

knowledge of the matters to be considered by the conference. It is my opinion that the Governor would have full authority to make this person an agent *ad hoc* of the state, and his necessary traveling expenses out of the state would be properly allowed by you, to be paid out of your contingent funds. The Governor's discretion in such matters is very broad. See 1929-30 O. A. G., p. 215. But if any person seeking out-of-state travel authorization should not be a representative of the state or the interests of the state in any manner, it is my opinion that a travel authorization would be improper.

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OFFICIAL OPINION NO. 8

February 15, 1945.

Hon. George W. Henley,  
 Leader of the Majority,  
 House of Representatives,  
 State House,  
 Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Henley:

Your letter of January 25, 1945, received requesting an opinion as to whether or not veterans of World War II may attend state institutions of higher learning on a tuition-free basis.

The only statute granting tuition-free attendance at state institutions in Indiana is Section 1, Chapter 117, Acts 1941, same being Section 28-5732 Burns' 1933 Supplement, which provides the children of veterans of World War I who have been wounded, gassed or disabled and who possess the requisite academic qualifications, shall be entitled to enter, remain and receive instruction in Indiana University, Purdue University, Indiana State Teachers' College at Terre Haute and Ball State Teachers' College at Muncie without the payment of any tuition or matriculation fees for a period of four (4) years.

The above statute would not of itself extend any right to a veteran of World War II. However, Section 1, Chapter 254, Acts 1943, same being Section 59-1007a Burns' 1943 Replacement, provides as follows:

“All persons who have served, or who are now serving, or who may hereafter serve as a part of the armed forces of the United States in the present war with Germany, Italy or Japan, or any of their allies, and the wives, widows, and children of such persons, who are residents of the State of Indiana, shall have and are hereby given all of the rights and privileges now held and enjoyed by soldiers, sailors, nurses and/or other veterans, their wives, widows and children, of the first world war, under existing statutes or under any statute which may hereafter be enacted.”

It is a well known rule of statutory construction that courts will look to the general purpose of a statute to determine the legislative intent.

City of Indianapolis v. Evans (1939), 216 Ind. 555, 567;  
 State, *ex rel.* Bailey v. Webb (1939), 215 Ind. 609, 612.

Another well recognized rule of statutory construction is that statutes must be construed as a whole in order to determine the legislative intent.

Snyder v. State, *ex rel.* Leap (1933), 206 Ind. 474, 478;  
 State v. Ritter's Estate (1943), 221 Ind. 456, 48 N. E. (2d) 993, 998.

Applying the above rules of statutory construction to Section 59-1007a Burns' Replacement, *supra*, it is clear the Legislature intended to grant to all persons who have served, who are now serving, or who may hereafter serve as a part of the armed forces of the United States in the present war all the rights and privileges now held and enjoyed by soldiers, sailors, nurses and other veterans of the first World War under existing statutes or under any statute hereafter enacted. It is equally true the above statute grants to wives, widows, or children of such veterans of the present War all the rights and privileges now held and enjoyed by wives, widows or children of the first World War under any existing statute or under any statute hereafter enacted.

But since there is no present statute granting to veterans of World War I the right to attend these institutions on a tuition-free basis, Chapter 254 of the Acts of 1943 could not be construed as granting such a right to a veteran of World War II. Therefore, it is my opinion that a veteran of World War II does not have the right to tuition-free instruction in Indiana University, Purdue University, Indiana State Teachers' College and Ball State Teachers' College.

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OFFICIAL OPINION NO. 9

February 19, 1945.

Hon. Warren D. Miller, Chairman  
Indiana State Board of Registration  
for Architects,  
State House,  
Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Miller :

I have your request of January 23rd, 1945, for an official opinion on the question as to whether or not an architect duly licensed by the state of Indiana, who has for years maintained, and still maintains, in this state, an established office, but who at the present time is a member of the armed forces stationed in the state of Texas, may continue to operate his office under a graduate architect who is not licensed as such by the state of Indiana.

The answer to your question depends upon a consideration of the provisions of each of the following statutes, to-wit: Section 63-106, Burns' R. S. 1933, same being Section 6, Chapter 62, Acts 1929, provides as follows:

*"Any person desiring to engage or continue in the practice of architecture, in this state, shall apply to the board for a certificate of registration authorizing such person so to do, and shall submit evidence to the board that he is qualified to engage or continue in the practice of architecture, in compliance with the requirements of this act. The application for a certificate of registration shall be made on a form which shall be*