

**THE GENERAL SCHOOL  
LAWS OF THE  
STATE OF NORTH  
DAKOTA, JUNE, 1903**

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The General School Laws of the State of North Dakota, June, 1903 by W. L. Stockwell & R. M. Carothers

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**W. L. STOCKWELL & R. M. CAROTHERS**

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OF THE

# State of North Dakota

COMPRISING ALL THE LAWS IN FORCE

*Pertaining to Public Schools, State Educational Institutions,  
School Lands and Public Lands Appropriated to the  
Use of the State Educational Institutions, with*

## APPENDICES,

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PUBLISHED BY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

W. L. STOCKWELL, SUPERINTENDENT,

COMPILED AND ANNOTATED BY

R. M. CAROTHERS, OF THE GRAND FORKS BAR.

June, 1903.

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And is for the use of.....  
of.....School District No.....  
County of.....State of North Dakota.

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School officers on retiring from office are required by law to deliver this volume, with all other books and documents of an official character, to their successors in office.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text highlights that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track expenditures, identify inefficiencies, and ensure that funds are used for their intended purposes.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls and audits in strengthening organizational governance. It notes that robust internal control systems are necessary to prevent fraud, reduce the risk of errors, and ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits, both internal and external, to provide independent verification of the organization's financial statements and operations.

3. The third part of the document addresses the need for effective communication and reporting mechanisms. It stresses that clear and timely communication is vital for ensuring that all stakeholders are informed about the organization's performance and financial status. The text suggests that regular reporting, such as quarterly financial statements and annual reports, can help build trust and confidence among investors, creditors, and the public.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining up-to-date financial information and ensuring its accuracy. It notes that financial data should be collected, processed, and reported in a timely and accurate manner to support decision-making and strategic planning. The document also highlights the need for strong data management practices, including secure storage and protection of financial information.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text highlights that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track expenditures, identify inefficiencies, and ensure that funds are used for their intended purposes.

## INTRODUCTORY.

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This compilation of the General School Laws is authorized by section 631 of the Revised Codes of 1899, and is designated to include all provisions relating to education at present in force which make the laws governing the complete school system of the state. It embraces the laws pertaining to the public schools, the state educational institutions, and the lands appropriated to the use of the public schools and the state educational institutions.

The compilation contains all general laws in full as appear in the code, amended or extended by the legislative assemblies of 1901 and 1903. Special acts are referred to by title only.

Special laws, designated by title only, laws pertaining to speculation in office and to penalty for failure to make reports, the filing of bond of school district treasurer, bonds for labor and material for public buildings and the decisions of the supreme court of the territory of Dakota and of the state of North Dakota pertaining to school matters are to be found in the appendices.

A calendar will also be found in the appendices which may be of assistance to school officers in the timely discharge of their duties.

W. L. STOCKWELL,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Bismarck, N. D., June 1, 1903.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also touches upon the legal implications of failing to maintain such records, which can lead to severe consequences for both individuals and organizations.

2. The second part of the document delves into the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the types of records that must be maintained, the frequency of updates, and the methods used to store and retrieve information. It provides a detailed overview of the various types of records, such as financial statements, contracts, and correspondence, and explains how they should be organized and managed to ensure easy access and accuracy.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of technology in record-keeping, highlighting the benefits of digital storage and management systems. It explores how cloud-based solutions and specialized software can enhance the efficiency and security of record-keeping processes, while also addressing the challenges associated with data security and privacy in a digital environment.

4. The fourth part of the document focuses on the importance of regular audits and reviews of records to ensure their integrity and accuracy. It outlines the steps involved in conducting an audit, from identifying the scope of the review to the final reporting and corrective actions. This section also discusses the role of external auditors and the importance of maintaining a strong internal control system to prevent errors and fraud.

5. The fifth and final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed throughout the document and offers practical advice for implementing effective record-keeping practices. It emphasizes the need for a proactive approach to record-keeping, where records are maintained consistently and accurately from the start, rather than being treated as an afterthought. The document concludes by reiterating the importance of record-keeping as a fundamental aspect of good business and financial management.

# CONGRESSIONAL ENACTMENT.

## ORGANIC LAW.

### NARCOTICS.

Section 75. The nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools, and in the military and naval schools, and shall be studied and taught as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like required branches are in said schools, by the use of text books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied in said schools, and by all pupils in all said schools throughout the territories in the military and naval academies of the United States and in the District of Columbia and in all Indian and colored schools in the territories of the United States.

Sec. 76. It shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school described in the foregoing section to enforce the provisions of this act; and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent or teacher who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act or shall neglect or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required and in the manner specified by the first section of this act, for all the pupils in each and every school under his jurisdiction, shall be removed from office and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

Sec. 77. No certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of the District of Columbia or territories, after the first day of January, *anno Domini* eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics upon the human system.

Act of congress approved May 20, 1886, (See, also, sections 648 and 750, post.)

### RESERVATION OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Sec. 88. Sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township of the territories of \* \* \* Dakota \* \* \* shall be reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in the several territories herein named, and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

§ 1846 R. S. U. S., 1874, approved March 2, 1881. See, also, Enabling Act, section 10, post.)

## ENABLING ACT.

(Approved February 22, 1889.)

Sec. 4. (*Providing for the Constitutional Conventions for North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington.* And said convention shall provide by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states:

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all children of said states, and free from sectarian control.

Sec. 10. That upon the admission of each of said states into the union, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed states, and where such sections or any parts thereof have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section \* \* \* are hereby granted to said states for the support of common schools. \* \* \*

Sec. 11. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than \$10 per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company, and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 13. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said states which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said states into the union, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, which shall be paid to the said states, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of common schools within said states, respectively.

Sec. 14. That the lands granted to the territories of Dakota and Montana by the act of February 18, 1881, \* \* \* are hereby vested in the states of South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana respectively, \* \* \* to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-two sections to each of said states, \* \* \* but said act of February 18, 1881, shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than \$10 per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said states severally, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. \* \* \* None of the lands granted in this section shall be sold at less than \$10 per acre; but said lands may be leased in the same manner as provided in section 11 of this act. The