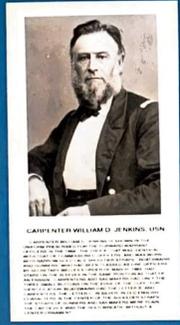
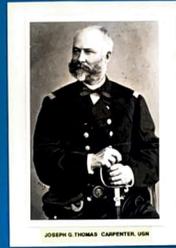
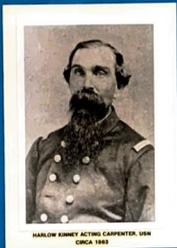
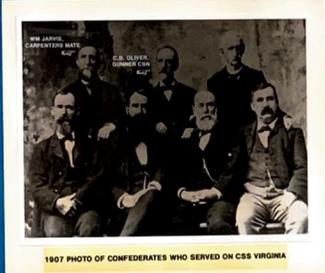


FROM PROUD BEGINNINGS

THE WARRANT OFFICER, AND IN SOME CASES THE LIMITED DUTY OFFICER COMMUNITIES, ARE AS OLD AS NAVIES THEMSELVES. IN THE DISTANT PAST, WARFARE WAS CONDUCTED BY THE ARISTOCRACY WHOSE LIVELIHOOD DEPENDED UPON THE INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL LANDS GIVEN TO THEM BY THE KING, IN EXCHANGE FOR THEIR OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE ARMED FIGHTING MEN WHEN CALLED UPON. THE KING OR PRINCE MIGHT COMMAND AN ENTIRE MILITARY EXPEDITION WHILE VARIOUS ARISTOCRATS COMMANDED, AS CAPTAINS, THEIR OWN "COMPANIES" OF MEN-AT-ARMS. THERE WERE ALSO JUNIOR OFFICERS WHO WOULD COMMAND IN "LIEU" OF THE CAPTAIN IF THE LATTER WAS KILLED OR WOUNDED - A LIEUTENANT.

ACTUAL FIGHTS AT SEA WERE RARE IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES BUT IF SHIPS WERE NEEDED, THEY WERE DRAFTED INTO MILITARY SERVICE FROM TRADERS AND MERCHANTS. THE SHIP WOULD THEN BE COMMISSIONED AND A CAPTAIN PLACED IN COMMAND. THE LAND-BOUND, PART-TIME SOLDIERS KNEW NOTHING OF PILOTING, SHIP HANDLING OR NAVIGATION. THE SHIP'S MASTER, HIS PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND THE SAILORS OR "SWABBERS" WERE NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE OPERATION, BEING COMMONERS, EMPLOYED FOR THEIR SPECIFIC SKILLS. THESE EXPERT SEAMAN WERE ISSUED ROYAL WARRANTS WHICH BOUND THEM TO SERVE THE KING IN THEIR SPECIAL CAPACITIES. WHETHER THE MASTER COULD BE CONSIDERED A LIMITED DUTY OFFICER OR A COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICER IS A MOOT POINT, AS RANK, AUTHORITY AND PRECEDENCE WERE LESS PRECISE IN THOSE TIMES.

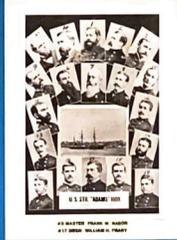


AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, THE COLONIES QUITE LOGICALLY MODELED THE NUCLEUS OF THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT AFTER THE BRITISH. OUR HISTORY RECORDS SHOW THAT ON 13 DECEMBER 1775, CONGRESS AGREED TO CONSTRUCT THIRTEEN FRIGATES. THE GRADES OF OFFICERS TO LEAD THIS FORCE WERE AS FOLLOWS:

COMMISSIONED	WARRANTS	
CAPTAINS OF SHIPS	BOATSWAINS	CHAPLAINS
CAPTAINS OF MARINES	GUNNERS	SURGEONS
LIEUTENANTS OF SHIPS	CARPENTERS	PURSERS
LIEUTENANTS OF MARINES	MASTERS/MATES	SECRETARIES OF THE FLEET

CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, MOST WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE 1800'S WERE NOT SAILORS WHO HAD BEGUN AT THE BOTTOM OF THE NAVY'S LADDER AND WORKED THEIR WAY UP. BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, CARPENTERS AND SAILMAKERS WERE OFTEN APPOINTED DIRECTLY INTO THE NAVY AFTER LEARNING THEIR TRADES IN MERCHANT VESSELS OR AS PRIVATEERS. IN 1859, MOST WARRANT OFFICERS HAD AS LITTLE AS SIX MONTHS SERVICE AS ENLISTED MEN. SOME HAD NONE AT ALL.

IN 1862, THE RANK OF ENSIGN WAS INTRODUCED. BY 1865, THE NAVY HAD VICE ADMIRALS, REAR ADMIRALS AND COMMODORES. MASTER RANKED BETWEEN ENSIGN AND LIEUTENANT UNTIL 1881 WHEN THE RANK WAS CHANGED TO LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE.





MACHINE SHOP PERSONNEL AT NAVAL TRAINING STATION NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND. CIRCA 1918.
WARRANT OFFICERS STANDING, 4TH FROM LEFT, 2ND FROM RIGHT



CARPENTER GEORGE S. LITTON, USN. CIRCA 1918.
JANUARY-NEXT CROSS



W.O.1 MR. H. JOHNSON 1917



MR. WALLY DUN-30
WARRANT OFFICER BOBBY POGGS WITH A 30 CAL.
MACHINE GUN ON ANTI-AIRCRAFT MOUNT, CIRCA 1914.



GEORGE MARSHALL CUSHNER
ANNEKING MEDAL OF HONOR
"THEY FORGET CAPTAIN CUSHNER WAS OFFICER OF THE GUNNER'S MESS IN THE LINE
OF HIS PROFESSION DURING THE SERVICE OF THE U.S. NAVY, APRIL 21 AND 22, 1914."

FROM THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR, UNTIL THE YEAR 1900, WARRANT OFFICERS WERE BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, CARPENTERS, SAILMAKERS AND MATES. THE DUTIES OF THE MATE WERE SIMPLE, "HE WILL PERFORM DUTIES AS ASSIGNED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER." THE MATE WAS JUNIOR TO ALL OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS BUT SENIOR TO ALL ENLISTED MEN AND TO NAVAL CADETS, AS GRADUATES OF ANNAPOLIS WERE THEN KNOWN.

COMMISSIONED WARRANT GRADES (THE CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER TO "RANK WITH BUT AFTER ENSIGN") WERE INTRODUCED TO THE NAVY AT THE TURN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BY THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR I, WE SEE THE WARRANT RANKS BEING USED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGY OF THE TIME. THERE REMAINED ON ACTIVE DUTY ONLY ONE CHIEF SAILMAKER, BUT THERE WERE ADDED TO THE REGISTER 84 CHIEF PAY CLERKS, 101 PAY CLERKS AND 52 ACTING PAY CLERKS. IN THE PAST, PAY CLERKS HAD RECEIVED AN APPOINTMENT AFTER HAVING BEEN SELECTED BY A COMMISSIONED PAYMASTER TO WORK FOR THAT OFFICER ONLY. VERY OFTEN THEY CAME DIRECTLY FROM CIVILIAN LIFE. WARRANT PAY CLERKS, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAD TO BE CHIEF PETTY OFFICER BEFORE THEY COULD APPLY FOR PROMOTION.



USS PLUNDER (BB-3)
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER (LEFT) AND CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER (RIGHT)
CIRCA 1914



USS PROTECTOR
PHOTO, SHOWN HERE AT NAVAL AIR
MUSEUM, DANIEL A. FRENCH ON LEFT, CAPT. ROBERT SPERRY AND BOB GARD ON RIGHT
LEFT IS SECOND DEPT. SENIOR, RIGHT SENIOR OFFICER SENIOR



SAILORS AT MUSKETRY DRILL (1900-1910).
WARRANT OFFICER AT LEFT WITH ENSIGN.
NOTE: THE ENSIGN WAS INCLUDED IN THIS PHOTO LATER BUT NOT CONTINUED IN LINE
FORMALLY FOR DRILL.



USS LANCASTER CIRCA 1902
CHIEF PAYCLERK GUY STUBLE (4TH FROM LEFT STANDING)
AND PAYCLERK BERTY BUCKASTY (SEATED 3RD FROM LEFT)



SEAMAN ELMER D. JACOBS, USN, STANDING BY A
DEPTEN CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM VAN VENTEN IN FEB. 1918



W. DAVIS, CHIEF, GUNNER CSS GEORGIA



PHOTO OF WORLD WAR I NAVAL PERSONNEL.
THE MAN SEATED IN A WARRANT OFFICER'S UNIFORM IS A WARRANT OFFICER



CARPENTER PATRICK WASHINGTON, USN, 1918
ANNAPOLIS THE MATE OF THE U.S.S. GEORGE EASTMAN



THE MATE OF THE U.S.S. GEORGE EASTMAN
PATRICK WASHINGTON, USN (2ND FROM LEFT) MATE OF THE U.S.S. GEORGE EASTMAN
1917



USS ST. LOUIS, 1918 FIVE WARRANT OFFICERS IN THE BACK ROW
(NOTE CAPS AND/OR COLLAR DEVICES)



SEVEN ENGINEERS ENGINE ROOM CREW POSES IN FRONT OF THURSTON'S SHEDS,
DEC. 1914. CHIEF WAREHOUSE JOHN G. WHELAN, USN, IS SEATED WITH CAP.

IT WAS DURING THIS PERIOD THAT THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GUNNER BEGAN TO CHANGE, WHICH EVENTUALLY LED TO THE CREATION OF SEVERAL NEW WARRANTS. THE GUNNER WAS ALSO ASSIGNED THE DUTY OF SUPERVISING THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS OF SHIPS. THE ORIGINAL ANSWER FOR THIS NEW SPECIALTY REQUIREMENT WAS TO SPLIT THE GUNNER WARRANT INTO GUNNER AND GUNNERIE) WHO, DESPITE HIS INSIGNIA, THE ELECTRICAL OFFICER. WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF WIRELESS, GUNNERIE) WAS FURTHER DIVIDED TO INCLUDE GUNNER(W) WHICH WAS LATER CHANGED TO GUNNER(R).

IN 1910, CONGRESS AUTHORIZED THE ANNUAL PROMOTION OF TEN WARRANT OFFICERS TO THE RANK OF ENSIGN. AFTER WORLD WAR I, ALMOST ALL WARRANT OFFICERS AND CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS WERE FORMER ENLISTED MEN. THE WARRANT OFFICERS MESS WAS THE ABODE OF LONG SERVICE ENLISTED MEN WHO HAD ACHIEVED FIRST CLASS PETTY OFFICER OR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER STATUS BEFORE BECOMING WARRANTS.

IN 1948, THE LIMITED DUTY OFFICER CATEGORY WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947. THE COMMUNITY WAS ENVISIONED AS A RELATIVELY SMALL, ELITE GROUP OF OFFICERS WHO WOULD RETAIN THEIR SPECIALTIES ACQUIRED AS ENLISTED MEN AND WARRANT OFFICERS AND SUPPORT THE UNRESTRICTED LINE COMMUNITY DURING PERIODS OF PERSONNEL SHORTAGES OR WHEN TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES REQUIRED. THEY WERE NOT TO COMPETE WITH THE UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS. LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS COMMISSIONED AFTER INCEPTION OF THE LIMITED DUTY OFFICER PROGRAM THROUGH 1956 WERE GIVEN PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS UNDER TITLE 10 USC, SECTION 5589. AS THESE PERMANENT LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS PROGRESSED THROUGH THE GRADE STRUCTURE, THEY WERE GIVEN A PROMOTION OPPORTUNITY EQUIVALENT TO THAT EXPERIENCED BY UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICER.

THE DEFENSE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1949 CREATED FOUR WARRANT OFFICER GRADE LEVELS: W1, CW02, CW03 AND CW04.

COMMENCING WITH 1957, ALL INITIAL APPOINTMENTS TO LIMITED DUTY OFFICER WERE TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS UNDER TITLE 10 USC, SECTION 5596. THE INPUT TO THE PROGRAM WAS INCREASED MARKEDLY BEGINNING IN 1957 SO THAT, BY 1959, OF THE 2,502 OFFICERS COMPRISING THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE LIMITED DUTY OFFICER PROGRAM, 1,148 WERE TEMPORARY OFFICERS.



BLIND PRISON POW CAMP, MANILA, P.I.
 THE GROUP CONSISTS OF 10 MEN, 9 OF WHOM WERE AMERICANS WHO RECEIVED POW TRAINING AT CAMP 1, AND 1 WAS A WARRANT OFFICER. THE MAN AT LEFT WEIGHED 80 LBS. AND WAS 5'2" TALL. THE OTHERS WERE 100 LBS. AND 5'8" TALL.



ENLISTED STANDING IN FRONT OF DISCOMMISSIONED CHINA BOMBERS BEING SALVAGED FROM SHIPS AT PEIHO, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1945. NOTE THE WARRANT OFFICER ON RIGHT.



LANDING LIFELINE FOR USS MANILA (DD-384) AT PEIHO, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1945. THE MAN AT LEFT IS A WARRANT OFFICER.



POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED THE MEDAL OF HONOR.
 THE MEDAL OF HONOR WAS AWARDED TO CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER EDWIN J. HILL, USN, FOR HIS COURAGE AND BRAVERY IN THE LINE OF DUTY WHILE SERVING AS A WARRANT OFFICER ON THE USS MANILA (DD-384) AT PEIHO, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1945. CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER HILL WAS ONE OF THE FIRST LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS TO BE AWARDED THE MEDAL OF HONOR. HE WAS 30 YEARS OLD AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.



OFFICIAL INSPECTION AT BOSTON, MASS. BY THE NAVY AND ARMY. A MEMBER OF THE ARMY IS SEEN IN THE CENTER, WITH A WARRANT OFFICER ON HIS LEFT.



CAMPUSSE, MAINE, TRAINING STATION, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND. WARRANT OFFICER IN CENTER WEARING WHITE.



IN 1958, THE CAREER COMPENSATION ACT WAS AMENDED TO ESTABLISH PAY GRADES E-8 AND E-9. IN 1959, THE "WILLIAMS BOARD" WAS CONVENED TO STUDY WARRANT OFFICER AND LIMITED DUTY OFFICER PROGRAMS IN RELATION TO THE NEW E-8-E-9 PAY GRADES. THE BOARD RECOMMENDED THAT THE LIMITED DUTY OFFICER PROGRAM BE EXPANDED TO MEET THE SHORTAGE OF EXPERIENCED JUNIOR OFFICERS AND THAT THE WARRANT OFFICER PROGRAM BE CONCURRENTLY PHASED OUT, UTILIZING SENIOR AND MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS TO ASSUME SOME OF THEIR DUTIES. AS A RESULT, INPUT TO THE LIMITED DUTY OFFICER COMMUNITY WAS INCREASED, INCLUDING THE SELECTION OF WARRANT OFFICERS TO LIMITED DUTY OFFICER STATUS. BY THE MID-1960'S, THE LIMITED DUTY OFFICER (TEMPORARY) STRUCTURE REACHED A PEAK POPULATION OF ABOUT 7,500 OFFICERS.

FOUR YEARS LATER, IN OCTOBER 1963, THE "SETTLE BOARD" WAS CONVENED TO RESTUDY THE ISSUE AND CONCLUDED THAT THE EXPECTED FUNCTIONAL OVERLAPPING OF THE DUTIES OF WARRANT OFFICERS AND THE NEW SENIOR ENLISTED GRADES HAD NOT BEEN DEMONSTRATED. THE PHASEOUT OF WARRANTS HAD CREATED A VOID NOT EFFECTIVELY FILLED BY LDOS AND MASTER CHIEFS - A VOID INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE NAVY'S NEEDS FOR MORE, NOT FEWER, OFFICER-TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS. ACCORDINGLY, THE WARRANT OFFICER PROGRAM WAS REINITIALIZED WITH A CORRESPONDING REDUCTION IN THE LIMITED DUTY OFFICER PROGRAM. THERE WERE NO NEW LIMITED DUTY OFFICER ACCESSIONS IN FY-66, 67 AND 68.



LEADERSHIP

THE SPEED OF THE LEADER DETERMINES THE RATE OF THE PACK.

ON THE EVE OF WORLD WAR II, A CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OR FIRST CLASS PETTY OFFICER COULD BE ADVANCED TO WARRANT IF

- A. HE WAS UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE ON THE DATE APPOINTED
- B. HE HAD NO PROFICIENCY MARK LOWER THAN 34
- C. HE WAS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE ENGLISH WITH FACILITY UNDERSTAND THE FOUR RULES OF ARITHMETIC AND PROPORTION, WAS ABLE TO KEEP ACCOUNTS OF STORES AND WAS THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE GRADE FOR WHICH EXAMINED
- D. COULD PASS A PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION
- E. HAD FIVE YEARS OF SEA DUTY, AT LEAST ONE OF WHICH WAS IN THE RATE OF CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OR FIRST CLASS PETTY OFFICER

THE DEMANDS OF WORLD WAR II FORCED THE CREATION OF SEVERAL NEW WARRANT SPECIALTIES, AND BY 1950, THERE WERE 12: BOATSWAIN, GUNNER, TORPEDOMAN, ELECTRICIAN, RADIO ELECTRICIAN, MACHINIST, CARPENTER, SHIPS CLERK, AEROGRAPHER, PHOTOGRAPHER, HOSPITAL CORPS (FORMERLY PHARMACIST) AND PAY CLERK. BY THE END OF THE WAR, APPROXIMATELY ONE FOURTH OF THE LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS, OVER 1,000 LIEUTENANTS AND ONE THIRD OF THE LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE) WERE EITHER PERMANENT CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS OR PERMANENT ENLISTED.

BY 1948 THE NAVY REALIZED THAT IT OFTEN LOST CRITICAL SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE LEARNED AS ENLISTED MEN OR WARRANT OFFICERS WHEN THEY WERE PROMOTED TO COMMISSIONED STATUS IN THE UNRESTRICTED LINE COMMUNITY BECAUSE, ALL TOO OFTEN, THIS "MUSTANG" OFFICER WAS NOT COMPETITIVE FOR PROMOTION WITH OTHER COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. TO RETAIN THESE SKILLS AND TO PROVIDE A FAIR COMPETITIVE POSITION FOR OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM THE RANKS, THE LIMITED DUTY OFFICER PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED.