

Historical Security Council



San Carlos Model United Nations V (SACMUN V)

Presidents:

Alejandro J. Garcia (Colegio San Carlos)

(Altamira International School)

Delegates, welcome to San Carlos Model United Nations historical Security Council.

As Presidents of the Historical Security Council, we would like to welcome the distinguished delegates that will take part in SACMUN V. We sincerely hope that all delegates in the Historical Security Council are willing to give all their efforts and their intelligence in order to give good solutions to the proposed conflicts.

We expect from each and every one of the delegates a great level of preparation, as well as the willingness and the disposition to solve the conflicts effectively and quickly. The Historical Security Council is a special kind of council that “goes back in time” to certain peak conflicts in the history of the United Nations, and tries to give a more effective solution to the assigned conflict. Specific date and hour of the Council are given, and since the discussion happens at this point in time, no documents or facts prior to this date and hour can be used. These things do not change the fact that it is still a Security Council, following the UN Charter’s functions and powers (Chapters 5, 6 and 7). According to the date, there will be certain delegates who will be able to vote, and others won’t. So if the date is before the reform of the UN Charter, the Security Council will have eleven members; after the reform there will be fifteen. All other delegates will be observers.

We also expect serious behavior and a dedicated Security Council, good work and good results that show that United Nations Models have gotten better, and that all our expectations will not be let down. Work hard, delegates, and good luck.

Alejandro J. Garcia
President

President

What is the Historical Security Council?

The Historical Security Council is a special council in which the delegate have the opportunity to “Go back in time” to try to solve a problem from the past. It works according to the Charter of the United Nations, the version to the announced date. The problems are to be treated as if the announced day was currently happening, and no data after this date and hour is valid whatsoever, as the objective is for the delegates to re-live (but not necessarily

reenact) the problem. It is important to know that whatever actions are said to be taken are actually taken, and is taken to be true and realistic.

It is important to know that in this case, each session of the day will count as a whole day, that is to say, after re-opening each session a press release will be given, so that the delegates know what happened during the day.

The Korean War

Committee Date and Hour: July 6, 1950; 08:00 AM

After the end of World War II, a series of diplomatic and armed encounters between the communist and democratic countries start to develop. The two parts of these conflicts are being led by the Soviet Union for the communists and the United States for the democrats. The fight over the occupied territories or over the political alignment of certain occupied countries defines the post-WWII atmosphere. One of these conflicts is happening right now in the Korean Peninsula.

After the struggles in Korea during World War II, tension between the Soviet Union and the United States surfaces, an agreement was made to show the demarcation of occupied forces by the USSR and the USA. These two countries argue over this decision and come to an agreement: the 38th parallel would be the limit of occupied communist and occupied democratic Korea. As the occupation receded, political influences and ideological differences inside the Korean Peninsula were still present. The Soviets wanted the Korean Peninsula to be communist, but the democratic United States would not allow this; and as the political currents of each country had been taken by the habitants of each part of the Peninsula, the North Koreans decided to separate and named a communist president, while the opposite happened in South Korea.

The division was made in the 38th parallel, but the presidents of the two countries (Kim Il-sung for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Syngman Rhee for South Korea) have been competing to reunite the Korean peninsula, with no real results. In consequence, a war has exploded.

Nine days ago, the DPRK's army crossed the pre-established border of the 38th parallel, invading South Korea and forcing the Republic of Korea's Army forces to retreat back to Seoul, affirming that President Rhee invaded North Korea first. The attack was made at approx 04:00 AM (Korean Time) with soviet equipment mostly. The United Nations responded almost immediately, calling upon the government of North Korea to the withdrawal of their forces, so that hostilities cease and asked the UN Commission on Korea to keep the Security Council informed [1]. Due to these attacks, the South Korean president, Syngman Rhee, and the cabinet had to leave Seoul for Taejon. Meanwhile, General Douglas McArthur was authorized by United States president, Harry Truman, to give full support to South Korea, and ordered to evacuate all Americans in the area.

Seven days ago, the UN gave a recommendation to the International Community to help the Republic of Korea repel the attacks in yet another Security Council resolution [2]; General McArthur's troops engaged in the first battle where the US participates. Seoul was taken by the DPRK's army by midnight of the next day. During this last week, the

Americans and South Koreans were pushed back to a fraction of South Korea; leading to the destruction of several bridges this morning. The American army, in an act of despair, destroyed several bridges to block any more incoming attacks from North Korea, at least temporarily, but the measures have not been very effective, and the attack continues.

The point has come in which the United Nations cannot simply limit to recommendations and calls. The point has come in which the Security Council must act immediately, to defend the United Nations Charter and to act for the welfare of the world.

Links:

- [1] Security Council Resolution 82; June 25, 1950:
<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/064/95/IMG/NR006495.pdf?OpenElement>
- [2] Security Council Resolution 83; June 27, 1950
<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/064/97/IMG/NR006497.pdf?OpenElement>
- [3] Evolution of the Korean Peninsula during and after World War II:
<http://www.fsmita.com/h2/ch24kor.html>
- [4] Joseph Stalin's confirmation to Kim Il-Sung:
http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?topic_id=1409&fuseaction=va2.document&identifier=5034BEF8-96B6-175C-9958BCAD1B5350E6&sort=Subject&item=Korea.%20DPRK.%20Soviet%20Economic%20and%20Military%20Aid

Open Agenda

Committee Date and Hour: September 11, 2001; 08:30 AM

The Open Agenda procedure is a special case in the Security Council in which any delegate proposes any suitable topic, and the Council will have to address it and discuss it. The problem, in turn, has to be of the concern of the International Community and, more specifically, of the Security Council. As any problem can be proposed, the delegates must have a certain amount of overall knowledge on most topics.

If an urgent matter comes up, the Council will focus on this urgent matter immediately, and a solution must be given as soon as possible. If the matter is a crisis, the Security Council will enter a critical state.