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


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. ---


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


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. ---


U.S. Navy / Maj. R.V. Spencer, UAF. 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**


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.


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.

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.


"Defecting North Korean Soldier Shot in Back, Survives to Cross DMZ." 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.

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


Kim Jong-Un meets Moon Jae-In. "North Korean leader invites South Korean President to Pyongyang," by Ji Dagyum 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.


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.


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.


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.


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.

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.


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.


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**


**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.


*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.

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


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.


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.


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 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.

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.


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.

"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.


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.


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.


Yee, Nicholas. "Take Me To Church." Cello Covers, 2017. Youtube, www.youtube.com/watch?v=fwDDgYp4ZZ8. In the introduction, this cello cover of a contemporary piece portrays the interplay between conflict and compromise in Korea. It is solemn and simple, yet adds many layers of complexity.

Reports


Websites

"The Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki." Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, 31 Dec. 2017, www.cnduk.org/campaigns/global-abolition/hiroshima-a-nagasaki. The atomic bombs dropped on Japan were a major cause of the country's surrender and this detailed information explains the end to World War II. Korea’s division was a result of Japan’s surrender.


"Differences between Capitalism & Communism and why did it start in Russia?" South African History Online, 8 May 2017, www.sahistory.org.za/article/differences-between-
capitalism-communism-and-why-did-it-start-russia. This source explains communism and its Russian origins.


"The Korean War: Setting the Stage and Brief Overview." New Jersey Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, 2006, www.nj.gov/military/korea/factsheets/overview.html. This website highlights information on the events leading up to the division of Korea and growing tension between America and the Soviet Union.

Millett, Allan R. "Korean War." Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2017, www.britannica.com/event/Korean-War. This article, by notable historian Allan Millett, provides a detailed account of specific events in the Korean War in addition to background information.


"Occupation and Reconstruction of Japan, 1945–52." Office of the Historian, United States Department of State, 1 Jan. 2018, history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/japan-reconstruction. Following Japan’s surrender in World War II, the United States was primarily responsible for helping Japan recover and negotiate a new government. This source investigates the Far East before the Korean conflict.
"Okinawa During the Korean and Vietnam Wars." Okinawa Peace Network of Los Angeles, Buddhahead Productions, 2005, www.uchinanchu.org/uchinanchu/history_wars.htm. This short article provides background information on the importance of the Okinawa military base, bettering the comprehension of other material.


"Submarines in the Cold War." National Museum of American History, 2000, americanhistory.si.edu/subs/index.html. This website summarizes of the Cold War’s “end”, contextualizing events following Korea.


