

initiative is a bipartisan effort to promote respect for human rights and democratic change in Cuba. Twelve prisoners have been selected to serve as symbols for the more than 400 men and women who are suffering in Cuban prisons for the expression of their political beliefs.

I would like to take this opportunity to highlight one such prisoner, Mayda Barbara Jordan. Mayda was one of hundreds of Cubans who sought freedom during the 1994 dissident uprising known as the Maleconazo, where hundreds of Cubans took to the streets to demand liberty. Mayda was arrested along with her sister for participating in this mass protest and trying to provide a better life for her family.

Her crime? The Cuban government calls it piracy. Her charge reflects the Cuban government's policy of sentencing dissidents for serious criminal acts in an effort to deny the existence of political prisoners.

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Mayda is a mother of two young children and is suffering from the 8th year of a 15-year prison sentence. Mayda has served time in solitary confinement and has been denied family visits for continuing to voice dissent against the regime and refusing to undergo reeducation.

Her sentence is meant to dissuade others from protesting or leaving Cuba. I urge my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join with me and demand the release of Mayda and all of Cuba's estimated 400 political prisoners. Through our efforts and those of such groups as Cuba Libertad, we can draw attention to the continuing atrocities against political prisoners in Cuba and let Castro know that we will not remain silent while these individuals are beaten, tortured and denied access to medical care.

Mayda Jordan and all those advocating for freedom and democracy in Cuba need international recognition for their courageous struggle. Their lives and the birth of a new democratic Cuba depend on it, Mr. Speaker.

HONORING DR. JERRY DONAL JEWELL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMONS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on August 17, 2002, Arkansas lost a great public servant and a fighter for social justice with the passing of Jerry Donal Jewell, a Little Rock dentist who made political history when he was elected in 1992 as the first African American president pro tem of the Arkansas State Senate.

A sharecropper's son, Dr. Jewell, who was born during the Great Depression, died at the age of 71 in a Little Rock hospital after a brief battle with cancer. Born in Crittenden County, Arkansas, Dr. Jewell attended public school in West Memphis. He later earned his

B.S. degree from AM&N College, which is now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, and his doctorate of dental surgery degree from Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tennessee.

He continued to practice dentistry for over 30 years in Little Rock until his death. Dr. Jewell was the first African American since reconstruction elected to the State Senate for the State of Arkansas. Until his election in 1973, no African American has been elected to the State Senate in the State of Arkansas in 80 years. Between 1963 and 1967 he was president of the Little Rock branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He became a lifetime member and president of the Arkansas Conference of the NAACP from 1965 to 1972. During this time and before, he worked throughout the State of Arkansas fighting segregation and racial injustice with the noted civil rights activist Daisy Bates and her husband L.C. Bates. Dr. Jewell played a role in national politics when he served on the National Democratic Party Credential Commission in 1972 and the National Democratic Party Charter Commission from 1972 to 1974.

Dr. Jewell was a hard worker and dedicated public servant who survived the harsh struggles of poverty to succeed not only in education but politics and medical practice. He became the acting Governor of Arkansas, as a matter of fact, when President Clinton was elected President; and when Governor Jim Guy Tucker left the State to come to the inauguration for 5 days, Dr. Jewell was acting governor, and during that time granted executive clemency to two individuals who were facing death row. Of course, that created quite a stir; but nevertheless he prevailed and hung in.

I am proud to know that we attended the same university, we are members of the same fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and I am pleased to note that a great American did indeed provide tremendous service, not only to the State of Arkansas, but to the Nation as a whole.

HONORING DR. JERRY DONAL JEWELL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to add my voice to those acknowledging the passing several weeks ago of State Senator Jerry Jewell in Arkansas.

I served with Senator Jewell from 1991 to 1993 as Congressman DAVIS noted, who, by the way, is an Arkansas native. He left Arkansas when he was 19, but he has never forgotten where he came from.

It was my pleasure also to serve with Senator Jewell in the State Senate. He certainly made history by being the first African American since Recon-

struction to be elected to the State Senate. He was the first African American president pro tem and he became acting Governor. In Arkansas the way our Constitution works is if the Governor or lieutenant governor leaves the State, they lose their power as Governor, so Senator Jerry Jewell became acting Governor.

He had a very colorful civil rights history. I attended his funeral a couple weeks ago, and Dr. Roosevelt Brown told this story how when they were young men the efforts to try to desegregate a swimming pool during the summertime in Little Rock that basically involved Senator Jewell talking to the young person at the gate and two or three other young African American men running past and jumping in the pool and immediately all the white folks jumping out, the kind of story now that we think is humorous but at the time was deadly serious. It was a sign of his courage that he participated in those kinds of events.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and I want to acknowledge the passing of Senator Jewell, the part of history he played in Arkansas, and the loss to his friends and family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CUMMINGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CONCERNING THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION POLICY FOR A "PRE-EMPTIVE" WAR AGAINST IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, like all Americans, I am concerned about the state of affairs in the world today, and how the United States government responds to the changing nature of threats to our national security—especially as we near the one-year anniversary of September 11th, how the Bush administration reacts to these challenges and its approach to solving other international challenges.

We are all committed to acting decisively to win the war on terrorism, and President Bush has had my full support in that effort. In fact, Congress voted as one voice after September 11th to give the President both moral support and authority to prosecute the war on terror and to bring those responsible for the attacks to justice.

I am also concerned that the proposed "pre-emptive war" against Iraq will divert the nation's attention and limited resources from our war on terrorism as well as from domestic needs, such as building up the economy and a prescription drug benefit for our seniors.

In speeches last week, Vice President CHENEY contemplated a "pre-emptive war" against Iraq—one giant step beyond the President's stated goal of a "regime change" that would oust Iraqi president Saddam Hussein, something most of us thought should have happened a decade ago. But Vice President CHENEY'S "preemptive" prescription for dealing