

1ST RANGERS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE DIEPPE RAID
AUGUST 19, 1942

OFFICERS

CPT Roy A. Murray (Walnut Creek, California), ASN O-302782 Ranger Murray was assigned to #3 Commando HQ Company. Murray was awarded the Silver Star Medal (SSM) for knocking out an enemy cannon at Sened Station in Tunisia. He was the company commander of 1st Ranger Battalion F Company at the time. He was promoted to LTC and became the commanding officer of the 4th Ranger Battalion. He was wounded in action while fighting in the mountains of Venafrò, Italy and earned a Purple Heart. He returned home 3 May 1944 on the USS Edward Richardson. Murray died at the age of 89 on 12/16/1998 in El Paso, Texas.

1st LT Leonard F. Dirks (Akron, Iowa) ASN O-386526 Ranger Dirks was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. He was awarded a Silver Star for the Sened Station Operation. Dirks was promoted to Captain and was transferred into the 3rd Ranger Battalion HQ Company. He continued his military service in the reserves after WWII and was appointed LTC. He died at the age of 70 on 03/01/1989 in Paris, Texas.

1st LT Robert Flanagan (Newton, Massachusetts) ASN O-367706 Ranger Flanagan was assigned to a Canadian Unit. Lt Flanagan served with 1st Ranger Battalion E Company. After WWII he returned home and settled in Houston, Texas. He was called to the Pentagon as a consultant when the Korean War broke out. In 1949 Robert and his family settled in Seattle, Washington and was a chief engineer at Boeing Scientific Research Labs. He died at the age of 88 on 06/25/2005 in Seattle, Washington.

2nd LT Edward V. Loustalot (Franklin, Louisiana) ASN O-95585 Ranger Loustalot was assigned to #3 Commando 6th Troop. He went to shore and took over command after a Canadian officer was killed. Shortly after he was KIA 8/19/1942 at Dieppe, France. He earned a Purple Heart and a Posthumous Mention by LT COL J. F. Durnford-Slater. He was 23 years old. The people of Dieppe, France still honor his sacrifice every year.

2nd LT Joseph H. Randall (Washington, DC) ASN O-418342 Ranger Randall was assigned to a Canadian Unit. He was KIA 8/19/1942 at Dieppe, France reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. He was 22 years old.

2nd LT Charles M. Shunstrom (Quincy, Massachusetts) ASN-O-452096 Ranger Shunstrom was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. He was promoted to Captain and transferred into HQ Company. "Chuck" was awarded 2 Silver Star Medals. He was assigned and took charge of a Cannon Company in the Rangers. "The Wildman of the Anzio Beachhead," was captured by the Germans at Cisterna, Italy 01/30/1944 but he escaped back to the Allies. A very brave Ranger, he died on 12/04/1972 in Buffalo, New York at the age of 57. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

ENLISTED MEN

SGT Harold R. Adams (Council Bluffs, Iowa) ASN-20706530 Ranger Adams was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. He was promoted to SSGT and transferred into 3rd Ranger Battalion B Company. Adams died at the age of 61 on 8/8/1975 in Omaha, Nebraska.

PFC Howard W. Andre (Philadelphia, PA), ASN-33130583 Ranger Andre was assigned to #3 Commando HQ Troop. He was promoted to 2nd LT ASN O-2055875 and transferred to 4th Ranger Battalion D Company. He was KIA 01/27/1944 at Anzio, Italy. He was reinterred at Leverington Cemetery in Roxborough, PA at the age of 23.

PFC Clare P. Beitel (Oskaloosa, Iowa), ASN-20705107 Ranger Beitel was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. He was in 1st Ranger Battalion E company. He was admitted into the hospital in Arzew and later dropped from the rolls. He was sent home and he was discharged in July of 1943. Beitel died 02/05/1979 in Fayetteville, Arkansas at the age of 58.

SSGT Merritt M. Bertholf (Marion, Ohio), ASN-20714226 Ranger Bertholf was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. He was promoted to 1st SGT and transferred to 3rd Ranger Battalion D Company. Bertholf was WIA in August 1943. He was dropped from the Ranger Rolls several days later. He died on 10/18/1996 in Abilene, Texas at the age of 82.

CPL William R. Brady (Brooten, Minnesota), ASN-37044578 Ranger Brady was assigned to #4 Commando A Troop. He landed at Dieppe and was in active combat with the enemy. He is considered the first American to fire a shot in Nazi occupied Europe. After Dieppe, Brady remained with the 1st Ranger Battalion C Company. He was admitted into the hospital in December 1943 for a facial injury. Brady went on to join the Air Force and retired as a LT COL. He was a past President of WWII Ranger Battalions Assoc. He died on 12/13/1989 in Harris, Texas at the age of 70.

PFC Walter A. Bresnahan (Detroit, Michigan), ASN-36131299 Ranger Bresnahan was assigned to #3 Commando 6th Troop. He was captured by Germans at Dieppe, France. He remained a POW until the end of the war and returned to the Allies 19 May 1945. He died on 03/16/1989 in Flint, Michigan at the age of 75.

T/5 William L. "Babe" Brinkley (Evansville, Indiana), ASN-15047853 Ranger Brinkley was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. He was transferred into 1st Ranger Battalion E Company and he was promoted to SSGT. Ranger Brinkley died of wounds on 11/19/1943 he incurred 11/11/1943 in the mountains of Venafrò, Italy. He was buried at Alexander Memorial Park Cemetery, Evansville, Indiana. He was 20 years old. He also lost a brother, Wesley Brinkley in WWII.

PFC Stanley Bush (Detroit, Michigan), ASN-36102067 Ranger Bush was assigned to #3 Commando HQ Troop. Ranger Bush was wounded while on gunboat #5. He never landed at Dieppe. He was promoted to CPL and transferred to 4th Ranger Battalion Headquarters Company. He was KIA during the fighting in the landing at Gela, Sicily 7/10/1943. Ranger Bush is listed on The Tablet of the Missing at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial in Nettuno, Italy. He was 26 years old. Bush was also married before he went overseas on 2/8/1942 to Stephanie Klus.

SGT Theodore Q. Butts (Minneapolis, Minnesota), ASN-20707330 Ranger Butts was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. He was transferred into 4th Ranger Battalion B Company when that battalion was created. Ranger Butts was wounded several times while with the 4th Rangers, once in September in his hand from shrapnel and he was seriously wounded in November that took him out of the Rangers. He was discharged in June of 1944. He returned to the US. Ranger Butts got married and moved to Ventura, California. Ted Butts died in Ventura, California on 01/20/1995. He was 76 years old.

SGT Lloyd N. Church (Marshalltown, Iowa), ASN-20705919 Ranger Church was assigned to the Canadian unit, South Saskatchewan Regiment. Church landed in Dieppe and during fighting tried to get back to the beach. He received a serious head wound before being captured by the Germans. A German surgeon operated and replaced a part of his skull with a metal plate. He remained a POW at Stalag VII-B until the end of the war. Ranger Church returned home after being liberated. He never really fully recovered from his head wounds and died in Des Moines, Iowa 11/11/1950. He was only 27 years old.

PFC Charles R. Coy Jr (Des Moines, Iowa), ASN-20705508 Ranger Coy was with #3 Commando #4 Troop. He returned to the 1st Ranger Battalion E company. After the war, he returned home to his wife Darlene V. Bosteder who he married in Maryville, Missouri 12 October 1941. Ranger Coy died on 02/23/1993 in Villisca, Iowa. He was 71 years old.

PFC Donald A. Earwood (Modale, Iowa), ASN-20700119 Ranger Earwood was assigned to #3 Commando in the HQ Troop. He was transferred into 4th Ranger Battalion F Company. Don finished his service as a SSGT. He returned to the US with the 197th and wounded Rangers on 3 May 1944 on the USS Edward Richardson. He spent his last 3 years in Logan, Iowa. Don died 7/31/1987 at the age of 64 in Logan, Iowa.

PFC James O. Edwards (Homestead, Pennsylvania), ASN-33031650 Ranger Edwards was assigned to #3 Commando in the 4th Troop. Ranger Edwards was promoted to T/5. He remained with 1st Ranger Battalion Company/C and incurred a bullet wound in the invasion of Arzew on 10 November 1942. He returned to duty in January 1943 while in Algeria. He died on 5/6/1971 in Houston, Texas at the age of 58.

PFC Edwin R. Furru (Ramsey, Minnesota), ASN-20714853 Ranger Furru was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. He was captured and while in one of the POW transport vehicles he was wounded in the knee with shrapnel when a British Spitfire strafed the group thinking it was a German troop convoy. He was a POW until released in June 1945. Furru died at the age of 83 on 02/20/2002 in Seattle, Washington.

PFC William S. Girdley (McCameron, Indiana), ASN-07040400 Ranger Girdley was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. Girdley remained with the 1st Ranger Battalion D Company. He was wounded in February 1944 with the Rangers in Anzio, Italy. He died at age 74 on 04/30/1996 in Washington, Indiana.

PFC Charles F. Grant (Lindale, Georgia), ASN-34146593 Ranger Grant was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. He was promoted to T/4 and was wounded in Tunisia. Grant was in the 1st Ranger Battalion C Company thru the entire tour. He was one of the 198 Rangers that returned home on the USS Edward Richardson on May 3 1944. He died on 03/20/1993 in Knoxville, Tennessee at the age of 77.

PFC Donald L. Hayes (Cedar Rapids, Iowa), ASN-20701808 Ranger Hayes was assigned to #3 Commando 6th Troop. While prepping for the Dieppe Raid he was transferred to a hospital in England on August 7 1942 for emergency surgery. He returned to duty in September 1942. Hayes was transferred to 3rd Ranger Battalion C Company and promoted to T/5. Don was seriously wounded before the Battle at Cisterna and was rotated home. After his recovery he trained Rangers in hand to hand combat. Hayes died in California at the age of 57 on 10/02/1980.

SGT Mervin T. Heacock (West Branch, Iowa), ASN-20708520 Ranger Heacock was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. Ranger Heacock was awarded a Silver Star Medal for the Seneb Station Operation. He was wounded in action in Algeria in March of 1943. During his Ranger service in September 1943 he was involved in a serious motorcycle accident. He was discharged from the hospital in June of 1944 after the Rangers were disbanded. In addition to the SSM he received a Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Ranger Heacock died 09/19/1972 in Steele, Minnesota at the age of 53.

PFC Howard T. Hedenstad (South St Paul, Minnesota), ASN-20717955 Ranger Hedenstad was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. He fought in the Battle of Cisterna, Italy. He was captured by the Germans on 01/30/1944. Ranger Hedenstad remained a POW at Stalag VII-B until his release on 6/23/1945. Hedenstad died 5/23/1981 in Ramsey, Minnesota at the age of 61.

T/4 Howard M. Henry (Harlan, Kentucky), ASN-35125112, Ranger Henry was assigned to The Royal Regiment of Canada. He was Killed in Action 08/19/1942 during the Dieppe Raid. Howard was 23 years old.

SGT Albert T. Jacobsen (Denison, Iowa), ASN-37042277 Ranger Jacobsen was assigned to #3 Commando 5th Troop. He was captured by the Germans and was a POW until the end of the war at Stalag VII-B. He returned home on 5/22/1945. Jacobsen died 07/07/1970 in Gardinerville, Nevada. He was 55 years old.

PFC Donald G. Johnson (Carrington, North Dakota), ASN-20712862 Ranger Johnson was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. He was in the 1st Ranger Battalion C Company. He was promoted to T/SGT and transferred into A Co. He was awarded the Purple Heart after being injured in the thigh by a land mine in Italy in September of 1943. He returned to duty in October 1943. Johnson died 09/18/1982 in Lake Charles, Louisiana at the age of 64.

SSGT Marvin L. Kavanaugh (Rider, North Dakota), ASN-07040389 Ranger Kavanaugh was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. He remained in 1st Ranger Battalion D Company. Marvin moved to Kentucky and then settled in Dougherty, Georgia. He died there on 09/11/1998 at age 79.

SGT Kenneth G. Kenyon (St Paul, Minnesota), ASN-20709520 Ranger Kenyon was assigned to the Canadian unit Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. He transferred onto the HMS Calpe and he was wounded with shell fragments in his lumbar and scapular area while aboard the ship. He remained in the 1st Ranger Battalion C Company until he was transferred into HQ Company in September of 1942. He was wounded in Algeria in November 1942 and returned to duty by February 1943. Kenyon died at the age of 68 in St Paul, Minnesota on 12/17/1985.

T/5 Michael Kerecman (Ravenna, Ohio), ASN-36663665 Ranger Kerecman was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. He served with the Rangers thru the entire tour and was transferred into Ranger Force HQ until they were disbanded. He returned home on the USS Edward Richardson on May 3 1944. Kenneth died 6/21/1988 in Garland Heights, Ohio at the age of 72.

SGT John J. Knapp (Omaha, Nebraska), ASN-20706608 Ranger Knapp was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. He never landed on the beach, but was hit while on gunboat #5 with artillery shell fragments in his leg which put him in a cast. While recovering in England he must have met a British lady, Betty Bronwen. They were married November 6, 1943 in Bristol, England. After the war John, Betty and their first daughter returned to the US and lived in Warner Robins, Georgia. Knapp died on 11/23/2009 in Dayton Beach, Florida at the age of 89.

SSGT Lester E. Kness (Audubon, Iowa), ASN-20705245 Ranger Kness was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. Lester never left gunboat #5. A fire broke out and although being wounded, he participated in a bucket brigade to put out the flames. Lester was promoted to Captain and transferred into 4th Ranger Battalion A Company. He fought with the Rangers until they left on the USS Edward Richardson and arrived in Hampton Roads, Virginia on 3 May 1944. Lester died at the age of 87 in Des Moines, Iowa on 12/08/2006. Lester's younger brother, Marvin also served as a Ranger.

CPL Franklin M. "Zip" Koons (Swea City, Iowa), ASN-37044578 Ranger Koons was assigned to #4 Commando A Troop. He made the landing. He was involved in active sniping and received a Military Medal from the British. He also received a Silver Star Medal from General George Patton. Ranger Koons continued fighting with the Rangers until he was transferred home in November of 1943. While home he became known as the first American soldier to kill a German on European soil. He was married while home before he was promoted to a LT and returned to the European theater with an artillery unit. He was called back to active duty in 1950 with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He retired from the service in 1952. Koons died 10/06/2006 in Fairmont, Minnesota at the age of 87.

PFC William E. Leinhas (York, Pennsylvania), ASN-13031244 Ranger Leinhas was assigned to #3 Commando 6th Troop. He was promoted to SGT with the 1st Ranger Battalion and transferred into the 3rd Ranger Battalion C Company. Leinhas died at age 45 on 02/20/1966 in York, Pennsylvania.

SSGT Gino Mercuriali (Sioux City, Iowa), ASN-20703364 Ranger Mercuriali was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. He did not make the landing to the beach. Gino was promoted to a 2nd LT and remained with the 1st Rangers in D Company. He returned home

with 197 Rangers on the USS Edward Richardson. They landed on US soil on 3 May 1944. Gino was active in the WWII Ranger Battlions Association after the war. Gino died at age 85 on 01/09/2006 in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

PFC Ervin J. Moger (St Paul, Minnisota), ASN-36209900 Ranger Moger was assigned to #3 Commando #3rd Troop. He never left the boat but was wounded in the neck and thigh from shell fragments. He did not return to duty until October 1942. He was awarded the PH, BSM and Soldiers Medal. He was transferred into 1900 Service CMD Unit. Ervin died at the age of 61 on 06/21/1966 in Hudson, Wisconsin

PFC James C. Moseley (Detroit, Michigan), ASN-36130995 Ranger Mosely was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. Moseley transferred into the 3rd Ranger Battalion and was promoted to T/4. Moseley died at the age of 85 on 02/06/2005 in Little Rock, Arkansas.

PFC Jacque M. Nixon (Shenandoah, Iowa), ASN-20705297 Ranger Nixon was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. He was awarded a Silver Star Medal for Sened Station Operation in Tunisia. Nixon transferred into 4th Ranger Battion A Company. During his tour he was wounded twice and received the PH with OLC. Nixon died at the age of 79 on 06/25/2001 in Harrison, Arkansas.

T/5 Joe C. Phillips (Lebanon, Kentucky), ASN-20543878 Ranger Phillips was assigned to #3 Commando 3rd Troop. Joe transferred into 3rd Ranger Battalion and was promoted to SSGT. He was awarded the BSM, PH and POW Medal. He was captured while with the 3rd Ranger Battalion during the Battle of Cisterna, Italy. He spent 16 months as a POW in Stalag 2B. Phillips died at age 40 on 12/08/1963 in Hyattsville, Kentucky.

PFC Peter M. Preston (Stanaford, West Virginia), ASN-35215358 Ranger Preston was assigned to #3 Commando HQ Troop. Peter received the PH after he was wounded in February 1943 in Tunisia. He was hit in the back of the shoulder and ear which resulted in partial loss of hearing. He returned to duty in April 1943. Preston died at the age of 67 on 10/14/1985 in Elvaton, Maryland.

PFC Charles F. Reilly (Brooklyn, New York), ASN-20253106 Ranger Reilly was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. He never landed, but was hit with a bullet in his right ankle while on Gunboat #5. He transferred into 4th Ranger Battalion B Company. He was hit in the hip with shrapnel when fighting in Gela, Sicily. In November 1943 while fighting in Venafro he was seriously wounded in the foot and did not return to service. He was discharged from the hospital in May of 1944. Reilly died at the age of 80 on 02/27/1999 in Sacramento, California.

SGT Richard Sellers (Council Bluffs, Iowa), ASN-20706572 Ranger Sellers was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. Richard Sellers was promoted to SFC in 1st Ranger Battalion C Company. He was one of the few Rangers that fought at Cisterna, Italy and was reported MIA. He managed to get back from enemy lines and returned home with the 197 other Rangers on 3 May 1944. Dick also signed up for the Korean War in the US Army Air Force and finished that tour as a S/SGT. Sellers settled in Bend, Oregon and died at the age of 86 on 02/16/2008.

T/5 John H. Smith (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), ASN-33026951 Ranger Smith was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. He was transferred into 3rd Ranger Battalion E Company. He stayed with the Rangers thru the entire tour and came home with 197 other Rangers on 3 May 1944. Smith died at age 69 on 12/09/1991 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SGT Tom A. Sorby (Minneapolis, Minnesota), ASN-20714764 Ranger Sorby was assigned to #3 Commando HQ Troop. Sorby stayed with the 1st Ranger Battalion F Company. Sorby died at the age of 70 on 03/27/1993 in Kitsap, Washington.

SSGT Kenneth D. Stempson (Russell, Minnesota), ASN-20709301 Ranger Stempson was assigned to #4 Commando A Troop. Stempson landed and participated in active combat with the enemy. Stempson returned home 3 May 1944 on the USS Edward Richardson with 197 other Rangers. He attended college after the war. When the Korean War broke out, he entered the service again and retired as a LTC. He died at the age of 47 on 05/28/1967 in Denver, Colorado.

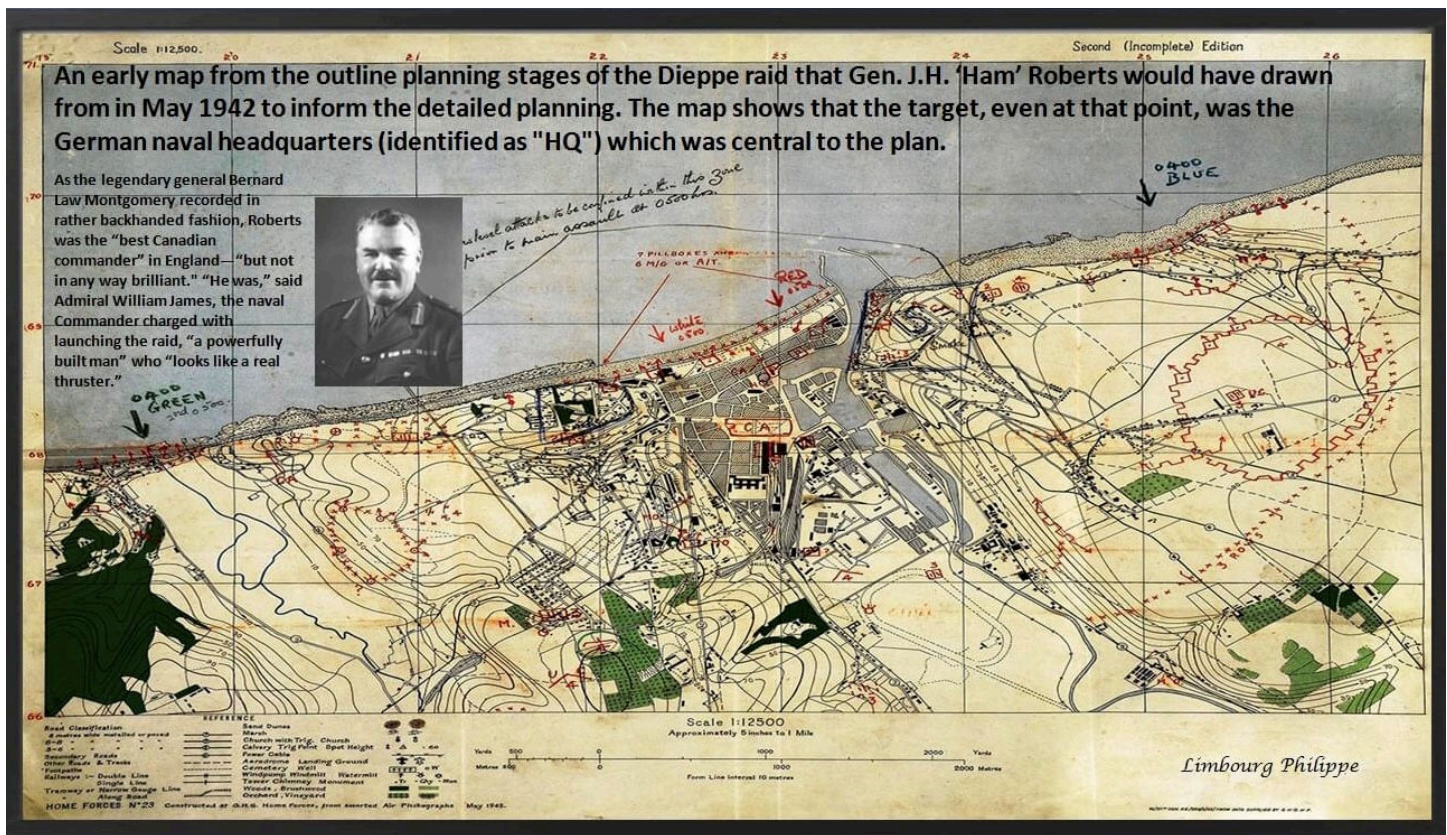
SGT Marcell G. Swank (Minneapolis, Minnesota), ASN-20706985 Ranger Swank was assigned to The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Marcell was wounded in the Dieppe Raid. He was transferred into 4th Ranger Battalion HQ Co when it was created. Swank also continued his service in the Korean and Vietnam Wars. He retired as a LTC. Swank died at the age of 68 on 05/23/1991 in El Paso, Texas. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. His father, Galen Swank also served in WWII.

PFC Owen E. Sweazey (Clinton, Indiana), ASN-35170749 Ranger Sweazey was assigned to #3 Commando 4th Troop. Sweazey earned the Silver Star Medal for the Sened Station Operation in Tunisia. He took out an enemy machine gun nest. He remained in 1st Ranger Battalion E Company. He died at the age of 71 on 11/08/1991 in Indianapolis, Indiana

SGT Alex J. Szima (Dayton, Ohio), ASN-698978 Ranger Szima was assigned to #4 Commando A Troop. He was one of the 4 Rangers that were involved in active combat with A Troop. Szima was considered an excellent marksman. He was almost mortally wounded in the Battle of Mount Cassino near Venafro during November 1943. He underwent 3 years of reconstructive surgery at

Valley Forge. In 2002 Alex attended the 60th Anniversary of the Allied Landing in Dieppe. He was the lone surviving Ranger of the Raid. Szima died at the age of 86 on 09/13/2006 in Charlotte, North Carolina.

SGT Edwin C. Thompson (Des Moines, Iowa), ASN-20704765 Ranger Thompson was assigned to #3 Commando HQ Troop. Ranger Thompson transferred into 4th Ranger Battalion D Company. On 27 June 1943, Ranger Thompson sustained bad injuries to his feet from a grenade blast and he developed hepatitis and complications. He returned home on 31 July 1943 and was discharged from the hospital in September of 1943. Edwin moved to San Bernadino, California and died at age 90 on 12/01/2010.



Rare German soldier's photograph of Allied Forces men captured at Dieppe They became POWs until the end of the war.

- S E C R E T -

GPS/res

ITINERARY FOR GROUP I
Captain ROY J. MURRAY

Leave SPAN BRIDGE.....1006 hours, Saturday
Arrive QUEEN STREET STATION, GLASGOW.....1419 hours, Saturday
Leave CENTRAL STATION, GLASGOW.....1740 Hours, Saturday
Arrive EUSTON STATION, LONDON.....0525 hours, Sunday

NOTE: At this point you will contact the R.T.O. at EUSTON STATION for further instructions. From this point two alternatives are available:

- (1) Leave LONDON BRIDGE STATION, LONDON....0740 hours, Sunday
Arrive SEAFORD.....0923 hours, "
- (2) Leave VICTORIA STATION, LONDON.....0945 Hours, Sunday
Arrive SEAFORD.....1122 Hours, "

NOTE: Upon arrival at SEAFORD you will contact the Station Master and ask for Lieutenant Colonel DURNFORD-SLATER.

- S E C R E T -



- SECRET -

ITINERARY OF GROUP II
Staff Sergeant KENNETH D. STRIMSON

Leave SPEAN BRIDGE.....1006 hours, Saturday
Arrive QUEEN STREET STATION, GLASGOW.....1419 Hours, Saturday
Leave CENTRAL STATION, GLASGOW.....1740 Hours, Saturday
Arrive EUSTON STATION, LONDON.....0525 Hours, Sunday

NOTE: Up to this point you and your detachment will be under the command of Captain ROY A. MURRAY. At EUSTON STATION you will contact the R.T.O. for further instructions.

Leave WATERLOO STATION, LONDON.....1130 Hours, Sunday
Arrive WEYMOUTH.....1600 Hours, Sunday
Leave MELCOMBE REGIS.....1755 Hours, Sunday
Arrive PORTLAND.....1810 Hours, Sunday

NOTE: At PORTLAND you will contact the Senior Officer in charge and ask for Lieutenant Colonel LORD LOVETT.

- SECRET -

QES/res



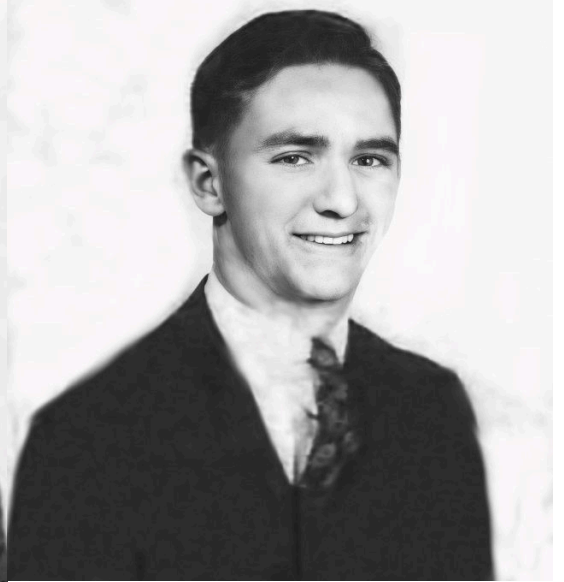
1st Ranger Battalion Men Killed in Action in Dieppe Raid



2nd LT Edward V. Loustalot



2nd LT Joseph H. Randall



T/5 Howard M. Henry



SGT Alex Szima on the left getting a light from SGT Bunny Austin of #4 Commando



Three Rangers on the right. CPL William R. Brady with two other Rangers after Dieppe in New Haven, UK



Commandos and Canadians at New Haven docks



Rangers on LCP Commando boat



Commandos and Rangers on LCP



Wounded on the Beaches of Dieppe



Casualties on the Dieppe Raid



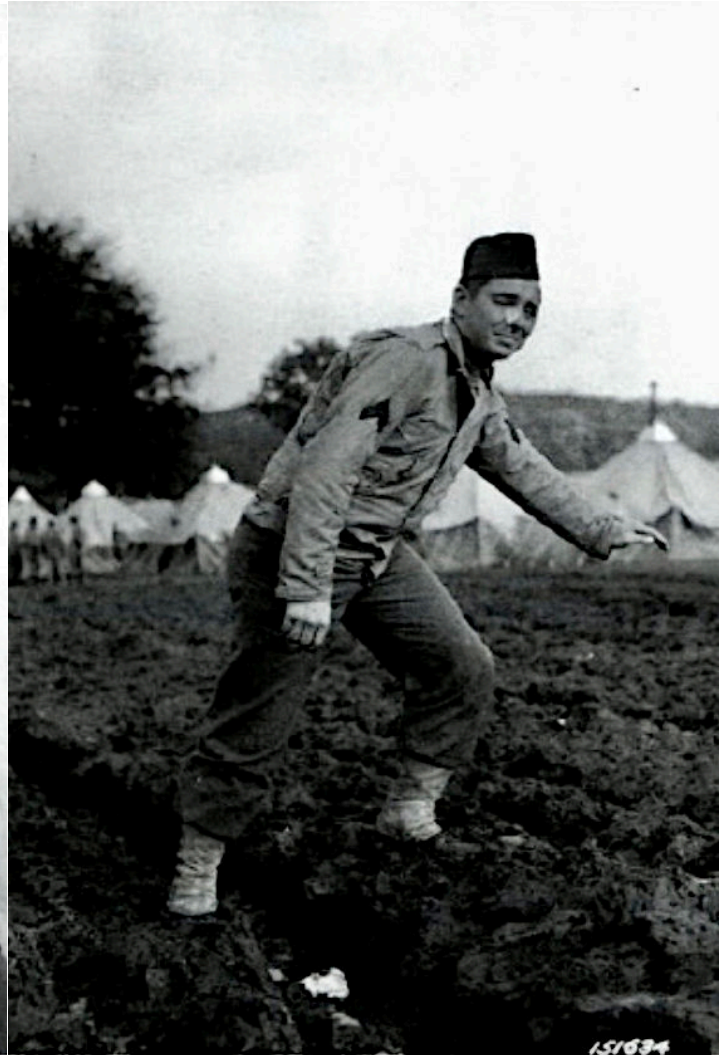
Four Rangers return to London for some British beers after the Dieppe Raid. L to R CPL William R. Brady, S/SGT Kenneth D. Stempson, CPL Franklin M. Koons and SGT Alex J. Szima



Rangers that served in Dieppe Raid returned to Commando Training.



CPL Franklin M. Koons receiving British Military Medal from Lord Mountbatten & Silver Star Medal from General George Patton.



CPL "Zip" Koons posing after the Dieppe Raid. He was noted as the first American to kill the enemy in Nazi occupied Europe. Ranger Koons fought as a Ranger until November when he returned home to a Hero's welcome. He made appearances to sell war bonds to support the war. While he was home he also got married. He was promoted to a LT and returned to the European Theater with a Field Artillery Division.



SGT Harold R. Adams



CPL William R. "Bill" Brady



T/5 William L. "Babe" Brinkley
DOW on 19 November 1943



PFC Howard W. Andre promoted to a LT and was
KIA at Anzio on 27 January 1944.



PFC Charles R. Coy



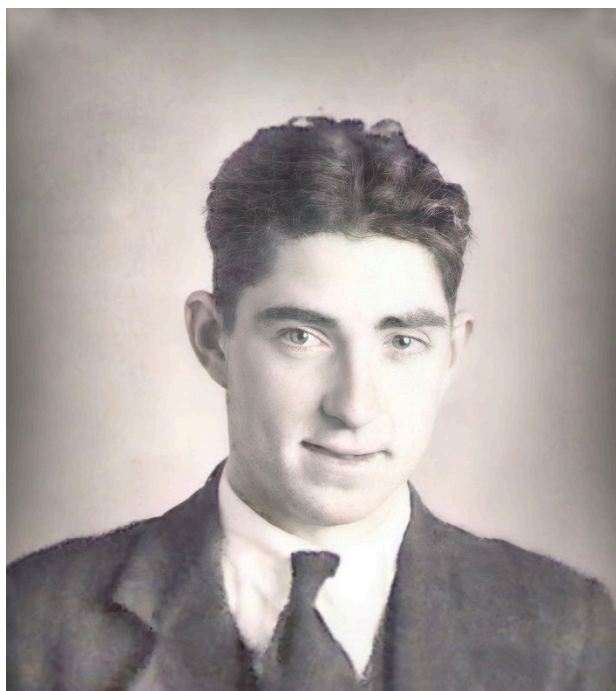
1st LT Leonard F. Dirks



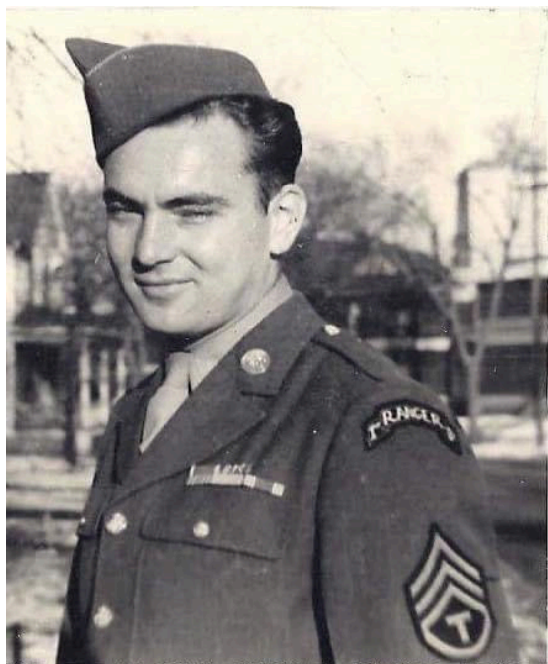
PFC William S. Girdley



PFC Donald L. Hayes



SGT Mervin T Heacock



SGT Kenneth G. Kenyon



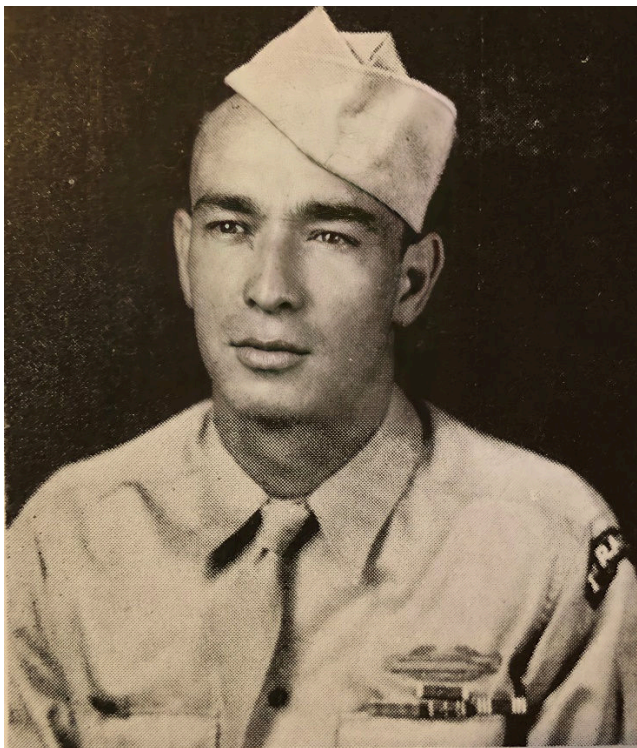
PFC Howard T. Hedenstad



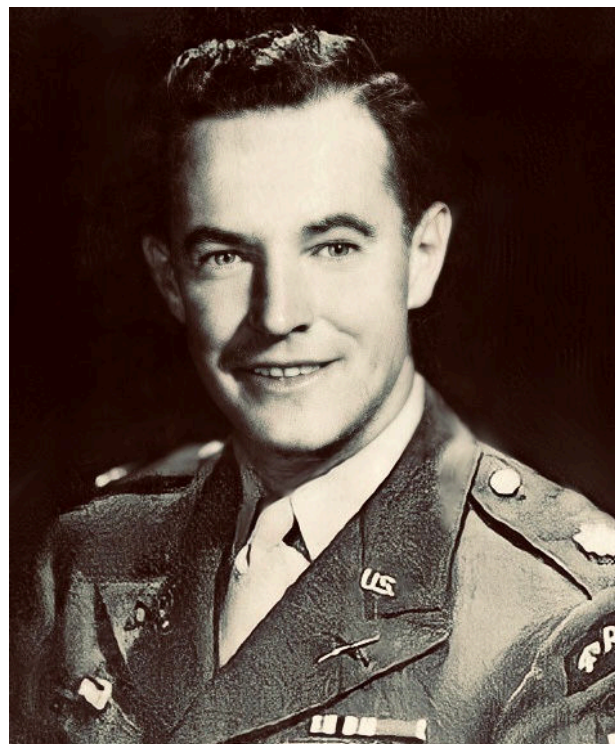
T/5 Michael Kerechman



S/SGT Lester E. Kness



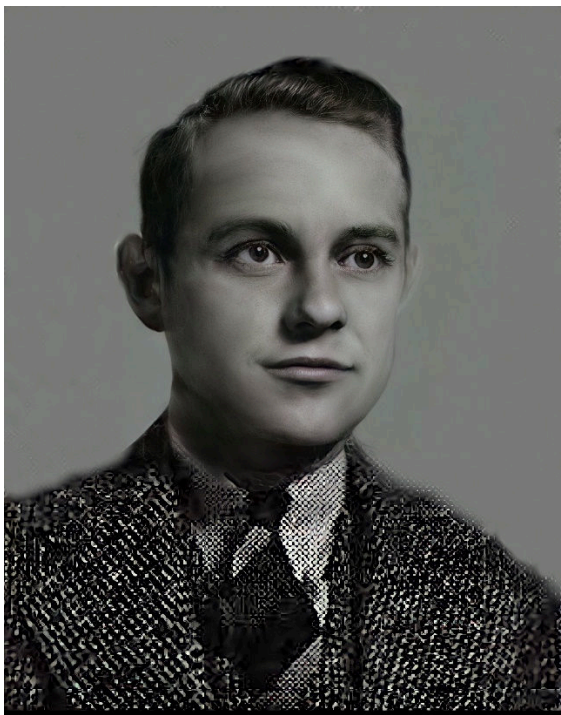
PFC Charles F. Grant



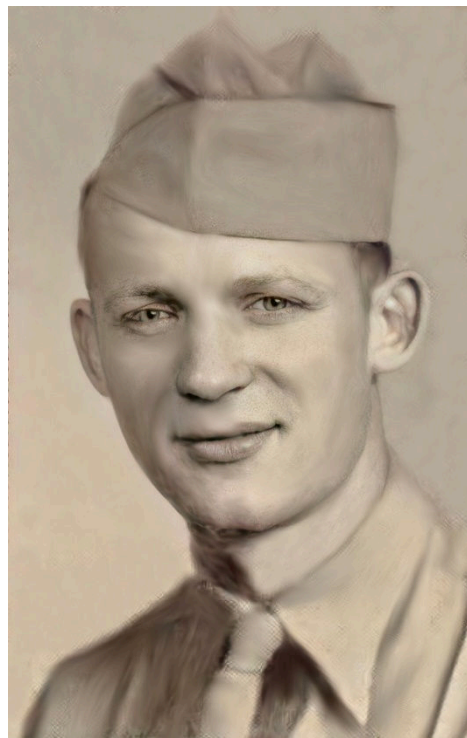
CPT Roy A. Murray



S/SGT Gino Mercuriali



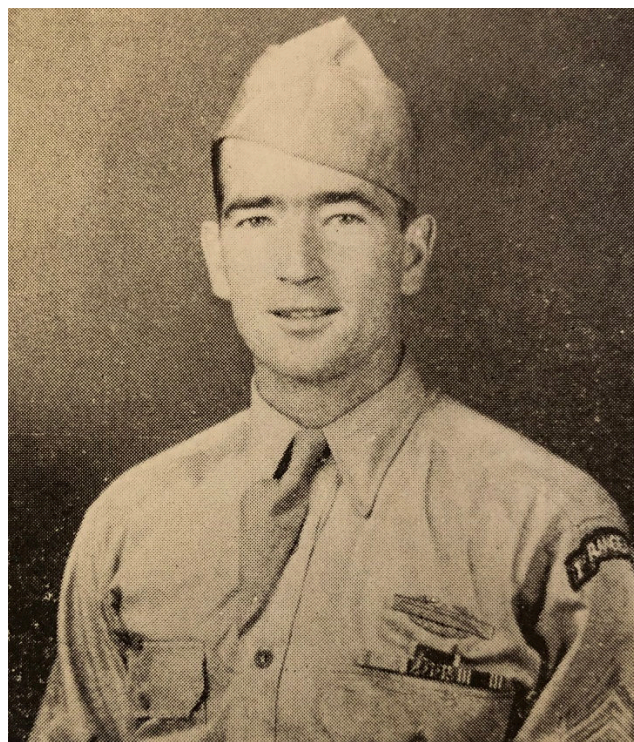
PFC James C. Moseley



PFC Jacque M. Nixon



2nd LT Charles M. Shunstrom



T/5 John H. Smith



PFC Owen E. Sweazey



S/SGT Kenneth D Stempson



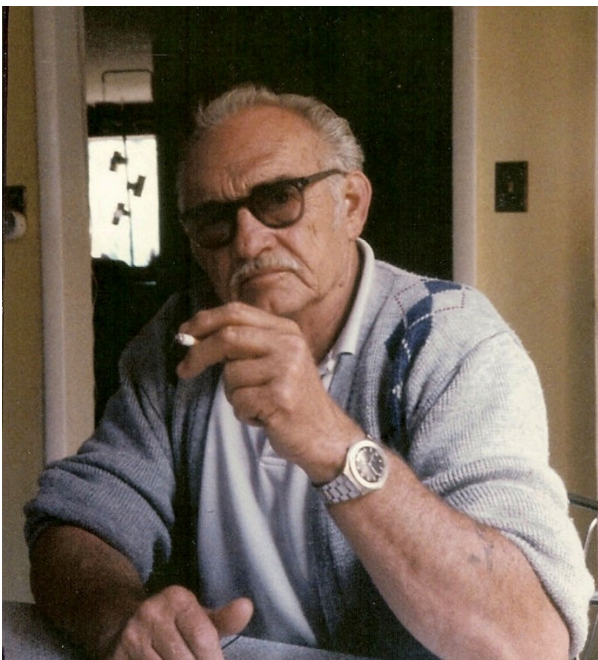
SGT Marcell G Swank on the right with his father, M/SGT Galen Swank



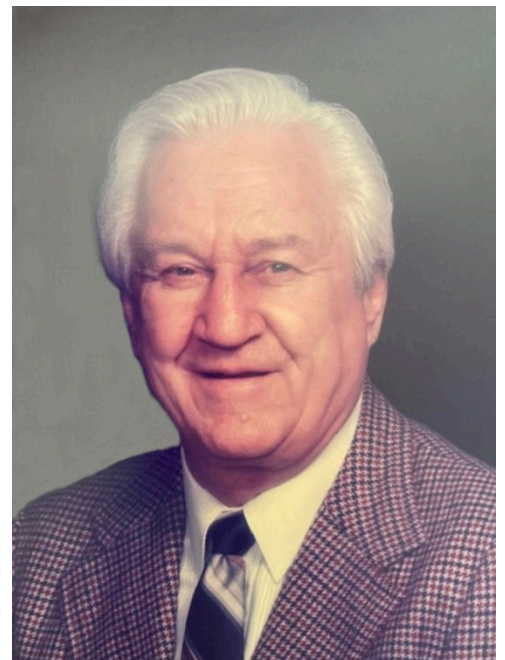
PFC Donald A. Earwood

T/5 Michael Kerecman

T/5 John H. Smith



Tom Sorby



Bill Brady



LTC Kenneth Duane Stempson



1st LT Franklin Marion Koons



Photo of Gino Mercuriali in New Orleans at the RBA Reunion..
Photo courtesy Don Wilson.



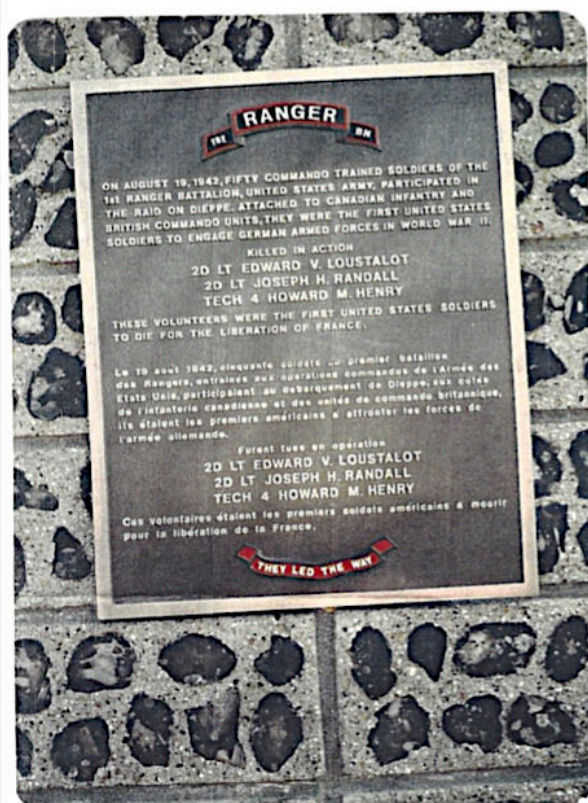
Left to right: Ranger Brady, Father Basil and Ranger Swank feeling very proud of themselves after the dedication ceremony August 19, 1982.



Left to right: Reverend Father Albert E. Basil, Pipe Major Alex H. Graham, Sp 4 Jaime W. Swank, A Co, 2nd Ranger Bn.

During WWII Father Basil was a British Commando and Chaplain (Capt) of the 1st Ranger Bn. He was awarded the U.S. Silver Star for action in Tunisia. Alex Graham was a Piper (Lance Cpl) with the Queen's own Cameron Highlanders. During the sea-borne assault on Pourville, L/Cpl Graham positioned himself on the foredeck of the assault craft and in view and under the intense fire of the enemy, stood and piped "The One Hundred Pipers". In the great tradition of the Scots, he defiantly gave notice that the Camerons were coming. Later in the day he was wounded and captured.

Photo taken August 19, 1982 in front of the Rotunda on the sea-wall at Dieppe, France, shortly before the Ranger Memorial Dedication Ceremony.



DIEPPE MEMORIAL DEDICATION SPEECH OF MARCEL G. SWANK (1 & 4 Hq) AUGUST 19, 1982

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I want to tell you of the men whose names are inscribed on the memorial we are dedicating here today. It is important you know they were something much more than simply names on a bronze plaque. They were magnificent young men who knew full well the risks but none the less came to this place.

Lt. Edward Loustalot was killed while with the 3 Commando, on the outskirts of Berneval Sur Mer. He died in a small field of poppies while leading an assault on a machine gun position, an act of gallantry for which he was mentioned in British Army dispatches. He was an engineer officer, remembered for his youth and aggressiveness. He came from Franklin, Louisiana, was a graduate of Louisiana State University and an architect by profession. He was nineteen years old at the time of his death. He is interred in the Ardennes American Cemetery at Neupre, Belgium,

Lt. Joseph Randall was killed close-by where we now stand while with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry Regiment. He died on landing, a few short steps from the waters edge, charging head-on into the holocaust. He was a big, fine appearing man, an excellent and respected officer of the do or die tradition. He was twenty-three years old, from Washington, D.C., and the only child of a military family. He is interred side by side with his mother and father in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

Tech 4 Howard Henry died while with the Essex Scottish Regiment and, like Joseph Randall, he landed here on the main Dieppe Beach. He was one of the very few men who succeeded in fighting his way into Dieppe where he was killed. He was

a big, well liked, impressive looking mountain man from Science Hill, Kentucky. He wanted to be an electrical engineer and had worked his way through one year of college. He was twenty-two years old and is interred in the Normandy American Cemetery at St. Laurent, France.

These three men of the 1st United States Ranger Bn were the first United States soldiers to die for the liberation of France in World War II. They were of that breed of men who make nations great, the kind who, of their own accord, move to the sound of the guns. They were volunteers whose sense of honor and duty gave them the will to carry the fight to this place forty years ago today. I doubt if it occurred to them to conduct themselves in any other manner. Also, I don't suppose they thought of themselves as heroes or even particularly brave men but of course they were. They were uncommon men who willingly led the way for the millions of Americans who would follow. They have been long and well remembered. God rest their souls.

Special Service Brigade		Division	Corps	Army Form W.3121 Date recommendation passed forward	
Received		Passed			
Schedule No. (To be left blank)	Unit 1st U.S. Rangers, attached No. 3 Commando.			Brigade	
Army No. and Rank	0395585, Second Lieutenant			Division	729
Name	Edwin V. LOUSTALOT			Corps	
(Christian names must be stated)			Army		
Action for which commended (Date and place of action must be stated)				Recommended by	Honour or Reward
<p>Second Lieut. LOUSTALOT was attached to the party of No. 3 Commando which landed on BERNEVAL, near DIEPPE on August 19th 1942. This party consisted of only three boat-loads out of fifteen which had been engaged and dispersed by the enemy before reaching shore. They immediately went into the attack against greatly superior forces. Throughout the action, in which he lost his life, Second Lieut. LOUSTALOT displayed the greatest coolness and gallantry under heavy fire and by his example in leadership contributed greatly to the attack which successfully engaged large numbers for a long time and enabled another party, a mile distant, to approach their objectives with only minor opposition.</p>				<p><i>W. H. Roberts</i> Lt. Col.</p>	<p>Mention. <u>Posthumous</u></p>
Previous Awards NIL.				<p><i>Relayed</i> <i>Amv</i></p> <p><i>Approved</i> <i>M.S.</i> <i>11.7.43</i></p> <p><i>Awarded Mention (Posthumous)</i> <i>(W. H. Roberts)</i></p>	

2nd LT Edward Vincent Loustalot awarded British Mention Posthumously

First Ranger Battalion, United States Army		Division	Corps	Army Form W.3121 Date recommendation passed forward	
Received 26th		Passed 27			
Schedule No. (To be left blank)	Unit No. 1 Commando			Brigade	
Army No. and Rank	3704464, Corporal			Division	720
Name	Franklin Marion KOONS			Corps	
(Christian names must be stated)			Army		
Action for which commended (Date and place of action must be stated)				Recommended by	Honour or Reward
<p><u>OPERATION JUBILEE, DIEPPE AREA 19th August 1942</u></p> <p>During the action Cpl. Koons displayed conspicuous gallantry & admirable leadership. In charge of a small sniping detachment he continued to carry out his duties with very marked success under heavy fire which eventually caused the almost total destruction of the building from which he and his men were sniping. Cpl. Koons is probably the first American N.C.O. to account for a number of Germans in this war. He was attached to my Commando and his Troop Leader spoke of his exemplary character in terms of the highest praise.</p>				<p><i>Lt. Col. Lord Lovat</i></p>	<p>Military Medal</p>
<p><i>Not awarded M.S.</i></p> <p><i>Army stores issued -</i></p> <p><i>2nd Lt. Col. R. J. Roberts</i></p>				<p><i>Approved</i> <i>M.S.</i></p> <p><i>5812</i></p>	

British Military Medal awarded to CPL Franklin Marion Koons

DIEPPE RAID- submitted by Gino Mercuriali

E-Boat Attack: Dieppe

By Gino Mercuriali



As we approached Dieppe, we experienced an E-Boat's attack, but fortunately did not lose any personnel in our craft that I'm aware of. During the attack we had to go into evasive action to avoid the E-boat attack. The shells from their guns looked like flaming "onions"; it was a sight to behold as they appeared to be aimed to hit between the eyes. We had to evacuate our craft for another one but this was a blessing as we would otherwise be sitting ducks. We were told later that the coxswain driving the boat tried to back up and that flooded the engine, but who knows. Our evasive action threw our timing off, so we were directed to congregate with the Mother ship in the Dieppe Harbor.

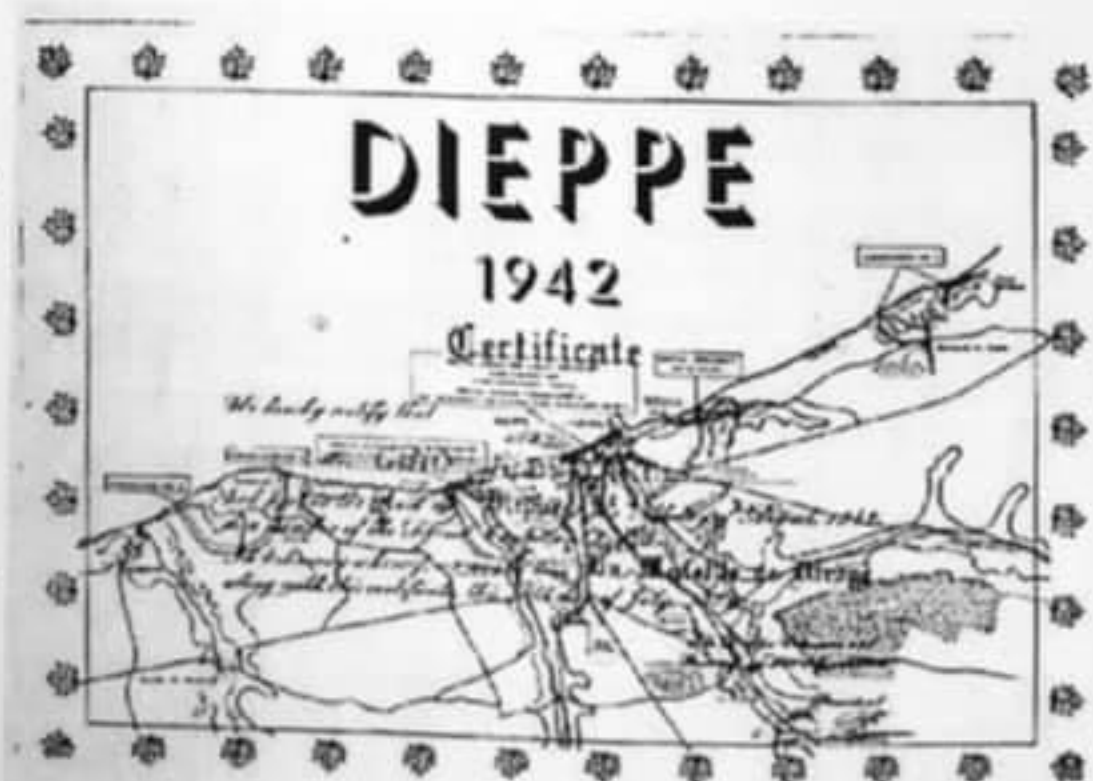
This was an experience not unlike the WWI as far as the dogfights were concerned. Pilots parachuting from planes were observed many times. I could not determine who was who. Some of these planes and pilots appeared to be American.

Of course, we were within shelling distance from land. We could see the Bofors and POM-POMs being fired from the Mother Flag ship's deck and the tanks trying to make their landing in the Harbor area. Yet, we were relatively safe and not envious of the Canadian troops trying to get to shore. The Canadian tanks were disabled on the beaches and the men were in a terrible position to survive. It was truly a sad sight. On this occasion, as with later ones, my composure, I would say, was very good. I always seemed to be engaged enough that things weren't so scary when it was happening but at some time later, when recalled to mind, you are scared out of your pants. I had nightmares after returning to home.

After returning to our base in England, Sgt. Kavanaugh and myself went to a place much like our USO, I guess, and were asked the question, "what do you think of the Raid-Yank?" They didn't realize we were part of it. We never let on that we were there and wouldn't intrude on their elation for anything. In contrast, we later learned of the news about the Raid in the US newspapers and you would think it was a US operation! The British and Canadians didn't much appreciate this. Quite understandable!

The fact that many of us that were assigned to this raid did not have the opportunity to actually land, is frustrating for us. In truth, we are fortunate to come out of it unscathed.

Source: Email account and interview with Gino Mercuriali by Patrick O'Donnell 9/4/98, Certificate to the right is that from Mercuriali that states he participated in the action at Dieppe) Reprinted with permission from Gino Mercuriali and Patrick O'Donnell (author of "Beyond Valor").



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- THE DIEPPE RAID -

19 AUGUST 1942

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DOD Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958
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A Brief prepared by Post Affairs Section March 1944

OPERATION "UTTER"

Brief Description

Operation "Utter" was the code name under which the plans for the raid on Dieppe were first made. It was intended that the raid be executed during the first favorable weather after 24 June 1942.

It was cancelled on 7 July 1942, because of persistent bad weather.

The operation was remounted and executed under the code name "Jubilee" on the night of 18-19 August and morning of 19 August 1942. The background, planning, and details of operation "Utter" are included in the brief on operation "Jubilee."

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THE DIEPPE RAID

HIGHLIGHTS

Code Name

Original operation planned under name "Rutter" to be executed during first favorable weather after 24 June 1942. Cancelled because of poor weather on 7 July 1942. Remounted and carried out on night of August 18-19 and morning of 19 August 1942 under name "Jubilee" (First ship cleared Portsmouth gate 21:10 hours, 18 August; first landing affected at 04:50, zero hour, 19 August; withdrawal from main beaches from 11:06 to 12:20 hours, 19 August.)

Description

It was a combined operation (land, air & naval forces) in the form of a raid with the principal purposes being the testing of the German defenses at a point on the French coast within an area of fighter protection and luring as many German aircraft into the sky as possible.

FORCES PARTICIPATING & CASUALTIES

<u>Forces</u>	<u>Number Participating</u>	<u>Casualties</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Military			
Canadian.....	4961	3363	68.0
Commandos & Royal Marine Commandos...	1075	247	22.9
• 1st Ranger Battalion, U.S. Army.....	50	13	26.0
	<u>6086</u>	<u>3623</u>	<u>59.5</u>
Naval.....	7750	550	7.2
R.A.F.....	1179	153	13.0
G.H.Q. Liason Regt.....		4	
Air Sea Rescue.....		5	
Ships and Landing Craft.....	252	34	13.5
(Destroyers)	(8)	(1)	12.5
<u>Air Force</u>			
Fighters and fighter bombers.....	58 Squadrons	88 Planes	
Bombers.....	5 "	8 "	
Reconnassance.....	4 "	10 "	
	<u>67</u>	<u>106</u>	

* In addition, the following American Officers on the Staff of Combined Operations Headquarters were present as observers:

Brigadier-General L.K. Truscott	-	U.S. Army
Major T.J. Conway	-	U.S. Army
Lt. Col. L. B. Hillsinger (Wounded)	-	U.S. Army Air Corps
Commander E.B. Strauss	-	U.S. Navy
Colonel F. A. Hart	-	U.S. Marines

Enemy Losses

Casualties - approximately 500 killed, wounded and missing (37 prisoners were taken)

Aircraft - 91 shot down, 44 probable destroyed, and 151 damaged.

Force Commanders

Naval	- Captain J. Hughes Hallet, Royal Navy
Military	- Major General J.H. Roberts, General Officer commanding 2nd Canadian Division
Air	- Air Marshall T. Leigh-Mallory

General

Planning for the operation started early in April 1942.

Louis Mountbatten was Chief of Combined Operations during the planning and execution of operation.

Lieutenant General B.L. Montgomery was delegated by the Command-in-Chief, Home Forces, shortly after the middle of April to represent him in the planning of the raid. Gen Montgomery became closely associated with the military side of the planning and attended principal meetings of the planners.

THE DIEPPE RAID*

OPERATION JUBILEE - ON NIGHT OF 18-19 AUGUST 1942

General

The combined operation (land, air & naval forces) against Dieppe was originally known by the code name "Rutter" and intended to be mounted during the first favorable weather after 24 June 1942, but after this operation was cancelled on 7 July 1942 because of persistent bad weather, it was remounted and carried out under the name of "JUBILEE" on the night of 18-19 August 1942.

Definition

"Jubilee" was a combined operation in the form of a raid on Dieppe with the following objectives:

- (a) destroying enemy defenses in the vicinity of Dieppe
- (b) destroying the aerodrome installations at St. Aubin
- (c) destroying R.D.F. stations, power stations, dock and rail facilities and petrol dumps in the vicinity.
- (d) removal of invasion barges for own use.
- (e) removal of secret documents from the Divisional HQ at Arques-la-Bataille
- (f) to capture prisoners

Description of Dieppe

Dieppe is a port town (population approximately 25,000) on the North Coast of France at the mouth of the River d'Arques, located between Boulogne and LeHavre. It is on the average approximately 70 miles cross channel from the English ports of Portsmouth, New Haven and Brighton. The town lies in a gap about a mile wide in the cliffs at the mouth of the River, and on the West side of the harbor. On the East and West flanks of the town are steep slopes of chalk hills. Dividing the town from the sea is a built up promenade backed by a line of hotels and boarding houses. Between the promenade and hotels lie lawns and gardens about 1,200 yards long and 150 yards wide, enclosed by Boulevard Marechal Foch on the North and Boulevard de Verdun on the South. Behind the hotels and tobacco factory is the old town with the harbor to the East. Between Berneval to the East and Quiberville to the West of Dieppe, a distance of 11 miles, the coast consists of vertical cliffs, 80 - 100 feet high accessible only in certain places. The aerodrome of St. Aubin is two and three quarters miles to the South.

*Source of Material

The Dieppe Raid (Combined Report C.B. 04244) by Combined Operations Headquarters, Whitehall October 1942. Foreward by Louis Mountbatten, Chief of Combined Operations.

BACKGROUND OF PLANNING

- Early in April 1942, the question of an attack on Dieppe was first examined by the Target Committee of Combined Operation Headquarters.
- About middle of April, the Planning Staff of C.O. HQ began work on an outline plan of attack under direction of Capt. J. Hughes Hallett, R.N., who was subsequently the Naval Force Commander for the second attempt. "It was realised at the outset, that, though intelligence reports showed that Dieppe was not very heavily defended, a town of its size could only be successfully raided if the number of troops used was considerable."-- as many as six battalions.
- Use of tanks considered from the very beginning.
- On 14/4/42, representatives of Gen. Staff, Home Forces joined the Planning Syndicate as agreed by Chiefs of Staff at meeting 30/3/42. The C-in-C., Home Forces, delegated his authority in the matter of this raid to Lt. General B.L. Montgomery, then C.-in-C., South-Eastern Command. Canadian representatives became associated with planning after Canadians were chosen to carry out raid.
- Two plans: (1) Frontal attack against beaches of town
(2) No frontal attack.
- Meeting 18/4/42, frontal attack has support of Army; Navy said it was feasible.
- Meeting 25/4/42, code name "RUTTER" now given to operation. Mention made that estimate of troops in Dieppe 1,400, with 2,500 reinforcements in 5 hours, and after 15 hours a total of 6,500 men available. Navy expressed doubt of frontal assault.
 - (a) The plan for a frontal assault preceded by bombing was adopted.
 - (b) Commander-in-Chief of nearest Home Port would be the Supreme Commander of raid -- his responsibilities being administrative, not to be responsible for expedition between the time of landing and of re-embarking.
 - (c) The Supreme Commander to be referred to as "Naval Commander-in-Chief".
 - (d) System of command to be Joint Command.
 - (e) "RUTTER" operation one to gain experience for future large-scale operations.
- 9/5/43, Outline Plan submitted to Chiefs of Staff Committee.
- 13/5/43,
 - (a) Chiefs of Staff Committee approved plan as basis for detailed planning to be done by Force Commanders.
 - (b) The proposal of the C-in-C, Home Forces, that the troops to be used should come from Canadian forces was approved.
 - (c) Major Gen. J.H. Roberts appointed Military Commander; Air Vice Marshall T. Leigh-Mallory appointed Air Force Commander; Rear-Admiral H.T. Baille-Graham appointed Naval Force Commander on 1/6/42.
 - (d) Because of Cabinet ruling that targets in Occupied France could be bombed only "when weather conditions are such that accurate attack can be expected", it was necessary to write the Prime Minister about the bombing policy for "RUTTER", on 1/6/42, the C's of S were informed that the Prime Minister was still against indiscriminate bombing of French towns at night, but that an exception would be made in case of a coastal raid.

-Performance tests of Churchill Tank held in beginning of May were satisfactory.

-The Outline Plan:

- (1) Intelligence reports indicate that Dieppe is not heavily defended and that the beaches in the vicinity are suitable for landing Infantry and Armoured Fighting Vehicles at some and that there were 40 invasion barges in the harbours.
- (2) It was proposed to carry out a raid to
 - (a) destroy enemy defenses in the vicinity of Dieppe.
 - (b) destroy the aerodrome installations at St. Aubin.
 - (c) destroy R.D.F. stations, power stations, dock, rail facilities and petrol dumps in the vicinity.
 - (d) remove invasion barges for own use.
 - (e) removal of secret documents from the Divisional HQ at Arques-la-Bataille.
 - (f) Capture prisoners
- (3) A force of Infantry, airborne troops and Armoured Fighting Vehicles will land in the area of Dieppe to seize the town and vicinity. This area to be held during daylight while the tasks are carried out. The force will then re-embark.
- (4) The operation will be supported by aircraft & bomber action.
- (5) Forces Assigned:
 - (a) NAVAL - six "Hunt" class destroyers, H.M.S. Locust, together with landing craft, etc.
 - (b) MILITARY - 2 Infantry brigades with engineers, and up to a battalion of tanks, about one parachute battalion, and up to two glider companies.
 - (c) AIR - 5 squadrons of support fighters, one squadron of fighter bombers and sufficient bombers.
- (6) Flank Attack:

Thirty minutes after nautical twilight, 3 infantry battalions to be landed on 2 beaches - ~~first~~ 1 1/2 miles East of Dieppe to capture anti-aircraft, coast defenses, and mobile batteries, other assist in capture of town, second, to land 2 1/2 miles West of Dieppe (stronger force) to carry out similar role and capture aerodrome at St. Aubin, South of Dieppe. Tank support to be provided as soon as possible.

(7) Airborne attack:

At same time as flank attack, 1 Co. of parachute troops dropped to attack Div. HQ, 4 miles S.E. of Dieppe. Parachute force of 2 Co's to land and attack coastal and Anti-aircraft batteries of Dieppe. If available glider borne troops for reinforcements.

(8) Frontal attack:

Thirty minutes after flank attack, up to 2 Infantry battalions and up to 30 tanks, when sufficient light.

(9) Reserves:

One battalion of infantry and some armoured vehicles on "floating reserve".

(10) Air Action:

- (a) High level bombing against docks during night preceding assault - cease not later than 1 hour before twilight - minimum of 150 sorties.
- (b) Support bombing by Hurricanes of beach area of towns
- (c) Fighter support - for 20 minutes, targets to be anti-Aircraft and coastal defenses.
- (d) Reserves -- 2 squadrons
- (e) Fighter cover during frontal assault for 1 hour and during re-embarkation.

(11) Naval support -- to support assault troops. H.M.S. Locust to enter harbor after defenses have been captured or destroyed.

(12) Demolition and removal of barges -- Parties to arrive 3 hours after assault.

(13) Covering force -- to hold perimeter around Dieppe.

(14) Withdrawal -- all troops will be re-embarked from Dieppe over the beaches or from inside the harbor, embarkation of tanks and infantry to be simultaneous. The latest this can start is 14:30 hours. 21/6/42, 8 hours after the assault, 3 hours are allowed to complete withdrawal.

(15) Naval movements -- Some units from Portsmouth to prevent appearance of Channel convoy, remainder from other South Coast Ports. All landing craft will remain at Dieppe throughout day for withdrawal.

-Further details of plan worked out by the 3 Force Commanders assisted by Lt. Colonel C.C. Mann, 2nd Canadian Division.

-1/6/42 meeting, discussed naval groupings, reduction of airborne troops to 1 battalion, smoke screen by RAF, and in bombardments, the navy to cover frontal area and air force the flanks.

-Beginning of June, the Chief of Combined Operations (Louis Mountbatten) went on 10 day visit to U.S. (purpose of visit not given)

-5/6/42, important change in plans made ~~by~~ decided to abandon policy of high-level bombing at night because would put enemy on alert and destruction in town would clog streets. As alternative, decided on diversionary bombing attacks on Boulogne and the aerodromes at Abbeville, Drucat and Crecy. Also Navy to create diversion by operating Motor Gun Boats off Boulogne.

-Dates -- by 2 June 1942, it was decided that the earliest date for operation was 21 June and from that date to 26 June was most favorable period. It might be possible to carry out operation any time between 4-9 July, 20-25 July and 3-8 August.

-Training -- training program for 2nd Canadian Division and 14th Canadian Tank Bn. was drawn up.

(a) While awaiting the order to proceed against the enemy the troops remained on Isle of Wight or aboard the assault ships which were "Sealed"

(b) "YUKON 1" Exercise - 13/6/42 took place near Bridport on coast. (Chief of Combined Operations not present - returned from U.S. too late)

(c) "YUKON 11" Exercise - 23/6/42 - witnessed by Chief of Combined Operation -- much more successful and C.O. decided to carry out operation at the first favorable date after 24 June. While waiting for operation, some ships to be used in operation were bombed on morning of 7 July in Yarmouth Road.

POSTPONEMENT - Bad weather during last week 7 June and first week 7 July lead to postponement of operation "RUTTER". At meeting of Force Commanders 5 July agreed to inform C. of C.O. that operation should not be carried out 7 July and plan had less chance of success each succeeding day. C. of C.O. directed then to consider a modified plan whereby the operations could take place on one tide, to begin as nearly possible to time of low-water and be completed by the following high-water; this would enable increased air support during operation. Bad weather continued, and Operation "RUTTER" was cancelled 7 July. On that day 4 German fighter bombers severely damaged H.M.S. "Princess Astrid" and H.M.S. "Princess Josephine Charlotte" lying in Yarmouth Roads with Operation troops aboard. Some 6,000 men were returned from Isle of Wight to mainland of England; talks and rumors were rife (Statement made "On the other hand, when the operation was finally carried out on 19 August, there is very little doubt that the enemy was taken by surprise")

"RUTTER" remounted as "JUBILEE"

It was decided to use the revised plan, "one tide" with certain revisions; the attacks on the extreme flanks to capture the batteries at Berneval on the East and Varengeville on the West of Dieppe should not be made by Airborne troops but by Commandos of the Special Service Brigade primarily because condition for airborne operation differ from those required for sea operation.

-27 July, new directive given by the Chiefs of Staff Committee to Chief of Combined Operation and it was under this directive the operation was launched.

-Summary of Plan -- (Completed early in August) Chief elements were carrying out of four flank attacks followed thirty minutes later by assault on Dieppe itself.

The 8 landing places East to West were:

<u>East of Dieppe</u> - Beach opposite Berneval	-	Yellow 1
Beach at Belleville-sur-Mer	-	Yellow 2
Beach at Puits	-	Blue
 <u>Beaches at Dieppe</u>	-	Red (East)
	-	White (West)
 <u>West of Dieppe</u> - Beach at Pourville	-	Green
Beach opposite Varengeville	-	Orange 1
Beach a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile East of River Saane	-	Orange 2

The two outer flank attacks at the "Yellow" and "Orange" beaches to be made respectively by No. 3 & 4 Commandos of the Special Service Brigade. Object to capture and destroy 2 heavy batteries, one "Goebbels" near Berneval, the other "Hess" near Varengeville - important in order to keep Naval forces off Dieppe.

The attack on Blue beach was to capture another heavy battery, "Rommel" and to attack in the rear the East headland above Dieppe, "Bismark". The troops attacking at "Green" beach to capture fortified position, Les-Quatre-Vents Farm, and in the rear to take the West headland overlooking Dieppe "Hindenburg". Other troops were to pass through, move up the valley of Scie and capture the aerodrome at St. Aubin & HQ of the German Division in that area at Anques-la-Bataille. The troops landing at the main beaches opposite Dieppe itself "Red & White" were to assist in the capture of the 2 headlands, capture the town and hold the harbor to enable the naval cutting-out party on board the "Locust" accompanied by a number of Chasseurs, to remove the barges and other craft found. The troops were to be assisted by tanks at "Red" & "White" beaches. In all cases the landings were to be masked by smoke screens laid by air or naval craft or both and covered by bombardment from sea and air.

FORCES

(1) <u>Naval</u> -	252 ships and landing craft including 8 destroyers and 1 Gun Boat, and 7 Chasseurs of the Fighting French.
(2) <u>Troops</u> -	298 Officers and 4,663 other ranks of Canadian Army.
	65 Officers and 992 other ranks of No. 3, 4, 6, Commandos and the Royal Marines Commandos.
	18 From the Inter-Allied Commando
	50 From the 1st Ranger Battalion, U.S. Army.
	<hr/> 6,086 Total Officers and men.
(3) <u>Air</u> -	60 Fighter squadrons
	2 fighter bombers
	5 Bomber squadrons
	<hr/> 67 Total Squadrons

SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Troops for both "Rutter" and "Jubilee" had been led to believe they were to take part in training for later operations against continent. One battalion arrived to take part in operation with empty ammunition boxes, thinking it an exercise.

EMBARKATION

Military forces on afternoon and evening of 18 August, tanks on evening of 17 August.

- Forces sailed in 13 Groups from Southampton, Portsmouth, Shoreham, and Newhaven.
- 2 Passage ways in mine field swept on night of 18-19 August.
- Naval Force from Newhaven appeared in advance of schedule and almost interfered with minesweeping.
- First ship to cleared from Portsmouth at 21:10 hours 18 August disguised as merchant ship -- disguise dropped at 21:30.
- 03:47 hours No. 5 Group carrying men of No. 3 Commando group encountered enemy ships, about 7 miles from the coast -- at least 5 enemy craft opened fire on Steam Gun Boat No. 5 -- badly damaged, all guns put out of action, 407 casualties, only 1 fatal.
- Of the total 23 Large Landing Craft Personnel in this group prematurely engaged by enemy --
 - 4 - had engine trouble, returned to Newhaven.
 - 4 - damaged in naval action, returned to England.
 - 7 - landed their troops of which 3 failed to return.
- 2 Supporting destroyers took no part in action.
- enemy casualties, one vessel set afire and another claimed sunk.
- presence of enemy craft not detected by R.D.F.

LANDINGS

- Only 5 Landing Craft of No. 5 Group landed at Yellow 1 (Berneval at 5:15 19/8/42) heavily apposed - no troops of No 5 Group reached objective, "Goebbels" battery - 4 - 5.9 inch guns. Others including Lt. E. D. Loustalot, U.S. Rangers, who was subsequently killed, did their utmost to press forward under withering fire of any enemy fully aroused and ready. Made no progress, suffered heavily; a number, mostly wounded, were made prisoners -- at 07:00 hours attempt was made to withdraw -- landing craft obstructed by steel stakes 4 or 5 ft. in length driven into beach and seaward.
- Yellow II - 3 Officers and 17 men landed 04:45 (5 minutes before zero) unopposed, 3½ miles N.E. of Dieppe, scaled cliff and proceeded to Berneval to attack "Goebbels" battery, exchanged fire with battery, did not destroy it or put it out of action - re-embarked at 08:10 and withdrew for England at 08:20 hours.
- "Orange Beaches I & II" - ("Hess battery; an important part of defense of Dieppe - 6 15CM coast defense guns with maximum range of 23,800 yds) Assault carried out by 250 Men of No 4 Commando - one group landed at 04:53 hours (3 minutes late) on Orange I other at Orange II at Zero. Orange I group attacking from front silenced battery with mortar fire

at 06:07 and blew up ammunition; heavy German casualties. Orange II group (to attack battery from rear) suffered beach casualties. At 06:20 a squadron of Cannon Spitfires delivered low-level attacks on the battery, hampered by F.W. 190's, some shells hit some houses from which troops including some U.S. Rangers were sniping. "Together with Corporal F. Koons, U.S. Ranger, probably the first soldier of the U.S. Army to kill Germans in this war, they maintained a heavy fire". The Rangers had been divided between No. 3 and No. 4 Commandos. Those with No. 3 did not have the good fortune which attended their comrades with No. 4 for the naval action resulted in the scattering of the flotilla in which they embarked and only a few got ashore.

Battery was captured by frontal assault and guns destroyed. Re-embarkation started at 07:30 hours -- The Goatley collapsible boat useful in ferrying the wounded to the Landing Craft -- Mark VI Smoke Floats used effectively - German prisoners used to carry wounded. Boats joined "Anchorage" off Dieppe and flotilla proceeded to England after transferring casualties to H.M.S. Fernie at 09:00 hours. Casualties in No. 4 Commando (out of 250)

2 Officers	- 9 men	--	killed
3 Officers	- 19 men	--	wounded
—	- 13 men	--	missing, believed killed
5 Officers	41 Men		

NOTE:

"This hazardous assault on "Hess" Battery was carried out strictly according to plan and may well become a model for future operations of this kind".

-Blue Beach - task of the Royal Regiment of Canada to land on beach, capture machine gun nests, attack A.A. guns, and deal with German Marines attack Rommel Battery, assist in destruction of gas works, and some to revert to battalion reserve landed 05:07 (17 minutes late) it was getting light - enemy ready and waiting - masonry wall 10-12 ft. high bordered the beach -- harbor lights went on as flotilla passed piers - searchlights played over the sea - fire from shore opened on flotilla as it neared shore - fire intense as landing craft for 1st wave (A & B Companies) were lowered - most officers killed or wounded immediately - regiment was forced into inaction- lost heavily crossing beach and more so when reaching sea-wall from flank machine gun fire from cliff top and machine guns in wall, many surrendered. Smoke cover by Hurricane bombers had almost completely disappeared when 2nd wave (C & D Companies) disembarked - very heavy casualties on beach and at sea wall - only 22 men reached the top of the cliff - cleared enemy from the houses at top of cliff. German 3 inch mortars and grenades from the top of the cliff made casualties very heavy. Party on top of cliff surrendered at 16:20 hours: Attempt to evacuate Blue beach at 07:00 hours failed under enemy fire - second attempt failed and "the enemy fire was so heavy that it was impossible to close the shore and it is very doubtful whether there were any but wounded or dead left on it."

CASUALTIES - ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADA

Killed, wounded, or missing -- 24 Officers & 459 others -- 483 out

of a total strenght on embarkation of 27 Officers 516 other 543 (90%)

-Green Beech - assault by South Saskatchewan Regiment and Quenns Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada - mission of former to capture village of Pourville, capture Les-Quatre-Vents Farms, machine gun nests, the German HQ at Pourville. Mission of latter land 30 minutes later - pass through Saskatchewan regiment and move to aerodrome at St. Aubin and join up with 14th Canadian Army Tank Bn; capture HQ of German 110th Infantry at Chateau of Arques-la-Bataille.

S.S. Regiment landed with very little opposition at 04:55 (5 minutes late) - considerable machine gun and light AA fire as soon as they were on beeches - A company scaled sea-wall using ladders - unable to reach RDF station due to lack of artillery and mortar fire - "C" company rushed the village of Pourville - B & D companies attacked Les-Quatre-Vents Farm unsuccessfully - due to heavy enemy machine gun and mortar fire. French civilians very friendly - given all possible support from the sea. The Queens Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada Battalion sailed from Newhaven and touched down at 05:30 hours (10 minutes late) after being shelled without effect when coming in to land - few casualties on beach. Headed toward their objective, St. Aubin Aerodrome at 08:45 - the tanks which they should have met at 06:30 had not appeared - withdrawal began at 09:30. The Cameron and Saskatchewan regiments required to hold village of Pourville for an extra hour awaiting Landing Craft which came under heavy machine gun and mortar fire coming into beech, casualties heavy crossing 200 yards of beech and 150 yards of water to the crafts.

-Main Assault: Red & White Beaches - beach 1700 yds long, sea-wall 10 feet high, average width of beach 180 yards but at Western end over 300 yards. Assault on White Beach (West) by Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and on Red Beach (East) by the Essex Scottish Regiment (both Canadian) and both to be supported by the 14th Canadian Tank Bn. (the Calgary Regt) - Objective of both: to seize beaches so tanks could land, enter Dieppe, pass through it to S.W. to cooperate with Camerons in the capture of St. Aubin and German HQ at Arques-la-Bataille - Detachment of Royal Canadian Engineers to destroy portions of sea-wall to permit passage of tanks to town. Landings to be supported by Naval bombardment and attack by cannon firing aircraft - also a smoke screen to be laid by squadrons to the East of Dieppe. Hamilton Infantry reached beaches punctually. Half hour delay in formation of Flotillas for Red & White beeches passage without incident - landing craft down at 05:23 hours - covered by Naval fire - smoke successfully laid - beach wire heavier than expected - tanks landed 10 minutes late - after preliminary bombardment lifted and an attack ceased, Germans opened with heavy fire onto beaches - inflicted severe casualties on Hamilton and Essex Scottish Regiments. Also heavy machines gun fire from concealed positions in caves and from the cliff - thought also that there might have been 88 MM & French 75s in the caves - this enfilade fire made the capture and retention of beaches almost impossible and was main cause of the failure to press on through Dieppe and attain objectives.

Casino taken by Hamilton Infantry together with 23 prisoners (most killed later by German fire). The Essex Scottish at Red Beach suffered heavily when held up by wire and subjected to field artillery and heavy mortar fire. First wave of tanks were 5 minutes behind schedule which resulted in their meeting heavy fire in reaching shore. Of the 18 tanks in first flight, 14 were successfully landed; in second flight only 11 tanks were landed. Of the 24 Landing Craft Tanks which left England 10 landed 28 tanks of which 12 became casualties, 9 unaccounted for and 7 crossed the Esplanade and four penetrated into town. Failure of tanks due to:

- (a) heavy casualties in the Engineers (out of 11 Officers & 314 men, casualties were 9 Officers and 180 men)
- (b) tank treads sinking and slipping in sand.
- (c) anti-tank guns behind road blocks
- (d) anti-tank fire from the east headland (Bismark)

Of 71 Beach Assault Sappers, 9 returned of whom 4 were wounded. The 3rd and 4th wave of tanks waiting off shore received orders from the "Calpe", HQ ship, not to go in and subsequently returned to England.

Floating Reserve - consisted of Fusiliers Mont-Royal landed at 07:04 on "Red Beach" to assist in attack against East headland (Bismark) - casualties heavy - a few penetrated into town and reached dock area. Some 300 men, because of strong tide, landed to the West beneath unscalable cliffs - flanked by machine gun fire - eventually 288 of them surrendered, of which about 100 were wounded. At 06:30 HQ conference aboard "Calpe" headed by Capt. Hallett, Naval Force Commander was held - decided that the "Locust" accompanied by the French Chasseurs and carrying the Royal Marine Commando were not to enter Dieppe harbor to cut away and tow back to England, the shipping found there. (The "Locust" had made an unsuccessful attempt at 06:10 to enter harbor but was fired upon and hit twice by batteries on East headland "Bismark"). Acknowledged plan was not going as scheduled and decided to turn Commando over to Military Force for use; they were sent to "White Beach" under cover of smoke screen - under heavy fire - craft carrying about 200 men turned back upon orders.

- Situation at 09:00 hours

- (a) Yellow II - 20 officers & men from Commando 3 had withdrawn from Berneval Beech and on way to England.
- (b) Yellow I - the Commando landing there were dead or captured
- (c) Blue(Puits)-there were only dead or wounded of the Royal Regiment of Canada.
- (d) Red & White
(Dieppe Beaches) - Essex Scottish and Royal Hamilton Light Infantry were fighting desperately under increasing fire - some Hamilton men had penetrated short distance into town and some R.C. Engineers had set fire to warehouses. Reinforcements of Fusiliers Mont-Royal & Royal Marine Commando suffered too heavily to influence situation.

Green Beech (Pourville) - South Saskatchewan Regt was heavily engaged trying to capture Les-Quatre-Vents Farm. Queens Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada were 2½ miles inland assaulting bridge across River Scie in hopes to reach airdrome at St. Aubin.

Orange 1 & 11 (Vasterival & Varengeville) - No 4 Commando had successfully completed their task, having destroyed a medium Battery, "Hess" and were on way back to England.

Naval Fire Support - enemy fire increased, brought up more artillery, navy guns too light for purpose and targets too concealed and too well protected, but achieved some success. Naval AA guns shot down 29 aircraft.

Withdrawal - at 09:00, the Military Force Commander was satisfied that troops were unlikely to gain headlands East & West of Dieppe (Bismark & Hindenburg); Naval Force Commander advised that withdrawal should take place as soon as possible and that no attempt should be made to take away materials or tanks. Withdrawal set for 11:00 hours and went on from 11:06 to 12:20 (Red and White Beaches) under cover of smoke - over 1,000 men taken off these beaches. Unable to get all troops off beaches - surrender of White Beach made after arrival of German reinforcements. The destroyer, Berkeley, was hit by bomb from a Ju. 88 and later sunk by British fire. Lieut. Col. L.B. Hillsinger of USA Air Corp an officer on the staff of Combined Operations HQ and who was present as an observer, was injured.

Passage to England - craft formed a convoy about 4 miles off Dieppe and proceeded to England under a number of ineffective air raids. Small craft to Newhave with the larger to Portsmouth with over 550 wounded aboard, docking a little after midnight 20 August 1942.

"Throughout the operation, the Chief of Combined Operations, the RAF Commander, & the General Officer Commanding the 1st Canadian Corps remained in the operations room at the headquarters of No. 11 Group, Fighter Command."

"Except for a number of discussions of various points with the RAF Commander, the Chief of Combined Operations and the General Officer Commanding 1st Canadian Corps, refrained from interfering with the course of the operation which the Force Commanders clearly had in hand."

The Air Battle

Main tasks of RAF (a) provided cover
(b) reconnaissance
(c) patrolling by Coastal Command prior to operation

German airforce: approximately 260 front line single engine aircraft between Brest & Texel; bombers: 120 stationed in Holland and 100 at other stations in area. Estimated enemy could bring to bear 120

fighters for action -- proved accurate. Sorties flown - total 2614, 2399 by fighters and fighter bombers, 79 reconnaissance aircraft, 62 by medium, 24 by fortresses, 60 by smoke-carrying aircraft.

Own Casualties: lost 106; 88 fighters, 10 reconnaissance, 8 bombers & smoke layers.

Enemy Casualties - 91 destroyed (of which 44 were bombers), 44 probably destroyed and 148 damaged.

CHIEF RESULTS

Two chief purposes of operation (1) to test the German defenses at a point on the French coast within the area in which Fighter cover could be provided by RAF and (2) to lure as many German aircraft into sky as possible, were achieved. The defenses at Dieppe were thoroughly tested and between 1/4 & 1/3 of German Air Force in the West was put "hors de Combat".

Strategic surprise was difficult because of the "second front" talk but tactical surprise was achieved; no evidence Germans expected raid in evening of 18-19/8/42. The defenses hadn't been alerted; air force had received no special warning, had received customary late powder and bombers didn't appear till 10:00 hours 19 August. *passer*

Other Results

(a) were capable of moving a large heterogeneous naval force across some 70 miles of sea.

(b) success of RAF in providing cover and inflicting heavy enemy air losses. Provided evidence that a more protracted operation could seriously reduce enemy air strength and might open way to daylight bombing of Germany.

(c) damage inflicted:

By Navy: 1 trawler blown up, 2 small trawlers possibly sunk, 1 small tanker beached and total loss, 24 aircraft; considerable damage to hotels and buildings facing the sea, including the tobacco factory.

By Army: damaged the Casino, guns & pillboxes defending it, and destroyed the "Hess" battery of 15 CC guns at Varengeville-sur-Mer.

By Air Force : shot down 91 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 44 and damaged 151. Reports indicate Germans give losses as 170.

Personnel : hard to estimate, perhaps 500 total killed, wounded and missing.

Prisoners : total - 37, Proportion of Polish in troops defending Dieppe was high - in some units 50%. General standard of prisoners was low.

ALLIED CASUALTIES

	TOTAL		KILLED		WOUND- ED		DIED OF WOUNDS		MISSING		P. OF WAR	
	Off.	Other	O.	Oth	O	Oth	O	Oth	O	Oth	O	Oth
Naval	81	447	11	42	31	167		8	22	200	17	30
H.M.S. Berkley		22				8				14		
<u>Sub-Total</u>	81	469	11	42	31	175		8	22	214	17	30
Military Commandos	24	223	2	14	6	37			16	172		
U.S. Rangers	2	11				6			2	5		
GHQ Liaison	1	3							1	3		
Canadian Forces	215	3164	20	104	39	553	1	19	36	764	119	1724
RAF		153		4		40		1		108		
Air-Sea Rescue	11	26	10	5		8			1	3		10
C.O. HQ Staff	5		1		2		1		1			
TOTAL	339	4049	44	169	78	819	2	28	79	1269	136	1764

French Civilian Reaction - had been warned by broadcast to remain passive as it wasn't an invasion; they carried the warning out but were ready and willing to answer questions.

ALLIED CASUALTIES (Con't)

(b) Percentages:

	<u>Engaged</u>	<u>Casualties</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
2nd Canadian Division Nos 3,4,6,& 10 Commandos, Royal Marine Commands & U.S. Rangers.....	6,086	3,623	59.5
Naval.....	<u>7,750</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Canadian Forces.....	4,961	3,363	68.0
Commandos.....	1,075	247	22.9
U.S. Rangers.....	50	13	26.0
R.A.F.....	1,179	153	13.0

(c) Material

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Destroyer.....	1	12.5
Landing Craft Assault.....	17	28.3
Landing Craft Personnel (large).....	8	10.8
Landing Craft Tank.....	5	20.8
Landing Craft Mechanized.....	1	1.7
Landing Craft Support (medium).....	1	12.5
Landing Craft Flak (large).....	1	16.7
Tanks, infantry, Churchill.....	28	
Scout cars.....	7	
Cars.....	2	
Carriers.....	1	
Motor Cycles.....	3	
Fighter Airplanes.....	88	
Reconnaissance.....	10	
Bomber and smoke Laying.....	8	

LEASSONS LEARNED

- Need for overwhelming fire support.
- Need for permanent naval assault force.
- Landing ships & craft for assault be organized well in advance into naval assault force.
- Need for planning a combined operation at a Combined HQ where Force Commanders & their staff can work and live together.
- Need for plan little dependent on weather condition.
- Flexibility of plan, assault on as wide a front as possible.
- The assault by a minimum force to gain success, maximum reserve force to exploit success.
- Need for comprehensive system of control and communication
- Need for amphibious night training.
- Tanks landed after tank defenses destroyed.
- Flank attacks better than frontal
- Higher standard of aircraft recognition
- Briefing of troops to take place as late as possible.
- Use of smoke very important.
- Some light or self propelled artillery needed, after assault has gotten by landing place.
- No combined operation should be launched without adequate rehearsal.
- Helpful to have knowledge of operation given to as many units and ranks as practicable.
- Should not allocate to airborne troops a mission so important that operation must be cancelled if "airborne weather condition" does not prevail.
- Choice of assault landing places is limited by tidal condition.
- Heavy Naval escort for passage across channel needed.