

ful contribution to maintaining the cease-fire, and, hopefully, the eventual re-establishment of more normal relations between the two countries.

UNIPOM, which successfully completed its mission in six months has now been disbanded—one of only three UN missions which has been able to do so. Today the United Nations Military Observer Group for India-Pakistan, operating largely in the mountainous area of Kashmir, continues its difficult and important work under the command of a Canadian Army officer; another indication of Canada's leadership and recognized capability in the field of peace-keeping.

Other areas in which Canada still contributes to U.N. forces are Cyprus and the Arab-Israeli border. We also, as you know, Mr. Chairman, contribute to the Indo-China Supervisory Commission and, until recently, supplied airlift for oil destined for Zambia.

One of the major lessons of all these peace-keeping missions has been that no two operations were alike. Consequently the maintenance of broadly trained, well equipped forces allows us the capability to make a contribution to such actions in the widest variety of circumstances.

To summarize this review of commitments, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that we have not only fully maintained and in many ways increased our capability for these assignments, but during the last two years we have undertaken a number of new commitments as well as demonstrated the improved mobility of our forces.

● (10.00 a.m.)

Now a report on integration. During this time we have been engaged in a massive reorganization of our headquarters and field force organization. The formal beginnings of this reorganization process was the introduction and passage of Bill No. C-90 in July, 1964. This Bill, you will recall, amended the National Defence Act and authorized the appointment of a single Chief of Defence Staff.

Since August, 1964, the reorganization of the Canadian Forces Headquarters, the Command Structure and the consolidation of Canadian Forces Bases has been either on or ahead of schedule.

Canadian Forces Headquarters—Canadian Forces Headquarters has been organized on a functional basis under Air Chief Marshal Frank Miller, Chief of Defence Staff. In addition to a Defence Secretariat, there is a Vice Chief of Defence Staff, a Chief of Personnel, a Chief of Technical Services and a Comptroller General.

The Defence Research Board remains a separate entity although its Chairman has revised the organization and procedures to fit the scientific needs of the integrated force concept.

In a similar vein, the Deputy Minister is also in the process of re-arranging his organization so that it will be constituted on a functional basis parallel to the military organization. In general, the staff under the Deputy Minister is responsible for ensuring that the resources, manpower, materiel and money available for military purposes are used to the best advantage.

The integration of the three military headquarters under a single chief is designed to produce a more responsive and effective force as well as reduce