





By Greg Moore gregpanzerblitz.com May, 2010 In the lull since the breakout at the beginning of the year, Rommel had received many new tanks along with supplies and replacements. The extra tanks allowed him to reorganize his tank battalions with an extra tank company each. The infantry battalions were also reorganized with an extra rifle company added. Ample quantities of the Pak 38 allowed 12 guns in each battalion plus another 12 of the PzB 41 28mm AT gun. This put the 15th and 21st Panzer Divisions at probably their strongest point in the entire North African campaign.

Rommel put his panzers to work during this operation by sweeping them around the southern end of the British line, with the goal of destroying the British tanks and then sweeping to the coast, cleaning up everything before them. The 15th Panzer's first major fight occurred when it ran into the tanks of the 4th Armored Brigade. Though the new Grants performed very well for the Brits, the tank regiments were committed piecemeal and were gobbled up by the 15th Panzer, with an assist by the 21st Panzer. As the panzers advanced, they were hit by the 22nd Armored Brigade, which was also overpowered by a combination of Panzer III's and 88's. The British 2nd Armored Brigade was then committed and a intense tank battle raged. Supply problems now forced the 15th Panzer into a defensive position, where, with the help of its anti-tank guns, it held off another attack by the 2nd Armored Brigade. The 15th Panzer then attacked the 150th Brigade in the Sidi Muftah box and helped destroy it. On June 12th, the German panzers fought a large tank battle against the British and, again with superior tank tactics, nearly destroyed the 22nd Armored Brigade. This was the final blow which caused the Allies to retreat from their line and led to the fall of Tobruk and the retreat to El Alamein.