



CUTTING KOREA

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Post WWII

- Korea conquered by Japan during the war
- US and USSR both saw its strategic importance in the Pacific/Far East
- Decided to split the country in half along 38th parallel (1945)
 - North -> USSR Trustee Administration (1 party communist)
 - South -> US Trustee Administration (democracy – ish)
 - Koreans not consulted
- Initially planned reunification/independence after 5 years



Deterioration and beginning of the Cold War

- Series of Korean protests against foreign rule
- US and USSR each accused the other of violations of the agreements
- USSR boycotted the national elections of the South
- Result was two governments of opposite ideologies bent on reunification under their rule
- North Korean, bolstered by exiles from the South began small skirmishes along the border as both superpowers pulled out of the country

North Korea Invades

- Bolstered by equipment and weapons from USSR and China and indirect support, North invaded in April 1950
- Quickly pushed through the South to Pusan, almost taking the entire peninsula
- US involvement was slow, resulting in the loss of territory
- Development of a UN coalition to defend South Korea and repel the North



The Tide Turns

- Landing at Inchon commanded by General MacArthur in September 1950
- Quickly retook most of the territory of the South, pushing the Northern Army back across the partition line and relieving the troops under siege at Pusan
- Originally not supposed to cross the 38th parallel – China threatened involvement if crossed
- North Koreans pushed back to the Chinese Border



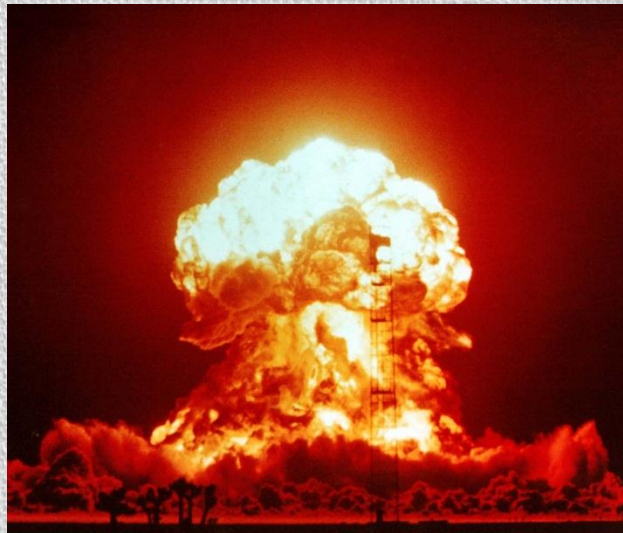
China Joins the War

- MacArthur wanted to push into China to eliminate the North Korean threat
- China aids the North in response to the direct threat from UN
- Quickly pushed back to near the 38th Parallel
- Subsequent battles fluctuated along this line



Armistice

- Talks ongoing for a resolution throughout most of the war
- Advantage in the talks fluctuated with advantage on the battlefield
- Both sides wanted an end to the fighting – clear that neither side would win a decisive victory short of nuclear war



Six Items

- 1) Demarcation Line
- 2) Reduction/Withdrawal of Foreign Troops
- 3) City of Kaesong
- 4) Prisoner of War (POW) protocol
- 5) Rehabilitation of North Korean Airfields
- 6) Neutral Nations Supervisory Committee

Demarcation Line

- North Koreans wanted the original 38th parallel to be the Demarcation Line
- The UN did not want to agree to that
 - The UN had pushed the Communists past the 38th parallel
 - The 38th parallel was awkward to defend
 - The American public, however, was getting restless
- No side had a clear advantage; UN: 15 pts, NK: 15 pts

Reduction and Withdrawal of Foreign Troops

- The US adamantly believed the North Koreans would try to strike again
 - In fact, the US proposed rotating 70,000 troops each month
- The North Koreans also had strong views
 - They wanted all foreign troops to leave to prevent future UN meddling
 - They also had dreams of Korean reunification
- North Korean's had slightly less desire for this:
UN: 18; North Korea: 15

City of Kaesong

- With the exception of General Ridgway, the UN envoy was indifferent to Kaesong
- North Korea badly wanted Kaesong, the ancient capital of Korea
- UN: 2; North Korea: 12

POW Protocol

- The UN had detained an estimated 132,000 POWs while the North Koreans had approximately 12,000
 - Unfortunately, only ~70,000 of the UN POWs wanted to return back to North Korea
- North Korea demanded a direct and complete swap
 - US flatly refused and suggested a system of voluntary repatriation
- Biggest Issue for North Korea, but still important for US:
 - UN: 20; North Korea: 30

Rehabilitation of North Korean airfields

- During the War, a number of North Korean airfields were destroyed
- The UN were able to contain the North Koreans using their air superiority
 - Hence, they did not want the North Koreans to rebuild their airfields
 - The North Koreans obviously wanted to rebuild their airfields
 - Help defend themselves from UN air strikes
- Issue much more important to UN than North Korea:
UN: 20; North Korea: 15

Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

- Both sides agreed that an armistice should be enforced by a set of neutral countries in the NNSC.
- UN: Switzerland, Sweden, Norway
- North Korea: Poland, Czechoslovakia, and THE SOVIET UNION
- US lost it when they heard the North Korean proposal
 - Under no circumstances would they allow the Soviet Union to be a part of the commission

UN: 25; North Koreans: 15

Item & Valuations

Item	United Nations Valuation	North Korean Valuation
1) Demarcation Line	15	15
2) Reduction/Withdrawal of Foreign troops	18	15
3) Kaesong	2	12
4) POW Protocol	20	30
5) Rehabilitation of North Korean Airfields	20	15
6) Neutral Nation Supervisory Commission	25	13

Adjusted Winner

After the first round:

- UN: Withdrawal of Forces (18) + North Korean Airfields (20) + Supervisory Commission (25) = 63 pts.
- North Korea: POW Protocol (30) + Kaesong (12) = 42 pts.
- North Koreans received Demarcation line (15 pts) to even two sides
 - UN: 63 pts ; North Korea: 57 pts
- Split Reduction of Forces:
 - $63 - 18x = 57 + 15x$; $x = 2/11$
 - UN gets 9/11 of Reduction of Forces decision
- UN: $18 * (9/11) + 20 + 25 = 59.73$
- North Korea: $30 + 12 + 15 * (2/11) = 59.73$

AW Results

- 1) The Demarcation will be set at the 38th parallel
- 2) The City of Kaesong will given to North Korea
- 3) All POW will be returned to their respective countries
- 4) North Korea would not be allowed to rebuild their airfields
- 5) The UN would decide who would be on Supervisory Commission
- 6) The UN would be allowed to rotate ~57,000 troops a month (9/11 of the proposed 70,000 troops)

Actual Results

- Demarcation Line was set at the line of contact when the armistice was signed
 - Eventually a line that cut across the 38th parallel
- The UN would be allowed to rotate 38,000 troops a month
- The City of Kaesong was given to the North Koreans
- North Korea was allowed to rebuild their airfields
- Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, and India chosen to be on the NNSC
- Complicated POW proposal

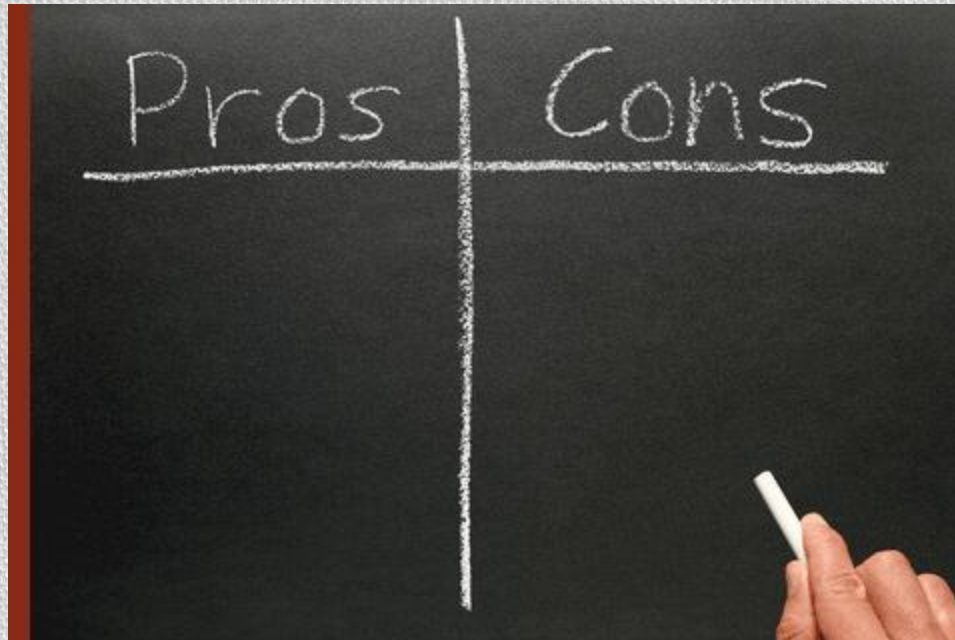
Why Didn't our results match?

Three main reasons:

- 1) Procedural Reason—took items one at a time.
- 2) In reality, they knew what the other side wanted.
- 3) Situation on the ground was much more complicated than our static values.

Which one was 'better'?

- AW: May have gotten more “points” in what they desired
 - Lost control of some issues for full control of others
- Actual History: Less raw success in favor of partial control over more issues
 - More spiteful (rather lose out than let other win)



Adjusted Loser

- Items are ordered and assigned points as in AW
- Point split determines how that item is split (if splittable) or awarded to the current loser in points
- Works best when all items are splittable
- Allows you to have some control over each issue even if you end up less objectively happy



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