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HR-46 (2015-2016)

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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 14, 2016

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE— 2015–2016 REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE RESOLUTION

NO. 46

Introduced by Assembly Member O'Donnell

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Achadjian, Alejo, Travis Allen, Arambula, Atkins, Baker, Bigelow, Bloom, Bonilla, Bonta, Brough, Brown, Burke, Calderon, Campos, Chang, Chau, Chávez, Chiu, Chu, Cooley, Cooper, Dababneh, Dahle, Daly, Dodd, Eggman, Frazier, Beth Gaines, Gallagher, Cristina Garcia, Eduardo Garcia, Gatto, Gipson, Gomez, Gonzalez, Gordon, Gray, Grove, Hadley, Harper, Holden, Jones, Jones-Sawyer, Kim, Lackey, Linder, Lopez, Low, Maienschein, Mayes, Medina, Mullin, Obernolte, Olsen, Patterson, Quirk, Rendon, Ridley-Thomas, Rodriguez, Salas, Santiago, Steinorth, Mark Stone, Thurmond, Ting, Wagner, Waldron, Weber, Wilk, Williams, and Wood)

March 31, 2016

Relative to Cambodian Genocide Memorial Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

HR 46, as amended, O'Donnell.

WHEREAS, The Cambodian people have a long and rich cultural heritage symbolized by the temple city Angkor Wat, considered one of the Wonders of the Ancient World, built between the 9th and 12th centuries, and which stands as a living icon of the endurance and genius of all Cambodians throughout the world; and

WHEREAS, Early connections between the United States and Cambodia began in the 1950s, when Cambodia sent bright and talented college students to universities, including California State University, Long Beach and California State University, Los Angeles, to study technical trades, engineering, and agriculture with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development; and

WHEREAS, The relationship between the United States and Cambodia had been forged through educational and professional exchange, and therefore in 1975, with the impending overthrow of the government by the totalitarian Khmer Rouge regime, the United States accepted over 4,000 Cambodian evacuees to ensure their safety; and

WHEREAS, April 17, 2016, will mark both the 41st anniversary of the Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, seizing control of Cambodia, and the beginning of the Cambodian genocide; and

WHEREAS, Between April 17, 1975, and January 7, 1979, the Khmer Rouge of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Pol Pot, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, and other members of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and their agents, committed acts of genocide and other crimes against humanity; and

WHEREAS, The genocide and other crimes against humanity committed against the people of Cambodia, including various religious groups and ethnic minorities, during the Khmer Rouge regime led to the deaths of over 1,700,000 Cambodians, which was 21 percent of the nation's population; and

WHEREAS, The Khmer Rouge regime also sought to eliminate all aspects of Cambodian culture by systematically killing those with education, separating families, and destroying institutions such as Buddhist temples, schools, libraries, dance, and music; and

WHEREAS, Countless victims have since come forward to tell their stories of imprisonment, starvation, slavery, rape, and systematic forced marriage; and

WHEREAS, After the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979, over 140,000 Cambodians came to the United States as refugees, a group of special humanitarian and foreign policy concern to the United States because of the well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion and thus in need of protection in accordance with the United Nations' 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees; and

WHEREAS, The State of California has the largest population of Cambodians in the United States, and the City of Long Beach is known around the world as home to the largest Cambodian community outside of Southeast Asia; and

WHEREAS, The Cambodian people have drawn from their cultural history to rebuild their lives and communities through participation in American politics on the local and national levels, by establishing local and international businesses, by developing new art forms and community organizations, and by raising a new generation of Americans who promise to contribute to the future of the State of California and the nation; and

WHEREAS, The Cambodian genocide was a human tragedy and must be remembered for the massive scale of violence and devastation perpetrated against the people of Cambodia, so that it does not happen again there or in any other country; and

WHEREAS, In 1994, the United States Congress passed the Cambodian Genocide Justice Act, committing the American government to the pursuit of justice for the victims of the genocide and affirming the policy of the United States to bring members of the Khmer Rouge to justice for their crimes against humanity; and

WHEREAS, The genocide and other crimes against humanity did not succeed in destroying the Cambodian people or their culture, and in fact the culture and heritage of the Cambodian people continue to this day through the accomplishments of Cambodians and their descendants; and

WHEREAS, The suffering and loss of the Cambodian people, and their accomplishments and perseverance in reestablishing families, communities, and enhancing the cultural and historical diversity of our state and nation should be recognized and honored; and

WHEREAS, The Cambodian Genocide Memorial Day will honor the survivors and their descendants for their courage and contributions to our state and country. This day will serve as a way to remember those who lost their lives in Cambodia and in genocides around the world; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly hereby recognizes April 17, 2016, as Cambodian Genocide Memorial Day, and calls upon all Californians to observe the day by participating in appropriate activities and programs; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.