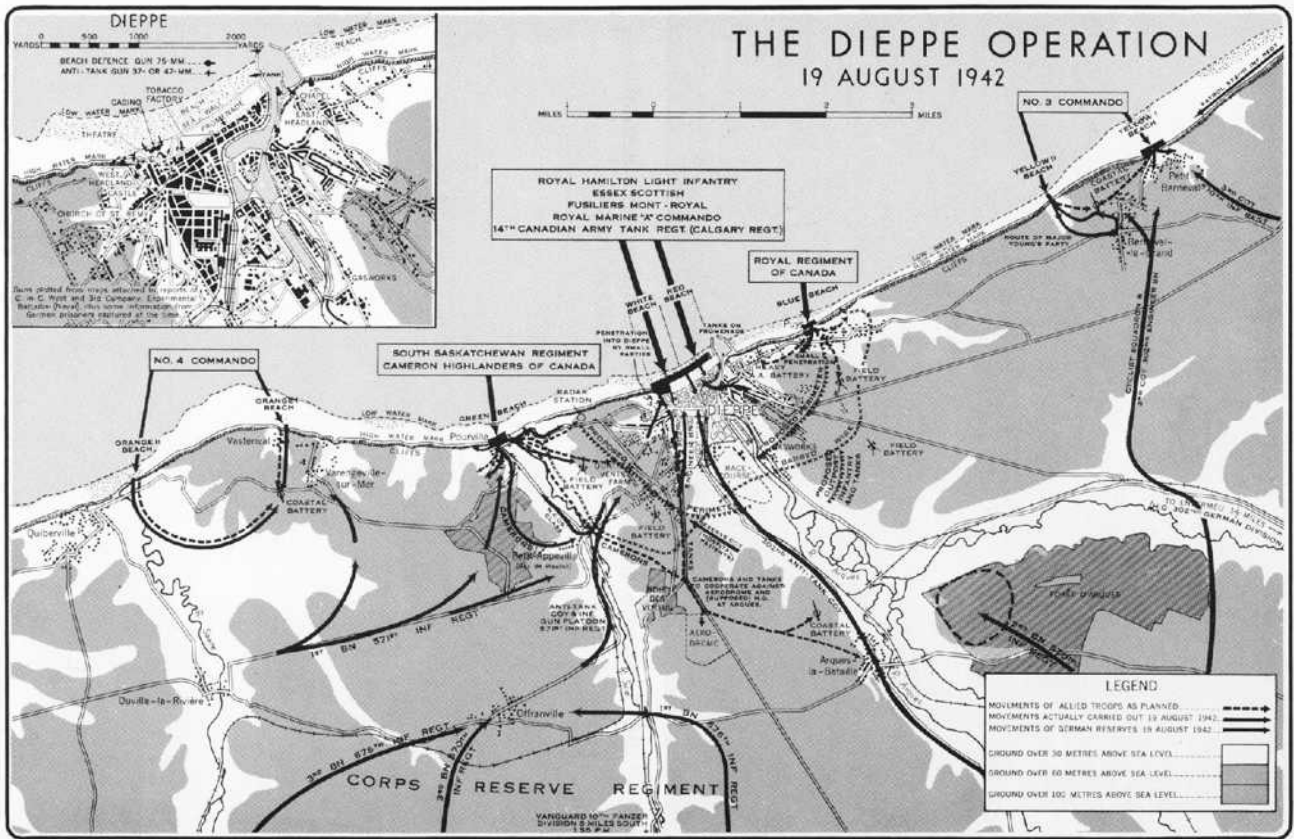


Map and Pictures



1. A 1944 view from one of the heavily fortified cliffs that loomed above the beaches at Dieppe when the Canadians and British came ashore during the Dieppe Raid, August 19, 1942. The obstacles on the beach were not there in 1942. In the photo Canadians are inspecting one of the German pillboxes that dominated the beach.



2. Operation Jubilee—the Dieppe Raid—commences. The invasion armada of 252 ships and boats dashes at full speed across the English Channel to Dieppe, France, on the evening of August 18, 1942.



3. Landing Craft Personnel (LCP) draws away from a motor torpedo boat to start the run in to the beach at Dieppe.



4. ML230 going into Dieppe with commandos in LCPs.



5. and 6. Main beaches of Dieppe at the height of the battle. Tanks and landing craft burning on the beach after the Allied raid, August 19, 1942.



7. The aftermath at Blue Beach, called “a massacre” by John Mellor, and “a pathetic monument to poor planning and the inflexibility of the planners back in Britain.” Survivors had sheltered behind the buttresses that supported the sea wall.



8. Many of the dead and wounded were washed out to sea by the incoming flood tide.



9. A British destroyer rescues soldiers from a landing craft which was sunk during the Combined Operations daylight raid on Dieppe. The men are using nets to clamber up the side of the destroyer; they are being helped by Royal Navy sailors wearing anti-flash gear.



10. Soldiers who took part in Operation Jubilee, the Dieppe Raid—after their rescue and evacuation to England.



11. A wounded soldier is carried off the ship on his return to England.



12. A Canadian soldier being disembarked from the Polish Navy destroyer ORP at Portsmouth on return from Dieppe.





13. and 14. Captured Canadian and British troops being marched through the streets of Dieppe by their captors. Forced to hold their hands high in the air for the benefit of German photographers, the pictures were published the following day with the caption: "Churchill's Second Front Kaput."

In the left front row is Capt. John Foote, VC; right front row is Capt. Wes Clare, MC, medical officer. Capt. Foote was the chaplain who carried wounded from the beach, and who chose to stay behind rather than board the last rescue boat as it left for England. This meant he would spend the rest of the war in a prisoner-of-war camp.



15. and 16. Canadian and British prisoners from the Dieppe Raid were tied on orders from Adolf Hitler—first in Red Cross string and then in chains. The very rare potato ration peeled while in chains.



17. and 18. Sgt. Harry Beesley and the chaplain Capt. John Foote—two of the men recognized for their efforts on the battlefield and in the POW camps. They saved others and kept spirits strong.



19. One element of the constant Canadian resistance was the digging of tunnels through which several POWs escaped.



20. Bellows made from a disused kit bag, used to supply air down the escape tunnel.
