

Operation Jubilee

~~Disaster at Dieppe – 19 August
1942~~

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1. Reasons for the Raid



a. American and Soviet pressure for a Second Front

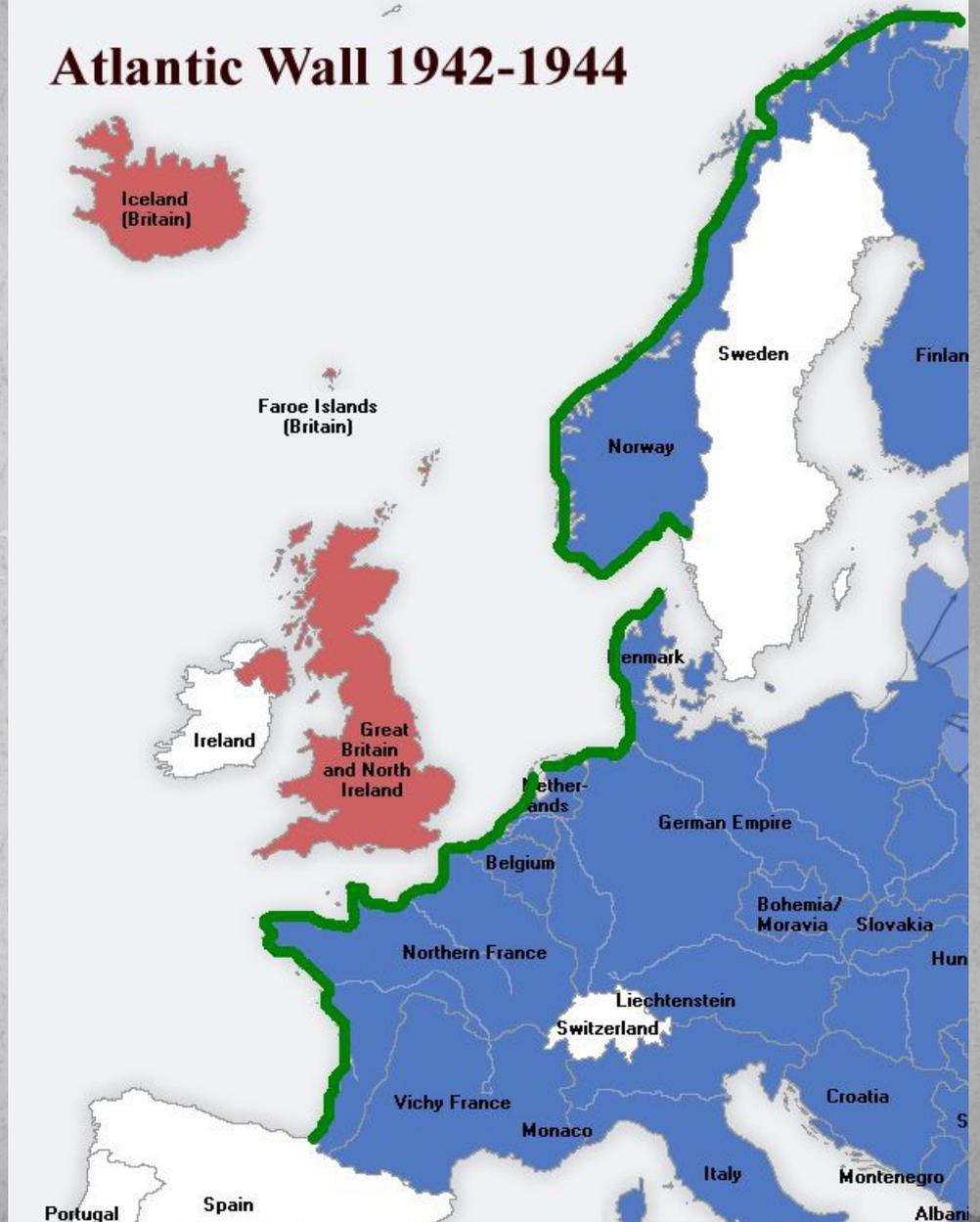


b. Combined Operations and Raiding Policy



c. Operation Sledgehammer

Atlantic Wall 1942-1944



- d. Enigma/Ultra Snatch



□ Historian David O’Keefe argues the real purpose of the Dieppe Raid was to mask an operation by 30 Assault Unit, Royal Marine Commandos to seize an enigma machine and associated code books (especially the weather codes).

2. Planning of the Raid



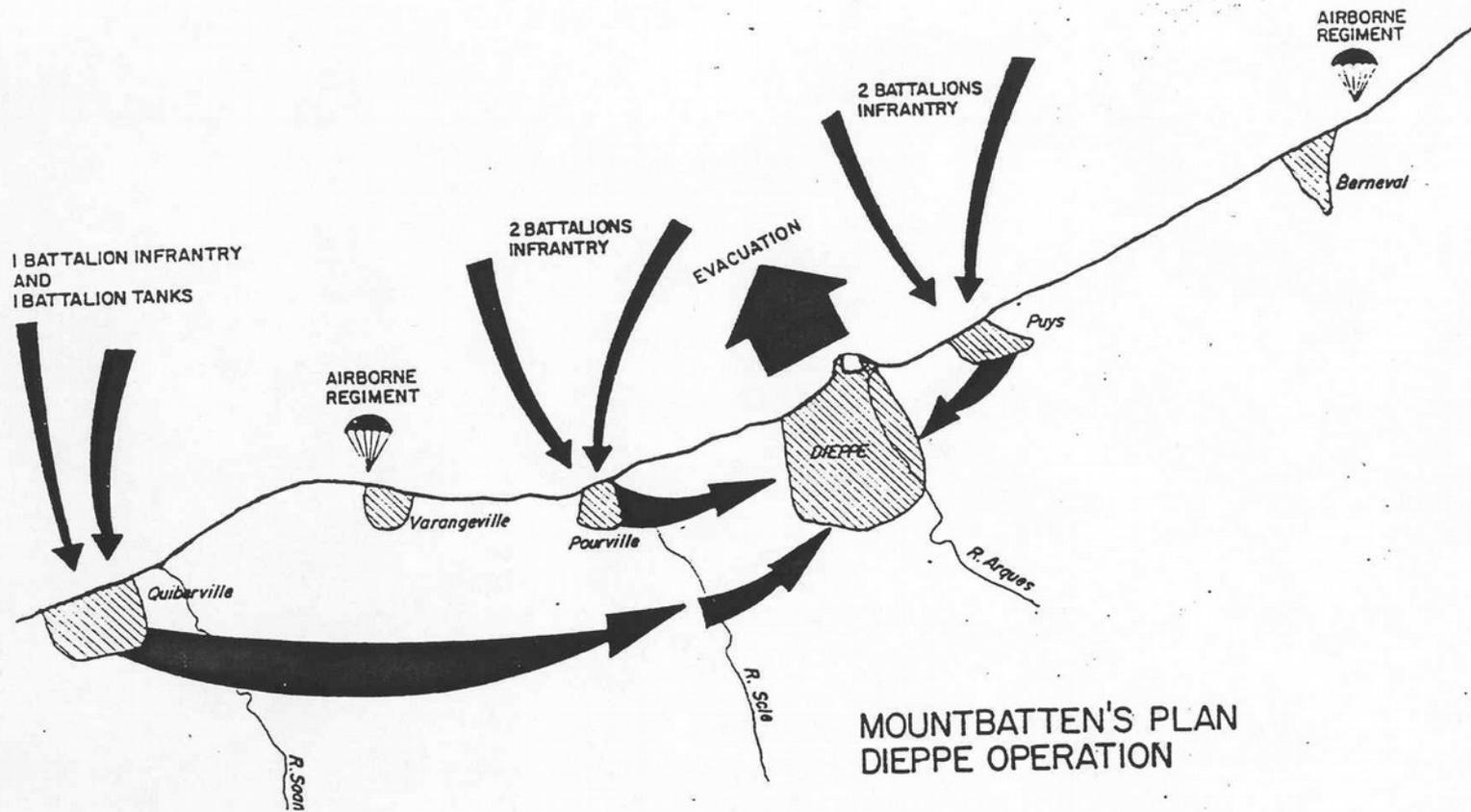
Decision to use Canadian Troops



RUTTER to JUBILEE



- Men embarked 2-3 July 1942
- Bad weather
- Raid cancelled 8 July
- Over next 3 weeks Rutter plan revised as Jubilee



Goal of the Raid:

Surprise, Speed and
Shock – not Firepower –
would carry the day

The Dieppe Outline Plan (I) – 25 April 1942

OBJECT

1. Intelligence reports indicated that DIEPPE is not heavily defended and that the beaches in the vicinity are suitable for landing infantry, and AFVs [Armoured Fighting Vehicles] at some. It is also reported that there are 40 invasion barges in the harbour.
2. It is therefore proposed to carry out a raid with the following objectives:-
 - a) destroying enemy defences in the vicinity of DIEPPE
 - b) destroying the aerodrome installations at ST. AUBIN
 - c) destroying the RDF stations, power stations, dock and rail facilities and petrol dumps in the vicinity
 - d) removing invasion barges for our own use
 - e) removal of secret documents from the Divisional

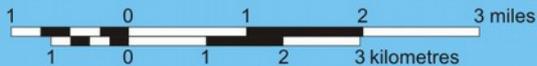
The Dieppe Outline Plan (II) — 25 April 1942

INTENTION

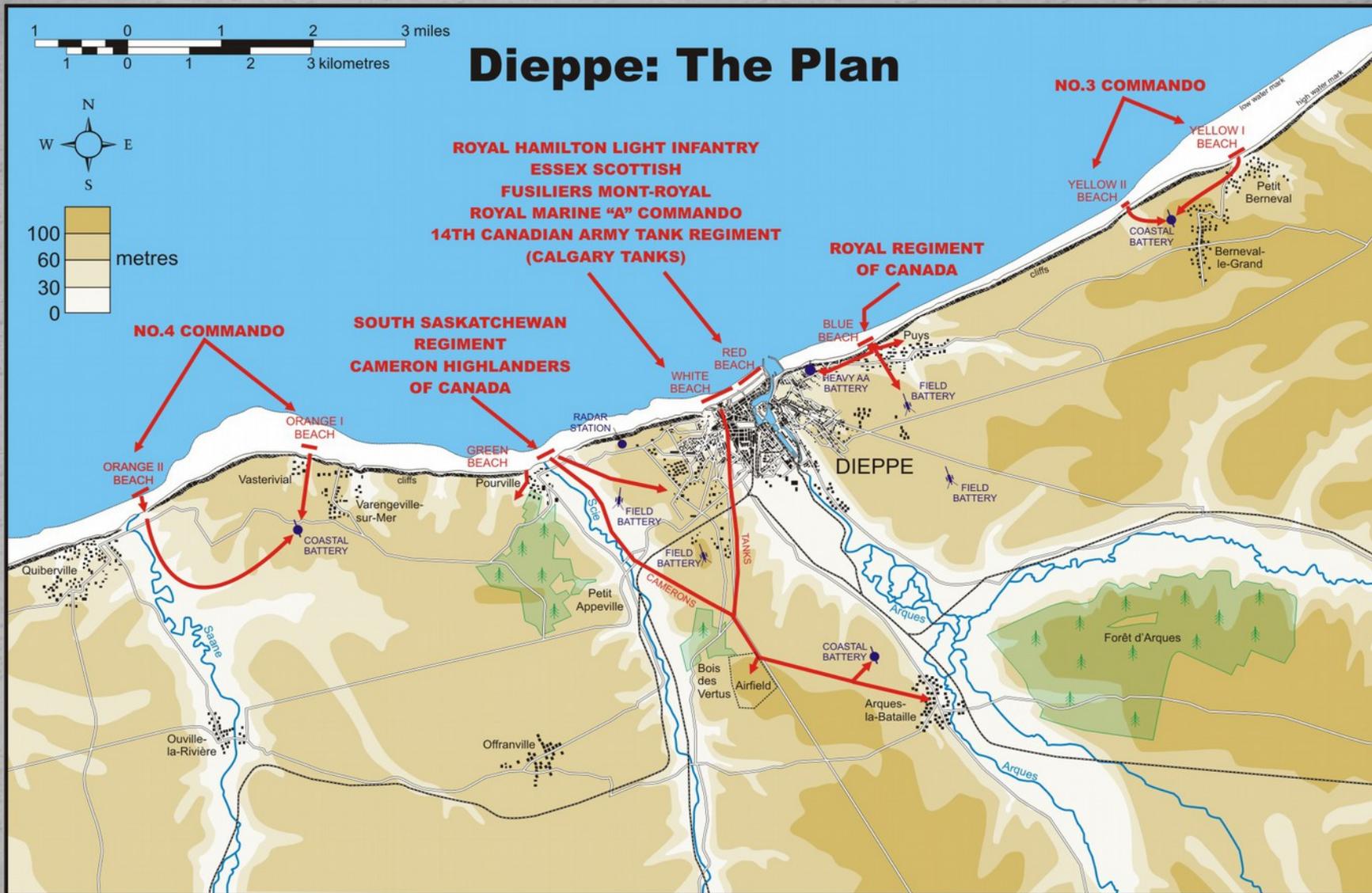
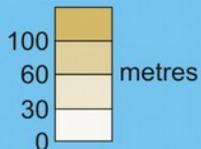
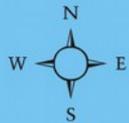
3. A force of infantry, airborne troops and AFVs will land in the area of DIEPPE to seize the town and the vicinity. This area will be held during daylight while the tasks are carried out. The force will then re-embark.
4. The operation will be supported by fighter aircraft and bomber action.

3. The Raid

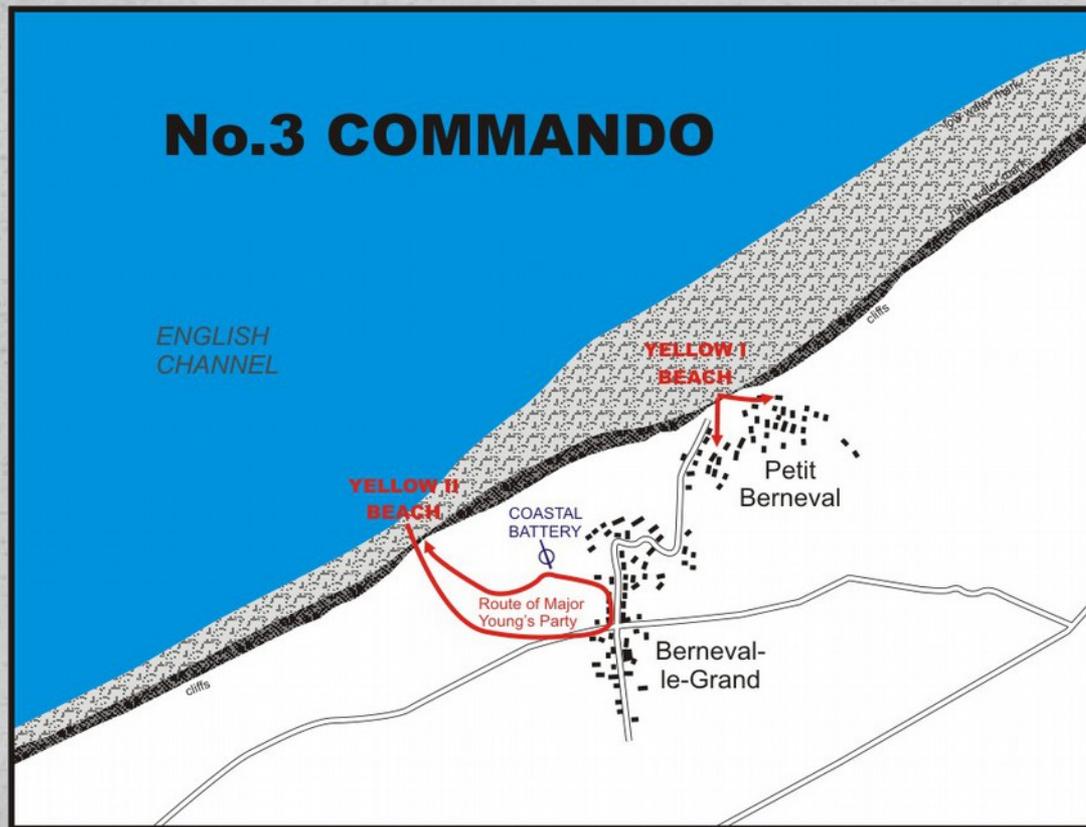




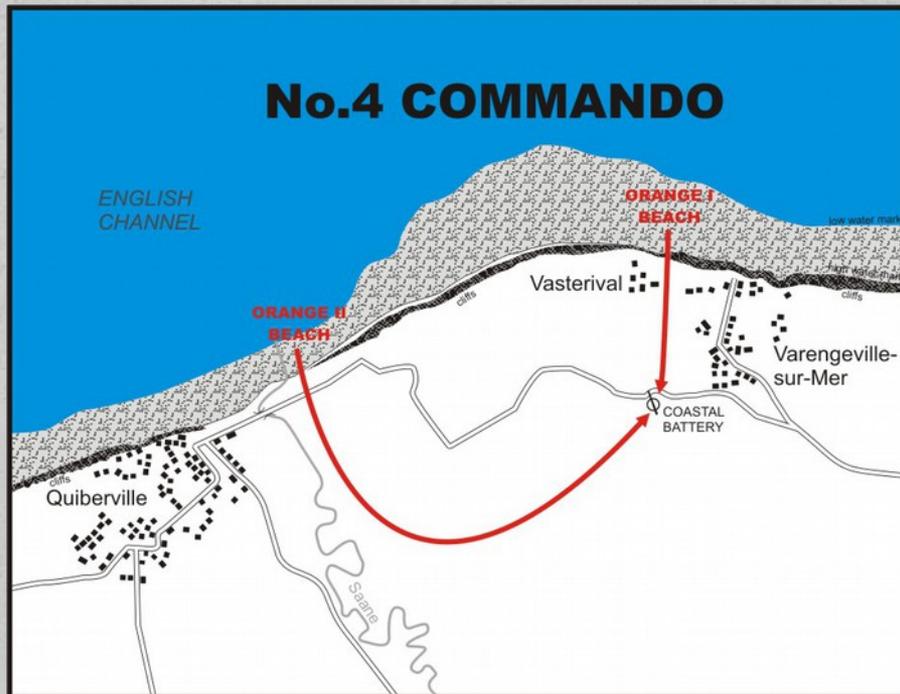
Dieppe: The Plan



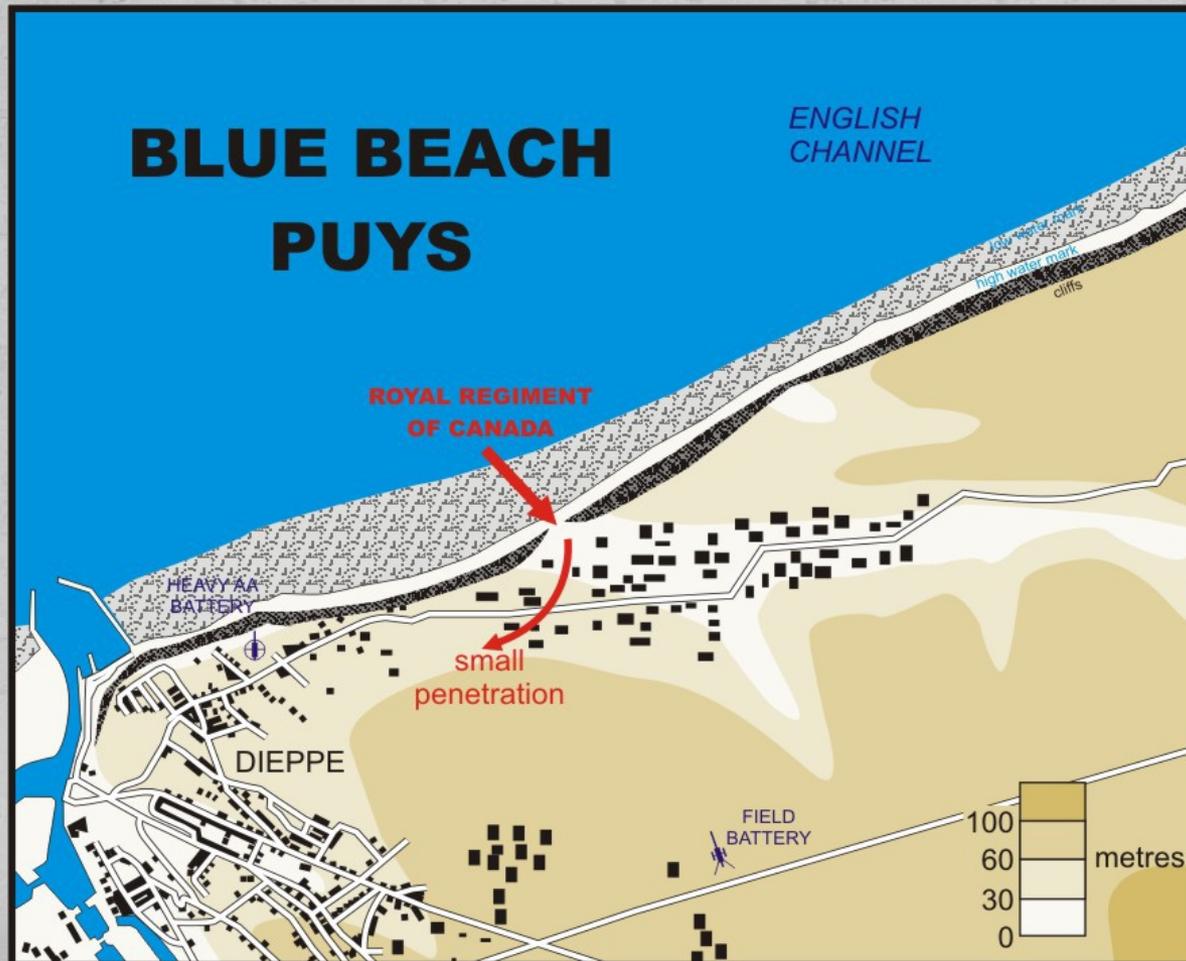
No.3 Commando – Berneval



No.4 Commando – Varangeville



Puys – Royal Regiment of Canada



Puys



Puys



Puys



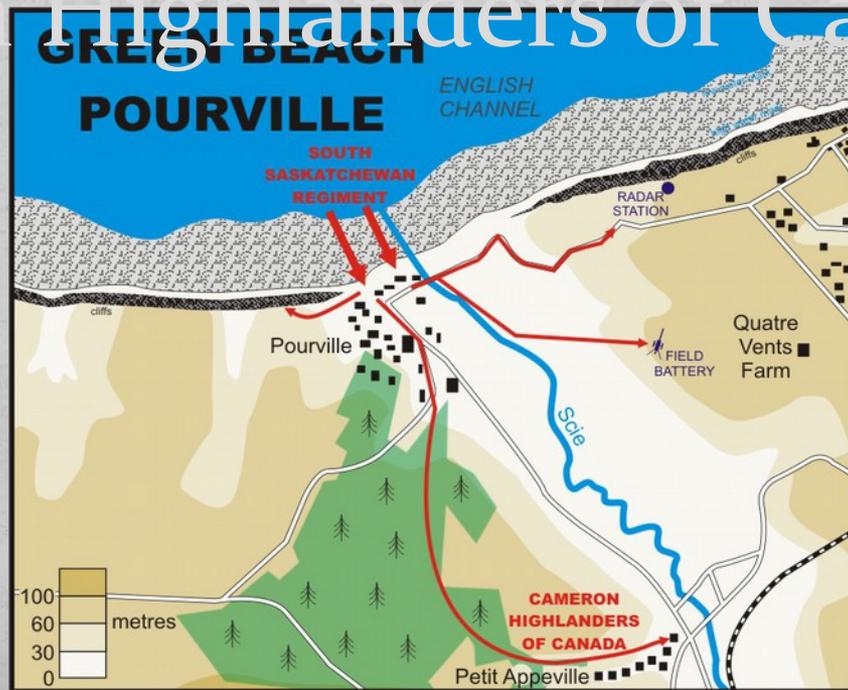


Puys

Pourville

South Saskatchewan Regiment

Cameron Highlanders of Canada



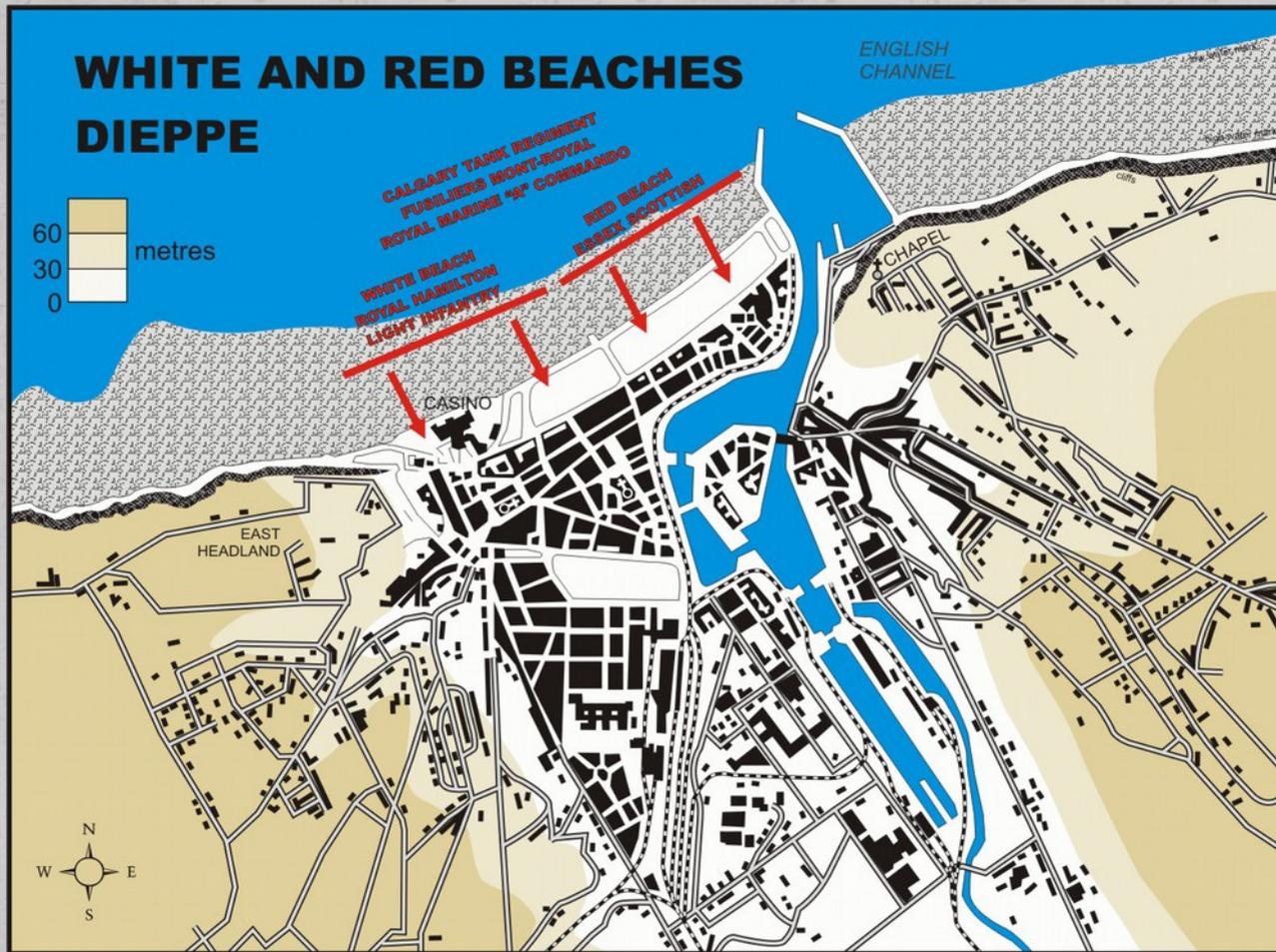
Pourville





Pourville

Dieppe – Main Beach





Dieppe

Dieppe



Dieppe





Dieppe

The Air War



Largest single day air battle of the War

- 71 RAF and RCAF squadrons participated
- 730 fighters and 100 bombers flew a total of 2,955 sorties
- RAF losses = 106 aircraft and 67 pilots killed
- German losses = 48 aircraft destroyed

The Cost

- 5,000 Canadian soldiers participated
- 900+ killed in action
- 1,000+ wounded in action
- 1,900+ prisoners of war
- 2,200 returned home (though most were never landed).

Why did the raid fail?



- Brian Villa: It was a fatally flawed plan that was put into action because Lord Louis Mountbatten circumvented the British Chiefs of Staff Committee
- Denis and Shelagh Whitaker: The British High Command approved a hopeless plan to appease Russian, American and domestic British pressure for an immediate Second Front
- Brereton Greenhous: Churchill and British Chiefs of Staffs preferred to let the operation proceed as planned, “imperfect though they knew it to be.”

These three all agree raid would have gone ahead with or without Canadian participation

- Peter Henshaw: Raid only took place because of Canadian insistence (from McNaughton and Crerar) along with pressure from Mountbatten. “Canadian commanders used their moment of

Lessons Learned



- Port
- Communications
- Air power (heavy bombers)
- Naval bombardment
- Engineers
- Specialized landing craft – “J” Force
- Flexibility of plans

Questions?

