INDIANA

STUDENT GUIDE

STATE MOTTO

"The Crossroads of America"

Prepared by the State Information Center, Department of Administration
402 W. Washington St, W160A— Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
800-45-STATE or 317– 233-0800
www.in.gov/sic

STATE OF INDIANA
Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.

Dear Students,

Thank you for taking an interest in your state government. On the following pages, you will learn how your government functions, discover more about the people who lead our great state, and see the symbols that represent us. But, I would like to share with you an idea that won't be defined in this booklet - your role as an inspiration to this government.

When I first decided to run for Governor, I spoke of the need for change in our state to make it a better place for our children. After I placed my hand on the Bible and took the oath office to become your Governor, I asked Hoosiers across the state to keep in mind that our children were watching and depending upon us to make Indiana a better place to call home.

Lawmakers heard this call and acted to create more jobs, improve our schools, and protect the children who need it most. We are holding up our end of the bargain. Now I have a request of you.

Indiana needs you to be ready. The work you are doing today in school is as important as my work today as Governor. Our state is counting on you to study hard, continue your education beyond college, and graduate ready to play your role in our society.

I have met thousands of Hoosier young people during the past two years. Each of you is the reason I became Governor and the force behind our drive to make Indiana a better place to call home.

I am so proud to be your Governor. I will work hard for you. I hope you will do the same.

Best of luck in your studies and in life.

Mitch Daniels
Governor

Governor Mitch Daniels - "Our Gov Mitch"

Education
Mitch graduated from North Central High School in Indianapolis in 1967 and was named Indiana's Presidential Scholar as the state's top male graduate that year. He received a bachelor's degree from Princeton University in 1971 and a law degree from Georgetown University in 1979.

Early Public Service
Mitch began his public service career working for Indianapolis Mayor Dick Lugar, then served as chief of staff during Lugar's first eight years in the U.S. Senate. He later served on President Ronald Reagan's White House staff as senior advisor and the administration's liaison to state and local officials.

Private Sector Leadership in Indiana
In 1987, Mitch returned to Indiana as CEO of Hudson Institute, restoring this multi-million-dollar business to financial health. In 1990, he was recruited by Eli Lilly and Company to the ranks of senior management. By 1993, he was heading Lilly's multi-billion-dollar North American pharmaceutical business, a post he held for several years before being promoted to the company's most senior management committee.

Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
Answering the call from President Bush, Mitch served as the nation's budget director from January 2001 to June 2003. The OMB director is said to be second most powerful job in the U.S. Government, responsible for overseeing the $2 trillion budget. As budget director Mitch was the only Cabinet member to have also served on the senior White House team. In addition, he was a member of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council.

Service to the Community
Mitch is an elder at Tabernacle Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis and a founder of The Oaks Academy an inner-city school that promotes academic excellence and racial reconciliation based on religious principles.

Mitch has served as a trustee or director of Goodwill Industries of Central Indiana, Freedom House, the Fund for American Studies, the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation Council and many other institutions.

Mitch has been chosen to serve on the boards of directors of several prominent Indiana companies, including Indiana National Bank, Acordia, Indianapolis Power and Light, and Angies' List. He has also served as director of the Olin Corporation.

Mitch has received honorary degrees from the University of Indianapolis, Anderson University, and Marion College. IN 2003 he received the Chancey Rose Award, the school's highest honor, from Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology.

Mitch and his wife, Cheri, have four daughters—Meagan, Melissa, Meredith, and Maggie. Throughout his service in the Bush Administration, Mitch's home and family remained in Indiana, and Mitch commuted home as often as he could manage.

Lieutenant Governor - Becky Skillman

Duties: The Lieutenant Governor assumes the powers and the duties of the governor in the event of the Governor's death, resignation, or inability to function in the office. The Lieutenant Governor is charged with presiding over the Senate during session as well as casting deciding votes in the event of a tie. The Lieutenant Governor oversees Agriculture, Tourism, Housing and Community Development, Energy, Rural Development and chairs the Indiana Counter Terrorism and Security Council.

People discover their life calling at many different ages. Lieutenant Governor Becky Skillman answered the call to public service at age 25, when voters elected her the Lawrence County Recorder. Eight years later, the voters of Lawrence County selected Skillman to serve as County Clerk. While serving in County Government, she was elected President of the Association of Indiana Counties. In that role, Skillman traveled the state and represented county officials before the legislature.

In 1992, Hoosiers in five southern Indiana counties elected Skillman to represent them in the Indiana Senate. Upon entering the Senate, Skillman set to work on issues confronting Indiana. She then led the charge to include the state's small towns and rural communities in its economic development plans. She authored plans for development in distressed counties and revitalization of downtown areas. She fought to include funding in the state's budget for rural development initiatives.

Skillman quickly rose through the ranks in the Indiana Senate, becoming the first woman elected to Senate Republican leadership. She held the third highest position in the Senate as Majority Caucus Chair, when Governor Daniels asked her to become his running mate.

Many people inside and outside of the State Capitol have taken notice of Skillman's work. In 1995 the Small Business Council bestowed upon Becky Skillman its "Champion of Small Business" award. The Indiana Association of Area Agencies on Aging named Skillman the Outstanding Elected Official of 2000. In 2002, the Indiana Library Federation named Skillman its "Legislator of the Year." In 2003, the Indiana Rural Health Association gave Skillman its "Distinguished Public Policy Award."

Becky Skillman's work extends beyond the State Capitol. She feels very strongly about encouraging Hoosier women to consider public service. Skillman is an Honorary Governor of the Lugar Excellence in Public Service Series and served as the Senate advisor to Hoosier Girls' State.

Becky Skillman and her husband Stephen have a son Aaron

About Indiana

Admitted to the Union

- As 19th State on December 11, 1816

Capital

Indianapolis (Corydon was state capital from 1813 until 1825)

Indiana Capitols

Indiana Territory : The first seat of government was located in Vincennes from 1800-1813. The seat of government was moved to Corydon in 1813. The original State House in Corydon is now a State Historic Site. The square Federal style building with 40 ft. square walls, that are made of Indiana limestone and the ceiling and roof supports are made of poplar and walnut .

State records and the State Treasury moved to Indianapolis in October 1824. A new State House was authorized in 1832 and was completed in 1835. The foundation was blue limestone with brick exterior walls to resemble granite and a zinc roof . The first State House renovations began in 1873 when the ceiling in the House Chamber collapsed and was renovated enabling the state house to retain its charm of the past while providing the amenities of a modern structure.

Population

- 6,237,569 (2004 estimate)

Altitude

- average 700 feet, ranging from 320 feet (in Posey County) to 1257 feet (in Wayne County)

Climate

- four distinct seasons
- average annual rainfall: 40 inches
- average summer temperature: 70 to 80 degrees fahrenheit
- average winter temperature: 25 to 35 degrees fahrenheit

Government

Indiana's form of government is closely modeled on the federal government with three branches: executive, legislative and judicial. The Governor, elected for a four-year term, heads the executive branch. The General Assembly, the legislative branch, consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Indiana's fifty State Senators are elected for four-year terms and one hundred State Representatives are elected for two-year terms. In odd-numbered years, the General Assembly meets in a sixty-one day session. In even-numbered years, the Assembly meets for thirty session days. The judicial branch consists of the Indiana Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and local circuit courts. On the national level, Indiana is represented in Congress by two Senators and nine Representa-

Indiana Emblems

Indiana State Seal

Adopted 1963 by Indiana General Assembly

Official description from Indiana Code 1-2-4-1: A perfect circle, two and five eighths (2 5/8) inches in diameter, enclosed by a plain line. Another circle within the first, two and three eighths (2 3/8) inches in diameter enclosed by a beaded line, leaving a margin of one quarter (1/4) of an inch. In the top half of this margin are the words "Seal of the State of Indiana".

At the bottom center, 1816, flanked on either side by a diamond, with two (2) dots and a leaf of the tulip tree (liriodendron tulipifera), at both ends of the diamond. The inner circle has two (2) trees in the left background, three (3) hills in the center background with nearly a full sun setting behind and between the first and second hill from the left.

There are fourteen (14) rays from the sun, starting with two (2) short ones on the left, the third being longer and then alternating, short and long. There are two (2) sycamore trees on the right, the larger one being nearer the center and having a notch cut nearly half way through, from the left side, a short distance above the ground. The woodsman is wearing a hat and holding his ax nearly perpendicular on his right. The ax blade is turned away from him and is even with his hat.

The buffalo is in the foreground, facing to the left of front. His tail is up, front feet on the ground with back feet in the air as he jumps over a log.

The ground has shoots of blue grass, in the area of the buffalo and woodsman.

Indiana State Flag

Adopted by Indiana General Assembly 1917

Designed by Paul Hadley of Mooresville.

Official description from Indiana Code 1-2-2-1: *Its dimensions shall be three (3) feet fly by two (2) feet hoist; or five (5) feet fly by three (3) feet hoist; or any size proportionate to either of those dimensions. The field of the flag shall be blue with nineteen (19) stars and a flaming torch in gold or buff. Thirteen (13) stars shall be arranged in an outer circle, representing the original thirteen (13) states; five (5) stars shall be arranged in a half circle below the torch and inside the outer circle of stars, representing the states admitted prior to Indiana; and the nineteenth star, appreciably larger than the others and representing Indiana shall be placed above the flame of the torch. The outer circle of stars shall be so arranged that one (1) star shall appear directly in the middle at the top of the circle, and the word "Indiana" shall be placed in a half circle over and above the star representing Indiana and midway between it and the star in the center above it. Rays shall be shown radiating from the torch to the three (3) stars on each side of the star in the upper center of the circle.*

The State Flag is always carried or displayed on the observer's right of the American Flag.

Indiana State Song - Adopted by the Indiana General Assembly 1913

"On The Banks Of The Wabash, Far Way

By Paul Dresser

As found in Indiana Code 1-2-6-1:
'Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfields,
In the distance loom the woodlands clear and cool.
Oftentimes my thoughts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons, nature's school.
But one thing there is missing in the picture,
Without her face it seems so incomplete.
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet.

[CHORUS]

Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new mown hay.
Through the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away.
Many years have passed since I strolled by the river,
Arm in arm, with sweetheart Mary by my side,
It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her,
It was there I begged of her to be my bride.
Long years have passed since I strolled thro' the churchyard
She's sleeping there, my angel, Mary dear,
I loved her, but she thought I didn't mean it,
Still I'd give my future were she only here.

State River —"the Wabash River"

adopted by 1996 General Assembly (IC 1-2-11)

It flows generally westward across Indiana past the cities of Huntington, Wabash, Logansport, and Lafayette, then southward to Terre Haute. Just south of that city it forms a 200-mile (320-kilometre) boundary between Indiana and Illinois until it flows into the Ohio River in Posey county.

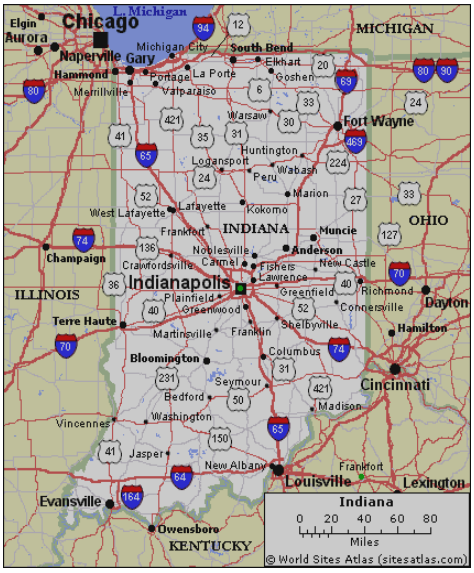
Indiana State Poem - Adopted by the Indiana General Assembly 1963

by Arthur Franklin Mapes of Kendallville, IN

INDIANA

As found in Indiana Code 1-2-5-1:

God crowned her hills with beauty,
Gave her lakes and winding streams,
Then He edged them all with woodlands
As the settings for our dreams.
Lovely are her moonlit rivers,
Shadowed by the sycamores,
Where the fragrant winds of Summer
Play along the willowed shores.
I must roam those wooded hillsides,
I must heed the native call,
For a Pagan voice within me
Seems to answer to it all.
I must walk where squirrels scamper
Down a rustic old rail fence,
Where a choir of birds is singing
In the woodland…green and dense.
I must learn more of my homeland
For it's paradise to me,
There's no haven quite as peaceful,
There's no place I'd rather be.
Indiana…is a garden
Where the seeds of peace have grown,
Where each tree, and vine, and flower
Has a beauty…all its own.
Lovely are the fields and meadows,
That reach out to hills that rise
Where the dreamy Wabash River
Wanders on…through paradise.



Indiana State Motto - Adopted by the Indiana General Assembly 1937

"The Crossroads of America" signifies the importance of the waterways, railroads, highways and other transportation facilities in the state, viewed by many as some of the finest in the nation.

Indiana State Bird - Cardinal
Adopted by the Indiana General Assembly 1957

Indiana Code: 1-2-7
The male is bright red; the female is brown with dull red crest, wings and tail. The birds remain in Indiana year round and nest in thickets of brambles or low saplings. The eggs are bluish-white with brown markings

Indiana State Flower - Peony
Adopted by the Indiana General Assembly 1957

Indiana Code: 1-2-7
The Peony blooms the last of May and early June in various shades of red, pink and white. It appears in single and double forms.

From 1931 to 1957, the zinnia was the state flower.

Indiana State Tree - Adopted by the Indiana General Assembly 1933

Indiana Code: 1-2-7
The Tulip tree or yellow poplar blooms in May and June. It's leaf is in the border of our state seal. The tree attains great height and can be found throughout the state. The leaf is distinctive, and the lovely, bell-shaped, greenish-yellow flowers appear in May or June. The soft white wood has many uses.

Indiana State Stone– Salem Limestone

Adopted by the Indiana General Assembly 1971

Indiana Code 1-2-9
Salem Limestone was first quarried for building stone in southern Indiana in 1827. It is composed of tiny fossils and small fossil fragments deposited in large sandbars in a shallow sea that covered Indiana about 300 million years ago. A piece of limestone can be found on the fourth floor of the Indiana State House.

FACT:
The Pentagon: The original building was constructed in 1940 with Indiana Limestone. After the Sept. 11th attack the Pentagon was restored to it's original design with the help of Indiana's laborers and limestone.

Indiana State Language

Adopted by the Indiana General Assembly 1984

Indiana Code: IC 1-2-10-1
Sec. 1. The English language is adopted as the official language of the state of Indiana.
As added by P.L.1-1984, SEC.1.

IC 1-2-10-2
Sec. 2. American Sign Language is recognized as a standard, independent language with its own grammar, syntax, vocabulary, and cultural heritage, which is widely used by hearing, deaf, and hard of hearing individuals in Indiana and in the United States.
As added by P.L.7-1995, SEC.1.

Indiana - The Word "Hoosier"

The General Assembly has never "officially" adopted the nickname "Hoosier" for Indiana Citizens

For well over a century and a half the people of Indiana have been called Hoosiers. It is one of the oldest of state nicknames and has had a wider acceptance than most. True, there are Buckeyes of Ohio, the Suckers of Illinois and the Tar heels of North Carolina -- but none of these has had the popular usage accorded Hoosier.

The only comparable term in American experience is Yankee, and that started out as synonym for New Englander. In the Civil Was era Southerners applied it indiscriminately to all Northerners. Many a boy from Dixie doubtless felt a sense of shock when he discovered that in the eyes of our British (Limey) allies that all Americans were Yanks!

But where did Hoosier come from? What is its origin? We know that it came into general usage in the 1830s. John Finley of Richmond wrote a poem, "The Hoosier's Nest," which was used as the "Carrier's Address" of the *Indianapolis Journal*, Jan. 1, 1833. It was widely copied throughout the country and even abroad. Finley originally wrote Hoosier as "Hoosher." Apparently the poet felt that it was sufficiently familiar to be understandable to his readers. A few days later, on Jan. 8, 1833, at the Jackson Day dinner in Indianapolis, John W. Davis offered "The Hoosher State of Indiana" as a toast. And in August, former Indiana Gov. James B. Ray announced that he intended to publish a newspaper, *The Hoosier*, at Greencastle, Indiana.

A few instances of the earlier written use of Hoosier have been found. The word appears in the "Carrier's Address" of the *Indiana Democrat* on Jan. 3, 1832. G. L. Murdock wrote on Feb. 11, 1831, in a letter to Gen. John Tipton, "Our Boat will [be] named the Indiana Hoosier." In a publication printed in 1860, *Recollections . . . of the Wabash Valley*, Sanford Cox quotes a diary which he dates July 14, 1827, "There is a Yankee trick for you -- done up by a Hoosier." One can only wonder how long before this Hoosier was used orally.

As soon as the nickname came into general use, speculation began as to its origin. The speculation and argument have gone on ever since. On October 26, 1833, the Indiana Democrat reprinted an article published earlier in the Cincinnati Republican: "The appellation of Hooshier has been used in many of the Western States, for several years, to designate… an inhabitant of our sister state of Indiana." The Ohio editor then reviews three explanations of the nickname and concludes:

Whatever may have the original acceptation of Hooshier this we know, that the people to who it is now applied, are the amongst the bravest, most intelligent, most enterprising, most magnanimous, and democratic of the Great West, and should we ever feel disposed to quit the state in which we are now sojourning, our noble Ohio, it will be enroll ourselves as adopted citizens in the land of the Hooshier."

Reproduced with permission from the Indiana Historical Bureau

Indiana Map

2005: Most of Indiana remains permanently on Eastern Standard Time. Five Counties South and Southeast observe Eastern Daylight Time (Eastern Time Zone) Dearborn, Ohio, Harrison, Floyd and Clark. Ten Counties Northwest and Southwest observe Central Daylight Time (Central Time Zone): (NW) Porter, Laporte Newton, Jasper and Lake. (SW) Gibson, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick

****New Law Regarding Daylight Saving Time: Effective April 2, 2006**

Geographic Area

- 36,291 square miles (38th in size among United States)

Indiana Legislators - General Assembly

- Indiana has 100 State Representatives and 50 State Senators.
- The Legislative sessions are only two and four months a year. Jan - March during even numbered years and Jan - April during odd numbered years.

Duties: Members of the Indiana General Assembly have broad powers to enact laws. They can decree the type and rate of taxes levied on the citizens and businesses, create and abolish agencies of state government, determine the budget for state operations and provisions of services, set rules for operation of local government and public schools, and authorize or prohibit local taxes.

Requirements to be a Indiana Legislator

- Be a citizen of the United States
- Must have lived in Indiana for the two years prior to the election you are running in
- Must be at least a one year resident of the district you are running to represent
- Must be at least 25 years old to run for the Indiana Senate
- Must be at least 21 years old to run for the Indiana House

What do Indiana Legislators do for a Living?

Indiana's legislators are considered "part-time" legislators and live and work in the districts they represent. Below is the breakdown of their "full-time" jobs.

SENATORS

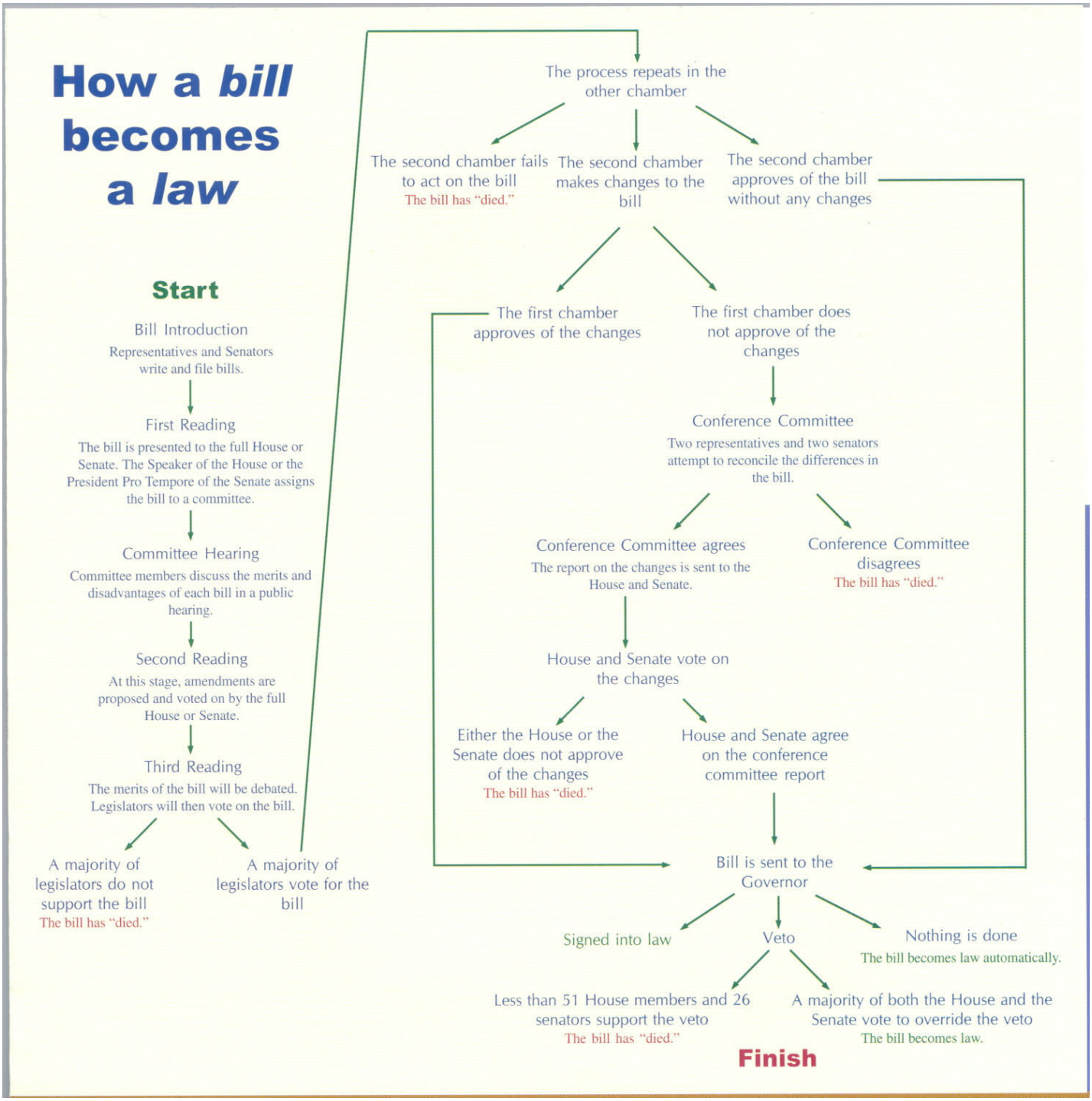
- 2 Accountants
- 9 Attorneys
- 1 Auctioneer
- 5 Consultants
- 1 Contractors
- 1 Doctor
- 1 Facility Manager
- 2 Funeral Directors
- 1 Farmer
- 2 Government Affairs
- 1 Nurse
- 1 Pharmacist
- 2 Realtors
- 8 Retired
- 1 Sales Manager
- 9 Small Business Owners
- 2 Teachers
- 1 Veterinarian

REPRESENTATIVES

- 1 Accountant
- 1 Administer/Manager
- 9 Attorneys
- 2 Bankers
- 2 Builders/Contractors
- 14 Business Owners
- 9 CEO/Directors
- 1 Civil Engineer
- 3 Consultants
- 1 Election Administer
- 5 Farmers
- 2 Firefighter
- 2 Government Affairs
- 3 Insurance Agents
- 1 Law School Student
- 1 Marketing
- 1 Nurse
- 1 Quality Inspector
- 1 Pastor
- 2 Physicians
- 1 Plumber
- 3 Project Coordinators
- 1 Publisher
- 4 Realtor/Appraisers
- 10 Retired
- 2 Salesman
- 11 Teachers
- 1 Training Director
- 1 Safety Consultant
- 2 Self Employed
- 1 Steel Worker
- 1 Stock Broker

If a citizens wants to amend or create a new law:

1. Write in your own words what changes you want to see happen. If it relates to an existing law, refer to that law and if possible include the language from the current Indiana Code.
2. Find a legislator, a member of either the House of Representatives or Senate, who agrees with you and will be willing to introduce a bill to accomplish what you want done. The legislator will become the
3. sponsor of the bill and introduce the bill in either the House or Senate. He or she will take the idea to the Legislative Services Agency staff to draft a bill in the proper legal language.
4. When you meet with the legislator make sure that you have all the facts, to show why this bill should be passed.



County Seat List

County	City
1. Adams	Decatur
2. Allen	Fort Wayne
3. Bartholomew	Columbus
4. Benton	Fowler
5. Blackford	Hartford City
6. Boone	Lebanon
7. Brown	Nashville
8. Carroll	Delphi
9. Cass	Logansport
10. Clark	Jeffersonville
11. Clay	Brazil
12. Clinton	Frankfort
13. Crawford	English
14. Daviess	Washington
15. Dearborn	Lawrenceburg
16. Decatur	Greensburg
17. De Kalb	Auburn
18. Delaware	Muncie
19. Dubois	Jasper
20. Elkhart	Goshen
21. Fayette	Connersville
22. Floyd	New Albany
23. Fountain	Covington
24. Franklin	Brookville
25. Fulton	Rochester
26. Gibson	Princeton
27. Grant	Marion
28. Greene	Bloomfield
29. Hamilton	Noblesville
30. Hancock	Greenfield
31. Harrison	Corydon
32. Hendricks	Danville
33. Henry	New Castle
34. Howard	Kokomo
35 Huntington	Huntington
36. Jackson	Brownstown
37. Jasper	Rensselaer
38. Jay	Portland
39. Jefferson	Madison
40. Jennings	Vernon
41. Johnson	Franklin
42. Knox	Vincennes
43. Kosciusko	Warsaw
44. La Grange	La Grange
45. Lake	Crown Point
46. La Porte	La Porte

County	City
47. Lawrence	Bedford
48. Madison	Anderson
49. Marion	Indianapolis
50. Marshall	Plymouth
51. Martin	Shoals
52. Miami	Peru
53. Monroe	Bloomington
54. Montgomery	Crawfordsville
55. Morgan	Martinsville
56. Newton	Kentland
57. Noble	Albion
58. Ohio	Rising Sun
59. Orange	Paoli
60. Owen	Spencer
61. Parke	Rockville
62. Perry	Tell City
63. Pike	Petersburg
64. Porter	Valparaiso
65. Posey	Mount Vernon
66. Pulaski	Winamac
67. Putnam	Greencastle
68. Randolph	Winchester
69. Ripley	Versailles
70. Rush	Rushville
71. St. Joseph	South Bend
72. Scott	Scottsburg
73. Shelby	Shelbyville
74. Spencer	Rockport
75. Starke	Knox
76. Steuben	Angola
77. Sullivan	Sullivan
78. Switzerland	Vevay
79 Tippecanoe	Lafayette
80. Tipton	Tipton
81. Union	Union
82.Vanderburgh	Evansville
83. Vermillion	Newport
84. Vigo	Terre Haute
85. Wabash	Wabash
86. Warren	Williamsport
87. Warrick	Boonville
88. Washington	Salem
89. Wayne	Richmond
90. Wells	Bluffton
91. White	Monticello
92. Whitley	Columbia City

List of Indiana Governors
Term In Office, Party Affiliation

GOVERNOR	TERM IN OFFICE	PARTY
Jonathon Jennings	1816-1822	Jefferson Republican
Ratliff Boon	1822 (Sept. 12-Dec. 5)	Jefferson Republican
William Hendricks	1822-1825	Jefferson Republican
James B. Ray	1825-1831	Non-partisan
Noan Noble	1831-1837	Whig
David Wallace	1837-1840	Whig
Samuel Bigger	1840-1843	Whig
James Whitcomb	1843-1848	Democrat
Paris C. Dunning	1848-1849	Democrat
Joseph Wright	1849-1857	Democrat
Asbel P Willard	1857-1860	Democrat
Abraham A. Hammond	1860-1861	Democrat
Henry Smith Lane	1861 (Jan 14-16)	Republican
Oliver P. Morton	1861-1867	Republican
Conrad Baker	1867-1873	Republican
Thomas A. Hendricks	1873-1877	Democrat
James D. Williams	1877-1880	Democrat
Isaac P. Gray	1880-1881 (Nov 20-Jan 10)	Democrat
Albert G. Porter	1881-1885	Republican
Isaac P. Grag	1885-1889	Democrat
Alvin P. Hovey	1889-1891	Republican
Ira Joy Chase	1891-1893	Republican
Claude Mathews	1893-1897	Democrat
James A. Mount	1897-1901	Republican
Winfield T.Durbin	1901-1905	Republican
J. Frank Hanly	1905-1909	Republican
Thomas R. Marshall	1909-1313	Democrat
Samuel M. Ralston	1913-1917	Democrat
James P. Goodrich	1917-1921	Republican
Warren T. McCray	1921-1924	Republican
Emmett Forest Branch	1924-1924 (Apr. 30-Jan)	Republican
Ed Jackson	1925-1929	Republican
Harry G. Leslie	1929-1933	Democrat
Paul V. McNutt	1933-1937	Democrat
M. Clifford Townsend	1937-1941	Democrat
Henry F. Schricker	1941-1945	Democrat
Ralph F.Gates	1945-1949	Republican
Henry F. Schricker	1949-1953	Democrat
George N. Craig	1953-1957	Republican
Harold W. Handley	1957-1961	Republican
Matthew E. Welsh	1961-1965	Democrat
Roger D. Branigin	1965-1969	Democrat
Edgar D. Whitcomb	1969-1973	Republican
Otis R. Bowen	1973-1981	Republican
Robert D. Orr	1981-1989	Republican
Evan Bayh	1989-1997	Democrat
Frank O'Bannon	1997-2003	Democrat
Joseph K. Kernan	2003-2005	Democrat
Mitch Daniels	2005-Present	Republican

Indiana Famous Hoosiers

- Larry Bird, Basketball Player
- Jim Davis, Creator/"Garfield the Cat"
- James Dean, Actor
- Kenneth "Babyface" Edmonds, Singer, Writer
- Vivica A. Fox, Actress
- Bob Glidden, NHRA Driver
- Virgil "Gus" Grissmon, Astronaut
- James R. Hoffa, Labor Leader
- Jackson Family "The Jackson Five", Singers
- Greg Kinnear, Actor
- David Letterman, TV host, Comedian
- Eli Lilly, Pharmaceuticals
- Jane Pauley, TV Host
- Don Mattingly, Baseball Player
- John Mellencamp, Singer/Writer
- J. Danforth Quayle, Vice President
- Cole Porter, Songwriter
- James Whitcomb Riley, Poet
- Jerry Ross, Astronaut
- Red Skelton, Comedian
- Tony Stewart, NASCAR Driver
- David A. Wolf, Astronaut
- Wilbur Wright, Inventor
- Willis Van Devanter, Supreme Court Justice
- Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., Author

Indiana Agriculture

Agriculture in Indiana is a large and diverse industry with 63,000 farms containing 15.4 million acres of farmland. Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic stability of Indiana. In 2001, farmers had cash receipts from the sale of all commodities (crops and livestock) totaling $5.1 billion dollars.

In 2001, Indiana ranked 14th in the U.S. in cash receipts from the sale of all commodities; crop sales amounted to $3.2 billion dollars (9th in the nation) and livestock sales amounted to $1.9 billion dollars (22nd in the nation).

Over 75 percent of Indiana's farm operators live on the farm, while more than 53 percent of farmers consider an occupation other than farming as their principle vocation. The average age for an Indiana farmer is 52.8 years old and the average farm size is 238 acres.

Indiana's Rank in U.S. Agriculture:

- 1st duck inventory (Produces more ducks that any other state in the U.S./1,179,062 which is 32% of livestock inventory in the U.S.)
- 1st in egg-type chicks hatched
- 2nd in popcorn (Every year, Indiana produces more than 192,500,000 pounds of popcorn. 21.5% of popcorn production in the U.S.)
- 2nd in tomatoes for processing
- 2nd in Ice Cream Production (68,008,000 gallons per year)
- 4th in foreign exports of soybean & soybean products
- 12th in the number of farms
- 20th in acres of land in farms

State or Federal

For each of the following, write "T" if the statement is True or "F' if the statement is False

____ 1. State lawmakers work and live in Washington D.C.

____ 2. State lawmakers are called "Congressmen."

____ 3. You should call your state representative or senator if you have a federal problem.

____ 4. State representatives or senators are full-time lawmakers and don't have other jobs.

____ 5. The governor is a federal official.

____ 6. The federal and state governments can both make laws that we live by.

____ 7. I can vote for my state and federal official when I turn 18.

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1. State lawmaker live in Indianapolis during the legislative session, but live and work in district they represent. Federal lawmakers work and live in Washington, D.C. False

2. U.S. representatives are called Congressmen, state representatives and called Representative and state and federal senators are called Senator. False

3. You should call your state representative or senator if you have a state-related problem & your U.S. Senator or Congressman if you have a federal problem. False

4. State reps and senators are citizen legislators, which means that they keep a full-time job while serving as a lawmaker. Federal officials are full-time lawmakers and don't have other jobs. False

5. The governor is a state official. False

6. Both the federal and state government make laws that we live by. True

7. When you turn 18, you have the right to vote in primaries and general elections for local state and federal officials. True

MATCH THE PAIR

Match each word with its description at the right.

- Corydon
- 1816
- Amendment
- 1824
- Senate
- Mitch Daniels
- House of Representatives
- Indianapolis
- 1984
- Limestone
- Becky Skillman

1. Has 100 members
2. The capital of Indiana
3. Who is the Governor
4. The year of Indiana statehood
5. Indiana's State Stone
6. Indiana's capital moves to Indianapolis
7. Who is the Lt. Governor
8. Has 50 members
9. When was the official Indiana State Language adopted
10. Indiana's first capital

Unscramble the words following each blank to get the answers

Indiana's state flag is _____ (EUBL) and _____ (DGOL).

People who live in Indiana are _____ (OHERSIOS).

Indiana's state flower is a _____ (OYPNE).

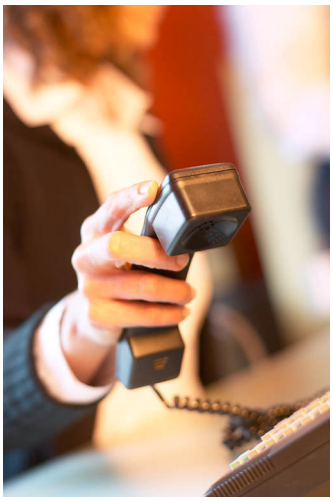
A _____ (LNRDCAIA) is the state bird.

The state tree of Indiana is a _____ (LITUP) tree.

A _____ (FUBLAFO) represents Indiana's natural resources on our state seal.

Elected Officials and Address	Term
Governor Mitch Daniels (R) 206 State House Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317) 232-4567 **www.in.gov/gov**	January 2005 – January 2009
Lieutenant Governor Becky Skillman (R) 333 State House Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317) 232-4545 **www.in.gov/lgov**	January 2005 – January 2009
Secretary of State Todd Rokita (R) 201 State House Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317) 232-6531 **www.in.gov/sos**	January 2003 – January 2007
Attorney General Steve Carter (R) 219 State House Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317) 232-6201 **www.in.gov/hoosieradvocate**	January 2005 – January 2009
Superintendent of Public Instruction Suellen Reed (R) 229 State House Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317) 232-6665 **www.doe.state.in.us/**	January 2005 – January 2009
Treasurer of State Richard Murdock (R) 242 State House Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317) 232-6386 **www.in.gov/tos**	January 2007 – January 2011
Auditor of State Tim Berry (R) 240 State House Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317) 232-3301 **www.in.gov/auditor**	January 2007 – January 2011

INDIANA
STATE INFORMATION CENTER
800-45-STATE (800-457-8283)



Questions about State Government…..
We have the answers!

The State Information Center is the single point of contact for the general public and businesses to find answers to questions relating to all aspects of state government. Our goal is to make government more accessible to it's residents. We provide answers to your questions, mail you information, or refer you to the appropriate source for assistance to meet your specific needs.

WHERE can I find….

WHO can help me if ….

Where can I check on my State tax refund?

HOW do I ….

How do I contact my Senator or State Representative?

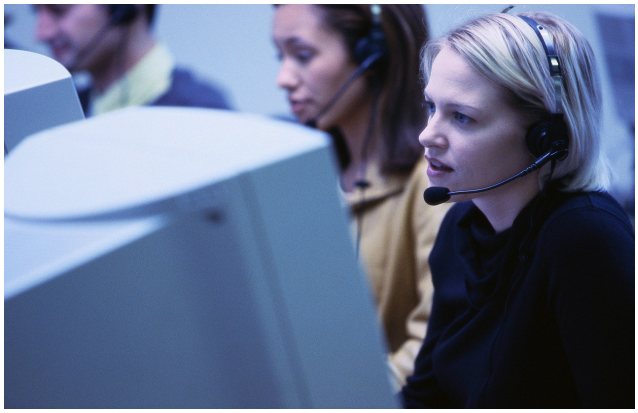
How do I find out if a Business needs a license?

Who do I contact about Corporation filing?

Where do I check on a Child Support issue?

Where do I go to reinstate my license?

State Information Counselors are available to answer your questions
Monday - Friday 7 A.M. To 5 P.M.



402 W. Washington Street, Rm. W160A
Indiana Government Center South
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Http:www.in.gov/sic
Email: stinfo@sic.in.gov
Local Indianapolis Area & Out of State
317-233-0800
TDD: 800-743-3333