

pupils from attending public schools to enable the pupil to take private piano lessons. OAG Sept. 25, 1952 (622-A-6) (169).

Where a school district discontinues its schools it is its duty to provide for transportation of the pupils to the school in an adjoining district. In the instant case, the district provided for bus service, the bus route being within four and one half miles of the home where the four children resided, the father claiming inability to himself transport the children the four and one-half miles and return each school day, cannot be prosecuted for violating under section 132.14. It is the plain duty of the school board to furnish more ample facilities. OAG Nov. 13, 1947 (169-B).

A child of school age is compelled to attend school but may be excused from attendance for any of the reasons stated in section 132.05, subdivision 3. The law does not recognize as a reason for excusing a child from attending said school that he is studying music and art elsewhere. OAG Sept. 29, 1948 (169-B).

The attendance by a child under 16 at a beauty cultural school does not fulfill the requirements of section 132.05. OAG Jan. 13, 1953 (169-B).

No law shall be construed to be retroactive unless clearly and manifestly so intended by the legislature. New provisions of the law amending a previous law are construed as effective only from the date when the amendment becomes effective. The requirement found in Laws 1953, Chapter 372, that a pupil must complete the studies required for the 9th grade applies to children below the age of 16 years but it does not include pupils legally excused prior to the effective date of the 1953 amendment. OAG July 23, 1953 (169-B).

The law imposes upon the school board of the district the business of management. Although the children in the instant case reside on property owned by the city of St. Paul they are, in fact, residents of school district No. 23, and the duty devolves upon the trustees of school district No. 23 to place the children in school so as to comply with the compulsory education section 132.05. OAG Aug. 28, 1947 (169-P).

If a school board upon consideration concludes that it is for the best interests of the school and the pupils attending, that a child shall be excluded from attendance at the school because said child is a feeble minded person, the school board not only has the power, but it is its duty to exclude such child from attendance. OAG Sept. 13, 1950 (169-T).

132.14 VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES

A father did not violate the provisions of section 132.14 relating to compulsory attendance if schooling is not provided in the district and the bus route provided was of a distance greater than provided by section 132.14. OAG Nov. 13, 1947 (169-B).

CHAPTER 133

TEXT BOOKS

133.01 LICENSE TO SELL; CONDITIONS

HISTORY. 1868 c 5 s 1-5; 1873 c 1 s 91-93; 1877 c 75 s 1-12; 1878 c 2 s 7; 1883 c 39 s 1, 2; 1885 c 20; 1893 c 23 s 2; 1911 c 43 s 1.

133.04 Repealed, 1947 c 633 s 22.

133.07 COMBINATION TO CONTROL PRICES; DUTY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Economical considerations in the enforcement of the federal anti-trust laws. 34 MLR 210.

Anti-trust law and the new economics. 37 MLR 505.

Legal meaning of monopoly. 37 MLR 539.

133.10 TEACHERS, COUNTY AND CITY OFFICIALS TO BE DISINTERESTED

A contract for the publication of a school annual between a school activity and the printing company is legal even though the teacher is a stockholder in the printing company. OAG Sept. 5, 1951 (90-C-4).

CHAPTER 134

LIBRARIES

134.03 TAX LEVIES FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES

A free county library for which a tax is levied for maintenance under the provisions of section 375.33 and which is supported jointly by a village and county tax levy if under control of the library board having power to adopt bylaws and regulations for the government of the library and the control of the rooms and building. They may, in their discretion, permit or deny the use of the library meeting room to civic or other organizations. The only limitation on their authority is that their acts be not unreasonable or arbitrary. OAG Dec. 5, 1947 (285-B).

134.07 LIBRARIES, READING ROOMS; TAX

HISTORY. 1879 c 106 s 1; 1893 c 100 s 1; 1901 c 93; 1903 c 173 s 1; 1913 c 509 s 1; 1945 c 319 s 1; 1953 c 434 s 1; 1953 c 686 s 1.

An officer, director, and stockholder in a newspaper corporation designated as the official publication of the city may hold a city office. OAG April 21, 1950 (90-E).

The library fund of the city of Faribault, established as such, must be exclusively used for the support of the library, and must function under its allotment under the 5-mill levy; but, under its home rule charter, the city may provide the lighting for the library building and other current and incidental expenses, like janitor service, supplies, heat, and repairs for the building out of its general fund. OAG March 1, 1948 (285-A).

Any contract with a contractor or architect relating to the construction of a library should be entered into by the village council after properly authorized by the library board, or if the contract is entered into by the library board there should be an approval by the village council. In any event, specifications should be drawn that there should be no violation of section 275.27; and while the contractor may be allowed to commence work prior to the receipts of the full amount necessary for completion of the contract the performance of the contract should be suspended during such periods if there are no funds available for payment. OAG Feb. 23, 1949 (285-A).

A village may expend money for its public library without levying a tax provided for by section 134.07. It may use moneys in its general fund for support of the library. OAG May 10, 1949 (285-A).

Expense of members of library boards in attending regional and state meetings of members of library boards may be paid if for the benefit of the library and if authorized by a resolution of the board. OAG Nov. 13, 1950 (285-A).

If the village council authorizes the library board to purchase grounds and erect a library building thereon, the further duties as to the employment of an architect and other duties connected with erecting the building and equipping and operating