

as one of the leaders of the Radical Republicans along with Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. This group was outspoken in its opposition to slavery and went well beyond calling for simple abolition.

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They called for complete equality under law for freed slaves. The Radical Republicans were critical of the Reconstruction policies of both President Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson. Representative Washburne argued that southern plantations should be subdivided and redistributed among former slaves, and when President Johnson attempted to veto the extension of the Freeman's Bureau, the Civil Rights Act and the Reconstruction Act, Representative Washburne and his colleagues took action and were successful in their effort to pass the Reconstruction Act.

The Radical Republicans and Washburne became leaders in the impeachment of President Johnson, and when his close friend, General Ulysses S. Grant, became President, Representative Washburne was appointed as our country's Secretary of State. He resigned just 11 days later, ending what remains the shortest term of any U.S. Secretary of State.

Congressman Washburne left that high office because the President offered him the opportunity to assume the leadership of the American Diplomatic Mission in Paris. Congressman Washburne served as our ambassador to France through the Franco-Prussian War, and there he demonstrated true independence and initiative. Ambassador Washburne offered refuge to diplomats from various German states and other foreigners who were abandoned by their respective diplomatic missions.

In grave danger on the street, those diplomats found safety under the American flag with Ambassador Washburne, and when the German Army surrounded Paris in late 1870, Washburne remained at his post and was the only foreign diplomat still resident in Paris during the days of the Commune. Those were tough times for besieged Parisians who were reduced to eating rats.

Washburne honored our Revolutionary War debt to France by continuing his humanitarian service. His international service and commitment to humanitarian relief presaged our own time when America has become the foundation of freedom in the international system and humanitarian relief missions around the world. Congressman Washburne remained in Paris until 1877, when he then returned to Chicago.

Sixty years later, we come to the opening of the career of another star in our story. Congressman Ralph Church won election to the Congress in the 74th, 75th and 76th Congresses, and again in the 78th Congress, through his death in the 80th Congress. Many peo-

ple living in our community today still remember Congressman Ralph Church and his wife Marguerite.

The second star in our story is a representative far ahead of her time, Representative Church's widow, Marguerite Church. Mrs. Church succeeded her late husband in the Congress, and during her first term, Illinois redistricted its congressional seats for the first time since 1901. It placed northern Cook and Lake Counties in the 13th District.

Mrs. Church brought a common sense approach to Federal spending. She spoke against what she called extravagant and reckless spending, earning her respect from both her colleagues and constituents. Her seat on the Committee on Government Operations gave her an ideal platform to urge restraint in spending, and her assignment to the Committee on Foreign Affairs allowed her to encourage the growth of democracy across the globe.

Many of Mrs. Church's policy proposals were ahead of their time. Earlier in her career, she advocated equal pay for women, and civil rights initiatives. The progress of the early 1960s finds its roots 10 years earlier in the service of Marguerite Stitt Church. She was the only female member of the Illinois Delegation and her voting record is impeccable; answering more than 11,000 roll calls during her tenure in the House, missing only 4.

In 1959, as a ranking member of the Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee, she traveled more than 40,000 miles and visited 17 different countries. In 1960, at the invitation of President Eisenhower, she participated in the White House Conference on Children and Youth, and in 1961 served as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nation's 15th Assembly.

While participating, she jumped far ahead of her time, especially in her outspoken criticism of South Africa and their policy of apartheid. Mrs. Church then retired after 1962.

The 88th Congress saw the beginning of another legendary career, one that is just now moving into its brightest days. Donald Rumsfeld was elected representative of the 13th District, having previously served on the staff of Congressman David Dennison and Robert Griffin. While in the House, Rumsfeld sat on the Committees on Science and Astronautics and Government Operations. This was during the heyday of President Kennedy's space program, including Lake Forest's own Jim Lovell, who went on to command Apollo XIII.

Rumsfeld also had a seat on the Joint Economic Committee in both the 90th and 91st Congresses. His campaigns were indicative of what politics used to be and what they were to become. He accepted only small donations and limited expenditures of his campaign, while relying on an army of volunteers to canvass neighborhoods and perform day-to-day tasks, which are the lifeblood of a congressional campaign.

In 1969, he resigned his seat to accept President Nixon's appointment to head

the Office of Economic Opportunity. Not knowing a lot about the office's mission at the time, he turned to his chief of staff, Bruce Ladd, who had an intern friend of his who had written a college paper on the Office of Economic Opportunity. That intern came in to brief Congressman Rumsfeld on the new opportunities that were there and walked out with a job. That intern's name was RICHARD CHENEY.

In 1971, President Nixon appointed Rumsfeld as Director of the Cost of Living Council, a position he held until 1973 when he became U.S. ambassador to NATO for 2 years. When President Ford took office in 1974, he re-called Rumsfeld to Washington to coordinate a four-man transition team. His performance earned him an appointment as White House Chief of Staff, although he personally did not like the title and preferred to be called staff coordinator, and he brought Secretary CHENEY with him.

In 1975, Rumsfeld was appointed Secretary of Defense, a position he held through the end of the Ford administration in 1977. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom that same year; and during the Reagan administration, Rumsfeld's expertise led him to accept membership on the President's General Advisory Committee on Arms Control and a role as an adviser on government and national security affairs in 1983 and 1984. He was named Special Presidential Envoy to the Middle East in 1984.

Rumsfeld's experience in the private sector as CEO of GD Searle & Company and as senior advisor to William Blair & Company complemented his impressive government service and will help to make him an exceptional Secretary of Defense for the current administration. I am proud to call Secretary Rumsfeld a friend.

Building on the records of Washburne, Church and Rumsfeld, among others, we touch on other stars in our story.

Congressman McClory represented Lake County and really serves as a symbol of independence in service to the Nation. Congressman McClory, conservative, loyal Republican, a staunch defender of President Nixon until the evidence became too strong. It was Congressman McClory's votes for two impeachment articles that set the standard for political independence and judgment and the rule of law in this House.

For us, we come now to the final predecessor of mine in this seat, Congressman John Edward Porter, who won a special election in 1980 to follow Abner Mikva. I will touch on Congressman Mikva's service, that it was brilliant in its way and set another standard for independence, both in this Chamber and on the Federal bench.

Following him, Congressman Porter gained a seat on the Committee on Appropriations in 1980, where he served until his retirement in the last Congress.