

Read the newspaper article *SecPol Graduation* then answer questions 11 to 24. An example has been done for you. Time: about 10 minutes

SecPol Graduation

Seven new members of the RAAF Security Police graduated at a ceremony at the RAAF Security and Fire School (RAAFSFS) last week in front of assembled guests and family.

The Director of Security and Policing—Air Force, Wing Commander David Edwards, was the Reviewing Officer for the graduation parade, which was commanded by Flight Lieutenant Peter Buckley. Three major awards were

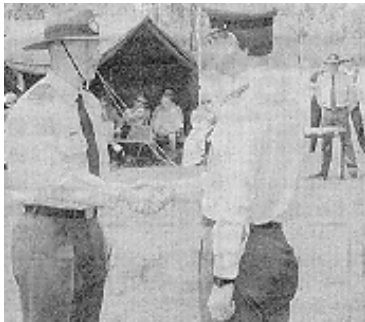
presented to students of the 2/97 Security Police Basic Course for their efforts over the past months.

The RJW Miller Trophy for the graduate demonstrating the best police qualities as judged by the Instructional Staff was awarded to Aircraftwoman Esther Drewitt.

The Flight Commander and Course Coordinator, Sergeant Michelle Adams, said the course members were extremely keen and

had displayed high levels of interest in their future role as SecPol members.

RAAFSFS trains about 1200 students per year in Fire Services, Airfield Defence, Police Dog Handling and Security Police Training. As the second group of SecPol graduates to pass through RAAFSFS, the 2/97 course have kept up the high standards set by the previous SecPol course.



ABOVE: One of the graduates of the course accepts his RAAF Security Police badge, notebook and handcuffs from the reviewing officer.



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Example: How many new members graduated? 7 new members

11. What does SecPol stand for? _____

12. Where was the graduation ceremony held?

13. Who commanded the graduation parade?

14. Who judged the graduates for the RJW Miller Trophy?

(15–16) What jobs did Sergeant Michelle Adams do in the course?

15. _____

16. _____

17. How many students does RAAFSFS train each year? _____

(18–21) What four areas are covered in training at RAAFSFS?

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

(22–24) What three items were presented to graduates by the Reviewing Officer?

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

Read the following text, then answer questions 25 to 34. **Remember:** your answers should be based on the information given in the text. Time: 10 to 15 minutes

SAS Gulf War Hardware

Contrary to popular opinion, Special Air Service (SAS) soldiers are not armed and equipped with space-age gadgetry. The main criteria hardware must meet with regard to SAS use are reliability and strength. The Regiment prefers to stick to equipment that has been tried and tested in all types of terrain. This chapter looks at some of the weapons and equipment used by the soldiers of the British Special Air Service during the Gulf War.

M16 Assault Rifle

The preferred personal weapon in the Regiment is the American M16 assault rifle, a rifle that has been around for over 30 years and is widely available. The M16 has the advantage of being light in weight, and it also uses light ammunition, both important factors for long-range foot patrols. It has single-shot and three-round burst facilities, firing modes ideally suited for conserving ammunition. A further feature in its favour is a simple, thumb-operated safety-catch.



There are two potential drawbacks to the M16. First, its accuracy is suspect over longer ranges, and secondly, it does not always work well in sandy conditions. However, neither of these proved a problem for the SAS during the Gulf War, since SAS contacts are almost always carried out at short distances and SAS soldiers strip and clean their weapons on a regular basis.

Land Rover

David Stirling, the founder of the SAS, insisted that his unit should be able to arrive at its target by sea, air or land, and this has been the guiding principle of the SAS's training ever since. One of the ways to arrive at the target is by vehicle and, for the Gulf War, the SAS stuck to the tried and tested Land Rover.



Why are Land Rovers so good? First, they are powerful and easy to steer at low speed in mud and sand, while their road speed is quite good for what is essentially an off-road vehicle. Second, all models have good power-weight ratios, together with good clearance from the ground. They also have an even weight distribution, which means they retain good control over soft surfaces. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, they can be serviced in the field, and they can take a lot of punishment.

They are not perfect by any means and, in many ways, SAS Land Rovers are a compromise. Nevertheless, they are probably the most reliable light vehicles in the world, and, for that reason alone, they are worth their weight in gold on operations. They were head and shoulders above anything similar deployed by other forces in the Gulf War.

[adapted from Crawford, S *SAS Gulf Warriors*, Simon & Schuster, London, 1995]

Find the paragraph in which each of the following topics is discussed in the text. Write the **paragraph letter** in the space provided. One example has been done for you.

- ★ (B) Positive features of the M16 assault rifle.

- 25. (_____) The guiding principle of SAS training.

- 26. (_____) The performance of Land Rovers in the Gulf War.

- 27. (_____) Main criteria for selection of SAS hardware.

- 28. (_____) Positive features of the Land Rover.

- 29. (_____) Reasons why the M16 assault rifle proved suitable for SAS use in the Gulf War, **despite potential negative features**.

- 30. **Complete the sentence:** The M16's light weight makes it particularly suitable for _____.

- 31. Although the M16 assault rifle does not always work well in sandy conditions this was not a problem for the British SAS in the Gulf War. Why?

- 32. What has been the guiding principle of SAS training?

- 33. What feature of the Land Rover enables it to retain good control over soft surfaces?

- 34. What feature **in particular** makes Land Rovers 'worth their weight in gold' on operations?

Time: about 10 minutes

**COURSE JOINING INSTRUCTION
2/98 LOGISTIC OFFICERS BASIC COURSE
14 JULY–08 AUGUST 1998 (PHASE ONE)**

Introduction

1. The Logistic Officers Basic Course (LOBC) is the induction training for junior officers appointed to a Service Corps. The course is divided into two phases: Phase One is the Integrated Logistics phase and is conducted at Integrated Logistics Division (ILD); Phase Two is the 'Special to Corps' phase and is conducted at the respective campuses of Army Logistics Training Centre (ALTC). Phase Two dates will vary according to the respective Corps requirements and are detailed in this instruction. Full time military students will attend all elements, civilians may attend all modules. Part time trainees attend specified elements of Phase Two only.

Detail

2. **Arrival/Departure Procedure.** All students are to report to the Theatre located in the Central Instructional Facility (CIF) in neat civilian attire by 1400 hours Sunday 13 Jun 98 where they will be met by the Course Manager. Students who have a requirement to march-in prior to this date are to contact the Course Manager. Full time officers will be released NLT 1600 hours Friday 08 Aug 98 for movement to Phase Two training establishments. Details for this movement will be issued during Phase One. Any amendments to movement bookings will be done at Bandiana during Phase One.

3. **Documents.** Students are to be in the possession of the following documents:

- AUSMIS—Record of Service, Long
- PMF4—Medical Record (if required for a current condition only)
- PY 82—Movement Requisition, showing movement details to and from the course
- PH 99—Military Driving Licence

4. **Accommodation.** All students are to live in the Officers Mess for the duration of the course. Students will be accommodated at the Army Logistics Officers Mess (ALOM) for Phase One. Room keys are available on march-in at the CIF. Students arriving prior to 13 Jun 98 are to make separate arrangements with the Course Manager as soon as possible.

5. **Mess.** Students will be briefed on local Mess rules upon arrival at the Army Logistic Training Centre (ALTC). During Phase One, a course Regimental Dinner will be conducted on 01 Aug 98. All course participants are to attend.

6. **Banking.** Students may find it difficult to access banking facilities in Albury–Wodonga during normal banking hours. An account with ATM access is an advantage; all major banks have branches in Albury–Wodonga. Commonwealth Bank ATM transactions can be made at the Bandiana Military Post Office, which is open on weekdays from 0900–1300 hours and 1400–1700 hours .

35. This course is for : (Circle **one** answer only)

- A. part time trainees only.
- B. full time military only.
- C. junior officers appointed to Service Corps only.
- D. both military and civilian personnel.

36. Where is Phase One held?

37. What will cause Phase Two dates to vary?

38. Where will amendments to movement bookings for Phase Two be done?

39. Which document should show movement details? _____

40. In what circumstance should students have a PMF4 document?

41. What should students arriving before 13 Jun 98 do about accommodation?

42. What must course participants attend on 1 Aug 98?

43. Access to banking may be a problem. What suggestion is made about this?

Read the following text then answer questions 44–65 . Your answers should be based on the information given in the text. Time: about 20 minutes

THE ARMY AND THE FUTURE

Chapter 3 - Trends In Asia-Pacific Security

Counter-piracy Cooperation

The problem of defeating piracy on the high seas and the closely related issue of counter-narcotics operations seem to warrant close consideration by regional defence agencies.

In most regional countries these matters are the primary responsibility of the police, constabulary and/or customs organisations. These agencies already maintain close and generally **cordial** cooperative relationships throughout the region.

There are, nevertheless, numerous occasions when the resources of national civil agencies prove inadequate in scale, range or other respects, and military forces are called to assist. By and large, military assistance in these endeavours is very effective; but the question arises as to whether, if regional military authorities turned their minds to these problems in a **concerted** and coordinated manner, the effectiveness of national and regional counter-piracy and counter-narcotics operations could be enhanced substantially. My expectation is that the periodic concentration of defence intelligence and operational capabilities on these problems would offer the potential for making rapid progress towards national and regional objectives at low cost.

Cooperation in Peacekeeping Training

There are several locations in the Asia–Pacific region that are likely to require the deployment of highly skilled peacekeeping troops to smooth the **transition** from hostilities to enduring peace.

The skills required for successful peacekeeping operations are somewhat different from those which most defence forces acquire for combat. Given that there is likely to be a continuing international demand for such forces, there may be value in considering ways in which training in this field can be coordinated. An approach of this kind would not only **facilitate** a pooling of peacekeeping experience, but possibly lead to the development of agreed doctrines and procedures for this very important type of work.

Enhanced Cooperation in Defence Research and Development

The countries in East and South–East Asia share one of the most demanding environments for military operations on the globe. Many of the technologies, systems and equipments developed for the European or North American environments are ineffective or inappropriate for Asian conditions. There is obvious potential for like-minded countries in this region to work together on many of these issues and to share knowledge of materials, technologies, systems and techniques that help to **overcome** operational problems in our demanding tropical environment. It may also be possible to share assessments of foreign equipments for their suitability in our region. Although there are obvious difficulties of **scale** and capacity for some countries in contributing to such efforts, limited initiatives have already been taken in this field. Nevertheless, a more developed, frank and mutual dialogue in defence science, research and development may offer considerable potential for enhanced and mutually beneficial cooperation.

PART A

Number the statements below from 2 to 6, in the order in which the ideas are expressed in the text. The first one has been done for you.

44. () Peacekeeping skills are different from combat skills.
45. () Sharing assessments of foreign equipments may be possible.
46. () Military assistance in counter-piracy and counter-narcotics operations is generally very effective.
47. () Mutual benefits may follow from enhanced dialogue on defence science, research and development.
- ★ (1) Civilian enforcement agencies in the region generally maintain cooperative relationships.
48. () There may be significant advantages in considering ways in which peacekeeping training can be coordinated in the region.

(49–50) What are two ways in which the resources of national civil agencies may prove inadequate?

49. _____

50. _____

51. **Copy the sentence** (ONE sentence only) which comments on the relationship between police and customs organisations in the region.

(52–53) What two positive outcomes might flow from greater regional cooperation in peacekeeper training?

52. _____

53. _____

54. What is the problem with European and North American developed equipment, systems and technology?

(55–56) What are two practical ways suggested in the text for countries in the region to work together to enhance cooperation in defence research and development?

55. _____

56. _____

PART B

Choose the statement which best sums up the **main idea** of each section on page 8. Circle **one** answer only.

57. Choose the statement which best sums up the section '**Counter-piracy Cooperation**' :
- A. Counter-piracy and counter-narcotics measures are essentially a civil rather than a military matter.
 - B. Both national and regional counter-piracy and counter-narcotics operations could be made more effective by a coordinated approach involving regional military authorities.
 - C. Civil authorities are not well equipped to deal with problems of piracy and narcotics and the military should assume sole responsibility for dealing with these problems.
 - D. Piracy and narcotics are regional problems which require close cooperation between civilian enforcement agencies.
58. Choose the statement which best sums up the section '**Cooperation in Peacekeeping Training**' :
- A. The deployment of highly skilled peacekeeping troops will continue to be a factor in maintaining regional security.
 - B. Peacekeeping operations require special skills, different from those in combat, and these need to be addressed in national training programs.
 - C. In order to facilitate a pooling of peacekeeping experience it is necessary to establish a regional peacekeeping force.
 - D. There are clear advantages in adopting a cooperative and coordinated approach to peacekeeping training in the region.
59. Choose the statement which best sums up the section '**Enhanced Cooperation in Defence Research and Development**' :
- A. European and North American equipment is often not suitable for Asian conditions and environments.
 - B. Some countries in the region may experience difficulties of scale and capacity in contributing to defence research cooperation.
 - C. Countries in the region would all benefit from the sharing of defence knowledge on materials, technologies, systems and techniques.
 - D. The demanding tropical environment of Asia necessitates the development of new materials, technologies, systems and techniques exclusive to the region.

PART C

Circle the answer which has the **closest** meaning to the key word as used in the text
The Army and the Future on page 8.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 60. cordial | A. respectful | B. cautious | C. strong | D. friendly |
| 61. concerted | A. structured | B. determined | C. definite | D. directed |
| 62. transition | A. movement | B. development | C. situation | D. objective |
| 63. facilitate | A. create | B. enable | C. agitate | D. ensure |
| 64. overcome | A. solve | B. diminish | C. disperse | D. simplify |
| 65. scale | A. strength | B. force | C. finance | D. size |

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

CLOSE YOUR TEST BOOKLET WHEN ASKED TO DO SO.

CHECK THAT ALL DETAILS ARE COMPLETED ON THE

FRONT COVER.