



# High-School Credit and Diplomas through Examinations and Out-Of-School Experiences

By

DAVID SEGEL

*Specialist for Tests and Measurements*

*Division of Secondary Education*

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Federal Security Agency . . . . . Watson B. Miller, *Administrator*  
U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION . . . . . John W. Stuebaker, *Commissioner*

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## Foreword

**T**HE IMPACT of the war and its sudden ending has increased tremendously the need for educational readjustment work among veterans and industrial workers who desire more secondary education or need high-school credit or diplomas as prerequisites for entering various occupations or for further training. In an effort to ascertain what policies were being put into operation the Office of Education in the fall of 1945 sent an inquiry to all State departments of public instruction asking them to submit data and literature concerning the plans which had been developed or which were being formulated for evaluation of training and experience secured in activities of out-of-school nature. Most of the materials submitted bear recent dates—1944, 1945, and 1946. As examination of the data will reveal, most of the States have acted on this problem.

The whole concept of the Carnegie unit in secondary education, at least for adults, is involved. Although many of the new regulations and recommendations for equivalency of high-school credit noted in this bulletin are primarily intended for veterans, there is growing out of this experience a realization that for those who have passed secondary school age there must be set up means for evaluating educational experiences and training which have not come about through attendance for 120 clock hours in a classroom. The problem is how to liberalize the basis for granting credit and still make certain that credit is granted only for equivalent competency. It is not a matter of replacing the Carnegie unit, but rather of finding defensible alternatives for it.

This bulletin should have immediate value for those who are advising young people in their educational and vocational planning. It will be especially helpful to veterans' counselors who meet problems involving practices in different States. It is hoped that the bulletin may have a long-term value in pointing up some of the policies which may be applicable and valid to the problems of providing education and of evaluating credit for those who, having dropped out of school are past high-school age, but desire to continue or to complete their secondary-school education.

GALEN JONES

*Director, Division of Secondary Education*



## Part I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

### OVERVIEW

**T**HIS IS a State-by-State account of the provisions by which veterans and persons above high-school age may obtain high-school credit and high-school diplomas or high-school equivalency certificates. The regulations of the different States vary considerably. These provisions are sometimes mandatory upon the high schools of a State, but are more often permissive in character and sometimes simply suggestive in their intent. In most States however, high schools do follow the lead of State departments of education in these matters and in general, therefore, the provisions, whether mandatory or not, may be thought of as setting the practices in the high schools of the respective States.

The provisions of the GI bill and the regular provisions for obtaining a high-school education are not listed here because such information has been widely disseminated.

It is too early to draw implications regarding the success of the operation of schools under the various provisions described in this bulletin. Studies of the value of some of the tests used have been begun but few have been finished and no evaluations of the total programs have been made. Plans in the different States contain enough variability eventually to make comparisons of results possible.

An example of the practices which should be evaluated is that of the use of the General Educational Development Tests as an equivalency examination for a high-school diploma. Most States recommend the use of these tests for this purpose. The problems involved may be divided into a general one and two specific ones. The general problem lies in the use of an examination as a substitute for high-school experiences. For adults it may be said that to send them to high school would not result in the same benefits that would have been realized had they gone to high school when they were of high-school age. Therefore examinations for high-school diplomas for adults may easily be justified. Comprehensive examinations for youth of high-school age as substitutes for a high-school education may be seriously questioned.

One specific problem concerning these tests lies in their nature. They are not achievement tests in the ordinary meaning of that

word but are rather power reading tests. It is upon this ground that some educators object to them. Only future research can determine the validity of this criticism.

Another specific problem lies in the norms provided for the tests. Most States and high schools follow recommendations laid down by the Armed Forces Institute. It is a question whether or not these norms should be redeveloped.

A preliminary study of these problems on the college level has been carried out and reported upon.<sup>1</sup> This study is frankly preliminary but it does point out one direction which research with this particular instrument can take.

Some publications related to the subject of this bulletin are given in appendix II.

#### Supplementary Explanation of Some Items of State by State Description of Provisions for Credit and Diplomas for Out-of-School Experiences

I. Authority:—The pronouncements of State departments of education regarding methods of obtaining credits and diplomas outside the high-school are one of the three following types:

(1) Excerpts of the State school law with or without explanation; (2) regulations set up by State departments of education under the broad powers given to State boards of education or to the chief State school officers and through them to State departments of education; and (3) recommendations. When it is said that the authority for the methods of obtaining high-school credit is, for example, *regulations and recommendations*, it invariably means that the *regulations* are the rules for the action of the State Department itself and the *recommendations* are the suggested procedure for local high schools.

These variations in authority are not so important for personnel workers as they may seem because practice in local schools in this instance usually follows State department of education pronouncements regardless of whether they are State laws, or regulations, or recommendations. However, when the methods described are only recommended it does mean that the counselor or the student should check with the high school through which the student expects to get high-school credit or the high-school diploma to see if the State recommendations are followed before plans have gone too far.

II. Area:—The term "veterans" in general in this manuscript means persons who have been in the armed services for at least basic training. In some cases, it may designate a person who attains

<sup>1</sup>Dyer, Henry S. Evidence of the Validity of the Armed Forces Institute Tests of General Educational Development (college level). *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 5:321-33 (Winter, 1945).

certain privileges upon entering the armed forces. Any variations in meaning are clearly indicated by the context. Veterans are not bound in general by any age requirement for the privileges listed.

By the term "adults" is meant persons beyond high-school age. Some States definitely restrict persons (except veterans) who can apply for high-school credit and diplomas to persons above a certain age; other States simply use the term adult; still others do not classify the matter and it is only by implication that the term "adult" is given.

**III. State high-school diploma:**—This item describes the various high-school diplomas and equivalent diplomas issued by the State department of education (see also item VI).

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—This simply states what aid or part the State department can be expected to play in the evaluation of credits for the State high-school diploma, for the local schools, and for individual persons.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diplomas:**—This gives the regulations and recommendations of the State department of Education regarding local examinations for high-school diplomas. Individual local schools may in addition have formal local examinations which may be in addition to or substituted for those examinations "recommended" by State departments of education.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—The descriptions of this item are clear for most States. One type of credit needs amplification however. It is credit for "Armed forces experience and training." This item means the following:

1. *Basic or recruit training in the armed forces.*—High-school credit for this is usually limited to 2 units.

2. *Specialist training programs in the armed forces.*—This includes (a) the service training programs conducted by the various branches of the armed forces, (b) the specialized training programs conducted for the armed services by contracting schools and colleges, (c) correspondence courses available to all personnel in any of the Armed Services through the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, to Coast Guard personnel through the Coast Guard Institute, to Marine Corps personnel through the Marine Corps Institute, (d) the Navy Educational services program, (e) training courses for advancement in rating, (f) off-duty courses based on education manuals for use

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\*For more detailed information as to the procedure of veterans in getting the necessary records together for use in obtaining high-school credit see appendix I, Information Concerning Service Records.

by individuals or in group classes available to all the armed services through the U. S. Armed Forces Institute and (g) Army education programs in inactive areas.

The evaluation of experience for which no formal examinations are given or where the examinations do not have adequate norms are usually carried through by the use of "A Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services" issued by the American Council on Education.

The credits through examinations are often accepted by schools without further evaluation. The certification of work and credits by an individual veteran should be an official one issued by his commanding officer and through the Armed Forces Institute. After veterans have returned to civilian life, they may still take examinations for their war experiences and education. This may be done through the Veterans' Testing Service of the American Council on Education, 6010 Dorchester Avenue, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.

Some schools like to carry on their own testing programs for high-school credit and diplomas. In States where local schools can do this it would be best to contact the school through which the veteran desires to work to see what kind of testing service is acceptable to them.

VII. Use of general educational development tests;—The use of these tests varies for the different States. Some States have regulations or definite recommendations regarding their use while others use them as their official State examinations for high-school credits or high-school diplomas. Many of the regulations or recommendations regarding the use of the general educational development tests do not specify the exact scores which should be made in these tests to obtain certain standing in high school or high-school credentials. In these cases the recommendations made by the Armed Forces Institute may be considered to be the governing standard. This standard for high-school graduation is stated as a score of at least the 35th percentile on each test and an average of the 45th percentile on all the tests for whatever region the school is situated. Scores on this test if taken while in the armed services may be certified through the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wis. After leaving the armed services, it may be taken through the Veterans Testing Service of the American Council on Education, 6010 Dorchester Ave., University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill. Schools or State departments of education desiring to use these tests either with veterans or other adults or for experimental purposes may



obtain a civilian form from either the Science Research Associates, 228 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill., or the Cooperative Test Service, 15 Amsterdam Avenue, New York 23, N. Y.

VIII. Special provisions for seniors who left school to enter the armed services:—The needs for these provisions are in most cases eliminated for veterans entering the armed services after September 1945 by the Selective Service regulations as amended on September 19, 1945 which read as follows:

"Section 633:2—2. POSTPONEMENT OF INDUCTION—HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS.

"a. Any person 18 or 19 years of age who while pursuing a course of instruction at a high school or similar institution of learning, and is ordered to report for induction during the last half of one of his academic years at such school or institution, shall, upon his request, have his induction postponed until the end of such academic year, without regard to the date during the calendar year on which such academic year ends, or until he ceases to pursue such course of instruction, whichever is the earlier.

"b. Any person who entered upon a course of instruction at a high school or similar institution of learning before he became 18 years of age, and who is ordered to report for induction during the time he is pursuing such course of instruction, shall, upon his request, have his induction postponed (1) until his graduation from a high school or similar institution of learning, or (2) until he ceases to pursue continuously and satisfactorily such course of instruction, or (3) until he arrives at the age of 20 years, whichever is the earlier.

IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:—It may be pointed out that not only do subject requirements for graduation from high school differ by States but that high schools in the same State may vary in such requirements. It is to be noted also that although exemptions from certain subject requirements are allowed for high-school diplomas or certificates awarded to adults and veterans upon examinations and out-of-school experiences this does not guarantee that higher institutions of learning will accept diplomas or certificates so issued for entrance to their institutions.

## Part II. SUMMARY OF LAWS, REGULATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, BY STATES

### ALABAMA

I. *Authority*:—Regulations and recommendations of State Department of education.

II. *Area*:—For veterans only.

III. *State high-school credential*:—State certificate of high-school equivalency.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—Will aid high schools.

V. *Examination for local high-school diploma*:—None.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in Part I. Recommendations also state:

*Credit for study through organized voluntary groups or classes*.—Such educational opportunities may consist of short courses or units in such basic skills as English, arithmetic, or in the history, geography, or culture of some area, or foundation courses in science, or functional courses in foreign languages, etc. Credit in each case should be on the basis of (1) outline for description of course, (2) class-time, (3) outside study, lectures, etc., (4) official record of completion, and evaluation and (5) judgment of the school granting credit.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—An average standard score of not less than 45 or a score of not less than 35 on any one of the five parts of the general educational development test entitles a veteran to the State certificate of high-school equivalency.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left school to enter the armed services*:—Recommendations state:

*Credit for completed half-year of whole year course*.—In some cases, an inductee on leaving for the armed service, will have completed one semester of his current two-semester courses. Thus, in a given case the student may have a clear record for previous years, and credits for twelfth grade as follows: English  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit, economics  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit, chemistry  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit, mathematics  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit, physical education  $\frac{1}{4}$  unit. Additional credits required for graduation total  $2\frac{1}{4}$  units. The satisfactory completion of basic military training, plus the completion of some other course or training approved for credit, should be accepted ordinarily as satisfying the requirements for graduation. However, it may be possible before the next date for awarding diplomas for the youth in this case to complete in addition to basic training the incompleting units in some of the high-school courses. If this is so, he should be encouraged to add this to his record.

When the inductee on entering the armed services lacks 1½ or 2½ years (3 semesters or 5 semesters) of graduating, his case is different from the above example. His program for meeting requirements for the high-school diploma might very well include work in any incompleting course equivalent to, but not necessarily identical with, the remaining portion of the incompleting course. However, in view of service requirements and opportunities, and of other enlarged educational opportunities which military personnel may have, the foregoing statement should not be interpreted to imply that such an inductee, in order to earn his diploma, should be always held to a program paralleling what he would have pursued if he had remained in school.

*Credit for incompleting semesters of high-school courses:*—In the case of a young person in the military service, when for any cause, including withdrawal from school, the work of a semester in a subject is "incomplete", satisfactory formal completion of the work generally should be a required condition for granting credit. Sometimes the school may require correspondence work in the Armed Forces Institute. However, in some cases the school might properly accept a satisfactory score on an appropriate USAFI test as evidencing satisfactory competence. Credit should signify a reasonable degree of competence in the field or subject. Of this the school should have the best evidence obtainable.<sup>1</sup>

#### IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:—

It is assumed that, generally, the completion of the required subjects of the high-school program will be required for graduation. However, in the case of military personnel the principal or the school system should determine this in each case on the basis of merit and the best interests of the person concerned.

### ARIZONA

The State Board of Education has authorized the State Department of Public Instruction to issue a High-School Graduation Equivalence Certificate to residents of Arizona who can qualify through obtaining an average standard score of 45 or more, and a score of 35 or more on each of the five tests of the General Educational Development Tests. These equivalence certificates may be issued to all veterans who are 18 years of age or over, and to adults 21 years of age or over, upon their successful passing of the General Educational Development Tests.

### ARKANSAS

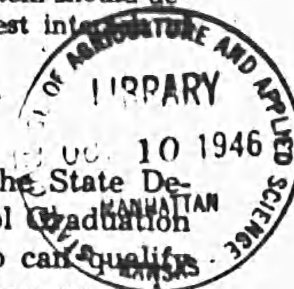
I. *Authority:*—Recommendations of State Department of Education.

II. *Area:*—For veteran only.

III. *State high-school credential:*—None.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits:*—Will aid high schools.

<sup>1</sup>See part I for amendment to Selective Service regulations which eliminates need for this provision for students in school after September 1945.



V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—Schools may grant a Certificate of Equivalency of High-School Graduation upon making satisfactory scores on the General Educational Development Tests.

VI. *Local high-school credits*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

Courses of colleges and universities.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—See item V. A satisfactory record on these tests means: A standard score of 35 on each of the tests and an average standard of 45 on all five tests.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—None.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—

To qualify for the high-school diploma members of the armed forces must have a minimum of 16 units of credit which should include: 3 units in English, 1 unit in science, and 1 unit in social science (American history and civics). A liberal adherence to these recommended subject requirements is suggested in meritorious cases.

### CALIFORNIA

I. *Authority*:—State law.

II. *Area*:—For veterans only.

III. *State high-school credential*:—None.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—Will aid local schools in the interpretation of law through its *division of Readjustment Education*.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—None.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—May be used for purposes of granting high-school diplomas when supplemented with United States History and Civics.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—A high-school diploma must be granted to veterans who had satisfactorily completed the first half of the twelfth grade.<sup>1</sup>

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—Specific subject provisions must be met, except for the diploma described in VII and VIII for which no pattern has been prescribed.

<sup>1</sup>See part I for amendment to Selective Service regulations which eliminates need for this provision for students in school after September 1948.

## COLORADO

The State Department of Education will issue a Certificate of High-School Equivalency to a veteran upon his making a standard score of 35 on each of the five tests of the General Educational Development Tests or an average standard score of 45 on all five tests. The State Department of Education arranged for the administration of these tests.

## CONNECTICUT

*I. Authority:*—State law, and rules and recommendations of the State board are based on the law.

*II. Area:*—Adults.

*III. State high-school credentials:*—A State high-school diploma issued on certification of credits obtained in *IV* and through examinations.

*IV. State department evaluation of credits:*—Will evaluate experience and education towards the State high-school diploma.

*V. Examination for local high-school diploma:*—None specified.

*VI. Local high-school credit:*—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

Specialized training in the State vocational school.

*VII. Use of general educational development tests:*—May be used for obtaining State high-school diploma.

A satisfactory record on these tests for the high-school diploma means: A standard score of 35, or above, on each of the five tests except that parts I and II are to be averaged and the results must be a standard score of 35.

*VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:*—Subject to rules and regulations of local Boards of Education, many towns granted the local diploma to students who were in good standing upon the completion of 3½ years of high-school education, the local schools referred their students to the State Board of Education for the State high school diploma.

*IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:*—For local diplomas, local regulations will apply. For the State high-school diploma, no specific pattern is required.

## DELAWARE

*I. Authority:*—Regulations and recommendations of State Board of Education.

*II. Area:*—Not classifiable; see individual provisions.

*III. State high-school credential:*—None.

*IV. State department evaluation of credits:*—None.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—For veterans it is recommended that high-school diplomas be issued on the basis of an average standard score of 35 on the General educational development tests.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Where colleges enroll students from high school before they have finished their senior year, the high school will when such students finish a year of college issue to them a high-school diploma.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—See item V.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—The regulations for those entering the armed services state:

Any twelfth-grade student who may be inducted into the armed forces before graduation shall be entitled to receive a high school diploma. Twelfth-grade student is defined as any student who has completed the eleventh grade.

One who leaves school before his senior year or who has not a passing grade in a sufficient number of subjects as described in the first paragraph shall receive on his application, a certificate of attendance and a statement of the work accomplished. Any further educational progress which he accomplishes during his term of service will be liberally evaluated by the school toward the completion of the conditions for high school graduation. When the conditions have been fully met, the diploma shall be granted with the next graduating class.<sup>2</sup>

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—No specific pattern of subjects required for those who qualify for the high-school diplomas as described in V, VI, and VIII.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**I. Authority:**—Regulations of Board of Education.

**II. Area:**—Adults.

**III. State high-school credentials:**—Does not apply.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—Does not apply.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—Yes, for high-school equivalence certificate.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—No provision.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—These tests are used as the examinations mentioned in item V.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—None.

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—No pattern required as pre-requisite for examination for the high-school equivalence certificate (item V).

<sup>2</sup>This provision originally published by the State Department of Education in 1944 has been eliminated. See part I for amendment to Selective Service regulations which describes the reason for this elimination.

## FLORIDA

- I. *Authority*:—Regulations of State Department of Education.
- II. *Area*:—Adults.
- III. *State high-school credential*:—None.
- IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—Will aid and advise with specified local high schools in evaluation of credits for high-school diplomas for adults.
- V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—Local high schools may grant a Certificate of Equivalency of high-school graduation to a veteran having made a satisfactory score on the General Educational Development Tests.
- VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.  
Courses in University of Florida.  
Extension courses of the University of Florida and other recognized institutions of higher learning.  
Regular courses in college.  
State Department of Education authorizes certain high schools to give tests of the State Department of Education for obtaining high-school credit for adults.
- VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—See item V.
- VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who left high school to enter the armed services*:—None.
- IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—For the adult high-school diploma (item III) some of the subject restrictions are lifted, but a minimum of 8 units from academic subject fields including at least some credit in each of the following is required: English, science, mathematics, and 1 unit in American history and government.

## GEORGIA

- I. *Authority*:—Regulations and recommendations of State Board of Education.
- II. *Area*:—For veterans only.
- III. *State high-school credential*:—A high-school equivalency certificate. This is issued on the basis of a satisfactory score on the general educational development tests.
- IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—No provision.
- V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—High schools may use a satisfactory score on the general educational development tests as a qualification for the high-school diploma if the veteran has at least 4 units of credit from regular work in high school.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—As outlined in items III and IV.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—None.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—When a satisfactory score on the general educational development tests is used for obtaining a diploma, no specific subjects are required. Otherwise State or local requirements must be met.

### IDAHO

I. *Authority*:—Recommendation of State Board of Education.

II. *Area*:—Adults.

III. *State high-school credential*:—The State Department of Education will issue a State equivalency certificate to a veteran who has an eighth grade education or better on the basis of a minimum score of 35 on each of the general educational development tests.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—Will aid high schools.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—None.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

Five units for passing the general educational development tests.

Summer-school credits.

Correspondence courses in college (not more than 4 units).

4-H Club work (not more than 1 unit)

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—See III.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—No provision.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—Regularly required pattern except for III and for veterans under VI for which only the following pattern is required: Three units of English and 1 unit of American history and civics.

### ILLINOIS

I. *Authority*:—Recommendation of State Department of Public Instruction.

II. *Area*:—For veterans only.

III. *State high-school credential*:—None.

IV. *State evaluations of credits*:—No provision.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—The general educational development tests are used.



VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—See V.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—"... have recommended that during the war emergency that where a high-school pupil enlists or is called to military service before the close of a semester, the authorities in charge of the high school may at their discretion grant full credit to the semester towards graduation for those courses in which work was being carried satisfactorily at the time of withdrawal if at least one-half of the semester was completed and the student entered military service immediately upon withdrawal from school."

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—Only exception to required subjects as set up by law is for those who make a satisfactory score in the general educational development tests which entitles them to a high-school diploma. See also item VIII.

## INDIANA

I. *Authority*:—State laws and regulations of the State Department of Education.

II. *Area*:—Adults.

III. *State high-school credential*:—None.

IV. *State department evaluation of Credits*:—Will aid high schools.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—Yes. Examinations in the regular high-school subjects are offered. These are made out by the local school officials and administered under regulations laid down by the State Department of Education. Veterans may ask to have the general educational development tests given. Local schools have permission to use such tests for veterans but are not required to give them.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Examinations in regular high-school subjects. Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—Optional use—see V.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—No provision.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—Required pattern of high-school subjects except for veterans taking the general educational development tests.

*State publication*:—The Indiana Plan for High School Equivalence Certificates, Bulletin No. 133, State Department of Public Instruction, Indianapolis, Ind., February 1944.

## IOWA

**I. Authority:**—Recommendations of the State department of Education.

**II. Area:**—For veterans only.

**III. State high-school credentials:**—None.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—No provision.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diplomas:**—A veteran who has had at least 2 years of regular high-school work may be granted a diploma if he makes a satisfactory record on the general educational development tests. In this case this means a standard score of 35 on each of the five tests and an average standard score of 45 on all the tests.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed forces experience and training.

Local examinations in individual high-school subjects.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—See V.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—None.

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—The veteran must show competence in American history and civics and in physiology and hygiene from courses in the armed services or through passing local examinations under any plan for getting the high-school diploma except when receiving the diploma through receiving a satisfactory record on the general educational development test under the plan described under V.

## KANSAS

**I. Authority:**—Regulations and recommendations of State Department of Public Instruction.

**II. Area:**—For veterans.

**III. State high-school credential:**—A State high-school equivalency certificate is issued on the basis of satisfactory scores on the general educational development tests.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—No provision.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—See item VI.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Bulletin of the State Department of Public Instruction states "Authorized subject-matter tests may be used to determine secondary level competency in a given high-school subject. The general educational development tests may be used to determine high-school equivalency to standard achievement." The bulletin also suggests local high school gives credit for armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—See items III and IV.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:*—None.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects:*—No pattern of subjects required for obtaining the State high-school equivalency certificate. Local requirements govern pattern of subjects in other cases.

### KENTUCKY

I. *Authority:*—Regulations and recommendations of the State Board of Education.

II. *Area:*—Veterans,

III. *State high-school credential:*—None.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits:*—Unusual or especially deserving individual cases may be taken up with the director of supervision.

V. *Examinations for local high-school Diploma:*—The general educational development tests may be used for this purpose. It is recommended that the high school require the examinee to satisfy either of the following requirements:

(1) that he make a standard score of 35 or above, on each of the five tests in battery, or

(2) that he make an average standard score of 45, or above, on all the tests.

VI. *Local high-school credit:*—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I; see restrictions on this described in VIII.

VII. *Use general educational development tests:*—See item V.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:*—The high school may issue a regular diploma to a veteran who has completed 12 or more units in regular high-school attendance and who presents sufficient additional units of credit from the armed forces experience and training as described in part I to complete the school's requirements for graduation.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects:*—The regular established pattern of high-school subjects required except in the case of the high-school diploma being awarded upon passing the general educational development tests. There are no specific subject requirements in such case.

### LOUISIANA

I. *Authority:*—Regulations and recommendations of the State Department of Education.

II. *Area:*—Veterans.

III. *State high-school credential:*—None.



IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—Supervises the evaluation of experience and examination results for high-school credit and diplomas.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—A special high-school equivalency certificate will be issued to a veteran who has no high-school credit or less than 8 high-school resident credits provided a satisfactory score is made on the general educational development tests. For veterans who have 8 or more high-school resident credits a regular high-school diploma will be issued if a satisfactory score is made on these tests. A satisfactory score on the tests for this purpose is a standard score of 35 or above on each of the five tests or an average standard score of 45 or above on all the tests.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—

Basic recruit training, 2 units.

Specialized or technical training taken in service schools to a maximum of 2 units.

Correspondence work through the U. S. Armed Forces Institute and other correspondence or off-duty courses.

Correspondence work taken directly through the General Extension Division of Louisiana State University.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—See V.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—None.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—No exceptions except when the general educational development tests are used to obtain high-school diploma.

## MAINE

I. *Authority*:—Regulations of State Commissioner of Education, which are based on law.

II. *Area*:—Servicemen and veterans.

III. *State high-school credential*:—None.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—Yes, a diploma equivalency board evaluates supplementary education and makes recommendations to the Commissioner of Education who authorizes credits for use by local high-school authorities. Local high schools may not assign credits through independent evaluation of service experiences for high-school credits. Credits which will be evaluated include:

Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

Correspondence courses.

College courses.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diplomas*:—None.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—No, see IV.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—Not used.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—See IV on preceding page.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—Whatever satisfies the local school authorities provided 16 units or the equivalent, including a minimum of 3 years of English, are required for a high-school diploma.

### MARYLAND

I. *Authority*:—State law and regulations of State Department of Education.

II. *Area*:—Adults.

III. *State high-school credential*:—A State certificate of high-school equivalence is issued by the State Department of Education on the basis of (a) a general comprehensive achievement examination or (b) examinations in specific high-school subjects or (c) a combination of credits earned in high schools and such specific subject examinations.

IV. *State department of evaluation of credits*:—Carries on such evaluation as is necessary to issue the certificate of high-school equivalence (see item III). Also assists high schools in their evaluations, on request.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—See item VI.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I. State Department of Education subject examinations may also be accepted.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—Now used as the comprehensive test in item III. A satisfactory record on these tests means: A standard score of 50 on each of the five tests.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—None.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—Definite pattern of high-school subjects required except when the State comprehensive high-school graduation examination is used (item III).

### MASSACHUSETTS

I. *Authority*:—Regulations and recommendations of the policies committee of the State high school equivalency certificate committee through the State Department of Education. (The policies committee is composed of the director of university extension, chairman; the Commissioner of Education; a representative of the

State High School Principals Association; a representative of College Deans of Admission; and a representative of the School Superintendents Association.)

*II. Area:—Adults.*

*III. State high-school credential:—Yes. A State high-school equivalency certificate is available.*

When an application for the State certificate is received, the policies committee evaluates the school record, as provided in a transcript furnished by the principal. With the help of the American Council Guidebook and on the basis of information from any other reputable sources, the committee evaluates and accredits any education or training or experience, military or other, for which documentary evidence is presented. Two units are awarded for basic training. If it appears that the candidate has not completed the equivalent of a high-school education, the committee suggests the taking of the general educational development tests for purposes of placement. The scores on these tests and the above-mentioned credits are then considered together, and the policies committee usually recommends the taking of certain courses on the high-school level for validation of the general educational development tests and for completion of a high-school program.

The committee has also gone on record that it may require validation of a virtually complete high-school record of courses taken in school, in service, and elsewhere, by submission of the candidate to the general educational development tests. The Massachusetts equivalency certificate program began to function in the fall of 1945. State high school equivalency certificates are granted only in cases where it has not been found possible or feasible for the local high school or private school to award local diplomas.

*IV. State department evaluation of credits:—The State department evaluates high-school credits for the State high-school equivalency certificate in accordance with policies of the above-mentioned committee and recommends action by that committee.*

*V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:—None.*

*VI. Local high-school credit:—It is recommended that the high school issue high-school credits on the basis of the armed forces experience and training as described in part I.*

*VII. Use of general educational development tests:—Used for placement in high school program or to help validate other evidence of high school credit.*

*VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:—In variety, according to determination of local school authorities.*

*IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:—Four units of English and 1 unit in American history and civics are required; the balance of the 16 units are electives.*

## MICHIGAN

**I. Authority:**—Recommendation of State Department of Public Instruction.

**II. Area:**—For veterans only.

**III. State high-school credential:**—None.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—No provision.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—See VI.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed Forces experience and training as described in part I. Recommendations for credit on the general educational development test is quoted as follows:

The test of general educational development should be given to determine the level of educational development which the serviceman has attained. If the man is in service, the U. S. Armed Forces Institute will see that this test is administered and scored and the record sent to the high school, provided, of course, that a request is made to them either by the serviceman or by the high school which was contacted.

If the results of this test or of an equivalent test battery indicate that the serviceman has attained the level of a high school graduate, he may, according to the recommendations given in the "Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences," be granted a diploma. However, any high school may require additional credits or subjects. When any portion of the diploma is based on the test of general educational development, there should be clear evidence in the high school records of the subject fields in which such credit was granted.

**VII. Use of general educational development test:**—See VI.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—The following recommendation is made:

1. Credit for basic training should be given.

2. The local board of education may modify its requirements in such a way as to help the serviceman who left high school during his last semester to earn the remainder of the credit for graduation. For example, they may grant credits based upon end-of-course testing.<sup>1</sup>

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—No State provisions for change in required pattern.

## MINNESOTA

**I. Authority:**—Regulations of State Board of Education.

**II. Area:**—For veterans only.

**III. State high-school credential:**—State high-school equivalency certificate issued on armed forces experience and training as described in part I, and on the general educational development tests or the Iowa tests for educational development.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—Will aid in the evaluation of credit for veterans.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—None.

<sup>1</sup>See part I for amendment to Selective Service regulations which eliminates need for this provision for students in school after September 1948.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—No provisions.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—Used as an examination for obtaining the State high-school equivalence certificate. A score of 35 on each of the tests is considered passing.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—The regulation for seniors is as follows:

Pupils who enter military service after the successful completion of the first semester of their senior year, and whose record is such that they had reasonable assurance of receiving a diploma upon the completion of the high school course, will be eligible for graduation upon earning the two credits for basic or boot training.<sup>1</sup>

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—The State subject requirements are not waived except in the case of seniors (Item VII) and when equivalence certificates and high-school diplomas are obtained through the use of the general educational development tests.

### MISSISSIPPI

I. *Authority*:—Recommendations of Mississippi High School Accrediting Commission.

II. *Area*:—For veterans only; yes.

III. *State high-school credential*:—None.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—"Only questionable evaluations should be referred to the High School Supervisor."

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—A high school may be permitted to issue a diploma to a person in military service, or to a person recently engaged in military service, who has completed 4 or more units of work in that high school, provided that person has successfully passed the general educational development tests by attaining a standard score of 35, or above, on each of the five tests or an average score of 45, or above, on all the tests.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—See V.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—None.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—No exceptions to required subjects for graduation except that "it is not the intention of these special regulations to set aside the regular subject requirements of the school granting the diploma for regular students, but it is recommended that special consideration be given service men in regard to special subject requirements."

<sup>1</sup>See part I for amendment to Selective Service regulations which eliminates need for this provision for students in school after September 1945.



## MISSOURI

*I. Authority:*—Regulations of State Department of Public Schools.

*II. Area:*—Adults.

*III. State high-school credential:*—A state high school equivalence certificate is issued on the basis of a comprehensive examination and the meeting of certain standards as to occupational success, social, civic, and cultural development.

*IV. State department evaluation of credits:*—Will evaluate experience and education towards the high-school equivalence certificate.

*V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:*—None.

*VI. Local high-school credit:*—State Department of Education states that high schools have authority and do grant credit for armed forces experience and training as described in part I and on the basis of the general educational development tests.

*VII. Use of general educational development tests:*—The general educational development tests comprise the comprehensive examination mentioned in item III. See also item VI.

*VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:*—None.

*IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:*—None required for the State high-school equivalence certificate.

## MONTANA

*I. Authority:*—Recommendations of the State Department of Education and State Board of Education.

*II. Area:*—Veterans.

*III. State high-school credential:*—None.

*IV. State department evaluation of credits:*—Will aid in the evaluation of credits.

*V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:*—None.

*VI. Local high-school credit:*—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I. Also State University correspondence courses.

*VII. Use of general educational development tests:*—The State Department of Education Bulletin states:

Credit may be allowed on informal educational experience in service on the basis of the achievement in the general educational development tests given on request to any service man or woman by the Armed Forces Institute.

*VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:*—If well along in the second semester when inducted, credits for the semester will be given.

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—In meritorious cases exemptions are made from the regulations of the State Department of Education that every high-school graduate from a Montana high school must have completed one unit of credit in American History and government and not fewer than three units of English.

### NEBRASKA

State superintendent's office in a letter to the Commissioner of Education of January 3, 1946, states:

No statewide policy has been adopted in Nebraska but the State superintendent of schools recommends to the high schools of the State that they follow the recommendation of the American Council on Education, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, and the U. S. Armed Forces Institute.

No high-school equivalency diploma is granted in Nebraska, a high-school diploma may be granted by a high school only. This office gives the general educational development tests if requested by the individual or a school and forwards the results of the test to the school.

### NEVADA

**I. Authority:**—Recommendations of the State Board of Education.

**II. Area:**—For veterans only.

**III. State high-school credential:**—None.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—No provision.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—See items VII and VIII.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed Forces experience and training as described in part I. However, veterans must have completed 1½ years in high school to be eligible for such credit.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—Letter from State Department of Education states "evidence adduced from these tests accepted as valid by at least one Nevada high school and diploma granted thereon."

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—Letter from State Department of Education states "most Nevada high schools—probably all—have made ample provision for such seniors to complete, by self-study, the necessary courses, \* \* \* and receive high-school credit toward graduation therefor."

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—No exceptions to subject requirements set by the State law.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

**I. Authority:**—Recommendations of State Board of Education.

**II. Area:**—Adults.

**III. State high-school credential:**—Civilians may obtain the certificate through correspondence courses of the Extension Division of the New Hampshire State Board of Education, or a combination of credits earned in this way and credits earned in regular high-school courses, or through earning 8 units of credit through correspondence courses of the Extension Division of the New Hampshire State Board of Education, and/or through regular high-school courses and passing the general educational development tests.

Veterans may obtain the equivalence certificate solely through passing satisfactorily the general educational development tests.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—Will evaluate credit for State high-school equivalence certificates and also will aid local high schools in evaluating credit for local high-school diplomas.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—It is recommended that veterans be awarded the high-school diploma upon passing the general educational development tests.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed Forces experience and training as described in part I.

General educational development tests.

Correspondence courses of the Extension Division of the New Hampshire State Board of Education.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—See items III, V and VI.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—The recommendations state—  
one who was a senior when he left high school (to enter the armed services) will not be denied a diploma if he has not had United States Constitutional history and a fourth year of English.<sup>1</sup>

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—Regular high-school pattern required for both the State certificate and local diplomas except as provided for seniors (item VIII) and when the high-school diploma or equivalency certificate is issued on the basis of the general educational development tests.

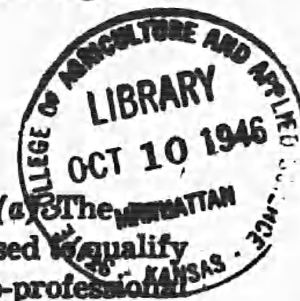
## NEW JERSEY

**I. Authority:**—State laws and regulations.

**II. Area:**—Adults.

**III. State high-school credential:**—Two types; (a) The professional qualifying certificates. This certificate is used to qualify persons to enter training in various professional or sub-professional fields as follows: Chiropody, optometry, pharmacy, registered municipal accounting, nursing, accountancy, dentistry, law, and medi-

<sup>1</sup>See part I for amendment to Selective Service regulations which eliminates need for this provision for students in school after September 1945.



cine. The pattern and number of high-school courses differ for entrance to training for these various occupations but they do not necessarily require high-school graduation. The credits for these certificates may be obtained through either regular school experience or examinations given by the State Department of Education. In some cases the preprofessional certificate and a high-school diploma from a local high school may be awarded at the same time, (b) A high-school equivalent certificate. The credit for this certificate may be obtained in the same manner as the preprofessional certificate as described in (a).

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—The State Department of Education through its Bureau of Academic Credentials and Division of Education for Veterans aids in the establishment of the credits necessary for the two certificates described in item III.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—None.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

**VII. Use of the general educational development tests:**—The general educational development tests may be used by local high schools for placement in high school but not directly for credit. Referring to this test, the State department regulation states:

Credit for general educational growth is valid for placement purposes and not for terminal purposes. The general educational development tests do not rate mastery of content material; rather they rate ability to interpret material dealing with topics in the several fields. The school is authorized to place the returning veteran at such grade levels in these fields as the evidence warrants. It is not contemplated that the student may use such credits to complete his diploma requirements. If the resulting advanced standing is further validated by subsequent satisfactory work by the student in any field, credit for the intervening courses in that field may be allowed.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—Local high schools are required by law to issue high-school diplomas to armed forces veterans and veterans of the Merchant Marine who left school after completing their junior year or during their senior year whose work has been satisfactory to the time of leaving.<sup>1</sup>

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—No provision for change of high-school subject requirements except in connection with the high-school diploma described in VIII.

**State publications:** Public Secondary Schools: Credit Information, Educational Guidance Service for Veterans. Bulletin No. 2, Department of Public Instruction, Trenton, N. J., March 1945.

Preprofessional Qualifying and High-School Equivalent Certificates in New Jersey. Educational Guidance Service for Veterans. Bulletin No. 6, Department of Public Instruction, Trenton, N. J., July 1945.

<sup>1</sup>See part I for amendment to Selective Service regulations which eliminates need for this provision for students in school after September 1945.

## NEW MEXICO

**I. Authority:**—Regulations and recommendations of State Board of Education.

**II. Area:**—For veterans only.

**III. State high-school credential:**—A State high-school equivalency Certificate issued on the basis of satisfactory scores on the general educational development tests.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—No provision.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—None.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

Correspondence courses from established institutions of higher learning.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—Used as examination for State high-school equivalency certificate (item III).

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—The following provision is made—

That a boy may be allowed a semester's credit in any subject in which he is passing if he leaves school to enter active service after completing  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the semester.<sup>1</sup>

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—No pattern of subjects is required for the State high-school equivalency certificate. For the regular high-school diploma the regulations are as follows:

**I. That before a high-school diploma is issued the following units must be completed:**

	Units		Units
English .....	3	Laboratory Science.....	1
Mathematics .....	1	Social Studies.....	2

(One of which must be American history.)

**II. That the school grant a maximum of 2 units for the successful completion of basic training, one of which may be allowed in some other field other than physical fitness.**

**A. Provided, however, that credit for basic training may not be applied toward any of the above requirements stated under section I, except the one unit of credit in social science required in addition to American history or American history and civics.**

**B. Additional units may be secured by enrolling in—**

1. A regular high school course.
2. The USAFI.
3. Correspondence courses from established institutions of higher learning.
4. Marine Corps Institute.
5. Acceptable in-service specialist training courses.

<sup>1</sup>See part I for amendment to Selective Service regulations which eliminates need for this provision for students in school after September 1945.

## NEW YORK

I. *Authority*:—Regulations and recommendations of State Department of Education.

II. *Area*:—For veterans only.

III. *State high-school credentials*:—The State high-school diploma<sup>1</sup> in New York is different from State high-school diplomas in other States. It may be awarded in place of the local diplomas for regular work in high schools and is awarded because of or in addition to the excellence of the student in passing a certain number of examinations set by the State Department of Education. These examinations are known as the regents examinations. In general, the standard of attainment in the subjects in which a student may obtain the State high-school diploma is higher than for local diplomas. For the special regulations regarding the State high-school diploma in New York State the reader is referred to Handbook No. 3, published by the State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y. Veterans may substitute subject matter examinations given by the Armed Forces Institute or earned credit in specialist training programs. The State Department of Education will evaluate the reports of such work and examinations submitted by the applicants for the State high-school diploma. An application for a regents high-school diploma must be filed through the principal of an approved secondary school in New York State.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—For the State high-school diploma as described in item III.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—None.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

Regents examinations.

Local examinations.

College courses.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—The regulations state:

*The general educational development tests may be used by school authorities for general guidance and placement purposes.*—Secondary school diplomas or certificates may not be granted on the basis of scores earned on such a test. For example, a veteran lacking credit for high-school English may demonstrate by a score in this test that he should be given an opportunity to take advanced English work and be granted full credit for four

<sup>1</sup>For other than veterans the regents examination may be taken by regularly enrolled pupils. The regents rules state: "All pupils who have studied a subject for a time not less than that prescribed by the department shall be admitted to examination therein, unless it is otherwise ordered by the principal with the approval of the local superintendent of schools. All pupils who have not studied the subject for the time prescribed by the department must be excluded from the examination, but this requirement may be waived by the Commissioner on application of the principal in the case of pupils of exceptional maturity or training." Veterans are not bound by this regulation, but must obtain permission of an approved secondary school to be admitted to regents examinations. The minimum passing mark for veterans is 65 percent.

years of high-school English when he successfully completed the last year's work. Similarly, the test results may be used for placement purposes in sequential fields such as science, social studies, mathematics, or other subjects.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:—None.**

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:—**The regulations give the following:

There are three subject areas required for all high-school graduation diplomas in the State of New York. These credits may be earned in school or through examinations.

Constants:

	Units
English, 4 years.....	4
Social studies including American History.....	2
Science .....	1

Electives:

Major sequence .....	3
Minor sequence .....	2
Free electives .....	4

In addition to the constant subjects, all students must complete a major sequence, 3 units, and a minor sequence, 2 units, and sufficient electives to total 16 units. The major and minor sequences may be elected from the following fields: agriculture, art, business subjects, foreign languages, home economics, industrial arts, mathematics, mechanical drawing, music, science, and social studies.

*State publication: Education of veterans in New York State. University of the State of New York, Bulletin No. 1300, Albany, N. Y., September 1, 1945.*

### NORTH CAROLINA

**I. Authority:—**Regulations and recommendations of the State Department of Education.

**II. Area:—**For veterans only.

**III. State high-school credential:—**None.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:—**No provision.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:—**None.

**VI. Local high-school credit:—**Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:—**It is recommended that high-schools grant diplomas to veterans on the basis of these tests when the veteran attains a standard score of 35 or above on each of the five tests and an average standard score of 45 on all five tests of the battery.

**Note:—**In addition veterans who cannot meet requirements for graduation from high-school may take examinations under the following arrangements: "The State Department of Public Instruc-

tion and the North Carolina College Conference have adopted a plan for admission of these and other veterans to college by examination."

*VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:—None.*

*IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:—Specific subject requirements are waived for veterans passing any of the examinations mentioned in VII.*

### NORTH DAKOTA

*I. Authority:—Recommendations of State Department of Education.*

*II. Area:—Adults.*

*III. State high-school credential:—A State high-school equivalency diploma. This may be acquired through obtaining high-school credit in several different ways including passing comprehensive examinations or examinations in the different high-school subjects or upon successfully completing a year in college.<sup>1</sup>*

*IV. State department evaluation of credits:—Will evaluate all credits submitted for the State high-school equivalency diploma. These include the following:*

*Armed Forces experience and training as described in part I.<sup>2</sup>  
Supervised correspondence courses.*

*V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:—None.*

*VI. Local high-school credit:—No provision.*

*VII. Use of general educational development tests:—These tests may be used as the comprehensive examination mentioned in item III. For this purpose it is provided that any candidate who attains a standard score of 25 in each of the five tests is eligible to receive the State high-school equivalency certificate.*

*VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:—None.*

*IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:—To obtain the State high-school equivalency diploma credits for certain subjects must be acquired except in the case of those who obtain it through the comprehensive examination or by offering evidence of a year in college.*

*State publication: Veterans' Educational Opportunities in North Dakota. Department of Public Instruction and State Board of Higher Education, Bismarck, N. Dak., 1945.*

<sup>1</sup>Although these diplomas are issued by the State Department of Public Instruction, they are also recorded in the local high school and countersigned by the local high-school superintendent or principal.

<sup>2</sup>Two units for basic training will not be allowed to high-school students entering the armed forces after June 1946.



## OHIO

**I. Authority:**—Regulations and Recommendations of State Department of Education.

**II. Area:**—Adults.

**III. State high-school credentials:**—None.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—Will evaluate credits for local high schools.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—A local letter of equivalency of high-school graduation may be issued to any adult on the basis of a satisfactory score made on the Ohio scholarship tests providing the candidate has completed 10 units of high-school credit including American history and civics.

For veterans a local high-school diploma may be issued by making a satisfactory record on the general educational development tests provided the veteran has completed 4 units of work in an approved high school of which at least 2 units of work must be completed in the high school from which he seeks a diploma. Also he must have credit for a unit in American history and government, although this unit may be obtained through the correspondence courses given in the armed services.

A satisfactory record on the general educational development tests means: A standard score on each of the tests of 35, or above, and an average standard score of 45 on all five tests.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed forces experience and training.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—As described in V.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—None.

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—The required subjects when examinations are used for the high-school diploma or the letter of equivalency are given in V. For a high-school diploma granted entirely on the basis of credits for individual courses the pattern of required subjects include, 3 units of English and one other major of 3 units and two minors of 2 units each. One of these majors or minors must be in social studies and must include a minimum of one unit in American history and government. One unit of science must also be included.

## OKLAHOMA

**I. Authority:**—Recommendations of State Department of Education.

**II. Area:**—Veterans (boys).

**III. State high-school credential:**—None.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—No provision.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—High schools may issue diplomas to veterans upon passing the general educational development tests.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training except that the credits for specialist training in the armed forces will be limited to 2 units.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—See item V.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—The regulations state:

1. If the boy is inducted during his last semester of his senior year, he can be granted credit from two choices as follows:

(a) Credit for the subjects in which he is enrolled at the time and in which he is making passing grades at the time of his induction, or,

(b) Be given credit for 2 units in military science or basic training, after time enough has elapsed to make sure he has been approved to continue his training.

2. If the boy is inducted at approximately the mid-point of the first semester of his senior year, he may be granted credit for subjects he is taking at the time of induction and in which he is making passing grades for the first semester. This will give him 14 units of credit. He may be given 2 units of military science after time enough has elapsed to make sure he has been approved to continue his training.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—There are no exemptions from the regular pattern of subjects required by the laws of the State and regulations of the State Department of Education, except that the requirement in senior English may be waived.

## OREGON

I. *Authority*:—Regulations and recommendations of the State Department of Education.

II. *Area*:—For veterans only.

III. *State high-school credential*:—State high-school equivalency certificate may be issued by the State Department of Education in exceptional deserving cases where local high schools cannot grant diplomas.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—For the State high-school equivalency certificate (item III).

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—The general educational development tests may be used.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I. The general educational development tests may be used to establish credit at any level of the high school.

Correspondence through the General Extension Division of the State Systems of Higher education.

The following recommendation is also made:

Regular high-school teachers may volunteer their services, or the board may allow overtime payment to the teachers, to prepare outlines of study based upon the courses of study and textbooks used in a given course, and the veteran be permitted to study at home. When he has completed preparation of a unit he may report to the teacher or principal and take a test covering that unit under the supervision of the teachers. If the results of the test are satisfactory, he may proceed with the next unit and so on as rapidly as he desires until the course is completed, at which time he may be given credit on his record for completion of this particular course. This procedure may be followed in all courses in which the veteran may be deficient until eventually all requirements have been met. The physical education requirement may be waived for these veterans. This procedure may be advisable in those school systems that cannot afford to set up a complete program, either in night or day school, to meet the specific needs of these returning veterans.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—Used both to establish high-school credit and for high-school diplomas. A satisfactory record for the high-school diploma is defined as a standard score of 35 on each of the five tests and an average standard score of 45 in all tests.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—None.

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—Special State subject requirements may be waived when the general educational development tests are used in obtaining a State high-school equivalency certificate or high-school diploma.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**I. Authority:**—State laws and regulations of State Department of Public Instruction.

**II. Area:**—Adults.<sup>1</sup>

**III. State high-school credential:**—State high-school equivalent diploma. This may be obtained through examination or through the accumulation of credits. The law reads as follows:

The Department of Public Instruction shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(k) To hold examinations in secondary school subjects, at suitable times and places, to be designated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the determination of the fitness of applicants unable to present satisfactory certificates showing completion of secondary school courses,

<sup>1</sup>The Pennsylvania law makes certain provisions for limited participation in the plans for State and local diplomas of pupils of high school age. The law as given in item III indicates the extent of this participation.

and to issue such certificates to those found proficient: *Provided*, That admission to such examinations shall be denied any applicant 18 years of age or under regularly enrolled in an accredited secondary school, and no applicant 18 years of age or under not enrolled in an accredited secondary school, shall be allowed to obtain more units of secondary school credits through such examinations, during any year, than could be carried during any year through enrollment in an accredited secondary school; and to authorize accredited secondary schools to hold similar examinations and grant similar certificates under rules, regulations and standards issued by the Department of Public Instruction.

To establish and publish standards whereby the secondary education of any resident of Pennsylvania, who has not fully completed his or her studies in an accredited secondary school, but has otherwise completed educational studies of an equivalent standard, may be determined and evaluated. The department may, under rules and regulations issued by it, grant credits, certificates or diplomas for secondary school education for educational courses offered by—

- (1) The military, naval, or merchant marine services.
- (2) The Armed Forces Institute.
- (3) Evening or extension courses established by schools and colleges, accredited or approved by the State Council of Education, or the Department of Public Instruction.
- (4) Institutions maintained by the Commonwealth.

The Department of Public Instruction may, under rules and regulations issued by it, authorize accredited secondary schools to determine and evaluate secondary school subjects, grant credits certificates and diplomas in like manner.

The State high-school equivalent diploma may be obtained through approved examinations. The general education development tests may be used when the candidate presents evidence of having completed the tenth grade or the equivalent through attendance in an accredited secondary school, through credit for educational courses completed in the armed services, or through approved examinations in subject fields, including (in grades 9 to 12) 2 units in English and 2 units in social studies, 1 unit of which shall be United States history, a statutory requirement. Also the diploma may be obtained through passing the examination in 15 units of the college entrance examination board and by presenting evidence of full matriculation and the satisfactory completion of a minimum of one full year in an accredited college or through State high-school equivalent examinations or U. S. A. F. I. subject examinations.

The State high-school equivalent diploma may be obtained through an accumulation of credits from Armed Forces experience and training as described in part I.

*IV. State department evaluation of credits:—*Will evaluate credits for the State high-school equivalent diploma.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—The State Department of Public Instruction has authorized accredited high schools to grant credits and award the high-school diploma on the basis of an evaluation of education courses and examinations as provided in paragraph 4 of the law quoted in item III. The basis for the granting of the local high-school diploma is exactly the same as for the State diploma except that the provisions for the use of college entrance board examinations or a year of college work as basis for the awarding of a diploma do not apply.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—See V.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—Are used as the comprehensive examination described in item III. A satisfactory record on the examinations means: A standard score of 35 on each of the tests and an average standard score of 45 on all tests.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—Before January 8, 1946, the high-school diploma was awarded to seniors who left to enter the armed services after the completion of all but the last half of the year.

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—The constants required for all diplomas except those based upon the general educational development tests, are two units in English and two units in social studies (including U. S. history) in grades 10 to 12.

## RHODE ISLAND

**I. Authority:**—Regulations and recommendations of the State Department of Education.

**II. Area:**—Adults.

**III. State high-school credential:**—A State high-school certificate of equivalency is issued to either adult civilians or veterans. For civilians this is based on a satisfactory score on a comprehensive examination. For veterans this is based on a satisfactory score on the general educational development tests.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—Committee appointed by State superintendent of public instruction will evaluate credit upon request of school officials.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diplomas:**—Local high schools may issue a high-school equivalency diploma on the basis of a satisfactory score on the general educational development tests.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—May be awarded to veterans on the basis of armed forces training and experience as described in part I.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests:*—See items III and V. A satisfactory score on these tests means either a standard score of 35, or more, on each of the five tests or an average standard score on all the tests.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:*—None.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects:*—When the comprehensive tests mentioned in item III or the general educational development tests are used, no particular pattern of subjects is required. For the regular high-school diploma the State and local requirements for subjects must be met.

*State Publication for veterans:*—Rhode Island's Educational and Training Opportunities for the Veteran. State Department of Education, Providence, R. I., 1945.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

I. *Authority:*—Regulations of State Board of Education.

II. *Area:*—Adults.

III. *State high-school credential:*—State high-school certificate. This is issued on the basis of a comprehensive examination. If the student is less than 18½ years of age but has been accepted for military service there are these further limitations:

(a) He must have attained not less than 12 units of credit.

(b) He must secure the approval of his high-school principal or superintendent or if not enrolled in high school, the approval of either a local school official of the high school he last attended or of a high-school official in the community in which he is residing.

Also a State high-school diploma may be awarded on the basis of accumulated credits from armed forces experience and training as described in part I and through the general educational development tests as described in item VII.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits:*—State Department makes evaluations.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma:*—None.

VI. *Local high-school credit:*—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests:*—The State high-school certificate will be awarded upon the basis of satisfactory scores on the general educational development tests. Four units of credit for the high school diploma may also be awarded for making satisfactory scores on the general educational development tests.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:*

In the event that armed forces personnel, serving honorably or having been discharged under honorable conditions, lack only 1 or 2 units to qualify for a State high-school diploma and do not wish to take the entire battery of tests, arrangements may be made through the examination center for an examination covering those units.

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—The regularly required pattern of subjects includes 3 units of English, 1 of American history, and the additional units properly distributed as the majors and minors. This pattern is required for all local high-school diplomas and the State high-school diploma. There is one exception to this in that American history has been waived for those serving or having served honorably in the armed services. Satisfactory scores on the general educational development tests may be used to obtain 1 unit of English, 1 in mathematics, 1 in social studies, and 1 in science. No pattern of subjects is required for the State high-school certificate.

**State Publication:**—Educational Opportunities for South Carolina Veterans of World War II, State Department of Education, Columbia, S. C., Tentative Edition, September 1945.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**I. Authority:**—Regulations and recommendations of the Department of Public Instruction.

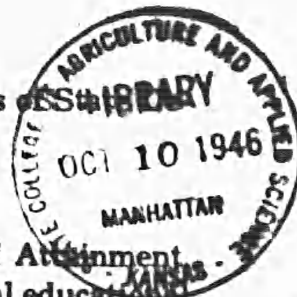
**II. Area:**—For veterans only.

**III. State high-school credential:**—Certificate of Attainment. This certificate is to be issued on the basis of the general educational development tests.<sup>1</sup> Either of the two following requirements is to be met: A standard score of 35 or above on each of the five tests in the battery or an average standard score of 45 or above on all the five tests.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—Supervises the program for obtaining the State high-school Certificate of Attainment.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—A board of education at its discretion may grant a high-school diploma from its high school to any member of the armed forces, provided that person has successfully passed the United States A. F. I. general educational development tests by making a standard score of 35, or above, on each of the five tests of the battery or an average standard score of 45, or above, on all the tests.

<sup>1</sup>The privileges of taking the general educational development test is not given to those who enter the armed services after June 1, 1946.



VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I, except that there is a limitation of 4 units for specialized training courses.<sup>2</sup>

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—See items III and V.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—None.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—Except for certificates and diplomas obtained through the use of the general educational development tests credit in the following subjects—3 units of English, 1 unit of mathematics, 1 unit of science, and 2 units of social studies are required.

### TENNESSEE

I. *Authority*:—Regulations of State Department of Education.

II. *Area*:—For veterans only.

III. *State high-school credential*:—None.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—No provision.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—The general educational development tests may be used to obtain a high-school diploma. To receive the diploma through the use of these tests the veteran must attain an average standard score of 45 on the tests and have obtained 4 units of credit in regular high-school work.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

College courses.

Credit for work taken by correspondence or extension work from the high school.

The resolution of the State board reads as follows:

In the case of high school students whose high school course is interrupted by their being inducted into military service, accredited high schools will be permitted to give such students instruction in regular high school subjects, through correspondence or extension, provided that in each instance the high school submits a matured plan which receives the approval of the Commissioner of Education.

See also VII.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—The general educational development tests are used for obtaining the high-school diploma and for placement purposes in the school. If the student attains success on the level of high school work in which he is placed he will receive credit for all lower levels of work.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—None.

<sup>2</sup>The policy of granting two units of credit in physical education for the completion of basic training is being withdrawn for those who enter the armed services after June 1, 1946.



**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—No exceptions in required subjects for graduation from high school permitted except in the case of the general educational development tests.

### TEXAS

**I. Authority:**—Regulations and recommendations of State Department of Education.

**II. Area:**—Veterans.

**III. State high-school credential:**—None.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—The State Department of Education will assist in the evaluation of credits for veterans presenting evidence of having completed satisfactorily the general educational development tests but who have not attended a high school. A special committee has been set by the State department to do this work.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—The State Department of Education recommendations state:

(1) When a Veteran has previously established himself in a high school and has earned as many as seven high-school credits and presents official evidence of successful completion of Basic (Army) and Recruit (Navy) Training followed by as much as a year's experience in the Armed Services, and has successfully passed the general educational development tests his high school is authorized to award the regular high-school diploma.

(2) When a Veteran who has attained the age of twenty or more and who has previously established himself in a high school, but has not earned as many as seven high-school credits presents official evidence of having successfully passed the general educational development tests, his high school is authorized to award or grant *A Certificate of High School Equivalency*.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—The use of these tests is set forth in items IV and V. A satisfactory score on these tests means making a standard score of not less than 35 on any one of the five tests or an average standard score of 45 on all the tests.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—None.

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—No pattern required for obtaining the equivalency certificates and diplomas outlined in item V.

### UTAH

**I. Authority:**—Recommendations of State Board of Education.

**II. Area:**—Veterans.

**III. State high-school credential:**—None.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—Will advise veterans in regard to high-school credit and diplomas.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—Recommends that high schools award either a regular high-school diploma or a high-school equivalency certificate on the basis of a standard score of 35 or above on each test or an average standard score of 45 on all the tests of the general educational development tests.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—As described in item V.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—None.

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—The regular pattern of high-school subjects including 3 units of English and 3 units of social studies are required except in the case of the high-school diploma or equivalency certificate being awarded on the basis of general educational development tests.

## VERMONT

**I. Authority:**—State law, regulations of State Board of Education and recommendations of State Department of Education.

**II. Area:**—Adults.

**III. State high-school credential:**—A State secondary-school equivalence certificate is issued on the basis of examinations and credits earned in various ways. The possible earned equivalents include among others the following:

1. College study, normal school training, nursing school training, business college training.

2. Apprentice training in a regular course of instruction, or defense training courses.

3. Correspondence or extension credit in schools approved by the National Home Study Council, Washington, D. C.

4. Army and Navy Institute programs (USAFI); Marine Institute; Coast Guard Institute.

5. Proficiency as demonstrated by scores on special examinations or high school achievement tests administered by high school authorities or USAFI tests.

6. "Boot" training or "basic" training, or other service training.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—Evaluation for credit will be undertaken by the State department whenever it is thought that the State secondary school equivalence certificate is the proper type of diploma to be issued. The regulations of the State department of education are as follows:

1. Whenever it appears that an applicant has attended a Vermont high school, the application shall be referred to the high school named.

2. Whenever it appears that an applicant has attended a Vermont elementary, rural or grammar school in a town which maintains a high school, the application shall be referred to the high school in that town.

If the high school named in connection with (1) or (2) is a 2-year high school, the application shall be referred to the diploma-granting high school ordinarily serving the eleventh- and twelfth-grade transfer students.

3. Whenever it appears that an applicant has attended a Vermont elementary, rural or grammar school in a town which does not maintain a high school, the State Department of Education shall act upon the application.

4. If an applicant has not attended school in Vermont, his application shall be referred to the proper authorities in the State where his school work was done, or shall be acted upon by the Vermont State department of Education if the applicant is a bona fide resident of Vermont and if his best interest may be served through action by the Vermont State Department of Education.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—None.

VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—No provision.

VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—None.

IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—All Vermont high-school graduates must have completed 4 years of English and 1 year of United States history.

*State Publication*: Vermont Veteran's Guide, State Veteran's Board, Montpelier, Vt., 1945.

## VIRGINIA

I. *Authority*:—Regulations and recommendations of State Board of Education.

II. *Area*:—For veterans only.

III. *State high-school credential*:—High-school equivalency certificate is issued on the basis of a comprehensive examination given by the State Department of Education. A satisfactory score on the general educational development tests will also be accepted for this certificate.

IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—Will aid in determining whether or not veteran should take the examination for the high-school equivalency certificate or accumulate credits in local high schools and will also assist "in difficult and unusual cases" facing school principals and superintendents in evaluating high school credits.

V. *Examinations for local high-school diploma*:—Yes, see recommendations in item VIII.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

Correspondence courses given by colleges and universities.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—Used for State high-school equivalency certificate and for the local high-school diploma in certain cases. The pertinent recommendations are as follows:

A diploma may be granted to a member of the armed forces or veteran who was drafted or who entered voluntarily the armed forces subsequent to July 1, 1940, provided he fulfills one of the following sets of conditions:

**CONDITION I**

1. The service man or veteran has 12 units of work in a recognized high school and makes satisfactory grades on the tests of general educational development.

or

The service man or veteran has 12 units of work in a recognized high school and secures 2 units on his basic or boot training, and also obtains 2 units by completing satisfactorily the subject examinations on two or more subjects not covered by his high school work.

Two interpretations may be placed on the requirement that the service man or veteran must have 12 units of work in a recognized high school;

(a) He actually spent 3 years in a recognized high school and earned 12 units

or

(b) He entered the armed forces after having completed successfully the first semester of the tenth grade and earned two units on his basic or boot training. In this case, he may be granted full credit for his work on the tenth grade level. Credit for the tenth grade plus credit for other years of work may total 12 units.

**CONDITION II**

1. The service man or veteran has 8 units of work in a recognized high school.

2. He makes satisfactory grades by taking the subject examinations on the required subjects which he may not have completed in high school, i. e., English II (1 unit) and United States history (1 unit).

Credit may be awarded in the required subjects if the service man or veteran completes satisfactorily either the subject examinations on the required subjects or correspondence courses under the direction of the Armed Forces Institute, a college, or university.

3. He makes satisfactory grades on the tests of general educational development.

4. He secures credit on his basic or boot training.

**GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS**

1. The service man or veteran must have earned a minimum of 8 units in high school in order to be eligible to receive credits on the basis of the tests of general educational development.

2. Credit for making satisfactory grades on the tests of general educational development should be granted in broad subject fields, such as English, social studies, science, and mathematics—making a total of 4 units for these tests.

3. The service man or veteran who aspires to receive a diploma under either of the conditions as outlined above must present sufficient credits (16) of which the following are required: Three units of English, 2 units in social studies, 1 of which shall be American history, 1 unit in mathematics, 1 unit in science and physical education. Experiences of 3 months in the armed forces will provide the equivalent of physical education.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—The recommendations briefly stated are: Students who will lack  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  units for graduation at the end of any semester who will be subject to induction prior to the following session may take extra work arranged through evening classes or individual study under a competent instructor and if he successfully passes examinations prepared by the school in such work will receive the high-school graduation diploma at the end of the session.

High-school seniors who have completed the final half session of their senior-year may receive credit for the final semester from basic-military training provided the student has maintained "during the first half-session a class standing which, in the judgment of the principal and the high school faculty, would assure his graduation at the end of the session, and provided, this policy is approved by the city or county board of education. The first half-session may be regarded as completed if the student is in regular attendance to a date within 30 days from the end of the first half-session."<sup>1</sup>

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—See (3) under general considerations in item VII.

**State publication:**—*Educational opportunities in Virginia: A handbook for Veterans and Their Advisors*, State Department of Education, Richmond, Va., 1945.

## WASHINGTON

**I. Authority:**—Regulations of State Board of Education.

**II. Area:**—For adults.

**III. State high-school credential:**—None.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—No provision.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—Satisfactory scores on the general educational development tests or other acceptable tests entitle an adult to a high-school diploma, except that students who were enrolled in school in 1941 or later must take an adequate examination in Washington History and Government.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**

(a) Four units for basic training.<sup>1</sup>

(b) Other armed forces experience and training as described in part I, except that—

<sup>1</sup>See part I for amendment to Selective Service regulations which eliminates need for these provisions for students in school after September 1945.

schools shall give credit only for that work which has a counterpart in civilian life and the secondary school program. The total amount of credit which should be allowed for the completion of acceptable specialist training programs should be determined by

The total amount of credit for vocational courses a school now allows toward graduation from its own program; or the total amount of credit for vocational courses a school is willing to accept by transcript from other schools.

- (c) Four units towards high-school graduation to students receiving training in any one of the divisions given below and completing 9 months of actual service in the United States Maritime Service.<sup>1</sup>

1. U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps
2. U. S. Maritime Service Apprentice Seaman Training
3. Officer Candidate Training
4. Licensed Officers of the U. S. Merchant Marine

- (d) High-school credit of appropriate amount will be given adults for attaining various levels on the general educational development tests.

*VII. Use of general educational development tests:—See items V and VI.*

*VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:—None.*

*IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:—Exemption to the regular pattern of high-school subjects is made for adults who pass the general educational development tests (see however item V for a limitation to this exemption).*

### WEST VIRGINIA

*I. Authority:—Regulations and recommendations of State Department of Education.*

*II. Area:—Adults.*

*III. State high-school credential:—The State Department issues the State high-school equivalent diploma to veterans on the basis of a satisfactory score on the general educational development tests.*

*IV. State department evaluation of credits:—Aids in the determination of high-school credit in unusual cases.*

*V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:—Examinations in high-school subjects are given by the State Department of Education once each year to any individual to whom a high school is not available or to any individual beyond high-school age. When*

<sup>1</sup>Effective February 15, 1946, granting 4 credits toward graduation upon submission of satisfactory evidence of completion of 9 months of honorable service in the armed forces of the United States is no longer authorized except in the cases of those students 20 years of age or more who have not completed high school and those who were inducted or enlisted in the armed forces prior to February 15, 1946.

sufficient credits have been earned in this work high-school equivalency diplomas are issued to the individual. If a major portion of work has been completed in attendance at a classified high school a regular high-school diploma may be issued.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—State Department of Education recommends that high schools grant high-school credit on the basis of the armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—Used for obtaining the State high-school equivalent diploma.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—Two and one-half units of credit are granted to individuals entering the armed services when they have successfully completed basic training.

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—Local high schools are permitted to waive State requirements of core curriculum subjects for individuals in the armed forces.

### WISCONSIN

**I. Authority:**—State law and recommendations of the State Department of Public Instruction.

**II. Area:**—For veterans only.

**III. State high-school credential:**—None.

**IV. State department evaluation of credits:**—No provision.

**V. Examinations for local high-school diploma:**—None.

**VI. Local high-school credit:**—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.

**VII. Use of general educational development tests:**—For guidance purposes but not for credit.

**VIII. Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services:**—The law states:

Any senior student of a high school in this state who, during the school year entered any branch of the military or naval service of the United States and who would have graduated during such school year, shall be granted a diploma of graduation from such school. Such diploma shall have all the rights and privileges of diplomas regularly granted to graduates of such school.<sup>1</sup>

**IX. Pattern of high-school subjects:**—No exceptions from high-school subject requirements except for seniors as described in item VIII.

### WYOMING

**I. Authority:**—Recommendations of State Board of Education.

**II. Area:**—For veterans only.

**III. State high-school credential:**—None.

<sup>1</sup>See part I for amendment to the Selective Service regulations which eliminates the need for this provision for students in school after September 1946.

- IV. *State department evaluation of credits*:—No provision.
- V. *Examination for local high-school diploma*:—None.
- VI. *Local high-school credit*:—Armed forces experience and training as described in part I.  
General educational development tests.
- VII. *Use of general educational development tests*:—For high-school credit.
- VIII. *Special provisions for seniors who have left high school to enter the armed services*:—None.
- IX. *Pattern of high-school subjects*:—No exemption from subjects required for graduation except that when the general educational development tests are used credits in certain courses may be arbitrarily granted.

## APPENDIX I

### INFORMATION CONCERNING SERVICE RECORDS

The U. S. Armed Forces Institute has provided a form (USAFI Form No. 47) entitled "Application for Credit for Educational Achievement During Military Service." Institutions may obtain copies of this form by writing to the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison 3, Wis. Persons still in the service who are seeking credit should be asked to have one of these forms filled in and returned to the institution. The form provides for the certification of correctness by the applicant's commanding officer. The instructions to certifying officers on the blank are as follows:

Fill out Section II from W.D., A.G.O. Form 20, Serviceman's Jacket, or Qualification Card. It is extremely important that the schools, service jobs, and courses called for in items 24, 25, and 26 be accurately identified.

If applicant is a naval commissioned or warrant officer, and his officer's qualification record jacket or other official records are not available to the certifying officer, the applicant himself should be requested to fill in as much of the information called for in section II as possible. The certifying officer should then forward the application to the Bureau of Naval Personnel for verification. Verification by Bureau of Naval Personnel is indicated by an official stamp and the initials of the verifying officer in the bureau. After verification the Bureau of Naval Personnel will forward the form to the civilian school or employer designated on the form by the applicant.



Persons still in service should be urged to use this form in presenting their applications for credit.

U. S. Armed Forces Institute Form 47 cannot be used by veterans. The following statement concerning veterans appearing on this form will indicate to institutions the type of record which the veteran should be able to present concerning his service training.

Veterans of World War II no longer on active duty may apply for school or college credit by writing directly to the school or college of their choice, and by inclosing with their letter a certified copy of W.D., A.G.O. Form 100, Separation Qualification Record; or Notice of Separation from the U. S. Naval Service, NavPers 553; or U. S. M. C. Report of Separation; or Notice of Separation from the U. S. Naval Service, Coast Guard 553. In the case of naval commissioned or warrant officers, the Officers Qualification Record Jacket (NavPers 305), a certified copy thereof, or a statement from the Bureau of Naval Personnel covering the data desired should be submitted to the school, college, or employer.

The Army form (A.G.O. Form 100, Separation Qualification Record) indicated in the above paragraph has been in use only since the establishment of Army separation centers. Approximately one million service personnel were discharged before these centers were in operation and these persons will not have available A.G.O. Form 100 and few of them will have made arrangements to file a USAFI Form 47, Application for Credit for Educational Achievement During Military Service.

Army veterans separated from the service prior to the institution of the Army Separation Qualification Record (W.D., A.G.O. Form 100) may secure an official statement from the Army of their service training and education, excluding courses administered by the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, by directing a request to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. Each request should contain the following information:

1. Full name (given name, middle initial, and surname).
2. Army serial number (enlisted, officer, or both where applicable).
3. Statement of desired information.
4. Names and locations of service schools attended, date entered, name of course(s), and any additional data which would assist The Adjutant General in preparing the desired statement.

The following records will be available through the U. S. Armed Forces Institute for personnel in any of the armed services and may be obtained by institutions by addressing the Commandant, U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison 3, Wis.

Correspondence courses completed through the U. S. Armed Forces Institute.

Results of general educational development tests, subject examinations, or end-of-course tests taken by service personnel before discharge from the service.

Sources of information concerning records of veterans in services other than the Army are as follows:

Navy: Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Annex, Arlington, Va.

Marine Corps: Marine Corps Institute, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Coast Guard: United States Coast Guard, Training Division, Washington, D. C.

## APPENDIX II

### RELATED REFERENCES

A Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. 1944, 1945.

Earning Secondary-School Credit in the Armed Forces. National Association of Secondary-School Principals, Washington, D. C., 1944.

Secondary-School Credit for Educational Experience in Military Service: A Recommended Program. National Association of Secondary-School Principals, Washington, D. C., 1943.

Sound Educational Credit for Military Experience: A Recommended Program. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., 1943.

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