civil society entities, while the State is formed by the First Sector, and the Market by the Second Sector.

The expansion of the Third Sector in Brazil has been significant. On the one hand, for the rediscovery of the principle of subsidiarity and, on the other, for the crisis of the State as a provider of public services. Neoliberalism and its policy of minimal intervention by the State contributed to strengthen this principle, which in fact arose with the papal encyclicals that preached that a superior entity should not fulfill the interests of the inferior community, when it can supply them by itself. effective way. This theory emerged as a new model of the State that intends to restrict the performance of the Public Power, with the return of matters of interest to civil society



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that can be satisfactorily carried out by them. The State acts in a subsidiary way to guarantee social rights.

In the 1980s, these entities had great visibility, due to the fall of the dictatorship and support from the media, paving the way for citizen participation. Currently, there is a possibility for these entities to form partnerships with Governments, companies and, due to information technology and the formation of networks, communication between them has become more agile, more dynamic and, consequently, more effective.

The partnership designates all forms of society, which, without forming a new legal entity, are organized between the public and private sectors, in order to achieve purposes of public interest.

### **3 . Environmental movement in Brazil and in the world**

It was in 1968, that the environmental movement in the USA gained strength and several associations emerged around the world. In the beginning it was a movement of denunciations and protests. And in view of these denunciations, the UN held, in 1972, in Stockholm, the first international conference to debate on the theme of the environment, which resulted in the Stockholm Declaration.

In Brazil, in 1955 Luiz Henrique Roessler, a pioneer of ecological awareness in the country, founded in São Leopoldo - RS the first ecological entity for the protection of nature, and began to publish chronicles in the "Correio do povo". Today the entity survives under the name of Union Protector of the Natural Environment - UPAN.

In 1958 the Brazilian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature was founded, in Rio de Janeiro, and its action was curtailed by the military regime.

In 1967, the Minas Gerais Center for Nature Conservation, was founded in Viçosa, by Roberto da Silva Ramalho and others professors at the Federal University of Viçosa.

In 1971, engineer José Antônio Lutzenberger founded the

Gaúcha Association for Nature Protection - AGAPAN, which played a major role in nuclear issues and in the regulation of the use of pesticides.

Since then, the number of environmental organizations has only grown.

The first environmental initiatives and the creation of entities in defense of nature followed a current called conservationist, composed of scientists and citizens interested in saving ecosystems for the use and enjoyment of humanity.

After the UN summit in Stockholm, the current emerged that we can call a preservationist, who dreamed of a minimum of anthropic interference in native ecosystems.

The most modern trend, ecologists or environmentalists are fighting for essential values, such as social justice, non-violence, respect for nature, responsibility, solidarity with future generations.

Only in the second half of the 1980s did the ecological movement reach its peak, with the process of redemocratization in the country. The ecological movement actively participated in the directives already and in the drafting of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

It was also in the early 1980s that the League for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals - LPCA was created, which revolutionized the animal protection movement by bringing to Brazil a new platform for action including issues such as animal trafficking, hunting, fishing, consumption animals, animals used for experimentation, animals used for entertainment and fighting, in addition to the protection of the urban animal population. This brought animal protection, regardless of the legal nature of animals, domestic or wild, to the scope of Environmental Law. Since then, the LPCA has had a decisive influence on the modernization of animal protection legislation in the country, with animal protection being included in the Federal Constitution and the Environmental Crimes Law.

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With the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development - UNCED, in 1992, also known as the Earth Summit, the environmental movement reached its peak and associations proliferated.

The environmental cause entered the platform of politicians and was adhered to by political parties and various segments of society.

### 4- Non-profit associations in Brazil

#### 4.1.- Association

The Civil Code, Law 10.406 / 2002, in its article 44 considers legal entities of private law, associations, companies and foundations.

The legal existence of a legal entity governed by private law begins with the registration of the constitutive act, in the respective registry, when necessary, there must be authorization from the Executive Power, being mandatory the annotation of all the changes that the constitutive act goes through.

Association is a private law entity formed by the gathering of people who organize themselves for non-economic purposes. Foundations require initial capital for their foundation and are subject to the control of the State Prosecutor's Office, which is responsible for the control of asset management.

Associations or foundations will be represented in court by whom the statutes designate, or if this is omitted by their directors.

Creation is simple. In the case of associations, members must meet for preparation, as well as the approval of the statutes, whose summary must be published in the Official Gazette, as well as for the election of the board. As already stated, the founding minutes and

the Bylaws must be registered with the Legal Entity Registry. After that, the entity must be registered with the Internal Revenue Service to obtain the CNPJ - National Register of Legal Entities.

The Statute is the organic law or regulation of any collective body, or the set of rules that guide the life of an institution. The Statute must contain the name, purposes and headquarters of the association as well as the duration of its duration; the requirements for admission, dismissal and exclusion of members; the rights and duties of members; the sources of funds for its maintenance; the manner in which the deliberative bodies are constituted and operated; the conditions for changing the statutory provisions and their dissolution.

#### 4.2- Foundation

To create a foundation, its institute must make a special endowment of free assets by public deed or testament, specifying the purpose for which it is intended, and declaring, if it wishes, the way to manage it (art. 62 of the Civil Code) . The foundation may only be set up for religious, moral, cultural or assistance purposes. In accordance with the will of its creator, those who are charged with the application of the patrimony must write its statute and submit it for the approval of the Public Ministry. One or more founders will be able to form a foundation by the established forms. The Public Prosecutor's Office of the State where they are located will look after the foundations. In order to change the statute of a foundation, the quorum of two thirds of its directors is necessary, not to contradict or distort the end of it and the approval of the Public Ministry.

#### 4.3- Titles and exemptions

Third Sector organizations seek to obtain titles and certificates by which they can prove their status as an entity recognized by the government as useful to the community; make them legally eli-

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gible to receive economic incentives such as grants or tax exemptions; participate in forums or councils in public bodies.

The titling of entities in Brazil involves public utility (municipal, state, federal) and certification of a social assistance charity, granted by the National Council of Social Assistance - CNAAS.

### **4.3.1- Public Utility**

The declaration of public utility - DUP was created at the federal level by Law 91, of August 28, 1935, still in force, as a simple benefit of the public power in recognition of certain entities, in principle as an honorary title. However, later rules began to require it for income tax deductible donations, donations from the public administration and exemption from the employer's social security quota.

Decree 50.517, of May 2, 1961, regulated its concession at the initiative of the President of the Republic and also at the request of the interested party, the process being in charge of the Ministry of Justice. As of Law 9,249 / 95, donations from legal entities were encouraged. They can also carry out sweepstakes and receive grants and assistance from the Union and its municipalities.

Non-profit entities must also submit an annual exemption declaration to the Ministry of Finance. For donations to be tax deductible, they must obtain a declaration of federal public utility.

To be declared of public utility, the entity must have legal personality, perform services of collective interest and not remunerate its board of directors for them. Applicants for the title must be functioning regularly, which must be certified by a local authority and demonstrated by the social activities report. If the intended public utility is federal, the financial statement must be presented. State and municipal public utilities are granted by ordinary law, and must be claimed through a representative of the legislature. Federal public

utility, as explained above, is required from the Ministry of Justice. Public utility is one of the means that the Public Power uses to support private entities that provide necessary services to the community, usually through agreements.

Covenants are agreements signed by public entities of any kind, or between these and private organizations, for the achievement of common objectives or interests of the participants.

The effects and derivatives of obtaining the title of public utility have been regulated by numerous laws, and allow tax deduction of income tax, donations from legal entities, access to subsidies and aid from the Union and its autarchies, possibility of carrying out draws when authorized by the Ministry of Justice.

#### 4.3.2- Philanthropy certificate

The National Council for Social Work, after 1943, started to control public and private social works. The philanthropic entity certificate, granted by the Council, appeared in 1959, with Law 3,577 / 1959.

Philanthropic institutions (friends of man) are those that are dedicated to providing services of a charitable and direct nature to populations in a state of social exclusion. In the terminology of the Third Sector, philanthropic entities are those that have a Social Assistance Benefit certificate, and therefore receive tax immunities provided for in the Federal Constitution, especially social security contributions.

#### 4.3.3- Registration of Environmental Entities at the Ministry of the Environment

Environmental entities are those whose purpose is to provide for the defense of the environment. Environmental organizations that

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want to can also register with the National Register of Environmental Entities - CNEA, with the National Environment Council - CONAMA, of the Ministry of the Environment, in Brasília. To do this, it must be in operation for two or more years and fulfilling its statutory purposes. The advantage of such registration is being able to elect a representative from your geographic region (an NGO based in your region) to compose CONAMA, and thus participate in the decisions of the National Environment Policy in the country.

Participatory democracy was favored with the creation of councils and forums for government deliberations.

4.3.4- Qualification as OSCIP - Civil Society Organization of Public Interest.

The figure of OSCIPs, therefore, appeared in 1999, by Law 9,790, of March 23, 1999, created to qualify entities that have a public interest. Its institution took place at the initiative of the Solidary Community Council, linked to the Solidary Community Program of the federal government. The solidarity community aims to mobilize available efforts in government and society. The watchword is to join efforts to generate human, technical and financial resources, and its principle is partnership. The actions of the Solidarity Community are guided by an Advisory Council and an Executive Secretariat.

The Consultative Council of the Solidarity Community, which materializes a partnership between government and society, within the scope of the Federal Government is composed of 11 Ministers of State, the Executive Secretariat of the Solidary Community and 21 civil society personalities, with the following duties:

- mobilization of society
- implementing innovative experiences

The Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Community, linked

to the Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic and which represents a space for coordination and articulation, involving:

- Sectoral Ministries;
- States and Municipalities; and
- Civil Society

For the development of its works it counts on the technical support of the Institute of Applied Economic Research - IPEA of the Ministry of Planning and Budget.

To achieve its objectives, a Political Interlocution of the Solidary Community Council was created to promote a dialogue between the sectors.

The document that served as the basis for discussions on the reformulation of the legal framework "Third Sector" appeared in the Solidary Community, in its sixth round of Political Interlocution, in 1997.

Political Interlocution has contributed to the construction of a strategic understanding around the issues considered to be priorities, and has enabled discussions on actions to be taken by the State and by society.

The Interlocution aims to reach a consensus on the topics discussed, always formulating an agenda for the dialogues between government and society. On the part of society, civil society organizations, social movements, unions, intellectuals, specialists in the matter, as well as advisers from the solidarity community are involved.

The association qualified as a Civil Society Organization of Public Interest - OSCIP, by the Ministry of Justice, in accordance with Law 9.790 / 99 must comply with the legal nature requirements of the Civil Code. You can accumulate the qualification of OSCIP



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and public utility, which are different qualifications. The main differences of OSCIP are the qualification process by the Ministry of Justice and easier access to public resources through the signing of the Partner Term for the execution of projects. The regulations for entering into the Partnership Terms are provided by the Law itself and by Decree 3,100 / 99, which regulates it. OSCIPs can choose to remunerate their officers.

### **4.3.4.1- Term of Partnership**

In order to transfer public funds to civil society organizations, the legislation prior to Law 9,790 / 99 adopts agreements as the main form of operation. Another form is contracts, which must obey the provisions of Law 8.666, of June 21, 1993 (Bidding Law). Law 9,790 / 99 created the Partnership Agreement, a legal instrument for fostering and managing partnership relationships between OSCIPs and the State.

The form of application of the money of the Term of Partnership is more flexible than that of the Agreement. The rendering of accounts of the Partner Term is also simpler than that of the Agreements (which must follow the Normative Instructions of the National Treasury Secretariat), and must be made directly to the partner agency, through a report.

The Partnership Agreement is an alternative instrument of relationship between public authorities and civil society for the promotion and execution of activities of public interest, which makes it possible to introduce more agility to the execution of a project.

The qualification of an entity as OSCIP does not imply the signing of a Partnership Agreement. The partnership is an existing possibility for those entities that have title.

The unenforceability of bidding is one of the great advantages of OSCIP. The Partnership Agreement is not contractual in nature, which precludes the possibility of widespread application of

the bidding procedure.

#### 4.3.4.2- Irregularities and punishments

If there are well-founded indications of misappropriation of goods or resources of public origin, those responsible for inspection will represent the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Attorney General's Office, so that they can enter a Court seeking the unavailability of the entity's assets and the sequestration of the assets of its officers, as well public agent or third party, who may have illicitly enriched or caused damage to public property.

Entities qualified as Civil Society Organizations of Public Interest are prohibited from participating in campaigns of political and party interest.

### **5. Administrative development activities and their instruments**

The incentive granted by the Administration to the titled entities, whether of public interest, philanthropic or OSCIPs, is justified as a stimulus to activities that favor the general well-being, without expanding the state machine. In this case, the administrative activity of promotion seeks to satisfy purposes of collective interest through the activities of private individuals, differing from the public service, as it is optional, although it must obey the principle of legality, and because it is carried out indirectly.

In Brazil, the economic development activity can take place through subsidies, aid or contributions.

The social subsidy is granted to public or private institutions of a charitable or cultural nature, with no profit motive. It should only be granted when it is more economical for the State to grant resources to the private sector than to provide the services directly. The benefited private entity must meet the requirements required by law. The

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grant is fulfilled by opening a specific account at an official bank.

Aid and contributions can be given to defray capital expenditures, that is, those that can generate services, wealth, and produce an increase in the National Product. The difference between the two is that the aid derives directly from the budget law (§ 6 of Article 12 of Law 4.320) and the contribution derives from a special law. It is up to the interested entity to present a plan for the application of resources and plead for the granting of aid or contribution.

### **What is social mobilization**

To mobilize is to summon wills, not people. Summon speeches, decisions for a common goal. In order to be successful, it is necessary that the mobilization involves an act of passion, that the convocation leads people to make a choice, that that choice becomes an action that contaminates their daily lives.

Those involved must be aware that participation is an act of freedom. And that participation is a democratic value enshrined in the foundations of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

It is essential, for the exercise of citizenship, that the social fabric be strengthened through the creation and development of NGOs. The Federal Constitution lent such relevance to citizenship that in its article 1, sole paragraph, it declares:

*"All power emanates from the people, who exercise it through elected representatives or directly, under the terms of this Constitution".*

Undoubtedly, the Constituent Assembly is expressly saying that the social order is built by the citizens. And if so, change is possible. We are responsible for this change. We have to accept responsibility for the reality we live in, it is the result of our past actions and choices. But knowing that we can change our future, that we can transform reality.

We can only discuss democracy from a worldview, the man within his environment. This is the correct way to see the world. Democracy is built every day, it is our responsibility to build our own democracy. No one, not even the Constitution alone, can give us democracy, we have to build it.

Citizen is much more than a natural person with civil registration. Citizen is the person capable of creating or transforming, with others, the social order.

To mobilize desires, one must start by formulating an imaginary, as did Moisés, Kennedy and Betinho:

- Moses: We are going to a land where milk and honey gushes.
- Kennedy: In the next decade we are going to lead man to step on the moon.
- Environmental movement: Let's save the Earth!

The mobilization encompasses social actors, who are the ones who will create a group and strive to materialize their goals.

Social producers, who are people or institutions that have the capacity to create conditions for the mobilization process to actually take place. These formulate an invocative imaginary.

The social editor is the one who gives shape to the message, adapting it to each group of reeditor.

The social reeditor is the person who has his own public, such as a parish priest, a teacher, a singer, an artist, etc.

The success of the enterprise requires that the field of action is well defined, that the actors have clear information about their objectives, their goals, the current situation of reality, and the priorities of the mobilization at each moment.

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The summoned public needs to feel secure about recognition, appreciation, respect for their way of being and thinking. No one is willing to take the risk of being misunderstood or rejected.

Everyone needs to be confident in their ability to contribute to achieving the goals, to encourage new adhesions. People need to feel powerful to make changes.

Social mobilization is not done with heroism. The changes are constituted in the daily life by ordinary people, who are willing to act collectively, aiming to achieve shared purposes.

The remedy for social inertia is to work with the concept of citizenship, one of the foundations of our Republic.

The collectivization of a movement is achieved when the feeling is reached and the certainty that what is done, in its scope of action, is being done by others, with the same purposes and senses.

### **Environment and its challenges**

Brazil's competitive insertion in a global economy can make environmental defense a competitive advantage.

The defense of this heritage depends on the adoption of a model of democratic coexistence, we must learn to be in the world, living with respect for others and nature. It is no use getting money by destroying our environmental heritage, or making the quality of life the privilege of some. Everyone has the right to a balanced environment, and on the other hand, a society will not be rich if wealth is not available to everyone.

### **Conclusion**

Today we know that we have to preserve nature not only for our survival, but to rescue beauty, exuberance, perfection and the balance of natural processes as values. Law has a primary role in this new ethic.

The relations between state and society are profound and we have to inaugurate a new state - the State of Environmental Law. Law as a factor of social transformation is capable of implementing change.

Only with the participation of the community is it possible to achieve transparency in the management of public assets and the security of acting in the public interest, once and for all removing corruption and privatization of environmental assets. The most effective form of participation is the institution of entities.

Popular participation in environmental management must take place in legislative, administrative processes and in a second step in judicial processes, and its voice will have more strength when it comes from a legal entity representing a group.

*"If the people lead, the leaders will follow."* (Chinese proverb of unknown authorship).

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### **Animal Cruelty Prevention League, its history**

Since I was a child I have always had a huge concern for justice. I remember that I used to play simulated jury, where I played the role of defense attorney. As descendant of French people, the ideals that animated the French revolution - "equality, freedom and fraternity" - are corollaries of my personality. And it was full of illusions that I entered law school. Soon see that the laws do not necessarily do justice. The concern for the oppressed led me to the most oppressed of all beings - **animals** - who today constitute the most

exploited sub-proletariat on earth.

My love for animals, too, dates back to childhood. Out of a natural instinct, I always refused to eat meat and eggs, whose taste and odor made me repulsed. I was forced to eat them by my mother, but after childhood I soon gave up the habit. The animals often followed me on the streets. Once, an unknown dog followed me into the classroom, and the only way he could leave her was for me to leave with the animal. When I visited a house where there was an animal, it would soon cuddle in my lap or ask for affection, even the most skittish.

In ways that the assistance work to which I initially dedicated myself, in another entity, was a natural and spontaneous consequence of my way of being and living. The first step was to bring food and medicine to abandoned animals in a shelter in Belo Horizonte. For the first time I had a direct contact with the pain and suffering never imagined. At the same time, I realized how the man was insensitive and indifferent to animals suffering. So, I decided to develop an educational work and I contacted several entities from abroad, requesting research material, and with whom I keep in touch today. I discovered desolate, that there were cruelties far greater than those with which I was living, such as vivisection, the cruel slaughter of animals, intensive breeding, exotic medicine with the ingestion of animal organs, the evil that involves the trafficking of animals and hunting, and even celebrations with stoning and lynching of animals, in Spain.

That was when I decided to found an entity that worked to revert the current condition of animals, in ways that it can be considered as an individual with its own rights, according to its biological nature, its social instincts and its sensitivity. And, it was, in order to collaborate with government agencies in the implementation of animal protection measures, that I founded, in December 1983, the **League for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.**



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Its most important objective, however, is to raise public awareness of the need to protect our younger brothers and provide them with better living conditions. For this, the League publishes the **S.O.S. Animal**, a free distribution journal, with the aim of informing and raising awareness among people, which was transformed into the book of the same name. He also edited the book *O Liberticídio dos Animais*, both written by me Edna Cardozo Dias.

At the political level, it has been calling for new legislative measures in favor of animals, having prepared an Animal Protection Code and several other projects. The main objective in this area is to change all animal attacks to a crime, regardless of whether they are wild, domesticated or exotic. The entity is always discussing with the authorities the main problems of animals.

It maintains a legal department to receive complaints provided they are accompanied by evidence and witnesses. And, to guide people entities in order to take the appropriate legal measures in case of violation of the current rules. In this sense, we prepared a manual entitled "How to defend animals in court", which we distributed free of charge to all animal protection entities in the country.

The League's main goals are: to work so that vivisection is replaced by alternative methods; publicize the advantages of vegetarianism; stop the rampant exploitation of animals, the destruction of ecosystems and the extermination and deformation of species by genetic manipulation; defend the right of freedom inherent in every living being and of each species; work to ban the use of animals for entertainment, sport and disputes.

Today the League has representatives in several states in the country and even a representative in Europe. Today, we are a network of solidarity and devotion in defense of life and non-violence. We believe that solidarity, based on respect for every living being and the harmonious interdependence of everything that lives, is the

only way to peace. And that every path to peace (order) and progress goes through eco-irenology (oikos = home + ireinos = peace = logos = study). A world worthy of human Consciousness will be a world inspired by the high ethical conception of life, conceived at the level of the whole ecosystem. The order will only come from a deep adherence of the human being to the principles of freedom, justice, equality and solidarity among all living beings.

The animal's liberation movement will require greater altruism than any other, since the animal cannot demand its own liberation. No matter the indifference or scorn of some, it does not matter that not everyone can understand our ideals, as long as there is only one animal that is suffering because of man we will be fighting.

**Note:** The League was extinguished in 2015, but it will survive so that its words continue to echo in favor of animals, and so that everything is recorded in the history of Animal Law in Brazil.

### **Who is Edna Cardozo Dias**

Edna Cardozo Dias is a Brazilian lawyer specialized in Public, Environmental and Animal Law.

Has a Bachelor degree in Law by PUC – Faculdade Mineira de Direito – Belo Horizonte.

Has a Doctorate in Law by the Law Faculty of the Federal University of Minas Gerais.

Specialized in Criminology by the Civil Police Academy of Minas Gerais – Belo Horizonte.

Postgraduate in Public Law by the Monsenhor Messias Educational Foundation, Law Faculty of Sete Lagoas – MG

She is the author of the first doctoral thesis on animal rights in Brazil, defended at the Law Faculty of the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), titled **“The legal guardianship of animals”**

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(1<sup>st</sup> ed. 2000; 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 2018, updated), bringing to the Brazilian academic world the first input for the creation of a theory of animal rights.

She also was the first jurist in Brazil to teach the issue on Animal Law, at PUC/MG, in 2001.

She was the first coordinator of Defesa dos Animais (Animal Defense), in the municipality of Belo Horizonte, in 2016.

Author of the books “SOS Animal” (1983 – Out of print); “O Liberticídio dos Animais” (The Liberticide of Animals) (1997); “Crimes Ambientais” (Environmental Crimes) (1998 – Out of print); “The legal guardianship of animals” (1<sup>st</sup> edition 2000, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 2018); “Manual de Direito Ambiental” (Guide for Environmental Law) (2003 – Out of Print); and “Direito Ambiental no Estado Democrático de Direito” (Environmental Law in a Legal Democratic State) (2013).

She was a sectional counselor of the OAB/MG (2013-2015; 2016-2018).

Founding president of the Animal Rights Commission (2013-2018) and of the Urban Right Commission (2006/2013) of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB). Surrogate member of the Environmental National Council (CONAMA), representing NGOs in the southeast region for one mandate. Member of the Environmental Commission of the Brazilian Bar Association, Minas Gerais section (1993-1994 and 2001-2003). Member of the Deliberative Council of the Brazilian Association of Women in Legal Careers, in 2001. Member of the Extraordinary Commission of Animal Rights and Defense of the Federal Council of the OAB (2015, with mandate in 2019-2021). President of the Animal Abolitionism Institute – IAA (2016-2017).

Kick-started the campaign that ended with the criminalization of mistreatment of animals in 1984, which culminated in the inclusion of Art. 32 in Law 9.605/1998. Participated in the approval of the environmental chapter of the Federal Constitution of

1988, and was the representative of the animal protection NGOs in the public consultation on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 1988, in the Chamber of Deputies, where the chapter on the environment was delivered to the Senator rapporteur. Since then, she has been working to change the Brazilian Civil Code so that the legal status of animals is no longer that of “things”.

She was the first Animal Defense coordinator in the city of Belo Horizonte, in 2016.

Author of the books “SOS ANIMAL” (1983 - Exhausted), “The Animal Liberticide” (1997) and “Environmental Crimes” (1998 - Exhausted), “The legal protection of animals” (1st edition 2000 -, 2nd edition 2018, Editora Amazon.com), and “Environmental Law Manual” (2003 - Sold Out) Editora Mandamentos - BH). Environmental Law in the Democratic State of Law, Forum Editor (2013).

She was a sectional counselor at OAB / MG (2013-2015 - 2016/2018).

Founding President of the OAB / MG Animal Rights Commission - (2013/2018), Founding President of the OAB / MG Urban Law Commission. (2006/2013). Substitute member of the National Environment Council - CONAMA, representative of NGOs in the southeast region, for a term. Member of the Environment Committee of the Brazilian Bar Association, Minas Gerais section (1993/1994 and 2001/2003). Member of the Deliberative Council of the Brazilian Association of Women in Legal Careers in 2001. Member of the Extraordinary Commission for Defense and Animal Rights of the Federal Council of the OAB (2015 and mandate 2019/2021). President of the Animal Abolitionist Institute - IAA (2016-2018)

He started the campaign that resulted in the criminalization of animal abuse in 1984, which culminated in article 32 of Law 9,605 / 1998. Acted in the approval of the chapter on the environment of

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the 1988 Federal Constitution and was the representative of NGOs for the protection of animals at the public hearing held on 06/05/1988 in the Chamber of Deputies, in which the chapter on the environment was delivered to the rapporteur Senator . He has been working to amend the Brazilian Civil Code in order to change the legal status of animals, so that they are no longer “things”.

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**We are the LPCA**

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**Edna, Thomaz and Iracema - manifestation at Praça da Liberdade**



**Deise Jankovic**

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**Eduardo Nicolai de Oliveira**

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**S.O.S Animal**



**Geuza Leitão de Barros**



**Gilda Cardozo Dias**



**Iracema de Moura**



**Iracema de Moura**



**Jorge Askar**



**Sérgio  
Maldonado**



Edna Cardozo Dias

**Beatriz MacDowell,**  
who is not in the  
photo, was the LPCA  
representative in  
Europe

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**Rosely Acosta Bastos**



Renata



## S.O.S Animal



"Consideramos a caça uma atividade deseducativa", diz Ana Maria Pinheiro

**Ana Maria Pinheiro**

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**Maria Rita Brandão**

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**Edna e Maria  
Irene de Melo  
Neves**

