

JURIES BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTE

THIS Bill consolidates, amends, and replaces the Juries Act 1908 and its amendments. The principal changes may be summarised as follows:

- (a) Special juries, talesmen, pretrial views, and jury precepts are abolished;
- (b) The Crown's right to require a juror to stand aside is abolished;
- (c) The list of persons who are not eligible for jury service is thoroughly revised;
- (d) All functions previously performed by Sheriffs are vested in Registrars;
- (e) Many of the purely mechanical provisions of the present Act are excluded and will be dealt with in rules (to be known as the jury rules).

Clause 1 relates to the Short Title and commencement. In relation to District Courts, the Bill will come into force on 1 May 1981, the date proposed for the commencement of the Courts Amendment Bill which is presently before Parliament. In relation to the High Court, it will come into force on 1 January 1981.

Clause 2 is an interpretative provision.

Clause 3 provides that, as a general rule, this Bill applies to all juries, whether for civil or criminal cases, and whether in the High Court or a District Court.

Clause 4 provides for the constitution of jury districts.

Jury Service

Clause 5 prescribes the general rule relating to qualification and liability for jury service—that is, every person who is between 20 and 65 years of age and is registered as an elector is qualified and liable to serve on a jury in the jury district in which he resides.

Clause 6 disqualifies certain persons from jury service.

Clause 7 lists persons who, because of the office they hold or the occupation they follow, or because of disability, are not permitted to serve on a jury.

Jury Lists and Panels

Clause 8 provides for the annual preparation of jury lists for every jury district, based on the electoral rolls as they stand on 1 November in each year. The lists are to be prepared by the Chief Registrar of Electors.

Clause 9 provides for the use of the new list to commence on 1 December in every year, or so soon thereafter as it is ready.

Clause 10 empowers the Registrar to make any necessary amendments to keep the list up to date.

Clause 11 provides for the summoning of jurors. Every juror is liable to serve only during the week for which he is summoned, unless a trial runs over.

Clause 12 is new. It spells out the right of parties to inspect and copy the jury panel. The Registrar is required to make a copy available, on request, to each party for this purpose at least 7 days before the commencement of the week for which the panel has been drawn up.

Clause 13 provides for the excusing from service of jurors who are summoned to attend on any occasion.

Subclause (1) confers on the Registrar a general discretion to excuse a juror in cases of undue or serious hardship to the juror or others.

Subclause (2) prescribes certain circumstances in which the Registrar is obliged to excuse a juror.

A person who is dissatisfied with the Registrar's decision may appeal to the Court.

Constitution of Jury

Clauses 14 to 17 provide for the composition, selection, and swearing of a jury. Every jury is to comprise 12 persons who shall be selected and sworn in the prescribed manner.

Clause 18 provides for a jury to elect a foreman before the trial commences.

Challenges

Clause 19 provides for challenge for lack of qualification.

Clauses 20 and 21 provide that each party is entitled to 6 challenges without cause.

Clause 22 provides for challenge for cause, on either of the specified grounds.

Clause 23 provides that any challenge is to be made before the juror takes his or her seat.

Views

Clause 24 empowers the Court, at any stage of a civil or criminal trial before a jury, to order a view if it considers that such a course is necessary for the attainment of justice. Where it makes such an order, the Court must nominate 2 persons to show the jury the place or premises in question.

Clause 25 provides, in effect, that in civil cases the party requesting a view must bear the cost of the view.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Clause 26 provides for the payment of fees and expenses to jurors.

Clause 27 provides that, if a party in a civil case requires a jury, he must pay the prescribed fee.

Clause 28 empowers a Court to impose a fine not exceeding \$200 on any juror who fails to attend or serve. Where the fine is imposed by a District Court, the juror may appeal to the High Court against its imposition.

Clause 30 provides for the summoning of a jury where one is required for proceedings in the Court of Appeal.

Clause 31 empowers the making of jury rules.

Clause 32 is a transitional provision, providing for new jury lists to be prepared as soon as this Bill is passed.

Clause 33 repeals the present Act and its amendments.

Hon. Mr McLay

JURIES

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A BILL INTITULED

An Act to consolidate and reform the law relating to juries

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

1. Short Title and commencement—(1) This Act may be cited as the Juries Act 1980.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, this Act shall come into force on the 1st day of January 1981. 5

(3) This Act shall come into force in relation to jury trials in District Courts on the 1st day of May 1981.

(4) Sections 4 to 8 of this Act shall come into force for the purposes of the preparation of new jury lists, but only for those purposes, on the date on which this Act receives 10 the Governor-General's assent.

2. Interpretation—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Chief Registrar of Electors” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Electoral Act 1956: 15

“General electoral district” and “Maori electoral district” have the same meanings as in section 2 of the Electoral Act 1956:

“Jury district” means a district so designated by section 4 of this Act: 20

“Jury rules” means the rules made under section 31 of this Act:

“Mentally disordered” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Mental Health Act 1969:

“Panel” means a panel of jurors compiled under section 11 of this Act: 25

“Party” includes, in criminal cases, the Crown or other prosecutor:

“Penal institution” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Penal Institutions Act 1954: 30

“Probation officer” has the same meaning as in section 2 (1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1954:

“Registrar” means a Registrar of the High Court; and includes a Deputy Registrar of that Court; and, in relation to a jury district constituted under section 4 (2) of this Act, means the Registrar and a Deputy Registrar of the District Court in that district: 35

“Traffic Officer” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Transport Act 1962: 40

“Trial” includes, in civil cases, an inquiry or assessment of damages:

“View” means a visual inspection by jurors of any place or premises, a view of which is considered by the Court to be proper or necessary for the better understanding of the evidence that may be given at the trial before the jurors, or material to the proper determination of the question in dispute.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 2; 1951, No. 39, s. 2 (2); 1961, No. 43, s. 411 (1); 1962, No. 35, s. 2 (2)

3. Application—Except as expressly provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act apply to all juries, whether for civil or criminal cases, and whether in the High Court or a District Court.

4. Jury districts—(1) For every city or town (in this section referred to as a Court town) at which sittings of the High Court are held there shall be a jury district.

(2) For every city or town (in this section also referred to as a Court town) at which jury trials are held before a District Court but at which sittings of the High Court are not held there shall be a jury district.

(3) Every jury district shall include all places within 30 kilometres by the most practicable route from the courthouse in the Court town in which sittings of the Court are held.

(4) Where 2 jury districts overlap, their boundaries shall be formed by a straight line between the points of intersection.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 12; 1966, No. 36, s. 2 (1); 1976, No. 48, s. 3

Jury Service

5. Qualification and liability—Except as provided in sections 6 and 7 of this Act, every person who—

(a) Has attained the age of 20 years but has not attained the age of 65 years; and

(b) Is currently registered as an elector in accordance with the Electoral Act 1956—

is qualified and liable to serve as a juror upon all juries that may be impanelled for any trial within the jury district in which the person resides.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 3; 1945, No. 40, s. 36; 1962, No. 35, s. 2 (2); 1963, No. 141, s. 2 (1); 1970, No. 137, s. 6

6. Disqualification—The following persons are not qualified to serve on any jury in any Court on any occasion:

- (a) Any one who, at any time, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life or for a term of 3 years or more, or to preventive detention: 5
 - (b) Any one who, at any time within the preceding 5 years, has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 3 months or more, or to borstal training.
- Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 5; 1948, No. 15, s. 35; 1963, No. 141, s. 3 10

7. Certain persons not to serve—The following persons shall not serve on any jury in any Court on any occasion:

- (a) Members of the Executive Council of New Zealand:
- (b) Members of the House of Representatives:
- (c) Judges of the High Court, Judges and members of the Arbitration Court, Judges and Commissioners of the Maori Land Court, and District Court Judges: 15
- (d) Visiting Justices under the Penal Institutions Act 1954, and members of the Prisons Parole Board:
- (e) Barristers, and solicitors, holding an annual certificate for the time being in force under the Law Practitioners Act 1955: 20
- (f) Members of the Police, and Traffic Officers:
- (g) Officers of the Public Service who are—
 - (i) Employed in the Head Office of the Department of Justice; or 25
 - (ii) Officers of the High Court or a District Court; or
 - (iii) Officers of any penal institution or work centre; or 30
 - (iv) Probation Officers:
- (h) Mentally disordered persons, and persons who are incapable of serving because of blindness, deafness, or any other permanent physical infirmity.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 6 (1), (2); 1951, No. 39, s. 2 (1); 1958, No. 109, s. 66 (4); 1963, No. 141, s. 4 (1)–(8); 1964, No. 135, s. 2 (2) (c), (d); 1968, No. 87, s. 2 (1); 1973, No. 19, s. 234 (2) (d); 1974, No. 133, s. 50 (2); 1976, No. 48, s. 2 35

Jury Lists and Panels

8. Preparation of jury lists—(1) The Registrar of the Court in every jury district shall, on or before the 1st day of November in every year, send to the Chief Registrar of
 5 Electors a notice calling upon him to prepare a list of jurors for the jury district, and stating the number of persons that in his estimate will be required for the new jury list.

(2) As soon as practicable after receipt of a notice under this section, the Chief Registrar of Electors shall compile
 10 and send to the Registrar a jury list for the jury district comprising the number of persons estimated as necessary by the Registrar selected by ballot, or by any other method of selection based on chance, from all those persons residing
 15 in the jury district who are or were registered as electors of a General electoral district or a Maori electoral district on the 1st day of November in that year.

(3) The Chief Registrar of Electors shall exclude from the selection procedure used in the compilation of the jury list—

- 20 (a) Persons who, according to the electoral roll, are under the age of 20 years, or over the age of 65 years:
- (b) Persons who, according to the electoral roll, hold any office or are engaged in any occupation referred to in section 7 of this Act.

25 (4) Every jury list shall show the name, residential address, and occupation (if any) of each person included in the list, and shall be arranged alphabetically in order of surnames.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 14; 1963, No. 141, s. 5

30 **9. Commencement and currency of jury lists**—(1) Every jury list shall be brought into use on the 1st day of December in the year in which it is prepared, or so soon after that date as it is ready.

(2) If at any time it is found that no jury list has been
 35 made for the current year for any jury district, the jury list most recently made shall be deemed to be the proper jury list.

10. Registrar may amend jury list—(1) The Registrar, after receiving the jury list from the Chief Registrar of
 40 Electors, may from time to time amend the list by striking

out the name and particulars of any person who is dead or has left New Zealand or is over the age of 65 years, or who is otherwise prevented or excused from serving on a jury by law or by order of a Judge.

(2) In exercising this power of amendment, the Registrar may act on his own knowledge or on such evidence as he considers satisfactory. 5

(3) The Registrar shall initial and date every such amendment.

11. Summoning of jurors—(1) Where jury trials are to be held in any Court, the Registrar shall compile a panel, in the manner prescribed by the jury rules, containing a sufficient number of jurors, and summon those jurors to attend the Court for the purposes of the trials. 10

(2) The Registrar shall, before issuing any such summons, take all reasonable steps to ensure that the name of any person referred to in section 6 or section 7 of this Act is struck off the panel. 15

(3) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, a person who is summoned for jury service shall be liable to serve only until the end of the week for which that person was summoned. 20

(4) Every juror who is sworn to try a case shall be bound to continue to serve until the determination of the case or until lawfully discharged by the Court. 25

Cf. 1908, No. 90, ss. 63–69, 95, 96, 98–101, and 112–114; 1925, No. 19, s. 3; 1951, No. 39, s. 4 (3); 1960, No. 115, s. 3 (1); 1963, No. 141, s. 6 (1); 1976, No. 48, ss. 5, 6; 1977, No. 89, s. 9 (3) (a)

12. Inspection of jury panel—(1) If, at any time not earlier than 7 days before the commencement of the week for which the jurors on a panel are summoned to attend for jury service, any party to proceedings that are due to be heard during that week (or any other person acting on behalf of any such party) requests the Registrar to make available a copy of the panel for inspection and copying by or on behalf of that party, the Registrar shall comply with that request. 30 35

(2) Without limiting subsection (1) of this section, the Court may at any time afford any person an opportunity to inspect a copy of any jury panel. 40

- 13. Relief from jury service—**(1) If the Registrar is satisfied, on written application made to him by or on behalf of any person summoned to attend as a juror on any occasion, that, because of that person's occupation, state of health, family commitments, or other personal circumstances, attendance on that occasion would cause or result in undue or serious hardship to that person, or to any other person, or to the general public, the Registrar may excuse that person from attending on that occasion.
- (2) A person summoned to attend as a juror on any occasion shall, on application to the Registrar, be excused by the Registrar from attending on that occasion if that person—
- (a) Is a practising member of a religious sect or order that holds service as a juror to be incompatible with its tenets; or
 - (b) Has served, or has been summoned to serve, as a juror at any time within the preceding period of 2 years; or
 - (c) Has been excused from jury service for a period that has not yet expired.
- (3) In respect of any application under this section, the Registrar may require such evidence in support as he may reasonably think necessary to determine the application.
- (4) If the Registrar declines an application under this section, the applicant may, in accordance with the jury rules, appeal against that decision to the Court before which he is summoned to appear.
- (5) A District Court Judge shall, in respect of any person summoned to attend as a juror on any occasion in the Court over which that Judge is to preside, have the same power to excuse that person from attendance on that occasion as a Judge of the High Court has at law in respect of any person summoned to attend as a juror in that Court, and nothing in this section shall limit or affect that power.
- Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 96A; 1959, No. 39, s. 4 (1)

Constitution of Jury

14. Jury to comprise 12 jurors—Every jury shall comprise 12 jurors.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, ss. 61, 62

15. Selection of jurors—Where any case is to be tried by a jury, the persons who are to comprise the jury shall be selected in the precincts of the Court in the manner prescribed by the jury rules.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 102; 1963, No. 141, s. 6 (1) 5

16. Constitution of jury—The jury to try the case shall comprise the first 12 persons selected under section 15 of this Act who remain after all proper challenges have been allowed.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 103 10

17. Swearing of jurors—After the jury is constituted but before the case is opened or the accused given in charge, the jurors shall be sworn in the form and manner prescribed by the jury rules.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, ss. 104, 105; 1976, No. 48, s. 7 (1) 15

18. Foreman—After the jurors have been sworn but before the case is opened or the accused is given in charge, the jury shall retire to choose a foreman.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 107A; 1961, No. 62, s. 2

Challenges 20

19. Challenge of juror for want of qualification—If any person selected as a juror is—

- (a) Not qualified according to section 5 of this Act; or
- (b) Disqualified according to section 6 of this Act; or
- (c) Not to serve on any jury according to section 7 of this 25

Act,—

he may be challenged, and shall be discharged upon such challenge if the Court is satisfied of the fact.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 115

20. Challenges without cause—(1) In every case to be 30
tried before a jury, each of the parties shall be entitled to challenge without cause 6 jurors.

(2) Any challenge without cause in excess of that number shall be void.

Cf. 1908, ss. 121–123, 125 35

21. Challenges by several defendants or accused persons—

Where several defendants in a civil case have pleaded separately, or several accused persons in a criminal case are indicted together, and all such defendants or accused persons
5 do not consent to join in their challenges, each shall be entitled to challenge without cause 6 jurors.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 124

22. Challenges for cause—(1) In addition to the right to challenge under sections 19 and 20 of this Act, each party
10 to the proceedings shall be entitled to any number of challenges for cause on any of the following grounds, namely:

(a) That any juror's name does not appear on the jury list; but no misnomer or misdescription in the list shall be a ground of challenge if it appears to the
15 Court that the description given in the list sufficiently designates the person referred to:

(b) That any juror is not indifferent between the parties to the proceedings.

(2) Except as provided in section 19 of this Act, no other
20 ground of challenge for cause shall be allowed.

(3) Where any such challenge is made, the Court may, in its discretion, require the party challenging to put his challenge in writing in the form prescribed by the jury rules.

(4) The other party may deny that the ground of chal-
25 lenge is true.

(5) Every challenge for cause shall be determined by the Court on such evidence as the Court thinks fit to receive.

(6) If the Court finds against the challenge, the juror shall be sworn; but if it finds for the challenge, he shall not
30 be sworn.

Cf. 1961, No. 43, s. 363 (1)–(6)

23. Time for challenging—Unless the jurors have been sworn for the particular trial, every challenge shall be made before the juror takes a seat.

35 Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 126

Views

24. Court may order view—(1) At any time during a trial, whether or not the evidence for any or all of the parties has been closed, the Court may, on the application of any
40 party or of its own motion, order a view if the Court considers that that course is necessary for the attainment of justice.

(2) Where a view is ordered, the jurors shall be shown the place or premises in question by 2 persons nominated by the Court and named in the order.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, ss. 128, 139

25. Costs of view—(1) In any civil case, the party obtaining the order for a view shall deposit with the Registrar a sum fixed in accordance with the jury rules for the payment of the expenses of the view. 5

(2) If the sum fixed is more than sufficient to pay those expenses, the surplus shall be refunded to the party who obtained the order. 10

(3) If there is a deficiency, it shall be made up by that party.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, ss. 134–136

Miscellaneous Provisions

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26. Payment of jurors—Every juror who attends the Court when duly summoned shall be entitled to such fees and expenses by way of compensation as may be prescribed by the jury rules in respect of each day when the juror is required to attend and does attend, including attendance at a view. 20

Cf. 1908, No. 90, ss. 157, 158; 1919, No. 4, s. 2

27. Payment of fee for jury in civil cases—Where any party in a civil case requires a jury, that party shall pay to the Registrar, for every day or part of a day on which the jury serves, a fee prescribed by the jury rules. 25

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 159; 1959, No. 69, s. 2 (1); 1977, No. 32, s. 9 (3) (c)

28. Failure to attend—(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, where any person who is summoned to attend and serve as a juror— 30

(a) Fails without reasonable excuse to obey the summons; or

(b) Wilfully refuses or neglects to serve when called upon,— 35

the Court before which he is summoned to attend may fine that person such sum, not exceeding \$300, as it thinks fit.

(2) No Court shall impose a fine on any person under subsection (1) of this section without first informing that person of the default and affording that person a reasonable opportunity to explain it.

5 (3) Where a person who is summoned to appear and serve as a juror fails to answer when called, the Court may issue a warrant to secure the attendance of that person before the Court.

10 (4) Any person against whom a fine has been imposed under subsection (1) of this section by a District Court may appeal to the High Court against the order; and sections 116 to 144 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957 shall apply to any such appeal as if that person had been convicted on an information and sentenced.

15 Cf. 1908, No. 90, ss. 162, 163; 1925, No. 19, s. 3; 1960, No. 115, s. 162; 1963, No. 141, s. 6 (1)

29. Verdicts not affected by informalities—No verdict shall be in any way affected merely because—

20 (a) Any juror has been erroneously summoned from a greater distance or from a different district or otherwise than is required by this Act or the jury rules; or

25 (b) Any person who was not qualified and liable for jury service, or who was disqualified from jury service or was not according to section 7 of this Act to serve on a jury, but nevertheless did serve on the jury; or

(c) Of any error, omission, or informality in any jury list, panel, or other document.

Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 177; 1963, No. 141 s. 8 (1)

30 **30. District from which jury to be summoned for Court of Appeal**—Where a jury is directed to be summoned under Part II of the Judicature Act 1908 (relating to the Court of Appeal), the High Court shall direct from what jury district the jury shall be summoned.

35 Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 182

31. Jury rules—The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, make rules for all or any of the following purposes:

- (a) Prescribing the form and manner in which jury lists are to be compiled; providing for the public inspection and safe custody of such lists; and prescribing the powers and duties of the Chief Registrar of Electors, Registrars, and other persons in relation to such lists: 5
- (b) Prescribing the form and manner in which jury panels are to be compiled; requiring public notice to be given, at such place and time and in such manner as may be provided in the rules, of the drawing of names to be entered on the panel; and prescribing the powers and duties of Registrars and other persons in respect of such panels: 10
- (c) Prescribing the form and manner in which jurors are to be summoned to attend the Court, and the minimum period of notice required to be given in any such summons: 15
- (d) Prescribing the form and manner in which any such person may apply to be excused from attendance:
- (e) Requiring the name of any Justice who committed an accused person for trial to be removed from the panel of jurors for the trial of that person: 20
- (f) Requiring a record to be kept of all jurors who are summoned to attend the Court; and prescribing the form and manner in which that record is to be compiled: 25
- (g) Prescribing the procedure to be followed for the selection of a jury, including the manner in which challenges are to be made and dealt with:
- (h) Requiring the names of members of a jury to be kept apart from the others on the panel until the jury's verdict has been given and recorded, or the jury has been discharged; then requiring them to be returned: 30
- (i) Prescribing the form and manner in which applications for a view are to be made and dealt with; prescribing the procedure to be followed at a view; and prescribing the manner in which the expenses of a view are to be calculated and charged to the applicant in civil cases: 35
- (j) Providing for the accommodation, feeding, and refreshment of jurors: 40
- (k) Prescribing the fees to be paid by any party in a civil case who requires a jury:

(1) Providing for such other matters as are contemplated by or necessary for giving full effect to the provisions of this Act and for the due administration of it.

5 Cf. 1908, No. 90, s. 184; 1963, No. 141, s. 9

32. Transitional—For the purposes of the first compilation of jury lists after the commencement of this Act,—

(a) Section 8 of this Act shall apply as if—

10 (i) For the words “on or before the 1st day of November in every year” in subsection (1) there were substituted the words “on the date of the passing of this Act”; and

15 (ii) For the words “1st day of November in that year” in subsection (2) there were substituted the words “date of the passing of this Act”:

(b) Section 9 of this Act shall apply as if for the words “1st day of December in the year in which it is prepared” in subsection (1) there were substituted the words “30th day after the passing of this Act”.

20 **33. Repeals and savings**—(1) The enactments specified in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed.

(2) The repeal by subsection (1) of this section of the Juries Act 1908 shall not affect the abolition by section 176 of that Act of all attaints and inquests referred to in that
25 section.

SCHEDULE

Section 33 (1)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

- 1908, No. 90—The Juries Act 1908 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 71).
 1919, No. 4—The Payments of Jurors Act 1919 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 116).
 1939, No. 39—The Statutes Amendment Act 1939: sections 35 to 38
 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 117).
 1945, No. 40—The Statutes Amendment Act 1945: section 36 (R.S.
 Vol. 3, p. 118).
 1949, No. 51—The Statutes Amendment Act 1949: section 29 (5)
 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 119).
 1950, No. 91—The Statutes Amendment Act 1950: section 13 (R.S.
 Vol. 3, p. 119).
 1951, No. 39—The Juries Amendment Act 1951 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 120).
 1959, No. 69—The Juries Amendment Act 1959 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 122).
 1960, No. 115—The Juries Amendment Act 1960 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 122).
 1961, No. 43—The Crimes Act 1961: sections 362 and 363 (R.S.
 Vol. 1, p. 635).
 1961, No. 62—The Juries Amendment Act 1961 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 123).
 1962, No. 35—The Juries Amendment Act 1962 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 124).
 1963, No. 141—The Juries Amendment Act 1963 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 125).
 1966, No. 36—The Juries Amendment Act 1966 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 126).
 1967, No. 15—The Juries Amendment Act 1967 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 127).
 1968, No. 87—The Juries Amendment Act 1968 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 127).
 1974, No. 91—The Juries Amendment Act 1974 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 128).
 1975, No. 81—The Juries Amendment Act 1975 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 128).
 1976, No. 48—The Juries Amendment Act 1976 (R.S. Vol. 3, p. 129).