

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Articles

The Detroit Tribune. (Detroit, Mich.), 16 Dec. 1950. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92063852/1950-12-16/ed-1/seq-24/>> This article shows the perception of the Korean War during the 1950s and what was revealed to the media and public: the Korean War was not as publicized as other wars such as World War II or the Vietnam War.

The Detroit Tribune. (Detroit, Mich.), 19 May 1945. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92063852/1945-05-19/ed-1/seq-6/>> This article titled *Let Peace In* portrays the feelings of the American people after World War II, solidifying information given in interviews with Korean War veterans. Our nation was exhausted after the second world war and was less than thrilled to embark on another global mission.

Books

Clark, Eugene Franklin. *The Secrets of Inchon*. The Franklin-Clark Family Trust, 2002. This book provides a first-hand account of Inchon Landing from Commander Clark. He was part of planning the invasion and the attack itself. He wrote this book about his time in Korea, but the book was not published until after his death.

Collections

Associated Press. "Remembering the Korean War," by Alan Taylor. *The Atlantic*, 27 July 2016, www.theatlantic.com/photo/2016/07/remembering-the-korean-war/493235/#img02. This collection provides numerous photographs that offer a unique perspective from the Korean War including soldiers, cities, landscapes, and destruction. The photos are listed individually below.

Babyak, SSgt. John Jr. / USMC. Photo #11: A U.S. Marine tank follows a line of prisoners of war down a village street. September 26, 1950. ---

Bettmann Archive / Getty. Photo #9: A U.S. Marine orders captured North Koreans to keep their hands up on September 20, 1950. ---

Korean Central News Agency / Korea News Service via AP Images. Photo #2: North Korean combatants plunge together with the tank unit in Seoul during the Korean War. ---

Korean Central News Agency / Korea News Service via AP Images. Photo #3: American combatants captured during the Korean War march down a street. ---

Maj. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan with Communist Lt. Gen. Lee Sang Cho at opening session of the Military Armistice Commission. July 27, 1953. ---

Martenhoff, James/ AP. Photo #29: American GIs over snow-covered hills North of Seoul. January 14, 1951. ---

Morier, R. H. / AP. Photo #34: Tanks of the 1st Marine Tank Battalion. January 16, 1952.

NARA/ US Army. Photo #5: Troops of the 31st Infantry Regiment land at Inchon Harbor, Korea, aboard LSTs on September 18, 1950. ---

---. Photo #41: PFC Donald Jones of Topeka, Kansas with DMZ sign. July 30, 1953. ---

Pringle, James/AP. Photo #13: Bodies of some 400 Korean civilians. September 28, 1950.

U.S. Navy / Maj. R.V. Spencer, USAF. Photo #1: Korean girl trudges by a stalled M-26 tank, at Haengju, Korea. June 9, 1951. ---

U.S. Navy. Photo #4: Tank landing ships unload at Inchon. September 15, 1950. ---

Bourke-White, Margaret. *Margaret Bourke-White in the USSR. The Charnel-House*, thecharnelhouse.org/2015/12/16/margaret-bourke-white-in-the-ussr-1931/. Accessed 8 May 2018. These photographs from the Soviet Union in 1930s were taken by Margaret Bourke-White, a supporter of the Communist movement. Bourke-White took many images during her trips to the Soviet Union, two of which are used in the documentary to portray the Communist people and compare communism to capitalism and democracy.

---. Two Russian workers running a drill press in a machine shop. 1931.---

---. Russian peasant women eating food from the same bowl. 1932.---

Government Documents

General Records of the United States Government. "Treaties and Other International Agreements Series #2782." *Korean War Armistice Agreement*. 27 July 1953. *Our Documents*. Web. 3 Dec. 2017. <www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=85>

MacArthur, Douglas. Department of the Army. Army Department Message. Tokyo Japan: Department of the Army Staff Communications Offices, 15 Sept. 1950. Web. 11 Nov. 2017. This report from General MacArthur, shows the circumstances going into Inchon and explains why MacArthur chose to initiate battle.

Press Release, June 30, 1950. Elsey Papers, Harry S. Truman Administration File. Korea- June 30, 1950- Congressional leaders meeting 11:00 am. Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum, https://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/koreanwar/documents/index.php?documentdate=1950-06-30&documentid=ki-4-23&pagenumber=1. In this press release, President Truman revealed to the general public that United States' involvement in Korea had escalated.

"Statement by the President, Truman on Korea," June 27, 1950, History and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, Public Papers of the Presidents, Harry S. Truman, 1945-1953. <http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/116192>. This presidential statement explains how North Korea's initial attack was received and interpreted by President Truman and the United Nations Command.

United Nations Security Council Resolution, June 25, 1950. Truman Papers, President's Secretary's Files. General Data. Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum, www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/koreanwar/documents/index.php?documentid=ki-17-4&pagenumber=1. *The Korean War and Its Origins Research File*. This source proved crucial to understanding the United Nations' initial reaction to the Korean conflict.

Images

Anti-Communist Poster Depicting Stalin. "Truman Library Photographs." *Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum*, 2018, www.trumanlibrary.org/photographs/view.php?id=58416. This poster of anti-communism in the American 1950s shows that communism was considered to be "death" and the belief communist expansion was to be prevented.

Athanasiadis/Demotix. North Korean soldiers standing guard at the DMZ (demilitarized zone) separating North from South Korea. "Inside Korea." *The Telegraph* [London], 2018, www.telegraph.co.uk/news/picturegalleries/worldnews/2541139/Inside-North-Korea.html. This image shows the intensity of the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea today with a guard standing between bright blue, concrete buildings.

Bridegroom with emblematic goose on his way to bride's home, Chosen Korea. Dec. 12, c1919. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2003666555/. This image depicts a traditional Korean wedding, before other nations heavily influenced culture.

Busy street scene in present-day Seoul. *The Seoul Guide*, 2014. www.theseoulguide.com/sights/neighborhoods-and-districts/myeongdong/. Taken from a tourism website of Seoul, this photograph of a busy street shows the difference between the South Korean capital in the 1950s and today.

Characteristic market scene, Chemulpo, Korea, c1903. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2003666519/. The original unity of Korea before division is demonstrated in this photograph. Children and adults appear as a happy whole before war struck.

Clement Attlee, Harry Truman, and Joseph Stalin, seated outdoors at Berlin conference. Aug. 1, 1945. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/96522042/. This photograph represents the temporary unity of the United States and Soviet Union during World War II, as it shows leaders of both countries sitting together at a conference.

Comfort Comrade, c1950. CNN Library. "Korean War Fast Facts". 7 June 2017. *CNN*. 2018. www.cnn.com/2013/06/28/world/asia/korean-war-fast-facts/index.html. Showing a soldier comforting his fellow soldier, this image represents the overall feeling of American troops. As proven by veteran interviews and accounts, most soldiers rarely enjoyed their time in Korea.

A country inn, Chosen Korea. Dec. 12, c1919. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2003666552/. This image provides a visual representation of Korea before annexed into the Japanese empire.

"Defecting North Korean Soldier Shot in Back, Survives to Cross DMZ." *Sputnik*, Sputnik International, 13 Nov. 2017, sputniknews.com/asia/201711131059066386-north-korean-defector-crosses-dmz/. This international multimedia news service provides a current photo image showing the extensive military guards bordering the Demilitarized Zone.

Emil Kapaun and Jerome A. Dolan, a medical officer with the 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, carry an exhausted soldier off the battlefield in Korea. "Disaster at Unsan", *U.S. Army*. www.army.mil/article/177954/disaster_at_unsan_in_1950_soldiers_faced_chinese_forces_during_the_korean_war. This image shows the fatigue experienced by Korean War soldiers and why they wanted the war to end quickly.

Enjoying the beauties of nature, Chosen Korea. Dec. 12. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2003666549/. Used in an introductory collage and individually, this image shows the

importance of nature to the Korean people before Japanese rule. It visually represents the impacts of foreign control that go beyond military endeavors.

The floor of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange in 1899. Dec. 30, 1899. "Cincinnati Stock Exchange Timeline," by Alex Keller. *Cincinnati Stock Exchange*, Cincinnati Historical Society Library, www.cincinnati-stockexchange.us/cincinnati-stock-exchange-timeline/. Accessed 21 Mar. 2018. This image of the stock exchange was used to represent capitalism in America, specifically financial competition.

Getty images. A U.S. officer argues with a North Korean counterpart. April 1953. "What Trump Needs to Know about North Korea's History," by Sheila Miyoshi Jager. *Politico Magazine*, 9 Aug. 2017, p. 1. politico.com, www.politico.com/magazine/story/2017/08/09/donald-trump-north-korea-history-215473. Opposing views in Korea are revealed in this image, as World War II brought challenges for the peninsula.

Getty images. GI's with Peace Signs. "Coming Home," by Deborah Holdship. *Michigan Today*, 24 Nov. 2014. michigantoday.umich.edu/coming-home/. After World War II, newspapers in America printed the word "peace", mirroring the American's view after the war. Most agreed that peace was much needed.

Korean War: Soldiers. Granger. *Fine Art America*. 1 Dec. 2010. fineartamerica.com/featured/korean-war-soldiers-granger.html. This photo shows soldiers at the beginning of the Korean War.

Handshake between Truman and MacArthur. "The Truman — MacArthur Controversy." *CenterPuncher*, 11 Aug. 2013, centerpuncher.wordpress.com/2013/08/11/the-truman-macarthur-controversy/. This handshake between President Truman and General MacArthur symbolizes the approval of Truman to proceed with the Inchon Port invasion.

"How Moon Jae-in's Win in South Korea Will Impact Asia." *Wharton*, University of Pennsylvania, 11 May 2017, knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article/new-leader-south-korea-will-impact-asia/. This image of South Korean President Moon Jae-in shows the potential conflict between the country and its northern neighbor.

Joseph Stalin, Secretary-general of the Communist party of Soviet Russia. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2017871951/. Joseph Stalin is depicted in this image, representing the Soviet Union as a whole and its communist government under his leadership.

Kim Jong Un and Moon Jae-in raise hands after signing a joint statement at the border village of Panmunjom in the the Demilitarized Zone. April 27, 2018. "North Korea adjusts time zone to match South Korea in latest step toward unity," by Deutsche Welle. *USA Today*, Gannett, 5 May 2018, www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2018/05/05/north-korea-synchronizes-time-zone-south/583448002/. This image shows recent compromises between North and South Korea. The seemingly friendly gestures of both Korean leaders appear to symbolize a final unity.

Kim Jong-Un meets Moon Jae-In. "North Korean leader invites South Korean President to Pyongyang," by Ji Dayyum and Oliver Hotham. *NK News.Org*, 10 Feb. 2018, www.nknews.org/2018/02/north-korean-leader-invites-south-korean-president-to-pyongyang/. Kim Jong-Un and Moon Jae-In, Korean leaders, are shown in this image, representing the war that still technically exists between the two nations, as both appear to be standing in opposition.

Korea. [Between 1910 and 1920] Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2001705593/. The traditional wardrobe of the Korean people worn in this image represents Korea as a unified, independent nation.

Korean Central News Agency. Kim Jong-un inspecting hydrogen bomb . "North Korean Nuclear Test Draws U.S. Warning of 'Massive Military Response'," by David D. Sanger and Choe Sang-Hun. *New York Times*, 2 Sept. 2017, www.nytimes.com/2017/09/03/world/asia/north-korea-tremor-possible-6th-nuclear-test.html. Kim Jong Un, the North Korean dictator, inspects a bomb, thus supporting the claim that North Korea is a military threat.

Korean Central News Agency. North Korean leader Kim Jong-Un delivering a speech. April 21, 2018. "Trump says date and location set for meeting with Kim Jong Un," by Sarah Kolinovsky and Jordyn Phelps. *ABC News*, 4 May 2018, abcnews.go.com/Politics/trump-date-location-set-meeting-kim-jong/story?id=54935670. Kim Jong Un shows the potential for another conflict between North and South Korea.

Labour Party North Korea. [August 8, 1946]. "The Soviet Korean Who Ended the Forgotten War," by Victoria Kim. 24 Aug. 2016. *The Diplomat*, thediplomat.com/2016/08/the-soviet-korean-who-ended-the-forgotten-war/. Portraits of a Soviet leader and Korean leader hang side-by-side, representing the relationship between the two countries.

The landing wharf at Fusan, Korea. c1903. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2003666502/. This image shows Korea about a century ago and the major cultural differences between time periods.

Mariottini, Diego. *Colorful Billboards on the Street of Seoul at Night*. December 31, 2016. *Shutterstock*, www.shutterstock.com/image-photo/seoul-korea-december-31-2016-colorful-578475466?src=r0qtNdpvdjJk_XPsK-0XNQ-1-19. Accessed 19 Mar. 2018. Originally accessed from a tourism website, this image shows the vibrancy of South Korea. Placing this image next to that of North Korea shows the contrast between the two.

Newcom/file. A South Korean Control Tower along the heavily fortified 155-mile border with North Korea. "Korean demilitarized zone now a wildlife haven", by Tony Azios. 21 November 2008, *Christian Science Monitor*. <https://www.csmonitor.com/Environment/Wildlife/2008/1121/korean-demilitarized-zone-now-a-wildlife-haven>. The entire border between North and South Korea is guarded with military personnel and barbed wire fences, reminding viewers of existing tension.

North Korean leader Kim Jong Un receives applause as he guides the multiple-rocket launching drill of women's sub-units under KPA Unit 851. April 24, 2014. "North Korea expert: What we're seeing is 'the Cuban missile crisis in slow motion'," by Sonam Sheth. *Business Insider*, 2018, www.businessinsider.com/north-korea-cuban-missile-crisis-2017-4?r=UK&IR=T. North Korea's current government is shown in this photograph. The uniformity of North Korea furthers the claim that North and South Korea are starkly different.

Palmer, Alfred T., United States Office Of War Information. Aluminum casting. Sturdy workers in an aluminum plant pictured as they tap a 450-pound tilting-type crucible furnace to pour the molten into smaller gats. Aluminum Industries Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Feb 1942. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2017690860/. This image shows that the United States is a capitalist democracy by depicting the work needed to succeed.

Profile Portrait of Harry S. Truman. *Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum*, www.trumanlibrary.org/photographs/view.php?id=31048. Accessed 30 Mar. 2018. Harry S. Truman is used to represent the United States and its stance to fight communism, as recognized in the Truman Doctrine.

Rockefellers around table. "David Rockefeller's Death Means Windfall for Family Foundation," by Alex Daniels. *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*, 24 Mar. 2017, www.philanthropy.com/article/David-Rockefeller-s-Death/239594. This image depicts the American ideal of how capitalism can lead to success.

Satellite view of the Korean Peninsula. "North Korea Defends Blackout Satellite Photos," by Sam Byford. *The Verge*, Vox Media, 9 Feb. 2015, www.theverge.com/2015/2/9/8003637/north-korea-satellite-photos-night. This satellite image of the Korean Peninsula shows contrast between the two Koreas and an animation highlights the potential conflict between Kim Jong-Un and Moon Jae-In.

Sign 38th Parallel. "Photo Galleries: Korean War." *Korean War*, History, 2018, www.history.com/topics/korean-war/pictures/korean-war/military-trucks-crossing-the-38th-parallel-in-korea. The original division of Korea was the 38th parallel. Throughout the war, this line signified the point at which both North and South Korea made progress and represents constant conflict and compromise.

Signing of the Korean War Armistice. U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center collection, 27 July 1953. *YouTube*, 16 July 2013, www.youtube.com/watch?v=i1Ln6Yrq8Vg. This newsreel shows how the end of the Korean War was portrayed in the media.

Sovfoto/UIG via Getty Images. Marshal Kim Il Sung signs the Korean Armistice Agreement and the Temporary Agreement Supplementary to the Armistice Agreement. July 27, 1953. "Analysis: 64 years after the Korean War, the world's coldest and most dangerous peace" by Michael D. Mosettig, 27 July 2017. www.pbs.org/newshour/world/analysis-64-years-korean-war-worlds-coldest-dangerous-peace. This photo of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement of 1953 demonstrates the unofficial compromise of the Korean conflict.

Taisho, Emperor of Japan, full-length portrait, standing, facing front. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/94505228/. Emperor Taisho was the emperor of Imperial Japan when Korea was forced into annexation. Showing this emperor much larger than a traditional Korean man reveals Japan's power over Korea in 1910.

Time Life Pictures—The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty. UN forces' transport vehicles recrossing the 38th Parallel as they withdraw from Pyongyang in 1950. "How the Korean War Started," by Lily Rothman. *Time*, 25 June 2015. time.com/3915803/korean-war-1950-history/. This image shows the Korean people and their reaction to an American soldier. Korea was caught in a crossfire between two global superpowers.

Turnbull. Men of the 5th RCT fire a .30 caliber machine gun at the Communist-led North Koreans across the Naktong River, north of Taegu. 18 September 1950. Korea. Signal Corps Photo #8A/FEC-50-8561. history.army.mil/photos/Korea/kor1950/kor1950.htm. This image illustrates that both sides sacrificed numerous lives of soldiers and civilians, as well as land and power.

Turner, Jo. Panoramic view of modern-day Seoul. "Sin City Seoul: Welcome to the New Side of South Korea", by Dave Hazzan. 12 January 2018. *Outpost*, outpostmagazine.com/sin-city-seoul-welcome-new-korea/. This image of present-day Seoul demonstrates the difference between the city during the Korean War and today.

United States Army. *Enemy supply dump during Korean War*. Sept. 8, 1950. *Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum*, 2017, www.trumanlibrary.org/photographs/view.php?id=25626. This supply dump was represents how quickly the U.S. troops were running out of supplies at the Pusan Perimeter.

The U.S. and the 1945 Division of Korea. 1945. "The U.S. and the 1945 Division of Korea," by Mark Barry. *NK News*, Korea Risk Group, 2018, www.nknews.org/2012/02/the-u-s-and-the-1945-division-of-korea/. This image shows the original compromise of the 38th parallel between the United States and Soviet Union from which a much larger conflict emerged.

U.S. WWII Victory Parade - New York - 1946. RKO - Pathe News, 1946. *YouTube*, 1 Dec. 2014, www.youtube.com/watch?v=ojlKy5Lib4g. After the end of World War II, victory parades were held in the United States to celebrate anticipated peace and this image illustrates this joy.

Xinhua. Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army celebrate the victory together. 1950. "1950: Korean War." 25 Sept. 2010. *China Daily*, www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/cpc2011/2010-09/25/content_12474125_3.htm. China's first major national daily paper provides historic photos from the Chinese Army's involvement in the Korean War.

Interviews

Michael, Chuck. Interview. By Sada M. Schumann. 21 Jan. 2018. This interview provides perspective on the war from a draftee. Mr. Michael hated his time in Korea because of the climate and political side of the war.

Tate, George. Interview. By Sada M. Schumann. 24 Mar. 2018. As a recipient of the Purple Heart Award for his service in Korea, George Tate told stories of his time on the peninsula and how the war was portrayed to the American public in 1950 and these accounts personalize the militarily based conflict.

Speeches

Truman, Harry S. *Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress*, 16 Apr. 1945. *Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum*, www.trumanlibrary.org/ww2/stofunio.htm. This written speech clarifies President Truman's stance on World War II and intentions of stifling communism.

Videos

1950: The Korean War Begins. CNN, www.cnn.com/videos/international/2014/02/28/cold-war-north-korea-invades.cnn. Made primarily of first-hand accounts from Han Pyo Woo of the South Korean Embassy and Lucius Battle, the Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State, this video explains how the news of North Korea's invasion reached the United States and South Korean governments.

British MovieTone News. *Inchon Landings*. Associated Press, 27 July 1953. *YouTube*, 21 July 2015, www.youtube.com/watch?v=tpQMVvVo_AM. This footage of Inchon Landing visually illustrates both the violence and effectiveness of the event.

British MovieTone News. *Korea: Battle for Pusan Bridgehead*. Associated Press. *YouTube*, 21 July 2015, www.youtube.com/watch?v=2coRw1SUfxM. Footage of American soldiers at the Pusan Perimeter shows how the troops kept fighting, but morale was low.

Inchon Landings—First Pictures. British Pathe', 25 Sept. 1950. *YouTube*, www.britishpathe.com/video/inchon-landings-first-pictures. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018. This historical footage shows how nightfall greatly benefited the Republic of Korea Army at Inchon Landing.

Inside North Korea. National Geographic, 2006. This documentary shows the reality of North Korea in 2006 as a journalist ventures into the country and reveals that everyday life has barely changed in the eyes of North Korean citizens. This provides a reference point of North Korean life today.

Italy Surrenders, 1943. Alexander Street, 8 Sept. 2009. *Youtube*, www.youtube.com/watch?v=HnI_jBIDbKs. As a newsreel from 1943, this video describes the course of Italy in World War II and how its surrender affected the end of the war, giving America's perception of the news at the time.

MacArthur, Douglas, subject. *Castle Films: The MacArthur Report*. Periscope Film, 1951, stock.periscopefilm.com/77684-castle-films-the-macarthur-report/. This video introduces

General Douglas MacArthur, the commander of military in the Far East who initiated Inchon Landing.

North Korea Military Parade 2017: Marching soldiers & new weaponry. World News. *YouTube*, 27 Apr. 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=JWgeAUkw5oM. This North Korean military parade solidifies the claim that North Korea is an isolated military superpower. The parade displays weapons, military discipline, and the North Korean dictator.

Okinawa - American Invasion of Mainland Japan (1945). War Archives/British Pathe', 1945. *YouTube*, 30 Aug. 2011, www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=122&v=nC06s_1Kt4Q. This footage shows the unity of the Allied Forces, including the United States and Soviet Union, in World War II and the invasion of Japan.

President Truman Reports on Korea. Created by Department of Defense. Department of the Army. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. U.S. Army Audiovisual Center, 28618. Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, 1860 - 1985, 1950. *National Archives Catalog*, catalog.archives.gov/id/28618. A segment from this film shows Truman's stance on the "Korean Conflict" which was taken as a direct threat from the Communist world.

President Truman Speaks To The United Nations On Korea (1950). British Pathe, 1950. *YouTube*, 13 Apr. 2014, www.youtube.com/watch?v=Iv1cXKA163U. President Truman is shown as a symbol of ideological commitments in an excerpt from this address.

The Pyeongchang 2018 Opening Ceremony Highlights | Winter Olympics 2018 | PyeongChang. Produced by Olympic Channel, Olympic Channel, 9 Feb. 2018. *YouTube*, 11 Feb. 2018, www.youtube.com/watch?v=gpR3nRvL-9Q. This video of the opening Olympic ceremony of 2018 demonstrates the possibility of a unified Korea and the significance of such a small step toward peace.

Russian Revolution 1917, documentary footage, HD1440. November 1, 2017. *YouTubeRed*, by Vladimir Nikonov, www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVNJGaBQTSc. Understanding the rise of communism in Russia is crucial to analyzing conflicts that resulted from the change in ideology. This source describes the wide acceptance of communism in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century.

Secondary Sources

Books

Neufeldt, Victoria , and David B. Guralnik, editors. "Compromise." *Webster's New World Dictionary*, 3rd college ed. , Simon & Schuster, 1994, p. 287. This dictionary entry of “compromise” clarifies the definition of the word and the ways in which it could be incorporated in the documentary.

Neufeldt, Victoria , and David B. Guralnik, editors. "Conflict." *Webster's New World Dictionary*, 3rd college ed. , Simon & Schuster, 1994, p. 292. This definition of “conflict” provides a base for theme connections, consistently used in the documentary.

Reece, Richard. *The Korean War*. ABDO Publishing, 2011. This book recognizes a more in-depth timeline of events included specific battles and the reasoning behind them. It also includes background information on the topic of communism v. democracy.

Santella, Andrew. *The Korean War*. Compass Point, 2007. This basic overview of the Korean War provides information regarding the beginning of the war, as well as key events. It was perfect for preliminary research and further search terms were obtained from this book.

Emails

Millett, Allan R. "Questions." Received by Sada M. Schumann, 4 Jan. 2018. In this exchange Korean War expert, Dr. Allan Millett, answers preliminary questions relating to the Korean War.

Images

Flag of North Korea. 1948. *Flags of Countries*, Firefly Media, flagpedia.net/north-korea. Accessed 10 May 2018. The North Korean flag is placed inside of a map of Korea and represents the North Korean forces.

Flag of the United States of America. *Britannica Kids*, Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2018, kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Flag-of-the-United-States-of-America/624849. This image of the American Flag is placed inside South Korea to represent America’s involvement.

The Japanese Empire 1945. "Okinawa," by Mark Scott Smith. *Enemy in the Mirror: Our Enemies—Ourselves*, 22 June 2017, www.enemyinmirror.com/okinawa/. A map of Japan in 1945, as found on this website, provides a visual representation of the area

administered by the Allied Forces post World War II. Korea's division as a Japanese territory was the original compromise that led to later conflicts.

Levina, Sofya, photo illustration. Images by Spencer Platt/Getty Images, KCNA/Getty Images, Alexandros Avramis/Getty Images. Trump, Putin, and Kim Jong-Un. "Trump the Chump," by Fred Kaplan. *Slate*, 1 June 2016. *Slate*, www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/war_stories/2016/06/kim_jong_un_and_putin_support_donald_trump_that_should_make_us_nervous.html. This graphic collage depicts the current leaders of nations involved in the Korean War. Putin replaces Stalin, Jong-Un replaces Il-Sung, and Trump replaces Truman.

Martins, António. *UN Flag*. 1945. "United Nations Organization." *Flags of the World*, 29 Sept. 2017, www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/uno.html. This United Nations flag represents the United Nations' involvement in the Korean War. Although the UN forces were led primarily by the United States, the United Nations ultimately backed South Korea.

Smith, Whitney. Soviet Union flag. 2014. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, edited by Grace Young and Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2005. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/topic/flag-of-Union-of-Soviet-Socialist-Republics. This graphic of the Soviet Flag is placed inside the northern half of Korea to show Soviet administration of the area.

Interviews

LeCain, Timothy. Personal interview. 5 Dec. 2017. This personal interview provides answers to many critical questions, particularly around the background of the Korean War and overall Cold War tensions. Some quotes from this interview are used in the documentary, giving professional backing to claims made.

Maps

Communism vs. Capitalism. Final Project (Capitalism vs. Communism), by Jackson Guffey, Washington State University, 24 Apr. 2017, history.libraries.wsu.edu/spring2017/2017/04/24/the-socialism-influence-on-cuba/. Communist and Capitalist countries are depicted in this map and used to compare the two ideologies.

Country maps of Korea. World Guides. June 7, 2016. http://www.world-guides.com/asia/south-korea/seoul/seoul_maps.html. This map shows the location of Seoul, a reference point to when the North Korean Army overtook the city.

"Gold Star Casualties - Battle of Pusan." *HonorStates.org*, Crafted Knowledge, 2018, www.honorstates.org/index.php?page=features&tid=1194. Although not used directly in the documentary, this map depicts the location of the Pusan Perimeter so the area can be accurately represented.

"Korean Peninsula Outline Map." *World Atlas*, 2018, www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/outline/koreanpnout.htm. This image provides a base outline of the Korean Peninsula, off which to add animations.

Kunz, A. *Germany after the Second World War, September 1, 1945*. 2005. *German History in Documents and Images*, 2005, germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/map.cfm?map_id=520. This map provides a visual of post-war Germany and the effects of World War II around the globe.

Physical map of Paleolithic sites. "Locations of South Korean Paleolithic Sites," by Department of Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology. *Openi*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, 2013, openi.nlm.nih.gov/detailedresult.php?img=PMC3665775_pone.0064999.g001&req=4. Showing the physical geography of Korea and the 38th parallel, this image is critical to understanding the military efforts in Korea.

Political White World Map. 2009. *Outline World Map Images*, 2018, www.outline-world-map.com/political-white-world-map-b6a. This map serves as a base map, off which colors and animations are added.

Music

Beneath the Skin, Of Monsters and Men, "I of the Storm". This song provides an optimistic soundtrack to hope for success at Inchon Landing.

Ma, Yo-Yo. "Defune." *Japanese Melodies*, composed by Haseo Sugiyama, 2013. Used in the conclusion, this song portrays a slightly mysterious mood when discussing current events and the possibility of destruction.

Night Raid (夜襲) - *Chinese Kuomintang Song*. *Youtube*, 19 Mar. 2018, www.youtube.com/watch?v=KmhZ3T0bAC4. This intense Chinese march adds to the official entrance of the Chinese in the Korean War by helping the viewer understand that the Chinese were a major threat to the Republic of Korea Army.

Seoul Music Ensemble. "From the Mountain." *Korean Traditional Music*, 2010. The peaceful sound of this traditional Korean tune reminds the viewer of a time when Korea was one.

Taylor, Chad . "Amazonia." Alfred Music , 2016. *JW Pepper*, www.jwpepper.com/Amazonia/10604510.item#/. This song begins with a mysterious melody before escalating into a faster paced section which matches perfectly with the transition from skirmishes to war.

Unhasu Orchestra. ""Smuglianka", "Kalinka" {DPRK/Russian Music}." Composed by A. Navikov and I. Larionov, DPRK Music, Mar. 2012. *Youtube*, www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cdr11WKv_7I. This Russian music adapted by North Koreans establishes the tone of the rise of communism in Russia with a subtle connection to North Korea.

US Navy Band. "You're A Grand Old Flag." *Patriotic Music For All Occasions*, composed by George Cohan, Altissimo, Mar. 2008. *Youtube*, www.youtube.com/watch?v=2YjIZbGyQPA. This patriotic march represents capitalism, particularly America's stance to support the ideology.

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capitalism-communism-and-why-did-it-start-russia. This source explains communism and its Russian origins.

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