

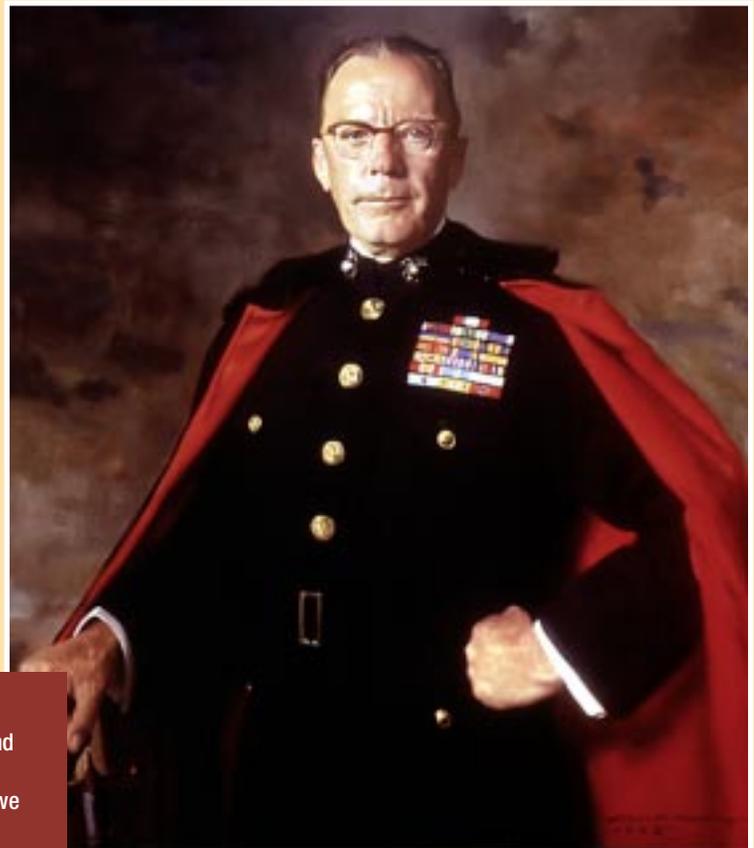
## General Randolph McCall Pate

(1898–1961)

Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps

### VITA

**B**orn in Port Royal, South Carolina; enlisted in the Army (1918); graduated from Virginia Military Institute and commissioned in the Marine Corps (1921); expeditionary duty in Santo Domingo (1923–24) and China (1927–29); assistant chief of staff for supply, 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Division, during planning and combat phases of Guadalcanal campaign (1942); deputy chief of staff to commanding general, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, during landings on Palau, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa (1944–45); director, Division of Reserve (1946); member, General Board, Navy Department (1947); chief of staff, Marine Corps Schools (1948–49), and director, Marine Corps Educational Center (1949–51), Quantico; deputy director of Joint Staff for logistic plans (1951); director, Marine Corps Reserve (1951–52); commanded 2<sup>d</sup> Marine Division, Camp Lejeune (1952–53); commanded 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Division, Korea (1953–54); Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and Chief of Staff (1954–56); served as 21<sup>st</sup> Commandant of the Marine Corps (1956–59); died in Bethesda, Maryland.



U.S. Marine Corps Museum

It is, of course, mandatory that the Marine Corps maintain its traditional role as a force-in-readiness, and that our air and ground components be constantly prepared to counter the threat of aggression at any point in the world. At the same time, however, we must devote urgent effort to the evolution of our new concept of amphibious operations—the helicopter assault landing force.

—Randolph McCall Pate  
*Marine Corps Gazette*  
(February 1956)

Portrait by  
Albert K. Murray.