



# Bombs Falling Like Water

BY: JOHN LITTLE, ASSISTANT CURATOR AND RESEARCH TEAM LEADER  
AND LOUISA GAYLORD, DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR



B-52 STRATOFORTRESS DROPPING BOMBS OVER VIETNAM/U.S. AIR FORCE

**ON JANUARY 21, 1968**, the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) launched an attack against the U.S. Marine Corps' Khe Sanh Combat Base (KSCB), with up to 40,000 men, two regiments of artillery, and even a few PT-76 tanks. Defending KSCB were three battalions of the 26th Marines, plus the 37th Ranger Battalion of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. Fortunately for KSCB's 6,000 defenders, America's senior commander in Vietnam, U.S. Army Gen. William C. Westmoreland, had anticipated the NVA's attack and already had launched Operation *Niagara*, the aerial attacks that would save KSCB and inflict on the NVA its heaviest losses to that date.

While managing *Niagara*, however, Westmoreland also had to keep KSCB's defending Marines and ARVN Rangers supplied by air. Operating Lockheed C-130 Hercules, Fairchild C-123K Provider, and de Havilland of Canada C-7A Caribou transports, the steel-nerved pilots of the U.S. Air Force's 834th Airlift Wing had to run the NVA's well-laid gauntlet of antiaircraft artillery fire whenever approaching or departing KSCB. Remarkably, only one fixed-wing transport was shot down during the entire 77-day siege.

Weather permitting, American fighter-bombers flew flak-suppression sorties whenever transports were arriving or departing. But even that was not adequate protection. So, the 834th AW's air- and ground crews devised several ingenious methods for expediting the delivery of cargo. The first was "speed offloading," in which the cargo pallets were put on wheels, and two metal runners were attached to the open cargo doors of C-130s, which enabled the pallets to be pushed out the back of the

C-130s. By eliminating the need for forklifts, the unloading time was reduced from ten minutes to as little as thirty seconds. When even that was not fast enough, the 834th employed the Low-altitude Parachute-extraction System, in which a C-130 would fly some 5 feet over the runway, at a speed of about 150 miles per hour before releasing a 28-foot diameter parachute, which was attached to the cargo pallets. This allowed the C-130 to fly out from under the pallets, which would skid to a halt on the western end of KSCB's 3,900-foot long runway.

An even smarter technique, the Ground-proximity Extraction System, stretched an arrestor cable across KSCB's runway. The C-130's cargo load had a large hook attached to it, and the hook protruded from the C-130's open rear cargo door, dragging on the runway. As the C-130 rolled over the cable, at just below takeoff speed, the cable popped up and was snagged by the hook, which pulled the entire load out, just as the C-130 took off.

When KSCB's runway was too dangerous to use, cargo arrived by the so-called Container Delivery System, in which each one-ton pallet of cargo would be dropped, by parachute, into KSCB's 300-yard long drop zone from an altitude of about 400 feet. Any pallets that landed "outside the wire" would be destroyed, deliberately, by American artillery fire or bombs, to prevent the NVA from capturing the cargo.

A growing challenge was supplying the 1,200 Marines stationed atop the hills that surrounded KSCB to the north and the northwest. The hilltops were far too small to serve as drop zones, so the only option was to use the Marines' reliable Boeing-Vertol CH-46 Sea Knight helicopters.

To protect the Sea Knights, the Marines devised yet another ingenious tactic, the "Super Gaggle," in which twelve Douglas A-4F Skyhawks would escort twelve to sixteen CH-46s and their Bell UH-1 gunship escorts. A two-seat McDonnell Douglas TA-4 Skyhawk led each Super Gaggle. Once the Super Gaggles began operating, in the last week of February, only two Sea Knights were lost.

With aerial supplies to KSCB's defenders ensured, Westmoreland could turn his attention to Operation *Niagara*, with a task of annihilating the NVA around KSCB. Every day, the U.S. Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps flew approximately 300 fighter-bomber sorties in direct support of KSCB. But Westmoreland's "Big Stick" at Khe Sanh, as elsewhere in Southeast Asia, was Boeing's B-52D Stratofortress. Carrying a bomb load of up to 60,000 pounds, B-52s flew at least 48 sorties per day in support of KSCB, with two three-aircraft cells arriving over the area roughly every 3 hours.

Prior to Operation *Niagara*, B-52 strikes had been prohibited within 1.86 miles of any American or South Vietnamese installation. However, following a successful test on February 26, 1968, B-52s were allowed to practice "close-in" strikes, bringing their bombs to within 1,094 yards of KSCB. In fact, some B-52 strikes came as close as 500 yards from KSCB, and one strike came within 293 yards. Despite the earthquake-like concussions of the close-in strikes, no American or South Vietnamese personnel were killed or wounded by B-52s at Khe Sanh. In praising the B-52 crews following Operation *Niagara*, General Westmoreland remarked that he had chosen the operation's name, *Niagara*, "because I

visualized your bombs falling like water over the famous falls in northern New York State, and that's exactly what happened."

Air power had saved the Khe Sanh Combat Base. In the words of U.S. Marine Corps Gen. Keith B. McCutcheon: "During the Khe Sanh campaign, the entire spectrum of tactical air support was called into play—not only Marine, but also Air Force, Navy, and Vietnamese Air Force."

The Museum of Flight is busy expanding our exhibit pieces around Vietnam, in the hopes that it will start an important conversation within our community about the Vietnam War and the veterans from all branches of the U.S. military who served between 1964 and 1975. The month of May will feature a variety of Vietnam-related public programs at the Museum, and new exhibit pieces will open in the T.A. Wilson Great Gallery over Memorial Day weekend. The Museum is also building a new Vietnam Veterans Commemorative Park that will open later this year. For more information, visit [museumofflight.org/WelcomeHome](http://museumofflight.org/WelcomeHome).

