

Hon. Mr. Herdman.

POLICE OFFENCES AMENDMENT.

ANALYSIS.

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| Title.   | any person to do or abstain from doing any act.             |
| 1. Short Title.  |   |
| 2. Penalty for unlawful intimidation or violence with a view to restricting the freedom of | 3. Powers of constable to arrest offenders without warrant. |

A BILL INTITULED

AN ACT to amend the Police Offences Act, 1908.

Title.

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

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Police Offences Amendment Act, 1913, and shall form part of and be read together with the Police Offences Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Short Title.

2. (1.) Every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority—

Penalty for unlawful intimidation or violence with a view to restricting the freedom of any person to do or abstain from doing any act.

(a.) Uses violence to or intimidates such other person or his wife or children, or injures his property; or

(b.) ~~Persistently~~ Follows such other person about from place to place; or

(c.) Hides any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof; or

(d.) Watches or besets the house or other place where such other person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or

(e.) Follows such other person with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road,

is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *twenty* pounds, or to *three* months' imprisonment.

*Struck out.*

Powers of constable  
to arrest offenders  
without warrant.

- (2.) Attending at or near the house or place where a person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section. 5
3. (1.) Any constable may, without any warrant other than this Act, at any hour of the day or night, take into custody—
- (a.) Any person whom he finds drunk or disorderly, or using profane, indecent, or obscene language ; or 10
  - (b.) Any person who, within view of the constable, uses any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour, with intent or calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, in any street, public vehicle, or passenger-boat ; or
  - (c.) Any person who, within view of the constable, rides or drives on or through any street or other thoroughfare so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person is or may thereby be endangered ; or 15
  - (d.) Any reputed common prostitute, thief, or idle person, rogue and vagabond, or incorrigible rogue, whom the constable has reasonable cause to suspect of having committed or being about to commit any offence, or of any evil designs ; or 20
  - (e.) Any person whom the constable finds lying or loitering in any street, yard, or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself ; or 25
  - (f.) Any person who, within view of the constable, offends in any manner against the principal Act or this Act, and whose name and residence are unknown to the constable and cannot be ascertained by him. 30
- (2.) Every person so taken into custody shall be detained in custody until he can be brought before a Justice to be dealt with according to law, or until he has given bail for his appearance before a Justice in the manner prescribed by the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908. 35
- (3.) Section sixty-five of the principal Act is hereby repealed.