

*National Defence Act Amendment*

shortage in others. Continuing quoting from John Gellner:

The purpose of consolidating the service trade structure is the same as that of the whole unification drive; to achieve economies in manpower and money, which then can be plowed into the acquisition of more military muscle. There is no doubt that the integration of the 70 common trades will make the whole force more flexible; will allow the keeping of a simple manpower inventory, and will reduce costs of training and administration.

I like the way the minister dealt with this matter at page 10829 of *Hansard* on December 7, 1966, when he spoke about careers. He says:

For able and highly motivated individuals both officers and other ranks, wider, more challenging and rewarding career opportunities will be available.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we never need to have a large service force in Canada, but it is imperative that men who are gifted militarily ought to be able to serve in some challenging capacity. They should be trained so that they might make their best contribution to the development of the force. This was spelled out by the minister, in my view, in a very satisfactory fashion. Blair Fraser, writing in *Maclean's* magazine of August 20, 1966, says that nobody has yet made a case against unification. He says:

The subject has been debated for 20 years, but the argument has always been between reform on the one hand and inertia on the other. Nobody has ever risen to explain, in terms a civilian could understand, why the services should not be united.

In a few minutes we shall hear from the former minister of national defence. His own defence policy was a tragedy—perhaps not through his fault, but because of divisions inside his own government. Perhaps for the first time during this debate he will present the case against the principle of unification. I shall be interested to hear him because on the unification side we have some men for whom I entertain the greatest respect. One of these is Lieutenant-General W. A. B. Anderson. He was born in 1915 and graduated from R.M.C., which he attended from 1932 to 1936. He was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in April, 1942, and from there on he held first grade appointments until appointed to command the 15 Field Regiment, R.C.A.

My hon. friend will be interested in this, because I am sure that he recognizes that Anderson is now one of the outstanding military men of this continent. He served as a general staff officer, Grade 1 (operations)

headquarters, Canadian army in northwest Europe from May, 1944, until his return to Canada. He was promoted to colonel in February, 1946, and he was appointed director of military intelligence, and later director of the Canadian Army Staff College. In 1962 he was promoted to major general. In 1964 he was appointed chairman of a senior officers study group. In 1966 he became a lieutenant general and commander of Mobile Command.

• (8:20 p.m.)

Or consider a man like Michael E. Pollard, a man with a fantastic record as a medium bomber pilot, decorated on several occasions for gallantry during the war. In 1952 he was posted overseas to command the R.C.A.F.'s fighter wing at Grostenquin, France and in the following year he assumed the duties of senior air staff officer at 1 Air Division headquarters, Metz. We remember our visits there and the reputation Pollard enjoyed, within the European theatre.

In the summer of 1966 the headquarters of Canadian Forces Air Defence Command was moved to North Bay to be re-located with the headquarters of the Northern NORAD region. At that time Air Vice Marshal Pollard was appointed commander of both Air Defence Command and Northern NORAD region.

All of us know Major-General Robert P. Rothschild, known all over Canada, as the "Baron". He was born in Cochrane, Ontario in 1914, and educated at the Royal Military College and at McGill University. Commissioned in the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in 1938, he went overseas with the 1st Canadian Infantry Division. He returned to Canada in 1916 when he was appointed commandant of the Canadian Army Staff College in Kingston, Ontario. In 1951 he was appointed a commandant of the National Defence College and two years later was named deputy co-ordinator, joint staff, at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa. On March 15, 1960, General Rothschild was appointed commander, Canadian Army Liaison Establishment and army member of the Canadian joint staff, London, England. He was appointed quartermaster general of the Canadian Army in August, 1962 and promoted to the rank of major general. In August, 1965 he was appointed Commander, Materiel Command. We are so fortunate to have Rothschild where he is now as one of our top planners.

And what about the brilliant Canadian who is in command of our defences, General Jean Victor Allard, the holder of the CBE, the Distinguished Service Order and numerous