





Joe Maxwell

Lieutenant Governor

Elected November 7, 2000
Term expires January 2005

Joe Maxwell (Democrat) was elected Missouri's 45th lieutenant governor on November 7, 2000. After the tragic death of Governor Mel Carnahan on October 16, 2000, Lt. Governor Roger Wilson assumed the duties of governor. Wilson appointed Maxwell lieutenant governor on November 15, 2000.

Joe grew up on the family farm outside the small community of Rush Hill. From a large family, Joe Maxwell understood at an early age the importance of responsibility and obligation to one's family.

Service is the foundation of Joe Maxwell's philosophy. He served his country in the Missouri National Guard for twenty years and was called to state active duty during the great flood of 1993. Today he serves as chair of the Missouri Community Service Commission.

Elected as a state representative in 1990, Joe earned the reputation for working long hours and taking on tough issues, like welfare reform and health care. He never forgot Missouri's family farms, and his personal experience during the farm crisis. He has worked to help establish value-added agriculture, encouraging several farm cooperatives, like the ethanol plant in Macon.

In 1995, Maxwell was elected 18th District State Senator. Joe represented an area that stretches across a dozen Missouri counties in the northeast region of the state.

As state senator, Maxwell sponsored the Patients Bill of Rights in Missouri; Joe was instrumental in passing legislation focusing on early childhood. During his last legislative session, Joe worked on HMO reform and small business health care, and he successfully passed the Financial Exploitation Act to safeguard senior citizens' financial savings. He fought for tougher child protection laws, to help assure safety for Missouri's most vulnerable citizens. Maxwell saw his Child Protection Act become law in July, 2000.

As acting governor, Maxwell signed new legislation to protect Missouri's environment, and help Missouri veterans and senior citizens.

Maxwell's awards include: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. Louis Support Group Certificate of Appreciation; Missouri Farmers Union Family Farm Leadership Award; Missouri Funeral Directors Association Legislator of the Year;

Missouri VFW Service Award; Missouri Alliance of Area Agencies on Aging Outstanding Leadership Award; Missouri Association of Registered Land Surveyors Appreciation Award; Welfare Reform Coordinating Committee Recognition; Truman State University Presidential Award; Paraquad of Missouri Gin Laurie Award; Missouri County Clerks Association Recognition of Legislative Efforts; National Farmers Organization Appreciation Award; Citizens for Missouri's Children Hero for Kids; National Guard Association of Missouri's Charles Dick Medal for Merit; Fraternal Order of Police Award of Appreciation; Missouri Nurses Association Excellence in Health Care Legislative Award; AARP Award of Appreciation; Missouri Farm Bureau Medal of Endorsement; Missouri State Medical Association Award of Appreciation; Missouri League of Women Voters Award of Appreciation; Missouri Soybean Association Honorary Membership; MNEA A+ Legislator Award; NAMI Distinguished Legislator Award; MONENA Appreciation Award; Macon AVTS Appreciation Award; Jefferson City School District Resolution of Appreciation; Missouri Telephone Association Recognition; Mexico Jaycees Distinguished Service Award; MSTA Northeast District Outstanding Legislative Service to Education; Washington Association of Military Attaches Recognition for Outstanding Support; Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri Commendation; Missouri Elk Farmers Association Recognition; Missouri Association of Counties Recognition; Northeast District MSTA Outstanding Legislative Leadership; MSTA Recognition of Outstanding Service to Missouri Education; SIL Board of Directors and Staff Recognition; Missouri Bar Association Appreciation Award; George B. Freeman Award; Honor Graduate ANCOG; Army Achievement Medal Second Award; Outstanding Young Men in America; Missouri Army National Guard Commendation Ribbon; Boy Scouts of America Certificate of Appreciation; 1979 Army Reserve Component Medal First Award; Jaycees Presidential Award of Honor; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* Outstanding Achievement Award.

Like most Missouri families, Sarah and Joe Maxwell work hard to provide for their children. Their two daughters, Megan and Shannen, serve as constant reminders that Sarah and Joe must strive every day to make this world a better place.

Office of Lieutenant Governor

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Qualifications

Missouri's lieutenant governor must be at least 30 years old, a U.S. citizen for at least 15 years and a resident of Missouri for at least 10 years before being elected to the office.

The lieutenant governor is elected for a four-year term and is subject to re-election.

Duties

Under the constitution, the lieutenant governor is *ex officio* president of the Missouri Senate. Upon the governor's death, conviction, impeachment, resignation, absence from the state or other disabilities, the lieutenant governor shall act as governor. By law, the lieutenant governor is a member of the Board of Public Buildings; the Board of Fund Commissioners; the Missouri Finance Development Board; the Missouri Housing Development Commission; the Missouri Rural Economic Development Council; and the Tourism Commission. The lieutenant governor is an advisor to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education on early childhood education and Parents-as-Teachers program, and the state's official advocate for Missouri's elderly. The lieutenant governor also refers citizen questions and concerns to appropriate state agencies.

An Office Built on Service

Since William Henry Ashley took the oath of office as the first lieutenant governor in 1820, historic Missouri names like Marmaduke and Price, Dunklin and Reynolds, have served Missourians as lieutenant governor. Modern times have seen the office help develop two quality service organizations: MissouriVolunteer and the Missouri Community Service Commission.

As chair of the Missouri Community Service Commission, it is an honor to continue the legacy of service to citizens throughout Missouri.



JOHN ROBINSON
Chief of Staff



LEWIS BROOKS
Director of Constituency



MARIA CHAPPELLE-NADAL
Director of Information



CHERYL GRAZIER
Council on Efficient Operations

The boards and commissions on which the lieutenant governor serves provide many more opportunities to help Missouri citizens.

By statute, the lieutenant governor is the official advocate for senior citizens. As such this office investigates complaints on behalf of senior citizens. Our office works very closely with the Division of Aging to ensure the safety and well-being of senior citizens in Missouri.

The lieutenant governor also serves on the Missouri Housing Development Commission. As such, the lieutenant governor has the opportunity to help ensure quality affordable housing for Missourians, regardless of income.

As a board member of the Missouri Rural Economic Development Council and the Rural Economic Assistance Program (REAP), the lieutenant governor works to help foster sustainable community and economic development programs in rural areas.

As the state's official advocate for the elderly, the lieutenant governor is a member of the Commission on Special Health, Psychological and Social Needs of Older Minority Individuals. Too often, minority populations suffer disparities in their health status—such as inadequate access to medical facilities, nutritional education, and medical insurance. A recent Kansas City Health Department study found that African Americans in Jackson County can expect to live 11 years less



MILTON McHENRY
Constituent Specialist



MOLLY STOREY
Director of Operations



TUCK VAN DYNE
Elderly Advocate



MALKIA WHITE
Director of Administration

than the general population. The commission makes the health status of minority seniors a priority.

As a Missouri Tourism Commissioner, the lieutenant governor helps market Missouri to the rest of the world. New visitors bring new revenues to Missouri businesses, and new tax dollars to Missouri. We have two unique opportunities to showcase our beautiful, historic state to the world: First, the world's tour and travel planners are coming to Missouri in 2003 for the Travel International Association's Pow Wow. A year later, the world will focus on Missouri's twin

summer celebrations: the 200th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the 100th anniversary of the 1904 Louisiana Exposition, the St. Louis World's Fair.

This partial list of lieutenant governor's duties shows how the office can help Missourians. Just as important are the many Missourians from every walk of life who give their time and talents to serve on these boards and commissions.

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Historical listing, lieutenant governors

Name and (party)	Term	County	Born	Died
1. William Henry Ashley (D)	1820–24	St. Louis	1785	3/26/1839
2. Benjamin Harrison Reeves (D)	1824–28	Howard	N/A	4/16/1849
3. Daniel Dunklin (D)	1828–32	Washington	1/14/1790	8/25/1844
4. Lilburn W. Boggs (D)	1832–36	Jackson	12/14/1792	3/14/1860
5. Franklin Cannon (D)	1836–40	Cape Girardeau	3/12/1794	6/13/1863
6. Meredith Miles Marmaduke (D)	1840–44	Saline	8/28/1791	3/26/1864
7. James Young (D)	1844–48	Lafayette	5/11/1800	1/9/1868
8. Thomas Lawson Price (D) ¹	1848–52	Cole	1/19/1809	7/15/1870
9. Wilson Brown (D)	1853–57	Cape Girardeau	8/27/1804	8/27/1855
10. Hancock Lee Jackson (D)	1857–61	Randolph	5/12/1796	3/19/1876
11. Thomas Cauter Reynolds (D)	1860–61	St. Louis	10/11/1821	3/30/1887
12. William Willard Preble Hall (U) ^{1, 2}	1861–64	Buchanan	5/ 9/1820	11/3/1882
13. George Smith (R)	1865–69	Caldwell	2/2/1809	7/14/1881
14. Edwin Obed Standard (R)	1869–71	St. Louis	1/5/1832	3/12/1914
15. Joseph Jackson Gravely (R) ³	1871–73	Cedar	9/25/1828	4/28/1872
16. Charles Phillip Johnson (R) ³	1873–75	St. Louis	1/8/1836	5/21/1920
17. Norman J. Colman (D)	1875–77	St. Louis	3/16/1827	11/3/1911
18. Henry Clay Brockmeyer (D)	1877–81	St. Louis City	8/12/1828	7/26/1906
19. Robert Alexander Campbell (D)	1881–85	St. Louis City	9/2/1832	4/2/1926
20. Albert Pickett Morehouse (D)	1885–89	Nodaway	7/11/1835	9/23/1891
21. Stephen Hugh Claycomb (D)	1889–93	Jasper	8/11/1847	6/6/1930
22. John Baptiste O'Meara (D)	1893–97	St. Louis City	6/24/1852	7/22/1926
23. August Henry Bolte (D)	1897–1901	Franklin	9/3/1854	6/24/1920
24. John Adams Lee (D)	1901–03	St. Louis City	6/28/1851	10/10/1928
25. Thomas Lewis Rubey (D) ⁴	1903–04	Laclede	N/A	9/2/1928
26. John C. McKinley (R)	1905–09	Putnam	11/20/1859	5/1/1927
27. Jacob Friedrich Gmelich (R)	1909–13	Cooper	7/23/1839	2/21/1914
28. William Rock Painter (D)	1913–17	Carrroll	8/27/1863	7/1/1947
29. Wallace Crossley (D)	1917–21	Johnson	10/4/1874	12/13/1943
30. Hiram Lloyd (R)	1921–25	St. Louis	7/27/1875	9/10/1942
31. Phillip Allen Bennett (R)	1925–29	Dallas	3/5/1881	12/7/1942
32. Edward Henry Winter (R)	1929–33	Cole	4/5/1879	6/29/1941
33. Frank Gaines Harris (D)	1933–45	Boone	4/25/1871	12/30/1944
34. Walter Naylor Davis (D)	1945–49	St. Louis	11/29/1876	9/16/1951
35. James T. Blair Jr. (D)	1949–57	Cole	3/15/1902	7/12/1962
36. Edward V. Long (D)	1957–61	Pike	7/18/1908	11/6/1972
37. Hilary A. Bush (D)	1961–65	Jackson	6/21/1905	5/11/1966
38. Thomas F. Eagleton (D)	1965–69	St. Louis	9/4/1929	
39. William S. Morris (D)	1969–73	Jackson	11/8/1919	3/4/1975
40. William C. Phelps (R)	1973–81	Jackson	4/5/1934	
41. Kenneth J. Rothman (D)	1981–85	St. Louis	10/11/1935	
42. Harriett Woods (D)	1985–89	St. Louis	6/2/1927	
43. Mel Carnahan (D)	1989–93	Phelps	2/11/1934	10/16/00
44. Roger B. Wilson (D)	1993–2000	Boone	10/10/1948	
45. Joe Maxwell (D) ⁵	2000	Audrain	3/17/1957	

¹Unionist.

²Hall was elected provisional lieutenant governor by the Missouri State Convention on July 31, 1861. The office had been declared vacated after Governor Jackson joined the Confederacy.

³Liberal.

⁴Was president pro tem of Senate and served as lieutenant governor following Lee's resignation.

⁵Maxwell became the 45th lieutenant governor finishing the remaining months of Roger Wilson's term, who became governor on October 17th, 2000 after Mel Carnahan tragically died in a plane crash.



MISSOURI'S STATE CAPITOL

State government in Missouri focuses on the state's beautiful, domed Capitol, dominating the bluffs of the Missouri River in Jefferson City.

The dome, rising 238 feet above ground level and topped by a bronze statue of Ceres, goddess of agriculture, is the first view of Jefferson City for travelers arriving from the north. The structure is Jefferson City's leading tourist attraction and is a mecca for school groups who arrive by busloads, particularly during General Assembly sessions when they fill the galleries to watch the Senate and House of Representatives in action.

In addition to housing the two legislative bodies, the Capitol provides office space for the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, state auditor and some administrative agencies. The structure is also notable for its architectural features, including its six 48-foot columns on the south portico and eight 48-foot columns on the north side; its 30-foot-wide grand stairway and its bronze front doors, each 13 by 18 feet—largest cast since the Roman era.

The Capitol's first floor features the State Museum. Outstanding paintings, pediments and friezes decorate the Capitol interior. A prime attraction is a series of Thomas Hart Benton murals in the House Lounge.

Statuary is a prominent feature of the Capitol grounds. Heroic bronze figures depicting

Missouri's two great rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri, and a 13-foot statue of Thomas Jefferson dominate the south entrance. A bronze relief depicting the signing of the Louisiana Purchase by Livingston, Monroe and Marbois and the Fountain of the Centaurs are the most outstanding features on the north grounds.

The present Capitol, completed in 1917 and occupied the following year, is the third Capitol in Jefferson City and the sixth in Missouri history. The first seat of state government was housed in the Mansion House, Third and Vine Streets, St. Louis; the second was in the Missouri Hotel, Maine and Morgan Streets, also in St. Louis. St. Charles was designated as temporary capital of the state in 1821 and remained the seat of government until 1826 when Jefferson City became the permanent capital city. The first Capitol in Jefferson City burned in 1837 and a second structure completed in 1840 burned when the dome was struck by lightning on February 5, 1911.

The present Capitol was constructed for \$4,215,000, including site and furnishings. It is five stories high, 437 feet long, 300 feet wide in the center and 200 feet wide in the wings. The dome is 238 feet high and the height of the wings is 88 feet. It includes 500,000 square feet of floor space.