

During the late summer of 1942, H.M.C.S. Assiniboine rammed 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 engagement a depth charge from the destroyer actually landed on the deck of the submarine, then rolled into the sea and exploded beneath the submarine's hull. Several German prisoners were captured.

The Canadian corvette, Morden, rescued the entire passenger list - 194 men, women, and children - of a Canadian merchantman torpedoed in the North Atlantic and brought them safely to port. The oldest of the passengers was 83, the youngest a seven-month old child.

News of an encounter of H.M.C.S. corvette, Ville de Quebec, was announced on January 25, 1943. In the Western Mediterranean, the Ville de Quebec brought a U-boat to the surface by depth charges, engaged by gunfire, repeatedly hit and rammed the submarine at right angles. After the engagement, the Ville 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 Port Arthur, on convoy duty in the western Mediterranean located an Italian submarine, attacked with depth charges and gunfire and destroyed her. Some survivors were found.

A Canadian corvette, H.M.C.S. Regina, sank an Italian submarine in a night action in the Mediterranean, Naval Services Headquarters announced March 13. The submarine was forced to the surface by depth charges and finished off at close range