

VALENTINA  
PARRA F

# FIRST DAY

30/09/2024



## HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL



### INTRODUCCION

The Historical Security Council is a simulation of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) set during the Korean War (1950-1953), a significant Cold War conflict between North Korea, backed by the USSR and China, and South Korea, supported by the US and its allies. Participants function as country delegates from the 1950 UNSC, which consisted of eleven members, including five permanent members with veto power (US, USSR, China, France, UK) and six non-permanent members. The simulation focuses on key decisions made during the war, particularly the debate over Article 84, which proposed UN-backed military intervention in Korea. The goal of the council is to simulate diplomatic efforts aimed at maintaining international peace and security while addressing the complexities of military involvement. Delegates must weigh the risks of escalation against the need for peacekeeping, working to pass resolutions through debate and majority votes. By participating in this exercise, individuals enhance their understanding of historical geopolitical events, develop critical thinking and diplomatic skills, and explore how past decisions influenced international relations.

**Fun fact:** One of the most curious facts is that, during the Cold War, tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union led to many Council resolutions being vetoed, particularly by the Soviets. In fact, the veto was used by the USSR more than 100 times between 1946 and 1989, which paralyzed many important decisions.

### DESARROLLO DEL MODELO

In first instance, all delegations present their opening speeches with well known quotes, as well as their positions toward the present situations. North Korea is sorry for all the issues and affections the delegation might have cause to present delegations in this crisis. "As Franklin D. Roosevelt said: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," but today we have something more: the loss of our freedom" South Korea

The discussion surrounding the conflict between North and South Korea touches on various geopolitical and diplomatic points. A press released was read mentioning a context for the whole comity; however, Stalin did not take a party in this problematic according to the paper. France starts a moderated coccus with a summary of what's happening, as well as some starting ideas. South Korea start strong, declaring that the press releases and the comity are contradicting themselves. The Yalta Conference is mentioned, possibly referencing post-WWII agreements, while North Korea shows openness to peaceful resolutions despite past violence, especially in dialogue with Yugoslavia. South Korea raises concerns about justice for the families of those who lost their lives, referencing Article 84, which involves military force. Several nations, including France, USSR, Yugoslavia, and Cuba, weigh in on sovereignty, military intervention, and the role of external forces. The USSR suggests reunifying Korea under a democratic system with alternating governments every four years to manage ideological differences, while South Korea questions whether sanctions should extend to all involved parties, not just North Korea. The discussion highlights the challenges of balancing ideological influence, military force, and diplomacy in resolving the Korean conflict, with various delegates proposing solutions, treaties, and sanctions to prevent future escalations.



Press released was read mentioning a context for the whole comity.



Delegation of South Korea openly laughs at the comity and towards the arguments being presented. And the contradictions generally made.



North Korea, is not interested on judging the president in an international court, put within north and South Korean courts.

### CIERRE

Moreover, South Korea dictates the whole comity is "shouting of many ideas that might help but are complete nonsense". It mentions political inestability due to international influence. "Does the sanction only have to be for North Korea, or also to delegations that supply this delegation? How can that change the political idea of the country? ". Sanctions the delegation would like to add include an international court for: generals Choi Yang Kun and Kim Chack, and president Kim Il-Sung. Passing article 84 means military power in a country that has no defenses. However, North Korean delegation is not interested on judging the president in an international court, but within North and South Korean courts.