



HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL



INTRODUCCION

Before the past debate was closed, the article 84 was voted. France, United Kingdom, South Korea and United States show their position approving the article; while delegations as the USSR were completely against. Many delegations just abstained from the voting process, maintaining themselves neutral, this delegations were North Korea, Cuba, Yugoslavia and China. Taking this into account, two main bands were created based on ideologies which completely shaped and affected the further course of the debate.

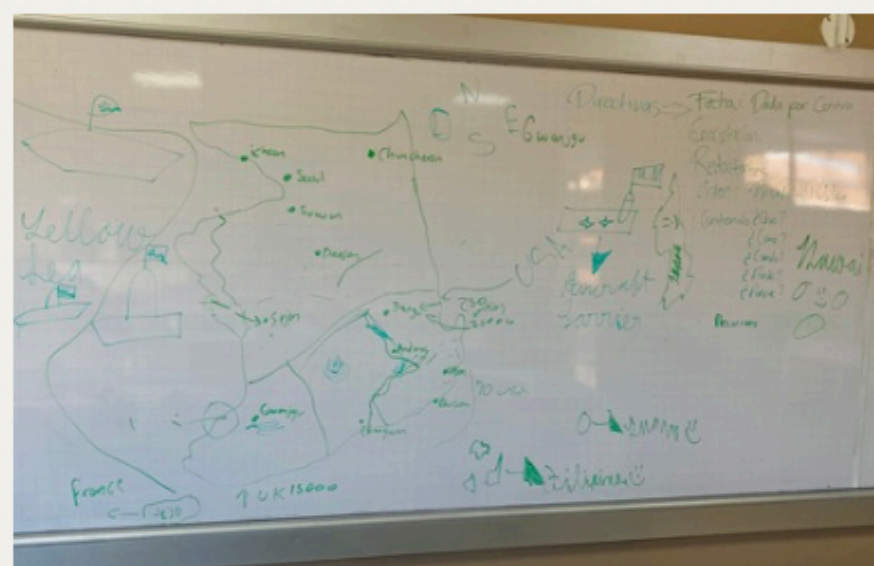
Fun fact: Both bands were writing directives on the early lobby time to introduce spies on each others territories. Not knowing both bands were taking the same actions. After, North and South Korean delegations were deeply disappointed by these action ironically.

MODEL'S DEVELOPMEND

On Day 2, the ideological divide between capitalism and communism shapes the discussions, with both sides proposing strategies to either prepare for an attack or defend against one. While South Korea focuses on preemptive attack plans, supported by France's clarification; China, backed by the USSR, works on defense plans. The committee engages in drafting directives, with South Korea even proposing a spy operation in the communist faction. Key attack directives are laid out by the USA, UK, and France, while the communist side organizes defensive measures, with China focusing on defending the Korea-China border and Yugoslavia proposing a spy in South Korea. The president takes a central role in organizing strategies, positioning China as the lead delegation. Additionally, the committee considers unconventional methods, including the use of viruses as an attack tactic.



The president helps the communist band to organize strategies, making China a crucial part of the plans.



South Korea, United States, France and United Kingdom's plans to attack and create directives against the communist band.



South Korea directly attacks the North Korean delegation, criticizing the actions that had been made by this last. Also, questions the presence of a communist spy on capitalist territories.

CLOSING

In this phase of the discussions, the speakers' list is used to present ideas and updates on actions taken. Yugoslavia emphasizes the need for careful monitoring of military interventions to avoid human rights violations, advocating for neutral forces and a UN neutral observer. A press release reveals the discovery of a capitalist spy and Chinese troop movements. South Korea calls for the removal of troops and the restoration of sovereignty, while France supports South Korea and questions China's intentions, urging for peace. North Korea expresses concerns over trust, particularly referencing Article 84, while the USSR challenges the UK's intentions, asserting North Korean defense. China questions the presence of spies and accuses the USA of promoting autocracy. The USA responds by questioning the USSR's military actions, asserting that the USA was the only nation authorized to deploy forces abroad. South Korea directly confronts North Korea, accusing them of harboring a spy, and questioning the accuracy of North Korean statements compared to press reports, which were ultimately invalidated.

The debate was left with the question. "Is military intervention needed?" Leading further debates and interventions.