

## The Navy Reserve after WWII

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Lessons learned by United States Navy from WWII varied. After all, both Navy Air, Surface and Submarine forces had legitimate claims for final Victory, And they each had Admirals who were politically connected with Congress to make demands of Congress for funds to continue their services each of the following years.

Still the Navy had to be reduced. And while some 98% of all Navy Officer who served in WWII held Reserve Commissions, that meant little to Fleet Admirals intent on keeping as many fighting weapons as possible for the Active Duty personnel.

The war had built a nucleus of Reserve Stations within the States. These facilities had friends in Congress. Still the money was not available to retain all facilities of WWII. Alphabetically here are the mostly Reserve Navy Air Field remaining after the first wave of reductions. Alameda Ca, Atlanta Ga, Brunswick Ne, Dallas Tex, Denver Co, Glenview Ill, Grosse Isle Mi, Hutchinson Kan., Lincoln Neb, Los Aalmetos, Ca, , Miami Fl. Moffet Ca, Minneapolis Twin Cities Minn, Floyd Bennett and Niagara Falls NY, Norfolk Va, Oakland Ca, Quonset Point RI, St Louis Mo, Sand Point Wash, South Weymouth, Mass, Whidbey Island, Wash, Willow Grove, Pa.

Flight training centered on interior locations, and boys raised on farms were particularly adept at training as crewmen. And the Navy then had no Long Range Transports, so retention of these interior facilities for training made sense.

The Navy also kept a presence in Argentia, Newfoundland  
Port Lyautey in Morocco.

Today these fields are all decommissioned victims of new equipment, strategies, finances. And the Reservists trained there, retired or no longer needed.  
as obsolete as the facilities.