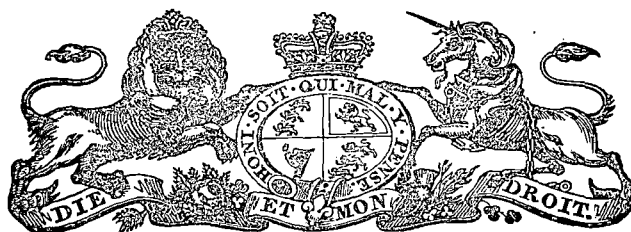


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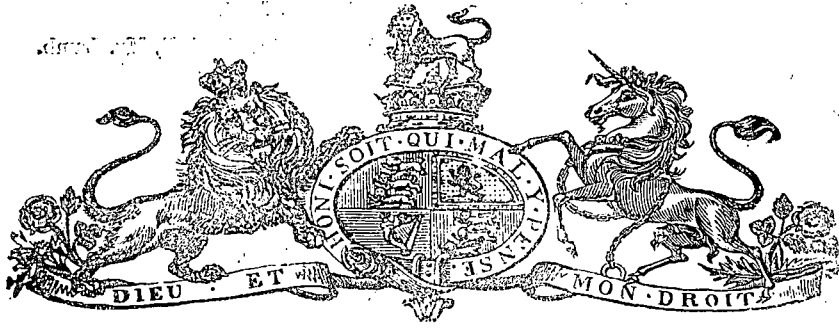
T A S M A N I A.

H O U S E O F A S S E M B L Y.

P O L I C E C O M M I T T E E :

P R O G R E S S R E P O R T A N D E V I D E N C E.

Laid upon the Table of the House by Mr. Balfe, October 28, 1880, and ordered by
the House to be printed.



SELECT Committee appointed on the 2nd September, 1880, to enquire into and report upon the working of the Police System throughout the Colony, with power to send for persons and papers.

MEMBERS.

MR. REIBEY.	MR. DOUGLAS.
MR. PILLINGER.	MR. MITCHELL.
MR. LAMB.	MR. GUNN.
MR. BALFE. (<i>Mover.</i>)	

DAYS OF MEETING.

September 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 22; October 19, 20, 22, 28.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

John Swan, Esq., Inspector of Police.
John Forster, Esq., late Inspector of Police.
Superintendent Pedder, Hobart Police.
Superintendent M'Cluskey, Spring Bay Police.
Superintendent Coulter, Launceston Police.
Mr. C. D. C. Quodling, Hobart Police.
T. Mason, Esq., late Police Magistrate, Launceston.
Superintendent Power, Campbell Town Police.
Mr. C. D. C. Lambert, Franklin Police.

R E P O R T.

THE Select Committee appointed by your Honorable House to enquire into the working of the Police System of the Colony have the honor to present a Progress Report.

The Committee held eleven meetings and examined nine witnesses, whose evidence is now presented to your Honorable House, with the view of having it printed and circulated among the Members of the Legislature.

J. D. BALFE, *Chairman.*

*Committee Room, House of Assembly,
28th October, 1880.*

No. 1.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Balfe (Chairman), Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Pillinger, Mr. Reibey, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Adye Douglas.

1. Resolution appointing Committee (Votes and Proceedings, 2nd September, 1880, No. 14,) read.
2. Letter read from Superintendent Pedder, Hobart Police.
3. Ordered that John Swan, Esq., Inspector of Police, and John Forster, Esq., late Inspector of Police, be summoned for 11 o'clock to-morrow.
4. Committee adjourn until to-morrow, at 11.

No. 2.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Balfe (Chairman), Mr. Adye Douglas, Mr. Reibey, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lamb.

1. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.
 2. John Swan, Esq., Inspector of Police, examined.
 3. Committee adjourn until to-morrow, at 11.
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No. 3.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Adye Douglas, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Pillinger.

1. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.
 2. Ordered that John Forster, Esq., and Superintendent Pedder, be summoned for Tuesday at 11.
 3. Committee adjourn until Tuesday at 11.
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No. 4.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Balfe (Chairman), Mr. Pillinger, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Adye Douglas.

1. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.
 2. John Forster, Esq., late Inspector of Police, examined.
 3. Superintendent M'Cluskey, of Spring Bay Municipality, examined.
 4. Committee adjourned at 1.10 to 11, Thursday 16.
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No. 5.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Balfe (Chairman), Mr. Pillinger, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Adye Douglas.

1. Minutes of last Meeting read and confirmed.
 2. Mr. Superintendent M'Cluskey further examined.
 3. Committee adjourned at 12.15 until 11 o'clock on Friday 17.
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No. 6.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Balfe (Chairman), Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Pillinger, Mr. Gunn.

1. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.
 2. Superintendent Coulter, Launceston Municipal Police, examined.
 3. Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock until 11 o'clock on Wednesday.
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No. 7.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Balfe (Chairman), Mr. Pillinger, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Gunn.

1. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.
 2. John Swan, Esq., Inspector of Police, further examined.
 3. Mr. Superintendent Pedder examined.
 4. Committee adjourned until 12 to-morrow.
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No. 8.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Balfe (Chairman), Mr. Reibey, Mr. Pillinger.

1. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.
 2. Memorandum from Mr. C. D. C. Quodling put in and read, and referred to Mr. Superintendent Pedder for his observations.
 3. Thomas Mason, Esq., late Police Magistrate of Launceston, examined.
 4. Committee adjourned until to-morrow, at 11.
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No. 9.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Balfe, Mr. Reibey, Mr. Pillinger.

1. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.
2. Mr. Superintendent Pedder further examined.
3. Committee adjourned till Friday, 22nd October, at 11.

No. 10.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Balfe (Chairman), Mr. Reibey, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Pillinger.

1. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.
2. Mr. H. Power, Council Clerk and Superintendent of Police, Campbell Town, examined.
3. Mr. C. D. C. Lambert examined.
4. Committee adjourned until Tuesday, 26th October, at 11.

No. 11.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

Present.—Mr. Balfe (Chairman), Mr. Pillinger, Mr. Lamb.

1. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.
2. Draft Report read and adopted.
3. Committee separated.

EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

JOHN SWAN, *Esq., Inspector of Police, examined.*

By the Chairman.—I am Inspector of Police and have been since January, 1875. I am intimately acquainted with the working of the Territorial and Municipal Police.

I furnish the Government with annual reports. I do not consider my authority over the Municipal Police sufficient for the efficient working of general Police business.

I cannot direct the movements of the Municipal Police in cases of emergency without the consent of the Municipal Authorities. In cases of riot there is authority for placing the Municipal Police under the immediate orders of the Inspector. In the case of the Chiniquy disturbances, although I supervised the arrangements for preventing disorder, I did so by direction of the Government, at the request of the Mayor. I had no inherent right to assume control uninvited.

I do not approve of the amalgamation of the offices of Council Clerk and Superintendent of Police. I consider it dangerous to public interests to place the power of prosecution in the person who would act as the Clerk and possible adviser of the Magistrate.

I have reported that I considered the practice inadvisable, and have expressed my adverse opinion whenever my advice has been asked.

I am of opinion that it would be a better arrangement if the whole of the Police Force were under one system of Government. In some cases a jealous feeling is exhibited at anything like interference on my part with Municipal Police. Indeed in the case of Launceston my right to do more than inspect has been denied; when differences have arisen the cases in dispute have almost always had reference to charges in subsidy account. I repeat that one system should prevail.

There is not just now any difficulty in obtaining suitable persons for ordinary Police service. From the necessity of entering as a petty constable many men who would probably be well fitted for the higher ranks are deterred from joining.

I cannot speak positively as to my recollection of any case where a man had been dismissed from the Territorial and admitted into the Municipal Police.

To Mr. Douglas.—I remember an instance of a man who got into some trouble and had to leave. This man was taken on in a Municipality against the wish of the Superintendent, and I expressed my opinion that the appointment was discreditable.

There was a Constable who was charged with larceny. This man came to me with the very highest testimonials from the Municipality he had left. I was deceived by the recommendations and appointed him. The man was not tried for the offence, but as it was not thought that he could longer serve with advantage he was allowed to resign. If I had to re-organise the Police I should make little fundamental change in the Regulations from which those of 1871 were compiled. These rules are the same in substance as those of all the other Australian Colonies, and are copies of English Regulations. They would require some modification to suit local circumstances.

I desire to add that in the titles I should prefer an alteration, and in the number of officers in charge of districts.

I hand in the Regulations of 1871, and exhibit those of 1858.

To Mr. Mitchell.—It is quite a common thing for members of the Municipal Police to inform me that they dare not do their duty independently, because those they ought to proceed against to-day may have authority over them to-morrow. I believe the Police in question are sometimes hampered by such considerations.

To Mr. Lamb.—I have not experienced any difficulty in obtaining Police from Municipalities, but I have never had occasion to avail myself of them for any important service excepting in the case of the incipient riot before alluded to. I have borrowed them for race and regatta meetings, when they did whatever was required of them.

To Mr. Douglas.—The Regulations are issued in pursuance of 29th Victoria, No. 9, and bear the imprint of the Government Printing Office.

I cannot point out under those Regulations where the Municipal Police are under my control, but they show what my position is with regard to inspection, escort, and making regulations for the general management of Police. I have never claimed any other control.

Mayors are not mentioned in those Regulations, though they are indirectly referred to when the word Warden is used. The interpretation clause of the Act makes the term Mayor convertible with that of Warden for the purposes of the Act.

The Regulations of 1871 were drawn up by Mr. John Forster, the late Inspector, who has assured me that there never was any intention to exclude the Police of Hobart Town and Launceston from the operation of the Rules.

The Acts under which the Regulations for 1858 were compiled were repealed by 29th Victoria, No. 9, and the Regulations of 1858 were superseded by those of 1871. There are no other Regulations now in force.

Referring to the Memorandum on the fly-leaf of the Regulations for 1871, I consider that the term Rural Municipal Police must have got there by inadvertence. The words Rural Municipal are not used in the Act nor in the Regulations, and I can find no record in the office of their use since 1871. The Police are now divided into Territorial and Municipal as they are in the Manual, excepting that the expression General Police is sometimes used.

The Regulations are made under authority of Sect. 6, 29th Victoria, No. 9.

I am not aware that the Rules have been altered since 1871.

I went through the Manual of Regulations with the Attorney-General; some clauses were marked for alteration. After consideration we decided that the amendments were not of sufficient importance to make it advisable to issue a new edition at that time.

I have never examined the Rules with special reference to Sect. 6 of the Act; they are made under that section. These Regulations have been acted upon in Hobart Town Municipality ever since I have had anything to do with the Police.

The uniforms of Hobart Town and Launceston are not the same as the Territorial Police. I have not interfered in that matter.

I do not say that I have any power over the Police in Municipalities in the ordinary acceptance of the word. I could not dismiss or suspend a man for instance, and have no voice in the appointments, which rest with the Mayors and Aldermen or Wardens and Councillors as the case may be. I am so particular not to interfere with municipal prerogatives that I never even recommend a man for employment in the Municipal Police.

In the Territorial Police Districts the office of Bench Clerk is sometimes filled by an officer of Police, but they are not appointed to those offices by me. At George Town, Franklin, and Kingston the regularly appointed Police Clerks are Constables. This is not open to quite so much objection as when the Clerk is the head of the Police in the district, and the prosecutor of cases brought before the Bench.

In other districts the Police frequently act as assistants to the Magistrates in taking down depositions and other matters, but without pay or special appointment. I do not remember that I have ever protested against the practice in my Reports to Government, but it is well known that I disapprove of the Police being employed in many ways such as poundkeepers, tax collectors, bailiffs, or in any other duties calculated to bring them unnecessarily into unpopularity.

The Police, in my opinion, should not have all the duties that incur odium imposed upon them.

The Chief District Constable at George Town was also Bench Clerk until he vacated his appointment.

Section 25, 29th Vict. No. 9, would give all the powers I should require for its purpose if the words "with the consent of the Council thereof" were struck out.

By Mr. Pillinger.—If the police were centralised it would not affect Municipal action in any matters not connected with police. The Warden would not have the control of the local police. That does not

mean a return to the state of things existing before the establishment of municipal government. It would be impossible to return to that state of things. The times have changed so completely. At the period you speak of it was the Police Magistrate who had the power: he commanded the police, who were part of an organised system for the coercion of convicts; the servants were convicts, and the majority of the police were also; the Police Magistrate's powers were necessarily very full over these people. If Magistrates may then possibly have abused their power with impunity, now they would not be permitted to do so very long for every thing is carried on in the fierce light of public observation and criticism.

There is a man who was some years ago convicted of a felony and, I believe, received a short sentence. He was taken again into the Police by Mr. Forster, who had a good opinion of him. I found him in the Force, and have never had any complaint against him, but he has proved himself an efficient and trustworthy constable.

My duties as Inspector are defined in 29 Vict. No. 9, in the Manual of Regulations, and in the Resolutions of Parliament, 1867; the latter refer to payment of subsidy to Municipalities.

My staff consists of one clerk and a messenger, with a sum of £50. on the Estimates for such assistance to the clerk as may be required from time to time.

The pay of the Territorial Police is not equal to that of the Municipal in Hobart Town and Launceston. There is no provision for superannuation in the Territorial Police. It is my opinion that there should be, and I have repeatedly so recommended to the Government most strongly.

The constables in the Territorial Police have generally quarters provided; most of them have watch-houses to keep.

Applicants are not medically examined. There are about 100 men in the Territorial Police.

The centres of population are in the municipalities where the proportion of police to the number of inhabitants is necessarily far less than in the outlying districts.

I have answered the questions put to me, but I wish to give fuller expression to the reasons upon which I base my opinion upon the superiority of a central form of police government over a local and divided one. The object of the maintenance of a Police Force is the prevention and detection of crime. This object is not of local or municipal interest merely, but effects the security of the whole community. It appears obvious to me that this end is more easily attained by uniform organisation, directed from a common centre, where each member is responsible to one authority, than where power and responsibility are divided between a number of small bodies actuated, perhaps, by rivalry rather than by the zeal of common service. When these local forces are independent they are liable, from ignorance or inadvertence, to thwart each other, and so render the course of justice uncertain.

Minor reasons may be found in the fact that, under the system at present prevailing in Tasmania, the Executive Government have no agents under their control to carry out instructions, or to furnish them with confidential information outside the limits of the Territorial Police. When the work required does not meet the approval of the Municipal authorities there is no certainty that it will be performed. Service of summonses for non-payment of Carriage Duty, and the troubles in connection with the collection of the Launceston and Western Railway Rate, are cases in illustration.

To carry out the provisions of "The Licensing Act" the Police should not be subject to local influence.

There can be no proper Detective Police system where the head of the department would have to employ agents over whom he had no control, or in whose capacity or character he might have no confidence.

The tendency everywhere is to centralize police government. In Sydney local management was abandoned after two years' trial. In all the Australian Colonies, save Tasmania, the Executive retain authority over the Police.

A general system would afford greater facilities for promotion and removal of Constables from one district to another.

Officers also would have far more reliance upon proper support in the execution of their duty. Every other consideration, however, seems insignificant in comparison with the insecurity produced by the want of subordination and concerted action which must arise where authority is divided, and where undertakings of the greatest importance to the general welfare may be defeated by the caprice of independent local powers.

By Mr. Balfe.—When I was appointed I received no written instructions as to my duties. I derived information from my predecessor, who remained for some time completing his Municipal Audit, and who accompanied me on my first inspection.

When I make my official visits I inspect all books and records relating to Police. I do not report trivial irregularities to the Government, I generally get them rectified by pointing them out. The Inspector is required by law to report upon the Municipal Police only. He reports upon the Territorial also, I believe by verbal instruction. I can find no written record. I think the reports should be made to the end of the year instead of to June. If a magistrate made any mistake in his duty, I should not report it unless it affected the Police. I should mention it probably to a Minister as I would any other matter of interest, but I have nothing to do with the magistracy; they belong to another department. If the Police knew any objection against an applicant for a publican's licence, it would be their duty to make the Licensing Bench acquainted with it. The officer in charge of the district attends the licensing meeting for the purpose of affording such information.

The Police Magistrates have no control over the Police, excepting that the latter carry out the decisions of all Magistrates.

The term Police Magistrate has now no application to police duty. The authority vested in the Chief Police Magistrate was transferred to the Inspector of Police by enactment as far as Police were concerned.

I recollect a case occurring at Mount Bischoff. It was reported that a gross outrage was committed on a woman in a public-house in the presence of a number of people. One man was charged with the

offence, and proceeded against at Emu Bay, before the Police Magistrate of a neighbouring district. A very full and exhaustive inquiry was made and the man was discharged. Three young men who gave evidence on that trial were afterwards charged with perjury. I have no doubt that impropriety took place in the form of what is called "larking," of a coarse and brutal character, but I considered that the reports very greatly exaggerated the actual occurrences.

I am not aware whether the licensee of that public-house obtained high recommendations when applying for a licence in Launceston.

I know as a fact that Mr. Thrower now keeps an hotel in Launceston, but as Mr. Thrower was not at Bischoff at the time, and the house was being conducted by his partner, I do not see that there was any sufficient reason for opposing his application.

I heard a report from one person at Emu Bay that a constable stationed at Bischoff had his name mixed up with some scandal about a girl, but I never heard of any affiliation proceedings. I have had no official report on the subject. I know of no judicial order for maintenance; and if it had occurred since the constable has been in the district, I must have known it.

By Mr. Gunn.—I have power to require that Police in Municipalities be kept up to a sufficient number, and to check undue increase when subsidy is drawn.

I do not interfere with the cost of Municipal Police, if a sufficient number are employed, and the rate of ninepence in the pound is not exceeded.

If the police were centralised, I should not require more than three Superintendents or perhaps four.

There would be a saving by the employment of fewer superior officers, but some increased expense in attaining greater efficiency.

A detective force might be established.

On the whole I am of opinion that greatly increased efficiency in the force, and more security to the public, could be easily obtained at a cost which, if an increase upon present expenditure, would be inconsiderable.

JOHN FORSTER, Esq., late Inspector of Police, examined.

I was Inspector of Police from 1857 to 1874 inclusive.

I was acquainted with the working of the Territorial and Municipal Police.

I did not think that my power was sufficient for efficient working of the Municipal Force in one essential point,—in the submission of appointments of constables by Municipalities to the Governor for his approval or veto if necessary.

I have known two or three cases in which appointments of constables should not have been made.

There was no power for the Inspector to direct the movements of the Police except with the concurrence of the Municipalities.

With reference to the appointment of constables, I do not think men should be appointed as constables without previous reference to the Inspector, as I have known cases where men who have been dismissed by the Inspector, as well as Municipalities, for misconduct, have afterwards been appointed by Municipalities to situations as constables.

The Governor should have the power to veto Municipal appointments of superintendents and constables, a record being kept at head quarters of every constable serving in the Force, both Territorial and Municipal. Both forces would thus be worked together, so that men of objectionable character could not obtain admission. The Municipalities should nominate candidates, which, in a vast majority of cases, would be approved.

As a general rule I think the amalgamation of the offices of Police Clerk and Superintendent of Police is objectionable.

I do not recollect whether I ever objected to it in my official reports, but I never advised the practice; quite the reverse.

I think a system could be devised giving the Government absolute control over the Police.

You could not devise a system of general Police management, giving the Inspector entire charge, without depriving the Municipalities of all power over the Force.

I often experienced great difficulty in getting suitable persons as constables; in some cases I was driven from emergency to appoint men whom I otherwise would not have taken.

I compiled the present Regulations. The Territorial Police was that under the immediate control of the Government; the General Police was the Municipal and Territorial combined.

I am of opinion that generally the Police are more effective when they are not under the Municipalities. I would approve of the Wardens having more absolute control over their own Municipal Forces under the present system.

I am under the impression, strengthened by what I have been told by superintendents and constables, that both have been deterred from doing their duty through fear of offending Municipal authorities.

I have known ineffective men appointed to the Municipal Forces.

There is no doubt men with the best of general characters may be useless as constables.

In the Territorial Police, where promotion could consistently be made it was made, but I had sometimes to look outside for men of peculiar qualifications. I think this has a deterrent effect, as there was no regulated promotion; but there were very few cases of introducing outsiders that I remember.

I do not think that the same precautions are used in the Municipal as in the Territorial Police for thoroughly ascertaining the characters of applicants. Municipal constables are deficient in geographical knowledge of the Colony generally; there is a deficiency of knowledge (outside localities) caused by their police duties being entirely confined to their own Municipalities.

The same causes have operated in the Municipal as in the Territorial Police to necessitate the amalgamation of the offices of Police Clerk and Superintendent of Police.

I think cutting the districts into small Municipalities operated against an efficient working of the Municipal Police, and tended to the amalgamation of the offices of Clerk and Superintendent.

Mr. Douglas.—It is desirable that the Inspector of Police should be a man who before he is appointed should be acquainted with the duties of a constable.

It is as desirable that he should know his own duties.

It is equally so that a man appointed to the position of Inspector of Police should have been previously acquainted with Police organization. There are many men who from innate natural ability would very soon acquire all knowledge necessary.

I do not think the officers of Municipalities are better able to make suitable appointments than the Inspector of Police. The Inspector has the life, property, and peace of the whole public to protect. Having so, he has as great an inducement to make the force as effective as Municipal authorities have, and even more.

I do not know that Inspectors of Police have favourite constables.

I think it would be for the benefit of a Municipality to have its constables appointed by the Inspector if the whole of the Force was under that officer.

I think the Territorial constables were, as a rule, more efficient than in Municipalities, except, perhaps, Hobart Town and Launceston, where they had old experienced men.

The Mayor or Warden has the power to suspend constables for misconduct, also the power to appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Council.

The Inspector has the same legal power, subject to approval, but the results are not the same.

During my tenure of office I have reported the Municipal Police—notably at Glamorgan and Spring Bay—for insufficiency of stations. I ordered Spring Bay to replace one, the Warden refused, and I had to proceed against the Municipality in the Supreme Court.

I have never reported against physique, behaviour, or conduct (specially that I recollect) of Municipal men.

I am aware that in England the Municipal Police were under borough authorities, and the county under county authorities; in some cases they were amalgamated. I do not consider the arrangements in this Colony are founded on the same principle. In the towns the Police are appointed by the Municipal authorities, but not in counties or amalgamated boroughs, the appointments being there in the hands of the County Magistrates at Quarter Sessions. The whole general control is vested in the Home Secretary, under whom are three Inspectors, who visit districts once or twice in a year; their reports are very meagre generally. Police Forces are reported as “effective” or “ineffective,” and in event of being reported “ineffective” they are instructed to rectify it.

In England inefficiency can be remedied at once by stopping one-third or one-fourth of the Government aid, but here the mischief may go on for months and months before any legal action is taken. It was upwards of six months before I got my *mandamus* through the Supreme Court.

It was a mistake entitling the regulations “General and Rural;” there are only two cases where it occurs, and those not in the regulations prescribed.

I do not think the title-page has anything to do with the regulations or my circular instruction either. I do not see that taking off the title-page would deprive the book of its authority. I did not consider it necessary to correct the clerical error when it was discovered. It was my mistake.

(Regulation page 8, read.)

The matter of character is entirely a matter for the consideration of the persons appointing. Candidates for the Territorial Police were not examined by a medical man generally.

There was a pension and retiring allowance for constables. There has not been any such arrangement, I believe, since August, 1863, for men not previously eligible under the Pension Act.

The Chief District Constable was instructed to confer with the Visiting Magistrate on the commission of crime, and would be with a Warden, but he should not be under compulsion. He would probably act on his own responsibility if they differed.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1880.

SUPERINTENDENT M'CLUSKEY *examined.*

I am Superintendent of Police at Spring Bay, and have been connected with the Police since May, 1856, in Victoria. I joined the Tasmanian Police in 1859. I was in the Rural (Territorial) Police until December, 1863. I have been in the Municipal Police ever since.

There is no system in either Force; a man learning duties in one would have totally different ones to learn and discharge in the other.

The fact of being under so many masters has made me feel I could discharge my duty more independently had I been under Government.

I could point out many defects in the so-called system, but hardly feel myself at liberty to do so.

The Police seldom trouble themselves about anything unless immediately connected with their own districts; in illustration of which I may state that I knew a case at Westbury, in 1868, when a sub-inspector on duty in pursuit of a suspected person came to a bridge which marked his boundary and ceased operations, saying that he would not interfere any further, as it was now over his boundary mark.

The offices of Council Clerk and Superintendent of Police are amalgamated in my district. I hold both. My own opinion is that it is better to have one man and give him plenty to do than to keep him idle. I don't think it has any influence on the administration of justice. In New South Wales and Victoria the Petty Session clerkship is often held by a constable. Centralising the Police under the Executive Government offers many reasons why men would do their duty better and more fearlessly.

No man who is an experienced Constable would take a situation in a Municipality if he could get employment anywhere else.

There is no permanency in the appointments to the Municipal Police Force,—the system of promotion is neither fair nor just. It is a system of selection, not a system of promotion. I know many instances in which men dismissed from the Municipal Police have been accepted by the Territorial, and *vice versa*.

The Police beyond the limits of the Municipality do not look upon themselves as in any way responsible for the protection of life and property outside their own districts. They would not regard it as part of their duty.

I remember a case of horse-stealing that I was engaged on, in which Mr. O'Connor of Launceston directed two of his Detectives not to interfere, it being a Rural case not Municipal. The Detectives were accordingly withdrawn from my assistance.

At Glamorgan we have had but one vacancy in the force since I was in charge. The Municipal authorities in that case consulted me, though not officially; but I feel sure they would do so as a rule.

I think the supreme control of the Police is a duty of the Government. The Police Force is entirely under the control of the Government in every Colony but Tasmania.

In my experience as Superintendent I have met with difficulty in obtaining assistance, notably at Campbell Town, where co-operation was refused in a case of sheep-stealing I was engaged in.

I have known instances where, as a police officer, I have not done my duty as it ought to have been done, knowing that if I did I would prejudice my position. In one case I knew a councillor whom I had to prosecute say, "Very well, do what you like, you know what I can do." I considered it a threat, although put in a jocose way.

In different municipalities they have different rules. In some instructions are issued direct by the Warden to the constables and not through the Superintendent.

I have served in three or four municipalities. Have never found the before-mentioned system to prevail, though I have known it occur.

I do not know of any instance of a constable having been suspended by the Warden unjustly. I know of an instance of a Superintendent of Police being dismissed for doing his duty as a police officer. Two men had committed a number of robberies in the Lake River district and that locality, and were out in the bush. The only person who gave the Superintendent any information was a shepherd in the employ of the Warden; and for causing that man to be summoned to give evidence the Superintendent was dismissed—the charge against the Superintendent being for revealing information that he had received privately. It was, in my opinion, the Superintendent's duty to bring forward all the evidence he could find.

I have been employed in Fingal, Westbury, Spring Bay, Glamorgan, and Hobart Town.

I was for eight or nine years at Westbury. Mr. Marney, the Superintendent there, was an experienced officer from Launceston. Mr. Smith was Superintendent at Fingal when I went and when I left that locality. I do not know of any such appointment (Superintendent) being made in that district. The practice I object to, viz., the appointment of outsiders, has been done once or twice in the Territorial Police. The appointment of constables has generally been mentioned to me, but my opinion has not been officially required.

In the selection of constables the character of a man is taken into consideration, but I have known cases to the contrary; indeed I knew a case where a warrant was out for a man for non-payment of a fine, and that man was afterwards appointed to the police.

I do not think the Municipalities where I have been employed would appoint any man who had been a prisoner.

The objection I have to the appointment by Municipal Councils of constables is that the influence of the individual to be appointed by the Council is greater than the qualifications of the person appointed; and also that the training of constables cannot be carried out as efficiently as in a larger force.

In the Territorial Police the constables remain for years in the district to which they are appointed, and they are seldom removed to another district unless for irregularity or for being over zealous.

Except in one municipality (Launceston) I think the duties of the Territorial Police are more efficient than in the Municipalities. I do know South Longford, but I never look on the men there as regular police.

I am of opinion that interest is still brought to bear with regard to appointments in the Territorial as in the Municipal Police; but the difference is that in the Territorial the officer at the head of the Department is responsible to the public for the appointment.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1880.

MR. JAMES COULTER, *Superintendent of Police, Launceston.*

Am Superintendent of Police at Launceston; have been connected with the Force nearly 23 years, as Sub-Inspector and Superintendent, the latter over 14 years.

I resigned from the Irish constabulary to come to this Colony.

Am necessarily well acquainted with the working of the Municipal and Territorial Police.

I have not an intimate acquaintance of the working of the Rural Municipal Police. In Launceston the Municipal system works well and to the satisfaction of the people. So satisfied were the people that the police expense was wholly levied by a rate of a shilling in the pound for several years, and the grant in aid of about £2000 a year was devoted to road-making and other municipal purposes; they were really paying without knowing, and yet satisfied to pay £2000 a year more than the cost.

When we want a man on brief notice we may experience some difficulty, but ordinarily I have plenty of applicants. In event of any vacancy in rank above that of petty constable it is filled up from the most eligible man from a lower rank—it would not be legal to fill it up otherwise. (*Vide* Sec. 21 of 29 Vict. No. 9.) We have a Superannuation Fund at Launceston of about £4000 for providing for men who are discharged from the force under superannuation.

In appointing to vacancies the Mayor and Corporation certainly would not make any appointment without reference to me. No man ever has been appointed without my certificate or recommendation, or that of my predecessor in office.

The Mayor has the power to suspend, dismiss, and appoint, subject to the approval of the Council, (*vide* Sec. 19 of 29 Vict. No. 9.)

Owing to the dual government irregularities have occasionally arisen. In Launceston at one time applications were sent in to the Town Clerk, and I drew attention to the matter being the responsible officer, and since they are sent to me, and brought by me to the Mayor. In Rural Municipalities the applications are generally directed to be sent to the Warden, and in some cases appointments may be made without reference to the Superintendent. But I speak without positive knowledge on this subject, chiefly from advertisements I have seen. From my experience, both at home and here, I think that all applications should come through the Superintendent, and applicants be recommended by him. I have seen men promoted as a special favour for special acts, but it has always passed through the several grades of officers for their remarks. The Imperial Acts of Parliament provide for this; it is not a matter of option. The cardinal defect in our Act is, that the carrying out of details, and in some cases general principles, are left to one officer.

By Mr. Mitchell.—By one officer I mean the Inspector of Police.

Our Municipal Police Act goes upon the principle of the English Police Act, giving Rural Municipal Councils the same power Justices in Counties have in Quarter Sessions and in Boroughs; the Watch Committee,—the Government of the Force,—in Counties and Boroughs being vested in each respectively; and rules for general uniformity of clothing, necessities for discipline, being made by the Home Secretary. (I put in synopsis of those Rules, marked A.) The Home Secretary has the power, on report from the County Head Constable and Justices, to direct the assembling of the Force from other Counties for the suppression of tumult and preservation of peace. In Tasmania the duties of the Home Secretary are made to devolve upon the Inspector of Police, which causes a conflict of authority; the Inspector claiming a power which the Act does not give him, and the Municipal Councils resisting such claim.

In the first Hobart Town and Launceston Police Act, 21 Vict. No. 13, there was power given to make rules. I hand in the rules then made. Those rules are to be made by the Inspector. There is a remarkable omission in them; viz. that the qualification of good character is not made necessary for any rank, although it is the essential matter in all rules elsewhere. In Ireland a man must obtain the recommendation of the local magistrate and of one clergyman.

The 1871 Rules the Launceston Council hold cannot apply to either Launceston or Hobart Town, on the ground that they purported to be for the General and Rural Police Force. At page 10 the Inspector says, "the General Police Force is that of which he has control;" and the Act says, that of which he has control is the Police in "Non-municipal Districts," therefore the urban Police do not come under either of those heads.

In these rules the word "Inspector" and "Municipal Council" are invariably used as if they were co-ordinate authorities, while in the Act the Mayor, in respect to Municipal Police, has co-ordinate authority with the Inspector with respect to the Territorial Police; while the Municipal Council are made supreme as regards their Police respecting salaries and allowances to be given, the Governor in Council is not given authority to fix the pay of the Territorial Police, Parliament (it appears to me) possessing the sole authority.

In the 1871 Rules the word "Mayor" never occurs—nor does the word "Warden" occur save once, and then it appears after "Stipendiary Local Magistrate." By the various Municipal Acts, Mayors and Wardens have precedence over all Justices in their districts save the Chairman of General Sessions. There appears throughout these rules to be a desire to lessen the position of Mayors and make them subordinate to the Inspector contrary to the Act—and indirectly, and also directly, an assertion of headship on the part of the Inspector over the Municipal Police. For example, at page 10, it says, "all communications that officers in charge of Municipalities may wish to be made known to Government must be forwarded through the Inspector," as it would be a breach of discipline to forward otherwise than through the Mayor. Also at page 11, "that all communications to other Colonies re the detention of criminals shall be made by the Inspector."

Referring to the interpretation clause, 29 Vict. No. 9, I notice that the word Mayor shall include Warden, but clearly the Warden cannot include Mayor.

Referring to the Inspector's power to regulate the detention of criminals outside the Colony, I may point out that in the case of Campion, for whose apprehension a warrant was issued, the present Inspector, Mr. Swan, took the matter entirely out of my hands, claiming his exclusive right to deal with the matter; and even moving the Colonial Secretary of the day (Mr. Reibey) to write to the Colonial authorities directing that all communications on Police subjects must be made direct to the Inspector; since then communications which I was accustomed to receive, connected with offenders coming from Victoria, have ceased. This most certainly affects the efficiency of the Police. It would be only a logical deduction that the Inspector should also ask that all printed Crime Reports, &c. should be sent exclusively to him, and he disseminate as much of them as he might think fit.

I think the present system works well, but it might be improved. The organisation of the Municipal Police is complete and authorised by law (29 Vict. No. 9, Secs. 17 to 24). The Territorial has only two classes, Inspector and Constable, and I know of no authority for any intermediate rank. As a matter of efficiency, judging from returns, the Municipal is certainly more efficient than the Territorial. (*Vide* Return of Offences, No. 1, which I hand in.) The population in rural municipalities and territorial districts are in like conditions. The number of police to population in the latter exceeds that in the former, and ought to show better results to each thousand of population. The contrary is the case. In economy, too, comparison will prove favourable to the Municipal Police. Return No. 2, which I put in, shows cost of Police, distinguishing Municipal from Territorial, from 1868 to 1878 inclusive. There has in that time been contributed from Colonial Treasury towards maintenance of Municipal Police only to the amount of 3s. 10d. in the pound, or less than a fifth of the whole. Towards maintenance of Territorial Police there has been contributed 13s. 5½d. in the pound, or better than two-thirds of the whole cost. Return No. 3, which I put in, is for the Town of Launceston for like period of years. The Treasury has contributed in aid of Police less than one-fourth, the net cost of salaries and uniform. In England the contribution would equal one-half. All the criminals in the Colony serve their sentences in the gaols of Hobart Town or Launceston; and as they are discharged in those places the effect is an increase of crime in these towns. An increased Police Force is therefore necessary in those places. A part of the Police expenditure ought, therefore, to be considered general rather than local.

I think that the amalgamation of the offices of Superintendent and Bench Clerk is not desirable; but I think the duties of Petty Sessions Clerk, where little is to be done, may be discharged by a sub-officer of Police, as is done in Victoria and New South Wales, where many Sergeants of Police are Acting-clerks of Petty Sessions. I have been Bench Clerk myself, and felt the advantage of it; and I think the office has benefited by it, for I established order where it did not exist, and became myself better qualified for the discharge of the higher duties to which I was appointed.

The Municipal Council of Launceston never interfere to prevent me from the discharge of my duty, and only interfere to call me to account if anything is neglected or there is any general cause of complaint. I certainly never had the slightest reason to be deterred from my duty by them. They are treated the same as other citizens, and proceeded against if necessary.

No Superintendent should be appointed without the approval of the Colonial Secretary.

By Mr. Mitchell.—The Civil Service Commissioners in England do not examine candidates for the police, only candidates for the higher grades. The Police in England are not classed civil servants; they are under the magistrates.

Men have to undergo an examination for promotion in Ireland.

I think the Police have now as good a prospect of promotion as they would have if they were centralised without a regular system; but if organised under, say, some four or five Superintendents in the Colony, who ought to know the character and qualification of each man in their district, and keep a list of the men for promotion, the best men would have a better chance of advancement. In a centralised Police Force, as in Ireland, the rule is that in each county all vacancies in the rank of non-commissioned officer are given to men serving in the county in which the vacancies occur. In the case of commissioned officers the promotion is general.

I think the present system of extensively subdividing the police is objectionable, and injurious in case of emergency. In England boroughs with less than 5000 inhabitants, having a separate police, receive no aid from the Treasury; this leads to their consolidation with the county force.

I have often read of most objectionable police appointments being made in Municipalities. I noticed a case at Deloraine; the appointment of a young man, without previous experience and with connections in the district, which I regard as being exceedingly objectionable. The result of that appointment has proved how objectionable it was.

I know that in the Territorial Police—whether from the fault of the Inspector or Government I cannot say—there is no inducement, on the contrary, discouragement, for any applicant from the Municipal Police for appointment; whereas many have been selected from the Territorial Police for the office of Superintendent in the Municipal Police.

I do not think a Superannuation Act is any inducement for young men to remain in the force; when men have got up to forty years of age then they prize it.

I could undertake the supervision of the districts immediately round Launceston, but would require the assistance of a Police Clerk, which I have not now.

The general powers and duties of all constables, without distinction of rank, are nearly alike. The individual responsibility of the petty constable is never lost or merged in that of his superior in rank; for this reason all constables should be men of good character, intelligent, and self-respecting; as such are the men who will respect and guard the rights of others. The so-called Rules of 1871 must be repug-

nant to such men, as they claim an unlawful and arbitrary authority on the part of the governing powers, and implicit and unquestioning obedience on the part of the governed. Thus, at page 9, "The Inspector or Municipal Council may, if he or they think fit, dismiss any constable without assigning to him any reason: and if he be dismissed from the Force the whole of his pay then due and unpaid will be forfeited at the discretion of the Inspector or Municipal Council." It must be matter of surprise that anything so repugnant to English law and natural justice as this should be permitted to be printed. The petty constable is instructed that his "simple duty is proper respect to all in command, and prompt and unvarying obedience to their orders."—*Vide* page 6. The Sergeant "will obey all orders given to him by his superior officer,"—page 18; and the constable is instructed that "his first duty is perfect obedience to his superiors;" that "he should receive the orders of those above him with deference and respect, and execute them to the very best of his power;"—page 19. The fact that the superior is entitled to have his lawful commands only obeyed, and that the duty of the subordinate is limited to obedience to lawful commands, is not kept prominently in view as it should to check arbitrary tendencies in the superior, to arouse the self-respect of the subordinate, and teach him to acquire a knowledge of his duties.

There is no distinction in the Manual between the Rules made under the Act and the Instructions contained for the guidance of constables. There are no rules as to the clothing, accoutrements, and necessities to be supplied constables, three of the purposes for which they should be made. The matter of uniform is left wholly to the discretion of the Inspector (see page 7.)

This is one of the tendencies of these Rules to which I have already referred. The Act 29 Vict. No. 9, Sec. 2, gives control of police in Municipalities to the Municipal Councils; and to preserve a general uniformity rules for government, &c. by the different governing bodies are to be made. The Inspector is made draftsman of these rules, and attempts by the rules he drafts to transfer to himself the powers which are vested by law in the Municipal Councils. Much of the instruction in the manual as to constables' power to arrest and to receive into their custody persons arrested is incorrect and likely to mislead. (*Vide* pages 33 to 36.)

The defects of the Tasmanian Police Force arise from too extensive a sub-division, want of unity between the several parts owing to want of a central authority, and on the part of officers an impatience of and desire to free themselves from the authorities under which they are immediately placed. The central authority should be the Colonial Secretary. The New South Wales Force appears to be an efficient police. The organisation is under 25 Vict. No. 16. There is an Inspector-General, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, who under the direction of the Colonial Secretary is charged with the superintendence of the police force of the Colony. Superintendents, inspectors, and acting sub-inspectors are appointed in like manner, and charged with the superintendence and government of the police within the districts to which they are assigned. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Inspector-General subject to disallowance by Governor.

Rules are made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for general government and discipline of members of the police force; such rules when published in *Gazette* shall, if not inconsistent or repugnant to any provisions of 25 Vict. No. 16, or any other Act, have the force of law. Rules so made to be laid before Houses of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

F. PEDDER, *Esq.*, Superintendent of Police, examined.

I am Superintendent of the Municipal Police, Hobart Town, and have been so for ten months, and was Superintendent of Clarence Police for nine years and eight months. I have never had any experience in the Rural Police as an officer of that force.

My experience in the Clarence Rural Police was that the appointment of the men was good; that care was taken in selecting the men; and I found them to work efficiently, without coercion of the Warden or any of the Councillors. The estimated number of inhabitants was 1552; an area of 56,000 acres. The population is a good deal scattered, extending over some 45 miles. I found the staff quite enough for all police duties. I never found any restraint in doing my duty from the fact of the Wardens and Councillors being connected with residents in the district. The constables have informed me of minor offences on the part of Warden and Councillors, and I have invariably proceeded against them the same as any one else. I never found any difficulty in co-operating with the neighbouring police districts; on the contrary, I always received most cordial assistance. Referring to a statement that the officers are related to residents in the district, I may say that the Superintendent of Police has a brother who is a Councillor. The sergeant of police at Bellerive has no relations or connections in the district.

When I took charge of the Hobart Town Police I cannot say they were in a good state of organisation; the present improved state is attributable, I think, to having a better class of men in the new appointments, and to those who were in doing their duty better. (Return of City of Hobart Municipal Police handed in.)

The Rural Police assist to the extent of arresting drunkards and whom they may come across when passing along. There is a little jealousy, perhaps, existing amongst the members of the two forces, as there are four or five of the Rural Police employed on the wharves and about the town, and the Hobart Town Police regard them as interfering with their prerogatives. I am not aware from what source the rural police derive their power. I have asked C.D.C. Quodling by what authority his men entered the city on such duty; he replied that being territorial police he supposed they could go where they liked. I have expressed to Mr. Quodling that I consider the attitude assumed by his men creates a jealousy with the municipal men—our detective force especially. I believe the same practice does not exist in Launceston: it was attempted at one time, but Mr. Coulter made such a stand against it that it was not continued.

Superintendents of other districts should communicate with me before causing warrants to be put into force within my especial jurisdiction. I have not brought the matter under the notice of the Mayor with the view of his bringing the matter under the notice of the Inspector of Police with the view of getting it discontinued. The detective force is under the municipal body, and works most efficiently. Comparing the list of offences reported and those detected, there are very few cases in which offenders were not brought to justice.

I think a more frequent visit by an Inspector would give more satisfaction; so far as the inspection goes now it is nothing—the returns for the last ten years would show that. During the time I was at Clarence there were only one or perhaps two inspections by the Inspector. If proper inspection were afforded and carried out, it would be more satisfactory to the Warden, Councillors, and constables.

The system of promotion in the Municipalities is good. In Clarence the changes were seldom; but a man who began as constable was promoted to be serjeant, and then left for Glamorgan as Superintendent of Police. I know several other cases where superintendents have been appointed from the ranks; namely, Oatlands, Green Ponds, Bothwell, and others: the system of promotion is strictly observed in the Hobart Town Municipality.

By Mr. Mitchell.—It certainly would be better if all the police employed about Hobart Town were under my control; there are good men in the rural police wasting their time at present.

The gentleman who succeeded me at Clarence had no police knowledge other than that obtained as a Justice of the Peace.

He has a brother and a cousin in the Council.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Hobart Town have never in any way interfered with me in the discharge of my duties.

I know of many cases in which officers have been appointed by the Inspector to positions in the force over the heads of police officers of long standing; promotion in the territorial is the exception, not the rule.

The Mayor being the chief officer of the city should have the entire control of the Hobart Town Police.

We have a detective force; it is under my control. There are two officers. They have been about three years in the force. They are both free men, and always have been free. They both bear a high character and are worthy of confidence.

Men holding the office of detectives should be those whose honor and integrity should be beyond question; and I am sure that the present detective officers are men of truth and integrity, and would not be guilty of inventing any link in evidence to secure conviction.

MEMORANDUM from MR. C. D. C. QUODLING, Rural Police.

The statements made by Mr. Superintendent Pedder, of the Hobart Town Municipal Police, before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the management of the Tasmanian Police, having been submitted for my remarks on that portion referring to the interference of certain members of the Territorial Police under my supervision with the prerogatives of the City Police, I cannot avoid expressing my regret that so strong a feeling of jealousy has been manifested on the part of the Superintendent and other members of the Municipal force, especially towards those who are performing duties in connection with the head quarters of the Territorial force, and inseparable from it.

I fail to see that there is the slightest occasion for the petty jealousy, the existence of which has a tendency to neutralise and impair the efficiency of a force that should be, in the performance of public duty, undivided and co-ordinate. Mr. Pedder's remark, "The Rural Police assist to the extent of arresting drunkards whom they may come across when passing along," is so different from what I think he would have made had he not been, as I am inclined to believe, governed by extraneous influence, that I shall only say the suppression of facts is calculated to mislead the Committee.

The territorial constables on duty on the wharves have on several occasions been severely assaulted when assisting their Municipal brethren to arrest offenders for breaches of the Police Act, and they have also been instrumental in bringing to justice persons who have committed felonies within the city. Mr. Pedder cannot have forgotten that since his appointment to the office of Superintendent of the Hobart Town Police, Constable Gadd, of the Territorial force, rendered him valuable assistance in obtaining evidence that led to the conviction of a notorious gang of sharpers. Such assistance has always been cheerfully rendered, but, judging from the way in which it has been ignored, was not appreciated.

In his reply to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Pedder exhibited a pardonable ambition: and I should feel grateful to him for having conceded that "there are good men in the rural police;" but I decidedly take exception to the additional words, "wasting their time at present." This is a gratuitous assumption, utterly at variance with facts, and quite inexcusable.

I regret that so apparently hostile an attitude has been assumed by the present Superintendent, as without perfect harmony between the Hobart Town and Hobart Police, who by force of circumstances are closely allied, and by whom mutual concessions should be made, it is possible the public interests may suffer. Since the establishment of Municipal Police in Hobart Town, the duties in connection with the shipping have of necessity been performed by members of the Territorial Police, a district constable and two constables being specially employed for that purpose, and to assist in the protection of the Customs. In the discharge of the multifarious duties devolving on them in arresting absent seamen, &c. they are unavoidably compelled to act within the City, which they are perfectly justified in doing; but why this should be considered an interference with the prerogatives of the City police I am at a loss to conceive. If

constables in the discharge of their duty were at all times restricted to certain limits their efficiency would be considerably reduced.

In no instance has the municipal revenue been defrauded by the action of the Territorial Police; but, on the contrary, it has been frequently added to by their aid. The same system, I believe, prevails in Launceston.

Mr. Pedder is scarcely correct in stating that he knows of "many cases in which officers have been appointed by the Inspector to positions in the Force over the heads of police officers of long standing, and that promotion in the Territorial is the exception not the rule." I know of only one instance in which such an appointment was made, and for that there were satisfactory reasons. Promotion in the Territorial Force is the rule, not the exception, in all grades beneath that of Inspector. All Chief District Constables, except one, appointed by the present Inspector, were promoted from the rank of District Constable, and had entered the service as constables. The same remarks apply to District Constables. In so small a Force it is difficult to find suitable persons for promotion, as men possessing attainments to qualify them for superior positions will not enter as constables, with the prospect of advancement in the very distant future. This is an evil that can only be remedied by placing the entire Force under one responsible head.

Having entered on my twenty-sixth year of service in the Tasmanian Police (though, unfortunately, owing to the introduction of the municipal system, I have lost the best years of such service, and can now only count nine years under Government), I trust I may, without presumption, offer my opinion on the existing systems of Police in this Colony.

Without entering fully into my reasons for the conclusion long since arrived at, I unhesitatingly pronounce the dual system of Police detrimental to the public interests, and subversive of that unity of action so indispensable, and of paramount importance in the maintenance of a Police Force worthy of the name.

Entertaining these views, I consider it advisable that the existing divided system of Police should be abolished as speedily as possible, and the Forces united under one central authority; that the districts should be redefined for Police purposes, as in many instances two or more municipal districts might be amalgamated, and a larger area placed under the supervision of Superintendents. The salaries of officers should be equalised, as should the pay of subordinates in the respective classes; and thus be removed a source of dissatisfaction which exists at present, consequent on the high rate of remuneration paid to the Hobart Town and Launceston Municipal Police, whereby they are enabled to maintain a Police Provident Fund and provide for retiring allowances: whereas the Territorial Police receive the lowest scale of pay without any provision for retiring allowance.

It appears that every municipality in the colony could follow the example of Hobart Town and Launceston in this respect without let or hindrance. Surely this anomalous state of things requires a remedy.

I do not think the expense of an united force need be much, if anything, greater than the present, unless by the necessary additions to enable the whole force to come under the operation of the Provident Fund; but that would be a judicious expenditure of public money, as by a present increase all future liability on funds of the State would be obviated, as retiring members would be provided for from the fund to be created by additional pay, and a sum to form a nucleus that would no doubt be granted by Parliament for such purpose.

Under one system young men would be trained at Hobart Town and Launceston, whence they should be drafted to country stations as vacancies occurred.

The superiority of a united force must be so apparent to every impartial person having a knowledge of police business that it seems to be a work of supererogation to enlarge on it. Under efficient control and management it could not fail to reflect equal credit on Tasmania as do her other valuable institutions.

Comparing the criminal statistics for the year ending 30th June, 1880, I find that in Hobart Town and Launceston the average number of convictions for indictable offences was slightly under 50 per cent. of the offences reported. A similar average is shown for the rural municipalities. The average for the territorial districts is nearly 46 per cent. Considering that the territorial districts are, with the exception of Hobart, outlying, and the population scattered over wide areas, the difficulties attending the detection of offenders being thereby considerably increased, the comparison with the more favourably situated municipalities, particularly with the large centres of population, in which the facilities for detection are so much greater, must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

H. G. QUODLING, C.D.C.
Hobart, 15th Oct., 1880.

THE Committee forward the above to Superintendent Pedder for any remarks he may desire to make, and request that he will attend before the Committee at 11 o'clock to-morrow, 20th October.

F. A. PACKER.

IN reference to my statement before the Parliamentary Committee that the City Police received assistance from the Rural Police to the extent of arresting offenders for drunkenness, I still maintain what I then stated,—I do not know of any instances wherein they have put themselves out of the way to assist a city policeman in the execution of his duty more than would be expected from any citizen.

It is quite true that Constable Gadd did render very valuable assistance in arresting certain card-sharpers. This took place before my appointment in Hobart Town; and Constable Gadd is one of the good men I alluded to as wasting his time; and I have yet to learn that policemen are employing their time properly by attending for hours at a Police Court listening to the disposal of the charge-sheet; but in

justice to those to whom my remarks were applied, this has not been so frequent an occurrence within the past fortnight.

As to the appointments made by the Inspector, I would mention Harris to George Town, Purdy to the Pieman, and Woods to Kingston.

Mr. Quodling takes exception to the apparently hostile attitude assumed by the present Superintendent. I disclaim any such feeling. I desire only to maintain my own position and those of my subordinates, impressing upon Mr. Quodling the fact that however indifferent my predecessor may have been there shall be no such indifference with me.

F. PEDDER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1880.

THOMAS MASON, *Esq.*, *examined.*

I have been a Police Magistrate since 1831. I have never had any practical experience of the Rural Municipal Police.

I may say that I do not think the Police are better managed anywhere than they are at Launceston.

As regards wardens, I think persons are frequently elected Wardens from strong local interest, not from any high personal qualifications. In many Municipalities persons totally unqualified by education, association, or knowledge of law, are elected to that office; they are, therefore, entirely dependent on the advice of the Council Clerk; they are irresponsible for any of their actions. Under Government the Police Magistrates were liable to be called upon to explain everything they did. The Superintendents of Police are, in some instances, selected from a very inferior class to what they used to be. Most of them have very little knowledge of law. I know actually of some who have stated plainly that they dare not do their duty; that they feel that if they laid an information against a friend of a councillor their appointment would not be worth a day's purchase. As far as I have observed they never visit constables in their out-stations. It is still worse where the office of Council Clerk and Superintendent of Police are amalgamated. The Council Clerk cannot leave his office because there is no one he can leave to receive complaints that are brought to the office. I have also observed that perpetrators of serious crimes are much less frequently discovered than they used to be under the Police Magistrates.

The Inspector is supposed to come up to every principal station once in every three months to inspect the constables in the district. He invariably gives notice of the day and hour on which he will attend. The constables are all drawn out in their best clothes, and the inspection of them in every instance that I have seen has consisted of words to this effect:—"I am glad to see you all looking so clean and well, and to see so many of the faces that I saw last time, and to hear a good account of you." He then retires, having devoted two or three minutes to it. I look upon it as a perfect farce, and have always spoken of it so.

It is the practice of many Municipalities to exercise a great amount of economy for the benefit of their own District. After the Railway Riots in 1874, two Justices of the Peace in Evandale District, who were also Coroners, resigned both Commissions. When an inquest occurred the Superintendent sent a telegram to me asking me to go down and hold it. I did so on several occasions, until I saw by the papers that no less than three deaths had occurred under circumstances in which the law requires positively that inquests should be held, in which no communication was made to me, and no inquest was held. One man was crossing the river on horseback when, as stated by two men, his horse, in ascending the bank on the opposite side, fell backwards and he was drowned. Another had been to a public-house with a party of men drinking. One of them was so drunk that he fell off his horse several times, and on the last occasion was killed. Another was a child driving two horses before him, bringing them from water. One of the horses was said to have kicked out and killed the child. In none of these cases was an inquest held or any communication made to me. The Superintendent of Police was also Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; and, after consulting with the medical gentleman, he entered them all as having "died from accidental death." After that I declined to hold any more, as I was looked upon as the Coroner of the District, for I should have feared to so disregard the law. I could have insisted on an inquest, but I did not know of the deaths until long after they were buried.

By Mr. Balfre.—I do not approve of the working of the two systems: they are both bad.

I don't know anything of the present Superintendents of Police. I only know one; and I don't think much of him.

I don't know that complaints against the Wardens can be dealt with by the Executive.

The same system prevails with regard to the inspection of Municipal as with Territorial Police.

In 1877 I tried a case of perjury at Emu Bay. I will state the precise facts. The Court was sitting at Launceston when I received a note from Mr. Bromby, the Attorney-General, requesting to see me at the Court; he then asked me if I had any objection to go to Emu Bay to hear a case; he assigned as a reason that the case which had already been before the Magistrates of that district was one in which the people objected to either of the Magistrates there hearing it. Mr. Miller was engaged by Government to go and prosecute the case; he went as far as Deloraine, where he received a despatch recalling him; I therefore went on to Emu Bay alone. I had copies of the evidence which had been taken in the former case on the subject to guide me. When I got there an information was laid by Mr. C. D. C. Beresford charging four men with perjury in a case which had occurred at Mount Bischoff, when a charge was brought against a publican named Hickson. The charge against these men was with reference to a most outrageously indecent act said to have been committed in the presence of 40 or 50 people in Hickson's public-house. The charge against Hickson was allowing actual sexual intercourse to take place between two persons, and refusing to interfere although called upon by several persons. The four men charged before me swore that they had seen the man and woman actually in copulation; and it was asserted, on the other side, that from

the crowd between them they could not have seen it. My duty was simply to hear the case as a charge on which I was to act ministerially as to whether they were to be committed for trial or not. Most of the witnesses for the prosecution adhered to what they had said before. Mr. Crisp, who was engaged for the defence, went up to Mount Bischoff himself, and found several witnesses of much greater respectability than those for the prosecution, who proved to me that they were sitting together in the room at the house, and that the man and woman were lying, him upon her, and that they saw them in actual copulation, close by them; one of them seeing them made the observation, "This is really too bad," and got up and kicked the man off with his foot, and then saw her parts exposed. These men were reputed on all hands to be very respectable men. For the prosecution I should say that the man Merrin, who was charged with committing the indecent act, was brought forward as a witness and sworn. I had a copy of a statutory declaration sworn by him before Mr. Willis, that there had been no indecent act between him and the woman. I asked him if it was the case that he had made that declaration. He said he had. I said, "Are you come now to swear it did take place?" He said, "Yes; and it did take place." Then I said, "What do you mean by having made the declaration?" "Oh, I was paid for that," he said, "I got £5." I, of course, declined to take his evidence, being an acknowledged perjurer. I dismissed the case; and so strong was the feeling that, when it was announced, it was received with a burst of cheering, which was continued all down the street. I rather think he said Hickson gave him the £5. Merrin was never prosecuted; he ought to have been, and I said so; and that it was Mr. C.D.C. Beresford's duty to do it. None of the parties concerned were prosecuted.

I recollect that Mr. C.D.C. Beresford was charged before me as Police Magistrate of Launceston for the maintenance of a child which he had by some girl in his district.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

MR. SUPERINTENDENT POWER *examined.*

I am Council Clerk and Superintendent of Police at Campbell Town, and have been so for 25 years. The Superintendent of Police in my case is merely nominal. There is a young man fully fit for it, but I think that the Council deemed it as well he should have an older man over him as a sort of check. There is greater economy effected by the arrangement, as I get a nominal salary and his is slightly increased. I do not think that the combination of the offices works antagonistic to the administration of the law. I have never had the slightest embarrassment from acting under the Municipal Council—quite the contrary. The Sessions are held every Monday, and Watch-house cases whenever required. The Warden lives quite close, and we hoist a flag when he is wanted; he is always available. I cannot recall to recollection that I have had any transactions with the Territorial Police. It would be more economical in every way if the Municipalities of Ross and Campbell Town were united. I think that the great objection with regard to the division of Territorial and Municipal Police is the petty jealousy which exists; I take it to be caused by men occupying positions who are not fitted for them by education, &c. Promotion at Campbell Town is carried out by means of the best men, without regard to seniority. I do not think that as a rule the Council would accept the service of any man who had been dismissed from the Territorial or Rural Police. The Council would not, I am sure, appoint anyone to such situations unless I consented to their appointment. I think an amalgamation of some of the smaller municipalities would be advisable. The great objection to centralisation seems to be that it would bring the best men forward for promotion; but it would kill the municipalities, as they would lose the services of these men in attending to smaller matters from which considerable fees are derived. If the whole island were compelled to adopt municipal institutions I cannot see how the best men could come to the front in so many distinct bodies. If the whole island adopted municipal action I cannot see that any better system than that now existing could be introduced.

The evidence given by Mr. Mason with reference to inspection; now placed before me, is pretty true as to the dress, &c. of constables; but the Inspector always inspects my books as well. He inspects the Cleveland out-station on his way down; our other station would be very much out of his way.

The relations between us and the surrounding districts is most cordial—nothing could be more so. I do not remember anything but a trivial case in the young days of the municipalities many years ago.

I do not know that I can make any general recommendation as to the better working of the Police. I may mention with reluctance that there are certain Superintendents of Police—good men in their way—who can barely read and write. It seems to me that this is hardly consistent with the position they hold. If the Inspector had the supreme command under the present arrangements the Inspector and Warden would be sure to clash; he would be giving one order and the Inspector another. The Warden's power is neutralised—or might be—to a great extent by the Councillors, to whom he is responsible; and strange people are made Councillors sometimes. The Inspector of Police has really nothing to do but see that the Force is kept up to the standard required by Government.

By Mr. Reibey.—If the Police of Tasmania were centralised under one head the best officers in the Force would have a better chance of promotion.

I do not consider the force ought to be centralised, because it takes away the power of the Warden. The present divided system would be better than the centralised system. I don't think better discipline could be enforced, but a better class of men would be induced to enter the force under a centralised system than under the present one.

I have never known any instance in my district where Constables were afraid to do their duty.

I have never known any instances of a drunken revel at public-house where parties connected with Councillors have been engaged and no notice taken of it by the Police. I do not hesitate to say it never could happen in my district.

I have never known Constables to be engaged by Councillors in other duty than Police. I speak for my own municipality.

MR. JOHN LAMBERT *examined.*

Am Chief District Constable at Franklin. I have been 25 years in the Police—8 years at Franklin. Was a short time, about two years, in the Launceston Municipality. My jurisdiction extends from Upper Huon to Recherche Bay, nearly 80 miles. There are 12 constables all told, including myself. The central station is at Franklin. I think there are 12 magistrates in the district, all residents. We never experience any difficulty in obtaining the attendance of magistrates. The population in the Police District of Franklin is over 5000. The population of Port Esperance is about 500. There are a number of saw-mills in the district. There are four magistrates (all mill-owners) residing in that district. All the chief mill-owners are magistrates; and the greater proportion of the population are mill hands. The local magistrates hold all the smaller cases, such as watch-house cases for drunkenness, &c. I have known a person to be from Port Esperance to Franklin under a sentence without a warrant; the distance is 24 miles. The constable had no warrant, and was brought to task by me for doing it. I think the charge was drunkenness. The magistrate (Mr. John Hay) happened to be in the township and he signed the warrant. I think Mr. Graves, Mr. Andrewartha, and Mr. Chapman were all appointed together. There was some difficulty with Mr. Graves about giving up the telegraph apparatus; that was soon after his appointment as a magistrate. I have no fault to find with the administration of justice in the district.

I have not had much experience in municipalities, but I think the Police would work much better under one head. I would not like to be in a municipality myself. The towns, of course, are different. I feel more independent to do my duty with the Inspector as my head and the Stipendiary Magistrate to consult. I was never interfered with in the discharge of my duty in Launceston.

By Mr. Pillinger.—I have no practical experience that coercion is used by councillors in municipalities with their officers.

By Mr. Balfé.—I think there are too many masters in municipalities. None of the magistrates in my district interfere with me in any way. The Inspector visits us periodically, inspecting the accoutrements, buildings, books, &c. As far as I can speak, I have always had every assistance from the Municipality of Hobart Town.

By Mr. Pillinger.—I do not think Franklin could be worked as a municipality, it is such an extensive district, and the population is so scattered; there are so many small townships and at such remote distances. I do not see how you could get councillors to meet in a district like that. They would elect a set of councillors at Franklin, and they would remain from year to year.

By Mr. Reibey.—I do not think it is well for the Police of a district to have many masters. I firmly believe it must interfere with the discipline of the Force, and would tend to have a great influence on the actions of masters and men.

By Mr. Pillinger.—I know nothing of the Municipal Act. I have never taken that much trouble to look into it. The Stipendiary Magistrate never interferes with me.

By Mr. Reibey.—I have heard constables in Municipal Districts say they were afraid to do their duty and would be glad to get out of the district.

A.

SYNOPSIS of Rules made by the Right Hon. SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart., one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, pursuant to the 3rd Section of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93, for establishing an uniform system for the Government, Pay, Clothing, Accoutrements, and Necessaries for Constables appointed under the Act. Whitehall, March, 1866.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Chief Constable.

Not to exceed forty-five years when appointed, except he is promoted or appointed from another office in the Police, or under other special circumstances to be approved by the Secretary of State.

He must be certified by a medical practitioner to be of good health, of sound constitution, and fitted to perform the duties of the office.

He must be recommended to the Secretary of State by the Magistrates in whom the appointment is vested as a person of good character and qualifications.

Superintendent or Inspector.

Age not to exceed forty; exceptions as in case of Chief Constable; height not less than 5 feet 7 inches; must be of good character and general intelligence, able to read and write well and to keep accounts.

Physical fitness certified as in case of Chief Constable.

Sergeant or Constable.

Age not to exceed thirty-five; height not less than 5 feet 7 inches; subject to same exception as in the case of Superintendent or Inspector. Must be able to read and write, intelligent and active; of good character and connections; physical fitness certified by a medical practitioner.

If previously employed in any branch of the public service, civil or military, must produce satisfactory testimonials of his conduct in such service. A person *dismissed* from any police force shall not be eligible for appointment in any other police force.

No person to be appointed or retained in any of preceding offices who shall hold any other office or employment for hire or gain, or who shall sell or have any interest in the sale of any beer, wine, or spirituous liquors.

Pay.

Fixes minimum and maximum pay for the several ranks, such pay to be exclusive of any expenses of office, stationery, or purchase of a horse, cart, or forage, for which separate provision or allowances should be made.

Clothing.

For Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables :—

1. Articles to be supplied them annually.
2. Ditto biennially.
3. Ditto triennially.

Accoutrements and Necessaries.

Staff, handcuffs, belt, lantern; sabres to mounted constables, and cutlasses to constables on special occasions.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Directs "Charge Sheet" to be kept; prescribes form of same, and provides for safe keeping thereof.

Directs "Charge Sheet" for refused charges to be kept, prescribes form, and provides for safe keeping.

"The Chief Constable will make an immediate report to two Justices of the Peace of any serious disturbance of the public peace that has taken place or is apprehended; and of any crimes of an aggravated nature committed, for which the parties charged or suspected have not been apprehended; and, in order that further arrangements if required may be made without delay, he will immediately transmit duplicates of such information to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, so as to ensure the earliest communication to the proper authorities of any matter affecting the public peace."

The Chief Constable to frame such orders and regulations as may be expedient for the Government of the Force under him, and submit copies of the same to the Justices in Quarter Sessions assembled.

The Chief Constable to report in writing to the Justices assembled at every Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County: The amount and effective state of the Force and their distribution; number of persons apprehended; on what charges, and how disposed of; number of offences reported; and such other particulars as may tend to show the state of crime in the county; and transmit copy of Report to Secretary of State for Home Department.



No. 1.

RETURN of Offences for Three Years ended 30th June, 1879.

[Computed from data in Inspector of Police Reports for 1879.]

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION TO EACH CONSTABLE.	AVERAGE STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.	INDICTABLE OFFENCES.									OFFENCES DETERMINABLE SUMMARILY.						ESTIMATED POPULATION OF DISTRICTS.
			REPORTED TO POLICE.			APPREHENDED.			COMMITTED OR SUMMARILY CONVICTED.			DRUNKENNESS.			BREACHES OF POLICE ACT AND BYE-LAWS.			
			No.	Average to each Constable.	Average to each 1000 of Population.	No.	Average to each Constable.	Average to each 1000 of Population.	No.	Average to each Constable.	Average to each 1000 of Population.	No.	Average to each Constable.	Average to each 1000 of Population.	No.	Average to each Constable.	Average to each 1000 of Population.	
Hobart Town	552	38	619	16.29	29.47	400	10.83	19.04	270	7.10	12.85	504	13.16	24.00	1602	42.16	76.28	21,000
Launceston.....	545	22	534	24.27	44.50	367	16.68	30.58	252	11.45	21.00	499	22.68	41.58	687	31.22	57.25	12,000
TOTAL.....	...	60	1153	19.22	34.93	767	12.78	23.24	522	8.70	15.81	1003	16.71	30.40	2289	38.15	69.36	33,000
Rural Municipalities	373	126	1247	9.90	26.53	701	5.56	14.89	583	4.62	12.40	2313	18.36	49.21	2768	21.97	58.89	47,000
TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES ...	...	186	2400	12.90	30.00	1468	7.89	18.35	1105	5.94	13.81	3316	17.79	41.20	5057	27.99	63.21	80,000
Territorial Districts	333	90	686	7.62	22.86	414	4.60	13.80	332	3.69	11.06	763	8.47	25.43	595	6.61	19.83	30,000
GENERAL TOTAL .....	...	276	3086	11.85	28.05	1882	6.09	17.11	1437	5.20	13.06	4079	14.77	37.08	5652	20.48	51.38	110,000

JAMES COULTER, *Superintendent of Police, Launceston.*

Launceston, 7th September, 1880.

DEAR SIR,

I ENCLOSE herewith duplicates of the returns which I have prepared: they will, I trust, in themselves be sufficiently explanatory. The difference of the cost of Territorial Police, as shown in Revenue Returns and Returns of Inspector of Police, I think may arise from expenditure on police buildings, which would, I apprehended, pass through Public Works Department, and therefore not be shown in Inspector's Return. The expenditure for himself and office is also excluded from his return. It averages about £1000 per annum. The return of crime will show the greater activity and efficiency of the Municipal Police. The Rural Municipalities and Territorial Districts are in nearly like conditions. In the latter the number of police to population is in excess of the former. If both were equally active in discharge of duty, the number of offences to each thousand of population would be much greater in the Territorial than in the Municipal Districts. It is, however, the contrary. You will see that the offence of drunkenness is much more prevalent in the country than in the towns. If you can favour me with any hints as to the line of examination likely to be taken, I shall feel much obliged by your doing so.

Yours very faithfully,

JAMES COULTER.

ADYE DOUGLAS, Esq., M.H.A., Hobart Town.

TASMANIAN POLICE.

MUNICIPAL.				TERRITORIAL.					
Population in 1869 as shown by Inspector's Return..... 75,465 Ditto now estimated 80,000				Population in 1869 as shown by Inspector's Return 20,985 Ditto now estimated 30,000					
YEAR.	No. of Force.	Total Cost.		Contribution from Colonial Treasury.	YEAR.	No. of Force.	Total Cost, including Inspector, taken from Consolidated Revenue Return.	Taken from Inspector's Return.	
		£	s. d.					Total Cost.	Contributed from Colonial Treasury.
1868.....	200	22,565	12 10	3959 9 0	1868.....	86	12,759 9 10	10,317 2 1	6178 16 11
1869.....	198	22,702	11 11	4650 4 1	1869.....	85	12,360 7 3	9878 4 2	4388 17 11
1870.....	196	21,818	4 10	5213 11 4	1870.....	89	11,973 19 7	10,764 13 11	7235 14 7
1871.....	194	22,675	0 11	5638 7 11	1871.....	90	12,689 14 5	10,036 9 2	6261 13 6
1872.....	190	21,872	7 2	4875 7 11	1872.....	83	12,101 11 3	8767 19 9	4927 11 9
1873.....	186	20,375	5 10	4283 1 3	1873.....	84	11,593 15 7	8482 8 5	4919 13 0
1874.....	192	20,796	10 7	4133 15 9	1874.....	80	11,247 14 11	7955 12 5	4412 15 7
1875.....	187	21,301	18 3	4220 9 10	1875.....	80	11,756 15 4	8425 11 4	4799 5 3
1876.....	189	21,678	13 2	3986 10 4	1876.....	84	11,943 9 8	8839 11 5	5116 16 6
1877* .....	...	22,065	4 0	1900 0 0	1877.....	93	13,337 2 3	9636 9 3	5812 9 3
1878.....	188	22,451	14 10	3161 12 3	1878.....	92	11,550 7 10	10,730 19 0	6272 7 1
		240,303	4 4	46,022 9 8			133,314 7 11	103,835 0 11	60,326 1 4
* No Return given for this year; average cost based upon preceding and following years. Contribution from Colonial Treasury taken from Consolidated Revenue Returns.				Total as shown by Consolidated Revenue Returns, £89,805 8s. 4d.					
Amount per £ contribution from Colonial Treasury, 1915 or 3s. 10d. nearly.				Contribution per £ on lesser charge, 58097, or 11s. 7½d. nearly. Ditto, greater, 67363, or 13s. 5½d.					
Proportion Police to Population, 1 to 425.				Proportion Police to Population, 1 to 326.					

Compiled from Annual Statistics, by—

JAMES COULTER, Superintendent of Police,
Launceston.

LAUNCESTON MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Year.	Total Cost.	Net Cost for Salaries and Uniform.	Contributed from Colonial Treasury.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1868.....	2492 5 7	2354 7 0	228 17 11	Estimated population of Launceston 12,000. No. of Police Force, 22. Proportion population to each Constable, 540.
1869.....	2517 8 6	2390 17 7	601 14 2	
1870.....	2551 19 10	2424 17 11	502 9 7	
1871.....	2588 5 1	2460 14 7	585 5 8	
1872.....	2572 7 10	2450 2 0	592 12 5	
1873.....	2576 12 7	2434 9 2	621 18 11	Contribution from Colonial Treasury, less than one-fifth the whole cost, and less than one-fourth the net cost for Salaries and Uniform by £1211.
1874.....	2699 9 0	2525 4 5	742 5 9	
1875.....	2593 6 1	2434 19 5	546 17 3	
1876.....	2744 3 5	2530 17 4	200 0 0	
1877.....	3005 5 1	2743 9 4	563 14 6	
1878.....	3087 2 5	2886 5 6	512 4 9	
...	£29,428 5 5	£27,636 4 3	£5698 0 11	
¼	of	£6909 1 0¾		

Compiled from Statistics by—

JAMES COULTER, *Superintendent of Police.*
Launceston.

CITY OF HOBART MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE.

MORNING STATE,
16th September, 1880.

Disposal.	Superin- tendents.	Sub- Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Con- stables.
Superintendent	1			
Sub-Inspectors .....	..	2		
Detective Force .....	..	..	2	
Station Sergeants .....	..	..	2	
Acting Sergeants .....	..	..	..	3
Patrol .....	..	..	1	
Reserve in charge of Prisoners .....	..	..	..	1
On Town Duty .....	..	..	1	31
Serving	1	2	6	35
Establishment	1	2	6	35

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

Superintendent.



CONSTABULARY, TASMANIA.

APPLICATION of
for the appointment of Constable in the Hobart Town Police.

Name

Native Place

Ship to Colony.....

Age

Height

Trade

If Married or Single
 Religion
 If previously employed in Police Force,
 and where, and when
 If subject to any disease or infirmity tending
 to lessen physical efficiency.....
 REMARKS.....

To the Mayor of Hobart Town.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARACTER.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I HEREBY agree, on my being appointed a Constable, to serve in the Municipal Constabulary of the City of Hobart, subject to all Rules and Regulations for its control as now in force, or may from time to time be framed and approved of.

(Signature) _____

(Date and Residence) _____

OATH OF OFFICE.

I,
do swear that I will well and truly serve Our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the Office of Constable for the Colony of Tasmania without favour or affection, malice or ill-will; and that I will, to the best of my power, cause the peace to be kept and preserved, and prevent all offences against the persons and properties of Her Majesty's subjects; and that while I continue to hold the said office I will, to the best of my ability, skill, and knowledge, discharge all the duties thereof faithfully according to law. So help me God.

Taken and sworn before me at Hobart Town, this

APPLICANTS for the Municipal Police.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Height.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Married or Single.</i>
		ft. in.		
William Tilley	25	5 8	Protestant	Married
Richard Stevenson	26	5 10	ditto	ditto
Joseph Banks	25	5 9	ditto	ditto
William Stafford	25	5 8	ditto	ditto
Joseph Allridge.....	23	5 8½	ditto	ditto
Daniel Cullen	25	5 7	ditto	ditto
Thomas Payne	21	5 8	ditto	Single
William Johnson	25	5 8	ditto	ditto
John Webber	29	5 11	ditto	ditto
David G. Clark	25	5 10	ditto	ditto
Charles Cox	26	5 8	ditto	ditto
John Smith	32	5 11	ditto	Married
William Stewart	24	5 8	ditto	ditto
William Drier	29	5 10	ditto	ditto
Peter M'Nally ..	29	5 8	Catholic	ditto
Edward Sullivan	26	5 8	ditto	ditto
William Deegan	26	5 11½	ditto	ditto
George Cope	28	5 7½	ditto	ditto
Timothy Gately	28	5 8	ditto	ditto
Thomas Hoare	22	5 9½	ditto	Single
John M'Mahon.....	20	5 9	ditto	ditto
Arthur Tullock.....	23	5 10	ditto	ditto
John J. Walsh.....	29	5 8	ditto	ditto
Joseph Kent	23	5 8½	ditto	ditto

HOBART TOWN CITY POLICE.—CONSTABLES' BEATS.

DAY DUTY.

No. 1. From the Domain along Liverpool-street to Watchorn-street, and back to the point of commencement. Time, 15 minutes.

No. 2. From Murray-street up Liverpool-street to Molle-street, and back to Harrington-street; up that street to Bathurst-street; along that street to Murray-street; down that street to the point of commencement. Time, 25 minutes.

No. 3. From the angle of Murray-street up Macquarie-street to D'Arcy-street; along that street to Holbrook Place; along Holbrook Place to Davey-street; down that street to the Military Barracks; through the Barrack Square and down Davey-street to the point of commencement. Time, 90 minutes.

No. 4. From Liverpool-street along Elizabeth-street round the Franklin Square; then up Macquarie-street and down Murray-street to Collins-street; along that street to Elizabeth-street; from thence to the point of commencement. Time, 25 minutes.

No. 5. From Bathurst-street up Elizabeth-street to Queen-street; then back and up Burnett-street to Veteran's Row; along Veteran's Row and Murray-street to Bathurst-street; from thence to the point of commencement. Time, 50 minutes.

No. 6. From the angle of Murray and Morrison-streets along the New Wharf by the Shipping; from thence along the Esplanade to Battery Point; along the Hampden Road and down Montpelier-street to the New Wharf; from thence along by the Custom House to the point of commencement. Time, 45 minutes.

No. 7. From the angle of Murray and Morrison-streets along by the Steamers' Wharfs; across the Bridge and along the Old Wharf; then down Macquarie-street and along Park-street; up Lower Collins-street to Argyle-street; along that street and up Macquarie-street and down Murray-street to the point of commencement. Time, 40 minutes.

No. 8. From the angle of Campbell and Bathurst-streets to Barrack-street; up that street to Melville-street; down that street to Argyle-street; along Argyle-street to the point of commencement. Time, 40 minutes.

FIRST SECTION.—NIGHT DUTY.

No. 1. From the Domain to Molle-street in Liverpool-street and back, taking in Moodie's Row, Kelly's Yard, and Watchorn-street. Time, 40 minutes.

No. 2. From the lower end of Collins-street to Molle-street and back, taking in Little Melbourne-street and Kemp-street. Time, 40 minutes.

No. 3. From the angle of Elizabeth and Macquarie-streets to Morrison-street; round the Constitution Dock; across the Bridge and along the Old Wharf to Macquarie-street; down that street to the Bridge, and back along Macquarie-street to the point of commencement. Time, 35 minutes.

No. 4. From the angle of Elizabeth and Morrison-streets to Murray-street; up that street to Davey-street; along Davey-street to Salamanca Place; down Salamanca Place to the New Wharf; along by the Stores to the Esplanade, and back by the Shipping to the point of commencement. Time, 40 minutes.

No. 5. From the angle of De Witt-street along Hampden Road to Colville-street; along that street to Cromwell-street; along Cromwell-street to De Witt-street and Hampden Road to Kelly-street; down Kelly-street to Cross-street; along Cross-street to Arthur Circus and Hampden Road to the point of commencement. Time, 45 minutes.

No. 6. From the angle of Davey-street along Harrington-street to James-street; along that street to Hampden Road to Mr. Butler's Gate; then back along Hampden Road to Davey-street to the point of commencement. Time, 35 minutes.

No. 7. From the angle of Murray-street up Macquarie-street to Antill-street; along that street to Davey-street; down Davey-street to Murray-street; from thence to the point of commencement. Time, 45 minutes.

No. 8. From the angle of Molle-street up Davey-street to Antill-street; down that street to Fitzroy Crescent; along the Crescent to Elboden-street; along that street to Davey-street; down Davey-street to Antill-street; down that street to Fitzroy Place; along Fitzroy Place to Byron-street and Molle-street to the point of commencement. Time, 50 minutes.

No. 9. From the angle of Elboden-street up Macquarie-street to D'Arcy-street; along that street to Adelaide-street; along Adelaide-street to Elboden-street; along that street and up Holbrook Place to D'Arcy-street; down that street and along Adelaide-street to the point of commencement. Time, 50 minutes.

SECOND SECTION.—NIGHT DUTY.

No. 1. From the bridge up Campbell-street to Williamson-street and back, taking in Sackville and Cross-streets.—Time, 40 minutes.

No. 2. From Collins-street up Argyle-street to Burnett-street and back, taking in *City of Norwich* yard and Brown's Buildings.—Time 40 minutes.

No. 3. From Macquarie-street up Elizabeth-street to Warwick-street, up one side and down the other, taking in Elizabeth Lane.—Time, 35 minutes.

No. 4. From the angle of Bathurst-street up Murray-street to Warwick-street; along that street to Harrington-street; down Harrington-street to Macquarie-street; along that street to Murray-street, and back to the point of commencement.—Time, 50 minutes.

No. 5. From Park-street along Bathurst-street to Prince's-street; along Prince's-street to Melville-street; down Melville-street to Argyle-street; down that street to Bathurst-street to the point of commencement.—Time 65 minutes.

No. 6. From the angle of Elizabeth-street along Brisbane-street to Campbell-street; along that street to Patrick-street; along Patrick-street to Harrington-street; down that street to Brisbane-street, and back to the point of commencement.—Time 40 minutes. Taking in Norfolk Place.

No. 7. From the angle of Warwick-street up Elizabeth-street to Burnett-street; along that street to Argyle-street; down Argyle-street to Warwick-street; along Warwick-street to Elizabeth-street to Burnett-street; along that street to Veteran's Row; down Veteran's Row to Warwick-street to the point of commencement.—Time, 50 minutes.

No. 8. From the angle of Burnett-street up Elizabeth-street to the City Boundary; then down Colville-street to Park-street; along that street to George-street; up George-street to Argyle-street; along that street to Burnett-street to the point of commencement, taking in King and Queen-streets and Audley Road.—Time, 40 minutes.

No. 9. From the angle of Harrington-street along Goulbourn-street to Frederick-street; along that street to Forest Road; down Forest Road to Goulbourn-street to the point of commencement.—Time, 50 minutes.

EVENING WATCH.—From 7 to 9 P.M.

No. 9 Beat. Battery Point.

No. 10 Beat. Murray and Harrington-streets.

No. 11 Beat. Argyle and Campbell-streets.

No. 12 Beat. Lower end of Macquarie-street and Old Wharf.

No. 13 Beat. From the angle of Bathurst-street and Murray-street to Melville-street; along Melville street to Harrington-street; down that street to Bathurst-street, and back to the point of commencement.

No. 14 Beat. From the angle of Argyle and Burnett-streets to Colville-street; along Colville-street to New Town Road; along New Town Road to Burnett-street, and back to the point of commencement.

No. 15 Beat. The upper end of Goulbourn-street down Molle-street to Liverpool-street; down Liverpool-street to Barrack-street, and back to the point of commencement.

No. 16 Beat. From the angle of Elizabeth-street up Macquarie-street to Barrack-street, and back again to the point of commencement.

F. PEDDER, *Supt. Police.*

13th Sept. 1880.