Fortunately,

ntryside some problems and elter difficult. icked away in s which wiped

destroyed... It p the hill to go just had to go hree houses in at thing . We picking up and hat had really

May and other d truck around e that night the ns of the city. ow listening to tent of May's now she didn't tilled in the two street from her ctor" - a person ts the rent. "I t she (his wife) her two little his office that ed and he never lings..."

nily friends and ho I've gone to * May recalls a ne vision stands killed with her oyed. The poor unds. They had lter and she and

nbing on march es and imagine and you left and y burns to ashes. the force of the he greyness and g you know as



at-

A body bag for mother nature

by Chantal Richard e are "faced with an ecological crisis on the scale of nuclear war" stated David Suzuki in the Chronicle-

Herald, February 2, 1991. Though environmental issues are being replaced in the headlines by an

> (David Suzuki, February 2, 1991, The Chronicle-Herald)

remember global warming while Canadian and American soldiers appear on the 6 O'clock news every night, boasting about how many bombs they've dropped.

time for us to think of the environment.

now is a crucial

The toll this war could take on Mother Nature seems to have been either conveniently ignored by Bush or acknowledged and dismisse'l as another casualty of war. As if chemical and nuclear warfare

increasingly alarming in

the Middle East, and ad-

mittedly, it's difficult to

"These youths [soldiers] .. are now preparing to 'liberate' the poor and unemployed of Baghdad and Kuwait City. This task, it appears, will be achieved by bombing and shooting as many of the latter as possible. This bizarre logic sent tens of thousands of American boys to 'liberate' Vietnam, a liberation that required killing a largeproportion of the Vietnamese population."(Phil Jackson, September 1991, Buisness Week)

weren't enough, we now have a new weapon invented by ered to contain dioxin, "the most toxic small man-made Mr. Hussein himself: environmental warfare.

slicks are known to be quickly spreading over the Persian Gulf. The first is an esti-

mated 1.7 billion litres of oil moving south off the Saudi coast toward water purification plants, marine sea beds and nesting grounds for migrating birds. The second spill covers an area of approximately seven kilometers by 2.5 kilometers, and is near the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal off the Iraqui coast.

Fish and wildlife will be left to struggle and die in this mess, as no attemps can possibly be made to clean up the spill as long

as this war wages on, and

only sheer luck and count-

less precautions can save

desalination plants, which

produce about two-thirds

of the drinking water in

doubt in anyone's mind

that this spill was an inten-

tional tactic on the part of

the Iraqi army to prevent

There is not much

the gulf region.

"The U.S., with disastrously skewed priorities, spends \$300 on the military for every \$1 on the environment. Even Canada invests \$14 on national defence for every environmental dollar."

or delay a possible amphibious assault from the U.S. troops. Also, let us not forget Hussein's threat to ignite Kuwaiti oil fields in the event of an attack. The implications of such incredible masses of burning oil sending huge amounts of CO2 into the atmosphere are inestimable and might just be another fatal blow to our fragile earth.

> The threat of chemical warfare is also very real. Despite what the U.S. army would like us to think, no one is quite sure how much military power Iraq has left, and we are aware that some of it lies in chemical weapons. Consequences of a chemical war would be devasting.

We might want to remember Agent Orange, a chemical defoliant used in Vietnam to destroy enemy cover. Declared by the U.S. government to be "relatively nontoxic to humans and animal", Agent Orange was discov-

molecule" (Fred A. Wilcox, Waiting for an army to die, p. 128) destroying most plants, birds and small animals in its path. "Vietnam's countryside is still pocked and scarred with the craters of millions of bombs while the soil remains poisoned by massive defoliants. One of Southeast Asia's richest tropical rain forests has been transformed into a barren desert while malformed babies and diseased adults continue to pay for a war two decades later. What a perverted way to use the resourceful genius of human intellect." (David Suzuki, The Chronicle-Herald, February 2, 1991.)

It almost seems like we're on a clear path to selfannihilation. How ir onic, we are fighting against our own weapons and technology, sold to the enemy like our soul to the devil, and in the process we could be causing the worst environmental disasters known to history.



