

~~SECRET~~

100/DDR
6535
New State

SLISA Col Booth
COPY NO. 33
FOR THE CHIEF. ✓
ACQUISITION & DISTRIBUTION DIVISION
DEPT. OF STATE

SPECIAL ESTIMATE

INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF MAINTAINING A BEACHHEAD IN SOUTH KOREA



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

☐ Retain class'n ☐ Change / classify to
☒ With concurrence of *CIA*
☐ Declassify ☐ In part and excise as shown
EO 12958, Sec. 1.3 (a) ()
PPC/HDR by *2* *6, 29, 31*
Withdrawal No. *1-2A*

R. Johnson
2.7.01

SE - 1
Published 11 January 1951

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ACQUISITION AND DISTRIBUTION
DIVISION

JAN 12 1951

CIA *Liason* Officer.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

100/DDR
6535
New State

~~SECRET~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: SEP 2006

NW: 26244 Doc 1

~~SECRET~~

DISSEMINATION NOTICE

1. This copy of this publication is for the information and use of the recipient designated on the front cover and of individuals under the jurisdiction of the recipient's office who require the information for the performance of their official duties. Further dissemination elsewhere in the department to other offices which require the information for the performance of official duties may be authorized by the following:

- a. Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Intelligence, for the Department of State
- b. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, for the Department of the Army
- c. Director of Naval Intelligence, for the Department of the Navy
- d. Director of Intelligence, USAF, for the Department of the Air Force
- e. Director of Intelligence, AEC, for the Atomic Energy Commission
- f. Deputy Director for Intelligence, Joint Staff, for the Joint Staff
- g. Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA, for any other Department or Agency

2. This copy may be either retained or destroyed by burning in accordance with applicable security regulations, or returned to the Central Intelligence Agency by arrangement with the Office of Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

DISTRIBUTION

Office of the President
National Security Council
National Security Resources Board
Department of State
Office of Secretary of Defense
Department of the Army
Department of the Navy
Department of the Air Force
Atomic Energy Commission
Joint Chiefs of Staff
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Research and Development Board
Munitions Board

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SPECIAL ESTIMATE

INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF MAINTAINING
A BEACHHEAD IN SOUTH KOREA

Number 1

The intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Joint Staff participated in the preparation of this estimate and concur in it. This paper is based on information available on 8 January 1951.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF MAINTAINING A BEACHHEAD IN SOUTH KOREA

PROBLEM

To estimate and enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of holding a UN beachhead in South Korea.*

ESTIMATE

1. The maintenance of a United Nations beachhead in South Korea would have the following major strategic and military implications for the United Nations and the United States:

a. Maintenance of a beachhead would have the following military advantages:

- (1) Full attainment of the stated Communist objective in Korea would be denied.
- (2) The loss of US military prestige which would result from a withdrawal would be avoided.
- (3) The continued commitment of major Chinese Communist forces in Korea and Manchuria would restrict the Chinese Communist capability for rapid consolidation of China, for large scale expansion in mainland Southeast Asia, and for resisting invasion elsewhere on the mainland of China.
- (4) The Soviet Union would be obliged to continue the supply of material in support of Communist forces in Korea.

*In the event of full-scale Soviet intervention in Korea, it is estimated that it would be impossible for UN forces to maintain the beachhead.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- (5) The Communist forces would be denied an additional operational base against Japan.
 - (6) In the event that large scale operations against China become necessary, Korea would be favorable for joint UN-US ground operations because:
 - (a) The superior air and sea power of the UN forces could be brought to bear effectively against the numerically superior ground forces;
 - (b) Chinese Communist attrition would be relatively high in the confined battle area in Korea;
 - (c) The beachhead would provide an operational base that would tie down large numbers of Communist forces, could be used to mount subsequent operations in Korea, and could be used to support operations elsewhere in the Far East in the event of a general war with China.
- b. The maintenance of a beachhead would have the following military disadvantages:
- (1) A critical proportion of the US Army and substantial proportion of US naval and air resources would be committed in the area, thereby reducing immediate US capabilities for building up forces elsewhere.
 - (2) A considerable drain on US military resources would be imposed not only in the support of US forces in Korea, but also in the complete logistic support for Republic of Korea forces and the major part of the logistic support for all other United Nations forces in Korea.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- (3) UN forces within the beachhead would be subjected to constant attrition (and in the event of overt Soviet intervention, danger of annihilation).
- (4) The continued deployment of the Army forces of the Far East command in Korea would leave Japan more vulnerable to hostile invasion.
- (5) The US would be required to continue its support of several million Korean refugees.

2. A UN beachhead would have the following short-term international political and psychological effects:

- a. There would be an avoidance of the great loss of prestige to the UN and the diminution of confidence in the US that would follow a withdrawal.
- b. The maintenance of a beachhead would place stresses on the UN coalition stemming from increased fear of general war, provide continued Communist propaganda opportunities arising from a conflict between the West and Asiatics, and continue European concern over the diversion of major US military strength to the Far East.
- c. The Chinese Communists would be prevented from achieving complete success in Korea and the beachhead would provide a continued symbol of UN determination to resist aggression.
- d. Most Far Eastern countries would react favorably to the maintenance of a UN beachhead. In Japan, maintenance of a beachhead would be particularly advantageous with respect to negotiations leading toward a Japanese peace treaty. Those countries in South-east Asia vulnerable to an early Chinese Communist attack, however, would be apprehensive about the possibility of a general war with China while UN forces were involved in Korea, and Indonesia and Burma particularly would favor a withdrawal.

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

e. In South Asia, India would react unfavorably to the maintenance of a UN beachhead because of Indian hopes of reducing the possibility of a major war and because of a general inclination to sympathize with Asiatics as against Westerners; Pakistan would react favorably to any evidence of US military strength. In the Near and Middle East, the maintenance of a beachhead might salvage to some degree US military prestige among Iran and the Arab states; Greece and Turkey would oppose UN withdrawal unless it were part of a broader plan to attack Communism at its source, or unless they were convinced that Western Europe or the Near East were immediately threatened.

f. The reaction in Western Europe would be influenced on the one hand, by an intensification of the fear that prolonged and inconclusive fighting in Korea would result in the extension of hostilities elsewhere and on the other, by concern lest the UN fail in a major effort to contain Communist aggression.

g. Latin American reaction would be favorable.

h. It is unlikely that Soviet policy will be significantly modified by a UN decision to maintain a beachhead in Korea.

- 4 -

~~SECRET~~