

113TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. RES. 601

Condemning the death sentence against Meriam Yahia Ibrahim Ishag, a Sudanese Christian woman accused of apostasy.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 2014

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## RESOLUTION

Condemning the death sentence against Meriam Yahia Ibrahim Ishag, a Sudanese Christian woman accused of apostasy.

Whereas, on May 15, 2014, a Sudanese court affirmed a sentence of death by hanging for 27-year-old Meriam Yahia Ibrahim Ishag, a Christian woman accused of apostasy for refusing to recant her Christian faith, and ordered her to receive 100 lashes for adultery because under Sudan's Shari'ah law such inter-religious marriages are illegal;

Whereas Ibrahim is being held in the Omdurman Federal Women’s Prison with her 20-month-old son and newborn daughter;

Whereas the Department of State has designated Sudan as a “Country of Particular Concern” under the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–292) based on the government’s systematic, ongoing, and egregious violations of religious freedom since 1999;

Whereas the Sudanese 1991 Criminal Code allows for death sentences for apostasy, stoning for adultery, cross-amputations for theft, prison sentences for blasphemy, and floggings for undefined acts of “indecenty”;

Whereas, according to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF), the Government of Sudan, led by President Omar Hassan al-Bashir, continues to engage in systematic, ongoing, and egregious violations of religious freedom or belief, imposes a restrictive interpretation of Shari’ah law on Muslims and non-Muslims alike and, along with other National Congress Party leaders, President al-Bashir has stated that Sudan’s new constitution, when drafted, will be based on its interpretation of Shari’ah;

Whereas, according to USCIRF, since South Sudan’s independence from Sudan in 2011, the number and severity of harsh Shari’ah-based judicial decisions in Sudan has increased, including sentences of amputation for theft and sentences of stoning for adultery;

Whereas the United States Government has designated Sudan as a State Sponsor of Terrorism since August 12, 1993, for repeatedly providing support for acts of international terrorism;

Whereas the Sudanese 2005 Interim Constitution states that “[t]he State shall respect the religious rights to (a) worship or assemble in connection with any religion or belief”;

Whereas the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the Government of Sudan has acceded, provides that “everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice, and teaching.”;

Whereas the Pew Research Center’s Forum on Religion & Public Life found that, as of 2011, 10 percent of the 198 countries surveyed had apostasy laws which can, and have been, used to punish both Muslims and non-Muslims in countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Morocco, and Sudan; and

Whereas people have the right to practice their faith without fear of death or persecution: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2            (1) condemns the charge of apostasy and adul-  
3            tery of Meriam Yahia Ibrahim Ishag and her sen-  
4            tence of 100 lashes and the death penalty;

5            (2) calls for the immediate and unconditional  
6            release of Ibrahim, her 20-month-old son, and new-  
7            born daughter;

1           (3) urges the United States Department of  
2 State and the Department of Homeland Security to  
3 prioritize granting Ibrahim asylum or refugee status  
4 as appropriate;

5           (4) encourages efforts by the United States  
6 Government to support religious freedom within  
7 Sudan, including by requiring, before normalizing  
8 relations or lifting sanctions under the International  
9 Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–  
10 292) and the International Emergency Economic  
11 Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), that the Gov-  
12 ernment of Sudan abide by international standards  
13 of freedom of religion or belief;

14           (5) recognizes that every individual regardless  
15 of religion should have the opportunity to practice  
16 his or her religion without fear of discrimination;

17           (6) reaffirms the commitment of the United  
18 States Government to end religious discrimination  
19 and to pursue policies that guarantee the basic  
20 human rights of all individuals worldwide; and

21           (7) encourages the Department of State and  
22 the United States Agency for International Develop-  
23 ment to continue their support for initiatives world-  
24 wide that support religious freedom.

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