

In an article last month in the *New Republic*, feminist Naomi Wolf, an abortion-rights advocate, wrote that "with the prochoice rhetoric we use now, we incur three destructive consequences . . . hardness of heart, lying and political failure." She wrote: "By refusing to look at abortion within a moral framework, we lose the millions of Americans who want to support abortion as a legal right but still need to condemn it as a moral iniquity."

The partial birth issue is a good time for abortion-rights supporters to reclaim the moral framework that Wolf says they have relinquished. This repellent procedure goes way too far. No other Western nation, to my knowledge, allows it. It was unanimously condemned by the American Medical Association's council on legislation. (The full association later decided to duck the issue and take no position.)

Those who defend it reflexively because it may lead to other legislation are in the exact position of gun lobbyists who shoot down bans on assault weapons because those bans may one day lead to a roundup of everybody's handguns. They refuse, on tactical grounds, to confront the moral issue involved. More of the abstract hardness that Wolf writes about.

Killing a five-month or six-month fetus that's halfway down the birth canal raises a moral issue way beyond that of ordinary abortion. It's perfectly possible to support a woman's right to abort and still think that the anything goes ethic of this horrific procedure has no place in a culture with any reverence left for life.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOHN CLARK

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have this opportunity to pay tribute to one of my fellow Tennesseans, John Clark from Elizabethton, TN. I respectfully submit the article that appeared in the *Elizabethton Star*, reporting his prisoner of war experiences during World War II. Mr. Clark is truly a fine man and a great American.

As time elapses, we often forget the many sacrifices made by Americans who fought against tyranny and for our fundamental values of democracy during World War II. The hardships encountered by Mr. Clark as a prisoner of war in Germany are to be studied for lessons in faith, courage, honor, duty, and fortitude.

I encourage my colleagues to read the account of this brave man who endured so much for our freedom, yet kept his love of our country and his religious faith inviolate.

All Americans are grateful to Mr. Clark, and we salute him for his valor and for his service to his country, and his generosity in sharing this personal history with us and others.

AFTER 50 YEARS, FREEDOM STILL SPECIAL FOR EX-POW

(By John Thompson, *Star Staff*)

Friday the 13th was the luckiest day in the life of John Clark. One that day in April, 50 years ago, American soldiers liberated the young Carter Countain and a group of other prisoners of war from the small town of Horsinger, Germany.

He remembers the scene vividly. Armored vehicles approaching, the roaring noise of the motors, the American flag flying in the wind.

"That American flag was the most beautiful thing I ever saw," Clark recalls a half century later.

That flag was a sight Clark had longed to see. He had heard allied machine guns the day before but he was not sure he would live long enough to see the men who were firing the guns. When he went to bed on April 12, 1945, he did not know if he had the strength to live through the next day.

Clark and his fellow prisoners had been forced marched 600 miles since February, staying one step ahead of the advancing Russian Army. The prisoners marched as much as 32 kilometers a day with little or no food.

Hungry prisoners who stole an egg or a potato from a German farm risked being shot. Clark saw prisoners executed this way. Others, who had lost the strength to go on were also shot when they staggered out of the formation.

Clark had been in perfect health and weighed 198 pounds when he was captured. By the time he reached an American hospital three days after his rescue, Clark, who is 5 feet, 11 inches tall, weighed only 127 pounds.

In addition to his malnutrition, Clark was also facing another threat to his life. The month before, Russian POWs had stolen one of his boots. His best friend, Bill Furay, had the opposite boot stolen. Since Clark wore size 9½ and Furay wore size 9, Clark gave Furay his other boot.

Clark marched for days without shoes. He finally got a pair of old galoshes and stuffed them with rags.

Worse was to come. After marching for several days in the galoshes, the Germans gave him a pair of new shoes. He had to break them in by marching 25 kilometers that day and 27 kilometers each of the next two days.

"My feet were solid blisters," Clark remembers.

Each day the agony of his starvation diet and his mangled feet only seemed to get worse. He shared his agony with Furay, not only his best friend but a buddy he had been with since basic training. They had remained in the same unit for their entire service, and had even been captured together.

The two had marched side by side from France to the prison camps and now were together on this forced march.

"The day before I was liberated I told Bill that I just did not think I could make it another day." He knew the Germans would shoot him if he did not keep up.

That is why that American flag looked so wonderful to the haggard prisoner and why Friday the 13th will always be special to him. He remembers that shortly after the rescue, he stooped over and blacked out from his hunger and pain. If he had done that while still with the German guards it would have meant certain death.

Clark's hardship had begun when he was captured during the Battle of the Bulge. He was a squad leader in the 106th Infantry Division. It was a new division, thrown together from replacement and green troops during the past few months. The unit had only been able to train together for a month in England before being committed to the front lines.

The Germans knew the 106th was green, and, naturally, it was a prime target in Hitler's desperate last gamble to reverse the tide of war.

The Germans attacked at 5:30 a.m. on Dec. 16.

Clark's unit got the word to fall back. His platoon was the lead element. As they were retreating, German artillery caught them in the open. His platoon was able to keep going while the rest were pinned down. They were soon captured.

It was part of the greatest mass surrender in American history.

Clark was not yet one of them. He struggled on with fragments of the shattered division until they reached the middle of the storm: Hill 576.

A perimeter was established. More men kept coming until they were 500 strong. They would come to be known as "The Lost 500."

But 500 men could not hold out for long against the massive German offensive. Clark and the other men were told to destroy their weapons and surrender on Dec. 21.

As their German captors marched them away, Clark said he saw more Tiger tanks lined up against them than he had ever seen. There was not way the 500 could have survived against such firepower.

At the time, Clark said the men felt they had made the right decision to surrender. "If we had known what was in the future, we would have stayed and fought to the death."

Clark's ordeal began with a three day march from St. Vith, Belgium to Prüm, Germany. They were given no food during the march.

Finally, they reached a railhead, where they were loaded onto box cars, headed for POW camps. They had only been on the train for a part of the day before it had to stop because the American Air Force had bombed the trestles.

The boxcars were moved to a siding. Later, an American P-51 shot up the train, killing six and wounding 47. The soldier sitting on Clark's left and the one sitting on his right were both killed.

Clark said the prisoners then broke the doors down and laid in the snow, linking their bodies together to form the words "USPW."

"The plane came back and rolled its wings (in salute). This was the day before Christmas. We spent the night back in the rail cars. On Christmas, we got a half-loaf of bread and a spoon of jam. This was for two days."

After marching for three days, they were put on another train. Again, they were bombed by their own planes but finally reached the prison camps.

During inprocessing, a German officer took all of Clark's possessions, handing him a receipt for the few dollars and francs he carried. Clark managed to hide two things from the officer which would become crucial to him as times got tougher.

Inside the pocket of his field jacket, Clark hid a tiny note pad he had picked up at a USO canteen. He used this note pad to keep a diary of his captivity and record his thoughts during his ordeal.

He also managed to hide a small New Testament.

With the Russians advancing from the east, the Germans began to move their POWs westward. Clark's camp was evacuated on Feb. 14.

At the end of each day's march, Clark and his fellow prisoners might expect a cup of "grass" soup and some bread.

Clark and the other prisoners sometimes managed to steal an egg or some potatoes from a German farm. If they were caught, they would be shot, and some were.

Each night, Clark recorded how far they marched that day and the name of the town where they stopped. Clark was able to record the distances by remembering the mileage on the road signs.

Clark also recorded occasional comments. On March 3, he wrote, "Lined up to be shot because one of our group stole a chicken. They shot 3 prisoners the night before for stealing from a garden."

On March 21, he wrote, "Got out of line for water—dog turned loose on us."

Other than these short notes, Clark's focus on the world got narrower and narrower. Finally, all that was on his mind was survival and food.

"I blocked stuff out of my mind. When I was liberated, the only thing I thought of was food and I thought about Christ and dying," Clark remembered. "I could not get the thought of food out of my mind."

Indeed, his diary is filled with page after page devoted to fantasies about food. There are pages on exotic recipes, undoubtedly gathered from his fellow prisoners from all parts of the country. New England recipes, country recipes, seafood recipes.

One page is devoted to a lavish meal he planned to eat when he was liberated. It was filled with meats, vegetables, fruits, desserts, breads and salads.

Finally, on April 12, he wrote, "Germans told us President Roosevelt died—first true thing they told us." The next day he made another brief note: "Freedom at 10 a.m."

Freedom meant many things to Clark, but one thing it certainly meant was food.

He stuffed himself on five or six meals a day during his first weeks of freedom. Unfortunately, he was not able to gain weight because of a severe case of dysentery.

The medical stations served the former POWs Paregoric by the bottle. Clark took doses as often as he could. Finally, his feet and his body began to heal as he loaded onto a ship for a trip across the Atlantic and home.

Ironically, his mother did not learn he had been captured until after he was freed. The first notice she received was a telegram from the War Department on April 18, that Clark was a prisoner. She had received an earlier telegram on Jan. 12, informing her that he had been missing in action since Dec. 16.

Finally, on May 10, Mrs. Clark got the good news that her son had been liberated. Four days later, she received another telegram. It said "Back in States feeling fine furlough soon—LOVE—S/SGT John R. Clark."

Clark does not remember sending the last telegram. He thinks it may have been sent by the Army in his name. What he does clearly remember is a telephone call he made to his mother once he got back to the states. When they answered the phone, they mistook him for his brother. He learned that his brother had been severely wounded in the Pacific and was now in a hospital near him.

Clark had a reunion with his brother in the hospital. His brother never completely recovered from the wounds and lost an eye. He passed away a few years ago.

Sadly, Clark was never reunited with his old friend Bill Furay. He tried to look him up when he was in Colorado but learned he had died a few years before.

For over 30 years, Clark kept his memories to himself. He felt he had no one to talk to. Who in Carter County could understand what he had gone through? He simply blocked out his memories and tried to live like everyone else.

Then in 1976, a group of local ex-POWs came together to share their memories. For the first time, Clark had a chance to talk to others who could understand what he was saying. It took a long time to open up.

"I could not sit here and talk about it before I joined that group. I didn't need sympathy and I didn't need pity, and chances are no one would believe half the stuff we went through."

Nowadays, Clark shares his memories and experiences with those who are interested. He frequently talks to school children about what it would be like to lose their freedom. He hopes they come away with a renewed appreciation of their freedom.

He also remembers how important his old tattered New Testament was to him in his captivity. That memory has led him to an active career in the Gideons. He hopes that someone else in pain may have the same comfort he had.

Unlike most Americans, Clark's memories mean that he has never taken for granted his freedom or his faith in God.

## SEIZED IRAQI OIL PROCEEDS SHOULD GO TO U.N. ESCROW ACCOUNT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 8, 1995, I initiated an exchange of correspondence with the Department of State concerning proceeds from the sale of seized Iraqi oil. According to U.N. Resolution 778, all such proceeds are supposed to be turned over to the U.N. escrow account, which funds such activities in Iraq as humanitarian assistance, the U.N. Special Commission [UNSCOM] which carries out the destruction of Iraq's weapons programs, and the Compensation Fund, which was established to pay the claims of victims of Iraqi aggression.

According to this exchange of correspondence, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia have yet to transfer all such proceeds from the sale of Iraqi oil to the U.N. escrow account. Saudi Arabia, in particular, has not provided what may be large sums of money to that account.

Unless the governments most at risk from Iraqi aggression are committed to provide funds, in accordance with U.N. Resolutions, to support the U.N.'s important work in Iraq, other governments are unlikely to support U.N. efforts in Iraq, either. This is detrimental to the United States national interest in pressing for Iraq's full compliance with U.N. Security Council resolutions.

At a hearing of the International Relations Committee this morning, I asked United States Ambassador to the U.N. Madeleine Albright to keep me informed on this issue.

The text of my correspondence with the Department of State follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, September 8, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,  
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write regarding the disposition of oil and of the proceeds of the sale of the oil from ships coming out of Persian Gulf ports with embargoed Iraqi oil.

It is my understanding that the United States has interdicted and impounded ships with Iraqi oil and has removed the oil cargo before releasing the ships and crews. I would like to know what we have done with the oil and with the proceeds from its sale and if all the funds obtained have gone into the compensation and escrow fund the United Nations administers pursuant to U.N. resolutions adopted at the conclusion of the Gulf War.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter and look forward to your reply.

With best regards,  
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, November 28, 1995.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: I am writing in response to your letter of September 8, 1995 regarding the disposition of diverted Iraqi oil and proceeds of the sale of oil from ships diverted by the Multinational Interception Force (MIF).

The United States is participating in MIF operations with the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, New Zealand, and Italy to enforce United Nations sanctions against Iraq authorized under U.N. Security Council Resolution 661. During the October 1994-November 1995 MIF operating period, ships of the MIF intercepted and diverted 27 vessels carrying illicit cargoes: 8 carrying Iraqi petroleum products and 19 carrying valuable Iraqi date cargoes. Under UN guidelines, non-oil shipments, such as dates, may be dumped, sold, or given away so as to deny the proceeds or benefits to Iraq.

The petroleum cargo vessels were turned over to the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia governments. The vessels carried approximately 30,000 metric tons of Iraqi gasoline cargo valued at about \$6.00 million dollars. By accepting these vessels, the Gulf governments have assumed responsibility for carrying out sanctions enforcement measures. American responsibility concluded after the vessel interdiction and transfer to these states.

Regarding the disposition of oil and proceeds of the sale of the oil, UN Security Council resolution 778 invites Gulf government's to transfer the proceeds from the forfeiture and sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products into an escrow account established by resolution 706, as provided for in resolution 778.

We understand that the UAE has sold approximately 20,000 metric tons of seized oil cargo and deposited the proceeds in a UAE special account awaiting further instructions from the UN Iraq sanctions committee. Kuwait has also sold approximately 5300 metric tons of seized oil cargoes and has deposited the proceeds locally pending transfer to the UN escrow account. Saudi Arabia is preparing to sell approximately 400 metric tons of seized oil.

We share your concern regarding the disposition of oil proceeds diverted by U.S. ships participating in the MIF. The UN sanctions committee continues to examine embargoed vessel seizures and oil proceed disposition. The UN Compensation Commission, which decides Gulf War compensation cases, is also helping to coordinate the receipt of the 30 percent share in sales revenue from the sale of the oil proceeds by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE.

If we can be of further assistance in this or any other matter please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Legislative Affairs.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, WASHINGTON, DC, DECEMBER 18, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,  
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write to follow up your letter of November 28, 1995 in reply to my letter of September 8, 1995 regarding the disposition of proceeds of intercepted Iraqi oil.

Your letter indicates that the Governments of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab