

- 1942
- May 24-26, Strong German counter-attack on Kharkov front repulsed by Russians; Germans in strong flanking attempt in Barvenkova-Izyum sector.
- May 28, Russians advanced in both Kharkov and Barvenkova sectors.
- May 29-31, Operations on Kalinin front resulted in capture of important German lines.
- June 5, Russian aircraft in major attack on German aerodromes in Arctic.
- June 9, Continued heavy assault on Sebastopol.
- June 10, Germans commenced offensive on Kharkov front.
- June 16, Russians counter-attacked on Kharkov front.
- June 22, Germans renewed offensive on Kharkov front.
- June 26, Russians admitted loss of Kupyanks, 60 miles southeast of Kharkov.
- June 28, Germans opened third major front with offensive from Kursk.

Mediterranean General

- 1941
- July 6, British submarines sank one Italian cruiser and three Axis supply ships in the Mediterranean.
- July 26, Seventeen Italian motor torpedo-boats annihilated in attempted surprise attack upon Malta.
- Sept. 8, In a week of sea action, British Mediterranean fleet sank over 20 Axis naval and merchant vessels attempting to reinforce Italian Libya.
- Sept. 28, R.A.F. in heavy raids on Turin and Genoa. British and Netherlands submarines sank 29 Italian troop and supply ships totalling 200,000 tons and damaged 30 others during month of September.
- Sept. 30, H.M.S. *Nelson* damaged in naval-air battle while protecting convoy.
- Oct. 7, Four Axis ships sunk and 25 others damaged in air and sea attacks over week-end.
- Nov. 9, R.N. force sank Italian destroyer and 10 transports, despite presence of greatly superior Italian naval force.
- Nov. 13, H.M.S. *Ark Royal* torpedoed in western Mediterranean.
- Dec. 14, British and Netherlands navies sank 3 Italian cruisers.

- 1942
- Jan. 1, R.A.F. carried out sustained air raids on German air bases in Greece.
- Jan. 3, Admiralty announced loss of cruiser *Neptune*.
- Jan. 9, Admiralty announced loss of cruiser *Galatea* in the Mediterranean off Alexandria, with loss of 460 lives.
- Jan. 14- May 13, *Period of Intensified Air Raids on Malta*—Damage to date included destruction of 15,500 homes, 70 churches, 22 schools, 18 convents and 8 hospitals.
- Jan. 23-24, Largest Axis convoy ever seen in Mediterranean attacked by British bombers and torpedo planes, 20,000-ton liner sunk and other ships seriously damaged.
- Jan. 28, H.M. battleship *Barham* sunk off Tobruk.
- Feb. 15, R.A.F. machines torpedoed and set on fire 2 Italian cruisers and 2 destroyers, at entrance to Ionian Sea between Italy and Greece.
- Mar. 15, Combined naval and air operations against Rhodes.
- Mar. 22-23, Combined enemy naval and air attack on Malta-bound convoy resulted in torpedoing of an Italian battleship and sinking of 1 British merchantman.
- Mar. 23, Field Marshal Kesselring appointed to command air operations in Sicily, presaging heavier attacks on Malta.
- Apr. 9, British submarine sank 10,000-ton Italian cruiser.
- May 8, Viscount Gort transferred from Gibraltar as Commander-in-Chief to Malta.
- May 11, Admiralty announced sinking of 3 destroyers by dive bombing off Libyan coast.
- May 12, Thirteen German troop-carrying aircraft shot down off North Africa.
- June 13-15, Axis naval and air attack on two British convoys to Malta and Tobruk resulted in sinking of 1 Italian cruiser and 2 destroyers and damaging of 2 battleships, 2 cruisers and a destroyer by R.N. and U.K.-U.S. air forces.

Libya-Egypt

- 1941
- June 18, British withdrew to original positions.
- July 2, Transfer of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, to India. Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck became Commander-in-Chief in Middle East.