

**Examination qualifying for Appointment as Senior Sergeant.**

- No. 1908. Constable Brady, Matthew.  
 No. 2175. Constable McLeod, James Henry.  
 No. 2562. Constable Dennehy, Joseph Henry.

**Examination qualifying for Rank of Sergeant.**

## PASSED WHOLE EXAMINATION.

- No. 1425. Constable Moore, Leslie Terry.  
 No. 2474. Constable Miller, William Robert.  
 No. 2627. Detective Stevenson, Edward Albert.

## PASSED IN EVIDENCE, PRESCRIBED STATUTES, POLICE FORCE ACT AND REGULATIONS, AND POLICE AND DETECTIVE DUTIES.

- No. 2078. Constable Shields, Hugh.  
 No. 2550. Detective McWhirter, George Andrew.

## PASSED IN ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, AND ENGLISH.

- No. 2129. Constable Watt, Alex. Duncan.  
 No. 2191. Constable Harris, Alexander James.  
 No. 2266. Constable Rusbatch, Richard Stephen.  
 No. 2289. Constable Ellens, Albert Henry.  
 No. 2297. Constable Watkins, Alec. William.  
 No. 2320. Constable Irwin, Henry.  
 No. 2424. Constable Webb, George Henry.  
 No. 2432. Constable Cotter, Thomas James.  
 No. 2499. Constable McPherson, Hugh Paterson.  
 No. 2524. Constable McRobie, Robert Cooper.  
 No. 2537. Constable Buckley, Edward.  
 No. 2539. Constable Du Temple, James Alwin.  
 No. 2542. Constable McKenzie, Frederick Alexander.  
 No. 2576. Constable Compton, Eric Henry.  
 No. 2593. Constable Hedley, Hugh.  
 No. 2610. Constable Smith, Edward Frank.  
 No. 2625. Constable Austin, Albert John.  
 No. 2647. Constable Beadle, Gardner Thomas.  
 No. 2651. Constable Matheson, Cathel.

Copies of the examination papers are published hereunder. The papers on Evidence and Prescribed Statutes were set and examined by Mr. W. G. Riddell, ex Stipendiary Magistrate; those on Police Force Act and Regulations and Police and Detective Duties by a Board consisting of Mr. Riddell, Inspector J. Lander, and Inspector J. Cummings; and the papers on the literary subjects by Mr. R. Darroch, formerly Headmaster of the Terrace School, Wellington.

W. G. WOHLMANN, Commissioner of Police.

Wellington, 30th October, 1931.

**POLICE EXAMINATIONS, 1931.**

## FOR THE RANK OF SUB-INSPECTOR.

## EVIDENCE.

Time allowed: Three hours.

- State shortly the provisions of the Evidence Act, 1908, with regard to the rejection of a confession tendered in evidence against an accused person.
- "Ignorance of the law is no excuse for the commission of a crime." Discuss this statement, and illustrate by reference to cases.
- What does the term "*mens rea*" denote?  
 "A" is charged with receiving stolen property knowing it to have been dishonestly obtained. How would you prove guilty knowledge on the part of "A"?
- "A," a person accused of a crime committed in the State of Victoria, is located in New Zealand and extradition is applied for by the Victorian Police. Detail the procedure and evidence required to support such an application.
- State briefly the provisions of the Evidence Act, 1908, and its amendments dealing with the competency and compellability of witnesses.
- How would you prove an entry in a banker's books?  
 If a banker refused to allow you to inspect his books, how would you proceed to obtain such an inspection?
- (a) What is meant by an incriminating question? Give an example.  
 (b) In what ways can the credit of a witness be tested?  
 (c) Assuming that a defendant set up the defence of an "alibi," how would you counteract his evidence?
- Define "public policy," and state shortly what matters are excluded from being given in evidence on that ground.
- "A" entered a shop, and, after inspecting some clothing, obtained six articles on approval. "A" promised to pay for the articles retained and return those that were unsuitable. "A" failed to keep the promise given. What offence, if any, was committed by "A." Refer to authority.
- What do you know of the following cases: (a) *Smith v. Gleeson*, (b) *Martin v. Campbell*, (c) *McFarlane v. Kidd*, (d) *Rex v. Ewart*?

## PRESCRIBED STATUTES.

Time allowed: Three hours.

- State shortly the provisions of the Crimes Act, 1908, dealing with Seditious Offences, and define a "seditious intention."
- Define a "common nuisance," and distinguish between a common nuisance which is criminal and one which is not criminal. Give examples.
- (a) Distinguish between "robbery" and "burglary," and give examples of each.  
 (b) Draw an information charging "A" with robbery from "B," and state what evidence you would produce to the Court in support of such a charge.
- State shortly the provisions of the Police Offences Act, 1927, dealing with—  
 (a) Wrestling contests:  
 (b) Public billiard-rooms:  
 (c) Unlawful intimidation.
- In what respects has the Child Welfare Act, 1925, and amendments affected the provisions of the Justices of the Peace Act regarding children and young persons?
- What rights have lodgers under the Licensing Act and its amendments to obtain liquor on licensed premises during the time when such premises are closed to the public?
- (a) State shortly what licenses may be granted under the Licensing Act, 1908, and what privileges do each confer on the holders respectively?  
 (b) What objections may be taken to the granting of any license?
- State shortly the provisions of the Gaming Act, 1908, and amendments dealing with—  
 (a) Art unions:  
 (b) Betting-houses:  
 (c) Bookmakers.
- Distinguish between an "unlawful assembly" and a "riot." What is the effect of reading the Riot Act? Assuming that a riot was threatening, what steps would you take to meet the situation? Quote authority.
- What do you know of the following cases: (a) *The King v. Mailer*, (b) *Rex v. Oram*, (c) *English v. Bay of Islands Licensing Committee*, (d) *Brett v. Till*, (e) *Rex v. Garr*?

## POLICE FORCE ACT AND REGULATIONS.

Time allowed: Three hours.

- What entries are authorized to be made on merit sheets, other than records of merit granted for acts done in the performance of duty?
- A record of the transfers of each member of the Force is kept with his defaulter's sheet. What principles are laid down with respect to entries to be made on this record?
- State the provisions of the regulations with respect to the employment of medical practitioners as experts in criminal cases.
- State the provisions of the Police Force Act and Regulations with respect to—  
 (a) Suspension or dismissal of officers:  
 (b) Suspension or dismissal of sergeants or constables.
- What are the instructions given in a recent circular with respect to persons committed for trial or sentence?
- When different but allied subjects are under consideration, how should they be dealt with in reports?
- (a) What do the regulations require regarding prisoners desiring to communicate with solicitors or friends or to obtain bail?  
 (b) What instructions have been issued by circular on this matter?
- What do the regulations provide with respect to—  
 (a) Leave:  
 (b) Sickness.
- State fully the duties of the Police where a wreck takes place or wreckage is found.
- What duties are cast upon a member of the Force who has taken and subscribed the oath of office?

## POLICE AND DETECTIVE DUTIES.

Time allowed: Three hours.

- Detail the duties of an Officer in Charge of Police at a race meeting at which a permit to use the totalizator and a license to sell liquor are granted. Discuss the case *Goggin v. Young*.
- During a time of industrial strife you deem it expedient to seize all arms and ammunition held by licensed dealers in the town of which you are Officer of Police in Charge. How would you proceed? Under what authority? What may finally be done with the arms and ammunition seized?
- On what grounds may a criminal who has recently arrived in the Dominion from Australia be deported? State authority. Who initiates proceedings?
- One "K" entrusted to "M" some jewellery which "M" pawned. "M" then absconded, but was arrested and summarily convicted of the theft of the jewellery. Discuss your duty as prosecuting officer with respect to—  
 (a) The return of the recovered jewellery to "K":  
 (b) The payment of the amount advanced on the jewellery to the pawnbroker.