STUDY GUIDE

UNDER - SECRETARY -GENERAL:
BAŞAR NACİ AÇIKALIN

UNDER - SECRETARY -GENERAL:
ALİ BATUHAN TAÇBAŞ

ACADEMIC ASSISTANT:
ALTAN CENGİZ

THE KOREAN WAR

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Letter From the Secretary General

Honourable Delegates, Esteemed Advisors, and Distinguished Guests,

My name is Bersun Akkaya. As the Secretary-General, it is with great pride, immense joy, and a privilege that I welcome you to the long-anticipated revival of MBMUN, now with its new iteration. This conference is the revival of a conference rooted in tradition and now reconstructed for a new generation of thinkers and changemakers.

The preparation of this conference has been an odyssey. Alongside an exceptional team of organizational and academic teams, we have devoted countless hours fueled by passion and purpose to ensure that MBMUN'25 embodies not only excellence in diplomacy, but with a genuine commitment to dialogue, cooperation, and meaningful progress to be a platform for meaningful discourse, a forum where today's youth can engage with the complexities of a rapidly changing world.It is our utmost pleasure to bring together young minds in a time defined by uncertainty, environmental collapse, contested sovereignties, technological upheaval, and a shifting global order nor only to discuss but also to share and develop their ideas with the critical tools of diplomacy, ethics, and global citizenship in a collaborative atmosphere. This year's theme draws inspiration from one of history's most noble civilizations: the Roman Empire. It invites participants to examine the durability of power and the fragility of institutions. Under the motto Per Aspera Ad Astra "Through Hardships to the Stars" we call upon you to rise above challenges and to reach intellectually and morally, toward something greater. Each of our ten deliberately selected committees has been formed to combine academic depth with contemporary relevance ranging from historical reenactments to futuristic policy dilemmas, public health to international security, and from post-Soviet sovereignty to the legal dilemmas in orbital militarization. From historical simulation in the Roman Senate to the timeless ethical conflict of the 12 Angry Men, we aim to reflect the diversity of the United Nations and the multidisciplinary challenges that confront our period. Each agenda item was chosen not only to echo global urgency but also to foster intellectual relevance creating a space where rhetoric meets responsibility. Model United Nations is not merely a conference, it is a living classroom, a training ground for leadership, a crucible where global awareness is tested, and a stage where youth diplomacy is celebrated. In this regard, whether your voice resonates through heated

debate or takes shape in silent diplomacy, never forget that your presence here has meaning. I invite and encourage all my delegates to research boldly, question fearlessly, and above all, remain deeply committed to the principles of respect, empathy, and curiosity for the rest of their lives..

Aim to reach the moon even if you could not reach the moon, you will find your place among the stars, may the light of the stars be your beacon that enlightens your path to knowledge. On behalf of the entire MBMUN'25 Secretariat, I look forward to welcoming you to leave a mark far beyond its closing ceremony.

Cordially,

Bersun AKKAYA

The Secretary-General of MBMUN'25

Letters From the Under Secretaries General

Hello and welcome back to yet another JCC. My name is Başar Naci Açıkalın and I am more than honored to be a part of Muhittin Mustafa Böcek Model United Nations 2025 Conference. I present my most gracious of thanks to the executive team of this conference starting with the Secretary General Bersun Akkaya and Director General Doğa Şentürk and their deputies Organizational Advisor Buse Duman, Deputy Secretary General and Deputy Director General, respectively, Kadircan Yıldız, Emre Kavşut for making this committee possible. In the Korean War your jobs is to recreate the dispute between Supreme Leader Kim Il-Sung and President Syngman Rhee that divided Korea into North and South.

I adress my latest but definitely not least thanks to two amazing MUNers, my Co-Under Secretary General Ali Batuhan Taçbaş and my Academic Assistant Altan Cengiz, who worked so hard, even more then myself, to bring you the most enjoyable three days. I

admire and await you all to meet in this conference and I hope that this paper guides you through whatever research you need.

And if you have any questions, my e-mail adress is always open for them;

naci_acikalin@outlook.com

Thank you for participating in this committee.

Sincerely,

Başar Naci Açıkalın, Co-Under Secretary General of JCC: Korean War.

Letter From the Academic Assistant

I, Altan Cengiz, as the academic assistant of this committee, cordially salute and welcome you to this delightful conference, MBMUN'25. I have been in Model UN for a while, and this agenda item was a dream of mine. I thank my Under Secretaries General for seeing me fit for this role. We had a lot of fun writing this study guide, and we also hope that you will have some fun with it too. I believe that these three days will be enough to efficiently solve this conflict. I especially thank Bersun Akkaya, as this conference holds personal significance for me, and for always being there for me.

If you have any inquiries, you can ask through my mail altan.cengiz09@gmail.com. Thanks for participating.

Yours Truly,

Altan Cengiz, Academic Assistant of JCC: Korean War

1. Introduction to the Committee: Crisis Committees Explained

1.1. Main Objective

The Delegates objective varies highly during crisis committees depending on the agenda item. These objectives can range anything from getting yourself from point A to point B, into abducting a random Mesopotamian copper merchant who sells poor quality copper. We can generalize your objective as solving a given crisis via directives (1.2.2).

For this Committee, your primary roles will also be provided to you in the cabinet guides. Your main objective is to be the real Korea. you can get the base of it on the ideologies (2.2) sub-clause. About specific rules that will be applied in this committee, they can be listed as:

● You must cooperate to solve the problems. You each may have different powers, but true power is formed when working together.

● About technology, you can use all the technologies that were current at that age. If you have intentions to invent new things it should be invented before 1955 realistically.

● In most of the crisis committees ammunition is accepted as infinite. Since it would make things harder than it should be. However, logistics are always considered during the evaluation of directives.

● In your directives you have to write your allocation, committee date, real time and also the related departments for us to evaluate it.

● This guide has the purpose of teaching you the topic. The events in the committee will be related to your directives. Since there are no strict obligations stating that directives have to be the same with history, you have the power to change the course of history with your directives of course!

● Your directives should make sense and be realistic.

- You will be provided with a cabinet guide that will be introducing your allocations, explaining the numbers of soldiers etc.

- In the conference there will be a workshop about the procession of the committee. But it is essential for you to learn the topic.

- Reading the guide.

1.2. Committee Dynamic

1.2.1. Debate

For your standart General Assembly committee debate is a must but in Crisis, it is semi-optional. Yet semi-optional does not mean writing directives in a corner far away. Cooperation is as much as important as writing. It can contribute to time efficiency and overall committees' way of crisis handling.

1.2.2. Directives

Directives are the most fundamental part of a crisis committee. As said previously, directives are something like orders and commands that you write in order to take action during given crises. The directive that's written to different crises may vary as specified as personal, joint, committee etcetera. Now the reasoning behind this spectrum of directives is to organize and make it easier to understand what the written directive is about which will be explained in these sub clauses. The cycle of directives is sort of complicated so in order to simplify the process:

- A crisis update is given by the related authorities.

- Delegates start to write directives in order to avert the crisis given.

- After the delegates complete their directives, (if not top secret) they hand them to their chairboard for inspection.

- Chairboard sends the checked directives to the related authorities.

- The Related Authorities examine the directives and generate updates as a result.

1.2.2.1. **_Personal Directive:_** Personal Directives are written in order to avert given crises or to make future plans as an individual. The delegate can only write these directives strictly under their own power and authority, if the delegate wants to other delegates forces he/she must ask for permission.

1.2.2.2. **_Joint Directive:_** Joint Directives are usually written with two or more individuals. The trajectory of the joint directive is to utilize power and individual skill set amongst the delegates. It ensures that the delegates are synchronized during the crisis. Joint directives also hold the properties of stopping miscommunications due to their nature.

1.2.2.3. **_Committee Directive:_** This type of directive is to be only written when the committee, as a whole, decides to take action to an ongoing crisis. Committee directives are usually sent against major threats concerning everyone in the committee.

1.2.2.4. **_Intelligence Directive:_** The objective of intelligence directives is to get information on their allocations ability, equipment, relations etcetera. You can only get specific information that is available to you. You cannot ask for enemy locations and confidential matters.

1.2.2.5. **_Top Secret:_** Top Secret is a very special type of directive that gets separated from most. The Chairboard does not hold the right to see a top secret directive making it a powerful weapon that can decide the committee's faith. Top secret directives are directly handed to the admin. The directive should be folded in half covering the text, to-from and any other writing that may lead to the writer. After folding the directive, "Top Secret should be written in the back as a form of specification.

The general reason for top secret directives is to keep your "work" hidden from the committee.

1.2.2.6. ***Press Release:*** Press Releases are written when one wants to make a declaration, a speech, or a notice. Whether it is to rally troops or to spread your propaganda through the Korean countryside, press releases are your way to go.

2. Introduction to the War: Historical Overview of the Korean Dispute

2.1. World War II (WWII)

World War Two (WW2), the arms race that WW2 dragged with itself to the world, which resulted in major changes in the war, "Ground forces fight face to face, and the better strategist wins", was over. It got replaced with you must win in the sky, oceans, and the ground. The Ground war was also drastically changed during WW2, but we will talk about modern warfare widely in the next chapter. These changes made countries and their industries into wartime industries, which basically means factories stop producing consumer goods and instead, produce military equipment of all kinds. This created some issues, but the main issues were: The owners of arms industries gained huge amounts of wealth, the standard of living decreased globally, and the working population dropped drastically. All of these were necessary to uphold to win the war, but they created a general hate for war industries, which will be important when the war ends (Mazower, 1998; Judt, 2005).

After the war, all countries were war-sick, but the world was still in need of an agreement on the war: What happens now, who takes what? These questions were answered in Yalta, and these answers resulted in the starting point of the world turning a two-sided dice called the Cold War (Mazower, 1998; Judt, 2005).

In the end, we can say World War II was the war between ideologies and governments. No civilians were happy after the catastrophe that the world faced. At least millions of dead bodies and thousands of wrecks (armors, planes, any kind of military

equipment remaining) resulted from the victory of the allied powers or fancier way defenders of democracy. Except that there was an authoritarian communist regime that was becoming another member of the allied powers in 1941: The USSR (United Soviet Socialist Republics). They fought against the Axis during the war together. But the problem wasn't the alliance or losses, the problem was ideological differences between the emerging blocs (Mazower, 1998; Judt, 2005).

2.2. Ideologies

2.2.1. Communism

Communism is a political curriculum that focuses on replacing private property and profit-based economies with public ownerships and community controlled productions and natural resources, hence, it is a higher and more advanced form of socialism according to the communists. How communism differs from socialism is a century-long question but not yet come to an answer and still up for debate. The main reason that this question is almost always raised is because of the adherence to Karl Marx' type of socialism (Trotsky, 2022). Marx liked to use socialism and communism differently on his writings like most writers of the 19th century and this led to his two phased communism that predictably could overthrow capitalism; first phase is the transitional system where the working class control the government and economy with wages according the difficulty of the jobs and the work ethic of people, and the second one being fully realized communism where there is no controlled government or divided classes with the principle of; "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs.". Many followers of Marx, including the Soviet Leader Vladimir Ilich Lenin, took after his path (Dagger & Ball, 2025).

2.2.2. Capitalism

It is a counter-economic system to communism where production is privately owned and its income is distributed into various markets. It is mostly dominant on western world and

it is not really reliant on a certain philosophical question like communism is. World War I plays a big part in the growth of capitalism since after the war the markets shrank and the gold-standards were scrapped, forcing many states to actually change their limited gold resources for currencies. The Great Depression in the 1930s brought down many countries though, and it created a newfound sympathy for socialism for workers, philosophers, and middle-class workers. After the decades following the second World War, most capitalist states adopted some sort of welfare protocol, restoring confidence after the 1930s (Heilbroner & Boettke 2025).

2.3.   The Division

On December 1st, 1943, The Cairo Declaration took place and the United States (USA), the United Kingdom of Great Britain (the UK), and PR China (PRC) came to the conclusion of Korea needing independence "in due course". This was not seen as too friendly, however, for the provisional Korean government on past-day Chongqing. At the Yalta Conference (February 1945), the President of the United States Franklin D. Roosevelt put on the table a four-country trusteeship consisting of the USA, the UK, the USSR, and PRC to Soviet Leader Joseph Stalin. Stalin agreed to the plan of Roosevelt but they did not reach any agreement for the future of Korea, and the rest is history about the relations between the US and the Soviets.

But the division of Korea relies mostly on who entered where first. After the Potsdam Declaration included in one of its clauses, "the terms in Cairo Declaration" where Korea was promised to have its independence "carried out", the USSR pledged support of the creation of an independent Korea. After the Japanese surrender on the 38th parallel, Stalin agreed that the south of that line was to be left to the Americans, and on September 8th, American troops landed on southern Korea. Now there were two separate parts, one northern and one southern. The Soviets almost immediately started to seal off the 38th parallel (Lee et al., 2025).
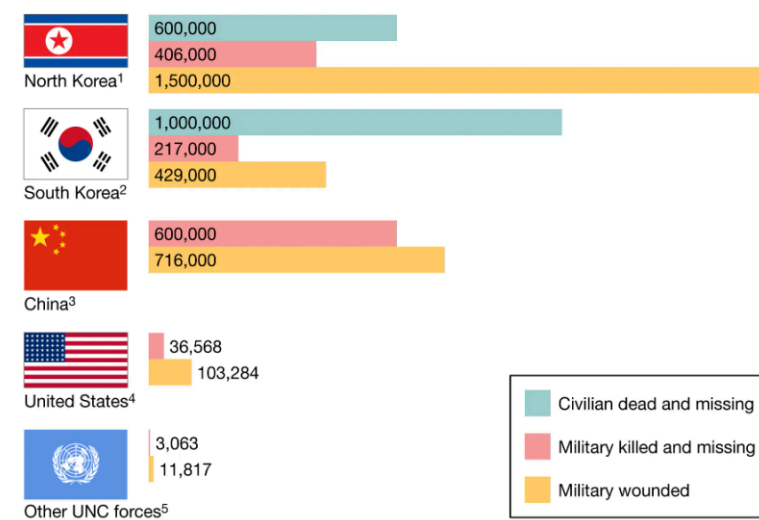
2.4. The Korean War

2.4.1. The Beginning of the War

After the dividation of Korea by the US and the USSR, in 5 years, the conflict between Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North) and Republic of Korea (South) sparked in June 1950. Northern side, mostly supplied by the Soviet Union, invaded "American-controlled" southern and to help the fight of the South Koreans, the United Nations and the United States intervened. Right after this intervention though, PR China decided to aid North Korea in the war.

The two sides of this dispute never ever could come to an agreement that could unify Korea. In 1947, President of the United States Henry S. Truman proposed and persisted upon the idea of the United Nations pulling the strings in Korea, even though the US forces controlled more than half of the country, and stayed imminent until 1948. For all the while, Kim Il-Sung, a Soviet-trained major, strengthened his control over the Communist Party and northern military forces.

Battle casualties of the Korean War (1950–53)

North Korea[1]
- 600,000
- 406,000
- 1,500,000

South Korea[2]
- 1,000,000
- 217,000
- 429,000

China[3]
- 600,000
- 716,000

United States[4]
- 36,568
- 103,284

Other UNC forces[5]
- 3,063
- 11,817

Legend:
- Civilian dead and missing
- Military killed and missing
- Military wounded

[1] Figures reflect the higher end of U.S. and South Korean estimates, which range from 500,000 to 600,000 civilian dead and missing, from 294,000 to 406,000 military killed and missing, and from 226,000 to 1,500,000 military wounded.

[2] South Korean estimates of civilian dead and missing range from 500,000 to 1,000,000. Official figure of military killed in action is 187,712.

[3] Figures are U.S. and South Korean estimates. Official Chinese figures acknowledge 152,400 military killed and missing, 238,000 military wounded.

[4] Figures reflect official U.S. tally, which counts 33,741 battlefield killed and missing and 2,827 dead and missing in war zone from other causes. U.S. military deaths outside the war zone were 17,678, bringing the total military dead and missing during the Korean War to 54,246.

[5] No UNC member had more than 700 battlefield deaths except Turkey (721).

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Figure 1: The casualties of the Korean War.[1]

Following that year, in early 1948, the independence of a South Korea state was recognized as a UN policy. Unfortunately, communists in the south did not approve of this and an irregular warfare started below the 38th parallel. This fight eventually evolved into a border dispute between the newly formed Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) and Korean People's Army (KPA). The North countered the counter-guerilla units of the ROKA with using guerilla forces in 10 different incursions below the border. However, this uprising was suppressed and the Republic of Korea was formed in August 1948. Syngman Rhee was the first president of this unification (Millett, 2025).

Foreign Intervention

2.4.1.1. ***The United States of America (USA):*** Even though sources say the American involvement started with the initiation taken by Truman, the early precense of the US in the Korean region bordering the end of the second world war indicates a different story. However, it is true that the US sent their troops officially to fight against the northern oppression after the green light from Douglas MacArthur in 1950. Before this, Truman addresses the senate to approve a Korean aid package. He expected that this policy towards the war would peacefully roll back the communist opposition.

"Korea has become a testing ground in which the validity and practical value of the ideals and principles of democracy which the Republic [of Korea] is putting into practice are being matched against the practices of communism which have

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[1] Encyclopædia Britannica. (2025, June 18). *Battle Casualties of the Korean War (1950–53).* https://www.britannica.com/event/Korean-War#/media/1/322419/67418

been imposed upon the people of north Korea. The survival and progress of the Republic toward a self-supporting, stable economy will … encourage the people of southern and southeastern Asia and the Islands of the Pacific to resist and reject the communist propaganda with which they are besieged. Moreover, the Korean Republic, by demonstrating the success and tenacity of democracy in resisting communism, will stand as a beacon to the people of northern Asia in resisting the control of the communist forces which have overrun them."

-Henry S. Truman, 1949 (Matray, 2022).

On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces begun to attack South Korean territory. With an unbelievable lack of precision, the CIA intelligence came surprisingly short and most of these attacks caught US and ROKA forces by a thunderbolt. This was such a failure, it shook the public opinion on the Truman administration by a landslide. Within hours, Truman decided that the US should in fact join the fight in Korea effective immediately. Meanwhile, North Korea was conquering kilometers after kilometers of land with the help of China and the Soviet Union.

The United Nations adopted a resolution against the KPA forces (see the subsection below) which the USSR boycotted in order to protest against the actions of not recognizing Communist China. This only allowed Truman to manipulate[2] the UN into taking "necessary actions" and win their approval to stop the invasion of communism since the Soviets took their own veto rights. Right after, the US presidential administration held a meeting to determine the characteristics of the Korean involvement. They sent their air and naval forces to

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[2] For many years the US is known to have their way by playing the freedom card. They created a stipulation of the communists trying to take over the world. However, because of the many aggressive actions through many countries openly committed by the communism-based states, this stipulation only showed truth when it was put upon consideration inside the UN Secretariat.

the Korean peninsula, surrounding it from all sides and sending aid to South

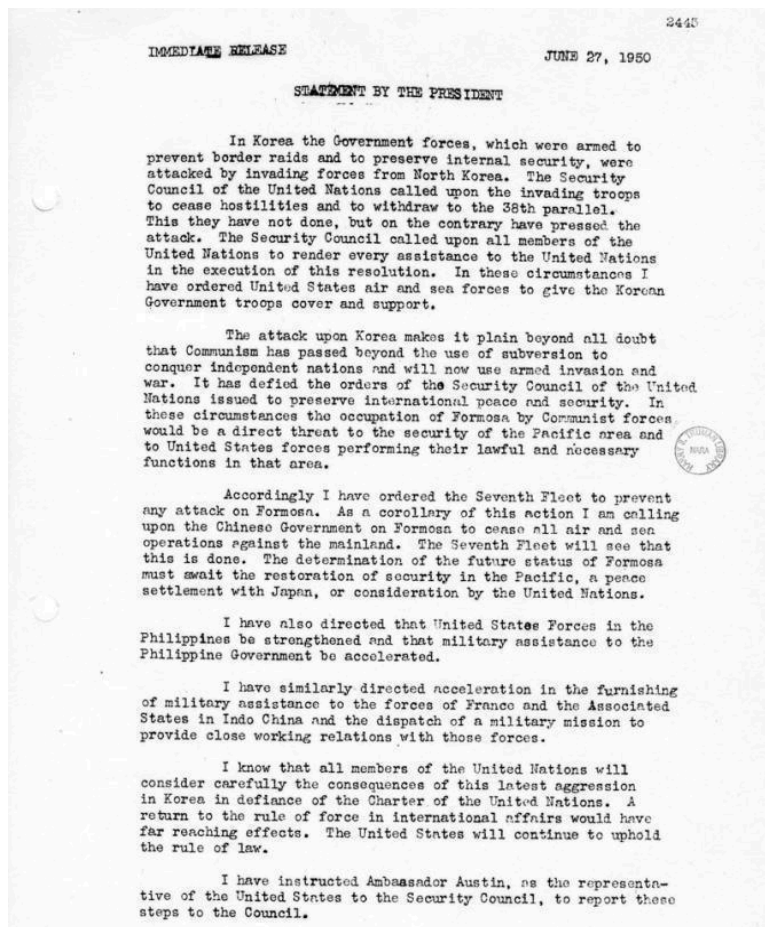Korean army (*Truman Intervenes in Korea*, n.d.).

Figure 2: The statement written by the President Henry S. Truman regarding the Korean issue, 2 days after the negotiations with the UNSC on June 25th.[3]

2.4.1.2. ***The United Nations Command (UNC):*** When the war broke out, the UN sent armies to Korea according to the protocols on Security Council Resolution 82. Something like this was never an agenda of the UN before. And after almost 70 years of its presence in the Korean peninsula, the UNC still is active in recent day (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea, n.d.).

On July 7th, 1950, the UNC was established after the recognition of North Korean aggression in South Korea. Aforementioned Resolutions 83 and 84 opened up the

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[3] *US enters the Korean conflict*. (2021, May 19). National Archives. https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/korean-conflict#background

possibility of international legal authority to its member states, of course to restore peace on the Korean peninsula. This inevitably led to the unification of command under the UN with the United States as its leader.

Twenty-two states have agreed to help the cause:

India, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Denmark, and Germany provided **medical** support while,

Australia, Belgium, Luxembourg, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, South Africa, Greece, Thailand, Turkey (Recently renamed Türkiye), the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Philippines provided with **deploying combat units** (*22 Sending States - 국가보훈부(영문)*, n.d.). If you want to be informed more specifically, please read the contents of the website given in the following footnote.[4]

When we look at the Korean War timeline, we can see that the UNC is involved almost every time in some way. Quoting the official government website of the US regarding UNC, this influence can be seen much more easily.

- **June 25, 1950**: North Korean forces crossed the 38th Parallel and invaded South Korea. The UN condemned the attack and passed United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 82, calling for the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of North Korean forces.

- **June 27, 1950**: United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 83 declared North Korean actions constituted a breach of peace, recommending UN members provide assistance to South Korea to repel the attack and restore peace on the Korean

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[4] *22 sending states – 국가보훈부(영문).* (n.d.). https://www.mpva.go.kr/english/contents.do?key=1829

Peninsula.

- **June 28, 1950**: Seoul, South Korea's capital city, was captured by North Korean forces.

- **July 7, 1950**: United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 84 authorized the United States to establish and lead a unified command comprised of military forces from UN member states and authorized that command to operate under the UN flag.

- **July 31, 1950**: United Nations Security Resolution (UNSCR) 85 called for UNC to determine the requirements for the relief to, and support for, the people of South Korea.

- **August 4—September 16, 1950**: U.S. and South Korean troops established the "Busan Perimeter" and prevented North Korea from capturing South Korea.

- **September 15—16, 1950**: U.S. forces conducted the Incheon Landing.

- **September 16—22, 1950**: UNC forces broke out of the Pusan Perimeter, recaptured Seoul, and advanced north into North Korea.

- **November 25, 1950**: The Chinese People's Volunteer Army crossed the Yalu river into North Korea and drove back UNC forces.

- **November 27—28, 1950**: UNC forces are surrounded at the Changjin (Chosin) Reservoir.

- **November 1950:** United Nations Command incorporated the Civil Assistance sections of major combat units with the small UN Public Health and Welfare Detachment to form the UN Civil Assistance Command (UNCACK) in Busan. UNCACK supervised the distribution and utilization of more than $450 million in relief assistance from 33 UN member nations. UNCACK clothed, fed, housed, and medically treated millions before operations ceased in September 1953.

- **December 9—24, 1950**: Evacuation of UNC forces from the port city of Hungnam. This operation also included the largest sea-borne military evacuation of civilians under combat conditions, transporting 98,000 Koreans from Hungnam, Wonsan, and Sonjin ports.

- **January—April 1951**: Chinese People's Volunteer Army pushed UNC forces back across the 38th Parallel and recaptured Seoul.

- **May 1951**: UNC counterattack freed Seoul. Fighting stalled around the 38th Parallel.

- **June 1951—July 1953**: UNC and communist forces fought sporadic battles for control of territory around the 38th Parallel.

- **July 10, 1951**: Peace talks began at Kaesong and eventually continued at Panmunjom.

- **July 27, 1953**: The Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom, temporarily ending all fighting. A permanent peace treaty has never been signed (United Nations Command, n.d.).

2.4.1.3. ***North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):*** Disregarding popular belief, NATO was not really involved in this matter at all. There was just an inside fear of the rising state of communism in the world ("NATO and the Cold War," n.d.). However, the actions taken and sacrifices given by the countries, Greece, Turkey, and the Federal Republic of Germany, gained a considerable amount of haste and respect for them during the procedures of their inclusion in NATO (Lafeber, 1989). Some even say that these countries earned their way into NATO by their involvement in this war.

2.4.1.4. ***China and the Soviet Union:*** There is really not much to say after the description of the split after world war two (see 2.3). For the USSR and China together, the Korean peninsula belonging to a communist country meant easy access to Japan and the rest of the Pacific, for that reason, the USSR backed the invasion by the Supreme Leader Kim Il-Sung in 1950. After the huge amount of UNC response, China decided to also aid North Korea with military force alongside the Soviets. But the main reason was to unify the peninsula under a communist rule (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2025).

2.4.1.5. ***Turkish Brigade:*** Many sources describe the Turkish Brigade as the unsung heroes of this war. Turkey began to send troops under the US Army in October 1950 as a 5.000-man brigade and then joining the coalition under the UNC. For the first year of the war they struggled to put up with the established armies of the northerners, but this was expected since Turkey only gained independence after

the first world war 27 years ago in 1923. However, in a surprising way, for the following months the brigade managed to break through six full-on Chinese divisions around Kunu-ri. This achievement caught the eye of General Douglas MacArthur, the Commander of the UN Coalition Forces. He was shocked by the heart and the resiliency of the Turkish Army.

"The Turks are the heroes of heroes. There is no impossibility for the Turkish Brigade."

-Douglas MacArthur

As the war went on, the Turkish Brigade only gained recognition to their name. General Walton H. Walker, Commander of the US 8th Army, and even the US President Henry S. Truman himself praised the unit with a Presidential Unit Citation. This was given to the Turkish forces because of their heroic act to save a US division from an attack, losing 717 reported men in the process.

Later on, Turkey became the 4th largest brigade that was sent to help South Korea in the war. Up to 15.000 men served once in a time during various fronts(*Turkey: Forgotten Ally in a Forgotten War*, n.d.). Turkey suffered a total of 741 men killed in action, 2.068 men wounded, and 163 men missing. The Brigade fought in the Battles of Kunuri, Kumyangjang-Ni, Chorwon-Seoul diversion, Taegyewonni defense, Nevada Complex, and the Barhar-Kumhwa attacks according to the United States data (United Nations Command, n.d.).

2.4.2. *Defense of the Pusan Perimeter and Inchon Landing*

From 29th of July to 19th of September 1950, after the invasion of North Korean troops and various back-to-back counter-attacks, ROKA and USA forces managed to set a perimeter later named as the Pusan Perimeter. After suffering defeats in Osan, the Kum River, and Taejon, 8th Army took a defensive positioning in the southeast portion of the land. Pusan

Perimeter was a rectangular area which was roughly 40 kilometers vertical along the Naktong River and just 25 kilometers horizontally on the north of Yongdok on the Sea of Japan (*Battle of Pusan Perimeter | EBSCO*, n.d.).

Following the Pusan Perimeter, through September 15 and 26, the US and South Korean Armies daringly landed at the port of Inchon near the recent-time South Korean capital Seoul. This was executed under the Command of UNC General Douglas MacArthur. Landing reversed the tide of the war and forced North Korean forces to retreat in disorder (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2024).

2.4.3.   *Stalemate*

After the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir, there was a stalemate in the war that went on from 1951 to 1953. While the bombing of North Korea continued, the UNC and the communists exchanged some land and the works for an armistice took place, the negotiations began on July 10th, 1951 at Kaesong. The goal for the capitalist forces was to regain all the land beneath the 38th parallel. Even though it is reflected as a stalemate, in this period of the war over four million artillery shells were fired. Finally, after 2 years, an armistice was reached on July 27th, 1953, but South Koreans did not sign the papers (Lee, 2021).

2.4.4.   *Panmunjom Armistice*

The USSR delegation on the UN opened a motion for a ceasefire and armistice in June 1951. As mentioned before, the negotiations started on the 10th of July, in Kaesong, but later resumed in Panmunjom, which is 50 km northwest of Seoul. First drawback came from the Chinese as they proposed that all foreign intervention was to be lifted from the peninsula, which was ultimately refused by the US. Secondly, the topic was the borders. Communists wanted the separation to be from the original line on the 38th parallel but the US, again, refused and said that the borders should be drawn from the existing battle line. Which brought them to a third topic in prisoner negotiations. The UNC held a total of 171.000

prisoners of war (POWs), but around 50.000 of them were unwilling to go back under the communist rule. However, the communist, in pursuit of keeping their reputation, wanted all the captives to get back. As expected, these negotiations were in a complete lockdown and absolutely no progress was achieved. That is until 1953, after the death of Joseph Stalin. By this time, the US had changed administrations and Dwight D. Eisenhower was now the president of the United States. During this year, there were a lot of prisoner exchanges but the most impactful was South korean Leader Syngman Rhee releasing 27.000 anticommunist prisoners, going against the UN, which resulted in communists breaking off negotiations. Rhee inevitably agreed to disagree and he said that he would support the armistice even though he would not sign it. As a thank you package, the US initiated to extend the military and economic support for the protection of South Korea against further communist attacks. On July 27th, 1953, the armistice was signed where the UNC won almost all of its demands that they stated at the beginning of the negotiations (Lee et al., 2025).

3.   A Brief Understanding on the Style of Modern Warfare

Modern Warfare is the methods and strategies of military disputes that was established in the 20th century in order to adapt to the new world and technologies, characterized by advanced techs, total war strategies, and the intensive increasing of the complexity in geopolitical factors. It includes innovations in weaponry, tactics, intelligence, and communication that transformed how wars even effect the general population, emphasizing the impact of industrialization and technological advancements on effectiveness in combat and strategy (*Modern Warfare - (AP European History) - Vocab, Definition, Explanations | Fiveable*, n.d.).

3.1.   Ground

The most ordinary type of warfare is ground warfare in modern-time disputes. Ground warfare consists of 3 main units, infantry, armor and artillery. Many of your troops will

consist of Ground forces including these 3 units. The details and numbers will be provided to you in the cabinet guides specially prepared for the North and the South.

3.1.1.   *Infantry*

In English, the use of the term "Infantry" began in the 1570s to describe soldiers who march and walk on foot. Infantry has been the most essential type of trooper since the literal start of warfare. These soldiers can be equipped with various tasks and many fields. The Infantryman's task and name also highly vary throughout as such as light infantry, irregular infantry, heavy infantry, mountain infantry, motorized infantry, mechanized infantry, airborne infantry, air assault infantry, and naval infantry. Infantry forces are usually transferred from A to B on foot. It can and will be a source of exhaustion and fatigue that can affect the troops' mobility and combat capability deeply. It is important to make the necessary breaks and logistic chains that make these transfers more efficient during the conflict ("U.S. Marines in The Korean War," n.d.).

Figure 3: A 1992 painting depicting the 65th Infantry's bayonet charge against a Chinese division during the Korean War.[5]

3.1.2. Armored

Examples of Armored vehicle systems are tanks, helicopters, fighter planes, submarines and warships. They are defined as larger machines that are used in immediate combat and that integrate different military requirements (movement, fire power, etc.) into one system. You will mostly work with tanks and fighter planes during the committee.

3.1.2.1. **Tanks:** Tanks were a reliable source of power. They could shoot a variety of ammunition from a great distance. There a Also some armored types of tanks that could provide a shield for infantry. They're Like small walking fortresses, invulnerable to bullets. With correct placement and right doctrine they were able to dominate the battlefield completely. During this conflict you will mostly use WW2 era Tanks and vehicles. The specific models and types of tanks will be mentioned in cabinet guides.

3.1.2.2. **Fighter Planes:** Planes played a crucial role during the war period. Both for gathering intel and attacking enemy infantry groups. For infantry it was nearly impossible to retaliate to a plane. Plane was faster, stronger and more accurate. In the correct hands, planes can change the future of the war (What Are Heavy Weapons Systems? | War and Peace, n.d.).

3.1.2.3. **Helicopters:** Helicopters were the experimental part of the Korean War. The Sikorsky HO3S-1 Helicopter played a fundamental. In February 1948, the first Sikorsky H035-1 helicopter was delivered to the first Marine helicopter squadron, experimental Marine Helicopter Squadron 1 (HMX-1), at Quantico, Virginia.

[5] The National Guard. (n.d.). *The Borinqueneers by Dominic D'Andrea*. Flickr. https://www.flickr.com/photos/thenationalguard/4101111186

Three months later, the squadron made the first helicopter troop lift in history. Shortly after the Korean War broke out on 25 June 1950, 7 pilots, 30 enlisted men, and 4 HO3S-1 helicopters were detached from HMX-1 for service with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. Upon arrival at Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, these elements were combined with 8 fixed-wing pilots, 33 enlisted men, and 4 "usable" OY-2 light observation planes to form the brigade's air observation squadron, Marine Observation Squadron 6 (VMO-6). The squadron's commanding officer, Major Vincent J. Gottschalk, was given just 48 hours to weld these two elements together before being shipped overseas. Upon arrival in the Pusan Perimeter, VMO-6 set up its base at Chin-Hae on 2 August, ready for business. There was not long to wait. The next day, the brigade commander, Brigadier General Edward A. Craig, took off in one of the helicopters and gave a vivid demonstration of its versatility. In one day, he stopped to instruct a battalion, picked out the location for his forward command post, held a conference with the U.S. Army commanders, and held three more meetings with his ground commanders. Besides this role in command, the squadron's helicopters were "always available for observation, communications, and control." In addition, there were a wide variety of other missions: evacuating the wounded, rescuing downed fixed-wing pilots, transporting supplies, artillery spotting, and scouting enemy dispositions. During the month of August 1950, VMO-6 helicopters amassed a total of 580 flights and the HO3S-ls chalked up the first successful combat missions. These missions were a harbinger of the large-scale deployments that would come("U.S. Marines in The Korean War," n.d.).

3.1.3. *Artillery*

Artillery has always been the loudest voice in war. If you needed to clear a hilltop, slow down an advance, or break morale, artillery was your answer. In Korea, with its harsh terrain and narrow valleys, artillery became not just support but the cornerstone of the battlefield. Infantry might have taken the ground, but it was artillery that prepared it. The Korean War saw the use of all types of firepower, from light 105mm shells to heavy 240mm projectiles. Both towed and self-propelled artillery platforms were used depending on the speed of the front and the nature of the mission.

The U.S. alone deployed over sixty artillery battalions during the war, not even counting the ROK and other UN forces that brought their guns to the table. These units worked with everything they had: 105s, 155s, 8-inch, and even 240mm weapons supported by forward observers who were as critical to the fight as the guns themselves (Sobieski, 2015). In some cases, naval artillery as large as 16 inches was brought into inland engagements by coordinating fire missions with observation posts and spotter aircraft (U.S. Army, 1953). These weren't just background noise; they were the thunder before the storm. And because Korea's mountains didn't allow easy movement, a good artillery setup could hold back entire enemy battalions, turning ridgelines into barriers and valleys into traps.

Observation and timing. The dependence of artillery on observation and timing made it both a blessing and a burden. The precision of these guns was directly related to forward observers, soldiers who worked in the line of fire, creeping up the hill and hiding behind it just to get on the radio and make a correction or call out the next enemy move. They were against the weather, visibility, and even terrain. Nonetheless, a strategically poised battery might mean everything when used properly. You will not always get the advantage of overpowering force; you may often have a good opportunity with a few guns, judiciously

located and well-coordinated, to determine the conditions before a single tank or squad advances to the next position.

3.2.   Naval

3.2.1.   *Aircraft Carriers*

Aircraft carriers are the key naval entity for modern naval warfare in the majority of the doctrines. These ships are built to be a portable naval airport. Which demanded a high amount of production cost and required much bigger escort ships to protect them. However, these downsides are nothing for the ability to use aircraft everywhere that the sea reaches. Aircraft carriers varied in their weight and ability to host different numbers of planes in them: Most of the time, the number of airplanes that these carriers can carry was 40-100 aircraft per operation (Rottman, 2002).

3.2.2.   *Battleships*

Battleships were still important during the Korean War, even though their role was beginning to fade because of air power and missiles. These big ships had massive guns that could shell enemy positions from far away. Battleships like the USS *Missouri* and USS *New Jersey* fired on enemy supply lines and coastal targets, helping ground forces. Even though they were expensive to run and vulnerable to air attack, their firepower was valuable in places where aircraft couldn't always reach (Rottman, 2002).

3.2.3.   *Cruisers*

Cruisers were versatile ships that provided fire support and protected fleets. Ships like the USS *Saint Paul* and USS *Los Angeles* were used to bombard enemy defences and defend aircraft carriers from air and surface threats. They were also good command ships because they had advanced communication equipment. Cruisers played an important role during operations like the Inchon landing, supporting ground troops with their bombardment power (Rottman, 2002).

3.2.4. *Destroyers*

Destroyers were the flexible, fast ships that did many jobs during the Korean War. They escorted carriers, hunted submarines, patrolled coasts, and supported ground troops with gunfire. Fletcher-class and Gearing-class destroyers were active in stopping enemy supplies and protecting the fleet. Their anti-submarine work was vital, especially since enemy subs were a real threat. Destroyers were essential to keeping control of the seas around Korea (Rottman, 2002).

3.2.5. *Submarines*

Submarines mainly did reconnaissance, attacked enemy supply routes, and supported special missions during the Korean War. Diesel-electric subs like the USS *Perch* patrolled near the coast to gather intelligence and disrupt the enemy navy. There weren't many enemy submarines, but the U.N. forces kept up anti-submarine patrols to secure important sea lines. Sometimes, subs helped put special forces behind enemy lines. Though less visible than surface ships, submarines played a key role in controlling the oceans (Rottman, 2002).

3.3. Logistics

A wise young man once said that "Half of warfare is logistics". You can deploy thousands of troops, hundreds of tanks, set up artillery lines that stretch out kilometers; but without the necessary food, fuel and ammunition they are worthless. If you appoint 20 guards to a territory and don't provide them with ammunition, food and equipment, that zone is doomed to be captured. So, in summary, logistics are everything in warfare.

The term "logistics" was not commonly used until shortly before World War II, but the concept and understanding of logistics have been around since the earliest days of warfare. In Clausewitz's words, getting the force to "fight at the right place and the right time" is the true essence of military logistics.

The Merriam-Webster online dictionary defines logistics as "the aspect of military science dealing with the procurement, maintenance, and transportation of military materiel, facilities, and personnel."

The Joint Chiefs of Staff's Logistics elaborates on this definition and quotes Rear Admiral Henry E. Eccles's 1959 statement that "Logistics is the bridge between the economy of the Nation and the tactical operations of its combat forces. Obviously then, the logistics system must be in harmony, both with the economic system of the Nation and with the tactical concepts and environment of the combat forces." You cannot supply everything to your soldiers while your citizens back home are starving. You have to remember the political aspect of war rather than going through all the tactics (*The Role of Logistics in Deterrence - Marine Corps Association*, n.d.).

"Amateurs talk about tactics, but professionals study logistics."

-General Robert Barrow, USMC

This simple two-sentence statement effectively captures both the complexity and far-reaching implications of military logistics. From the farthest tactical edge to the economic system of the nation, military logistics has far-reaching implications for the nation and the military element of national power and therefore affects every aspect of organizing, training, equipping, deploying, and employing the force.

Logistics is perhaps the most complex and interrelated capability provided by the modern military. Unfortunately, to those unfamiliar with its intellectual and technological breadth, depth, and complexity, it can be considered an assumed capability—something that simply happens—or, worse yet, a "back office" function that is not connected to warfighting capability (*Logistics: The Lifeblood of Military Power | the Heritage Foundation*, n.d.).

3.4. Intelligence and Covert Operations

Intelligence and covert operations played a game-changing role backstage in the Korean War. The redoubtable US Army was forced to strengthen its human intelligence (HUMINT) operations to be in tandem with the guerrilla modes and variable battle lines. Their sources of reliable information about the actual locations of the enemy troops, their supplies and where they were entrenching themselves were based on the use of spies and reconnaissance teams and locals who had familiarity with the landscape. Such operations involved secret tasks like sending behind-the-scenes agents very far into the enemy areas, and also bombarding sensitive targets. On the other hand, North Korea and China developed their espionage networks and counter-espionage facilities to safeguard their secrets and dabble with UN operations. Although neither side possessed the high-tech that we possess currently, intelligence formation did play a significant role in the planning and allocation of battles for each side. As it turned out, the US military learned in the war that it had to provide its intelligence people more training and with stronger coordination, and that they had to be more proficient in language skills, all of which would come to define the war operations in the future (Finnegan, 2011).

3.5. Reconnaissance

'Recon' for short. Reconnaissance is if not most one of the important factors in all engagements(Ground, Naval and aerial). Reconnaissance is the process of getting information about enemy forces or positions by sending out small groups of soldiers or by using aircraft, etc(*Cambridge Dictionary*, n.d.)… There are various ways to get information about enemy lines, but the most competent ones are scout planes for wider search and reconnaissance companies within the infantry.

Knowing your enemy's steps before acting is the key to close-range skirmishes. But also planning operations with intel is crucial for ground tactics, and deployment of the ground

troops. Having superior reconnaissance of your enemies will also play a crucial role in the use of naval, aerial and artillery bombardment. If your reconnaissance and general intel of the enemy positions is precise, this will lead to effective usage of bombardment ammunition and greater effectiveness of the bombardment.

3.6.   Urban and Guerilla Warfare

Modern urban warfare can entail many types of missions along the spectrum of military operations. If one were to develop a scale of urban conflict, on one extreme end would be total war. This is when two combatants, possibly near-peer militaries, wage war in urban terrain with little regard for any humanitarian laws of war or concerns about collateral damage. In total war, tactical nuclear weapons and the complete destruction of cities through aerial bombardment are both possibilities.

Sliding along the scale, next would come major city attacks during limited, non-nuclear conflict, where at least one combatant follows international humanitarian law and seeks to minimize the impact of the battle on protected populations and sites. This is where the battle of seoul falls on the spectrum.

After that there would be major urban operations with limited objectives like regime change or eliminating an enemy capability coming from within an urban area, such as short-range rockets or cross-border tunneling operations. Next, would-be counterinsurgency operations in urban environments where a major component of the mission is to separate a small insurgent or enemy force from the rest of the population that could number in the millions. Next would be very specific counterterrorist operations in urban areas. These usually involve intelligence-driven raids requiring speed, surprise, and highly specialized military units. The scale could continue into humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, either as defense support to civil authorities domestically or as part of broader stability and security operations in cities around the world. In simple terms, a city attack is a mission to either kill

or capture all hostile forces (an enemy-based mission) in a city or to seize, secure, recapture, or liberate (a terrain-based mission) a city or portion of a city when the enemy is using it as a defensive zone. The city attack operation usually requires penetration of enemy defenses. Your main way of urban warfare on the Korean War would be

Recent historical examples of city attacks in limited warfare where an attacking force attempted to kill the defenders or seize the city include (Spencer, 2021):

- Seoul, Korea: June 25, 1950, to March 23, 1951

- Hue, South Vietnam: January 31, 1968, to March 3, 1968

- Vukovar, Croatia: August 25, 1991, to November 18, 1991

- Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: April 5, 1992, to 29 February 29, 1996

- Grozny, Chechnya: December 31, 1994, to February 8, 1995

- Grozny, Chechnya: December 25, 1999, to February 6, 2000

- Fallujah, Iraq: April 4, 2004, to May 1, 2004

- Fallujah, Iraq: November 7, 2004, to December 23, 2004 (Spencer, 2021)

In urban warfare, the defender side generally has more advantages since the city belongs to them before the battle. They know the city better and are able to use its facilities better. The buildings in the city can act up as fortresses for defender soldiers,the underground can act up as shelters etc. With the advantage of knowing the terrain it is easier for defenders to maneuver while battling. Also, all of these situations force the attacker to use explosive force. Meaning, to capture the city you need to bring bigger weapons if there is a defense line there.

The word "guerrilla" literally translated from Spanish means "small war". Guerrilla warfare is sometimes called "partisan warfare" or "irregular warfare". In general, the words "guerrilla warfare" are used to refer to any military activity conducted irregularly by a

relatively small independent force or unit, with or without a military organization, in connection with regular warfare. (Army University Press, n.d.)

An example of guerilla warfare

In guerilla warfare, there are generally a lot of battles as seen in the map. Small, generally uncoordinated groups fight using the advantage of terrain. These groups generally contain the experts of the area which are locals. With the advantage of their knowledge they attack, damage the enemy army and retreat. Since they are smaller than the enemy army,it is easier to move for guerilla groups. Especially in rural areas it becomes much harder to deal with guerilla groups. The reasons can be listed as:

- Experts of the area provide advantages for quick attacks and retreats,

-Dealing damage to bigger armies without being fully wiped makes enemy morally unstable,

-It is hard to detect guerillas,

-With traps set, it can be made even more dangerous for bigger armies.

3.7.   Nuclear Warfare

The use of nuclear weapons not only changed the art of battle on the ground but also shifted dramatically the structure of the word "conflict". After the atomic bomb program yielded its first ever atomic bomb strike on Japan, the military strategies changed their focus from confrontations to a deterrence-based approach. The idea of nuclear threat started a new era of "big stick diplomacy". It aimed to use the threat of nuclear bombs to win the wars even before fighting the enemy. This changed when the USSR also produced their first atomic bomb. However, having nukes still was a big leverage on every other country (Brodie, 1946)

On the other side, using nuclear weapons was a guaranteed war crime ticket. Also, atomic bombs were extremely harmful to the environment. The public and other countries

won't be letting the usage of a third atomic bomb on the world because of these reasons. Of course, there was the option, but that option was just an illusion of threat.

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