

Offenses Against Public Justice

CHAPTER 613

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

Sec.	BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION	Sec.	BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION
613.01	Definitions	613.47	Destroying evidence
613.02	Bribery of public officer or legislator	613.48	Preventing witness from attending
613.03	Bribery of member of legislature	613.49	Inducing another to commit perjury
613.04	Bribery of public officer or legislator		OFFICIAL ACTS AND OMISSIONS
613.05	Asking or receiving bribes	613.50	Neglect or refusal to receive person into custody
613.06	Receiving bribe by member of legislature	613.51	Neglect of duty by officers
613.07	Accepting or receiving bribes	613.52	Delaying to take prisoner before magistrate
613.08	Jurors accepting bribes	613.53	Arrest without authority
613.09	Bribing witness	613.54	Maliciously procuring search warrant; misconduct in use
613.10	Accepting bribe by witness	613.55	Refusing to make arrest or to aid officer
613.11	Influencing juror	613.56	Resisting public officer
613.12	Juror promising verdict	613.57	Buying demands or promising reward by justice or constable
613.13	Misconduct of officer drawing jury	613.58	Grand juror acting after challenge allowed
613.14	Juror placed on list by solicitation	613.59	Misconduct by attorneys
613.15	Misconduct of officer in charge of jury	613.60	Disclosure of transactions of grand jury
613.16	Offender a competent witness	613.61	Falsely certifying as to record
613.17	Interfering with public officers	613.62	Other false certificates
613.18	Offering reward for appointments	613.63	Falsely auditing and paying claims
613.19	Misconduct of public officers	613.64	Wrongfully receiving or disposing of money or property
613.20	Grant of official powers		LYNCHING, BARRATRY, SYNDICALISM, AND OTHER CRIMES
613.21	Intrusion into and refusal to surrender public office	613.65	Compounding crimes
613.22	Disturbing legislature or intimidating member	613.66	Intimidating public officer
613.23	Altering draft of bill	613.67	Lynching
613.24	Altering engrossed bill		Subd.
613.25	Witnesses refusing to attend legislature or committee, or to testify		1. Defined
	RESCUES AND ESCAPES		2. Damages recoverable
613.26	Rescue of prisoners		3. Officers guilty of malfeasance in certain cases
613.27	Taking property from officer	613.68	Criminal syndicalism
613.28	Escaped prisoner recaptured		Subd.
613.29	Escaped prisoners		1. Defined
613.30	Attempt to escape from state prison		2. Teaching or advocating syndicalism declared a felony
613.31	Aiding prisoner to escape		3. Assembling for purpose declared a felony
613.32	Custodian suffering escape		4. Owner or lessor of buildings for assemblage
613.33	Ministerial officers permitting escapes	613.69	Criminal contempts
613.34	Concealing escaped prisoner	613.70	Conspiracy; how punished
613.35	Jumping bail a gross misdemeanor	613.71	Conspiracy, when punishable; overt act
	AFFECTING PUBLIC RECORDS	613.72	Substitution of child
613.36	Injury to public records	613.73	Production of pretended heir
613.37	Injuries to and misappropriation of records	613.74	Instituting suit in name of another
613.38	Offering false instruments for filing or record	613.75	Common barratry
	PERJURY	613.76	Suppressing evidence
613.39	Perjury	613.77	Unauthorized communication with prisoners
613.40	Irregularities in administering oaths; incompetency of witness no defense	613.78	Punishment for prohibited acts
613.41	Knowledge of materiality not necessary	613.79	Printing and circulating certain documents prohibited; exceptions
613.42	Deposition; when complete		
613.43	Statement of what one does not know to be true		
613.44	Committal of witness; detention of documents		
613.45	Perjury and subornation.		
613.46	Offering false evidence		

613.01 DEFINITIONS. Subdivision 1. **Words, terms, and phrases.** Unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the following words, terms, and phrases, for the purposes of this chapter, shall be given the meanings subjoined to them.

Subdivision 2. **Juror.** The word "juror" includes a talesman and extends to jurors in all courts, whether of record or not, in special proceedings, and before any officer authorized to impanel a jury in any case or proceeding.

Subdivision 3. **Prison.** The word "prison" means any place designated by law for the keeping of persons held in custody under process of law or under lawful arrest.

Subdivision 4. **Prisoner.** The word "prisoner" means any person held in custody under process of law or under lawful arrest.

Subdivision 5. **Subornation of perjury.** The term "subornation of perjury" means the wilful procuring or inducing another to commit perjury.

Subdivision 6. **Common barratry.** The term "common barratry" means the practice of exciting groundless judicial proceedings.

[R. L. s. 4798] (9979)

613.02 BRIBERY OF PUBLIC OFFICER OR LEGISLATOR. Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any executive or administrative officer of the state, with intent to influence him in respect to any act, decision, vote, opinion, or other proceeding as such officer; or who gives, offers, or causes to be given or offered, a bribe, or any money, property, or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, to a member of the legislature, or attempts directly or indirectly by menace, deceit, suppression of truth, or other corrupt means, to influence such member to give or withhold his vote or to absent himself from the house of which he is a member, or from any committee thereof; or who gives, offers, or causes to be given or offered, a bribe, or any money, property, or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, to a judicial officer, juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, or assessor, or other person authorized by law to hear or determine any question, matter, cause, proceeding, or controversy, with intent to influence his action, vote, opinion, or decision thereupon; or who gives, offers, or causes to be given or offered, a bribe, or any money, property, or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, to a person executing any of the functions of a public office, other than those hereinbefore specified, with intent to influence him in respect to any act, decision, vote, or other proceeding in the exercise of his powers or functions, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not exceeding ten years, or by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or by both.

[R. L. s. 4799] (9980)

613.03 BRIBERY OF MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE. A person who gives or offers, or causes to be given or offered, a bribe or any money, property or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, to a member of the legislature, or any person who has been elected a member of the legislature, or attempts, directly or indirectly, by menace, deceit, suppression of truth, or other corrupt means, to influence a member or person who has been so elected a member, to give or withhold his vote or to absent himself from the house of which he is a member or to which he has been elected a member, or from any committee thereof, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

[G. S. 1894 s. 6343; 1905 c. 31 s. 1] (9981)

613.04 BRIBERY OF PUBLIC OFFICER OR LEGISLATOR. Every person who gives or offers a bribe, or any consideration, to any executive or administrative officer of the state, with intent to influence him in respect to any act, decision, vote, opinion, or other proceeding as such officer; or who gives, offers or causes to be given or offered a bribe, or any consideration, or any money, property, or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, to a member of the legislature, or attempts, directly or indirectly, by menace, deceit, suppression of truth, or other corrupt means, to influence such member to give or withhold his vote, or to absent himself from the house of which he is a member, or from any committee thereof, or who gives, offers, or causes to be given or offered, a bribe, or any consideration, or any money, property, or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, to a judicial officer, juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, or assessor, or other person authorized by law to hear or determine any question, matter, cause, proceeding, or controversy, with intent to influence his action, vote, opinion, or decision thereupon; or who gives, offers or causes to be given or offered, a bribe, or any consideration, or any money, property or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, to a person executing any of the functions of a public officer, other than those hereinbefore specified, with intent to influence him in respect to any act, decision, vote, or other proceeding, in the exercise of his powers or functions, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not exceeding ten years, or by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or by both. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying before any court or magistrate upon an investigation, proceeding, or trial for a violation of any of the provisions of this section upon the ground, or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to convict him of a crime

or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but no person shall be prosecuted, or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for, or on account of, any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

[1907 c. 353 s. 1] (9982)

613.05 ASKING OR RECEIVING BRIBES. Every executive or administrative officer, or person elected or appointed to an executive or administrative office, who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon an agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, or action upon any matter then pending or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity shall be influenced thereby; every member of either house of the legislature who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner or upon any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who gives, offers, or promises to give any official vote in consideration that another member of the legislature shall give any such vote, either upon the same or another question; every judicial officer, every person who executes any of the functions of a public office, not hereinbefore specified, and every person employed by or acting for the state, or for any public officer in the business of the state, who asks, receives, or agrees to receive a bribe, or any money, property, or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, upon any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment, action, decision, or other official proceeding shall be influenced thereby, or that he will do or omit any act or proceeding, or in any way neglect or violate any official duty, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not exceeding ten years, or by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or by both; and, in addition thereto, he shall forfeit his office, and be forever disqualified from holding any public office under the state.

[R. L. s. 4800] (9983)

613.06 RECEIVING BRIBE BY MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE. A member of either of the houses composing the legislature, or any person who has been elected to membership therein, who asks, receives, or agrees to receive, any bribe upon any understanding that his official vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner or upon any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who gives or offers, or promises to give any official vote in consideration that another member of the legislature or person elected to membership therein shall give any such vote either upon the same or another question, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not exceeding ten years, or by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or by both.

[G. S. 1894 s. 6344; 1905 c. 32 s. 1] (9984)

613.07 ACCEPTING OR RECEIVING BRIBES. Every executive or administrative officer, or person elected or appointed to an executive or administrative office, who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe, or any consideration, upon an agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, or action upon any manner then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity shall be influenced thereby; every member of either house of the legislature who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe, or any consideration, upon any understanding that his official vote, opinion, judgment, or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner or upon any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who gives, offers or promises to give any official vote in consideration that another member of the legislature shall give any such vote, either upon the same or another question; every judicial officer, every person who executes any of the functions of a public office, not hereinbefore specified, and every person employed by or acting for the state, or for any public officer in the business of the state, who asks, receives, or agrees to receive a bribe, or any consideration, or any money, property, or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, upon any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment, action, decision, or other official proceeding shall be influenced thereby, or that he will do or omit any act or proceeding, or in any way neglect or violate any official duty, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not exceeding ten years,

or by fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or by both; and, in addition thereto, he shall forfeit his office and be forever disqualified from holding any public office under the state. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying before any court or magistrate upon an investigation, proceeding or trial for a violation of any of the provisions of this section upon the ground, or for the reason, that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to convict him of a crime or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but no person shall be prosecuted, or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for, or on account of, any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

[1907 c. 325 s. 1] (9985)

613.08 JURORS ACCEPTING BRIBES. Every juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, assessor, or other person authorized by law to hear or determine any question, matter, cause, controversy, or proceeding, who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, upon any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, action, judgment, or decision shall be influenced thereby, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years, or by fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both.

[R. L. s. 4801] (9986)

613.09 BRIBING WITNESS. Every person who shall give, or offer, or promise to give, to any witness, or person about to be called as a witness, any bribe, upon any understanding or agreement that the testimony of such witness shall be thereby influenced, or who shall attempt by any other means fraudulently to induce any witness to give false testimony, or to withhold true testimony, shall be guilty of a felony.

[R. L. s. 4802] (9987)

613.10 ACCEPTING BRIBE BY WITNESS. Every person who is, or is about to be, a witness upon a trial, hearing, or other proceeding before any court, or any officer authorized to hear evidence or take testimony, who receives, or agrees or offers to receive, a bribe, upon any agreement or understanding that his testimony shall be influenced thereby, or that he will absent himself from the trial, hearing, or other proceeding, shall be guilty of a felony.

[R. L. s. 4803] (9988)

613.11 INFLUENCING JUROR. Every person who shall influence or attempt to influence improperly a juror in a civil or criminal action or proceeding, or one drawn or summoned to attend as such juror, or one chosen an arbitrator or appointed a referee, in respect to his verdict, judgment, report, award, or decision in any cause or matter pending or about to be brought before him, in any case or in any manner not hereinbefore provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4804] (9989)

613.12 JUROR PROMISING VERDICT. Every juror, or person drawn or summoned to attend as a juror, every person chosen arbitrator, and every person appointed referee, who shall make any promise or agreement to give a verdict, judgment, report, award, or decision for or against any party, or who shall wilfully receive any communication, book, paper, instrument, or information relating to a cause or matter pending before him, except according to the regular course of proceeding upon the trial or hearing of that cause or matter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4805] (9990)

613.13 MISCONDUCT OF OFFICER DRAWING JURY. Every officer or other person charged by law with the preparation of any jury list, or list of names from which any jury is to be drawn, and every person authorized by law to assist at the drawing or impaneling of a grand or petit jury to attend a court or term of court, or to try any cause or issue, who shall

- (1) Place on any such list any name at the request or solicitation, direct or indirect, of any person;
- (2) Designedly put upon a list of jurors, as having been drawn, any name which was not lawfully drawn for that purpose;
- (3) Designedly omit to place on such list any name which was lawfully drawn;
- (4) Designedly sign or certify a list of such jurors as having been drawn, which was not lawfully drawn;

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1941

3643

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION 613.20

(5) Designedly withdraw from the box or other receptacle for the ballots containing the names of such jurors any paper or ballot lawfully placed or belonging there, and containing the name of a juror, or omit to place therein any name lawfully drawn or designated, or place therein a paper or ballot containing the name of a person not lawfully drawn and designated as a juror; or

(6) Who, in drawing or impaneling such jury, shall do any act which is unfair, partial, or improper in any other respect shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4806] (9991)

613.14 JUROR PLACED ON LIST BY SOLICITATION. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or request any officer charged with the duty of preparing any jury list to put his name, or the name of any other person, on any such list, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4807] (9992)

613.15 MISCONDUCT OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF JURY. Every officer to whose charge a jury shall be committed by a court or magistrate, who negligently or wilfully, and without leave of such court or magistrate, permits them, or any one of them, to receive any communication from any person, to make any communication to any person, to obtain or receive any book, paper, or refreshment, or to leave the jury room, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4808] (9993)

613.16 OFFENDER A COMPETENT WITNESS. Every person offending against any provision of law relating to bribery shall be a competent witness against another so offending, and may be compelled to attend and testify upon any trial, hearing, proceeding, or investigation, in the same manner as any other person; but, if prosecuted or indicted for such bribery, he may plead or prove the giving of such testimony in bar thereto.

[R. L. s. 4809] (9994)

613.17 INTERFERING WITH PUBLIC OFFICERS. Every person who, by means of any threat or violence, shall attempt to deter or prevent any executive or administrative officer from performing any duty imposed upon him by law, or who shall knowingly resist, by use of force or violence, any executive or administrative officer in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4810] (9995)

613.18 OFFERING REWARD FOR APPOINTMENTS. Every person who shall give or offer to give any gratuity or reward in consideration that he or any other person shall be appointed to a public office, or to a clerkship, deputation, or other subordinate position in such an office, or that he or such other person shall be permitted to exercise, perform, or discharge any prerogative or duty or receive any emolument of such an office, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4811] (9996)

613.19 MISCONDUCT OF PUBLIC OFFICERS. Every executive or administrative officer who shall ask or receive any emolument, gratuity, or reward, or any promise of emolument, gratuity, or reward, except such as shall be authorized by law, for doing any official act; or who shall ask or receive any emolument, gratuity, or reward, or any promise of emolument, gratuity, or reward, for omitting or deferring the performance of any official duty; or who shall ask or receive any fee or compensation for any official service which has not been actually rendered, except in case of charges for prospective costs, or fees demandable in advance, in a case allowed by law; and every person who shall ask or receive, or agree to receive, any gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, for appointing, or procuring the appointment of, another person to a public office, or to a clerkship, deputation, or other subordinate position in such office, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. In the last case, if the offender is a public officer, he shall, upon conviction, forfeit his office.

[R. L. s. 4812] (9997)

613.20 GRANT OF OFFICIAL POWERS. Every public officer who, for any reward, consideration, or gratuity, paid or agreed to be paid, shall, directly or indirectly, grant to another the right or authority to discharge any function of his office, or shall permit another to make appointments or perform any of its duties, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor; and every grant, appointment, or deputation

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1941

613.21 BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

3644

made contrary to any provision of law shall be annulled by a conviction for the violation of any such provision.

[R. L. s. 4813] (9998)

613.21 INTRUSION INTO AND REFUSAL TO SURRENDER PUBLIC OFFICE. Every person who shall wilfully intrude himself into a public office, to which he has not been duly elected or appointed, or who, having been an executive or administrative officer, shall wilfully exercise any of the functions of his office after his right so to do has ceased, and every person who, having been an executive or administrative officer, shall wrongfully refuse to surrender the official seal, or any books or papers appertaining to his office, upon the demand of his lawful successor, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4814] (9999)

613.22 DISTURBING LEGISLATURE OR INTIMIDATING MEMBER. Every person who shall wilfully disturb the legislature, or either house thereof, while in session, or who shall commit any disorderly conduct in the presence and view of either house thereof, tending to interrupt its proceedings or impair the respect due to its authority, or who, wilfully, by intimidation or otherwise, shall prevent any member of the legislature from attending any session of the house of which he shall be a member, or of any committee thereof, or from giving his vote upon any question which may come before such house, or from performing any other official act, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4815] (10000)

613.23 ALTERING DRAFT OF BILL. Every person who shall fraudulently alter the draft of any bill or resolution which has been presented to either house of the legislature to be passed or adopted, with intent to procure it to be passed or adopted by either house, or certified by its presiding officer, in language different from that intended by such house, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4816] (10001)

613.24 ALTERING ENGROSSED BILL. Every person who shall fraudulently alter the engrossed copy or enrollment of any bill which has been passed by the legislature, with intent to procure it to be approved by the governor, or certified by the secretary of state, or printed or published by the printer of the statutes, in language different from that in which it was passed by the legislature, shall be guilty of a felony.

[R. L. s. 4817] (10002)

613.25 WITNESSES REFUSING TO ATTEND LEGISLATURE OR COMMITTEE, OR TO TESTIFY. Every person duly summoned to attend as a witness before either house of the legislature, or any committee thereof authorized to summon witnesses, who shall refuse or neglect, without lawful excuse, to attend pursuant to such summons, and every person present before either house of the legislature, or any committee thereof authorized to summon witnesses, who shall wilfully refuse to be sworn or to affirm, or to answer any material and proper question, or to produce, upon reasonable notice, any material and proper books, papers, or documents in his possession or under his control, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4818] (10003)

RESCUES AND ESCAPES

613.26 RESCUE OF PRISONERS. Every person who, by force or fraud, shall rescue from lawful custody, or from an officer or person having him in lawful custody, a prisoner held upon a charge, arrest, commitment, conviction, or sentence for felony, shall be guilty of a felony; every person who shall so rescue a prisoner held upon a charge, arrest, commitment, conviction, or sentence for a gross misdemeanor, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor; and every person who shall so rescue a prisoner held upon a charge, arrest, commitment, or conviction, or sentence for a misdemeanor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4819] (10004)

613.27 TAKING PROPERTY FROM OFFICER. Every person who shall take from the custody of an officer or other person personal property in his charge under any process of law, or who shall wilfully injure or destroy such property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4820] (10005)

613.28 ESCAPED PRISONER RECAPTURED. Every prisoner in custody under sentence of imprisonment for any crime who shall escape from custody may be recaptured and imprisoned for a term equal to the unexpired portion of the original term.

[R. L. s. 4821] (10006)

613.29 ESCAPED PRISONERS. Every prisoner confined in a penal institution, or being in the lawful custody of an officer or other person, who shall escape from such institution or custody or who shall depart from such institution or custody without the permission of the authorities of such institution, or of the officer or person having him in custody, or who, being outside of the confines of such institution by permission or order of the authorities thereof, or being away from the presence of the officer or person having him in custody by permission or order of such officer or person, shall depart contrary to such permission or order, or shall fail to return to such institution or to the presence of such officer or person in accordance with such permission or order, if he is held on a charge or conviction of felony, shall be guilty of a felony; if on a charge or conviction of a gross misdemeanor, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor; and if on a charge or conviction of a misdemeanor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4822; 1923 c. 47 s. 1] (10007)

613.30 ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM STATE PRISON. Every prisoner confined in a state prison for a term less than for life, who shall attempt by force or fraud to escape from such prison, shall be guilty of a felony.

[R. L. s. 4823] (10008)

613.31 AIDING PRISONER TO ESCAPE. Every person who, with intent to effect or facilitate the escape of a prisoner, whether such escape shall be effected or attempted or not, shall enter a prison, or convey to a prisoner any information, or send into a prison any disguise, instrument, weapon, or other thing, and every person who shall aid or assist a prisoner in escaping or attempting to escape from the lawful custody of a sheriff or other officer or person, shall be guilty of a felony, if such prisoner is held upon a charge, arrest, commitment, or conviction for a felony; shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, if such prisoner is held upon a charge, arrest, commitment, or conviction for a gross misdemeanor; and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, if such prisoner is held upon a charge, arrest, commitment, or conviction of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4824] (10009)

613.32 CUSTODIAN SUFFERING ESCAPE. Every officer or person who shall allow a prisoner lawfully in his custody to escape, or shall connive at or assist such escape, or shall omit any act or duty by reason of which omission such escape is occasioned, contributed to, or assisted, shall, if he connive at or assist such escape, be guilty of a felony and, in any other case, of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4825] (10010)

613.33 MINISTERIAL OFFICERS PERMITTING ESCAPES. Every sheriff, coroner, clerk of court, constable, or other ministerial officer, and every deputy or subordinate of any such officer, who shall receive any gratuity or reward, or any security or promise of one, to procure, assist, connive at, or permit any prisoner in his custody to escape, whether such escape shall be attempted or not, or shall commit any unlawful act tending to hinder justice, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4826] (10011)

613.34 CONCEALING ESCAPED PRISONER. Every person who shall knowingly or wilfully conceal, or harbor for the purpose of concealment, a person who has escaped or is escaping from custody, shall be guilty of a felony, if the prisoner is held upon a charge or conviction of a felony; of a gross misdemeanor, if the prisoner is held upon a charge or conviction of a gross misdemeanor; and of a misdemeanor, if the prisoner is held upon a charge or conviction of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4827] (10012)

613.35 JUMPING BAIL A GROSS MISDEMEANOR. Any person charged with or convicted of a felony who has been admitted to bail or released on recognizance in connection with such felony, and who wilfully fails to appear as required and thereby incurs a forfeiture of his bond or recognizance, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, if he does not appear or surrender himself within 30 days thereafter.

[1935 c. 196] (10012-1)

AFFECTING PUBLIC RECORDS

613.36 INJURY TO PUBLIC RECORDS. Every person who shall wilfully and unlawfully remove, mutilate, destroy, conceal, alter, deface, or obliterate a record, map, book, paper, document, or other thing filed or deposited in a public office or with any public officer by authority of law, or any public officer or employee who permits any other person to do so shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than \$500.00, or by both.

[R. L. s. 4828; 1941 c. 553 s. 7] (10013)

613.37 INJURIES TO AND MISAPPROPRIATION OF RECORDS. Every sheriff, coroner, clerk of court, constable, or other ministerial officer, and every deputy or subordinate of any such officer, who shall mutilate, destroy, conceal, erase, obliterate, or falsify any record or paper appertaining to his office, or who shall fraudulently appropriate to his own use, or to the use of another person, or secrete with intent to appropriate to such use, any money, evidence of debt, or other property entrusted to him in virtue of his office, shall be guilty of a felony.

[R. L. s. 4829] (10014)

613.38 OFFERING FALSE INSTRUMENTS FOR FILING OR RECORD. Every person who shall knowingly procure or offer any false or forged instrument to be filed, registered, or recorded in any public office, which instrument, if genuine, might be filed, registered, or recorded under any law of this state or the United States, shall be guilty of a felony.

[R. L. s. 4830] (10015)

PERJURY

613.39 PERJURY. Every person who shall swear or affirm that he will truly testify, declare, depose, or certify, or that any testimony, declaration, deposition, certificate, affidavit, or other writing by him subscribed is true, in an action or special proceeding, or upon any hearing or inquiry, or on any occasion in which an oath is required by law, or is necessary for the prosecution or defense of a private right or for the ends of public justice, or may lawfully be administered, and who, in such action or proceeding, or on such hearing, inquiry, or other occasion, shall wilfully and knowingly testify, declare, depose, or certify falsely in any material matter, or shall state in his testimony, declaration, deposition, affidavit, or certificate any material matter to be true, which he knows to be false, shall be guilty of perjury.

[R. L. s. 4831] (10016)

613.40 IRREGULARITIES IN ADMINISTERING OATHS; INCOMPETENCY OF WITNESS NO DEFENSE. It shall be no defense to a prosecution for perjury that an oath has been administered or taken in an irregular manner, or that the defendant was not competent to give the testimony, deposition, or certificate of which falsehood is alleged. It shall be sufficient that he was actually permitted to give such testimony or make such deposition or certificate.

[R. L. s. 4832] (10017)

613.41 KNOWLEDGE OF MATERIALITY NOT NECESSARY. It shall be no defense to a prosecution for perjury that defendant did not know the materiality of his false statement, or that it did not, in fact, affect the proceeding in or for which it was made. It shall be sufficient that it was material, and might have affected such proceeding.

[R. L. s. 4833] (10018)

613.42 DEPOSITION; WHEN COMPLETE. The making of a deposition or certificate shall be deemed to be complete, within the provisions of this chapter, from the time when it is subscribed, sworn to, or affirmed by the defendant, with intent that it be uttered or published as true.

[R. L. s. 4834] (10019)

613.43 STATEMENT OF WHAT ONE DOES NOT KNOW TO BE TRUE. Every unqualified statement of that which one does not know to be true is equivalent to a statement of that which he knows to be false.

[R. L. s. 4835] (10020)

613.44 COMMITTAL OF WITNESS; DETENTION OF DOCUMENTS. When it shall appear probable to a court of record, having general jurisdiction, that a

person who has testified in an action or proceeding before it has committed perjury in any testimony so given, it may, by order or process for that purpose, immediately commit him to prison, or take a recognizance for his appearance to answer to an indictment for perjury. In such case, if the court shall deem that any paper or document produced by either party is necessary to be used in the prosecution for perjury, it may detain the same, and direct it to be delivered to the county attorney.

[R. L. s. 4836] (10021)

613.45 PERJURY AND SUBORNATION. Every person who shall commit perjury or subornation of perjury upon the trial of an indictment for a felony shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than two, nor more than ten, years. In every other case he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one, nor more than five, years.

[R. L. s. 4837] (10022)

613.46 OFFERING FALSE EVIDENCE. Every person who, upon any trial, hearing, inquiry, investigation, or other proceeding authorized by law, shall offer or procure to be offered in evidence, as genuine, a book, paper, document, record, or other instrument in writing, knowing the same to have been forged or fraudulently altered, shall be guilty of a felony.

[R. L. s. 4838] (10023)

613.47 DESTROYING EVIDENCE. Every person who, knowing that a book, paper, record, instrument in writing, or other matter or thing, is or may be required in evidence upon a trial, hearing, inquiry, investigation, or other proceeding authorized by law, shall wilfully destroy the same, with intent thereby to prevent it from being produced, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4839] (10024)

613.48 PREVENTING WITNESS FROM ATTENDING. Every person who shall wilfully prevent or dissuade any person who has been duly summoned or subpoenaed as a witness from attending pursuant to the summons or subpoena shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4840] (10025)

613.49 INDUCING ANOTHER TO COMMIT PERJURY. Every person who, without giving, offering, or promising a bribe, shall incite or attempt to procure another to commit perjury or to give false testimony as a witness, though no perjury is committed or false testimony given, or to withhold true testimony, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4841] (10026)

OFFICIAL ACTS AND OMISSIONS

613.50 NEGLECT OR REFUSAL TO RECEIVE PERSON INTO CUSTODY. Every officer who, in violation of a duty imposed upon him by law, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to receive a person into his official custody, or into a prison under his charge, in case no punishment is specially provided by law, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4842] (10027)

613.51 NEGLECT OF DUTY BY OFFICERS. Every public officer, or person holding a public trust or employment, who shall wilfully neglect or omit to perform any duty enjoined upon him by law, in case no punishment is specially provided therefor, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4843] (10028)

613.52 DELAYING TO TAKE PRISONER BEFORE MAGISTRATE. Every public officer or other person having arrested any person upon a criminal charge, who shall wilfully and wrongfully delay to take him before a magistrate having jurisdiction to take his examination, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4844] (10029)

613.53 ARREST WITHOUT AUTHORITY. Every public officer, or person pretending to be a public officer, who shall knowingly, under the pretense or color of any process, arrest any person or detain him against his will, or shall seize or levy upon any property, or dispossess any one of any lands or tenements, without a regular process therefor, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4845] (10030)

613.54 MALICIOUSLY PROCURING SEARCH WARRANT; MISCONDUCT IN USE. Every person who shall maliciously and without probable cause procure a

search warrant to be issued and executed, and every officer who, in executing a search warrant, shall wilfully exceed his authority, or exercise it with unnecessary severity, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4846] (10031)

613.55 REFUSING TO MAKE ARREST OR TO AID OFFICER. Every person who, after having been lawfully commanded by any magistrate to arrest another person, shall wilfully neglect or refuse so to do, and every person who, after having been lawfully commanded to aid an officer in arresting any person, or in retaking any person who has escaped from lawful custody, or in executing any legal process, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to aid such officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4847] (10032)

613.56 RESISTING PUBLIC OFFICER. Every person who, in any case or under any circumstances not otherwise specially provided for, shall wilfully resist, delay, or obstruct a public officer in discharging or attempting to discharge a duty of his office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4848] (10033)

613.57 BUYING DEMANDS OR PROMISING REWARD BY JUSTICE OR CONSTABLE. Every justice of the peace or constable who shall, directly or indirectly, buy, or be interested in buying, any thing in action, for the purpose of commencing a suit thereon before a justice, or who shall give or promise any valuable consideration to any person as an inducement to bring, or in consideration of having brought, a suit thereon before a justice, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4853] (10041)

613.58 GRAND JUROR ACTING AFTER CHALLENGE ALLOWED. Every grand juror who, with knowledge that a challenge interposed against him by a defendant has been allowed, shall be present at, or take part, or attempt to take part, in the consideration of the charge against the defendant who interposed the challenge, or the deliberations of the grand jury thereon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4855] (10043)

613.59 MISCONDUCT BY ATTORNEYS. Every attorney or counselor at law who shall be guilty of any deceit or collusion, or shall consent thereto, with intent to deceive the court or any party, or who shall delay his client's suit with a view to his own gain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition to the punishment prescribed by law therefor, he shall forfeit to the party injured treble damages, to be recovered in a civil action.

[R. L. s. 4856] (10044)

613.60 DISCLOSURE OF TRANSACTIONS OF GRAND JURY. Every judge, grand juror, county attorney, clerk, or other officer, who, except in the due discharge of his official duty, shall disclose, before an accused person shall be in custody, the fact that a presentment has been made or an indictment found or ordered against him, and every grand juror who, except when lawfully required by a court or officer, shall wilfully disclose any evidence adduced before the grand jury, or anything which he himself or any other member of the grand jury said, or in what manner he or any other grand juror voted upon any matter before them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4862] (10050)

613.61 FALSELY CERTIFYING AS TO RECORD. Every officer authorized by law to record a conveyance of real property, or any other instrument which by law may be recorded, who shall knowingly falsely certify that such conveyance or instrument has been recorded, shall be guilty of a felony.

[R. L. s. 4863] (10051)

613.62 OTHER FALSE CERTIFICATES. Every public officer who, being authorized by law to make or give a certificate or other writing, shall knowingly make and deliver as true such a certificate or writing, containing any statement which he knows to be false, in a case where the punishment thereof is not expressly prescribed by law, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4864] (10052)

613.63 FALSELY AUDITING AND PAYING CLAIMS. Every public officer, or person holding or discharging the duties of any office or place of trust under the state, or in any county, town, city, or village, a part of whose duty is to audit, allow, or pay, or take part in auditing, allowing, or paying, claims or demands upon

the state, or such county, town, city, or village, who shall knowingly audit, allow, or pay, or directly or indirectly consent to, or in any way connive at, the auditing, allowance, or payment of, any claim or demand against the state or such county, town, city, or village, which is false or fraudulent, or contains charges, items, or claims which are false or fraudulent, shall be guilty of a felony, and punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than two, nor more than five, years, or by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or by both.

[R. L. s. 4865] (10053)

613.64 WRONGFULLY RECEIVING OR DISPOSING OF MONEY OR PROPERTY. Every person who, being or acting as a public officer or otherwise, by wilfully auditing or paying, or consenting to or conniving at the auditing or payment of, a false or fraudulent claim or demand, or by any other means, shall wrongfully obtain, receive, convert, dispose of, or pay out, or aid or abet another in obtaining, receiving, converting, disposing of, or paying out, any money or property held, owned, or in the possession of the state, or of any city, county, village, or other public corporation, or any board, department, agency, trustee, agent, or officer thereof, shall be guilty of a felony, and punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than three, nor more than five, years, or by a fine of not exceeding five times the amount or value of the money or property converted, paid out, lost, or disposed of by means of the act done or abetted by such person, or by both. Such fine shall be paid into the treasury of the corporation or body injured.

[R. L. s. 4866] (10054)

LYNCHING, BARRATRY, SYNDICALISM, AND OTHER CRIMES

613.65 COMPOUNDING CRIMES. Every person who shall take money or other property, gratuity, or reward, or an engagement or promise therefor, upon any agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound or conceal a crime or violation of a statute, or to abstain from, discontinue, or delay a prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, except in a case where a compromise is allowed by law, shall be guilty

(1) Of a felony, and punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years, where the agreement or understanding relates to a felony punishable by death or by imprisonment in the state prison for life;

(2) Of a felony, and punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than three years, where the agreement or understanding relates to any other felony;

(3) Of a gross misdemeanor, and punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by fine of not more than \$250.00, or by both, where the agreement or understanding relates to a misdemeanor, or a gross misdemeanor or to a violation of a statute for which a pecuniary penalty or forfeiture is prescribed.

Upon the trial of an indictment for compounding a crime, it shall not be necessary to prove that any person has been convicted of the crime or violation of statute in relation to which any agreement or understanding herein prohibited was made.

[R. L. s. 4849] (10034)

613.66 INTIMIDATING PUBLIC OFFICER. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, address any threat or intimidation to a public officer, or to a juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, or assessor, or to any other person authorized by law to hear or determine any controversy or matter, with intent to induce him, contrary to his duty, to do or make, or to omit or delay, any act, decision, or determination, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4850] (10035)

613.67 LYNCHING. Subdivision 1. **Defined.** "Lynching" is the killing of a human being, by the act or procurement of a mob.

Subdivision 2. **Damages recoverable.** When any person shall be lynched, the county in which the lynching occurred shall be liable in damages to the dependents of the person lynched in a sum of not exceeding \$7,500, to be recovered in a civil action.

Subdivision 3. **Officers guilty of malfeasance in certain cases.** Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or other officer having the custody of any person whom it is sought by a mob to take from his custody, who shall fail or neglect to use all lawful means to resist such taking, shall be guilty of malfeasance and shall be removed from

office by the governor in the manner and upon the same procedure as is provided by law for the removal from office of county officers guilty of malfeasance or non-feasance in the performance of their official duties.

[1921 c. 401 ss. 1, 2, 3] (10036) (10037) (10038)

613.68 CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM. Subdivision 1. **Defined.** "Criminal syndicalism" is hereby defined as the doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage (this word as used in this section meaning malicious damage or injury to the property of an employer by an employee), violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political ends. The advocacy of such doctrine, whether by word of mouth or writing, is a felony punishable as in this section otherwise provided.

Subdivision 2. **Teaching or advocating syndicalism declared a felony.** Any person who, by word of mouth or writing, advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political ends, or prints, publishes, edits, issues, or knowingly circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any book, paper, document, or written matter in any form, containing or advocating, advising, or teaching the doctrine that industrial or political ends should be brought about by crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism; or openly, wilfully, and deliberately justifies by word of mouth or writing, the commission or the attempt to commit crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism with intent to exemplify, spread, or advocate the propriety of the doctrine of criminal syndicalism, or organizes or helps to organize, or becomes a member of or voluntarily assembles with any society, group, or assemblage of persons formed to teach or advocate the doctrine of criminal syndicalism, is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both.

Subdivision 3. **Assembling for purpose declared a felony.** When two or more persons assemble for the purpose of advocating or teaching the doctrine of criminal syndicalism defined in this section, such an assemblage is unlawful and every person voluntarily participating therein by his presence, aid or instigation is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both.

Subdivision 4. **Owner or lessor of buildings for assemblage.** The owner, agent, superintendent, or occupant of any place, building, or rooms who wilfully and knowingly permits therein any assemblage of persons prohibited by the provisions of subdivision 3 of this section, or who, after notification that the premises are so used, permits such use to be continued, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$500.00, or by both.

[1917 c. 215 ss. 1, 2, 3, 4] (10057) (10058) (10059) (10060)

613.69 CRIMINAL CONTEMPTS. Every person who shall commit a contempt of court, of any one of the following kinds, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) Disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent behavior, committed during the sitting of the court, in its immediate view and presence, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings, or to impair the respect due to its authority;

(2) Behavior of like character in the presence of a referee, while actually engaged in a trial or hearing, pursuant to an order of court, or in the presence of a jury while actually sitting for the trial of a cause, or upon an inquest or other proceeding authorized by law;

(3) Breach of the peace, noise, or other disturbance directly tending to interrupt the proceedings of a court, jury, or referee;

(4) Wilful disobedience to the lawful process or other mandate of a court;

(5) Resistance wilfully offered to its lawful process or other mandate;

(6) Contumacious and unlawful refusal to be sworn as a witness, or, after being sworn, to answer any legal and proper interrogatory;

(7) Publication of a false or grossly inaccurate report of its proceedings.

No person shall be punished as herein provided for publishing a true, full, and fair report of a trial, argument, decision, or other proceeding had in court.

[R. L. s. 4854] (10042)

613.70 CONSPIRACY; HOW PUNISHED. When two or more persons shall conspire:

- (1) To commit a crime;
- (2) Falsely and maliciously to indict another for a crime, or procure him to be complained of or arrested for a crime;
- (3) Falsely to institute or maintain any action or special proceeding;
- (4) To cheat and defraud another out of property by means which are in themselves criminal, or which, if executed, would be a cheat, or to obtain money or other property by false pretenses;
- (5) To prevent another from exercising any lawful trade or calling, or from doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements, or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use or employment thereof; or
- (6) To commit any act injurious to the public health, public morals, trade, or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of public justice or the due administration of the laws.

Every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4867] (10055)

613.71 CONSPIRACY, WHEN PUNISHABLE; OVERT ACT. No conspiracy, except one of those enumerated in section 613.70, shall be punished criminally. No agreement, except to commit a felony upon the person of another, or to commit arson or burglary, shall amount to a conspiracy, unless some act besides such agreement be done to effect the object thereof by one or more of the parties to such agreement. The orderly and peaceable assembling or cooperation of persons employed in any calling, trade, or handicraft, for the purpose of obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or compensation, or of maintaining such rate, is not conspiracy.

[R. L. s. 4868] (10056)

613.72 SUBSTITUTION OF CHILD. Every person to whom a child has been confided for nursing, education, or any other purpose, who, with intent to deceive a parent, guardian, or relative of the child, shall substitute or produce to such parent, guardian, or relative another child or person in place of the child so confided, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than seven years.

[R. L. s. 4858] (10046)

613.73 PRODUCTION OF PRETENDED HEIR. Every person who shall fraudulently produce an infant, falsely pretending it to have been born of a parent whose child is or would be entitled to inherit real property or to receive a share of personal property, with intent to intercept the inheritance of such real property or the distribution of such personal property, or to defraud a person out of the same or any interest therein, or who, with intent fraudulently to obtain any property, shall falsely represent himself or another to be a person entitled to an interest or share in the estate of a deceased person, as executor, administrator, husband, wife, heir, legatee, devisee, next of kin, or relative of such deceased person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years.

[R. L. s. 4857] (10045)

613.74 INSTITUTING SUIT IN NAME OF ANOTHER. Every person who shall institute or prosecute an action or other proceeding in the name of another, without his consent and contrary to the statutes, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and punished by imprisonment for not exceeding six months.

[R. L. s. 4860] (10048)

613.75 COMMON BARRATRY. Every person who shall excite groundless judicial proceedings shall have committed common barratry, and be guilty of a misdemeanor; but no person shall be convicted of such offense except upon proof that he has excited actions or legal proceedings in at least three instances, and with a corrupt or malicious intent to vex and annoy. Upon prosecution for common barratry, the fact that defendant was himself a party in interest or upon the record in any action or legal proceeding complained of shall not be a defense.

[R. L. s. 4852] (10040)

613.76 SUPPRESSING EVIDENCE. Every person who shall maliciously practice any deceit or fraud, or use any threat, menace, or violence, with intent to prevent any party to an action or proceeding from obtaining or producing therein any book, paper, or other thing which might be evidence, or from procuring the

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1941

613.77 BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

3652

attendance or testimony of any witness therein, or with intent to prevent any person having in his possession any book, paper, or other thing which might be evidence in such suit or proceeding, or to prevent any person being cognizant of any fact material thereto from producing or disclosing the same, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4851] (10039)

613.77 UNAUTHORIZED COMMUNICATION WITH PRISONERS. Every person who, not being authorized by law or by written permission from the director of social welfare, or by consent of the warden of the prison or superintendent of the reformatory, shall have any verbal communication with a convict in the state prison or the state reformatory, or shall bring into or convey out of such prison or reformatory any writing, clothing, food, tobacco, or other article whatsoever, to or from any convict under sentence, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4861] (10049)

613.78 PUNISHMENT FOR PROHIBITED ACTS. When the performance of any act is prohibited by a statute, and no penalty for the violation of the same shall be imposed in any statute, the doing of such act shall be a misdemeanor.

[R. L. s. 4859] (10047)

613.79 PRINTING AND CIRCULATING CERTAIN DOCUMENTS PROHIBITED; EXCEPTIONS. Any person who, not being otherwise authorized by law to do so, drafts, prepares, prints, multigraphs, mimeographs, typewrites, writes, or otherwise transcribes or duplicates, for sale, gift, distribution, or other disposal, or who circulates, gives away, distributes, publishes, or offers for sale any paper or document, or any blank form of paper or document which, when the blanks thereof have been filled in, simulates or is intended to simulate a summons, complaint, writ, final or other notice, or legal, judicial or court process of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the printing, publishing, giving away, sale, circulation, or distribution of blank forms of legal documents for use by attorneys at law.

[1939 c. 69 ss. 1, 2] (10060-1) (10060-2)