

Speech: President Sandro Locutor, UNALE

"The first article of the constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil, our Constitution, states that: "The Federative Republic of Brazil, formed by the indissoluble union of States and Cities and the Federal District, consists of a Democratic State with Rule of Law and has as foundations: the sovereignty; citizenship, the dignity of the human individual; the social values of work and free enterprise, and political pluralism. "In addition, stresses that all power emanates from people and it will be exercised on their behalf".

Well, we need to think much about the federations, which are relatively new. The also called the War of Independence of the Thirteen Colonies, that resulted in the emancipation of the English crown and the consequent promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, served as the embryo of federal pacts around the world.

In Brazil, since Portuguese colony, we witness arising social sores, great part caused by the centralization of power held by the Union (Executive power), marginalizing the Brazilian federal pact that cannot longer completely be exercised, and then, many actions, which are relevant to society, are still only on paper.

Let's see, the central government (Union) gets about 70% of what is collected in the country and the remaining 30% are divided among the 26 states, more than 5.500 municipalities, in addition to the Federal District, where in fact we experience social problems day by day. After all, other federal agencies imputes every day more responsibilities, that are constitutional obligation of the Union, which tarnish the federal pact and generates conflicts and serious social difficulties, aggravating the local economic and social situation, often by applying a wrong doses of "medicine" that does not solve the issue as it does not act on prevention, which would be more correct for a better social policy for the population.

I do not intend to dwell much on this regional issue, I will focus myself to only one comparative: Brazil has the 4th largest world prison population, behind only Russia, China and the United States, and in the last decade the increase in arrests was 61.8% for each group of 10,000 inhabitants. Increased incarceration rate in Brazil is going against the trend of other countries as well, according to data presented by the Ministry of Justice, the prison population in Brazil is expected to surpass that of Russia in 2018, reaching the "bronze medal" in this undesirable competition.

Also in accordance with the report submitted by the Ministry of Justice, 67.1% of Brazilian inmates are black and 31.3% are white, and 8 out of 10 studied up to a maximum elementary school, it means, until the 4th year.

Perhaps here we can say that for lack of planning, the world's governments do not apply the resources and energies in accordance with the laws, as countries grows in a disorderly way, without infrastructure and without concern for the greater good of society that is human life. Only as an example should be mention that in the last century, Brazil had about 90 million inhabitants, and we are now more than 200 million, but the State is not prepared for this growth.

Currently, about 50 million people are enrolled in Brazilian schools, but teachers' salaries, in addition to facilities and structures for teaching, are far short of the requirements of the Constitution, and leaders do not strive to prevent social problems, instead of combating the sores that they cause.

It is clear that it is easier to combat than prevent it. However, keeping an inmate is extremely more expensive than a student at school, so what we perceive is a world with installed crime, causing social disasters in the face of all the earth. Cultural, religious and political issues must be preserved and respected by governments who must be prepared to manage the diversity of information and discussions that they provoke, and the involvement of society is crucial for success in such pleadings.

For these reasons, nowadays, the world calls for fighting social inequality, where we experience suffering of various homelands, seeking shelter in other nations, taken to this state of suffering by the greed of their fellows, transformed into survival pilgrims, not knowing if they will be able to reach the "Promised Land."

The social and economic inequality throughout the world and in Brazil is not different, we suffer it since the colonization, in the era of coronelismo, the plantation owners, the feudal regimes that even today leave deep scars in the society, as well as the current civil wars which leaves deep marks and wounds opened in the face of rulers who should listen more to its people and work more in favor of equality between the brothers.

The consequences of mismanagement and noncompliance with laws, not only drawn by man, but also divine, are explicit for all of us, whether through environmental degradation, inhumane treatment, wars, drugs, crimes of the most varied and macabre killings, which are showed in communication networks. All this makes us realize that social inequality can lead to the end of human race, and only us, public men and organized society, united, can change this scenario.

We have to stop talking, to only put things on paper and we have to move for practice; otherwise, we will be doomed to failure.

I would like to finish by leaving you two quotes of the prominent master Rui Barbosa, one of the greatest federalist of Brazilian's history:

"During social changes or political crises, the mainstream always tends, in the nature of things, to exceed the limit of reason, and exercises over the spirits of an intolerant, exclusivist, radical origin."

"Nations cannot excuse itself of obligations when the needs of their existence impose it to them. Its condition is not identical like the father of a family, the provident restrained man, who may even be reduced to hunger, to keep his honor and meet its commitments. "