

MARCH 2015

TNR





TNR

Vice Adm. Robin R. Braun

Chief of Navy Reserve
Commander, Navy Reserve Force

Rear Adm. Eric Coy Young

Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command

Rear Adm. Mark Leavitt

Commander, Naval Air Force Reserve
Deputy Commander, Naval Air Forces

Lt. Cmdr. Kimberly Brubeck

Force Public Affairs Officer

Lt. Meg Ferguson

Naval Air Force Reserve
Public Affairs Officer

Senior Chief Mass Communication Specialist

Gary Ward

TNR Contributor

Chief Mass Communication Specialist

Joshua Treadwell

TNR Contributor

Chief Mass Communication Specialist

(SW) Sarah Langdon

Public Affairs Leading Chief Petty Officer

Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class

(SW/AW) Heather Hines

Public Affairs Leading Petty Officer

Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class

(SW) Jacob D. Galito

Staff Writer

Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class

Hannah Brim

Staff Writer

TNR is an authorized publication for members of the Department of Defense (DoD). Contents are not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, DoD or the U.S. Navy. This monthly magazine is prepared by the public affairs office of Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command, Norfolk, Va. Questions and article/photo submissions may be sent by email to: cnrfc1@gmail.com.

TNR is always looking for action photos of Navy Reserve Sailors (minimum 300 dpi) that tell a story of Reserve Sailor support to the fleet. Please provide full identification of all individuals in the photograph, including their respective rating, rank and command. Photos should also include a visual information record identification number or VIRIN. Information about VIRINs is available online at www.navy.mil/photo_submit.asp. Submissions should be received eight weeks prior to publication month (i.e. Sept. 1st for the Nov. issue).

NEWS ONLINE: TNR current and past issues, and Navy Reserve news and social media sites, can be accessed online at www.navyreserve.navy.mil. Navy Reserve News Stand, a website featuring Navy Reserve news and photos, plus links to Navy fleet pages, can be viewed at: www.news.navy.mil/local/nrf

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Selected Reserve and Full-Time Support Sailors must submit address changes through NSIPS (Navy Standard Integrated Personnel System) via their Navy Operational Support Center (NOSC) personnel office. If you are not a Reserve Sailor, but would like to be added to the TNR mailing list, please forward your name and address to cnrfc1@gmail.com.

TNR Magazine, COMNAVRESFORCOM (N00P)
1915 Forrester Drive, Norfolk, VA, 23551-4615

4
1887-1915
STATE NAVAL MILITIAS

6
1915
ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE NAVY RESERVE

8
1917-1919
WORLD WAR I

14
1919-1939
BETWEEN WARS

18
1939-1945
WORLD WAR II

20
1946-1949
POST WORLD WAR II

24
1950-1953
KOREAN WAR

26
1954-1990
COLD WAR

28
1991-2000
GULF WAR

30
2001-2015
9/11 TO PRESENT

Cover: 1917 Yeoman 3rd Class Dunbar, United States Naval Reserve Force, poses for a photo.

Left: 1950 Northwest Naval Reserve Sailors reporting on board USS Gilligan (DE 508) in Seattle, Wash.



**Vice Adm.
Robin R. Braun**



Shipmates,

March 3, 2015 marks the Centennial of the Navy Reserve: 100 years of service to our nation! We're celebrating our history and heritage throughout this year to honor the service and sacrifice of the millions of Americans who have proudly served in the Navy Reserve. We'll also recognize our families, employers, and communities who have supported us and continue to make our service possible.

Even before our founding in 1915, local citizens banded together to form naval militias to protect their freedoms. In June 1775 in my home state of Maine, the residents of the coastal village of Machias commandeered the schooner UNITY and subsequently engaged the larger British warship HMS MARGARETTA, forcing her crew to surrender. The "Battle of Machias" showed the importance of "Citizen Sailors" who could be called upon to serve the nation.

By the beginning of World War I, a young Assistant Secretary of the Navy named Franklin Roosevelt, anticipated the need for a federal maritime reserve force and urged Congress to enact legislation to accomplish this goal. On March 3, 1915 the United States Naval Reserve was officially established and by the war's end over 250,000 Reserve Sailors were serving.

During World War II, the Navy Reserve grew even larger, providing 84% of the 3.4 million Sailors serving on active duty. During the Korean War, Viet Nam, and the first Gulf War, the Navy Reserve was there again – providing critical capabilities and support to the Navy. And, since 9/11, more than 73,000 Reserve Sailors have been mobilized in support of contingency operations around the globe.

Our Navy Reserve Sailors – FTS and SELRES alike - continue to make a difference across the Navy - every day. Recently, Commander, Submarine Force Atlantic named YN2 Shazrika Charles as Junior Sailor of the Year and YN3 Bryan Williams as Blue Jacket of the Year. Both are Reserve Sailors serving on extended active duty at SUBLANT. At Navy Personnel Command, PS2 Jenny Camillucci, a mobilized reservist at PERS-46, was selected as their Junior Sailor of the Year. Congratulations to these three Sailors who competed with Active Component Sailors and were recognized as "Best of the Best."

During a recent visit to New Orleans, I spoke at Leadership

Conferences for our Chaplains and Medical personnel who support the Marine Corps. While there I had the honor of promoting our newest Master Chief: RPCM Daniel Dodds, who returned last year from Afghanistan. I also presented coins to NAS JRB New Orleans Sailors MA2 Travis Presler and MA3 Guillermo Gutierrez in recognition of their potentially life-saving actions to help a service member in distress and to MA3 Melanie Schwartz for her swift action while on security patrol.

Our travels also took us to NOSC Tucson and NOSC Phoenix where SELRES Sailors were very vocal about the outstanding support provided by Skipper Wilson, Skipper Praisler and their NOSC staffs. During lunch with NOSC Phoenix CPO mess, we heard about the outstanding support provided by OS2 (SW/AW) Milandy Rodriguez, who was also recognized as NOSC Phoenix Junior Sailor of the Year.

While in Arizona, we partnered with Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) leaders and met with employers of Reserve Sailors, including Arizona Public Service Company. APS received the Secretary of Defense Freedom Award for outstanding support to Service members – like employee, Master Chief Scott Martin, who recently deployed to Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti to serve as Command Master Chief. We also recognized the Mayor of Tucson, Jonathan Rothschild, and the Mayor of Glendale, Jerry Weirs for their tremendous contributions to service members and their families.

As we reflect on the Navy Reserve's last 100 years, we pay tribute to the millions of patriotic and dedicated Sailors who have served and to their families, employers, and communities that have made that service possible. We remember the brave and courageous heroes of our past; those who have enabled the freedoms we all enjoy. We also remember those who are serving today – especially those who are forward deployed around the world – helping others secure their freedoms.

I hope you'll participate in your local Centennial events and help recognize all who have served. As always, I thank you for the tremendous work you do every day for the Navy and look forward to seeing you around the Fleet!

Vice Admiral Robin R. Braun,
Chief of Navy Reserve

**Force Master Chief
(AW/SW) CJ Mitchell**



Shipmates,

Families, Employers and Supporters of the Navy Reserve,
HAPPY ANNIVERSARY!

It is truly an honor to address you as we celebrate our Centennial -- 100 years of the Navy Reserve! What a significant milestone and exciting time. This edition of TNR is dedicated to our 100 years of history, heritage, and the unique service and sacrifice the Navy Reserve has provided in defense of this country.

The Centennial is more than cake-cuttings and speeches with videos and pictures. This year-long celebration is a way to recognize what we have done; what you do now, and what we can do in the future. No matter when you joined the Navy Reserve - whether it was last week, 10 years ago, or 50 years ago - this Centennial recognizes the rich history our shipmates have built. Every person who volunteered, trained during a Drill Weekend, completed Annual Training during peace, mobilized for war, or supported Sailors along the way - served in support of the Navy, the Total Force. It's always a team effort!

The cooperative relationship between a Navy Reserve Citizen-Sailor and their employer has also been enduring throughout our history. This Centennial celebration is also recognition of their service to the country in the form of their patriotic support of what we do, and we thank them for it.

For 100 years, Navy Reserve Sailors have gone forward; YOU have gone forward on behalf of this country. In this issue you will see your former and current shipmates in uniform, serving around the globe in a variety of missions and skills sets. Behind those pictures, our families have always been there to support. With grace and resolve, Navy Reserve families have sacrificed on behalf of their family member. In the early days after 9/11, Navy Reserve Sailors mobilized with short notice. Families stayed home and stood the watch. They are the cornerstone of our readiness throughout our history and this Centennial celebration belongs to them as well. I look forward to personally thanking your families and loved ones at events throughout the year.

Ready Then – A legacy of service when called upon. From our Naval Militia origins to exemplary service in every war since 1915, our history is one of readiness to serve our country in times

of need, to enable and help sustain the superiority of the greatest Navy in the world.

Ready Now – Your service today, especially the last 14 years, has been one of direct contributory support and service in combat as integrated and valued members of the total force. To date more than 73,000 have mobilized since 9/11 and many of you continue to serve the Navy and joint forces in a variety of mission areas at home and abroad.

Ready Always – The days ahead are exciting. Our future is efficient readiness of our most valuable resource: YOU. The “ALWAYS READY” Navy Reserve Sailor is a powerful and proven asset who brings unique skills and mature professional experience, to any AOR. We will continue to evolve and remain flexible and adaptable in times of war, peace, humanitarian crisis or disaster.

Our Sailors consistently demonstrate loyalty, courage, integrity, dedication to duty and selfless service. As you read this issue, please enjoy the contributions of your fellow Navy Reserve Sailors. No matter if you served on a ship, in a squadron, at a NOSC or NIOC, with a Seabee unit, MIUW or a Fleet Hospital - the Sailors in these stories and images performed their duties with pride, just like all of you do today. When you look at their pictures or hear their stories, I hope you are inspired and proud.

Share our Centennial with your family, your employer and your community throughout the year; also, share this Centennial Edition of TNR. Inside you will find historical photos, descriptions of pivotal events, and Navy Reserve contributions that shaped the course of history around the globe.

Like you, I am proud to be a Navy Reserve Sailor and I am thankful to serve with and on behalf of such outstanding Americans and dedicated Citizen-Sailors. I look forward to meeting you around the Force. Thank you and again, Happy 100th Anniversary!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'CJ Mitchell'.

FORCM CJ Mitchell

Pre 1887-1915

From the Revolutionary War through the Civil War, the United States Navy relied on merchant marine Sailors and civilian volunteers to provide additional manpower during time of war. The system worked well until the Navy began to transition from wooden steam ships to modern steel warships during the last decades of the 19th century. The need for a trained naval reserve force was apparent. However, several legislative attempts to create a U.S. Naval Reserve failed to become law. The solution fell to the states. In 1890, Massachusetts established the first naval militia. By 1914 nearly twenty-two states and the District of Columbia have naval militias totalling over 7,500 Sailors.

State naval militias use obsolete Navy ships as training platforms. The federal government provides funding to the naval militias. They remain under state control until war begins and they are activated. State naval militias are mobilized for the Spanish-American War and World War I.



1890 ca. Naval Militia New York brass button worn by Naval Militia New York Sailors.



1898 USS Nahant was manned during the Spanish-American War by Naval Militia Sailors from New York. Over 4500 Sailors from fifteen state naval militias served during the war. Naval Militia Sailors made up nearly 19% of the 24,123 Sailors that served during the Spanish-American War.



1913 Naval Militia Sailors boarding USS Alabama for a summer cruise. Naval Militia Sailors received "salt water" training cruises with the fleet every summer.



1910 ca. Wisconsin Naval Militia Sailors drilling. By 1914, 7,800 Sailors were serving in twenty-two state naval militias and one in the District of Columbia.

1887

STATE NAVAL MILITIAS ESTABLISHED



1890 ca. Naval Militia New York (NMNY) First Battalion Boatswain's Mate aboard the USS New Hampshire. State naval militias were not under direct control of the Navy during peace time and often wore uniforms that did not conform to U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

1914

March 3, 1915

The Naval Appropriations Act of 1916, dated March 3, 1915, established a United States Naval Reserve.

"There is hereby established a United States Naval Reserve, which shall consist of citizens of the United States who have been or may be entitled to be honorably discharged from the Navy after not less than one four-year term of enlistment or after a term of enlistment during minority. The Naval Reserve shall be organized under the Bureau of Navigation and shall be governed by the Articles for the Government of the Navy and by the Naval regulations and instructions."



1915-1918 Naval Reserve button worn by officers, chief petty officers and women. The button was abolished in 1918 when Reserve Sailors began wearing identical uniforms as Regular Navy Sailors.



1917 USS Sampson Destroyer #63 was typical of the type of destroyer that U.S. Naval Reserve Force Sailors served on during World War I. Sampson was based at Queenstown, Ireland for most of WWI.



Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels (r) and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt (l) were instrumental in establishing the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1915.

1915

U.S. NAVAL RESERVE ESTABLISHED



1917 Over 6,700 African Americans served in the Navy during WWI. Nearly all were enrolled in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force (USNRF).

NAVAL RESERVE REORGANIZED TO U.S. NAVAL RESERVE FORCE

World War I

Initially, the only personnel authorized to enroll in the U.S. Naval Reserve are recently honorably discharged, enlisted Sailors. This limited the pool of manpower and after a year only two-hundred Sailors had enrolled. The Naval Act of August 29, 1916 reorganized the Naval Reserve into the U.S. Naval Reserve Force. The change allowed non-prior service citizens, including women, to enroll in the Naval Reserve Force. The reorganization also permitted naval officers, below the rank of lieutenant commander to be commissioned. The new law also established the Naval Reserve Flying Corps. Women are also enrolled in the Navy Nurse Corps.

When the U.S. entered World War I on April 6, 1917 there were 8,000 Sailors serving in the Naval Reserve Force. When the fighting ends on November 11, 1918, over 250,000 Reserve Sailors were on active duty which was more than half of the war-time Navy.



1916 USS Arizona Battleship # 39 off New York City during her maiden voyage. Naval Reserve Sailors served on all types of ships during WWI.



1918 Naval Training Station San Francisco, Calif., semaphore instruction. Over 250,000 Sailors served in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force during the first World War.



1919 U.S. Naval Hospital Chelsea, Mass. A surgeon, corpsman, and nurse examine a patient. When the U.S. entered WWI there were 160 nurses in the Navy Nurse Corps. Within a few weeks 155 women were enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force as nurses. By the end of the war 1,386 Navy nurses are serving on active duty which includes 603 USNRF nurses.

WORLD WAR I BEGINS

1916

WOMEN ENROLL AS ENLISTED SAILORS

Reserve Aviation

Naval Reserve Aviation began to be organized in February 1915 when state naval militias received authority by the Navy to establish an aeronautic corps. On August 29, 1916, the Naval Reserve reorganized as the U.S. Naval Reserve Force – which included the Naval Reserve Flying Corps. During World War I, Naval Reserve aviators flew combat missions in Europe and along the U.S. Atlantic coastline hunting German U-boats. When the fighting ended in November 1918, over two-thousand Reserve Sailors were serving in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps. The Navy's only Ace during WWI was a Reserve pilot, Lt. David S. Ingalls, USNRF.



RESERVE SAILORS MAKE UP OVER HALF OF THE NAVY IN WWI



Reserve Women During World War I

A Department of the Navy letter dated March 19, 1917 authorized the enlistment of women into the U.S. Naval Reserve Force. Most women served in the yeoman (F) rating; however, by the time the war ended, women were working as mechanics, truck drivers, cryptographers, and munition makers. Women that served during WWI were enlisted – there were no female officers. More than 11,000 women were serving in the Navy when the Armistice was signed in November 1919. Nearly all were released from active duty and transferred to the inactive Reserve. A few remained on active duty beyond that date with the last active duty woman being released in March 1921. Women do not serve in the Navy again until July 30, 1942.



Reserve Railway Batteries

On November 11, 1918, U.S. Naval Railway Battery No. 4, commanded by Naval Reserve Force officers and manned by Reserve Sailors fired the last round of American-made artillery on the Western Front, two minutes before the Armistice took effect. Ironically, on September 6, 1918, U.S. Naval Railway Battery No. 2 fired the first American shell, from an American gun, manned by Navy Reserve gunners on the Western Front.



1917 Railway Batteries were shipped to France and were assembled by Naval Reserve Sailors.



1918 Five U.S. Naval Railway batteries operated on the Western Front. 90% of the Railway Battery Sailors were Naval Reserve.

1919-1939

Between Wars

When World War I ends, 225,000 demobilized Sailors remain in the Naval Reserve. In 1921, post-war budget cuts force the transfer of nearly all Reserve Sailors into a non-pay status.

In 1923, funding improves and the Naval Reserve is revived by the establishment of new aviation units at Squantum, Mass., Rockaway, N.Y., and Great Lakes, Ill. Over the following decades, Reserve Sailors conduct weekly training at local Naval Armories. They participate in summer training cruises with the fleet, and Reserve aviators train on the Navy's first aircraft carriers.

Overseas tensions prompt an expansion of the Fleet in the mid-1930s. New ships are built, and decommissioned ships are placed back in service. Naval Reserve Sailors are called upon to man the growing fleet. In 1935, the Aviation Cadet program is established to train Reserve Naval aviators. The President declares a national emergency in 1939 and a voluntary recall of Naval Reserve Sailors begins. By the spring of 1941, the entire Naval Reserve is mobilized.



1940 USS Gamble DM-15 (ex DD-123) was taken out of mothballs before World War II. Recommissioned ships were often manned by mobilized Reserve Sailors.



1930 Naval Air Station Pensacola, Fla., Reserve Naval Aviators.



1920 Naval Reserve Sailors on summer cruises trained with the fleet between wars.

U.S. NAVAL RESERVE

Over 200,000 Sailors remained in the Naval Reserve Force after World War I. They were encouraged to volunteer for summer training cruises with the fleet.

1919





1935 Reserve Naval aviators trained and qualified on the Navy's first aircraft carriers between wars.



1937 USS Blue (DD 387) and USS Helm (DD 388) were commissioned at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Va. Naval Reserve Sailors were recalled to man new ships prior to WWII.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED

1939

NAVAL RESERVE ACT

World War II

The Naval Reserve began to voluntarily mobilize in 1939 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared a National Emergency. By the spring of 1941, the Naval Reserve was essentially fully mobilized. Many Reserve Sailors became crew members of newly constructed ships and reactivated ships of the "mothball" fleet.

In June 1941, nearly 11,000 USNR officers which included line, staff, and warrant officers along with 121 Reserve nurses were on active duty. 35,000 USNR enlisted men had also been activated. Four years later over three million Naval Reserve Sailors were serving on active duty, comprising 84% of the Navy. Once again, women Sailors served in the Navy this time as both enlisted and officers.

Navy Reserve Sailors served in every major battle in both the Pacific and Atlantic Theaters. Reserve Sailors served on surface ships, submarines, as aviators, and as Seabees. Navy Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) served ashore releasing men to serve at sea. Five U.S. presidents served in the Navy Reserve: John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and George H. W. Bush.



1943 A chief petty officer oversees the loading of torpedoes aboard a submarine. Reserve Sailors served in the submarine force during WWII.



1943 Enlisted aviation gunner. Navy Reserve Sailors flew on all types of aircraft during WWII.

1940

WORLD WAR II BEGINS

WAVES

The U.S. Navy Women's Reserve was established on July 30, 1942. The Women's Reserve consisted of both officers and enlisted WAVES. During the war, over 100,000 women served in the U.S. Navy. On October 19, 1944 the Navy announced that African-American women would be accepted into the WAVES. WAVES were generally stationed at U.S. Navy facilities located within the continental United States. Enlisted WAVES worked in various ratings including aviation, communications, supply, administration, and medical. WAVES serving on shore duty made it possible for more male sailors to be available for sea duty.



1942 Navy WAVES filled billets ashore releasing thousands of men for duty afloat.



1945 Nearly 100,000 Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) served in the Navy during WWII.

USS WARD (DD 139)

"We have attacked, fired upon, and dropped depth charges on a submarine operating in defensive sea areas."

That message from USS Ward (DD 139) to the Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District on December 7, 1941, was transmitted at 0645 – nearly two hours before the air attack on Pearl Harbor began. In the early morning, while on patrol, the Ward engaged an unidentified submarine attempting to enter Pearl Harbor. The sub was spotted in the channel trailing behind the transport Antares.

Ward's number three gun opened fire on the submarine. The gun crew reported hitting the submarine's conning tower and sinking the boat. The Sailors who fired those first shots of the Pacific War were Navy Reserve Sailors.





1944 Navy Reserve Pharmacist's Mates of the Second Beach Battalion, man an aid station at Normandy.



1942-1945 Over 50,000 Naval Reserve pilots served during World War II.



1944 Navy Reserve Sailors made up 84% of the Navy during World War II.



1943 Navy Reserve Sailors served in submarines in the Pacific theater during World War II.



African Americans support the War effort

On April 7, 1942, The Navy Department announced that African American male volunteers would be accepted for enlistment for general service in the Reserve component of the U.S. Navy. All ratings were to be open to African Americans. The announcement stated that the volunteers would "be utilized for duty in District craft of various kind, in maritime activities around shore establishments, in Navy Yards, and in the Navy's new construction crews and companies which will be employed in developing bases outside the United States' continental limits."

During World War II the training for African American male enlisted men was segregated and most men served in the Messman Branch of the Navy. However, thousands served in the Naval Reserve as Seabees.



1945 Warrant Boatswain Charles B. Lear, USNR, attached to the U.S. Naval Supply Depot on Guam. Nearly 165,000 African-American Sailors served during World War II. Over 80% were Naval Reserve Sailors.



1944 NAS Seattle Steward's School. Training of male Sailors was segregated during World War II.



1944 "Golden 13", the first African-American Naval Officers.



African-American women first entered the Navy as enlisted Sailors in the fall of 1944. The first three African-American WAVES, Ruth C. Isaacs, Katherine Horton, and Inez Patterson were the first to enter Hospital Corps. School at Bethesda, Md., in 1945.



1945

WORLD WAR II ENDS

Post WWII

1946-1949

Recruiting posters on display in separation centers after World War II encouraged demobilizing Sailors to enlist in the Navy Reserve before returning home. For many the idea of joining the Reserves to continue serving in the Navy seemed like a good idea — the possibility of another war seemed remote.

The mission of the Naval Reserve in the immediate post-war years was to provide crews for hundreds of ships that had been placed in reserve for future use in case of war. Aviation personnel were also needed to man squadrons that had been taken off active service, yet retained as a strategic reserve force. By 1948, over one million Sailors were enrolled in the U.S. Naval Reserve, most of them WWII veterans. A massive construction project began in 1948 to build over 300 modern Naval Reserve Training Centers (NRTC) and to improve existing Naval Air Reserve facilities.

On June 26, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea and the recruiting caveat from 1945 "active duty only with your consent, except in a national emergency" went into effect. Over the next three years, over 100,000 Navy Reserve Sailors returned to active duty for service in the fleet. Many of the WWII Sailors who separated after the war, and who did not enroll in the Reserves, found themselves in the draft. Many ended up in the Army, wishing they had joined the Navy Reserve.



1946 The Naval Reserve began accepting non-veterans to serve in the Organized Reserve.



1947 Junior and senior boys of Balboa High School in San Francisco, Calif., check in at the Navy Recruiting Station to apply for admission to the inactive Naval Reserve under provision enlistment of non-veterans.



1948 ca. Navy Yard Portsmouth N.H. Naval Reserve Training Center.



1948 ca. Naval Reserve Sailor receiving additional clothing before departing on a 2-week summer cruise.



1946 Capt. Joy B. Hancock, WR, USNR becomes the third director of the Women's Reserve.



1948 Naval Reserve emergency communications truck from the 9th Naval District capable of providing emergency communications services. Chief Electrician Lewis, USNR, helped assemble the unit.



1948 Navy Reserve women were authorized to reenlist in the regular Navy. Navy women, both active and Reserve, continued to serve in various ratings in the post-war Navy.



1946 USS Adirondack AGC-15 Naval Reserve radiomen learn to operate radio teletypewriters while on a 2-week summer training cruise.

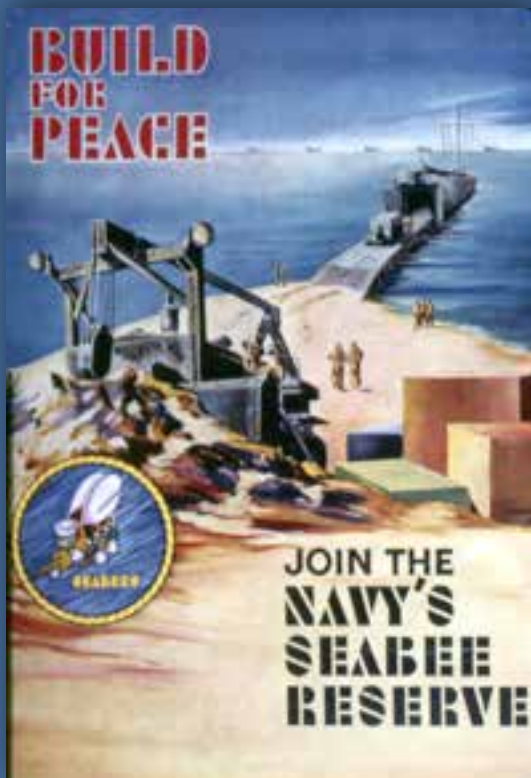


1948 USS Toledo CA-133 Reserve apprentice seaman from California emerges from below decks while participating on a 2-week cruise.

Korean War

When the Korean War began in June 1950, the U.S. Navy had 381,000 personnel on active duty. There were approximately 500 ships in the fleet, including auxiliary and amphibious craft. A year later, the number of personnel had increased to 610,000 and the number of ships had grown to over 900. On June 30, 1952, there were over 800,000 Sailors on active duty and nearly 1,200 ships in the fleet.

In the first 9 months of the war, 230,000 personnel were added to the Navy – more than half were Reserve Sailors. Nearly 70% of the Reserve Sailors recalled to active duty served with the operating fleets, another 15% were assigned to overseas bases. When the fighting ended in 1953, there were 140,000 Naval Reserve Sailors on active duty.



1950-1953 Over half of the Navy Hospital Corpsmen that served in Korea were Reserve Sailors.



1950 WAVES at Women's Reserve Recruit Training Center at Naval Air Station, St. Louis, Mo., visit the Lambert Field flight line.



1952 Two Naval Reserve Sailors stand gangway watch while on USS PCE 894, during a 2-week training cruise on the Great Lakes.

1950

KOREAN WAR BEGINS



1950 During the Korean War, more than half of Navy Hospital Corpsmen who serve ashore, afloat, and in field hospitals were Reserve Sailors. Hospital Corpsmen comprised ten percent of the total number of Reserve Sailors recalled to active duty.



Naval Air Reserve Groups were assigned to aircraft carriers operating off the Korean coast. On some carriers entire squadrons were 100 percent Reserve aviators. Activated Reserve squadrons deployed from Naval Air Reserve stations such as Glenview Ill., Olathe, Kan., Memphis, Tenn., and Dallas, Texas.

1953

KOREAN WAR ENDS

Cold War

In 1961, the Berlin Crisis triggers the activation of 40 Naval Reserve Training Ships and their crews for a year. Three Naval Air Reserve Squadrons are also mobilized. By the Fall of 1962, most Reserve Sailors are demobilized.

During the Vietnam War, there is only limited use of Naval Reserve Sailors. In 1967, two Reserve seabee battalions are mobilized and deployed to South Vietnam for a year. A few Naval Air Reserve squadrons are also mobilized during the mid-1960s.

The mission of the Naval Reserve transformed in the post-Vietnam era from simply being a manpower pool for fleet augmentation to a more specialized, capabilities-based force. Sailors still served at sea on Naval Reserve Force ships but cargo handling, intelligence, inshore undersea warfare (IUW), construction, and mine warfare, became the new missions. The end of the draft had a negative effect on recruiting and retention. Budget cuts in 1977 reduced end strength from 129,000 to 87,000. However, in the 1980s as the active Navy expanded, so did the Naval Reserve and its mission.



1958 NAS Norfolk, Va. Naval Aviation Reserve Training Unit (NARTU) station keepers were Reserve Sailors on full-time active duty in the Training and Administration of Reserves (TAR) program.



1962 Mobilized Navy Reserve Sailors visit a Berlin check point. They were crewmen from Naval Reserve Force ships that were activated for a year and deployed to Northern Europe in response to the Berlin Crisis.

VIETNAM WAR BEGINS

1954

BERLIN CRISIS



After WWII, the primary mission of the Naval Reserve was to train and provide crews for ships which had been placed in "mothballs". Over the next fifty years, Navy Reserve personnel manned and operated Naval Reserve Force (NRF) ships.



Chief Petty Officer John Stajcic waves goodbye before diving beneath the 6-inch-deep ice with Navy Reserve Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit 813 (MDSU-813) assigned to Readiness Center Great Lakes.



1989 A Reserve Sailor from VP-68 directs an aircraft in Rota, Spain, while on two-weeks of active duty for training (ACDUTRA).

Desert Storm and the 1990s

The invasion of Kuwait in 1990 resulted in the largest mobilization of Reserve Sailors since the Korean War. Over 20,000 Reserve Sailors deployed to Southwest Asia in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. They provided additional personnel and expertise in specialties including port security, field medicine, and construction.

Over the next 10 years, Naval Reserve Sailors also mobilized to the Balkans, Kosovo, and Haiti. By the end of the decade the primary mission focus of the Naval Reserve shifted to regional, instead of global conflicts.

The Navy now relied on individual activations instead of entire units. Reserve Sailors also assumed more humanitarian and disaster relief missions both overseas and at home.



1991 Petty Officer 2nd Class Brad E. Starr, left, and Petty Officer 3rd Class Chris R. Halbach of Reserve Naval Construction Battalion Hospital Unit 22 use a transit as they survey the site of Fleet Hospital Six during Operation Desert Shield.

BALKANS CONFLICT

1990

DESERT SHIELD/ DESERT STORM



1994 Destroyer Squadron One steaming in formation off the coast of San Clemente Island, Calif. The formation consisted of seven FFG class ships of the Naval Reserve Force.



1990 Reserve Sailors on the guided missile frigate USS Clark (FFG 11) man a signal lantern as they prepare to send a message and record the response. USS Clark and a Naval Air Reserve helicopter detachment were on a drug-smuggling interdiction patrol.



1991 A Navy Reserve crew stands near a Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 58 (VR 58) C-9B Skytrain II aircraft after unloading cargo to be used by troops in the aftermath of Operation Desert Storm.



1992 Desert Storm Parade

BOSNIA-KOSOVO

HAITI

2000

9/11 to Present

Terrorist attacks in October 2000 on the USS Cole, and on September 11, 2001, sparked another large scale Reserve mobilization. To date, over 70,000 Reserve Sailors have been mobilized to serve in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere around the globe, providing special operations, airborne electronic attack, medical, intelligence, cargo handling, construction, civil affairs, air logistics, and port security support. Sailors were also mobilized as individual augmentees to support customs clearing operations, man deployed Joint Task Forces and to provide security at enemy prisoner detention facilities.

To reflect the integration of active and Reserve Sailors as one Navy, President George W. Bush re-designated the U. S. Naval Reserve as the U. S. Navy Reserve in 2005. Naval Reserve Centers were also re-designated as Navy Operational Support Centers. These changes reflected the Navy Reserve's ability to provide trained and ready forces where it matters, when it matters. The rich history of the Navy Reserve reflects a proud tradition of service to our nation, epitomized by the Centennial motto:

Ready Then, Ready Now, Ready Always.



Equipment Operator 3rd Class Eliude Locel during a phase 2 security mission at Combat Outpost Stout, Afghanistan.



Cmdr. Kendall Lee, USNR, and Reserve hospital corpsmen work on a patient at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, Germany.

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

2001

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM



Lt. Cmdr. Ben Ammerman, USNR, speaks with local children in Kabul, Afghanistan. Ammerman was serving as an operational law attorney in the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate at Camp Eggers.



Seabees assigned to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 26 depart a CH-47 Chinook helicopter in the Shorabak district, Kandahar province, Afghanistan.



Master-at-Arms 2nd Class Omar Davila, attached to Maritime Expeditionary Security Squadron (MSRON) 1, listens to instructions during morning quarters.



Chief Construction Electrician Andrew Jennings is greeted by his daughter after returning home from a deployment with Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 3.



Cmdr. Brian Ferguson, a Reserve aviator, flies a F-5N Tiger assigned to Fighter Squadron Composite (VFC) 13.



USS Independence (LCS 2), underway in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida, is one of four commissioned Littoral Combat Ships (LCS) receiving support from over 450 Reserve Sailors from 13 units.



A Female Support Technician engages with the local population, while deployed in Afghanistan.



Yeoman 1st Class Derrick Farell, attached to Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Reserve Component Command Norfolk stands in formation during a uniform inspection.



Boatswains Mate 3rd Class Marcus Allen and Gunners Mate Seaman Scott Favara, attached to Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center (NMCRC) Amityville, perform flag honors for funeral service at the Calverton National Cemetery in Long Island, N.Y.



Sailors from Special Boat Team 22 and service members from Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama and Peru participate in a hot extraction training exercise as part of PANAMAX 2011.



A Sailor performs preflight checks on an MQ-8B Fire Scout unmanned helicopter assigned to Helicopter Maritime Strike Squadron (HSM) 35 aboard the littoral combat ship USS Fort Worth (LCS 3).



PRSRT STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
Louisville, KY
Permit #777



U.S. NAVY RESERVE
1915-2015
100 YEARS