

CHAPTER 3

Federal Government



Group at cave entrance, ca. 1923

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Special Collections, Missouri State University



United States Government

Executive Branch

Barack H. Obama, *President of the United States*
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20500
Telephone: (202) 456-1414
www.whitehouse.gov

The president and the vice president of the United States are elected every four years by a majority of votes cast in the electoral college. These votes are cast by delegates from each state who vote in accordance, traditionally, with the majority of the state's voters. States have as many electoral college votes as they have congressional delegates. Missouri has 11 electoral college votes—one for each of the nine U.S. Congress districts and two for the state's two seats in the U.S. Senate.

The president is the chief executive of the United States, with powers to command the armed forces, control foreign policy, grant reprieves and pardons, make certain appointments, execute all laws passed by Congress and present the administration's budget. The president earns \$400,000 annually, with an allowance for expenses.

The vice president is selected by members of each national political committee and runs on the same ticket for the same term as the president. The vice president assumes the presidency if the president dies or resigns the office, is incapacitated to the extent that he or she cannot exercise presidential duties for an extended period, or is impeached. The vice president presides over the functions of the U.S. Senate and acts as emissary of the president. The vice president earns \$227,300 annually, plus an allowance for expenses.

Although not mentioned in the Constitution, the president's cabinet is the advisory arm of the office. It is made up of 15 cabinet members (or secretaries) who have the responsibility to operate each department. Secretaries are appointed by the president and serve at his or her pleasure. Cabinet secretaries earn \$191,300 annually.

Members, President Obama's Cabinet

Joseph R. Biden, Vice President; www.whitehouse.gov/vicepresident;
Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State; www.state.gov;
Timothy F. Geithner, Secretary of the Treasury; www.treasury.gov;
Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense; www.defenselink.mil;

Eric H. Holder Jr., Attorney General; www.usdoj.gov;
Kenneth L. Salazar, Secretary of the Interior; www.doi.gov;
Thomas J. Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture; www.usda.gov;
Gary F. Locke, Secretary of Commerce; www.commerce.gov;
Hilda L. Solis, Secretary of Labor; www.dol.gov;
Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary of Health and Human Services; www.hhs.gov;
Shaun L.S. Donovan, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; www.hud.gov;
Raymond L. LaHood, Secretary of Transportation; www.dot.gov;
Steven Chu, Secretary of Energy; www.energy.gov;
Arne Duncan, Secretary of Education; www.ed.gov;
Eric K. Shinseki, Secretary of Veterans Affairs; www.va.gov;
Janet A. Napolitano, Secretary of Homeland Security; www.dhs.gov.

In addition to secretaries of the cabinet, the president maintains a White House staff of advisers who serve at his pleasure.

President Obama's Executive Officers with Cabinet Rank

Lisa P. Jackson, Environmental Protection Agency; www.epa.gov;
Peter R. Orszag, Office of Management and Budget; www.whitehouse.gov/omb;
Rahm I. Emanuel, Chief of Staff;
Ambassador Ronald Kirk, U.S. Trade Representative; www.ustr.gov;
Ambassador Susan Rice, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations; www.usunewyork.usmission.gov;
Christina Romer, Council of Economic Advisers, www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/cea.

Legislative Branch

www.house.gov / www.senate.gov

The U.S. Constitution provides for two legislative houses, known as the Congress. The Senate is composed of 100 members; two senators are elected from each state. The House of Representatives is composed of 435 members; the number of representatives is determined based on the population of each state. Missouri is allotted nine U.S. Representative seats.

Senators must be at least 30 years of age and be residents of the United States for at least nine years. They also must reside in the state they are elected to represent. Senators serve terms of six years, with one-third of the Senate membership elected every two years. Senators earn \$174,000 annually, plus expenses.

Representatives must be at least 25 years of age and must have been residents of the United



The United States Capitol, Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress

States for at least seven years. They also must reside in the state they represent. Representatives serve two-year terms and earn \$174,000 annually, plus expenses.

Congress is in session for two years, beginning on January 3 of each year unless another date is specified. The presiding officer of the Senate is the vice president of the United States. The Senate also elects a president *pro tem* of the Senate to serve in the absence of the vice president. The president *pro tem* also represents the party in power and earns \$193,400. The presiding officer of the House is called the speaker. The speaker traditionally represents the party in majority and earns \$223,500.

Judicial Branch

The U.S. Supreme Court heads the nation's judicial branch of government. The Supreme Court is composed of nine justices, appointed for life. Supreme Court justices may only be removed by impeachment and trial by Congress. Justices receive \$208,100 annually while the chief justice, who leads the court, earns \$217,400.

The Supreme Court concerns itself with national issues or matters concerning the constitutionality of certain laws or findings. Decisions of the court are binding and overrule any other court decision.

Members, United States Supreme Court

1 First St., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20543
Telephone: (202) 479-3211
www.supremecourtus.gov

John G. Roberts Jr., chief justice;
John Paul Stevens, associate justice;
Antonin Scalia, associate justice;

Anthony M. Kennedy, associate justice;
Clarence Thomas, associate justice;
Ruth Bader Ginsburg, associate justice;
Steven G. Breyer, associate justice;
Samuel A. Alito Jr., associate justice;
Sonia Sotomayor, associate justice.

Other Federal Courts

Immediately below the Supreme Court are the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts. The Courts of Appeals operate in 11 regions and the District of Columbia. Missouri is served by the Eighth Circuit. Appeals Court judges earn \$179,500 annually.

There are 94 U.S. District Court districts with federal jurisdiction. Two of these are located in Missouri: the Eastern Missouri District and the Western Missouri District. Eastern District courts are located in St. Louis, Hannibal and Cape Girardeau while Western District courts are in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Jefferson City and Joplin. Federal charges stemming from both civil and criminal suits generally begin in U.S. District Court. Judges in these courts earn \$169,300 annually.

For information on other agencies or programs of the U.S. government operating in Missouri, contact the Federal Information Center, Room 2616 Federal Building, 1520 Market St., St. Louis 63103, phone (toll free) 800-333-4636 ((800) FED-INFO).

*All salary information provided by the Congressional Research Service.



Barack H. Obama

United States President

Elected November 4, 2008

Term expires January 2013



BARACK H. OBAMA (Democrat) is the 44th President of the United States.

His story is the American story — values from the heartland, a middle-class upbringing in a strong family, hard work and education as the means of getting ahead, and the conviction that a life so blessed should be lived in service to others.

With a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas, President Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was raised with help from his grandfather, who served in Patton's army, and his grandmother, who worked her way up from the secretarial pool to middle management at a bank.

After working his way through college with the help of scholarships and student loans, President Obama moved to Chicago, where he worked with a group of churches to help rebuild communities devastated by the closure of local steel plants.

He went on to attend law school, where he became the first African-

American president of the *Harvard Law Review*. Upon graduation, he returned to Chicago to help lead a voter registration drive, teach constitutional law at the University of Chicago, and remain active in his community.

President Obama's years of public service are based around his unwavering belief in the ability to unite people around a politics of purpose. In the Illinois State Senate, he passed the first major ethics reform in 25 years, cut taxes for working families, and expanded health care for children and their parents. As a United States Senator, he reached across the aisle to pass groundbreaking lobbying reform, lock up the world's most dangerous weapons, and bring transparency to government by putting federal spending online.

He was elected the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008, and sworn in on January 20, 2009. He and his wife, Michelle, are the proud parents of two daughters, Malia, 10, and Sasha, 7.

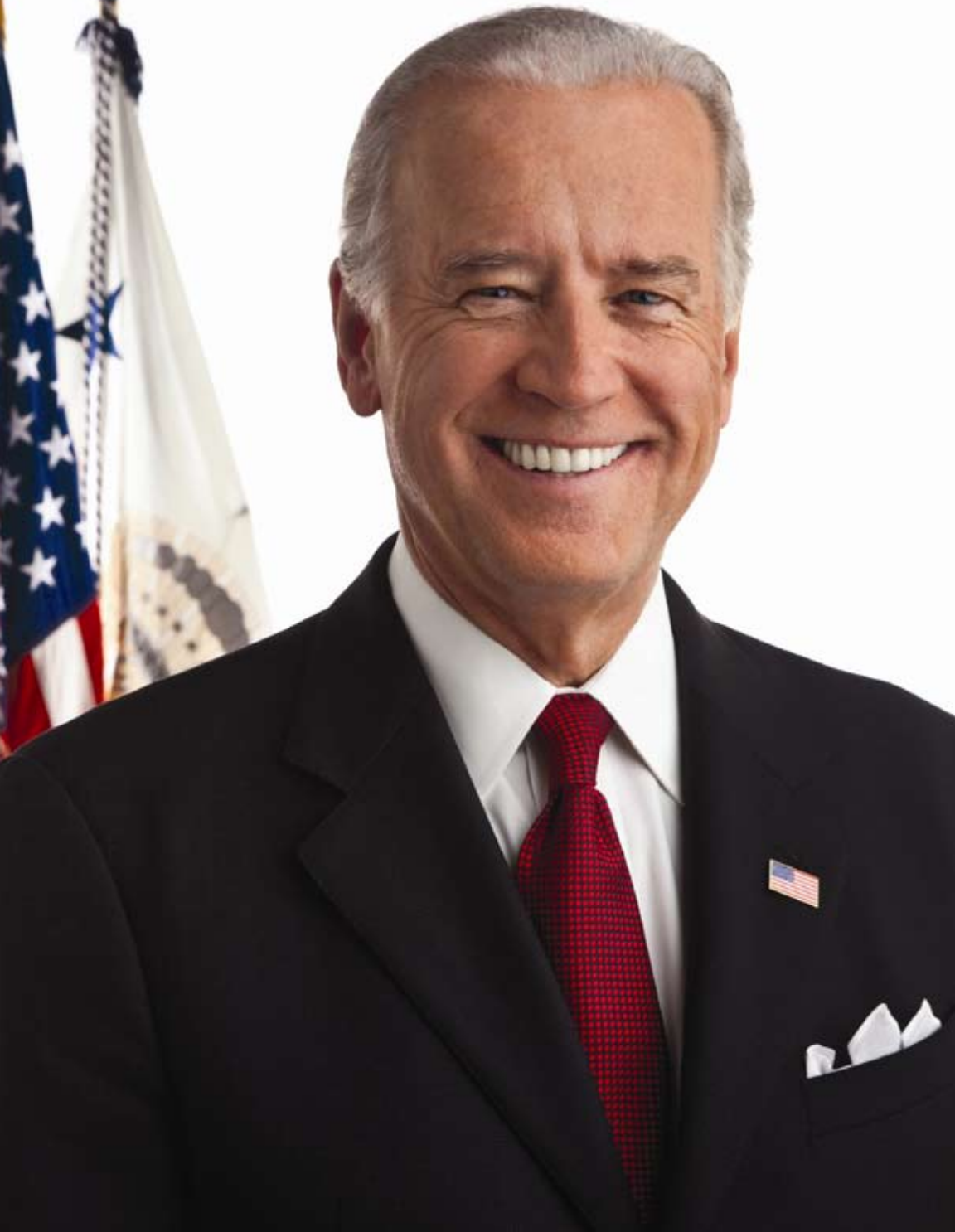


Joseph R. Biden Jr.

United States Vice President

Elected November 4, 2008

Term expires January 2013



JOSEPH ROBINETTE BIDEN JR., was born November 20, 1942, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the first of four siblings. In 1953, the Biden family moved from Pennsylvania to Claymont, Delaware. He graduated from the University of Delaware and Syracuse Law School and served on the New Castle County Council. Then, at age 29, he became one of the youngest people ever elected to the United States Senate.

Just weeks after the election, tragedy struck the Biden family, when Biden's wife, Neilia, and their 1-year old daughter, Naomi, were killed and their two young sons critically injured in an auto accident. Biden was sworn in at his sons' hospital bedside and began commuting to Washington every day by train, a practice he maintained throughout his career in the Senate.

In 1977, Biden married Jill Jacobs. Jill Biden, who holds a Ph.D. in Education, has been an educator for over two decades in Delaware schools. Vice President Biden has three children: Beau, Hunter, and Ashley. Beau

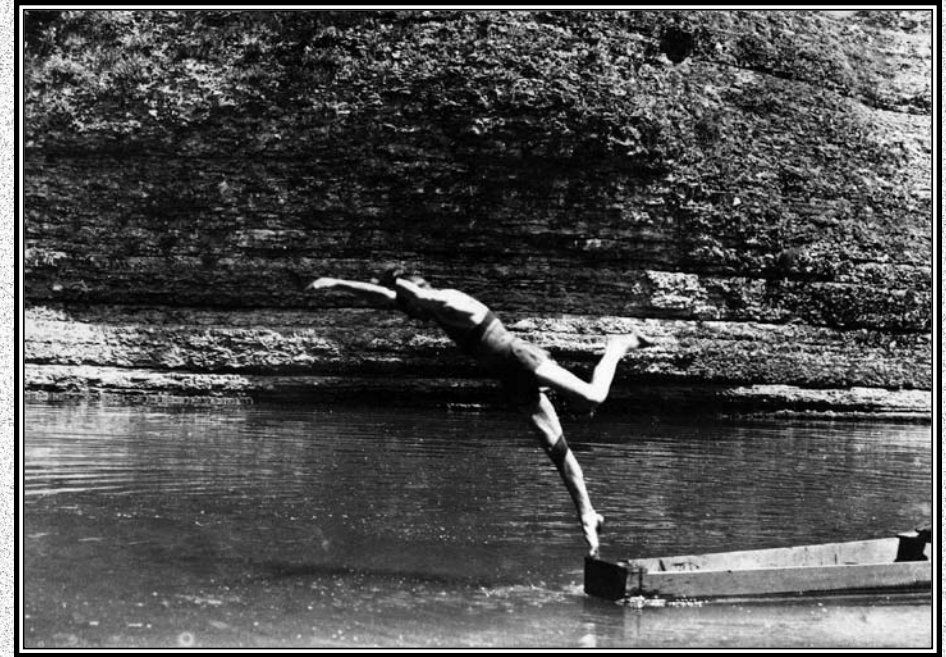
serves as Delaware's Attorney General and is currently deployed to Iraq as a Captain in the 261st Signal Brigade of the Delaware National Guard. Ashley is a social worker and Hunter is an attorney. Vice President Biden has five grandchildren: Naomi, Finnegan, Roberta Mabel ("Maisy"), Natalie, and Robert Hunter.

As a Senator from Delaware for 36 years, Biden has been a leader on some of our nation's most important domestic and international challenges. As Chairman or Ranking Member of the Senate Judiciary Committee for 17 years, Biden was widely recognized for his work on criminal justice issues including the landmark 1994 Crime Bill and the *Violence Against Women Act*. As Chairman or Ranking Member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee since 1997, Biden played a pivotal role in shaping U.S. foreign policy. He has been at the forefront of issues and legislation related to terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, post-Cold War Europe, the Middle East, and Southwest Asia.

Historical Listing—Presidents and Vice Presidents

	Presidents	Political Party	Vice Presidents	Term
1	George Washington	Federalist	John Adams	April 30, 1789–March 4, 1797
2	John Adams	Federalist	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1797–March 4, 1801
3	Thomas Jefferson	Democrat-Rep.	Aaron Burr	March 4, 1801–March 4, 1805
	Thomas Jefferson	Democrat-Rep.	George Clinton	March 4, 1805–March 4, 1809
4	James Madison	Democrat-Rep.	George Clinton	March 4, 1809–March 4, 1813
	James Madison	Democrat-Rep.	Elbridge Gerry	March 4, 1813–March 4, 1817
5	James Monroe	Democrat-Rep.	Daniel D. Tompkins	March 4, 1817–March 4, 1825
6	John Quincy Adams	Democrat-Rep.	John C. Calhoun	March 4, 1825–March 4, 1829
7	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	John C. Calhoun	March 4, 1829–March 4, 1833
	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1833–March 4, 1837
8	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	Richard M. Johnson	March 4, 1837–March 4, 1841
9	William Henry Harrison ^a	Whig	John Tyler	March 4, 1841–April 4, 1841
10	John Tyler	Whig	—	April 6, 1841–March 4, 1845
11	James K. Polk	Democrat	George M. Dallas	March 4, 1845–March 4, 1849
12	Zachary Taylor ^b	Whig	Millard Fillmore	March 4, 1849–July 9, 1850
13	Millard Fillmore	Whig	—	July 9, 1850–March 4, 1853
14	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	William R. King	March 4, 1853–March 4, 1857
15	James Buchanan	Democrat	John C. Breckinridge	March 4, 1857–March 4, 1861
16	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Hannibal Hamlin	March 4, 1861–March 4, 1865
	Abraham Lincoln ^c	Republican	Andrew Johnson	March 4, 1865–April 15, 1865
17	Andrew Johnson	Democrat	—	April 15, 1865–March 4, 1869
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Schuyler Colfax	March 4, 1869–March 4, 1873
	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Henry Wilson	March 4, 1873–March 4, 1877
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	William A. Wheeler	March 4, 1877–March 4, 1881
20	James A. Garfield ^d	Republican	Chester A. Arthur	March 4, 1881–Sept. 19, 1881
21	Chester A. Arthur	Republican	—	Sept. 20, 1881–March 4, 1885
22	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	Thomas A. Hendricks	March 4, 1885–March 4, 1889
23	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	Levi P. Morton	March 4, 1889–March 4, 1893
24	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	Adlai E. Stevenson	March 4, 1893–March 4, 1897
25	William McKinley	Republican	Garret A. Hobart	March 4, 1897–March 4, 1901
	William McKinley ^e	Republican	Theodore Roosevelt	March 4, 1901–Sept. 14, 1901
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	—	Sept. 14, 1901–March 4, 1905
	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	Charles W. Fairbanks	March 4, 1905–March 4, 1909
27	William H. Taft	Republican	James S. Sherman	March 4, 1909–March 4, 1913
28	Woodrow Wilson	Democrat	Thomas R. Marshall	March 4, 1913–March 4, 1921
29	Warren G. Harding ^f	Republican	Calvin Coolidge	March 4, 1921–August 2, 1923
30	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	—	August 2, 1923–March 4, 1925
	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	Charles G. Dawes	March 4, 1925–March 4, 1929
31	Herbert Hoover	Republican	Charles Curtis	March 4, 1929–March 4, 1933
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt ^g	Democrat	John N. Garner	March 4, 1933–Jan. 20, 1941
	Franklin D. Roosevelt ^h	Democrat	Henry A. Wallace	Jan. 20, 1941–Jan. 20, 1945
	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democrat	Harry S Truman	Jan. 20, 1945–April 12, 1945
33	Harry S Truman	Democrat	—	April 12, 1945–Jan. 20, 1949
	Harry S Truman	Democrat	Alben W. Barkley	Jan. 20, 1949–Jan. 20, 1953
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	Richard M. Nixon	Jan. 20, 1953–Jan. 20, 1961
35	John F. Kennedy ⁱ	Democrat	Lyndon B. Johnson	Jan. 20, 1961–Nov. 22, 1963
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democrat	—	Nov. 22, 1963–Jan. 20, 1965
	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democrat	Hubert H. Humphrey	Jan. 20, 1965–Jan. 20, 1969
37	Richard M. Nixon ^j	Republican	Spiro T. Agnew	Jan. 20, 1969–August 9, 1974
38	Gerald R. Ford ^k	Republican	Nelson A. Rockefeller	August 9, 1974–Jan. 20, 1977
39	Jimmy Carter	Democrat	Walter Mondale	Jan. 20, 1977–Jan. 20, 1981
40	Ronald Reagan	Republican	George H.W. Bush	Jan. 20, 1981–Jan. 20, 1989
41	George H.W. Bush	Republican	J. Danforth Quayle	Jan. 20, 1989–Jan. 20, 1993
42	William Jefferson Clinton	Democrat	Albert Gore Jr.	Jan. 20, 1993–Jan. 20, 2001
43	George W. Bush	Republican	Richard B. Cheney	Jan. 20, 2001–Jan. 20, 2009
44	Barack Obama	Democrat	Joseph Biden	Jan. 20, 2009

(a) Died April 4, 1841. (b) Died July 9, 1850. (c) Died April 15, 1865. (d) Died September 19, 1881. Chester Arthur wasn't sworn in until Sept. 20, 1881. (e) Died September 14, 1901. (f) Died August 2, 1923. (g) Dates of service changed with 20th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (h) Died April 12, 1945. (i) Died November 22, 1963. (j) Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned October 10, 1973. His successor was Gerald R. Ford, sworn in December 6, 1973. (k) President Nixon resigned August 9, 1974. Vice President Gerald R. Ford was sworn in as President on August 9, 1974.



Swimmer diving from a johnboat, n.d.
Danzero Photograph Collection
 Special Collections, Missouri State University



Christopher S. Bond

United States Senator

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Telephone: (816) 471-7141;
7700 Bonhomme, #615, St. Louis 63105
Telephone: (314) 725-4484;
300 S. Jefferson, Ste. 401, Springfield 65806
Telephone: (417) 864-8258.

CHRISTOPHER S. (KIT) BOND (Republican) is a sixth generation Missourian, born in St. Louis in 1939. He grew up in Mexico, Mo., where he still resides and tends to several groves of trees he planted by hand.

Bond graduated from Princeton University in 1960 and received his law degree from the University of Virginia, having graduated first in his class.

After serving as a clerk to the Chief Justice of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, Bond practiced law in Washington, D.C. before returning home to Missouri.

In 1969, Bond became an assistant attorney general under former Senator John Danforth. Before being elected state auditor in 1970, Bond was chief counsel of Missouri's Consumer Protection Division.

At age 33, Kit Bond became the 47th governor of the State of Missouri on January 8, 1973 - the youngest governor the state has ever had.

Bond was re-elected to a second term as governor in 1980. Among his greatest accomplishments as governor was to take the Parents as Teachers program statewide.

After his second successful term as governor, Bond continued his service to Missouri from his newly won seat in the United States Senate. In that 1986 election year, he was the only Republican to capture a seat previously held by a Democrat.

Based upon his solid ability to protect and advance Missouri's interests in the United States Senate, Bond was returned by Missouri voters to the U.S. Senate in 1992, 1998 and in 2004.

While serving in the United States Senate, Bond has built a reputation as a statesman who advocates for a strong U.S. military, improved



care for our nation's veterans and men and women in uniform, an expert on Southeast Asia, and a reformer of our nation's intelligence community. He is also recognized as a national leader in the promotion of plant biotechnology.

As a senior member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and ranking member of the subcommittee that funds the nation's housing and transportation needs, Bond has worked to increase access to safe and affordable housing and improve critical infrastructure in Missouri and across the country.

Bond has worked to ensure that Missouri receives a fair share of money to improve roads and highways. As the then-chairman of the subcommittee responsible for writing federal highway legislation, Bond used his clout to bring \$1.3 billion in new federal highway funds to Missouri in the most recent transportation bill.

Bond has fought for economic security by protecting jobs from being driven abroad by overreaching regulations, ensuring that the weapons systems defending our soldiers continue to be built by Missouri's fine engineering and production work force, and working to make Missouri the premier plant biotechnology and life sciences corridor in the country.

Bond serves as the Vice Chairman on the Senate Select Intelligence Committee, where he is working to give the Intelligence Community the tools to detect and disrupt planned terrorist attacks on America.

Bond is married to Linda Bond. His son, Samuel Bond, was 1st Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, and served two tours in Iraq - the last as a scout-sniper platoon leader. Sam recently married Margaret Crews, an attorney from Richmond, Virginia.



Claire McCaskill

United States Senator

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915 E. Ash St., Columbia 65201
Telephone: (573) 442-7130 / FAX: (573) 442-7140;
4141 Pennsylvania Ave., Ste. 101, Kansas City 64111
Telephone: (816) 421-1639 / FAX: (816) 421-2562;
324 Park Central West, Ste. 101, Springfield 65806
Telephone: (417) 868-8745 / FAX: (417) 831-1349;
5850 Delmar Blvd., Ste. A, St. Louis 63112
Telephone: (314)367-1364 / FAX: (314)361-8649.

CLAIRE McCASKILL (Democrat) is a 4th-generation Missourian who has spent her entire life in the Show-Me State. Born in Rolla and raised in Lebanon and Columbia, Claire has never forgotten her roots. Claire's first home was Houston, Missouri, where her father William worked at the McCaskill feed mill. Later, the family moved to Lebanon, hometown of Claire's mother, Betty Anne, where her mother's family ran the corner drugstore in town.

After another move, Claire attended Hickman High School in Columbia, while her father served as a state insurance commissioner and her mother became Columbia's first woman city council member. At Hickman High School, Claire graduated near the top of her class and was deeply involved in student activities, while also working in a fabric store since she sewed many of her own clothes.

The day after graduation, Claire left town for a job busing tables at Lodge of the Four Seasons at Lake of the Ozarks. Waitressing for six years helped Claire work her way through college and law school at the University of Missouri in Columbia.

Claire clerked for the Missouri Court of Appeals in Kansas City and then got a job as an assistant prosecutor in Kansas City, where she was a felony trial prosecutor handling sex crimes, homicides, and specializing in arson cases. In 1982, McCaskill won a seat in the State Legislature. She juggled the responsibilities of both mother and legislator and was the first woman to ever give birth while she was an active member of the Missouri Legislature.

Claire broke new ground again in 1993 when she became the first female Jackson County Prosecutor, which included Kansas City. This was the



largest prosecutor's office in the state, and she began many new programs, including a domestic violence unit and one of the nation's first Drug Courts. She held this position until she was sworn in as Missouri Auditor in 1999.

As State Auditor, Claire has been credited for revolutionizing the office and making it into a true watchdog for taxpayers and citizens. In 2004, Claire took on her own party establishment and became the first person to ever defeat a sitting Missouri governor in a primary election.

In November of 2006, Claire became the first woman elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, vowing to bring Harry Truman's no-nonsense style of accountability back to Washington. It only seemed fitting that her place in the Senate chamber is a desk shared by none other than Senator Truman himself.

Claire sits on four Senate Committees, including Armed Services, Commerce, Homeland Security and Government Affairs (HSGAC), and Aging. Claire is Chairman of an HSGAC Subcommittee on Contracting Oversight, and hopes to root out government waste. Additionally, Claire was named as one of the select Senators to sit on the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, formerly known as the Truman Committee.

After a busy week in Washington, Claire returns home to St. Louis to a full house. After seven years as a single mom, Claire married Joseph Shepard, a St. Louis businessman, in April 2002. They each brought children to the marriage, which created a blended family that includes seven children: Benjamin, 34, Carl, 31, Marilyn, 29, Michael, 27, Austin, 21, Maddie, 19 and Lily, 17. Claire's 81-year old mother Betty Anne lives with the family and continues to join her on trips around Missouri.

Historical Listing—United States Senators

Name	Political Party	Elected
David Barton ¹	Republican, Adams-Clay R.	1820, 1824
Thomas Hart Benton ²	Democrat	1820–48
Alexander Buckner ³	Jacksonian	1830
Lewis F. Linn ^{3,4}	Jacksonian, Democrat	1834, 1836, 1842
David R. Atchison ⁴	Democrat	1843, 1844, 1848
Henry S. Geyer	Whig	1850
James S. Green	Democrat	1856
Trusten Polk ⁵	Democrat	1856
Waldo P. Johnson ⁶	Democrat	1860
B. Gratz Brown ⁹	Unconditional Unionist	1862
John B. Henderson ⁸	Unionist	1862
Robert Wilson ⁷	Unionist	1862
Charles D. Drake ¹⁰	Republican	1866
Carl Schurz	Republican	1868
Francis P. Blair ¹²	Democrat	1870
Daniel F. Jewett ¹¹	Republican	1870
Lewis V. Bogy ¹³	Democrat	1872
Francis M. Cockrell	Democrat	1874, 1880, 1886, 1892, 1898
David H. Armstrong ¹⁴	Democrat	1876
James Shields ¹⁵	Democrat	1878
George Graham Vest	Democrat	1878, 1884, 1890, 1896
William Joe Stone ¹⁶	Democrat	1902, 1908, 1914
William Warner	Republican	1904
James A. Reed	Democrat	1910, 1916, 1922
Seldon Spencer ^{17, 18}	Republican	1918, 1920
Xenophon P. Wilfley ¹⁶	Democrat	1918
George H. Williams ¹⁷	Republican	1924
Harry B. Hawes ¹⁸	Democrat	1926
Roscoe C. Patterson	Republican	1928
Joel Bennett (Champ) Clark ^{18, 19}	Democrat	1932, 1938
Harry S Truman ²⁰	Democrat	1934, 1940
Forrest Donnell	Republican	1944
Frank P. Briggs ²⁰	Democrat	1945
James P. Kem	Republican	1946
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. ²¹	Democrat	1950, 1956
Stuart Symington ²³	Democrat	1952, 1958, 1964, 1970
Edward V. Long ^{21, 22}	Democrat	1962
Thomas F. Eagleton ²²	Democrat	1968, 1974, 1980
John C. Danforth ²³	Republican	1976, 1982, 1988
Christopher Samuel (Kit) Bond	Republican	1986, 1992, 1998, 2004
John Ashcroft	Republican	1994
Jean Carnahan ²⁴	Democrat	2000
James M. Talent	Republican	2002
Claire McCaskill	Democrat	2006

¹Admitted to seat, December 1821.

²Admitted to seat, December 1821.

³Linn was appointed to succeed Alexander Buckner, who died in 1838.

⁴Linn died October 3, 1848, and was succeeded by David R. Atchison, who served until 1855.

⁵Polk was expelled from the Senate on a charge of disloyalty, January 10, 1862.

⁶Johnson was expelled from the Senate on a charge of disloyalty, January 10, 1862.

⁷Wilson was appointed by Provisional Governor Hall in the absence of Governor Gamble.

⁸Henderson was appointed by Provisional Governor Hall in the absence of Governor Gamble.

⁹Brown was elected for a term ending March 4, 1867.

¹⁰Drake resigned in 1871 to become a judge of the U.S. Court of Claims at Washington D.C.

¹¹Jewett was appointed to succeed Charles Drake until the meeting of Congress.

¹²Blair was elected to serve the remainder of Drake's senate term.

¹³Bogy died September 20, 1877.

Historical Listing—United States Senators—cont.

¹⁴Armstrong was appointed September 27, 1877, to succeed Bogy until meeting of Congress.

¹⁵Shields was elected January 21, 1879, to serve the remainder of Bogy's senate term.

¹⁶Stone died April 14, 1918, and was succeeded by Xenophon P. Wilfley, who served until December 5, 1926.

¹⁷Spencer died May 16, 1925, and was succeeded by George H. Williams.

¹⁸Hawes resigned February 3, 1933, and was succeeded by Joel Bennett (Champ) Clark, who was named by Governor Guy B. Clark for the remainder of the term.

¹⁹Clark was elected November 8, 1932, for a term expiring March 4, 1939.

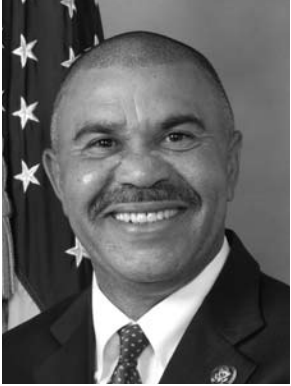
²⁰Briggs was appointed January 18, 1945, to fill the unexpired term of Harry S Truman, who resigned to become Vice President of the United States and succeeded to the Presidency on April 12, 1945, upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

²¹Hennings died while in office on September 13, 1960, and was succeeded by Edward V. Long, appointed September 23, 1960, then elected at a special election November 8, 1960.

²²Long resigned December 27, 1968, and was succeeded by Thomas F. Eagleton, appointed December 27, 1968.

²³Symington resigned December 27, 1976, and was succeeded by John C. Danforth, appointed December 27, 1976.

²⁴Carnahan was appointed to serve Mel Carnahan's term until the next general election. Mel Carnahan was elected posthumously on November 7, 2000.



U.S. Representative—District 1

WM. LACY CLAY

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www.lacyclay.house.gov

Committees: Oversight and Gov't. Reform; Financial Services; House Subcommittee on Information Policy, Census and National Archives, chair

Biography: A native St. Louisan, he succeeded his father, the Hon. Bill Clay, who served for 32 years and was a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus. He is a graduate of the Univ. of Maryland, attended the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard Univ., and holds honorary degrees from Lincoln Univ., Harris-Stowe State Univ. and Logan College. Clay is the proud father of Carol and attends St. Nicholas' Catholic Church. His primary goal as chair of Census and National Archives is to eliminate the undercount of African Americans, Hispanics and other minorities from the Census. Prior to his election to the U.S. House, Clay served for 17 years in both chambers of the Missouri Legislature. Elected to the U.S. House: 2000–2008. Democrat.



U.S. Representative—District 2

TODD AKIN

Washington office: 117 Cannon Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; phone (202) 225-2561; FAX: (202) 225-2563.

District offices: 301 Sovereign Court, Ste. 201, St. Louis 63011, phone (314) 590-0029, FAX: (314) 590-0037; 820 S. Main St., Ste. 206, St. Charles 63301, phone (636) 949-6826; FAX (636) 949-3832.

Committees: Small Business; Armed Services subcommittee ranking member; Science and Technology.

Biography: Born in 1947, he grew up in St. Louis. After obtaining his B.S. from WPI in Worcester, MA, he served as an officer in the U.S. Army. He worked for IBM where he met his wife, Lulli, and was married June 21, 1975. He then moved into corporate management with Laclede Steel, and received his Master's degree. He taught International Marketing at Maryville University and continues to lecture in public and private schools on government and civics.

Appointed by Governor Ashcroft to the Bicentennial Commission of the U.S. Constitution in 1987. He is active in the Boys Scouts of America, a leader in his church, former board member of Missouri Right to Life and board member of The Mission Gate Prison Ministry. Elected to the Missouri House: 1988–1998. Elected to the U.S. House: 2000–2008. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 3

RUSS CARNAHAN

Washington office: 1710 Longworth Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; phone (202) 225-2671; FAX: (202) 225-7452.

District offices: 8764 Manchester Rd., Ste. 203, St. Louis 63144, phone (314) 962-1523, FAX: (314) 962-7169; 517 Bailey Rd., Crystal City 63019, phone (636) 937-8039; FAX: (636) 937-7138.

Online office: carnahan.house.gov

Committees: Science and Technology; Transportation and Infrastructure; Foreign Affairs; Human Rights and Oversight Subcommittee (vice chair)

Biography: Senior Majority Whip. Born July 10, 1958. Graduate of the Univ. of MO-Columbia, B.S. and J.D. He and his wife, Debra, have two sons: Austin and Andrew. He previously worked in the health care field and private law practice. Co-Chair of: High Performance Bldg. Caucus; Multiple Sclerosis Caucus; Historic Preservation Caucus; Intelligent Transportation Systems Caucus. Member of: New Democrat

Coalition; Park United Methodist Church; Compton Heights Neighborhood Assoc.; FOCUS Leadership St. Louis; Missouri Bar. Legislative awards from: St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Assoc.; Nat'l. Multiple Sclerosis Society; Working Mother Magazine; Missouri Farmers Union; St. Louis Regional U.S. Green Bldg. Council. MO State Rep., 2000–04. Elected to the U.S. House: 2004–08. Democrat.

U.S. Representative—District 4

IKE SKELTON

Washington office: 2206 Rayburn Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; phone (202) 225-2876; FAX (202) 225-2695.

District offices: 1401 Southwest Blvd., Ste. 101, Jefferson City 65109, phone (573) 635-3499; 514-B N.W. Hwy. 7, Blue Springs 64014, phone (816) 228-4242; 908 Thompson Blvd., Sedalia 65301, phone (660) 826-2675; 219 N. Adams, Lebanon 65536, phone (417) 532-7964.

Committees: Armed Services (chair).

Biography: Born December 20, 1931, in Lexington. Educated at Lexington High School; Wentworth Military Academy and Junior College, Lexington; University of Missouri–Columbia, A.B., L.L.B.; University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Married Susan B. Anding, 1961 (deceased), they have three sons. Married Patty R. Martin, 2009. He is an attorney. Member: Christian Church; Lions; Elks; Masons; Shrine; Phi Beta Kappa. Special assistant attorney general, 1961–1963. Elected to the Missouri Senate: 1970–1976. Elected to the U.S. House: 1976–2008. Democrat.



U.S. Representative—District 5

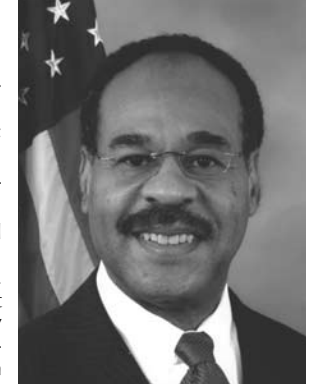
EMANUEL CLEAVER II

Washington office: 1027 Longworth Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; phone (202) 225-4535; FAX: (202) 225-4403.

District offices: 101 W. 31st St, Kansas City 64108, (816) 842-4545; 211 W. Maple Ave., Independence 64050, (816) 833-4545.

Committees: Financial Services; Homeland Security; Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming.

Biography: Born in Waxahachie, TX. He graduated from high school in Wichita Falls, Tx. Attended Prairie View A&M Univ., earned B.S. in Sociology; St. Paul's School of Theology, Masters in Divinity. He is an ordained Methodist Minister, serves as senior Pastor at St. James United Methodist Church, Kansas City. Married for thirty years to wife, Dianne. They have four children and three grandchildren. First elected to public office, 1979 as city councilman in Kansas City, a 12 year tenure during which he served as Mayor *Pro Tem* and chair of Planning and Zoning committee. He was elected as Mayor of Kansas City, the first African-American elected to that office, serving two terms. Served a two-term position as president of the Nat'l. Conference of Black Mayors. He was honored by Kansas City designating a major thoroughfare as "Emanuel Cleaver II Blvd." Elected to the U.S. House: 2004–2008. Democrat.



U.S. Representative—District 6

SAMUEL B. (Sam) GRAVES JR.

Washington office: 1415 Longworth HOB, Washington, D.C. 20515; phone (202) 225-7041; FAX: (202) 225-8221.

District offices: 113 Blue Jay Dr., Rm. 100, Liberty 64068, phone (816) 792-3976; 201 S. Eighth St., Rm. 330, St. Joseph 64501, phone (816) 233-9818.

Committees: Small Business (Ranking Member), Transportation (subcmtes: Aviation, Railroads and Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Mgmt.), Agriculture (subcmtes: Gen. Farm Commodities and Risk Mgmt, Conservation, Credit, Energy and Research).

Biography: Born Nov. 7, 1963 in Tarkio. Graduate of Tarkio High School, 1982. Attended college at the Univ. of Mo.–Col., receiving his degree in Agronomy from the Sch. of Agric., 1986. Upon graduation, Sam married Lesley Hickok, who teaches sixth grade at Tarkio Elem. School. They have three children: Megan, Samuel III and Emily. Member: First Baptist Church; Alpha Gamma Sigma; Rotary; Jaycees; volunteer fireman and rescue squad; Univ. Ext. Coun.; Farm Bureau; MO Historical Society. Awards: Nat'l. Outstanding Young Farmer; Mo. State Med. Assoc.; Legis. Excellence; Assoc. Industries of Mo., Voice of MO Business; MO Small Bus. Dev. Centers, Tom Henderson; Mo. Chamber of Commerce, Spirit of Enterprise; Eagle Scout. Elected to U.S. House: 2000–2008. Republican.





U.S. Representative—District 7
ROY BLUNT
Washington office: 2229 Rayburn Bldg., Washington D.C. 20515; phone: (202) 225-6536, FAX: (202) 225-5604

District offices: 2740 E. Sunshine St., Ste. B, Springfield 65804, phone: (417) 889-1800; North Park Mall, Box 20, 101 Rangeline Rd., Joplin 64801, phone: (417) 781-1041

Committees: Energy & Commerce (subcommittees on Health, Energy and Environment, and Communications and Technology) and House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

Biography: House Republican Whip (2002–2008), Majority Leader (2005–2006), Chair of House GOP Health Care Solutions Working Group, Born January 10, 1950. Graduate of Southwest Baptist Univ., B.A., history, 1970; Southwest Missouri State Univ., M.A., history, 1972. Honorary doctorate degrees in law, humanities, education. Married to Abigail. He has four children: Missouri’s 54th Governor Matt

Blunt, Amy Blunt, Andy Blunt and Charlie Blunt, and five grandchildren: Davis Mosby, Ben Blunt, Branch Blunt, Eva Mosby and Allyson Blunt. Served 12 years as a Greene County official; two-term Secretary of State; president, Southwest Baptist Univ. (4 years). Selected as Springfield’s Outstanding Young Man, 1980; Missouri’s Outstanding Young Civic Leader, 1981. Elected to the U.S. House: 1996–2008. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 8
JO ANN EMERSON
Washington office: 2440 Rayburn Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; phone (202) 225-4404; FAX: (202) 226-0326.

District offices: 555 Independence St., Ste. 1400, Cape Girardeau 63701, phone (573) 335-0101; 1301 Kingshighway, Rolla 65401, phone (573) 364-2455; 22 E. Columbia, Farmington 63640, phone (573) 756-9755; 35 Court Sq., Ste. 300, West Plains 65775, phone (417) 255-1515.

Committees: Appropriations, Subcommittee on Financial Services, ranking member and Subcommittee on Agriculture.

Biography: Born Sept. 16, 1950, in Washington, D.C. Graduate of Ohio Wesleyan Univ., B.A, political science. Widow of Congressman Bill Emerson. Married since 2000 to Ron Gladney, attorney. Daughters Victoria Barnes, Katharine Emerson, stepchildren Elizabeth Leger, Abigail Gray, Alison, Jessica, Stephanie and Sam Gladney. Grandchildren Will and Cooper Leger and Maggie Gilhooley. Member: Presbyterian Church;

Westminster College, Fulton, Honorary and Life Trustee; NATO Parliamentary Assembly’s subcommittee on Democratic Governance, vice chair; Congressional Hunger Center, co-chair, bd. of dir.; Rock and Wrap It Up, adv. bd.; Center Aisle Caucus. First Republican woman elected to Congress from Missouri, first Independent elected to federal office in Missouri in 122 years. Elected to the U.S. House: 1996–2008. Republican.



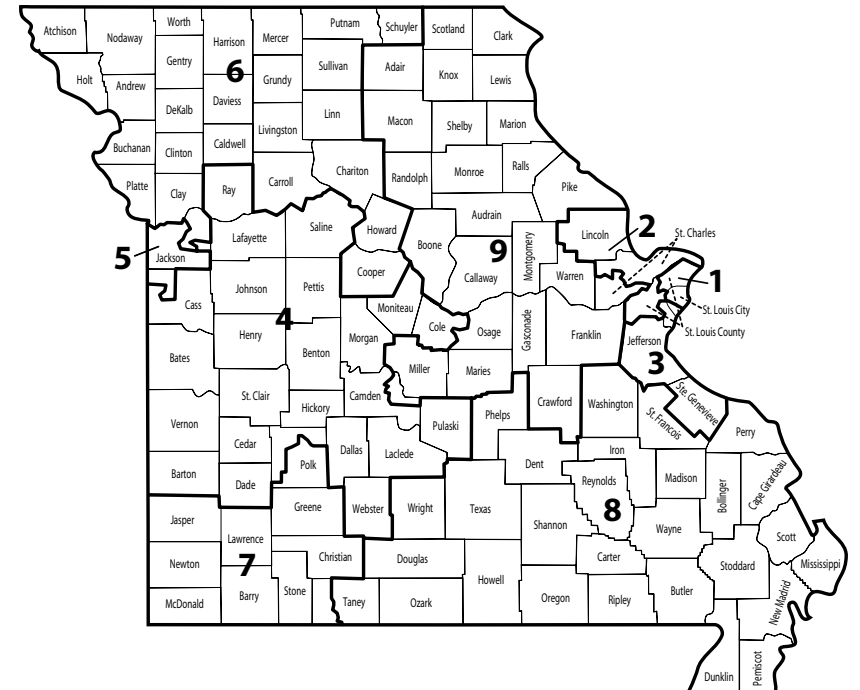
U.S. Representative—District 9
BLAINE LUETKEMEYER
Washington office: 1118 Longworth House Office Building., Washington, D.C. 20515; phone (202) 225-2956; FAX: (202) 225-5712.

District offices: 3610 Buttonwood Dr., Ste. 200, Columbia 65201, phone (573) 886-8929; 201 N. Third St., Ste. 120, Hannibal 63401, phone (573) 231-1012; 516 Jefferson St., Washington 63090, phone (636) 239-2276.

Committees: Agriculture (subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management, subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, Energy and Research); Oversight and Government (subcommittee on Government Management, Organization and Procurement; subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs); Small Business (Subcommittee on Rural Development, Entrepreneurship and Trade; subcommittee on Finance and Tax).

Biography: Born May 7, 1952, in Jefferson City. Educated at Lincoln University, B.A., political science, 1974; He is married to Jackie Luetkemeyer, they have three children, Trevor, Brandy and Nikki. Member: St. Lawrence Catholic Church; Knights of Columbus; Missouri Farm Bureau; Eldon Chamber of Commerce; Missouri House of Representatives, 1999–2005; Missouri Director of Tourism, 2006–2008. Elected to the U.S. House: 2008. Republican.

Missouri’s Congressional Districts



The congressional district bill (H.B. 1000), passed by the 91st General Assembly and signed into law by the governor on June 1, 2001, established these district boundaries:

District	Description or boundary	Population
1	Parts of St. Louis County and St. Louis City	621,690
2	Counties of Lincoln, St. Charles (part of), St. Louis County (part of)	621,690
3	Counties of Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve and parts of St. Louis County and St. Louis City	621,690
4	Counties of Barton, Bates, Benton, Camden (part of), Cass (part of), Cedar, Cole, Dade, Dallas, Henry, Hickory, Jackson (part of), Johnson, Laclede, Lafayette, Moniteau, Morgan, Pettis, Polk (part of), Pulaski, Ray, Saline, St. Clair, Vernon and Webster	621,690
5	Cass (part of), Jackson County (part of) and Kansas City (part of)	621,691
6	Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Chariton, Clay, Clinton, Cooper, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Howard, Jackson (part of), Linn, Livingston, Mercer, Nodaway, Platte, Putnam, Schuyler, Sullivan, Worth and Kansas City (part of)	621,690
7	Counties of Barry, Christian, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Polk (part of), Stone and Taney (part of)	621,690
8	Counties of Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Francois, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Taney (part of), Texas, Washington, Wayne and Wright	621,690
9	Counties of Adair, Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Camden (part of), Clark, Crawford, Franklin, Gasconade, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Maries, Marion, Miller, Monroe, Montgomery, Osage, Pike, Ralls, Randolph, St. Charles (part of), Scotland, Shelby and Warren	621,690

Historical Listing—United States Representatives

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
John Scott		Democrat	1820–24
Edward Bates		Whig	1826
Spencer Pettis		Democrat	1828, 1831
William H. Ashley		Jacksonian	1831–36
John Bull		Democrat	1833
Albert G. Harrison		Democrat	1835, 1836
John Miller		Democrat	1836–40
John Jameison		Democrat	1838, 1842, 1846
John C. Edwards		Democrat	1840
Gustavus M. Bower		Democrat	1842
James B. Bowlin		Democrat	1842–48
James M. Hughes		Democrat	1842
James H. Relfe		Democrat	1842, 1844
William McDaniel ¹		Democrat	1844
John S. Phelps	5, 6	Democrat	1844–60
Sterling Price ¹		Democrat	1844
Leonard H. Sims		Democrat	1844
James S. Green	3	Democrat	1846, 1848, 1856
Willard P. Hall	4	Democrat, Union–D	1846–50
W.V.N. Bay	2	Democrat	1848
John F. Darby	1	Whig	1850
John G. Miller ²	3	Whig	1850–1854
Gilchrist Porter	2	Whig	1850, 1854
Thomas Hart Benton	1	Democrat	1852
Alfred W. Lamb	2	Democrat	1852
Mordecai Oliver	4	Democrat	1852, 1854
Samuel Caruthers	7	Democrat	1853–56
James J. Lindley	3	Whig	1853, 1854
Thomas P. Akers ²	5	American	1854
L.M. Kennett	1	American	1854
T.L. Anderson	2	American, Ind. D	1856, 1858
Francis P. Blair ³	1	Democrat	1856, 1860
John B. Clark ⁴	3	Democrat	1856–60, 1872
James B. Craig	4	Democrat	1856, 1858
J.R. Barrett	1	Democrat, Union–D	1858, 1860
John W. Noell ⁵	7, 3	Democrat	1858, 1860
Samuel H. Woodson	5	Democrat	1858, 1860
William A. Hall ⁴	3, 8	Democrat	1860, 1862
E.H. Norton	4	Whig	1860
Thomas L. Price ⁶	5	Democrat	1860
John W. Reid ⁶	5	Democrat	1860
James S. Rollins	2, 9	Whig, Democrat	1860, 1862
Henry T. Blow	2	Republican	1862, 1864
Semphronius H. Boyd	4	Republican	1862, 1868
Austin A. King	6	Union–D	1862
James Knox	1	Republican	1862
Benjamin F. Loan	7	Republican	1862–66
Joseph W. McClurg ⁷	5	Republican	1862–66
John G. Scott ⁵	3	Republican	1862
George Anderson	9	Democrat	1864, 1868
John F. Benjamin	8	Republican	1864–68
John Hogan	1	Democrat	1864
John R. Kelson	4	Indep. Radical	1864
Thomas E. Noell ⁸	3	Republican	1864, 1866
Robert T. Van Horn	6, 8, 5	Republican	1864–68, 1880, 1894
J.J. Gravely	4	Republican	1866
J.R. McCormick ⁸	3	Democrat	1866–70
C.A. Newcombe	2	Republican	1866
William A. Pile	1	Republican	1866

Historical Listing—United States Representatives

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
John H. Stover ⁷	5	Democrat	1866
Joel F. Asper	7	Republican	1868
S.S. Burdette	5	Republican	1868, 1870
D. Pat Dyer	9	Republican	1868
G.A. Finkelburg	2	Republican	1868, 1870
Erastus Wells	1, 2	Democrat	1868–74, 1878
James G. Blair	8	Democrat	1870
Abram Comingo	6, 8	Democrat	1870, 1872
H.E. Havens	4, 6	Republican	1870, 1872
Andrew King	9	Union–D	1870
I.C. Parker	7, 9	Republican	1870, 1872
Richard P. Bland ⁹	5, 11, 8	Democrat	1872–92, 1896, 1898
Aylett H. Buckner	13, 7	Democrat	1872–80, 1882
Thomas T. Crittenden	7	Democrat	1872, 1876
John M. Glover	12, 9	Democrat	1872–76, 1884, 1886
Robert A. Hatcher	4	Democrat	1872–76
I.B. Hyde	10	Republican	1872
E.O. Stanard	1	Republican	1872
W.H. Stone	3	Democrat	1872, 1874
John B. Clark Jr.	11	Democrat	1874–80
Rezin A. DeBolt	10	Liberal–R	1874
Benjamin J. Franklin	8	Democrat	1874, 1876
Edward C. Kehr	1	Democrat	1874
Charles H. Morgan	6, 12, 15	Democrat	1874, 1876, 1882, 1892, 1908
John F. Philips ¹⁰	7	Democrat	1874, 1878
David Rea	9	Democrat	1874, 1876
Nathan Cole	2	Republican	1876
Anthony Ittner	1	Republican	1876
Lyne S. Metcalf	3	Republican	1876
Henry Pellard	10	Democrat	1876
Martin Clardy	1, 10	Democrat	1878–86
Lowndes H. Davis	4, 14	Democrat	1878–82
Nicholas Ford	9	Republican	1878, 1880
R. Graham Frost	3	Democrat	1878, 1880
William H. Hatch	12, 1	Democrat	1878–92
Alfred M. Lay ¹⁰	7	Democrat	1878
Gideon Rothwell	10	Democrat	1878
Sam L. Sawyer	8	Democrat	1878
James R. Waddill	6	Democrat	1878
Thomas Allen ¹¹	2	Democrat	1880
Joseph H. Burrows	10	Republican	1880
Ira S. Hazeltine	6	Republican	1880
James H. McLean ¹¹	2	Democrat	1880
Theron M. Rice	7	Republican	1880
Armstead M. Alexander	2	Democrat	1882
James O. Broadhead	9	Democrat	1882
James N. Burnes ¹²	4	Democrat	1882–86
John Cosgrove	6	Democrat	1882
Alexander M. Dockery	3	Democrat	1882–96
Robert W. Fyan	13	Democrat	1882, 1890, 1892
Alex Graves	5	Democrat	1882
John J. O'Neil	8	Democrat	1882–86, 1890
William Dawson	14	Democrat	1884
John B. Hale	2	Democrat	1884
John T. Heard	6, 7	Democrat	1884–92
John E. Hutton	7	Democrat	1884, 1886
William J. Stone	12	Democrat	1884–88
William H. Wade	13	Democrat	1884–88
William Warner	5	Republican	1884, 1886

Historical Listing—United States Representatives

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Charles F. Booher ¹²	4	Democrat	1886, 1906–18
Charles H. Mansur	2	Democrat	1886–90
James P. Walker ¹³	14	Democrat	1886, 1888
Nathan Frank	9	Republican	1888
William Kinsey	10	Republican	1888
F.G. Niedringhaus	8	Republican	1888
Richard Norton	7	Democrat	1888, 1890
John C. Tarsney	5	Democrat	1888–92
R.H. Whitelaw ¹³	14	Democrat	1888
Robert P.C. Wilson	4	Democrat	1888, 1890
Marshall Arnold	14	Democrat	1890, 1892
Samuel Byrns	10	Democrat	1890
Seth W. Cobb	9, 12	Democrat	1890–94
David A. DeArmond ¹⁴	12, 6	Democrat	1890–1908
Richard Bartholdt	10	Republican	1892–1912
Daniel D. Burnes	4	Democrat	1892
Champ Clark	9	Democrat	1892, 1896–1918
Uriel S. Hall	2	Democrat	1892, 1894
Charles F. Joy	11	Republican	1892–98
Charles G. Burton	15	Republican	1894
Charles N. Clark	1	Republican	1894
George C. Crowther	4	Republican	1894
Joel D. Hubbard	8	Republican	1894
Norman A. Mozley	14	Republican	1894
John H. Raney	13	Republican	1894
John P. Tracy	7	Republican	1894
William M. Treloar	9	Republican	1894
Maecenas E. Benton	15	Democrat	1896–1902
Robert N. Bodine	2	Democrat	1896
Charles F. Cochran	4	Democrat	1896–1902
James A. Cooney	7	Democrat	1896–1900
William S. Cowherd	5	Democrat	1896–1902
James T. Lloyd	1	Democrat	1896–1914
Charles E. Pearce	12	Republican	1896, 1898
Edward A. Robb	13	Democrat	1896–1902
Willard D. Vandiver	14	Democrat	1896–1902
John Dougherty	3	Democrat	1898–1902
William W. Rucker	2	Democrat	1898–1920
Dorsey W. Shackelford ⁹	8	Democrat	1898–1916
J.J. Butler	12	Democrat	1900, 1902
John T. Hunt	11	Democrat	1900–04
Robert Lamar	16	Democrat	1900, 1902, 1906
Courtney W. Hamlin	7	Democrat	1902, 1906–16
Harry M. Coudray	12	Republican	1904–08
Edgar C. Ellis	5	Republican	1904, 1906, 1920, 1924, 1928
Frank B. Fulkerson	4	Republican	1904
Frank Klepper	3	Republican	1904
Arthur P. Murphy	16	Republican	1904, 1908
Marion Rhodes	13	Republican	1904, 1918, 1920
Cassius M. Shartel	15	Republican	1904
William T. Tyndall	14	Republican	1904
John Welborn	7	Republican	1904
Joshua W. Alexander ¹⁵	3	Democrat	1906–18
Henry S. Caulfield	11	Republican	1906
Joseph J. Russell	14	Democrat	1906, 1910–16
Madison R. Smith	13	Democrat	1906
William Borland	5	Democrat	1908–16
Charles A. Crow	14	Republican	1908
Clement C. Dickinson ¹⁴	6, At large	Democrat	1908–18, 1922–26, 1930, 1933*

Historical Listing—United States Representatives

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Politte Elvins	13	Republican	1908
Patrick F. Gill	11	Democrat	1908
Thomas Hackney	15	Democrat	1908
Theron E. Catlin	11	Republican	1910
J.A. Daugherty	15	Democrat	1910
L.C. Dyer	12	Republican	1910, 1914–30
Walter L. Hensley	13	Democrat	1910–16
Thomas L. Rubey	16	Democrat	1910–18, 1922–26
Perl D. Decker	15	Democrat	1912–16
Michael J. Gill	12	Democrat	1912
William L. Igoe	11	Democrat	1912–18
Jacob E. Meeker ¹⁶	10	Republican	1914, 1916
Frederick Essen ¹⁶	10	Republican	1916
Milton Romjue	1, At large	Democrat	1916, 1918, 1922–33*, 1934–40
William T. Bland	5	Democrat	1918
Edward D. Hays	14	Republican	1918, 1920
I.V. McPherson	15	Republican	1918, 1920
Samuel C. Major ¹⁷	7	Democrat	1918, 1922–26, 1930
Jacob L. Milligan ¹⁵	3, At large	Democrat	1918, 1922–33*
William L. Nelson	8, 2	Democrat	1918, 1922–30, 1934–40
Cleveland A. Newton	10	Republican	1918–24
William O. Atkeson	6	Republican	1920
Harry B. Hawes ¹⁸	11	Democrat	1920–24
Charles L. Faust ¹⁹	4	Republican	1920–28
Theodore W. Hukreide	9	Republican	1920
H.F. Lawrence	3	Republican	1920
Frank C. Millsbaugh	1	Republican	1920
Roscoe C. Patterson	7	Republican	1920
Sid C. Roach	8	Republican	1920, 1922
S.A. Shelton	16	Republican	1920
Clarence Cannon	9, At large	Democrat	1922–1933*, 1934–64
James F. Fulbright	14	Democrat	1922, 1926, 1930
Henry L. Jost	5	Democrat	1922
Ralph Lozier	2, At large	Democrat	1922–33*
Joe J. Manlove	15	Democrat	1922–30
J. Scott Wolff	13	Democrat	1922
Ralph E. Bailey	14	Republican	1924
John J. Cochran ¹⁸	11, 13, At large	Democrat	1924–33*, 1934–44, 1948
Charles Edward Kiefner	13	Republican	1924, 1928
George H. Combs	5	Democrat	1926
Henry F. Niedringhaus	10	Republican	1926–30
Clyde Williams	13, 8, At large	Democrat	1926, 1930, 1933*, 1934–40
Thomas J. Halsey	6	Republican	1928
David Hopkins ¹⁹	4	Republican	1928, 1930
Roland L. Johnson	16	Republican	1928
John W. Palmer	7	Republican	1928
Dewey J. Short	14, 7	Republican	1928, 1934–54
William E. Barton	16	Democrat	1930
Robert D. Johnson ¹⁷	7	Democrat	1930
Joseph B. Shannon	5, At large	Democrat	1930, 1933*, 1934–40
James R. Claiborne	12, At large	Democrat	1933*, 1934
Richard M. Duncan	3, At large	Democrat	1933*, 1934–40
Frank H. Lee	At large	Democrat	1933*
James E. Ruffin	At large	Democrat	1933*
Reuben T. Wood	6, At large	Democrat	1933*, 1934–38
Charles Jasper Bell	4	Democrat	1934–48
Thomas C. Hennings	11	Democrat	1934–38
Orville Zimmerman	10	Democrat	1934–46
C. Arthur Anderson	12	Democrat	1936, 1938

Historical Listing—United States Representatives

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Phil Bennett	6	Republican	1940
Walter Ploeser	12	Republican	1940–46
John B. Sullivan	11	Democrat	1940, 1944, 1948, 1950
Samuel Washington (Wat) Arnold	1	Republican	1942–46
Marion Bennett	6	Republican	1942–46
William C. Cole	3	Republican	1942–46, 1952
William Price Elmer	8	Republican	1942
Louis E. Miller	11	Republican	1942
Max Schwabe	2	Republican	1942–46
Roger C. Slaughter	5	Democrat	1942, 1944
A.S.J. Carnahan	8	Democrat	1944, 1948–58
Claude I. Bakewell	11	Republican	1946
Park M. Banta	8	Republican	1946
Frank M. Karsten	13, 1	Democrat	1946, 1950–66
Albert L. Reeves Jr.	5	Republican	1946
Richard Bolling	5	Democrat	1948–80
George H. Christopher	6	Democrat	1948, 1954
Leonard Irving	4	Democrat	1948, 1950
Paul C. Jones	10	Democrat	1948–66
Raymond Karst	12	Democrat	1948
Clare McGee	1	Democrat	1948, 1950
Morgan Moulder	2	Democrat	1948–64
Phil J. Welch	3	Democrat	1948, 1950
O.K. Armstrong	6	Republican	1950
Thomas B. Curtis	12, 2	Republican	1950–66
Jeffrey P. Hillelson	4	Republican	1952
Lenor K. Sullivan	3	Democrat	1952–74
W.R. Hull	6	Democrat	1954–70
Charles H. Brown	7	Democrat	1956, 1958
William J. Randall	4	Democrat	1958–74
Durwood G. Hall	7	Republican	1960–70
Richard H. Ichord	8	Democrat	1960–82
William Hungate	9	Democrat	1962–74
Bill D. Burlison	10	Democrat	1968–78
William L. Clay	1	Democrat	1968–98
James W. Symington	2	Democrat	1968–74
Jerry Litton ²⁰	6	Democrat	1972, 1974
Gene Taylor	7	Republican	1972–86
E. Thomas Coleman ²⁰	6	Republican	1976–90
Richard Gephardt	3	Democrat	1976–2002
Ike Skelton	4	Democrat	1976
Harold Volkmer	9	Democrat	1976–94
Robert A. Young	2	Democrat	1976–84
Wendell Bailey	8	Republican	1980
William (Bill) Emerson ²¹	10, 8	Republican	1980–96
Alan Wheat	5	Democrat	1982–94
Jack Buechner	2	Republican	1986, 1988
Mel Hancock	7	Republican	1988–96
Joan Kelly Horn	2	Democrat	1990
Pat Danner	6	Democrat	1992–98
James M. Talent	2	Republican	1992–98
Karen McCarthy	5	Democrat	1994–2002
Roy D. Blunt	7	Republican	1996
Jo Ann Emerson ²¹	8	Independent, Republican	1996
Kenny Hulshof	9	Republican	1996–2008
Todd Akin	2	Republican	2000
William (Lacy) Clay Jr.	1	Democrat	2000
Sam B. Graves Jr.	6	Republican	2000
Russ Carnahan	3	Democrat	2004

Historical Listing—United States Representatives

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Emanuel Cleaver II	5	Democrat	2004
Blaine Luetkemeyer	9	Republican	2008

¹Sterling Price resigned, going to the Mexican War, and McDaniel succeeded him.

²John G. Miller died and Thomas P. Akers was elected to fill the vacancy.

³Francis P. Blair resigned.

⁴John B. Clark was expelled, and William A. Hall was elected in his place.

⁵John W. Noell died and J.G. Scott was elected in his place.

⁶John W. Reid was expelled, and Thomas L. Price was elected in his place.

⁷Joseph W. McClurg was elected Governor and resigned. John H. Stover was elected in his place.

⁸Thomas E. Noell died and J.R. McCormick was elected in his place.

⁹Richard P. Bland died and Dorsey W. Shackelford was elected to succeed him.

¹⁰Alfred M. Lay died December 8, 1879 and John F. Philips was elected at a special election January 10, 1880 to fill the expired term.

¹¹Thomas Allen died and was succeeded by James H. McLean.

¹²James N. Burnes died in 1889 and Charles F. Booher was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹³James P. Walker died and R.H. Whitelaw was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁴David A. DeArmond died and Clement C. Dickinson was elected to succeed him.

¹⁵Joshua W. Alexander resigned and Jacob L. Milligan was elected.

¹⁶Jacob E. Meeker died and Frederick Essen was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁷Sam C. Major died and Robert D. Johnson was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁸Harry B. Hawes resigned and John J. Cochran was elected.

¹⁹Charles L. Faust died December 17, 1928, and David Hopkins was elected.

²⁰Jerry Litton died and E. Thomas Coleman was elected November 2, 1976, to complete the unexpired term. He was also elected to a full term beginning January 3, 1977.

²¹Jo Ann Emerson was elected to two terms in the 1996 general election. She ran as a Republican in the special election to serve out the remainder of the term in the seat held by her late husband, U.S. Rep. Bill Emerson, who died in June of 1996. With not enough time for her name to be added to the ballot for the next full term in Congress, Jo Ann Emerson ran for the upcoming term as an Independent. She won both elections, and began her congressional service during the 104th Congress, representing Missouri's Eighth District starting in November of 1996.

Historical Note: The election of early Missouri delegates was by general statewide ticket. In 1847, the state was divided into five congressional districts, from which representatives were elected. In 1863, the districts were expanded to number nine and ten years later in 1873, Missouri was redistricted to allow for thirteen congressional districts. By acts approved in 1882 and 1885, Missouri was allowed one additional district and in 1893, the congressional districts numbered fifteen. Missouri was allowed sixteen districts in 1901; these were in place until 1933. In that year, the state was allotted thirteen representatives, while the legislature redistricted the state. Those thirteen representatives were elected at large (indicated by an asterisk (*) in the listing). The state has been redistricted at various times over the last forty years, moving from eleven districts in the 1950s, to ten districts in the 1960s, to the current number of nine congressional districts in the 1980s. Because of the redistricting, it may be necessary to check the *Revised Statutes of Missouri* to determine which Missouri counties were represented by a district during a particular year. Redistricting changes generally occur in the years following the taking of the federal census.

Legislative Branch



Crowd watching a bi-plane in flight, ca. 1926
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