

**AFFIRMING AND RECOGNIZING THE KHMER, LAOTIAN, HMONG,
AND MONTAGNARD FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND THE PEOPLE
OF CAMBODIA; RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE
UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA-JAPAN TRILATERAL RE-
LATIONSHIP TO COUNTER NORTH KOREAN THREATS AND
NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, AND TO ENSURE REGIONAL SEC-
URITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS; SUPPORTING HUMAN RIGHTS,
DEMOCRACY, AND THE RULE OF LAW IN CAMBODIA; AND
DPRK ACT OF 2016**

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. Res. 210, H. Res. 634, H. Res. 728 and H.R. 4501

JULY 6, 2016

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AFFIRMING AND RECOGNIZING THE KHMER, LAOTIAN, HMONG, AND MONTAGNARD FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND THE PEOPLE OF CAMBODIA; RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA-JAPAN TRILATERAL RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTER NORTH KOREAN THREATS AND NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, AND TO ENSURE REGIONAL SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS; SUPPORTING HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, AND THE RULE OF LAW IN CAMBODIA; AND DPRK ACT OF 2016

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 2016

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:03 p.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Matt Salmon (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. SALMON. The subcommittee will come to order. We meet today pursuant to notice to mark up four bipartisan measures. As your offices have been notified, it is the intent of the Chair to consider en bloc the following items, which were previously provided to members and are in your folders: House Resolution 210, Affirming and recognizing Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters and the people of Cambodia and Laos for their support and defense of the United States Armed Forces and freedom in Southeast Asia; included in that is Salmon amendment 148 in the nature of a substitute to H. Res. 210; House Resolution 634, Recognizing the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral relationship to counter North Korean threats and nuclear proliferation, and to ensure regional security and human rights; Salmon amendment 146 in the nature of a substitute to H. Res. 634; House Resolution 728, Supporting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in Cambodia; Sherman amendment 42 to H. Res. 728; and H.R. 4501, the Distribution and Promotion of Rights and Knowledge Act of 2016.

Without objection, these items are considered as read and will be considered en bloc.

[The information referred to follows:]

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 210

Affirming and recognizing the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters and the people of Cambodia and Laos for their support and defense of the United States Armed Forces and freedom in Southeast Asia.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 17, 2015

Mr. DUFFY (for himself, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. PERLMUTTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Affirming and recognizing the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters and the people of Cambodia and Laos for their support and defense of the United States Armed Forces and freedom in Southeast Asia.

Whereas the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters (also known as “southeast Asian veterans”) fought and died with United States Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia;

Whereas the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters rescued United States pilots shot down in enemy-controlled territory and returned the pilots to safety;

Whereas the Khmer soldiers retrieved and prevented from falling into enemy hands secret and sensitive information, technology, and equipment;

Whereas the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters captured and destroyed enemy supplies and prevented enemy forces from using the supplies to kill members of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters gathered and provided to the United States Armed Forces intelligence about enemy troop positions, movement, and strength;

Whereas the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters provided food, shelter, and support to the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas the Khmer and National Armed Forces of Cambodia facilitated the evacuation of the United States Embassy in Phnom Penh on April 12, 1975, by continuing to fight Khmer Rouge forces as the forces advanced upon the capital; and

Whereas veterans of the Khmer Mobile Guerrilla Forces, the Laotian Special Guerrilla Units, the Khmer Republic Armed Forces, the Hmong, and the Montagnard defended human rights, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of representation and association:
Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives affirms
2 and recognizes the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and
3 Montagnard Freedom Fighters and the people of Cam-
4 bodia and Laos for their support and defense of the

4

3

- 1 United States Armed Forces and freedom in Southeast
- 2 Asia.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 210
OFFERED BY MR. SALMON OF ARIZONA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas many Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnards—

(1) fought and died with United States Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia;

(2) rescued United States pilots shot down in enemy-controlled territory and returned the pilots to safety;

(3) captured and destroyed enemy supplies and prevented enemy forces from using the supplies to kill members of the United States Armed Forces;

(4) gathered and provided to the United States Armed Forces intelligence about enemy troop positions, movement, and strength; and

(5) provided food, shelter, and support to the United States Armed Forces; and

Whereas the National Armed Forces of Cambodia facilitated the evacuation of the United States Embassy in Phnom Penh on April 12, 1975, by continuing to fight Khmer Rouge forces as they advanced upon the capital: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

1 That the House of Representatives affirms and recognizes
2 these Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard people
3 of Cambodia and Laos for their support and defense of
4 the United States Armed Forces and freedom in Southeast
5 Asia.

Amend the title so as to read: “A resolution affirm-
ing and recognizing the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and the
other ethnic groups commonly referred to as
Montagnards of Cambodia and Laos who supported and
defended of the United States Armed Forces and freedom
in Southeast Asia.”.



114TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 634

Recognizing the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral relationship to counter North Korean threats and nuclear proliferation, and to ensure regional security and human rights.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2, 2016

Mr. SALMON (for himself, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. BERA, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. ROHRBACHER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral relationship to counter North Korean threats and nuclear proliferation, and to ensure regional security and human rights.

Whereas, on January 6, 2016, North Korea conducted its fourth nuclear test and on February 6, 2016, North Korea conducted an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile technology test, both constituting direct and egregious violations of United Nations Security Council resolutions;

Whereas each of the governments of the United States, the Republic of Korea (ROK), and Japan have condemned the recent tests, underscoring the importance of a strong and united international response;

Whereas the ROK President Park Geun-hye and Japan Prime Minister Shinzo Abe have agreed to work with the United States both to institute strong measures in reaction to North Korean provocations, and to prevent North Korea from becoming a nuclear weapons state;

Whereas the United States, ROK, and Japan have signed a framework to enhance information sharing called the “Trilateral Information Sharing Arrangement Concerning the Nuclear and Missile Threats Posed by North Korea”;

Whereas Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea (ROK), is 35 miles from the Demilitarized Zone, and Japan is 650 miles from North Korea, both within reach of North Korea’s weapons;

Whereas North Korea already has an estimated stockpile of nuclear material that could be converted into 10–16 nuclear weapons, with clear intentions to continue nuclear proliferation activities;

Whereas North Korea consistently conducts destabilizing domestic military drills, including firing short range missiles into the territorial waters of its neighbors;

Whereas United States Northern Command Admiral William Gortney has assessed on October 5, 2015, that the North Koreans “have the capability to reach the [U.S.] homeland with a nuclear weapon from a rocket” and U.S. Forces Korea Commander General Curtis M. Scaparrotti said on October 24, 2014, that North Koreans “have the capability to have miniaturized the device [a nuclear warhead] at this point, and they have the technology to potentially deliver what they say they have.”;

Whereas the ROK’s indigenous missile defense capabilities are limited in their ability to deter North Korea’s threats,

and would be greatly improved with the United States deployment of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system;

Whereas the Report of the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on human rights in North Korea highlights that North Korea's own citizens are starved of life's basic necessities and basic human rights;

Whereas the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has established a field-based structure for assessing continued North Korean human rights violations in Seoul, with the strong support of all three governments; and

Whereas a strong United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral relationship is a stabilizing force for peace and security in the region, with capabilities to combat future provocations from North Korea: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) strongly condemns North Korea's nuclear
3 tests, missile launches, and continued provocations;

4 (2) reaffirms the importance of the United
5 States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral relation-
6 ship to counter North Korea's destabilizing activities
7 and nuclear proliferation, and to bolster regional se-
8 curity;

9 (3) supports joint military exercises and other
10 efforts to strengthen cooperation, improve defense
11 capabilities, and oppose regional threats like North
12 Korea;

1 (4) encourages the deployment and coordination
2 of regional advanced ballistic missile defense sys-
3 tems;

4 (5) calls for the expansion of information and
5 intelligence sharing and sustained diplomatic co-
6 operation between the United States, ROK, and
7 Japan; and

8 (6) underscores the importance of the trilateral
9 relationship in tracking North Korea human rights
10 violations and holding it accountable for its abuses
11 against its citizens and the citizens of other coun-
12 tries.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 634
OFFERED BY MR. SALMON OF ARIZONA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, on January 6, 2016, North Korea conducted its fourth nuclear test and on February 6, 2016, North Korea conducted an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile technology test, both constituting direct and egregious violations of United Nations Security Council resolutions;

Whereas each of the governments of the United States, the Republic of Korea (ROK), and Japan have condemned the recent tests, underscoring the importance of a strong and united international response;

Whereas the ROK President Park Geun-hye and Japan Prime Minister Shinzo Abe have agreed to work with the United States both to institute strong measures in reaction to North Korean provocations, and to prevent North Korea from becoming a nuclear weapons state;

Whereas the United States, ROK, and Japan have signed a framework to enhance information sharing called the “Trilateral Information Sharing Arrangement Concerning the Nuclear and Missile Threats Posed by North Korea”;

Whereas Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea (ROK), is 35 miles from the Demilitarized Zone, and Japan is 650 miles from North Korea, both within reach of North Korea’s weapons;

Whereas North Korea already has an estimated stockpile of nuclear material that could be converted into 13-21 nuclear weapons, with clear intentions to continue nuclear proliferation activities;

Whereas North Korea consistently conducts destabilizing domestic military drills, including firing short range missiles into the territorial waters of its neighbors;

Whereas United States Northern Command Admiral William Gortney has assessed on October 5, 2015, that the North Koreans “have the capability to reach the [U.S.] homeland with a nuclear weapon from a rocket” and U.S. Forces Korea Commander General Curtis M. Scaparrotti said on October 24, 2014, that North Koreans “have the capability to have miniaturized the device [a nuclear warhead] at this point, and they have the technology to potentially deliver what they say they have.”;

Whereas the United States’ deployment of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system would greatly improve the ROK’s missile defense capabilities and the ability of the United States-ROK-Japan cooperative efforts to deter North Korea’s threats and provocations;

Whereas the Report of the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on human rights in North Korea highlights that North Korea’s own citizens are starved of life’s basic necessities and basic human rights;

Whereas the Report of the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on human rights in North Korea highlights that North Korea’s own citizens are starved of life’s basic necessities and basic human rights;

Whereas the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has established a field-based

structure for assessing continued North Korean human rights violations in Seoul, with the strong support of all three governments; and

Whereas a strong United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral relationship is a stabilizing force for peace and security in the region, with capabilities to combat future provocations from North Korea: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

1 (1) strongly condemns North Korea's nuclear
2 tests, missile launches, and continued provocations;

3 (2) reaffirms the importance of the United
4 States-Republic of Korea (ROK)-Japan trilateral re-
5 lationship to counter North Korea's destabilizing ac-
6 tivities and nuclear proliferation, and to bolster re-
7 gional security;

8 (3) supports joint military exercises and other
9 efforts to strengthen cooperation, improve defense
10 capabilities, and oppose regional threats like North
11 Korea;

12 (4) encourages the deployment and United
13 States-ROK-Japan coordination of regional ad-
14 vanced ballistic missile defense systems against

1 North Korea's nuclear and missile threats and
2 provocations;

3 (5) calls for the expansion of information and
4 intelligence sharing and sustained diplomatic co-
5 operation between the United States, ROK, and
6 Japan; and

7 (6) underscores the importance of the trilateral
8 relationship in tracking North Korea human rights
9 violations and holding it accountable for its abuses
10 against its citizens and the citizens of other coun-
11 tries.



114TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 728

Supporting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in Cambodia.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 12, 2016

Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. SALMON, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CLABOT, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. TSONGAS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Supporting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law
in Cambodia.

Whereas since the Paris Peace Accords in 1991, Cambodia has undergone a gradual, partial, and unsteady transition to democracy, including elections and multiparty government;

Whereas Prime Minister Hun Sen has been in power in Cambodia uninterrupted since 1985 and is the longest-serving leader in Southeast Asia;

Whereas Freedom House rated Cambodia as “Not Free” in its “Freedom in the World 2015” report, noting that “political opposition is restricted”, “harassment or threats against opposition supporters are not uncommon”, “freedom of speech is not fully protected”, and

“the government’s tolerance for freedoms of association and assembly has declined in recent years”;

Whereas Cambodia held a general election on July 28, 2013, though widespread reports of irregularities largely related to the voter lists bring into question the integrity of the election;

Whereas a coalition of election monitors, including the National Democratic Institute (NDI), Transparency International Cambodia, and other domestic and international organizations, in a joint report on the 2013 election found “significant challenges that undermined the credibility of the process”;

Whereas Transparency International Cambodia, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization, conducted a survey during the 2013 election that found at 60 percent of polling stations, citizens with proper identification were not allowed to vote;

Whereas the Cambodian National Election Committee (NEC) was accused of lack of independence and pro-government bias during its oversight of the 2013 election;

Whereas the composition of the NEC was changed after the 2013 election to include equal membership from both political parties, and the NEC’s continued independence is essential to free and fair elections;

Whereas the United States Congress has taken steps to protect democracy and human rights in Cambodia, making certain 2014 foreign aid funds intended to Cambodia conditioned upon the Government of Cambodia conducting an independent and credible investigation into the irregularities associated with the July 28, 2013, parliamentary elections and reforming the NEC or when all

parties have agreed to join the National Assembly to conduct business;

Whereas United States aid to Cambodia has funded work in areas including development assistance, civil society, global health, and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, largely via nongovernmental organizations (NGOs);

Whereas both NDI and the International Republican Institute (IRI) operate in Cambodia, engaging local partners and building capacity for civil society, democracy, and good governance;

Whereas the Government of Cambodia has acted to restrict the right to freely assemble and protest, including the following instances;

Whereas, on January 3, 2014, Cambodian security forces violently cracked down on protests of garment workers, killing 4 people in Phnom Penh;

Whereas, on March 31, 2014, Cambodian police beat protestors with batons and clubs during a protest calling for a license for the independent Beehive Radio to establish a television channel;

Whereas in August 2015, the Government of Cambodia passed the “Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations” which threatens to restrict the development of civil society by requiring registration and government approval of both domestic and international NGOs;

Whereas, on October 26, 2015, 2 opposition lawmakers, including dual United States citizen Nhay Chamreoun, were violently attacked by pro-government protestors in front of the National Assembly;

Whereas, on November 16, 2015, the standing committee of the National Assembly expelled leader of the parliamen-

tary opposition and President of the Cambodian National Rescue Party (CNRP) Sam Rainsy and revoked his parliamentary immunity;

Whereas Mr. Rainsy is the subject of a Government of Cambodia investigation of 7-year-old defamation charges against him which is widely believed to be politically motivated;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Cambodia has publicly called on the Government of Cambodia to revoke the arrest warrant issued against Mr. Rainsy, allow all opposition lawmakers to “return to Cambodia without fear of arrest and persecution”, and “to take immediate steps to guarantee a political space free from threats or intimidation in Cambodia”; and

Whereas national elections in 2018 will be closely watched to ensure openness and fairness, and to monitor whether all political parties and civil society are allowed to freely participate: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) reaffirms the commitment of the United
3 States to promoting democracy, human rights, and
4 the rule of law in Cambodia;

5 (2) condemns all forms of political violence in
6 Cambodia and urges the cessation of ongoing human
7 rights violations;

8 (3) calls on the Government of Cambodia to re-
9 spect freedom of the press and the rights of its citi-
10 zens to freely assemble, protest, and speak out
11 against the government;

1 (4) supports electoral reform efforts in Cam-
2 bodia and free and fair elections in 2018 monitored
3 by international observers; and

4 (5) urges Prime Minister Hun Sen and the
5 Cambodian People’s Party to—

6 (A) end all harassment and intimidation of
7 Cambodia’s opposition;

8 (B) drop all politically motivated charges
9 against opposition lawmakers;

10 (C) allow them to return to Cambodia and
11 freely participate in the political process; and

12 (D) foster an environment where democ-
13 racy can thrive and flourish.

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 728
OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 5, line 3, strike “and” at the end.

Page 5, after line 3, insert the following new paragraph:

1 (5) declares that progress with respect to
2 human rights and democracy will be an important
3 factor in improving diplomatic and economic ties be-
4 tween the United States and Cambodia; and

Page 5, line 4, strike “(5)” and insert “(6)”.

Page 5, line 11, strike “and” at the end.

Page 5, after line 11, insert the following new subparagraph:

5 (D) reform its criminal defamation law
6 and enact meaningful protections for parliamen-
7 tarians and citizens to engage in open debate;
8 and

Page 5, line 12, strike “(D)” and insert “(E)”.



114TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4501

To amend the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 to authorize further actions to promote freedom of information and democracy in North Korea, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 9, 2016

Mr. SALMON (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To amend the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 to authorize further actions to promote freedom of information and democracy in North Korea, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Distribution and Pro-
5 motion of Rights and Knowledge Act of 2016” or the
6 “DPRK Act of 2016”.

1 **SEC. 2. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION**
2 **AND DEMOCRACY IN NORTH KOREA.**

3 The North Korea Human Rights Act of 2004 is
4 amended—

5 (1) in subsection (a) of section 103 (22 U.S.C.
6 7813)—

7 (A) by striking “radio broadcasting” and
8 inserting “broadcasting, including news re-
9 broadcasting,”; and

10 (B) by striking “increase broadcasts” and
11 inserting “increase such broadcasts, including
12 news rebroadcasts,”; and

13 (2) in subsection (a) of section 104 (22 U.S.C.
14 7814)—

15 (A) by striking “The President” and in-
16 serting the following:

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President”;

18 (B) by inserting “, USB drives, micro SD
19 cards, audio players, video players, cell phones,
20 wi-fi, wireless internet, webpages, internet, wire-
21 less telecommunications, and other electronic
22 media that shares information” before the pe-
23 riod at the end; and

24 (C) by adding at the end the following new
25 paragraphs:

1 “(2) DISTRIBUTION.—In accordance with the
2 sense of Congress described in section 103, the
3 President, acting through the Secretary of State, is
4 authorized to distribute or provide grants to dis-
5 tribute information receiving devices, electronically
6 readable devices, and other informational sources
7 into North Korea, including devices and informa-
8 tional sources specified in paragraph (1). To carry
9 out this paragraph, the President is authorized to
10 issue regulations to facilitate the free-flow of infor-
11 mation into North Korea.

12 “(3) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT GRANT
13 PROGRAM.—In accordance with the authorization de-
14 scribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) to increase the
15 availability and distribution of sources of informa-
16 tion inside North Korea, the President, acting
17 through the Secretary of State, is authorized to es-
18 tablish a grant program to make grants to eligible
19 entities to develop or distribute (or both) new prod-
20 ucts or methods to allow North Koreans easier ac-
21 cess to outside information. Such program may in-
22 volve public-private partnerships.

23 “(4) CULTURE.—In accordance with the sense
24 of Congress described in section 103, the Broad-
25 casting Board of Governors may broadcast Amer-

1 ican, Korean, Chinese, and other popular music, tel-
2 evision, movies, and popular cultural references as
3 part of its programming.

4 “(5) RIGHTS AND LAWS.—In accordance with
5 the sense of Congress described in section 103, the
6 Broadcasting Board of Governors shall broadcast to
7 North Korea in the Korean language information on
8 rights, laws, and freedoms afforded through the
9 North Korean Constitution, the Universal Declara-
10 tion of Human Rights, the United Nations Commis-
11 sion of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic
12 People’s Republic of Korea, and any other applicable
13 treaties or international agreements to which North
14 Korea is bound.

15 “(6) BROADCASTING REPORT.—Not later
16 than—

17 “(A) 180 days after the date of the enact-
18 ment of this paragraph, the Secretary of State,
19 in consultation with the Broadcasting Board of
20 Governors, shall submit to the appropriate con-
21 gressional committees a report that sets forth a
22 detailed plan for improving broadcasting con-
23 tent for the purpose of targeting new audiences
24 and increasing listenership; and

1 “(B) one year after the date of the enact-
2 ment of this paragraph and annually thereafter
3 for each of the next five years, the Secretary of
4 State, in consultation with the Broadcasting
5 Board of Governors, shall submit to the appro-
6 priate congressional committees a report on the
7 effectiveness of actions taken pursuant to this
8 section, including data reflecting audience and
9 listenership, device distribution and usage, tech-
10 nological development and advancement usage,
11 and other appropriate information to fully in-
12 form Congress.”.

○

Mr. SALMON. And I will now recognize members to speak on these items, beginning with myself and the ranking member.

I would like to speak in support of each of the measures our subcommittee will be marking up today. First, House Resolution 210, legislation introduced by Mr. Duffy of Wisconsin, recognizes the people of Cambodia and Laos for their support of the United States Armed Forces in Southeast Asia. Many ethnic groups in Cambodia and Laos fought with the United States Armed Forces, aided in rescue efforts, assisted with intelligence gathering, and provided food and shelter to our troops during the Vietnam war era. These acts are truly commendable. And this resolution seeks to recognize their important contributions in our shared history. I worked with Mr. Duffy in creating an amendment in the nature of a substitute and submit that today to clarify some of the language in the bill.

The next item is House Resolution 634, a bill I introduced to recognize the strategic and security importance of the United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral relationship. North Korea continues its provocations, test firing two ballistic missiles just a couple of weeks ago. North Korea's boldfaced rejection of international norms and multiple U.N. resolutions is manifestly threatening the safety of the neighborhood and our close allies Japan and Republic of Korea, proving the administration's strategy of strategic patience

is not working. As a result, we must work proactively with our allies to counter North Korean threats and nuclear ambitions.

The Korean-Japan relationship has come a long way. And our three nations are now working closely together to confront the threat of a nuclear North Korea. These closer ties will ultimately foster increased security and ultimately improve the lives of all those on the peninsula and in the region.

We can have no other expectation than that North Korea will continue its provocations. And we must stand firm with our allies and partner with them to deploy an antimissile system that will protect their communities.

This resolution puts forth congressional intent to bolster the trilateral relationship and offer support for regional ballistic missile defense systems and provides viable stability to the region.

Next, House Resolution 728, introduced by our Foreign Affairs colleague Mr. Lowenthal, seeks to support human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in Cambodia. I was proud to be the lead cosponsor with him on this legislation to support democracy and human rights in Cambodia. I am deeply concerned by the ongoing harassment of opposition politicians and growing restrictions on civil society and the press. The opposition leader remains in exile under the threat of arrest. And his deputy faces ostensibly politically motivated charges as well. There is much that must be done in Cambodia to ensure fair and free elections next year. This legislation will help facilitate the necessary changes.

Our last item is H.R. 4501, the Distribution and Promotion of Rights and Knowledge Act of 2016, which I was pleased to introduce in partnership with Ranking Member Sherman. When looking at the mess that is North Korea, we largely have two means to improve security in the region, and the lives of those within the hermit kingdom. First, under Chairman Royce's leadership, Congress has already imposed new sanctions to squeeze off funding mechanisms in an effort to reduce the means to proliferate nuclear weapons. Second, we need to provide information to the people of North Korea to empower them from the inside, to reduce Kim Jong-un's influence and power.

North Korean leadership maintains a stranglehold on information. It not only provides propaganda to preserve its power. In 2008, under the North Korean Human Rights Act, Congress authorized radio information flow into North Korea to educate and free the minds of the people. Technology and times have changed, and the programs we fund are in need of upgrades as well. This bill will improve content and listenership to empower the people of North Korea with information about the outside world and basic human rights by allowing distribution of devices as well as content within North Korea. These much-needed updates to the program will go a long way to undermine the regime's oppressive governance in North Korea.

All these bills are solid bipartisan measures, and I urge my colleagues to support them as introduced or corrected by way of amendment in the nature of a substitute.

And I would like to recognize Mr. Sherman for any comments that he might have.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you. I want to thank the chairman for holding this markup. I support each of the four bills we are considering.

H. Res. 210, affirming and recognizing the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters and the people of Cambodia and Laos for their support and defense of the United States Armed Forces and freedom in Southeast Asia. It is entirely appropriate that we recognize these brave allies who fought alongside us.

Supporting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in Cambodia, H. Res. 728. I want to thank my colleague from southern California, Mr. Lowenthal, for his leadership on this resolution and his general leadership on human rights in Southeast Asia. I met just last week with opposition leader Sam Rainsy, who is in exile because the government of Hun Sen has abused the criminal defamation law to try to silence him. You can't have a democracy when you have a criminal defamation law, probably of any kind, but certainly a criminal defamation law that is used to silence and criminalize political speech. That is why I offered my amendment that would call specifically on Cambodia to reform its defamation law and hopefully not apply it to any political speech and not provide criminal penalties for so-called defamatory statements. And we want to make it explicit that Congress takes these issues extremely seriously.

We all buy garments. Some of them are made in Cambodia. Cambodian garment manufacturers and U.S. importers have got to understand that the American people want to see improvements in human rights in Cambodia.

H. Res. 634, Recognizing the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral relationship to counter North Korean threats and nuclear proliferation, and to ensure regional security and human rights. The North Korea regime of Kim Jong-un is a great danger to international security. The Kim regime continues to work toward developing missiles and nuclear weapons. It is now trying to lengthen the reach of those missiles with the sole purpose of reaching the United States.

I am also concerned about North Korea perhaps selling nuclear weapons to Iran or others. And, of course, Iran now has many, many tens of billions of dollars that it did not have at the beginning of last year.

The guiding principle of the United States' policies in North Korea should be to exert every effort to pressure the regime in order to incentivize change. So this resolution encouraging cooperation with South Korea and Japan makes sense. I fully support the resolution.

Moving on to H.R. 4501, Distribution and Promotion of Rights and Knowledge Act of 2016. Pleased to join our chairman in introducing this resolution. It calls for a more assertive U.S. approach in trying to get independent information to the people of North Korea using electronic media in various forms as well as improving our broadcasting efforts. I want to thank the chairman for moving this important bill.

Beyond economic sanctions, short of the use of military force, one of the most effective things we can do is provide the people of North Korea with information, which this murderous regime seeks

to deny them. This is one of the most effective things the international community can do to pressure the regime and hopefully move forward to a day when we can have a government in North Korea that is at peace with the world and at peace with its own people.

Information from independent sources has consistently been a destabilizing influence on totalitarian regimes, which accounts for why they go to such extreme ends to prevent that information from reaching its citizens. The United States should increase its efforts in this regard, increasing current VOA broadcasting into North Korea and supplementing this broadcasting with social media. We must adopt our diplomatic efforts to spread the American message according to the new technology of these times.

I am pleased to see the committee more forward in a bipartisan fashion, which of course has characterized its work.

And I yield back 1 second of time.

Mr. SALMON. I thank the ranking member.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I rise in support of all four of these resolutions, but in particular, I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your leadership and H. Res. 210, which underscores the important role played by Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnards during the Vietnam war.

Now, while not in the actual military, I found myself in the Central Highlands in Vietnam in 1967. And I was working with a Montagnard tribesman, who I would—the people who you could trust with your life were Montagnard tribesmen. And at that time, there were some troubles with relying on our allies in the South Vietnamese Army, but these tribal people, the Montagnards—and by the way, “Montagnards” means mountain people, and “Hmong” and “Laotian” mean mountain people. And what we are really talking about is an ancient separation of various peoples of that region between mountain people and valley people. And the Montagnards were very unsophisticated but most courageous. And they were short and small in stature, but just overwhelming in courage and honor with their word. So it is good that we are honoring them today because they saved a lot of American lives. And I witnessed that firsthand.

And, number two, I would like to thank Mr. Lowenthal for his H. Res. 728. Mr. Lowenthal has, as I did when I represented his district, which he represents now, a large Cambodian population of Cambodian-Americans, and the Cambodian-Americans have come here to be free, but they look back at their homeland, and after all these years when the Vietnam war is behind us, Cambodia is still run by the same tough guy, a corrupt regime that has been in power for over 30 years.

Let me just note, in a historical note, one reason why this is an important resolution for us is that the United States Government convinced Hun Sen, the tough guy who was put into power by a Vietnamese military, they convinced him that he should actually have a free and fair election. And he had it. And there were 20,000 United Nations troops that were permitted into Cambodia for that election. This must have been about the middle 1990s. And Hun Sen lost that election. It was very—he lost the election. And he

was—but the American Ambassador at the time felt that Hun Sen would not give up power and that if we tried to force it, that he would—there would be bloodshed, et cetera. And we backed down. And there was a compromise. They would have two Prime Ministers and two Presidents. That bit of a lack of willingness to stand up has condemned the people of Cambodia all of these years to live under a tyrannical and corrupt regime.

And this resolution should remind us that the people of Cambodia are still suffering, and we should not leave them out of the equation when we are trying to decide where we are going to take a stand because it was our Ambassador who made the wrong decision that has condemned them all of these years. So what this resolution should be called is “Mr. Hun Sen, it is time to go.” And as we pass this resolution, I hope that message will be delivered to Hun Sen: It is time for you to go, Hun Sen. It is time for the people of Cambodia to have their freedom and to cast off this corrupt regime that steals their property and enriches a small clique of Hun Sen cronies.

So, with that said, I will be supporting of the resolutions but especially those two.

Mr. SALMON. I thank the gentleman.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Lowenthal.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for bringing up my resolution, H. Res. 728, which supports human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in Cambodia.

And I would also like to thank you, Mr. Chair, for introducing this bill as the first sponsor, along with myself, along with Chairman Royce as a cosponsor, and Ranking Member Engel as a cosponsor. Congressman Chabot is also an original cosponsor. Together, Congressman Chabot and myself founded the Congressional Cambodia Caucus earlier this year to shine a light on these issues.

As has been pointed out so well by Congressman Rohrabacher, who I thank you for your comments, and also by the chair, Cambodia is a nation with enormous potential, home to a large youth population that strives to have their voices heard and their concerns listened to. However, for over 30 years, Cambodia has been ruled by the same ruling party and its leader, Prime Minister Hun Sen. Despite political violence and election irregularities, which were sanctioned by Hun Sen and his Cambodian People’s Party, the opposition has continued to grow in support and will contest, first, local elections in 2017 and national elections in 2018. Last year, the Cambodian Government revived the 7-year-old defamation charges against opposition leader Sam Rainsy, expelling him from the Parliament, forcing him into self-imposed exile. That is not enough. Since then, the government has sought to arrest Kem Sokha, the deputy to Sam Rainsy and the deputy opposition leader, who now remains under house arrest, effective house arrest.

This deteriorating political situation in Cambodia demands action from the United States. That is why it is so important that we pass this resolution and show that Congress stands with the people of Cambodia and reaffirms our commitment to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Cambodia. Through this resolution, we call on the Government of Cambodia to, one, cease all harass-

ment and intimidation of the Cambodian opposition; drop all politically motivated charges against opposition law makers; allow them to return to Cambodia and freely participate in the political process; and we ask the Government of Cambodia to foster an environment where democracy can thrive and flourish.

Lastly, I would like to thank Congressman Sherman for working with us to offer his amendment strengthening the resolution. This amendment adds a clause calling for reform of criminal defamation laws of the sort which are now being used to prosecute Cambodian opposition leaders, laws that are fundamentally antidemocratic.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I thank you again, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back.

Mr. SALMON. Thank you.

Do any other members seek recognition to speak on any of these items?

If not, then we will go ahead and proceed. Then we will be voting on adopting the items under consideration en bloc.

All those in favor, say aye.

Opposed, say no.

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, and the en bloc items are approved.

Without objection, H. Res. 210, H. Res. 634, H. Res. 728, and H.R. 4501, as amended, will be reported favorably to the full committee, and the staff is directed to make any technical and conforming changes.

And I would like to thank all the members and staff for the assistance and cooperation that went into today's markup.

And the subcommittee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 2:23 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP NOTICE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6128

Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific
Matt Salmon (R-AZ), Chairman

July 6, 2016

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be held by the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific in Room 2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live on the Committee website at <http://www.ForeignAffairs.house.gov>):

DATE: Wednesday, July 6, 2016

TIME: 2:00 p.m.

MARKUP OF: H. Res. 210, Affirming and recognizing the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters and the people of Cambodia and Laos for their support and defense of the United States Armed Forces and freedom in Southeast Asia;

H. Res. 634, Recognizing the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral relationship to counter North Korean threats and nuclear proliferation, and to ensure regional security and human rights;

H. Res. 728, Supporting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in Cambodia; and

H.R. 4501, Distribution and Promotion of Rights and Knowledge Act of 2016.

By Direction of the Chairman

The Committee on Foreign Affairs seeks to make its facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. If you are in need of special accommodations, please call 202/225-5921 at least four business days in advance of the event, whenever practicable. Questions with regard to special accommodations in general (including availability of Committee materials in alternative formats and assistive listening devices) may be directed to the Committee.



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

MINUTES OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON Asia and the Pacific MARKUP

Day Wednesday Date 7/6/16 Room 2172

Starting Time 2:03pm Ending Time 2:23pm

Recesses (to) (to) (to) (to) (to) (to)

Presiding Member(s)

Salmon

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session

Electronically Recorded (taped)

Executive (closed) Session

Stenographic Record

Televised

BILLS FOR MARKUP: (Include bill number(s) and title(s) of legislation.)

- H. Res. 219, Affirming and recognizing the Khmer, Lonan, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters...
- Salmon Amendment 148
- H. Res. 634, Recognizing the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea-Japan bilateral relationship...
- Salmon Amendment 146
- H. Res. 728, Supporting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in Cambodia
- Sherman Amendment 42
- H.R. 4501, Distribution and Protection of Rights and Knowledge Act of 2016

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Rohrabacher, Brooks
Sherman, Meng, Lowenthal, Gabbard

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD: (List any statements submitted for the record.)

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: (Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)

Adopted H. Res. 210, H. Res. 634, H. Res. 728, and H.R. 4501 as amended.

RECORDED VOTES TAKEN (FOR MARKUP): (Attach final vote tally sheet listing each member.)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
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TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or
TIME ADJOURNED 2:23pm

EMBunda
Subcommittee Staff Director

7/6/16 Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific Markup Summary

The Chair obtained unanimous consent to consider four measures and three amendments (previously provided to Members of the Subcommittee) *en bloc*:

- 1) H. Res. 210 (Duffy), "Affirming and recognizing the Khmer, Laotian, Hmong, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters and the people of Cambodia and Laos for their support and defense of the United States Armed Forces and freedom in Southeast Asia."
 - a. Salmon 148, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H. Res. 210
- 2) H. Res. 634 (Salmon), "Recognizing the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral relationship to counter North Korean threats and nuclear proliferation, and to ensure regional security and human rights."
 - a. Salmon 146, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H. Res. 634
- 3) H. Res. 728 (Lowenthal), "Supporting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in Cambodia."
 - a. Sherman 42
- 4) H.R. 4501 (Salmon), "Distribution and Promotion of Rights and Knowledge Act of 2016."

The items considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote. H. Res. 210, H. Res. 634, H. Res. 728, and H.R. 4501, as amended, were ordered favorably reported to the Full Committee by unanimous consent.

The Subcommittee adjourned.