

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. SIMMONS). 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

with Iraq represents a radical departure from two centuries of U.S. defense and foreign policy and it should be the subject of Congressional hearings and a vigorous public debate.

Also of concern are a number of arrogant and ideological statements made by other Bush administration officials over the course of the last couple of weeks. Especially troubling are those suggesting that the President already has the authority to attack Iraq at will and doesn't need to consult with and get the approval of this Congress by virtue of the 1991 resolution authorizing the use of force in Desert Storm and last fall's resolution supporting the war on terror. At best, this is simplicity without reason, and reason enough to make the U.S. Constitution "required reading" for presidential appointees.

Without ambiguity, the Constitution vested in Congress two powers, among others—the power of the purse and the power to declare war. And the War Powers Resolution of 1973 clearly calls for collective judgment of both Congress and the President in time of war. The act gives the President the authority to act alone only when there is an emergency, an act of defense against a threat; examples would be Pearl Harbor and the September 11th attacks. In others cases a Declaration of War or Statutory Authority must be issued.

President Bush has said that Iraq is governed by evil forces who possess weapons of mass destruction but he has not insisted on an immediate resumption of unfettered weapons inspection by the United Nations as one way of proving his point. Secretary Powell's call for U.N. inspections is a hopeful sign that the Administration is reconsidering. The President and his team should follow the example of his father and make the case to the American people, their Representatives and Senators in Congress, and to the world community that Saddam Hussein poses a real and dangerous and verifiable threat—not only to his own people and Iraq's neighbors in the Middle East—but to the United States and world peace.

From such an exercise, the President could rebuild and perhaps strengthen the coalition of nations that successfully prosecuted the Gulf War, dealing with Iraq from a position of unquestioned strength—based on a broad international consensus. This path also has the virtue of assuring that all other methods to resolve the situation have been tried and there is no other alternative. It's worth noting that this is the same strategy President Bush followed in getting other nations to join us in the fight against terrorism. He would be well advised to follow the same course as he ponders what to do with the Iraq situation.

On the face of it, it may seem easier to make war than to create peace, but it's worth remembering history's lesson that the costs of war are high—in human lives, resources, domestic needs left unmet and other global challenges, while the rewards of peace are far greater, measured by the savings of what would otherwise be lost or wasted—as the Bible says, "Blessed are the Peace-makers."

Mr. President and Mr. Vice President, "Blessed are the Peace-makers," and war should be the last resort, not the first. If you have exhausted all best efforts to resolve the conflict with Iraq by all other means—by prevention, not pre-emption—without success, then the Congress, the American people and the world will give you the mightiest weapon to

be had in an arsenal: the moral authority to exercise leadership and prosecute a war that serves the common interest of humanity and advances the noble cause of world peace.

RUSSIAN/UNITED STATES ENERGY COOPERATION

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

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to encourage our colleagues to support a new direction for America as outlined by both our President and the President of Russia, President Putin.

Later on this month there will be a major energy summit in Houston, Texas, sponsored by the U.S. Energy Association. It will have the major energy players in our country and Russia come together to see ways we can co-operate.

This follows on with recommendations that many in this body took in a document that we produced last fall entitled, "A New Time, A New Beginning" which one-third of the House and Senate joined together in supporting. One of our major tenets was that we should work together with Russia on their energy exploration and development. The reason this is so critically important is, obviously, America's dependence on Middle Eastern crude and the problem it causes us as evidenced by the current crisis in the Middle East. Russia has huge supplies of energy. We have a need; we have the technology. We should be working together.

To that end, Mr. Speaker, there are a number of initiatives under way. I am circulating a memo in the House which I would encourage our colleagues to sign which is a joint statement that will be signed by both Members of the Congress, the House and the Senate, and members of the Duma and Federation Council. This document is followed through in a piece of legislation that I will introduce this week; and hopefully we can have that bill on the House floor before we adjourn at the end of September. In fact, my intent is to have the Duma ratify the document at the end of September. Eight hours later in Washington, the Congress will ratify the same document that calls for an expanded U.S.-Russian cooperation on energy.

Mr. Speaker, that document and the joint statement are as follows:

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS AND R.F. FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ON NEW ENERGY AND TRADE COOPERATION BETWEEN TWO NATIONS

On behalf of the U.S. Congress and members of the Russian Federal Assembly we strongly support the recent decision by President Bush on June 6, 2002 to extend market status to the Russian economy. The granting of market status is one of many mutually beneficial measures our two governments should continue to pursue to promote long-term engagement and integration of Russia into the world economy. A key component of new engagement is mutual ef-

forts to bring greater stability to world energy markets and to support sustained economic growth in Russia and the United States.

Russia, with its vast oil and gas resources, a growing and diverse number of private sector companies, and a renewed commitment to investment by international energy companies, offers a unique opportunity to provide stability to an often volatile and insecure world energy market. We recognize that Russia and the U.S. can play a critical role in supporting energy development among the resource rich countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU).

In the coming months we will revitalize the work of the Duma-Congress Study Group on energy policy and coordinate our efforts with our respective Parliaments as well as efforts now underway by the government agencies of the United States and Russia. Among the specific legislative and other measures we commit to pursue are:

U.S. Congressional action to remove trade and economic barriers, including outdated laws no longer applicable to this New Time and New Beginning, such as the review provisions contained in the Jackson-Vanik Amendment of the 1974 Trade Act.

Duma action to strengthen investment incentives in the Russian energy sector, such as full implementation of Production Sharing legislation, encouragement of regulatory reform, and other measures to attract international investment into the Russian energy sectors. Of specific concern are legislative and related policy measures to permit full implementation of projects on Sakhalin Island and in the *Timan-Pechora* region, all of which offer unique opportunities to increase world and U.S. supplies of petroleum.

Regulatory and investment frameworks to expand Russia's oil and gas export capacities.

Joint parliamentary support for Russia's ascension to the WTO.

High level and sustained exchanges on energy development between official entities and private sector companies of Russia and the United States.

As our two governments proceed with this important Energy Dialogue we call upon them to consult widely with interested parties to promote exchanges and to seek support from the broadest cross section of our business and civil societies. Among the important non-governmental groups we value highly and whom we will continue to consult with are the Moscow International Petroleum Club, US-Russia Business Council, American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow, Russian-American Council for Business Cooperation, American-Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other related entities that can play a critical role in policy assessments and promoting private sector exchanges. We will encourage the government agencies of Russia and the United States to consult widely with these groups.

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Whereas the Russian Federation, with its vast oil and gas resources, a growing and diverse number of private sector companies, and a renewed commitment to investment by international energy companies, offers a unique opportunity to provide stability to an often volatile and insecure world energy market;

Whereas on June 6, 2002, Russia was granted market status economy [by the United States?];

Whereas the granting of market status is one of many mutually beneficial measures that the Governments of Russia and the United States should continue to pursue to promote long-term engagement and integration of Russia into the world economy;