

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Youth Violence be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on the nomination of John P. Walters to be Director of The National Drug Control Policy on Wednesday, October 10, 2001, at 1:30 p.m., in Dirksen Room 226.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 10, 2001, at 2:30 p.m., to hold a closed business meeting.

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Eric Baker, a legal intern on the Judiciary Committee staff, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the session of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL CHILDHOOD LEAD  
POISONING PREVENTION WEEK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 189, S. Res. 166.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 166) designating the week of October 21, 2001, through October 27, 2001, and the week of October 20, 2002, through October 26, 2002, as "National Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Week."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD at the appropriate place as if read, with no intervening action.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 166) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 166

Whereas lead poisoning is a leading environmental health hazard to children in the United States;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 890,000 preschool children in the United States have harmful levels of lead in their blood;

Whereas lead poisoning may cause serious, long-term harm to children, including reduced intelligence and attention span, behavior problems, learning disabilities, and impaired growth;

Whereas children from low-income families are 8 times more likely to be poisoned by lead than those from high-income families;

Whereas children may become poisoned by lead in water, soil, or consumable products;

Whereas most children are poisoned in their homes through exposure to lead particles when lead-based paint deteriorates or is disturbed during home renovation and repainting; and

Whereas lead poisoning crosses all barriers of race, income, and geography: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of October 21, 2001, through October 27, 2001, and the week of October 20, 2002, through October 26, 2002, as "National Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Week"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such weeks with appropriate programs and activities.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER  
11, 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. Thursday, October 11; that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that the Senate then resume consideration of S. 1447, the aviation security bill; further, that the cloture vote on the Daschle for Carnahan amendment No. 1855 occur at 12:45 p.m., with the mandatory quorum under rule XXII being waived; further, that Members have until 11:45 a.m. to file second-degree amendments to amendment No. 1855.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate today, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of the Senator from Illinois, who will be recognized to speak for up to 15 minutes.

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

The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

THE AIRLINE BAILOUT PACKAGE

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, I want to take a few moments to lend

my support to Senator CARNAHAN's measure, which would finally give some relief to the many airline workers in this country who have lost their jobs in recent weeks.

I voted against the prior package to bail out the airlines of this country. Many of the Members in the Congress were under the impression that that \$15 billion package was designed to compensate the airlines for their losses during the 3- or 4-day Government shutdown. But most Members don't recognize that during that 3- or even 4-day shutdown the airlines' lost revenues—not necessarily bottom line losses, but missing revenues—were \$340 million a day. If you multiply \$340 million a day by 4 days, as opposed to 3 days, being very generous to the airlines, you come up with losses of \$1.36 billion. But Congress didn't give the airlines \$1.36 billion; we gave them \$5 billion in immediate upfront cash, plus \$10 billion worth of loan guarantees. So the Nation's airlines got many times their losses from the 3-day shutdown from Congress.

I thought that bailout package was excessive. I also thought that Congress perpetrated an injustice in shoveling out such large amounts of taxpayer money toward the airlines. We completely ignored the over 1 million employees in the airline industry.

It is a misnomer to call the airline bailout package an industry bailout package. It wasn't an industry bailout package; it was a shareholder bailout package. There was no bailout for the skycaps, or for the flight attendants, or the mechanics, or the baggage handlers, and the pilots didn't get bailed out. Instead, it was a bailout for the sophisticated investors who held airline stocks in their portfolios and the many large institutions holding airline stocks in their portfolios.

I emphasize that it is a misnomer to call the airline bailout an industry bailout. It was simply a bailout for shareholders or investors. There was no relief for the over 1 million employees of the airline industry. It is fitting and proper to now provide relief for the airline industry employees.

We should have done this in the original airline industry bailout. Out of that \$15 billion which we gave to the airlines, we could have had some requirements that they give minimal severance or health care benefits to their employees, at least some requirements, some strings attached to assure the laid-off flight attendants, baggage handlers, pilots, and skycaps would be treated decently. But we did not do that in that bailout package.

We have to correct the injustice in that first bailout package, and we have to help the industry's employees. The relief Senator CARNAHAN has put together in her package—and I am happy to say I am a cosponsor—is appropriate. It should have been in the original bill.