form of registration signed by the voter to whom such receipt is issued. (Acts 1933, ch. 178, sec. 9, p. 886; 1943, ch. 33, sec. 2, p. 67.)"

This receipt is not a part of the official registration books of the precincts under the sections above quoted. A registration may have been cancelled in any one of the many ways provided for by the Act and yet the person might still have his receipt. If one has transferred his registration under the provisions of Section 29-314, Burns' R. S. 1933, Pamphlet Part, then he might be registered in one precinct and yet have in his possession a receipt showing registration in another precinct or even in another county. If the person offering himself as a voter is not on the official registration books in the precinct where and when he offers to vote he can not vote at that place unless the omission of his name on the list in the precinct is an error and such error is properly corrected. This correction can only be made by the clerk of the Circuit Court who has charge and control of registration by his certificate under the seal of his office. The omission of such person's name from the registration list in the precinct can not be supplied by the production of a receipt, the affidavit of the person seeking to vote, or both.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
SCHOOL TEACHERS: Experience in the armed forces may not be counted as teaching experience for qualification of teachers' licenses or administrators' licenses.

November 10, 1944.

Opinion No. 93

Hon. Clement T. Malan,
State Superintendent
of Public Instruction,
State House,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Your letter concerning teachers serving in the armed forces requests an official opinion on the following questions:

"1. May experience in the Armed Forces be counted
as teaching experience in order to qualify for a teacher's license under the present school laws?

"2. May experience in the Armed Forces be counted as teaching experience in order to qualify for an administrator's license under the present school laws?"

The only statute granting relief to teachers who are members of the armed forces is Ch. 97, Acts of 1941, same being Sec. 28-4322, et seq., Burns' 1943 Supplement.

An examination of the foregoing statute reveals that the contract rights of a teacher, and the status of such teacher, shall be preserved while such teacher is in the military service of the United States in the present war. Section 3 of said Act, being Sec. 28-4324, Burns' 1943 Supp., provides, in part, as follows:

"* * * Such teacher shall be deemed to have been granted a leave of absence for the duration of such defense service."

It is, therefore, clear that while the above Act preserves the contract rights, and the status of the teacher during such military service, it does not confer upon such teacher a right to claim credit for teaching experience during the time such teacher was a member of the armed forces. Therefore, each of your questions is answered in the negative.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
SCHOOL SECRETARIES: State Board of Education does not have authority to license school secretaries under the present school laws.

November 13, 1944.

Hon. Clement T. Malan,
State Superintendent of
Public Instruction,
State House,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Your letter concerning school secretaries requests an official opinion on the following question: