

New Zealand.



ANALYSIS.

Vol. 1920, P. 18: Face.
Authorising the number of Totalizator Licenses to be issued for racing for year 1921-22.
Gazette, 1921, p. 2388.

Title.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short Title. 2. Business of bookmaker declared to be unlawful. 3. Offence to make bets with bookmaker. 4. Evidence as to business of bookmaker. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Isolated acts of betting not an offence. 6. Investments on totalizator not affected by this Act. 7. Consequential amendments. 8. Section 2 of principal Act amended. |
|---|--|

1920, No. 10.

Title.

AN ACT to amend the Gaming Act, 1908.

[28th August, 1920.]

Vol. 1920, p. 18. Sec. 2.
 Crim. Law—Evce—Bus of Bkmkr—Evce to prove previous carryg on—Admissibility:
 Rex v. Whitta: [1921] N.Z.L. L.R. 512. [1921] G.L.R. 516.

Business of
 bookmaker declared
 to be unlawful.

Vol. 1920, p. 18. Sec. 4.
 Crim. Law—Evce—Bus of Bkmkr—Evce to prove previous carrying on—Admissibility
 Rex v. Whitta: [1921] N.Z.L. R.C.A. 519. [1921] G.L.R. 353.

Isolated acts of
 betting not an
 offence.

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

1. This Act may be cited as the Gaming Amendment Act, 1920, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Gaming Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

2. The business or occupation of a bookmaker is hereby declared to be unlawful. Every person carrying on such business or occupation commits an offence against this Act, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term of two years.

3. Every person who makes a bet with a bookmaker commits an offence against this Act, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term of six months.

4. In any prosecution for an offence against this Act the fact that a person has directly or indirectly offered to make a bet, or has knowingly issued or been knowingly party to the issue of any card or circular indicating in any manner where or with whom a bet may be made, or stating the odds upon or against any horse or event, shall be sufficient evidence, until the contrary is proved, that such person is carrying on the business or occupation of a bookmaker.

5. No person shall be deemed to commit an offence against this Act by reason merely of the fact that he has made a bet with any other person upon any particular event, unless it is part of the business or occupation of either of such persons to make bets.

6. Nothing in this Act shall render unlawful investments of money on the totalizator in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act.

Investments on
totalizator not
affected by this Act

7. (1.) Subsection two of section two of the Gaming Amendment Act, 1910, is hereby repealed.

Consequential
amendments.

(2.) Subsection three of section four of the Gaming Amendment Act, 1910, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

“(3.) A bookmaker may be removed from a racecourse by any agent or servant of the racing club having the use or control of that racecourse, or by any constable.”

8. Section two of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding, after the word “wagers” in the definition of “bookmaker,” the following words: “or who in any manner holds himself out or permits himself to be held out as a person with whom wagers or bets may be made, or who offers to wager on any particular event or class of events with more than one person.”

Section 2 of
principal Act
amended.

Vol. 1920, p. 18,

Section 2.

Johnston v. George, (1927) N.Z.L.R. 490, (1927) G.L.R. 286.

Section 3.

Johnston v. George, (1927) N.Z.L.R. 490, (1927) G.L.R. 286.