

SUMMARY JURISDICTION BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTE

THE main purpose of this Bill is to extend the list of indictable offences that may be dealt with in a summary way by Magistrates, subject to the right of the accused to claim trial by jury where the maximum penalty on indictment would exceed three months' imprisonment, and subject to the general right of appeal to the Supreme Court against summary conviction. The existing summary jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace is also preserved, with some modifications.

Apart from the right of the defendant to claim trial by jury and his general right of appeal, Magistrates or Justices have a discretion to decline to deal summarily with any case. Also, the existing right to prosecute by indictment instead of in a summary way is not affected.

The Bill is in substitution for Part V of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927, which confers summary jurisdiction on Magistrates and Justices in the cases mentioned below. Part V also creates a certain number of summary offences which are not indictable; but those provisions are out of place in legislation dealing with indictable offences. They have been redrafted, and now appear in the Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2). Other provisions of Part V, which prescribe summary penalties not exceeding three months' imprisonment for the indictable offences of common assault, mischief, theft, and false pretences, have been disposed of either by amending the corresponding sections of the Crimes Act 1908 so as to provide for those penalties in minor cases (see the Crimes Amendment Bill), or by making similar provision in the Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2).

Certain obsolete provisions of Part V have not been re-enacted. In particular, sections 241 and 242, which confer a limited summary jurisdiction over certain indictable offences committed by young persons under sixteen and children under twelve, are repealed, because for all practical purposes they have been superseded by the provisions of the Child Welfare Act 1925. Children's Courts have exclusive jurisdiction over children under seventeen.

The first table at the end of this note shows how the provisions of Part V have been disposed of, and indicates the corresponding provisions of this Bill, the Crimes Amendment Bill, and the Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2). References to the replaced sections of Part V also appear in the margin beside the clauses that replace them.

Summary jurisdiction of Magistrates.—At present, Magistrates may deal summarily, under Part V of the Justices of the Peace Act, with the following indictable offences:—

- (a) Attempted suicide (s. 188) :
- (b) Certain cases of mischief, generally where the value of the damage done is not more than £50 (ss. 188, 217) :
- (c) Certain cases of theft, false pretences, and receiving, where the value of the property is not more than £50 (s. 188) :
- (d) False declarations and certain other offences under the Marriage Act 1908 and the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1951 (s. 188, as amended by s. 19 of the Statutes Amendment Act 1942) :
- (e) Common assault (s. 202) :
- (f) Fortune-telling (s. 236).

Under this Bill (*clause 2*) Magistrates may deal summarily, without monetary limits on their jurisdiction, with the indictable offences described in Parts I and II of the *First* Schedule to the Bill. Part I of that Schedule refers to indictable offences under the Crimes Act 1908, including all crimes against rights of property, but excluding graver crimes such as treason, perjury, unnatural offences, homicide, and rape. A list of the crimes in respect of which summary jurisdiction is not given is printed in the second table at the end of this note. Part II of the *First* Schedule refers to certain indictable offences under other Acts.

Summary jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.—At present, two or more Justices of the Peace may deal summarily, under Part V of the Justices of the Peace Act, with the following indictable offences:—

- (a) Minor cases of mischief, generally where the value of the damage done is not more than £5 (ss. 216, 217) :
- (b) Minor cases of theft, false pretences, and receiving, generally where the value of the property is not more than £20 (ss. 234, 235, 238) :
- (c) Common assault (s. 202) :
- (d) Fortune-telling (s. 236).

Under this Bill (*clause 3*) two or more Justices may deal summarily with any case of theft, attempted theft, or receiving where the value of the property involved is not more than £20. Minor cases of mischief, common assault, and fortune-telling are now dealt with in the Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2).

The following notes indicate the effect of the clauses of the Bill.

Clause 2 empowers Magistrates to deal summarily with the indictable offences referred to in the *First* Schedule. *Subclause (2)* includes in their jurisdiction cases of conspiring or attempting to commit any of those offences or being accessory after the fact thereto.

Clause 3 sets out the indictable offences that may be dealt with summarily by two or more Justices of the Peace, but does not limit the power of Magistrates, under *clause 2*, to deal with those offences. The offences are theft, attempted theft, and receiving, with a monetary limit of £20 in value.

Clause 4 provides that where the penalty on indictment would exceed three months' imprisonment, the accused may, as at present, claim to be tried by a jury under section 124 of the Justices of the Peace Act, and if he does so the case is to be dealt with as an indictable one.

Clause 5 re-enacts the existing provisions under which the Magistrate or Justices may, at any time during the hearing, decline to deal summarily with the case, and treat it as a charge of an indictable offence.

Clause 6 makes it clear that all relevant provisions of the Crimes Act apply, including the provisions as to powers of arrest, search warrants, and the granting of bail.

Clause 7 prescribes the maximum penalties that may be imposed on summary conviction under the Bill. Where a Magistrate has jurisdiction he may sentence the accused to imprisonment for not more than three years or to a fine of not more than £200. Justices, within their jurisdiction, may sentence the accused to imprisonment for not more than six months or to a fine of not more than £50. In either case, the maximum penalty that could have been imposed on indictment, if less than the above, is not to be exceeded. At present, in the limited classes of cases where summary jurisdiction exists under Part V, Magistrates may not impose imprisonment for more than one year or a fine of more than £50 (ss. 188, 192). The only change made in the powers of Justices is to increase the maximum fine from £20 (s. 238) to £50. The existing powers to impose reformative detention, or to commit to a Borstal institution, or to grant probation, or to dismiss the case as trivial, are preserved by *clause 12 (1) (f)*.

Clause 8 re-enacts, with minor drafting alterations, section 243 of the Justices of the Peace Act, under which an order may be made for restitution of stolen property or for the payment of its value.

The effect of *clause 9* is that proceedings under the Bill are to be commenced by information in the summary form under Part II of the Justices of the Peace Act. This clause does not change the existing law in that respect; but it expressly applies the Justices of the Peace Act, thus making it clear that the Court has the powers conferred by that Act and that the general right of appeal to the Supreme Court against a conviction is preserved.

Clause 10 provides that proceedings under the Bill may be commenced at any time after the commission of the offence, unless a time-limit is imposed by any Act creating the offence. At present, there is a time-limit of two years (s. 190). There is no time-limit for an indictment in the majority of cases under the Crimes Act 1908.

Clause 11 re-enacts the provisions of section 260 of the Justices of the Peace Act, under which proceedings are not to be quashed because of formal defects.

Clause 12 preserves the alternative jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and of Magistrates or Justices under other enactments, and also declares that the jurisdiction of the Children's Court is not affected. By *subclause (2)*, the defences of previous conviction or previous acquittal are expressly made available to persons prosecuted under the Bill and subsequently prosecuted under any other Act, or *vice versa*.

The effect of *clause 13* is that where in any matter the Child Welfare Act 1925 is inconsistent with the Bill, that Act is to prevail.

Clause 14 makes the consequential amendments set out in the *Second Schedule*. The only amendment in that Schedule requiring special mention is the omission from section 124 of the Justices of the Peace Act of the words "and which is not an assault". That section gives a right to claim trial by jury, where the penalty exceeds three months' imprisonment, except in cases of assault. The effect of this amendment is to give the right of trial by jury in cases of assault, except in cases of the summary offence of common assault at present created by section 202 of the Justices of the Peace Act (which is transferred, by the Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2), to the Police Offences Act 1927).

Clause 15 repeals Part V of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927 and the amendments to that Part.

The *First Schedule* lists the indictable offences that may be dealt with summarily, by Magistrates alone, under the Bill. (See the second table at the end of this note for offences under the Crimes Act that are not brought under the Bill.)

The *Second Schedule* contains the consequential amendments mentioned in the note to *clause 14*.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING SECTIONS OF ENACTMENTS REPEALED
THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ACT 1927, NO. 37 (REPRINT OF STATUTES, VOL. II, P. 403)

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.
186 (1)	—
186 (2)	12
187 (1)	2, 3
187 (1A)	9
187 (2)	3
188 (1)	2, 5, 7 (1)
188 (2)	4
190	10
191	9
192	6 (1) (b)
193	Second Schedule
194	6 (1) (d)
195	2 (2)
196	—
197-199	Crimes Amendment Bill
200	—
201	—
202, 203	Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2)
205	—
206, 207	Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2)
208	Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2)
209	Crimes Amendment Bill
210-212	Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2)
213	—
214	Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2)
215	6 (1) (e)
216	2, Crimes Amendment Bill, and Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2)
217	—
218	—
219	6 (1) (g), and Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2)
220	6 (1) (k), and Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2)
221	6 (1) (e)
222	Crimes Amendment Bill
223-229	6 (1) (e)
230	—
231	2, 3
232, 233	—
234	2, 3, and Crimes Amendment Bill
235	2, and Crimes Amendment Bill
236, 237	2, and Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2)
238 (1)	3, 5, 7 (2), and Crimes Amendment Bill
238 (2)	4
241, 242	—
243	8
244	Crimes Amendment Bill

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ACT 1927, No. 37 (REPRINT OF STATUTES,
VOL. II, P. 403)—*continued*

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.
245	6 (1) (l)
246	Police Offences Amendment Bill (No. 2)
247, 248	—
250	2, 3, and Crimes Amendment Bill
251, 252	6 (1) (e)
253-256	—
260	11
261	12

THE STATUTES AMENDMENT ACT 1942, No. 18

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.
19 .. .. .	.. 2

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AMENDMENT ACT 1948, No. 20

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.
2 (1) .. .. .	.. 9
2 (2) (b) .. .. .	.. 5
2 (2) (c) .. .. .	.. 4
2 (3) (b) .. .. .	.. 5
2 (3) (c) .. .. .	.. 4

TABLE OF OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMES ACT 1908 IN RESPECT OF WHICH
SUMMARY JURISDICTION IS NOT GIVEN

Section of Act.	Description of Offence.
95-100 ..	Treason, treasonable crimes, or inciting to mutiny.
103-109 ..	Riotous assembly, riotous damage, or unlawful drilling.
113 ..	Challenge to fight a duel.
114 ..	Taking part in prize-fight.
115-120 ..	Seditious offences.
121-124 ..	Piracy and piratical acts.
126-128 ..	Judicial and official corruption, or selling offices.
131 ..	Perjury.
135-138 ..	Fabricating evidence, conspiring to bring false accusations or to defeat justice, or corrupting juries or witnesses.
139 ..	Being at large while under sentence of penal servitude.
150 ..	Blasphemous libel.
153, 154 (a), (b) ..	Unnatural offences, or attempted unnatural offence.
155 ..	Incest.
187-190 ..	Murder, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, or being accessory after the fact.
191 ..	Manslaughter.
192 ..	Aiding or abetting suicide.
195, 196 ..	Disabling or stupefying in order to commit a crime.
197 ..	Wounding with intent to do bodily harm.
198, 199 ..	Attempting to injure by explosives, or intentionally endangering persons on railways, &c.
200A (1) ..	<i>Intentionally endangering persons in vehicles.</i>
201 ..	Intentionally preventing escape from wreck.
203 ..	Administering poison with intent to injure or annoy.
210 ..	Common assault.
212, 213 ..	Rape, or attempted rape.
220 ..	Killing unborn child.
221 ..	Procuring abortion.
235, 236 ..	Defamatory libel, or criminal defamation.

Hon. Mr. Webb

SUMMARY JURISDICTION

ANALYSIS

Title.	7. Maximum penalty on summary conviction under this Act.
1. Short Title and commencement.	8. Order for restitution of stolen property or payment of its value.
2. Summary jurisdiction of Magistrates in respect of certain indictable offences.	9. Procedure.
3. Summary jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in respect of certain indictable offences.	10. Time for commencement of summary prosecution.
4. Right of accused to claim trial by jury.	11. Proceedings not to be questioned for want of form.
5. Power of Court to decline summary jurisdiction.	12. Other jurisdictions and powers not affected.
6. Application of certain provisions of Crimes Act 1908.	13. Act to be read subject to Child Welfare Act 1925.
	14. Consequential amendments.
	15. Repeals and savings. Schedules.

A BILL INTITULED

AN ACT to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in relation to the summary trial of indictable offences, and to make better provision with respect thereto. Title.

5 BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1952. Short Title and commencement.
- (2) This Act shall come into force on the *first day of January*, nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

Summary jurisdiction of Magistrates in respect of certain indictable offences.

Cf. Justices of the Peace Act 1927, No. 37, ss. 187, 188 (1) (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. II, p. 404) *Cf.* 1927, No. 37, s. 195

See Reprint of Statutes, Vol. II, p. 288

Ibid., p. 289

Ibid., p. 289

Summary jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in respect of certain indictable offences. *Cf.* 1927, No. 37, ss. 187, 234, 238, 250

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Magistrate shall have summary jurisdiction in respect of the indictable offences described in the enactments specified in the *First* Schedule to this Act, and proceedings in respect of any such offence may accordingly be taken in a summary way in accordance with this Act. 5

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Magistrate shall have summary jurisdiction in respect of the following indictable offences, and proceedings in respect of any such offence may accordingly be taken in a summary way in accordance with this Act, namely:— 10

(a) Conspiring to commit any indictable offence to which subsection *one* of this section applies (being a conspiracy to which section three hundred and forty-seven or, as the case may be, section three hundred and forty-eight of the Crimes Act 1908 applies): 15

(b) Attempting to commit any indictable offence to which subsection *one* of this section applies, or inciting or attempting to incite any person to commit any such offence (being an attempt or incitement to which section three hundred and forty-nine or, as the case may be, section three hundred and fifty or section three hundred and fifty-one of the Crimes Act 1908 applies): 25

(c) Being accessory after the fact to any indictable offence to which subsection *one* of this section applies (being any case to which section three hundred and fifty-two or, as the case may be, section three hundred and fifty-three of the Crimes Act 1908 applies). 30

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and without limiting the jurisdiction of any Magistrate under section *two* thereof, any two or more Justices of the Peace shall have summary jurisdiction in respect of any of the indictable offences specified in subsection *two* of this section, and proceedings in respect of any such offence may accordingly be taken in a summary way in accordance with this Act, if the offence is alleged to have been committed in respect of any thing that is capable of being stolen and if the value of that thing does not exceed *twenty* pounds. 40

(2) The indictable offences to which subsection one of this section relates are—

- 5 (a) Theft (being a theft to which *paragraph (e) or paragraph (f)* of section two hundred and forty-seven of the Crimes Act 1908 applies): See Reprint of Statutes, Vol. II, p. 255
- (b) Attempting to commit any such theft as aforesaid (being an attempt to which section three hundred and fifty of the said Act applies): Ibid., p. 289
- 10 (c) Receiving anything stolen as aforesaid (being the offence to which section two hundred and eighty-four of the said Act applies). Ibid., p. 265
4. Before proceeding to deal summarily under this Act with any indictable offence which, on indictment, would be punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 15 ing three months, the Court shall give to the person charged the right to claim to be tried by a jury, and for that purpose the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-four of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927 shall, with the necessary modifications, apply. Right of accused to claim trial by jury. Cf. 1927, No. 37, ss. 188 (2), 238 (2) 1948, No. 20, s. 2 (2) (c), (3) (c) See Reprint of Statutes, Vol. II, p. 385
- 20 5. (1) Where any summary prosecution is commenced under this Act, the Court may, at any time during the hearing, decline to deal summarily with the offence, and may endorse on the information a certificate to that effect. Power of Court to decline summary jurisdiction. Cf. 1927, No. 37, ss. 188 (1), 238 (1) 1948, No. 20, s. 2 (2) (b), 3 (b)
- 25 (2) Any Court declining under this Act to deal summarily with an offence shall thereupon deal with the case in all respects as if the accused were charged with an indictable offence not punishable on summary conviction under this Act.
- 30 6. (1) The following provisions of the Crimes Act 1908 shall, as far as they are applicable and with all necessary modifications, apply to summary proceedings under this Act, namely— Application of certain provisions of Crimes Act 1908.
- (a) Part I (which relates to preliminary matters): See Reprint of Statutes, Vol. II, p. 182
- 35 (b) Sections twenty-four to twenty-six (which relate to the Court's discretion as to punishment):
- (c) Part III (which relates to matters of justification or excuse):
- (d) Part IV (which relates to parties to the com- 40 mission of offences):

- (e) Such of the provisions of Parts VI to IX as relate to any of the indictable offences to which section *two* or section *three* of this Act applies:
- (f) Section three hundred and fifty-five (which relates to the preservation of civil remedies): 5
- (g) Sections three hundred and fifty-eight to three hundred and sixty (which relate to powers of arrest):
- (h) Section three hundred and sixty-five (which relates to search warrants): 10
- (i) Section three hundred and sixty-eight (which relates to bail):
- (j) Sections four hundred and two to four hundred and four (which relate to special pleas):
- (k) Section four hundred and forty-nine (which relates to the power of the Court to order payment of costs and compensation): 15
- (l) Section four hundred and fifty-one (which relates to the restitution of property).

(2) The question whether or not any person charged 20 under this Act with an indictable offence may be arrested without warrant under the said sections three hundred and fifty-eight to three hundred and sixty, or whether any such person as aforesaid is bailable as of right or at discretion under the said section three hundred and 25 *sixty-eight*, shall be determined in accordance with those sections as if the offence were not punishable on summary conviction under this Act.

(3) In the application of any of the aforesaid provisions of the Crimes Act 1908, all references to the 30 jury shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be references to the Court exercising jurisdiction under this Act.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, where any person is summarily convicted by a Magistrate 35 under this Act, the Magistrate may sentence him—

(a) To imprisonment for a term not exceeding *three* years; or

(b) To pay a fine not exceeding *two hundred* pounds.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, where 40 any person is summarily convicted by Justices under this Act, the Justices may sentence him—

(a) To imprisonment for a term not exceeding *six* months; or

(b) To pay a fine not exceeding *fifty* pounds. 45

Maximum penalty on summary conviction under this Act.

Cf. 1927, No. 37, s. 188 (1)
Cf. *ibid.*, s. 238 (1)

(3) Notwithstanding anything in subsection *one* or subsection *two* of this section, no person shall be sentenced under this Act—

5 (a) To a term of imprisonment exceeding the maximum term of imprisonment that could have been imposed if he had been convicted of the same offence on indictment:

10 (b) To pay a fine exceeding in amount the maximum fine that could have been imposed if he had been convicted of the same offence on indictment:

(c) To a term of imprisonment if, on conviction of the same offence on indictment, he could not have been sentenced to imprisonment.

15 **8.** Where any person—

(a) Is summarily convicted under this Act of the theft of any property, or of receiving any property obtained by any crime, or of having obtained or procured any property by means of any false pretence; or

20 (b) Is charged under this Act with any such offence as aforesaid and the case is dismissed by the Court hearing it as being of so trivial a nature as to be unfit for prosecution, but in the opinion of the Court that person has been proved guilty of the offence,—

25 the Court may order that person to restore the property forthwith to the owner thereof or his representatives, and in default of such restitution as aforesaid to pay to the owner or his representatives such sum as in the opinion of the Court is equivalent to the value of the property, or may in any case order that person to pay to the owner or his representatives such sum as aforesaid.

35 **9.** Proceedings for the summary trial of indictable offences under this Act shall be commenced by way of information as for a matter determinable summarily, in accordance with Part II of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927, and the provisions of that Act, except section
40 fifty thereof, and except where inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of any provisions of the Crimes Act 1908 applied by this Act, shall apply to all such proceedings.

Order for
restitution
of stolen
property or
payment of
its value.
Cf. 1927,
No. 37, s. 243

Procedure.
Cf. 1927,
No. 37, s. 187
(1A)
1948, No. 20,
s. 2 (1)

Time for commencement of summary prosecution.
Cf. 1927, No. 37, s. 190

Proceedings not to be questioned for want of form.
Cf. *ibid.*, s. 260

Other jurisdictions and powers not affected.
Cf. *ibid.*, ss. 186 (2), 261

See Reprint of Statutes, Vol. III, p. 1091

10. Any summary prosecution under this Act may be commenced at any time after the commission of the offence to which it relates, except in any case where a period of limitation is prescribed by any enactment applying to that offence.

5

11. No summary conviction under this Act, or adjudication made on any appeal therefrom, shall be quashed for want of form or removed by certiorari into the Supreme Court; and no warrant of commitment shall be held void by reason of any defect therein, if it is alleged in the warrant that the party has been convicted and there is a valid conviction to sustain the allegation.

10

12. (1) Nothing in this Act shall limit in any way—

- (a) The right to proceed against any person, otherwise than under this Act, by way of indictment or information in the nature of an indictment: 15
- (b) The jurisdiction and powers of any Magistrate or Justices of the Peace under Part IV of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927 (which relates to charges in respect of indictable offences) where any charge is made against any person under that Part instead of under this Act: 20
- (c) The jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court in relation to any indictable offence, or in relation to any offence in respect of which the accused elects to be tried by jury, or in relation to any offence that a Magistrate's Court declines to deal with summarily under this Act: 25
- (d) The jurisdiction and powers of any Magistrate or Justices in respect of any offence for which the offender may be tried in a summary way independently of this Act: 30
- (e) The jurisdiction and powers of any Children's Court under the Child Welfare Act 1925: 35
- (f) The jurisdiction and powers of any Court or Magistrate or Justices, under any enactment other than this Act, to deal in any manner with any person who is charged with any offence: 40

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

- (2) Where any person—
- (a) Is acquitted or convicted on a prosecution under this Act, and is subsequently prosecuted under any other enactment in respect of the same matter; or
- 5 (b) Is acquitted or convicted on a prosecution under any other enactment and is subsequently prosecuted under this Act in respect of the same matter,—
- 10 the plea of previous acquittal or, as the case may be, previous conviction, shall be available to that person to the same extent and in the same manner as if both prosecutions were under the Crimes Act 1908, and the provisions of sections four hundred and two to four
- 15 hundred and four of that Act shall, with the necessary modifications, apply accordingly.
- 13.** This Act shall be read subject to the Child Welfare Act 1925.
- 14.** The enactments specified in the *Second* Schedule to this Act are hereby amended in the manner indicated in that Schedule.
- 15.** (1) Part V of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927 is hereby repealed.
- (2) The following enactments are hereby consequentially repealed, namely:—
- 25 (a) Section nineteen of the Statutes Amendment Act 1942, No. 18
- (b) Subsections one to four of section two of the Justices of the Peace Amendment Act 1948. 1948, No. 20
- 30 (3) All references in any enactment to Part V of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927 shall hereafter be read as references to this Act.
- (4) Without limiting the provisions of the Acts Interpretation Act 1924, it is hereby declared that all
- 35 matters and proceedings commenced under the said Part V and pending or in progress at the commencement of this Act may be continued and completed under the said Part V in all respects as if this Act had not been passed.

See Reprint
of Statutes,
Vol. II, p. 310

Act to be read
subject to
Child Welfare
Act 1925.
Ibid., Vol. III,
p. 1091

Consequential
amendments.

Repeals and
savings.
Ibid., Vol. II,
p. 403

1942, No. 18

1948, No. 20

See Reprint
of Statutes,
Vol. VIII,
p. 568

Schedules.

SCHEDULES

Section 2

FIRST SCHEDULE

INDICTABLE OFFENCES TRIABLE SUMMARILY BY MAGISTRATES

PART I—INDICTABLE OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMES ACT 1908

Section of Act.	Offence.
<i>Part V—Crimes Against Public Order</i>	
101, 102	Unlawful assembly or riot.
111	Forcible entry and detainer.
112	Taking part in affray.
<i>Part VI—Crimes Affecting the Administration of Law and Justice</i>	
129	Disobedience to statute.
132, 133	Making false statement or declaration.
140	Assisting escape of prisoners of war.
141	Breaking prison.
142, 143	Escape from prison or lawful custody.
144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149	Assisting or permitting escape.
<i>Part VII—Crimes Against Religion, Morals, and Public Convenience</i>	
151	Assaulting minister of religion.
152	Disturbing public worship.
154 (c)	Indecent assault by a male on any other male.
156	Doing indecent act.
157	Publishing obscene matter.
159	Committing common nuisance.
161	Keeping disorderly house.
165	Misconduct in respect of human remains.
<i>Part VIII—Crimes Against the Person and Reputation</i>	
166, 167, 168	Neglecting to provide necessaries of life.
169	Abandoning child under two.
193	Attempted suicide.
194	Concealing dead body of child.
200	Wantonly endangering persons on railways or tramways or in aircraft.
200A (2)	Wantonly endangering persons in vehicles.
202	Striking person protecting wreck.
204	Assault causing bodily harm.
205	Setting man-traps.
206	Negligent act causing bodily harm.
208	Indecent assault.
209	Aggravated assault.
214, 215	Defiling or attempting to defile girl under twelve.

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued
 INDICTABLE OFFENCES TRIABLE SUMMARILY BY
 MAGISTRATES—*continued*
 PART I—INDICTABLE OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMES ACT
 1908—*continued*

Section of Act.	Offence.
<i>Part VIII—Crimes Against the Person and Reputation—contd.</i>	
216	Defiling or attempting to defile girl between twelve and sixteen.
217	Defiling or attempting to defile idiot or imbecile woman or girl.
218	Procuring defilement of woman or girl under twenty-one.
219	Conspiring to defile woman or girl.
222	Procuring own miscarriage.
223	Supplying means of procuring abortion.
225	Bigamy.
226, 227, 229	Abduction of woman or girl.
230	Unlawfully taking away child under fourteen.
 <i>Part IX—Crimes Against Rights of Property</i>	
247	Theft.
248	Fraudulently destroying document.
249	Fraudulently concealing goods.
250	Bringing stolen property into New Zealand.
252	Obtaining anything by false pretence.
253	Obtaining credit fraudulently.
254	Criminal breach of trust.
256, 257, 258	False accounting or statement by official or officer.
259	Conspiring to defraud.
260	Cheating at play.
261	Pretending to practise witchcraft or undertaking to tell fortunes.
262	Concealing deeds and encumbrances.
264	Aggravated robbery.
265	Compelling execution of documents by force.
266	Robbery.
267	Assault with intent to rob.
268	Demanding anything with intent to steal.
269, 270	Extortion by threats.
273, 274	Breaking place of worship.
275	Burglary.
276, 277	Housebreaking.
278, 279	Breaking shop.

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued
 INDICTABLE OFFENCES TRIABLE SUMMARILY BY
 MAGISTRATES—*continued*
 PART I—INDICTABLE OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMES ACT
 1908—*continued*

Section of Act.	Offence.
<i>Part IX—Crimes Against Rights of Property—continued</i>	
280	Being found in dwellinghouse by night.
281	Being armed with intent to break or enter.
282	Being disguised or in possession of housebreaking instruments.
284	Receiving property dishonestly obtained.
287	Taking reward for recovery of stolen goods.
291	Forgery.
292	Uttering forged document.
293	Counterfeiting public or corporate seal.
294	Sending false telegram.
295	Procuring execution of document by false pretence.
296	Possessing forged bank notes.
297	Drawing document without authority.
298	Using probate, &c., obtained by forgery or perjury.
300	Making, use, or possession of instruments for forgery.
301	Counterfeiting stamps.
302, 303	Falsifying register or extract therefrom.
304	Uttering false certificate.
305	Forging certificate.
306	Making false entry in book relating to public funds.
307	Issuing false dividend warrant.
308, 309	Imitating authorized or customary mark.
310, 311, 312	Personation.
314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326	Counterfeiting coin, preparation for coin- ing, clipping or possessing clippings of current coin, or possessing, uttering, or exporting counterfeit coin.
329, 330, 331, 332	Arson or attempted arson.
333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339	Mischief.
340	Providing explosives to commit crime.
342, 343	Sending in writing threats to kill or do bodily harm, or to burn property.
344, 345	Threatening by night, or threatening acts.
346	Conspiring to prevent collection of rates or taxes.

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued
PART II—INDICTABLE OFFENCES UNDER OTHER ENACTMENTS

Title of Act.	Section of Act.	Offence.
1945, No. 41— The Atomic Energy Act 1945	18	..... Contravention of Act.
1928, No. 29— The Auctioneers Act 1928 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. I, p. 419)	38	..... Misappropriation, or falsifying accounts.
1951, No. 22— The Births and Deaths Registration Act 1951	48	..... Making false statement.
1924, No. 49— The Chattels Transfer Act 1924 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. I, p. 657)	58	..... Defrauding or attempting to de- fraud grantee of instrument by way of security.
1920, No. 47— The Counties Act 1920 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. V, p. 246)	176	..... Wilful damage to drainage works.
1913, No. 63— The Customs Act 1913 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. VII, pp. 158, 159, 171)	212 217 269	..... Making false declaration. Bribing or resisting officer of Customs. Rescue of ship seized.
1908, No. 46— The Distillation Act 1908 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. IV, p. 226)	126 127 128	..... Stealing spirits from distillery, &c. Obstructing officer. Assaulting or resisting officer.
1927, No. 44— The Electoral Act 1927 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. VI, pp. 537, 539)	164 167	..... Offences in respect of ballot papers and ballot boxes. Personation.
1915, No. 39— The Finance Act 1915 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. VII, p. 255)	65	..... Bribing officer of Customs. Officer accepting bribe or conniving at offence.
1949, No. 18— The Fire Services Act 1949	79	..... Giving false information as to insurance on premises where fire occurs.
1908, No. 65— The Fisheries Act 1908 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. III, p. 366)	63	..... Removing boundary marks of oyster bed.

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued

PART II—INDICTABLE OFFENCES UNDER OTHER ENACTMENTS—continued

Title of Act.	Section of Act.	Offence.
1909, No. 12— The Friendly Societies Act 1909 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. III, p. 495)	75	Wrongful supply of rules of society or branch.
1950, No. 34— The Harbours Act 1950	247	Wilful damage to works.
1926, No. 39— The Hauraki Plains Act 1926 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. IV, p. 606)	18 (1)	Wilful damage to works.
1927, No. 37— The Justices of the Peace Act 1927 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. II, p. 442)	302	Making false declaration.
1921-22, No. 56— The Land Agents Act 1921-22 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. I, p. 29)	25	Fraudulent conversion of moneys or false accounting.
1908, No. 96— The Land Drainage Act 1908 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. IV, p. 497)	82	Wilful damage to works.
1908, No. 104— The Licensing Act 1908 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. IV, p. 311)	208	Forging or counterfeiting licence.
1925, No. 35— The Local Elections and Polls Act 1925 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. V, p. 461)	47 (1) and (2)	Offences in respect of voting, voting papers, and ballot boxes.
1908, No. 113— The Marriage Act 1908 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. III, p. 841)	53	Offences in respect of Registrar's certificate or entries in register.
1950, No. 50— The Medical Practitioners Act 1950	27	Fraudulently procuring registration.

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued

PART II—INDICTABLE OFFENCES UNDER OTHER ENACTMENTS—continued

Title of Act.	Section of Act.	Offence.
1933, No. 30— The Municipal Corporations Act 1933	351	Wilful damage to drainage works or waterworks.
1908, No. 127— The Naval and Victualling Stores Act 1908	4	Destroying marks with intent to steal stores.
(Reprint of Statutes, Vol. II, p. 642)	5 (1)	Knowingly receiving or selling marked stores.
1921-22, No. 18— The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act 1921-22	143 (1)	False entries in Register.
(Reprint of Statutes, Vol. VI, p. 732)		
1932-33, No. 33— The Sales Tax Act 1932-33	46	Making false declaration.
1941, No. 12— The Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941	154	Wilful damage to watercourse or works.
1908, No. 205— The Water Supply Act 1908	57	Wilful damage to waterworks.
(Reprint of Statutes, Vol. VIII, p. 1120)		

Section 14

SECOND SCHEDULE
CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

Title of Act.	Nature of Amendment.
1924, No. 11— The Acts Interpretation Act 1924 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. VIII, p. 583) (Cf. 1927, No. 37, s. 193)	By adding to subsection (1) of section 27 the words “ or to pay a fine not exceeding <i>fifty</i> pounds if imprisonment is the only penalty provided by that Act ”.
1925, No. 22— The Child Welfare Act 1925 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. III, p. 1107)	By omitting from subsection (2) of section 34 the words “ Part III of the Justices of the Peace Act 1908 and of sections two hundred and twenty-nine and two hundred and thirty of that Act ”, and substituting the words “ Part III of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927 ”.
1927, No. 37— The Justices of the Peace Act 1927 (Reprint of Statutes, Vol. II, pp. 376, 385, 386, 387)	(a) By repealing subsection (2) of section 92: (b) By omitting from subsection (1) of section 124 the words “ and which is not an assault ”: (c) By omitting from subsection (2) of section 126 the words “ sixteen years ”, and substituting the words “ seventeen years ”: (d) By repealing subsection (2) of section 130.
1950, No. 39— The New Zealand Army Act 1950	By omitting from subsection (3) of section 98 the words “ section two hundred and forty-three of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927 ”, and substituting the words “ section <i>eight</i> of the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1952 ”.
1933, No. 40— The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act 1933	By omitting from section 3 the words “ Part V of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927 ”, and substituting the words “ the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1952 ”.
1950, No. 40— The Royal New Zealand Air Force Act 1950	By omitting from subsection (3) of section 98 the words “ section two hundred and forty-three of the Justices of the Peace Act 1927 ”, and substituting the words “ section <i>eight</i> of the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1952 ”.
1936, No. 58— The Statutes Amendment Act 1936	(a) By repealing paragraph (a) of the proviso to subsection (1) of section 42, and substituting the following paragraph:— “ (a) Where the offence is one that may be dealt with summarily under the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1952, the Justices may, subject to the provisions of that Act, deal with the offence summarily; and ”:

SECOND SCHEDULE—continued
CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS—continued

Title of Act.	Nature of Amendment.
<p>1936, No. 58—<i>ctd.</i> The Statutes Amendment Act 1936—<i>continued</i></p>	<p>(b) By repealing subsection (2) of section 42, and substituting the following subsections:—</p> <p>“(2) Where any person is charged jointly with a corporation with an indictable offence that may be dealt with summarily under the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1952, and the examining Justices decline under that Act to deal summarily with the offence in respect of either that person or the corporation, or either that person or the corporation claims under that Act to be tried by a jury, the examining Justices shall not have power to deal summarily with the offence in the case of the other offender.</p> <p>“(2A) Where any person is charged jointly with a corporation with any summary offence, and either that person or the corporation claims to be tried by a jury, the Justices shall not have power to deal summarily with the offence in the case of the other offender.”</p>