

torpedoed by a German submarine in the Atlantic and suffered the loss of 21 men missing and 18 wounded. The ship itself was badly damaged.

Armed merchant cruiser H.M.C.S. Prince Henry, caused the scuttling of two German vessels, the Muenchen and Hermonthis, in the Pacific during the early months of 1941.

During November, 1941, Canadians learned of the success of two corvettes, the Chambly and the Moose Jaw, against a submarine. The Chambly attacked with depth charges and blew the U-boat to the surface. The Moose Jaw closed in and rammed the submarine. The U-boat's crew opened its seacocks and abandoned ship. Forty-seven survivors were made prisoners.

1942-1943

In January of 1942 the navy told of a 66-hour battle with a submarine pack in the north Atlantic, directed by H.M.C.S. Skeena as senior escort vessel of a convoy. An exact account of submarines destroyed was not disclosed, but it is known that defence of the convoy was not without success.

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 and both vessels scored hits. A small fire broke out in the destroyer, interfering with gun control and leaving the guns crews to independent firing. Toward 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.

In November, 1942, there occurred a striking example of Canadian-United States co-operation. The Canadian corvette, H.M.C.S. Oakville, was in convoy in the Caribbean with ships of the Royal Netherlands and U.S. Navies. A United States flying boat, also protecting the convoy, sighted and bombed a submarine and signalled its position to the ships. Oakville sped to the scene, shot away the submarine's main deck gun and dropped depth charges. The German craft attempted to escape but the corvette followed it in the tropical moonlight and rammed it three times. On the third contact with the submarine, two of the Oakville's crew leaped to the U-boat deck, searched the ship, took the crew prisoner, and ordered them overboard. The Germans were picked up by a United States destroyer. The submarine was sunk.

News of an encounter of the corvette, H.M.C.S. 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. The whole action, from the dropping of the depth charges to the disappearance of the U-boat beneath the water took only nine minutes.

Naval headquarters revealed on February 1, 1943, that the corvette, H.M.C.S. Port Arthur, on convoy duty in the western Mediterranean located an Italian submarine, attacked with depth charges and gunfire and destroyed it. 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 on March 13, 1943. The submarine was forced to the surface by depth charges and finished off at close range by the corvette's oerlikon guns. More than 20 prisoners were taken.

In early June, 1943, enemy submarines mined the approaches to