

During the late summer of 1943, H.M.C.S. Eschscholtz was
 and sank a German submarine in the west Atlantic. With only
 two hundred yards between the vessels, gunfire was exchanged,
 both vessels scoring hits. A small fire broke out in the
 destroyer, interfering with gun control and leaving the gun-
 crews to independent firing. Towards the close of the engage-
 ment a depth charge from the destroyer actually landed on
 the deck of the submarine, then rolled into the sea and ex-
 ploded beneath the submarine's hull. Several German prisoners
 were captured.

The Canadian corvette, Horden, rescued the entire passenger
 list - 104 men, women, and children - of a Canadian merchantman
 torpedoed in the North Atlantic and brought them safely to
 port. The eldest of the passengers was 83, the youngest a
 seven-month old child.

None of an encounter of H.M.C.S. corvette, Villie de Quebec,
 was announced as having occurred in the Western Mediter-
 ranean. The Villie de Quebec brought a U-boat to the surface
 by depth charges, engaged by gunfire, reportedly hit and
 named the submarine as right angles. After the engagement,
 the Villie de Quebec reported "Have rammed and sunk sub."
 Picked up one survivor German. Think I can proceed at convoy
 speed."

Naval headquarters revealed on Feb. 1, 1943 that H.M.C.S.
 corvette Fort Arthur, on convoy duty in the western Mediter-
 ranean, located an Italian submarine, attacked with depth
 charges and gunfire and reported her. Both survivors were
 found.

A Canadian corvette, H.M.C.S. Hesper, with an Italian sub-
 marine in a night action in the Mediterranean, Naval Services
 headquarters announced on Feb. 13. The submarine was forced to
 the surface by depth charges and flared off at about 1000