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Feb. 28, British paratroops and landing parties destroyed radio station at Bruneval, France.

MARCH—Principal British Air Raids.—*3rd*, Boulogne and Calais, Renault automobile works at Billancourt; *8th*, Truck factory at Poissy; *11th*, Essen; *13th*, Kiel, Cologne; *29th*, Luebeck.

Mar. 23-25, Renewal of German air raids on Britain, with southeastern and southwestern ports as main objectives.

Mar. 28, Daring surprise attack by British Commando, Naval and Air Force on St. Nazaire submarine base.

APRIL— Principal German Air Raids on Britain.—*2nd*, Dover, Portland; *25th-26th*, Bath; *29th*, Norwich.

Principal British Air Raids.—*1st*, Poissy; *13th-15th*, Continuous attacks on Ruhr and invasion coast; *23rd-26th*, Rostock; *24th*, Flushing; *27th*, Rhineland; *27th-28th*, Trondheim; *28th*, Kiel, Trondheim and Occupied France, Belgium and Netherlands; *29th*, Rubber works and aircraft factory near Paris; *30th*, Flushing, Le Havre, Morlaix, Abbeville.

Apr. 5, Over 300 British bombers raided Rhineland and aircraft engine works near Paris.

Apr. 12, Air attack on Hazebrouck, with British losses of 1 bomber and 13 fighters.

Apr. 16, Day-long air raids on coastal regions of occupied France by heavy forces of British aircraft, including over 400 Spitfires.

Apr. 17, British air offensive ranged as far as Augsburg, near Munich, with 600 aircraft engaged.

Apr. 22, British Commando raid on Eoulogne.

Apr. 25, R.A.F. raids widened to cover three-fourths of Germany, with Skoda munitions works at Pilsen as chief target.

MAY— Principal British Air Raids.—*1st*, Calais, St. Omer; *2nd*, Copenhagen; *3rd*, Dunkirk, Pas de Calais, Abbeville; *4th-6th*, Stuttgart; *5th*, Hamburg, St. Nazaire, Kristiansand; *7th*, Ostend, Zeebrugge; *19th*, Mannheim.

May 5, Sharp attacks on two British south coast regions by German aircraft.

May 17, R.A.F. in heavy bombing raids and fighter sweeps over Occupied France met first serious

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opposition in weeks, indicating a withdrawal of German fighter aircraft from eastern front.

May 30, Heaviest air raid of war on Cologne, with 1,250 machines taking part and 3,000 tons of bombs dropped; three-quarters of the city set afire.

May 31, Three-wave air raid on Canterbury in reprisal for Cologne raid.

JUNE— Principal German Air Raids on Britain.—*25th*, 2 towns in Midland; *26th*, Norwich.

Principal British Air Raids.—*1st*, Flushing, Bruges, Cherbourg, Boulogne, Dieppe, Abbeville, Calais; *1st-2nd*, Essen; *4th*, Bremen; *6th*, Emden; *8th*, Bruges; *20th-21st*, Emden; *23rd*, Emden; *25th*, Bremen (heaviest of war); *26th*, Le Havre, Cherbourg, Boulogne; *28th*, Bremen; *29th*, Bremen.

The Battle of the Atlantic

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June 3, U.S. Maritime Commission announced that U.S. vessels would handle all British shipping services from Canada and U.S. to Australia and New Zealand.

June 5, U.S. steamship owners in Atlantic and Gulf services placed 50 p.c. of their ships of 3,500 tons or over at disposal of U.S. Maritime Commission for emergency operations.

June 19, U.S. Maritime Commission announced the formal taking possession of the first of the 28 Italian ships held in protective custody.

June 20, Admiralty announced shipping losses for May as 461,328 tons. British sinkings of Axis shipping during May totalled 299,000 tons. Total losses of friendly shipping from outbreak of war totalled 1,639 ships of 6,702,807 tons: British, 1,008 ships of 4,302,445 tons; Allied, 314 ships of 1,411,543 tons; neutral, 317 ships of 988,819 tons.

July 15, Shipping losses for the month of June showed decrease. Monthly reports discontinued and reports at irregular intervals substituted.

July 20, Air Ministry announced nearly 250,000 tons of German shipping sunk by aircraft in past 8 days.