

DRAFT

MP Warrant Officer Change of Insignia Ceremony



Fort Leonard Wood, MO

DRAFT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Header Page	Page 1
Table of Contents	Page 2
Purpose	Page 3
Scope	Page 3
General	Page 3
Sequence of Events	Page 3
Annexes:	
A: Diagram of Ceremony Layout	Page 5
B: Welcoming Comments	Page 6
C: Branch Insignia Change Narrative	Page 7
D: CW5 Insignia of Grade Narrative	Page 8
E. Proclamation	Page 9
F: Ceremony Script	Page 10

DRAFT

1. **PURPOSE:** To conduct a ceremony commemorating the requirement for US Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) warrant officers to wear the military police (MP) insignia cross pistols and to commemorate the changing of the Chief Warrant Officer 5 insignia of grade.

2. **SCOPE:** This guidance pertains to all USACIDC Warrant Officers participating in the branch and grade insignia changes ceremony conducted at Fort Leonard Wood, MO on 9 Jul 2004.

3. **GENERAL:**

a. All USACIDC warrant officers assigned to the US Army Military Police School (USAMPS) regardless of status (permanent party or student) will participate in the ceremony. Any USACIDC warrant officer not assigned to USAMPS but performing duties at Fort Leonard Wood, MO may participate in the ceremony. This includes active, Reserve Component, and National Guard USACIDC warrant officers. Currently, eleven warrant officers are expected to participate in the ceremony.

b. The Regimental Chief Warrant Officer (RCWO) of the Military Police Corps Regiment has overall responsibility for the ceremony.

c. The ceremony will be conducted in classroom 1522, Thurman Hall, Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

d. The uniform will be BDU with sleeves down, black leather boots, and pin-on insignia.

e. Information pertaining to this event will be transmitted via the Fort Leonard Wood server to all USAMPS.

4. **SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:**

a. A video presentation of the warrant officer history and the MP warrant officer, who are USACIDC Special Agents, will begin at 1400. All warrant officers participating in the ceremony will line up in formation immediately following the video (Annex A). The formation will be a single line.

c. Once formed, the MC will read the welcoming and then introduce the official party, Col Rodney L. Johnson, Commandant, USAMPS and CW5 Philip E. Tackett, US Army Military Police Regimental Warrant Officer (Annex B).

e. At Col Johnson's conclusion he will cue the MC who will read the meaning of the Eagle Rising and the Cross Pistols (Annex C)

e. Col Johnson will remove the Eagle Rising from CW5 Tackett's collar and replace it with the cross pistols. He will then step to the right.

f. CW5 Tackett will proceed to the right of the formation, remove the Eagle Rising and

DRAFT

individually pin each USACIDC Warrant Officer with the Cross Pistols. Once completed CW5

Tackett will take his place back at the front center of the formation where Col Johnson will again join him.

g. Once the official party has returned to the center, Col Johnson will then remove the current CW5 rank from Mr. Tackett and replace it with the approved insignia of grade.

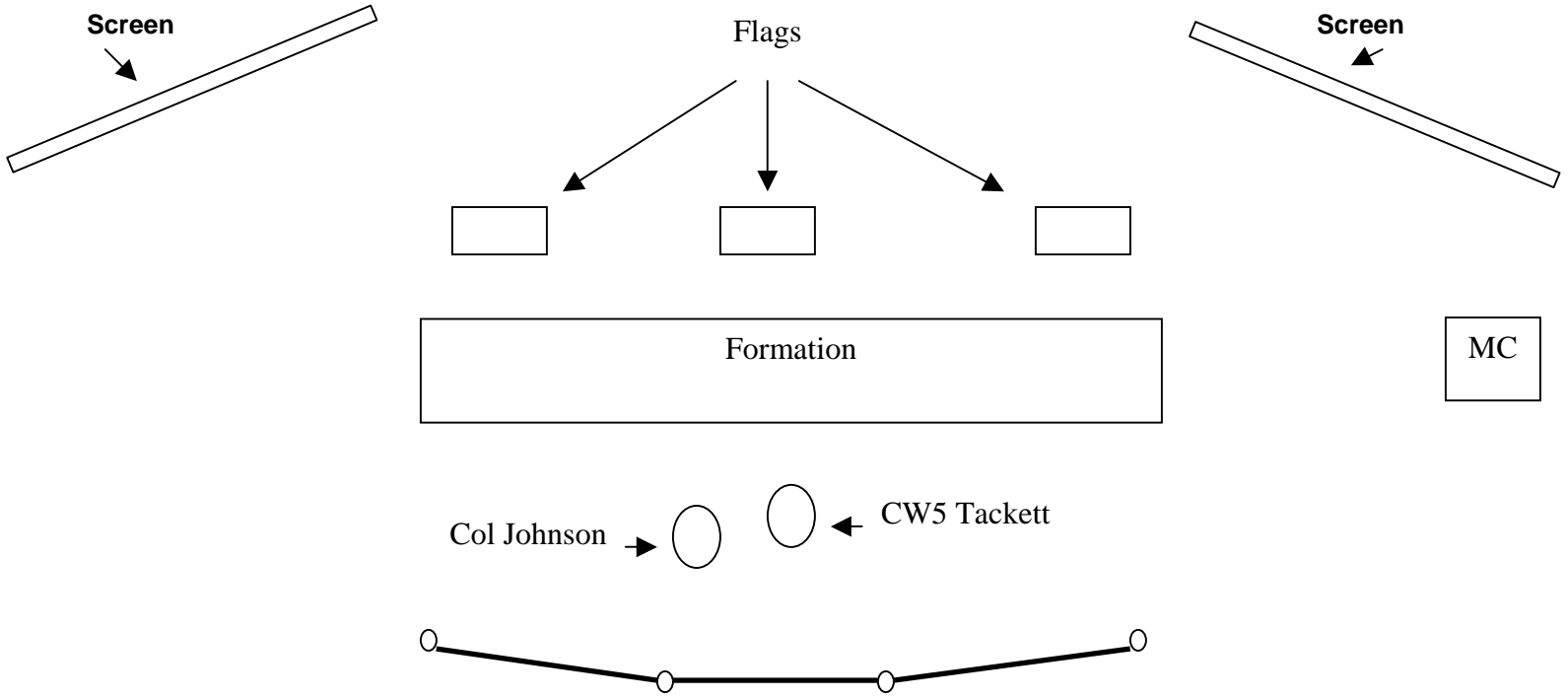
h. During Mr. Tackett's pinning, the MC will read the information pertaining to the CW5 insignia of grade (Annex D).

i. Col Johnson will then turn the ceremony over to Mr. Tackett who will provide remarks.

j. Following Mr. Tackett's remarks, the MC will read the proclamation (Annex E). The ceremony will then close and a receiving line will be conducted.

DRAFT

Annex A



DRAFT

ANNEX B

Welcome to today's ceremony recognizing the warrant officers within the US Army Military Police Corps Regiment. Today marks an historic event within not only the warrant officer corps but also the entire MP Regiment. These warrant officers will exchange the symbol of their corps, the Eagle Rising, and will dawn the symbol of the MP Regiment, the Cross Pistol. Additionally, the current Chief Warrant Officer 5 insignia of grade will be retired and replaced with the insignia approved by the former chief of staff in 1970. The conversion on the wear of branch insignia and colors by warrant officers is a first step toward the full integration of warrant officer recruiting, accession, education and management into the branch-based system of the larger officer corps. Additionally the increasingly joint nature of operations within the Department of Defense, and the expanded use of our most senior warrant officers in joint operations validate the need to standardize CW5 rank insignia among all the services that employ them.

Ladies and Gentlemen the Commandant, US Army Military Police School, Col Rodney L. Johnson and Chief Warrant Officer of the Regiment, Chief Warrant Officer 5 Phillip E. Tackett

DRAFT

Annex C

The warrant officer collar insignia is an eagle rising with wings displayed standing on a bundle of two arrows, all enclosed in a wreath, all gold color 3/4 inch in height.

All warrant officers in lieu of a branch insignia wore the collar insignia. The first warrant officers of the Army were in the Army Mine Planter Service, a service in the Coast Artillery Corps. An Act of Congress authorized the warrant officer service for the Army on 9 July 1918. The insignia prescribed was the Coast Artillery Corps insignia, with a submarine mine of the same material. War Department General Orders No. 65, dated 20 October 1920, stated that warrant officers would not be permanently appointed in branches; they would be appointed warrant officers of the Army at large. Warrant officers at large could be changed from one arm of the service to another or from one duty to another at will, which virtually made them a special corps of their own.

On 20 November 1920, the Chief of Staff approved an insignia for all warrant officers, “an eagle standing on a bundle of arrows; all enclosed in a wreath.” The warrant officers’ insignia was prescribed for wear on both cap and collar in cutout form. For a brief period in 1943, the warrant officers’ insignia was rescinded and the arm or service insignia prescribed. The insignia was rescinded on 29 April 1943 and restored on 20 July 1943. Although the symbolism was not documented at the time of approval, the eagle and arrows probably were taken from the Coat of Arms of the United States; the laurel wreath, used by the ancient Greeks as a symbol of triumph, often has been used to represent victory and achievement.

Beginning on this date, 9 July 2004, all warrant officers will wear the insignia of their branch upon completion of their specific branch qualification.

Effective this day, the MP Warrant Officer will wear the MP Cross Pistols.

The Military Police Branch insignia is two crossed gold color metal pistols 3/4 inch in height. The insignia was approved in 1922. The old-type pistol sometimes referred to as the Harper’s Ferry Pistol (made at the Harper’s Ferry Arsenal), was selected because it was the first American Military pistol and remained the Army model for many years. The parts of this weapon were standardized and interchangeable, thereby marking an advance in arms.

DRAFT

Annex D

The Chief of Staff approved The Master Warrant Officer (W4) insignia on April 8, 1988 to designate certain Chief Warrant Officer 4 as master warrants. The appointment to Master Warrant Officer required completion of the Warrant Officer school at Fort Rucker. The first class graduated on December 8, 1988 and class members were authorized to wear the insignia. With passage of the Warrant Officer Management Act on December 5, 1991, the grade of CW5 was established. On March 28, 1991, the Chief of Staff approved continued use of the Master Warrant Officer insignia for Chief Warrant Officer W5.

As of this date, 9 July 2004, the CW5 insignia approved by the former Chief of Staff in 1970 will be worn. It is a silver colored bar, 3/8 inch in width and 1-1/8 inch in length with a black line in the center of the bar from top to bottom. The Army no longer has any Master Warrant Officers and the CW5 insignia of grade will make it easier to identify the officers who have reached the pinnacle of their profession.

DRAFT

Annex E

Be it known, the Army recognized the need for a small corps of technicians and created the Warrant Officer Corps in 1918; and, Whereas, the Army recognized these professionals to be soldiers in 1919; and, Whereas, the Army established a rank structure for warrant officers in 1949; and, Whereas, the Army acknowledged warrant officers as officers in 1954; and, Whereas, Congress granted them a commission from the President and parity with the Army's commissioned officers in 1987; and, Whereas, we do not cast aside their heritage as a members of the Warrant Officer Corps and members of a unique group of professionals with very distinct responsibilities and technical abilities; and, Whereas, we today ask them to stand side by side with their fellow Military Police Corps commissioned officers; I, as the Chief of Military Police, do hereby acknowledge the MP Warrant Officer as an outstanding professional of the Military Police Corps,

Warriors first and technicians second to none.”

Signed, Col Rodney L. Johnson, Chief, Military Police

DRAFT

Annex F

MC (1400): Video presentation begins.

(Video Stops. Eagle Rising is projected onto the screen. Participants form at the front center of classroom)

MC Welcome to today's ceremony recognizing the warrant officers of the US Army Military Police Corps Regiment. Today marks an historic event within not only the warrant officer corps but also the entire MP Regiment. These warrant officers will exchange the symbol of their corps, the Eagle Rising, and will dawn the symbol of the MP Regiment, the Cross Pistols. Additionally, the current Chief Warrant Officer 5 insignia of grade will be retired and replaced with the insignia approved by the former Army Chief of Staff in 1970. This conversion is a first step toward the full integration of warrant officer recruiting, accession, education and management into the branch-based system of the officer corps. Additionally the increasingly joint nature of operations within the Department of Defense, and the expanded use of our most senior warrant officers in joint operations validates the need to standardize CW5 rank insignia among all the services that employ them.

Ladies and Gentlemen the Commandant, US Army Military Police School, Col Rodney L. Johnson and The Chief Warrant Officer of the Regiment, Chief Warrant Officer 5 Philip E. Tackett

DRAFT

COL JOHNSON: [Remarks]

(Col Johnson cues the MC then he, Mr. Tackett and the formation comes to the position of attention as the MC begins to read the following. During the narration, Col Johnson will remove the Rising Eagle from Mr. Tackett's collar and replace it with the Cross Pistol. Mr. Tackett will then proceed to the right of the formation, remove the Rising Eagle from each warrant officer's collar and replace it with the Cross Pistol. When completed, he will return to center formation)

MC: The warrant officer collar insignia is an eagle rising with wings displayed standing on a bundle of two arrows, all enclosed in a wreath, all gold color 3/4 inch in height.

All warrant officers in lieu of a branch insignia wore the collar insignia. The first warrant officers of the Army were in the Army Mine Planter Service, a service in the Coast Artillery Corps. An Act of Congress authorized the warrant officer service for the Army on 9 July 1918. The insignia prescribed was the Coast Artillery Corps insignia, with a submarine mine of the same material. War Department General Orders No. 65, dated 20 October 1920, stated that warrant officers would not be permanently appointed in branches; they would be appointed warrant officers of the Army at large. Warrant officers at large could be changed from one arm of the service to another or from one duty to another at will, which virtually made them a special corps of their own.

DRAFT

On 20 November 1920, the Chief of Staff approved an insignia for all warrant officers, “an eagle standing on a bundle of arrows; all enclosed in a wreath.” The warrant officers’ insignia was prescribed for wear on both cap and collar in cutout form. For a brief period in 1943, the warrant officers’ insignia was rescinded and the arm or service insignia prescribed. The insignia was rescinded on 29 April 1943 and restored on 20 July 1943. Although the symbolism was not documented at the time of approval, the eagle and arrows probably were taken from the Coat of Arms of the United States; the laurel wreath, used by the ancient Greeks as a symbol of triumph, often has been used to represent victory and achievement.

Beginning on this date, 9 July 2004, all warrant officers will wear the insignia of their branch upon completion of their specific branch qualification.

Effective this day, the MP Warrant Officer will wear the MP Cross Pistols.

The Military Police Branch insignia is two crossed gold color metal pistols 3/4 inch in height. The insignia was approved in 1922. The old-type pistol sometimes referred to as the Harper’s Ferry Pistol (made at the Harper’s Ferry Arsenal), was selected because it was the first American Military pistol and remained the Army model for many years. The parts of this weapon were standardized and interchangeable, thereby marking an advance in arms.

(Once Mr. Tackett completes the pinning or after the MC has completed the narration,

DRAFT

whichever comes last, The MC will read the following pertaining to the change of grade insignia for the CW5. At this time, Col Johnson will remove and replace the insignia of grade)

MC: The Chief of Staff approved The Master Warrant Officer (W4) insignia on April 8, 1988 to designate certain Chief Warrant Officer 4 as master warrants. The appointment to Master Warrant Officer required completion of the Warrant Officer school at Fort Rucker. The first class graduated on December 8, 1988 and class members were authorized to wear the insignia. With passage of the Warrant Officer Management Act on December 5, 1991, the grade of CW5 was established. On March 28, 1991, the Chief of Staff approved continued use of the Master Warrant Officer insignia for Chief Warrant Officer W5.

As of this date, 9 July 2004, the CW5 insignia approved by the former Chief of Staff in 1970 will be worn. It is a silver colored bar, 3/8 inch in width and 1-1/8 inch in length with a black line in the center of the bar from top to bottom. The Army no longer has any Master Warrant Officers and the CW5 insignia of grade will make it easier to identify the officers who have reached the pinnacle of their profession.

(Col Johnson will then turn the ceremony over to CW5 Tackett)

CW5 TACKETT: [Remarks]

DRAFT

MC: Be it known, the Army recognized the need for a small corps of technicians and created the Warrant Officer Corps in 1918; and, Whereas, the Army recognized these professionals to be soldiers in 1919; and, Whereas, the Army established a rank structure for warrant officers in 1949; and, Whereas, the Army acknowledged warrant officers as officers in 1954; and, Whereas, Congress granted them a commission from the President and parity with the Army's commissioned officers in 1987; and, Whereas, we do not cast aside their heritage as a members of the Warrant Officer Corps and members of a unique group of professionals with very distinct responsibilities and technical abilities; and, Whereas, we today ask them to stand side by side with their fellow Military Police Corps commissioned officers; I, as the Chief of Military Police, do hereby acknowledge The MP Warrant Officer as an outstanding professional of the Military Police Corps, Warriors first and technicians second to none. Signed, Col Rodney L. Johnson, Chief of Military Police. This concludes today's ceremony.

[Receiving Line]