



1950.6.25~1953.7.27

# Korean War 1129

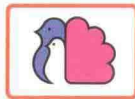
Edited by Lee, Joong Keun



1950. 6. 25 ~ 1953. 7. 27

# Korean War 1129

Abridgment



Woojung Books

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## **Korean War 1129**

[Abridgment]

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# Preface

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am Dr. Lee, Joong Keun, Chairman of Booyoung Group.

While running a business group, I have spared my time to write and publish “Korean War 1129” in August 2013 to look back on the history of the Korean War. Now, I have translated and published an abridgement version of the book in English.

This is an history book on the Korean War which was a world war participated by UN Forces for the first time since the World War II. It is written in chronological form for 1,129 days from the outbreak of the War on June 25, 1950 till the ceasefire agreement on July 27, 1953, describing the weather, developments of war, and domestic and international situations of Korea and other related countries.

The purpose of this work is to convey appreciation to whom sacrificed their lives to save South Korea from foreign invasion and to secure the freedom and the peace of world.

Moreover, this work is dedicated to the sacrificed soldiers and participants of the war, whose supports led Korea to remarkable development.

In addition, I hope this book helps the descendants of Korean war veterans and the young generation of the world understand the truth of the War.

Sincerely yours,

2015. 6.

Lee, Joong Keun, Ph.D  
Editor in Chief

The Korean War broke out at dawn on June 25, 1950 all along the 38th parallel line across the Korean Peninsula. It began with the sudden invasion of South Korea by the North Korean troops, without any declaration of war.

On June 27, two days after the breakout of the War, the United Nations Security Council unanimously condemned the North Korean invasion, and passed a resolution to help the Republic of Korea by sending UN troops, for the first time since it was established in 1948.

The 63 UN member countries had responded to the UN resolution. Among them, 16 countries dispatched fighting units while five countries provided military field hospitals, and the other countries sent war supplies.

The Korean War resulted in two million casualties of the Korean people. At the cost of such precious human sacrifice, the Republic of Korea has achieved great success as one of the top ten economies in the world.

This particular book is contributed to keeping the record of those processes of the Korean war, which was a World war being forgotten with time.

4, May 2015

Lee, Joong Keun



**UN**

On the July 8, 1950, the United Nations announced that the use of the UN flag would be limited only in Korea.

## Combat Units (16 Countries)



Australia  
29. 6. 1950.  
(29. 6. 1950 ~ 26. 8. 1957)



Belgium  
31. 1. 1951  
(31. 1. 1951 ~ 6. 1955)



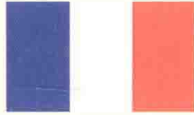
Canada  
26. 7. 1950  
(26. 7. 1950 ~ 6. 1957)



Colombia  
8. 5. 1951  
(8. 5. 1951 ~ 10. 1955)



Ethiopia  
6.5.1951  
(6.5.1951~1.1965)



France  
29.7.1950  
(29.7.1950~ 6.1965)



Greece  
1.12.1950  
(1.12.1950~12.1955)



Luxembourg  
31.1.1951  
(31.1.1951~7.1.1953)



The Netherlands  
16.7.1950  
(16.7.1950~1.1955)



New Zealand  
30. 7. 1950  
(30.7.1950~1.1955)



The Philippines  
19. 9. 1950  
(19.9.1950~5.1955)



South Africa  
16. 11. 1950  
(16.11.1950~10.1963)



Thailand  
7.11.1950  
(7.11.1950~6.1972)



Turkey  
17.10.1950  
(17.10.1950~6.1971)

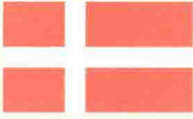


United Kingdom  
29. 6. 1950  
(29.6.1950~1957.)



United States  
27. 6. 1950  
(27.6.1950~3.1955)

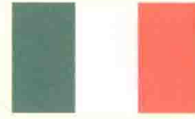
## Medical Support (Five Countries)



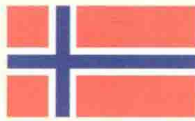
Denmark 7.3.1951  
(7.3.1951~16.8.1953)



India 20.11.1950  
(20.11.1950~28.7.1953)



Italy 16.11.1951  
(16.11.1951~2.7.1955)



Norway 22.6.1951  
(22.6.1951~18.10.1954)



Sweden 28.9.1950  
(28.9.1950~4.1957)

## Supplies and Financial Support (39 Countries)



Argentina  
before May 1952.



Austria  
before May 1952



Burma(Myanmar)  
1951.



Cambodia  
1951.



Chile  
before December 1953



Costa Rica  
1951.



Cuba  
1951.



Dominican Republic  
June 1953



Ecuador  
1951.



Egypt  
before December 1953.



El Salvador  
before December 1953



Guatemala  
before December 1953.



Haiti  
before August 1954



Honduras  
before December 1952



Hungary  
1951.



Iceland  
1951.





Indonesia  
before December 1952



Iran  
before May 1952



Israel  
1951.



Jamaica  
1951.



Japan  
1951.



Lebanon  
before December 1952



Liberia  
1951.



Liechtenstein  
before June 1956



Mexico  
1951.



Monaco  
before August 1954.



Pakistan  
1951.



Panama  
before December 1953.



Paraguay  
before August 1954



Peru  
before August 1954.



Taiwan  
before May 1952



Saudi Arabia  
before December 1952.



Switzerland  
before June 1953



Syria  
before December 1953.



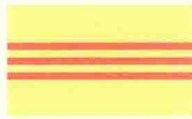
Uruguay  
before August 1954.



The Holy See  
before June 1956



Venezuela  
1951.



Vietnam  
before December 1952.



West Germany  
before August 1954

## Intention to Support (Three Countries)



Bolivia



Brazil



Nicaragua



Prelude · 006

From the Yalta Conference to the Korean War · 010

# 1950

The Year of White Tiger  
Dangi 4283

June	025
July	029
August	045
September	063
October	079
November	093
December	106

# 1951

The Year of White Rabbit  
Dangi 4284

January	123
February	138
March	152
April	167
May	181
June	195
July	207
August	220
September	233
October	247
November	261
December	275

Korea's Long-Existing Military Demarcation Line  
Becomes Increasingly Fortified · 568

# 1952

The Year of Black Dragon  
Dangi 4285

January	289
February	302
March	313
April	326
May	338
June	353
July	369
August	387
September	404
October	419
November	434
December	450

# 1953

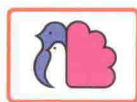
The Year of Black Snake  
Dangi 4286

January	465
February	480
March	494
April	508
May	524
June	538
July	552

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## Lee, Joong Keun (李重根)

Lee, Joong Keun is the founder of Booyoung Group which is specialized in constructing houses for rent, having greatly contributed to the development of the Korean housing culture, as one of the pioneers in that area. His pen-name is Woojung.

With a strong belief that "investment in educational infrastructure is important for the future," he began his donation work from 1991 with the construction of the Booyoung elementary school in Suncheon. Thereafter, he has donated a total of 140 educational facilities covering dormitories, libraries, gymnasiums, and other educational welfare facilities across the country.

Since 2003, his contribution activities expanded to the Asia-Pacific and African regions. So far, in 16 countries 60,000 digital pianos, 600,000 blackboards and 600 school buildings have been donated.

He also tried to spread Korean favorite folk songs such as "Arirang" and "Graduation Song" to those countries.

In addition, he has contributed financially to the various international organizations; among others, US \$3 million to "the UN Habitat" and US \$10 million to "the World Taekwondo Federation".

With his interest in the academic community, he has served as chairman of the board of directors of many educational institutions and foundations. He received Ph.D degree in public administration from Korea University, and honorary doctorate degrees from four universities.

He serves now as Chairman of ROKAFIS(ROK Air Force Internet Society), Vice-Chairman of the Korea Senior Citizens Association, and Vice-Chairman of the National Unification Advisory Council, Seoul Branch. All of his public contributions as such have been recognized with many merits of honor received.

Among many of his publications, some significant writing include "Public Policy on Rental Housing," "History of Korean Housing" "1,775 Days from the Day of Liberation" and many other articles.

This book is published to help the post-war generation to correct their distorted views on the Korean War.

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Edited by Lee, Joong Keun



Woojung Books



# Prelude

Lee, Joong Keun 李重根

The Korean War, which broke out in the mid-20th century, was equivalent to a Third World War, except that nuclear weapons were not used.

In human history, the Korean War stands out as a most unique civil war. Nearly two million soldiers representing countries from all over the world fought for the freedom of South Korea. At the time of the war, 63 of the 93 independent countries in the world provided South Korea with troops and war supplies. On the other hand, only the Soviet Union and Communist China provided North Korea with air force and ground troops support – while Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania provided medical assistance. Mongolia and East Germany provided additional aid.

The Korean War was a turning point in the process of achieving the current economic success of South Korea. All of these unique factors make it necessary to look at the Korean War from a broad objective perspective. This is my duty, to hand down the facts about the Korean War "as it happened," while avoiding the prejudices that might warp narration of the events that unfolded.

"The Korean War 1129 Days" is the first project published by "Woojung Books." This publication collected and recorded what happened on the Korean Peninsula relative to the international community starting with the North Korea Forces' launch of a full-scale invasion of a defenseless South Korea, with about 242 tanks and 170 combat planes at 4 a.m. on June 25, 1950, and going all the way through to the Armistice agreement between the UN and North Korea at 10 a.m. on July 27, 1953.

South Korea today is a shining example of a great historical triumph, recovering from the devastation of war and a hopeless situation to become a modern, advanced society.

In this 21st century era, there is a need to reveal the realities of the unfinished war and reflect on that "forgotten war." It would be wise to learn lessons from the bloody war and reflect on them in the light of today's culture, since culture is a reflection of economic achievement. It is the author's wish that this book serves as a mirror of history to reveal the realities of the Korean War so that it can be used as a primary source for studies on the Korean War.

I dedicate this book to my beloved wife, Na, Kil Soon (羅吉順).

4, May 2015

李連根