The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KYL). The time of the Senator has expired. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator Johnson be added as a cosponsor to S. 1022, the Veterans Emergency Health Care Act of 1999.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Josh Alkin, a member of my staff, be given the privilege of the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FEDERAL SON OF SAM LEGISLATION

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, last week we debated the Juvenile Justice Act. A good number of provisions, especially dealing with guns, gun shows, and gun sales that were very controversial. I did not speak last week on an amendment I offered to the juvenile justice bill that became a part of that and is now a provision that has been passed by the Senate. I want to take a few minutes today to describe the amendment I offered and its importance.

Some while ago, I was watching a television program. It was about a serial killer, a man who killed four women and one man in Gainesville, FL. The program described the book this serial killer has written: “The Making of a Serial Killer: The Real Story of the Gainesville Murders in the Killer’s Own Words.”

I thought: That cannot be the case. If you murder four or five people and are sent to prison, you lose your right to vote and you lose certain rights. Do you have a right to write a book and profit from it? This television program described the dilemma.

There was a murderer in New York who was described as the “Son of Sam” murderer many years ago. He was sent to prison and wrote a book while in prison and spent his time writing a book to sell to the public to make money. Is that right? That cannot be the case. If you murder four or five people and are sent to prison, you lose your right to vote and you lose certain rights. Do you have a right to write a book and profit from it?

That means by which nuclear warheads can be destroyed. Stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, stopping the spread of missile technology, the means by which nuclear warheads can be delivered, is critically important.

It seems to me one of the underpinnings of those efforts must be the passage of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. The United States has been under a moratorium of nuclear tests. We have not been testing since that moratorium began in 1992. We do not test nuclear weapons. We have been a leader. In this area, ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is not only important public policy for our country and the world, it is important in the context of our leadership in these areas.

The difficulties we now have in the Balkans and the ruptures that have occurred with our relationship with the Russians, it seems to me, ought to emphasize to us how important it is to turn back to these issues of arms control.

We know that the Iranians are testing medium-range missiles. We know that the North Koreans are testing medium-range missiles. We know that India and Pakistan exploded nuclear weapons under each other’s nose, and they do not like each other.

Ought that be of some concern to us? Of course it should. Yet, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty—the CTBT it is called—the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is here in a committee without movement. There were no hearings on the treaty in the last session of the 105th Congress. We are now 5 months into the 106th Congress. I