

UNIT I CONCEPT OF LIMITED WAR –KOREAN WAR

1. Causes of Korean War
2. Main events
3. Role of UNO

UNIT II VIETNAM WAR

1. Causes
2. Main Events
3. Lessons Learnt

Korean War.

After the surrender of Japan at the end of world war II, on August 15, 1945. The allied forces begin to occupy Korea. The North Korea was occupied by Soviet Union and South Korea by America. In 1948, as a result of cold war tensions, the occupation zones became two sovereign states. A socialist state was established in the North under the totalitarian leadership of Kim Sung and a capitalist state in the South under the authoritarian leadership of Syngam Rhee.

Both governments of the two new Korean states claimed to be the sole legitimate government of all of Korea, and neither accepted the border as a permanent. North Korea military Korean people's Army (KPA)

Causes of Korean war:

- The spread of communism during cold war
- American containment
- Japanese occupation of Korea during world war II
- End of world war II, the Allied victory
- America, competition with the USSR for world domination
- 1950 Syngman Rhee boasted that he was going to attract North Korea. It was a good enough excuse to the North Koreans to invade South Korea.
- April 1950 Kim II Sung travelled to Moscow and secured Stalin's support for a policy to unify Korea under his authority
- North Korea started the Korean war invoking the nationalistic slogan of 'liberating people.'

North Korea Surprise Attack:

The USSR left behind a well equipped & trained North Korean army. It had at its disposal 1,35,000 men supported by tanks & artillery.

The South Korean forces by comparison numbered only 98,000 & were effectively a constabulary force. This was partly because the US was anxious to deprive the South of the means to invade North.

Both sides wanted a reunification of Peninsula - the North dreamed of a wholly communist peninsula & South of unified democracy. The North was encouraged by its superior military balance. In the early hours of 25 June 1950, when half of South troops were on leave on weekend.

United Nations forces in Korean War.

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Following the invasion of South Korea by North Korea, 21 member nations of UN committed themselves to support South Korea. 16 UN nations supplied fighting units and 5 sent military hospitals & field ambulance. Australia, Italy are one such countries who provided those services. The UN command provided the core military & strategic direction for Anti communist war effort in Korea. In 1950 the Armed forces of Korea numbered 95000. They were poorly equipped & has no experience. By August 1951, Korean army grew to 357,430 personnel. By 1952, it held 3 quarter of front line.

US Involvement in Korean War:

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On June 24, 1950, the North Korea invaded South Korea. A few days later Truman ordered US troops to the aid of South Korea and convinced the UN to send military aid. The US & South Korea were pushed into far corners of the Korean peninsula by September.

But Mac Arthur pulled off a risky but brilliant amphibious landing behind the North Koreans. By November, he had driven the enemy deep into North Korea & poisoned to push them into China. China returned poured troops. For the next 18 months uneasy situation prevailed. Finally July 1953, agreement signed. Mac Arthur publicly disagreed with Truman. The general was fired. Mac Arthur returned to home welcome in America.

Invasion of Inchan:

The operation involve some 75,000 troops & 261 naval vessels & led to the recapture of South Korea capital of Seoul two weeks later

The code was 'chromite'. On 15th September 1950, it began & ended on 19th September. North Korea defended

US troops. The largely defended city of Inchan was seized after being bombed

by UN forces. The UN & Korean forces were commanded by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur of United States Army. MacArthur was driving force behind the

operation. The battle was followed by a rapid collapse of KPA within a month of Inchan during landing the

Americans had taken 135,000 KPA troops prisoner -

North to Yalu :

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Mac Arthur did not believe that he could win the cold war without an amphibious landing deep behind enemy line and had started think about a landing as early as July. For the core of his landing force, he & the joint chiefs of staff selected the 1st Marine division and eight Army's remaining infantry division. The 7th as the force developed it also included South Korean marine and infantry units and an assortment of US support troops. The entire force was designated commanded by General Edward M. Almond. Pyongyang fell to US on October 19. The Kim Il sung government, with remnants of nine KPA divisions. Air defence forces struggled toward 'Yalu river'. The UNC assumed that KPA has lost.

Involvement of China in Korean war:

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People's Republic of China to enter the war remains mysteriously masked in Korean war Kim Il sung leader of communist. In October 1950, Chinese troops under the name of Chinese people volunteered Army crossed the Yalu river to assist North Korea. US troops crossed 38th parallel. On June 25, 1950, the North Korea army led by Kim Il sung launched an offensive against South Korea. Although newly emerged evidence indicates that there was an exchange of values between Kim. Mao & Stalin on the North's plan of military invasion, 3 several signs indicates that China was still not prepared for an invasion.

Dismissal of MacArthur:

The military confrontation in the history of united states president Harry S. Truman relieves General Douglas MacArthur of command of US forces in Korea. The firing of MacArthur set off a belief uproar among the American public but Truman remained committed to keep the conflict in Korea as a 'limited war'

In early days of the war in Korea, the general had devised some brilliant strategies & military maneuvers that helped to save South Korea from falling to the invading forces of communism North Korea. As US & UN forces turned the tide of battle in Korea. MacArthur argued for a policy of pushing into North argued to completely

defeat the communist forces. Truman went along with his plan, but worried that the communist forces government of people Republic of China might take the invasion as a hostile act and intervene in the conflict.

In April 1951, the president Truman fired Mac Arthur and replaced him with Gen. Matthew Ridgeway. On April 11 Truman addressed that "General Mac Arthur had been fired, so that there would be no doubt or confusion as to the real purpose and aim of our policy - communism".

Negotiation and War Ends:

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Seoul was captured four times and communist forces were pushed back to positions around the 38th parallel close to where the war started. After this the front stabilized and the last two years of fighting became a war of attrition. The war in the air, however, was never a stalemate. North Korea was subject to a massive US bombing campaign. Jet fighters confronted each other in air to air combat for the first time in history and Soviet pilots covertly flew in defense of their communist allies.

The fighting ended on 27th July 1953. When the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed. The agreement created the Korean demilitarized zone (DMZ) to separate North-South Korea & allowed the return of prisoners. However no peace treaty was ever signed. The two Koreas are technically still at war engaging in a frozen conflict. In April 2018, the leaders of North & South Korea met at the DMZ and agreed to work toward a treaty to formally end the Korean war.

The Korean war was among the most destructive conflicts of the modern ~~act~~ era, with approximately 3 million war fatalities and a larger proportional civilian death toll than World War II or the Vietnam war. It incurred the destruction of virtually all of Korea's major cities, thousands of massacre by both sides, including the mass killing of tens of thousands of suspected communists by the South Korean government and the torture & starvation of prisoners of war by the North.

Korean command. North Korea

became among the most heavily
bombed countries in history.