Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

One of the points I would just like to make is that we should not

rule out Mongolia as a possible site at some point for a North Korean

refugee camp. The International Relations Committee staff

and my staff have traveled to Mongolia, and I think that international

relief assistance provided in a situation like that might

help with respect to the refugees who come across the Chinese

frontier into Mongolia.

The specific point though that I wanted to discuss was on a provision

in this bill that I worked with Chairman Leach to craft, and

that was on the broadcasting provisions of the bill. The report that

was sent to us from the Broadcasting Board of Governors indicated

that there may now be a greater opportunity to reach the North

Korean public with reports that radios are becoming more available

in public markets. In particular, the report notes the fact that

interviews found that 28 to 31 percent of North Korean defectors

said they had listened to VOA, 12 to 18 percent in two different

studies had listened to RFA. Of the North Koreans interviewed, between

a quarter and one-half had personally modified their radios

to receive shortwave signals from foreign broadcasts.

So one of the other provisions that we should be looking at is expanding

shortwave. But what we do now with VOA is 3 hours a

day of programming. We do 4 hours a day with RFA, with Radio

Free Asia.

One of the questions I am going to ask you is, the report seems

to indicate that there are attempts to jam Radio Free Asia broadcasts,

but not VOA. I wanted to ask why you think that is, and I

also wanted to ask, what does that tell us about what direction we

should take the broadcasting?

I happen to think the RFA model is particularly effective. We

have seen that same model applied in Eastern Europe with very

effective results if we listen to Vaclav Havel or Lech Walesa about

how society learned lessons about political pluralism and tolerance

and human rights. I think having information given to a society

about what is actually happening within the society can have quite

a pronounced effect, at least according to those that we have interviewed

who have gone through that experience. I would like you to

answer that.

And also, 57 percent of respondents owned wire radios, 37 percent

owned AM radios, 10 percent owned a shortwave radio, and

so the concept of adding 5 hours of shortwave transmission is

something that the Broadcasting Board of Governors has looked at,

and I would just like your response on those two questions.

I know that the Broadcasting Board of Governors is

looking at the development of an air platform to overcome the jamming

in the case of RFA, and you know, they are looking at that

to use with respect to Radio Marti in Cuba, and I think we could

respond in the same way here, and I would argue that it would be

very much—it would be very important if we are truly concerned

about bettering the conditions in North Korea.

I have had the opportunity to talk to refugees that come across

the border and ask them, through an interpreter, about these same

questions. So I know the information is getting through.

I also had the opportunity to talk to one senior civil servant, and

one senior miliary officer who defected, and both told me that not

only were they listening to the broadcasts, but more and more people

have tuned these in. And I will just quote from one of the Polit

Bureau meetings where the debate became one in which one of the

participants said:

‘‘If you are not listening to the outside radio broadcasts, you

don’t know what is going on in the world or here. You are like

a frog in a well that doesn’t know what is going on outside.’’

Once that debate reaches the Polit Bureau itself, once people in

leadership positions in the military and the Government are monitoring

the broadcasts about what is actually going on in the country

and beginning to understand their society as a consequence of

the reality of what is going on, then I think you are on the road,

potentially, to an awakening of people about the conditions they

are in. And decisions potentially being made within the society,

just as they were made in the Czech Republic or in Poland or in

the East Bloc and in the former Soviet Union, for an evolution toward

a society that comes closer to worldwide standards with respect

to human rights and humanity and the autonomy of the individual

as a concept—at least that has been introduced.

So Mr. Dewey, if I could ask you for your thoughts on that.

Well, I heard Mr. DeTrani say that we were getting

cooperation from the South Korean Government, or that they were

attempting to assist with respect to the issue of human rights in

North Korea. I would like to see a lot more of that.

It was an interesting assertion, Mr. DeTrani, but I would ask

you: Are we seeing cooperation in terms of this issue of providing

platforms for broadcasting, or allowing those who would like to

broadcast either into North Korea or into South Korea on these

issues? And I think you may know something about the attempt to

curtail that debate.

How do you respond on the issue of the United States maybe

using its diplomatic presence to encourage a more robust debate on

the entire Korean Peninsula with respect to the human rights violations

that are going on in North Korea?

Sure.

I understand. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.