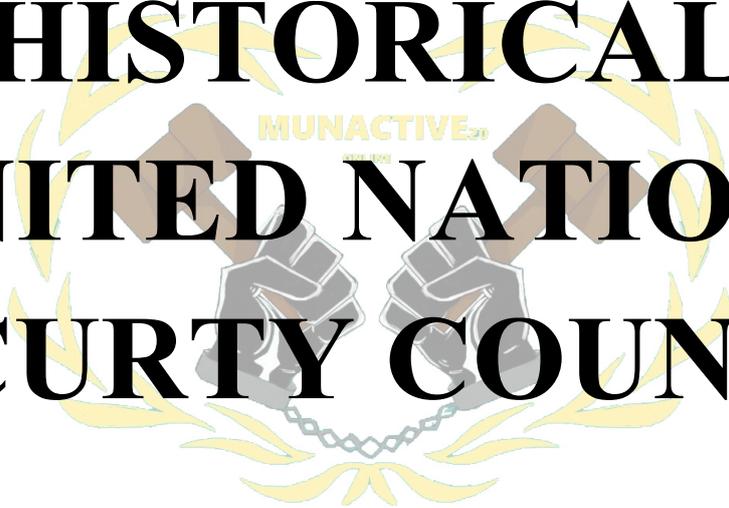


**CHAIR REPORT OF
HISTORICAL
UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL**



MUNACTIVE 2020 ONLINE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Committee: United Nations Security Council (Historical)

Issue: "Fatherland Liberation War" known as the "Korean War"

President: Sezen Özkalp

Vice-President: Filip Larson

Fellow delegates,

I am Sezen Özkalp and I will be serving as the President of the United Nations Security Council throughout the conference. I would like to introduce myself to you a little. I am a 10th grader in Büyük College Private High School living in Ankara, Turkey and next year, I will be an 11th-grade student. Model United Nations conferences hold an enormous importance in my life since I was a 7th grader. Unfortunately, we have to drift apart from physical MUN conferences because of COVID-19 outbreak and that is exactly why online MUNs are like saviors for all of us. Especially being a part of a very prestigious conference like MUNACTIVE is a splendid opportunity and a privilege for me. Furthermore, I am more than honored and glad to be the president of UNSC which has always been my favorite committee. I assure you that I will do everything I can to give all the delegates of UNSC their best MUN experience. I believe from the bottom of my heart that we will have an amazing time together during the conference and probably be the best committee ever. For any inquiries, please do not hesitate to contact me via sezennozkalp@gmail.com Can't wait to meet you all!



Best regards,

Sezen ÖZKALP

Esteemed delegates,



My name is Filip Larson and I will be serving as the Vice-President of this year's MUNACTIVE Security Council. It is a great honor for you to be accepted to the UNSC: you are the elite. This honor can not be compared to the privilege I have to be serving as your VP in the coming days. We wanted you to 'get to know' us even before the conference for you to feel confident that this will be a proper and memorable experience, so here I go! I am originally Swedish, but moved to Singapore at the age of 4 and then on to Dubai 2 years later. In 6th grade, I participated in my first MUN and, like many of you, fell in love with it. The rest is history. After that, I continued my MUN career in multiple international (well, local for me) conferences as both a delegate and school ambassador (in charge of training, selection and performance of

the school's MUN team) and later went on to moving to Mallorca in Spain just over 3 years ago where I led my school as an ambassador at conferences in Paris and Madrid. Having officially graduated just 5 days before MUNACTIVE, my full attention is on you, this esteemed committee, and for it to run smoothly. Most important of all, as always, is that you have fun. Please do not hesitate in contacting either your President or me (filiplarson@icloud.com) for any questions regarding the conference and committee, we're here for you!

I can't wait for us to 'meet' soon, happy researching!

Filip LARSON

DATE: The United Nations Security Council meeting will take place on the 15th of November, 1952.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All delegates should be aware that this report has been written according to the particular date given above. Incidents regarding the issue that happened after the 15th of November, 1952 in real life are not included in this report and should not be referenced or act as a strict guideline for your nation during the conference.

INTRODUCTION

At the mid-point of the century that has already witnessed two global conflicts, a novel destructive war broke out. The Korean War is a conflict between Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) which began on 25th of June 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea. Five years after the division of Korea, the leader of North Korea, Kim Il Sung decided to reunify the two countries under his administration. Following his decision, on the 25th of June 1950, approximately 100,000 soldiers from the North Korean People's Army (KPA) crossed the 38th Parallel, thus the Korean War began.



DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

DPRK: DPRK stands for “Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” which is also known as North Korea.

ROK: ROK is used as the abbreviation of “Republic of Korea” further recognized as South Korea.

NKPA/KPA: “North Korean People’s Army” which refers to the military forces of North Korea.

U.S.S.R.: The “Union of Soviet Socialist Republics”, more commonly known as the Soviet Union.

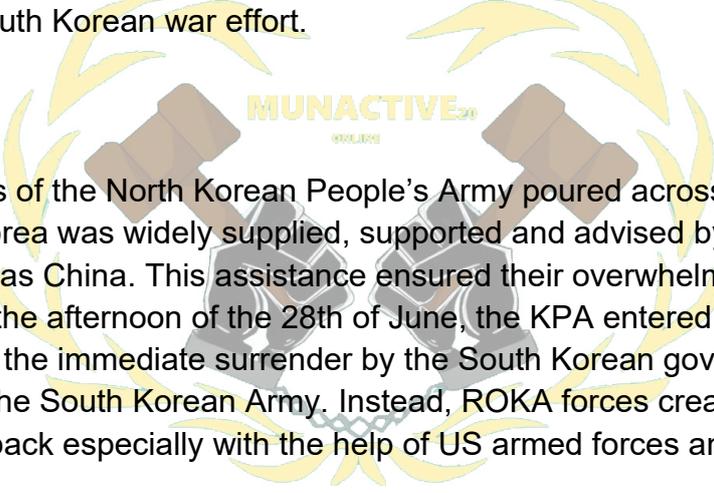
PVA: “The (Chinese) People’s Volunteer Army” which refers to China’s military forces involved in the Korean war, all of which were transferred from the Chinese People’s Liberation Army (the official armed forces) to prevent an official war between the US and China.

ROKA: “Republic of Korea Army”, which is the armed forces of South Korea.

38th Parallel: The 38th Parallel is a latitude dividing South and North Korea.

UNC: United Nations Command; led by US armed forces officials and guided the UN-mandated South Korean war effort.

OVERVIEW



When the soldiers of the North Korean People’s Army poured across the 38th Parallel, North Korea was widely supplied, supported and advised by primarily the U.S.S.R., as well as China. This assistance ensured their overwhelming power over South Korea. By the afternoon of the 28th of June, the KPA entered Seoul. The aim of the DPRK was the immediate surrender by the South Korean government and the disintegration of the South Korean Army. Instead, ROKA forces created defensive lines and fought back especially with the help of US armed forces and UN assistance.

The United Nations quickly responded by condemning the intervention and adopting Resolution 83 which called for military support for South Korea from member states. This resolution would likely have been vetoed by the USSR if they were not boycotting the UN Security Council at that time. Under the UN banner, United States President Harry Truman ordered his forces to the peninsula in an effort to support South Korea. Although South Korea was supported by the US, the overwhelming force of the North Korean Army forced them into a small area around the port of Pusan. While the fight around Pusan became violent, US troops, led by US General Douglas MacArthur, invaded Inchon on September 15. This landing effectively destroyed the majority of North Korea’s supply route to its southernmost troops, rendering them unable to keep pressure on the South Korean and UN troops around Pusan, hence pushing the North Korean Army back to the north of the 38th Parallel. Shortly after, UNC forces captured the capital of DPRK on October 19, 1950.

As China had been warning of intervention, in October, they crossed the Yalu River and initiated their profuse introduction to the Korean war. The next month, they unleashed a massive offensive that pushed UN forces to the southern part of the latitude and captured Seoul. On April 11, Gen. MacArthur, who had been clashing with Truman, was relieved on the grounds of “insubordination” and replaced by General Matthew Ridgway. Pushing across the 38th Parallel, Ridgway repelled a Chinese offensive before halting just north of the border. Eventually, UNC forces liberated Seoul from Chinese control.

The first truce talks took place in Kaesông on July 10, 1951. These talks were hampered by prisoner-of-war (POW) repatriation issues where North Korea and China demanded that all POWs should be sent back to their respective nations but upon a multitude of POWs in the care of the South expressing not wanting to be repatriated (with many saying they were coerced into serving in the war), South Korea and UNC refused to forcibly send POWs, citing humanitarian concerns. The talks were unsuccessful. Just over 1 month before this UNSC meeting, the United Nations called for a recess in peace talks for an undefined period of time due to a “lack of any progress.”

BACKGROUND INFORMATION MUNACTIVE

In the aftermath of World War Two, Korea was liberated from Japanese control by the USA and USSR. Following this event, the United States of America and the Soviet Union agreed to temporarily divide Korea at the 38th Parallel with the north being occupied by the Soviet Union and the south occupied by the United States. The division was initially meant to be temporary, however, both countries declared their independence in 1948 and two separate countries were formed. North Korea is a Soviet backed communist state while South Korea is a democratic, US backed, state. Even though the peninsula was split up into two different countries, both the Kim Il Sung (supreme leader of North Korea) and Syngman Rhee (declared president of South Korea) sought and fought to unite the countries under their own administration.



Korea Under Japanese Rule

After years of war and political machinations, Korea was annexed by the Empire of Japan in 1910 and the country would be considered a part of Japan until 1945. To establish full control over its colony, the Empire of Japan started a war against Korean culture. Attempts to eradicate Korean culture were severe and devastating;

Koreans were deprived of freedom of assembly, association, the press, and speech. Teaching Korean language was forbidden in schools and universities followed by public places adopting Japanese and Korean history was excluded from the educational curriculum, with the Japanese language becoming prioritized. Soon, films started being made in Japanese as well and historical Korean documents were wiped out. During the occupation, Japan also took over Korea's labor and land. Nearly 100,000 Japanese families settled in Korea with land they had been given and Japan tried to transform the landscape into something many Koreans did not recognize. Then, many Korean workers were sent to Japan and as World War II loomed, many Korean women were forced into sexual slavery.

The first significant resistance to Japanese rule came on when anti-Japanese rallies were staged. On 1st of March 1919, a Korean independence declaration was announced during the rally. Nearly two million people took part in the movement and peaceful demonstrations were responded to brutally by Japan. There were lots of killed, injured, and arrested Koreans during these demonstrations. Following the movement against Japanese rule, a provisional Korean Government was formed by independence leaders and Syngman Rhee was elected as the president, winning the Republic of Korea's first election by a landslide.

As a result of several uprisings against Japanese control over Korea, Japan imposed military rule once again in 1931. After the outbreak of the second Sino-Japanese War and World War II, Japan attempted to obliterate Korea as a nation by forcing them to adopt Japanese names, banning magazines and newspapers published in Korean, forcing Koreans to work and fight for Japan, etc.

When the Korean provisional government moved to China, it declared war against Japan in December 1941 and formed the Korean Restoration Army, composed of independence fighters in China. This army fought with the Allied forces in China until the Japanese surrender in August 1945, which brought an end to 35 years of Japanese rule over Korea.

The Division of Korea

The United States, China and Great Britain issued the Cairo Declaration on the 1st of December 1943 which promised independence to Korea "in due course." As a result, the provisional Korean government in China requested interpretation from the US, however, their request remained without an answer. The president of the US, Franklin D. Roosevelt, offered to Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin to establish a four-power trusteeship in Korea composed of the United States, Great Britain, the U.S.S.R. and the Republic of China at the Yalta meeting in February 1945. Even though Stalin agreed with Roosevelt's offer, they did not reach a formal agreement regarding the future of Korea. After the Yalta Conference, there was growing tension between the Anglo-American allies and the U.S.S.R.

At the Potsdam Conference of July 1945, the US encouraged Soviet entry into the war against Japan and the U.S.S.R. pledged to support Korean independence as laid out in the terms of their entry into the war. On the following day, Soviet troops launched into action in Manchuria and northern Korea.

In August, the US drafted the "General Order No. 1" for Japanese surrender terms in Korea which dictated the occupation of the northern part of the 38th Parallel be the responsibility of the Soviets and the southern part of the latitude to the United States. As Stalin did not object to the order, the US troops landed on the southern part of Korea. On the following day, the United States received the Japanese surrender in Seoul. There were now two zones - being northern and southern - and the Soviets had already begun to seal off the 38th parallel.

Establishment of the Two Countries

The Moscow Conference of December 1945, which called for a four-power trusteeship, created a Joint U.S. and U.S.S.R. Commission in Korea to settle the issue of establishing a unified Korea. The Commission convened from March to May of 1946 but did not reach a consensus upon the process and terms of unification.

The question of creating a unified Korea was brought before the United Nations by the US in September 1947. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution which was proposed by the US calling for a general election in Korea observed by the UN Temporary Commission in Korea. Those elected were to make up a National Assembly, establish a government, and arrange with the occupying powers for the withdrawal of their troops from Korea. However, the USSR prevented the UN Temporary Commission from entering the northern zone. Contrastingly, the south held the elections and the National Assembly convened on May 10, 1948. Shortly afterward, a constitution was adopted and Syngman Rhee was elected president on July 20. Finally, on August 15, the Republic of Korea was inaugurated, with Seoul as the capital, and the military government's leadership came to an end with the UN declaring the republic as the only lawfully recognized government in Korea.

Meanwhile, the U.S.S.R. easily formed a communist-controlled government in the northern zone. On November 18, 1947, the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea set up a committee to draft a constitution. The committee adopted the new constitution in April 1948 and on September 3 the constitution was ratified by the Supreme People's Assembly, which was holding its first meeting in P'yöngyang. Kim Il-sung was appointed as the premier. On September 9, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed, with the capital being P'yöngyang and the U.S.S.R. recognizing this state as the only lawful government in Korea.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ACTORS INVOLVED

North Korea

One of the key players in this conflict, North Korea sparked the start of the war on the 25th of June, 1950 when roughly 100.000 communist North Korean People's Army troops invaded South Korea by crossing the 38th Parallel. Throughout the war, North Korea was largely backed financially, militarily and politically by China and the Soviet Union. They justified the invasion as a way to unite the Korean peninsula under one single administration: their administration. Despite the war being relatively short in comparison to other conflicts, North Korea remains the most heavily bombed country in the world, with their armed forces incurring over 600.000 civilian and 406.000 military casualties in this conflict alone.

China

In 1950, over 300.000 Chinese service members joined the war by attacking UN and South Korean forces, a move which took the UN by surprise (US General MacArthur, commander of US troops, assumed China would not intervene because of their shattered economy), effectively ramping up the level of conflict; The US even stated that "We [the UNC] face an entirely new war". It is likely that this was done as Mao, who had just ruled China for a year, was worried that UN troops would invade China next if they successfully captured North Korea in order to give power back to the legitimate government of China. Throughout this war, China contributed with approximately 3 million soldiers and incurring between 400.000 and 1 million deaths, however, China only admits that 152.000 troops were killed in the Korean war.

U.S.S.R.

Prior to fighting with North Korea against the UNC, the US encouraged the U.S.S.R. in July 1945 to engage Japan in Korea to liberate the nation from imperial rule. Although not an official belligerent, the Soviet Union was one of the biggest backers of North Korea and recognized North Korea as the legitimate government of Korea. They claim to have shot down over 400 UN aircraft as they [the U.S.S.R.] both supplied and trained the air forces of both China and North Korea, as well as Soviet pilots participating in aerial combat with Chinese or North Korean marked airplanes. They also generously contributed with logistical and tactical support, even designing the initial invasion of South Korea.

South Korea

Internationally seen as the legitimate government, South Korea suffered heavy blows in the initial invasion, being forced to retreat to the south east of the nation (dubbed the *Pusan defensive perimeter*) alongside the few UN troops supporting them at the time. In 1950, the Republic of Korea (ROK)'s armed forces was composed of 95.000 poorly equipped combatants with no air force. Furthermore, they had very limited experience in conventional warfare. By August of 1951, the ROK's armed forces had grown to over 358.000 troops designed to be like the US' military in terms of training

and tactics. Towards the end of 1952, it held $\frac{3}{4}$ of the front line. South Korea is still not a member of the United Nations at this time.

United Nations Command (UNC)

As the Pusan Defensive Perimeter was established, the US-commanded UNC was in charge of designing essential strategy for the successful progression of the war effort. Gen. MacArthur, who led the UNC in the beginning, was urged to maintain ample distance between their aggressive north-bound movements and the Chinese border; his refusal in doing so might have encouraged China to join. As the war progressed, the UNC was ruled by a total of 4 men: Douglas MacArthur, Matthew B. Ridgway, Mark Wayne Clark and John E. Hull who was in charge of the ceasefire and repatriation of POWs effort.

The United States of America

As a powerful opponent and enemy of communism, the US was by far the largest UNC contributor to the war, with over 140,000 troops in Korea at one point, providing over 90% of South Korea's support. They were pivotal in the war by also contributing logistical aid, as well as aerial support, naval forces, artillery and general military infrastructure. The UNC was commanded by senior officials of the US armed forces. The US deeply invested in the Korean war as they believed the USSR would be free to spread communism throughout the rest of Asia if they were to occupy the entirety of Korea.

Turkey

The Turkish intervention in Korea was remarkable because of its timeliness and urgency. The first Turkish brigade arrived in October 1950 as U.S. forces, then acting as part of a United Nations coalition, were struggling to survive a powerful Communist Chinese offensive. Turkey ultimately became the fourth largest military contributor to the UN effort, with a total of 15,000 Turkish troops serving in Korea at various times during the war.

The British Commonwealth

This formidable force was responsible for providing the next most numerous UNC-aligned combatants. As well as also providing air and naval units, their troops were present in some of the toughest and well-remembered fights against their communist enemy.

Others

After Resolution 83 was adopted by the UN Security Council, fifteen UN nations supplied armed combatants (the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Colombia, Ethiopia, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, Turkey, Greece,

Thailand, Philippines, Luxembourg, and the USA) and five nations (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, India, Italy) supplied hospitals, field ambulances and other medical and humanitarian aid.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

- **August 14, 1945:** World War II ends with Japan's surrender. The 38th parallel is selected as the dividing line by the US. The US controls the south and the Soviet Union controls the north.
- **May 1, 1947:** Syngman Rhee is elected in South Korea's first election.
- **August 15, 1948:** The Republic of Korea (South Korea) is officially established. 3 weeks later, on the 9th of September, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) was established.
- **January 17, 1950:** Kim Il-Sung, supreme leader of North Korea, proposes the invasion of South Korea to the U.S.S.R. By the coming spring, both Soviet premier Joseph Stalin and Chinese leader Mao have agreed to this proposition.
- **June 25, 1950:** The "liberation" invasion of South Korea officially starts. 100.000 DPRK infantry and armored combatants cross the 38th parallel and massive waves of artillery barrages by the DPRK ensue.
- **June 27, 1950:** Resolution 83 is adopted by the United Nations Security Council, allowing UN member-states to support South Korea militarily. Note that the U.S.S.R. did not veto this resolution due to their representative being ordered to boycott the meeting by Stalin because of the Soviet Union's disagreement with which political party (People's Republic of China versus the Republic of China) should be granted the P5 seat in the UNSC.
- **June 28, 1950:** North Korean forces capture Seoul, the capital of South Korea.
- **September 12, 1950:** The peak of the North Korean invasion. UNC and South Korea control merely 5.000-square-miles of land: the Pusan perimeter. North Korea's force is now cut in half and lacking material support with destroyed supply chains.
- **September 15-25, 1950:** US forces liberate Seoul and Inch'ôn, further suffocating the DPRK's supply chains.
- **October 19, 1950:** China joins the war with approximately 300.000 soldiers. UNC captures the capital of the DPRK, Pyongyang.
- **December 5, 1950:** Pyongyang is liberated by Chinese and North Korean forces.
- **January 4, 1951:** China and North Korea recapture Seoul.
- **March 14, 1951:** UN forces once again liberate Seoul.
- **May 18, 1951:** UN member-states start a boycott of military goods heading towards China.
- **July 10, 1951:** First truce talks take place in Kaesông. These are unsuccessful.

- **October 8, 1952:** The United Nations calls for a recess in peace talks for an undefined period of time due to a “lack of any progress”.

PREVIOUS TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS AND INITIATIVES

- **UNSC Resolution 82** (25 JUNE 1950): Dubbed North Korea’s invasion a “breach of peace” and demanded immediate cessation of hostilities.
- **UNSC Resolution 83** (27 JUNE 1950): Recommended UN member states give “such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area.” It also demanded that North Korea retreat to the 38th parallel as North Korea did not comply with UNSC Resolution 82.
- **UNSC Resolution 84** (7 JULY 1950): Asked the United States to lead the United Nations Command, a unified command, flying the UN flag. It also recommended member states that were participating in the Korean War in support of South Korea to report to the UNC. Furthermore, it requested the UNC to periodically report strategies and developments to the UN.
- **UNSC Resolution 85** (JULY 31, 1950): Declared the North Korean invasion as “unlawful” and authorized the UNC to support the Korean civilian population. It also requested agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGO’s) to aid the UNC to the best of their ability as they deem fit.
- **UNSC Resolution 90** (JANUARY 31, 1951): The UNSC will no longer remain actively seized on the topic of “Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea”.

NOTE: Please keep in mind that the Armistice Agreement was implemented after the 15th of November, 1952. Although you may introduce similar ideas if appropriate, please do not reference it directly as it is not actual at that date and do not write solution proposals which are the same as the real initiatives attempted after the 15th of November, 1952.

QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

1. What can be done to reach a settlement in the region and put an end to the Korean War?
2. How to deal with the mental and physical problems that Korean civilians are struggling with?
3. What are the possible ways to handle humanitarian issues such as the human rights violations, especially against POWs, children and civilians?
4. To what extent is the international community responsible in aiding the transition from a war-ridden region to a prosperous one?

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