

Zhili, who was arrested in March. Authorities also block American-based journalists and others who have sought to report on human rights violations and mass detention of Uighurs in Xinjiang province.

Turkey has become the leading jailer of journalists under the rule of President Erdogan, where, just last month, Turkish authorities charged two Bloomberg journalists who reported on the economic crisis in Turkey with undermining the Turkish economy and sought to imprison them.

In Iran, economics reporter Marzieh Amiri was arrested covering May Day demonstrations and has been held since, with little information about her well-being or the status of the charges against her.

In Mexico, reporters can pay with their lives for reporting on the crimes of drug cartels or corrupt local officials, including investigative journalists like Carlos Rodriguez, who was murdered in front of his family, or, more recently, Norma Sarabia, who was murdered in her home in Tabasco state and whose killers remain at large.

Of course, many Americans are all too well aware of the case of Austin Tice, an American working as an independent journalist in Syria who was kidnapped by forces aligned with the Syrian regime in 2012 and today is believed to still remain a hostage nearly 7 years later. We continue to do all we can to obtain information about his whereabouts and to secure his safe return.

Mr. Speaker, today, by passing this legislation, the House can send a message to journalists who face persecution for their work that we stand with them and value their contributions. For those who seek to intimidate and silence them, we send the message that we are watching.

The voice of people seeking justice cannot be silenced forever. We will stand strongly with all those around the world fighting for accountability and truth.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Chairman SCHIFF and Congressman CHABOT for their bipartisan work on this issue. The United States must continue to provide a strong voice for a free press and independent media across the globe emphasizing fairness. Supporting a free press must remain an essential part of America's foreign policy, and I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 345 is an important resolution that honors journalists and calls on the United States and governments abroad to protect the freedom of the press. I commend Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. CHABOT for this.

Press freedom is fundamental in democracies and enhances public accountability, transparency, and participation in governance. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committee on the Judiciary, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 345, in commemoration of World Press Freedom Day.

This resolution recognizes widening threats to freedoms of the press and expression around the world, affirms the centrality of a free and independent press to the health of democracy, and holds freedom of the press as a central principle in promoting democracy, human rights, and good governance in commemoration of World Press Freedom Day on May 3, 2019.

In this resolution, the House of Representatives:

Expresses concern about threats to freedom of the press and free expression around the world on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day;

commends journalists and media workers around the world, despite threats to their safety, for their essential role in—

promoting government accountability; defending democratic activity; and strengthening civil society;

pays tribute to journalists who have lost their lives carrying out their work;

calls on governments abroad to implement United Nations General Assembly Resolution 163 (2013), by thoroughly investigating and seeking to resolve outstanding cases of violence against journalists, including murders and kidnappings, while ensuring the protection of witnesses.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 345 also condemns all actions around the world which suppress freedom of the press; and recognizes the importance of a free and independent press in supporting democracy, mitigating conflict, and promoting good governance around the world.

Finally, the resolution calls on the President and the Secretary of State:

To preserve and build upon the leadership of the United States on issues relating to freedom of the press, on the basis of the protections afforded the American people under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

to improve the rapid identification, publication, and response by the United States Government to threats against freedom of the press around the world;

to urge foreign governments to transparently investigate and bring to justice the perpetrators of attacks against journalists; and

to highlight the issue of threats against freedom of the press in the annual country reports on human rights practices of the Department of State and through diplomatic channels.

I stand in strong support of this resolution and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to pass H. Res. 345, to commemorate the importance of World Press Freedom Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 345, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "A resolution responding to widening threats to freedoms of the press and expression around the world, reaffirming the centrality of a free and independent press to the health of democracy, and re-affirming freedom of the press as a priority of the United States in promoting democracy, human rights, and good governance on World Press Freedom Day".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAUDI ARABIA HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2019

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2037) to encourage accountability for the murder of Washington Post columnist Jamal Khashoggi, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2037

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT RELATING TO THE KILLING OF WASHINGTON POST COLUMNIST JAMAL KHASHOGGI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report consisting of—

(1) a determination and presentation of evidence with respect to the advance knowledge and role of any current or former official of the Government of Saudi Arabia or any current or former senior Saudi political figure over the directing, ordering, or tampering of evidence in the killing of Washington Post columnist Jamal Khashoggi; and

(2) a list of foreign persons that the Director of National Intelligence has high confidence—

(A) were responsible for, or complicit in, ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing an act or acts contributing to or causing the death of Jamal Khashoggi;

(B) knowingly and materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, an activity described in subparagraph (A); or

(C) impeded the impartial investigation of the killing of Jamal Khashoggi, including through the tampering of evidence relating to the investigation.

(b) FORM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(2) NAMES OF FOREIGN PERSONS LISTED.—The name of each foreign person listed in the report described in subsection (a)(2) shall be included in the unclassified portion of the report unless the Director of National Intelligence determines that such disclosure would undermine United States intelligence sources and methods or threaten the national security interests of the United States.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(2) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

SEC. 3. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS THAT ENGAGE IN ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED IN SECTION 2(a)(2).

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—On and after the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the sanctions described in subsection (b) shall be imposed with respect to each foreign person listed in the report described in section 2(a)(2).

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(A) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.—

(i) Inadmissibility to the United States.

(ii) Ineligibility to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States.

(iii) Ineligibility to otherwise be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) Revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the foreign person's possession.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a foreign person if admitting or paroling the person into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) WAIVER IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL SECURITY.—The President may waive the application of this section with respect to a foreign person who is A-1 visa eligible and who is present in or seeking admission into the United States for purposes of official business if the President determines and transmits to the appropriate congressional committees written notice and justification not later than 15 days before the granting of such waiver, that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(c) SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may suspend in whole or in part the imposition of sanctions otherwise required under this section for periods not to exceed 180 days if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the following criteria have been met in Saudi Arabia:

(A) The Government of Saudi Arabia has released any individual who is a journalist, blogger, human rights defender, advocate for religious liberty, or civil society activist detained by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

(B) The Government of Saudi Arabia is cooperating in outstanding criminal proceedings in the United States in which a

Saudi citizen or national departed from the United States while the citizen or national was awaiting trial or sentencing for a criminal offense committed in the United States.

(C) The Government of Saudi Arabia is restraining from the obstruction of the free expression of opinion and restriction of individuals from engaging in public criticism of the political sphere.

(D) The Government of Saudi Arabia has made verifiable commitments to cease the practice of harming citizens of Saudi Arabia conducting peaceful dissent, whether or not those citizens reside in Saudi Arabia, including enforced repatriation, disappearance, arrest, imprisonment, or harassment.

(E) The Government of Saudi Arabia has taken verifiable steps to hold accountable Saudi violators of human rights, whether or not those violations took place in Saudi Arabia.

(F) The Government of Saudi Arabia has taken verifiable steps to repeal any law or regulation that requires Saudi women to obtain approval from a male guardian in order to leave the country.

(G) The Government of Saudi Arabia—

(i) has made public the names of all individuals under prosecution for the murder of Jamal Khashoggi and associated crimes and the details of the charges such individuals face;

(ii) has made public the trial proceedings and all evidence against the accused;

(iii) has invited international, independent experts to monitor the trials;

(iv) has made public details of efforts to establish the location of Mr. Khashoggi's remains and associated findings and returned his body to his family; and

(v) has made public the rationale for why ten of the individuals initially detained were later released without charge.

(H) The Government of Saudi Arabia has disbanded any units of its intelligence or security apparatus dedicated to the forced repatriation of dissidents in other countries.

(I) The Government of Saudi Arabia is cooperating with efforts to investigate the murder of Jamal Khashoggi being conducted by law enforcement authorities in the United States and Turkey, or by the United Nations.

(2) REPORT.—Accompanying the certification described in paragraph (1), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a detailed description of Saudi Arabia's adherence to the criteria described in the certification.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms “admitted” and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” has the meaning given such term in section 595.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act), except that such term does not include an entity (as such term is described in such section).

(4) FOREIGN PERSON WHO IS A-1 VISA ELIGIBLE.—The term “foreign person who is A-1 visa eligible” means an alien described in section 101(a)(15)(A)(i) of the Immigration

and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(A)(i)).

(5) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON SAUDI ARABIA'S HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in accordance with section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(c)), shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees report in writing that—

(1) includes the information required under paragraph (1) of such section 502B(c) with respect to Saudi Arabia;

(2) describes the extent to which officials of the Government of Saudi Arabia, including members of the military or security services, are responsible for or complicit in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including violations of the human rights of journalists, bloggers, human rights defenders, and those who support women's rights or religious freedom;

(3) describes violations of human rights in Saudi Arabia by officials of the Government of Saudi Arabia, including against journalists, bloggers, human rights defenders, and civil society activists;

(4) describes United States actions to address Saudi violations of human rights, including against journalists, bloggers, human rights defenders, and civil society activists, including demands for clemency review of these cases;

(5) describes any intolerant content in educational materials published by Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Education that are used in schools both inside Saudi Arabia and at schools throughout the world; and

(6) describes United States actions to encourage Saudi Arabia to retrieve and destroy materials with intolerant material and revise teacher manuals and retrain teachers to reflect changes in educational materials and promote tolerance.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In the section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 5. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2037.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) for his leadership, his thoughtfulness, and his vision in authoring this legislation. Mr. MALINOWSKI came to this body with a long track record of fighting for human rights, and he arrived ready to tackle one of the thorniest issues: How do we ensure justice for those responsible for the murder of Jamal Khashoggi? How do we demand accountability when the President refuses?

Jamal Khashoggi was a Washington Post contributing columnist and legal permanent U.S. resident. He was killed by Saudi Government personnel on October 2, 2018, during his visit to the Saudi consulate in Istanbul, Turkey.

Circumstances surrounding his disappearance and death have been extensively reported on by media outlets, briefed to some Members in classified settings, and investigated by the United Nations special rapporteur on extrajudicial killings.

We still haven't seen any real accountability for this heinous crime. The Saudis originally denied any involvement and then made the outlandish claim that this killing was an accident—yes, accidental killing by bone saw. Give me a break.

The Trump administration said it would hold those responsible to account, but they have been dragging their feet. We still haven't seen any real action, so Congress must step in.

This important legislation mandates a report from the Director of National Intelligence about those who were responsible for, complicit in, or played a supporting role in the murder of Jamal Khashoggi. The legislation then imposes a visa ban on those individuals.

This bill, though, has a thoughtful off-ramp. In an effort to reshape our relationship with Saudi Arabia, which is a very important U.S. partner, the legislation says that if Saudi Arabia releases the journalists and activists currently imprisoned in the kingdom, fully cooperates in the investigation of the murder of Jamal Khashoggi, and reforms its systems to value human rights, those visa bans will not be imposed.

If Saudi Arabia is looking for a way to reset the U.S.-Saudi relationship, I invite them to look at this legislation. I hope they do.

The Saudis are an important security partner, but we cannot just look the

other way when they ignore international norms and basic human rights and when they murder a journalist in broad daylight in a diplomatic facility.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 9, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,

Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2037, the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. I acknowledge that the Committee will not formally consider H.R. 2037 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H.R. 2037 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, July 12, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 2037, the "Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019" that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to waive sequential referral, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 15, 2019.

Hon. ADAM SCHIFF,

Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, House of Representatives,

Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2037, the Saudi Arabia

Human Rights and Accountability act of 2019.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. I acknowledge that the Committee will not formally consider H.R. 2037 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H.R. 2037 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, July 15, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,

Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2037, the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019. Certain provisions in the legislation fall within the jurisdiction of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, as set forth in Rule X of the House of Representatives for the 116th Congress.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. By waiving consideration of H.R. 2037, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subjects contained in the bill which fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. I further request that you urge the Speaker to appoint members of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to any conference committee which is named to consider provisions addressing such subjects.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 2037 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

ADAM B. SCHIFF,
Chairman.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2037, the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act.

The killing of Jamal Khashoggi, a prominent Saudi journalist and former diplomatic adviser, was a hideous and gruesome crime. The United States must ensure that everyone involved in this appalling human rights violation must be identified and held accountable.

Intimidation and violence by any government against peaceful dissent must be met with strong disapproval by responsible nations. If we do not respond forcefully to this brutal attack,

we invite future violations of international norms. Peaceful dissidents all over the world are watching us, waiting to see if we will stand up for their cause.

That is why I am grateful to support H.R. 2037, which requires a report to identify those responsible for this heinous assault and blocks visas for those directly involved with this murder. We cannot have business as usual with those who carried out an extrajudicial murder in cold blood. They should not get to come to the United States and pretend like nothing happened.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their commitment to ensuring that Jamal is not forgotten. He deserves justice, and his family deserves justice.

I thank the chairman and Mr. MALINOWSKI for working to ensure that even as we press for accountability, we can continue diplomatic engagements with our partner of Saudi Arabia. These diplomatic engagements are crucial in pushing for human rights improvements mutually beneficial to our Saudi allies, such as the release of wrongfully detained Americans and other matters.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI), who is the author of this bill and a valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ENGEL for his leadership on this issue. I also want to recognize Ranking Member McCaul and all my colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee for working with me to ensure that we could move forward with this bill in a bipartisan way.

All of us agree that our relationship with Saudi Arabia is important, but we equally agree that how the Saudi Government treats its people and the people of other countries is important.

□ 1600

We have known this for a long time, I think, but last year's murder of Jamal Khashoggi by the Saudi Government makes it especially important that we take meaningful action in defense of our interest and our values.

When I was campaigning for Congress last year in New Jersey, foreign policy issues did not come up very often, and yet the murder of Jamal Khashoggi somehow broke through the noise. I was asked about it a lot.

I think this is because people understand that, while human rights violations in countries like Saudi Arabia are all too common, what happened to Khashoggi was not common. He was not killed, after all, inside Saudi Arabia. He was a resident of the United States. And yet the Saudi Government lured him into one of their embassies on the soil of a NATO country, where they brutally slaughtered him.

Many governments around the world abuse their people. Very few govern-

ments reach out beyond their borders to kidnap or kill people living in other countries. Russia has done it; Iran has reportedly done it.

But this kind of crime is very rare. It is profoundly in our interest to keep it rare, and that is why it is essential that we name and hold accountable those who are responsible for the killing of Jamal Khashoggi.

We need to do this not because what the Saudi Government did was wrong, but because it crossed a line that no partner of the United States should ever be allowed to cross—not just because it showed a lack of respect for human rights, but because it demonstrated a lack of respect for the United States.

Let's remember that there are thousands of Jamal Khashoggs living in America today. Men and women who have taken refuge in our country from dictatorships around the world and who sometimes speak up about injustices in their countries of origin.

If the Saudi Government gets away with what it did to a resident of the United States, what is to stop China or Russia or Cuba or Iran or North Korea or Venezuela or any other dictatorship from doing the same.

We know it is not their scruples that hold them back. The only thing that stops them is their fear of the consequences if they do this to somebody living in our country or to an American abroad. That is why there have to be consequences.

Our bill ensures that there will be. It requires the Director of National Intelligence to give us a list of everyone—without exception—whom the intelligence community believes to be responsible for planning, executing, or covering up this terrible crime. All on this list will be subject to a visa ban. The sanctions can only be lifted if the Saudi Government takes meaningful steps to reform human rights conditions in the kingdom.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that, while the Saudi Government has faced a lot of rhetorical condemnation for what they did to Jamal Khashoggi, it has not yet gotten the message. We know that the FBI has visited at least four Saudi dissidents living in the United States since Khashoggi's murder to warn them about the threats to their life from Saudi Arabia, including as recently as 6 weeks ago.

The Saudis also continue to imprison American citizens without trial or charge, despite repeated requests from the Trump administration for their release. While I appreciate that the State Department has sanctioned several Saudis for their involvement in Khashoggi's murder, this action also risks sending the wrong message.

By only sanctioning the rogues, whom the Saudis themselves are willing to throw under the bus for this crime, we risk reinforcing the Saudi Crown Prince's lie that the murder of Khashoggi was a rogue operation.

The relationship with Saudi Arabia is important, but it is not so important

that we have to lie for the Saudis or allow them, literally, to get away with murder. No relationship and no individual is so important that we need to debase ourselves in that way.

Now is the time to send the message, especially now, before Mohammad bin Salman ascends to the Saudi throne, that this is wrong.

Now is the time to make clear that reckless behavior, whether the murder of an American resident or the kidnapping of the Lebanese Prime Minister or the blockade of Qatar, carries a price, that the men who rule Saudi Arabia, who, after all, depend far more on us than we depend on them, need to take our interests and values into account rather than always counting on us to cover up for them.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to, once again, thank Chairman ENGEL and the Committee on Foreign Affairs' membership for their bipartisan work to respond to the terrible injustice of Jamal Khashoggi's murder.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank Representative MALINOWSKI for bringing this forward.

Again, I have long expressed concern about the cozy relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia across a number of Presidencies, both Democrat and Republican. For years, we have turned a blind eye toward their human rights abuses at home, their repression of women, and their export of radical Wahhabism, destabilizing the Middle East, Pakistan, and, now, up into the Balkans.

It is long past time for the United States to take action, but Trump has taken the U.S. blind eye toward Saudi abuses to a new extreme. He and Pompeo have cozied up to Mohammad bin Salman, who was, according to U.S. intelligence agencies, European intelligence agencies, and, now, a report from the United States, involved in the brutal murder of a U.S. resident, a noted journalist because he had the temerity to write articles critical of His Highness MBS.

And what does Trump do? He goes to Saudi Arabia. He does the sword dance. He calls them up on the phone and cozies up to them day after day after day.

This legislation here in the House will help to begin to right the wrongs of the past, right the wrongs of this administration, and to send a strong message to the Saudis that what they are doing in Yemen is not acceptable, what they are doing throughout the Middle East and other parts of the world, exporting radical Wahhabism and destabilizing, murder is not acceptable. None of these things are acceptable.

The President wants to arm them. We need to disarm this relationship and hold them accountable.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN), the chairman of the Rules Committee and co-chairman of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2037. I am very proud to be a co-sponsor of this bill, and I want to commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI), my good friend and colleague, for his long commitment to human rights and his leadership on this issue. I also want to thank Chairman ENGEL for working to ensure that this bill came before the House for consideration.

Mr. Speaker, it has been nearly 10 months since Jamal Khashoggi, a Saudi dissident, journalist for The Washington Post, and former general manager and editor-in-chief of Al-Arab News Channel entered the Saudi Consulate in Istanbul, Turkey, and was never, ever again seen. He was assassinated by agents of the Saudi Arabian Government. Despite having arrested some of its own security personnel for this crime, the Saudi Government continues to refuse to disclose the location of Khashoggi's remains.

In June, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions concluded that Khashoggi was “the victim of a deliberate, premeditated execution, an extrajudicial killing for which the State of Saudi Arabia is responsible.”

She called the trial in Saudi Arabia of the 11 suspects to be suspended, saying it would “not deliver credible accountability.”

“The trial is held behind closed doors. The identity of those charged has not been released nor is the identity of those facing the death penalty. At the time of writing, at least one of those identified as responsible for the planning and organizing of the execution of Mr. Khashoggi has not been charged,” she noted.

She also found there was “credible evidence that Saudi Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman and other high-level officials were individually liable.”

Not surprisingly, the Saudi Government, which denies the Prince was involved, has rejected the report. Meanwhile, despite all the international handwringing and denunciations, there has been little effective international response.

This bill requires an intelligent assessment on responsibility for Jamal Khashoggi's murder, and it would sanction those named by imposing Magnitsky-style sanctions against them.

It also requires the Secretary of State to provide Congress with a report on Saudi Arabia's human rights record,

which, personally, I find to be among the most egregious in the world.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S., Canada, France, and the U.K. all levied some level of sanctions against 18 Saudis allegedly linked to the killing. The Saudi Crown Prince is not among them. Germany, Finland, and Denmark have canceled arms deals with Saudi Arabia. The U.K. was also forced to cancel its armed sales to the Saudi Government, under court order.

The Senate and the House have voted to condemn Jamal Khashoggi's murder and to end U.S. armed sales to Saudi Arabia because of Saudi Arabia's role in the Yemen civil war.

President Trump has chosen to ignore the will of Congress, going so far as to invoke an imaginary emergency in order to continue selling arms to the Saudis. The Senate has voted to overturn those arms sales by passing resolutions of disapproval, which the House will consider later this week or next. I have introduced a bill in the House, H.R. 643, that would end U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia.

Now is the time for the House to act strongly and definitely. There must be consequences for the murder of Jamal Khashoggi. Such a heinous crime must not be met with impunity. H.R. 2037 is an appropriate step in ensuring that those responsible are named and held accountable.

Again, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership and urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the horrific murder of Jamal Khashoggi demands accountability and justice. After the astounding evidence we have seen, it just cannot be business as usual; and since the administration is dragging its feet, Congress must step forward.

So I urge my colleagues to join me today and support the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act, and I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MALINOWSKI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2037, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONDEMNING GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA'S CONTINUED DETENTION AND ALLEGED ABUSE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 129) condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued detention and alleged abuse of women's rights activists, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 129

Whereas the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been an important strategic partner of the United States, and the United States and Saudi Arabia share broad interests, including defeating the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), regional stability, and countering Iran's malign activities in the Middle East;

Whereas, in June 2018, the Government of Saudi Arabia reversed the longstanding ban on women driving;

Whereas Saudi Arabia's male guardianship system requires women to attain the permission of their male guardian for a vast array of decisions, including health care, employment, applying for a passport, international travel, getting married, or even leaving prison;

Whereas, since May 2018, the Government of Saudi Arabia has arrested prominent human rights advocates and imposed travel bans on numerous others, many of them longtime supporters of ending the ban on women driving and abolishing the male guardianship system;

Whereas none of the jailed activists has been convicted of any crimes, and many reportedly have been held in solitary confinement for prolonged periods;

Whereas Aziza al-Yousef, a United States resident who helped lead a campaign against the male guardianship system in Saudi Arabia, was imprisoned in May 2018;

Whereas at least 10 activists supporting the rights of women have been subjected to psychological and physical abuse, including sexual violence, beatings, electric shocks, and sleep deprivation;

Whereas one of the detained activists, Loujain al-Hathloul, was reportedly beaten, waterboarded, given electric shocks, sexually harassed, and threatened with rape and murder;

Whereas the Department of State has undertaken some diplomatic measures to bring concerns about the detention of these activists to the attention of the Government of Saudi Arabia;

Whereas, on January 14, 2019, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said he had raised the case of the imprisoned activists with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman;

Whereas the 2018 Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices for Saudi Arabia stated that, “Women continued to face significant discrimination under law and custom, and many remained uninformed about their rights”, and “women also faced discrimination in courts, where in most cases the testimony of one man equals that of two women”;

Whereas in March and in May of 2019, Saudi authorities temporarily released several activists pending trial;

Whereas, on April 21, 2005, Dr. Hatoon al-Fassi, an associate professor of history at King Saud University and prominent activist who was detained and later temporarily released, pending trial, testified before Congress that a Saudi woman “is considered legally and socially a minor; she is confined to