

## CHAPTER 77.

## POLICE.

*List of Subsidiary Legislation.*

1. The Police Regulations.
2. Regulations: The Rural Constabulary.
3. The Special Reserve Police Regulations.
4. The Police Federation Rules.

## POLICE REGULATIONS.

## ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

## REGULATION.

1. Short title.

PART I.—THE DESCRIPTION AND ISSUE OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS,  
UNIFORMS AND NECESSARIES TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE FORCE.

2. Free equipment.
3. Issue of clothing and other necessities.
4. (1) Money in lieu of uniform.  
(2) Money in lieu of boots.
5. Clothing book.
6. Annual issue and replacements.
7. Detectives' plain clothes.
8. Extra issues.
9. Fitting of clothing.
10. Making of clothing.
11. Metallic numbers.
12. (1) Time-expired clothing.  
(2) Greatcoats.
13. Fire Brigade.
14. Arms, clothing, etc., of men in hospital, on leave or suspended.
15. Arms, public clothing, etc., handing over.
16. Quarter Master's receipt for return of arms, clothing and equipment.
17. Bedding.
18. Small Arms ammunition.
19. Purchasing articles in store.

PART II.—THE SUSPENSION OR DISMISSAL OF NON-COMMISSIONED  
OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES.

20. Duty and pay during suspension.
21. Vacation of public quarters during suspension.
22. Wearing of uniform during suspension.
23. Salaries of N.C.O's and P.C's under suspension.
24. Imprisonment to carry dismissal.

PART III.—THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS, SUB-OFFICERS AND  
CONSTABLES OF THE FORCE IN THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTIES.

REGULATION.

25. Guards.
26. Armed sentries.
27. Discharge of firearms.
28. Inquiry to be held if sentry has fired.
29. Command of armed escort.
30. Loaded rifles.
31. Checking ammunition.

PRISONERS AND ESCORTS.

32. (1) Strength of escorts.
- (2) Dangerous prisoners.
- (3) Female prisoners.
- (4) Handcuffs.
- (5) Warrants of commitment.

CARE OF CHILDREN.

33. Care of children not charged.

ADVANCES FOR PETTY DISBURSEMENTS.

34. (1) Monthly advance.
- (3) Receipted vouchers.
- (4) Overpayments.
- (5) Monthly advance.
- (6) Loans from public funds forbidden.

SUMMONSES AND RETURN OF SERVICE.

35. Return of service.

LOST PROPERTY.

36. Lost property.

CHARGE OF STATION BOOKS, DOCUMENTS, KEYS, ETC.

37. (1) N.C.O. taking charge of a station or handing over same.
- (2) Official documents not to be exhibited.
- (3) Communication with police of foreign countries forbidden.
- (4) Official rewards.
- (5) Official seals.
- (6) N.C.Os and constables in charge of Police Stations—precautions when absent.

DISTURBANCES.

38. (1) Proclamation to rioters.
- (2) Presence of magistrate with police during riots, etc.
- (3) Fire control during riots, etc.
- (4) Fire direction.
- (5) Reading the Riot Act.
- (6) Duties of magistrate and officer in charge of troops

EMERGENCY TELEGRAMS.

39. Urgent telegrams.

OFFICERS ATTENDING COURT.

40. Superintendents in uniform.

## PART IV.—THE DRILLING AND DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

*Drill.*

## REGULATION.

41. (1) Infantry drill.
- (2) Instructors.
- (3) Drill and musketry.

## ARREST.

42. Arrest of officers.

## SUB-OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES.

43. Open and close arrest.
44. (1) Juniors may not arrest seniors in rank.
- (2) Violence and misconduct while under arrest.
45. Whistle, batons, arms, etc.—disposal of.
46. When to place under arrest.
47. Sickness when under arrest.
48. Indictable offences.
49. Period of arrest.

## OFFENCES.

50. Investigation of offences.
51. Courts of inquiry.
52. Breach of a General Order.
53. Taking evidence.
54. Offences.

## PUNISHMENTS.

55. Punishments.
56. Punishments which may be imposed by an officer.
57. District superintendents and assistant superintendents awards.
58. Confinement to barracks.

## COMPLAINTS, APPEALS, PETITIONS, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

59. Procedure in case of complaints.
60. Forwarding letters to the Governor.

## PART V.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE THROUGHOUT THE COLONY AND THE REQUIRING OF ANY OFFICER, SUB-OFFICER OR CONSTABLE TO RESIDE IN ANY BARRACKS PROVIDED FOR THEM.

61. Strength and distribution.
62. Officers quarters.
63. Liability of N.C.O's and men to live in stations or barracks.
64. Quarters—inspectors and sub-inspectors.
65. Quarters of N.C.O's and men outside Georgetown.
66. N.C.Os' families.
67. Constables' families.

## PART VI.—THE MANAGEMENT AND GOOD GOVERNMENT OF THE POLICE DEPOT.

68. Depot in charge of an officer.

PART VII.—THE REGULATION OF DUTIES IN THE FORCE IN RESPECT  
TO PERSONS CONFINED IN LOCK-UPS AT POLICE STATIONS.

REGULATION.

69. (1) Male and female lock-ups.  
(2) Females.  
(3) Safety room.  
(4) Inspection by G.M.O.  
(5) Washing out.  
(6) Female turnkey to open female lock-ups.  
(7) Prisoners to be searched.  
(8) Male prisoners.  
(9) Examination of lock-ups and prisoners.  
(10) Two constables to be present.  
(11) Searching females.
70. Keys.
71. Pay—female turnkeys.

PRISONERS' PROPERTY.

72. (1) Prisoners' property to be entered in Journal.  
(2) Return of prisoner's property.  
(3) Property of convicted prisoners sent to jail.

FEEDING OF PRISONERS.

73. (1) Food of prisoners awaiting trial.  
(3) Food may be supplied by friends.  
(4) Cooked meals.

REMANDING AND BAILING OF PRISONERS.

74. Lock-ups for temporary confinement only.

PRISONERS NOT TO BE EMPLOYED.

75. Prisoners not to be employed.

BARRISTERS AND OTHERS TO SEE PRISONERS.

76. Barristers or solicitors to see prisoners.

SICK PRISONERS.

77. (1) Sick prisoners.  
(2) Sick prisoners requiring immediate treatment.  
(3) Sick prisoners.  
(4) Action in case of G.M.O. not available.  
(5) Nourishment for sick prisoners.  
(6) Prisoners remanded to hospital.  
(7) Prisoners' medicine.
78. Money.
79. Prisoners' of unsound mind and lepers.

PART VIII.—GENERALLY FOR THE GOOD ORDER AND GOVERNMENT  
OF THE FORCE.

*Admission to the Force.*

80. (1) Form of application.  
(2) Height and chest measurement.  
(3) Vaccination.  
(4) Regulation chests.  
(5) Gymnasium kit.
81. Police numbers.

## KITS.

## REGULATION.

82. Kits to be complete.

## BARRACKS, QUARTERS AND STATIONS.

83. (1) Repairs.  
 (2) Grounds.  
 (3) Payment for damage.  
 (4) Damages and injury.  
 (5) Barracks, superintendents' houses and stations.
84. Wood ants.
85. Fires.

## PAY.

86. Rates of pay.
87. (1) Payment for services forbidden.  
 (2) Reporting offers of payment.  
 (3) Balls, fêtes, etc.

## TRAVELLING.

88. Travelling expenses of superintendent, N.W.D.
89. Advance of travelling allowance.
90. Travelling expenses attending Supreme Court.

## TRANSFERS.

91. Temporary transfer N.C.O's and constables.
92. Transfer for musketry or courses.
93. Transfers on account of misconduct.
94. Transfers by request.

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES AND PAY.

95. Badges to be distinction for Good Conduct.
96. Rate of pay.
97. Eligibility for award.
98. Cessation of wearing of badges and of pay.
99. Deprivation of badge.
100. Existing badges and pay.

## THE POLICE FUND.

101. Payment of fines into Post Office Savings Bank.
102. Capital and Income Accounts.
103. Application of sums at credit of Income Account.
104. Application of sums at credit of Capital Account.
105. Audit.

## MEDICAL ATTENDANCE—HOSPITALS AND MEDICINE.

106. Private medical practitioners.
107. Officers.
108. Officers on sick list.
109. N.C.O's and constables.
110. Attendance of medical officer when required.
111. Procuring medicine.
112. Estate hospitals.
113. Contagious diseases.
114. Payments for medicine.
115. Payments for treatment.

## REGULATION.

116. Cost of surgical appliances.  
 117. (1) Investigation of injuries.  
 (2) Court of Inquiry on cases of injury.

## LEAVE.

*Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.*

118. Casual leave.  
 119. Vacation leave scale.  
 120. Vacation leave conditions.  
 121. Sick leave.  
 122. Extension of leave on medical grounds.  
 123. Injured on duty.  
 124. Leave pass.  
 125. Mode of computing time.  
 126. Performance of duties.  
 127. Leave from stations.  
 128. Leave not to be granted to defaulters, etc.  
 129. Night passes.  
 130. Liability to recall.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

131. Characters.  
 132. Plain clothes.  
 133. Plain clothes forbidden.  
 134. Cost of unnecessary telegrams.  
 135. Police are forbidden to purchase at auction.  
 136. Engineers to be sworn as supernumerary constables.  
 137. Political matters, instructions, etc.  
 138. Re-enrolment and dismissal notice.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

139. Commissioner may issue General Orders.  
 140. Regulations to be made by Commissioner.

## REGULATIONS

*made by the Commissioner of police under section 60 on the 23rd September, 1929, and approved by the Governor on the 15th October, 1929, and amended on the 14th January, 1935, 11th April, 1944, 30th June, 1945 (No. 28 of 1945), 23rd July, 1948 (No. 22 of 1948), and 17th January, 1951 (No. 3 of 1951), all approved by the Governor.*

1. These regulations may be cited as the Police Regulations. Short title.

PART I.—THE DESCRIPTION AND ISSUE OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, UNIFORMS AND NECESSARIES TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE FORCE.

2. Officers will be furnished free of cost to themselves with swords, revolvers, ammunition, Sam Browne belts, sword belts and pouch belts, haversacks and waterbottles. Free equipment.

Issue of  
clothing  
and other  
necessaries.

22 of 1948.

3. (1) The following articles comprise the full kit supplied to non-commissioned officers and constables free of cost on their enrolment in the Force—

(a) Clothing—on joining—

1 coat (waterproof), 1 cape (cloth), 2 shirts (khaki), 2 trousers (khaki), 1 cap, 1 cap ornament, 1 belt (brown leather), 1 pair boots, 2 pairs socks, 2 pairs shorts (white, gymnasium), 2 vests (white, gymnasium), 1 pair shoes (gymnasium).

*After three months.*

2 tunics (blue serge), 2 tunics (white), 3 shirts (blue), 2 pairs trousers (blue serge), 1 cap, 3 cap covers (white), 1 pair boots, 2 duty badges, 16 metal numbers with pins and plates, 24 buttons with rings.

(b) Arms and accoutrements—

1 short magazine Lee-Enfield rifle, 1 bayonet, 1 scabbard, 1 frog, 1 oil bottle, 1 pull through, 2 belts (brown leather), 1 bandolier, 1 pair of leggings, 1 haversack, 1 hold-all, 1 sling (brown leather), 1 whistle and chain, 1 pair handcuffs, 1 handcuffs case, 1 memorandum book, 1 baton (short), 1 baton (long), 1 helmet (steel), 1 mess tin, 1 mess tin cover, 1 water bottle and strap.

(c) Additional to non-commissioned officers, on appointment.

2 pairs shoulder straps (silver lace), 2 chevrons (silver lace), 1 chevron (red cloth).

22 of 1948.

(2) The following articles shall be provided by non-commissioned officers and constables at their own expense—

1 pair braces, 1 knife, 1 fork, 1 spoon, 1 razor, 1 brush (hair), 1 brush (cloth), 1 brush (blacking), 1 brush (shining), 1 brush (shaving), 1 brush (button), 1 button stick, 1 regulation cane.

22 of 1948.

(3) The following articles shall be issued free of cost to non-commissioned officers and constables—

(a) On being posted to the River Police—

2 jumpers (blue), 2 trousers (bell-bottomed, blue), 2 jumpers (white), 2 trousers (bell-bottomed, white), 1 pair over-alls (dungaree blue), 2 shirts (flannel or drill), 1 jersey, 1 cap (blue), 1 cap (white), 1 helmet, 2 pairs shoes (canvas), 1 scarf, 2 ribbons, 1 pen-knife, 1 lanyard.

(b) On being posted to the Mounted Police—

2 pairs riding breeches (one pair new), 1 pair jack boots, 1 pair jodhpurs (dungaree blue), 1 pair trousers (dungaree

blue), 1 jacket (dungaree blue), 2 caps (red), 1 hat (South African), 1 sword, 1 sword belt, 1 lance.

(c) On being posted to bush stations—

1 hat (South African), 2 pairs trousers (khaki), 2 pairs shoes (canvas).

(d) On being posted as a launch engineer, traffic driver, Fire Brigade driver, mechanic or carpenter—

1 pair over-alls (dungaree blue).

(e) On being posted to the Fire Brigade—

2 sets letters  $\frac{G}{FB}$ , 1 pair boots (Wellington rubber).

(f) On being posted to the immigration service—

4 shirts (khaki), 4 pairs shorts (khaki), 2 cap covers (khaki), 2 pairs shoes (brown), 2 pairs stockings (khaki).

(4) The following articles shall be issued free of cost to inspectors on appointment— 22 of 1948.

2 tunics (khaki), 2 pairs trousers (khaki), 2 shirts (khaki), 2 pairs shorts (khaki), 2 pairs stockings (khaki), 2 tunics (white), 1 tunic (blue), 1 pair trousers (blue), 1 cap and badge, 2 cap covers (khaki), 1 pair badges (collar), 1 lanyard, 1 coat (water-proof), 1 belt (Sam Browne), 1 sword with scabbard (chromium plated on nickel silver), 1 sword belt, 1 cross belt, 1 helmet (white, with white puggaree), 1 spike and chain.

4. (1) Any non-commissioned officer or constable who can produce uniform which is in the opinion of the County or District Superintendent sufficiently serviceable and good to render unnecessary the issue of similar articles for any current year, may be paid the sum of two-thirds of the value of such articles in lieu of such issue. This will not apply to greatcoats, caps and duty badges.

Money in lieu of uniform.

(2) Any non-commissioned officer or constable having in his possession regulation boots which are deemed equal to new, may be paid the sum of two-thirds of the value in lieu of a fresh issue, provided that in the opinion of his Superintendent he has two pairs of really serviceable boots in use at the date of the annual issue of new kit.

Money in lieu of boots.

5. (1) A Clothing Issue and Return Book shall be kept at the Quarter Master's Store.

Clothing book.

(2) This book shall contain a separate account for each man, and each account shall have a Debit and Credit side.



(3) On the credit side shall be entered, in proper columns, each article of clothing returned into store. The Quarter Master or Assistant Quarter Master, on receiving the same, shall sign and date a receipt in the presence of the person delivering such clothing and opposite the entry of the article returned.

(4) On the debit side shall be entered, in proper columns, each article of clothing supplied. The non-commissioned officer or constable receiving the same shall sign and date a receipt for it opposite the entry of the issue.

Annual  
issue and  
replacements.

6. (1) The annual free issue of clothing will take place at such time as the Commissioner may direct.

22 of 1948.

(2) The annual free issue of clothing shall comprise the following articles—

(a) Inspectors—

2 tunics (khaki), 2 pairs trousers (khaki), 2 shirts (khaki), 2 pairs shorts (khaki), 2 pairs stockings (khaki), 1 cap, 2 cap covers (khaki), a boot and shoe allowance of \$15.00.

(b) Foot Police—

2 shirts (blue), 2 pairs trousers (blue), 1 cap, 2 cap covers (white), 2 pairs boots.

(c) Mounted Police—

1 pair riding breeches, 1 cap (red), 2 cap covers (white), 2 shirts (blue), 2 pairs boots (ankle), 1 pair trousers (dungaree blue), 1 pair jodhpurs (dungaree blue), 1 jacket (dungaree blue).

(d) Launch engineers, traffic drivers, fire brigade drivers, mechanics and carpenters—

1 pair over-alls (dungaree blue).

(e) Immigration service—

4 shirts (khaki), 4 pairs shorts (khaki), 1 cap, 2 cap covers (khaki), 2 pairs shoes (brown), 2 pairs stockings (khaki).

(f) River Police—

2 pairs trousers (bell-bottomed, blue), 2 shirts (flannel), 1 jersey, 1 cap (blue), 1 cap (white), 2 pairs shoes (canvas), 2 pairs boots, 1 scarf, 2 ribbons, 1 pair over-alls (dungaree blue).

(3) The following articles shall be issued when necessary as replacements— 22 of 1948.

(a) Inspectors—

Tunics (white), tunics (blue), trousers (blue), badges (collar), badge (cap), coat (water-proof), lanyard (blue), belt (Sam Browne), sword and scabbard, sword belt, cross belt, helmet, spike and chain.

(b) Non-commissioned officers and constables—

Coat (water-proof), cape (cloth), tunics (blue serge), tunics (white), shoulder straps (non-commissioned officers), chevrons (non-commissioned officers), jumpers (blue, River Police), jumpers (white, River Police), trousers (white, River Police), helmets (white, River Police), pen-knife (River Police), lanyard (River Police), sword belt (Mounted Police), hat, South African (Mounted Police), duty badges, metal numbers with pins and plates, buttons with rings, arms and accoutrements as set out in regulation 2 (1) (b).

7. Detectives will be required to supply themselves with plain clothes out of the allowance granted to them for that purpose, except canvas shoes which will be issued to them when necessary. Detectives' plain clothes.

8. Any article of clothing required by any non-commissioned officer or constable during any year, over and above the number of such articles allowed for the service of one year, will be supplied from the Quarter Master's Store on payment, except in the case of clothing lost or damaged during the execution of duty when a report as to circumstances of loss or damage will be made to the Commissioner, who may sanction a free issue in lieu. Extra issues.

9. If at any time of issue there is no clothing on hand which correctly fits a member of the Force, no issue will be made to him, but his case will be reported to the Commissioner who may order suitable clothing to be made. Fitting of clothing.

10. (1) Before being issued from the store every article of clothing will be marked as in paragraph (2) hereof, or in such manner as the Commissioner may direct. Marking of clothing, etc.

(2) Clothing issued to a non-commissioned officer or constable will be marked with his number, with the exception of the

greatcoat which will bear the same number as his rifle. Clothing will be marked as follows—

Trousers—inside the seat at the back.

Tunics, blue—inside the breast lining.

Caps—inside the top.

Boots—branded inside the top leather.

Greatcoats—inside breast lining.

(3) The year of issue will be marked on each article below the number.

(4) Saddlery shall be marked in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

Metallic numbers.

11. Constables will have issued to them a duplicate set of metallic numbers to be worn on the collar, the nearest figure to the front of the collar being half an inch from the edge.

Time-expired clothing.

12. (1) The Quarter Master will receive from every non-commissioned officer and constable the caps and duty badges issued the year before the last. The remainder of the clothing will not be taken in, but will, with the exception of the greatcoat, become the property of the person to whom it was issued after two years' wear, provided that every non-commissioned officer or constable shall be in possession of four serviceable white tunics.

Greatcoats.

(2) Greatcoats will be issued when necessary.

Fire Brigade.

13. Non-commissioned officers and constables in Georgetown performing duty with the Fire Brigade will wear the letters  
G  
— on the shoulder straps of their white and blue tunics.  
F.B.

Arms, clothing, etc., of men in hospital, on leave or suspended.

14. When a non-commissioned officer or constable proceeds on leave, or to the hospital, or is suspended from duty he will hand over his arms, etc., which include accoutrements, appointments, clothing and necessaries, the property of the Government (*Vide* Table at the end of Part I).

Arms, public clothing, etc., handing over.

15. Any officer receiving from a non-commissioned officer or constable the above-mentioned accoutrements, etc., shall forward a return of them on Form 48 to the Pay and Quarter Master and shall either retain or forward the accoutrements, etc., as directed by the Commissioner. The officer will be responsible for their good order and safe custody while in his keeping.

16. No final payment of salary or allowances will be made to any non-commissioned officer or constable except he produces a receipt from the Quarter Master's Store on the above-mentioned Form, when the value of any article shown as not returned may be deducted therefrom. Expenses will be deducted for washing bedding, etc., should it be handed in in a dirty condition.

Quarter Master's receipt for return of arms, clothing and equipment.

17. (1) Bedding will be issued to each non-commissioned officer and constable as follows—

Bedding.

- 1 blanket;
- 2 sheets;
- 1 pillow;
- 2 pillow cases.

(2) These articles will be marked with the number of the non-commissioned officer or constable to whom they are issued and will remain the property of the Government. When they are condemned, a fresh issue, properly marked, will be made.

18. Small arms ammunition will be issued to such stations and in such quantities as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Small arms ammunition.

19. Members of the Force are allowed to purchase articles at the Quarter Master's Store at cost price plus 15 *per centum* to cover import expenses. Requisition should be made in the usual manner through the Pay and Quarter Master, who will deduct from the monthly salary the cost of the articles purchased.

Purchasing articles in store.

TABLE SHOWING METHOD OF DELIVERY OF ARMS, CLOTHING, &c.  
BY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES.

Occasion for delivering up.	Arms and Accoutrements.	Appointments.	Clothing.	Necessaries.	Remarks.
ON DISCHARGE—					
Hand over to in } Geo'town	Armourer-Qr. Master	Quarter-Master	Quarter-Master	Quarter-Master	
Hand over to in } Country	County or District Superintendent	Superintendent	Superintendent	Superintendent	
Disposal of in } Geo'town	Armourer-Qr. Master do.	Quarter-Master do.	Quarter-Master do.	Quarter-Master do.	
Disposal of in } Country	do.	do.	do.	do.	
ON DISMISSAL—					
Hand over to in } Geo'town	Officer or N.C. Officer	Quarter-Master	Quarter-Master	Quarter-Master	To be at once called upon to hand over their arms and accoutrements.
Hand over to in } Country	Officer or N.C. Officer	Officer or N.C.O.	Officer or N.C.O.	Officer or N.C.O.	
Disposal of in } Geo'town	Armourer-Qr. Master do.	Quarter-Master do.	Quarter-Master do.	Quarter-Master do.	
Disposal of in } Country	do.	do.	do.	do.	
ON SUSPENSION—					
Hand over to in } Geo'town	Officer or N.C. Officer	Officer or N.C.O.	Officer or N.C.O.	Officer or N.C.O.	
Hand over to in } Country	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Disposal of in } Geo'town	Officer or N.C. Officer do.	Officer or N.C.O. do.	Officer or N.C.O. do.	Officer or N.C.O. do.	
Disposal of in } Country	do.	do.	do.	do.	
ON GOING TO HOSPITAL—					
Hand over to in } Geo'town	Officer or N.C.O.	Retains	Officer or N.C.O. except what he has on do.	Officer or N.C.O. in his Reg. Chest do.	
Hand over to in } Country	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Disposal of in } Geo'town	Officer or N.C.O.	do.	do.	do.	Retains one suit clothing including belt, whistle and memo. book.
Disposal of in } Country	do.	do.	do.	do.	If discharged while in hospital Officer or N.C.O. will be held responsible for its collection and delivery to the Qr.-Master.
ON GOING ON LEAVE					
Hand over to in } Geo'town	Officer or N.C.O.	do.	do.	do.	When proceeding on leave a N.C.O. or constable gives up all Govt. property to the Qr.-Master or Armourer as the case may be except one complete suit of blue uniform, belt and whistle.
Hand over to in } Country	(except belt) do.	do.	do.	do.	
Disposal of in } Geo'town	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Disposal of in } Country	do.	do.	do.	do.	

PART II.—THE SUSPENSION OR DISMISSAL OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES.

20. A non-commissioned officer or constable who is suspended as a punishment shall not perform any duty or earn any pay during his suspension unless the Commissioner specially orders otherwise. Duty and pay during suspension.
21. Unless the Commissioner specially orders otherwise, a non-commissioned officer or constable shall, on suspension, vacate any quarters allotted to him, and during such suspension he is not to enter any police barracks or station. Vacation of public quarters during suspension.
22. Uniform is not to be worn by any member of the Force while he is under suspension. Wearing of uniform during suspension.
23. Salaries of non-commissioned officers and constables under suspension will not be paid until they return to duty. Salaries of N.C.Os and P.Cs under suspension.
24. Any term or any portion of any term of imprisonment which any non-commissioned officer or constable undergoes by reason of any sentence passed on him by any court having authority to imprison him carries with it dismissal from the Force, from the date of such sentence. Imprisonment to carry dismissal.

PART III.—THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS, SUB-OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES OF THE FORCE IN THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTIES.

25. Guards and sentries will be mounted at such places and during such time as the Commissioner may direct. All will mount guard with rifles, bayonets, and ammunition when ordered. Guards.
26. Armed sentries shall not load their rifles unless they are compelled to do so in self-defence, or when the post they are guarding is threatened and likely to be forced by persons using such violence that recourse to firearms is reasonably necessary to save the post. Armed sentries.
27. All armed sentries must bear it in mind that the needless and careless discharge of a rifle may lead to very disastrous results and therefore the greatest caution must be used not to discharge a rifle except under extreme circumstances. Discharge of firearms.
28. A sentry discharging his rifle will be required to justify the act, which will, in every case, be most carefully inquired into. Inquiry to be held if sentry has fired.

- Command of armed escort. **29.** An armed party when escorting prisoners shall be under the command of an officer or sub-officer.
- Loaded rifles. **30.** A party so employed, shall not load rifles unless circumstances appear to the person in charge to render this precaution necessary.
- Checking ammunition. **31.** When a non-commissioned officer of a guard or armed party hands over to the non-commissioned officer of a relieving guard or armed party, the ammunition must in all cases be carefully checked and an entry made to that effect in the diary.

#### PRISONERS AND ESCORTS.

- Strength of escorts. **32.** (1) When a single prisoner is being escorted he should be in the custody of a single constable; two or more prisoners up to five should be accompanied by two constables, and for every additional five prisoners one extra constable should be sent. If possible a non-commissioned officer should, except in the case of single prisoners, be in charge.
- Dangerous prisoners. (2) In the case of prisoners who are likely to be dangerous or unruly additional constables may be sent.
- Female prisoners. (3) When it is considered desirable female prisoners will be escorted by a female turnkey in addition to the usual escort.
- Handcuffs. (4) Each escort shall be provided with handcuffs and may be armed.
- Warrants of commitment. (5) The police are to refuse to take charge of prisoners after conviction without commitment warrants.

#### CARE OF CHILDREN.

- Care of children not charged. **33.** When children who are not charged with any offence are sent to a police station for transmission to Georgetown, or elsewhere, they are never to be put in a lock-up or safety-room, but are to be put under the care of the female turnkey.

#### ADVANCES FOR PETTY DISBURSEMENTS.

- Monthly advance. **34.** (1) A sum of money will be advanced to superintendents every month for the payment of petty disbursements in their districts. Pound fees or other money coming into their hands shall not be used for that purpose.
- (2) This advance must, if possible, be accounted for on the 25th of each month. Superintendents will hand over any cash balance to the Paymaster, and they will forward such balances

to him in such way as they may from time to time be directed. No new advance will be made until the previous advance has been settled.

(3) Receipted vouchers will be sent in immediately after completion attached to a schedule form as supplied by the Paymaster. Receipted vouchers.

(4) Amounts paid are liable to be taxed by the Commissioner and officers will be held responsible for any over-payments. Over-payments.

(5) Monthly advances will be made in such proportions as the Commissioner may from time to time direct. Monthly advance.

(6) No loan is under any circumstances to be made to any member of the Force from public funds. Loans from public funds forbidden.

#### SUMMONSES AND RETURN OF SERVICE.

35. The following will be the procedure observed in the matter of return of service as to service of process— Return of service.

(a) in criminal cases (i.e. summary conviction cases and preliminary investigations of indictable offences) which are pending in the same court; any number of services may be included in one return of service;

(b) in civil (i.e. petty debt) cases, pending in the same court; one service only will be shown on the return of service;

(c) services in criminal cases must not be included in the same return of service as services in civil cases;

(d) services in cases pending in one court must not be included in the same return of services as services in cases pending in another court.

#### LOST PROPERTY.

36. In the event of any lost property being found in the presence of or to the knowledge of the police, the name and address of the finder and the description of the property should be taken and recorded by the police. The property should not be seized by the police. Lost property.

If the property found, however, has been stolen or, if in the opinion of the police the owner can be traced, the property should be taken, lodged, and recorded at the nearest police station.

Should the owner not claim the property within three months the property may be sold. In the latter case the finder should



be notified and advised that he may claim to the amount realised by petition to the Governor.

#### CHARGE OF STATION BOOKS, DOCUMENTS, KEYS, ETC.

N.C.O.  
taking charge  
of a station  
or handing  
over same.

37. (1) When a non-commissioned officer takes over charge of a station he will examine the public property, books, orders, and records of the station and report any deficiency therein, failing to do this, he will be held accountable for any deficiency that may afterwards be discovered. Handing over and taking over certificates as under will be forwarded to the Commissioner on completion.

I certify that I have this day handed over to.....  
all moneys, Government property, arms and ammunition on  
charge at.....Station, all correct.

(Sgd.) ..... Rank.....

Date .....

I hereby certify that I have taken over the above correct  
as shown by the cash books, and inventories.

(Sgd.) ..... Rank.....

Date .....

Official  
documents  
not to be  
exhibited.

(2) No official papers are, without express authority of the Commissioner, to be sent or exhibited to persons not being members of the Force, nor are any such persons to be allowed to write upon them; whenever it is necessary to communicate to such the opinion or decision of the Commissioner, a copy may be sent.

Communi-  
cation with  
police of  
foreign  
countries  
forbidden.

(3) Officers, non-commissioned officers and constables are forbidden to communicate with the police of foreign countries, and if any communication should be received from foreign police the same must at once be reported to the Commissioner.

Official  
rewards.

(4) Specific rewards for apprehension of offenders, etc., are not to be offered without the special authority of the Commissioner.

Official seals.

(5) Official seals are to be kept locked up and only used for official purposes.

N.C.Os and  
constables  
in charge  
of police  
stations—  
precautions  
when absent.

(6) Non-commissioned officers and constables in charge of police stations having occasion to absent themselves from duty from their stations, will always leave a competent non-commissioned officer or constable in charge, to whom all police books and records must be entrusted, together with all keys belonging to the department. Members of police officers'

families are on no account to interfere with the police or to have any charge whatever of police stations, police records or police property of any description. Non-commissioned officers and constables in charge of stations should avoid leaving their stations to give evidence when the same evidence can be given by a junior non-commissioned officer or constable.

#### DISTURBANCES.

38. (1) At each station in the Colony the proclamations to rioters will be kept rolled up so as to preserve them, and they will appear as an item on the Inventory Boards.

Proclamation to rioters.

(2) It is the imperative duty of the police on hearing of a riotous assembly to apply for and secure the attendance of the magistrate of the district, if possible or of any other magistrate if he be available, or, in the absence of a magistrate, a justice of the peace; if none of these is available, it is then the duty of the police to act on their own responsibility.

Presence of magistrate with police during riots, etc.

(3) If it becomes necessary to fire, officers and men have a serious duty which they must perform with coolness and steadiness, and in such a manner as to be able to cease fire the instant it is no longer necessary.

Fire control during riots, etc.

(4) The firing must be at the leaders of the riot or the assailants of the police, and if possible with effect. Firing over the heads of mobs engaged in a riot is strictly forbidden. A harmless fire instead of intimidating, will give confidence to the daring and the guilty, while innocent persons in the rear may thereby be injured. Care must be taken not to fire upon persons separated from or not assisting the rioters or assailants.

Fire direction.

(5) The reading of the Proclamation to rioters in a loud voice is most important and advisable, but in the event of serious damage being likely to occur to life and property, it is not legally necessary to wait for fifteen minutes before firing on the rioters to prevent such damage or injury nor in such a case is it even legally necessary for the Proclamation to have been read.

Reading the Riot Act.

(6) If a magistrate or justice of the peace is present and considers the time has arrived to use armed force in suppressing the riot he should request the senior officer present on duty to take action. The officer in question will then take such military action as he considers strictly necessary. He will have absolute control of such action, and be responsible for such orders as he may issue. He is to order the number of files required to fire and the number of rounds to be fired

Duties of magistrate and officer in charge of troops.

limiting the fire to what is absolutely the least required to check and disperse the rioters.

#### EMERGENCY TELEGRAMS.

Urgent  
telegrams.

39. Telegrams are only to be marked "Urgent" in cases of emergency, and the Postmaster General has instructions to give precedence to such when sent by magistrates or by the police.

#### OFFICERS ATTENDING COURT.

Superin-  
tendents in  
uniform.

40. Superintendents of police when attending a magistrate's court will do so in uniform but if circumstances occur to unavoidably prevent their doing so, the fact of their not being in uniform will not justify the magistrate in refusing to allow them to prosecute or give evidence.

#### PART IV.—THE DRILLING AND DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE. DRILL.

Infantry drill.

41. (1) Drill will be the same as that laid down in "Infantry Training."

Instructors.

(2) There will be competent drill instructors who will be required to perform other ordinary duties, when not actually engaged in drilling.

Drill and  
musketry.

(3) Drill and musketry shall take place at such times and places as may from time to time be directed by the Commissioner.

#### ARREST.

Arrest of  
officers.

42. (1) The Commissioner alone has power to place an officer under arrest.

(2) When an officer is placed under arrest, an immediate report of the fact and circumstances of his arrest is to be made to the Governor. An officer under arrest will hand over his sword and will remain in uniform and, if under close arrest, in his own quarters.

#### SUB-OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES.

Open and  
close arrest.

43. (1) In the case of sub-officers and constables, arrest shall be of two kinds—open arrest and close arrest.

(2) Open arrest—  
when a sub-officer or constable is placed in open arrest, he shall be deprived of all privileges, leave, etc., until his case has been disposed of. He will attend all parades and do duty as required.

(3) Close arrest—

(a) in the case of a sub-officer confinement to his quarters under guard.

(b) in the case of a constable confinement in the lock-up.

44. (1) No sub-officer or constable shall be placed under arrest by any sub-officer or constable of inferior rank to himself.

Juniors may not arrest seniors in rank.

(2) Any sub-officer or constable who, whilst under arrest, is guilty of continued violence or misconduct shall be confined as an ordinary prisoner in the lock-up of the station at which he may be at the time, but this extreme step must not be resorted to except in very serious cases.

Violence and misconduct while under arrest.

45. On a sub-officer or constable being placed under close arrest, his whistle, baton, arms and ammunition, if he has them, shall at once be given up by him to the non-commissioned officer of the guard-room or station in which he is first placed under arrest, or in such other manner as the officer, or sub-officer who places him under arrest may direct.

Whistle, batons, arms, etc., disposal of.

46. A sub-officer or constable may be placed under arrest—

When to place under arrest.

(1) if he commits any indictable offence, or any serious offence punishable on summary conviction; or

(2) if he is drunk, i.e. in any way under the influence of liquor so as to be incapable of performing his duty; or

(3) if he commits any insubordinate or disrespectful act, or uses any insubordinate or disrespectful language to a person in authority over him; or

(4) if he wilfully disobeys the lawful order of his superior; or

(5) if he strikes or attempts to strike any superior member of the Force; or

(6) if he is found asleep on sentry or beat; or

(7) if he appears too drowsy to be left on his post; or

(8) if he appears likely to commit any breach of the peace; or

(9) if he has been or is ill-using any prisoner.

47. Any sub-officer or constable who, while under arrest at any time, complains of illness, shall, if in Georgetown, be seen by the police surgeon, and if elsewhere by the Government medical officer, who shall be sent for at once.

Sickness when under arrest.

Indictable  
offences.

48. If a sub-officer or constable placed under arrest is charged with any indictable offence, or any offence punishable on summary conviction, he must remain under close arrest until an order is received from the Commissioner, directing what proceedings are to be taken against him, and by whom they are to be taken.

Period of  
arrest.

49. A sub-officer or constable placed under close arrest charged with a breach of discipline is not to be detained under close arrest for a longer period than twenty-four hours, unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, but shall be released and placed on duty pending his trial. Where the decision of the Commissioner cannot be received within twenty-four hours from the time the sub-officer or constable is placed under such arrest, he should be released and placed on duty pending trial, unless in the opinion of his county or district superintendent such a course would be injurious to proper discipline, in which case the Commissioner should be notified to that effect, and the arrest be continued until his case be dealt with by the Commissioner, provided that such arrest shall not continue for a period exceeding eight days. If the arrest is longer than twenty-four hours a daily report by wire, if possible, will be made to the Commissioner.

#### OFFENCES.

Investigation  
of offences.

50. All breaches of the regulations by sub-officers or constables shall be investigated by the Commissioner or by an officer or officers.

Courts of  
inquiry.  
28 of 1945.

51. (1) The Commissioner may order a Court of Inquiry, which shall consist of one or more officers appointed by him, to inquire into any charge or complaint or any breach of regulations or any other matter appertaining to the Force.

28 of 1945.

(2) Where the Court consists of more than one officer, the senior officer shall be President of the Court.

28 of 1945.

(3) The Court shall have power to summon witnesses.

28 of 1945.

(4) The President shall take notes of the evidence given before the Court, and shall submit to the Commissioner the notes of evidence as aforesaid together with the considered opinion of the Court.

Breach of  
a General  
Order.

52. Any non-commissioned officer or constable committing a breach of a General Order issued by the Commissioner or any regulation approved of by the Governor shall be subject to like punishment as if he had committed a breach of the regulations themselves.

53. (1) All charges shall be inquired into as soon as practicable by a Court of Inquiry or by the senior officer in immediate command and evidence taken. The evidence given for or against a sub-officer or constable brought up for disposal by the Commissioner or by any officer of the Police Force need not be taken in writing, but should the sub-officer or constable appeal against the award of the Commissioner such evidence shall forthwith be taken on oath in writing and forwarded with the appeal; and in the event of an appeal against the award of any officer other than the Commissioner, the evidence shall at once be taken on oath in writing and the case forwarded to the Commissioner for decision.

Taking  
evidence.

(2) In cases where an officer takes evidence in a charge which he cannot himself dispose of, such evidence shall be taken in writing and, with the charge sheet, forwarded without delay to the Commissioner together with his recommendations for punishment to assist the Commissioner in arriving at a decision.

54. Any sub-officer or constable who does any of the following things shall be deemed to have committed a breach of regulations and be amenable to the punishment laid down for such breach—

Offences.

(1) is insubordinate;

(2) disobeys any lawful order given him by his superior in rank, whether verbally or in writing, or by authorised signals on parade;

(3) is disrespectful in word, act or demeanour to his superior in rank;

(4) uses abusive or insulting language to or quarrels with any member of the Force;

(5) is guilty of any oppressive or tyrannical conduct towards an inferior in rank;

(6) forces a sentry;

(7) loses by neglect, alters, wilfully damages, or fails to report any damage to, any of the articles of clothing, arms or accoutrements served out to him or any Government property committed to his charge;

(8) is inattentive on parade or talks, sings or otherwise misbehaves himself on parade;

(9) is late for parade;

(10) parades for duty, dirty or untidy in his person, arms, clothing or accoutrements.

(11) is drunk on or off duty;

- (12) drinks on duty;
- (13) enters any place licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors when on duty, except when his presence is required there in the execution of his duty;
- (14) removes his armlet or duty badge when on duty;
- (15) smokes when on duty;
- (16) fails to work his beat properly, or is irregular on beat or sentry;
- (17) idles or gossips, or sits or lies down without cause when on duty;
- (18) fails to attend to any reasonable request made to him by any member of the public;
- (19) leaves his beat, point, or other place, to which he has been ordered, without permission;
- (20) uses unnecessary violence to or ill uses a prisoner;
- (21) permits a prisoner to escape;
- (22) is guilty of neglect of duty;
- (23) when knowing where an offender is to be found fails to report the same or make due exertions to make him or her amenable;
- (24) neglects to assist any person injured or taken ill on the streets;
- (25) omits to make any necessary entry in any official document, book or paper;
- (26) makes or signs any false statement in any official record or document;
- (27) is guilty of any prevarication before any court or at any inquiry;
- (28) overholds any complaint or report against any member of the Force;
- (29) makes or joins in making any anonymous complaint;
- (30) signs or circulates any petition or other document or calls or attends any meeting to discuss any subject connected with the Force without the sanction of the Commissioner;
- (31) makes any frivolous or vexatious complaint;
- (32) lends money to any member of the Force;
- (33) receives any bribes, accepts directly or indirectly any gratuity, present, subscription or testimonial without the knowledge and permission of the Commissioner;
- (34) incurs debt without any reasonable prospect or intention of paying the same, or having incurred any debt, makes no reasonable effort to pay the same;

(35) divulges any matter or thing which it is his duty to keep secret;

(36) conveys information directly or indirectly to any person of any warrant or summons which has been issued or is about to be issued against such person;

(37) communicates to the Press or any unauthorised person matters connected with the Force without leave from the Commissioner;

(38) is absent without leave;

(39) malingers or feigns sickness, or reports sick without due cause; conceals any venereal disease or contagious disease, or neglects or fails to report the fact if he is suffering from the same;

(40) gambles, or permits or fails to report gambling in police stations or barracks;

(41) is wanting in civility to any member of the public;

(42) brings discredit on the Police Force or causes any injury to the public service in any way;

(43) joins any secret or other society or having joined such society continues to be a member thereof without the permission of the Commissioner;

(44) is guilty of any improper conduct.

#### PUNISHMENTS.

55. For each and every breach of the regulations as above the Commissioner may—

Punishments.  
28 of 1945.

(1) in the case of an inspector, forward the evidence to the Governor for his disposal;

(2) in the case of a non-commissioned officer—

(a) admonish, reprimand or severely reprimand him; or

(b) impose on him a fine not exceeding at any one time ten days' pay; or

(c) suspend him from pay and duty for any period not exceeding twenty-eight days; or

(d) reduce him in rank; and

(3) in the case of a constable—

(a) admonish, reprimand or severely reprimand him; or

(b) impose on him a fine not exceeding at any one time ten days' pay; or

(c) suspend him from pay and duty for any period not exceeding twenty-eight days; or



- (d) order his confinement to barracks or station for any period not exceeding twenty-eight days, with drill; or  
 (e) confine him to barrack cells for a period not exceeding seven days.

Punishments which may be imposed by an officer. 28 of 1945.

**56.** The Commissioner may, by notice published in Police General Orders, delegate to officers the power to impose the punishments specified hereunder for each and every breach of paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (7), (8), (9), (10), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (22), (24), (25), (27), (29), (31), (32), (34), (38), (39), (40), (41), (42) and (44) of regulation 54—

(a) in the case of a non-commissioned officer below the rank of sub-inspector—

- (i) admonition, reprimand or severe reprimand;  
 (ii) fine not exceeding at any one time three days' pay and

(b) in the case of a constable—

- (i) admonition, reprimand or severe punishment;  
 (ii) fine not exceeding at any one time three days' pay;  
 (iii) confinement to barracks or station for any period not exceeding fourteen days, with drill.

District superintendents and assistant superintendents awards.

**57.** For each and every breach of the following items of regulation 54, viz., Nos. (4), (8), (9), (10), (25), (40), (42) and (44), an officer of the rank of district superintendent or assistant superintendent may without previous reference to the Commissioner award the following punishments—

In the case of a constable—

- (a) order him confinement to barracks or station for any term not exceeding seven days; or  
 (b) order him extra patrols or extra fatigues up to seven days; such extra patrols or fatigues are not to exceed four hours in every twenty-four hours.

Confinement to barracks.

**58.** Constables confined to barracks or stations will perform their ordinary duties in and out of their barracks or stations.

#### COMPLAINTS, APPEALS, PETITIONS, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

Procedure in case of complaints.

**59.** (1) If any member of the Force thinks himself wronged in any matter by any other member of the Force, other than the Commissioner, he may complain thereof to the Commissioner, and if he thinks himself wronged by the Commissioner, either in respect of his complaint not being redressed

or in respect of any other matter, he may complain thereof in writing to the Governor. In the latter case the letter of complaint must be forwarded through the Commissioner.

(2) Any appeal to the Governor against a decision of the Commissioner shall be forwarded to the Governor without delay.

¶ (3) Any petition addressed to the Governor through the Commissioner shall be forwarded to the Governor without delay.

60. (1) No officer, sub-officer or constable has any right to forward a letter to the Governor except as provided for in regulation 59.

Forwarding letters to the Governor.

(2) All communications on official subjects from members of the Force to the Head of another department must be made through the Commissioner, unless otherwise specially provided for.

PART V.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE THROUGHOUT THE COLONY AND THE REQUIRING OF ANY OFFICER, SUB-OFFICER OR CONSTABLE TO RESIDE IN ANY BARRACKS PROVIDED FOR THEM.

61. The strength of the Force as authorised from time to time and the distribution thereof shall be published in orders issued to the Police Force by the Commissioner.

Strength and distribution.

62. Officers shall reside in their respective counties or districts, in such quarters as may be provided for them by the Governor, and when no such quarters are provided, they will be allowed such sum as the Governor may sanction wherewith to provide themselves with house accommodation within their counties or districts. They will not be allowed at any time to reside out of their counties or districts except with the permission in writing of the Governor.

Officers quarters.

63. Non-commissioned officers and constables stationed in Georgetown are liable at any time to be ordered by the Commissioner to reside permanently at their stations or in barracks.

Liability of N.C.Os and men to live in stations or barracks.

64. Inspectors and sub-inspectors will reside in such quarters as may be provided for them at police stations, barracks or elsewhere, and when no such quarters are available, they will be allowed such sums in lieu as may be allocated by the Legislative Council wherewith to provide themselves with house accommodation, such accommodation to be approved of by the Commissioner.

Quarters—inspectors and sub-inspectors.

Quarters of  
N.C.Os and  
men outside  
Georgetown.

65. Non-commissioned officers and constables stationed out of Georgetown, shall reside at their respective barracks or stations where accommodation is provided.

N.C.Os'  
families.

66. When sufficient accommodation is available, the wife and children under 14 years of age of a non-commissioned officer may reside with him (at the discretion of the superintendent of the county or district) in the quarters provided for him at any station, but the families of non-commissioned officers will not be allowed to reside in any central or headquarter station without special permission from the county superintendent.

Constables'  
families.

67. At stations where sufficient accommodation is available, wives and children under 14 years of age of constables will be allowed to reside with them (at the discretion of the superintendent of the county or district).

#### PART VI.—THE MANAGEMENT AND GOOD GOVERNMENT OF THE POLICE DEPOT.

Depot in  
charge of  
an officer.

68. The Depot shall be under the immediate charge of an officer appointed from time to time by the Commissioner and he shall have the same powers and authority as a county superintendent has under these regulations to grant leave and to award punishments to non-commissioned officers and constables quartered at the Depot or attached for duty or instruction.

#### PART VII.—THE REGULATION OF DUTIES IN THE FORCE IN RESPECT TO PERSONS CONFINED IN LOCK-UPS AT POLICE STATIONS.

Male and  
female  
lock-ups.  
Females.

69. (1) At every station, where it is practicable, there shall be two lock-ups, one for male and one for female prisoners.

(2) No female prisoner shall be detained at any station where there is no female lock-up, but shall be at once forwarded to the nearest station where there is a female lock-up.

Safety room.

(3) At every station where it is practicable to have one, there shall be a safety room for persons who are required to be detained by the police for a time. If there is no safety room the Guard Room is the proper place for that purpose.

Inspection  
by G.M.O.

(4) Every lock-up and safety room shall at all times be opened to inspection by the Government medical officer of the district.

Washing out.

(5) Lock-ups are to be washed out by constables when employed on fatigue duty.

- (6) No lock-up in which a female prisoner is detained shall be opened under any circumstances except by, or in the presence of, the female turnkey. Female turnkey to open female lock-ups.
- (7) Prisoners are not to be placed in a lock-up until they have been properly searched and property found in their possession taken from them. Prisoners to be searched.
- (8) A male prisoner is to be searched by two constables, in the presence of the member of the Force in charge of the station when placed in and when taken out of the lock-up. Male prisoners.
- (9) Lock-ups for prisoners (and prisoners confined therein when it is deemed expedient to do so) shall be carefully examined when sentries are changed, care being taken to have a sufficient number of constables present to guard against escape. Examination of lock-ups and prisoners.
- (10) A lock-up in which male prisoners are confined shall not be opened by one constable alone. It shall be the duty of the member of the Force in charge of every station to make such arrangements as will allow a second constable being always available. Two constables to be present.
- (11) A female prisoner is to be searched only by the female turnkey. Searching females.
70. The key of the lock-up for male prisoners shall be kept by the sentry over the lock-up. When no sentry is posted the keys of the lock-up shall be kept on the person of the non-commissioned officer or constable in charge of the guard-room. The key of the lock-up for female prisoners shall be kept by the female turnkey. Keys.
71. The rates of pay for female turnkeys shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor. Pay—female turnkeys.

#### PRISONERS' PROPERTY.

72. (1) All property taken from a prisoner is to be at once entered in the Prisoners' Journal, by the member of the Force in charge of the station, in the presence of the prisoner from whom it is taken, and of the two constables making the search or of the female turnkey, as the case may be. When the entry is complete, it should be read out to the prisoner, who should be asked if the entry represents the whole of the property taken from him or her. If the prisoner claims to have had more property in his or her possession, an entry to that effect must be made in the Journal and immediate steps must be taken to test the accuracy of such claim. Prisoners' property to be entered in Journal.

Return of  
prisoner's  
property.

(2) Property taken from a prisoner who is acquitted, or who, having been convicted, pays the fine before leaving the station shall be at once returned to him or her and a dated receipt obtained for the same in the Prisoners' Journal; care being taken to have such receipt witnessed by two persons in the case of a prisoner who signs the receipt by means of a mark.

Property of  
convicted  
prisoners  
sent to jail.

(3) Property taken from a prisoner who is convicted and sent to jail should be sent with him or her and delivered to the jailer, whose receipt shall be obtained in the book kept for that purpose at the central station at Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Bartica, or Mabaruma, or at the nearest station to any jail which may subsequently be declared as such by the Governor.

#### FEEDING OF PRISONERS.

Food of  
prisoners  
awaiting  
trial.

73. (1) Prisoners awaiting trial in police lock-ups if they cannot supply themselves with food, must be given a daily allowance of 16 ozs. of biscuit, 4 ozs. of salt fish and 2 ozs. of sugar.

(2) A prisoner confined for half a day should only be allowed half of a ration.

Food may be  
supplied by  
friends.

(3) A prisoner may be supplied with food by his or her friends, after such food has been examined by the member of the Force in charge of the guard-room. A prisoner receiving such food shall not be allowed the regular ration in addition.

Cooked  
meals.

(4) A special cooked ration may be ordered by the officer in charge of the county or district, in which case the charge for such should not exceed twenty-four cents per meal and in the case of two or more prisoners sixteen cents per meal.

#### REMANDING AND BAILING OF PRISONERS.

Lock-ups for  
temporary  
confinement  
only.

74. As lock-ups are not suitable places in which to confine prisoners for more than a few hours while awaiting their trial, application for remand to the jail is to be made when practicable if the charge against the prisoner is not disposed of on the first day of his or her trial.

#### PRISONERS NOT TO BE EMPLOYED.

Prisoners  
not to be  
employed.

75. A prisoner awaiting trial in any lock-up shall not be employed in any capacity whatever.

## BARRISTERS AND OTHERS TO SEE PRISONERS.

76. A barrister or solicitor, or the clerk of either duly authorised to act for him, shall be allowed to communicate with a prisoner in custody at a station. Facility as far as practicable is to be given that the communication may not be overheard by anyone; but care is to be taken that the prisoner shall not escape, and, if necessary for the purpose, a constable must keep the prisoner in sight during the communication.

Barristers or solicitors to see prisoners.

## SICK PRISONERS.

77. (1) When a prisoner reports himself or herself sick, notice is to be sent without delay to the nearest Government medical officer who has charge of the station.

Sick prisoners.

(2) When a prisoner in the custody of the police is in want of immediate medical treatment at any station near a public hospital (except in Georgetown) he or she shall be at once taken to such hospital and be treated there under proper police surveillance. In Georgetown any sick person in a lock-up requiring medical aid ought to be seen by the Police surgeon who, if necessary, will recommend his or her removal to the jail hospital.

Sick prisoners requiring immediate treatment.

(3) If a prisoner in the custody of the police is in want of immediate medical treatment at any station remote from a public hospital the services of the Government medical officer of the district are to be at once obtained and the police will then act under his directions.

Sick prisoners.

• (4) Should the Government medical officer's services not be procurable the best possible skilled attention must be obtained. In every case however, the prisoner must be under proper police surveillance.

Action in case of G.M.O. not available.

(5) When a Government medical officer orders nourishment other than the food allowed to prisoners in lock-ups, the superintendent of the district shall take care that such nourishment is duly provided and charge the Government with the cost of the same, the account to be certified by the Government medical officer.

Nourishment for sick prisoners.

(6) When a prisoner in the police lock-up is remanded to a hospital, the remand is not to be longer than the period at which the case is to be heard before the magistrate, and if the prisoner is not then able to travel, a medical certificate is to be furnished. In all cases of offences punishable on summary conviction, if the prisoner is in the opinion of the Police surgeon

Prisoners remanded to hospital.

or Government medical officer in such a state as to necessitate his removal to hospital, he is to be admitted to bail even if his own bail be accepted.

Prisoners' medicine.

(7) Medicine ordered for prisoners at out-stations shall be procured in such way as the Government medical officer shall direct.

Money.

78. When a constable is escorting a prisoner whose property consists of or includes money, the constable to whom the money is given in charge must sign his name opposite the entry in the Prisoners' Journal at the station at which the money was received. This will be accepted as his receipt. If escorting a person other than a prisoner whose property has been taken from him a similar receipt will be given in the Occurrence Book.

Prisoners of unsound mind and lepers.

79. The proper place for the detention of prisoners of unsound mind in transit from jail to the mental hospital is the prison. Leper prisoners under similar circumstances are to be detained at the hospital.

#### PART VIII.—GENERALLY FOR THE GOOD ORDER AND GOVERNMENT OF THE FORCE.

##### *Admission to the Force.*

Form of application.

80. (1) Every applicant for admission must fill up a form of application, which may be obtained at the Commissioner's Office in Georgetown or at county police stations.

Height and chest measurement.

(2) A candidate for admission must not be less than 5 feet 8 inches in height in his socks, and must measure at least 34 inches round the chest when bared. This standard is liable to revision from time to time as the Commissioner thinks fit.

Vaccination.

(3) All probationers must, before joining the Force, be inoculated and vaccinated if the medical authorities consider it necessary.

Regulation chests.

(4) Members of the Force must, at their own expense, supply themselves with a wooden chest with lock and key in which to keep their clothing. These chests must be of regulation size, namely, 2 feet 2 inches long, 1 foot 4 inches deep, and 1 foot 4 inches wide, and must be painted black. The rank, number and name of the owner must be painted on each chest under the key hole in white letters, each not less than three-quarters of an inch long. The cost to be deducted from their pay monthly until such chests are paid for.

(5) Recruits on joining the Depot will be provided with a suit of regulation running shorts, vest and canvas shoes, which will be purchased for them. The cost of the above will be deducted from their pay.

Gymnasium  
kit.

81. In all documents where reference is made to a non-commissioned officer or constable his number will precede his name. This number will not be changed as long as the non-commissioned officer or constable remains in the Force.

Police  
numbers.

#### KITS.

82. (1) Any non-commissioned officer or constable who fails to produce an article of kit will be required to pay for a new one unless the deficiency is satisfactorily accounted for to the Commissioner.

Kits to be  
complete.

(2) Members of the Force who fail to return all articles which they should have returned in the manner prescribed in regulations 14, 15 and 16 shall not be paid, but a report of such cases must be made to the Commissioner at once and the payment of their salaries be delayed until the Commissioner has decided what stoppages are to be made in payment for such articles as may be deficient.

#### BARRACKS, QUARTERS AND STATIONS.

83. (1) When any repair is found to be necessary to any Government building, whether used as a dwelling-house or otherwise, the officer in occupation, or in charge of the same, will make an entry in the Station Log Book and will forward same to the District Engineer or Clerk of the Works of the district.

Repairs.

(2) Officers occupying Government buildings are to keep the grounds around in good order and before leaving are to see that the building is clean and in every way fit for occupation.

Grounds.

(3) If it be found that damage to Government property is due to carelessness or negligence, the occupier or person in charge of such Government property will be charged compensation therefor, the sum to be stopped from his or her salary.

Payment for  
damage.

(4) Officers will be held responsible for the following damage—

Damages  
and injury.

Breakage of window glass unless it arises from defective cords.

Breakage of jalousie flaps.

Loss of keys and injury to locks by the use of wrong keys.



Damage done by wood-ants where their presence is not reported so soon as detected.

Injury to public furniture or fixtures.

Barracks,  
superintendents'  
houses and  
stations.

(5) A survey of police barracks, superintendents' houses and police stations will be made and any damage noted in the Station Log Book whenever the person in charge is changed, so that the person taking charge may be protected against any liability for damage occasioned during his predecessor's tenure.

Wood ants.

**84.** Non-commissioned officers and constables must at once report the presence of wood-ants in any building occupied by them or under their charge. When such buildings are the property of the Government, poison must be requisitioned for and properly applied.

Fires.

**85.** Fire for cooking or ironing purposes must only be kindled in the station kitchen.

#### PAY.

Rates of pay.

**86.** All members of the Force will be paid at such rates as the Governor and Legislative Council shall from time to time fix.

Payment for  
services  
forbidden.

**87.** (1) Members of the Force are strictly forbidden to receive any payment, in money or in kind, for any services they may render except in the manner hereafter prescribed.

Reporting  
offers of  
payment.

(2) If any payment is offered to any member of the Force he shall report the same to his superintendent, through whom remuneration for his services may be paid, the authority of the Commissioner being first obtained.

Balls,  
fêtes, etc.  
22 of 1948.

(3) When non-commissioned officers or constables are required for private purposes, such as keeping order at balls, etc., they will receive pay at the following rates—

For the first two hours, each person so employed, 48 cents an hour, and for every additional hour, 24 cents. Non-commissioned officers and constables of the Mounted Police will receive for similar duties \$2 for first and second hours and 32 cents for each additional hour.

#### TRAVELLING.

Travelling  
expenses of  
superin-  
tendent  
N.W.D.

**88.** When the superintendent of police, North West District, while travelling performs police and revenue duties, his expenses are to be charged half against the Police vote for marching money, and half against the vote for travelling expenses of the

district commissioner of the North West District; if, however, he performs only one of the above duties, then his expenses are to be charged against the vote of the department on behalf of which he is acting at the time.

89. Travelling allowances may be paid to members of the Force in advance, or after they return from travelling; if they return earlier than was expected they must pay back the difference, should the allowance have been drawn in advance.

Advance of travelling allowance.

90. Members of the Force summoned to appear and give evidence before the Supreme Court sitting in its criminal jurisdiction who in obeying the summons are put to actual expense in travelling, shall apply to the Registrar on duty at such Court to tax their bill or their summons for actual travelling expenses and shall apply for payment of the same before they leave the Court, as such expenses are not chargeable to the police vote.

Travelling expenses attending Supreme Court.

91. Non-commissioned officers and constables who are suddenly ordered, through the exigencies of the service, from one station to another, or from one division to another as a temporary measure, shall draw subsistence allowance for the period that they are so temporarily transferred, as under—

Temporary transfer N.C.Os and constables. 3 of 1951.

(a) Married non-commissioned officers and constables occupying rent free married quarters, or single non-commissioned officers and constables in barracks, shall draw subsistence allowance at a rate of one-half of the daily rate of subsistence allowance appropriate to the rank.

(b) Married non-commissioned officers and constables not occupying rent free married quarters shall draw subsistence allowance at a rate of two-thirds of the daily rate of subsistence allowance appropriate to the rank:

Provided that married non-commissioned officers and constables whose wives do not reside with them in their station district, shall draw subsistence allowance at the rate allowed for single non-commissioned officers and constables.

(c) For the purposes of this regulation the words "temporary measure" shall mean a period not exceeding ninety days.

92. Non-commissioned officers and constables transferred from one part of the Colony to another in connection with musketry or cadre courses or any other course of training ordered, shall draw subsistence allowance at the rates set out in the last preceding regulation.

Transfer for musketry or courses. 3 of 1951.

Transfers on account of misconduct.

**93.** When non-commissioned officers and constables are transferred from one station to another on account of having misconducted themselves, they will not receive transport expenses or subsistence allowance. County and other superintendents will write in red ink on all transfer accounts whether the non-commissioned officer or constable has been transferred through misconduct or not.

Transfers by request.

**94.** When a non-commissioned officer or constable is removed from one station to another at his own request, he may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, be called upon to pay any expenses caused by his removal, and also by the removal of the non-commissioned officer or constable who relieves him.

#### GOOD CONDUCT BADGES AND PAY.

Badges to be distinction for Good Conduct.

**95.** A Good Conduct Badge is a chevron worn on the left forearm as a distinction awarded by the Commissioner to a lance-corporal or constable for good conduct.

Rate of pay.

**96.** To every Good Conduct Badge shall be attached Good Conduct Pay at the rate of one penny a day:

Provided that in no case shall a first class lance-corporal or constable draw more than threepence a day, a second class twopence a day, and a third class one penny a day.

Eligibility for award.

**97.** A lance-corporal or constable shall be eligible for one Good Conduct Badge for each completed period of three years of service, during which he shall have had no entry in the Defaulter's Book in respect of any—

- (a) conviction of a criminal offence by any court; or
- (b) reduction in rank or grade (except for inefficiency); or
- (c) confinement to barracks for 7 days or over; or
- (d) drunkenness or incapacity for duty due to alcoholism;

OR

- (e) award of deprivation of pay exceeding one day; or
- (f) award of confinement to cells; or
- (g) suspension from pay and duty as a punishment; or
- (h) sleeping on duty.

The number of badges awarded shall not exceed three.

Cessation of wearing of badges and of pay.

**98.** If a lance-corporal or constable is promoted to the rank of corporal, or any higher rank, he shall cease to be entitled to wear any Good Conduct Badges and to draw any Good Conduct pay.

99. A lance-corporal or constable in possession of a badge or badges who shall incur any entry in the Defaulter's Book in respect of any of the matters mentioned in regulation 97 shall, in addition to any other penalty inflicted for the offence, be deprived of one badge and may be deprived of more than one badge.

Deprivation  
of badge.

100. The retention of badges and pay awarded prior to the commencement of the regulation shall be governed by these regulations.

Existing  
badges and  
pay.

#### THE POLICE FINE FUND.

101. All fines imposed on members of the Police Force shall be deducted from their pay and be promptly deposited by the Pay and Quarter Master in the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of an account entitled "The Police Fine Fund."

Payment of  
fines into  
Post Office  
Savings  
Bank.

102. The Pay and Quarter Master shall in his books of account keep a separate account of the Fund under two headings, viz., Capital Account and Income Account. He shall credit to the Capital Account half of the fines imposed and to the Income Account the other half of such fines and all interest or dividends received from the Post Office Savings Bank or from any securities purchased with moneys belonging to the Fund:

Capital and  
Income  
Accounts.

Provided that when and so long as the capital account has at its credit a total sum of not less than fifteen hundred dollars the whole of the fines imposed shall be credited to the Income Account.

103. The whole or any portion of any sum at the credit of the income account may be applied by the Commissioner—

Application  
of sums at  
credit of  
Income  
Account.  
11th April,  
1944.

(a) to the cost of the upkeep of recreation rooms, sporting outfits and of amusements for non-commissioned officers and constables;

(b) to the cost of providing books and papers for libraries for non-commissioned officers and constables;

(c) to the payment of special rewards to non-commissioned officers and constables;

(d) in such other manner for the benefit of non-commissioned officers and constables as the Governor may from time to time direct.

104. (1) The Commissioner may invest the whole or any portion of any sum at the credit of the Capital Account in such securities as the Governor may approve and the interest

Application  
of sums at  
credit of  
Capital  
Account.

or dividends derived from such securities shall on receipt thereof be promptly deposited in the Savings Bank to the credit of the Fund.

(2) With the sanction of the Governor, the Commissioner may expend the whole or any portion of any sum at the credit of the Capital Account on any of the objects to which any sum at the credit of the Income Account may be applied.

Audit.

**105.** An annual account of the receipts and payments made up to the 31st December of each and every year, together with the Post Office Savings Bank Book and all vouchers, shall be submitted not later than the 31st January of the year next succeeding to the Director of Audit for audit. The audited statement shall then be laid before the Governor.

#### MEDICAL ATTENDANCE—HOSPITALS AND MEDICINE.

Private  
medical  
practitioners.

**106.** Any member of the Force who chooses to consult a private practitioner places himself outside the operation of this regulation and shall not be entitled to free medicines.

Officers.

**107.** Officers are entitled to free medical attendance, treatment, at home or in hospital, and medicines for themselves, their wives and children up to fifteen years of age:

Provided they live in barracks or approved Government quarters. Attendance includes house visits by the Police surgeon in Georgetown and New Amsterdam and by the nearest Government medical officer available elsewhere in the Colony.

Officers on  
sick list.

**108.** When an officer at headquarters (married officers excepted) is placed on the sick list, he shall, when the medical officer considers it necessary at once proceed to hospital and remain there under treatment until he is fit for duty.

N.C.Os and  
constables.

**109.** Non-commissioned officers and constables are entitled to free medical attendance, treatment and medicines at the public hospital or dispensary or at headquarters in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and elsewhere in the Colony provided they live in barracks, Government buildings or within half-a-mile of their station.

Attendance  
of medical  
officer when  
required.

**110.** A member of the Force in charge of a station shall communicate with the Government medical officer when he is required to attend any member of the Force who requires medical treatment. If such communication is not attended

to by the Government medical officer within a reasonable time, the superintendent of the county or district shall at once be communicated with, and shall then become responsible that the member of the Force requiring the same gets proper attention, and if necessary, is removed in a proper manner to the nearest estate's hospital, to which members of the Force are admitted, or, if no such hospital is available, to the nearest public hospital.

111. Medicine ordered by the Government medical officer for a non-commissioned officer or constable whose illness admits of his being treated at a station, shall be purchased from the nearest Government dispensary. If medicine is not procurable in the district the superintendent of the county or district must be communicated with, and it shall then be his duty to procure and furnish medicine with the least possible delay from the nearest Government hospital or Government dispensary. Procuring  
medicine.

112. A non-commissioned officer or constable will not be admitted to any estate's hospital, except on the written certificate of the Government medical officer, or, in an extreme case, on the written application of the senior officer or non-commissioned officer present. Estate  
hospitals.

113. A non-commissioned officer or constable suffering from a contagious disease is not allowed by the authorities to be admitted or treated at any estate's hospital, and he must therefore be treated as the Government medical officer directs. Contagious  
diseases.

114. All medicine purchased at an estate's dispensary for members of the Force, or purchased elsewhere, shall be paid for monthly by the superintendent of the district or county and charged to the Police Department. Payments  
for medicine.

115. The expenses connected with the treatment and maintenance of any member of the Force in an estate's hospital shall, in the first instance, be defrayed by the Department, and are not to exceed 40 cents a day for each day on which such member receives the usual diet of the hospital. A further sum not exceeding 40 cents a day, may be paid for such additional diet, over and above the usual hospital diet, as may be ordered by the Government medical officer. Payments  
for  
treatment.

(2) To assist in defraying such expenses, there shall be deducted from the pay of each member of the Force treated in an estate's hospital a sum not exceeding 40 cents a day.

Cost of surgical appliances.

116. Surgical appliances, such as trusses, catheters, elastic stockings, etc., when ordered by the Government medical officer for a member of the Force, will be supplied at the cost of such member of the Force, as those articles do not come under the head of medical attendance and medicine as contemplated by these regulations.

Investigation of injuries.

117. (1) When a member of the Force, whether on or off duty, is maimed, mutilated or otherwise injured, a request shall be forwarded through the Director of Medical Services to the medical officer in charge of the case as soon as possible after admission to hospital asking for a report of the same. If the medical officer certifies that the injury is of a trivial character, unlikely to cause permanent ill effects, no Court of Inquiry will be held. The medical officer's report will be attached to the man's medical history sheet, on which it should be recorded whether the member was on duty and whether he was to blame.

Court of Inquiry on cases of injury.

(2) In the following cases a Court of Inquiry will be assembled to investigate the circumstances—

(a) if the injury is certified by the medical officer to be of a serious nature;

(b) if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, doubt exists as to the cause of the injury;

(c) if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, it is doubtful whether the person injured was on or off duty at the time he received the injury;

(d) in cases where for any reason it is desirable thoroughly to investigate the causes of injury.

(3) When no evidence beyond that of the person injured is forthcoming, it should be so stated in the proceedings. The Court will give an opinion, stating whether the person was on duty and whether he was to blame; the Commissioner will, in case of remission of hospital stoppages, state on the proceedings whether he has remitted the full or the half stoppages. The fact that a Court of Inquiry has been held will be noted on the person's medical history sheet, and also whether the person was on duty and whether he was to blame or not. This document will be passed to the medical officer who will record his opinion, as to the effect of the injury on the person's service. Finally the proceedings will be attached to the person's attestation.

## LEAVE.

*Non-commissioned Officers and Constables.*

**118.** Casual leave of absence on full pay not to exceed fourteen days in any one year, may be granted by the Commissioner or by any superintendent to any well-conducted non-commissioned officer or constable, provided that such leave shall not be granted—

Casual leave.

(a) to any non-commissioned officer or constable who is undergoing punishment, or who is charged with any offence which has not been finally dealt with, or who has had an entry in his defaulter sheet within two months previous to his application;

(b) to more than five *per centum* at any one time of the total strength stationed in any one district.

**119.** The Commissioner may grant vacation leave to non-commissioned officers and constables as follows—

Vacation leave scale. 3 of 1951.

(a) not exceeding 1 month with full pay in any one year; or

(b) not exceeding 3 months with full pay after each period of 4 continuous years service in the case of non-commissioned officers and constables with less than 20 years service; and

(c) not exceeding 6 months with full pay after each period of 4 continuous years service in the case of non-commissioned officers and constables with 20 or more years service.

**120.** (a) Vacation leave granted under (a), (b) or (c) hereof shall not be granted to more than five *per centum* at any one time of the total strength of the Force;

Vacation leave conditions. 22 of 1948.

(b) vacation leave over one month shall not be spent in the Colony;

(c) vacation leave shall not be granted to any non-commissioned officer or constable under punishment or who is charged with any offence which has not been finally dealt with, or who has had an entry in his defaulter sheet within two months previous to his application.

**121.** Periods of absence from duty owing to sickness will on production of a medical certificate signed by a Government medical officer be granted on full pay for a period not exceeding 28 days in any one year; after such period and provided such sickness has not been caused by misconduct vacation leave may be granted in accordance with the scale authorised in regulation 119 (a), (b) and (c). Such leave may be spent in the Colony.

Sick leave.



Extension of  
leave on  
medical  
grounds.  
3 of 1951.

122. The Commissioner may also at his discretion grant extensions of leave on the ground of ill-health on the production of a medical certificate signed by a Government medical officer, as under—

(a) in the case of a non-commissioned officer or constable with 20 or more years service, an extension of leave with full pay not exceeding 6 months;

(b) in the case of a non-commissioned officer or constable with less than 20 years service, an extension of leave with full pay not exceeding 3 months; and

(c) where there is reason to believe that the non-commissioned officer or constable will ultimately be fit for further service he may be granted a further extension of leave with half salary for a period not exceeding 3 months.

Injured on  
duty.

123. Leave may be granted to any non-commissioned officer or constable for any period approved of by the Commissioner on full pay during recovery from any injury received in the actual execution of duty irrespective of service.

Leave pass.

124. A non-commissioned officer or constable proceeding on casual or vacation leave shall be provided with a pass, signed by the officer granting the leave, which must be produced by such non-commissioned officer or constable when required by any member of the force of superior rank to himself, and be given up to the officer in charge of the district on the expiration of leave.

Mode of  
computing  
time.

125. One day's leave shall mean from 6 a.m. of one day to 6 a.m. on the following day, and so on unless otherwise stated.

Performance  
of duties.

126. When a non-commissioned officer or constable proceeds on leave for any period not exceeding one month his duties shall be performed by the non-commissioned officers or constables at the station to which he is attached.

Leave from  
stations.

127. Non-commissioned officers and constables stationed out of Georgetown, may, when their conduct is satisfactory and the exigencies of the service admit of it, be allowed, when off duty, to leave their station and spend with their family such time as can be conveniently granted to them, not exceeding twelve hours in every twenty-four hours and provided that in each case they intimate to the non-commissioned officer in charge where they can be found. Not more than one-third of the strength of any station shall be absent from it on leave at any one time.

128. No leave or pass is to be granted to any constable who is undergoing punishment.

Leave not to be granted to defaulters, etc.  
3 of 1951.

129. Non-commissioned officers and constables stationed in Georgetown and New Amsterdam are not allowed out of their stations or quarters at 9.45 p.m. when off duty, with the following exceptions—

Night passes.

(a) if quartered at the Constabulary Depôt and in possession of a pass signed by the officer-in-charge;

(b) if stationed at a police station in Georgetown or New Amsterdam and in possession of a pass signed by the officer in charge of his station.

Such passes are not to hold good for later than 5.30 a.m. the following day. Not more than one-third of the police at any station are to be granted leave of any description at the same time.

130. Non-commissioned officers and constables on any leave or pass must at once return to their stations on its being intimated to them that their services are required.

Liability to recall.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

131. The words "exemplary," "very good," "good," "fair," "indifferent," "bad," and "very bad," only will be used when summarising a sub-officer's or constable's character.

Characters.

"Exemplary" will only be awarded to a sub-officer or constable whose period of service has enabled his conduct to be thoroughly tested. It will, therefore, be reserved for one who has served at least six years without an entry in his defaulter sheet.

132. Non-commissioned officers and constables of not less than six years service and of good conduct may be granted leave to wear plain clothes when off duty.

Plain clothes.

All non-commissioned officers and constables when wearing plain clothes must be in possession of a permit signed by the Commissioner if in Georgetown, and by county superintendents in the country.

These permits are invariably to be carried, and failure to produce same when required for inspection or identification will involve disciplinary action.

Members of the Force wearing plain clothes will also carry their whistles and notebooks.

The above privilege will be rescinded forthwith if abused.

Non-commissioned officers and constables must signify their intention of wearing plain clothes before doing so to the non-commissioned officer or constable in charge of the guard-room, and an entry to this effect will be made in the station diary.

Plain clothes forbidden.

**133.** Non-commissioned officers or constables proceeding on leave are not to wear plain clothes except as in regulation 132.

Cost of unnecessary telegrams.

**134.** The cost of all official telegrams which the Commissioner considers unnecessary will be charged to the sender.

Police are forbidden to purchase at auction.

**135.** Members of the Force are forbidden to purchase, either directly or indirectly, any article coming officially into the possession of the police and ordered to be sold by auction.

Engineers to be sworn as supernumerary constables.

**136.** The Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Brigade will be sworn in as supernumerary constables, and as such will be amenable to the rules and regulations of the Police Force.

The Chief Engineer will rank as a sub-inspector of Police and the Assistant Engineer as corporal.

Political matters, instructions, etc.

**137.** Members of the Police Force are forbidden to canvas or to take any active part in procuring the return of any person up for election for the Legislative Council or for a Municipal Council; but qualified voters, who are members of the Force may use their right of voting, provided their duty is not thereby interfered with.

No officer or other rank of the Force is permitted to—

(i) take part in any political propaganda in British Guiana;  
 (ii) interest himself directly or indirectly in any way in any electioneering campaign for or against any candidate standing for election to any public body in British Guiana;

(iii) obtain any information of a political nature in connection with the prospects of any candidate standing for election to any public body in British Guiana.

Whenever any political or other meetings are announced or expected at which the public is to be addressed it is the duty of Police officers in whose districts the meetings take place, to detail a sufficient force to attend to preserve the public peace and to arrange to take careful notes of any inflammatory speeches which may be made at such meetings.

The original police notes of speeches taken will be carefully preserved and a copy forwarded without delay to the Commissioner with a covering report of any incidents of importance which may have taken place, for the information of the Government.

Any request, verbal or written, which may be received from unauthorised officials or other persons asking for information on any political matters or requesting assistance in any political propaganda, electioneering work on or on behalf of any particular candidate standing for election to any public body in British Guiana, will immediately be communicated to the Commissioner.

**138.** (1) A non-commissioned officer or constable whose general conduct and defaulter sheet indicate bad character or who has become inefficient or lacking in any of the statutory qualifications for re-enrolment will not be re-enrolled and, in order that he may look out for other employment, notice will be given to him to this effect six months before his period of re-enrolment expires.

Re-enrolment and dismissal notice.

(2) If, within the period of six months above-mentioned, such non-commissioned officer or constable should specially distinguish himself by meritorious behaviour, the Commissioner may, in his discretion, cancel the notice.

(3) In cases where a non-commissioned officer's or constable's defaulter sheet and general conduct fall short of indicating to the Commissioner that he is of good character though they do not establish that he is of bad character, the Commissioner may permit him to be re-enrolled for a period of one year.

(4) In every such case the non-commissioned officer or constable re-enrolled will be held to have been affected by notice that he will not be enrolled at the end of that period, unless the Commissioner specially permits him to be re-enrolled again.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

**139.** (1) The Commissioner may from time to time make such General Orders as he may think necessary for the management of the Force generally:

Commissioner may issue General Orders.

Provided that such General Orders shall not be inconsistent with any Ordinance or regulations made by the Governor.

(2) No alterations, additions, or fresh matter are to be added to General Orders by any officer acting as Commissioner.

Regulations  
to be made  
by Commis-  
sioner.

**140.** (1) In the event of the Commissioner being absent on duty or leave, the officer acting on his behalf will not submit any alterations, additions or fresh matter for regulations to the Governor for approval, except in the most urgent cases, and if such action is considered necessary by the acting officer, he will give his reason in writing for so doing, in duplicate, one copy of which is to be submitted to the Governor, and the remaining copy placed in a sealed envelope marked "Confidential" and handed by the officer making the recommendations in person to the Commissioner on his return to resume duty.

(2) This regulation will apply equally in the case of an officer acting as Commissioner pending the appointment of a Commissioner.

## RURAL CONSTABULARY REGULATIONS.

### ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

#### REGULATION.

1. Short title.
2. Clothing and equipment.
3. Instruction in powers and duties.
4. General precepts.
  - A. Cautioning a prisoner.
  - B. Summonses and affidavits.
  - C. Powers of arrest.
5. Muster and drill.
6. Instruction parades.
7. Government of constables.
8. Constables to help Police.
9. Rank.
10. Suspension and dismissal.

### REGULATIONS

*made by the Commissioner of Police under section 132 on the 7th July, 1927, and approved by the Governor on the 16th July, 1927.*

### RURAL CONSTABULARY.

Short title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Rural Constabulary Regulations.

Clothing  
and  
equipment.

2. (1) On taking the prescribed oath every constable shall be provided with the following clothing and equipment—

(i) one uniform cap of grey serge having a black peak and the letters R.C. in red worked on the front of the cap;

(ii) one armlet with the letters R.C. thereon of an approved pattern;

(iii) one staff of an approved pattern;

(iv) one copy of these regulations;

(v) one precept of appointment.

(2) On receiving the above articles a constable shall give a receipt therefor and such receipt shall be filed with the papers of his appointment.

(3) All clothing and equipment provided is and shall remain the property of the Government and each constable will be held responsible for the proper care of all articles supplied to him.

3. The senior non-commissioned officer of police in the Police district in which a newly appointed constable resides shall instruct him as to his powers and duties. Instruction in powers and duties.

4. Constables are to pay special attention to the following points— General precepts.

A. No promise or threat should be made to any person in order to extract a confession from him with regard to a crime or summary conviction offence, but if a prisoner or other person expresses a wish to make a statement, it is the duty of a constable to caution such prisoner or person by telling him that he need not say anything but that whatever he says will be taken down in writing and may be used in evidence at his trial. The constable should explain the meaning of the caution when necessary. If after this caution the prisoner or other person still wishes to make a statement the constable should receive it and should reduce it into writing and get the person making it to sign it. Cautioning a prisoner.

B. It is the duty of constables to serve summonses issued by a magistrate's court and to make affidavits of service of such summonses. Summonses and affidavits.

The following procedure shall be observed in the matter of affidavits—

(a) in criminal cases (*i.e.*, summary conviction cases and preliminary investigations of indictable offences) which are pending in the same court any number of services may be included in one affidavit;

(b) in civil (*i.e.*, petty debt) cases pending in the same court, one service only should be included in an affidavit;

(c) services in criminal cases should not be included in the same affidavit as services in civil cases;

(d) services in cases pending in one court should not be included in the same affidavit as services in cases pending in another court.

Powers of  
arrest.

C. (a) A constable is *bound* to arrest any person whom he may see committing a felony or inflicting a dangerous wound or who is directly charged with felony on reasonable grounds of suspicion laid before him. (The principal felonies are murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, larceny, robbery, burglary);

(b) a constable *may* arrest without warrant any person found (or seen) committing any offence against the person or property. Also any person who breaks the peace or is about to break the peace, if the breach of the peace cannot otherwise be prevented;

(c) a constable in pursuit of a felon may follow him wherever he goes; if he takes refuge in any house the constable may break into it after stating his business and who he is and demanding an entrance. A house should not be broken into unless an immediate arrest is necessary;

(d) in effecting an arrest a constable should in all cases lay hands on or touch the person in order to complete the arrest, as mere words do not effect an arrest;

(e) on arresting a person a constable must at once tell that person for what reason he has been arrested and then caution him as aforesaid;

(f) if a constable is not in uniform he shall inform the person whom he is arresting that he is a rural constable.

Muster and  
drill.

5. The Commissioner may order a muster or drill parade at any time and in any district. Constables will be notified and must attend.

Instruction  
parades.

6. The superintendent of police of a district may, if authorised in writing by the Commissioner, summon the constables of his district to attend for instruction in their duties at any police station in his district by giving them due notice.

Government  
of  
constables.

7. (1) Constables shall be under the direct command and control of the superintendent of police in charge of the district in which they reside or work or are for the time being resident.

(2) The superintendent of police of the district shall be responsible to the Commissioner for the maintenance of discipline of the constables under his command and control.

8. Notwithstanding any duties a constable may be called upon to perform as a peace officer, he may at any time without notice in writing be called upon by a police officer or non-commissioned officer of police in charge of a district or police station to perform duties as an auxiliary to the police:

Constables  
to help  
Police.

Provided that he shall not be called upon under section 121 of the Police Ordinance except as laid down therein. Particularly he may be called upon and must respond in—

(a) all cases where by law the police are entrusted with the carrying out of any Ordinance or any regulations;

(b) in all cases where, in the opinion of the superintendent of police of the district, it is in the interest of law and order and necessary for him to act as an auxiliary to the Police Force.

9. Every member of the Police Force shall rank as senior to a member of the Rural Constabulary.

Rank.

10. (i) A constable may be suspended from duty by the superintendent of police of his district for any breach of these regulations;

Suspension  
and  
dismissal.

(ii) a constable who is suspended as a punishment may not be employed on any duty and shall not receive pay during his suspension;

(iii) uniform is not to be worn by constables under suspension;

(iv) when a superintendent of police suspends a constable he must at once report the circumstances to the Commissioner;

(v) a constable may be dismissed by the Commissioner—

(a) when he contravenes these regulations or the Police Ordinance;

(b) when he is convicted of any offence against the criminal law of the Colony.

## SPECIAL RESERVE POLICE REGULATIONS.

### ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

#### REGULATION.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Clothing and necessaries.
4. Life of issue.
5. Clothing records.
6. Investigation of offences.
7. Breach of a General Order.



## REGULATION.

8. Offences.
9. Punishments.
10. Awards by officers.
11. Court of Inquiry.
12. Duty and pay during suspension.
13. Banned from Police Station and Barracks during suspension.
14. Wearing of uniform during suspension.
15. Uniform only to be worn when called out or for other duty or parade.
16. Procedure in case of complaints.
17. Forwarding of letters to the Governor.
18. Official communications with Heads of Departments.
19. Strength and distribution.
20. Badges of rank.
21. Pay.
22. General.
23. General Orders.

## REGULATIONS

*made by the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council under section 147.*

## SPECIAL RESERVE.

Short title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Special Reserve Police Regulations.

Interpretation.

2. In these regulations—

“Commandant” means the officer appointed by the Governor as the Commandant of the Special Reserve;

“Deputy Commandant” means the officer appointed by the Governor as the Deputy Commandant of the Special Reserve;

“member of the Special Reserve” includes an officer, a non-commissioned officer and a constable;

“non-commissioned officer” and “constable” mean anyone appointed as such by the Commissioner of Police under section 136 of the Ordinance;

“officer” means anyone appointed as an officer by the Governor under section 135 of the Ordinance;

“the Ordinance” means the Police Ordinance;

“the Special Reserve” means the Special Reserve Police Force established by section 133 of the Ordinance.

3. The following articles comprise the full kit supplied to members of the Special Reserve—

Clothing  
and  
necessaries.

(a) *Officers*—

(i) On joining—

1 belt (cloth, khaki), 1 pair of slacks (khaki), 1 bush shirt (khaki), 1 pair of shoes (black), 1 cap, 1 cap badge, 1 set of badges of rank, 1 arm badge (Special Reserve Police), 10 buttons (small), 1 pocket memorandum book, 1 baton (long), 1 manual, 1 whistle and lanyard (blue).

(ii) Issue after one year's service—

1 bush shirt (khaki), 1 pair of slacks (khaki).

(b) *Non-commissioned officers and constables*—

(i) On joining—

1 belt (cloth, khaki), 1 pair of slacks (khaki), 1 shirt (khaki), 1 pair of shoes (black), 1 cap, 1 cap badge, 1 arm badge (Special Reserve Police), 1 baton (long), 1 manual, 1 pocket memorandum book, 1 whistle and chain.

(ii) Issue after one year's service—

1 shirt (khaki), 1 pair of slacks (khaki).

(iii) Additional issue to sub-inspectors—

1 set of badges of rank, 1 set of blue shoulder straps, 7 buttons.

(iv) Additional issue to non-commissioned officers other than sub-inspectors—

badges of rank.

4. (1) The issue of all articles for the second year of service and thereafter shall be on replacement of items as they become unserviceable. The minimum life of all articles shall be two years.

Life of  
issue.

(2) All articles shall be stamped with the rank's personal number before issue.

5. A record of the issue and receipt of all articles of clothing and equipment shall be kept by the Pay and Quartermaster of the British Guiana Police Force.

Clothing  
records.

6. All breaches of the regulations by non-commissioned officers or constables shall be investigated by the Commandant or by an officer or officers of the Special Reserve.

Investigation  
of offences.

Breach of  
a General  
Order.

7. Any non-commissioned officer or constable committing a breach of a General Order issued by the Commissioner of Police shall be subject to like punishment as if he had committed a breach of the regulations.

Offences.

8. Any non-commissioned officer or constable, when the Special Reserve is called out for service, who does any of the following acts shall be deemed to have committed a breach of the regulations and shall be amenable to the punishment laid down for such breach—

(1) is insubordinate;

(2) disobeys any lawful order given him by his superior in rank whether verbally or in writing, or by authorised signals on parade;

(3) is disrespectful in word, act or demeanour to his superior in rank;

(4) uses abusive or insulting language to or quarrels with any member of the Special Reserve;

(5) is guilty of any oppressive or tyrannical conduct towards an inferior in rank;

(6) forces a sentry;

(7) loses by neglect, alters, wilfully damages, or fails to report any damage to, any of the articles of clothing, arms or accoutrement served out to him or any Government property committed to his charge;

(8) is inattentive on parade or talks, sings or otherwise misbehaves himself on parade;

(9) is late for parade;

(10) parades for duty dirty or untidy in his person, arms, clothing or accoutrements;

(11) is drunk on or off duty;

(12) drinks on duty;

(13) enters any place licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors when on duty, except when his presence is required there in the execution of his duty;

(14) removes his armlet or duty badge when on duty;

(15) smokes when on duty;

(16) fails to work his beat properly, or is irregular on beat or sentry;

(17) idles or gossips, or sits or lies down without cause when on duty;

(18) fails to attend to any reasonable request made to him by any member of the public;

(19) leaves his beat, point, or other place, to which he has been ordered, without permission;

(20) uses unnecessary violence to or ill-uses a prisoner;

(21) permits a prisoner to escape;

(22) is guilty of neglect of duty;

(23) when knowing where an offender is to be found, fails to report the same or make due exertions to make him amenable;

(24) neglects to assist any person injured or taken ill on the streets;

(25) omits to make any necessary entry in any official document, book or paper;

(26) makes or signs any false statement in any official record or document;

(27) is guilty of any prevarication before any Court or at any inquiry;

(28) overholds any complaint or report against any member of the Special Reserve;

(29) makes or joins in making any anonymous complaint;

(30) signs or circulates any petition or other document or calls or attends any meetings to discuss any subject connected with the Special Reserve without the sanction of the Commissioner of Police;

(31) makes any frivolous or vexatious complaint;

(32) lends any money to any member of the Special Reserve;

(33) receives any bribe, accepts directly or indirectly any gratuity, present, subscription or testimonial without the knowledge and permission of the Commissioner of Police;

(34) incurs debt without any reasonable prospect or intention of paying the same, or having incurred any debt, makes no reasonable effort to pay the same;

(35) divulges any matter or thing which it is his duty to keep secret;

(36) conveys information directly or indirectly to any person of any warrant or summons which has been issued or is about to be issued against such person;

(37) communicates to the Press or any unauthorised person matters connected with the Special Reserve without leave from the Commissioner of Police;

(38) is absent without leave;

(39) malingers or feigns sickness, or reports sick without due cause, or conceals any venereal disease or contagious disease or neglects or fails to report the fact if he is suffering from the same;

(40) gambles, or permits or fails to report gambling, in police stations or barracks;

(41) is wanting in civility to any member of the public;

(42) brings discredit on the Special Reserve or causes any injury to the public service in any way;

(43) joins any secret or other society or having joined such society continues to be a member thereof without the permission of the Commissioner of Police;

(44) is guilty of any improper conduct.

Punish-  
ments.

9. For each and every breach of the regulations the Commandant may—

(1) in the case of a non-commissioned officer—

(a) admonish, reprimand or severely reprimand him; or

(b) suspend him from pay and duty for any period not exceeding twenty-eight days; or

(c) impose on him a fine not exceeding at any one time ten days' pay;

(2) in the case of a constable—

(a) admonish, reprimand or severely reprimand him; or

(b) suspend him from pay and duty for any period not exceeding twenty-eight days; or

(c) impose on him a fine not exceeding at any one time ten days' pay; or

(d) order his confinement to barracks for any period not exceeding seven days, and such confinement may include extra drills or fatigue, such extra drills or fatigues not to exceed four hours in every twenty-four hours.

Awards by  
officers.

10. An officer delegated by the Commandant in writing to impose punishments may for each and every breach of items (2), (3), (4), (7), (8), (9), (10), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (22), (24), (25), (27), (29), (31), (32), (34), (38), (39), (40), (41) and (42) of regulation 8 award the following punishments—

(1) In the case of a non-commissioned officer below the rank of sub-inspector—

(a) admonish, reprimand or severely reprimand him; or

(b) impose on him a fine not exceeding at any one time 3 days' pay.

(2) In the case of a constable—

(a) admonish, reprimand or severely reprimand him; or

(b) impose on him a fine not exceeding at any one time 3 days' pay; or

(c) order his confinement to barracks for any period not exceeding seven days and such confinement may include extra drills or fatigues, such extra drills or fatigues not to exceed four hours in every twenty-four hours.

11. (a) (i) The Commandant may order a Court of Inquiry which shall consist of one or more officers appointed by him to inquire into any charge or complaint or any breach of the regulations or any other matter appertaining to the Special Reserve; Court of Inquiry.

(ii) where the Court of Inquiry consists of more than one officer, the senior officer shall be President of the Court;

(iii) in the case of any charge or complaint against an officer, the President of the Court shall be an officer of superior rank;

(iv) the President shall take notes of the evidence given before the Court, and shall submit to the Commandant the notes of evidence as aforesaid together with the considered opinion of the Court;

(b) the powers of the Commandant in relation to any finding or punishment shall be the same as if he had himself investigated the charge or complaint or breach of the regulations or other matter appertaining to the Special Reserve.

12. A non-commissioned officer or constable who is suspended as a punishment shall not perform any duty or earn any pay during his suspension unless the Commissioner of Police orders otherwise. Duty and pay during suspension.

13. Unless the Commissioner of Police specially orders otherwise, a non-commissioned officer or constable during suspension shall not enter any police station or barracks. Banned from police station and barracks during suspension.

14. Uniform is not to be worn by any member of the Special Reserve while he is under suspension. Wearing of uniform during suspension.

15. Uniform is not to be worn by any member of the Special Reserve at any time except when called out for service or other duty duly authorised by the Commandant or attending parade. Uniform only to be worn when called out or for other duty or parade.

Procedure  
in case of  
complaints.

**16.** (1) If any member of the Special Reserve thinks himself wronged in any matter by any other member of the Special Reserve, other than the Commandant, he may complain thereof to the Commandant, and if he thinks himself wronged by the Commandant, either in respect of his complaint not being redressed or in respect of any other matter, he may complain thereof in writing to the Commissioner of Police. In the latter case the letter of complaint must be forwarded through the Commandant.

(2) Any appeal to the Commissioner of Police against a decision of the Commandant shall be forwarded to the Commissioner without delay.

(3) Any petition addressed to the Commissioner of Police through the Commandant shall be forwarded to the Commissioner without delay.

(4) Any member of the Special Reserve aggrieved by any decision of the Commissioner of Police may appeal against such decision to the Governor and any appeal or petition to the Governor shall be forwarded to the Governor without delay.

Forwarding  
of letters to  
the Governor.

**17.** No officer, non-commissioned officer or constable shall forward a letter to the Governor except as provided for in regulation 16.

Official  
communi-  
cations  
with Heads  
of Depart-  
ments.

**18.** All communications on official subjects from members of the Special Reserve to the Head of another Department must be made through the Commissioner of Police, unless otherwise specially provided for.

Strength  
and distri-  
bution.

**19.** The strength of the Special Reserve as authorised from time to time and the distribution thereof shall be published in orders issued to the Special Reserve by the Commissioner of Police.

Badges of  
rank.

**20.** Equivalent rank badges shall be worn as follows—

(a) *Officers*—

- |                              |     |     |                                     |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Commandant               | ... | ... | Deputy Commissioner of Police.      |
| (2) Deputy Commandant        | ... | ... | Senior Superintendent of Police.    |
| (3) Superintendent           | ... | ... | Superintendent of Police.           |
| (4) Assistant Superintendent | ... | ... | Assistant Superintendent of Police. |

*(b) Non-commissioned officers—*

- |                    |     |     |                           |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| (1) Sub-inspector  | ... | ... | Sub-inspector of Police.  |
| (2) Sergeant       | ... | ... | Sergeant of Police.       |
| (3) Corporal       | ... | ... | Corporal of Police.       |
| (4) Lance-Corporal | ... | ... | Lance-Corporal of Police. |
| (c) Constable      | ... | ... | Constable of Police.      |

21. Every member of the Special Reserve when called out for service shall be paid at the same rate as a member of the Police Force of equivalent rank as set out in regulation 20 of these Regulations: Pay.

Provided that any member of the Special Reserve called out for service who performs not more than four hours duty in any one day shall be paid one-half of the rate; if the duty performed exceeds four hours in any one day the member shall be paid at the full rate for one day:

Provided further that in any special case where the lesser rate of pay would entail financial loss to the member the Commissioner of Police may in his discretion authorise payment at the full rate for one day.

22. Except as may be otherwise provided in these regulations members of the Special Reserve when called out for service shall be deemed to be for all purposes members of the British Guiana Police Force as established by the Ordinance, and shall be subject to all the provisions of the Ordinance and of any regulations or General Orders made thereunder relating to the discipline, punishment, powers, and immunities of members of the Police Force. General.

23. The Commissioner of Police may from time to time make such General Orders as he may think necessary for the management of the Special Reserve generally: General Orders.

Provided that such General Orders shall not be inconsistent with any Ordinance or regulations.

## POLICE FEDERATION RULES.

### ARRANGEMENT OF RULES.

RULE.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Constitution of Federation.
4. Branches of Federation.
5. Branch Boards.



## RULE.

6. Composition of Branch Boards in General.
7. Inspectors' and sub-inspectors' Branch Board.
8. Right to vote.
9. Elections.
10. Delegates.
11. Joint Meetings.
12. Representation.
13. Central Conference.
14. Constitution of Conference.
15. Special provision for inspectors and sub-inspectors.
16. Central Committee.
17. Representations by Central Committee.
18. Elections to be by ballot.
19. Elector to give only one vote to any candidate.
20. Branch Boards and Central Committee to make regulations for elections.
21. Officers.
22. Chairman to have casting vote.
23. Power of Branch Boards, Conference and Committee to regulate their own procedure.
24. Meetings.
25. Facilities for meetings.

---

**POLICE FEDERATION.**
**RULES**

Rules.  
1 of 1951.

*made by the Commissioner of Police under section 67 and approved by the Governor in Council on the 13th March, 1951.*

Short title.

1. These rules may be cited as the Police Federation Rules.

Interpretation.

2. In these rules—

“the Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Police;

“the Federation” means the Police Federation as established by section 66 of the Police Ordinance.

Constitution of Federation.

3. The Federation shall consist of all members for the time being of the Force below the rank of assistant superintendent and the Federation shall act through Branch Boards, Central Conferences and a Central Committee as hereinafter provided.

Branches of Federation.

4. (1) All members of the Force below the rank of sub-inspector stationed in any police division shall form a branch of the Federation.

(2) All inspectors and sub-inspectors of the Force shall form a branch of the Federation.

5. (1) In each division with the exception of the Rupununi Division there shall be constituted three Branch Boards, one for the sergeants, one for the corporals and lance corporals and one for the constables. Acting unpaid lance corporals shall rank as lance corporals.

Branch  
Boards.

(2) There shall be constituted a Branch Board for the inspectors and sub-inspectors, which will sit in Georgetown.

6. (1) The number of representatives elected to each Branch Board by each division or station shall be as follows—

Composition  
of Branch  
Boards in  
General.

(a) GEORGETOWN DIVISION.

(i) *Constables.*

Brickdam Police Station	...	...	...	2 Constables
Ruimveldt Police Station	...	...	...	1 Constable
Alberttown Police Station	...	...	...	1 Constable
River Station	...	...	...	1 Constable
Kitty and Providence Stations	...	...	...	1 Constable
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	1 Constable
Licensing and Traffic Branch	...	...	...	1 Constable
Criminal Investigation Department	...	...	...	1 Constable
Mounted Police Troop	...	...	...	1 Constable
Depot	...	...	...	2 Constables

(ii) *Corporals and Lance Corporals.*

The number of representatives for corporals and lance corporals shall be as in (i) above except that Brickdam Police Station and the Depot shall only elect one corporal or lance corporal each.

(iii) *Sergeants.*

The number of representatives for sergeants shall be as in (i) above except that Brickdam and the Depot shall only elect one sergeant each.

(b) BERBICE DIVISION.

(i) *Constables.*

Central Police Station	...	...	...	2 Constables
Corentyne Stations	...	...	...	2 Constables
Sisters and Reliance Stations	...	...	...	1 Constable
Stations, West Coast Berbice	...	...	...	1 Constable

(ii) *Corporals and Lance Corporals.*

The number of representatives for corporals and lance corporals shall be as in (i) above except that Central Station and Corentyne Stations shall only elect one Corporal or lance corporal each.

(iii) *Sergeants.*

The number of representatives for sergeants shall be as in (i) above except that Central Station and Corentyne Stations shall only elect one sergeant each.

## (c) EAST DEMERARA DIVISION.

(i) *Constables.*

Cove and John Station ... ..	1 Constable
Stations west of Cove and John ... ..	1 Constable
Stations east of Cove and John ... ..	1 Constable

(ii) *Corporals and Lance Corporals.*

The number of representatives for corporals and lance corporals shall be the same as in (i) above.

(iii) *Sergeants.*

The number of representatives for sergeants shall be the same as in (i) above.

## (d) WEST DEMERARA DIVISION.

(i) *Constables.*

Stewartville Police Station ... ..	1 Constable
West Bank Stations including Vreed-en-Hoop ... ..	1 Constable
Remainder of Stations ... ..	1 Constable

(ii) *Corporals and Lance Corporals.*

The number of representatives for corporals and lance corporals shall be the same as in (i) above.

(iii) *Sergeants.*

The number of representatives for sergeants shall be the same as in (i) above.

## (e) ESSEQUIBO DIVISION.

(i) *Constables.*

Suddie Police Station ... ..	1 Constable
Stations south of Suddie ... ..	1 Constable
Stations north of Suddie ... ..	1 Constable

(ii) *Corporals and Lance Corporals.*

The number of representatives for corporals and lance corporals shall be the same as in (i) above.

(f) RIVER DIVISION.

*Demerara River Stations.*

Three constables to be elected by the personnel of the Demerara River Stations, Soesdyke, Wismar, Mackenzie and Ituni.

(g) MAZARUNI-POTARO DISTRICT.

Bartica Police Station	...	...	...	1 Constable
Issano and Potaro Stations	...	...	...	1 Constable
Upper Mazaruni River Stations	...	...	...	1 Constable

(h) NORTH WEST DISTRICT.

Mabaruma	...	...	...	...	1 Constable
Morawhanna	...	...	...	...	1 Constable

(i) RUPUNUNI DIVISION.

The Branch Board shall consist of one sergeant, one corporal or one lance corporal and one constable elected from the police stations of the division.

(2) Where the number of members of any rank in any division does not exceed three the Branch Board for members of that rank shall consist of all members of that rank, provided that the provisions of this rule shall not apply to the ranks of inspectors and sub-inspectors.

7. The Branch Board for inspectors and sub-inspectors shall consist of six members who shall be elected by all the inspectors and sub-inspectors.

Inspectors' and sub-inspectors' Branch Board.

8. Subject as aforesaid all members of the Force of each rank shall have the right to vote at the election of representatives of that rank to the Branch Board for that rank.

Right to vote.

9. The elections shall take place annually in the month of March on such days as the Commissioner may fix and the annual meeting of all Boards shall be held not later than the 15th April in each year.

Elections.

10. Subject to the provisions of rule 13 of these rules, the members of each Board shall at the annual meeting elect a delegate to the Central Conference as hereinafter provided.

Delegates.

11. Subject as aforesaid, the three Branch Boards in any division or any two of them may by agreement sit together as one Board either for any special purpose or regularly for all purposes of common interest.

Joint Meetings

Representa-  
tion.

12. A Branch Board, in addition to submitting any representations to the superintendent in charge of the Division in which the Board is constituted, may submit them to the Commissioner.

Central  
Conference.

13. The Central Conference of each rank shall be held in Georgetown in each year in the month of November.

Constitution  
of  
Conference.

14. (1) Except as otherwise provided in rule 13 of these rules, each Conference shall consist of delegates elected by members of the Branch Boards of corresponding rank of all divisions.

(2) Every delegate shall be a member of the Branch Board which he represents.

Special  
provision  
for  
Inspectors  
and sub-  
inspectors.

15. The Branch Board for inspectors and sub-inspectors shall be deemed to be the Conference for inspectors and sub-inspectors.

Central  
Committee.

16. The members of each Conference shall at their meeting in the month of November elect from amongst their number two members to represent them upon the Central Committee, which shall hold its meeting immediately after the conclusion of the business of the Central Conference.

Representa-  
tions by  
Central  
Committee.

17. Each Central Conference or the Central Committee may submit representations in writing to the Commissioner and shall consider and report upon any matters referred to them by the Commissioner.

Elections  
to be by  
ballot.

18. All elections shall be by secret ballot.

Elector to  
give only  
one vote to  
any  
candidate.

19. At any election under these rules each elector may give one vote and no more for each of any number of candidates not exceeding the number to be elected.

Branch  
Boards and  
Central  
Committee  
to make  
regulations  
for elections.

20. Subject to the provisions of these rules, each Branch Board may make regulations as to the mode of election of the members of the Board and of the delegates to the Central Conference returned by the Board, and as to the filling of casual vacancies occurring amongst such members and delegates, and the Central Committee may make regulations as to the mode of election of the members thereof by the Central Conferences and as to the filling of casual vacancies occurring amongst the members of the Committee:

Provided that, in the case of the first elections, regulations as to the elections shall, subject as aforesaid, be made by the Commissioner as a General Order.

21. Each Branch Board, Central Conference and the Committee shall elect a Chairman and a Secretary from among its members. Officers.

22. The Chairman at any meeting of a Branch Board, Central Conference or of the Central Committee at which he is present shall have a second or casting vote. Chairman to have casting vote.

23. Subject to the provisions of these rules, every Branch Board, Central Conference or the Central Committee may regulate their own procedure, including the appointment of committees or sub-committees: Power of Branch Boards, Conference and Committee to regulate their own procedure.

Provided that the first meeting of the several Boards, Conferences and of the Committee, shall be convened in such manner, and the procedure to be followed thereat shall be such as the Commissioner may direct.

24. (1) Branch Boards may hold four quarterly meetings (including the annual meeting) except the Branch Boards for the River and Rupununi divisions which may hold half yearly meetings, but additional meetings for any special purpose may be held with the consent of the Commissioner. No meeting shall last more than one day except with the consent of the Commissioner. Meetings.

(2) The yearly meetings of the Central Conferences shall not last more than two days.

(3) The Central Committee's yearly meeting shall not last more than one day except with the consent of the Commissioner. Additional meetings for special purposes may be held with the consent of the Commissioner.

25. Except where, in special circumstances, a member of the Force is required for duty for which no substitute is available, permission shall be given for attendance at all such meetings duly held and every such attendance shall, as regards allowances and expenses, be deemed to be an occasion of police duty. Facilities for meetings.