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To TS

Grant / Cawley
Draft one
June 26, 1991
A:JULYFOUR

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FOURTH OF JULY PARADE
MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI
JULY 4, 1991
Time?**

Thank you so much for that warm welcome. [Acknowledgements: Governor Ashcroft; Senators Danforth and Bond; Congressman "Give 'Em Hell, Mel" Hancock, Mayor Walter Plunkett, all the veterans, others?] And to all of you who lined the parade route as Barbara and I came into town, **thank you for such a warm welcome. ///**

[Mr. Plunkett, I hear that in addition to being Mayor, you are a fire fighter here in town, and that you own and operate the gas station. [joke to come]]

We've never seen so many flags in our lives. But I know that the flags don't just fly on the Fourth of July in Marshfield, Missouri. **They fly every day of the year. ///**

[I understand that Marshfield has a long history of great Fourth of July parades. In fact, I'm told that 100 years ago today, the speaker at the parade was the Honorable O.H. Travers, who was reported to be **"the silver-tongued orator of Springfield."** On the centennial of that great occasion, would you settle for **"the Silver Fox of Rye, New York"**? **///]**

What a thrill to be celebrating "the glorious Fourth" here in the Show-Me State. When we heard we had a chance to walk in the oldest Fourth of July parade in the entire state, we couldn't

pass it up. It's great to be here in Marshfield -- the place some have called "the best little town on Earth." ///

Barbara and I remember other Fourths of July we've celebrated ... the kids and the fireworks in Midland, Texas ... baseball games in Connecticut ... corn on the cob and hamburgers last summer in Maine, outside of a town about the size of this one. Seeing these youngsters on bikes reminds us of our own grandkids, and standing here, I think of our family ... our friends ... and the small towns like this we've lived in over the years.

These memories are the reason President Eisenhower once spoke of "the rare and priceless privilege of growing up in a small town." He was talking about growing up with the kind of values that carried this country for over two hundred years -- ones like liberty and loyalty, ingenuity and independence. And through it all, faith in God above. These ideals make up the American Character, and you can find them right here in this town square. You see, the American Character lives in the people of Marshfield.

It's the Fourth of July -- and today hundreds of relatives are in town, high school classmates back for reunions, long-lost friends home for the weekend. Take a look at some of the heroes among us this morning: the hard-working doctors and nurses. /// The fearless fire fighters, all volunteers -- like your own Mayor, right here. /// The policemen and women -- some of them volunteers, too -- on the beat day in and day out. /// And

certainly, thank God for the dedicated teachers at Marshfield Elementary, and the Junior and Senior High Schools. ///

But today, the town is gathered to honor yet another group of heroes -- the brave servicemen and women of Operation Desert Storm. /// While standing strong for American values, they liberated a nation abroad and transformed a nation at home. As Sergeant Richard Mann [is he here today?] said, "I think God took a whole generation of Americans out into the desert, and showed them a miracle." Sergeant Mann was right. ///

These young men and women went out into the desert with your leadership in their minds, and your example in their hearts. And they brought honor to our nation, just as all our veterans here today made us proud. ///

Together, we now stand ready for the next step in the American experience -- facing the promise of the 21st Century together. And we are ready -- for we are a nation of families and communities just like Marshfield. We are a nation of parents, brothers, sisters and neighbors. And we know that our future lies right in the hands of kids like these right here. [point to kids on their bikes in parade.]

We believe in them, through all their childhood dreams and wild ideas. I'm reminded of the story of Mark Twain, a man who had a weakness for new inventions. Over the years, he lost half a million dollars investing in various contraptions before deciding that he'd been burned once too often. Then one day he was approached by a tall, awkward young man carrying a device

under his arm. Twain listened politely to the young man, but explained he just wasn't interested. Looking dejected, the lanky, stooped inventor walked away. Suddenly feeling guilty about it, Twain called out: "What did you say your name was again?" "Bell," was the reply, "Alexander Graham Bell."

Luckily, someone else took a chance on the young man named Alexander Graham Bell. With his invention, he saw an opportunity to make life better -- and he seized it. Right here in Marshfield, you know what it takes to solve problems and you're willing to take a chance. You know who you are: the volunteers who run the Head Start here in town, and the people who created the child care center at the Methodist Church, and the teachers at the local school who are inspiring young people to the furthest reaches of their imagination.

That's why Barbara and I have come here today -- to celebrate the values that you stand for and the ideals that you hold. By your example, your faith and your hard work, you are leading us into the Next American Century. **You are building an America whole and good.**

Thank you so much for having us here today. God bless each and every one of you, and Happy Fourth of July.

#

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[Mr. Plunkett, I hear that in addition to being Mayor, you are a fire fighter here in town, and that you own and operate the gas station. What a great arrangement -- when drivers pull in for gas, you could put campaign stickers on their cars. **///** I've got a slogan for you: "We're fired up for Plunkett." **//]**

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That's why excellence in education is so important. We've created a bold strategy for creating a New Generation of American Schools, called America 2000. We need schools that break the mold -- schools where all students reach world-class standards of performance in English, science, history, geography

and mathematics. It's time we started measuring success by something other than federal dollars spent. //

We like programs that produce results -- like your Head Start program right here in town, where kids get the tools they need to start school ready to learn. So we've expanded Head Start funding by over \$700 million over the last two years. //

We advocate programs that put choice in the hands of parents -- because parents, not bureaucrats, know best how to raise their children. We fought for tax credits for low-income parents to choose their own child care, whether it's from a day care center, from family and friends, or from your Methodist Church down the street. It's the right thing to do and we won. //

You know what it takes to solve problems right here in Marshfield. That's why Barbara and I have come here today -- to celebrate the values that you stand for and the ideals that you hold. You are the ones who will lead us into the Next American Century -- the hard-working, Twain quote?

Thank you so much for having us here today. God bless each and every one of you, and Happy Fourth of July.

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Mark Twain: mark twain speaking by paul satout

His brothers and sisters were born in tennessee:

I was postponed to Missouri; Missouri was an unknown, new state
and needed attractions.

VOLUME 19

Meyer to Nauvoo

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Gateway Arch in St. Louis is a gleaming symbol of Missouri's role as the gateway to the West for early pioneers. M. VANDERWALL, DE WTT

MISSOURI



State seal of Missouri

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MISSOURI can best be characterized by one word: diversity. Its landscape, its people, its economy, and its recreations are highly varied, almost mirroring the nation as a whole. Its location reflects this diversity. It is not North or South, East or West, but a little of each. Its landscape varies from the fertile river bottom of the "boot heel" in the southeast, to the rugged, tree-covered Ozarks in the south, to the rolling hills and prairie of the northwest. It is a state of large rivers and small, clear-flowing streams; of large urban centers and many small towns. Its people range from nuclear scientists to hillfolk not much different from those who inhabit Appalachia.

The Mississippi River flows along its eastern boundary, and the Missouri forms the western boundary as far south as Kansas City, where it bends eastward, bisecting the state until its confluence with the Mississippi. Several large reservoirs, of which the best known is Lake of the Ozarks, dot the landscape and provide recreation for the nation's midsection. The Ozark Mountains, which are not mountains at all but hills, extend through the southern half of the state, providing many scenic vistas but little usable terrain. Large caves and springs are abundant.

Missouri's population is an amalgam of Old World nationalities, with a large sprinkling of blacks in its urban centers and the boot heel. Once the home of mound-building Indians, and

later of Osage, Shawnee, Fox, and Delaware tribes, the state has no remaining Indian settlements. Prior to the Louisiana Purchase (1803), Missouri belonged in turn to the British, Spanish, and French. Later, large migrations of Germans, Irish, Italians, and other nationalities poured in. The varied backgrounds and languages of the early settlers undoubtedly had much to do with the coining of the state's motto: "Show Me."

Agriculture was the main industry as recently as 1940, but manufacturing now provides the most jobs, with the highest employment in aerospace and automobile production.

1. The Land

Missouri's varied topography ranges from the open prairies of the north to the alluvial plain of the extreme southeast, with the low mountains of the Ozark Plateau in between.

Major Physical Divisions. Three physiographical regions converge in Missouri, lending variety and interest to the landscape. Most of the land north of the Missouri River and in a triangular region south and west of the center of the state consists of prairie, with rolling hills interspersed along streams. Generally, this area resembles the prairies of Illinois and Iowa.

South of the Missouri, the Ozark uplift—low and ancient mountains of only 1,200 to 1,700 feet (365–520 meters) above sea level—runs southwest from the region near St. Louis to the southern and southwestern boundaries of the state. The crest of the Ozarks is relatively level, but the edges are marked by sharp ridges and deep valleys. Between the Ozark border and the prairies are regions of rough hills.

In the extreme southeast is a flat alluvial area of river plains similar to the Mississippi Delta. Before being drained about the turn of the century, it was a swampy region. Along the Mississippi, Missouri, and some of the smaller rivers are flat bottomlands.

Missouri's soils vary considerably in geological origin, physical properties, texture, depth, color, and fertility. Five different soil regions have been designated. The soils in the Ozark Plateau are geologically much older than those of the northern prairies. Weathering and leaching through the centuries have made the Ozark soils relatively less fertile. The soils of the northern Missouri prairies were covered by glaciers in prehistoric times. Through the action of the wind during later geological periods, much of it was covered by deposits of loess, providing deep, uniformly textured, and fertile soils. Deep alluvial bottoms in the southeast lowlands and along the rivers are rich and productive. The triangular prairie region south of the Missouri and toward the western boundary has a great variety of soils, much of it a type of limestone that is excellent for grass and hay.

Rivers and Lakes. The Missouri and the Mississippi, the two largest rivers in the United States, play important roles in the state's industrial and commercial life. Of the 11,500 miles (18,500 km) of permanently flowing streams, 1,060 miles (1,700 km) are classified as navigable, nearly all of them on the two great rivers.

Tributaries of the Mississippi north of the Missouri are small, the largest being the Salt River. South of the Missouri, the longer rivers in the Mississippi watershed are the Meramec, St. Francis, Current, and Black. These, with the White River in the southwest, throw much of the

Ozarks into the Mississippi drainage system.

Into the Missouri from the south flow the Gasconade, draining the northern Ozarks, and the Osage, draining the western Ozarks and the southern plains. From the north the Missouri's tributaries are the Tarkio, Platte, Grand, and Chariton.

The rivers and flowing streams furnish the state with a bountiful water supply for industrial and domestic use. The problems of flood control and navigation have been troublesome because of the alternating periods of drought and heavy rainfall, but canals and dams have eased the situation considerably.

Missouri has eight large artificial lakes and a number of smaller ones formed by dams. The Lake of the Ozarks, on the Osage above Bagnell, is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world, covering an area of 65,000 acres (26,300 hectares) and having 1,672 miles (2,690 km) of shoreline.

The Missouri Ozarks have more than 10,000 springs, some among the largest in the world. Big Spring in Carter county is the largest in the state, with an average flow of 278 million gallons (1,052 million liters) a day. More than 1,450 caves, formed by underground streams beneath the Ozarks, have been found in the state.

Climate. The average annual temperature for the entire state is about 55° F (13° C), ranging from a January average of 31° F (–0.6° C) to a July average of 77° F (25° C). Generally, the summers and winters are more moderate in the Ozarks than in the low-lying prairies. Temperature variations are considerable and often abrupt, but seldom fall below –10° F (–23° C) or rise much over 100° F (38° C).

The annual precipitation averages between 30 and 40 inches (76–102 cm) in the northwest and between 40 and 50 inches (102–127 cm) in the southeast. Much of it occurs in May and June, the most important months of the growing season.

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: In west north central United States, bordered north by Iowa, east by Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, south by Arkansas, and west by Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Elevation: Highest point—Taum Sauk Mountain, 1,772 feet (540 meters); lowest point—St. Francis River, 230 feet (70 meters); approximate mean elevation—800 feet (244 meters).

Area: 69,697 square miles (180,515 sq km); rank 19th.

Population: 1980 census, 4,916,759; rank, 15th. Increase (1970–1980), 5.1%.

Climate: Generally warm summers and cool winters.

Statehood: Aug. 10, 1821; order of admission, 24th.

Origin of Name: An Indian word, probably meaning "the town of the big canoes."

Capital: Jefferson City.

Largest City: St. Louis.

Number of Counties: 114.

Principal Products: Manufactures—transportation equipment, processed foods, chemicals; farm products—soybeans, cattle, hogs, corn; minerals—lead, cement, stone, iron ore.

State Motto: *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto* (The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law).

State Song: *Missouri Waltz*.

State Nickname: The "Show Me" State.

State Bird: Bluebird.

State Flower: Hawthorn.

State Tree: Dogwood.

State Flag: Red, white, and blue stripes of equal width, and in the center the state seal surrounded by a blue circle containing 24 stars. See also color plates under FLAG—Flags of the States.

Plant and Animal Life. At the time of Missouri's settlement, nearly two thirds of the state's area was covered with virgin timber. These forests succumbed quickly to modern development, however, so that most first-class lumber was soon depleted.

Most of the present forested area is covered with second-growth oak and hickory of relatively small size. It is concentrated in the Ozarks and in counties bordering the Missouri River. The state abounds with numerous varieties of well-known wild plants and flowers, such as May apple, sweet William, jack-in-the-pulpit, golden-rod, verberna, columbine, and snakeroot.

Many species of animal life, such as elk, bear, and bison, have vanished, but many birds and animals still find modern Missouri attractive. The bobwhite quail, red fox, crow, and fox squirrel thrive, and the coyote, rabbit, opossum, skunk, raccoon, and muskrat are common. Native to the state are the mourning dove, bluebird, bullfinch, cardinal, and woodpecker.

In the Ozark streams and in many of the lakes are crappie and large- and small-mouth bass. Other fishes in state waters include trout, catfish, sunfish, and carp.

Mineral Resources. The region of lead mines in the southeast at one time led the world in production, and Missouri has always been the primary U.S. producer of the mineral. The extreme southwestern section is part of a tristate zinc-production area that is the largest in the nation. Rich iron-ore deposits are worked in the southeast.

Missouri is also the chief U.S. producer of cobalt. Bituminous coal is distributed widely throughout the prairies. Other minerals produced in significant quantities are barite, cement, clays, lime, sand and gravel, and stone.

2. The People

Historically, Missouri, the "Mother of the West," was a jumping-off place for those seeking opportunities in the unexplored beyond. Lewis and Clark started their journey in St. Louis, and the Santa Fe trail began in Independence. But many newcomers remained in Missouri, and from 1820 to 1900 the population grew rapidly, both in cities and on farms. Since 1900, however, the state's growth has not kept pace with that of the nation as a whole. After 1910, a pronounced migration from rural to urban areas occurred.

GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1820

Year	Population	Year	Population
1820	66,586	1940	3,784,664
1840	383,702	1950	3,954,653
1860	1,182,012	1960	4,319,813
1880	2,168,380	1970	4,677,399
1900	3,106,665	1980	4,916,759
1920	3,404,055		

Gain, 1970-1980: 5.1% (U.S. gain, 11.4%). Density, 1980: 70.6 persons per sq mi (U.S. density, 62.6).

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Percent urban	Percent rural
1920	46.6 (U.S., 51.2)	53.4
1930	51.2 (U.S., 56.1)	48.8
1940	51.8 (U.S., 56.6)	48.2
1950	61.5 (U.S., 64.0)	38.5
1960	66.6 (U.S., 69.9)	33.4
1970	70.1 (U.S., 73.5)	29.9
1980	68.1 (U.S., 73.7)	31.9

LARGEST CENTERS OF POPULATION (Incorporated places and metropolitan areas*)

City or metropolitan area	1980	1970	1960
St. Louis	453,085	622,236	750,026
Metropolitan area	2,356,460	2,410,884	2,104,665
Kansas City	448,159	507,330	457,539
Metropolitan area	1,327,106	1,273,926	1,092,545
Springfield	133,116	120,096	95,865
Metropolitan area	207,704	168,053	126,276
Independence	111,806	111,630	62,328
St. Joseph	76,691	72,748	79,673
Metropolitan area	101,868	98,828	90,581
Columbia	62,061	58,812	36,650
Metropolitan area	100,376	80,935	55,202
Florissant	55,372	65,908	38,166
University City	42,738	47,527	51,249
Joplin	39,023	39,256	38,958
St. Charles	37,379	31,834	21,189
Cape Girardeau	34,361	31,282	24,947
Jefferson City	33,619	32,407	28,228
Raytown	31,759	33,306	17,083

*Standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Components of the Population. The 1970 census showed that 70% of the state's 4,677,399 residents were born in the state, most of the rest coming from the South or Midwest. Only 6% are foreign-born. Blacks, concentrated in St. Louis, Kansas City, and southeastern Missouri, make up 10% of the population.

Other ethnic groups are dispersed throughout the state, but some communities have survived with ethnic and cultural backgrounds intact. Examples of such survivals are Germans in Hermann and Westphalia, Italians in the "Hill" district of St. Louis, Belgians in Taos, and Irish in Vienna.

Most of rural Missouri is considered part of the "Bible Belt," where fundamentalist Baptists prevail. But the state's population overall is one-third Catholic because of large concentrations in urban areas.

Way of Life. In 1930 the population of Missouri was almost evenly divided between urban and rural. Today, nearly 70% live in cities. Over 48% attend high school; 9% are college graduates.

As central cities have shrunk since 1950, the suburbs have exploded in population. St. Louis lost 27.2% of its population between 1970 and 1980, while St. Louis county gained 2.4%. Kansas City lost 11.7% of its population in the same decade, while Clay county gained 2.8%.

Main Centers of Population. St. Louis, situated at the confluence of the state's two great rivers, is the center of a metropolitan area of more than 2.3 million. It was separated from St. Louis county, which now has 94 municipalities, in 1876. Kansas City, with its Alameda Plaza and Country Club Plaza developments and a large renewal project called Crown Center, rivals St. Louis in many ways, providing spirited competition between the two cities.

Springfield, in the southwest, is the third-largest city and a center for tourism and dairy products. St. Joseph, north of Kansas City, is known for its meat products and as the former home of the Pony Express. Columbia, site of the state university and other colleges, and Jefferson City, the state capital, are in the center of the state. Independence and Raytown are suburbs of Kansas City. Florissant, University City, and Clayton, the last a county seat and site of major commercial developments, are suburbs of St. Louis.

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areas*)

3. The Economy

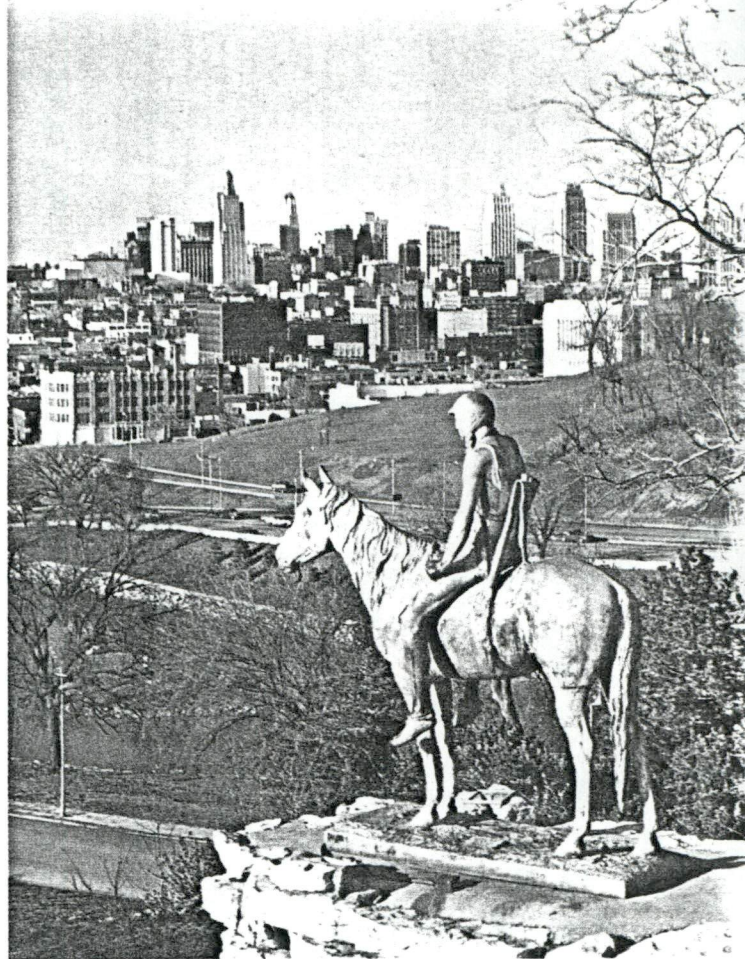
One in four Missouri workers is engaged in manufacturing—from corn cob pipes to aerospace equipment. Farming, with livestock, soybeans, corn, and cotton the major cash products, remains important to the economy, and mining and tourism are significant revenue producers.

Historically, the state's central location has played a key role in the development of its economy. In the early 19th century, Missouri was an important base for the wide-ranging fur trade. Later, commerce gained significance as the state supplied soldiers, miners, cattlemen, and farmers who sought their fortunes in the West. With the coming of the railroads in the 1850's, the state shipped food, equipment, draft animals, and lumber westward, and to a lesser extent north and east.

Manufacturing. Missouri has a highly diversified manufacturing base, with heavy emphasis on machinery, automobiles, trucks, and military aircraft. Food, chemicals, electrical equipment, and wearing apparel follow in importance.

Most of the state's manufacturing is concentrated in St. Louis and Kansas City. These cities account for nearly one half and one fifth, respectively, of the state's manufacturing jobs. The nation's three major automobile manufacturers operate assembly lines in the state. Missouri's leading employer, outside of government, is the McDonnell-Douglas Corporation, manufacturer of jet fighter aircraft and aerospace products. It produced the Mercury and Gemini space capsules.

St. Louis is the home of the world's largest brewery, Anheuser-Busch. Also manufactured in the city are chemicals, primary metals, fabri-

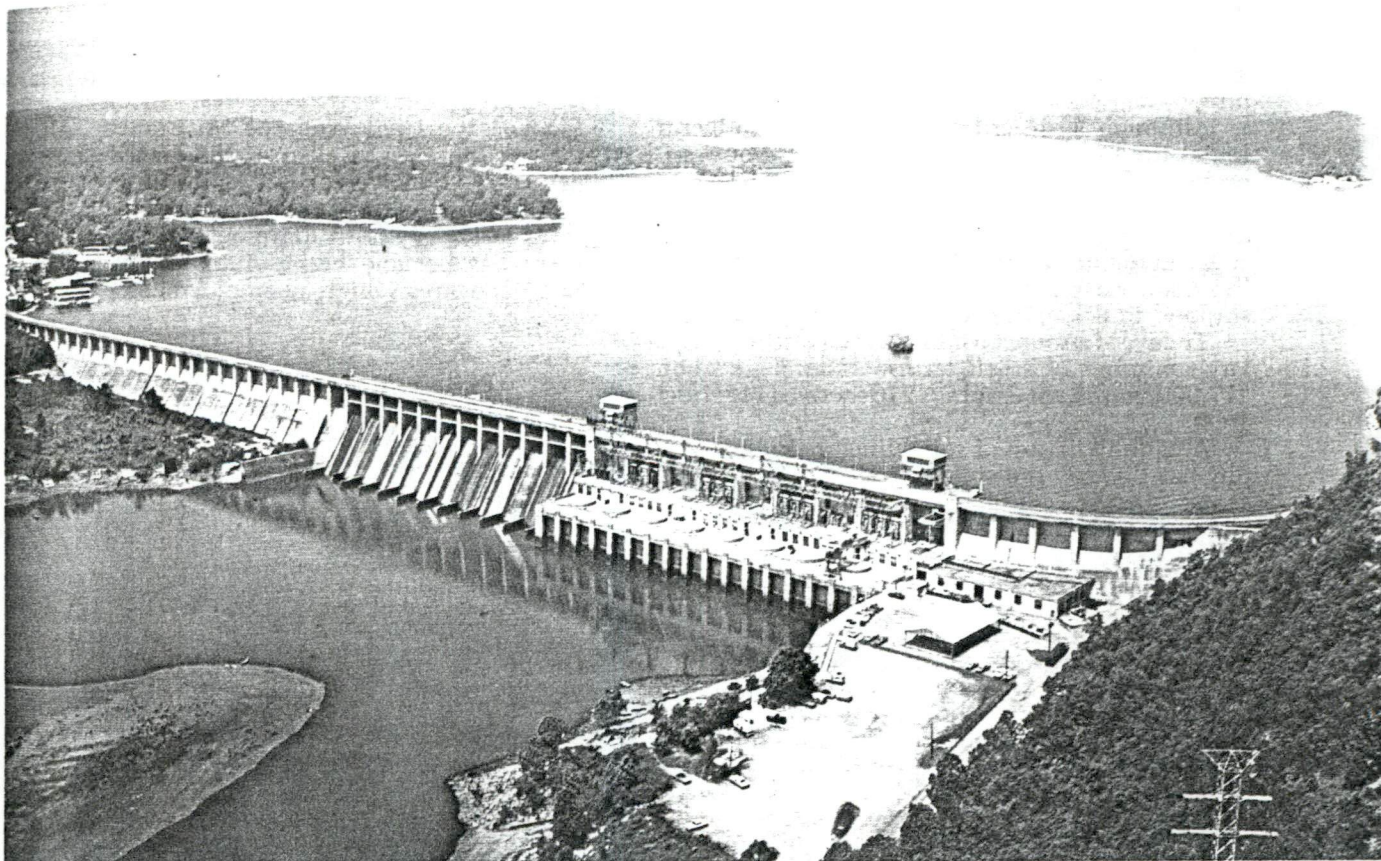


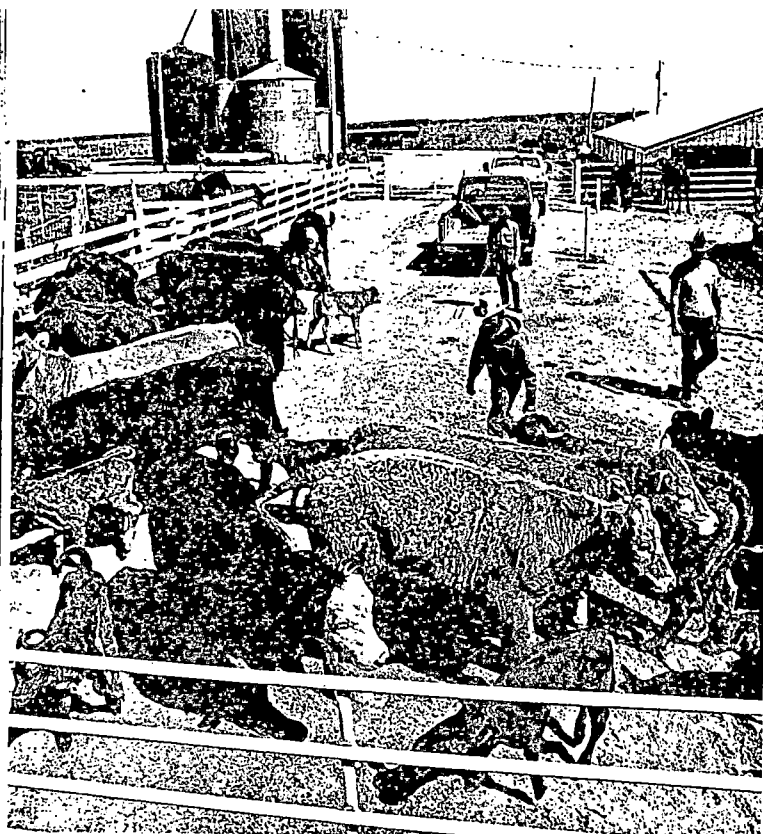
J. ALEX LANGLEY, DPI

The Scout, a bronze statue by Cyrus Edwin Dallin, overlooks the skyline of Kansas City from Penn Valley Park.

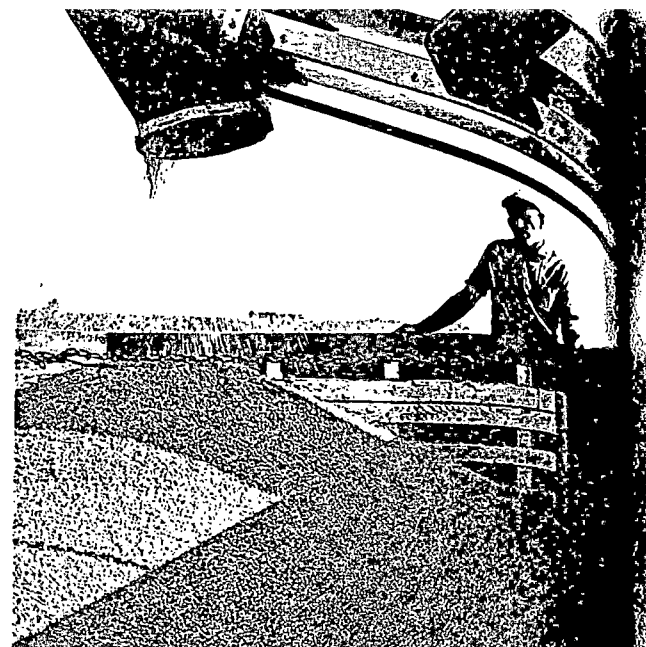
Lake of the Ozarks, created by Bagnell Dam, is Missouri's largest lake. The dam produces hydroelectric power.

MISSOURI DIVISION OF TOURISM





GRANT HEILMAN



Missouri ranks among the leading states of the nation in agricultural production. Beef cattle (left) and other livestock account for more than half of the state's farm income. Soybeans (above), the major farm crop, is grown in the southeastern lowland and other areas. Corn, wheat, and cotton are also important crops.

cated metals, nonelectrical machinery, electrical equipment, footwear, clothing, and stone, clay, and glass products. The industries important to St. Louis are also significant in Kansas City, with the exception of aircraft. In addition, meat-packing and grain-milling provide many jobs there.

Many smaller cities in the state have shoe factories, most of which moved from St. Louis to find cheaper labor.

Agriculture. Stretching from the corn belt in the north to the cotton belt in the south, Missouri provides a highly varied agricultural picture.

Although farming has lost out to manufacturing as the principal source of jobs, Missouri still ranks ninth among the states in income from agriculture. For nearly a century, Missouri bred many of the mules that worked the cotton and sugar fields of the South. And in the early days livestock raised in the state were packed and shipped to urban areas to the north and east.

Today, Missouri farming is characterized by a large number of small farms. There are about 117,000 farms, averaging 276 acres (112 hectares).

A wide variation of soil, climate, and topography has divided the state into distinct producing areas. In the southeastern lowland, all of the state's cotton and much of the soybeans and wheat are grown. The northern plains, with its loess-derived and alluvial soils, has the most cultivated area in the state. Corn, wheat, and livestock are major money products. The central and eastern part of the northern plains has poorer soil, but livestock production runs high. The southwestern part is the main dairy-farming region. In the Ozark uplands, agricultural productivity is low, the main product being feeder cattle.

Soybeans are the leading crop, accounting for more than half of the state's crop income. The

state ranks fourth nationally in production of soybeans and seventh in corn and sorghum grain. The sale of livestock and animal products accounts for more than half of farm income.

Missouri ranks fourth among the states in hogs, fifth in turkeys, ninth in cattle, and tenth in dairy products.

Mining. Southeastern Missouri is the world's leading producer of lead, accounting for about three fourths of the U. S. output. Other minerals produced include barite, limestone, zinc, iron ore, ornamental granite, sandstone, coal, and sand and gravel.

Since the Civil War, the St. Francois Mountains on the eastern edge of the Ozark crest has been the chief center of lead mining in the United States. New mines have been developed, particularly in the Viburnum Trend. The industry has become highly automated, contributing to the area's high unemployment.

PERSONAL INCOME IN MISSOURI

Source	1960	1970	1980
	(Millions of dollars)		
Farms	447	511	1,179
Mining	45	88	192
Construction	439	884	1,830
Manufacturing	2,178	8,976	8,561
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	766	1,311	3,448
Wholesale and retail trade	1,540	2,712	5,925
Finance, insurance, and real estate	412	757	1,916
Services	977	2,081	5,589
Other industries	16	38	91
Government	876	2,187	4,696

	(Dollars)		
Per capita personal income	2,103	3,706	8,982
Per capita income, U.S.	2,216	3,945	9,521

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*.



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81 5,589
38 91
87 4,696

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45 9,521

of Current

COUNTIES

Adair 24,870	G2
Andrew 13,980	C3
Anderson 8,605	B2
Audick 26,458	J4
Barn 24,408	E9
Barton 11,292	D7
Bates 15,873	D6
Bell 12,183	F6
Benton 10,301	M8
Bloomington 100,376	H4
Bocan 87,888	C3
Bolivar 37,693	M9
Boonville 6,660	E3
Boyd 32,252	J5
Bozeman 20,017	G6
Bozeman 58,837	N8
Bozeman 12,131	F4
Bozeman 5,428	L9
Bozeman 51,029	D5
Bozeman 11,894	E7
Bozeman 10,489	F3
Bozeman 22,402	F9
Bozeman 8,493	J2
Bozeman 136,488	D4
Bozeman 15,916	D3
Bozeman 56,663	H6
Bozeman 14,643	G5
Bozeman 18,300	K7
Bozeman 7,383	F8
Bozeman 12,096	E7
Bozeman 8,905	E3
Bozeman 8,222	D3
Bozeman 14,517	J7
Bozeman 11,594	G9
Bozeman 36,324	M10
Bozeman 71,233	K6
Bozeman 13,181	J6
Bozeman 7,887	D2
Bozeman 185,302	F8
Bozeman 11,959	E2
Bozeman 9,890	E2
Bozeman 19,672	E6
Bozeman 6,367	F7
Bozeman 6,882	B2
Bozeman 10,008	G4
Bozeman 28,807	J9
Bozeman 11,084	L7
Bozeman 629,266	R5
Bozeman 86,958	D8
Bozeman 146,183	L6
Bozeman 39,059	E5
Bozeman 5,508	H2
Bozeman 24,323	G7
Bozeman 29,925	E4
Bozeman 28,973	E8
Bozeman 10,901	J2
Bozeman 22,193	L4
Bozeman 15,495	F3
Bozeman 15,739	E3
Bozeman 16,313	G3
Bozeman 10,725	M8
Bozeman 7,551	J6
Bozeman 28,638	J3
Bozeman 14,917	D9
Bozeman 4,685	E2
Bozeman 18,532	H6
Bozeman 15,726	O9
Bozeman 12,068	G5
Bozeman 9,716	H3
Bozeman 11,537	K5
Bozeman 13,807	G6
Bozeman 22,945	N9
Bozeman 40,555	D9
Bozeman 21,996	K2
Bozeman 10,238	C9
Bozeman 12,014	H6
Bozeman 7,961	J9
Bozeman 24,987	N10
Bozeman 16,784	N7
Bozeman 36,378	F5
Bozeman 33,633	J7
Bozeman 17,568	K4
Bozeman 46,341	C4
Bozeman 18,822	F7
Bozeman 42,011	H7
Bozeman 6,092	F2
Bozeman 8,984	J3
Bozeman 25,460	F3
Bozeman 21,378	E4
Bozeman 7,230	L8
Bozeman 12,458	L9
Bozeman 144,107	M2
Bozeman 8,622	E6
Bozeman 15,180	M7
Bozeman 42,600	M7
Bozeman 973,896	O3
Bozeman (city county)	P3
Bozeman 453,085	F4
Bozeman 24,919	P3

Schuyler 4,979	G2
Scotland 5,415	H2
Scott 39,647	N8
Shannon 7,885	H8
Shelby 7,826	K3
Stoddard 29,009	N9
Stone 15,587	F9
Sullivan 7,434	F2
Taney 20,467	F9
Texas 21,070	J8
Vernon 19,806	D7
Warren 14,900	K5
Washington 17,983	L7
Wayne 11,277	L8
Webster 20,414	G8
Worth 3,008	D2
Wright 16,188	H8

CITIES and TOWNS

Adrian 1,484	D6
Advance 1,054	N8
Afton 23,181	P4
Agency 419	C3
Alba 474	D8
Albany 2,152	D2
Alexandria 417	K2
Allenton 800	M4
Alma 445	E4
Altamont 192	D3
Altamont 280	O7
Alton 721	K9
Amazonia 314	C3
Amoret 238	C6
Amsterdam 231	D6
Anderson 1,237	D9
Annapolis 370	L8
Annis 320	O9
Appleton City 1,257	D6
Arbyrd 704	M10
Arcadia 683	L7
Archie 753	D5
Argyle 216	J6
Armstrong 360	G4
Arnold 19,141	M6
Arrow Rock 82	F4
Asbury 210	C8
Ash Grove 1,157	E8
Ashland 1,021	H5
Atlanta 441	H3
Augusta 308	L5
Aullville 92	E4
Aurora 6,437	E9
Auxvasse 858	J4
Ava 2,761	G9
Avilla 151	D8
Avondale 612	P5
Ballwin 12,656	N3
Baring 206	H2
Barnard 234	C2
Barnett 203	G6
Bates City 199	E5
Battlefield 1,227	F8
Belgrade 350	L7
Bella Villa 758	R4
Bell City 539	N8
Belle 1,233	J6
Bellefontaine Neighbors 12,082	R2
Bellevue 320	L7
Bellflower 403	K4
Bel-Nor 2,047	P2
Bel-Ridge 3,682	P2
Belton 12,708	C5
Benton 674	O8
Benton City 155	J4
Berkeley 15,922	P2
Bernie 1,975	M9
Bertrand 688	O9
Bethany 3,095	E2
Beulah 30	J7
Bevier 733	G3
Billings 911	F8
Birch Tree 622	K9
Birmingham 240	R5
Bismarck 1,625	L7
Blackburn 314	F4
Black Jack 5,293	R1
Blackwater 290	G5
Blairtown 144	E5
Blind 662	J6
Blodgett 255	O8
Bloomfield 1,795	M9
Bloomdale 397	M6
Blue Springs 25,927	R6
Blue Summit	R5
Blythe 219	E2
Bogard 285	E4
Bois D Arc 250	F8
Boicow 245	C2
Bolivar 5,919	F7

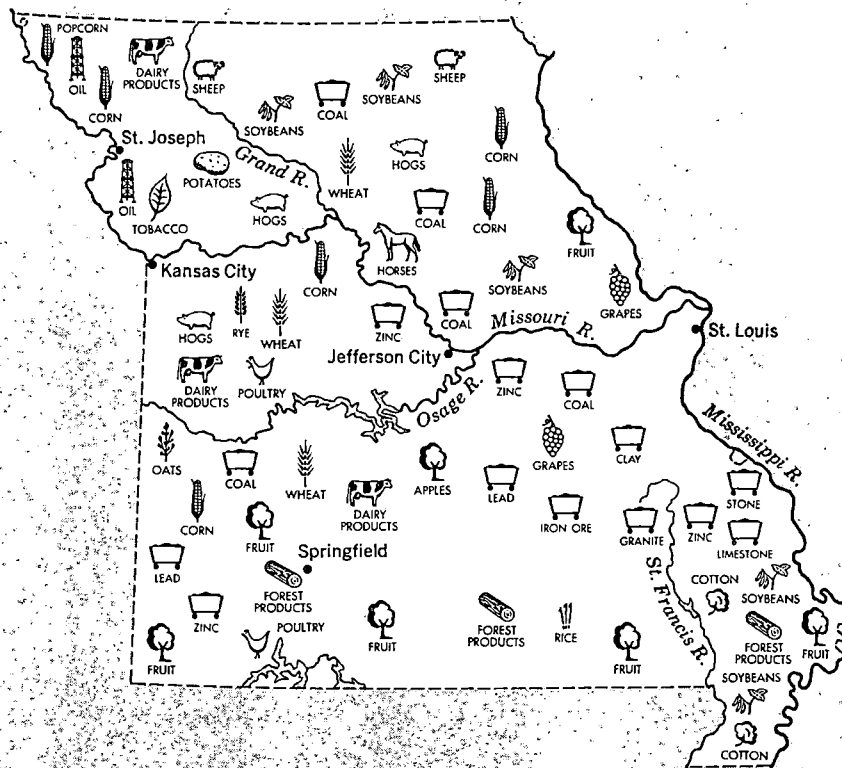
Bonne Terre 3,797	L7
Bonnets Mill 200	J5
Boonville 6,959	G5
Bozworth 394	F4
Bourbon 1,259	K6
Bowling Green 3,022	K4
Braggadoocio 400	N10
Bragg City 200	N10
Branson 2,550	F9
Brashear 332	H2
Braymer 986	E3
Breckenridge 523	E3
Breckenridge Hills 5,666	O2
Brentwood 8,209	P3
Bridgeton 18,445	O2
Bridgeton Terrace 334	O2
Bronaugh 209	C7
Brookfield 5,555	F3
Browning 368	F2
Brumley 109	H6
Brunswick 1,272	F4
Bucklin 713	G3
Buckner 2,848	R5
Buffalo 2,217	F7
Bunceton 419	G5
Bunker 673	K8
Burlington Junction 657	B2
Butler 4,107	D6
Butterfield 234	E9
Cabool 2,090	H8
Cadet 300	L6
Cainsville 496	E2
Cairo 315	H4
Calhoun 427	E6
California 3,381	H5
Callao 326	G3
Calverton Park 1,717	P2
Camden 219	D4
Camden Point 263	C4
Camdenton 2,303	G6
Cameron 4,519	D3
Campbell 2,134	M9
Canalou 369	N9
Canton 2,435	J2
Cape Girardeau 34,361	O8
Cardwell 831	M10
Carl Junction 3,937	C8
Carrollton 4,700	E4
Cartersville 1,973	D8
Carthage 11,104	D8
Caruthersville 7,958	N10
Cassville 2,091	E9
Catawissa 250	L6
Cedar City 427	H5
Cedar Hill Lakes 200	L6
Center 669	J3
Centertown 304	H5
Centerville 223	F5
Centerville 241	L8
Centralia 3,537	H4
Chaffee 3,241	N8
Chamois 546	J5
Charlack 1,537	P2
Charleston 5,230	O9
Chesterfield	N2
Chilhowee 349	E5
Chillicothe 9,089	E3
Chula 244	F3
Clarence 1,147	H3
Clark 304	H4
Clarksburg 352	G5
Clarksdale 278	D3
Clarkson Valley 1,435	N3
Clarksville 585	K4
Clarkton 1,228	M10
Claycomo 1,671	P5
Clayton 14,273	P3
Cleamont 261	C1
Cleveland 485	C5
Clever 551	F8
Clifton Hill 152	G4
Clinton 8,366	E6
Clyde 61	C2
Cobalt City 272	M7
Coffey 165	E2
Cole Camp 1,022	F6
Columbia 62,061	H5
Columbia 100,376	H5
Commerce 199	O8
Conception Junction 252	C2
Concord 20,896	P4
Concordia 2,129	E5
Conway 601	G7
Cool Valley 2,084	P2
Cooter 479	N10
Corder 483	E4
Cottleville 184	M2
Country Club Village 1,234	C3
Craig 379	B2

Crane 1,185	E9
Creighton 301	D6
Crescent 300	N4
Crestwood 12,815	O3
Creve Coeur 11,757	O2
Crocker 979	H7
Cross Timbers 217	F6
Crystal City 3,618	M6
Crystal Lake Park 496	O3
Cuba 2,120	K6
Curryville 323	K4
Dalton 76	F4
Darlington 131	D2
Dawn 140	E3
Dearborn 547	C3
Deepwater 475	E6
Deerfield 95	D7
De Kalb 245	C3
Dellwood 6,200	R2
Delta 524	N8
Denver 74	D2
Des Arc 237	L8
Desloge 3,481	M7
De Soto 5,993	L6
Des Peres 8,254	O3
Dexter 7,043	N9
Diamond 766	D9
Diehlstadt 170	N9
Dixon 1,402	H6
Doe Run 900	M7
Doniphan 1,921	L9
Doonville 701	J7
Dorena 500	O9
Downing 462	H2
Drexel 908	C6
Dudley 287	M9
Duenweg 703	D8
Duquesne 1,252	D8
Durham 213	J3
Eagleview 364	D2
East Lynne 286	D5
Easton 313	C3
East Prairie 3,713	O9
Edgar Springs 271	J7
Edgerton 584	C3
Edina 1,520	H2
Edmundson 1,374	O2
Eldon 4,342	G6
El Dorado Springs 3,868	E7
Elkland 250	F8
Ellington 1,215	L8
Ellisville 6,233	M3
Ellsion 362	L6
Elmer 180	G3
Elmo 215	B1
Elsberry 1,272	L4
Elvins 1,548	L7
Eminence 614	K8
Emma 267	F5
Eolia 401	L4
Essex 545	N9
Esther 1,038	M7
Ethel 145	G3
Eugene 220	H6
Eureka 3,862	M4
Everton 317	E8
Ewing 400	J2
Excelsior Springs 10,424	R4
Exeter 588	D9
Fairfax 835	B2
Fair Grove 863	F8
Fair Play 384	E7
Fairview 282	D9
Farber 503	J4
Farley 184	O4
Farmington 8,270	M7
Faucett 190	C3
Fayette 2,983	G4
Fenton 2,417	O4
Ferguson 24,740	P2
Ferrelview 447	O4
Festus 7,574	M6
Fillmore 265	C2
Fisk 450	M9
Flat River 4,443	M7
Fletcher 75	L6
Flinthill 219	L5
Floissant 55,372	P1
Foley 216	L4
Fordland 569	G8
Forest City 387	B3
Forrest 119	L5
Forsyth 1,010	F9
Fortuna 175	G5
Foster 175	D6
Frankford 443	K4
Franklin 196	G4
Fredericktown 4,036	M7
Frederburg 554	J6
Freeman 485	C5
Freistatt 139	E8

Frohn 265	N7
Frontenac 3,654	O3
Fulton 11,046	J5
Gainesville 707	G9
Gallena 423	F9
Gallatin 2,063	E3
Galt 323	F2
Garden City 1,021	D5
Gassonade 250	J5
Gerald 921	K6
Gibbs 107	H2
Gideon 1,240	N10
Gilliam 227	F4
Gilman City 414	D2
Gladstone 24,990	P5
Glasgow 1,336	G4
Glennville 541	R5
Glencoe 400	M3
Glendale 6,035	P3
Glenwood 218	G1
Golden City 900	D8
Goodman 1,030	C9
Gorin	H2
Gower 1,276	C3
Graham 253	C2
Grain Valley 1,327	S6
Granby 1,908	D9
Grandin 265	L9
Grandview 24,502	P6
Granger 91	H2
Granville 100	L7
Grant City 1,068	D2
Grantwood Village 1,002	O4
Grassy 75	M8
Gravois Mills	G6
Grayndge 300	N9
Gray Summit 950	L6
Green Castle 285	G2
Green City 719	F2
Greenfield 1,394	E8
Green Ridge 488	F5
Greentop 538	H2
Greenville 393	M8
Greenwood 1,315	R6
Grover 500	M3
Hale 529	F3
Half Way 157	F7
Hallsville 624	H4
Hamilton 1,582	E3
Hanley Hills 2,439	P2
Hannibal 18,811	K3
Hardin 688	E4
Harris 116	F2
Harrisonville 6,372	D5
Hartsville 576	G8
Harvill	M9
Hawk Point 386	K5
Hayti 3,964	N10
Hayti Heights 1,023	N10
Haywood City 425	N9
Hazelwood 12,935	P2
Hematite 500	L6
Hempfle 100	D3
Hennetta 424	E4
Herculaneum 2,293	M6
Hermann 2,695	K5
Hermitage 384	F7
Higbee 817	H4
Higginsville 4,595	E4
High Hill 254	K5
High Ridge 350	M6
Hillsboro 1,508	R2
Hillsdale 2,247	L6
Holcomb 632	N10
Holden 2,195	E5
Holland 295	N10
Holland 168	H3
Hollister 1,439	F9
Holstein 150	K5
Holt 276	D4
Holts Summit 2,540	H5
Homestead 306	N10
Hopkins 634	C1
Horne 700	M6
Hornersville 704	M10
House Springs 500	L6
Houston 2,157	J8
Houstonia 327	F5
Houston Lake 280	O5
Howardville 536	N9
Humansville 907	E7
Hume 315	C6
Hunnewell 235	J3
Huntleigh 428	O3
Huntsville 1,657	H4
Hurdland 227	H2
Hurricane Deck 210	G6
Ianthe 135	D8
Iberia 852	H6
Ilmo 1,368	O8
Imperial 900	M6

County seat. Population of metropolitan area.

AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES



Missouri ranks third in commercial production of limestone. Quarries in the Ozarks supply commercial lime plants in the southwestern part of the state as well as cement mills near the Mississippi River.

Zinc has long been mined in the western Ozarks, near Joplin, but production has declined as reserves have dwindled. Because zinc is contained in the lead ores of the southeastern region, Missouri still ranks fourth in zinc production. Copper and silver also are by-products of lead smelting.

Small iron-ore deposits are scattered widely throughout the Ozark upland, and sizable bodies of iron-bearing magnetite have been discovered in the eastern Ozarks.

Coal underlies the Osage Plains and the northern plains, but commercial production has been limited because of a high sulfur dioxide content.

Forest Industries. More than one fourth of the state is covered by trees. Most of this forested area is in the heavily wooded Ozark upland. Hardwoods, such as oak, hickory, and walnut, predominate, and pine, which once was important in the state, has been restored through reforestation.

About 800 wood-using industries are active in the state. Missouri leads the nation in production of charcoal, walnut logs and lumber, red cedar, barrel staves, and walnut nutmeats and shells. Wood industries are a major source of employment in the sparsely populated Ozarks.

Tourism. The Ozarks, with their clear streams, large impoundments, and raw beauty, are an important tourist attraction. The area around three Ozark streams became part of the National Scenic Riverways in the 1960's.

St. Louis' Gateway Arch, major league sports teams and huge amusement parks in St. Louis and Kansas City, numerous plush resorts, dozens of caves and large springs, and 34 state parks

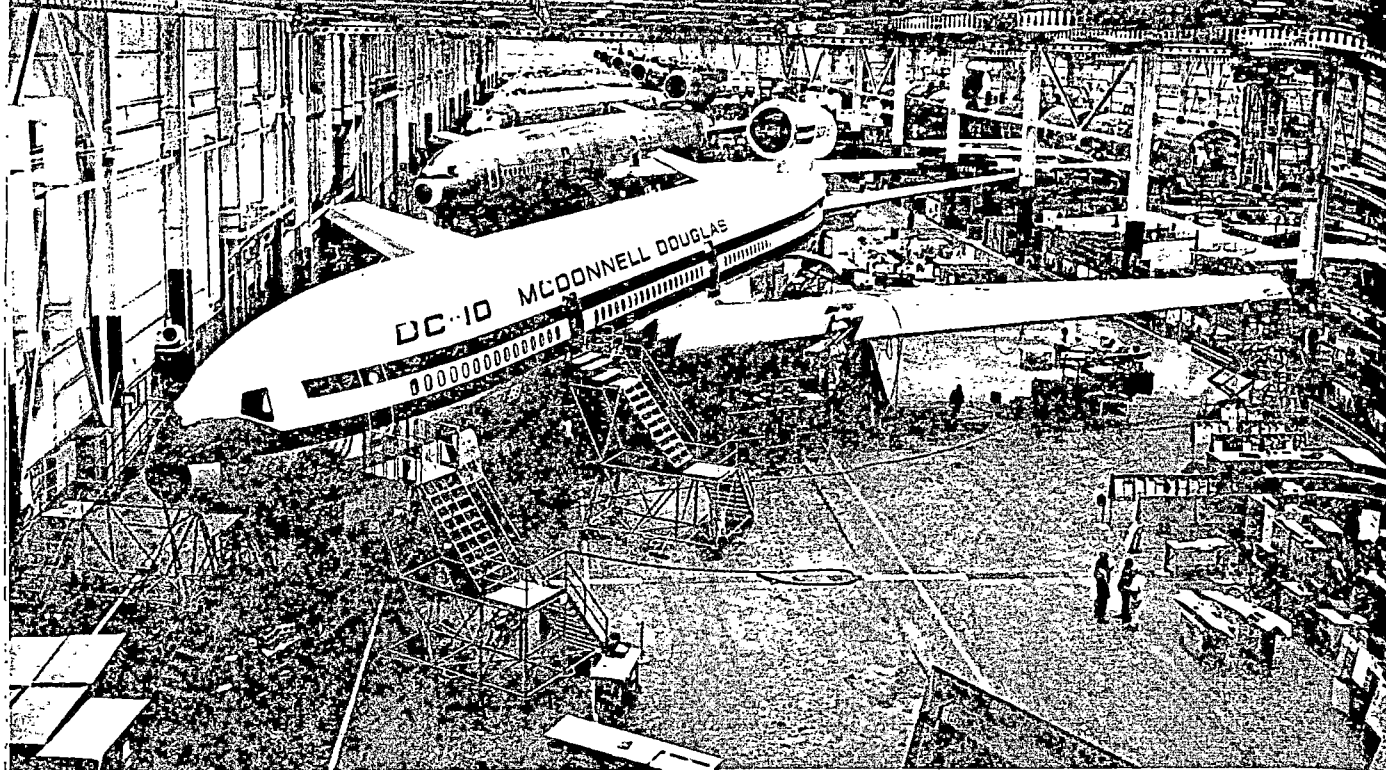
have helped make tourism one of the state's largest industries. A state division of tourism was created in 1967.

Transportation. Missouri's location has made it, over the years, the hub of the nation's transportation network. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers, once the main transportation routes of the central United States, continue to serve a considerable barge traffic, enabling St. Louis and Kansas City to become two of the nation's largest inland ports. The two cities provide bases for numerous truck lines and several major railroads, in addition to expanding air terminal facilities. Missouri has about 9,000 miles (14,480 km) of federal and primary state highways, including parts of five interstate routes, and another 98,000 miles (158,000 km) of surfaced roadways.

4. Government

The state's first constitution went into effect in 1820, the year before Missouri was admitted to the Union. A new constitution, drafted by Radical Republicans, was adopted in 1865 after the Civil War. It did away with slavery, but harsh provisions prohibiting Southern sympathizers from voting or holding office or many other jobs made it short-lived. With the Southern element back in power, the constitution of 1875 eliminated these severe terms.

Other provisions of the 1875 constitution were restrictive, however, and constituted a barrier to economic and social progress following World War I. Many amendments, including those financing highways through a gasoline tax, providing a social welfare system, and establishing a conservation commission, were approved, but by 1940 the people were ready for a new constitution. The new document, which kept most of the provisions provided by amendments to the old



MCDONNELL DOUGLAS CORPORATION

Jet airliners are built at the giant McDonnell Douglas plant in St. Louis, center of state's aerospace production.

one, was adopted in 1945 following a constitutional convention. The objectives were to increase efficiency through flexibility.

Structure of Government. Six executive officers—the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, and auditor—are elected by the people, each for four-year terms and all but the auditor elected in presidential election years. The governor and treasurer could not succeed themselves until constitutional amendments approved in the 1960's permitted them to serve two consecutive terms.

The governor's powers include the line-item veto and reduction of appropriation measures. On the other hand, the General Assembly must confirm major appointments of the governor, and several state agencies, such as those dealing with highways, conservation, parks, mental health, and education, are controlled by bipartisan agencies whose members' terms overlap those of the governor.

Under provisions of a 1972 constitutional amendment to reorganize state government, the executive branch is to be divided into no more than 14 departments. Highlights of the reorganization were creation of departments of consumer affairs, natural resources, transportation, public safety, and social services. Most state employees are hired through a merit system, but the state department of revenue, which collects all state taxes and issues drivers' and automobile licenses, and the agriculture department remain under the patronage system.

Until the late 1950's the state's bicameral legislature met for only five months every two years, with occasional special sessions called by the governor. Annual budget sessions were added then, and in 1970 the voters authorized regular annual sessions of four and five months in alternate years. At the same time, the number of legislative employees was greatly increased. The number of members of the House of Representatives, now 163, is determined by population. The Senate membership is fixed at 34. Apportionment of the two houses is handled every ten years by separate bipartisan commissions. Missouri has both the initiative and referendum.

The Missouri plan for selection of judges, sometimes known as the nonpartisan court plan, was adopted in 1940. Members of the state supreme court, the three courts of appeals, and circuit and probate courts of St. Louis, St. Louis county, and Jackson county (Kansas City) are selected by the governor from panels of three individuals nominated by nonpartisan commissions. After one year, and after specified terms later, voters decide on the retention of the judges. Other judges in the state are elected on partisan ballots. The courts of the state were brought under a unified system through a constitutional amendment approved in 1972.

Political Divisions. Missouri has 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, which has the powers of a county. Two counties, St. Louis and Jackson, have charters and operate under a supervisor or executive and a council. Others operate under a three-member county court, which is an administrative body. The more than 750 cities and towns are first-, second-, third-, and fourth-class cities, villages, and home-rule charter cities. Population is the main determinant, and, except for home-rule cities, most powers are designated by the legislature. In addition, some areas have sewer districts, fire-protection districts, street-lighting districts, and special governmental bodies created by the legislature.

GOVERNMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Electoral Vote—11. **Representation in Congress**—U.S. senators, 2; U.S. representatives, 9. **General Assembly (legislature)**—Senate, 34 members, 4-year terms; House of Representatives, 163 members, 2-year terms. **Governor**—4-year term; two-term limitation, but not necessarily consecutive.

Public Finance. The major revenue producers are the income, sales, and property taxes, with the last used mostly by local governments. The state income tax is based on the federal form and is graduated up to 9% of taxable income. The state has a 3% sales tax, and since 1968 municipalities have been authorized to levy a sales tax of up to 1%. A smaller sales tax for transportation purposes is levied in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Social Services. Missouri offers a broad range of services through the department of social services, but the level is generally below that offered by other Midwestern and Eastern states. The health division provides educational, inspection, and direct health services to the state's citizens. Mental-health hospitals, mental-health centers, hospitals for the mentally retarded, and a network of regional diagnostic clinics are operated by the department of mental health. Through its division of corrections, Missouri maintains penal institutions, prison farms, an honor camp, and training schools for boys and girls.

5. Education and Culture

Education in Missouri is characterized by a rigid separation of church and state. The state's constitution has been interpreted by the courts to forbid any type of public assistance for parochial schools. Efforts to loosen that ban to permit publicly financed busing or textbooks have been turned down by the voters. Metropolitan areas have a heavy enrollment in Catholic schools, but 85% of all students attend public schools. State financing of public education increased dramatically in the 1960's and 1970's and now constitutes nearly 40% of costs.

Elementary and Secondary Education. Public schools in the state, established in 1839, are administered by local boards. A state board of education appoints a commissioner of education, who directs the state department of education.

Financing continues to be one of the chief problems of school boards, which must submit each tax levy to a vote of the people. In many districts, particularly in urban areas, a two-thirds majority is required for acceptance of a tax increase. Because of this, most tax-increase proposals were defeated in the 1970's.

Schools in the state were desegregated immediately after the 1954 Supreme Court decision, but residential patterns have kept many schools in St. Louis and Kansas City nearly all black. A program of education for the handicapped was greatly expanded in the 1970's.

Higher Education. The University of Missouri, founded in Columbia in 1839, is the oldest state university west of the Mississippi River. With campuses at Columbia, Rolla, Kansas City, and St. Louis, it dominates higher education in the state. The Columbia campus includes schools of law and medicine and the oldest journalism school in the world. Lincoln University in Jefferson City was operated as a school for blacks until 1954. It now is about 50% white.

Other state universities are Northwest Missouri at Maryville, Northeast Missouri at Kirksville, Southeast Missouri at Cape Girardeau, and Southwest Missouri at Springfield. Missouri Western College at St. Joseph and Missouri Southern College at Joplin were created in the 1960's. Public junior colleges, authorized in 1962, now exist in 12 districts.

There are two private universities, St. Louis and Washington, both in St. Louis, and more

GOVERNORS

Territorial Governors

William C. C. Claiborne	Acting governor general and intendant of Louisiana	1803-1804
Amos Stoddard	First civil commandant of Upper Louisiana	1804
William Henry Harrison (Gov. of Indiana Terr.)	Governor, District of Louisiana	1804-1805
James Wilkinson	Governor, Louisiana Territory	1805-1807
Joseph Browne	Acting governor	1807
Frederick Bates	"	1807
Meriwether Lewis	Governor	1807-1809
Frederick Bates	Acting governor	1809-1810
Benjamin Howard	Governor	1810-1812
Frederick Bates	Acting governor, Territory of Missouri	1812-1813
William Clark	Governor	1813-1820

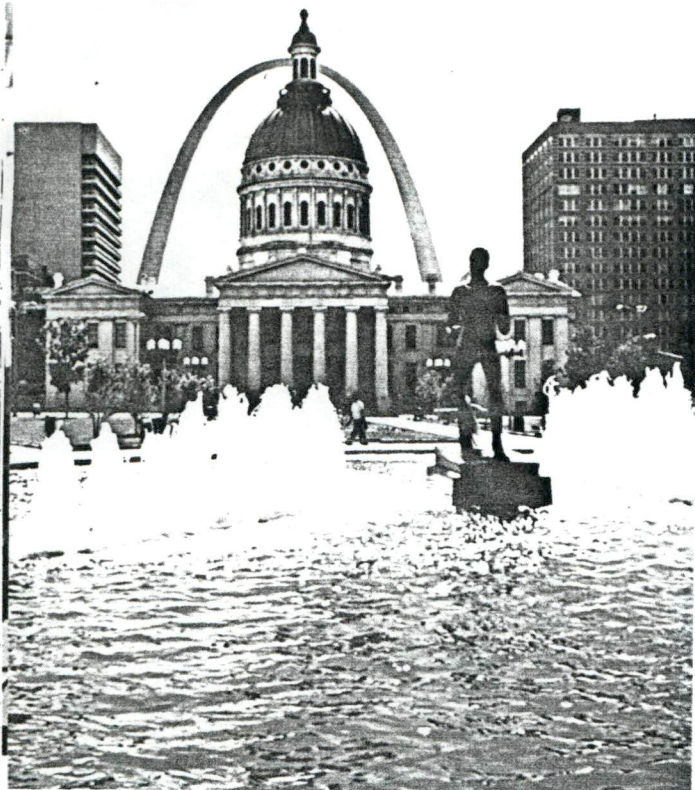
State Governors

Alexander McNair	Democrat	1820-1824
Frederick Bates ¹	"	1824-1825
Abraham J. Williams ²	"	1825
John Miller	"	1825-1832
Daniel Dunklin	"	1832-1836
Lillburn W. Boggs	"	1836-1840
Thomas Reynolds ¹	"	1840-1844
M. M. Marmaduke ²	"	1844
John C. Edwards	"	1844-1848
Austin A. King	"	1848-1852
Sterling Price	"	1852-1856
Truett Polk ³	"	1856-1857
Hancock Jackson ²	"	1857
Robert M. Stewart	"	1857-1861
Claiborne F. Jackson ⁴	"	1861
Hamilton R. Gamble ⁵	Unionist	1861-1864
Willard P. Hall ²	"	1864-1865
Thomas C. Fletcher	Republican	1865-1869
Joseph W. McClurg	"	1869-1871
B. Gratz Brown	Liberal	1871-1873
Silas Woodson	Democrat	1873-1875
Charles H. Hardin	"	1875-1877
John S. Phelps	"	1877-1881
Thomas T. Crittenden	"	1881-1885
John S. Marmaduke ¹	"	1885-1887
Albert P. Morehouse ²	"	1887-1889
David R. Francis	"	1889-1893
William Joel Stone	"	1893-1897
Lon V. Stephens	"	1897-1901
Alexander M. Dockery	"	1901-1905
Joseph W. Folk	"	1905-1909
Herbert S. Hadley	Republican	1909-1913
Elliot W. Major	Democrat	1913-1917
Frederick D. Gardner	"	1917-1921
Arthur M. Hyde	Republican	1921-1925
Sam A. Baker	"	1925-1929
Henry S. Caulfield	"	1929-1933
Guy B. Park	Democrat	1933-1937
Lloyd C. Stark	"	1937-1941
Forrest C. Donnell	Republican	1941-1945
Phil M. Donnelly	Democrat	1945-1949
Forrest Smith	"	1949-1953
Phil M. Donnelly	"	1953-1957
James T. Blair, Jr.	"	1957-1961
John M. Dalton	"	1961-1965
Warren E. Hearnes	"	1965-1973
Christopher S. Bond	Republican	1973-1977
Joseph P. Teasdale	Democrat	1977-1981
Christopher S. Bond	Republican	1981-1985
John Ashcroft	Republican	1985-

¹ Died in office. ² Acting. ³ Resigned. ⁴ Expelled by convention. ⁵ Appointed by convention.

than 30 colleges, most of them denominational. These include professional schools and seminaries.

Libraries and Museums. More than 100 communities maintain libraries, which are financed by local taxes with some state assistance. Other areas of the state are served by the Missouri State Library, primarily through a bookmobile pro-



CARTER HAMILTON, DPI



MISSOURI DIVISION OF TOURISM

The Old Courthouse in St. Louis (left), with Gateway Arch in background, was the scene of the famous Dred Scott trials. The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in Fulton (above) is on the Westminster College campus, where the British statesman delivered his "Iron Curtain" speech in 1946.

gram. Large historical libraries are operated by the State Historical Society in Columbia and the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis. The Linda Hall Library in Kansas City has one of the best collections on science and technology in the Midwest. At Independence, the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum has become a major tourist attraction. The Mercantile Library in St. Louis is a private subscription library with a large offering.

Museums of note include the Museum of Westward Expansion (beneath the Gateway Arch), the St. Louis Art Museum, the National Museum of Transportation, the Old Courthouse, Eugene Field House, Campbell House, Museum of Science and Natural History, all in the St. Louis area; Nelson Art Gallery, Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts, Kansas City Museum, and the Mormon Visitors Center, in the Kansas City area; and Pikes Peak Stables, site of the beginning of the Pony Express, in St. Joseph.

Other Cultural Activities. The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, which performs in Powell Hall, a refurbished movie house, is considered one of the nation's finest. Kansas City also has a professional symphony orchestra. The Missouri Botanical (Shaw's) Garden in St. Louis offers a wide selection of plant life, including many tropical plants in its Climatorn, a geodesic dome. The St. Louis Municipal Theatre and the Starlight Theater in Kansas City offer musicals nightly in the summer on huge, outdoor stages. The "Shepherd of the Hills" pageant is performed nightly in the summer near Branson, and a giant crafts festival is held in the fall in Silver Dollar City, a recreated mining town, also near Branson. The Maifest, a German "May Festival," attracts large crowds each year in Hermann. One of the nation's largest livestock and horse shows is the American Royal, held in Kansas City in November.

Communications. The history of Missouri journalism includes Elijah Lovejoy, the abolitionist editor who became a martyr; Carl Schurz of the German-language *Westliche Post*; Joseph B. Mc-

Cullagh of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, who pioneered war reporting in the Civil War; Joseph Pulitzer, who crusaded through his *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*; and William Rockhill Nelson, who built up and beautified his city through the *Kansas City Star*.

The first newspaper in the state, the *Missouri Gazette*, was published in 1808 by Joseph Charles. Part of it was in French. Today, Missouri has almost 400 weekly newspapers and more than 50 dailies, the most prominent being the *Post-Dispatch* and the *Globe-Democrat* in St. Louis and the *Kansas City Star*.

6. Recreation and Places of Interest

Missouri's moderate climate and varied topography make the state an attractive playground for sportsmen, campers, and tourists. The scenic Ozarks rank as one of the nation's favorite vacation spots, where forested hills, clear, swift streams, large man-made lakes, and bubbling springs afford a variety of recreational opportunities for hunters, fishermen, boaters, and campers. Places of interest abound in the two largest cities, St. Louis and Kansas City, with many others scattered in towns and hamlets across the state. Some of the most popular are associated with two of the state's most illustrious sons, Mark Twain and Harry S. Truman.

National Areas. Scenic beauty and sports facilities are combined in the state's large Mark Twain National Forest, which, after consolidation with Clark National Forest in central and southeastern Missouri, covers an area of 1,439,669 acres (582,614 hectares). Water sports, hiking, and camping draw thousands of visitors to the preserve, and there are hundreds of miles of streams for float trips. The former Clark section is covered with pine and oak forests, and the original Mark Twain section, in the Ozarks of southern Missouri, has numerous caves and rock cairns. The park is also known for its brilliant fall coloring.

The George Washington Carver National

Monument, near Joplin, honors the distinguished black scientist who was born there. Visitors may see his birthplace and exhibits of his early life and work.

State Areas. Deer Run, with 115,105 acres (46,581 hectares), is the largest of six state forests. Missouri also operates 36 state parks, ranging in size from the popular Lake of the Ozarks (16,560 acres, or 6,700 hectares) to Lewis and Clark (35 acres, or 14 hectares). The Lake of the Ozarks boasts one of the largest man-made lakes in the nation, covering 95 square miles (247 sq km). Golf, tennis, riding, and water sports are available.

Places of Interest. Tourist attractions relating to Mark Twain are centered in Hannibal. The Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Museum contains over 400 exhibits. The Mark Twain Cave, made famous by *Tom Sawyer*, is open to visitors. Independence, former home of President Truman, is the site of the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. The handsome building houses

exhibits relating to his presidency as well as millions of official and personal documents. Truman's birthplace in Lamar has been restored and is open to the public. Another statesman is honored in the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library at Fulton. It is located on the Westminster College campus, where Churchill made his "Iron Curtain" speech in 1946. Gen. John J. Pershing's boyhood home at Laclede is preserved as a shrine.

In St. Louis the spectacular Gateway Arch dominates the grounds of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Visitors may ride to an observation area at the top of the gleaming, 630-foot (192-meter) structure, the tallest monument in the country. Other attractions in the metropolis are the Missouri Botanical Garden and its Climatron, a two-level domed greenhouse housing a wide assortment of trees and plants; the McDonnell Planetarium; and an outstanding Zoological Garden.

Early American crafts are displayed at Silver Dollar City, near Branson, a reconstruction of

FAMOUS MISSOURIANS

Akins, Zoë (1886–1958), poet and playwright; wrote hit Broadway plays in the 1930's and 1940's; won Pulitzer Prize in 1935 for dramatization of Edith Wharton's *The Old Maid*.

Baker, Josephine (1906–1975), entertainer; born in St. Louis, she gained fame in France in the 1920's as star of the *Folies Bergère*; later became a noted blues singer.

Bates, Edward (1793–1869), lawyer and public official; elected to Congress as a Whig (1826); served as attorney general in Lincoln's first cabinet.

Benton, Thomas Hart (1782–1858), U. S. senator (1821–1851); gained national reputation as a champion of Jacksonian democracy.

Benton, Thomas Hart (1889–1975), painter; a leader in the "regionalist" movement of the 1930's, he created a number of important murals.

Blair, Francis Preston, Jr. (1821–1875), soldier and politician; a Free Soiler and then a Republican, he was elected to the House of Representatives and the Senate; helped keep Missouri in the Union during the Civil War.

Boone, Daniel (1734–1820), frontiersman; settled in what is now Missouri in 1799.

Bradley, Omar N. (1893–1981), U. S. Army general; as commander of the 12th Army Group in Europe during World War II, he played a leading role in the defeat of the German Army; first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1949); promoted to five-star rank (1950).

Carnegie, Dale (1888–1955), author and teacher of public speaking; wrote the best-selling book *How to Win Friends and Influence People*.

Carver, George Washington (1846–1943), botanist and educator; developed more than 300 uses for the peanut and sweet potato; also contributed to knowledge of soil building and plant diseases.

Clark, "Champ" (1850–1921), lawyer and public official; a Democrat, he served as speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives (1911–1919).

Clark, William (1770–1838), explorer; participated in the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804–1805); later served as governor of Missouri Territory.

Cronkite, Walter (1916–), journalist and television commentator; became nationally known as a CBS news anchorman.

Eliot, T. S. (1888–1965), poet and playwright, born in St. Louis, then became a British subject; a leading poet of the 20th century, he won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1948.

Hubble, Edwin Powell (1889–1953), astronomer; made important contributions to cosmology through his studies of nebulae and the red shift.

Hughes, Langston (1902–1967), author, known principally for his poetry; called the "Poet Laureate of Harlem."

Huston, John (1906–), motion-picture director and scenarist of such outstanding films as *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*, *Moby Dick*, and *The Night of the Iguana*.

James, Jesse (1847–1882), outlaw; he and his brother Frank became legendary figures of Western lore as a result of their daring bank and train robberies.

Joplin, Scott (1868–1917), pianist and composer of ragtime songs and the ragtime opera *Treemonisha*.

Lewis, Meriwether (1774–1809), explorer; with William Clark, he led the famous expedition from St. Louis to the Pacific; became governor of Louisiana Territory in 1807.

Moore, Marianne (1887–1972), poet, winner of the Pulitzer Prize, the National Book Award, and other honors for her highly personal, witty verse.

Nation, Carry (1846–1911), social reformer; led a nationwide campaign in the 1890's against the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Niebuhr, Reinhold (1892–1971), theologian; advocated the broadening of Christianity to include concern for social and political problems.

Pershing, John J. (1860–1948), U. S. Army general; commanded the American Expeditionary Force in Europe in World War I; given the rank general of the armies (1919).

Pulitzer, Joseph (1847–1911), journalist and publisher; organized the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* in 1878 and later bought the New York *World*; established the Pulitzer Prizes.

Schurz, Carl (1829–1906), political leader and editor; as U. S. senator from Missouri (1869–1875), he helped organize the Liberal Republican party; secretary of the interior in the Hayes administration; editor of the New York *Post*.

Scott, Dred (about 1795–1858), slave, whose legal fight for freedom produced a far-reaching and controversial decision by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Shapley, Harlow (1885–1972), astronomer; helped determine the distances of galaxies; director of Harvard College Observatory (1921–1952).

Swarthout, Gladys (1904–1969), opera singer, known for her mezzo-soprano roles, notably in *Carmen*; also sang in films and on radio and television.

Teasdale, Sara (1884–1933), poet; author of eight volumes of verse, including *Strange Victory*.

Thomson, Virgil (1896–), composer and music critic; wrote numerous instrumental and vocal works, including noteworthy scores on American themes; music critic for the New York *Herald Tribune* (1940–1954).

Traubel, Helen (1899–1972), operatic and concert singer; a leading Wagnerian soprano at the Metropolitan Opera.

Truman, Harry S. (1884–1972), 33d president of the United States.

Twain, Mark (1835–1910), author, considered America's greatest humorist; best known for the novels *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*.

Wilkins, Roy (1901–1981), civil-rights leader, headed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1955–1976).

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LARRY NICHOLSON, PHOTO RESEARCHER

The Harry S. Truman Library and Museum in Independence houses documents and mementos of the 33d president.

a pioneer settlement. Among the numerous large caverns popular with tourists are the Meramec Caverns at Stanton, Onondaga Cave at Leasburg, Marvel Cave at Branson, and Bridal Cave at Camdenton.

7. History

Missouri, with its role as the gateway to the West for fur traders and Forty-niners and for settlers of Oregon, California, and Texas, and its tragic division of opinion as a border slave state in the 1860's, has had an unusually colorful history. Indians, notably those called the Mound Builders, occupied the land in ancient times, and when the first white men arrived they found such tribes as the Missouri, Fox, Sauk, and Osage. Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet, the French explorers, visited the region in 1673, and another Frenchman, the sieur de La Salle, descended to the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, claiming the vast area for France and naming it Louisiana. By 1700, French-Canadian villages had been established just across the Mississippi from what is now Missouri, and the first permanent settlement in Missouri was made about 1735 at Ste. Genevieve.

In 1762, France yielded all territory west of the Mississippi River, including Missouri, to Spain, and many new settlers were encouraged to make homes on the Spanish lands. Spain returned the territory to France in 1800, and it was included in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The U. S. Congress organized the Missouri Territory in 1812, and pioneers soon poured into the area.

Statehood. The admission of Missouri to statehood, applied for in 1818, precipitated the first clear-cut clash between Northern and Southern interests. Peopled largely by Southerners and their slaves, Missouri had applied for admission as a slave state, but the House of Representatives proposed to exclude slavery from the new state. The result was the Compromise of 1820, under which Missouri was admitted as a slave state on Aug. 10, 1821, and slavery was prohibited elsewhere in the territory of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30', the southern boundary of the state.

Economic and Social Changes. The most important activity in the next three decades was the extension of settled areas and the conquest of the wilderness. A large number of blue-grass Kentuckians moved into Missouri with capital and slaves, and became the ruling class along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. A similar society developed in the region of the Platte Purchase, the northwestern corner that was added to the state in 1837.

In the early years of statehood, the fur trade ranked as the leading economic activity. John Jacob Astor organized a branch of the American Fur Company at St. Louis in 1822 and within a decade forced out nearly all competition. The Santa Fe Trail, which began in Independence, brought in furs and other riches from the Southwest and made that community a boom town. Many settlers bound for the Northwest also went to Independence for the start of the Oregon Trail.

The economic and social changes of the 1850's transformed the state. Overland traffic was spurred by the gold rush to California in 1849 and to Colorado in 1859. The rapid development of the upper Mississippi Valley and the growing Southern market in cotton stimulated trade and the growth of St. Louis. In 1860, Missouri exceeded 1 million in population.

The Civil War. The secession of South Carolina presented Missouri and the border slave states with a difficult choice. Except for the Southern market, Missouri's economic interests were clearly Northern and Western, and there was increasing sentiment for a strong federal government. But the pro-Southern and well-to-do ruling groups looked eastward to Kentucky and Virginia and regarded the Southerners as kinfolk. Most Missourians hoped desperately for compromise and the avoidance of civil war.

Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson, a strong Southern supporter, exerted every effort to move Missouri into the Confederacy. Following the outbreak of the Civil War in April 1861, Jackson led a group of state militia against Union troops under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at Boonville on June 17. The clash, won by the Union forces, marked the start of Civil War fighting in Missouri.



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- 1659 Pierre d'Esprit and others claimed discovery of rivers that may have been the Mississippi and Missouri.
- 1673 Marquette and Jolliet discovered mouth of Missouri River.
- 1682 La Salle passed the Missouri during exploration of the Mississippi.
- 1735 First permanent settlement established at Ste. Genevieve.
- 1762 France ceded Missouri region to Spain.
- 1764 Pierre Laclède started settlement in St. Louis.
- 1770 St. Ange de Bellerive surrendered Upper Louisiana, including Missouri, to Spain.
- 1799 Daniel Boone settled in St. Charles area.
- 1800 Spain retroceded Missouri region to France.
- 1803 Missouri became possession of United States through Louisiana Purchase.
- 1804 Lewis and Clark expedition began in St. Louis.
- 1806 Zebulon Pike expedition left Fort Bellefontaine for the Southwest.
- 1809 St. Louis Missouri Fur Company organized.
- 1821 Statehood achieved under Missouri Compromise.
- 1826 Kit Carson left Franklin for Santa Fe, beginning career as guide and Indian fighter.
- 1831 Joseph Smith began Mormon settlement in Independence; later driven from state.
- 1837 Six northwestern counties added to state through the Platte Purchase.
- 1853 The City of Kansas (Kansas City) chartered.
- 1857 Dred Scott decision rendered in St. Louis, bringing slavery issue to crisis.
- 1860 Pony Express service began in St. Joseph.
- 1861 Gov. C.F. Jackson deposed because of Southern sympathies; several counties seceded.
- 1882 Jesse James killed by Robert Ford at St. Joseph.
- 1890 Louis Sullivan designed Wainwright Building, first modern skyscraper, in St. Louis.
- 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition opened in St. Louis; Olympic Games held there.
- 1927 Charles Lindbergh of St. Louis made first solo flight across the Atlantic.
- 1945 Present constitution adopted.
- 1945 Harry S. Truman of Independence became president upon death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- 1964 Gateway Arch completed in St. Louis.
- 1973 Floodwaters from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers devastated large areas of the state.

A state convention controlled by Unionists reconvened on July 22 and voted to expel pro-Confederate leaders from office. The new government, headed by Hamilton R. Gamble as provisional governor, borrowed money and raised a militia with the help of President Lincoln. The last hope of establishing a Confederate state government by force ended with the decisive defeat of Southern troops at Pea Ridge, Ark., in March 1862. In a final effort to win Missouri for the South, Gen. Sterling Price was defeated at Westport (now Kansas City) in 1864. Raids by guerrillas of both sides continued throughout the war and caused great suffering among civilians.

As in other Southern states, Radical Republicans assumed control of Missouri in the Reconstruction period following the war. The Radicals won the election of 1864, and, in the new constitution adopted the following year, ordered a test oath that denied the vote to anyone who refused to swear that he had not been a Confederate sympathizer. The test oaths proved unpopular, however, and they finally were repealed after the election of 1870, when Liberal Republicans elected a governor and put an end to Radical rule.

Late 19th Century. The last three decades of the century were a period of recovery and readjustment. The state's economy had suffered severely as a result of the war. Missouri had lost its chance of continuing as the single gateway to the Far West as Chicago overtook St. Louis in

population and prestige. Nevertheless, the rapid spread of railroads across the state and into the Great Plains gave St. Louis and the emerging metropolis of Kansas City a new trading area, and both cities grew rapidly.

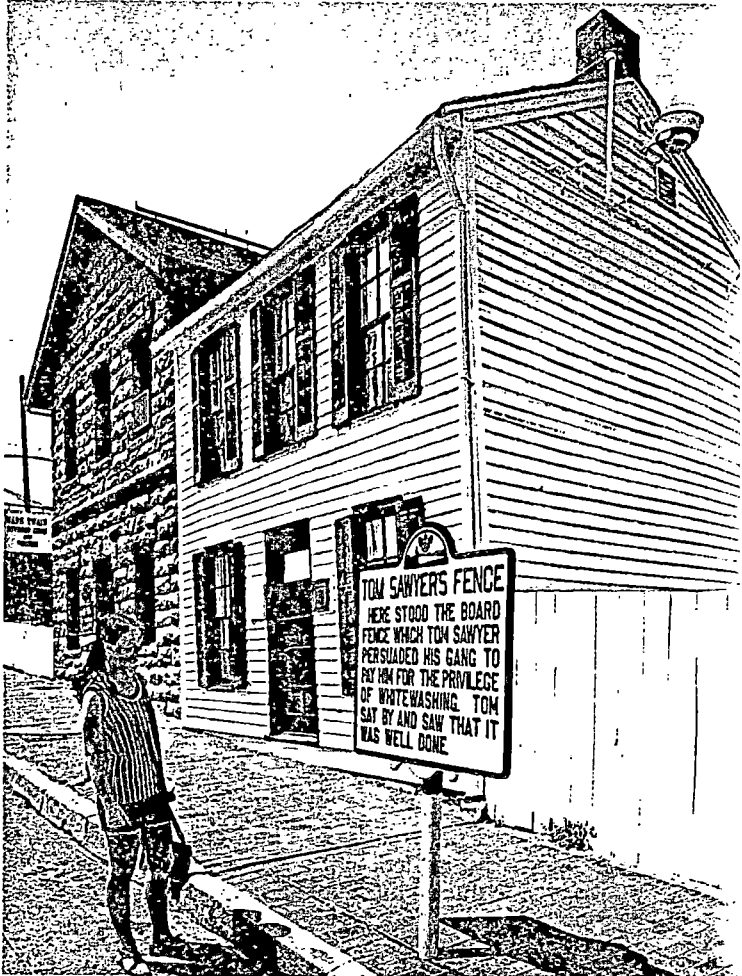
The farmers were affected by falling prices and the difficult transition from subsistence farming to a money economy. Dissatisfaction with railroads, low prices, and a restricted currency drove them into Grange politics in the 1870's and the Farmers' Alliance in the 1880's. But with its support of free silver, the Democratic party became dominant after 1872.

Modern Developments. In 1904, Theodore Roosevelt swept the state into the Republican column for the first time since Reconstruction, but Missouri thereafter became a politically doubtful state, usually voting with the party that carried the nation. Missouri had its most spectacular internal party struggle in 1939 when Gov. Lloyd C. Stark broke with Kansas City Democratic boss Thomas J. Pendergast and helped convict him of income tax evasion.

This conflict broke the preponderance of Democratic strength and paved the way for Republicans to win the governorship in 1940. With the election of Missouri's Sen. Harry S. Truman as vice president and his subsequent elevation to the presidency in 1945, state Democrats slowly began to rebuild their strength. From 1948 on, they were again the dominant party in state politics. In 1972 the Republicans elected their first

Mark Twain Museum and Home in Hannibal, where the author spent his boyhood, features the Tom Sawyer fence.

ALAN PITCAIRN, GRANT HEILMAN





LILLIAN BOLSTAD, PHOTO RESEARCHER

Thomas Hart Benton's mural *Independence and the Opening of the West* dominates rotunda of the Truman Library.

governor, Christopher S. Bond, in 32 years, but Democrats kept control of the legislature and the congressional delegation.

More important than party politics were the rapid social and economic changes that took place. After 1920, Missouri moved into an era of expanded state services. In particular, the development of the state highway system opened the isolated sections of Missouri and greatly altered the pattern of rural and urban life. During the Depression of the 1930's, sweeping social legislation was passed to assist the unemployed, the handicapped, and the aged. In order to keep pace with increasing demands for more governmental involvement in economic and social matters, a new constitution was adopted in 1945 to replace the 1875 charter.

Missouri's economy enjoyed steady growth in the decades after World War II. Population grew moderately, and the St. Louis and Kansas City areas continued to spread. Manufacturing expanded in the two cities, with St. Louis becoming a center for aircraft and missile production.

Farming continued strong, although it now ranked second to manufacturing. Great quantities of corn, wheat, livestock, cotton, and soybeans were produced on Missouri farms. Increasing mechanization on farms permitted the recruitment of farm labor to work in the new factories that were springing up in rural areas. The state's substantial iron-ore reserves were enlarged in the 1960's with the discovery of deposits in five counties southwest of St. Louis.

Despite its relatively good economic position, Missouri grappled with fiscal problems in the 1970's. Education, health and welfare, and transportation programs were short of funds as inflationary pressures sent costs soaring. In 1970 voters rejected a proposed increase in personal

and corporate income taxes, but the General Assembly later approved a one-year boost and then made it permanent. The funds were needed to finance record state budgets and to increase aid to public schools.

Missouri suffered a setback in 1973 when the worst floods in its history ravaged large sections of the state. Rampaging floodwaters from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, which crested 12 to 15 feet (3.7-4.6 meters) above the flood stage, left thousands homeless and caused damage in excess of \$100 million.

W. FRANCIS ENGLISH*

Formerly, *University of Missouri*

RONALD D. WILLNOW

St. Louis "Post-Dispatch"

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MISSOURI, University of, a state-controlled, co-educational institution of higher learning, with four branches, at Columbia, Kansas City, Rolla, and St. Louis. The system is under the control of a nine-member governing board, called the Curators of the University of Missouri, appointed by the governor with the approval of the state senate. A president administers the system, and each of the components is headed by a chancellor. All branches of the university grant undergraduate and graduate degrees. The total number of students in all branches is approximately 50,000.

University of Missouri-Columbia. The branch at Columbia has curriculums in arts and sciences, agriculture, business and public administration, education, engineering, forestry, home economics, journalism, nursing, social and community services, law, medicine, veterinary medicine, and library and information science. On the graduate level, special research centers in the social sciences include the Center in Research in Social Behavior, the Research Center of the School of Business and Public Administration, and the Freedom of Information Center; in the physical and biological sciences, the Space Sciences Research Center, the Sinclair Research Farm, the University Research Reactor, and Research Farms of the College of Agriculture and School of Veterinary Medicine.

The University of Missouri-Columbia was the nucleus of the state system. It was established by an act of the Missouri General Assembly in 1839 and began instruction in 1841. Women were first admitted in 1869. The enrollment in this branch is about 24,000 students.

University of Missouri-Kansas City. The Kansas City branch of the university offers degrees in arts and sciences, administration, education, music, pharmacy, dentistry, law, and medicine. The branch was incorporated as the private University of Kansas City in 1929, and instruction began in 1933. It became part of the state system in 1963, when it adopted its present name. The enrollment in this branch is approximately 10,000 students.

University of Missouri-Rolla. The branch of the university at Rolla offers degrees in arts and sciences, engineering, and mines and metallurgy. It also administers the St. Louis Graduate Engineering Center, for evening students, which grants master's degrees in engineering as well as in related fields.

The University of Missouri-Rolla was established as the University of Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy in 1870, with instruction beginning in 1871. It became a campus of the University of Missouri in 1964, when it received its present name. The enrollment in this branch is about 5,000 students.

University of Missouri-St. Louis. The University of Missouri-St. Louis includes the College of Arts and Science, the School of Business Administration, and the School of Education. This branch of the university also operates an evening college that gives undergraduate instruction leading to bachelor's degrees in business administration and education.

The St. Louis branch was established in 1960 as the Normandy Residence Center of the University of Missouri. It became a four-year institution in 1963 and began graduate instruction. This branch has an enrollment of approximately 11,000 students.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE, the name given to legislation passed by the U. S. Congress in March 1820 with the object of ending the dispute resulting from the attempt of Northern congressmen to insert an antislavery amendment in the bill providing for Missouri's admission to statehood. Although it was not popular at the time that it was enacted, the compromise made a significant contribution to the stability and harmony of the nation that would continue for more than three decades.

Origin of the Controversy. In February 1819, when the House of Representatives had under consideration a bill to enable Missouri to form a state government, James Tallmadge (N. Y.) introduced an amendment providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in the proposed state. Accepted by the House, where representatives from the free states had a substantial majority, the amendment suffered defeat in the Senate, where the slave states were able to present a united front and received aid from Northern allies.

After Congress adjourned in March 1819, leaving the fate of Missouri in doubt, most Americans seemed indifferent toward the Tallmadge amendment until a series of public meetings, arranged by Elias Boudinot and other philanthropists, aroused the free states to awareness of the importance of the slavery question. Slavery, however, was not the only issue at stake; there were other important concerns. Northerners resented the South's political power, and there was increasing sectional disagreement over the tariff and other matters.

Provisions of the Compromise. The passage of a compromise was made easier by an application for statehood from Maine, because the joint admission of a slave and a free state would preserve the sectional balance in the U. S. Senate. The Missouri Compromise, adroitly piloted through the House by Speaker Henry Clay, consisted of an act of March 3, 1820, admitting Maine to the Union and an act of March 6 enabling Missouri to organize a state government without slavery restrictions. Included in the enabling act was a proviso, introduced by Sen. Jesse Thomas (Ill.) prohibiting slavery in the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36°30'. Most Northern members of Congress opposed the compromise, but it was generally accepted by the Southern representatives as the lesser of two evils.

Later Developments. The controversy was revived when Missouri drew up a constitution that not only protected slavery but also directed the legislature to prevent the migration of free blacks to the state. Blacks were citizens in some states, and Congress, before granting final admission to Missouri, enacted a second compromise (March 2, 1821) requiring the state to promise that the citizens of other states would not be denied their constitutional rights. The Thomas proviso of the Compromise of 1820, prohibiting slavery in the territories north of 36°30', was repealed in 1854 by the Kansas-Nebraska Act and declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1857 in the Dred Scott case. By 1854 the compromise had become sacrosanct in the eyes of many Americans, and the bitterness created by its repeal greatly hastened the coming of the Civil War.

GLOVER MOORE
Mississippi State University

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FACTS ABOUT THE STATES

EDITORS

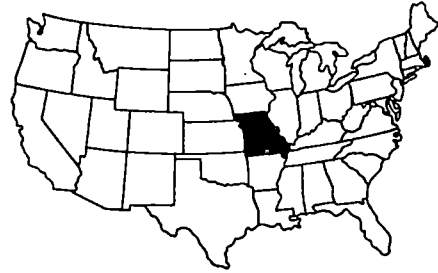
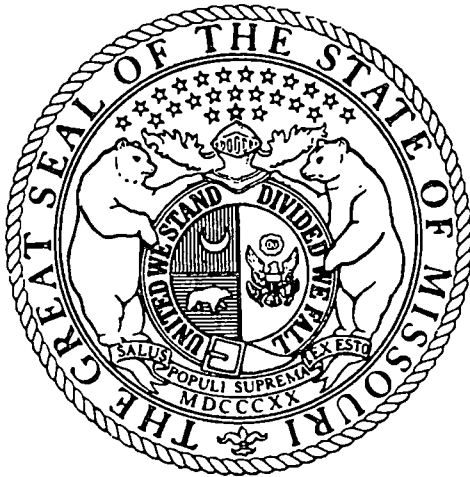
JOSEPH NATHAN KANE
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Mark Twain Museum
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MISSOURI



Missouri is a west north central state. It is bordered on the north by Iowa; on the east by the Mississippi River, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; on the south by Arkansas; and on the west by Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Missouri River.

FULL NAME State of Missouri
POSTAL ABBREVIATION MO
INHABITANT Missourian
ADMITTED TO THE UNION Aug. 10, 1821.
24th state
POPULATION (est. 1987) 5,103,000.
Percent of US total: 2.10%. Rank: 15th

CAPITAL CITY Jefferson City, located on the Missouri River in central Missouri; population 33,619 (1980). Built on a site selected for the future capital in 1821, it was incorporated as a town in 1825 and as a city in 1839, and has served as the capital since 1826.

STATE NAME AND NICKNAMES From the Missouri Indian word for "canoe possessor," in reference to the tribe that gave its name to the Missouri River. Also known as the Show Me State, the Bullion State, the Cave State, the Lead State, and the Ozark State.

STATE SEAL In the center is a circular emblem supported on both sides by grizzly bears. In the right half of the emblem is the eagle of the Federal coat of arms; in the left is a grizzly bear in a red field and above it a new moon in a blue field; the emblem is

encircled by the legend "United We Stand, Divided We Fall." Above it is a visored helmet and 24 stars; below it is a streamer bearing the state motto, along with the date "MDCCCXX." Around this coat of arms is the legend "The Great Seal of the State of Missouri."

MOTTO Salus Populi Supreme Lex Esto
(The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law)

SONG "Missouri Waltz," lyrics by J.R. Shannon, music by John Valentine Eppel, arrangement by Frederick Knight Logan.

SYMBOLS

Flower red haw blossom
Tree flowering dogwood
Bird bluebird
Mineral galena
Rock mozarkite

LICENSE PLATE White on red, with white border and legend "Show-Me State."

FLAG Three horizontal stripes of red, white, and blue, with the state coat of arms in the center surrounded by a blue border containing 24 stars.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

North of the Missouri River, which divides the state neatly in two, Missouri is mainly heartland plain and prairie; south of the river is the Ozark Plateau, higher and rougher terrain with many large caves and natural springs. The extreme southeastern corner of Missouri, called the "Bootheel," is part of the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River, which forms the state's eastern border. The state climate is moderate and continental, with 25 to 30 tornadoes per year.

AREA 69,697 square miles. Rank: 19th

INLAND WATER 752 square miles

GEOGRAPHIC CENTER Miller, 20 miles SW of Jefferson City

ELEVATIONS *Highest point:* Taum Sauk Mountain, Iron County, 1,772 feet. *Lowest point:* St. Francis River, Dunkin County, 230 feet. *Mean elevation:* 800 feet

MAJOR RIVERS Missouri, Mississippi, Osage, Grand

MAJOR LAKES AND RESERVOIRS Lake of the Ozarks, Stockton, Taneycomo, Table Rock, Bull Shoals, Truman, Cannon

LAND USE

	<i>Thousands of acres</i>
Urban (1982)	1,117
Rural (1982)	39,543
Cropland (1982)	14,998
Pastureland (1982)	12,573
Rangeland (1982)	168
Forestland (1982)	10,986
State parks and recreation areas (1983)	98
National park system (1984)	63
National forest system (1984)	3,082
Tribal lands (1984)	0

TEMPERATURES The highest recorded temperature was 118°F on July 14, 1954, at Warsaw and Union. The lowest was -40°F on February 13, 1905, at Warsaw.

NATIONAL SITES

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD Wilson's Creek
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Harry S. Truman
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS Lewis & Clark, Oregon

NATIONAL MONUMENT George Washington Carver

NATIONAL PARK Glacier

NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER AND RIVERWAY Ozark

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES Clarence Cannon, Mingo, Squaw Creek, Swan Lake

HISTORY

- 1682 Region now known as Missouri is claimed for France.
- 1735 Settlers from Illinois establish first permanent settlement at Sainte Genevieve on Mississippi River.
- 1752 First Catholic Church in Missouri is founded at Ste. Genevieve.
- 1762 France cedes Missouri territory to Spain.
- 1764 St. Louis is founded as a lead mining and fur-trading post by Pierre Liguist Laclède.
- 1774 Lead mines discovered in southeastern Missouri. Missouri becomes world's leading producer of lead.
- 1784 Shawnee and Delaware Indians migrate to southeastern Missouri.
- 1785 Great flood on Mississippi River and Missouri River tributary.
- 1794 Ste. Genevieve relocated on higher ground.
Auguste and Pierre Chouteau obtain monopoly of Osage Indian trade.
- 1799 Daniel Boone leaves Kentucky and settles in Missouri.
- 1800 Missouri territory returned to France by Spain.
- 1803 Missouri, as part of the Louisiana Purchase, is acquired by the United States.
- 1804 Sauk and Fox Indians cede northeast Missouri lands to United States. Later the Indians say treaty was unauthorized.
- 1806 Salt manufacturing started at Boon's Lick.
- 1808 First newspaper in Missouri published at St. Louis is the *Missouri Gazette*.
St. Louis incorporated.
- 1809 Hostility of Indians on frontier increases.
- 1812 Earthquake causes considerable damage in New Madrid area.

Facts About the States

- 1818 Missouri Fur Company established.
Pine lumbering begins.
- 1821 *August 10.* Missouri admitted into Union as 24th state.
- 1825 *November 7.* Shawnee Indians cede title to remaining land in state. General removal of Indians follows.
- 1827 Joseph Robidoux establishes fur-trading post on present site of St. Joseph.
- 1830 *March 3.* Missouri Compromise passes thereby prohibiting slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 36°30' but not restricting Missouri.
- 1831 Joseph Smith, leader of the Latter-Day Saints, announces a Jackson County site as the New Jerusalem. Mormon settlement begins there.
- 1836 Platte Purchase, comprising six northwestern Missouri counties, is added to the state.
- 1838 *September.* Open war between the Mormons and the gentiles.
Cherokee Indians, headed for new reservation, pass through southern Missouri over Trail of Tears.
- 1839 Mormons emigrate from Missouri to Illinois.
Independence, where both the Oregon and the Santa Fe trails begin, is known as Gateway to the West.
- 1856 Guerrilla warfare over slavery question breaks out.
- 1857 United States Supreme Court prevents Missouri slave, Dred Scott, from gaining freedom. Case becomes one of the major events leading to the Civil War.
- 1860 *April 3.* Pony Express Service inaugurated, linking St. Joseph to Sacramento, California.
- 1861 *March 6.* Convention meets to determine state allegiance resulting in a defeat of pro-southern secession.
April 20. Pro-southern forces capture Liberty arsenal.
May 10. Camp Jackson captured by federal captain Nathaniel Lyon.
August 10. Battle of Wilson Creek.
November 7. General Ulysses S. Grant defeated in Battle of Belmont.
- 1862 *October 18.* Palmyra executions.
- 1864 *September 27.* Centralia massacre.
October 21-23. Confederates defeated at Westport.
- 1865 *January 11.* Slavery abolished in Missouri.
- 1870 First stockyards built in Kansas City.
- 1880 First black newspaper begins publication in St. Louis.
- 1882 *April.* Jesse James killed at St. Joseph.
- 1891 First automobile brought into Missouri.
- 1901 First Missouri State Fair held at Sedalia.
- 1904 Everyone is singing "Meet Me in St. Louis, Louie" as Louisiana Purchase Exposition (World Fair) opens there.
- 1908 School of Journalism, first in the world, established at University of Missouri.
- 1911 *February 5.* State capitol burns.
October 4. First air mail ever carried is flown from Kinloch Park to Fairgrounds Park, St. Louis, a distance of 10 miles.
- 1917 *August 5.* Missouri National Guard conscripted for Federal Service.
- 1918 Missouri mules are lauded for battlefront service in World War I.
- 1921 WEW, first radio station in state, starts broadcasting from St. Louis University.
- 1923 President Warren Harding makes first presidential broadcast at St. Louis.
- 1926 President Calvin Coolidge dedicates Kansas City's Liberty Memorial.
- 1931 Bagnell Dam completed on Osage River to form 100-square-mile Lake of the Ozarks.
- 1935 Thomas Hart Benton, controversial Missouri painter, is commissioned to paint murals for state capitol.
- 1936 Leeds Chevrolet Plant in Kansas City is scene of nation's first sit-down strike.
- 1944 Harry S. Truman, born in Lamar, is elected vice president on ticket with Franklin Roosevelt.
- 1945 *April.* Harry Truman becomes president of the United States upon the death of Roosevelt.
- 1947 KSD-TV, St. Louis, begins broadcasting as first television station of the state.

- 1952 *September*. President Truman declares Missouri a disaster area due to severe drought.
- 1953 *July 14*. National monument erected for botanist, George Washington Carver, near Diamond.
- 1955 Kansas City schools end segregation without incident.
- 1957 Truman Library opens in Independence, Missouri.
- 1965 The steel Gateway Arch of St. Louis is completed.
- 1975 State legislature defeats Equal Rights Amendment.
State spends \$2.5 million on environmental health.
- 1977 School busing is initiated as part of desegregation program in Kansas City.
- 1980 *November*. Controversial "Hancock Amendment," Constitutional Amendment #5, which sets a tax and expenditure limit, is adopted.
- 1981 *February 18*. Wayne Cryts leads a caravan of 78 trucks to a bankrupt, padlocked grain elevator which holds soybeans he has stored there since 1979. Cryts spends years in court battles fighting, on behalf of the American farmers, against inequities in the judicial system.
July 10. Ken Rex McElroy, "town bully," is shot to death in a vigilante-style execution in Skidmore.
October 20. St. Louis Cardinals baseball team wins the World Series.
- 1983 *January*. The discovery of dioxin contamination at Times Beach and other sites draws national attention and leads to the search for other pollution sites across Missouri and the United States.
Environmental Protection Agency announces \$33 million plan to buy out property owners in Times Beach.
- 1984 *December*. The Callaway Nuclear Power Plant is completed after years of controversy and protests.
- 1985 *October*. The St. Louis Cardinals baseball team plays the Kansas City Royals in the "I-70 Series." The Royals win the World Series.
- 1988 *January*. The St. Louis Cardinals football team moves to Phoenix, Arizona.
March. Missouri holds its first presidential primary.
June. Missouri's worst drought since 1934. Mississippi and Missouri rivers experience record lows that create serious problems in river transportation.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population (est. 1987) 5,103,000
Population (1980) 4,916,759
Population density in persons
per square mile (1980) 70.5

POPULATION BY RACE (1980)

American Indian/Aleut/
Eskimo 12,319
Asian/Pacific Islander 23,108
Black 514,274
Hispanic 51,667
White 4,346,267
Other 21,476

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (1980)

Percent of state population
Urban 68.1
Rural 31.9
Under 18 27.7
65 or older 13.2
College-educated 14.0

Families below poverty line 9.1
Public-assistance recipients 5.9

Per capita personal income
(1986) \$13,657
Millionaires per 100,000
residents (1982) 155.8
Average life expectancy in
years (1980) 73.8
Marriage rate per 1,000
residents (1986) 10.0
Divorce rate per 1,000
residents (1986) 5.1
Birth rate per 1,000
residents (1985) 15.4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000
births (1985) 10.5
Abortion rate per 1,000
live births (1985) 261
Crime rate per 100,000
residents (1985)
Violent 578.6
Property 4,075.5

Facts About the States

Federal and state prisoners per 100,000 residents (1984) . . .	169
Alcohol consumption in gallons per capita (1985)	38.7
Deaths from motor vehicle accidents per 100,000 residents (1985) . . .	18.4

MAJOR CITIES

	1984 population (est.)
Columbia	63,294
East St. Louis	51,332
Kansas City	443,075
St. Joseph	74,860
St. Louis	429,296
Springfield	136,939

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Number of US Representatives	8
Electoral votes	10

POLITICAL PARTY NOMINEES FROM STATE

* winner

Francis Preston Blair Jr. (D)	1868	VP
Benjamin Gratz Brown (D/ Liberal Republican/Liberal Republican Convention of Colored Men)	1872	VP
John Anderson Brooks (Prohibition)	1888	VP
A. King (Continental)	1901	VP
William Wesley Cox (Socialist Labor)	1920	P
Herman Preston Faris (Prohibition)	1924	P
Harry S. Truman* (D)	1944	VP
Harry S. Truman* (D)	1948	P
Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith (Christian Nationalist)	1948	VP
Rutherford Losey Decker (Prohibition)	1960	P
William R. Rogers (Theologi- cal)	1964	VP

William R. Rogers (Theologi- cal)	1968	P
Thomas Francis Eagleton (D/ resigned)	1972	VP

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION In 1988, Missouri sent 83 Democratic delegates and 25 Republican delegates to the national conventions.

CONSTITUTION Missouri has had four constitutions: 1820, 1865, 1875, and the present one, adopted in 1945.

LEGISLATURE The General Assembly is divided into the Senate (34 members, 4-year term, minimum age 30) and the House of Representatives (163 members, 2-year term, minimum age 24). In 1987, the annual salary was \$20,852.

JUDICIARY The highest court is the Supreme Court, with 7 judges serving 2-year terms. In 1987, the annual salary was \$80,649.

EXECUTIVE The governor serves a 4-year term; the minimum age for holding office is 30. In 1987, the annual salary was \$81,000. There are 5 other elected officials.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1948-1988 (in percents)

Year	State Winner	Democratic	Republican
1948	Truman (D)	58.1	41.5
1952	Eisenhower (R)	49.1	50.7
1956	Stevenson (D)	50.1	49.9
1960	Kennedy (D)	50.3	49.7
1964	Johnson (D)	64.1	36.0
1968	Nixon (R)	43.7	44.9
1972	Nixon (R)	37.7	62.3
1976	Carter (D)	51.1	47.5
1980	Reagan (R)	44.5	31.2
1984	Reagan (R)	50.0	60.0
1988	Bush (R)	48.0	52.0

GOVERNORS

Territorial Governors

William C.C. Claiborne (act- ing governor general and intendant of Louisiana)	1803-1804
Amos Stoddard (civil com- mandant)	1804

William Henry Harrison (governor of District of Louisiana)	1804-1805
James Wilkinson (governor of Louisiana Territory)	1805-1807
Joseph Browne (acting)	1807
Frederick Bates (acting)	1807
Meriwether Lewis	1807-1809

Frederick Bates (acting)	1809-1810
Benjamin Howard	1810-1812
Frederick Bates (acting gov- ernor of Missouri Terri- tory)	1812-1813
William Clark	1813-1820

State Governors

Alexander McNair (D)	1820-1824
Frederick Bates (D)	1824-1825
Abraham J. Williams (D/ acting)	1825
John Miller (D)	1825-1832
Daniel Dunklin (D)	1832-1836
Lillburn W. Boggs (D)	1836-1840
Thomas Reynolds (D)	1840-1844
M.M. Marmaduke (acting)	1844
John C. Edwards (D)	1844-1848
Austin A. King (D)	1848-1852
Sterling Price (D)	1852-1856
Truett Polk (D)	1856-1857
Hancock Jackson (D/acting)	1857
Robert M. Stewart (D)	1857-1861
Claiborne F. Jackson (D)	1861
Hamilton R. Gamble (Unionist)	1861-1864
Willard P. Hall (Unionist/ acting)	1864-1865
Thomas C. Fletcher (R)	1865-1869
Joseph W. McClurg (R)	1869-1871
B. Gratz Brown (Liberal)	1871-1873
Silas Woodson (D)	1873-1875
Charles H. Hardin (D)	1875-1877
John S. Phelps (D)	1877-1881
Thomas T. Crittenden (D)	1881-1885
John S. Marmaduke (D)	1885-1887
Albert P. Morehouse (D/ acting)	1887-1889
David R. Francis (D)	1889-1893
William Joel Stone (D)	1893-1897
Lon V. Stephens (D)	1897-1901
Alexander M. Dockery (D)	1901-1905
Joseph W. Folk (D)	1905-1909
Herbert S. Hadley (R)	1909-1913
Elliot W. Major (D)	1913-1917
Frederick D. Gardner (D)	1917-1921
Arthur M. Hyde (R)	1921-1925
Sam A. Baker (R)	1925-1929
Henry S. Caulfield (R)	1929-1933
Guy B. Park (D)	1933-1937
Lloyd C. Stark (D)	1937-1941
Forrest C. Donnell (R)	1941-1945
Phil M. Donnelly (D)	1945-1949
Forrest Smith (D)	1949-1953
Phil M. Donnelly (D)	1953-1957
James T. Blair Jr. (D)	1957-1961
John M. Dalton (D)	1961-1965
Warren E. Hearnes (D)	1965-1973
Christopher S. Bond (R)	1973-1977

Joseph P. Teasdale (D)	1977-1981
Christopher S. Bond (R)	1981-1985
John Ashcroft (R)	1985-

MINIMUM AGES

Majority	18
Marriage with parental consent	15
Marriage without parental consent	18
Making a will	18
Buying alcohol	21
Jury duty	21
Leaving school	16
Driver's license	16

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Number executed 1976-88:	0
On death row Aug. 1, 1988:	61

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Total number:	12
Major bases:	
Army:	1

FINANCES*Thousands of dollars***GENERAL REVENUE (1985)**

Total general revenue	5,785,785
Total tax revenue	3,352,482
Sales and gross receipts	1,831,397
Individual income taxes	1,053,598
Corporate net income taxes	160,564

GENERAL EXPENDITURE (1985)

Total general expenditure	5,441,768
Education	2,200,860
Public welfare	937,252
Health	179,119
Hospitals	294,105
Natural resources	123,211
Highways	697,890
Police	62,706
Corrections	103,927

FEDERAL AID (1985)	1,935,316
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ECONOMY

In agriculture, soybeans, cotton, wheat, corn, and walnuts are the principal cash crops. Livestock and stock products, including hogs, turkeys, and cattle, earn more than half the farm cash receipts, which were \$4 billion in 1983. The state produces most of the US supply of lead; limestone, sand and gravel, barite, iron, zinc, coal, and granite are other mining products. Timber concerns in the Ozarks produce varied hardwood products, prima-

rily charcoal, walnut wood, and red cedar. Heavy machinery, transportation equipment, and defense aircraft are Missouri's main manufactures, followed by processed foods, electrical machinery, clothing, shoes, and chemicals. Beer and ale are also important products, with the brewing industry centered around St. Louis. Value added by manufacture was \$18 billion in 1982.

EMPLOYMENT (1984)

	<i>Thousands of persons</i>
Total number of employed workers	2,207
Construction	82.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	113.8
Government	332.8
Manufacturing	430.9
Mining	6.0
Services	434.8
Transportation, communications, and utilities	133.9
Wholesale and retail trade	480.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed (1984)	7.2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (1985)

Civilian workers employed	20,991
Military personnel	16,072
Contract awards	\$7.613 billion

ENERGY SOURCES FOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES (1983)

	<i>Percent</i>
Coal	96.0
Gas	0.4
Hydroelectric	3.3
Nuclear	0.0
Petroleum	0.3

TRANSPORTATION

Motor vehicles registered in state (1986)	3,683,394
Miles of roads, streets, and highways (1986)	119,398
Miles of Class I railway operated (1986)	5,823
Airports (1983)	419
Major aviation hubs (1983)	2
Largest hub: St. Louis	
Major ports, with gross tonnage in thousands (1985):	
St. Louis	26,620

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Native American tribes

Missouri was formerly the home of the Delaware, Fox, Illinois, Iowa, Kickapoo, Missouri, Omaha, Osage, Oto, Peoria, Potawatomi, Sauk, Shawnee, Sioux, and Wea tribes. There are no Indian settlements remaining.

Religions, ethnicities, and languages

Missouri has been the recipient of migration from both midwestern and southern states. Much of its population is descended from immigrants from Germany and Ireland who arrived in the early 19th century. There are surviving communities of Germans, Italians, Belgians, and Irish. One-third of the state's people are Roman Catholic, mostly concentrated in the cities, along with Jewish communities; the rest of the state is predominantly Baptist, and there is a strong Mormon presence. In 1980, 3.1 percent of Missouri's population spoke a language other than English at home.

Major museums and libraries

Linda Hall Library, Kansas City
Museum of Science and Natural History, St. Louis

Museum of Westward Expansion, St. Louis
National Museum of Transportation, St. Louis
Nelson Gallery and Atkins Museum of Fine Arts, Kansas City
St. Louis Art Museum
Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, Independence

Major arts organizations

Kansas City Symphony
Lyric Opera of Kansas City
Missouri Repertory Theatre, Kansas City
Opera Theatre of St. Louis
Repertory Theatre of St. Louis
St. Louis Symphony Orchestra
State Ballet of Missouri

Colleges and universities

Number public (1986-87) 28
Number private (1986-87) 64
Total enrollment, in full-time equivalent students (1985) 178,100

Public elementary and secondary schools

Expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance (1986-87) \$3,345

Pupil-teacher ratio (1987) 16.4
Average teacher salary (1986-87) \$24,383

Major league sports teams

Baseball: Kansas City Royals, St. Louis Cardinals

Football: Kansas City Chiefs
Hockey: St. Louis Blues

Holidays

Harry S. Truman's Birthday. May 8
State Fair, Sedalia. 3d week in August

MISSOURI IN LITERATURE

John C. Anderson (ed. Glen Barrett) *MacKinaws down the Missouri* (1987)
Journal of a late-nineteenth-century trip by the overland mail route from St. Louis to Montana, and the return on the Missouri by boat.

Herbert Asbury *Up from Methodism* (1930)
Description of life in Farmington, containing an account of Ozark folklore and local traditions.

Conger Beasley Jr. (ed.) *Missouri Short Fiction* (1984)

Henry M. Belden (ed.) *Ballads and Songs Collected by the Missouri Folklore Society* (2d ed. 1955)

Sally Benson *Meet Me in St. Louis* (1941)
Anecdotes of domestic life 1903-1904.

Thomas Hart Benton *An Artist in America* (1937, 3d ed. 1968)
Autobiography of the famous painter, containing Ozark reminiscences and folklore.

Hal G. Borland *The Amulet* (1957)
Novel of Civil War Missouri.

Louis Bromfield *Wild Country* (1948)
Biographical novel of forty years on a Missouri farm.

Joseph M. Carrière *Tales from the French Folklore of Missouri* (1937)
Creole folklore collected near Potasi, in eastern Missouri.

Earl A. Collins *Folk Tales of Missouri* (1935)
— *Legends and Lore of Missouri* (1951)

Jack Conroy *The Disinherited* (1933, rpt. 1982)
Classic novel of a coalminer's son's attempt to improve his lot.
— *The Weed King and Other Stories* (1985)

Homer Croy *West of the Water Tower* (1923)
Novel of small town life.
— *County Cured* (1943)
Autobiographical account of growing up on a small farm in the 1880s.
— *Jesse James Was My Neighbor* (1949)
History and legends of the famous outlaw.

Dagmar Doneghy *The Border: A Missouri Saga* (1931)
Historical novel of the Kansas-Missouri border war.

Loula G. Erdman *Years of the Locust* (1947)
Novel of farming life.
— *Life Was Simpler Then* (1963)
Reminiscences of rural life in the years after World War I.

Minnie Jane Forster *Lost Creek, an Ozark Novel of the Civil War* (1952)
Southwest region during the 1860s.

Robert K. Gilmore *Ozark Baptizings, Hangings, and Other Diversions: Theatrical Folkways of Rural Missouri, 1885-1910* (1984)

Leonard Hall *A Journal of the Seasons on an Ozark Farm* (1981); *Stars Upstream: Life along an Ozark River* (1983)
Journalist's essays on Ozark life and landscape.

James P. Jackson *Passages of a Stream: A Chronicle of the Meramec* (1984)

Elijah L. Jacobs and Forrest E. Wolverton *Missouri Writers: A Literary History of Missouri, 1780-1955* (1955)

Mitchell F. Jayne *Old Fish Hawk* (1970)
Novel about the friendship between an Osage Indian and a frontier farm boy.

Richard H. Jesse and Edward A. Allen (eds.) *Missouri Writers: A Literary History of Missouri, 1780-1955* (1955)

Josephine Johnson *Now in November* (1934)
Pulitzer prize-winning novel of Missouri farmers during the Depression.

MacKinlay Kantor *Romance of Rosy Ridge* (1937)
Romantic folktale of backwoods life just after the Civil War. Kantor also wrote a book of autobiographical and historical essays, *Missouri Bittersweet* (1969).

Rose Wilder Lane *Hill-Billy* (1926); *Cindy, a Romance of the Ozarks* (1928)
Classic early descriptions of the customs and speech of the Ozarks.

Marguerite Lyon *Take to the Hills: A Chronicle of the Ozarks* (1941)
An account of social life and customs.

Florence McCullough (comp.) *Living Authors of the Ozarks and Their Literature* (2d ed. 1945)

John Madson *Up on the River* (1985)
Description of life on the Mississippi between St. Paul and St. Louis.

Tom Moore *Mysterious Tales and Legends of the Ozarks* (1938)

Lucile Morris *Bald Knobbers* (1939)
An account of the outlaw "night riders" of the 1880s.

Ron Powers *White Town Drowsing* (1986)
A journalist rediscovers his roots in Hannibal.

Robert Price *Johnny Appleseed, Man and Myth* (1954)

Vance Randolph *Pissing in the Snow and Other Ozark Folktales* (1976)
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President to visit Marshfield on Fourth?

Could it be? Could President George Bush be coming to Marshfield for the Fourth of July?

Springfield media began running reports Tuesday morning that the president was considering coming to the area over the Fourth and might be taking part in a parade in Marshfield.

A White House spokesperson confirmed Tuesday afternoon that Springfield is on the president's tentative schedule for the Fourth. But the *Mail* was unable to confirm reports that Bush's holiday itinerary included Marshfield. The spokesperson said the information available about the president's plans is "very

✓ Presidential visit

(Continued from 1A)

very sketchy" right now.

The spokesperson did say that the president appears to be scheduled to attend a parade while in the Springfield area.

Marshfield's parade is recognized as traditionally one of the larger ones in the area. And if the president does come to Springfield, Tom Fowler, state chairman for the Republican party, said Marshfield's parade could be a "prime candidate" for a presidential visit.

Fowler said, is one of six or seven sites being considered for Fourth of July visits.

Wednesday morning, local radio station KMRF was notified by a county party official who wished to remain unnamed that a "second advance team" from the White House would be in Marshfield next Tuesday.

Another white house spokesperson said Wednesday he had "no release yet" on whether an advance team was coming here. Asked if the president would be attending a parade in Springfield.

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THE WIT & WISDOM OF MARK TWAIN

edited by Alex Ayres



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INTERRUPTIONS

Mark Twain was a connoisseur of the fine art of storytelling, and he had definite ideas about how it should and should not be done. Few things irked him more than storytellers who interrupted themselves to ask if the listener had heard the story before.

He recalled an encounter with the actor Henry Irving, who asked him if he had heard a certain story. Twain said politely, "No." Irving launched into the story and then interrupted it to ask, "Are you sure you haven't heard this before?" Twain again replied that he had not.

Irving continued the story to the climax and then paused again to ask if Twain had heard it before. Twain replied, "I can lie once, I can lie twice for courtesy's sake, but I cannot lie three times. I not only heard the story, I wrote it."

INTRODUCTIONS

Early in his career as a lecturer, Mark Twain grew so vexed with the bumbling introductions he received from local leaders that he resolved to do away with formal introductions altogether and introduce himself.

One of the introductions he received which settled him on this policy came from a miner who was nominated to introduce Mark Twain to a Nevada audience. The miner, who was unaccustomed to public speaking, introduced Twain with these words:

"I don't know anything about this man. Anyhow, I only know two things about him. One is, he has never been in jail. And the other is, I don't know why."

INVENTIONS

Mark Twain always had a weakness for new inventions; he was fascinated by them, and over the years he lost more than half a million dollars investing in various contraptions—including the Paige typesetter—which did not pan out. Once, after a series of bad investments had temporarily tempered his enthusiasm for technology, he was approached by a tall, awkward young man with a mysterious device under his arm.

Mark Twain listened politely to what the young man had to

say, but explained that he had been burnt once too often and was not interested.

"But I'm not asking you to invest a fortune," said the young man. "You can have as large a share as you want to for \$500."

The author shook his head and the tall, stooped figure started away. Mark Twain, saddened by the sight of this pathetic young man, called after him. "What did you say your name was again?"

"Bell," was the reply. "Alexander Graham Bell."

The first thing you want in a new country is a patent office. . . . A country without a patent office and good patent laws was just a crab, and couldn't travel any way but sideways or backwards.

—*A Connecticut Yankee*, 1889, ch. 9

INVENTORS

Mark Twain was an inventor in his own right. He invented a scrapbook, called Mark Twain's Scrapbook, "the only rational scrapbook the world has ever seen." It was patented in 1871 and earned more money than his books that year.

In his notebooks, Mark Twain recorded ideas for some inventions that would later prove to be quite practical. In 1885, he conceived of the idea of microfilm, an invention that did not come into actual use until the First World War. In 1888, he made notes about an invention that he believed would eventually be ubiquitous. It would utilize "pictures transferred by light," similar to modern television. In his novel *Pudd'nhead Wilson*, published in 1894, the plot hinges on the use of fingerprinting, which was a revolutionary idea at the time, but now is standard.

Mark Twain called inventors "the creators of the world—after God." But invariably, whenever he invested in the inventions of others he lost money. Eventually he became bitter about it. In his old age he received a letter from an author who had written a book to assist inventors and patentees. Mark Twain's reply:

Dear Sir: I have, as you say, been interested in patents and patentees. If your book tells how to exterminate inventors, send me nine editions. Send them by express.

S. L. Clemens

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**THE ALMANAC
OF AMERICAN
POLITICS
1990**

**The Senators, the Representatives
and the Governors:
Their Records and Election Results,
Their States and Districts**

Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa

**National
Journal**
Washington, D.C.

Rep. E. Thomas (Tom) Coleman (R)

Elected 1976; b. May 29, 1943, Gladstone; home, Gladstone; William Jewell Col., B.A. 1965, N.Y.U., M.P.A. 1969, Washington U., J.D. 1969; Protestant; married (Marilyn).

Career: Asst. Atty. Gen. of MO, 1969-72; MO House of Reps., 1973-76.

Offices: 2468 RHOB 20515, 202-225-7041. Also 851 N.W. 45th St., Kansas City 64116, 816-454-7117; and 8th and Edmond, St. Joseph 64501, 816-364-3900.

Committees: *Agriculture* (2d of 18 R). Subcommittees: Conservation, Credit and Rural Development (Ranking Member); Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture. *Education and Labor* (2d of 13 R). Subcommittees: Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education; Human Resources; Postsecondary Education (Ranking Member).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	25	41	21	55	31	76	61	100	93	42
1987	0	—	18	21	—	62	—	—	87	55

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS			1987 LIB — 1987 CONS		
Economic	34%	—	65%	22%	—	78%
Social	29%	—	70%	25%	—	75%
Foreign	16%	—	78%	20%	—	76%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	FOR	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Deficit Reduc	AGN	7) Handgun Sales	AGN	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

Election Results

1988 general	E. Thomas (Tom) Coleman (R)	135,883	(59%)	(\$341,344)
	Doug Hughes (D)	93,128	(41%)	(\$198,617)
1988 primary	E. Thomas (Tom) Coleman (R)	28,762	(90%)	
	Robert L. Buck (R)	3,278	(10%)	
1986 general	E. Thomas (Tom) Coleman (R)	95,865	(57%)	(\$250,606)
	Doug R. Hughes (D)	73,155	(43%)	(\$134,325)

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Most Americans' image of the Ozarks of Missouri is precisely wrong. They think of mountains, but most of the residents of the Ozark area live in and around Springfield, on a plateau of rolling high land between two river systems. They think of tarpaper shacks, but while Springfield and Joplin have their share of fine antique homes this is one part of Missouri that has had recent steady growth: new subdivisions pop up around Springfield and retirement developments and condominiums in the mountains to the south around the tourist center of Branson. Incomes in this area are below the national average, but so is the cost of living, and crime, as many recent migrants from St. Louis and Chicago will tell you, is very low. The climate here is relatively

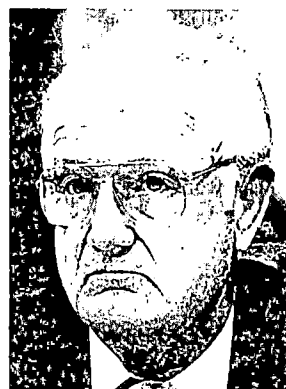
temperate, and the cultural tone is distinctly traditional. Springfield is home to the Assemblies of God, one of the fastest growing American churches, and traditional and fundamentalist Protestantism are strong here, although it is also home to America's most generous (per capita) Catholic diocese.

Politically, southwestern Missouri is historically Republican. It was not slaveholding or secession territory in 1861, and though Springfield changed hands several times in Missouri's Civil War, its sympathies were Union. Its conservative responses to the big-spending government of the 1960s and cultural liberalism of the 1970s reinforced its Republicanism, but Farm Belt discontent has moved it toward the Democrats. The 7th Congressional District of Missouri, which covers the southwest corner of the state, generally goes Republican and elects Republican congressmen who are faithful followers of the party leadership in the House. But in 1988, when incumbent Gene Taylor retired, it had a real race, and a rather different result.

There were serious contests in both primaries. On the Republican side, Taylor supported his district aide Gary Nodler, as his predecessor, Durward Hall, had supported him in 1972. But Mel Hancock, promoter of a successful anti-tax referendum in 1980 and an unsuccessful candidate for Senate in 1982 and for lieutenant governor in 1984, edged him 39%-36%. On the Democratic side, businessman Keith Jaspers, a newcomer to the area, ran a strong race, but was beaten 51%-37% by Max Bacon, a former judge famed for his tough sentences and with deep roots in the district (he grew up friends with Governor John Ashcroft). In the general, Bacon ran about even with Hancock in the Springfield area. But Hancock carried the western part around Joplin and the mountain counties by enough for a narrow 53%-46% victory. This was not an impressive victory for the booming-voiced, anti-tax Hancock in a district where George Bush won with more than 60%. Hancock, the oldest House freshman at age 59, will have the advantages of incumbency and a seat on Public Works to make this a safe seat.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 586,700, up 7.5% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 545,921, up 22.2% 1970-80. Households (1980): 75% family, 37% with children, 66% married couples; 25.7% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$135; median house value: \$31,100. Voting age pop. (1980): 399,610; 1% Black, 1% American Indian, 1% Spanish origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Bush (R)	148,460	(61%)
	Dukakis (D)	92,866	(38%)

Rep. Mel Hancock (R)

Elected 1988; b. Sept. 14, 1929, Cape Fair; home, Springfield; Southwestern MO St. Col., B.S. 1951; Church of Christ; married, ("Sug").

Career: Intl. Harvester Co., 1953-59, Sentry Insurance, 1959-69, Pres. and owner, Federal Protection Inc., 1969-89.

Offices: 511 CHOB 20515, 202-225-6536. Also 322-B E. Pershing, Springfield 65806, 417-862-4317; and 302 Fed. Bldg., Joplin 64801, 417-781-1041.

Committees: *Public Works and Transportation* (18th of 20 R). Subcommittees: Aviation; Surface Transportation; Water Resources. *Small Business* (15th of 17 R). Subcommittees: SBA, the General Economy and Minority Enterprise Development; Regulation, Business Opportunities and Energy.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results

1988 general	Melton D. Hancock (R)	127,939	(53%)	(\$338,125)
	Max Bacon (D)	111,244	(46%)	(\$215,064)
1988 primary	Melton D. Hancock (R)	37,067	(39%)	
	Gary Nodder (R)	33,940	(36%)	
	Dennis Smith (R)	20,354	(21%)	
	Cecil W. Huff (R)	4,176	(4%)	
1986 general	Gene Taylor (R)	114,210	(67%)	(\$143,284)
	Ken Young (D)	56,291	(33%)	

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Rows of barges tethered together, full of coal or soybeans, not steamboats sending puffs of steam high above the water, account nowadays for most of the traffic on the Mississippi, the life along which Mark Twain chronicled more than a century ago. Outwardly, the communities along the river from the old French settlement town of Ste. Genevieve down to the Bootheel that dips south of the rest of the state toward the Mississippi Delta, have not changed much in the last 50 years; neither have the lowland rural counties to the west and the less populous communities in the hills that begin a few dozen miles west of the river. The only big growth here in that time has been around the manufacturing town of Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi and along the route of Interstate 44 (which follows the route of the late lamented U.S. 66); there has been a big population outflow from the Bootheel, as machines replace low-wage farm workers, and from some mining communities, as ores give out or become too expensive to extract.

Politically, there is much variation. The Bootheel is Dixiecratic, Cape Girardeau heavily Republican, Ste. Genevieve and St. Francois just inland heavily Democratic; the overall result is a district that was about 1% more for George Bush than the national average in 1988. Most of this area has been represented by Democrats in the House since the Civil War. But since 1980 it has been represented by Republican Bill Emerson, who has held on despite some serious challenges.

It has helped that he seems to have the natural political instincts not always evident in the Republicans who captured Democratic districts in 1980. Before that, he was a Washington lobbyist with roots in the district, and he spotted the vulnerability, on personal grounds, of Democratic Representative Bill Burlison and went back to run in 1980 and won with 55%. He got a seat on the Agriculture Committee (he's now on Public Works as well) that enabled him to make a popular record in this agricultural district. Chubby, irrepressible, he works for higher soybean supports and for holding down the cost of the food stamp program (though he supported it against Reagan cuts), and supported Claude Pepper's long-term health care program: certainly he is more of an operator than an ideologue. He has worked the district hard, sending his mobile office around to 40 stops each month. And he championed the cause of embattled farmers, notably that of Puxico farmer Wayne Cryts, who removed from a bankrupt grain elevator 30,000 bushels of soybeans he had pledged on a loan he had never repaid; Cryts became a national folk hero, evidently on the theory that the whole economy could be revived if folks could sell their collateral and pocket the proceeds without paying off their loans.

But Emerson may rue his support of Cryts. If it helped him fend off a Democratic challenge in 1982, it also propelled Cryts to challenge him in 1986 and 1988. In 1986, Cryts held Emerson to a 53%-47% margin. After 1986, Cryts faced some hearings on whether he could pay back his loan; Emerson checked into the Betty Ford clinic for a month to solve an alcohol problem. Despite campaigning from Richard Gephardt, Cryts ran weaker in 1988, carrying only 4 of the district's 26 counties; Emerson won 58%-42%. Whether that will insulate him from further

tough competition is unclear.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 552,300, up 1.1% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 546,112, up 14.3% 1970-80. Households (1980): 76% family, 41% with children, 66% married couples; 26.3% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$105; median house value: \$26,500. Voting age pop. (1980): 387,786; 3% Black.

1988 Presidential Vote: Bush (R) 111,605 (55%)
Dukakis (D) 91,370 (45%)

Rep. Bill Emerson (R)



Elected 1980; b. Jan. 1, 1938, St. Louis; home, Cape Girardeau; Westminster Col., B.A. 1959, U. of Baltimore, LL.B. 1964; Presbyterian; married (Jo Ann).

Career: Spec. Asst. to U.S. Rep. Bob Ellsworth, 1961-65; A. A. to U.S. Rep. Charles Mathias, 1965-70; Dir. of Govt. Rel., Fairchild Indus., 1970-73; Dir. of Public Affairs, Interstate Natural Gas Assn., 1974-75; Exec. Asst. to Chmn., Fed. Elec. Comm., 1975; Dir., Fed. Rel., TRW, Inc., 1975-79; Govt. rel. consultant, 1979-80.

Offices: 438 CHOB, 202-225-4404. Also Fed. Bldg., 339 Broadway, Cape Girardeau 63701, 314-335-0101; and 4612 Pine St., Ste. 101, Rolla 65401, 314-364-2455.

Committees: Agriculture (7th of 18 R). Subcommittees: Cotton, Rice, and Sugar; Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition (Ranking Member); Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains.

Public Works and Transportation (15th of 20 R). Economic Development; Surface Transportation; Water Resources. Select Committee on Hunger (Vice Chairman).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	10	39	24	73	19	90	69	100	83	47
1987	4	—	22	21	—	78	—	—	87	55

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS			1987 LIB — 1987 CONS		
Economic	37%	—	62%	29%	—	69%
Social	5%	—	91%	10%	—	85%
Foreign	26%	—	74%	0%	—	80%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	FOR	5) Ban Drug Test	FOR	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Deficit Reduc	AGN	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	—	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	—

Election Results

1988 general	Bill Emerson (R)	117,601	(58%)	(\$768,792)
	Wayne Cryts (D)	84,801	(42%)	(\$516,239)
1988 primary	Bill Emerson (R), unopposed			
1986 general	Bill Emerson (R)	79,142	(53%)	(\$598,090)
	Wayne Cryts (D)	71,532	(47%)	(\$309,504)

+ Fix Thompson insert

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 2, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR MARY KATE GRANT

FROM:

ANDY FOSTER *And*

SUBJECT:

MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI EVENT - 4 JULY 1991

Governor Ashcroft of Missouri cannot seek a third term in 1992, and as a result there will be a hotly contested Republican primary race. There are three announced GOP candidates thus far, all three happen to be statewide office holders, and all will be in attendance at the event.

Attorney General **Bill Webster**, Secretary of State **Roy Blunt**, and State Treasurer **Wendell Bailey** will be seated in the VIP area (not on the dais). I would suggest that all three be mentioned in the President's acknowledgements. I know this is not a political event, but it would be nice to recognize Blunt, Webster, and Bailey as elected officials (who happen to be running for Governor). Obviously, the President will not become involved in the primary.

Just passing this along for your information. Let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Also... Roy Blunt is from Marshfield.

cc: Ron Kaufman
Dave Carney