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Native Sons Lost: The Vietnam War Dead of Milledgeville, Georgia

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Willie Lee Freeman

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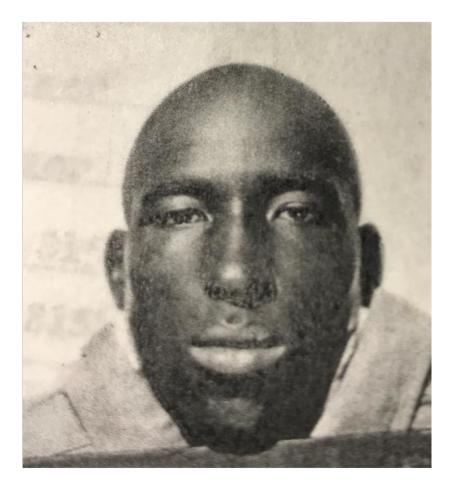
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The Willie Freeman story Eric Boyd, Alex Davidson, Carter Pitts Professor Schiffman Vietnam War in the Media 5/7/21



Background

Willie Lee Freeman was born Jan. 3, 1947 in Milledgeville, Georgia. His family circumstances are largely unknown; the only document linking him to a family member is the headstone application card his mother filled out following his death. His mother, Mozelle Sims, was born in Milledgeville on Dec. 3, 1919 and died on July 16, 2008. She and Willie are buried

1 1 1				Randolph Cemetary, Milledgeville, Ga.	
FREEMAN, Willie Lee 2. SERVICE NUMBER 3. PENSION OR VA CLAIM NUMBER				IMPORTANT - Item 18 on reverse side must be completed. See attached instructions and complete and submit both copies.	
E ENLISTMENT DATE	/	1	HARGE DATE (Month. day, year)	15. This application is submitted for a sto grave of a deceased member or former memb U. S., soldier of the Union or Confederate A an unmarked memorial plot for a non-recove I hereby agree to accept responsibility grave or memorial plot at no expense to the	er of the Armed Forces of the Armies-of the Civil War or for rable deceased member. for proper placement at the
Georgia	V		rple Heart (over) '	NAME OF APPLICANY (Print or Type)	RELATIONSHIP
S. GRADE OR S. BRANCH OF SERVICE, COMPANY, REGIMENT, DIVISION			REGIMENT, DIVISION	Mrs. Mozell SIMS	Mother
LCD1 3dMarDiv (Rein) FMF				1116 Highland ^A venue Milledgeville, Georgia 31061	
Jan 3, 1947		May 27, 1968		SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT	20 Jun 68
12. RELIGIOUS EMBL	EM (Check one)		UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE	16 FREIGHTSTATION	
XX LATIN CROSS	(Christian)	XX	FLAT, MARBLE MARKER	Milledgeville, Ga. 310	61
STAR OF DAVID (Hebrew)			FLAT GRANITE MARKER	17. NAME OF CONSIGNEE WHO WILL TRANSPORT STONE OR MARKER	
NO EMBLEM			FLAT BRONZE MARKER	A. Austin, Jr.	
DO NOT WRITE HERE				ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE (Street address, City and State)	
2 6 JUN 1968		5 AUG 1968		950 N. Clark, Milledgeville, Ga. 31061	
Z 4117671		COLUI	MBUS MARBLE WORKS	SIGNATURE OF CONSIGNEE X Dun Qualiz	h

in Randolph Cemetery in Harrisburg. Several other Freeman headstones are in the cemetery, so it can be assumed his family was in the area for a while. It is also known that Freeman was a Protestant, as were most Southerners at the time. His marital status is ambiguous. Military documents

A headstone application card Freeman's mother filled out following his death. It is the only documentation linking Freeman to another family member

compiled postmortem state that Freeman was single. However, library resources report that

sometime before his death he was married to Rebecca Ann Keesey of Okaloosa, Fla.

WILLIE LEE FREEMAN GEORGIA I CPL CO A 3 MAR 3 MAR DIN VIETNAM PH JAN 3 1947 MAY 27 1968

Ancestry.com shows no record of her.

Both Freeman and his mother, Mozelle Sims, are buried in Randolph Cemetery in Harrisburg, GA



Time in Vietnam

Willie L. Freeman arrived in Vietnam sometime around March 27, 1968 with the 1st Battalion, 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Division which is also known as the 3/3 Marines. These Marines were stationed in the battle-torn Quang Tri Province near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in the Northwest Region of South Vietnam near the Laos border, an area that saw many bloody battles over the year prior to Willie's arrival. The Quang Tri Province would also be the

location of Willie's death, exactly two months after his tour start date.

Not much is known about the specifics of what Willie did during his short tenure in Vietnam. As a rifleman in a province that had seen intensified fighting over the year before his arrival with constant battles with Viet Cong soldiers who continuously launched offensive attacks, it's likely that Willie saw plenty of combat action during his time.

The fighting in Quang Tri Province had begun to noticeably increase as far back as July of 1967, as



An excerpt from the Union Recorder reporting Freeman's death on June 6, 1967

U.S. Marine General Charles C. Krulak was outspoken about the issues and loss with the U.S. waging war with the North in the DMZ, as he said this regarding the enemies purpose for fighting the US in the area:

To get us as near to his weapons and to his forces as possible, drench us with high angle fire weapons, engage us in close and violent combat, accept willingly a substantial loss of life for the opportunity to kill a lesser number of our men, and to withdraw into his North Vietnam sanctuary to refurbish (Shulimson, 19).

Despite General Krulak's growing frustration with fighting the North Vietnamese Army in the DMZ, in September 1967, he rejected the notion of pulling troops out of the area to locations where they would be out of range from the constant artillery coming from the North. Instead of retreating and giving the enemy a major propaganda boost, or creating a political mess by invading North Vietnam and neighboring Laos, Krulak believed that on top of intensifying American airstrikes on the enemy just north of the DMZ, the best choice for the U.S. was to reinforce the 3rd Marine Division located in Quang Tri. While attacks from the North slowed during the Fall months of 1967, sometime in December they began to pick up again, and on January 31, Viet Cong forces launched what would become famously known as the Tet Offensive, with one of the major battles being the Battle of Quang Tri.

This battle would end in one of the most decisive military victories achieved by the allied forces during the Vietnam War, and would be over in only a matter of days. A month later, , Freeman would make it to the region as a Marine. While it is not certain what Freeman did during his time in Vietnam, Quang Tri Province, which hosted the strategically important Quang Tri City, was a constant target for Viet Cong forces. On May 27, 1968, Willie Lee Freeman would succumb to an explosion injury during battle and lose his life. He was awarded the Purple Heart for his service.



(Refugee Camp, Quang Tri Province, Spring 1968, From the William C. Reed Collection (COLL/5634) at the Archives Branch, Marine Corps History Division)

Post Vietnam

Just under a year after Willie's death, Private First Class Ronald L. Coker of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Marines received the Medal of Honor for his service in Vietnam. He received this Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Rifleman with Company M in action against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam. Ronald L. Coker was killed in combat on March 24, 1969.

Following the Tet Offensive, in the year 1969, the United States slowly started to withdraw troops from Vietnam and the surrounding Southeast Asia. Among the first to be notified of their standdown operations and eventual departure was 1st Battalion, 3rd Marines. This unit departed for the United States on Oct. 5, 1969. They arrived at Camp Pendleton in California later that month. On Nov. 18, 1969, it was reduced to zero strength and reestablished at Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii on Nov. 27, 1969. There they would join the 1st Marine Brigade. This would bring the 1st Battalion, 3rd Marines' time in Vietnam to a close. Willie Lee Freeman died on May 27, 1968. Just a year following his death, his battalion departed Vietnam, bringing their conflict in Southeast Asia to an end.



Resources

- Shulimson, J. (1997). U.S. Marines in Vietnam: The defining year, 1968. Washington,D.C.: History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.
- "U.S. Marine Corps Records Search & Veteran Locator: TWS." U.S. Marine Corps Records Search & Veteran Locator | TWS, Together We Served, marines.togetherweserved.com/usmc/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=UnitHisto ryDetail&type=UnitHistory&ID=1407.