

# *DEFEAT AT DIEPPE*

## A PHOTO STUDY

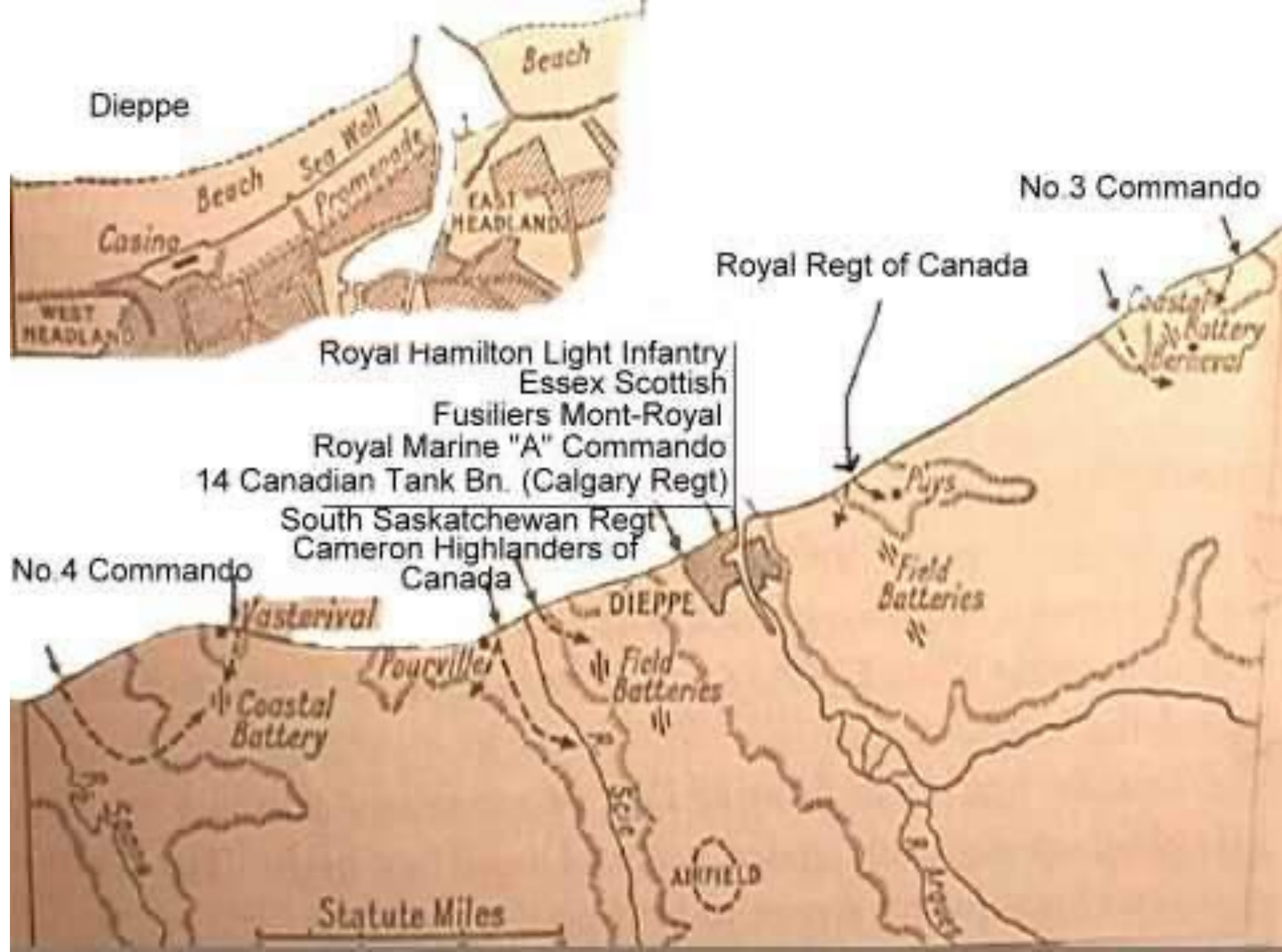


**FIRST CODE-NAMED  
“OPERATION RUDDER,”  
THE OPERATION HAD  
TO BE CANCELLED DUE  
TO BAD WEATHER.**

**LATER RE-MOUNTED  
AGAINST OBJECTIONS  
BY GENERAL  
MONTGOMERY WHO  
FELT THE SECURITY OF  
THE PLAN WAS NOW  
COMPROMISED,  
IT WAS THEN RE-  
NAMED  
”OPERATION JUBILEE.”**









Michael Bergeron , Shaw Media

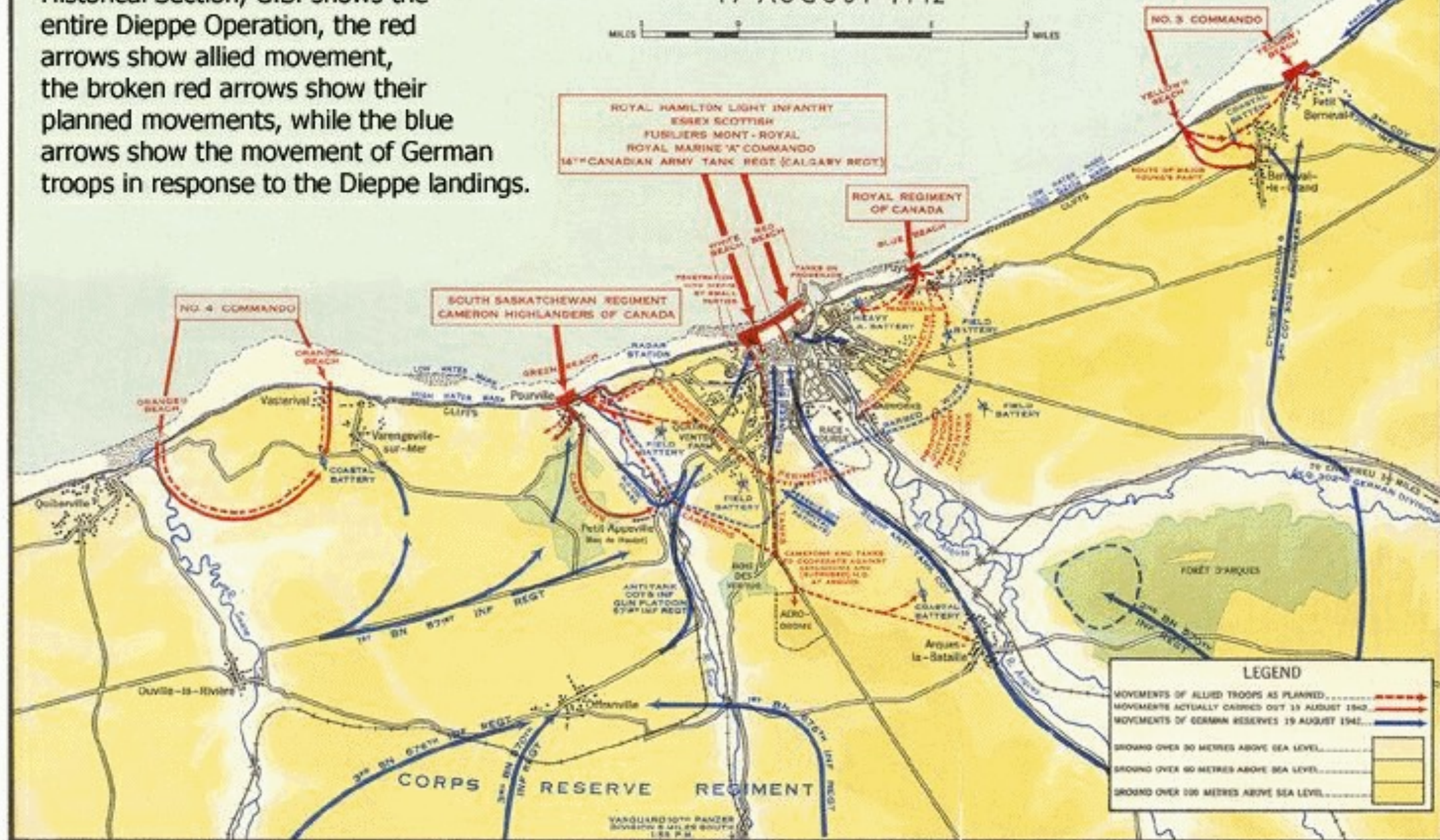


This Map compiled and Drawn by Historical Section, G.S. shows the entire Dieppe Operation, the red arrows show allied movement, the broken red arrows show their planned movements, while the blue arrows show the movement of German troops in response to the Dieppe landings.

# THE DIEPPE OPERATION

## 19 AUGUST 1942

MILES 0 1 2 3 4 5



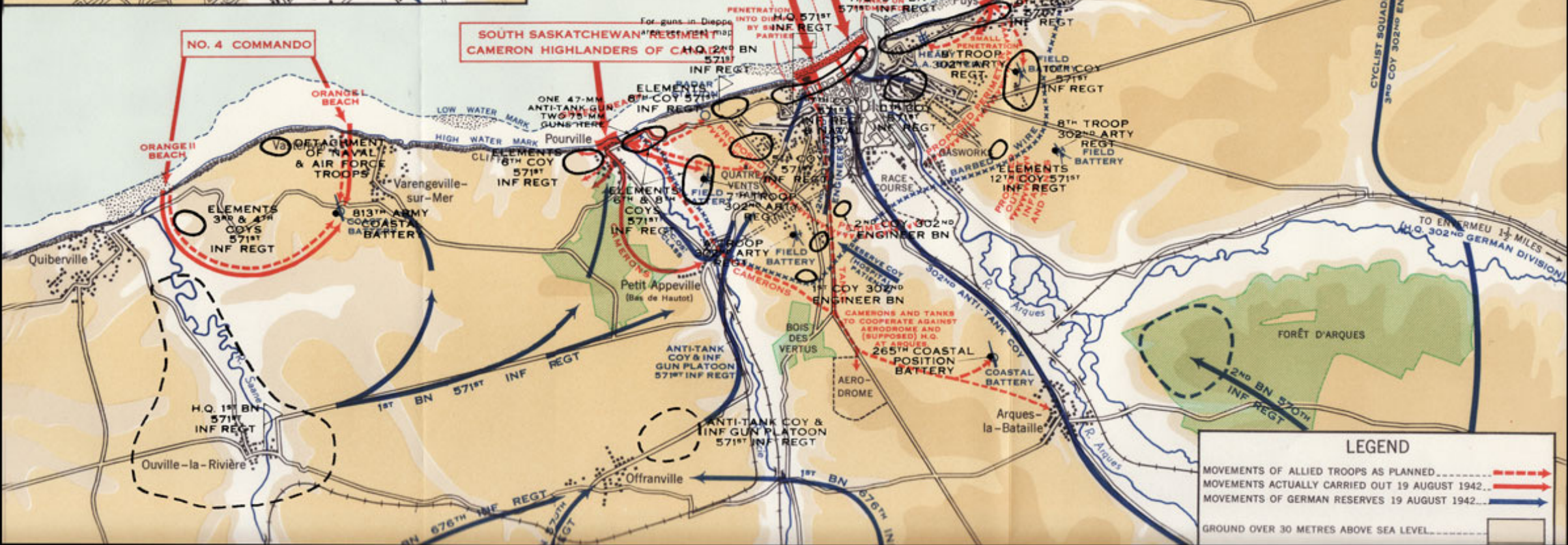
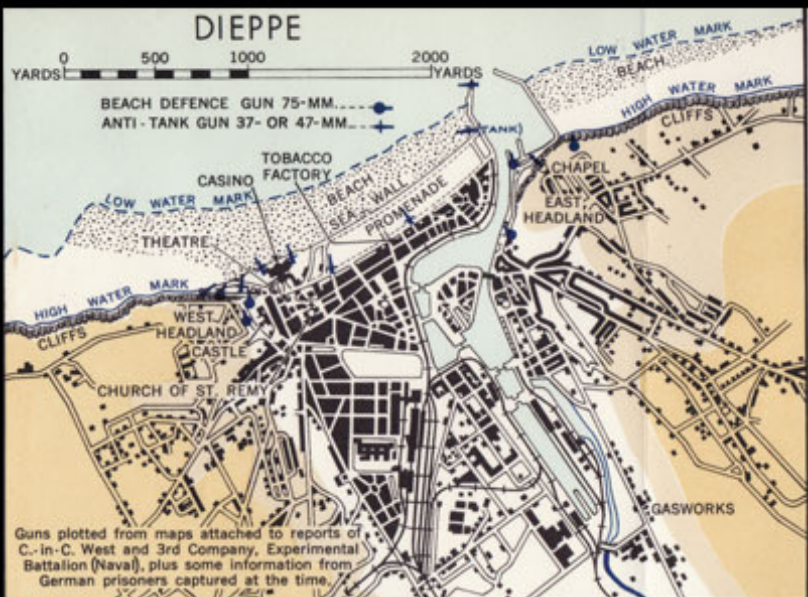


# THE DIEPPE OPERATION

## 19 AUGUST 1942

### INITIAL GERMAN DISPOSITIONS, DIEPPE AREA

#### 19 AUGUST 1942





RAIDING FLEET 3 MILES OFF DIEPPE, NOT ATTACKED BY SHIPS, COVERED BY R.A.F.

DESTROYERS BOMBARD COAST

SMOKE-SCREEN TO COVER SHIPS FROM BERNEVAL GUNS

CLOSE-RANGE ATTACK ON BARGES BY E-BOATS AND FLAK SHIPS

ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADA ATTACKS

GUNS NOT REACHED

VARENGEVILLE

BATTERY SEIZED AND DESTROYED

DIEPPE

BERNEVAL

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN'S LAND

FORT

TANKS AND INFANTRY GO ASHORE

LANDING MET BY CURTAIN OF FIRE

POURVILLE

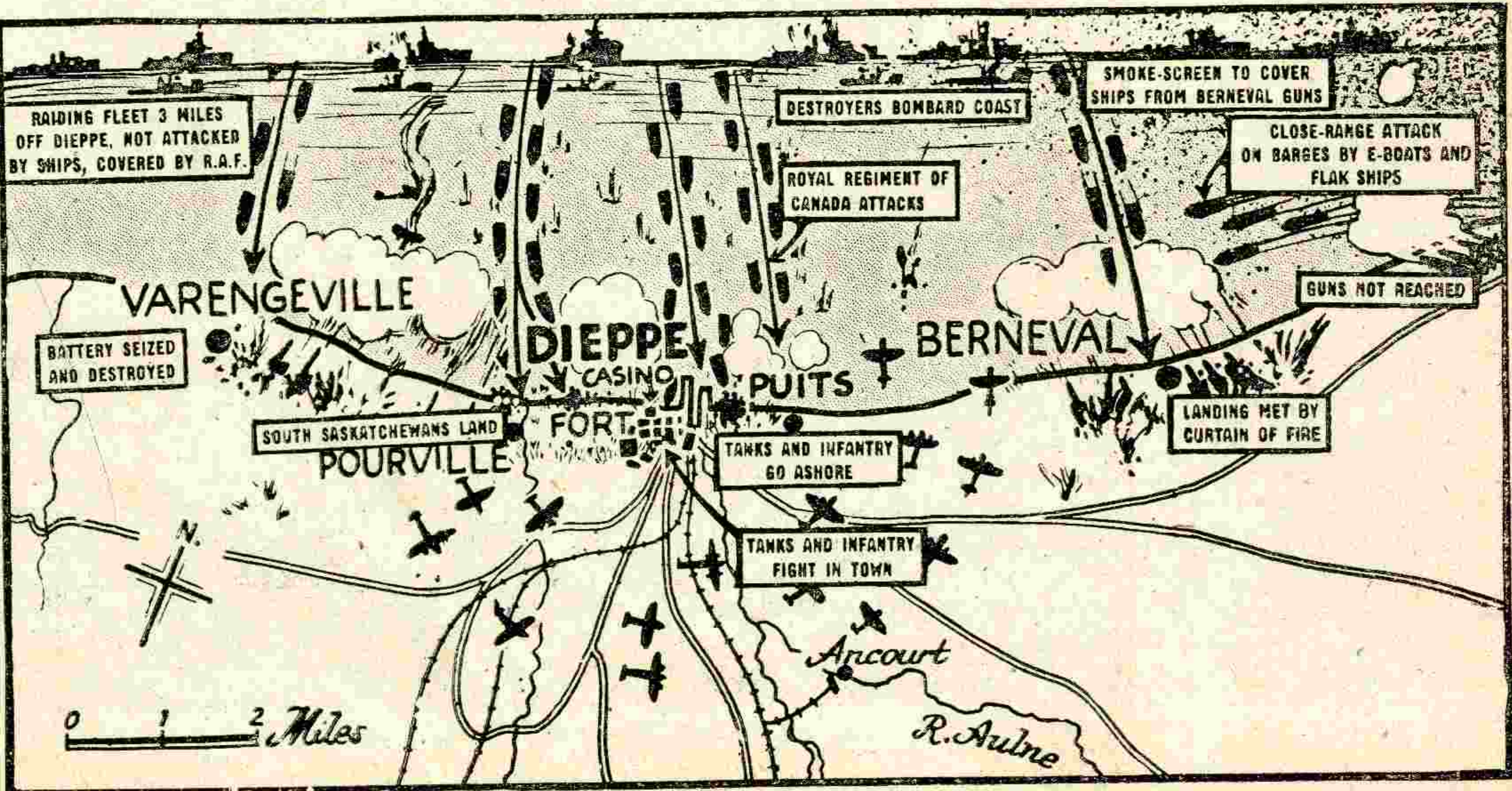
TANKS AND INFANTRY FIGHT IN TOWN



0 1 2 Miles

Arcourt

R. Aulne





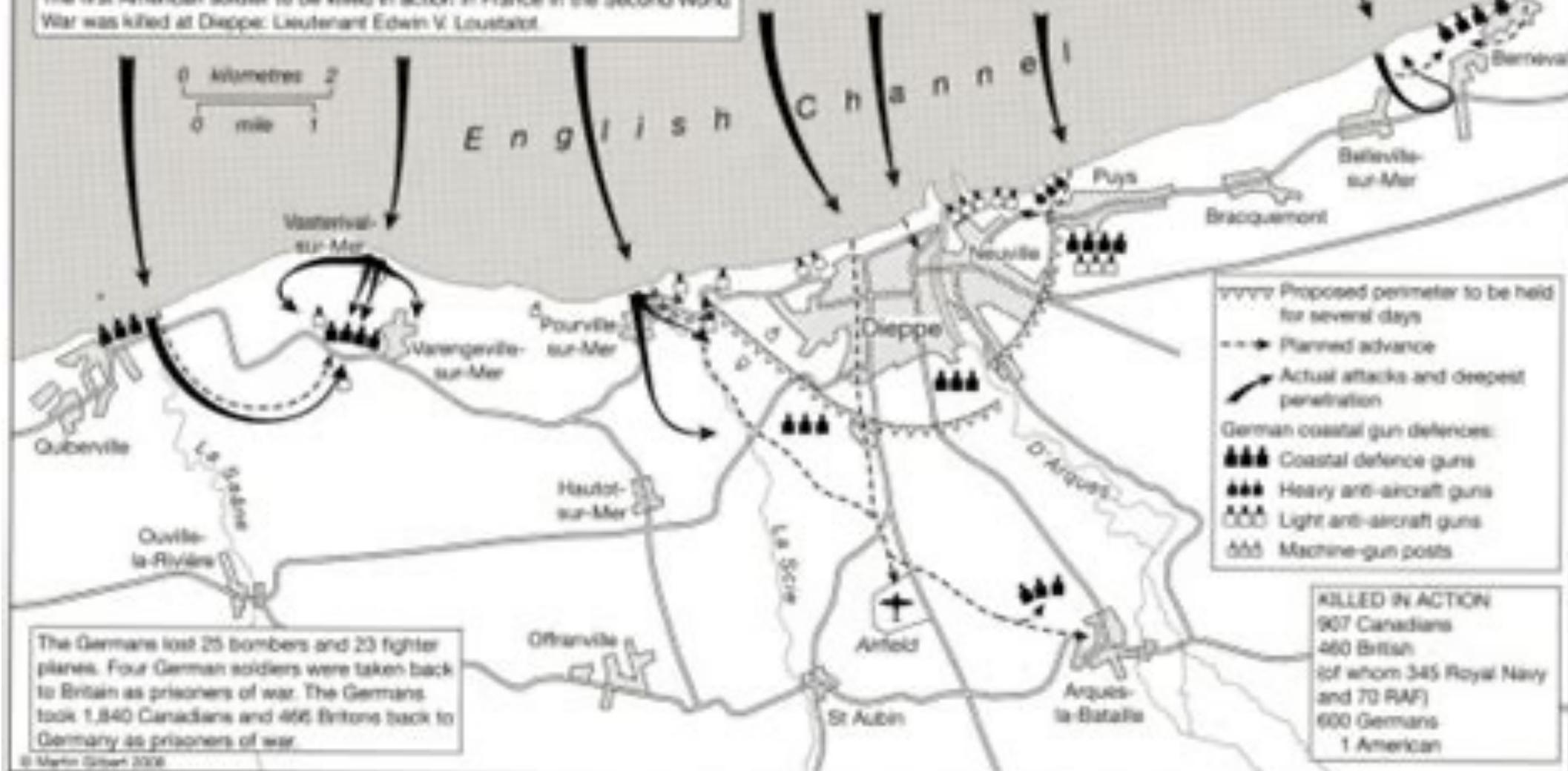
## THE DIEPPE RAID: THE BATTLE, 19 AUGUST 1942

The Dieppe raid had 16 different objectives, along a 16-kilometre front. Taking part with the Canadians were British No 3 and No 4 Commandos, with elements of No 3 'Jewish' Troop and other Troops of the 10th Inter-Aired Commando, a Royal Marine Commando, and 50 United States Rangers. The landings began at 3.30 a.m. German defensive fire was intense. At 10.50 a.m. the expedition was ordered to re-embark.

The first American soldier to be killed in action in France in the Second World War was killed at Dieppe: Lieutenant Edwin V. Loustalet.

A British Flight-Sergeant and radar expert, Jack Nasserthal (a Jew from London's East End), led a successful attack on the German radar station on the cliffs at Pourville, to bring back information for future British jamming and deception techniques. His 11 bodyguards were instructed that he 'must under no circumstances fall into enemy hands'. He survived the war.

58 tanks left Britain. 27 reached the shore (two having sunk in deep water). Of the 27, only 15 were able to climb the beach and cross the anti-tank ditch.











ROYAL HAMILTON LIGHT INFANTRY  
ESSEX SCOTTISH  
FUSILIERS MONT-ROYAL  
ROYAL MARINE "A" COMMANDO  
14TH CANADIAN ARMY TANK REGIMENT  
(CALGARY TANKS)

ROYAL REGIMENT  
OF CANADA

NO.3 COMMANDO

NO.4 COMMANDO

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN  
REGIMENT  
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS  
OF CANADA

BLUE BEACH

RED BEACH

YELLOW I BEACH

YELLOW II BEACH

ORANGE I BEACH

ORANGE II BEACH

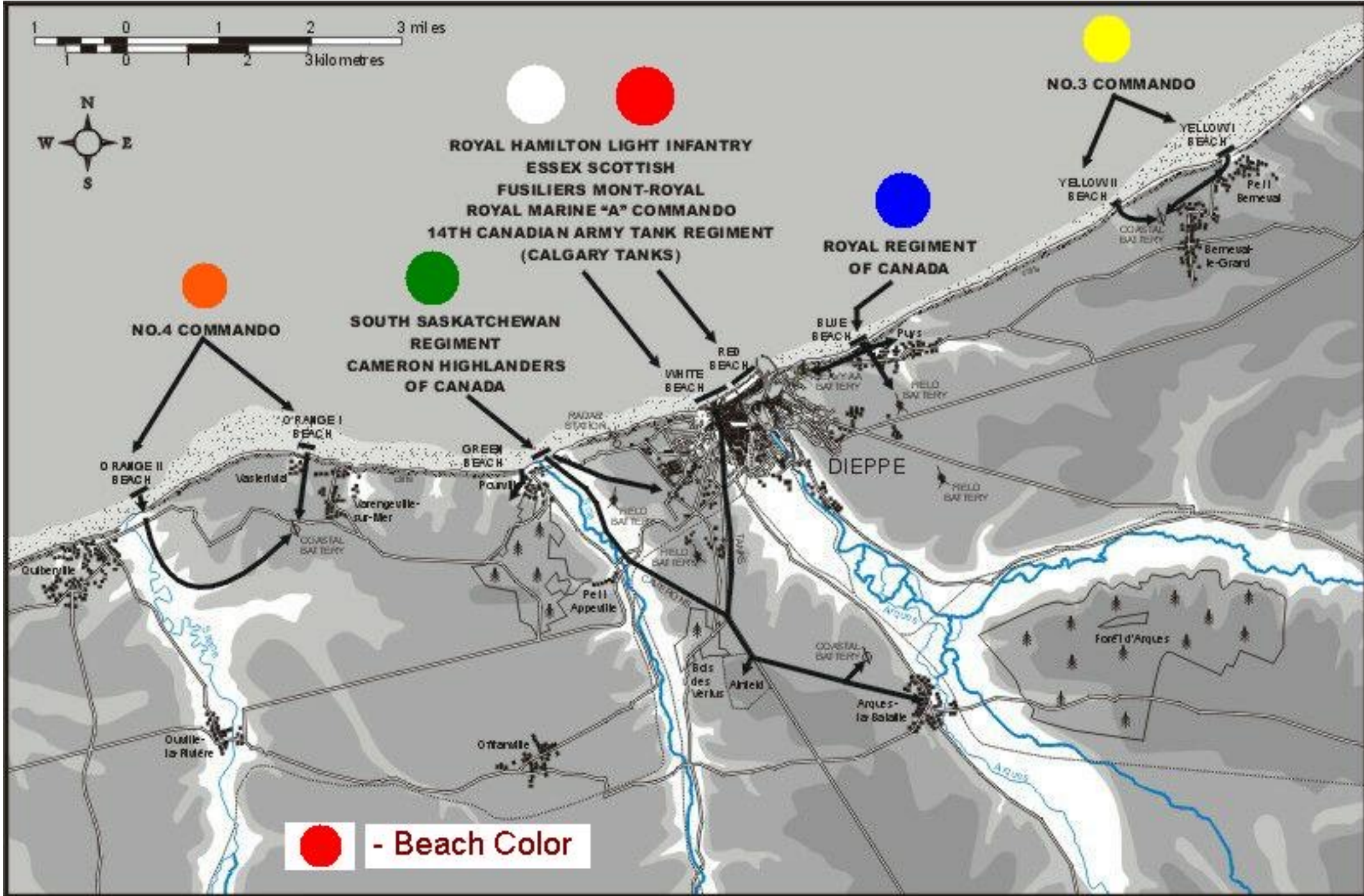
GREEN BEACH

WHITE BEACH

DIEPPE

Forêt d'Anques

 - Beach Color







**HOW THEY LANDED:** Along the broad stretches of open beach around the French coast town of Dieppe Canadian Commandos have landed under fire to blast German-manned defenses there. The landing operation at dawn today must have appeared similar to the landing practice pictured above. In the photograph, however, the landing is being made by men rehearsing invasion assault in the Scottish Command in Britain.



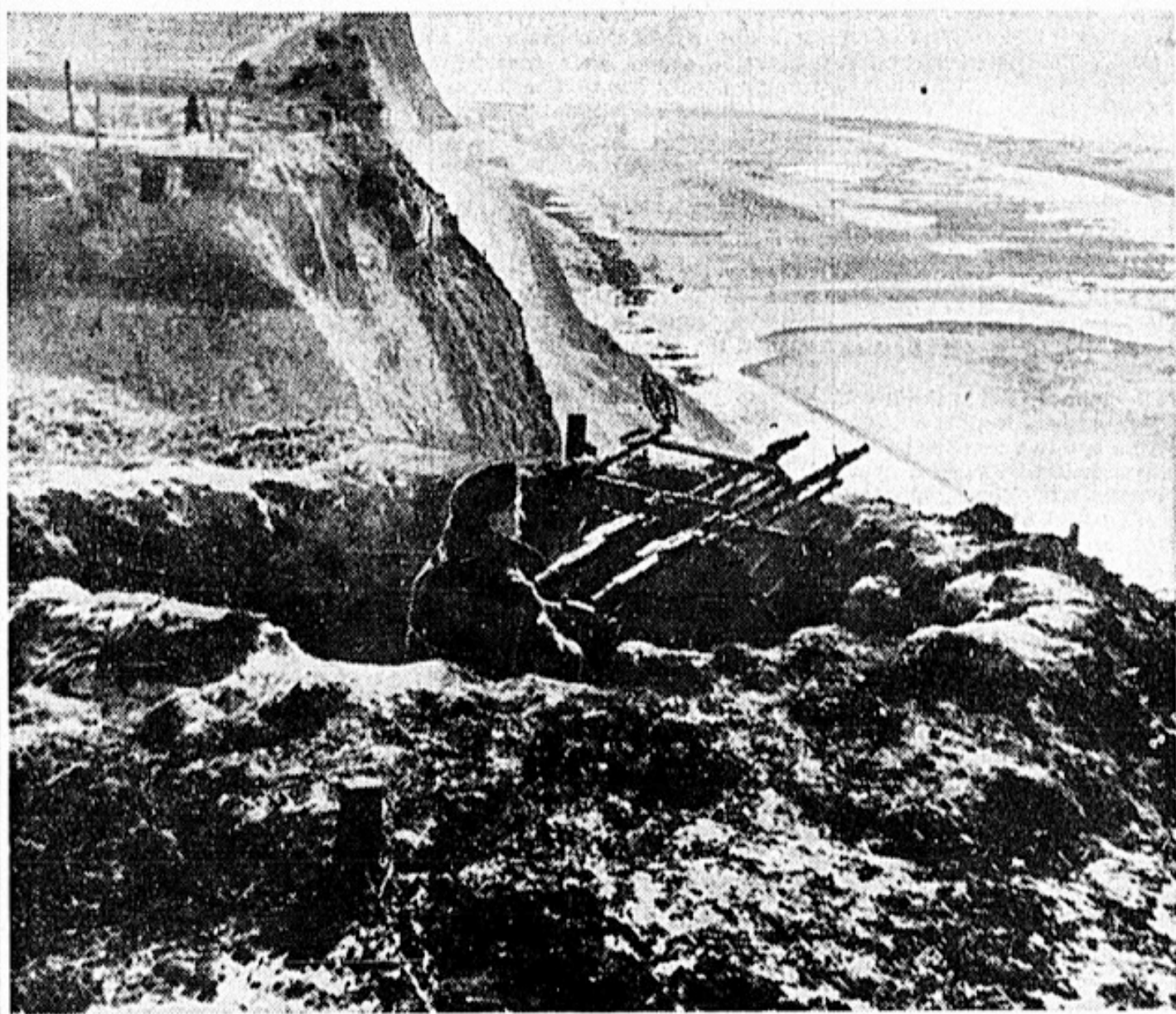






Bundesarchiv, Bild 1011-291-1226-36A  
Foto: Kurth | August 1942





**WORRIED, WATCHFUL:** A lone Nazi soldier stands guard at a machine gun post on the German-held Channel coast, waiting for the Allied invasion expected by the Germans to launch a second front. In London Friday, Free French Gen. Charles de Gaulle told his countrymen that the final battle of the war would be fought in France. (See story on Page 16.)









Dieppe. Rescue of U.S. airman in channel

B.J. Middleton '62



David Pentland  
art











































BH. 14826.





**SOME CAPTURED  
GERMANS WERE  
TAKEN BACK TO  
ENGLAND**





**TANKS  
BECAME  
STUCK IN  
THE  
PEBBLE  
BEACH**

























# COMMANDOS IN SWIM SHORTS WERE AMONG THOSE CAPTURED





















Die Landaten in deutsch. Gefangenschaft!  
Sie kämpften umsonst.

Dieppe, d. 19.8.42

IWM







***Dieppe was in many ways a victory for German propaganda.*** The Third Reich largely described the Dieppe raid as a military joke, noting the amount of time needed to design such an attack, combined with the incredible losses suffered by the Allies, points only to incompetence. Joseph Goebbels and the Nazis manipulated newspapers and newsreels in order to produce propaganda regarding Dieppe as a major German victory. These attempts were made to rally the public opinion of the German people despite serious internal issues as well as a great many casualties lost daily on the Eastern Front.



**On 17 August 1942, the clue "French port " appeared in the Daily Telegraph crossword (compiled by Leonard Dawe), followed by the solution "Dieppe" the next day; on 19 August, the raid on Dieppe took place. The War Office suspected that the crossword had been used to pass intelligence to the enemy and called upon Lord Tweedsmuir, then a senior intelligence officer attached to the Canadian Army, to investigate the crossword. Tweedsmuir, the son of John Buchan the author, later commented:**

***"We noticed that the crossword contained the word "Dieppe", and there was an immediate and exhaustive inquiry which also involved MI5. But in the end it was concluded that it was just a remarkable coincidence—a complete fluke"***







historyimages.blogspot.com









# **Major-General John Hamilton 'Ham' Roberts**

**Year after year, on August 19th, a small box arrived in the post for him. Its contents, a small piece of stale cake - a cruel reminder of his attempt to boost morale at the pre-raid briefing "Don't worry boys. It will be a piece of cake!"**





## BACK AFTER THE RAID

### AND 95

### ENDED DNER

far carried  
to plan

six minutes  
operation  
had taken  
and were on  
During the

ammunition  
anti-aircraft

for certain  
for the loss

### NAZIS LOSE 3rd OF WEST FRONT FIGHTERS

### DIEPPE AIR BATTLES BLOW TO LUFTWAFFE

BY OUR AIR CORRESPONDENT  
Something like a third of the Luftwaffe's fighter strength in the west was probably destroyed in the massive air battles which were fought over Dieppe and the Channel during the operation.

The Germans were believed to have had a force of about 500 fighters based in the west zone.

It is known that 82 of these were destroyed for certain and that 100 more were probably destroyed or damaged.

[The biggest Nazi air loss in a single day in the Battle of Britain was 185 on Sept. 15, 1940. Our loss was 25 machines.]

The air battles were the fiercest between the R.A.F. and the Luftwaffe since the days of the Battle of Britain and were comparable in scale.

But there was this difference. Whereas the Germans lost four or five machines to every one of ours in the Battle of Britain, yesterday the losses figures so far given indicate that the Germans could do little better than claim one of our



THE MAP shows Dieppe and the Channel coasts.

## DIEPPE RAIDERS RETURN HOME SINGING

Troops returning from the Commando raid

## RUSSIANS L KRASNOD.

### GROWING THREE BLACK SEA NAVY

## STALINGRAD: 'CR

From A. T. CHOLERTO  
Daily Telegraph Correspondent  
MOSCOW, W

Krasnodar, capital of the [Caucasus], on the railway 50 miles from the Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk, has been captured by Soviet troops.

This was announced in the Soviet [received in London at 11.35 last night].

"Our troops fought the enemy south of Krasnodar, north-east of Kotelnikovskaya, near Pyatigorsk."

"After stubborn fighting, in which many men and material were inflicted upon the enemy, the Soviet troops evacuated the town of Krasnodar."

"On other sectors no material changes are announced in the Don Elbe."

Although, it will be seen from the changes are announced in the Don Elbe

## NEW CHIEF OF STAFF IN CAIRO

### GEN. McCREERY, TANK WAR EXPERT

The War Office announced last

to Stalingrad there is no

The strenuous forces here Soviet command said that in the south-east of the Elbow, the troops were treated more

Below the north-west



# Burial Of Dieppe Heroes



**HEROES HONORED:** High-ranking Canadian officers on Sunday attended the burial of 11 Canadian Commandos who died in the raid on Dieppe. They are shown at the cemetery near Brookwood, England. Left to right, Maj-Gen. J. H. Roberts, who led the Dieppe raid; Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Maj-Gen. G. R. Turner, Lieut.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, and at the extreme right, Maj-Gen. C. B. Price.— (A.P. Wirephoto.)



# CANADIAN TROOPS LEAD GREAT COMMANDO RAID

**Gains Made Since May 15 Cost Huns 1,250,000 Men; Stalingrad Assault Looms**

**Germans Bolster Forces for Full-Scale Drive— Soviet Troops Fall Back in Don Bend— Fiercely Oppose Attackers**

Moscow, Aug. 19.—(AP)—The Germans poured strong reserves today into the Don bend and Caucasus battles from south of Voronezh in the high plains of Piatigorsk and the bolstered onslaught previewed a full-scale drive against Stalingrad and along the Baku rail line to the shores of the Caspian.

**Flight Back Foretold**  
 The Russians were fighting tanks ferociously. A commando raid led by the New Zealanders, May 15, had cost 1,200,000 men and 1,000 tanks. The Russians fell back in the Don bend, where their positions were exposed, and gave ground in the region of Piatigorsk, 150 miles southeast of the factory at and abandoned Makopy in the night.

**Canadian Flyers Assist in Night Attack on Nazis**

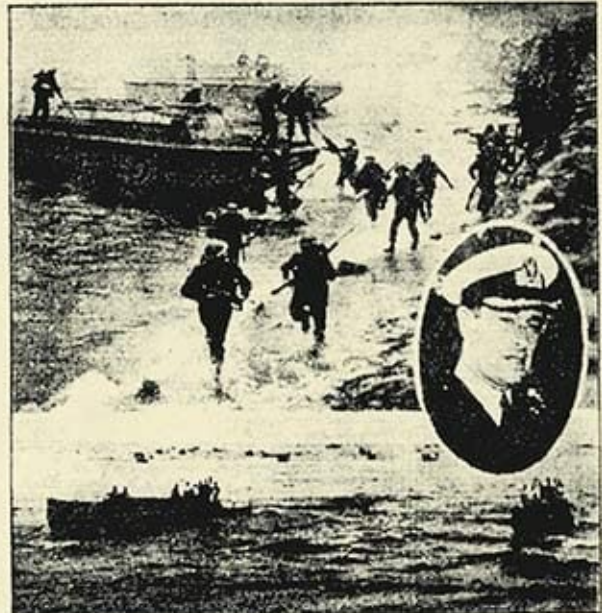
Flensburg, Near Danish Border, Is First—Made West Prussian Targets

London, Aug. 19.—(AP)—From Flensburg, the Nazi commando unit which landed on the coast of Denmark, the chief target of A. A. F. and R.C.A.F. bombers last night. Their attack, which was the first since the outbreak of the war, was the first since the outbreak of the war. The attack was the first since the outbreak of the war.

**Staged at Newfoundland**  
 Greater part of the commando force, the 200 men, was based at St. John's, and the operation is 100 miles beyond the city.

From The London Times

**To-day In Europe**



**CANADIANS ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE.**—A group of Canadian soldiers, including American Rangers, French, and British, made landings at several points in their objective of destroying a gun battery. The Canadians took tanks with them on the air. The onslaught was the greatest in the history of the commando force. Pictures show Canadian commando Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the force, and other members of the force.

## Land With Tanks, Heavy Weapons; Wage Fierce Fight With Boches In Dynamic Dieppe Area Attack

**Fight Savagely With British, Americans and Free French to Overcome German Resistance—Task Successfully Accomplished Under Mammoth Umbrella of 1,000 Allied Planes—Battling Continues**

London, Aug. 19.—(BUP)—The authoritative British Press Association said to-night that the chief objectives of the Dieppe attack had been achieved.

London, Aug. 19.—(CP)—First units of the allied commandos who smashed at the French coast returned to a British base in gay spirits this afternoon.

London, Aug. 19.—(CP Cable)—Canadian army forces, supported by British, American and Fighting French commandos, stormed the French coast on the broad beaches around Dieppe at dawn to-day, and with tanks and the greatest aerial umbrella ever spread aloft fought on throughout the day against the German defenders. Every Canadian fighter squadron in Britain was in action support of their countrymen on the ground. There was a constant procession of more than 1,000 Canadian, British and American fighters and bombers from British front-line aerodromes to the battle zone in France.

**Ground Vibrates Eighty Miles Off**

**NOT AN INVASION**  
 Despite the unprecedented scope of the attack by the commandos, the B.B.C. repeatedly announced that the action was not an invasion intended to create a front in western Europe, but was only a raid. This was supported by the return to Britain this afternoon of some of the forces who had accomplished their mission speedily. Despite the great concentration of planes, it was reported reliably that no para-

**THOUSANDS MORE CANADIANS LAND IN OLD COUNTRY**

**View In**



The Hamilton Spectator

**WHY DID THE RAID ON DIEPPE FAIL ?**

**SOME REASONS ARE GIVEN ON THE  
FOLLOWING SLIDE. CAN YOU THINK  
OF ANY OTHERS NOT MENTIONED ?**



- 1. Repeated postponement of the operation had compromised security.**
- 2. German intelligence realized that a raid was imminent.**
- 3. It guessed timing by studying tides and weather.**
- 4. German troops were on full alert.**
- 5. German positions around the port were not neutralized. British Naval guns were not powerful enough to do so.**
- 6. There was no nearby air support dedicated to attacking targets identified by troops on the ground. The RAF had no air superiority over the Germans.**
- 7. The only fire support came from the Churchill tanks of the 14<sup>th</sup> Tank BN. Of the 29 tanks that landed, most became mired on the steep pebble beach; their tracks became impacted with stones. They became easy targets for the Germans and were unable to support the infantry.**
- 8. Failure of command and control. General Roberts knew little of what was happening on the beach. RTO's on the shore were targeted. COMMO failed. Casualties mounted.**

**Dieppe vets marking 70th anniversary of failed Second World War raid in France given heroes' welcome. A handful of Canadian veterans visit Dieppe, France, to mark 70th anniversary of disastrous raid in Second World War.**



**DIEPPE, FRANCE—A handful of Canadian veterans were treated to a heroes' welcome Sunday when they returned to the French coastal town of Dieppe to mark the 70th anniversary of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous raids of the Second World War.**

**Thousands of people lined the streets to greet the seven veterans, now all in their 90s, who are in northwest France to attend the commemorative ceremonies.**

Dieppe veterans Fred Engelbrecht, 92, left, Arthur Rossell, 92, Roman Wozniak, 93, Russ Burrows, 93, and David Lloyd Hart, 95, are seen during the commemorations to honour Allied soldiers killed 70 years ago in a failed World War II invasion, in Dieppe, France.

Michel Spingler / AP