

dispatched a top arms control official to Beijing to address the growing concerns about China's proliferation activities. But the news out of the Chinese capital was not encouraging. John Holum, senior adviser to the Secretary of State on arms control, told the media that the United States has raised our concern that China has provided aid to Pakistan and other countries. According to an article in the Sunday, July 9 New York Times, Mr. Holum said, "We made progress, but the issue remains unresolved." In the polite parlance of diplomacy, that is a clear indication that this issue continues to be a serious concern.

Mr. Speaker, the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. intelligence agencies have reported that China has stepped up its provision of key components and technical expertise for the development of a new long-range missile that could carry nuclear weapons. This recent pattern of Chinese support for Pakistan's missile development program is a matter of concern for the United States and for the long-term stability of the entire Asian continent.

It is also a matter of particularly urgent concern for India. China and Pakistan both consider India to be their major strategic threat which is absurd, considering that India has been the victim of both Pakistani and Chinese aggression. But given that shared strategic outlook on the part of China and Pakistan, it is clear that these two nations have teamed up to surround India and create an alarming potential for instability in Asia.

While Pakistan remains subject to U.S. sanctions as a result of its nuclear explosions and last year's military coup, the administration has been trying to influence China with its policy of comprehensive engagement. Clearly, at least in the case of Pakistan, the policy is not working. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is time to get tough with Beijing.

To that end, I am drafting legislation similar to a bipartisan bill that has been introduced in the other body, the Senate, that would require the administration to monitor China's record on the spread of nuclear weapons and impose automatic sanctions on companies or states if there is credible evidence of exports of missile technology. The legislation is moving through the Senate and is part of the mix in the upcoming debate on extending permanent normal trade relations to China. I believe this connection is very appropriate to make. We cannot afford to completely separate our commercial and security interests.

In my letter to President Clinton urging that sanctions be imposed on China forthwith, I noted that sanctions had been imposed on China in 1991 and in 1993 for the provision of M-11 missiles with a range of 300 kilometers. In my letter to the President, I wrote: "A new era of cooperation between India and the United States has been ushered in, thanks in no small part to your re-

cent trip to India that I was honored to be a part of. As we work to heighten our cooperation with India on such issues as security, nonproliferation and combating terrorism, it seems inconsistent not to hold China accountable for actions that directly threaten the security of India and which will inevitably spur a heightened arms race on the subcontinent."

I further stated in my letter, Mr. Speaker: "In an effort to forestall action by Congress, the administration has tried to tout China's reduction of weapons exports to the Middle East, North Korea and other areas of concern. But it appears from the administration's own information that the flow of nuclear technology and delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction to Pakistan continues unabated." The latest news from our American envoy in Beijing only further confirms that this is in fact the case.

I have long been concerned, as many of my colleagues in Congress have been, about transfers of technology by the People's Republic of China that contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or missiles that could deliver them. For example, in 1996, many of us called for sanctions on China for the sale of ring magnets, which can be used to enrich uranium, to Pakistan. Since 1992, Beijing has taken some steps to mollify American concerns about proliferation, including promises to abide by the Missile Technology Control Regime, which it has not joined, and accession to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. But the Director of the CIA reports that the People's Republic remains a key supplier of technology inconsistent with nonproliferation goals.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to stress again that the issue of favorable trade benefits to China cannot be delinked from our concerns about nuclear and missile proliferation. If the administration considers PNTR passage so important, it must demonstrate to Congress that it is serious about cracking down on China's violation of nonproliferation agreements. I hope the administration will give serious consideration to imposing sanctions on China. If not, there are those of us in Congress who are ready to mandate such sanctions through legislation.

CALLING FOR EXTRADITION OF ALLEGED KILLER OF DEEPA AGARWAL, SLAIN CENTRAL FLORIDA STUDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to speak on behalf of the family of Deepa Agarwal, a promising and bright young student at the University of Central Florida, who was brutally murdered in her apartment in Orlando, Florida. Her alleged killer,

Kamlesh Agarwal, fled to his home in India where he remains today. Today is an important day to Deepa's family and friends because it marks the 1-year anniversary of her tragic death. But halfway across the globe in India, it is just one more day that her alleged killer remains free.

I am here to speak today because I am concerned about the failure of India to pursue and arrest this suspect, let alone extradite him. As a result of a murder in my own congressional district and the efforts made to extradite the suspect from Mexico, I learned a lot about the international loopholes that criminals can use to escape justice in America. In fact, according to recent statements by the Department of Justice, only one in four international fugitives is returned to the United States.

It is easy to point fingers at the actions of other nations when it comes to extradition. But I want the administration to take note of one important point. Deepa's family and friends held a vigil today in front of the White House and not in front of the Embassy of India. After more than 2 years of working on the issue of international extraditions and after talking to victims' families and local law enforcement, I have realized that there is a powerful and accurate perception that the administration is not doing enough to ensure that these suspects are returned. The American people are not content with being told that we have no influence over international law enforcement cooperation with countries like Mexico and India when we hand out millions of dollars in foreign aid and maintain a constant dialogue on a wide variety of other issues.

Cases like the Agarwal case should be a priority in U.S. foreign policy, and families should not feel like they need a Member of Congress to take the offensive on their behalf to get action on their case. I believe that there are employees within the State Department and Justice Department who are committed to seeing these suspects return to face justice. But until that decision is made at the very top of the food chain to make these extraditions a top priority, we will continue to tread water on this issue, and tragically we will continue to see vigils like occurred today.

I ask the administration to make the Agarwal case and extradition a priority in our dealings with India, and I wish the Agarwal family and Deepa's friends the best of luck in their fight for justice. I also ask my colleagues to join me in support of international extradition reform and the legislation I have introduced, which is H.R. 3212, the International Extradition Enforcement Act.