

use to technology by determining what a good digital footprint and digital citizen are. This program continues to educate both parents and children about cybersecurity/safety, the potential harms and dangers associated with the evolving virtual environment, and discusses in detail about the responsibility needed by all ages when it comes to the constant influx of technology in our children's lives. With the increasing suicide rates, there is a direct correlation between human trafficking, cyberbullying, and sexting that are negatively impacting society.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Good digital citizen: While online portraying yourself as a positive person and using appropriate etiquette

Good digital footprint: Leaving positive markers when using the internet and social media sites

B.E.A.R.:

B = breathe, stop and take a breath before reacting to a situation that may cause you negative feelings

E = explain to the other person or parties how the negative behaviors that are being portrayed are impacting you personally

A = affirm actions, your choice is to walk away, block the other party on social media, and ignore

R = report the unwanted behavior to a trusted adult such as parents, teachers, or counselors.

Timeline. Currently, we are involved with two Northeast Iowa School Districts. We are using a 7-week program to educate the students in the following grades kindergarten, third, sixth, eighth, and eleventh about the Be a B.E.A.R. program. Each student has completed a pre-test about the different objectives that are covered in the core curriculum. After completion of the program there will be a post-test administered to determine the learning curve of the students.

Currently, we do not have substantial results because of the initiation phase we are in. After the completion of our 7-week program we will have results to support our statement of intent.

Conclusion. By implementing these steps of the Be a B.E.A.R. program with children and adults, we can bring positivity and education while being safe online.

GUATEMALA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, for the past dozen years, the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, with financial support from the United States and other countries, has worked in collaboration with Guatemala's Public Ministry. That partnership has enabled courageous Guatemalan prosecutors to investigate and bring to trial cases they never could have pursued without the international "shield" and assistance provided by CICIG. It has also enabled courageous constitutional court magistrates to defend Guatemala's weak judicial institutions. In a country where throughout its history high-ranking public officials, including senior military officers, and corporate elites have enjoyed near total impunity for corrupt acts and violent crimes, the Guatemalan people finally saw that justice is possible.

Not surprisingly, that collaboration encountered fierce opposition from its inception. The same high-ranking officials and elites who feared becoming

the targets of corruption investigations sought to curtail CICIG's role. Last year, that opposition culminated in President Morales expelling the CICIG commissioner and subsequently announcing that the agreement establishing CICIG would be terminated, effective immediately. That announcement was made, without warning, after months of negotiations between Guatemala, UN, and U.S. officials on reforms requested by the Morales government, which would have established the position of Deputy Commissioner as well as certain reporting and oversight requirements.

In response to that announcement, as well as other worrisome trends in Guatemala, last week Senator CARDIN and I, along with Representatives TORRES and MCGOVERN, introduced legislation in the Senate and House entitled the "Guatemala Rule of Law Accountability Act." Its purpose is to respond to the flagrant actions by the Morales government to subvert the rule of law, including its campaign against CICIG.

In fact, the Morales government lacks authority to unilaterally curtail an agreement with the United Nations, a point that was made clear by the UN Secretary General. CICIG's mandate continues in effect until September 2019, at which point it may or may not be renewed. However, I am concerned that there are some, including at the UN, who believe CICIG should significantly reduce its activities and, for all intents and purposes, fade into the sunset. This would mean that, for the remaining 6 months of its current mandate, CICIG personnel would no longer attend trials or engage in further investigations. Essentially, CICIG would discontinue its public activities and its personnel would be limited to preparing for the shutdown that would presumably occur in September.

This is extremely worrisome for several reasons. First, donors would be paying to simply keep the lights on. Second, CICIG would cease to function half a year before the end of its mandate. This would be an enormous waste of time and resources that could be used to continue pursuing important cases and to ensure their proper hand-off to the public ministry. Third, it would send a terrible message to the Guatemalan people, especially to the families of the victims.

CICIG's work under Commissioner Ivan Velazquez has been important not only for Guatemala, but for all of Central America. There are still many cases under investigation. Abandoning these cases would be a grave mistake. It would signal that the Morales government's tactics of intimidation and obstruction of justice paid off. It would undermine future anticorruption efforts in Guatemala, as well as send a terrible message to anticorruption efforts in Honduras and fledgling efforts in El Salvador. The United Nations and the international community have a responsibility to do everything possible to prevent this result.

On a related topic, the Guatemalan Congress is about to debate, for the third and final time, legislation to grant amnesty to former military personnel who are charged with or convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity. If the amnesty legislation is approved, those serving prison sentences will reportedly be released within 24 hours. The Guatemalan Congress has long had a reputation for being corrupt, and absolving military officers who engaged in heinous crimes is clearly a payoff to obstruct justice and undermine the rule of law.

We remember that Guatemala was ravaged by three decades of an internal armed conflict that included crimes of genocide. An estimated 200,000 people, mostly rural Mayan villagers, were killed, and, according to the United Nations, more than 90 percent of those killings were committed by the army. The peace accords that ended that disaster were never implemented, and for decades, the victims of those crimes were denied justice. Now the Guatemalan Congress, with the support of President Morales, is on the verge of adding insult to injury by freeing the few army officers who were sent to prison. If that happens, the Guatemalan Government will join other pariah governments that fail to uphold their most sacred obligation to provide security and justice for their citizens.

SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, it has been more than 5 months since journalist and American resident Jamal Khashoggi was tortured and murdered inside the Saudi consulate in Istanbul. More than 5 months since the Saudi Government initially denied it had anything to do with Mr. Khashoggi's disappearance and told the world, in a calculated and quickly disproven lie, that he left the consulate unharmed.

As the Saudi Government's complicity became clear, its explanations became even more convoluted. We were told to accept that the operation that resulted in Mr. Khashoggi's death was an interrogation gone wrong, carried out by rogue agents who somehow flew to Istanbul, executed Mr. Khashoggi, and worked with a local collaborator to cover up the crime, all, despite their ties to the highest levels of government, without the knowledge of the Crown Prince. Although Senators—Republicans and Democrats—who have been briefed on the matter found that possibility preposterous, President Trump and Secretary Pompeo seemed ready to accept the Saudi Government's lies.

The truth is that, while there is a mountain of information circulating in the press that suggests the Crown Prince was involved in the planning and approval of the assassination of Mr. Khashoggi, there are still many unanswered questions.

We know the Saudi Government identified certain Saudi officials who allegedly carried out this murder, but we do not know how they were identified, what these officials were asked, by whom, and what they have said about the crime, or why some of them were brought to trial and others were not.

We know that the Trump administration sanctioned 17 Saudi officials, but we have not been told to what extent or why these individuals were targeted for sanctions and others were not. We know that there was a local collaborator, but we have not been told his nationality or identity, nor the whereabouts of Mr. Khashoggi's body, which has not been returned to his family.

What do we know? We know that the Saudi Government—the royal family—is sticking to the latest version of its story, absolving itself of any culpability. The Trump administration maintains, despite many mixed signals, that it is doing everything in its power to ensure Mr. Khashoggi's murderers are held accountable for their actions.

If that is true, we would expect the administration to be transparent and to cooperate with the Congress.

But while I would like to be persuaded of their commitment to pursuing justice in this case, their efforts to date have been anything but convincing. On October 10, 2018, Senators Corker, MENENDEZ, GRAHAM, and I, along with a majority of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, sent a letter to the President to trigger a 120-day review and determination on the imposition of sanctions pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act with respect to any foreign person involved in the murder of Mr. Khashoggi. The response of the administration has been to ignore the legal requirement to make that determination. This is only the latest attempt by the administration to obstruct the Congress's access to information about this crime.

Rather than ignoring its legal obligations and keeping Congress in the dark, the administration should be working with Congress and the international community, to expose the truth about who gave the orders to kill Mr. Khashoggi. If the administration has nothing to hide, then they have nothing to lose and everything to gain by being part of the effort to see justice done.

One way for the administration to prove it is serious about accountability is to fully cooperate with the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, who is reviewing the evidence in the Khashoggi case. The White House, the State Department, and our intelligence agencies should promptly provide her with any relevant information in their possession.

As I stated on February 3, 2019, if the President continues to take actions such as ignoring the clear mandate of the Magnitsky Act or otherwise refuses to cooperate with the investigations of

this murder, the White House will share the blame for attempting to cover up the crime and for helping those responsible to evade justice.

The administration should also urge the Saudi Government to guarantee a fair and public trial for the men accused of being involved in the killing of Mr. Khashoggi, that meets international standards of due process. A trial that fails to disclose all of the facts—a trial that is rushed and secretive—will be seen as simply further obstruction of justice. Real accountability must occur in this case.

We know all too well that Mr. Khashoggi's murder is only one example of the brutal way in which the Saudi Government, led by the Crown Prince, treats anyone it perceives as a threat, which means anyone who dares criticize the government or who advocates for human rights.

Since May 2018, prominent women's rights advocates have been imprisoned and tortured by the Saudi Government or banned from traveling, without any criminal charges being brought—women like 25-year-old Loujain al-Hathloul, who had a driver's license from the United Arab Emirates and advocated for the right of Saudi women to drive, but was arrested in a sweeping crackdown on women's activists just before the Saudi Government lifted the ban on female drivers. Dr. Hatoon al-Fassi, another women's rights advocate and a history professor, was arrested in June 2018 and remains confined to this day. While these women have not been charged, their so-called crime is obvious: engaging in independent activism. The royal family will do whatever it takes to make clear that they alone can create change in Saudi Arabia.

That is why, like these women, anyone of influence, including average citizens who advocate for reforms, is at risk in Saudi Arabia. It is not only opposition that the Crown Prince fears, it is the appearance of capitulation to ordinary citizens that he seeks to avoid by cracking down on those who are merely advocating for reforms he himself claims to support. His repression has touched every segment of society, from journalists to women's rights advocates to economists like Dr. Essam al-Zamil, who was detained in September 2017, presumably due to his opposition to the Crown Prince's economics plan, and Mohammad Fahad al-Qahtani, an economics professor and human rights activist who was sentenced in 2013 to 10 years in prison for breaking allegiance with the royal family and defaming the judiciary.

Sometimes the motivation behind the Crown Prince's actions is a complete mystery. One egregious case is that of Dr. Walid Fitaihi, a U.S. citizen who earned his medical degree from George Washington University and a master's degree in public health from Harvard University. Dr. Fitaihi was seized by Saudi authorities for unknown reasons in November 2017. He has reportedly been severely tortured,

and he remains in prison. In fact, before Mr. Khashoggi was murdered, he wrote about Dr. Fitaihi's detention on social media to decry the arbitrary and repressive trends developing under the Crown Prince's rule. Like Jamal Khashoggi, there is not a shred of evidence that Dr. Fitaihi is guilty of anything. He should be released immediately. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the March 4, 2019, editorial in the Washington Post, entitled, "Saudi Arabia is torturing a U.S. citizen. When will Trump Act?" which highlights Mr. Fitaihi's case, be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

These cases are only a fraction of the known examples of the Crown Prince's repression. There are countless others that don't escape the royal family's tight control of information in the country. This is the so-called reformer we are told to put our trust in to help lead Saudi Arabia into the future. As others in this body have said, he is no reformer; he is an impulsive, ruthless gangster. It would be naive not to think that the Crown Prince's actions will lead to greater public resentment and instability in Saudi Arabia and jeopardize our long-term interests in the region. Contrary to the thinking of the White House, no amount of arms sales and no amount of oil can change that reality.

I urge all Senators to join me in urging the White House and in supporting legislative action as appropriate to protect our national interests by ensuring that United States relations with Saudi Arabia are guided, first and foremost, by our principles and, most importantly, by our commitment to the rule of law.

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

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 4, 2019]
SAUDI ARABIA IS TORTURING A U.S. CITIZEN.
WHEN WILL TRUMP ACT?
(By Editorial Board)

Before he was murdered inside a Saudi Consulate in October, our colleague Jamal Khashoggi questioned why Saudi Arabia had detained a prominent doctor, Walid Fitaihi, a dual Saudi-U.S. citizen seized in a November 2017 roundup of businessmen. The detainees, in what was described as an anti-corruption drive, were held at the Ritz-Carlton hotel in Riyadh. "What happened to us?" Khashoggi, himself a Saudi, asked on Twitter. "How can a person like @WalidFitaihi get arrested, and for what reason?" He added, "With no interceding channels to pursue & no Attorney General to answer questions & verify charges, of course everyone is struck with awe and helplessness."

Today, Khashoggi is no longer able to ask such impertinent questions. He was assassinated in Istanbul by a hit squad that intelligence reports say was dispatched by the Saudi crown prince, Mohammed bin Salman. But Khashoggi's question remains relevant. Mr. Fitaihi, founder of a medical center in Jeddah, is still a captive. It is not known precisely why, and he has never been charged, although the New York Times quoted a friend saying he was being pressured to give evidence against a relative.

He has been tortured during his captivity. He was reportedly grabbed from his room at

the Ritz, slapped, blindfolded, stripped to his underwear, bound to a chair, shocked with electricity and whipped so severely that he could not sleep on his back for days. The Times said his lawyer has written to the State Department that the doctor “is in fear for his life, that he cannot take his situation any longer, and that he desires all possible help.” The Associated Press quoted the lawyer as saying Mr. Fitaihi is now in a prison hospital after suffering “an emotional breakdown.” Mr. Fitaihi earned his medical degree from George Washington University and holds a master’s degree in public health from Harvard University.

On another front in Mohammed bin Salman’s drive to crush critical voices, Saudi Arabia’s public prosecutor announced charges Friday against a group of female activists who campaigned to give women the right to drive—a right that Mohammed bin Salman conferred after they sought it. The activists have been jailed for nearly a year, during which Amnesty International says they have been tortured and sexually abused. They did nothing wrong and should be released unconditionally and immediately.

In the New York Times Magazine on Sunday, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, asked about the crown prince’s role in the Khashoggi murder, declared that the United States would “hold everyone that we determine is responsible for this accountable in an appropriate way, a way that reflects the best of the United States of America.”

A doctor with U.S. citizenship was tortured and held without charge. Women who stood for human dignity and equality were jailed and tortured. A journalist was killed. Yet President Trump and his administration—including his son-in-law, Jared Kushner, who last week met with the crown prince—are loath to act. That does not reflect the best of the United States of America.

AMENDMENT NO. 193 TO S.J. RES. 7

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I oppose amendment No. 193 to S.J. Res. 7, as I believe it is an unnecessary measure that too broadly narrows the President’s role in international affairs. I would have voted no if the amendment had been called for a roll-call vote.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN’S DAY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate International Women’s Day, which occurred this past Friday, March 8, 2019. On this day each year, we recognize and celebrate women’s incredible achievements and double down on our commitment to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment, both at home and abroad.

The theme of International Women’s Day this year is “Think equal, build smart, innovate for change,” which highlights the importance of finding new ways to advance gender equality, especially by utilizing technology. In January of this year, President Trump signed a bill Senator BOOZMAN and I sponsored, the Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act, WEEE Act, into law. This important, bipartisan legislation allows women around the world, including those living in poverty, to access critical tools to start and grow their businesses. It

requires that 50 percent of U.S. Agency for International Development’s micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise resources are targeted to activities that reach the very poor, as well as enterprises women own, manage, and control. The WEEE Act empowers women to invest in themselves, their families, and their communities.

A McKinsey Global Institute report estimates that achieving global gender parity in economic activity could add as much as \$28 trillion to annual global gross domestic product by 2025. The WEEE Act will help women overcome the critical barriers they face when seeking economic opportunity and the legislation will open doors for children, families, and communities to benefit, too.

This year’s theme of “Think equal, build smart, innovate for change” also provides the opportunity to celebrate some of the incredible and life-changing innovations being launched around the world. In Cambodia, for example, CARE has developed a gamified mobile app called “Chat!” to provide cost-effective and high-impact reproductive health education to its young, female population working in the garment industry. Cambodia has the largest youth and adolescent population in Southeast Asia; two-thirds of the population are under the age of 29. Increasing numbers of Cambodians, especially young women, are migrating to urban areas to support its garment industry.

According to CARE, 85 percent of Cambodia’s garment factory workers are women, who are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. According to the United Nations’ research on women, one in three women are likely to face violence in her lifetime. Therefore, applications like Chat! are critical to reach this population and provide reproductive health information and services, helping these women make informed and healthy choices and prevent unplanned pregnancies.

While International Women’s Day provides the opportunity to celebrate such successes, it is also critically important to recognize the work that lies ahead in the fight for gender equality, and especially the challenges that female human rights defenders face in this fight. A recent United Nations report on human rights defenders describes increased resistance to the work of female human rights defenders at multiple levels, linked to the rise of populism, fundamentalism, and violent extremism around the world.

The report highlights the increasing number of countries that are actively restricting fundamental human rights, including the freedoms of expression, association, and assembly, and specifically notes the enforced disappearances of female defenders in Saudi Arabia. Samar Badawi and Nassima al-Sadah, for example, were arrested last summer for advocating to lift the ban on female drivers and end the guardianship system that prevents women from legal and social independence. Amal al-Harbi

was also arrested last summer for advocating for the release of her husband, Fowzan al-Harbi, a human rights defender. These female human rights defenders remain detained to this day, and several of these activists are due to appear in Saudi court this week. With no access to legal representation, I and many of my colleagues fear that these activists will be charged and tried for crimes they did not commit, as a result of engaging in peaceful activities to advance human rights in Saudi Arabia, which are protected under international law.

The reduction in funding for women’s rights in recent years is also an immense challenge to future progress, a challenge exasperated by the Trump administration’s actions, particularly in the realm of women’s health. The Trump administration’s reinstatement and expansion of the Mexico City policy, often referred to as the Global Gag Rule, for example, has closed the door on some of the most effective, life-saving family planning programs by disqualifying international organizations from receiving U.S. family planning assistance if any non-U.S. funds are used to provide abortion services or counseling. The implementation of this expanded policy, as the aforementioned UN report notes, has “threatened the integration of health services and created division in civil society around the world.” As underscored by the example of Chat!, we know that family planning tools are critical to providing the education, information, and services that help prevent unplanned pregnancies and abortions.

As I have stated in the past, America’s global leadership begins with our progress here in the United States. This also extends into the realm of gender equality. A critical challenge to progress here at home is the fact that our own Constitution does not already guarantee women the same rights and protections as men. The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution guarantees “equal protection of the laws,” and the Supreme Court, so far, has held that most sex or gender classifications are subject to only “intermediate scrutiny” when analyzing laws that may have a discriminatory impact. Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, ERA, by State legislatures would provide the courts with clearer guidance in holding gender or sex classifications to the “strict scrutiny” standard. That is why on January 25, 2019, Senator MURKOWSKI and I introduced a resolution to immediately remove the ratification deadline and reopen consideration of the ERA for ratification by the States and finally guarantee full and equal protections to women in the Constitution.

While we have much to celebrate on this day, I want to take this opportunity to remind my colleagues in the U.S. Senate that we must continue to use our leadership positions to shine a spotlight on human rights violations, wherever they occur, and push for the