

Vietnam-Era Memorial *Fact Sheet*

Saluting Those Who Sacrificed

Tarrant County Vietnam War-Era Memorial

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MARINES IN VIETNAM

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Nov. 18, 2019

The U.S. Marine Corps provided ground, air, supply, and logistic support in the Vietnam War for more than two decades as part of *III Marine Amphibious Force*. Initially in Vietnam as advisors, the Marines forces grew with the need to protect the key airbase at Da Nang.

After the Gulf of Tonkin incident, more troops arrived, and the Marines began to engage in a counterinsurgency effort with small-scale pacification units. Combined action platoons – comprised of U.S. Marines and Vietnamese soldiers – were a novel concept the Marines brought to the fight.

By 1966, there were nearly 70,000 Marines in South Vietnam carrying out large scale ground operations against the Viet Cong. In addition to ground combat, the Marine Corps provided air support from helicopter squadrons and fixed-wing aircrafts striking targets in South and North Vietnam.

In 1967, Army leadership in Saigon advocated that the Marines concentrate their efforts on large unit search and destroy operations. The Marines' mission was split, with fighting against the North Vietnamese Army along the demilitarized zone (DMZ) toward the north, and a counterinsurgency operation waged against the Viet Cong in the villages in the south.

In the north, the Marines engaged in heavy fighting between Khe Sanh in the west and *Leatherneck Square* in the eastern DMZ. They also began to create the *McNamara Line*, a series of strong points, sensors and obstacles meant to detect communist forces crossing the DMZ.

The North Vietnamese focused much of their firepower on destroying the *McNamara Line* in its early stages, resulting in many conflicts, most notably Con Thien. The line



ultimately failed to materialize, but the Marines were largely successful in stemming the flow of communist forces across the DMZ, although at a large price: 3,461 Marines were killed in action in 1967 and another 25,525 were wounded.

Despite the fewer numbers, it was clear that more troops would not guarantee more success. The year 1968 proved to be a watershed for the Marines in Vietnam. The January 31 *Tet Offensive* – the massive campaign the North Vietnamese launched against South Vietnam in 105 cities on the *Tet Lunar Year* – was largely repulsed by U.S. Marines and South Vietnamese forces.

This was not the case at Hue, a city where Marines fought for 26 days before expelling the North Vietnamese. The Marines also defended Khe Sanh in a 77-day siege, under fire by as many as 1000 shells per day, until the U.S. Army's 1st Cavalry Division broke the siege.

After footage of these bloody battles was aired on television and with no clear end in sight by 1969, much of the American public support for the war eroded. President Nixon began to bring troops home. Few Marines units were involved in the U.S. military actions in Cambodia or Laos, and while 1st Marine Division fought in major engagements around Da Nang, 3rd Marine Division was heading back to base at Okinawa.

By 1971, the 1st Division and 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing departed for the United States and Japan. Marine advisors, fire support personnel, and air units fought during the 1972 *Easter Offensive* supporting the Vietnamese Marine Corps.

A peace treaty was signed in Paris in January 1973. The U.S. agreed to withdraw all its forces from Vietnam and in turn the North Vietnamese returned its U.S. prisoners of war, 26 of whom were Marines.

In 1975, the Marines led *Operations Eagle Pull* and *Frequent Wind* to evacuate the American embassies in Phnom Penh and Saigon. Immediately after saving hundreds of American lives in the embassy evacuations, President Ford ordered the Marines to rescue the crew of the USS *Mayaguez*, which had been taken by the Khmer Rouge.

A joint task force completed the mission and recaptured the ship, but not without Marine and U.S. Air Force casualties.

The Vietnam War was costly to the U.S. Marine Corps. From 1965 to 1975, nearly 500,000 Marines served in Southeast Asia. Of these, more than 13,000 were killed and 88,000 wounded – nearly a third of all American casualties sustained during the war.



Source: United States Marine Corps History Division

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For more information, contact:

Bruce Zielsdorf, Memorial Publicity Coordinator

Email: bruceznc@gmail.com

Memorial Website: <https://www.vieteramemorial.org/>

Memorial Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/TCVWM>



Website: <https://www.fortworthaviationmuseum.com/>

Email: info@ftwaviation.com

Phone: (855) 733-8627