

he believed that even if he chose any of the very fine candidates who had been discussed in Chicago, he would be choosing somebody from that area that people would think was not the best, was not independent, that they might be influenced by someone.

He had a growing feeling that he should choose someone from outside the area. It is an usual thing to do, but that is what he did. He searched the country over and chose U.S. Attorney Fitzgerald, a nonrelative, I believe, who tried some of the biggest terrorist cases in New York. That is who he recommended and that is who he put there. Why? Because he wanted the best prosecutor with the best background, with the most integrity, and total independence to do the right thing there. That indicated to me just how serious he was about this issue.

When he ran for the Senate, he was in the banking business, an attorney in the banking business. He promised he would not involve himself and would recuse himself from decisions dealing with banking. People said that was not necessary. Others did not do that. He said he thought it was the appropriate thing to do, and he adhered to that the entire time he was here, recusing himself on a number of such issues.

He chose the higher standard, the road less traveled. He did not like fraud, corruption, and abuse. As a

member of the Consumer Affairs Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee, he took a key role in the investigation of Enron and the abuses that occurred there.

He was a constant and strong opponent of no-bid contracts. He saw a lot of those in Illinois. He did not like it, and he spoke out against it in a very strong way. Particularly, there was a matter involving Springfield and a major construction contract. He feared the good old boys, those with influence and inside word, would be the beneficiaries of those contracts rather than the taxpayers. He thought it should be bid on a professional basis, and he battled very hard for that. He did not like and does not like cronyism, and he spoke out against it.

His commercial banking experience led him to study the behavior of the stock markets and brokerage firms in the Federal thrift plan, which he admired greatly, saying it was the most efficient and best plan for investors that he was aware of because the fees and costs were so low.

He, therefore, was a champion of integrity and full disclosure of fees in the brokerage business and spoke out aggressively in favor of that. Why did he say that? Because he thought insiders were taking too big a piece of the pie and if that money, instead of being paid out in fees, sometimes never seen

by the investors, had been reinvested in the stocks or mutual funds, that the investor would have ended up with a lot more money over a lifetime, and he had charts to show it.

He spoke out against that special interest group because he believed it was the right thing to do. He believed in representing the consumers, and those are the people who make America go.

He has a wonderful wife Nina who attended Smith College, the London School of Economics, and Harvard Law School. They have one son, Jake. He has chosen to spend more time with them. We can certainly understand his decision to do that.

I also thank him for his service to the people of the United States. He did so in this single term with integrity, courage, decency, and a great spirit of cooperativeness. I have enjoyed serving with him, as did all of us in this body, and I wish him Godspeed.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut is recognized.

Mr. DODD. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. DODD pertaining to the introduction of S. 3020 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

NOTICE

Incomplete record of Senate proceedings. Except for concluding business which follows, today's Senate proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.

ORDERS FOR SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2004

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, Dr. BILL FRIST, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 11 a.m. on Saturday, November 20. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and there then be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, tomorrow the Senate will reconvene to

consider the Omnibus appropriations conference report. It is expected that the conference report will be filed tonight and that the House will begin consideration of that measure Saturday morning. We will then return to business at 11 a.m. with the hope that the conference report will be available shortly thereafter.

In addition, the Senate will consider the intelligence reform conference report if that is available. Senators should expect votes tomorrow, and we will notify Members as to when the first vote is expected.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous con-

sent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:24 p.m., adjourned until Saturday, November 20, 2004, at 11 a.m.

DISCHARGED NOMINATIONS

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from further consideration of the following nominations and the nominations were placed on the Executive Calendar:

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RALPH L. BOYCE, JR. AND ENDING WITH ROBERT J. WHIGHAM, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON OCTOBER 7, 2004.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROBERT M. CLAY AND ENDING WITH MARCIA L. NORMAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON OCTOBER 7, 2004.