

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2734

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. GEORGE P. KAZEN FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 1300 Victoria Street in Laredo, Texas, shall be known and designated as the “George P. Kazen Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “George P. Kazen Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 481—CALLING UPON THE LEADERSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO DISMANTLE ITS LABOR CAMP SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 481

Whereas the public has long been aware of the labor camp system in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea) through continuous eye-witness and survivor accounts, and now publicly available satellite technology;

Whereas, according to The Hidden Gulag IV report, North Korea runs 2 kinds of prison camps, the kwan-li-so and the kyo-hwa-so, as well as “various types of short-term forced labour detention facilities”;

Whereas the most heinous camps, the kwan-li-so, known as Prison Camp 14, 15, 16, 18, and 25, contain roughly 80,000 to 120,000 political prisoners;

Whereas the Inquiry on Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea Political Prisons Report of 2017 states that “hundreds of thousands of inmates are estimated to have died”;

Whereas, from 1981 to 2013, an estimated 400,000 people out of 500,000 imprisoned were killed in these labor camps;

Whereas persons who are sent to these labor camps are forcibly disappeared and intended to die;

Whereas the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea found, “the inmate population has been gradually eliminated through deliberate starvation, forced labour, executions, torture, rape and the denial of reproductive rights enforced through punishment, forced abortion and infanticide”;

Whereas up to 3 generations of a “violinist’s” family will be sent to the labor camps even if no “wrongdoing” is found;

Whereas, according to the Inquiry on Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea Political Prisons Report of 2017, the Government of North Korea regularly and routinely

commits crimes against humanity, including murder, extermination, enslavement, forcible transfer, imprisonment, torture, sexual violence, persecution, enforced disappearances, and other inhumane acts;

Whereas, according to the best available evidence, some specific crimes identified by the Inquiry are that—

(1) “Christians are heavily persecuted and receive especially harsh treatment in prison camps, with one former prison guard testifying that ‘Christians were reactionaries and there were lots of instructions . . . to wipe out the seed of reactionaries’”;

(2) multiple witnesses watched prisoners tortured and killed on account of their religious affiliation;

(3) a prisoner was raped by a security officer, after which the officer stuck a wooden stick inside her vagina and beat her lower body, resulting in her death within a week of the rape;

(4) an abortion was induced by 3 men standing on a wooden plank placed on a pregnant prisoner’s stomach;

(5) another witness lost consciousness after enduring a beating designed to trigger premature labor, with prison officials killing her baby before she could regain consciousness;

(6) rape victims who feared being killed after becoming pregnant engaged in self-induced abortions by eating dirt and poisoning themselves with flower roots;

(7) other rape victims self-induced abortions by inserting a rubber tube in their vaginas;

(8) rape of teenage girls and their subsequent attempts to commit suicide by jumping in the Daedonggang River were so common that prison guards were deployed to the river to thwart them;

(9) four pregnant women were executed for protesting the fact guards forced them to run down a mountain in a failed effort to induce miscarriages;

(10) twelve prisoners were shot and killed in the commotion that ensued after the execution of the 4 pregnant women referenced in paragraph (9), and a former prison guard witnessed a prisoner’s newborn baby, most likely fathered by a high-ranking official, fed to guard dogs and killed;

(11) female prisoners suspected of being impregnated by non-Korean men (namely Chinese men) are subjected to especially harsh treatment, with one witness describing a prisoner being injected with a labor-inducing drug and having to watch as a guard suffocated her newborn to death with a wet towel;

(12) a former North Korean army nurse testified that she saw multiple abortions performed by injecting Ravenol (a motor oil) into the wombs of pregnant women and that babies born 3 to 4 months premature were “wrapped in newspapers and put in a bucket until buried” behind the detention center;

(13) deliberate starvation, malnutrition, and overwork are extremely common, resulting in the deaths of countless prisoners;

(14) at one prison camp, 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners, mostly children, are believed to have died each year from malnutrition, while many other prisoners were beaten to death for failing to meet production quotas;

(15) starving prisoners are regularly executed when caught scavenging for food;

(16) at one prison camp, starving prisoners who were found digging up edible plants on a mountainside were shot to death;

(17) at another camp, a witness saw a fellow inmate executed for stealing potatoes, while in a separate camp a witness described the execution of numerous prisoners caught scavenging for leftover food in prison guards’ quarters;

(18) a prisoner was beaten to death for hiding stolen corn in his mouth;

(19) public executions by firing squads or other means are common, especially for prisoners caught attempting to escape;

(20) the existence of mass graves is well documented, including detailed descriptions of mass burial sites at or near prison camps, as well as testimony about bodies being “dumped” on mountainsides near prison camps;

(21) an undisclosed location near a prison camp was regularly used for nighttime executions, with gunshots clearly audible;

(22) at a 1990 prison riot, approximately 1,500 prisoners were shot and killed, their bodies discarded in a closed mine;

(23) in order to satisfy production quotas, inmates—including teenagers—were forced to perform 15 to 16 hours of hard labor per day;

(24) one witness was forced to perform hard labor (carrying logs) when he was 9 years old;

(25) at one mine in particular, prisoners were forced to work 20 hours per day, with a witness testifying that approximately 200 prisoners died each year at that mine alone;

(26) a soldier supervising a forced labor site at a political prison rolled a log down a steep mountainside, killing 10 prisoners as they were carrying logs up the mountain;

(27) the bodies of some prisoners who died as a result of forced labor or torture were thrown into the cells of prisoners in solitary confinement and later strung on barbed-wire fences where they were eaten by crows;

(28) one witness described a torture chamber with blood and flesh on the walls and decaying corpses of past victims placed in the chamber in order to instill fear in the next prisoner;

(29) psychological abuse in political prisons is pervasive, with gruesome acts, including executions, carried out in plain view of fellow prisoners in order to terrorize them; and

(30) torture is a routine feature of life in political prisons, with a 2014 report by Amnesty International concluding that “North Korea’s prison camps are very possibly home to some of the most appalling torture in the world”;

Whereas officials of the Government of North Korea continually deny the existence of the labor camps;

Whereas the Inquiry on Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea Political Prisons Report of 2017 found that North Korea’s labor camp system “has no parallel in the world today”;

Whereas the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea found that the government continually commits crimes against humanity and will not cease, “because the policies, institutions, and patterns of impunity that lie at their root remain in place”;

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls upon the international community to—

(A) demand the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea) dismantle its labor camp system;

(B) create a special tribunal with jurisdiction to investigate and remedy crimes against humanity committed by the Government of North Korea;

(C) issue targeted sanctions against those individuals who have committed such crimes against humanity; and

(D) ban import of goods made by prisoners in the North Korean labor camp system;

(2) calls on the leadership of the Government of North Korea to—

(A) immediately cease human rights abuses;

(B) release the roughly 80,000–120,000 political prisoners;

(C) halt the ongoing arrests of North Koreans on political and religious grounds;

(D) allow the International Committee of the Red Cross entry into the camps to assist with the release and rehabilitation of prisoners;

(E) allow entry to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in North Korea to monitor the situation and assist with the rehabilitation; and

(F) comply with international standards of food distribution and monitoring and allow full access to international humanitarian agencies; and

(3) calls on the United States Government to—

(A) continue to pursue any additional sanctions to the extent possible against those individuals responsible for the North Korean labor camp system, including individuals administering such labor camps; and

(B) continue to raise awareness in the international community of the labor camps and the continuing atrocious crimes being committed in the labor camps.

SENATE RESOLUTION 482—CONGRATULATING THE VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY WILDCATS FOR WINNING THE 2018 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 482

Whereas on April 2, 2018, the Villanova University Wildcats (referred to in this preamble as the “Villanova Wildcats”) defeated the University of Michigan Wolverines by a score of 79–62 in the final game of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Division I Men's Basketball Tournament in San Antonio, Texas;

Whereas the Villanova Wildcats won the NCAA championship in 1985, 2016, and 2018;

Whereas junior point guard Jalen Brunson was named the National Player of the Year after leading the Villanova Wildcats to a second NCAA championship in 3 seasons;

Whereas redshirt sophomore guard Donte DiVincenzo was named the Final Four Most Outstanding Player of 2018;

Whereas the record of Donte DiVincenzo of 31 points, 10-for-15 shooting, 5 rebounds, 3 assists, and 2 blocks will be remembered as one of the greatest individual title game performances in the history of the NCAA tournament;

Whereas Donte DiVincenzo joins Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Bill Walton, and Jack “Goose” Givens as the only players that have scored 30 points and shot 66 percent or better from the field in an NCAA title game;

Whereas the Villanova Wildcats made 18 3-point field goals in the national semifinal game against the University of Kansas, setting an NCAA tournament record;

Whereas the Villanova Wildcats—

(1) finished the 2017–2018 season with a record of 36–4;

(2) have won 4 Big East men's basketball tournament titles; and

(3) have won 3 national championships; and

Whereas Villanova University is committed to the ideal of the student athlete and the education of the athletes of Villanova University, as evidenced by the presence of 2 seniors and 5 juniors on the roster of the Villanova Wildcats: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates and honors the Villanova University Wildcats men's basketball team on the performance of the team in the 2018 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Men's Basketball Tournament; and

(2) recognizes and commends the hard work, dedication, determination, and commitment to excellence of the players, parents, families, coaches, and managers of the Villanova University Wildcats.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2240. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2061, to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2240. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2061, to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In 2014, the United Nations Commission of Inquiry (COI) on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) found that the grave human rights violations still being perpetrated against the people of North Korea, due to policies established at the highest level of the state, amount to crimes against humanity. Crimes include forced starvation, sexual violence against women and children, restrictions on freedom of movement, arbitrary detention, torture, executions, and enforced disappearances, among other hardships.

(2) The COI also noted that the Government of the People's Republic of China is aiding and abetting in crimes against humanity by forcibly repatriating North Korean refugees back to the DPRK. Upon repatriation, North Koreans are sent to prison camps, tortured, or even executed. The Government of the People's Republic of China's forcible repatriation of North Korean refugees violates its obligation to uphold the principle of non-refoulement, under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva July 28, 1951 (as made applicable by the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223)).

(3) Estimates from the COI suggest that between 80,000 and 120,000 people are believed to be imprisoned in political prison camps in North Korea. Another 70,000 are believed to be held at other detention facilities. Prisoners in both situations are subject to harsh conditions, limited food, sexual abuse, and in most cases hard labor.

(4) One of the findings of the COI report was the persecution of religious minorities, especially Christians. There is effectively no freedom of religion in North Korea, only worship of the Kim family. Christians are subjected to particularly acute persecution. It has been reported that Christians in North Korea have been tortured, forcibly detained, and even executed for possessing a Bible or professing Christianity.

(5) North Korea profits from its human rights abuses. A 2014 report from the Asian Institute for Policy Studies suggests that

there are nearly 50,000 North Korean workers forced to labor overseas, sometimes without compensation, and for as much as 20 hours at a time. Workers that received compensation were not to be paid more than \$150 per month, which is between 10 to 20 percent of the value of the labor they performed. Based on this report, the regime may profit as much as \$360,000,000 annually from just 50,000 laborers.

(6) On July 6, 2016, the United States imposed sanctions on North Korean leader Kim Jong Un and other senior North Korean officials for human rights violations as required by the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–122). This was the first time that the United States had designated North Korean officials for human rights abuses.

(7) The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–122) requires the President to impose mandatory penalties under United States law on any person that “knowingly engages in, is responsible for, or facilitates serious human rights abuses by the Government of North Korea”.

(8) Although the United States Refugee Admissions Program remains the largest in the world by far, the United States has only resettled 212 refugees from North Korea since the date of the enactment of the North Korea Human Rights Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–333).

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should continue to make it a priority to improve information access in North Korea by exploring the use of new and emerging technologies and expanding nongovernmental radio broadcasting to North Korea, including news and information;

(2) the United Nations has a significant role to play in promoting and improving human rights in North Korea and should press for access for the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in North Korea as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(3) because North Koreans fleeing into China face a well-founded fear of persecution upon their forcible repatriation, the United States should urge China to—

(A) immediately halt the forcible repatriation of North Koreans;

(B) allow the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees unimpeded access to North Koreans inside China to determine whether such North Koreans require protection as refugees;

(C) fulfill its obligations under the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, and the Agreement on the Upgrading of the UNHCR Mission in the People's Republic of China to UNHCR Branch Office in the People's Republic of China (signed December 1, 1995);

(D) address the concerns of the United Nations Committee against Torture by incorporating the principle of non-refoulement into Chinese domestic legislation; and

(E) recognize the legal status of North Korean women who marry or have children with Chinese citizens, and ensure that all such children are granted resident status and access to education and other public services in accordance with Chinese law and international standards;

(4) the President should continue to designate all individuals found to have committed violations described in section 104(a) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 2914(a)), regarding complicity in censorship and human right abuses;