In 1982, with the above numbers of personnel, MARCOM operated twenty destroyers (plus three in reserve), three operational support ships, six training vessels, three submarines, a diving tender and some minor craft. MAG, meanwhile, had eighty-two aircraft in service including eighteen Auroras.6

At the time the figures were compiled, MARCOM was 1,000 personnel short of its real requirements and slightly under its authorized regular force strength of 9,351.7 But the authorized ceiling should increase to 9,700 by 1988, as MAR-COM receives its share of the current manpower build-up, which should see the Canadian Armed Forces rise to 83,400 uniformed personnel.8 This will likely rectify the shortage, since manning requirements will not have increased by that time and may, indeed, have dropped with the retirement of one or two older destroyers.

If the model fleet suggested in chapter V were to be acquired, by 1996 MAR-COM would need the following crews:

Table 7 Personnel required for the fleet proposed by the sub-committee

Vessel Types	Crews	Total personnel required
For 16 frigates	180	2,880
For 17 submarines (e.g. German type 2000)	40	680
For 3 submarines (0-class)	70	210
For 4 minehunters	50	200
For 9 minesweepers	30	270
For 12 patrol boats	20	240
For 3 supply ships — current numbers	and the state of the state of	700
For 1 diving support ship		65
For auxiliary vessels — current numbers9		20
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN SHIPS	Interior and add do	5,265

If this total is augmented by a factor of 70 per cent (an essential, if more generous figure than the present ratio) to cover the need for support personnel ashore and other considerations such as rotation, then the total requirement for personnel in 1996 would amount to about 9,000. This is less than the planned total for 1988, which, as earlier indicated, is 9,700. Moreover, in peacetime, a number of minesweepers and patrol boats could be manned by the Reserves or allocated,

Besides the eighteen Auroras, MAG operates eighteen Trackers; nine T-33s; thirty-five Sea Kings and two Twin-Hueys.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Proceedings of the Senate Sub-committee on National Defence, 10 March, 1981, p. 10:32.

<sup>8</sup> It should be noted that in its first report the sub-committee identified a requirement for 92,000 uniformed personnel by 1987 (See p. 41).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The total manpower requirement for these vessels is 521. At present, only 20 of the personnel in these positions are military.