

ion in the weapons on issue to that particular squad; Special Operations Team members will receive similar training in their weapons during their initial course.

Besides regular tests there will be frequent practice shoots for members such as marksmen.

The driver training and testing system for the future will ensure that all recruits will be tested for their suitability to drive in a normal non-response role. If they fail, they will be returned early from Stage 2 for further training.

Recruits in A.C.T. regions who will be

driving response vehicles fitted with signs and warning devices will be trained during Stage 2 and issued with a permit. Those who fail will be retrained when possible.

Specialist driving courses again will be a part of the specialist training.

A proposed physical training competence scheme, modelled on the New Zealand Police Force system has been proposed. Members will need to pass an initial test for appointment, while a different type of test would be applied during recruit training and then every 18 months, with regular medical examinations. Different results would apply at

the various age levels. The scheme is not designed to produce athletes, but to regularly test the medical and physical competence of members to undertake police duties.

Survival training, a recent addition to specialist training, will aim at teaching members basic techniques in the use of issue equipment such as batons and handcuffs, how to react to chemical incapacitants, the use of restraining holds, and how to approach a vehicle.

Eventually, this training will be expanded to cover specialist groups who may be called on to use special purpose equipment.

## SPECIALIST SKILLS



• Trevor Watkins.



• Tony Battaini.

**T**HE Training Department now has two public servant specialists in its advisory team — a senior psychologist and a training and education officer.

They are Trevor Watkins, 45, Training and Education Advisor, who has a teaching and Service background, and Tony Battaini, 32, who has worked in the Commonwealth Employment Service and Public Service staff counselling areas.

"My experience in the education field began as a school-teacher, at both primary and secondary school levels, after I graduated from Queensland Teachers' College in 1959," Trevor said.

In 1968, he obtained a commission in the RAAF and over the next 17 years, gained wide experience in that Service's specialist education and counselling units.

He spent two years in the UK at the RAF's School of Education where he was a member of a specialist team delivering wide-ranging instruction to NATO air

forces and the RAF.

"I see my role as an evolving one, but obviously I hope my experience will be able to influence training policy at all levels," he said. "For example, I already have had an input into the philosophy behind the new approach to detective training.

"Right now, a priority task is to write or edit a training manual on the AFP's training doctrines. This manual will be a detailed policy document and the intention is to issue it in parts progressively over the next few months.

"I see them as fundamental to any Training Department's activities."

Tony Battaini said it was now well established that psychologists had an important role to play in the development of training policy and philosophy.

After graduating from Melbourne's Chisholm Institute with a BA (psychology major) and later returning to complete a Graduate Diploma in Applied Psychology, Tony worked initially as a

CES selection officer and later with its specialist Professional Employment Office and career counselling service.

He also worked with the Department of Aviation in its Personnel Policy and Projects Branch, overseeing staff assistance and staff counselling services across Australia as well as completing a three-month secondment term with the Public Service Board's Senior Executive Staffing Unit.

Already Tony has been able to assist in the development of the new Behavioural Studies Modules now incorporated in the new guidelines for recruit training.

"Here the fundamental aim is to develop skills for dealing with people and to get recruits to examine their attitudes to leadership and to the various types of people with whom they will come in contact — the aged, the disabled, Aborigines, migrants ... the whole mix of people who collectively we call society," he said.