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LONDON, JUNE 30, 1942--Conferences relative to SOS installations planned for the Plymouth Area are held during the morning by General Clark and Colonels Rooks and Ferenbaugh.

General Eisenhower and General Clark depart in the evening for a discussion of combined operations with Lord Mountbatten. After completing the more thorough reconnaissance of the Salisbury Plain district, Colonel Adcock, Colonel Ramsey and Major Hewitt return to London.

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ABOARD THE MONTEREY, JULY 1, 1942--At 2 AM officers awake the enlisted men and check to see if they have life belts. Those who haven't are issued them on the boat deck. It takes two hours to complete the detail and by that time the hatch covers of the Monterey are being battened down. The heterogeneous cargo--from trucks to foot lockers to food--has been loaded.

We pull away from the pier at 4:18 AM and head out to sea. Few expected to get underway so quickly. The other transports steam out ahead and behind us.

When it becomes light we are out of sight of shore. The convoy is a marvelous sight! Seven big, grey troopships moving along with a battleship, a cruiser and 20 destroyers for an escort. The troopships are so close together you can see the men, all wearing lifebelts, lining the rails. Every foot of the decks seems to be covered with khaki-clad men. Overhead, cruising leisurely around the convoy, are two blimps. Sometimes they pass so close we can see the men in the gondolas. Land based navy planes come and go.

The Monterey is the lead troop transport, running on the starboard flank of the front line which is made up of our ship, the battleship Texas and the light cruiser Philadelphia. In the second line, about a quarter of a mile behind us, are the transports Argentina (US), Duchess of Bedford (British) and Barry (British). In the third line is the Sibonet (US), Maloja (British) and a two-stacker (Dutch).

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NORTHERN IRELAND, JULY 1, 1942--General Clark and General Eisenhower are joined at Preswick, Scotland, by Colonel Rooks and Colonel Ferenbaugh. The party proceeds by plane to United States Army bases in Northern Ireland.

The group spends the day inspecting troops and installations of our V Army Corps. American and British troops have split into two groups and are going through a joint exercise.

General Clark observes that U.S. troops look fat and pudgy while the Britishers are hard and lean. He decides that our ground forces--those already here and those to come--must have gruelling training to fit them better for battle. American troops participating in today's exercise consist primarily of the 34th Division and the First Armored Division.

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Colonel Adcock, Colonel Ramsey and Major Hewitt complete their study of all installations in the Salisbury area and submit recommendations for the housing of officers and men of the headquarters of the II Army Corps.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, JULY 2, 1942--The Monterey, 19,500 gross tons and the largest transport in the convoy, has 5,810 officers and men aboard. In peacetime her full passenger list was 750. There are so many troops aboard that there are only two messes a day. Enlisted men eat in the main dining room and their mess lines serpentine all around the ship's companionways. Officers eat in the cabin class dining room, having three sittings per meal. Counting the crew and naval gunners we have over 6,000 men on board. The other troop transports look equally crowded.

The convoy commander is Captain J.J. London of the U.S. Navy. This is the Monterey's first trip in the Atlantic. She has already made two convoy trips to Australia. We are following various type zig-zag courses, the entire convoy shifting simultaneously by synchronized watches.

Captain London explains that the Texas is with us to protect the transports against possible Axis raiders. The Philadelphia is assigned primarily to protect the Texas. Our escort all the way will consist of 22 warships. The blimps leave us in late afternoon. In case we need any aerial scouting done, the Texas has two planes and the Philadelphia four. From the bridge you can see we are sailing in the middle of a circle of destroyers. They rim us completely. The ship's newspaper starts coming out today but it can carry no dates or marks of identification. Nothing is to be thrown over the side of the ship.

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LONDON, JULY 2, 1942--General Clark, Colonel Rooks and Colonel Ferenbaugh arrive at 12:30 PM by plane from North Ireland. The entire afternoon is spent in conferences with the staff discussing plans and problems relative to housing units of the Corps headquarters.

Anti-aircraft protection in the vicinity of Corps headquarters is discussed by General Clark and Colonel Bradshaw, anti-aircraft officer of ETOUSA. They decide to supplement existing heavy gun defenses in the Salisbury-Castle area by moving in additional units of British anti-aircraft for increased protection.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, JULY 3, 1942--All day we move through a pea-soup fog. None of the other ships in the convoy can be seen but we hear their whistles every two or three minutes. Few men are on decks since it is cold and clammy with a wispy fog making everything drip. The captain tells us we are somewhere off the coast of Nova Scotia.

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14

Just at dusk the fog lifts briefly and we can see the entire convoy. The vessels are moving along in perfect formation, as though they had hawsers from stern to bow. The Philadelphia sends up two scouting planes. Of the 5,810 troops we have aboard, nine are women--nurses who will be in the II Army Corps station hospital.

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SALISBURY, ENGLAND, JULY 3, 1942--The entire staff leaves London at 9:00 AM, proceeding to Salisbury so General Clark can inspect, on the ground, the recommendations made concerning quartering sites for headquarters of the II Army Corps. General Clark approves the recommendations made by Colonel Adcock and the SOS is directed to make every effort to improve existing bathing and latrine facilities. The entire staff remains overnight in Salisbury.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, JULY 4, 1942--It is still so foggy that you can't see 100 feet. Ship life has settled down to routine with mess lines functioning smoothly under officer checkers. Each afternoon we have "abandon ship" and "attack station" drills.

Officers and men go to their stations in full equipment, including steel helmets, pistol and ammunition, canteens, life belts and gloves (for sliding down ropes in case we have to abandon ship). Enlisted men go on the promenade deck, from which they would load into lifeboats.

The Monterey has eight anti-aircraft guns--.50 caliber machine guns, water cooled, manned by Matson Line personnel. There are two on the stern, four amidships and two on the bow. Our ship also has four three-inch guns, two on the stern and two in the bow, and a four-inch gun on the stern.

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SALISBURY, JULY 4, 1942--The staff continues reconnaissance of additional installations and proposed sites in the Salisbury area. General Clark and Colonel Rooks return to London shortly before noon and hold conferences with ETOUSA and British officers regarding improvement of all installations in the area the II Army Corps will occupy.

The remainder of the staff continues a detailed reconnaissance of the Salisbury area in search of additional housing. This group returns to London in the late afternoon.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, JULY 5, 1942--The fog continues and it is reported that we are going in a huge circle, waiting for it to clear so the destroyers can go into Halifax and "top off"--that is, replenish their fuel supply so they will have sufficient in case we get into a fight.

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15

Sunday on shipboard is just like any other day except that there are Catholic and Protestant services on the boat deck. There is little for the enlisted men to do but sleep and relax. Everyone is wondering what port we are going into and today Captain London tells some of the officers that we are due to arrive in Glasgow, Scotland, a week from today which will be July 12.

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LONDON, JULY 5, 1942--Preparations are pushed for the disposition of troops when they arrive in the British Isles. The main task is to prepare for their staging in the Salisbury area.

A second group of II Army Corps officers arrive from the United States by plane. It includes Colonel C.L. Bertholf, Adjutant General; Colonel E.B. Howard; Colonel Francis Markoe, G-1; Major Dan Gilmer, Deputy Chief of Staff; Colonel T.E. Lewis, Artillery Officer, and Lieutenant A.C. Barker, one of General Clark's aides. They reach London about 6:00 PM.

General Clark and General Eisenhower go to Checkers for an overnight visit with Prime Minister Churchill.

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CHECKERS, ENGLAND, JULY 5, 1942--This is the ancestral estate of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and when General Eisenhower and General Clark arrive for their overnight visit the pudgy, affable leader of the British bounces out to meet them. He is entirely informal, wearing carpet slippers and a baggy smock.

The Prime Minister takes the two American generals down a winding path through the woods and the three men sit on a secluded bench to talk about the British-American war effort.

Mr. Churchill is in favor of executing GYMNAST, the name for the operation calling for invasion of the African coast and the taking of Northwest Africa, as soon as possible. His arguments show the correlation of thought between President Roosevelt and the British leader since our president favors the same operation. Mr. Churchill believes a European invasion is too hazardous at the present time.

Both Generals Clark and Eisenhower are non-committal because they feel GYMNAST will detract from what they consider a quicker, more direct operation--SLEDGEHAMMER, the name of the proposed 1942 European invasion operation, and ROUNDUP, name for the large-scale European operation in 1943. This would carry the war direct to the European continent.

Following the talk in the woods, the Prime Minister and two generals go to the old but beautifully decorated house. The Prime Minister, even for cocktails and dinner, never changes out of the smock and bedroom slippers. Other guests at the dinner include Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Portal, wife of the head of the British Air Command. The group discusses frankly throughout the dinner all secret war plans. The Prime Minister tells the American generals not to worry because "my wife and Mrs. Portal know everything."

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16

During the dinner the Prime Minister tells how he went walking alone that afternoon. He met, during his stroll, an Englishman, his wife and their three children. He chatted with the couple and finally asked them if these three represented all their children. The man replied they did.

"Well," the prime minister says, grinning, "I think you should have four. Get busy on that right away!" Mr. Churchill chuckles as he finishes the story.

After dinner the Prime Minister and the generals go to Mr. Churchill's study where they converse animatedly over a globe and read reports coming in to the Prime Minister. The big news concerns movement of a 33 ship convoy to Archangel, Russia. Mr. Churchill is elated when the report comes in that the German battleship Von Tirpitz has been hit by torpedoes from a Russian submarine. He says he must have some good news to report to his people. Later, the report on the Von Tirpitz turns out to be false.

The Prime Minister tells Generals Clark and Eisenhower how this convoy represents the first real attempt to move supplies through to Russia. Murmansk virtually has been bombed out of existence. The convoy is accompanied almost halfway from England to Archangel by the entire home fleet. Because the German fleet is concentrated on the northern coast of Norway and land-based bombers can attack the convoy, it must go on by itself, accompanied only by destroyers, submarines and armed trawlers. (Only four of these 33 ships finally reach Archangel).

News from the African front isn't too promising as the Prime Minister and the generals discuss war plans, study the globe and read incoming reports. Rommel is pummeling his way forward into Egypt.

Later, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill, their guests, members of the Prime Minister's staff and household servants attend motion pictures in the mansion. General Clark sits with Mrs. Churchill and General Eisenhower is with the Prime Minister. After the show, Mr. Churchill introduces his staff, made up mostly of officers of the Coldstream Guards, to the two generals. They talk about military affairs and the Prime Minister trots out and returns with the rifle he used in the Boer War. Chuckling, he goes through a snappy drill with it.

After the officers have gone, Mr. Churchill, General Clark and General Eisenhower sit up until 3 AM discussing war plans. As they talk about various plans the Prime Minister will say: "Have you seen my paper on that?" And he sends for papers embodying his particular ideas on a certain operation. Mr. Churchill is sold on the idea of executing GYMNAST. He feels that the British-American invasion can't be made against the heavily-fortified and quite heavily-held French coast. He thinks something must be done soon to divert German troops from the hard-pressed Russian front.

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17

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The two American generals retire at 3 AM and General Clark, reading a book at his bedside which tells about famous people, including Cromwell, who slept in his particular bed, finds it hard to get to sleep in the presence of so much history. Checkers, which is about an hour's drive southwest from London, is approximately 1,000 years old.

After breakfast, Generals Clark and Eisenhower inspect the Checkers guard and as the two American officers are going down the line, the Prime Minister, still in night clothes, sticks his head out of a bedroom window and hollers:

"Ain't they a fine body of men!" "Ain't" is one of Mr. Churchill's favorite words.

General Eisenhower and General Clark depart for London at 10:00 AM.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, JULY 6, 1942--The convoy commander has apparently decided to pass Halifax and the refueling operation. Once again we are moving on zig-zag courses at 15 knots. At 4:00 PM we are past Cape Race and somewhere between Labrador and Newfoundland. Late in the afternoon we sight small whales.

Two of the seven troop transports are no longer with us. They are the Sibonet and the Dutch two-stacker. They reportedly got into Halifax. The Sibonet will not accompany us to the British Isles. She is going to Iceland with special troops. The report is that two destroyers have dropped back to convoy the two ships that put into Halifax.

The weather is cold--46 degrees at 3:30 PM. Not many men go on decks. The enlisted men are divided into two groups for the crossing. One group has the use of troop staterooms from noon until midnight; the opposite from midnight until noon. When one group has the stateroom, the other has space, with some bunks, on A and B decks.

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LONDON, JULY 6, 1942--General Clark and his staff are occupied in preparing for reception of the advance ground forces now en-route to Greenock, Scotland, and Liverpool, England, in the troop transports.

The group of Army Corps officers that arrived yesterday are oriented by General Clark as he outlines plans for the future.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, JULY 7, 1942--The medics are doing their immunization work again. Enlisted men and officers keep a steady line going through the dispensary, formerly the Monterey's writing room.

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18

Most of the troops aboard are engineers. Highest ranking officer on the Monterey is Colonel Grandy of the Engineers. We have no combat troops, most of this advance echelon being supply and housekeeping troops, construction units and some non-flying Air Force personnel. A few combat troops were staged at Fort Dix and the report is that a battalion of infantry from the First Division is on another ship. When we were at Indiantown Gap, part of the First Division was in Area 2, next to us. The 16th and 18th Infantry regiments were out on practice marches while we were at the staging area but they did not accompany us out or go on the alert when we did.

Officers and men, realizing where we are going to land, are speculating on our task and guessing where we will invade the continent.

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LONDON, JULY 7, 1942--Actual establishment of the II Army Corps Command Post and physical preparation of troop areas in the Salisbury-Tidworth area is started today. Colonels Adcock, Ramsey and Ferenbaugh depart for the area to supervise work and make all arrangements for the arrival of troops.

Orientation of the newly-arrived officers continues. In the evening, General Clark has dinner with Averill Harriman, one of President Roosevelt's key men on relations with refugee governments in London and on Lend-Lease matters with Great Britain.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, JULY 8, 1942--Articles on English-American money exchange and on how to identify British army officers appear in the ship's paper today and now everyone knows for certain that we are going somewhere in the British Isles.

After daily fogs since July 3, it is partly clear today and we can see most of the convoy for an hour or so at a time. It is still very cold. The sea is a little rougher but as yet there has been no sea sickness. The favorite shipboard pastime is exchanging rumors and speculating about where we are going to camp and what will be our mission. There seems to be a great desire to get going.

The quality of the food is excellent. There are two post exchanges on board and they are doing a terrific business, particularly in soap, cigarettes and toilet articles that the troops figure will be hard to obtain in rationed England.

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LONDON, JULY 8, 1942--All officers, from General Clark down, concentrate throughout the day and most of the night preparing plans for arrival of troops. Reception, transportation and quartering work is assigned to the various sections.

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19

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SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, JULY 9, 1942--The convoy has stepped up its pace since we have left the two slowest boats behind. We churn along at 17 knots. It is getting warmer but you still need a field jacket or a trench coat on deck. The convoy moves along the same generalized zig-zag courses, losing about eight per cent of its mean distance, according to Captain London. For the first time in almost a week we can again see the destroyers cruising around near the horizon.

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LONDON, JULY 9, 1942--The advance staff in the Salisbury area is augmented by the dispatch of Colonels Bertholf, Howard, Markoe and Gilmer who go down to assist in preparation for establishment of II Army Corps headquarters and the arrival of troops.

General Clark, Colonel Rooks and Lieutenant Barker go to Longford Castle to observe preparation of the Command Post. They return in the afternoon.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, JULY 10, 1942--We have two "attack station" alarms today. The men go quickly and quietly to their posts. It was the first time the routine of the ship had been changed since we left Brooklyn.

After being at our stations for about 35 minutes, we get the all-clear signal. No explanation is given for the alarm but it might have been to prepare the men psychologically in case we have the real thing.

The second "attack station" alarm comes about 11:00 AM, half an hour after the first one. This time officers and men go to their stations more quickly and smoothly. Troops come off the decks on the double. The reason for the second alarm turns out to be a four-motored British bomber which, despite rain and low scud, flies around us until about 4:00 PM. As she leaves, the bomber dips low between the Texas and the Philadelphia and then disappears in the mist toward Ireland.

The two "attack station" brought the first action on our ship since the voyage started. Twice before we had seen action nearby--once a plane dropped a depth charge about half a mile off our starboard stern, then, about half an hour later, a destroyer dumped over a depth charge. Today, for the first time, we were part of the activity.

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LONDON, JULY 10, 1942--General Clark and General Eisenhower hold several conferences during the day to discuss preparations for the arrival of troops and to enlarge their plans for future operations against the enemy. All efforts of the remainder of the staff are concentrated on one thing: making ready for the arrival of the first units.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC, JULY 11, 1942--A British Catalina flying boat joins us early this morning. It is clear and calm--the finest day since we left Brooklyn ten days ago. Despite our proximity to land there is not a single "attack alarm" all day. At 6:40 PM we sight land off our starboard--Ireland! Officers and men crowd the rails, looking through field glasses. Later, land appears on our port side and we're told we are entering the Irish Sea.

About 7:00 PM two British Hurricane fighters come out to look us over and they dart about overhead for almost two hours. Before leaving us at dusk they dip down to about 200 feet and roar between the Monterey and the Texas. Just before dark we sight a British cruiser off our port and she blinks signals to us. Since sighting land there is a more buoyant feeling aboard ship. Everyone is eager to get ashore.

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TIDWORTH, ENGLAND, JULY 11, 1942--General Clark accompanies General Eisenhower to Tidworth where they attend a demonstration by British Airborne troops now completing training in this region just north of Salisbury. The generals are accompanied by Colonels Rooks and Lewis. Britain is building up her glider and parachute troops. Following the show, the generals confer with British officers at Salisbury. The party returns to London in the afternoon.

Troop transports bearing advance units of the II Army Corps to England will arrive tomorrow, so, at 9:00 PM, General Clark, Colonel Rooks and Lieutenant Barker depart for Glasgow by train.

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GREENOCK, SCOTLAND, JULY 12, 1942--At dawn the convoy is in the Firth of Clyde and we can see land on both sides. In single file we move up the roadstead, the Philadelphia leading the way, followed by the Texas, then us, then the Argentina. The destroyers bring up the rear. We make quite a flotilla. The channel is filled with ships--merchantmen, battleships, cruisers, destroyers and small boats. We pass two British submarines coming in from sea duty.

At 11:08 AM we drop anchor just off Greenock. The other three troop transports have continued down the Irish Sea to Liverpool and the delayed two-stacker is coming in here later.

Soon after we anchor General Clark, who has come up from London, boards the ship from a launch. He confers on A Deck with high Corps officers and then goes over to the Argentina. He returns later for further conferences. Most of the officers and men get their first look at their Commanding General as they are lining the rails when he arrives.

At 4:45 PM small boats begin removing headquarters of the II Army Corps from the Monterey. Most of the group goes to the Greenock railroad station dock aboard the "Maid of Orleans," a

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21

channel steamer that made five trips to Dunkerque to evacuate British troops after the Battle of the Lowlands. She hauled 2,000 men a trip.

At Greenock we board English trains, six men to a compartment. At 9:45 PM, after being served coffee and cookies by the Red Cross, we pull out for England. Just before dark, which doesn't come until almost midnight, we pass through Glasgow. The train, as was the Monterey, is blacked out all night.

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LONDON, JULY 12, 1942--Colonel Lewis goes from London to Liverpool to meet the three ships out of the convoy that put into that Lancashire port. Most of these are engineering and supply troops and an advance detachment of the First Division. Colonel Lewis greets these units for General Clark, who, in the evening, goes from Greenock to Liverpool.

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ENROUTE BY TRAIN TO TIDWORTH, JULY 13, 1942--Our train passes through Newcastle, Kent (which is badly bombed) and other English towns during the night. We stop at Leicester at 10:30 AM and eat food served us on the station platform by the British.

At 3:38 PM we arrive at Lagershall and detrain to military music by a British army band. We are taken by trucks and staff cars to Tidworth where we are to be quartered temporarily while our regular areas are being fixed for occupancy. Temporary quarters for the Army Corps are about midway between Andover and Salisbury.

Tidworth is a permanent British army post so our quarters are fairly good. Officers are living in Aliwal and Assaye halls and the men are in barracks nearby. Most of the officers and men get their first hot baths since leaving Indiantown Gap two weeks ago. This area is filled with British troops, mostly tank and airborne units. Within the immediate vicinity are four RAF airdromes and planes, including many towing gliders, are overhead constantly. By dark, most of us are set up in our quarters.

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LONDON, JULY 13, 1942--The staff completes arrangements for reception of the newly-arrived troops at Tidworth. General Clark, Colonel Rocks and Lieutenant Barker return to London in the afternoon from Liverpool where General Clark conferred with the top officers on each ship. These included Brigadier General Roosevelt of the First Division.

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TIDWORTH, JULY 14, 1942--The staff sections set up their offices today and we begin functioning. Chase National Bank officials come to change American money into English and to arrange for the opening of bank accounts. We get our first chance to write V-Mail and inform our families that we have arrived safely.

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22

Officers begin making reconnaissance trips so they can familiarize themselves with the area--Longford Castle, Cowesfield, The Moat, Newhall and the general region in which we will be located.

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General Clark addressed all officers of the headquarters of the II Army Corps for the first time today. He outlined in general the task facing officers and men under his command.

Approximately 180 officers were gathered in a gymnasium when the general arrived from London. He stood on a long wooden bench so all officers might see as well as hear him as he gave a general picture of what part our unit will play in the war. He told us we had the honor of being the first American unit in England proper and added that this had certain advantages and disadvantages.

"You are the advance echelon of the American Ground Forces in England," he said. "There is opportunity for all of you. You are in on the ground floor."

General Clark, after pointing out this advance group is composed of headquarters of the II Army Corps, headquarters company, the 202nd Military Police and the second battalion of the 16th Infantry of the 1st Division, stressed the need for the advance units to present a soldierly appearance and attitude and give the British confidence in the American army. This must be done, he added, by being meticulous in dress and military courtesy.

"One of the paramount things we must show," the general said, "is an attitude of cooperation. You are going to hear rumors about the British army. You must always remember that we are fighting a common enemy and that that enemy is promoting propaganda to undermine our faith in each other."

General Clark cited examples of this type of propaganda which he said was aimed at division of American and British opinion. He declared complete cooperation between ourselves and the British is imperative.

Explaining the European Theater of Operations, the general said that General Eisenhower, Theater Commander, has three branches under him: 1--Ground Forces, led by General Clark; 2--an Air Support Force, under General Spaatz, and 3--the Service of Supply, under General Lee.

"The ground force is us," the general said. "Before us we have a tremendous task. It involves toil and sacrifice and opportunity."

General Clark disclosed that since his arrival in England he had been attending important conferences concerning the common task of American and British forces. He praised the British and

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23

said plans were being made that he could not detail as yet.

"I can say," the general added, "that we are to be on the offensive--not the defensive!"

Army Corps officers, standing at attention, overseas hats in hand, in a semi-circle before their Commanding General, listened attentively as they got their first direct indication of what lies ahead. Because of the Army Corp's importance, a large percentage of those present are field officers. The general explained the necessity for such a large staff, saying a reinforced Corps staff was needed and that he had augmented even that because of the nature and importance of the task ahead. That was the reason, he continued, that conditions in our command area are so crowded. This area is designed to accomodate about half the number of officers and men that will be stationed here.

Returning to the subject of relations with the British and the position of the II Army Corps as the first American task force in England, General Clark stressed the necessity for exemplary conduct and soldierly appearance. He praised the deportment and dress of British enlisted men and officers and said we, as the advance echelon, must match them, at least. He pointed to the need for saluting and recognizing British ranks.

The general disclosed that eventually the II Army Corps will occupy and control the entire Southern Command area. British troops will be moved out of the entire area after our divisions relieve them.

General Clark discussed the problem of drinking and venereal disease. He suggested that American officers by-pass the British custom of officers having cocktails at mid-day. Not being used to this custom, the general said American soldiers could do a better job--be more alert and use their faculties to greater advantage--if they did not drink at least until their duties for the day were discharged. He said British authorities opposed establishment of prophylactic stations in towns neighboring military areas and he said every possible step must be taken to keep the venereal disease rate at the lowest possible level.

Regarding loose talk and rumors, the general said that England, particularly in the big cities, was filled with enemy agents. Military information, he declared, should be discussed or exchanged only with responsible and competent officers within recognized units. He pointed out that particular care should be taken about discussing things military in hotels and railroad trains. As to rumors, he repeated that many were started by enemy propagandists in an effort to undermine between Americans and Britishers the complete cooperation "that is so vital and necessary.

The general then announced that chiefs of sections of the II

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24

Army Corps would be detailed to go to London on a staggered plan so that they could confer with section chiefs of General Eisenhower's staff. Other officers, he continued, would have the same opportunity at a later date.

General Clark concluded by requesting each man to use his initiative to the fullest extent. "Suggestions are welcome," he announced, "and I want every officer to feel free to come to either me or the Chief of Staff with any particular problem or idea."

In order that the officers might know the II Army Corps Chief of Staff, General Clark had Colonel Rooks mount the bench beside him. He then explained that every officer in the headquarters had been either hand-picked by himself or selected on recommendations of high-ranking officers.

When he concluded speaking, General Clark requested that each officer pass by so that he and Colonel Rooks could meet him. Later, Brigadier General Roosevelt of the First Division stepped into the receiving line. Each officer passed by and introduced himself to the three men. General Clark spoke briefly to each man, asking him about his section and his particular interest.

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TIDWORTH, JULY 15, 1942--More troops arrive in the area today. Most of them are Engineers, with the 342nd the largest group, and supply outfits. They are quartered for the most part at North Tidworth.

As quarters are fixed up at Longford Castle and Cowesfield, officers begin moving out. Some officers are assigned as liaison men between General Eisenhower's ETOUSA staff in London and General Clark's headquarters at the Castle. Reconnaissance of the area will be continued until all officers have had an opportunity to look over the new quarters and the general terrain.

On the heels of General Clark's speech, officer patrols are put out to check on the appearance and military courtesy of our men. We cover a five-mile circle around Tidworth, making sure the soldiers are neat, are carrying their gas masks and that they are saluting and being courteous to British officers and enlisted men. Some of the officer patrols go out as far as 12 miles. At night we live under blackout conditions.

General Clark makes his first talk to enlisted men today, addressing the Second Battalion of the 16th Infantry, 1st Division, the advance group of combat troops. The 1st Division was the first division over in the last war and it is first again, General Clark tells the attentive men. He tells them that such a record is an honor that he knows they will live up to.

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"I know you men want to fight," the general says. "You're over here because you want to fight. And you're going to get a chance to fight!"

The general also discusses the venereal disease problem, stressing to the men the need of fitness for battle. He advises them also, as the highest paid soldiers in the world, to save as much money as possible. American soldiers, he points out, are paid from four to five times as much as any other soldier in the world. There is hardly anything you can buy here in England and you won't be able to buy anything in combat, he tells them. Here is your chance to save money. Make out allotments or buy war bonds. Then you will have something to fall back on when the war is over and you return to civilian life.

In discussing military courtesy, the General tells the 1st Division troops that just about everything in England is rationed. "But," he adds, "salutes aren't rationed. Give lots of them. I don't want you running out of them toward the end of the week!"

The men laugh and then, as he concludes his talk, they form a line and pass by to shake hands with their Commanding General. The general talks to each man individually. He tells them, as he told the officers, that he wants their ideas and that they should feel free to come to him or to Colonel Rooks with suggestions.

It is the general's plan to meet all the men under his command, to try and know them personally as far as possible, to know how they feel and to instill in them confidence and a fighting spirit.

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TIDWORTH, JULY 16, 1942--Reconnaissance of the area we are to occupy is completed today by headquarters officers. Movements from Aliwal and Assaye barracks increase as officers go to the Castle area or to Cowesfield.

American troops begin marching the roads of England for the first time as the advance infantry battalion makes an eight mile hike with packs and rifles. Already the companies are picking up English mascots--dogs predominating.

Officer patrols are increased, an afternoon shift being put on to check our men on dress, military courtesy and whether or not they are carrying their gas masks. The rule is laid down that any officer or man must carry his mask if he is so far from his barracks that he can't reach the respirator in 15 minutes. That time is set since the English have found they normally have at least that much warning before a raid.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 16, 1942--General Clark hopes to have divisions representing every segment of the army join together in the continental assault when it comes. For that reason he expects to have at least the 1st Division, which is a regular army outfit; the 36th, a National Guard division, and the 77th, composed principally of selectees, with him for the first blow.

"In that way," the general explains, "We'll have every component--Regular Army, Reserves, National Guard and Selectees--joining in the mission. I particularly wanted the 77th so that selectees will realize that one of their own outfits is getting a chance to fight."

The 77th is one of the General's products--built from the ground up by him while he was Chief of Staff of the Army Ground Forces. He claims it is one of the best divisions in the army.

General Clark's hope to have the 77th in the first major European engagement was born while he was at Camp Jackson, N.C. He had gone there with General Marshall and Lord Mountbatten for a review. When the 77th Division passed, General Clark watched it with pride and then went to General Marshall and told him he thought it would be a fine thing if a selectee division could be part of the European Task Force from the start. General Clark explained that many selectees seemed to feel their divisions were far down the action hierarchy and that the Regular Army and National Guard divisions would get foreign service while they would not be called upon but would remain in the United States. As a morale factor and because of his faith in the new divisions, General Clark suggested that a division made up principally of selectees be given a chance to join the first force.

General Marshall replied he thought it was an excellent idea and asked General Clark, who at the time did not know he was going to take command of the U.S. Ground Forces in Europe, what division he would recommend. General Clark said his first choice would be the 77th.

The general also discussed today the possibility of bringing over another regular division--the 3rd, famed Rock of the Marne Division. Like the 1st, it has had amphibious training.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 17, 1942--This picturesque, historic castle three miles southeast of Salisbury, Wiltshire, is the headquarters of the II Army Corps and it will be until operations have progressed to a point where we can move onto the continent.

Here in this five-turreted, three-storied mass of stone is the heart of the Army Corps commanded by General Clark. All offices are on the third floor. They are converted dressing and bedrooms.

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No army ever had a more unusual Command Post. The castle, seat of the Lord of Radnor, has been leased by the United States Army. Its construction started in 1588 and the date of the key-stone in the center arch in front of the castle is 1591. The manor, formerly on this site, was built in 1166 but it and the estate were lost through gambling about 1574 by the last of the Servingtons. It was bought from John Webb, the winning gambler, by Sir Edward Gorges. His brother, who succeeded him, built the castle as a replica of the castle of Uranienberg--a triangle with a tower on each corner and an open court in the center. Later occupants added two towers and built in the open court. The building of the original castle was financed through gold and silver bars taken off a wrecked Spanish galleon. *Gues*

The castle is saturated with history. Sir Oliver Cromwell almost paid with his life when he took it in 1645. It has housed kings and dukes and lords. The castle, as it now stands, was completed about 1840. The present Lord Radnor (the seventh) is living in one section of it, that part being off limits to army personnel.

The Gorges sold the castle and Longford Park, the tremendous meadowed and hilled area surrounding it, to Sir Edward Des Bouveries in 1717. From him it has descended to the present owner. The Earlship was created in 1765. Between the Gorges and the Radnors, the castle was occupied by the Lords Colerane, the first one of which "choak'd endeavouring swallow the rump of a Turkey." Henry, the second Lord Colerane, brought stone carvings, marble-topped tables and other pieces of art from Italy to embellish the castle. That action resulted in Longford Castle being a virtual museum that today houses paintings by such artists as Gainsborough, Sir Thomas Reynolds, Velazquez, Van Dyck and Holbien.

The castle is set at the bottom of a dish-like valley. Directly behind it, eastward, flows a branch of the River Avon. This placid stream is reputedly the finest trout brook in England. Directly on the south side of the castle is a huge formal garden which, because of the food scarcity, is now planted in onions. Beside the front drive are lawn tennis courts and farther forward is a broad meadow in which horses and cows graze peacefully.

What incongruity--between the quiet cattle, down the main lane approaching the castle, camouflaged British lorries and American trucks rumble; overhead, there is an occasional Spitfire of Hurricane Fighter or a Whitley Bomber; within the trim but weatherbeaten castle, war plans are being made.

On the north side is a wood. Beneath the trees Nissen huts (igloos) and tents are rising to house headquarters troops. Surrounding buildings are being re-furbished so they can quarter officers.

Our headquarters on the third floor are reached through a maze of twisting halls. In places the walls are three feet thick.

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Quite a bomb shelter!

Offices are being set up along an angular hallway that runs from the southwest turret to the southeast turret, as follows: Chief of Staff's office, under Colonel Rooks; the Commanding General, General Clark; Secretary of the General Staff, Lieutenant Colonel Hewitt; G-3, troop movement and miscellaneous section; G-3, executive office, Colonel Ferenbaugh; G-2, counter intelligence; G-2, map room and executive office, Colonel Howard; G-3, clerks and files; G-3, operations and training sub-section; Liaison office, Lieutenant Colonel Sloane; Air Officer, Colonel Gale; G-1, Colonel Markoe; Artillery Section, enlisted; Artillery Section, executive, Colonel Lewis; Adjutant General's Office, Colonel Bertholf. The G-4 section, under Colonel Adcock, is the only one on the right hand side of the hall, being opposite the office of the Secretary of the General Staff.

There are sub-offices up in the towers. Other offices, such as the anti-aircraft, anti-tank, chaplain, etc., are out in the huts under the trees. The Signal section, under Colonel Tully, is just off the Castle foyer on the ground floor. Code rooms, the telephone switchboard and other sections are being set up in convenient spots within the Castle.

Some officers will have quarters within the Castle itself. Others, including General Clark who is at New Hall, a quarter of a mile away, are quartered in buildings fairly close by.

One of the most interesting spots in the castle is the court, which is like a foyer with a balcony surrounding it. Around the balcony are hung oil paintings by such famous artists as Rubens, Poussin, Mireveldt, Franz Hals, Janssens, Gheeraedts, Hans Ewouts, Zuccaro, Lucas de Heere, Lievens and Van Dyck. There are also knick-knack cabinets filled with miniatures, mosaics, rare China and other objects of art. This part of the castle is open to officers.

Lord Radnor's quarters, in the southwest tower, have had most of the famous paintings moved into them. These include portraits of all the Ladies of Radnor. All of them were painted by either Sir Thomas Reynolds, Gainsborough or Hudson. Just off the court balcony is an art salon that has more than a hundred paintings, including one by the famed Spaniard, Velazquez.

The castle was built to be a city within itself. It includes a chapel, a huge picture-lined dining hall, billiard and game rooms, a giant kitchen, a nursery tower and salons and chambers too numerous to be counted.

This, then, is the headquarters of the II Army Corps. General Clark says that every time a door is opened he expects to see an armored knight come clanking toward him!

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 18, 1942--General Clark leaves for London to attend conferences that he expects to be the most important to date. The major topic will be how and when a Second Front will be opened. The general's only companion on this trip is Colonel Hewitt, Secretary of the General Staff.

Movement of II Army Corps headquarters officers from Tidworth to the Castle, Cowesfield, The Moat and other permanent quartering areas increases. General Clark plans on being in London for several days. The conference, primarily, will be between Americans. A special delegation has arrived from the United States.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 19, 1942--Colonel Rooks has all sections organizing their offices so headquarters will be operating full blast by the time General Clark returns. Carpenters and electricians are busy putting in electrical fixtures and getting the offices in working shape. Telephones are being installed and map boards hung.

On the telephone system between units, the Castle will be known as "Tornado. The other code names are "Teapot" for Cowesfield, the headquarters of the II Army Corps headquarter's engineers, and "Tradewind" for Tidworth, our rear echelon. We have a direct line into "Tempest," code name for the London headquarters.

A sizeable staff of II Army Corps officers have been stationed permanently in London to do liaison work with General Eisenhower's staff. The Army Corps' London staff is under Colonel Slocum, deputy Chief of Staff.

W-4  
5120 II Corp  
staff

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 20, 1942--Early this morning we have our first air raid alarm since arrival. The sirens on the Castle wall about dawn. Other sirens are getting our men up in the other areas. It is quite misty and we can see nothing but overhead we can hear the motors of a few planes. Nothing happens and the all-clear comes about 6:40 AM. Later we learn that a German plane flew over Salisbury, apparently on its return from bombing a more westerly target.

Organization work continues at headquarters. Huge maps of England and the European coast along the English Channel have been put up in most of the offices. The walls of General Clark's office are covered with maps, including one that shows the location and make-up of the various German units along the European coast.

More officers move into the Castle area as carpenters finish remodeling work and plumbers get toilet and bathing facilities installed.

Nothing definite comes down concerning the London conferences.

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We learn however that General Marshall, Admiral King, Harry Hopkins and Steve Early are over for the Second Front conference.

*Chess changed?  
Yes  
H.A.P.*

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 21, 1942--Preparations of II Army Corps headquarters are complete, basically, so orders are issued to move the rest of the officers and enlisted men into their more-or-less permanent quarters tomorrow.

Officers working in headquarters are living in one of five places: at New Hall, where General Clark and his chiefs of section live; in the Castle itself; at Bothey House and the Agent's House, two fairly large brick buildings near the Castle, and at The Moat, a brick structure about a mile away. Troops of Headquarters Detachment and Headquarters Company live almost in the shadow of the Castle. The men have quarters in brick outbuildings, wooden huts and Igloos.

*As H.A.P.  
Belle*

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 22, 1942--Headquarters officers, loaded down with luggage, begin arriving soon after dawn to set up in their new quarters. They are housed anywhere from two to six men to a room. Toilet facilities are adequate and there is plenty of hot water.

Officers rig up their own closets, arrange their rooms with rugs and knick-knacks and by noon they have their quarters looking quite homelike. However, the foot lockers, which left us almost a month ago, haven't shown up yet and most of the officers and men are short on personal things and have run up against a tough laundry problem. Third third floor of the Castle is bustling as officers and clerks begin filling up offices.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 23, 1942--Headquarters of the II Army Corps begins to operate on more or less full scale today. Offices of the various sections are finally arranged and papers begin flowing from section to section. Things are beginning to hum.

Because the Castle mess hall--the former dining room of lords and ladies--will seat only approximately 70 officers, we have double sittings for all meals: 7:00 and 7:30 for breakfast; noon and 12:45 PM for lunch, and 6:00 and 6:45 for dinner. All offices open at 8:00 AM and operate straight through until 5:30 or 6:00 PM.

Senior and Junior Staff Duty Officers are appointed, sentries are placed around headquarters and we go on Command Post scale. Air raid instructions come out and to insure our security every

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officer and man must show his identification card when entering headquarters. Plane lookouts are put on a 24-hour watch on the Castle towers and quick-to-challenge sentries patrol the area quite heavily at night.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 24, 1942--The tempo around headquarters quickens as officers and enlisted personnel get settled in their sections. In the afternoon General Clark and Colonel Hewitt return from the London conferences. The general plunges into conferences with various high-ranking officers but he is going to wait until tomorrow to disclose what occurred regarding the Second Front plan.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 25, 1942--General Clark, in a highly-secret meeting attended only by the eight top-ranking colonels of the II Army Corps, detailed today the world-wide importance of conferences he has been attending in London since July 17. He disclosed that the Second Front probably will not be opened until the spring of 1943.

In his map-lined office, the general told of the arrival of an American delegation desirous of seeing the Western European front opened in 1942 to take pressure off the Russians. In clipped sentences he told his officers of the tense arguments for and against offensive action on our part this fall. He detailed what occurred during the conferences. At intervals, Prime Minister C hurchill was consulted.

The American delegation, which includes General Marshall; Admiral King, chief of U.S. Naval Operations; Harry Hopkins, special assistant to President Roosevelt, and Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, came over preponderantly in favor of opening the Second Front this fall.

The British command, General Marshall and General Clark realize we are not yet prepared for the continental assault which, under the most favorable conditions, will be an extremely hazardous operation. If it came this fall it would have to be made with an insufficient force that would lack the necessary amphibious training and complete and proper landing equipment.

The Second Front decision has not yet been definitely made but it looked when he departed yesterday, the general said, as though the attack will come about April 1, 1943. General Clark is returning to London tomorrow to continue the conferences.

"It looks as though SLEDGEHAMMER, the name of our 1942 operation, will not take place," the general said. "Instead we will concentrate, from now on, every minute of the day and night, on preparing for ROUNDUP, our 1943 operation."

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The crux of the entire problem is the Russian situation. Everyone feels, the general explained, that something should be done to relieve German pressure on the Russians. An assault on the French coast by combined British and American forces could be made to withdraw some German divisions from the Eastern front.

The coming four months will be the crucial ones. If Russia can hold on until winter sets in, the position of the United Nations will be fairly good. When the spring of 1943 comes, plans and training for the opening of the Second Front will be complete. But, in the event Russia collapses, Germany will, by next spring, be able to consolidate and hold what she has in Russia and withdraw scores of divisions to oppose the continental invasion.

The point of view of those in favor of opening the Second Front this year is that we may never have an opportunity for invasion than we have now with Germany putting on a furious Russian drive.

When asked for his opinion, General Clark said he told the conference that "we can't go in there with feather dusters." He explained the problem, as far as his Ground Forces are concerned, from a purely military point of view. The general outlined a hypothetical case.

If we made the assault on September 15, the general told the conference, all we could count on using would be the 34th Division, now in Ireland. It has had no amphibious training; it lacks anti-aircraft support; it has no tanks. The First Armored Division, also in Ireland, wouldn't be able to go into the invasion with all its equipment. Nor would any of the other units scheduled to be in the European Theater by that date.

Getting the men and equipment together, the general explained, is a tough problem. There is also the all-important matter of invasion boats. These, he said, will not be ready by September 15.

It was decided, tentatively, that SLEDGEHAMMER would not take place. However, General Clark, with General Marshall's approval, had already cabled the War Department asking that the 1st Division be here in complete strength by August 20th. It was decided to let the order stand, despite the tentative decision. General Marshall said he thought the 1st Division, which has been trained in amphibious work, ought to come over as soon as possible, even though it would mean taking approximately 20,000 SOS troops out of the August convoys. It was decided to alert the 1st Division and several other units, including signal, medical and an Engineer Boat Brigade.

"After four days and four nights of conferences during which we studied the globe looking for all possible points of attack and figuring what we could use, we agreed that SLEDGEHAMMER (the 1942 operation) was impossible," General Clark declared.

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"I think that probably is the way the decision is going to stand. We must now concentrate all our work on ROUNDUP which is the 1943 operation. If Russia collapses it is not difficult to see that by next spring ROUNDUP may be impossible of execution. We'll know by October or November. If November comes and the Russian army is dissipated, the entire plan must be changed. That would make it possible for Germany to disperse 100 divisions along the invasion coast and it would remove the possibility of the invasion being executed successfully. We would have to go somewhere else. That could be GYMNAST, the operation involving invasion of the North African coast."

The General said the European Theater of Operations had promised the British it would build up a large amphibious force with six or seven divisions as soon as possible. We are also committed to protecting the Southern Command section of England which, the general said, is at present rather lightly held, a fact of great concern to the British.

During the conference with his section chiefs, General Clark stressed several times that "we must put all our energy and planning into ROUNDUP. He said he wanted ideas and outlines from all officers on how they thought training could best be carried out and how the invasion might be made.

The general outlined one dramatic occurrence at the London conference. It was when he was asked by General Marshall, Admiral King and Harry Hopkins what American Ground Forces could do to alter the situation if fighting developed to a point where the collapse of Russia appeared imminent.

Should the war reach such a crucial point, the general replied, an invasion in the vicinity of Cherbourg would have to be executed despite the lack of landing equipment and scarcity of American troops with amphibious training. We must do everything we can to save Russia. The Cherbourg area--although heavily fortified and held--would be particularly logical as an invasion point because the crossing would be relatively short and, hence, troop-landing boats could be used with greater frequency.

The general told the leaders of the Second Front conference that he was all in favor of doing something if the Russian situation is as black as President Roosevelt and other world leaders think it is. However, he added, opening of the Second Front at an early date means that the brunt of the invasion must be borne by the British since it is something the United States will be able to contribute very little toward until the spring of 1943.

American troops that could go into an invasion task this fall would have little or no air support, insufficient anti-aircraft, automatic weapons or tanks. General Clark outlined to Admiral King and Mr. Hopkins the time and space factors involved in getting American troops ready for the European invasion in 1942. He told

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the men frankly that American Ground Forces couldn't possibly do anything before early October.

An invasion around September 15 had been mentioned and the general said that would be impossible. The 34th Division is shy two brigadier generals. The 1st Armored Division hasn't its full equipment. The 1st Division, having just arrived by that date, won't have its materiel. The invasion would involve long practice to get the divisions, supporting troops and the Navy working as a harmonious team.

The general was then asked if this small invasion force could be ready to attack by October 1. He pointed out this was only 15 days more and that the problem was so tremendous that that short amount of time would make little difference.

"The British," General Clark told his section chiefs, "feel we can't do anything on a large scale this year so that is the way I think the decision will stand. We have only eight to nine months to prepare for the invasion and that is little enough time. Every day counts and we must devote all our energy to preparations."

The general announced one division--the 1st--would arrive in August, two in September and two in October. He said another armored division was necessary and must be brought over as soon as possible. The invasion divisions, he said, must have two combat teams each. These teams, which would attack the coast side by side, "must have been trained and trained and trained."

"When we train for this invasion," he said, "the forces must use the same boats, the same air support, the same automatic weapons that they will use in the actual invasion. They must carry complete equipment--ammunition, gasoline, food, everything. They must rehearse and rehearse again. They must be perfect."

"This can and must be done!"

The general said amphibious training centers will be established so the divisions can go directly into those areas and plunge into training immediately. He suggested that the best spot was Northern Ireland. The general wants all amphibious training sectors under his control. He said training would proceed until the American forces, with navy support, crossed the Irish Sea and made a mock attack on the Ayrshire coast. British forces encamped there would furnish the defense. A merciless critique would follow.

"Training like that is what we are shooting for," the general declared. "We can't do anything unless we have rehearsed on a full scale and unless we are perfect. Every division that comes over must be trained to a fine peak and it must be arranged so they get their feet wet."

General Clark speculated on whether it wouldn't be wisest to have all U.S. divisions land in Ireland so they could go immediately

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into rigorous amphibious training. If this training was carried on in England, German planes would "smack our pants off and we'd lose our boats and men," the general continued. He said this amphibious training in more isolated Northern Ireland would take three or four intensive weeks. Graduation would be the "invasion" across the Irish Sea. General Clark said Admiral Hallett and General Drew, of the British Navy and Army, were eager to assist in such training.

The General said he had requested that Colonel "Mike" O'Daniel, U.S. amphibious expert, be placed in direct charge of such training. The initial invading force will have to be trained on the theory that it will make a ship-to-shore landing. The second wave of troops, going over after we have a foothold on the continent, should be able to move from shore-to-shore with ships pulling into docks that probably would be under bombardment.

General Clark said the Higgins invasion boats had not yet arrived. He added these vessels were not really adequate since they could be set afire with incendiaries. The big bottleneck in invasion plans is in obtaining the proper type of landing craft.

The chiefs of section were told that they must make personal reconnaissance of possible areas for amphibious training. This must be done immediately, the general observed. When divisions arrive they must go through hardening processes and small unit training. "I want them to make 25-mile marches repeatedly, at least once a week," the general said. "This will be followed by amphibious training and finally combined training.

The general said troops must be instilled with a feeling of security in their artillery and that plans must be made for them to practice with live fire going over their heads. Colonel Lewis, artillery officer, told the general these shells could be laid down within bursting range of the infantry. General Clark said some of the men would get hit and some would be killed but that such training was necessary. These almost-real "wars" would also bring Air-Ground cooperation.

"These men must learn to fight under realistic conditions--they must learn to dig in," the general said. "They must dig in, by God, every time they stop. I'm not being hard-hearted. I'm doing the men a favor. On their toughness depends their lives and the winning of the war.

General Clark said his chiefs of sections must get together and decide the nature of the training program. He said that today he had seen General Loyd, head of the British Southern Command, and General Creagh, commander of the Hampshire-Dorset district, and that he had discussed with them the problems of training in this area. "I told them," the general recounted, "that I want to be as fair as possible but that training is imperative and nothing must stand in its way."

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The general said that when the 1st Division arrives and takes over the Southern Command area now held by the 38th British Division, the transfer must take place in an orderly manner and that the division must make arrangements to billet itself. He said the British would leave "odds and ends of overage troops" to aid in the transition from British to American protection.

As to the 1st Division's use, General Clark declared "you can bet your bottom dollar that the 1st will be in on the assault."

He said he thought the jump-off would come next April.

Turning to the problem of logistics, the general said the SOS had promised 100 per cent support in the matter of construction and supply. He said he had been astounded at the SOS work already done. The problem of food, especially when invasion comes, was discussed and General Clark stressed the need for D rations and K rations, the new, concentrated, lightweight food. He said that whenever orders were made, they should be made big. "Take anything you can get," he counselled. "You can never tell what we are going to need." General Littlejohn of SOS will sit in on ration discussions.

Returning to the invasion problem, the general said that troops would have to be trained to land against all types of obstacles. He said G-2 reports show that Germans have the European coast lined with pillings, mines, barbed wire and other obstacles. He told of a visit he made to the Dover coast and of a British anti-invasion device whereby oil pipes run down to the surface of the channel. In event of invasion, the pipes will pour oil over the waters and it will be ignited as the enemy's assault boats approach.

"You can count on all sorts of heinous devices," he said. "We must be prepared for anything. You can all start worrying and thinking of the answers to how we are going to solve these problems. There are many solutions."

The problem of distributing troops in the Southern Command was brought up and Colonel Ferenbaugh said the limit was 11 divisions in this particular area. He said opposition was already being expressed by English residents to the moving in of so many troops. Colonel Adcock said arrangements had been made to put two divisions in South Wales. He added that reconnaissance had been made in the Western Command area but that there had been quibbling between the British officers on our right to survey the area for possible camp and training sites.

Colonel Ferenbaugh said the British are somewhat confused because they have to deal with two American units--the II Army Corps and SOS. He suggested our plans be coordinated before we approach the British with them.

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The 1st Division is scheduled to be staged at Tidworth, then moved down to relieve the 38th British Division in the Poole-Bournemouth area. The next staging area will be at Oxford where two divisions are scheduled to arrive.

General Clark has four major appointments today--with Generals Loyd and Creagh, separately; with Lord Radnor, owner of Longford and our neighbor-host, and Air Vice Marshall and Air Commander Rowley of the 10th Fighter Group, RAF. Stephen Early was scheduled to visit headquarters at 3 PM but the visit was cancelled when General Clark was requested to be in London for conferences at 10 AM tomorrow.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 26, 1942--General Clark goes to London alone to attend the new session of the Second Front conference. He does not expect the meetings to last long and he has a feeling that plans have been changed.

Despite the fact it is Sunday, headquarters in in full operation. The plan is to give each officer and man a day a week off, but the days are going to be staggered so the progress of our work won't be interrupted. There's no time to waste and there will be no half-holidays or leaves.

Before going to London, General Clark discusses the necessity of cooperation between Air and Ground Forces. He says he has told General Spaatz that it will be necessary for the ground commander to exercise control of close support air operations when the invasion comes. To effect this cooperation between General Spaatz and himself, General Clark has sent for Brigadier General Candee who will unify the work of the 8th Air Support Command and the II Army Corps. General Candee will set up his headquarters in the vicinity of the Castle so there will be close contact between air and ground forces.

The general also discloses that he has definitely selected Colonel O'Daniel to head the amphibious training program. The Colonel fought in the World War beside General Clark who at that time was commanding Company K of the 11th Infantry Regiment. When General Clark was wounded by shrapnel, Colonel O'Daniel took over command and won the D.S.C. in the <sup>Argentine</sup> ~~Argentine~~. For the past few months Colonel O'Daniel has been heading up amphibious and commando training under General Clark at Ground Force headquarters in Washington. The colonel is already in England and General Clark has written General Mc Nair asking that he be allowed to remain here on grounds that amphibious training over here is more crucial than similar training in the States.

Colonel O'Daniel and Admiral Bennet of the U.S. Navy are leaving tonight on a reconnaissance tour of Scotland in search of an amphibious training sector. The admiral is charged with collecting, receiving and training all invasion craft crews.

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General Clark has been given the responsibility of policing the entire Salisbury Plain district which, until now, has been under Major General Packingham-Walsh. General Clark promotes Major Ralph Cooper to a lieutenant colonelcy and makes him Provost Marshal.

The ammunition supply problem has been worrying the general so he writes General Eisenhower recommending that there be built up in this theater 30 units of fire for all troops and that five units of fire, all classes, be allotted to the II Army Corps, from which the Corps commander would be authorized to expend one-half unit of fire for training purposes. He points out that elements of this Corps arrived in the United Kingdom without one unit of fire power in their possession.

General Clark, accompanied by General Eisenhower, returns from the London conference at 6:30 PM and the two generals inspect the messes and barracks and go to the American Red Cross hospital in Salisbury which is being turned over to the United States Army.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 27, 1942--It has been decided that an attack operation on the northwest coast of Africa will be made by next December 1!

General Clark announced the decision this afternoon at a secret meeting with his high-ranking officers. This is the revised decision made at yesterday's conference in London. The special American delegation is returning home to report to President Roosevelt.

The African operation will be known as TORCH and it supersedes the earlier GYMNAST plan. An American Corps, coming straight over from the United States, will be landed in the vicinity of Casablanca, on the west coast. Meanwhile, the British, with American assistance, will land invasion troops along the Mediterranean coast, between Oran and Bizerte.

TORCH, although the 1st Division is scheduled to participate in it, does not involve the II Army Corps directly, General Clark explains. Command of this 1942 operation will be under General Eisenhower. General Clark feels certain the operation will come off as scheduled since it is what both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill want. It will open, as promised, a Second Front in 1942. However, TORCH is dependent on whether or not Russia collapses this year. If she does, Germany will be free to release air units and ground reinforcements to aid General Rommel's campaign. That would materially change the plan.

General Clark says that intelligence reports show that Germany is considering an African operation similar to TORCH and

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that the United Nations have complete data on the German plans, including what air fields are to be taken and which are the key railroad junctions.

The TORCH plan is now being put before the American and British governments for consideration. It will be taken back to President Roosevelt by the special mission he sent over--General Marshall, Admiral King, Harry Hopkins and Steve Early.

General Clark told his section chiefs that he had discussed with Prime Minister Churchill and General Marshall the possibility of making TORCH an all-American operation with our Ground Forces making the assault on both the Mediterranean and west African coasts. The general said this was still a possibility. Planning must be started immediately, he added, on a ship-to-shore landing training program.

At present, the plan calls for only one of our II Army Corps units--the 1st Division, reinforced by tank battalions, automatic weapons battalions and tank destroyer units--to engage in TORCH.

"We must go full steam ahead on our plans for executing ROUNDUP," the general declared. "This calls for an attack in the spring of 1943 on the French coast, probably in the vicinity of Le Havre."

He said that American troops, despite the decision regarding TORCH, would continue to come to the United Kingdom without interference, except just before the time TORCH is finally set for. The general explained it would be impossible to move troops here on the normal schedule at the time when the Navy and convoy ships would be engaged in the TORCH operation. Through October, the general said, troops are to come as scheduled in preparation for ROUNDUP. These include the following divisions, plus supporting troops--the 1st, 45th, 4th Motorized, 36th and 77th.

Asked if TORCH corresponded to GYMNAST in the belief that the African landing force would have "friendly resistance" from the French, the general said no, adding that no holds would be barred.

General Clark then disclosed that present plans call for an over-all supreme commander of European operations and that General Marshall probably would head it. When he will come over is problematical.

The general warned that we still must be prepared to execute SLEDGEHAMMER if it becomes mandatory because of the Russian position. While preparing for ROUNDUP, he said, officers must also bear in mind the possibility of having to plunge into SLEDGEHAMMER with whatever forces can be thrown together for that 1942 invasion plan. Obviously, the general explained, if we do SLEDGEHAMMER, the TORCH operation will be called off.

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General Clark is charged with planning and executing both SLEDGEHAMMER and ROUNDUP and he tells his chiefs of section to devote every ounce of energy in planning and training for that type of operation. The II Army Corps will build up month by month a force that could be called on for this French coast invasion if the order comes.

The general said he felt nothing of an invasion nature would be undertaken under any circumstance before October 15. By that time, he continued, we may be able to do something. As American forces arrive in the United Kingdom they will be trained and built up for the invasion task. After 60 days they will be considered ready for combat, if needed. By October 15, General Clark says, we would have the 34th and 1st Divisions and the 1st Armored Division ready to go into an invasion. They would have anti-aircraft, anti-tank and automatic weapons support.

General Clark told his officers they must always bear in mind the possibility that we will have to do something this year. With this in mind, he said he had, with the approval of General Marshall, asked the War Department to alert certain units and have them ready for August convoys.

The 1st Division is scheduled to sail from the Brooklyn Port of Embarkation on August 2 aboard the Queen Mary. The 1st will come as a complete unit on one ship, making the trip in five days. Also due in the United Kingdom before August 20 are supporting troops, including Anti-Aircraft, two Tank Destroyer Battalions, the 760th Tank Battalion which will come equipped with M-4s, another Tank Battalion with M-3s, a few Field Artillery and Signal troops and four Engineer Amphibious Brigades.

By September 1 General Clark wants another large convoy to arrive in the United Kingdom. It will include an Automatic Weapons Battalion, more Anti-Aircraft, another Tank Battalion equipped with M-4s, two evacuation hospitals, a field hospital and a surgical hospital outfit and other detached troops.

The general told his chiefs of section to give their officers and men a general background of our problems. He said days of inactivity for some officers was nearing an end and that he knew officers were eager to get busy.

II Army Corps troops will be coming over in heavily-convoyed transports but their fighting equipment will come over in slower merchant ships that will have less protection. This, the general adds, might result in the loss of some equipment. As far as the 1st Division is concerned, it is essential that the troops and equipment be here by August 20. Fast cargo ships must be used and SOS has promised them.

The decision on whether TORCH or SLEDGEHAMMER will be executed will be made by September 15, the general predicts. The

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41

entire decision, he emphasizes, depends on the Russian situation. The question now before forces under his command is how the training should be carried on and how the invasion can best be made.

ROUNDUP, he says, calls for the British to land in the Calais area while the II Army Corps will concentrate on getting ashore in the River Siene area. It will be a combined assault. American invasion forces will attack in regimental combat teams that must be self-contained units that have trained beforehand with all the equipment they will use in the actual invasion.

"I want each of you to ask yourself all the time: 'How would I do it?'," the general says. "What's the best way to train? Should the divisions' equipment be sent to England and the divisions landed at an amphibious training sector for a gruelling course and then, after graduation, go to England and get their equipment? How would you do it?"

The general says that Admiral Hewitt of the U.S. Navy has been assigned to head all invasion boat matters, no matter what the size of the ships. Admiral Bennet is already here working on this phase of the training and he and Colonel O'Daniel are going to Scotland to make a reconnaissance on possible amphibious training sites. The 105-foot invasion boats will be maintained and navigated by Navy personnel. Smaller boats will be procured by the SOS and maintained and navigated by our Engineer Boat Brigades, three of which are ready to come over. When the invasion comes, all boats, regardless of size, will be under command of General Clark. He announces he has asked for 50 per cent more boats than needed to take care of losses in training and in invasion. The general says he won't be satisfied until invasion troops can cross 80 miles of the Irish Sea and "attack" the Ayrshire coast.

The 1st Division will have to have very intensive ship-to-shore training for either TORCH or SLEDGEHAMMER. The general says conferences will be held with Lord Mountbatten, General Drew, Admiral Hallett, General Truscott and Colonel O'Daniel to decide how to carry out amphibious training. He says he expects to have four assault divisions trained in ship-to-shore invasion. The rest will be trained on a shore-to-shore basis, landing in the boats in which they leave the British Isles.

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The day starts out with an air raid alarm and officers and men hurry out of their quarters and into slit trenches or other type air raid shelters. They wear full equipment, including steel helmets and .45s with cartridge clips inserted. It's impossible to see any activity because of the fog but planes can be heard in the distance. The all clear comes about 45 minutes after the alarm and everyone rushes ravenously to breakfast.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 28, 1942--Once again we start the day off with an air raid alarm. It comes shortly before 8:00 AM so the principal shelter used is a hallway in the Castle basement. The walls of this place are so thick that it is fairly bombproof with three floors above. The alert is brief, lasting only 20 minutes.

General Clark is around headquarters all day, cleaning up things that have piled up during his absences and holding small conferences concerning matters he has been unable to go into until now because of the Second Front decisions.

The general says he finds himself, in taking over the British Southern Command, in a position comparable to that of the governor of a state or the mayor of a city. The same administration and policing problems are involved. He finds himself conferring a great deal with civilian authorities who must now come to him with their problems. General Clark is responsible for the welfare of everyone in the district--military and non-military on an almost equal footing.

In line with the advice given by the general in his talk to the 16th Infantry battalion, an order comes out today recommending an immediate campaign to have every officer and man in the II Army Corps allot at least 50 percent of his pay and allowances to either his family, life insurance, savings bonds and stamps or to a savings bank in the United States.

All commanders are instructed to appoint a Defense Bond Officer for divisions, regiments, battalions and companies. The general suggests that commanders arrange, when practicable, to have "attractive young women" stationed in each battalion area on pay day to sell savings bonds and stamps. The plan is to have outfits compete for the best savings record. The project, the general says, must be completed prior to the time intensive training starts.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 29, 1942--General Clark, accompanied by his staff and British Major General Drew, reconnoiter the Cornwall area today, examining the Appledore region as a possible amphibious training area.

Appledore, with two and a half miles of hard, sandy beach, gets the tentative approval of General Clark. It is near the mouth of Bristol Channel. All divisions arriving from the United States probably will get their final amphibious training at a big base in North Ireland but the general wants to keep the divisions fresh on amphibious work so he plans three or four small amphibious sites in Southwestern England and South Wales. Areas being considered are at Appledore and Fowey-Austell, in the Cornwall district, and Pembrey and Temby, in South Wales near Swansea.

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This is the way the training of U.S. troops arriving in the United Kingdom is scheduled to work. Immediately upon arrival they will go to their staging areas and then into intensive amphibious training courses. This phase of training will end when they cross about 80 miles of the North Channel and "attack" the Ayrshire Coast. This crossing, the general says, will be comparable in every respect--weather, sea, boat loadings, supplies--to an English Channel crossing to the French coast. General Clark also points out that the North Channel crossing will test the Navy's ability "to put us down on the right beach without a hitch."

Every division but the 1st Division, which is due to arrive August 7, will go through this amphibious training. The divisions will then relieve British divisions and take further training in which artillery will actually fire over the heads of Infantrymen. It will be complete combined arms training with Air and Ground Forces cooperating as they will in actual battle.

The present plan calls for 15 U.S. divisions to come into the Southern Command area and for two U.S. Divisions to go into South Wales. The general expects to keep the divisions moving from camp to camp, taking air support training in one place, amphibious in another and combined arms in a third. This will give them tough marches and perfect their orderly movement. It will also keep the Germans guessing as to where the divisions are stationed.

The 1st D division will have special training since it must be ready for either SLEDGEHAMMER or TORCH. The others will be prepared for ROUNDUP. TORCH will involve ship-to-shore landing so the 1st Division must perfect this type of operation. This outfit will also relieve either the 38th or the 77th British divisions. The 38th is in the Poole-Bournemouth area but General Clark feels that may be too vulnerable for amphibious training because of the danger of German raids.

During the past three days the amount of German air reconnaissance from Beachey Head to Start Point has increased sixfold. There has been intensive reconnaissance of our entire area and the general says the Germans apparently are looking for activity by American troops and attempting to determine if we are bringing up landing boats or doing amphibious training. Yesterday a German plane flew over the Bulford camp, near Tidworth where we have troops, and strafed cars and pedestrians. One British soldier reportedly was shot in the leg.

The general believes it would be more feasible if the 1st Division relieves the 77th British Division in the Cornwall area. Then the 1st could do its amphibious training in an area more remote from German bombers or scouters.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 30, 1942--General Lee, commander of the SOS, and Brigadier General Larkin, ETO Engineer, confer with General Clark. The Corps commander outlines his entire training plan. Units under the commands of Generals Lee and Larkin must do the construction work.

All three generals want the green light so they can start work immediately on divisional areas but they must await action from the British and the U.S. Navy. The general plans on going to London Monday to talk over the entire training program--particularly amphibious--with Lord Mountbatten, SOS, U.S. Navy representatives and officers of the European Theater and the II Army Corps.

In a letter to General Eisenhower, General Clark outlines his trip to Appledore, suggests it would be valuable for amphibious trained divisions to refresh their training in England and proposes a divisional area near Appledore. The general also writes the Theater Commander that each day, as he looks back on information given General Marshall during the recent London conference, he becomes more horrified by the mis-statements given to the conferees. He cites that General Marshall was told there were enough boats for four invasion combat teams. Later, General Clark was told only three such teams could be supplied with boats. Now he has a memorandum from Colonel Slocum telling him there is sufficient craft for only two such teams. Facts, not guesses, General Clark writes, must be the basis of decisions and events are proving that quick answers that are half-guesses cannot be tolerated. He points to the importance of cold, hard facts in making decisions.

We had another air raid alarm today, our third in the past four days. It lasted from 2:50 to 4:05 AM. General Clark stresses the importance of every officer and man learning to act quickly and proceeding immediately to his shelter area or slit trench. We are only 22 miles from the English Channel and the general says bombers could be over us fast and "knock the place down." The Germans are based on the French coast and it is only a short flight over here.

Headquarters officers and troops are not going to escape the general's physical conditioning program. He plans on prescribing field exercises in which the Corps will move out and set up command posts. This will be done so each section can shake down, determine exactly what equipment it will take, how much transportation is needed and how necessary materials must be loaded. It will also teach headquarters troops on how to better camouflage themselves.

When the divisions move into the district and begin taking the frequent 25 mile marches, General Clark plans on having a few headquarters officers and enlisted men make the movement with them for hardening.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, JULY 31, 1942--General Clark, accompanied by Colonel Ferenbaugh and Lieutenant Colonel Dabney of the II Army Corps plans and training section, tour the Poole-Bournemouth area, on the English Channel west of Southampton, to see if the section will serve adequately as an amphibious training area for the 1st Division.

Despite British army opinion that the region is not fit for such work, General Clark thinks it has possibilities. While it is not ideal, the general believes amphibious training can be carried on by one regiment at a time. Since the 1st Division has already had amphibious training, it is the general's conviction that regimental training will be practical.

Use of this area will involve increased danger of German air attack but General Clark says it will have heavy Anti-Aircraft protection. Units down there are experienced. They shot down four German planes in the region last night, the General says. He proposes that two Automatic Weapons Battalions be stationed with the 1st Division and that their weapons be mounted on the invasion boats so they can work with regiments as they go through their invasion practice. Then, if the troops are attacked while they are training, the automatic weapons will give them protection and they can work under virtual invasion conditions.

Another reason the general likes the Poole-Bournemouth area is because Portland Harbor will give the 1st Division a chance to practice ship-to-shore landing which they must know for either SLEDGEHAMMER or TORCH.

The general wants to have under his command four of the six Automatic Weapons Battalions scheduled to arrive soon. He wants them for close-in work with his troops. Two of them would be attached to the 1st Division and would remain permanently so the weapons troops and the amphibious invaders would understand each other's technique and have complete confidence in each other. General Clark wants the other two battalions to be attached to the Army Corps as Anti-Aircraft Brigade headquarters. These two units would be loaned out for close-in work with other divisions doing amphibious training. The remaining two battalions would be under the Anti-Aircraft Command which is part of the ETO.

General Clark has been opposed from the start to the Anti-Aircraft Command. He claims it sets up another headquarters that slows things up, makes operations and training more involved and calls for expenditure of valuable personnel that could be used to greater advantage in the ETO or the Ground Forces. It brings difficulties because the head of the Command naturally wants to keep these Automatic Weapons Battalions directly under him.

The general believes that preparations for invasion and the invasion itself should not involve cooperation between Ground Forces, Navy, Air, Anti-Aircraft and the other units. He is con-

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vinced there should be unity of command over all these branches so the entire operation will be under one man. He is willing to assume that responsibility and believes he should since he is charged with planning both SLEDGEHAMMER and ROUNDUP.

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LONGFORD CASTLE, AUG. 1, 1942--Following a tour of the Poole-Bournemouth area, Brigadier General Roosevelt and other 1st Division officers of the advance echelon call on General Clark to tell him they are convinced they can train in that region. It is virtually decided that the 1st Division will set up near Poole and relieve the 38th British division.

The Commander of the Ground Forces discloses he is fighting to have complete command over amphibious operations and training. In a letter to General Eisenhower he states that since the Ground Force Commander has "primary interest" in the invasion training and execution, "he should have primary responsibility and should be charged with making recommendation of sites to the Theater Commander after coordinating with the Navy and SOS commanders." He declares the Navy "should not direct and supervise these training centers, nor appoint the commanding officers thereof."

"The object of the training," General Clark writes in objecting to amphibious training plans outlined in a letter from Colonel Barker, "must be to enable ground troops, properly supported, to get ashore in proper formation and proper condition to execute the assault. This will require the coordinated action of all elements: boat crews, ground forces, and direct support aviation. Coordination implies unity of command and since the ground force will make up the major element and will present the major training problem, it is logical that that command should be vested in the Task Force Commander, who is in the best position to direct the unified training of his various elements that go to make up the assault. His representative should be in command of these training centers in order to assure that training is directed in accordance with the training program prescribed by the Task Force Commander."

General Clark maintains that the amphibious force commander should be attached to him both during preparation and the invasion operation. The II Army Corps commander writes General Eisenhower that he is "perfectly willing to accept the responsibility" of running the amphibious centers. "I have grave doubts," the letter concludes, "that this combined training will work smoothly if these centers are placed under Navy Command."

The general is going to London for conferences Monday with Lord Mountbatten, ETOUSA, Army Corps, SOS and Navy officials concerning amphibious training. He plans to outline his plan for unity of command. He has asked that officers be sent who can make decisions" and speak for their bosses." He hopes to get the entire problem of command decided so work can go forward.

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