

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 cosponsor 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 Mohammed 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. Hatoun 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

limited areas of educational opportunities; she is restricted in employment opportunities; there are no legal bodies where women could seek support; and finally, she is distanced from any decisionmaking position";

Whereas serious impediments to women's freedoms in Saudi Arabia remain, including a high prevalence of forced marriages, inequality in marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance, laws that prevents women from directly transmitting citizenship to their children, and the male guardianship system; and

Whereas the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328) authorizes the President to deny travel visas and freeze the United States-based assets of foreign government officials responsible for "extrajudicial killings, torture, or other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms that promoting human rights and democracy has long been a bedrock of United States foreign policy, including advancing the rights and empowerment of women and girls;

(2) condemns the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued detention and alleged abuse of women's rights advocates jailed for peacefully exercising their human rights;

(3) urges Government of Saudi Arabia officials to immediately and unconditionally release the imprisoned women's rights advocates and other political prisoners, and hold accountable those involved in perpetrating abuses;

(4) urges Government of Saudi Arabia officials to end the male guardianship system that restricts the ability of Saudi women to make decisions about their lives; and

(5) calls on the United States Government to—

(A) continue publicly and privately demanding the release of individuals wrongfully detained;

(B) use the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328) to identify and impose travel and financial restrictions on all Government of Saudi Arabia officials responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

(C) document relevant details of alleged torture and abuse in future annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices; and

(D) prioritize human rights, including the rights of women, as a key component of the relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

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. Res. 129.

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 thank Representatives FRANKEL and WAGNER for their leadership in bringing this measure forward.

The treatment of women's rights activists in Saudi Arabia, their unjust imprisonment, is a serious problem.

Since May 2018, the Government of Saudi Arabia has arrested prominent women's rights activists and imposed travel bans on numerous others. Many of them are longtime supporters of ending the ban on a woman driving and abolishing the male guardianship system.

At least 10 women's rights activists have been subjected to psychological and physical abuse, including sexual violence, beatings, electric shocks, and sleep deprivation.

The State Department reported, in 2018: "Women continued to face significant discrimination under law and custom, and many remain uninformed about their rights," and "women also face discrimination in courts where, in the most cases, the testimony of one man equals that of two women."

Earlier this year, Saudi Arabia temporarily released four women activists. This is a step in the right direction, but not nearly enough.

Mr. Speaker, American foreign policy is at its best when we put our values at the center of everything we do, and when a partner country like Saudi Arabia tramples on human rights, it is incumbent on us to speak out just as we would do with respect to a nation hostile to the United States.

With this resolution, we are sending a clear message. It condemns the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued detention of these activists. It also urges an end to the male guardianship system and calls on the United States Government to designate the perpetrators of serious human rights violations under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act.

We must continue to call on the Saudi Government to release these women immediately. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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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. Res. 129. Condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's Continued Detention and Alleged Abuse of Women's Rights Activists.

Last year, we were all heartened by the news that Saudi Arabia was planning to lift its longstanding ban on women driving. We hoped that this would be a sign that the kingdom would finally shed its notoriously harsh policies toward women, such as the guardianship system under which women cannot make decisions without the permission of a male relative.

Tragically, we were mistaken. The kingdom has detained and reportedly tortured several of the activists who had long campaigned for more rights for women, including the right to drive. While some of these activists

have been temporarily released, they continue to face trial for their peaceful protests.

This resolution calls on Saudi Arabia to release these peaceful activists and to hold accountable those who tortured them. It also calls on Saudi Arabia to end the guardianship system.

We welcomed reports from the past week that Saudi Arabia may loosen a few select restrictions within the guardianship system, but it is far past time for women in Saudi Arabia to make their own decisions about their lives.

The United States has a responsibility to advocate for human rights all over the world, including the right for peaceful dissent.

While we value our strategic partnership and alliance with Saudi Arabia, our partnership does not let the kingdom off the hook for abuses of fundamental human rights.

Today, the United States House of Representatives calls on Saudi Arabia to do better, to treat its women as citizens with full and equal rights, and to release and exonerate the peaceful dissidents who have long campaigned for human rights, including the rights of women.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank Chairman ENGEL, Representative FRANKEL, Representative WAGNER, and the Foreign Affairs Committee members for their bipartisan work to advocate on behalf of the women of Saudi Arabia, including human rights activists.

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 myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, let me again thank my colleagues for their hard work on this measure, and let me thank Mr. WILSON for his hard work.

Mr. Speaker, when we see abuses of human rights around the world, when we see women treated as second-class citizens and denied basic dignity, we need to speak out. We need to speak out whether it is an adversary or friend. That is what is demanded of American leadership. It is what sets us apart from other powers on the global stage.

The treatment of women in Saudi Arabia is abhorrent. The jailing of activists is unacceptable. And it is one more roadblock in our relationship with a country that has been and should continue to be an important partner.

I hope it changes soon, along with a lot of other things, so that we can get back on track.

Mr. Speaker, I support the measure, I urge all Members to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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. 129, 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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESCUING ANIMALS WITH REWARDS ACT OF 2019

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 97) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards for thwarting wildlife trafficking linked to transnational organized crime, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 97

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 “Rescuing Animals With Rewards Act of 2019” or the “RAWR Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Wildlife trafficking is a major transnational crime that is estimated to generate over \$10 billion a year in illegal profits and which is increasingly perpetrated by organized, sophisticated criminal enterprises, including known terrorist organizations.

(2) Wildlife trafficking not only threatens endangered species worldwide, but also jeopardizes local security, spreads disease, undermines rule of law, fuels corruption, and damages economic development.

(3) Combating wildlife trafficking requires a coordinated and sustained approach at the global, regional, national, and local levels.

(4) Congress stated in the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of 2016 that it is the policy of the United States to take immediate actions to stop the illegal global trade in wildlife and wildlife products and associated transnational organized crime.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State’s rewards program is a powerful tool in combating sophisticated international crime and that the Department of State and Federal law enforcement should work in concert to offer rewards that target wildlife traffickers.

SEC. 3. REWARDS FOR JUSTICE.

Subparagraph (B) of section 36(k)(5) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(k)(5)) is amended by inserting “wildlife trafficking (as defined by section 2(12) of the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of 2016 (16 U.S.C. 7601(12); Public Law 114-231)) and” after “includes”.

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 may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 97, Rescuing Animals With Rewards Act.

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, and rise in support of H.R. 97.

I would like to begin by thanking Mr. BUCHANAN and Ms. TITUS for introducing this important legislation.

In recent years, Congress has taken a number of important steps to combat wildlife trafficking, but the situation remains dire.

Over the last 10 years, one-third of African elephants have been slaughtered for their tusks—one-third. That is just shocking.

Rhino populations have also been decimated, and many other species are at risk.

Protecting wildlife is the right thing to do, but it also serves American national security interests. Wildlife trafficking feeds corruption, undermines the rule of law, threatens economic prosperity, and drives instability. And it is carried out by many of the same international criminal syndicates engaged in the trafficking of drugs, weapons, and people.

The bipartisan, commonsense legislation before us today provides our government with a tool it can use to tackle the illegal trade in wildlife. Specifically, it authorizes rewards, under the State Department’s Rewards for Justice Program, for information leading to the arrest or conviction of those engaged in wildlife trafficking.

This can provide a powerful financial incentive for people to turn in those responsible for this appalling activity.

Where I come from—Bronx, New York—we have the Wildlife Conservation Society doing such wonderful work. It is the Bronx Zoo. They are really doing great work in terms of this. And John Calvelli, a personal friend of mine, is at the forefront of trying to save animals and allowing people to understand what is going on in wildlife trafficking. It is very important, and I commend them for their role.

This authorizes rewards, under the State Department’s Rewards for Justice Program, for information leading to the arrest or conviction of those engaged in wildlife trafficking. This can provide a powerful financial incentive for people to turn in those responsible for this appalling activity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill to prioritize the targeting of wildlife traffickers as part of the Department of State’s Rewards for Justice Program.

I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN) for leading this important bill and also Chairman ENGEL for bringing this bill to the floor.

This legislation would give explicit authority to offer financial rewards for information pertaining to the capture or conviction of high-profile wildlife traffickers around the world. This is a powerful tool for Federal law enforcement to target those who engage in wildlife trafficking.

Illicit wildlife trade is a multibillion-dollar industry. This funds terrorists and criminal networks around the world, destabilizing countries and stripping communities of valuable economic resources.

We know that the criminals that poach and then traffic wildlife products are the same people and networks that traffic weapons, drugs, and people.

Our ability to crack down on illicit funding streams for criminal and terrorist networks is critical to U.S. national security interests in the global war on terrorism.

We must ensure that the State Department and our law enforcement personnel have the tools they need to combat this horrible trade.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and 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, in closing, I would like to, once again, urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this good, bipartisan bill to combat wildlife trafficking, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Cox of California). 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. 97.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAMBODIA DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2019

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 526) to promote free and fair elections, political freedoms, and human rights in Cambodia, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 526

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 “Cambodia Democracy Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Prime Minister Hun Sen has been in power in Cambodia since 1985 and is the longest-serving leader in Southeast Asia. Despite decades of international attention and assistance to promote a pluralistic, multiparty democratic system in Cambodia, the Government of Cambodia continues to be