

American Military Experience



Wayne E. Sirmon

HI 104 – World History



BOOK REVIEWS and PRESENTATIONS



15 APR	Paper Due	Ashley Conrad
20 APR	Paper Due	Amanda Graham
22 APR	Presentation	Ashley Conrad
	Paper Due	Brandi Diket
27 APR	Presentation	Amanda Graham
29 APR	Presentation	Brandi Diket

Key Dates



15 APR	Article #3 (II-7 – II-14) sélection due
18 APR	Quiz Chapters II 9 & 10
22 APR	Article Review #3 due
25 APR	Quiz Chapters II 11
29 APR	Quiz Chapters II 12, 13, & 14
4 MAY	Final Exam (Book II)

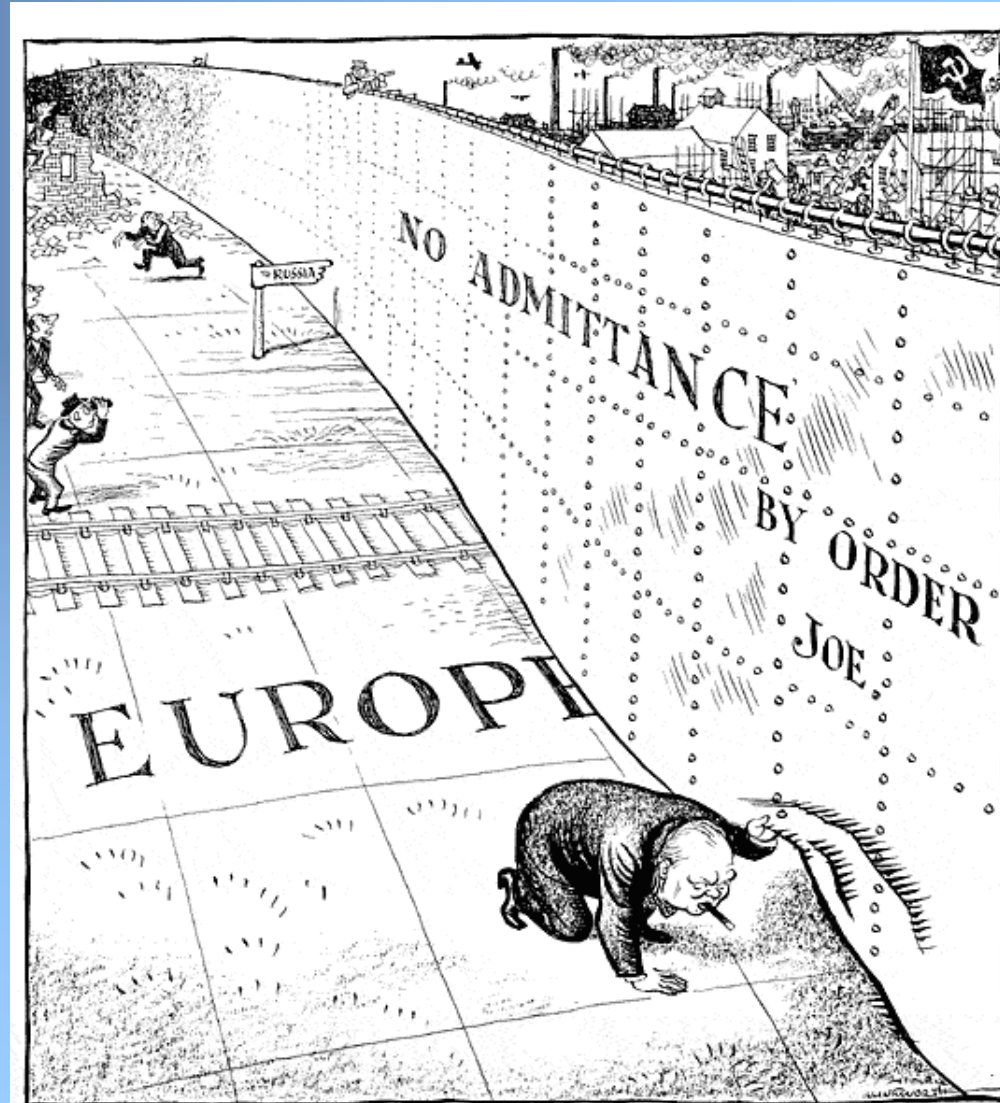
Post War Landscape

Iron Curtain

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an "iron curtain" has descended across the Continent.

Winston Churchill

March 1946



The COLD WAR

September 2, 1945 – December 26, 1991

Sept. 2, 1945 – World War II ends: The final official surrender of Japan

Dec. 26, 1991 – The Supreme Soviet meets and formally dissolves the Soviet Union.



CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

WAYNE E. SIRMON

In recognition of your service during the period of the Cold War (2 September 1945 - 26 December 1991) in promoting peace and stability for this Nation, the people of this Nation are forever grateful.


SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The Third World

First World

US and the Capitalist Countries

Second World

USSR and Communist Countries

Third World

unaligned and uninvolved

The Third World

First World

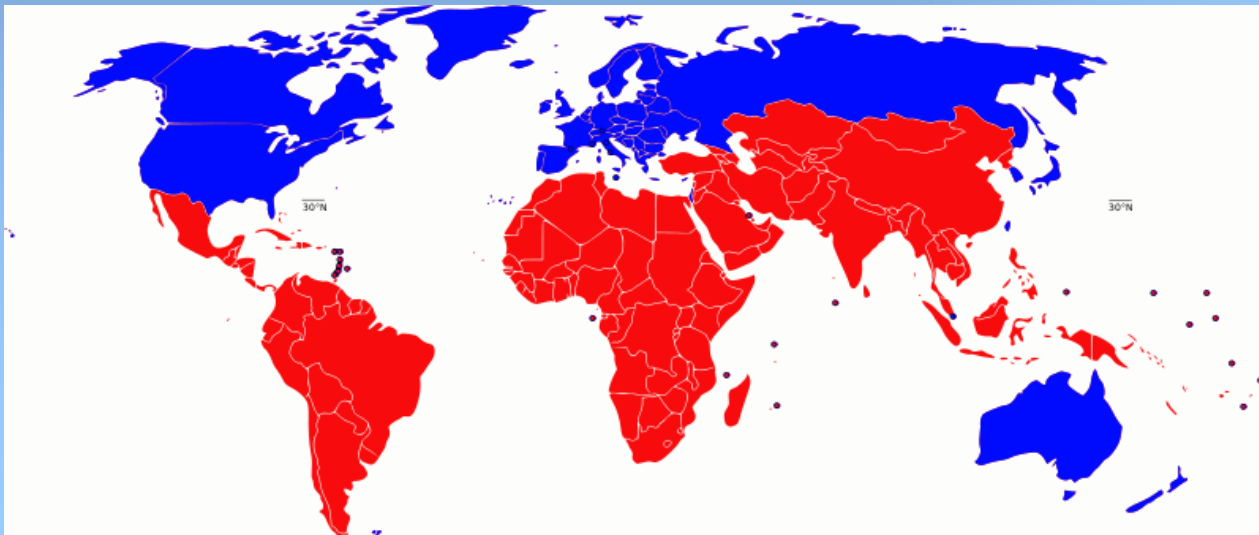
highly developed countries

Second World

USSR and Communist Countries

Third World

developing countries / Global South





1910-1945

**Korea ruled by Japan in
“Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity
Sphere”**

**USSR heads south from Manchuria
US heads north**

**Occupation Zones meet at 38th
Parallel**

**DEC 1945 – independence in 5
years**

**North and South Korean
governments organized in 1948**

**USSR troops withdraw in 1948, US
in 1949**



1950-1953

“Police Action” conducted under the auspices of the UN

“6-2-5 Upheaval” (ROK- from June 25 invasion)

“Fatherland Liberation War”

“War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea”

**North Koreans supported China
PLA with 50-70,000 Korean veterans
returning with weapons in 1949**

**North armed by USSR 1949-1950
Stalin gave permission to invade
with condition that China would
agree to send reinforcements if
needed. Soviet officers sent as
advisors. Mao agrees in May 1950.**

June 25, 1950 – invasion

**June 27, 1950 – Seoul (capitol)
captured**



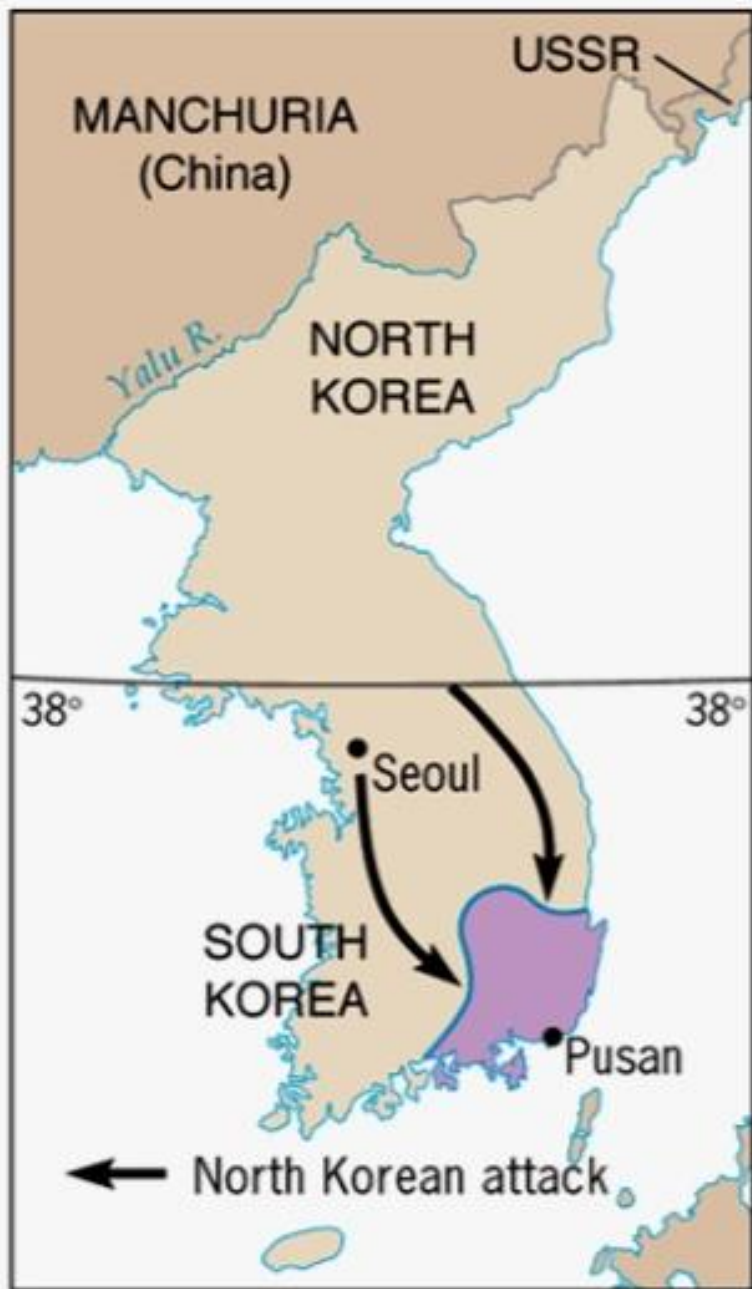
UN Security Council Resolution 82 *Condemn Invasion*

Jun 25, 1950 – passes unanimously

USSR was boycotting since January to protest Republic of China (Taiwan) not People's Republic of China held a permanent seat in the UN Security Council

UN Security Council Resolution 83 *Recommend member states provide military assistance to South Korea*

Jun 27, 1950 -



Sept. 14, 1950

North Korean Military

150-200,000 troops
150 fighter aircraft
110 attack bombers
280 tanks
200 artillery

South Korean Military

98,000 troops
No combat aircraft
No tanks



United States Response

Task Force Smith

June 20 – Truman authorizes GEN MacArthur

to commit ground forces

“arrogant display of strength”

July 1 – airlift makeshift Infantry BN to “make contact and fight a delaying action”

July 4 – joined by six 105mm artillery

July 5 – force of 514 men attacked by 5,000 infantry supported by 36 tanks

Delaying action of 7 hours costs US 60 KIA, 21 wounded, and 82 POW

AUG 1950 – Congress approve \$12 billion

Truman calls for naval blockade
cuts in defense + buildup of nuclear
not enough navy warships



UN forces build in Pusan

August 1950- USAF interdiction

September 1950 – UN counterattack

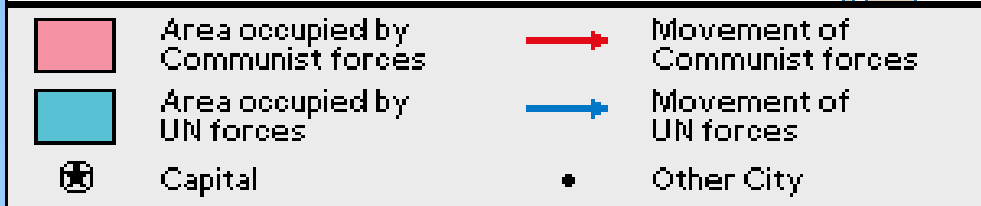
15 SEP 50– Amphibious landing - Inchon

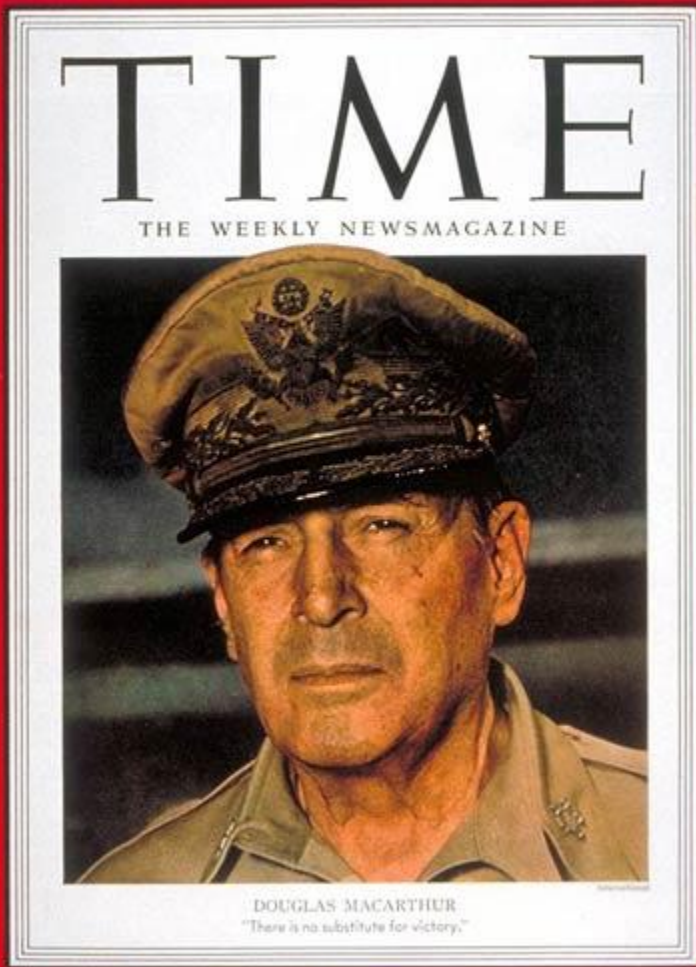
25 SEP 50 – Seoul recaptured

30 SEP 50 - China warned US that they were prepared to intervene if US crossed north of 38th parallel

1 OCT 50 ROK forces cross 38th parallel, MacArthur demands unconditional surrender

7 OCT 50 – UN forces drive north, including 2 landings and 1 airborne drop





In November and December 1950, hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops crossed into North Korea and flung themselves against the American lines, driving the U.S. troops back into South Korea. MacArthur then asked for permission to bomb communist China and use Nationalist Chinese forces from Taiwan against the People's Republic of China. Truman flatly refused these requests and a very public argument began to develop between the two men.



Douglas MacArthur

1950 Man of the Year
April 30, 1951 edition

Relieved of all duties
April 11, 1951



July 27, 1953

China intervenes

October 25, 1950 – 200,000 enter North Korea

Marched “dark-to-dark” with excellent march and bivouac discipline

January, 1951 – front lines center around 38th Parallel

July, 1951 – July 1953 – Stalemate
series of peace negotiations
significant bombing of North Korea

July 27, 1953 - Armistice



1st Cavalry Division would face the brunt of the Chinese attack During the war it suffered 3,811 KIA, 12,086 WIA and counted among it troopers 9 Medal of Honor recipients:

KOREA

	<i>KIA</i>
<i>ROK</i>	<i>137,899</i>
<i>USA</i>	<i>36,940</i>
<i>UK</i>	<i>1,078</i>
<i>Turkey</i>	<i>741</i>
<i>Australia</i>	<i>339</i>
<i>Canada</i>	<i>312</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>262</i>
UN total	178,569



	<i>KIA</i>
<i>DPRK</i>	<i>215,000</i>
<i>PRC</i>	<i>183,108</i>
<i>USSR</i>	<i>282</i>
Total	398,500+
	(US est. add 217,000)