

## RULINGS ANNOUNCED ON TEACHER PENSIONS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Members of Indiana teachers' retirement fund law local pension units formed under the act of 1915, are exempt from the payment of arrearages where they had at the time of the passage of the 1921 amendment fully paid all their obligations to their respective local units," says U. S. Lesh, attorney-general, in a letter sent to the board of trustees of the law.

The opinion with a number of decisions and rulings of the board are being printed with copies of the law and are being sent to county school superintendents for distribution among teachers, particularly at institutes.

**Some New Rulings.**

Some of the new rulings are summarized as follows:

When it is desired to come under the benefits of the law the county superintendents and trustees should report the names of all beginning teachers and those who elect to enter the unit. Blanks for the purpose will be provided on application to Estes Duncan, secretary of the board, statehouse.

If a teacher has retired and dies before she has received her first quarterly payment her estate will not receive the amount due her. The board regards that the teacher has had the protection during her years of service.

The law does not require all teachers who have been engaged in teaching to become members if they have not been a member of one of the 46 units under the old law.

A teacher does not necessarily need to be engaged in teaching at the time the teacher applies for benefits under the law. The board will accept application from one who has had a valid license and is under contract to teach.

Time is figured from past experience, and not from date of entrance into state.

A teacher who has taught for 12 months may not receive credit for two years. A teacher may receive credit for travel under ruling of the board. Teachers may receive no credit for teaching in a denominational college.

Substitute teachers may not come under the law.

Age at beginning of service governs premiums paid by teachers who have had prior service. Teachers with prior service in other states are regarded as new in this state.

**Borrowing of Money.**

A teacher may not borrow from the fund an amount paid as arrearage.

If a teacher begins at eighteen years of age, teaches 42 years and retires at 60 the teacher will have paid 42 premiums.

The law is mandatory to beginning teachers in service and state, outside of Terre Haute and Indianapolis and outside of the 46 units formed under a prior law.

One-fourth of the time at retirement can be credited for outside service.

Teachers who belong to one of the 46 units automatically come under the new law and can not withdraw from the law unless they quit the profession.

Teachers coming here from other states must come under the law even if they have had prior service.

If, for instance, a teacher has cred-

forced to discontinue teaching because of ill health, the teacher is not eligible to come under the law.

If a teacher teaches 33 years, for instance, and spends the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years in study or travel the teacher can not then resign and obtain the thirty-fifth year pension.

### Alleged 'Divine Healer' in Danger of Deportation

Francis Schlatter, known in Richmond and throughout the United States as the "divine healer," is held by Canadian and United States immigration officials at Montreal and may be deported to England or Alsace on the grounds that he is not a citizen of this country and is undesirable, because of alleged mental derangement.

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