

Istres, boredom, and homesickness. Finally, in February 1946, both groups were inactivated and returned to the United States. Within six months the 92nd Bombardment Group was activated and assigned to the new Strategic Air Command. The 384th Bombardment Group was activated three years after its return to the United States, and was likewise assigned to the Strategic Air Command. (32)

REFERENCES

1. Earl F. Ziemke, *The U.S. in the Occupation of Germany, 1944-1946*, Washington, D.C. 1975, p. 328.
 2. Robert W Coakley and Richard M Leighton. *Global Logistics and Strategy, 1943-1945* Washington, D. C. Page 185
 3. Ziemke, *US Army in the Occupation* pp 328, 539, *Ibid* p 586
 4. Ziemke, *U.S. Army in Occupation*, pp. 328-329. The Adjusted Service Rating Program provided that points would be accumulated on the basis of one point for each month of service since September 1940, one point for overseas service, five points for each decoration or battle star, and 12 points for each dependent under the age of 18 up to a maximum of three children. Officers were not included until the surrender of Japan in September 1945, and women in the services, since 1940, needed only 44 points for rotation to the United States.
 5. *Ibid.*, p. 329 Concurrent with General Eisenhower's directive, the War Department announced a new policy whereby all men over 40 years of age would be rotated with the high-pointers. There were nearly 90,000 personnel shipped from ETO to the United States in May 1945. Also see *History of the 92nd Bomb Group*, June 1945, n.p.
 6. Ziemke, *U.S. Army in the Occupation*, p 329, and *History of 40th Bomb Wing*, February 1946, p. 1.
 7. Ziemke, *U.S. Army in the Occupation*, pp. 329-330.
 8. Maurer Maurer, ed., *Combat Units of World War 11*, Washington, D.C., 1983, pp. 160,271-272, *History of 92nd Bomb Group*, June 1945, pp. 1-2, and *History of the 334th Bomb Group*, June 1945, pp. 1-3. Also see Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate, *The Army An forces in World War 11*, 8 Vols., 111, Washington, D C., 1 983, pp 21 6-21 7.
 9. Craven and Cate, *Army Air Forces in World War 11* pp. 21 6-21 7, 224. 10. Maurer, ed., *Combat Units of World War n* pp i60 271-272.
 11. *History of 92nd Bomb Group*, June 1945, pp. 3-5 10 Also see *History of 384th Bomb Group*, August 1945, pp. 2-3. It appears that during the early days in May, shortly after VE Day, rumors of Project Green reached the ears of personnel in the 92nd Bomb Group. "There was some sub-room whispering," it was reported, "and it seemed to be connected with transport."
 12. *History of 92nd Bomb Group*, August 1945, pp. 11-12, and *History of 384th Bomb Group*, July 1945, pp. 1, 5.
 13. According to USAF Establishment of Linage and Honors, Headquarters United States Air Force Research Center, 1 October 1985, n.p., and Maurer, *Au Force Combat Units in World War 11*, pp. 160, 271-272, the 92nd and 384th Bomb Groups participated in the raids against the ball-bearing plants at Schweinfurt, the steel works at Magdeburg, supported Operation Overlord and the St. Lo breakthrough, and flew missions in support of the Battle of the Bulge. The 92nd Bomb Group finished the war with 310 combat missions and the 384th Group ended with 316 missions. The 384th boasted that it had dropped the last bombs on Germany before VE Day. Both groups had the best safety records among the 8th Air Force Units in England.
 14. *History of 92nd Bomb Group*, June 1945, pp. 3-5. 15. *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4, 6-8.
 16. *History of 92nd Bomb Group*, June 1945, pp. 3-5. 1 7. *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6. 1 8. *Ibid.*, pp. 6-8 19. *Ibid.*, pp. 8.
 20. *History of 40th Bomb Wing*, February 1946, p. 1, *History of 545th Bomb Squadron*, July 1945, pp. 1-2, and *History of the 544th Bomb Squadron*, July 1945, p. 1.
 21. See all unit histories of the 92nd and 384th Bomb Groups, June 1945 through February 1946, for discussions of the recreational activities provided to the officers and men of the units.
 22. *History of 92nd Bomb Group*, February 1946, p. 10. Also refer to the unit histories of the subordinate units of the 92nd and 384th Groups, July 1945 through February 1946.
 23. Refer to the histories of the 92nd and 384th subordinate units July 1945 through February 1946, for a variety of medical bulletins advising personnel of the increased VD rate. For further description of the liberty runs, see *History of 92nd Bomb Group*, June 1945, pp. 9-11.
 24. *History of 92nd Bomb Group*, February 1946 p. 8.
 25. *Message, 40th Bomb Group to 92nd Bomb Group*, 11 September 1945, n p., and Craven and Cate, *Army Au Forces in World War 11*, VII, pp. 217, 224, and *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.
 26. Craven and Cate, *Army Au Forces in World War 11*, VII, p. 219. 27. *Ibid.*, pp. 220-224, 277.
 28. *History of 92nd Bomb Group*, February 1946, pp. 4-5.
 29. *Ibid.*, p. 6.
 30. *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.
 31. *Message, 40th Bomb Wing to 92nd Bomb Group*, 11 September 1945, n.p., and *Ibid.*, p. 2. Flights from Casablanca to the United States continued until mid October 1945. See Craven and Cate, *Army Air Forces in World War n Vil*, p 227
 32. *History of 92nd Bomb Group*, January 1946, and Craven and Cate, *Army Air Forces in World War 11*, VII, pp. 159, 272.
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Credits All photos—92nd Bomb Group History, 1945; Hq USAF Historical Research Center; Reference Division; Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

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