



East Valley Marines Marine Corps League Detachment 1296

United States 241st Marine Corps Ball

Oath of Enlistment

I, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God.



Marines



MARINE CORPS BIRTHDAY BALL 2016

**Presented by East Valley Marines
Marine Corps League Detachment 1296**

**1730
1830
after dinner
until 2300**

**Cocktails, Cash Bar
Dinner
Cake Cutting Ceremony
Music and Dancing**

Commandant
Master of Ceremonies
Ceremonial Adjutant
Fallen Marines & MIA/POW Table
Guest Speaker
Solo Trumpet Playe
Bagpipers
Music and Dancing

Dave Minick
Rick Schwartz
Dave Lott
Holly Hiner
LtGen Carol Mutter
Tim Moke
Tempe Police Bagpipe Band
108th U.S. Army Band



Color & Honor Guards & Escorts
Vista Grande High School, Casa Grand AZ
Cake by Tammie Coe Cakes



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DETACHMENT 1296 OFFICERS

Commandant	Dave Minick
Sr. Vice Commandant	Dave Lott
Jr. Vice Commandant	Mike Bishop
Judge Advocate	John Van Houten
Adjutant	Sharon Jackley
Paymaster	Kerry Rodgers
Sgt at Arms	Doug Patterson
Chaplain	Pat Rice



Lieutenant General Carol Mutter was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps upon graduation from the University of Northern Colorado, in Greeley, CO, in 1967. In addition to holding a B.A. degree in Mathematics Education and an honorary doctorate from UNC, General Mutter has an M.A. degree in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College at Newport, RI and both an M.S. and an honorary doctorate degree from Salve Regina College, also in Newport.



After completing the Woman Officer Basic Course in 1967 at Quantico, VA, she was assigned to data processing installations at Quantico, VA and at Camp Pendleton, CA. In 1971, she returned to Quantico as a platoon commander and instructor for women officer candidates and basic course lieutenants.

During 1973-1984, she progressed to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel while serving as Project Officer for Marine Air Command and Control Systems at Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity, Camp Pendleton, CA; Financial Management Officer at the Development Center, Quantico, VA; Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, Okinawa, Japan; and Deputy Comptroller at Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic, Norfolk, VA. Capitalizing on her expertise in both data processing and financial management, she was then assigned as the Deputy Program Manager, and subsequently Program Manager, for the development of new Marine Corps automated pay and personnel systems.

In July 1988, as a Colonel she joined the U.S. Space Command, J-3 (Operations) Directorate in Colorado Springs becoming the first woman to gain qualification as a Space Director. After initially serving as a Command Center Crew Commander/Space Director she became the Division Chief responsible for all operations of the Space Command Center.

August 1990 brought a transfer to III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) on Okinawa, Japan and duty as the Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller for both III MEF and 3d Marine Division. She then returned to Quantico as a Brigadier General to serve as the Deputy Commanding General, Marine Corps Systems Command and Program Manager for all Marine Corps Command and Control Systems. She again transferred to Okinawa, this time as the first woman of general/flag officer rank to command a major deployable tactical command, the 3d Force Service Support Group, III MEF, U.S. Marine Forces Pacific. As the first woman Marine Major General she served as Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command, Quantico, VA. Upon advancement to Lieutenant General (the first woman Marine to attain this rank) on September 1, 1996, she assumed her duties as DC/S M&RA. She retired from active duty in 1999.

In addition to the Naval War College at Newport, RI, General Mutter has attended the Amphibious Warfare School and the Marine Corps Command and Staff College, both at Quantico, VA.

Her medals and decorations include: the Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, Meritorious Unit Commendation with bronze star, National Defense Service Medal with bronze star, and the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon with four bronze stars.



MCRD PARRIS ISLAND

Parris Island has a long history of colonization. Many attempts were made at permanent settlement between 1526 and 1722. The first successful attempt was made by the French in 1562, followed by the Spanish and finally the British. After the Revolutionary War, Parris Island plantations began to grow cotton instead of indigo. During the Civil War, the island became a coaling station for the Union Navy.

Nov. 2, 1861 - The first Marines in the area of Parris Island sailed into Port Royal Harbor, S.C., as members of detachments aboard various ships with the Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Commanding officer, Navy Capt. Samuel F. Du Pont, seized the area and it was used as an important base for the Union Navy throughout the Civil War.

Aug. 7, 1882 - An act of Congress authorized the establishment and construction of a coaling dock and naval storehouse at Port Royal Harbor. A select group of naval officers chose Parris Island as the site.

June 26, 1891 - To help protect the interests of the government during construction, a Marine guard consisting of one sergeant, two corporals and 10 privates were assigned to Port Royal, thus establishing the first Marine post on the island. Proper housing for the guard was slow in coming, with the Marines moving into barracks nearly two years after the post was created.

May 1, 1895 - 1st Lt. Clarence L.A. Ingate was the first officer assigned to command the Marine detachment at Port Royal. On Sept. 15, 1896, with the succession of command to 1st Lt. Henry C. Haines, the detachment became Marine Barracks, U.S. Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C.

Jan. 1, 1909 - The designation Marine Barracks became Marine Officers' School, U.S. Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C., with the purpose of indoctrinating newly commissioned officers.

June 1, 1911 - A recruit depot began operation at Port Royal on a three-company basis as a secondary function of the Marine Officers' School, after it had been postponed from its original startup date of November 1910.

Aug. 30, 1911 - October 1915 - The Marine Officers' School and two recruit companies transferred to Norfolk, Va., after the Department of the Navy decided to use Port Royal for a disciplinary installation.

Oct. 25, 1915 - The recruit depot separated from the officers' school and returned to Port Royal. It was established as Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C., with the principle mission of training enlisted Marine recruits. Three days later, the Navy transferred the land and buildings to the Marine Corps.



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April 6, 1917 - Nov. 11, 1918 - The recruit depot underwent a massive expansion of installations, number of Marines trained and the type of instruction recruits received in order to meet the demands of the ongoing World War I. It was also during this time that Marine Barracks, Port Royal, was redesignated as Marine Barracks, Paris Island, and the government took possession of the remaining private land on Parris Island. Marine Corps Order No. 32 officially changed the name "Paris" to "Parris" on May 3, 1919.

November 1918 - December 1941 - Parris Island continued to thrive as a recruit depot in the early years between World War I and World War II, as well as having an advanced training seagoing depot, field music school and aviation elements. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the number of recruits trained drastically fell and other operations on the island also plummeted. Increasing global hostilities in 1939 brought a revival to the recruit depot and in the two years prior to the United States' entrance into World War II, Parris Island underwent a massive construction phase that resulted in new barracks and training facilities.

Dec. 7, 1941 - Aug. 14, 1945 - In the first months of World War II, Parris Island staggered under the massive number of incoming recruits until shortened training periods were the only answer. Later, as the influx of recruits slowed slightly and deficiencies in the shortened program were noticeable, training was once again increased to help prepare Marines for combat. Approximately 200,000 recruits were trained at Parris Island during the war, including Women Marine Reservists.

Feb. 28, 1949 - Female recruits began arriving at Parris Island to form the first platoon of "Women Marine" regulars after the Marine Corps began accepting women into the service following the passage of The Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. Parris Island remains the only recruit depot to train enlisted female Marines even today. Segregated African-American recruits who had previously trained at Montford Point near Camp Lejeune, N.C., also began training at Parris Island in 1949. 1962 - 1973 - More than 200,000 recruits trained at Parris Island during the Vietnam War. Training was cut from 12 to 10 weeks to accommodate the number of recruits, instead of adding new platoons.



June 25, 1950 - July 27, 1953 - Parris Island once again witnessed an increase in the number of recruits to meet the demand for combat troops for the Korean War. The number of recruits overwhelmed the number of available experienced drill instructors, leading to the re-establishment of the Drill Instructors' School during this time. Approximately, 138,000 Marines graduated from Parris Island during the war. April 8, 1956 - Tragedy struck the recruit depot when six recruits drowned during a late night march after a junior drill instructor led the men into Ribbon Creek, one of the tidal streams on Parris Island. The commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. Randolph McCall Pate, ordered better supervision of the drill instructors and training in general to assure that there would never be a repeat of the Ribbon Creek incident. 1962 - 1973 - More than 200,000 recruits trained at Parris Island during the Vietnam War. Training was cut from 12 to 10 weeks to accommodate the number of recruits, instead of adding new platoons.

April 1, 1976 - Parris Island Recruit Depot was redesignated as Marine Corps Recruit Depot/Eastern Recruiting Region, Parris Island, S.C. December 1996 - Recruit training revamped for inclusion of more values-based training and the Crucible, a 54-hour culminating event. Training schedules for both male and female recruits mirrored to a 12-week training schedule.





MCRD SAN DIEGO

A few weeks after establishing Camp Howard on North Island in San Diego, Col. Joseph Pendleton, on September 6, 1914, was the guest speaker at the U. S. Grant Hotel in downtown San Diego. The subject of his speech was "San Diego, An Ideal Location for a Permanent Marine Corps Base." The drive behind his lecture was the unsatisfactory conditions and the less than convenient location of his men and staff at Camp Howard. About this same time, Col. Pendleton wrote to the Commandant of the Marine Corps at Washington D. C. about the deplorable conditions at Camp Howard and presented the idea of the possible establishment of a permanent Marine Corps base in San Diego.

The Navy General Board approved the establishment of a base on January 8, 1916 and the Marine Corps' base on the bay tidelands called the Dutch Flats was authorized by a Naval appropriation bill of August 29, 1916, in large part due to the efforts of Congressman William Kettner. Groundbreaking on 232 acres took place on March 2, 1919. Construction and occupation of the base took place from 1919 through 1926. On December 1, 1921, Pendleton (now a General), placed it into commission as the Marine Advanced Expeditionary Base, San Diego. In 1923, the Marine Recruit Depot for the west coast relocated from Mare Island Navy Shipyards in Vallejo, Calif., to its new home at the San Diego Marine Base. On 1 March 1924, the base that had been developed as a result of the vision and efforts of General Pendleton became, officially, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, and would be known by that name for the next twenty-four years.

The base now consisted of approximately 388 acres, of which some 367 acres had been reclaimed tidal area. Throughout World War II, the principal activity of the base, recruit training overshadowed all other functions. After the war, the recruit training detachment remained the principal tenant. Marine Corps Base San Diego has been home to the 4th, 6th and 10th Marine Regiments, the Fleet Marine Force and the 2nd Marine Division. However, the main focus of the base has always been training and "the making of Marines." On 1 January 1948, Marine Corps Base, San Diego was officially renamed Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego.

The Recruit Training Command grew from three to eight battalions to handle the troop requirements for the Korean War. More than 700 Quonset huts were erected to handle the influx of recruits, some of which are still standing today. The Vietnam War caused the next period of major expansion. A 100-tent cantonment had to be erected to handle the overflow of recruits. Five new recruit barracks, a new dining hall, new bowling alley, a new Regional Dental and Medical Clinic were constructed on the depot. In the 1970's the focus increased to include the recruiting effort and the Depot became Headquarters, Western Recruiting Region.



Today the Recruit Depot provides its nation's Corps with basically trained Marines to fight in the current conflicts in both Iraq and Afghanistan. The depot has the responsibility to train all male recruits who reside west of the Mississippi River to serve at the call of the nation. Known for its unique Spanish colonial revival style appearance, the overall site and specific building plans were developed by renowned architect, Bertram Goodhue, who also designed the buildings built in San Diego's Balboa Park for the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. Twenty-five of the Depot's buildings are on the National Register of Historic Places. Thirteen buildings have been named for famous Marines, such a Daly Barracks, Pendleton Hall, McDougall Hall, and Day Hall. Today, the depot has 388 acres and 25 buildings listed on the national register of historic places.



From the halls of Montezuma, to the shores of Tripoli,
We fight our country's battles in the air, on land and sea.
First to fight for right and freedom, and to keep our honor clean;
We are proud to claim the title of United States Marine.

Our Flag's unfurled to every breeze from dawn to setting sun.
We have fought in every clime and place, where we could take a gun.
In the snow of far off northern lands and in sunny tropic scenes,
You will find us always on the job, the United States Marines.

Here's health to you and to our Corps, which we are proud to serve.
In many a strife we've fought for life and never lost our nerve.
If the Army and the Navy ever look on heaven's scenes,
They will find the streets are guarded by United States Marines.



Oldest Marine

James Jackson "Jack" Walton was born in 1921 in Cuba, Alabama and is now the oldest living Marine veteran of the battle of Guadalcanal residing in Arizona. His parents were deeply Christian German immigrants. Though his father was highly successful as an insurance salesman, he suffered devastating setbacks in the Depression and Jack was raised in dire poverty his entire young life.

When America was attacked on December 7, 1941, Jack, having a strong developed sense of honor and patriotism, joined the Marine Corps and was sworn in on December 26. He trained at Parris Island, S.C. and became an artillery man who demonstrated outstanding skills with accuracy with the six inch guns.

After training, Jack was sent to Guadalcanal for his first deployment. The first few days were uneventful, but they changed quickly as the Japanese methodically isolated his unit from supply lines. With limited ammunition, Jack's unit was sent to harass Japanese encampments. It was during one of those patrols that he and 25 other Marines were ambushed while crossing a river, killing 16 of the Marines. Jack escaped by going under water, taking a wounded Marine with him, and floated downstream. This was one of Jack's closest brushes with death.

Supplies to the Marines were still lacking. Jack showed his prowess both as a fisherman and a swimmer to provide his fellow Marines with a feast of fish, ingeniously caught by using TNT. He then showed his prowess as an Alabama cook to feed his entire unit.

Bombs and artillery were not the only killers on Guadalcanal. Jack became a victim of malaria, suffering 13 bouts before being shipped home on May 22, 1943, a mere skeleton of his former self at 109 pounds.

After his recovery and release from active duty, Jack went to work as a salesman for Sherwin Williams Paint and later in real estate. He kept in touch with his fellow Marines, but never attended a reunion. He often recounted the way of life as a combat Marine had changed him and his attitude.

Jack and his wife of 63 years, Jean, live in Gilbert, AZ.



A Birthday Message From the Commandant of the Marine Corps

10 November 2016

A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

Each year on or around 10 November, Marines gather in groups large and small to celebrate our history, honor the memory of those who have gone before us, and rekindle the bond that unites all generations of Marines. This year, we mark the 241st anniversary of our Corps 241 years of uncommon valor, innovation, and combat excellence.



Marines, we are part of something bigger than any of us could imagine. Whether you fought in the battles of World War I, in the Pacific during World War II, in Korea or Vietnam, in Desert Shield or Desert Storm, or in the streets of Iraq and Afghanistan - or you are just starting out on your Marine Corps journey - we are all part of an elite family of warriors. For the rest of your life, the first term people use to describe you

will be "Marine."

When the Continental Congress stood up two battalions of Marines in 1775, a culture of discipline, vigilance, professionalism, and military excellence was born that has characterized our Corps for nearly two and a half centuries. As Marines, we have a profound respect for our traditions and heritage, and for taking care of each other. We know we're strongest when we're together as a team. Wherever you are celebrating our Corps' birthday this year, look around at the Marines beside you and remember the bonds forged in training, in garrison, and in combat. Take this time to reconnect.

We are Marines for life. It's our responsibility, our duty, to maintain and build upon the legacy of those who have gone before us. What we do today, guided by what we've learned from past generations, will determine the future of our Corps. So as we celebrate this 241st anniversary of our Corps, we also look ahead and prepare for our next success. Take pride in carrying our legacy forward.

Happy Birthday, Marines!
Semper Fidelis,
Robert B. Neller
General, U.S. Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps



Marine of the Year

Doug Patterson

Doug was raised in Phoenix, AZ., attending Brophy College Preparatory High School and then graduating from the University of Arizona in June of 1967. During his senior year at the U of A he volunteered to join the Marine Corp's Officer training program in Quantico after graduation. He reported to Quantico to begin Officer Candidate School in September of that same year. Reporting with 540 other candidates, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on the Marine Corps birthday with the 110 survivors of OCS. He continued training at Quantico until May of 1968, graduating near the top of the class and being designated an infantry platoon commander (0302).

In June of 1968, he reported to Camp Pendleton to be transported to Da Nang, Viet Nam for his tour of duty there. Upon arrival, he was assigned to 1st Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division. Reporting for duty to the commanding officer at 1700 one day, the next morning at 0500 he found himself on the battalion landing zone prepared to go on his first patrol.

During his tour of duty in the FMF, he led over 27 long range patrols in enemy territory and participated in 5 operations. After 9 months in the "bush", he was given the post of Company Commander for H&S Company for Recon, where he acted as the commander for reaction forces deployed to assist when other units in and around Da Nang were attacked. He saw much more action then as compared to all his time spent in the jungle spying on the NVA! For his actions in combat, he was awarded the Bronze Star and Navy/Marine Corps commendation medals with combat V.

He was given orders to report to Camp Pendleton and left Viet Nam on July 4, 1969, and began his stateside tour there as adjutant to General Ross T. Dwyer, commander of the 5th MEB. He also was in charge of executing administrative discharges for frequent offenders of the UCMJ. After 13 months there, he was released from active duty and became a civilian again. He was discharged as a 1st Lieutenant and was made Captain in January 1970.

His career after the Marines was mostly spent in sales and sales management with Corning Glass Works in Corning, N.Y. He returned to Phoenix in 1995, working for a time for an online training development company and then getting his real estate license in 2004.

Although mostly retired now and playing a lot of golf, he still works in the real estate industry selling residential homes in the Phoenix area.

Doug joined the East Valley Marines in 2014, proud to be associated once more with an outstanding group of Marines motivated to help those Marines who need it.



EAST VALLEY MARINES

Tonight's Marine Corps Birthday Ball has been presented to you by the East Valley Marines Detachment #1296 of the Marine Corps League. For more information and/or membership information for this detachment, contact: Dave Minick, Commandant, 602.690.1008 dvdminick@gmail.com or
East Valley Marines website:
www.eastvalleymarines.org



Congressional Medal of Honor (\$1000 & over)

Pat & Trish Althoff

Navy Cross Medal (\$500-\$999)

Mike & Wilma Harper
Don & Sharon Jackley
Rick & Sheila Schwartz
Tammie Coe Cakes

Silver Star Medal (\$100-\$499)

Dave & Lynne Minick
Dave & Denise Lott
Gordon & Barbara Fiaco
Lew Bradley
Mike & Barbara Farmer
Richard Williams
Ron & Jan Enderle
Guy & Peggy Baier

Bronze Star Medal (\$50-\$100)

Lee & Janet Lange