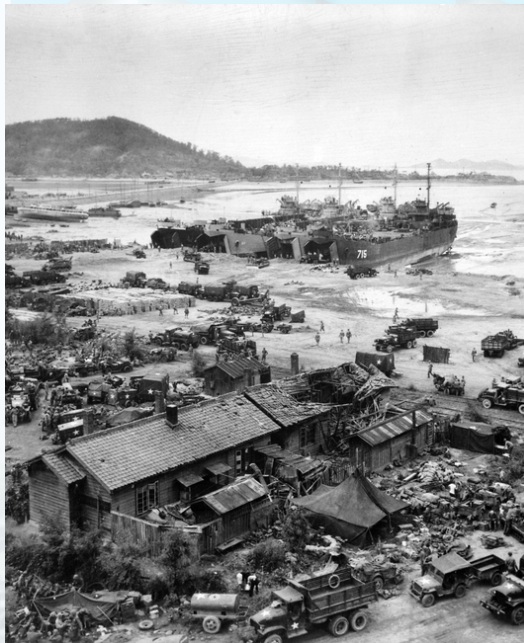


ICONIC MOMENTS IN FOREIGN POLICY

KOREAN WAR

The Korean War (1950 - 1953) began when the North Korean Communist forces crossed the 38th Parallel and invaded South Korea armed with Soviet tanks. The United States came to the aid of the non-Communist South Korea. In 1953, a peace treaty was signed returning Korea to its divided status, while simultaneously affecting little change to decrease the tensions of the Cold War era.



WILSON CENTER DIGITAL ARCHIVE RESOURCES

1. [CIA Intelligence Report detailing 'The Current Situation in Korea' \(1948\)](#)

This intelligence report explains the situation in North and South Korea and what is projected to happen with Soviet and American interaction with their respective Koreas.

2. [Ciphred Telegram from Soviet Ambassador to North Korea Shtykov](#)

Soviet Ambassador Shtykov reports that South Korean forces were being expanded with U.S. assistance and that the government of President Syngman Rhee was taking steps to increase the combat readiness of its army.

3. [Statement by President Truman on Korea](#)

After North Korean forces invaded South Korea, Truman made a statement committing to an acceleration of military assistance for South Korea.

4. [Ciphred Telegram from Stalin to Mao \(1951\)](#)

This telegram from Stalin to Mao encouraged a prolonging of the war as Stalin gave advice on the conduct of operations against allied troops.

5. [Ciphred Telegram from Kuznetsov and Fedorenko \(1953\)](#)

This report details Kim Il Sung's agreement to bringing the war to an end, if not through military means than through negotiations.