



HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL



INTRODUCCION

During the last session, presidents urged delegations to express their national interests, while lobby time was allocated to draft new articles as potential solutions. The speakers' list included two speakers who provided context for each bloc's proposals. The UK and South Korea advocated for demilitarization, army demobilization, sanctions, and international trials regarding the invasion, while the USSR and Yugoslavia proposed peace talks post-ceasefire, economic sanctions, and international trials. The lobby aimed to produce a single article that both sides could agree on. Meanwhile, a BBC press release announced South Korea's recapture of Seoul (April 11, 1951), though intelligence suggested that North Korea, the USSR, and China were no longer willing to cooperate with capitalist nations.

Fun fact: The capitalist band reach, on its maximum stress points, to consider the kidnapping of relevant and irrelevant figures from the crisis.

MODEL'S DEVELOPMEND

Centered on strategies between the capitalist and communist blocs during the Korean conflict. On November 1, 1952, the capitalist side reported territorial gains by U.S. and South Korean forces, while lobby time allowed each side to draft new directives. France focused on intelligence operations, and the U.S. sought to reinstate General McArthur, which was not possible. Meanwhile, communist delegations, including North Korea, China, and Yugoslavia, fortified their positions with defensive plans. Cuba supported the communist bloc with heavy weaponry. Tensions escalated as the U.K. provided military escorts, and both sides launched military operations along the 38th parallel. China employed new tactical measures, including mobility and night operations, leading to the advancement of communist forces. A press release noted U.S. troops pulling back 10 kilometers, and strategic discussions continued on both sides to adjust their military directives.



Scale map showing the band powers and territories was delivered, therefore just France and South Korean directives were left.



The communist party achieved to recover 10km back from parallel 38th.



North Korea explains the follow up plans for recovering their territories.

CLOSING

The capitalist bloc plans to send maritime forces to capture the Jeju Islands, while the communist side aims for a double-front attack. The timeline highlights Stalin's death on March 5, 1953, as a major turning point. The speakers list addresses escalating tensions: Yugoslavia links the crisis to Article 84, the USSR accuses the USA of breaking promises and calls for demilitarization to avoid a third world war, while France criticizes the capitalist aggression. China expresses frustration with the ongoing peace conference, questioning the capitalist attacks on the 38th parallel. The USA is noted as being affected by a presidential change. Ultimately, there is hope for peaceful negotiations despite the intensifying conflict.