

advice given thereon in the course of professional duty; nor can any employee of such attorney be examined as to such communication or advice, without the client's consent;

(3) A clergyman or other minister of any religion shall not, without the consent of the party making the confession, be allowed to disclose a confession made to him in his professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the rules or practice of the religious body to which he belongs; nor shall a clergyman or other minister of any religion be examined as to any communication made to him by any person seeking religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort or his advice given thereon in the course of his professional character, without the consent of such person;

(4) A licensed physician or surgeon, or dentist shall not, without the consent of his patient, be allowed to disclose any information or any opinion based thereon which he acquired in attending the patient in a professional capacity, and which was necessary to enable him to act in that capacity; after the decease of such patient, in an action to recover insurance benefits, where the insurance has been in existence two years or more, the beneficiaries shall be deemed to be the personal representatives of such deceased person for the purpose of waiving the privilege hereinbefore created, and no oral or written waiver of the privilege hereinbefore created shall have any binding force or effect except that the same be made upon the trial or examination where the evidence is offered or received;

(5) A public officer shall not be allowed to disclose communications made to him in official confidence when the public interest would suffer by the disclosure;

(6) Persons of unsound mind; persons intoxicated at the time of their production for examination, and children under ten years of age, who appear incapable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined, or of relating them truly, are not competent witnesses.

Approved June 6, 1969.

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#### CHAPTER 1011—H. F. No. 982

[Coded]

*An act relating to education; requiring publication of school district budgets.*

**Changes or additions indicated by italics, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.**

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. [123.71] **Education; publication of school district budget.** [Subdivision 1.] Every school board shall, within 30 days after its adoption of a budget in form prescribed by the state board of education, publish a copy of the reconciliation of funds showing the sources and disposition of revenue in a newspaper of general circulation and holding a U.S. Post Office Department second class mailing permit or a legal newspaper located in the district, or if there be no such newspaper within the district then in the legal newspaper outside the district which has a general circulation in the district.

Sec. 2. [123.71] [Subd. 2.] It shall also publish at the same time a summary of bonds outstanding, paid, and sold, a summary of orders not paid for want of funds, and certificates of indebtedness for the year ending June 30.

Sec. 3. [123.71] [Subd. 3.] A statement shall be included in the publication that the complete budget in detail may be inspected by any resident of the district upon request to the chief school administrator.

Approved June 6, 1969.

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#### CHAPTER 1012—H. F. No. 1014

*An act relating to elections; definition of vacancy in a nomination; amending Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 202.14, Subdivision 1.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 202.14, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

202.14 **Elections; vacancy in nomination.** Subdivision 1. **Death or withdrawal.** ~~A vacancy in a nomination exists when after the primary election any person who was nominated to a nonpartisan or political party office dies, withdraws or for any other reason ceases to be the nominated candidate for that office. When a vacancy in a nomination occurs a nomination to fill the vacancy may be made in the manner provided in subdivisions 2, 3, and 4. A vacancy in a nomination exists when, after the primary election, any candidate who was nominated to a nonpartisan or partisan office dies, with-~~

**Changes or additions indicated by italics, deletions by strikeout.**