PERTEVMUN'25

CABINET OF KIM SONG-JU STUDY GUIDE

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1. LETTER FROM CO-SECRETARY GENERALS

Esteemed Delegates and Distinguished Guests,

First of all we are more than honored to welcome you all to the second annual session of PERTEVMUN, which will take place at our precious home, Pertevniyal Anatolian High School on 18th, 19th and 20th of April 2025.

Since the beginning of high school, as your Co-Secretary Generals, we have been doing literally everything together. We started doing MUNs together, we were Co-Director Generals at PERTEVMUN'24, moreover we are currently and proudly standing here as the club presidents and Co-Secretaries General. We can not thank enough to our school and our advisors, Gülşah Teacher and Yaprak Teacher for providing us the opportunity to organize this conference.

Throughout our committee preparations, we have the chance to meet with excellent MUNers and expand our knowledge. Accordingly, your USG's Işık and Yasemin were two of these amazing people. We simply do not know how to express our gratitude for them!!

Last but not least we could not forget our excellent organization team and their hard work. Our Co-Director Generals İnci and Yiğit have worked so hard to prepare you for the most unforgettable conference.

We know that the best is soon, see you in rewinded springs.

Yağmur Raife APAYDIN & Beyzanur ÖZSIĞINAN Co-Secretaries General of PertevMUN'25

2. LETTER FROM CO-UNDER SECRETARY GENERALS

Esteemed Delegates,

As the Under Secretary Generals of the Cabinet of Kim Song-Ju we are happy to welcome you to this committee. This committee will be based on certain crises that the delegates will need to solve in order to ensure the protection of North Korea and win the war.

The Korean War was a pivotal moment in history, it was the direct result of World War 2 and served as a stepping stone for the Cold War era.

As members of this cabinet you will need to develop and utilize war strategies, sustain political affiliations with nearby countries and determine the fate of the people living in the two Koreas.

It's important that you all understand the historical background of the events before, during and after the Korean War. As this committee's USG's, we expect you all to read this study guide, if you have any questions feel free to contact us.

- Işık Doğantan and Yasemin Şahin

3. Introduction To The Committee

Kim Song-ju, also known as Kim Il-sung, is the founder of North Korea. He led the country as the Supreme Leader from its establishment until his death. Afterward, he was declared "Eternal President".

From an early age, Kim formed bold ideologies and rejected the traditions of older-generation Koreans. In 1948, he presented himself as the leader of North Korea with Soviet support. Around the same time, South Korea elected its own leader, which officially divided Korea into two.

He started the Korean War by invading South Korea in 1950. Backed by the Soviet Union and China, North Korea swiftly advanced south. However, the US and UN intervened and pushed North back. In 1953, a ceasefire was signed, but no peace treaty was ever made.

Around 1960s he developed the Juche ideology, which promotes absolute loyalty to the leader. He also attempted to assassinate the leader of South Korea. Throughout his rule, he established a dictatorship, suppressing opposition and leading North Korea into economic decline.

In this committee, our delegates will determine the future of North Korea as Kim Song-ju's cabinet. Who will you trust? Will you be able to reunify the North and the South and restore Korea to its formal imperial glory?

4. Historical Background

a. World War 2

A conflict in which almost all of the world's countries participated, the key cause of World War 2 was the rise of fascism in Europe and militarism in Japan. WW2 began on September 1st 1939 when Nazi Germany invaded Poland, two days later the United Kingdom and France declared war upon Germany. The beginning of the Pacific War includes the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War on July 7th 1937.

WW2 is generally considered to be the direct result of WW1 which led to the rise of nationalism. In Asia, China was in a civil war against the Chinese Communist Party and Japan attempted to invade Manchuria to establish a puppet state. After several attacks by Japan to Southeast Asia; United States, United Kingdom, China and Australia declared war upon Japan. Japan lost the war and suffered great consequences.

To fully understand the sides that fought in the Korean War, you need to look at the Axis powers and Allies: Axis powers:

- Germany
- Italy
- Japan

Allies:

- France
- Great Britain

- The United States
- Soviet Union
- China

b. The Collapse of the Japanese Empire and Japanese Rule in Korea

The Japanese Empire suffered tremendous losses during the Pacific War which resulted in the economy weakening, homelessness rising and Japan losing most military power. The attacks which instigated these tragedies were mainly the strategic bombings from the United States and the two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. After the Pacific War ended, the emperor of Japan surrendered and to make the transition process easier Higashikuni Naruhiko was appointed as prime minister of Japan.

After the war, *the Potsdam Declaration* pledged that Japan would respect fundamental human rights and strengthen democratic tendencies among Japanese people. Japan would also be limited to the four main islands. Japan would also be disarmed to prevent further conflicts. Later the Meiji constitution went into effect and proved to be effective. After the fall of the Japanese Empire, Japan lost most of their influence in Korea.

During their occupation, Japan controlled the education system, farmers and the financial system of Korea. Koreans staged multiple uprisings such as the March First Movement and rallies in Seoul which proved to be effective and removed some of the control that Japan had gained over Korea. In 1931 Japan once again gained military rule in Korea, aiming to wipe out Koreans and their culture. This attempt was not successful due to their losses in World War 2. Japan surrendered in August 1945 which concluded their 35 years of rule over Korea.

c. The Cold War Era

After WW2, a rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union developed. The Cold War was based on propaganda, politics, and economy. The Soviets established left-wing governments in Eastern Europe. This threatened Western Europe. The Cold War was



solidified when the United States provided aid under the Marshall Plan and brought them under American influence, creating two blocs. The United States and European allies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in order to stop the spread of communism and resist the Soviet Union. The Chinese communists came to power and the government of North Korea, which was supported by the Soviet Union, invaded the U.S. and supported South Korea, starting the Korean War.

Understanding the blocs in the Cold War and the sides in WW2 is essential to understanding the Korean War. North and South Korea had the support of each respective side making the conflict more complex and resulting in the influence of foreign powers. The rise against communism and

left-leaning ideals in the west and the rise of fascism in many countries as well as the Red Scare laid the groundwork for the Korean War. The rise in military power and the common usage of bombs also made the war even more violent, and the amount of military force used by Japan towards Korea resulted in high losses.

d. The Division of Korea (1945)

Japan's defeat brought the liberation of Korea. However, rather than giving Korea its full independence, the US and the Soviets agreed to split the peninsula into two in order to control the post-war transition. Two US military officers hastily drew a line, *the 38th parallel*, which divided the Korean peninsula in half. The North side was controlled by the Soviets and the South by the US. Initially, this division was meant to be a temporary arrangement, and it was made without consulting the Koreans. The Provisional Government was also ignored, mainly due to the US's belief that it was too aligned with the communists.

To maintain their influence on Koreans, the US and the USSR had to install leaders who spread and supported their own causes. The US decided to hand control over to *Syngman Rhee*, while the Soviet Union selected Kim Il-Sung for this significant role.

The initial plans of establishing a unified Korea were unsuccessful as the Cold War tensions escalated. In 1948, the states were officially established:

- ROK (The Republic of Korea) in the South, led by Syngman Rhee
- DPRK (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea) in the North, led by Kim Il-Sung

These two governments both claimed to be the sole legitimate government of all of Korea and engaged in border clashes as internal unrest was fomented by communist groups in the south.

5. ROKA and KPA: The Two Korean Armies

a. ROKA - Republic of Korea Army (South Korea)

Established: In 1948, following the declaration of independence of South Korea.

Leadership: Syngman Rhee

Supporting Powers: United States, United Nations

Weapons and Equipment: Modern arms from the US

Early Role in War: Defensive, suffered early defeats

Later Role in War: Counterattacks with US support

b. KPA - Korean People's Army (North Korea)

Established: In 1948, with the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Leadership: Kim Il-Sung

Supporting Powers: Soviet Union, People's Republic of China

Weapons and Equipment: Soviet tanks and weaponery

Early Role in War: Offensive, made early gains

Later Role in War: Defensive and offensive with Chinese support



6. Key Conflicts of the Korean War

i. The North Korean Invasion (June 25, 1950)

The Korean War started with a sudden attack made by North Korea (DPRK), with support from the Soviets. They passed through the *38th parallel*, and the unprepared South Korean soldiers and a few US troops couldn't resist KPA's attack, and the capital, Seoul, was captured in just 3 days. North Korea invaded South Korea, hoping to unite Korea under a communist government.

As a domino effect, US president Truman supported and sent troops to South Korea as reinforcement.



ii. The Battle of the Pusan Perimeter (August-September 1950)

The Battle of the Pusan Perimeter, also known as "the Battle of the Naktong River Defense Line", was a major battle between United Nations Command (UN) and North Korean Forces. The Pusan perimeter was considered the last defensive line, and in case of its fall, South Korea would be completely invaded.

In August 1950, the UN and US troops reached the area, and a defence force of a total 140.000 people was formed.



iii. The Incheon Landing (September 15-19, 1950)

The Incheon Landing was an amphibious invasion made by South Korean and US forces. The

main goal was to force NKPA to withdraw from South Korea. The code name was "Operation Chromite" and it started away from the Pusan area as a surprise amphibious attack. It involved 75.000 troops and 261

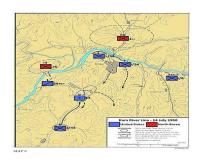


naval vessels. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur of the United States Army commanded the UN and ROK forces.

This attack resulted in a decisive victory and strategic reversal in favor of the United Nations Command (UN). It also led to the recapture of the South Korean capital of Seoul two weeks later. The battle was followed by a rapid collapse of the KPA; within a month of the Incheon landing, the Americans had taken 135,000 KPA troops prisoner.

v The Battle of Imjin River (April 1951)

The battle took place on 22-25 April 1951 and the main goal in attack was to recapture the capital of South Korea, Seoul. The PVA launched an attack with the goal of pushing UN forces further south. The Chinese were strategic in their attacks and eventually pushed back the UN troops. The British were also forced the retreat and suffered heavy losses.



vi· The Stalemate and Armistice Talks (1951-1953)

Due to the two sides not being able to secure a victory and the front lines in the 38th parallel being stabilized the war eventually led to a stalemate where both sides were in defensive positions, turning into a prolonged deadlock. The attacks were mostly made from trenches, there were limited territorial changes and the front line remained for the most part static. The stalemate lasted until the Korean Armistice Agreement which was signed on July 27th, 1953.

7. Outside Involvement

a. United Nations

On June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea. On the same day, the UN held an emergency meeting. Since the Soviets were boycotting the UN, they couldn't veto the resolution. Truman asked the United Nations to help him protect South Korea from the North.

Resolutions Passed:

- → Resolution 82: Condemned North Korea's invasion and demanded immediate withdrawal.
- → Resolutions 83 & 84: Called on all UN members to provide military assistance to South Korea.

The United Nations asked North Korea to remove its troops from the South, but this request was ignored, so the UN sent troops to the area as backup.

A multinational command structure called "UN Command (UNC)", led by the US, was established in order to coordinate the war effort. General Douglas MacArthur was designated s the Supreme Commander of UN Forces.

16 members sent combat troops (UK, Canada, Turkey, Australia etc.) and 5 others provided medical and logistical support.

Role in the Korean War:

- During the early invasion, the UN defended South Korea from collapse.
- They conducted the Inchean Landing, which was a key turning point in the war.
- They pushed into North Korea, but they had to retreat due to the Chinese intervention.
- The UN played an important role in the armistice negotiations and was involved in monitoring the ceasefire

The Korean War was the first military action under the UN.

b. United States

After World War II, the United States was committed to containing communism (Truman Doctrine). US viewed the invasion of South Korea on June 25, 1950, as a direct act of communist aggression supported by the Soviets and China.

The US led the UNC, and General Douglas MacArthur was the appointed commander of all UN forces in Korea.

The US also contributed the majority of troops, air, and naval power.

Major US military actions:

- Defending the Pusan Perimeter
- The Incheon Landing
- Advancing into North Korea up to the Chinese border
- Fighting back after the Chinese intervention

President Truman dismissed MacArthur to avoid expanding the war into China.

As a consequence, over 36,000 American soldier deaths occurred, and the US-South Korea alliance strengthened.

c. Japanese involvement

After WWII, Japan was under US occupation (1945-1952), so it wasn't allowed to take any military actions. So, Japan didn't send troops but instead played a key logistical and economic role. United States used Japan mostly as a military base.

Economically, Japan supported the war simply by producing weapons and supplies for UN forces. This war played a key role in Japan's economic recovery, known as the "Korean War Boom". Even though the US has recently bombed Japan, the lack of military power, occupation, and economic opportunity drove Japan to its involvement.

d. Soviet involvement

Stalin approved Kim Il-Sung's plan to invade the South, thinking that it would be quick and successful. The Soviets provided:

- weapons and heavy artillery
- Tanks (like the T-34s)
- Military training and advisors
- MiG-15 fighter jets and anti-aircraft equipment

They also sent Soviet pilots who were disguised in North Korean or Chinese uniforms to fly missions against the UN, especially in "MiG Alley" near the Yalu River.

The USSR was boycotting the UN Security Council when North Korea invaded the South in 1950. This action they took prevented them from vetoing the UN's decision to support South Korea militarily.

Chinese involvement

In October 1950 Chinese troops joined the North Koreans to assist in the Korean War. They were mostly involved in an offensive matter however, the economy of the People's Republic of China was







crumbling and they certainly didn't have enough resources to be engaging in any war that didn't affect them directly. The reason for China's involvement in the Korean War is generally agreed to be to eliminate American forces from the area who posed a serious threat to Chinese security. During this time Stalin withdrew most direct support and refused to send troops to Korea. Stalin encouraged China to engage in the Korean War and even supported them with military equipment which was a driving factor in China's decision. Another factor for Chinese involvement was security concerns towards the American troops stationed near the Yalu River, where China had heavy industries. China also believed that America would pose a threat to China's plan in "liberating" Taiwan. Even though China did not play a big role in direct conflict, their involvement proves that the Korean War wasn't simply territorial or strategic. The Korean War was also ideological, it was clear with China joining the war that the Soviet Union wanted to spread their ideology and was using politics to do so instead of warfare.

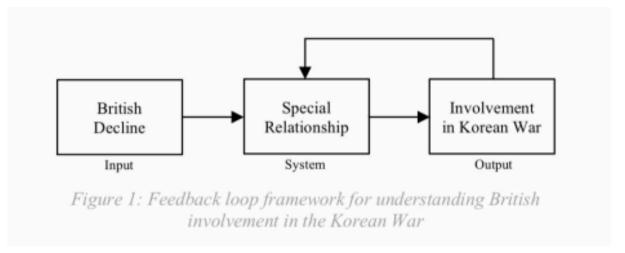
f. British Forces

The United Kingdom made the second largest contribution of troops to South Korea, becoming one of the most prominent sides in the conflict. Britain fought along with the US in South Korea. The motivation behind joining the war for the UK was keeping their relationship with the US.

The ties that Britain had with the US at the time were crucial as the UK government was in crippling debt especially after World War 2. The United States would provide economic benefits to the UK which would ease their debt. During this time the United States was one of the countries leading the global economy and technology which can be clearly seen from their involvement in the Space Race. Solidifying



their bond would ensure that the United Kingdom and Europe would reap economic benefits and further strengthen the Western Bloc against Communism and the USSR.



This diagram, even though created for the situation of the United Kingdom, is relevant for almost all sides of the Korean War.

8. Course of the War and Battlefronts

a. Armoured Warfare

Armored warfare generally refers to the use of armored fighting vehicles in war. The application of armored warfare is dependent on tanks and other vehicles which are supported by other arms such as infantry or artillery. The doctrine became popular after WW1 as an alternative to trench warfare. In the Korean War the US had updated their entire war doctrine and had implemented the heavy usage of tanks. Therefore tanks and other armored vehicles were utilized in the Korean War. This development paved the way for an entirely new set of challenges. WW1 was based on trench warfare which caused attacks to be static, WW2 relied on artillery and tanks in war. One of the main examples being Blitzkrieg. The Korean War expanded upon the strategies used in WW2 and heavy use of tanks made the battle even more complicated as all sides now needed budgets to build more and better tanks.

The North Koreans mostly used T-34 tanks while Americans used M-26 and M-46 tanks. These tanks are important to keep in mind as they played a critical role in the war.

b. Naval warfare

Naval warfare during the Korean War was mostly dominated by the UN, especially by the US Navy. Because of North Korea's very limited naval force, naval superiority was quickly established by the United Nations.

Some of the key roles of naval force are:

- Amphibious landings: The best example for this is the Inchon Landing (1950), where UN forces launched a surprise amphibious attack behind enemy lines, turning the tide of the war.
- Blockades and patrols: UN ships blocked the North Korean supply routes and patrolled the coasts in order to limit enemy movement.
- Naval bombardments: Ships bombarded coastal targets, supporting ground troops, especially during major offensives.
- Logistics and supply: Naval forces transported troops, weapons, and supplies throughout the Korean Peninsula.

The naval aspect of the Korean War was very crucial for mobility, surprise, and supply, particularly for UN operations.

c. Aerial warfare

The Korean War was the first war in history where jet-versus-jet combat occured (mainly between American F-86 and Soviet made MiG-15s).

Some of the key roles of aerial force are:

- The UN's air superiority: Although North Korea had received support from Soviet and Chinese pilots, the UN forces mostly dominated the skies.
- Strategic Bombing: The UN air forces bombed North Korean cities, supply routes, railroads, and industrial areas to weaken North Korea's infrastructure and war effort.
- Close air support: Some planes like the P-51 Mustang and F-80 Shooting Star were used to support ground troops.
- "MiG Alley": MiG Alley is an area near the Yalu River that became famous for intense dogfights between MiG-15s and F-86s, which is one of the most dangerous air combat zones of the war.

4. The Chinese Spring Offensive

The Chinese Spring Offensive is a series of attacks meant to push the enemy defense lines further south and to gain territory. These offensive tactics were for the most part unsuccessful leading to trench warfare and later a stalemate.

Certain abbreviations are used in the following pages:

- ROK: Republic of Korea (South Korea)
- UN: United Nations (these troops include United States, United Kingdom and in small amounts Canada and Australia)
- PVA: People's Volunteer Army (China and North Korean forces)
- KPA: Korean People's Army (North Korea)

a. ROK 6th Division collapses

After an airborne strike on ROK 6th division the Chinese general Chang stopped advances towards the Wyoming Line and ordered the 19th and 2nd divisions to form defensive positions. The 2nd and 19th divisions failed in keeping their offensive position and were hit by several attacks from enemy forces. Due to their losses in attacks and how the enemy forces overpowered them both with manpower and equipment, the ROK counter attacks made no further attempt at attack or invasion. The goal of this operation was to keep the Wyoming Line secure against attacks. Later the ROK 6th division was moved to the Kansas Line. The division manned the line and later General Chang attempted to recover troops and reorganize his divisions.

b. Cheorwon and Kumhwa

Both strategic locations, Cheorwon and Kumhwa played a significant role in the Chinese Spring Offensive.

Cheorwon is located near the 38th parallel which was where most combat took place and the main line between North and South Korea. The town was also close to the UN's defensive line, the Kansas Line.

The Chinese forces attempted to push back the UN troops, however they were unable to match their power.

Kumhwa held significance to Chinese troops as it was a strategic place to advance into the south. The UN defenses in this area were also not broken and both areas remained under UN's control.

c. Hwacheon

Hwacheon is a town located near Seoul, becoming a defensive point for UN forces. The goal in attacking Hwacheon was to weaken UN defenses and push further into the south. UN forces were able to hold their ground despite the relentless Chinese attacks. The attack contributed to the stabilization of the 38th Parallel.

d. Withdrawal to the Kansas Line

After the PVA launched a series of attacks along the Korean front, UN forces faced severe difficulties and as a result the Chinese were able to weaken the state of UN forces successfully pushing them back and causing them to retreat to a defensive position along the Kansas Line. The Kansas Line held significance to UN forces as it was a defensive position specifically designed to slow the advance of Chinese forces into the south and to protect Seoul. The Withdrawal meant that

the UN troops would be forced to abandon recently captured territory yet the retreat allowed the UN forces to create a more stable defensive position.

e. KPA Captures Inje

Inje is a town located in a central part of the Korean Peninsula, after the launch of the offensive spring Inje held a critical strategic position as it was located near supply routes and defensive positions.

After relentless efforts Inje was eventually captured by the KPA and PVA. The town was part of a broader plan meant to capture UN territory. Despite the initial success the KPA and PVA still faced resistance from the UN and the area was eventually stabilized.

f. PVA Attacks the Kansas Line

The attacks to the Kansas Line by the PVA held the motivation of pushing the line back and continuing with their attacks toward the south.

The PVA attacked the Kansas Line and had a majority in numbers giving them a big advantage. The PVA used a combination of artillery, infantry, and night operations in order to weaken the UN's defenses.

Despite losing by numbers, UN forces were able to keep a steady defense and the Chinese attacks failed to break down the Kansas Line. The battle resulted in heavy casualties.

g. Kapyong

Kapyong is a valley south of the 38th parallel due to the difficult terrain which consisted of mountainous areas the battle held difficulty on both sides. The UN troops and the Commonwealth forces were able to slow down the advancement of Chinese troops and hold their ground.

h. Withdrawal to the Delta Line

As Chinese forces advanced, UN troops were forced to retreat from the Kansas Lineto the Delta Line which was located closer to the 38th parallel. The withdrawal was a setback for the UN troops however, it helped stabilize the situation.

i. Withdrawal and Defending the No Name Line

After heavy pressure from the Chinese forces, UN troops retreated further south from the 38th parallel into a defensive position known as the No Name Line. UN forces were able to stabilize the line.

j. Second Offensive

The PVA launched an attack once again aimed at pushing UN troops back. The attack was renewed and targeted the Kansas Line and the No Name Line. The Chinese were unsuccessful in their attack.

k. Stalemate / Armstice

Due to the two sides not being able to secure a victory and the front lines in the 38th parallel being stabilized the war eventually led to a stalemate where both sides were in defensive positions turning into a prolonged deadlock. The attacks were mostly made from trenches, there were limited territorial changes and the front line remained for the most part static. The stalemate lasted until the Korean Armistice Agreement which was signed on July 27th 1953.

9. War crimes

War Crimes Committed by North Korea and China:

- Mass executions of prisoners of war
- The Bodo league massacre
- Torture and abuse of prisoners of war





War Crimes Committed by South Korea and the United Nations Forces:

- Massacres of civilians
- The execution of prisoners of war
- Bombing of civilian targets
- Use of chemical and biological weapons



Aftermath

The Korean War cost the lives of many soldiers and innocent civilians, both sides of the war gave immense casualties in human lives and deep material costs. The war caused widespread destruction of civilians' lives and homes. North and South Korea are also currently divided with North Korea being a pseudo communist state supported by China and the Soviet Union. South Korea was backed by the United States and the Western Bloc becoming a capitalist republic. Between the two countries a demilitarized zone was established to prevent further conflict. Globally, the Korean War had an effect on the Cold War. Rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union was deepened and the divide between capitalist and left-leaning nations were solidified.

8. Timeline of Events

a. The End of World War 2 (August 15th, 1945)

At the end of WW2 Japan surrendered to the Allies, ending the war and ending their occupation in Korea and over 35 years of colonial rule.

Division of Korea (August 1945)

Korea becomes divided from the 38th parallel. The Soviet Union occupies the north and the United States occupies the south. This is done as a temporary measure.

b. Continued Division

The division, which was meant to be temporary becomes permanent due to the opposing ideologies of the two sides and growing political tensions.

c. The Truman Doctrine (March 1947)

The United States adopted the Truman Doctrine which aims to control the spread of communist ideologies.

d. Cold War Tensions (March 1947)

The tension between the United States and the Soviet Union grew. This caused tension between the north and south of Korea as well.

e. Growing Division (1948)

Both North and South Korea established separate governments. The North was led by Kim II Sung also known as Song-Ju who was backed by the Soviets and in the South, by Syngman Rhee who was supported by the U.S. the idea of a unified Korea had become even more unlikely.

f. U.S. Military Withdrawal (June 1949)

The U.S. withdrew all military forces from the South, creating a power vacuum and increasing North Korea's resolve to unify the two Koreas by force.

g. Start of the War (June 25th, 1950)

North Korean forces begin invading South Korea, crossing the 38th parallel and effectively starting the war. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) calls for military action to defend South Korea.

h. U.N. Involvement (June 27th, 1950)

The U.N. sends military aid to South Korea, primarily consisting of American troops.

i. The U.N Counteroffensive (September 15th 1950)

U.N. forces launch a surprise attack at Inchon eventually leading to the recapture of Seoul. This becomes a major setback for North Korea. U.N. is able to push North Korean forces further north and begins advancing.

j. Counterattack by North Korea (October 1950)

U.N. forces are successful in capturing Pyongyang however, North Korean and Chinese forces are able to counterattack causing the U.N. to retreat.

k. Stalemate and Trench Warfare (January-March 1951)

The frontlines stabilize in the 38th parallel leading to eventual deadlock. The fighting countries yet no side is able to gain a clear advantage. Eventually, the war transforms into trench warfare which ends in a stalemate.

l. U.S. Pressure on North Korea (1952)

The U.S. threatened North Korea with nuclear weapons and pushed for a ceasefire with the U.N. meanwhile providing support for South Korea.

m. The U.S. Bombs North Korea (November 1952)

The U.S. also escalated bombing campaigns on North Korea to weaken its military power and infrastructure with the aim of eventually signing a ceasefire.

n. The Korean Armistice Agreement (July 27th 1953)

The agreement effectively ended the active Korean War. It created a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and established a ceasefire. No formal peace agreement was reached and technically the two Koreas are still at war.

10. Characters

This committee simulates the cabinet of North Korea under Kim Il-Sung during the Korean War. Each delegate will represent a key figure responsible for shaping North Korea's internal and external policy during the conflict.

a. Kim Il-Sung – Chairman and Supreme Leader

Appointed by the Soviet Union, Kim Il-Sung led the DPRK with the goal of unifying Korea under communist rule. He holds ultimate decision-making power in both military and political matters.

b. Kim Jong-il – Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department:

He is the son of Kim Il-Sung. Although young at the time, Kim Jong-il played a growing role in ideological dissemination. He is responsible for maintaining public morale and spreading the Party's messages through media and education.

c. Choe Yong-gon – Minister of Defense

A military leader with close ties to the Chinese Communist Party, Choe oversees the Korean People's Army and leads North Korea's military operations throughout the war.

d. Pak Hon-yong – Minister of Unification

Originally a communist leader from the South, Pak is in charge of planning and promoting the ideological and administrative unification of the Korean Peninsula.

e. Pak Song-chol - Minister of Foreign Affairs

He coordinates diplomacy with allies such as the Soviet Union and China, and works to maintain international legitimacy for North Korea.

f. Ri Ul-sol – Minister of Internal Affairs

Responsible for maintaining internal stability, law enforcement, and dealing with domestic dissent or threats to the regime.

g. Ri Sung-gi – Minister of Health

A chemist and inventor of Vinalon, Ri manages healthcare policies, wartime medical support, and disease control in the DPRK.

h. Kang Song-san – Premier of the DPRK

As the head of government, he handles administrative and economic affairs, and coordinates with the cabinet to implement Kim Il-Sung's directives.

i. Kang Kon – Chief of the General Staff

Directs the strategic operations of the Korean People's Army and advises the Defense Ministry on battlefield decisions.

j. Pak Chong-ae – Minister of Education

Oversees ideological education and curriculum, ensuring that the youth of North Korea are loyal to the regime and ready to serve the nation.

!!! The committee will start in September 1948 !!!

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