
Christopher S. Bond

United States Senator

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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 problems. 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 families 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 achievement 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 service 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 University and helped create the Missouri Center for the Book to recognize authors from around the state.

Jean Carnahan graduated from George Washington 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

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

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.

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

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

¹⁸Spencer died May 16, 1925, and was succeeded by George H. Williams, who served until December 5, 1926.

¹⁹Hawes 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.

²⁰Patterson's term expired March 4, 1935.

²¹Clark was elected November 8, 1932, for a term expiring March 4, 1939.

²²Briggs 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.

²³Carnahan 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.