

Committee: Historical Committee

Topic: Korean War (1950.10.01)

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Position: Deputy Chair of Historical Committee

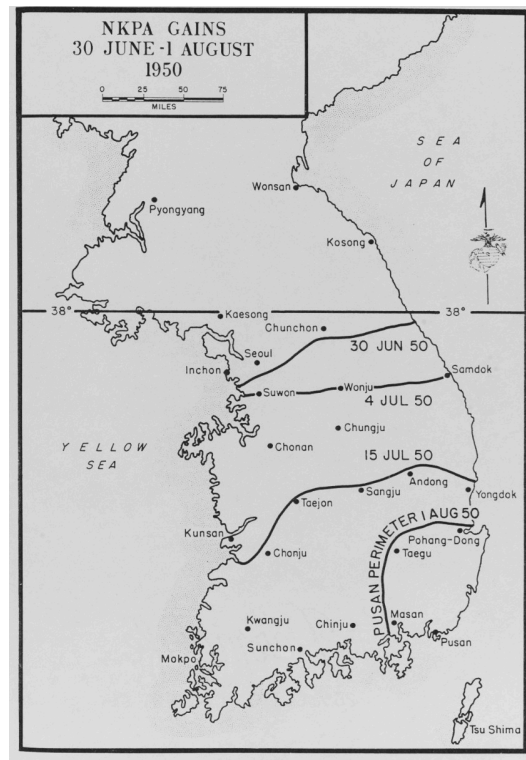
Introduction

Currently, with the success of the Incheon Landing which was thought to be impossible, and South Korea recovering its territory back to the 38th Parallel, the Korean War is gaining vast attention from the international community. With the Soviet Union occupying the North and the United States taking over the South, the atmosphere of the war symbolizes the conflict between communism and liberalism. As these two countries exert significant influence on international society, many nations are alarmed about this situation, which could lead to a third world war. The aftermath of World War II, the most dreadful event that humanity has ever faced, still remains and presents us with significant challenges. Acknowledging the effects and damages that another world war could cause, people are actively seeking ways to stop this conflict.

After the defeat of the Japanese Empire in World War II in 1945, the Empire of Korea was liberated from the domination of the Japanese Empire that lasted for 35 years. However, as soon as the nation gained liberty, the Allies of World War II, including the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom has decided to divide the Korean peninsula into two zones defined by the 38th Parallel and place under a 5-year-trusteeship by the United States and the Soviet Union. The Allies thought that the Empire of Korea was incapable of creating an independent government. The Korean people, who have been ruled by a foreign country for decades, have shown movements against this trusteeship policy made by the Allies.

The war, which is the main situation that has to be focused on began on June 25, 1950, with the attack of North Korea with the operation name “Pokpung”. The capital of South Korea, Seoul, was invaded 3 days after the operation. The ROK government was continuously losing on the frontier due to the superior attack of North Korea. NPKA has attacked South Korea with enormous amounts of resources including weapons and war machines which are believed to have been given indirectly by China and the Soviet Union, however, South Korea lacked military facilities to protect themselves. Furthermore,

the United States military didn't consider South Korea vital to protect against the communist forces, due to the Acheson line made by the United States government in January 1950, ROKA was the only force left in the South. Eventually, leaving only the Pusan Perimeter, the last defense line of South Korea, and the island of Jeju, the rest of the peninsula was invaded by the NPKA. People of South Korea who weren't able to evacuate were slaughtered by the North Korean troops including children. Although there were combats from the ROKA, including the operation led by General Hong Il Kim which retarded the attack of the NPKA, the situation kept on being advantageous to North Korea.



The areas that the NPKA has gained by August 1, 1950, displayed on the map of the Korean peninsula-NAVAL HISTORY AND HERITAGE COMMAND

Recognizing the seriousness of the events on the Korean peninsula, the UN forces with 22 countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Thailand, and Italy, officially joined the war to support South Korea, having Douglas MacArthur as the general. However, since South Korea had to defend on its own until the troops arrived, students and refugees were sent to battlefields to slow down the attack of the NPKA. Eventually, succeeding the defense with victories in battles including the battle of Tabu-dong, UN troops were finally able to land on the Korean peninsula. As operations, including the Incheon landing led by General MacArthur, became successful, South Korea rapidly started to recover its territory and fought back the NPKA with the UN troops. In the end, on October 1, 1950, the UN troops and the ROKA reached the 38th Parallel, where everything began.

Despite the successful actions, innocent civilians were killed and 80% of South Korea's land was devastated.

Until now, all of the battles occurred in the south of Korea. October 1, today, with the success of Incheon Landing, the UN troops and the ROKA have recaptured Seoul, the capital, and reached the 38th Parallel. However, the UN troops and the United States are now in a moment to decide whether to march toward the north or end the war and keep the Korean peninsula in two zones. Currently, all acts and operations attacking North Korea have stopped. Tensions in the Korean peninsula between the United States and the Soviet Union have risen due to the combat of the South Korean forces. At the moment, the conflict is gaining attention from many countries including the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union, which is bordering the Korean peninsula. Harry Truman, the current president of the United States, is willing to stop the war due to the concerns caused by the communist forces. However, the South Korean government is willing to carry on the war, seeing this opportunity as a chance for the unity of their people. The entire international society is concerned about the potential that the conflict has for beginning a new world war. As a result, the UN troops and the ROKA are facing a problem of whether to carry on the operation until the end of the war while taking the risk of the communist forces joining the war, or end the conflict and keep the Korean peninsula two zones even though the Korean people are chanting for the unity of their people.

Definition of Key Terms

38th Parallel

A line that is spread across the Korean peninsula which roughly follows latitude 38° N, divides Korea into two zones of occupation after World War II, with the Soviet Union under control in the north and the United States controlling the south. By the time when the Japanese Empire accepted the defeat of World War II, the Soviet Union had gained territories of the Japanese Empire including a portion of the Korean peninsula. In order to safely prevent the spread of communism on the Korean peninsula, the Allies of World War II decided to divide the peninsula into two zones through treaties made in several conferences. However, despite the efforts made to prevent another conflict, the 38th Parallel has eventually created a dangerous political situation for the entire international society and furthermore, the Korean people.

Acheson Line

Made by the 51st U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the line shows areas that the United States considers vital to its defense in the aftermath of World War 2 in the Asian-Pacific region. Acheson excluded South Korea and Taiwan from the defensive perimeter of U.S. interests in Asia.

Pusan Perimeter

A defense line around an area on the bottom of the Korean peninsula. It was the last defense line of South Korea before the intervention of the UN forces and the site of many battles, including the Battle of the Pusan Perimeter.

World War II

A war sparked by the Nazi invasion of Poland led by Adolf Hitler was fought from 1939 to 1945 with more than 30 countries involved, forming the Axis powers including Germany, Italy, and the Japanese Empire, and the Allies with countries like France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the United States. With the total deaths being more than 75 million, World War II has become one of the largest wars humanity has ever faced. The influence of the war remains until now.

ROKA

Republic of Korea Army, meaning the South Korean military forces.

NPKA

North Korean People's Army, meaning the North Korean military forces.

United Nations

An international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War to maintain peace and international security. Starting with 50 member states, the United Nations is currently being championed by many nations. Currently, with the P5 nations, meaning the 5 permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, including the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Republic of China, and the French Republic, the member states have been trying to maintain international peace for the last 5 years after the establishment of the organization and are still progressing for global security.

Trusteeship

A system in which a country has the right to govern another nation for a certain period of time. The trusteeship of Korea was established in the Moscow Conference, in 1945, mainly taking care of the issue of the occupancy of the Korean peninsula between the Allies of World War II.

United Nations Command

Due to the aggression of North Korea against the South Korean government, through resolution 83 and 84, the United Nations gained the legal authority to establish an army, which aimed to secure peace on the Korean peninsula. Eventually, on July 7, 1950, with the goal of the restoration of peace on the Korean peninsula, the United Nations Command, also known as the UNC was established with over 20 countries involved.

Background Information

The election of the Korean peninsula

As time went by after the liberation from the Japanese Empire, the Korean peninsula was politically split into two sides, having the idea of communism in the North, and having the idea of liberalism in the South. In some cases, the Korean people were forced to migrate regardless of where those people used to live. This phenomenon has deepened the opposition of the two zones. Eventually, the two countries, ROK and DPRK, were founded in the Korean peninsula and each established their own government in 1948. At first, the UN dispatched a UN Temporary Commission on Korea to oversee the election for the whole Korean peninsula in January 1948. However, the entry of this organization was denied by North Korea. As a result, through a single-handed election in the South, the government of South Korea, ROK, was established with its first leader Syngman Rhee on August 15, 1948. There were people against South Korea having a single-handed election, including Kim Ku, the former head of the provisional government of Korea, but after some time, North Korea established their government, DPRK, led by Il Sung Kim on September 9, 1948.



The declaration of the Republic of Korea, August 15, 1948- 우리역사넷

The Acheson Declaration

With the declaration of the Marshall Plan and the United Kingdom's Iron Curtain policy, which aimed to prevent the spread of communism, the international society began to face a new political structure,

primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1949, the Soviet Union officially succeeded in developing its own nuclear weapon, eventually gaining military superiority. In response to this situation, the United States government decided to establish an area it considered vital to its defense in the aftermath of World War II in the Asia-Pacific region. As a result, in January 1950, the 51st Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, officially declared the Acheson Line to the international community.

The Acheson Line stretches from the Alaska region, covers the Japanese territory, and reaches the island of the Philippines. Unfortunately, Taiwan and the Korean peninsula were not included in the Acheson Line, which led to the disarmament of United States troops in South Korea. There are several reasons why the United States government decided on the disarmament of the peninsula. Since most nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union, prioritized the reconstruction of Europe, where the war had just ended, they lacked the ability to pay attention to the Asian region.

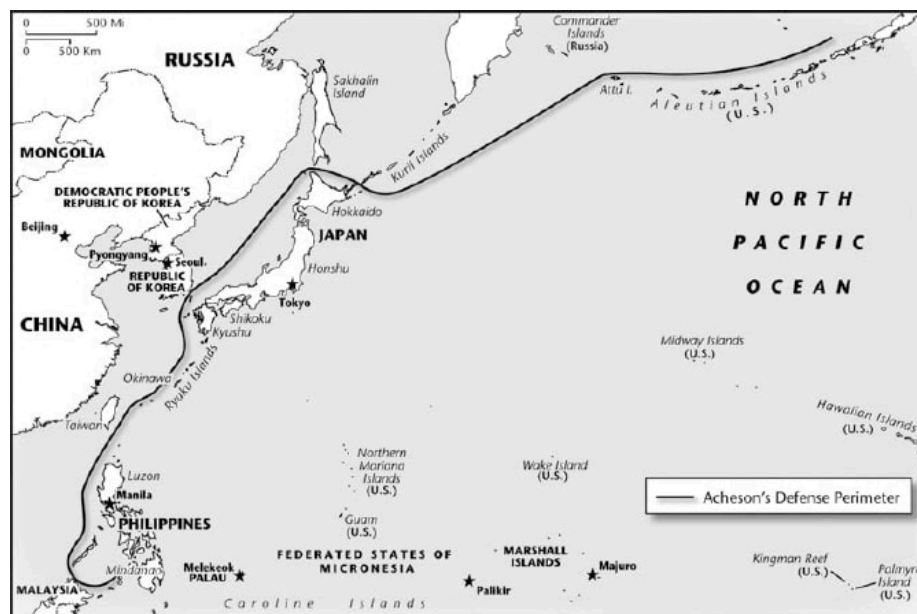


Diagram of the Acheson Line- DEAN ACHESON DICKINSON COLLEGE

Battle of Korea Strait

On June 25, 1950, 30 minutes before the attack on South Korea crossing the 38th Parallel, another operation was held on the eastern sea of the Korean peninsula by the North Korean army. This

operation's main goal was to gain attention and decoy the ROKA to the southern side of the peninsula in order to easily pass through the 38th Parallel. The warship of the NPKA was heading to Pusan, however, due to the lack of technology, the ROKA wasn't able to detect the warships properly.

The ROKA Navy was sent to the East Sea with their first warship named "Baekdusan". Baekdusan was bought under the actions of Admiral Won Il Son, the first chief of Naval Operations of South Korea, by having financial support from the people of South Korea and the government. However, due to the fact that not only was Baekdusan an abandoned warship that was used in World War II, it only had 100 cannonballs to shoot. Furthermore, the navy of South Korea didn't have any experience using this warship.

With these 100 cannonballs, on the sea of Ulsan, which is about 40 kilometers above Pusan, Baekdusan faced the warship of the NPKA which had over 800 North Korean soldiers heading to Pusan. Due to the darkness, both sides weren't able to see each other, making it impossible to use their cannons. In the end, with the cannonballs the South Korean navies had, the ROKA Navy was finally able to make a scupper on the warship of North Korea, gradually sinking the ship. With the first victory of the ROKA Navy, South Korea was able to successfully protect Pusan, which later made it possible for the US military and the UN troops to safely land on the Korean peninsula.

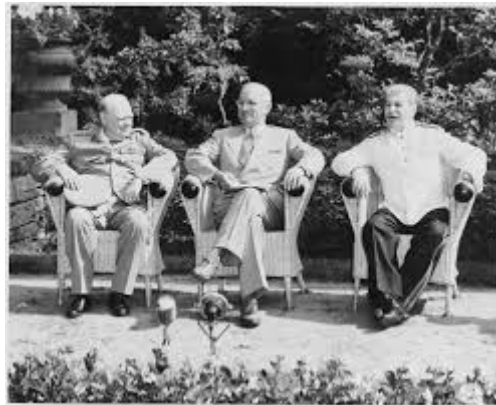
The Potsdam Conference

In July 1945, after defeating Nazi Germany in May 1945, by completely invading Berlin, the capital of Germany, Joseph Stalin, Harry Truman, and Winston Churchill, each representing the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom gathered in Potsdam, Germany, to discuss the damages and solutions to the situation made by the attack of Germany.

Due to the ongoing Chinese Civil War, the Republic of China wasn't able to join the conference, leaving the authority to the three nations mentioned above. One of the topics discussed at this conference was the situation in Korea. The international society has continuously had attention to the liberation of Korea since the Cairo Conference held in Egypt, in 1943. However, at the time when the Cairo Conference was held, the Japanese Empire still had power on the Asian continent, making it difficult for the Allies of World War II to create a clear solution.

After the defeat of Germany, leaving the Japanese Empire the only Axis force of World War II, the solutions to gaining victory on the Japanese forces were one of the topics of the Potsdam Conference. Eventually, with the Potsdam Declaration, several plans for the conflict with the Japanese Empire

were revealed, including a call for the surrender of the Japanese forces and solutions for the situation of Korea, such as the creation of the 38th Parallel.



Picture of Winston Churchill, Harry Truman, and Joseph Stalin meeting in Potsdam, Germany-BRITANNICA

The Moscow Conference

From December 16 to December 25, 1945, the Council of Foreign Ministers, representing the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom, met in Moscow to discuss the damages and situations caused by World War II. Since the Potsdam Conference in July, the three nations have been continuously arguing about the problem of the Korean peninsula. However, the countries were unable to come up with a solution.

When the Moscow Conference came to an end, based on a proposal by the Soviet Council of Foreign Ministers, the three nations decided to create a four-power trusteeship of up to five years to establish a settled government system on the Korean peninsula. The four powers were the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of China. Through this conference, the US-Soviet Joint Commission was additionally established to support the creation of the provisional government of Korea. Upon receiving the news, the Korean people showed acts of opposition and stood against the agreement made at the conference.

The deployment of UN troops in the Korean peninsula

As soon as the attack by the NPKA began on June 25, 1950, South Korean Ambassador Chang Myon requested support from the United States government. Because the UN saw the South Korean government as a legitimate government, several countries including the United States didn't hesitate to reach support for the Korean government.

The topic of the conflict in the Korean peninsula has been held at the UN Security Council. At this time, since there was no clear evidence on the Soviet Union related to the aggressive movement that the NPKA had made, the United States government requested help from the Soviet Union for the immediate withdrawal of the attack. However, the Soviet Union government has denied this entreaty.

Due to the happenings above, the United States government has decided to bring up this topic to the entire member states of the UN with Resolutions 83 and 84 which mainly aims to establish a UN military force led by the United States to defend South Korea against the invasion by North Korea. With 7 votes for and 1 vote against, the resolution passed and as a result, it established the first UN troops with 22 nations in total which contributed support to South Korea under the United Nations Flag.

Surprisingly, despite the Soviet Union being one of the P5 nations in the UN, the Soviet Union was absent, meaning that the government had not denied the resolution. The rejection of the claim, which is about giving access to the P5 nations to the People's Republic of China instead of the Republic of China due to the victory of the communist party in the Chinese Civil War, suggested by the Soviet Union, made the Soviet government to boycott the Security Council. Despite the happenings mentioned above, it is still a mystery why the Soviet Union didn't use its power for the resolution which will dynamically change the situation of the conflict, making the stance of the Soviet government ambiguous on the Korean War, yet.

The New Korea Plan

In September 1950, when the situation on the Korean peninsula was tilted to the NPKA, leaving South Korea only the Pusan Perimeter and the island of Jeju, the United States government and the UNC believed that there was no hope of defending the South Korean territory. Due to these problems, the United States government has come up with a different plan.

If the last defense line, the Pusan Perimeter, falls, the United States has decided to conduct an operation named the New Korea Plan. The New Korea Plan is basically evacuating the Korean people to a different area and establishing a government in exile. The United States government and the UNC believed that it was impossible to evacuate all people on the peninsula and had planned to send only 600,000 people.

There have been many opinions on where the place should be for the evacuation of the Korean people. The island of Jeju, an island at the bottom of the Korean peninsula, and a small island in Japan were

one of the choices. However, the United States eventually decided to be the island of Samoa, near Australia. Even though there were concerns about the conflict between the Korean people and the native people on the island, Samoa island was the only choice left.

The plan was a classified operation, meaning that only a few people in the United States government knew. Furthermore, Syngman Rhee, the leader of South Korea, didn't know about the plan. However, as time went by, the United States troops and the ROKA were able to successfully defend the last perimeter of the country, which eventually led to the cancellation of the execution of the plan.

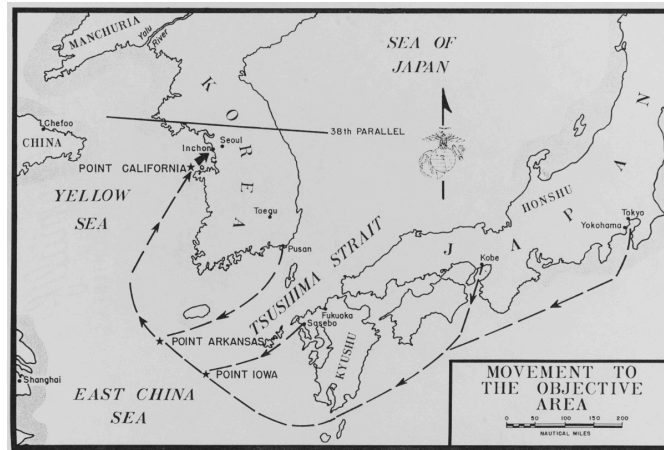
The Incheon Landing

By the time General MacArthur was officially deployed in the Korean War, the South Korean forces were struggling against the North Korean Army. The only territory left for South Korea was a portion of Pusan, within the Pusan Perimeter, and the island of Jeju. MacArthur believed an all-out war would be too risky to recapture the lost areas. Therefore, he came up with the idea of a landing operation somewhere on the Korean peninsula, which eventually became the Incheon Landing.

At first, the United States Department of State denied General MacArthur's plan for Incheon Landing. Geographically, Incheon had numerous obstacles to landing a large-scale ship to deploy the troops. First, the sea around Incheon had many islands, which could complicate the operation. The water currents were quick, and the tides were large, meaning reinforcements would have to wait hours. As a result, the Department of State suggested Gunsan, a place 170 kilometers below Incheon, for a safer landing. However, General MacArthur strongly argued against the government and continued to support the operation being held in Incheon.

General MacArthur believed that in order to rapidly disrupt the supply route of the NPKA, capturing Incheon would be the best choice for an amphibious landing. Furthermore, because Incheon is only 30 kilometers from Seoul, the capital of South Korea, he declared he would resign if the operation was not carried out in Incheon.

Eventually, at midnight on September 15, 1950, Operation Chromite, also known as the Incheon Landing, officially began. Since the majority of the NPKA were on the east side of the peninsula due to an amphibious landing before Operation Chromite, named the Jangsa Landing Operation, near the Pusan Perimeter, the ROKA and the UN troops were able to successfully recapture Incheon and later Seoul, paving the way for combat against the North Korean troops.



Showing the route taken by the UN troops to reach Incheon- NAVAL HISTORY AND HERITAGE COMMAND

Possible solutions

Delegates MUST note that due to the nature of the Historical Committee, we will be engaging in the debate as if we were in the past. Delegates will have to deeply understand and consider the political structure of the international society in 1950, after World War II, when creating solutions that can satisfy the majority of nations. Furthermore, since the specific debate time is set as October 1, 1950, make sure not to be confused and acknowledge the chronological order of the conflict to maintain the nature of the Historical Committee during the caucus.

Division of the peninsula

Acknowledging the possibility of another world war that could occur, the United States and the Soviet Union can have a negotiation on the division of the Korean peninsula, in other words, the coexistence of communism and liberalism. This could be the most peaceful way to end the conflict, being able to end the massacre and the damages made during the war. Furthermore, since the North and the South both established their government, the Korean peninsula can be politically settled and be supported by other countries and create a modern government. Furthermore, several countries in the international society such as the United States, are willing to end the war due to the concern of the emergence of a greater war.

However, there are tasks to complete for this solution. The Korean people are strongly against the division of their people. They were randomly divided into two sides due to the decision of other nations and had to fight each other for the last couple of months. Because the Korean people want unification of their people, there must be a way to satisfy both sides, the international society and the Korean people when creating a solution for the idea of division. Keep in mind that if the Korean peninsula becomes divided into two zones, due to the political structure of the North and South, some of the Korean people will have to face permanent separation from their families. In order to prevent some of these disastrous happenings, the solution has to be done in a peaceful way.

Maintenance of the conflict

Despite the facts mentioned above, seeing the damages the NPKA has made and the confusion that the conflict has brought to the international society, furthermore acknowledging the will of the Korean

people's unification, carrying on the war until the end might not be the worst choice. Currently, for South Korea, the situation has been decent as the United Nations troops and the ROKA have captured Seoul and recovered its territory back to the 38th Parallel. Furthermore, with the UNC having the legal authority to deploy troops on the Korean peninsula, there is a possibility to end the war, with the victory of South Korea. However, even though the NPKA has lost most of its resources and troops due to the combat of the ROKA, there is still a chance to fight back with the help of the communist forces, like the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Both sides have the chance to unify the peninsula but will have to take the risk of another great war.

However, there has to be a way to minimize the damage and secure safety for the refugees and the Korean people. These solutions will need accurate and detailed plans and negotiations in order to prevent the spread of a secondary conflict. Minimizing the damages that can be caused by the war will be advantageous for both sides, meaning the international society and the United Nations will need to have greater corporations on solving these problems. Delegates will have to decide whether carrying on the war would be advantageous for the Korean people and the aftermath of the ongoing conflict.

Support of the Korean peninsula

Since all the damages and the devastation of the conflict were made in the South, there has to be a way to support the reconstruction of the South Korean government in ways including the solutions for refugees created by the war, building medical facilities with financial support by other nations. Most public facilities that South Korea currently uses including transportation were made by the Japanese Empire during the invasion of the Korean peninsula between 1910 to 1945. Because the South Korean government doesn't have any modern technology, they lack the ability for the reconstruction of their country. The international society has a great role to play in this situation by financially supporting South Korea.

There are several ways to support the reconstruction of South Korea other than financial support. Military aid can be an effective way not only to prevent another conflict but also to help the development of industry of technology in the Korean peninsula. Activating the field of technologies in South Korea can create the cornerstone of making a stabilized economy with a modern government. However, even though the conflict was mainly caused by the attack on North Korea, there needs to be some kind of support for the North Korean government. Keep in mind that North Korea also lacks modern technology and public facilities due to the invasion of the Japanese Empire.

Withdraw of the NPKA

The armed attack of the NPKA is strongly against international peace and the international society is continuously calling for the withdrawal of the attack. Currently, the attack of North Korea is creating great damage not only to South Korea but North Korea itself. Furthermore, due to the combat between the ROKA and the UN forces, the North Korean government has lost a vast amount of troops and valuable resources. The international society is seeing North Korea as responsible for this situation and might ask for compensation for the recovery of the Korean peninsula. As the North Korean government acknowledges the fact that they will be responsible for the situation and the damages cost if the war ends, the NPKA will likely carry on the war until they gain victory.

The international society will have to come up with an idea that could end the attack on the South in a way that can satisfy the North Korean government which can lead to the withdrawal of the NPKA and compensate for the damages they created. The allies of North Korea, including the Soviet Union and other communist countries, will need to support the compensation or will have to find different ways to negotiate with the international society. Detailed treaties and the creation of disarmament organizations will be required to prevent further conflicts which could bring peace to the Asian region.

Major parties involved

Union of Soviet Socialist Republic

After the victory of World War 2, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, also known as the USSR or the Soviet Union, started to gain strength like never before the establishment of the Soviet government. Standing against the non-communist policies made by nations such as the United States and the United Kingdom, the Soviet government is currently supporting various communist parties around the world. Like the United States, the Soviet Union also has its most attention in Europe.

Several war machines used by the NPKA were found to be made by the Soviet Union, but at the moment, there is no actual proof that the Soviet government had any direct influence on the war. Until now, the stances of the Soviet government turned out to be ambiguous on the situation of the Korean peninsula. The Soviet Union had a chance to finish the war with the victory of North Korea by using its veto power to deny the resolution about the intervention of the UN troops in the Korean War. It seems the Soviet Union is also concerned about a direct confrontation with the United States due to the fact that the government is not giving official support to the North Korean forces.

However, if the soldiers of the UN attack towards the 38th Parallel, there is no evidence that the Soviet government will not continue to intervene in the conflict. As the first-ever communist country in history, it is almost certain that the Soviet Union would have some kind of response to this action, whether by a talk with other governments, or a disastrous war.

Republic of Korea

Unlike North Korea, the South Korean government wasn't able to prepare a settled military system. As the idea of democracy started to spread across the country, vast numbers of political parties continuously emerged. Due to this political confusion, South Korea wasn't able to create a stabilized government, which eventually caused a lack of military facilities. Furthermore, at the time when the attack on South Korea began on June 25, 1950, most of the troops were on vacation.

With their first democratically elected leader, Syngman Rhee, the government is currently great allies with the United States government. As World War II showed the dangers and the aftermaths that a war could create, the attention of the international society was gathered in the conflict of the Korean

peninsula. Most nations are willing to help the South Korean government, standing against the aggressive actions of North Korea. Since the nation has been attacked by the NPKA, almost seeing the fall of their government, South Korea wants unification of the Korean people, by continuing the attack on the North and eventually invading the entire peninsula. Even though the United States is not willing to join the operation, making a possibility of the intervention of the communist forces, it seems that the ROKA would not hesitate to march towards the north.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

After the election of North Korea in 1949, Il Sung Kim, the current leader of DPRK, started movements of creating a powerful nation based on their military capabilities with the support of the Soviet Union. From the beginning of Il Sung Kim's reign until the attack on South Korea, the North Korean government has gathered at least 190 thousand troops with various kinds of war machines. For the last couple of years, these actions of the North Korean government have shown the international society a sign of preparation for a great war.

The North Korean army, NPKA, gained troops 2 times more than the South and had 242 tanks, which were mostly given by the Soviet Union, had 6 times more howitzers than South Korea, and over 1700 mortars. The North Korean government believes that it is impossible to unify the Korean peninsula in peace from now on, which led to the preparation of a war under the name of unification of the Korean people.

Currently, North Korea is currently allied with other communist nations such as the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. With the support of these countries and the country's own military facilities, as mentioned above, the North Korean government is aiming for a unification of the Korean peninsula by an aggressive attack on the south with the support of other communist countries.

United States of America

Being one of the victorious countries in World War II, the United States has gained great power that reaches all around the world. The United States government is continuously putting effort into the reconstruction of the European continent by unsparingly giving financial support to nations such as France, Netherlands, and Norway. Currently, the United States is strongly concerned about the

communization of the European nations caused by the Soviet Union. The concerns weren't only just in Europe, but also Asia.

As tensions were rising between these two countries, the United States government decided to set an area that the United States felt was essential to protect peace in the Asian region. Taiwan and Korea were excluded from this area, which eventually stimulated North Korea's aggressive actions later on.

Due to the chances of the communization of the Korean peninsula, the United States military and the UN troops were sent to the peninsula in order to fight back the NPKA. As a result, the ROKA troops were able to reach the 38th Parallel. However, the United States government is now concerned about carrying on the war until the end because of the communist forces, which include the Soviet and the Chinese army, potential to join the war. The United States wants to end the war with the peninsula being divided into two zones unless there is a guarantee that the communist forces are not joining the war.

People's Republic of China

The Chinese Civil War, which occurred between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China from 1927 to 1949, officially ended with the victory of the People's Republic of China, making the communist party of China take over the entire country. With their leader Mao Zedong, the popularity of the idea of communism has continuously skyrocketed among the Chinese People.

Although it seems that the stance of the country seems clear, being an ally of North Korea, like the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China has not officially joined the war, however, since the Korean peninsula borders the territory of China, it is almost sure that the Chinese government will gradually enter the war if the attack on the north carries on by the ROKA and the UN troops. Although the People's Republic of China has great power in international society, the United Nations still sees the Republic of China as one of their P5 nations, meaning that the official Chinese government accepted in the UN is the Republic of China.

State of Japan

After the defeat of the Japanese Empire, the nation fell, meaning that the government system has collapsed and is currently under the control of the United States. As the Japanese Empire accepted the defeat of the country, all colonies around the world that belonged to Japan, including Korea, were

liberated. As a result of these situations, the nation has lost vast amounts of resources and workforces and furthermore, due to the attacks on the Japanese territory made in World War II, several areas on the territory were fully devastated.

However, with the emergence of the Korean War, the State of Japan is currently seeking economic opportunities to recover the damages made in World War II and to reconstruct its own country. As most United States warships and supplies come from the ports of Japan, the economy of the local territories is rapidly recovering. Seeing this situation as a sign of a new chance of great development, various Japanese companies are aiming to sell their products to the Korean peninsula.

Timeline Of Events

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| July 26, 1945 <i>The Potsdam Conference</i> | The Potsdam Conference was held in Germany with the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom |
| August 15, 1945 <i>End of World War II</i> | With the defeat of the Japanese Empire in World War II, the Empire of Korea was officially liberated from the Japanese Empire |
| December 16, 1945 <i>The Moscow Conference</i> | The Moscow Conference was held in Moscow, where the three nations, the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom, gathered to consult about the international problems such as the situation of Korea |
| August 15, 1948 <i>Establishment of the Republic of Korea</i> | The Republic of Korea(ROK) was founded through a single-handed election, with Syngman Rhee as the first leader |
| September 9, 1948 <i>Establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i> | Democratic People's Republic of Korea(DPRK) was founded with Il Sung Kim as the first leader |
| December 7, 1949 <i>End of the Chinese Civil War</i> | The Chinese Civil War, being fought between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China, has officially ended with the victory of the Chinese Communist Party, making the People's Republic of China take over the entire country, |
| June 25, 1950 <i>The Battle of the Korea Strait</i> | 30 minutes before the start of the armed attack on South Korea, the Battle of the Korea Strait was held on the sea near Ulsan |
| June 25, 1950 <i>Beginning of the Korean War</i> | The North Korean army(NPKA) crosses the 38th Parallel, declaring the start of the war with armed forces including war machines and thousands of troops |
| June 27, 1950 <i>Resolution 83 debated on UNSC</i> | Resolution 83 was debated in the United Nations Security Council, with the topic of assistance to the Republic of Korea |

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| June 28, 1950 <i>Seoul invasion of the NPKA</i> | With the goal of the invasion of Seoul in less than 72 hours after the beginning of the conflict, the NPKA captured Seoul, the capital of ROK |
| July 7, 1950 <i>Establishment of the UNC</i> | Under the control of the UN, the United Nations Commands that aim to support South Korea from the armed attack of the NPKA was established with Resolution 84 |
| August 4, 1950 <i>Establishment of the Pusan Perimeter</i> | To retard the armed attack of the NPKA before the arrival of military support of the UN, the ROKA, and the United States forces decided to create a defense line, resulting in the creation of the Pusan Perimeter which was set near the Nakdong river |
| September 15, 1950 <i>The Jangsa Landing Operation</i> | A few hours before Operation Chromite, to draw the NPKA's attention to the east of the peninsula, the Jangsa Landing Operation began with hundreds of student soldiers |
| September 15, 1950 <i>The Incheon Landing</i> | Operation Chromite, also known as the Incheon Landing, the main operation, began and eventually regained Incheon and successfully intercepted the supply roots of the North Korean forces |
| September 27, 1950 <i>Recaptivation of Seoul</i> | With NPKA being pushed back from Busan and Incheon, the ROKA and the UN troops started to recover its territory and eventually recaptured Seoul |
| October 1, 1950 <i>Recaptivation of the 38th Parallel</i> | With the fierce combat of the ROKA and the UN troops, they finally reached the 38th Parallel, exiling all North Korean troops out of the South Korean territory |

UN Involvement, Resolutions, Treaties and Events

- **Resolution 83, June 27, 1950**

Held in the United Nations Security Council, Resolution 83 calls upon not only to withdraw all troops of North Korea to the 38th Parallel but also recommends all nations to fully support South Korea from the armed attack of the NPKA. This resolution was debated after two days when the armed attack on South Korea began, which later led to the debate of Resolution 84.

- **Resolution 84, July 7, 1950**

With the question of the creation of a united army that contains troops from all around the world to support the Republic of Korea from the attack of the NPKA, the United Nations has created the United Nations Command, spearheaded by the United States. Resolution 84 has given legal authority to the United Nations Command to deploy armed troops on the Korean peninsula. As mentioned before, the Soviet Union didn't participate in the conference, meaning it did not deny the deployment of the UN troops fighting back the NPKA.

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