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SC-JICRIM 2-50, Anderson, S.C. Requests to Charge - Criminal, § 2-50

Anderson's South Carolina Requests to Charge - Criminal, 2nd Ed.
Part II. Offenses
Ralph King Anderson, Jr.
2nd Edition, 2012

Rule 2 Preliminary Hearing

§ 2-50 Perjury and Subornation of Perjury (§ 16-9-10)

Section 16-9-10(A) of the South Carolina Code of Laws provides:

(1) It is unlawful for a person to willfully give false, misleading, or incomplete testimony under oath in any court of record, judicial, administrative, or regulatory proceeding in this State.

(2) It is unlawful for a person to willfully give false, misleading, or incomplete information on a document, record, report, or form required by the laws of this State.

Subsection (C) provides:

A person may be convicted under this section if he induces, procures, or persuades another person to commit perjury or if he commits perjury by his own act, consent, or agreement.

* The crime of subornation of perjury consists of two essential elements:

- (1) procuring or inducing one to commit perjury; and
- (2) commission of perjury.

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However, one may be convicted of an attempt to commit this, even if the witness allegedly suborned did not actually swear falsely.

• S.C. Code Ann. § 16-9-10(A) (2003); see also S.C. Code Ann. § 16-9-10(B) (2003) (“(1) A person who violates the provisions of subsection (A)(1) is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined in the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (2) A person who violates the provisions of subsection (A)(2) is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than six months or fined not less than one hundred dollars, or both.”)

• S.C. Code Ann. § 16-9-10(C) (2003).

* Collins v. Doe, 343 S.C. 119, 539 S.E.2d 62 (Ct. App. 2000), rev'd on other grounds, 352 S.C. 462, 574 S.E.2d 739 (2002) (“... Giving false testimony at trial constitutes the felony of perjury and subjects the perjurer to a fine and/or up to five years imprisonment.”) (citing S.C. Code Ann. § 16-9-10 (Supp. 1999)).

• In re Diggs, 344 S.C. 397, 403, 544 S.E.2d 628, 632 (2001) (“... “[A]ny attorney who provides false information on a notarized CLE [Continuing Legal Education] compliance report commits a false swearing to a tribunal, which constitutes perjury.”); State v. Stanley, 365 S.C. 24, 35, 615 S.E.2d 455, 460 (Ct. App. 2005) (“Giving false information in a document or report required by the laws of this State is perjury.” (citing S.C. Code Ann. § 16-9-10(A)(2) (2003)); see also State v. Davis, 354 S.C. 348, 580 S.E.2d 778 (Ct. App. 2003) (discussing whether allegedly exculpatory information was intentionally or recklessly withheld from the magistrate, rendering a search warrant defective); State v. Jones, 331 S.C. 228, 500 S.E.2d 499 (Ct. App. 1998) (discussing affiant’s false statement as basis for finding

insufficient probable cause).

• Burns v. Clayton, 237 S.C. 316, 117 S.E.2d 300, 308-09 (1960) (“... Although the crime of subornation of perjury was not consummated, the attempt to commit it was in itself a crime, being an act done with the intention of preventing the due course of justice.”).

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Rule 2 Preliminary hearing

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SC Court of Appeals

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S.C. SUPREME COURT

George Holmes George Holmes

Rule 2 Preliminary Hearing

22 C.J.S. Criminal Procedure and Rights of Accused § 21

Corpus Juris Secundum March 2019 Update

Criminal Procedure and Rights of the Accused
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Part One. Complaint, Jurisdiction, Venue, and Arrest; Investigation

I. Preliminary Matters: Complaint, Affidavit, Warrant, Hearing, and Commitment

D. Preliminary Hearing or Examination

1. In General

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Preliminary Hearings
Rule 2 Preliminary Hearing

Rule 2

Topic Summary References Correlation Table

West's Key Number Digest

West's Key Number Digest, Criminal Law § 207(4), 222.1

*A preliminary hearing is not a trial, rather, it is a hearing to determine whether or not an accused probably committed a crime, and thus should be held over for trial or set free, as the facts warrant.

A "preliminary examination" is a public hearing conducted before a magistrate at which the prosecution and the defendant may present evidence.¹ Unlike a trial, a preliminary hearing is not a trial of the guilt or innocence of the accused,² rather, it is a hearing to determine whether an accused probably committed a crime.³ The determination thereof is not a final judgment.⁴

Subject to the rights secured to a person accused of a crime by the provisions of the constitution, the legislature may in general provide for preliminary hearings or investigations,⁵ but the rules that govern criminal pleading and the scope and import of trial issues and the relevancy of evidence are not applicable thereto.⁶

Purposes. Rule 2 Preliminary Hearing

In general, a preliminary hearing serves a limited purpose: to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed the crime charged,⁷ so as to warrant further proceedings,⁸ or to hold the accused for prosecution if warranted.⁹

Moreover, the preliminary hearing or examination is used to protect the accused who is unjustly or improperly charged from being compelled to stand trial,¹⁰ to ferret out groundless and improvident prosecutions,¹¹ to prevent the accused's detention without probable cause,¹² to preserve the evidence and keep the witnesses within the control of the state, and to determine the amount of bail¹³ if the offense is bailable.¹⁴

On the other hand, it is not the purpose of a preliminary hearing to establish guilt or innocence,¹⁵ since it is not a mini-trial,¹⁶ and as such the defendant cannot assert a mistake of law defense to overcome the charged offense at a preliminary hearing.¹⁷ A preliminary examination is not available to the accused for the purpose of ascertaining in advance the evidence relied on by the prosecution,¹⁸ nor is a preliminary hearing the proper forum to choose between conflicting facts or inferences, or to weigh the state's evidence against evidence favorable to the defendant.¹⁹ Although some discovery results as a by-product of the preliminary hearing,²⁰ discovery is not the purpose of the hearing.²¹

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Footnotes

- 1 Cal.—People v. Martinez, 22 Cal. 4th 750, 94 Cal. Rptr. 2d 381, 996 P.2d 32 (2000).
- 2 N.D.—State v. Foley, 2000 ND 91, 610 N.W.2d 49 (N.D. 2000).
Pa.—Com. v. Sanel, ex. 623 Pa. 253, 82 A.3d 943 (2013).
As to determination as to guilt or innocence of accused on preliminary examination, see § 32.
Summary proceeding only
A preliminary hearing as to probable cause is not a preliminary trial or a full evidentiary trial on the issue of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; rather, it is intended to be a summary proceeding to determine essential or basic facts as to probability.
Wis.—State v. Anderson, 2005 WI 54, 280 Wis. 2d 104, 695 N.W.2d 731 (2005).
- 3 N.D.—State v. Foley, 2000 ND 91, 610 N.W.2d 49 (N.D. 2000).
Idaho—State v. Schall, 157 Idaho 488, 337 P.3d 647 (2014).
W. Va.—State v. Davis, 232 W. Va. 398, 752 S.E.2d 429 (2013).
- 4 Ariz.—State ex rel. Mahoney v. Stevens, 79 Ariz. 298, 288 P.2d 1077 (1955).
Wyo.—State v. Spears, 76 Wyo. 82, 300 P.2d 551 (1956).
- 5 Or.—State v. Pirkey, 203 Or. 697, 281 P.2d 698 (1955).
Statute valid
La.—State v. Naas, 409 So. 2d 535 (La. 1981).
Tex.—Pierce v. State, 636 S.W.2d 734 (Tex. App. Corpus Christi 1982).
- 6 § 32.
- 7 Idaho—State v. Schall, 157 Idaho 488, 337 P.3d 647 (2014).
Mich.—People v. Perkins, 468 Mich. 448, 662 N.W.2d 727 (2003).
W. Va.—State v. Davis, 232 W. Va. 398, 752 S.E.2d 429 (2013).
Felony
Wis.—State v. Anderson, 2005 WI 54, 280 Wis. 2d 104, 695 N.W.2d 731 (2005).
Protection of accused
Primary purpose of preliminary examination is to protect accused from hasty, improvident, or malicious prosecution and to discover whether there is substantial basis for bringing prosecution and further denying accused his right to liberty; upon determination that bind over is warranted on at least one count, that purpose has been served.
Wis.—State v. Williams, 198 Wis. 2d 516, 544 N.W.2d 406 (1996).
- 8 U.S.—Barber v. Page, 390 U.S. 719, 88 S. Ct. 1318, 20 L. Ed. 2d 255 (1968); Jaben v. U.S., 381 U.S. 214, 85 S. Ct. 1365, 14 L. Ed. 2d 345 (1965).
- 9 Wyo.—Messer v. State, 2004 WY 98, 96 P.3d 12 (Wyo. 2004).
As to discharge of accused, generally, see § 39.

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S.C. SUPREME COURT

The State v. George Holmes, Appellate case No. 2022-000728

Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976 Annotated
Title 16. Crimes and Offenses
Chapter 11. Offenses Against Property
Article 5. Burglary, Housebreaking, Robbery and the like

Code 1976 § 16-11-390

§ 16-11-390. Safecracking.

PLEASE SEE

Arrest Warrant: 2018A0710200400

16-11-0390

I'm Not guilty

It is unlawful for a person to use explosives, tools, or any other implement in or about a safe used for keeping money or other valuables with intent to commit larceny or any other crime.

A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than thirty years.

Credits

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 16-337; 1952 Code § 16-337; 1942 Code § 1150; 1932 Code § 1150; Cr. C. '22 § 44; Cr. C. '12 § 191; 1904 (14) 396; 1907 (25) 580; 1955 (49) 65; 1993 Act No. 184, § 172.

Notes of Decisions (10)

Code 1976 § 16-11-390, SC ST § 16-11-390
Current through 2019 Act No. 90, subject to technical revisions by the Code Commissioner as authorized by law before official publication.

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I Mr. George Holmes did not commit the offense of Safecracking

Notes Of Decisions (10)

In general indictment: 2018A0710200400 16-11-0390

GH

It is not essential to constitute a safecracker that he shall be successful in his attempt to break open the safe. Miller v. State of S. C. (D.C.S.C. 1970) 309 F.Supp. 1287.

GH

"Safetampering" falls within the crime defined as "safecracking" in this section [Code 1962 § 16-337]. Miller v. State of S. C. (D.C.S.C. 1970) 309 F.Supp. 1287. Burglary 2

GH

Defendant's possession, following larceny of safe, of property of the nature stolen, with his admission to others that he had obtained them from the safe in subject, were sufficient to sustain his conviction of the offense of safecracking. State v. Blue (S.C. 1975) 264 S.C. 468, 215 S.E.2d 905. Burglary 45

GH

Use of a hammer to remove a safe in one county, although it was not opened until carried into a second county, constituted a violation of this section [Code 1962 § 16-337], such as to give a court of the first county jurisdiction over the case. Shelnut v. State (S.C. 1965) 247 S.C. 41, 145 S.E.2d 420.

GH

The subject of the act from which this section [Code 1962 § 16-337] is taken was expressed in the title thereof. State v. O'Day (S.C. 1906) 74 S.C. 448, 54 S.E. 607.

Constitutional Issues

GH

Ten year minimum sentence for safecracking with tools does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment. Stockton v. Leeke (S.C. 1977) 269 S.C. 459, 237 S.E.2d 896.

GH

This section [Code 1962 § 16-337] is not unconstitutional by reason of the fact that life imprisonment is directed upon conviction if the jury does not recommend mercy, and not less than ten years' imprisonment is directed when the jury does recommend mercy. State v. Haulcomb (S.C. 1973) 260 S.C. 260, 195 S.E.2d 601, appeal dismissed 94 S.Ct. 229, 414 U.S. 886, 38 L.Ed.2d 134.

GH

The contention that this section [Code 1962 § 16-337] is not sufficiently definite to place a person of common intelligence on notice as to what is prohibited is clearly without merit. The offense is designated in bold-faced letters - "SAFECRACKING." State v. Haulcomb (S.C. 1973) 260 S.C. 260, 195 S.E.2d 601, appeal dismissed 94 S.Ct. 229, 414 U.S. 886, 38 L.Ed.2d 134. Larceny 2

Indictment

2018A0710200400

I'm Not guilty

GH

Where an indictment on its face specifically sets forth the charge of safecracking as the fourth count, its plain language is not to be ignored merely because on the outside of the indictment the several counts are tabulated in a different order. Crady v. State (S.C. 1966) 248 S.C. 522, 151 S.E.2d 670.

Questions for Jury

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In a prosecution for armed robbery and safecracking, the court improperly denied defendant's motion for directed verdict.

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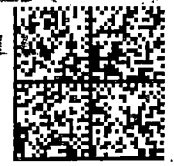
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