# KOREA:
# THE FORGOTTEN WAR

★ ★ ★

## 1950 – 1953

*A Crucial Conflict of the Cold War*



A 50-Minute Lecture for
Senior Adults

Presented by: **Ed Seufert**



# KOREA IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

## A SMALL PENINSULA – A STRATEGIC LOCATION




**APPROXIMATE DISTANCES FROM SEOUL**

| | |
|---|---|
| Beijing, China | 580 miles |
| Tokyo, Japan | 700 miles |
| Vladivostok, Russia | 460 miles |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | 4,000 miles |
| Los Angeles, USA | 5,600 miles |
| Seattle, USA | 5,200 miles |

*A distant land – but vital to world peace.*

# CHAPTER 1: ONE KOREA: A NATION DIVIDED

## BEFORE THERE WERE TWO KOREAS

**A UNITED KOREAN PEOPLE —668–1910 AD**

***More than 1,200 years of political and cultural continuity before Japanese annexation***

- **ONE PEOPLE**
- **ONE LANGUAGE (Korean)**
- **ONE CULTURE**
- **ONE PENINSULA**

**668** — **SILLA** UNITES KOREA

**1910** — **JAPAN** FORMALLY ANNEXES KOREA

# CHAPTER 1: ONE KOREA: A NATION DIVIDED

## BEFORE THERE WERE TWO KOREAS

### A UNITED KOREAN PEOPLE —668–1910 AD

*More than 1,200 years of political and cultural continuity*

- C
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- C
- C

Hello How Are You?

안녕하세요? 어떻게 지내세요?

668 — SILLA UNITES KOREA

1910 — JAPAN FORMALLY ANNEXES KOREA

# JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF KOREA — 1910–1945

## *35 YEARS OF COLONIAL RULE*

- **KOREAN SOVEREIGNTY ENDS**
- **JAPAN SEEKS TO ASSIMILATE KOREA INTO ITS EMPIRE**
- **KOREAN LANGUAGE & CULTURE INCREASINGLY SUPPRESSED**
- **KOREANS PRESSURED TO ADOPT JAPANESE NAMES**
- **KOREA EXPLOITED FOR JAPAN'S WAR EFFORT**
  **e.g Korea forced to supply "comfort women" as prostitutes for Japanese soldiers.**

**1945 — JAPAN DEFEATED • KOREA EXPECTS LIBERATION**

# 1945 — LIBERATION BECOMES DIVISION

*A TEMPORARY MILITARY LINE DIVIDES ONE NATION*

- AUGUST 8 — SOVIET UNION DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN
- SOVIET FORCES ADVANCE INTO NORTHERN KOREA
- U.S. COLONELS DEAN RUSK & CHARLES BONESTEEL PROPOSE THE 38th PARALLEL
- STALIN ACCEPTS THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL
- SOVIETS OCCUPY THE NORTH — AMERICANS OCCUPY THE SOUTH

## 38th PARALLEL — NOT AN ANCIENT BORDER

*A MILITARY OCCUPATION LINE DRAWN IN THE FINAL DAYS OF WORLD WAR II*

## 1945 — LIBERATION BECOMES DIVISION

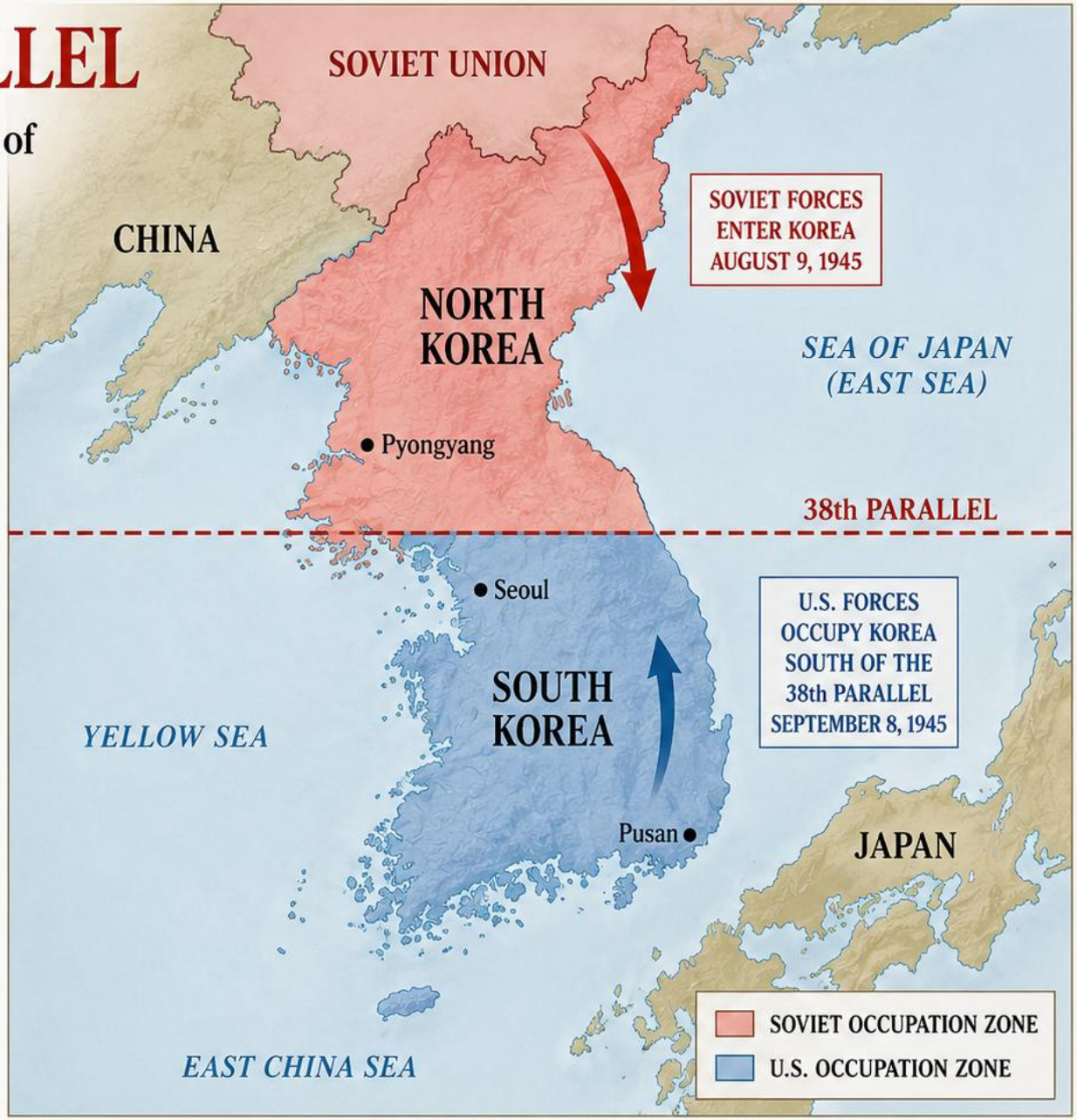
# THE 38th PARALLEL

### A Line Drawn in the Final Days of World War II

- **AUGUST 9, 1945** – Soviet forces enter Korea from the North after Japan's surrender.
- **AUGUST 10–11, 1945** – U.S. officials Dean Rusk and Charles Bonesteel hurriedly decide to use the 38th Parallel as a temporary military occupation line.
- **AUGUST 16, 1945** – The Soviet Union accepts the 38th Parallel as the dividing line.
- **RESULT** – Two occupying powers, two administrations, two Koreas.

**38th PARALLEL — NOT AN ANCIENT BORDER**

A military occupation line drawn in the final days of World War II.



## 1945–1948 — TWO OCCUPATION ZONES BECOME TWO KOREAS

***A TEMPORARY DIVISION HARDENS INTO A PERMANENT ONE***

- **SOVIETS BUILD A COMMUNIST STATE IN THE NORTH**
- **KIM IL SUNG EMERGES AS THE SOVIET-BACKED LEADER**
- **UNITED STATES ADMINISTERS THE SOUTH — SYNGMAN RHEE RISES TO POWER**
- **COLD WAR RIVALRY BLOCKS A UNIFIED KOREAN GOVERNMENT**

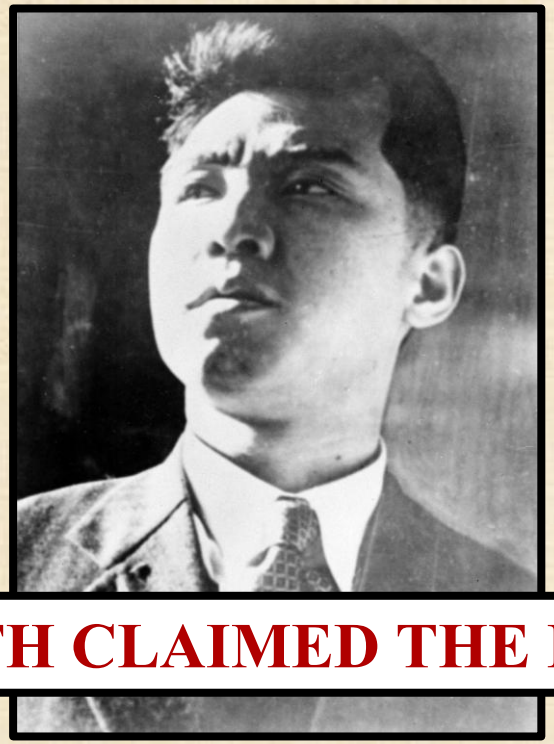
**1948 — TWO RIVAL GOVERNMENTS ARE CREATED**

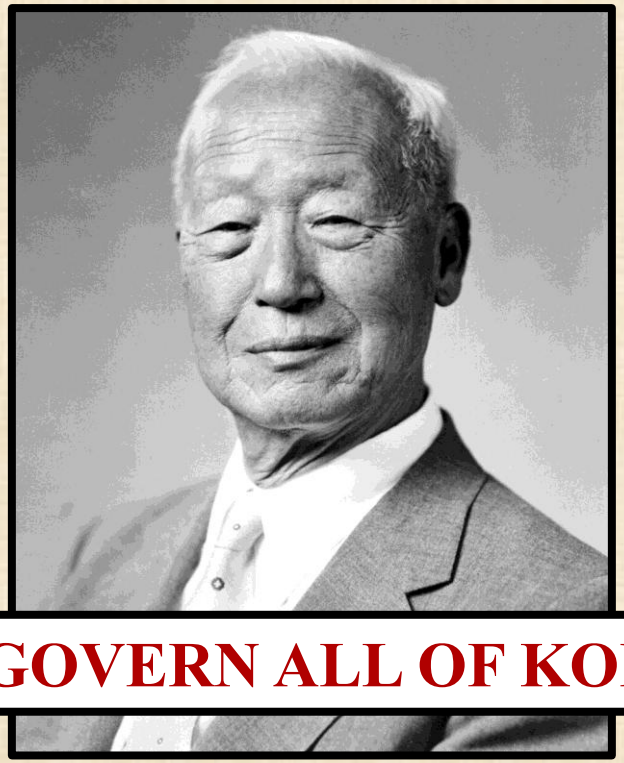
**NORTH: DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA — KIM IL SUNG**

**SOUTH: REPUBLIC OF KOREA — SYNGMAN RHEE**

***BOTH GOVERNMENTS CLAIM TO REPRESENT ALL OF KOREA***

# 1948 — TWO KOREAS • TWO LEADERS





**BOTH CLAIMED THE RIGHT TO GOVERN ALL OF KOREA**

## KIM IL SUNG — NORTH KOREA

**Age 36 in 1948**

**Soviet-backed Communist**

**Anti-Japanese guerrilla background**

**Premier — DPRK**

## SYNGMAN RHEE — SOUTH KOREA

**Age 73 in 1948**

**Korean nationalist**

**Strongly anti-Communist**

**President — Republic of Korea**

# THE HUMAN COST OF DIVISION — ONE PEOPLE TORN APART

***THE 38th PARALLEL WAS MORE THAN A LINE ON A MAP***

- **THE DIVIDING LINE CUT ACROSS ROADS, RAILWAYS, FARMS & COMMUNITIES**
- **FAMILIES FOUND THEMSELVES LIVING ON OPPOSITE SIDES**
- **MOVEMENT ACROSS THE 38th PARALLEL BECAME INCREASINGLY RESTRICTED**
- **HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS MOVED SOUTH AS POLITICAL CONTROL HARDENED**
- **LANDOWNERS, CHRISTIANS & OPPONENTS OF COMMUNIST RULE WERE AMONG THOSE WHO FLED SOUTH**

***A TEMPORARY OCCUPATION LINE WAS BECOMING A HUMAN BARRIER***

**FOR MANY KOREAN FAMILIES, SEPARATION WOULD LAST A LIFETIME.**

# THE EXODUS — KOREANS ON THE MOVE, 1945–1950



Refugees crossing the 38th Parallel into South Korea — Kaesong, 1947



**Refugees arriving at Kaesong Station in 1947**

# CHAPTER 2 — KIM IL SUNG: THE ROAD TO WAR

## *STALIN'S MAN IN PYONGYANG*

## *FROM GUERRILLA FIGHTER TO COMMUNIST DICTATOR*

- **ANTI-JAPANESE GUERRILLA FIGHTER**
- **SERVES WITH THE SOVIET RED ARMY DURING WWII**
- **RETURNS TO KOREA WITH SOVIET BACKING — 1945**
- **SOVIETS HELP ELEVATE HIM TO POWER IN N KOREA**
- **BECOMES PREMIER OF THE DPRK — 1948**
- **DETERMINED TO REUNIFY KOREA UNDER COMMUNIST RULE**

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***WOULD STALIN LET HIM DO IT?***

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## KIM IL SUNG: THE ROAD TO WAR

## STALIN'S ANSWER: NO! MOSCOW — 1949

- KIM ASKS STALIN FOR PERMISSION TO ATTACK SOUTH KOREA
- STALIN FEARS THE UNITED STATES MAY INTERVENE
- AMERICAN TROOPS ARE STILL IN SOUTH KOREA
- NORTH KOREA'S ARMY IS NOT YET STRONG ENOUGH
- STALIN WILL NOT RISK A DIRECT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES

**BUT STALIN DOES NOT REJECT WAR IN PRINCIPLE —**

**HE TELLS KIM TO WAIT FOR MORE FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.**



Joseph Stalin

# KIM IL SUNG: THE ROAD TO WAR

## 1949 — EVERYTHING CHANGES

*THE STRATEGIC WORLD SHIFTS IN STALIN'S FAVOR*

**JUNE 1949 — MOST U.S. COMBAT TROOPS LEAVE SOUTH KOREA**

**AUGUST 1949 — THE SOVIET UNION EXPLODES ITS FIRST ATOMIC BOMB**

**OCTOBER 1949 — MAO'S COMMUNISTS WIN THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR ON THE MAINLAND**

**THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IS PROCLAIMED**

**THE RISK OF WAR HAS NOT DISAPPEARED —**

**BUT STALIN'S CALCULATION IS CHANGING.**



Mao Zedong

# KIM IL SUNG: THE ROAD TO WAR

## SPRING 1950 — STALIN CHANGES HIS ANSWER

*THE GREEN LIGHT — BUT WITH CONDITIONS*

- KIM RETURNS TO MOSCOW — APRIL 1950
- STALIN APPROVES PREPARATIONS FOR AN INVASION OF SOUTH KOREA
- THE SOVIET UNION WILL SUPPLY WEAPONS, TANKS & MILITARY ADVISERS
- STALIN WILL NOT SEND SOVIET TROOPS TO FIGHT THE AMERICANS
- KIM MUST CONSULT MAO — CHINA MUST SUPPORT THE PLAN

## MAY 1950 — KIM GOES TO BEIJING

MAO AGREES — THE LAST RESTRAINT IS REMOVED.

# JUNE 25, 1950 — NORTH KOREA INVADES



# THE VETO THAT NEVER CAME

*THE SOVIET UNION LEAVES ITS SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT EMPTY*

- **JANUARY 1950 — THE SOVIET UNION BOYCOTTS THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL**
- **MOSCOW DEMANDS THAT MAO'S PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA HOLD CHINA'S UN SEAT**
- **THE UN CONTINUES TO SEAT THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OF CHINA**
- **JUNE 25 — NORTH KOREA INVADES — THE SOVIET SEAT IS STILL EMPTY**
- **NO SOVIET DELEGATE = NO SOVIET VETO**

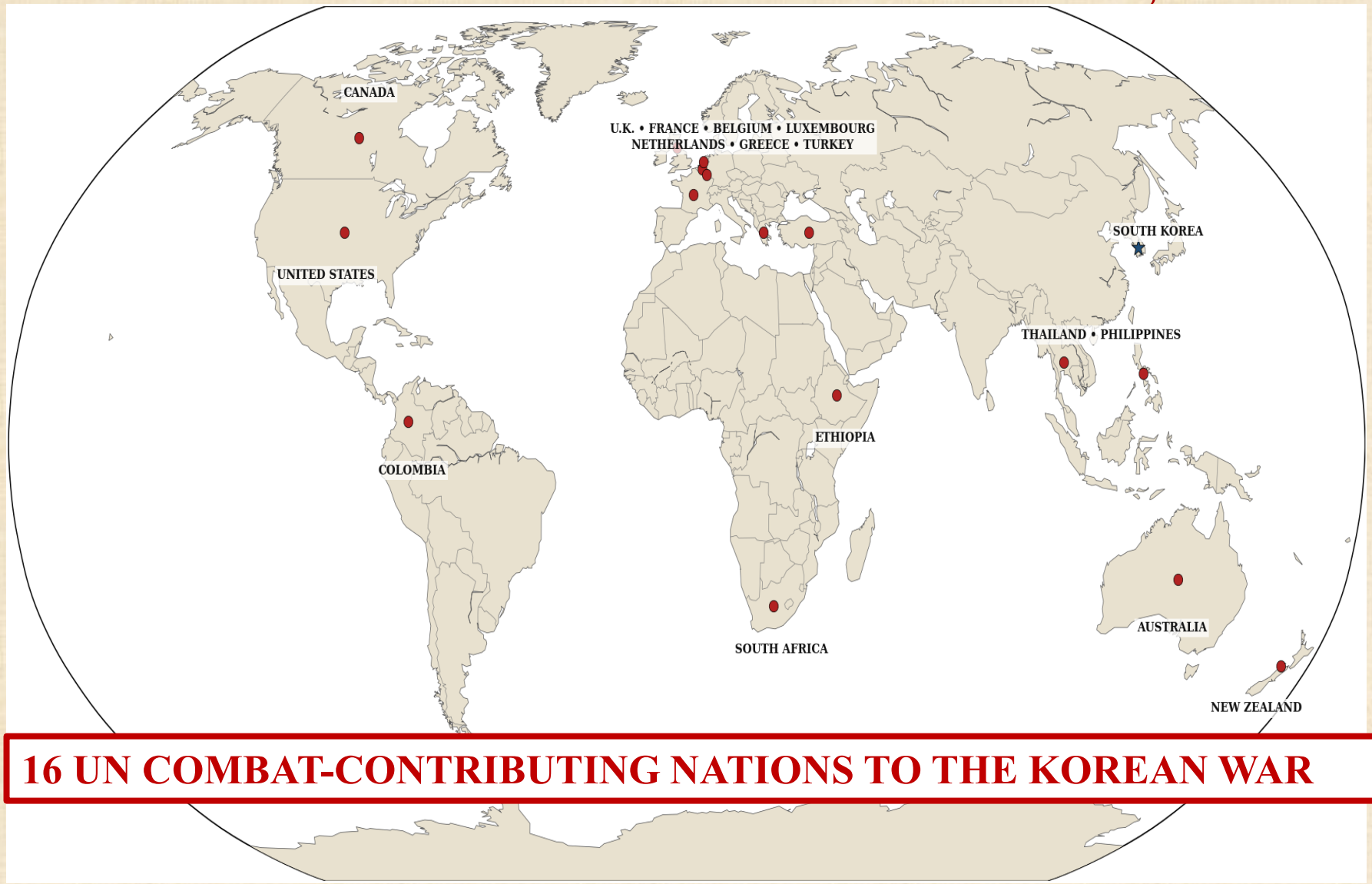
**JUNE 25 — SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS THE INVASION**

**JUNE 27 — UN MEMBERS ARE CALLED ON TO HELP REPEL THE ATTACK**

**STALIN HAD APPROVED THE WAR — BUT HIS DELEGATE WAS NOT THERE TO BLOCK THE RESPONSE.**

# THE WORLD ANSWERS THE CALL

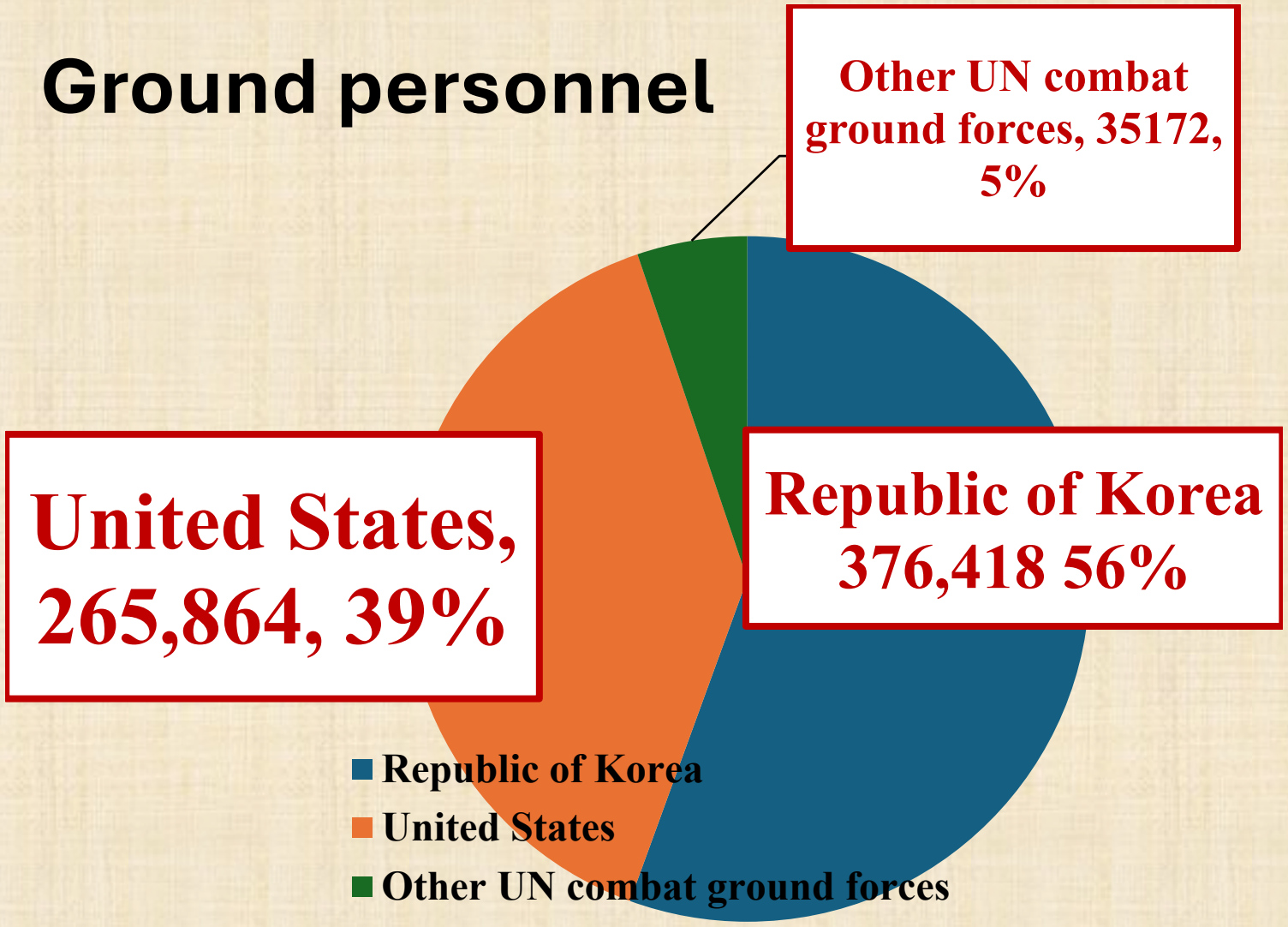
## UNITED NATIONS COMMAND — KOREAN WAR, 1950–1953




**16 UN COMBAT-CONTRIBUTING NATIONS TO THE KOREAN WAR**

# WHO ACTUALLY HELD THE LINE? — JUNE 30, 1952

## GROUND-FORCE STRENGTH UNDER UNITED NATIONS COMMAND




ROK 376,418 • U.S. 265,864 • OTHER UN COMBAT GROUND FORCES 35,172

# THE INVASION — NORTH KOREA STRIKES SOUTH

## JUNE 25, 1950



**SOVIET-SUPPLIED T-34/85 TANKS GAVE THE INVASION ITS ARMORED PUNCH.**

# SOVIET-SUPPLIED T-34/85 TANKS ADVANCE



# REFUGEES & ROK SOLDIERS ESCAPING SOUTH



# CHAOS OF WAR



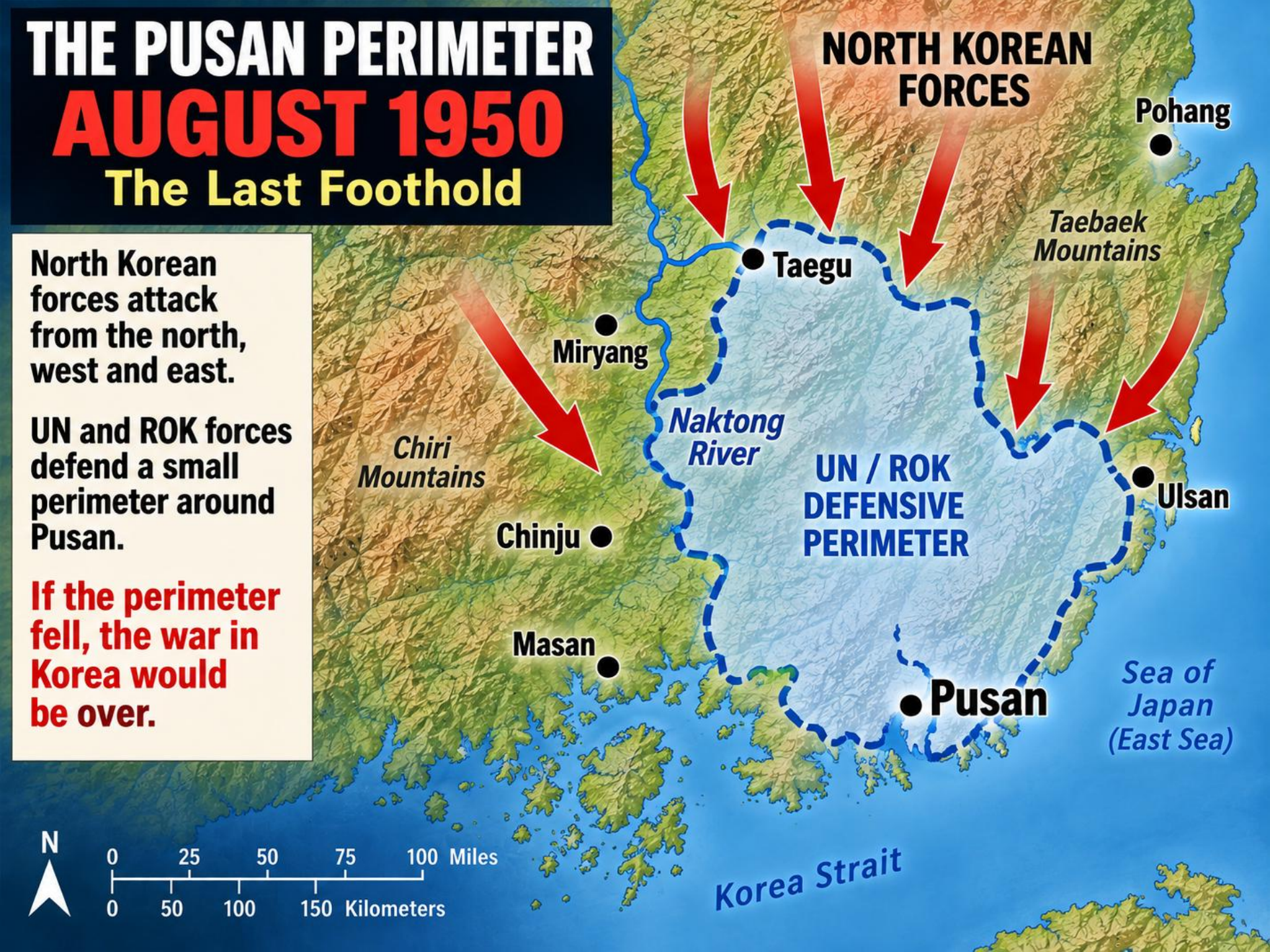
# JUNE – AUGUST 1950

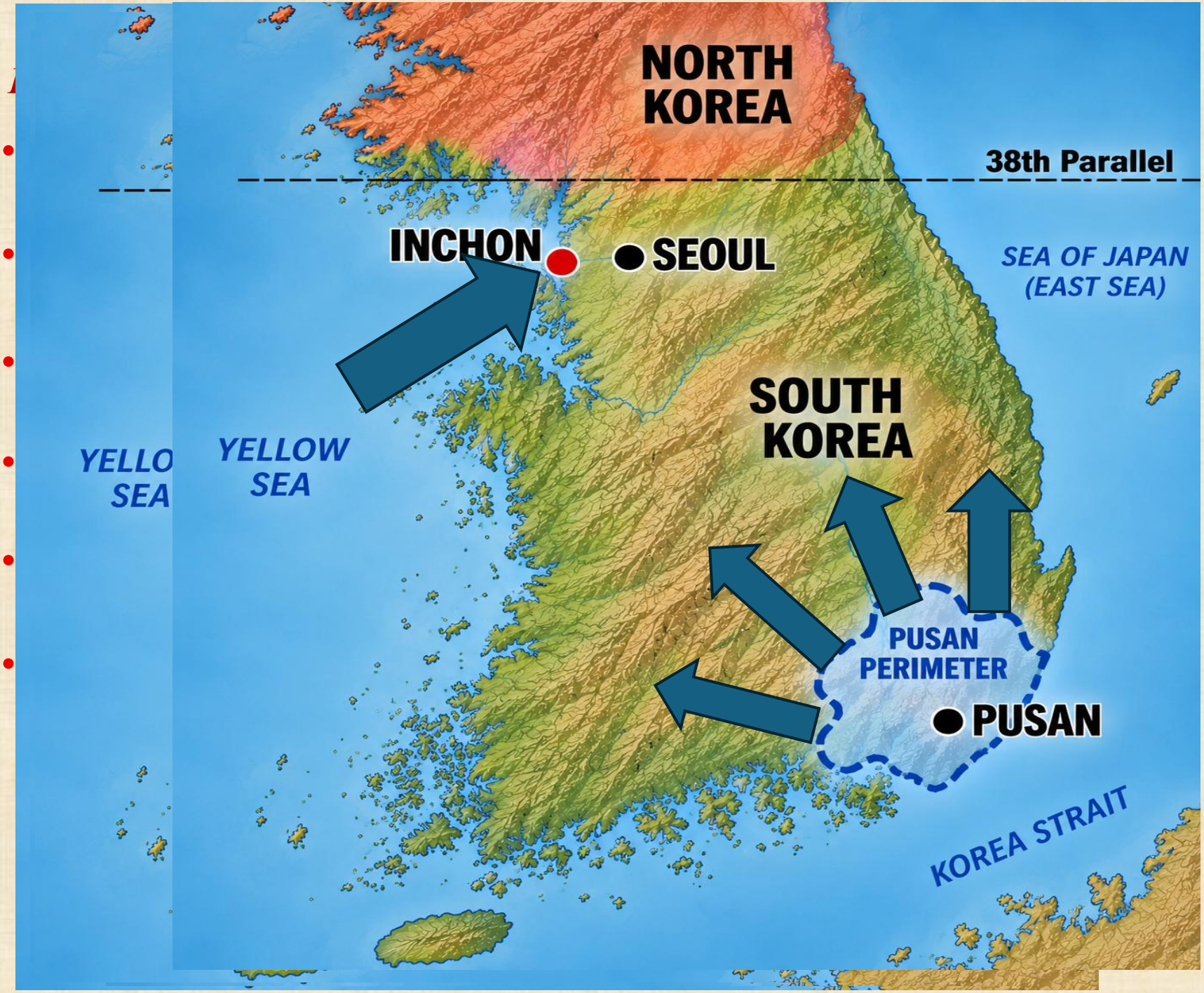
# THE DRIVE SOUTH

## North Korean Forces Overrun South Korea

1. June 25 – North Korea crosses the 38th Parallel in force.
2. Seoul falls – June 28 (only 3 days).
3. North Korean forces drive rapidly south, overrunning ROK and U.S. positions.
4. By early August, only a small area around Pusan remains in UN/ROK hands.




THE PUSAN PERIMETER
AUGUST 1950
The Last Foothold
North Korean forces attack from the north, west and east.
UN and ROK forces defend a small perimeter around Pusan.
If the perimeter fell, the war in Korea would be over.
NORTH KOREAN FORCES
Pohang
Taebaek Mountains
Taegu
Miryang
Naktong River
Chiri Mountains
UN / ROK DEFENSIVE PERIMETER
Ulsan
Chinju
Masan
Pusan
Sea of Japan (East Sea)
Korea Strait
N
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 Kilometers


NORTH KOREA
38th Parallel
INCHON
SEOUL
SEA OF JAPAN (EAST SEA)
SOUTH KOREA
YELLOW SEA
PUSAN PERIMETER
PUSAN
KOREA STRAIT


THE INCHON INVASION
Turning the Tide in Korea
SEPTEMBER 15, 1950
SEOUL RETAKEN
SEPTEMBER 28, 1950
U.S. NAVY
7th Fleet
Inchon Airfield
Kimpo Airfield
Captured
Sept. 17
NORTH KOREAN
FORCES
To Uijongbu
(North)
To Chuncheon
(East)
Han River
25 MILES
Inchon to Seoul
Seoul
Wolmi-do
Inchon
Suwon
To Suwon
(South)
AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS
SEPTEMBER 15, 1950
SOUTH
KOREA
YELLOW
SEA
N
W
E
S
0 5 10 15 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers
KEY POINTS
Amphibious landings at Inchon — September 15, 1950
Kimpo Airfield captured — September 17, 1950
25 miles from Inchon to Seoul
Seoul retaken — September 28, 1950
Cut North Korean supply lines
Trapped enemy forces in the south

# The First Wave of Marines approaching Seawall at WOLMI-DO — SEPTEMBER 15, 1950



# WOLMI-DO — The FIRST OBJECTIVE seized on the morning of SEPTEMBER 15



# MACARTHUR WATCHES HIS GAMBLE UNFOLD
## September 15, 1950



# OVER THE SEAWALL — RED BEACH
# MARINES fight their way into INCHON

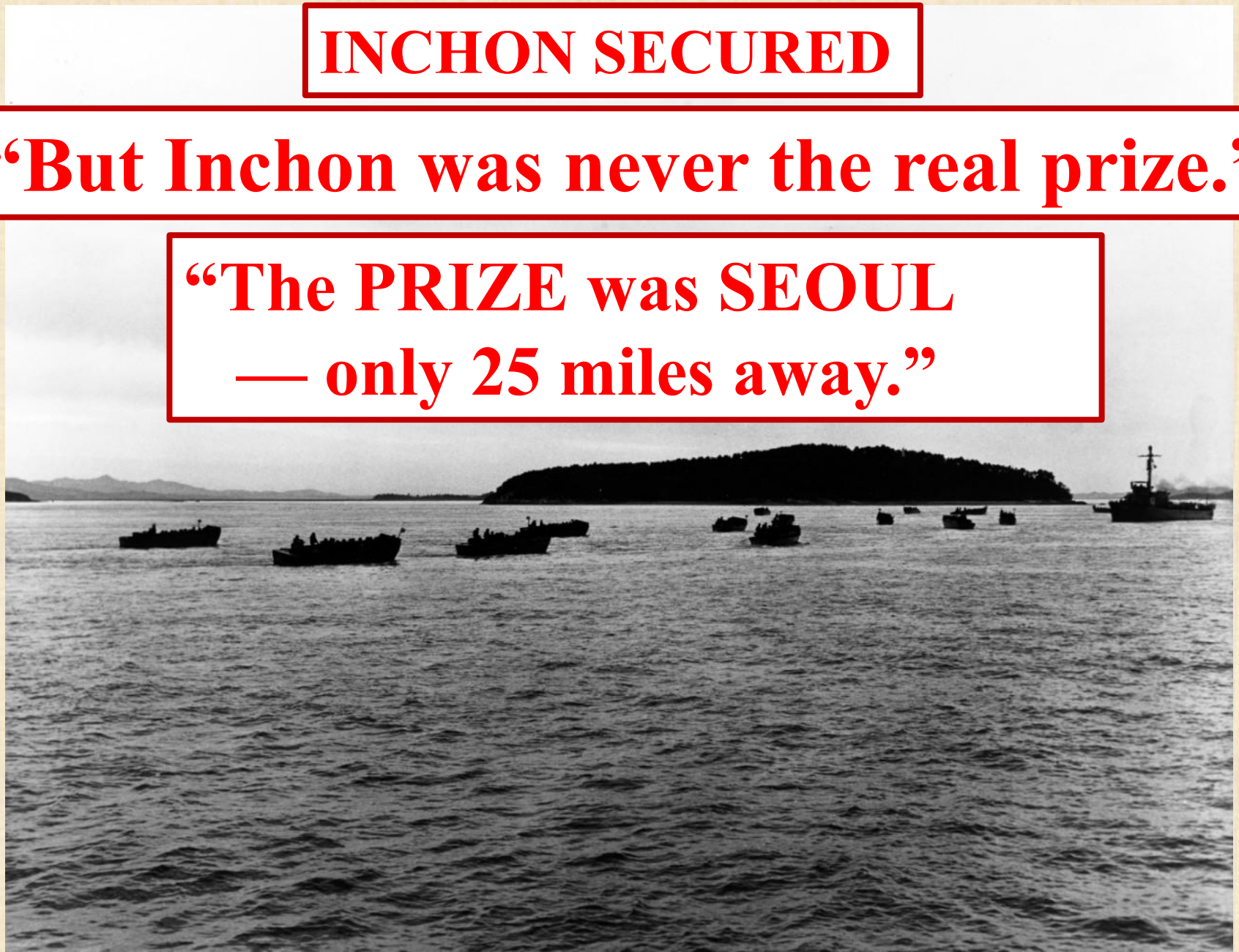


MARINES LANDING AT RED BEACH

INCHON SECURED

"But Inchon was never the real prize."

"The PRIZE was SEOUL
— only 25 miles away."



# THE BATTLE FOR SEOUL:
# THE CAPITAL MUST BE TAKEN STREET BY STREET



# THE TIDE HAS TURNED:
# N KOREAN FORCES RETREAT – Sept 26th



South Korean troops rounding up prisoners while American M26 tanks roll through the Seoul area.

# THE UN ADVANCE INTO NORTH KOREA

## *VICTORY APPEARS WITHIN REACH*

**SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 1950**

## KEY EVENTS

- **September 15, 1950**
  Inchon landings
- **September 28, 1950**
  Seoul retaken
- **October 1, 1950**
  ROK forces cross the 38th Parallel
- **October 9, 1950**
  U.S. Eighth Army crosses the 38th Parallel
- **October 19, 1950**
  Pyongyang falls
- UN forces continue the advance toward the Yalu River

***Momentum is with the United Nations.***

CHINA

*Yalu River*

Hyesanjin

Ch'osan

*NORTH KOREA*

PYONGYANG FALLS
October 19, 1950

Hamhung

Pyongyang

Wonsan

*SEA OF JAPAN (EAST SEA)*

38th Parallel

Seoul

Inchon
Sept. 15

X CORPS
(Gen. Edward Almond)

EIGHTH ARMY
(Gen. Walton Walker)

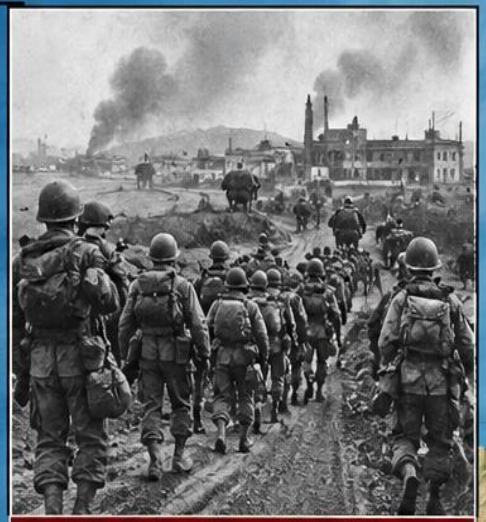
*YELLOW SEA*

*SOUTH KOREA*

Taegu

N

**THE WAR APPEARS TO BE WON.**



U.S. TROOPS ADVANCE NORTH
OCTOBER 1950

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**INCHON INVASION Sept 15**

CHINA

Yalu River

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SEA OF JAPAN
(EAST SEA)

38th Parallel

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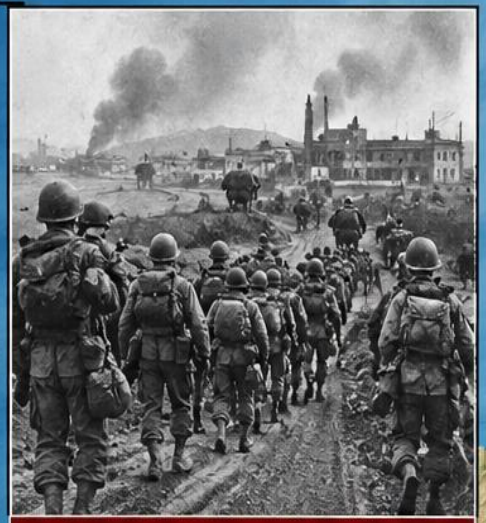
SOUTH KOREA

Taegu

Pusan

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0 50 100 200 Miles
0 50 100 300 Kilometers



U.S. TROOPS ADVANCE NORTH
OCTOBER 1950

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NORTH KOREA

PYONGYANG FALLS
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SEA OF JAPAN
(EAST SEA)

38th Parallel

**SEOUL RETAKEN Sept 28**

Seoul

Inchon
Sept. 15

EIGHTH ARMY
(Gen. Walton Walker)

YELLOW SEA

SOUTH KOREA

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U.S. TROOPS ADVANCE NORTH
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CHINA

*Yalu River*

Hyesanjin

Ch'osan

*NORTH*

**THE WAR APPEARS TO BE WON.**

**US 8th Army & ROK Forces cross the 38th Parallel October 1-9**

*SEA OF JAPAN (EAST SEA)*

38th Parallel

Seoul

Inchon
Sept. 15

X CORPS
(Gen. Edward Almond)

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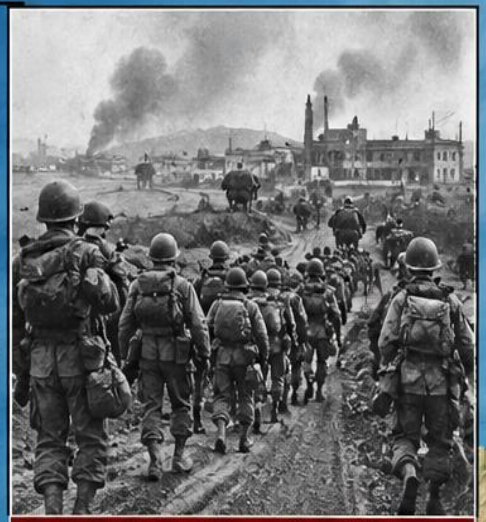
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U.S. TROOPS ADVANCE NORTH
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PYONGYANG FALLS
October 19, 1950

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Pyongyang

Wonsan

*SEA OF JAPAN (EAST SEA)*

**THE WAR APPEARS TO BE WON.**

**PYONGYANG FALLS**
**October 19, 1950**

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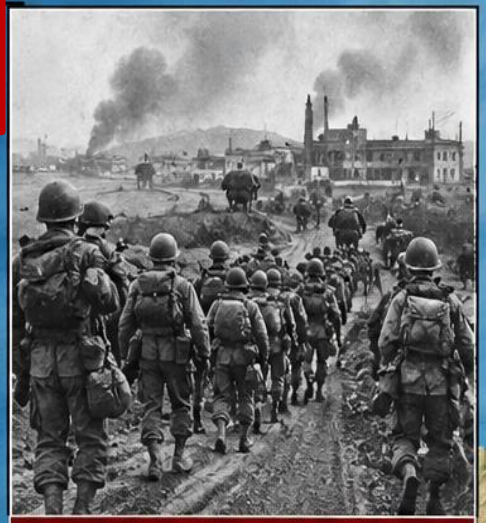
SOUTH KOREA

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U.S. TROOPS ADVANCE NORTH
OCTOBER 1950

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**SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 1950**

CHINA

Yalu River

Hyesanjin

Ch'osan

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38th Parallel

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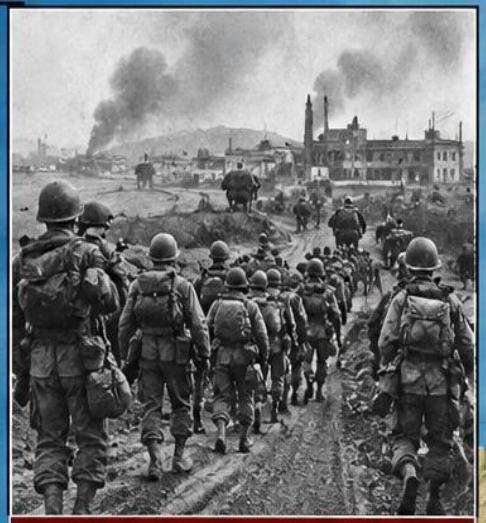
SOUTH KOREA

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U.S. TROOPS ADVANCE NORTH
OCTOBER 1950

# VICTORY . . . OR A TRAP?

## *OCTOBER 1950 — THE UNITED NATIONS RACES NORTH*

- **PYONGYANG HAS FALLEN — OCTOBER 19**
- **THE N KOREAN ARMY APPEARS TO BE COLLAPSING**
- **UN FORCES DRIVE TOWARD THE YALU RIVER — THE BORDER WITH CHINA**
- **MACARTHUR BELIEVES THE WAR CAN BE ENDED BEFORE WINTER**
- **BUT CHINA HAS WARNED THAT AMERICAN FORCES APPROACHING ITS BORDER COULD BRING CHINESE INTERVENTION**

**THE WAR LOOKS ALMOST OVER**
**BUT THE DANGER IS JUST BEGINNING.**


THE UN ADVANCE INTO NORTH KOREA
AN ARMY DIVIDED BY THE MOUNTAINS
OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 1950
CHINA
(MANCHURIA)
YALU RIVER
Tumen
Hyesanjin
Ch'osan
Chosin Reservoir
Sinuiju
NORTH KOREA
Hamhung
Hungnam
EIGHTH ARMY
(Gen. Walton Walker)
X CORPS
(Gen. Edward Almond)
Chongchon River
TAEBAEK MOUNTAINS
SEA OF JAPAN
(EAST SEA)
Pyongyang
Wonsan
YELLOW SEA
TWO ADVANCES
TWO COMMANDS
A MOUNTAIN BARRIER
From Seoul
N
W
E
S
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers


THE UN ADVANCE INTO NORTH KOREA
AN ARMY DIVIDED BY THE MOUNTAINS
OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 1950
CHINA
(MANCHURIA)
YALU RIVER
Tumen
Hyesanjin
Ch'osan
Chosin Reservoir
Sinuiju
NORTH KOREA
Hamhung
Hungnam
EIGHTH ARMY
(Gen. Walton Walker)
X CORPS
(Gen. Edward Almond)
Chongchon River
TAEBAEK MOUNTAINS
SEA OF JAPAN
(EAST SEA)
Pyongyang
Wonsan
YELLOW SEA
TAEBAEK MOUNTAINS
From Seoul
N
W
E
S
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers


THE UN ADVANCE INTO NORTH KOREA
AN ARMY DIVIDED BY THE MOUNTAINS
OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 1950
CHINA
(MANCHURIA)
YALU RIVER
Tumen
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EIGHTH ARMY
(Gen. Walton Walker)
X CORPS
(Gen. Edward Almond)
Chongchon River
TAEBAEK MOUNTAINS
SEA OF JAPAN
(EAST SEA)
Wonsan
EIGHTH ARMY
Gen Walton Walker
TWO ADVANCES
TWO COMMANDS
A MOUNTAIN BARRIER
From Seoul
N
W
E
S
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers


THE UN ADVANCE INTO NORTH KOREA
AN ARMY DIVIDED BY THE MOUNTAINS
OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 1950
CHINA
(MANCHURIA)
YALU RIVER
Tumen
Hyesanjin
Ch'osan
Chosin Reservoir
Sinuiju
NORTH KOREA
Hamhung
Hungnam
EIGHTH ARMY
(Gen. Walton Walker)
X CORPS
(Gen. Edward Almond)
Chongchon River
TAEBAEK MOUNTAINS
Pyongyang
YELLOW SEA
X CORPS
Gen Edward Almond
TWO ADVANCES
TWO COMMANDS
A MOUNTAIN BARRIER
From Seoul
W
E
S
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers


THE CHINESE INTERVENTION
FORCES POUR ACROSS THE YALU RIVER
NOVEMBER 1950
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE TROOPS ENTER NORTH KOREA
CHINA (MANCHURIA)
Chinese Forces Cross at Ch'osan
Chinese Forces at Unsan
Chinese Forces at Kanggye
Chinese Forces at Hyesanjin
YALU RIVER
Tumen
Tumen
Hyesanjin
Chosin Reservoir
Sinuiju
NORTH KOREA
EIGHTH ARMY (Gen. Walton Walker)
Chongchon River
TAEBAEK MOUNTAINS
CHOSIN RESERVOIR
SEA OF JAPAN (EAST SEA)
Pyongyang
Wonsan
YELLOW SEA
THE UN FORCES ARE ATTACKED ON MULTIPLE FRONTS
N
W
E
S
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers


THE UN ADVANCE INTO NORTH KOREA
AN ARMY DIVIDED BY THE MOUNTAINS
OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 1950
CHINA
(MANCHURIA)
YALU RIVER
Tumen
Hyesanjin
Ch'osan
Chosin Reservoir
Sinuiju
NORTH
EIGHTH ARMY
(Gen. Walton Walker)
X CORPS
(Gen. Edward Almond)
Chongchon River
Pyongyang
YALU RIVER – Border between NORTH KOREA And CHINA
SEA OF JAPAN (EAST SEA)
YELLOW SEA
TWO ADVANCES
TWO COMMANDS
A MOUNTAIN BARRIER
From Seoul
N
W
E
S
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

# THE CHINESE ARMY CROSSES THE YALU

**OCTOBER 1950 — CHINESE TROOPS SECRETLY ENTER NORTH KOREA**



# THE CHINESE ARMY STRIKES NOVEMBER 1950 — MASSED CHINESE FORCES ATTACK THE UN ARMIES



# THE CHINESE SPRING THE TRAP NOVEMBER 1950 — THE UN ADVANCE NORTH BECOMES A FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL





# CHOSIN RESERVOIR

## NOVEMBER 27 – DECEMBER 13, 1950

### *A DESPERATE FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL*

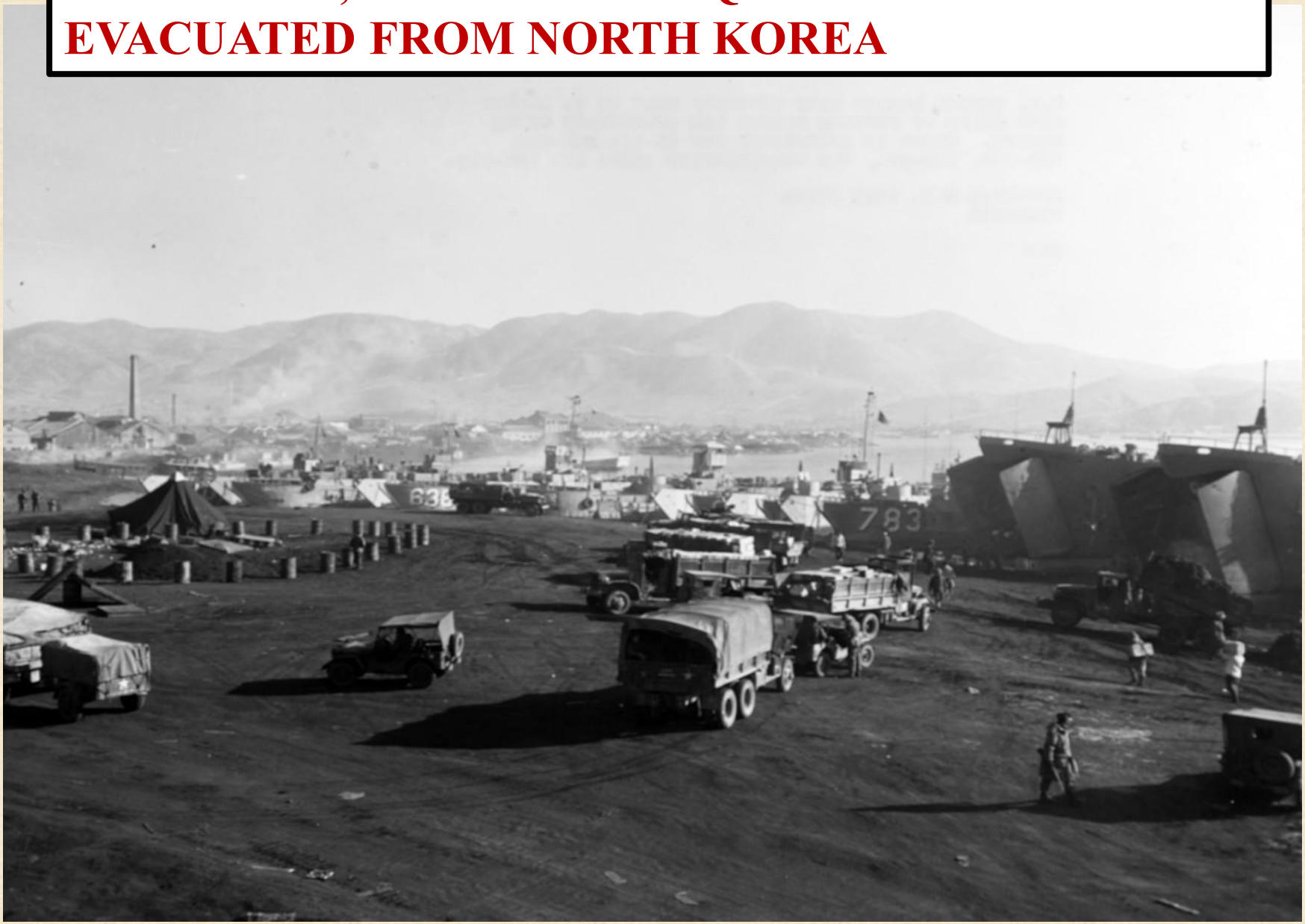



**SURROUNDED • OUTNUMBERED • –30°F COLD • ONE ROAD OUT**

# THE “FROZEN CHOSIN” FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT - DECEMBER 1950 — THE 1st MARINE DIVISION WITHDRAWS TOWARD THE SEA



# ESCAPE BY SEA — HUNGNAM, DECEMBER 1950
# UN FORCES, VEHICLES & EQUIP ARE EVACUATED FROM NORTH KOREA



# THEY DID NOT LEAVE THE CIVILIANS BEHIND: THOUSANDS OF NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES ESCAPE FROM HUNGNAM



# MacARTHUR vs. TRUMAN

## *HOW FAR SHOULD AMERICA GO?*

- **MacARTHUR BELIEVES CHINA MUST BE DEFEATED — NOT MERELY CONTAINED**
- **HE WANTS GREATER FREEDOM TO ATTACK CHINESE BASES & SUPPLY LINES IN MANCHURIA**
- **HE SUPPORTS USING CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST CHINESE FORCES AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA**
- **TRUMAN FEARS EXPANDING THE WAR COULD BRING DIRECT WAR WITH CHINA — AND POSSIBLY THE SOVIET UNION**
- **THE ADMINISTRATION'S OBJECTIVE BECOMES A LIMITED WAR — NOT WORLD WAR III**

**MacARTHUR WANTS VICTORY.**

**TRUMAN WANTS TO PREVENT A WIDER WAR.**

# MacARTHUR vs. TRUMAN

## *THE GENERAL CHALLENGES THE PRESIDENT*

- **MacARTHUR PUBLICLY CRITICIZES THE ADMINISTRATION'S LIMITED-WAR POLICY**
- **HE ADVOCATES EXPANDING MILITARY PRESSURE AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA**
- **HIS PUBLIC STATEMENTS INCREASINGLY CONFLICT WITH THE POLICY OF HIS COMMANDER IN CHIEF**
- **TRUMAN CONCLUDES MacARTHUR CAN NO LONGER CARRY OUT THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES GOV'T**

## APRIL 11, 1951

## TRUMAN RELIEVES MacARTHUR OF COMMAND

## THE ISSUE IS BIGGER THAN KOREA:

**THE MILITARY REMAINS SUBORDINATE TO CIVILIAN AUTHORITY.**

# MacARTHUR RETURNS HOME A HERO
# NEW YORK CITY — APRIL 1951

## MILLIONS CHEER THE GENERAL TRUMAN HAD JUST RELIEVED OF COMMAND



# MacARTHUR'S FAREWELL TO CONGRESS
# APRIL 19, 1951

**"OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE; THEY JUST FADE AWAY."**



# SEOUL CHANGES HANDS AGAIN
## 1951 — FROM VICTORY TO STALEMATE




Chinese / North Korean Offensive (South)

Ridgway's UN Counteroffensive (North)

Stabilized Front Line (approximate)

Major City

**1 SEOUL FALLS**
**JANUARY 4, 1951**
Chinese and North Korean forces launch a massive offensive, capturing Seoul after a brutal battle.

**2 SEOUL RETAKEN**
**MARCH 14–15, 1951**
General Matthew Ridgway's UN forces counterattack, driving the enemy back and retaking Seoul.

**3 THE FRONT STABILIZES**
**BY SUMMER 1951**
After heavy fighting, the lines settle near the 38th Parallel. The war becomes a stalemate.

**THE WAR OF MOVEMENT IS ENDING.**
**THE WAR OF ATTRITION IS BEGINNING.**

# STALEMATE — 1951–1953

## *THE WAR BECOMES A GRIND*

- **THE FRONT HARDENS NEAR THE 38th PARALLEL**
- **BOTH SIDES DIG IN — TRENCHES • BUNKERS • BARBED WIRE • MINEFIELDS**
- **ARTILLERY DUELS, PATROLS & LIMITED ATTACKS DOMINATE THE FIGHTING**
- **BLOODY BATTLES ARE FOUGHT FOR HILLS & RIDGELINES — OFTEN FOR ONLY YARDS OF GROUND**
- **ARMISTICE TALKS BEGIN IN JULY 1951 — BUT THE FIGHTING CONTINUES FOR 2 MORE YEARS**

**THE OBJECTIVE IS NO LONGER TO CONQUER KOREA.**

**IT IS TO HOLD THE LINE**
**— AND FORCE AN ACCEPTABLE ARMISTICE.**

# STALEMATE — 1951–1953

## *THE WAR BECOMES A GRIND*

- **THE FRONT HARDENS NEAR THE 38th PARALLEL**
- **BOTH SIDES DIG IN — TRENCHES • BUNKERS •**
- **THE FORGOTTEN WAR ENTERS ITS LONGEST PHASE.**
- **BLOODY BATTLES ARE FOUGHT FOR HILLS & RIDGELINES — OFTEN FOR ONLY YARDS OF GROUND**
- **ARMISTICE TALKS BEGIN IN JULY 1951 — BUT THE FIGHTING CONTINUES FOR 2 MORE YEARS**

**THE OBJECTIVE IS NO LONGER TO CONQUER KOREA.**

**IT IS TO HOLD THE LINE — AND FORCE AN ACCEPTABLE ARMISTICE.**

# THE ARMISTICE

## *JULY 27, 1953*

- **AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF NEGOTIATIONS, THE GUNS FINALLY FALL SILENT**
- **THE ARMISTICE ENDS THE FIGHTING — BUT IT DOES NOT END THE WAR WITH A PEACE TREATY**
- **THE OPPOSING ARMIES WITHDRAW FROM THE FRONT, CREATING A DEMILITARIZED ZONE — THE DMZ**
- **THE NEW MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE LIES ROUGHLY NEAR THE OLD 38th PARALLEL**
- **KOREA REMAINS DIVIDED — NORTH AND SOUTH**

**THREE YEARS OF WAR.**

**MILLIONS DEAD, WOUNDED OR DISPLACED.**

# THE ARMISTICE

*JULY 27, 1953*

- **AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF NEGOTIATIONS, THE GUNS FINALLY FALL SILENT**

**KOREA IS STILL DIVIDED.**

**— BUT IT DOES NOT END THE WAR WITH A PEACE TREATY**

- **THE OPPOSING ARMIES WITHDRAW FROM THE FRONT, CREATING A DEMILITARIZED ZONE — THE DMZ**
- **THE NEW MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE LIES ROUGHLY NEAR THE OLD 38th PARALLEL**
- **KOREA REMAINS DIVIDED — NORTH AND SOUTH**

**THREE YEARS OF WAR.**

**MILLIONS DEAD, WOUNDED OR DISPLACED.**

# THE COST OF THE KOREAN WAR
## 1950–1953

- **UNITED STATES — 36,574 SERVICE MEMBERS DEAD**
- **SOUTH KOREA — MORE THAN 187,000 MILITARY DEAD**
- **OTHER UNITED NATIONS FORCES — MORE THAN 3,000 DEAD OR MISSING**
- **CHINESE & NORTH KOREAN LOSSES — HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS DEAD; ESTIMATES VARY WIDELY**
- **KOREAN CIVILIANS — HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS KILLED OR MISSING; MILLIONS BECOME REFUGEES**

**CITIES DESTROYED • FAMILIES DIVIDED • A PENINSULA DEVASTATED**

**AND AFTER ALL THAT SACRIFICE — KOREA REMAINS DIVIDED.**

# THE COST OF THE KOREAN WAR
## 1950–1953

- **UNITED STATES — 36,574 SERVICE MEMBERS DEAD**

**THE HUMAN COST CANNOT BE REDUCED TO A SINGLE NUMBER.**

- **KOREAN CIVILIANS — HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS KILLED OR MISSING; MILLIONS BECOME REFUGEES**

**CITIES DESTROYED • FAMILIES DIVIDED • A PENINSULA DEVASTATED**

**AND AFTER ALL THAT SACRIFICE — KOREA REMAINS DIVIDED.**

# THE WAR ENDS WHERE IT BEGAN

## 1950 vs. 1953

### JUNE 1950
BEFORE THE WAR

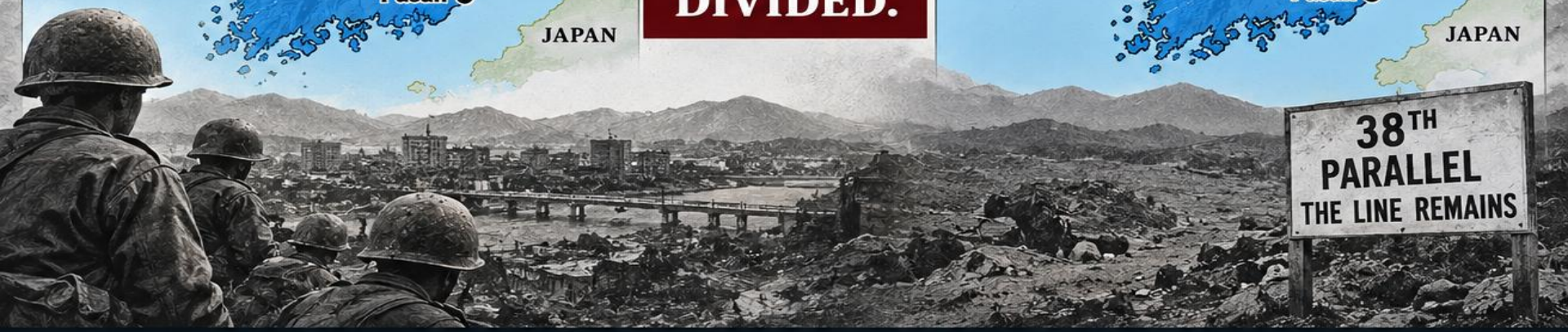



After three years of invasion, retreat, counterattack, Chinese intervention, and millions of casualties ...

**KOREA REMAINS DIVIDED.**

### JULY 1953
AFTER THREE YEARS OF WAR




***A DIFFERENT WAR ... THE SAME DIVIDING LINE.***

**SACRIFICE WAS IMMENSE. THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM CONTINUES.**


QUESTIONS?????
China
Sea of Japan
North Korea
Pyongyang
Seoul
South Korea
Gunsan
Yellow Sea