See notes to sec. 3, art. I, on freedom of speech, citing State v. Chobot, 12 W (2d) 110, 106 NW (2d) 286.

The test of obscenity is whether to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest. State v. Chobot, 12 W (2d) 110, 106 NW (2d) 286.

It may be a defense against a charge of possession of obscene literature that the possessor did not have knowledge of the contents, but not so where the defendant testified that he had looked at the covers and paged through the magazines in his possession, looking at the pictures, but not reading the text or stories, and even the most-cursory examination thereof would make him aware of their appeal to the prurient interest. State v. Chobot, 12 W (2d) 110, 106 NW (2d) 286.

One who operates a moving picture show in which an immoral picture is shown may be prosecuted. 10 Atty. Gen. 86.

A common carrier is not a person who imports within the meaning of 351.38 (1), Stats. 1933. 22 Atty. Gen. 667.

944.22 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 944.22.

944.23 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 944.23.

944.25 History: 1969 c. 405; Stats. 1969 s. 944.25.

944.30 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 944.30; 1969 c. 252.

An information charging that the defendant "did unlawfully and feloniously resort to, frequent and become an inmate of a house of ill fame resorted to for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness" is good after verdict, although it is silent as to the defendant's knowledge of the character of the house. The location of the house is well stated by alleging that it was in the town of Vaughn in the county of Ashland. State v. Richards, 76 W 354, 44 NW 1104.

The evidence was sufficient to support a conviction under 944.30 (1). State v. Wilson, 41 W (2d) 29, 162 NW (2d) 605.

944.31 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 944.31.

944.32 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 944.32.

The evidence was sufficient to support a verdict of guilt under sec. 4581c. Weldon v. State, 165 W 452, 162 NW 428.

A conviction for enticing a female to leave her home and go to another place for the purpose of prostitution or for unlawful sexual intercourse must be reversed because of the absence of any evidence that the woman was enticed or induced to leave her home by any fraud, deceit or false representation on the part of the defendant, an element required to constitute an offense under 351.10. Hammond v. State, 191 W 8, 210 NW 417.

A janitor who has guilty knowledge of the purpose for which entrance to a house is gained through him is guilty under sec. 4581e, Stats. 1921. 12 Atty. Gen. 28.

944.33 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 944.33.

See note to 971.19, citing State v. Dowling, 205 W 314, 237 NW 98.

944.34 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 944.34.

The offense described in sec. 9, ch. 170, R. S. 1858, is not that of keeping a house which is reputed to be a "bawdy house" but keeping one which is so in fact. State v. Brunell, 29 W 435.

If one allows a girl under 16 years of age to resort to his premises for an unlawful purpose, the question being whether the person whose premises were resorted to knew at the time that the girl was under 21, the jury may be allowed to determine it from her personal appearance or from view only. Hermann v. State, 73 W 248, 41 NW 171.

The keeping of a house or place prohibited by sec. 4589, Stats. 1911, for any substantial time (as in the case cited, 2 days), is sufficient to constitute the offense. State v. McGinley, 153 W 5, 140 NW 332.

One cannot be convicted of keeping a house of ill fame without knowledge on his part of the unlawful conduct of visitors, but such knowledge may be proved by circumstantial evidence. Haffner v. State, 176 W 471, 187 NW 173.

Where a landlord rents a room for the purpose of prostitution he violates sec. 4589, Stats. 1923, even though the lessee did not intend or commit the act of prostitution. State v. Damorjian, 187 W 445, 204 NW 498.

The first 3 provisions of 351.35, Stats. 1929, cover the proprietor of the premises or the business; guilt under that part of the statute prohibiting the leasing of a building for prostitution requires that the premises be leased for that express purpose; the part penalizing the receiving or agreeing to receive any person for the purpose of prostitution contemplates legal possession and authority to receive or refuse to receive; the part prohibiting any person to remain in a building for such purpose implies authority to grant permission to remain or to exclude. An instruction that guilt of defendant owners depended on their guilty knowledge was prejudicially erroneous because ignoring the question of their relationship to the premises. State v. Larson, 206 W 154, 238 NW 837.

944.35 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 944.35.

CHAPTER 945.

Gambling.

On searches and seizures see notes to sec. 11, art. I; on lotteries and divorces see notes to sec. 24, art. IV; and on power of municipalities to prohibit criminal conduct see notes to 66.051.

Gambling by means of the free replay pinball machine. 42 MLR 98.

Legality of lotteries in Wisconsin. Mundschau, 1967 WLR 556.

945.01 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 945.01; 1963 c. 122; 1965 c. 122, 654; 1967 c. 255; 1969 c. 252.

Editor's Note: With few exceptions the decisions and opinions construing statutes penalizing gambling (including betting and participation in lotteries) have to do with statutes in effect during the period 1849-1955. Because the organization of prior statutes differed substantially from that of ch. 945, it seems necessary and appropriate to place most of the notes of decision and opinions under 945.01.

Plaintiff who had a ticket entitling her to participate in a drawing for an automobile handed it to the defendant, who was to let her know if she won the car. The defendant attended the drawing and when the ticket won secured the automobile and refused to deliver it to plaintiff. In an action of replevin brought by the plaintiff, the defendant could not defeat recovery by showing the automobile was secured by means of a lottery, as the person offering the prize was the only one who could assert this defense, and the rule of law that an illegal contract will not be enforced applies only as between the immediate parties to the contract. Matta v. Katsoulas, 192 W 212, 212 NW 261.

Title to a lottery prize vests in the state immediately on receipt thereof by defendant, and the condemnation relates back to the time the offense is committed; and the state may recover from defendant the proceeds which he received from the sale of an automobile won as a lottery prize. State v. Peterson, 201 W 20, 229 NW 48.

To constitute a lottery 3 elements are necessary: A prize, a chance and a consideration. The "bank night" scheme of theaters is a lottery. The increased sale of tickets furnishes the consideration. The fact that registered persons who do not buy tickets also participate in the drawing does not save the scheme from being a lottery. State ex rel. Cowie v. La Crosse Theaters Co. 232 W 153, 286 NW 707. See also Stern v. Miner, 239 W 41, 300 NW 738.

The game of bingo as played on defendants' premises constituted a "gambling game" and a "lottery" and was unlawful, even though the game was conducted for the purpose of raising funds for charitable and patriotic purposes. State ex rel. Trampe v. Multerer, 234 W 50, 289 NW 600.

A drugstore's "multiple divided plan" for giving money to persons whose names are each day drawn by lot from a card list of registrants, although no fee is charged and no purchase or coming to the store is required for registration, nevertheless constitutes a "lottery," where, the elements of a prize and a chance being manifestly present, the remaining element of "consideration" is supplied by the fact that registrants whose names are drawn are required to come to the store and procure a so-called daily coupon the day previously, and that the operation of the scheme is profitable for operator. State ex rel. Regez v. Blumer, 236 W 129, 294 NW 491.

A coin-operated pinball machine, the award of which is governed by the element of chance accompanied by some skill and which provides free plays as a reward to the player, is a "gambling machine" under 945.01 (3), Stats. 1961. State v. Lake Geneva Lanes, Inc. 22 W (2d) 151, 125 NW (2d) 622.

Unless it can be said that playing cards for money reaches such proportions as to amount to one of the principal (as distinguished from incidental) uses of a tavern, such gambling is not within the scope of 945.01 (4). State v. Morrissy, 25 W (2d) 638, 131 NW (2d) 366.

Action by the legislature in enacting chapters 122 and 165, Laws 1965 (the former in effect restating all and the latter all but one of the exemptions specified in the amendment) effected no change in the substantive law of the state, but merely codified the constitution as interpreted by the supreme court. As they now stand the constitutional amendment and implementing statute are sufficiently clear and fair warning that a visit to a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admission fee and engage in a game with a prize and a chance is not an activity that is exempt from a lottery prosecution. Kayden Industries, Inc. v. Murphy, 34 W (2d) 718, 150 NW (2d) 447.

A sale of buttons, good for admission at the fair, and entitling the holder to one chance on an automobile to be given away on the fairgrounds to the holder of the lucky number, is unlawful. 5 Atty. Gen. 380.

Selling postal cards with a chance of the buyer's drawing one out of the bunch, fastened together, which has a lucky number that draws a candy box, is gambling. 9 Atty. Gen. 90.

Selling tickets to a dance or entertainment, each ticket entitling the holder to a chance to win certain property to be given to the holder of the lucky number, is in violation of sec. 4523, Stats. 1921. 10 Atty. Gen. 770.

The giving of a house by means of a lottery is a violation of sec. 4523, though the recipient is to pay for the deed and abstract. 10 Atty. Gen. 855.

Giving an automobile, as a prize, the prize winner to be determined by a chance, and each holder of an admission ticket to the entertainment receiving one chance, constitutes a raffle or lottery, if the admission is not free. Wherever prizes are given, the prize winner being determined by chance, if a consideration is paid for chances, a lottery is held. It matters not that each holder of a chance receives full value for what he pays; if some such holders receive more than others, the determination being by chance, it is a lottery. 11 Atty. Gen. 396.

Giving coupons with each sale of goods, under an arrangement whereby a drawing is to be held and a prize given to the holder of the lucky number, violates both the law against lotteries and the law against trading stamps. 11 Atty. Gen. 630.

A plan by which tickets sold to merchants are given free to purchasers of goods and prizes are drawn by holders of certain numbers is a violation of the antilottery law and also of the trading-stamp statute. 12 Atty. Gen. 21.

Blanks for guesses in a guessing contest, the successful guesser to receive a monetary reward, are not in violation of the trading-stamp law. 12 Atty. Gen. 374.

Distribution of a card giving the holder the right, if the number on the card corresponds

with the number publicly placed in the store, to $1 in cash or a certificate for $2 which may be used in trade on any merchandise, is not in violation of gaming laws. 13 Atty. Gen. 462.

A scheme by which each purchaser of merchandise is given a key, and the purchaser whose key fits a certain lock wins a phonograph, is a lottery and a violation of the trading-stamp law. 14 Atty. Gen. 537.

The "better homes week" plan promoted by a chamber of commerce which offers prizes to purchasers of homes in a city within a prescribed time, such prizes to be awarded by lottery, is in violation of 348.01, Stats. 1925. 16 Atty. Gen. 163.

Where tickets are given to purchasers stamped with the date of purchase and amount of sale and those issued on one day each month are redeemed in cash at their full value, the lucky day being determined by chance of drawing, the scheme is gambling. 19 Atty. Gen. 451.

Free distribution of cards bearing numbers entitling the holder to prize money is not a lottery, gambling device or violation of the trading-stamp act. 24 Atty. Gen. 663.

348.085, Stats. 1935, applies to fraternal, social and religious organizations as well as to private persons. 24 Atty. Gen. 673.

A plan entitled "Suit Club," whereby skill rather than chance determines who is entitled to secure a suit of clothes for less than $25, violates 348.085, Stats. 1925. 25 Atty. Gen. 623, 697.

Giving of tickets or numbers with a sale of gasoline and subsequent award of gasoline free to the holder of a lucky ticket is unlawful. 25 Atty. Gen. 693.

Cards bearing numbers entitling the holder to prize money if he also has purchased a theater ticket are in violation of the lottery and gambling laws. 26 Atty. Gen. 143.

See note to 100.16, citing 27 Atty. Gen. 104.

A scheme whereby frequenters of a store register and prizes are awarded to those whose names are drawn by chance is a lottery. 27 Atty. Gen. 225.

See note to 100.16, citing 27 Atty. Gen. 357.

The "New London Day Plan" is a lottery. 27 Atty. Gen. 611.

So-called bank night insurance is a lottery. 28 Atty. Gen. 132.

See note to 100.16, citing 28 Atty. Gen. 312.

"Treasure Chest" (a somewhat modified form of "Bank Night") is a lottery. 28 Atty. Gen. 457.

A scheme of advertising called "Money Words" is a lottery. 28 Atty. Gen. 529.

A plan whereby an electrical device is attached to a ticket dispenser in a theatre box office, the bell of which device rings and a light flashes automatically after sale of a certain number of tickets, and which entitles a ticket purchaser to refund of his money for tickets purchased if he happens to make the purchase at the time the bell rings and the light flashes, is a lottery. 28 Atty. Gen. 556.

Pinball games where no prize is offered are not within 348.085, Stats. 1939, since where only one person plays there is no "contest" in the meaning of the statute. 29 Atty. Gen. 206.

"Foto-Pay-Day" is a lottery. 31 Atty. Gen. 121; 34 Atty. Gen. 267.

Awarding of prizes to certain lodge members in attendance at meetings selected by lot is a lottery. 36 Atty. Gen. 463.

A motion picture promotion scheme known as "Stars of the Week" is a lottery. 37 Atty. Gen. 16.

A scheme known as "Appreciation Day" described in the opinion is a lottery. 37 Atty. Gen. 290.

A scheme known as "Pyramid Club" described in the opinion is a lottery. 38 Atty. Gen. 152.

A sales promotion scheme whereby a patron of a store is given a ticket, the stub of which is deposited in a container from which a prize drawing is held, is a lottery. 38 Atty. Gen. 157.

Where the distributor of a manufactured product contracts with a theater for the showing of a short motion picture demonstrating the manufacturer's product and in connection therewith theater patrons are asked to deposit in a box stubs on which they have written their names and addresses, from which box a drawing is held for a prize consisting of one set of the manufacturer's product, the distributor obtaining a benefit through the compilation of a list of prospects from the stubs, this scheme is a lottery notwithstanding that it is not advertised outside the theater and is not intended to increase attendance at the theater and the distributor pays the theater the regular charge for showing the advertising motion picture. 38 Atty. Gen. 223.

Promotion schemes whereby prizes are awarded in a contest for naming a water carnival is a lottery. 38 Atty. Gen. 303.

The "Gold Flag Day" plan is a lottery. 38 Atty. Gen. 507.

The promotion advertising scheme called "Skrambl" contains the element of chance and is a lottery. 38 Atty. Gen. 509.

The motion picture promotion scheme known as "Name the Star" constitutes a lottery. 38 Atty. Gen. 511.

A proposed theater television quiz program will probably be a lottery. 38 Atty. Gen. 641.

The following scheme is a lottery: Merchants purchase advertising from a theater and receive batches of tickets or tokens to be distributed free to members of public visiting their places of business and asking for them; thereafter the theater presents a prize of a television set to the person in the theater holding the greatest number of such tickets or tokens. 38 Atty. Gen. 644.

A scheme whereby clues to the combination of a safe containing a certificate redeemable for cash and merchandise are broadcast on a radio program sponsored by merchants who receive advertising thereby, and the public is invited to attempt within 2 minutes to open the safe and thereby win the certificate, is a lottery. 38 Atty. Gen. 657.

The "Jingle Contest" is not a violation where it is to be judged by a university professor and standard of judging is to be originality, aptness, uniqueness, neatness, spelling and meter-rhyme. 39 Atty. Gen. 1.

A business promotion plan in the form of

election to honorary office with a prize to winners is a lottery. 39 Atty. Gen. 14.

"Musical Tune-O", a modified form of Bingo, is a lottery. 39 Atty. Gen. 15.

The "Treasure Hunt" and "Mr. Money Bags" schemes are lotteries. 39 Atty. Gen. 35.

A scheme whereby an automobile license number is drawn from a container and posted in a filling station window, enabling the owner of the number to call at the station and claim a prize within a specified time, is a lottery. The consideration is the attraction of persons desiring to view the number to determine whether it is their own. 39 Atty. Gen. 185.

The fact that facilities of interstate commerce are used and that congress has legislated against radio lotteries (18 USC, sec. 1304) does not prevent enforcement of state laws covering the same subject, especially in view of 18 USC, sec. 3231. 39 Atty. Gen. 374.

A scheme by which prizes are to be distributed to winners of a slogan contest is a lottery, where no standards are prescribed by which entries are to be judged and where official entry blanks must be obtained from participating merchants and deposited in a theater lobby. 40 Atty. Gen. 211.

A radio program known as "Dan the Dollar Man" or "Dollar Derby," described in the opinion, is a lottery, notwithstanding the amendment by ch. 463, Laws 1951. 40 Atty. Gen. 282.

Ch. 463, Laws 1951, does not legalize lotteries conducted in part via radio or television, but merely provides that listening to and watching radio and television shows, and doing such minor incidental things as answering a telephone or making a telephone call, shall not be regarded as consideration. "Lucky Social Security Numbers" program is still a lottery because winning numbers are posted in the sponsor's place of business. 40 Atty. Gen. 284.

A contest conducted by a newspaper in which entrants are required to forecast the results of 20 football games, including an estimate of the point differential between the winners and the losers, is a lottery in violation of 348.01, Stats. 1951, and it also violates 348.085. 40 Atty. Gen. 438.

A scheme whereby players of a game of skill, similar to bowling but played with a disc similar to shuffleboard, are given coupons, bearing various stated point values dependent upon the size of the score made by the player, which coupons are redeemable in merchandise, does not violate 100.15, 176.90, 348.01, 348.07, 348.085, or 348.09, Stats. 1951, the game being assumed to be one of skill but not a "contest" and the coupons not being given in connection with the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise. 41 Atty. Gen. 111.

A slogan contest conducted by a chamber of commerce, wherein entries are to be mailed to the "contest secretary," no entry blank being required, lacks the element of consideration necessary to make it a lottery, regardless of whether the winner is determined by chance. 42 Atty. Gen. 68.

A radio give-away program called "Number Pleeze," described in the opinion, is not a lottery, because the element of consideration is absent, but listeners may not be required to register at a sponsor's store to be eligible to participate. 43 Atty. Gen. 266.

The television game of "Banko," described in the opinion, is a lottery. 43 Atty. Gen. 324.

A radio program entitled "Let's Quiz the Mrs.", in which information necessary to win is broadcast and is also printed on the package in which the sponsor's product is sold, has the element of consideration necessary to constitute it a lottery, prize and chance being present. 44 Atty. Gen. 268.

945.02 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 945.02; 1969 c. 252, 424.

945.03 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 945.03; 1969 c. 252 ss. 26, 27.

See note to 945.01, citing State v. Morrissy, 25 W (2d) 638, 131 NW (2d) 366.

945.04 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 945.04.

A coin-operated pinball machine, the play of which is governed by the element of chance, and which contains mechanisms whereby the owner can set the controls to provide for payoff numbers or free plays when a player obtains certain scores, and to record the number of times the winning numbers appear, is a device which is "adapted, suitable, devised, designed" and which "can be used for gambling purposes" and is a "gambling device," within 348.09, Stats. 1943. A violation of the statute is established when it is proven that the defendant knowingly suffered or permitted the device to be set up, kept, managed or used. State v. Jaskie, 245 W 398, 14 NW (2d) 148.

See note to 945.01, citing State v. Lake Geneva Lanes, Inc. 22 W (2d) 151, 125 NW (2d) 622.

A vending machine which is designed to be used for gambling purposes is within the scope of 348.09, Stats. 1935. 26 Atty. Gen. 122.

The court may order slot machines which are gambling devices destroyed when seized by an officer. 26 Atty. Gen. 441.

Slot machines seized in respect of violation of 348.09, Stats. 1941, are subject to destruction and money contained in such machines is subject to forfeiture. 30 Atty. Gen. 289.

See note to 945.05, citing 37 Atty. Gen. 126.

945.05 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 945.05; 1969 c. 252 ss. 29, 30.

The principles of law applicable in determining whether a slot machine is a gambling device are the same whether the use is prohibited by statute or by municipal ordinance. A slot machine whereby a player received a package of mints upon depositing a nickel, and also a chance to receive 2 to 20 trade chips on the next play is a gambling device involving the element of chance on the second operation. Milwaukee v. Johnson, 192 W 585, 213 NW 335.

In a prosecution for conspiracy to maintain gambling devices, where defendant committed overt acts affecting the maintenance of all slot machines of all conspirators, each defendant's maintenance of his own machine constituted a separate offense, conviction of which did not preclude conviction of conspiracy. State v. Martin, 229 W 644, 282 NW 107.

Where officers were lawfully in a licensed tavern and had a right to inspect the licensed premises under 139.06, to determine whether the law relating to beverage taxes was being complied with, their seizure of slot machines in operation on the licensed premises was valid although without search warrant and although the inspection of the premises may have been made because of an anonymous letter stating that slot machines were being operated there; hence the seized machines were admissible in evidence in a prosecution for possession and operation of slot machines in violation of 348.07, Stats. 1941. State v. Hoffman, 245 W 367, 14 NW (2d) 146.

Certain slot machines, which were on the premises in a separate locked room adjacent to the room where other slot machines were in operation, and which, although not set up for operation, could have been set up at any time and were in condition to be operated, were properly seized as being kept for gambling purposes. State v. Hoffman, 245 W 367, 14 NW (2d) 146.

A cigar machine which delivers one cigar for a nickel, with a chance of delivering more, is a gambling device. 1908 Atty. Gen. 286.

The use of cane racks, doll racks and shooting galleries is not gambling when the skill of the player determines the result. 1912 Atty. Gen. 256.

A slot machine designed to indicate the number of coupons or chips that it will deliver, in addition to a package of gum, on the next operation, but paying no coupons or a different number on successive operations, is none the less a gambling device, because the player gambles on the chance of gain in subsequent operations rather than the first; its use violates sec. 4529, Stats. 1921. 11 Atty. Gen. 23, 759.

The "corn game", otherwise designated as "bingo", practically the same as "keno", is a gambling game. 12 Atty. Gen. 369 and 472.

A slot machine giving packages of mints and also 2 chips indicated at the time a nickel is played is a gambling device, since the operator gambles on what the machine will pay the second time and when chips are played he gambles on the number of chips. 16 Atty. Gen. 56.

A slot machine set up in the principal room of a soft drink parlor where business is being done, if not in working condition, is a slot machine within the contemplation of 348.07, Stats. 1929; the proprietor is violating said section unless he has informed those who frequent his place that the same is out of working condition. 18 Atty. Gen. 499.

Pinball games described in the opinion are gambling devices whether a prize is paid by the owner of the establishment or automatically by machine. 24 Atty. Gen. 536.

The so-called game of "Hollywood" appears to be within the scope of 348.07, Stats. 1935. 26 Atty. Gen. 119.

A pinball machine containing no pay-off device, played solely for amusement and not actually used for gambling purposes, is not a gambling device under 348.07 or 348.09, Stats. 1941. 30 Atty. Gen. 300.

A pinball machine containing no pay-off device whereby coins or tokens are emitted but which through its own internal mechanism awards free play upon making a certain score is a gambling device per se, since the right to replay the machine is a "thing of value". (25 Atty. Gen. 731 overruled in view of Milwaukee v. Burns, 225 W 296.) 30 Atty. Gen. 470.

A device known as "Telequiz", an electrical coin-operated machine which asks the player 5 questions and gives him a period of time in which to select which of 6 proposed answers to each question is correct, is lawful if used solely for amusement, but if prizes are paid for high scores it violates 348.07 (1), 348.09 and 176.90, Stats. 1947. If it contains an automatic pay-off device its sale or possession with intent to sell is also prohibited under 348.07 (2). Guessing contests are games of chance. 37 Atty. Gen. 126.

The game of "Money-Pitch" cannot safely be declared lawful as a game in which the results are not left to chance. 37 Atty. Gen. 456.

Shuffleboard is a game of skill and does not violate 348.07 or 348.09, Stats. 1949. 38 Atty. Gen. 340.

The device known as "Hollycrane" appears to be a gambling device and slot machine within the meaning of 348.07, 348.09, and 176.90, Stats. 1949. 38 Atty. Gen. 377.

A gum ball machine occasionally ejecting trinkets instead of gum is a gambling device within the purview of 348.07 and 348.09, Stats. 1949. 38 Atty. Gen. 470.

A game or device known as "Crib-A-Dice" is not a gambling device within the meaning of 348.07, Stats. 1949, unless actually used for gambling. 38 Atty. Gen. 493.

945.06 History: 1969 c. 252; Stats. 1969 s. 945.06.

945.07 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 945.07.

945.08 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 945.08.

945.10 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 945.10.

945.12 History: 1957 c. 231; Stats. 1957 s. 945.12.

CHAPTER 946.

Crimes Against Government and Its Administration.

946.01 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 946.01.

946.02 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 946.02.

946.03 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 946.03.

Editor's Note: On enforcement of state sedition statutes as affected by the Smith Act (18 USC, sec. 2385) see Pennsylvania v. Nelson, 350 US 497, and Upham v. Wyman, 360 US 72.

946.04 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 946.04.

946.05 History: 1955 c. 696; Stats. 1955 s. 946.05; 1967 c. 241.