

8. State the provisions of the Evidence Act, 1908; (a) as to proving that a witness has made a former contradictory statement; (b) as to cross-examination of a witness upon a previous written statement.
9. Set out the provisions of the Evidence Act, 1908, dealing with the giving of evidence by an accused person or by the husband or wife of an accused person in criminal cases.
10. What do you know of the following cases which concern some rule of evidence: *Ah Chuck v. Needham*; *R. v. Palmer*; *R. v. Orpen*; *R. v. Gandy*; *R. v. Glen*?

PRESCRIBED STATUTES

Time allowed: 3 Hours

1. Give statutory definitions of the following, citing the relevant statute in each case: false document; culpable homicide; defamatory libel; animal; motor-vehicle.
2. Write an account of "matters of justification or excuse" as dealt with in the Crimes Act.
3. State the provisions of the Gaming Act dealing with (a) race meetings; (b) art-unions.
4. Give the provisions of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1927, relating to (a) sureties of the peace; (b) trial by jury; (c) restitution of stolen property.
5. What is the statutory definition of "pawnbroker"? What are the statutory requirements as to the license, and under what circumstances can the same be cancelled?
6. Set out the provisions of the Licensing Act relating to the renewal, transfer, and removal of a publican's license.
7. (a) What duties are imposed upon a hotel licensee by the Coroners Act?
(b) The Coroners Amendment Act, 1930 (section 2), is headed: "Supreme Court may in certain cases order inquest." Give the contents of this section.
8. State the provisions of the Justices of the Peace Act relating to estreat of recognizances.
9. Define "public place" for the purposes of the Police Offences Act, 1927.
10. What do you know of these cases: *Hughes v. Callaghan*; *Blackball v. Neary*; *R. v. Ford*; *Marks v. McCarthy*; *R. v. Keane*.

POLICE FORCE ACT AND REGULATIONS

Time allowed: 3 Hours

1. State the provisions of the regulations regarding the washing of blankets and cleaning of lock-ups.
2. State the provisions of the regulations relating to the annual return of offences.
3. State the provisions of the Police Force Act relating to the determination of title to goods taken into possession by the police in cases where there is more than one claimant to the goods.
4. State the provisions of the Police Force Act dealing with Government property in possession of a member of the Force when he resigns or is dismissed.
5. (a) What instructions have been issued regarding conversations with witnesses in Court proceedings?
(b) What are the provisions of the regulations relating to prosecutions for perjury?
6. (a) State the provisions of the regulations relating to seamen belonging to ships in port who are arrested.
(b) What instructions have been issued regarding the service of summonses on board warships?
7. State fully the provisions of the regulations relating to "secret" and "confidential" correspondence.
8. What instructions have been laid down as to the conveyance of mental patients to mental hospitals?
9. What are the provisions of the regulations as to (a) police paddocks; and (b) the keeping of live-stock at stations?
10. State the provisions of the regulations dealing with requisitions for supplies.

POLICE AND DETECTIVE DUTIES

Time allowed: 3 Hours

1. It is reported to you that a woman had been raped by an unknown man two hours previously. State how you would proceed to investigate the matter and what evidence you would endeavour to obtain.
2. You are informed that a shopkeeper has been selling indecent documents in his shop. State what steps you would take from the time you received the complaint until the accused appears in Court. What would you have to prove to sustain a charge? Draft the appropriate charge.
3. While on duty at a race meeting on a street near the entrance to the racecourse a man known to you to be prohibited from entering a racecourse is seen giving money to persons about to enter, and later in the day he is seen receiving money. You obtain evidence that the money he gave was for betting and what he received was dividends. He remained on the street near the entrance throughout the day. State what you would do in the matter and the charges (if any) you would bring.

4. You are in possession of evidence that liquor is being sold in certain unlicensed premises and you decide to search the premises. In the course of the search you find liquor in bottles and kegs. You also find a large number of empty bottles, jars, and glasses which all appear to have recently contained liquor. You also discover documents relating to the purchase of quantities of liquor, besides cork-screws, bottle-openers, and cash which you believe to be the proceeds of the sale of liquor. State what you would do and under what authority you would act.
5. A complaint is received from the Post and Telegraph Department that a telegraph pole has been broken apparently by being struck by a motor-vehicle. Describe how you would proceed to investigate the matter. If you succeeded in locating the vehicle and obtaining sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution against the driver, under what statutory provision would you proceed? What instructions have been issued in connection with such cases?
6. It is reported to you that in a near-by street a drunken man is doing something to a motor-car which appears to have been involved in a severe collision with a stationary object. On investigating you find the man, who is obviously intoxicated, trying to start the engine by means of the crank-handle, but he has not succeeded. State what you would do, what inquiries you would make, and what you would have to prove before the man could be convicted of being in charge of a motor-vehicle while in a state of intoxication. Quote authority.
7. In what circumstances can a Coroner's inquest be held touching the death of a person whose body cannot be produced? What procedure should be followed in such cases? What instructions have been issued in connection with (a) cases where the identity of the deceased is in doubt; (b) cases of suicide; (c) expenses incurred in connection with inquests?
8. A prisoner has been remanded in custody, and a warrant of commitment has been issued. For the purpose of further interviewing him, he is held at the local police-station overnight, whence he escapes. He is arrested three days later. What action would you direct in the matter?
9. You ascertain that a person is conducting a card tournament, the entrance fee being 2s. 6d. for each person taking part in the tournament; that the first prize is to be an order for £2, and there are four smaller prizes; a room is rented for the purpose, and the person hopes to make a small profit. How would you deal with this matter?
10. What are the limitations concerning the laying of informations as imposed by the following Acts: Customs Act; Stamp Duties Act; Post and Telegraph Act; Destitute Persons Act; Land Agents Act?

LAW EXAMINATION (SERGEANTS)

EVIDENCE

Time allowed: 3 Hours

1. (a) Give a definition of "evidence."
(b) Enumerate various divisions of evidence.
(c) What is meant by "conclusive proof"?
2. What distinctions are drawn between proof in civil and in criminal cases respectively?
3. "Burden of proof" has two meanings. What are they?
4. State what you know about "facts in issue."
5. Enumerate the four so-called "exclusive rules of evidence."
6. Explain what is meant by a "presumption."
7. (a) Define a "document."
(b) How are documents classified for evidential purposes?
8. (a) What is meant by "privilege"?
(b) Enumerate the matters in respect of which privilege can be claimed.
9. As a rule, evidence in legal proceedings must be given on oath or affirmation. State what you know about this requirement.
10. Explain the purpose of examination-in-chief, cross-examination, and re-examination.

PRESCRIBED STATUTES

Time allowed: 3 Hours

1. Give statutory definitions of the following, citing the statute in each case: night; unlawful games; affray; assault; homicide.
2. Enumerate the purposes for which recognizances are entered into.
3. What is the effect of a prohibition order (a) on the person prohibited; (b) on other persons?
4. What are the objections which can be raised against the issue of a publican's license?
5. What state of facts in relation to a person thought to be insane must exist before a constable is justified in applying for a reception order under the Mental Defectives Act, 1911? Under what circumstances can such a person be apprehended?
6. State the provisions of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1927, on the subject of remands.