

Korean war

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Korean War Korean War Korean War was the civil war that took place from June 1950 to July 1953 between the North and the South Korea. The communist North invaded the South with the primary cause of the war being division in Korea with the South being allies of United States, and the North being loyal to the Soviet Union. American troops soon entered the war in support of South Korea in the fight against international communism. Entry of USA into the war influenced the decisions of many countries including China.

Entry of United States of America into the Korea war provoked China to intervene in the war because of the fear that USA would help the South conquer the North and acquire its territory. 1 Chinese also wanted to safeguard the Chinese-Korean border, as well as support for the North to win a glorious battle and to reclaim its status as the Central Kingdom. By helping the North resist the South, China considered it as repaying the North for the soldiers they provided during the civil war in China. Above all, China had a long standing towards the USA and they saw this as the perfect opportunity to inflict pain and suffering to the USA. 2

Evidently, Chinese were not prepared to enter the Korean War, but entry of the US prompted them to rethink their decision and join the war. They entered the war to protect their border and to repay debt they owed North Korea, and most importantly to disapprove the US as the war provided a chance to maintain its status and pride as the world power.

Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support

Civil Operation and Revolutionary Development Support was an organization formed in May 1967. The program aimed at coordinating the U. S public and pacification programs by pulling together all U. S military and civilian

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agencies engaged in the pacification efforts. The U. S aimed at promoting pacification of the countryside through development of rural areas coordinated with the army operation. CORDS efforts worked well to integrate military and civil efforts as exemplified by the United States Military experience in Vietnam.

According to White, Komer, the head of CORDS operation in Vietnam, successfully integrated the civilian and military personnel into a single efficient unit. ³ Furthermore, Komer successfully placed soldiers under the command of civilians. This merger helped eliminate much of the home loyalty that had led to ineffective working of civilians under the previous Office of Civil system. Komer also consolidated the civilian and pacification into distinct and useful CORDS programs. ⁴ It was for the purpose of creating a powerful and effective counterinsurgency, which helped the US reduce and remove the influence Viet Cong from southern Vietnam.

Though CORDS was successful, it had various interagency challenge such as disunity and disagreement among the agencies during the operation.

American leaders of different organizations were divided on how to win the war. The military wing believed in the aggressive military tactics to win and conquered the war while other groups preferred other moderate ways. In addition, there was disunity appeared in battle to control the agencies where the heads of civilians were reluctant to surrender and allow Komer to take control over their personnel.

Evidently, the program brought much success to America. Some of their objectives were met due to the smooth operation and proper and efficient leadership by Komer. Though the program was successful, it was faced with interagency problems that reduced the effectiveness of the program.

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