

**Suspend the Rules and Agree to the Resolution, H. Res. 129 with
Amendments**

(The amendments consist of a new preamble and a substitute text)

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 129

Condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued detention and
alleged abuse of women's rights activists.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 13, 2019

Ms. FRANKEL (for herself, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. WILD)
submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee
on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued
detention and alleged abuse of women's rights activists.

Whereas the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been an impor-
tant 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 re-
versed 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 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 decision-making 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

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

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

6 (2) condemns the Government of Saudi Ara-
7 bia’s continued detention and alleged abuse of wom-
8 en’s rights advocates jailed for peacefully exercising
9 their human rights;

10 (3) urges Government of Saudi Arabia officials
11 to immediately and unconditionally release the im-
12 prisoned women’s rights advocates and other polit-
13 ical prisoners, and hold accountable those involved in
14 perpetrating abuses;

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

19 (5) calls on the United States Government to—

20 (A) continue publicly and privately de-
21 manding the release of individuals wrongfully
22 detained;

23 (B) use the Global Magnitsky Human
24 Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title
25 XII of Public Law 114–328) to identify and im-

1 pose travel and financial restrictions on all Gov-
2 ernment of Saudi Arabia officials responsible
3 for gross violations of internationally recognized
4 human rights;

5 (C) document relevant details of alleged
6 torture and abuse in future annual Country Re-
7 ports on Human Rights Practices; and

8 (D) prioritize human rights, including the
9 rights of women, as a key component of the re-
10 lationship between the United States and Saudi
11 Arabia.