CHRISTOPHER SAMUEL (Kit) BOND was re-elected to a third term in the United States Senate in 1998—a year when the Republican Party lost incumbent Senators nationwide—based on his strong record of fighting for Missourians in Washington. In 1992, Bond was the only Republican candidate to win in Missouri, and in 1986, he was the only Republican to capture a seat previously held by a Democrat.

Serving on the Appropriations Budget Committees Bond played a key role in passing the first balanced budget in a generation in 1997, and holding the line on spending in subsequent years. He also fought for the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 which resulted in a new $500 per child tax credit for families, and allowed small business owners to deduct more of their health insurance premiums and pass their businesses on to family members without confiscatory taxes.

Bond won legislation making his Parents As Teachers (PAT) program available in other states. PAT assists parents in creating a healthy learning environment for their children in the early years, improving school readiness. Bond also helped pass the Family and Medical Leave Act, which ensures that workers will not have to choose between attending to family responsibilities and their jobs.

In 1996, as Chair of the Committee on Small Business, Bond crafted and passed the Red Tape Reduction Act, which reduces red tape for small business owners and gives them greater say over government regulations. In 1998, Bond pushed for legislation to keep violent students out of the classroom, winning $7 million to help Missouri law enforcement officers track juvenile offenders.

Bond has worked to link all regions of the state into a modern transportation network. He has increased Missouri’s share of highway dollars by hundreds of millions, and continues to fight for finances to improve and expand Missouri highways.

Bond’s top priorities for 2001 are: improving education by returning education decision-making and money to the local schools; providing tax relief for working families and small businesses; helping children in the earliest years of life; pushing for common-sense environmental progress; and protecting our elderly by strengthening vital services like home-health care and Social Security.

Bond was elected Governor of Missouri in 1972 and 1980. He was elected State Auditor in 1970, after serving a year as Assistant Attorney General.

Born March 6, 1939, Bond is a sixth generation Missourian. He graduated with a law degree from the Univ. of Virginia in 1963, first in his class. He received his bachelor’s degree from Princeton Univ. in 1960, graduating cum laude from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.
Jean Carnahan
United States Senator

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JEAN CARNAHAN (Democrat) Before taking Harry Truman's seat in the Senate, Jean Carnahan devoted
her two terms as First Lady to improving the lives of
Missouri's children and to bringing a new warmth and
hospitality to the Governor's Mansion.

She has been a wife, mother, grandmother, author,
children's advocate, and public speaker. When her
husband, Governor Mel Carnahan, ran for the U.S.
Senate she was actively involved in his campaign, just
as she had been in the previous 19 campaigns he had
waged during his lifetime of public service.

However, on October 16, 2000, her life moved
dramatically to the forefront. Just three weeks before
the November 2000 election, Mel Carnahan was
killed in a tragic plane crash along with their oldest
son, Randy, and long-time advisor Chris Sifford.

With her husband's name still on the ballot, she
agreed to serve in his place should he be elected.

Jean Carnahan took the oath of office on January
3, 2001, after having been appointed by Governor
Roger Wilson.

Even before her appointment, Mrs. Carnahan had
already shown how strongly she felt about Missouri's
families and their impact on the future of the state and
nation. As First Lady, she advocated for childhood
immunization and created an annual arts festival for
children. She was the co-founder of Children in the
Workplace, a project to develop employer-supported,
on-site day care centers for working families.

She frequently spoke on behalf of victims of
domestic violence and for those who struggle with
cancer, osteoporosis, mental health, and drug prob-
lems. She raised funds for the Rape and Abuse Crisis
Center and helped build homes for Habitat for
Humanity. Each Thanksgiving, the Carnahans served
meals to the needy at the Salvation Army kitchen, a
tradition she and her family continued just weeks after
her husband's death.

In 1998, after five years of research and writing,
Mrs. Carnahan completed her first book, If Walls
Could Talk, a 440-page history of Missouri's first fam-
ilies and the challenges they face in public service.
The following year, she published Christmas at the
Mansion: Its Memories and Menus.

In July 1999, her speech on women of achieve-
ment was selected for national publication in Vital
Speeches of the Day. The following year, a collection
of her speeches was published in paperback form
under the title Will You Say a Few Words.

In recognition of her work, Mrs. Carnahan has
received the Robert C. Goshorn Award for public ser-
vice and the state's Martin Luther King Jr. special
achievement award. In 1995, she received the Child
Advocate of the Year Award from Boys' and Girls'
Town of Missouri. She was named 1997 Citizen of the
Year by the March of Dimes, and the 1999 Woman of
the Year by the St. Louis Zonta Clubs International.

She served on the board of William Woods Uni-
versity and helped create the Missouri Center for the
Book to recognize authors from around the state.

Jean Carnahan graduated from George Washin-
ton University with a degree in Business and Public
Administration. She has three surviving children and
two grandsons. Her son Russ is an attorney and
Missouri legislator; Robin and Tom are also attorneys.
In her new role as U.S. Senator, Carnahan views
herself as a centrist, seeking common sense solutions
and as an advocate for Missouri jobs, schools, and
families.
# Historical Listing–United States Senators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>Elected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, David H.¹¹</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashcroft, John</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atchison, David R.¹</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1843, 1844, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, David¹</td>
<td>Republican, Adams-Clay R.</td>
<td>1820, 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton, Thomas Hart¹</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1820–48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blair, Francis P.¹¹</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogy, Lewis V.¹¹</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briggs, Frank P.²²</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, B. Gratz²</td>
<td>Unconditional Unionist</td>
<td>1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckner, Alexander¹</td>
<td>Jacksonian</td>
<td>1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnahan, Jean²³</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Joel Bennett (Champ)²⁰, ²¹</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1932, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockrell, Francis M.</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1874, 1880, 1886, 1892, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danforth, John C.</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1976, 1982, 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donnell, Forrest</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake, Charles D.¹²</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagleton, Thomas F.</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1968, 1974, 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geyer, Henry S.</td>
<td>Whig</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, James S.</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawes, Harry B.¹³</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson, John B.¹⁹</td>
<td>Unionist</td>
<td>1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennings, Thomas C. Jr.</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1950, 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewett, Daniel F.¹¹</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Waldo P.</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern, James P.</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linn, Lewis F.²⁰</td>
<td>Jacksonian, Democrat</td>
<td>1834, 1836, 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long, Edward V.</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson, Roscoe C.²¹</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk, Trusten</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, James A.</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1910, 1916, 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schurz, Carl</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shields, James¹⁵</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer, Seldon²⁴, ²⁵</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1918, 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, William Joe²⁶</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1902, 1908, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truman, Harry S²²</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1934, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vest, George Graham</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1878, 1884, 1890, 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warner, William</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willey, Xenophon P.¹⁶</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, George H.¹⁸</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Robert¹</td>
<td>Unionist</td>
<td>1862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Admitted to seat, December 1821.
²Admitted to seat, December 1821.
³Linn was appointed to succeed Alexander Buckner, who died of cholera 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 the Legislature.
¹²Blair was elected to serve the remainder of Drake's senate term.
¹³Bogy died September 20, 1877.
Armstrong was appointed September 27, 1877, to succeed Bogy until meeting of the Legislature.

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

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

Spencer was elected November 5, 1918, for a term ending March 4, 1921.

Spencer died May 16, 1925, and was succeeded by George H. Williams, who served until December 5, 1926.

Hawes 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, ending March 4, 1933.

Patterson's term expired March 4, 1935.

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

Briggs 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.

Carnahan was appointed to succeed her late husband Mel Carnahan, who was killed in a plane crash on October 16, 2000 three weeks prior to the November 2000 general election. Mel Carnahan’s name remained on the ballot due to Missouri election laws.