



STUDY GUIDE FOR THE HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL



Created by the Chairs of the Historical Security Council
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
2.	LETTERS FROM THE CHAIRS	3
3.	INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC	5
4.	TIMELINE	6
5.	The 502nd meeting of the United Nations Security Council	10
6.	KEY TERMS	11
7.	Delegate's Handbook	13
	1. Motions	14
	2. Points	14
	3. Treaties	15
	4. General Recommendations	16
	5. Addressing the Committee	16
	6. Closing Remarks	16



LETTERS FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to ZaMUN2022! My name is Barbora Hýblová, and I am delighted to chair the HSC committee alongside Tomáš Kučera.

I am glad that this time we will be able to offer you a hybrid approach to ZaMUN, and in this case, at the HSC committee, meet you all in person.

Being a part of the Historical Security Council requires each delegate to possess prototypical qualities of spontaneity, diplomacy, and an amount of confidence. Delegates should be well informed of major historic treaties and events while being prepared to face multiple crises and being ready with effective solutions at any given point during the committee sessions.

The following is intended to be a resource that you can use to gather an overview of the topic and provide you with the ability to do some further reading on the topic yourself.

Kind regards,

Barbora Hýblová
Vice Secretary General
Co-Chair of Historical Security Council



Honourable delegates,

Chairing a Historical Security Council committee has become a little dream of mine ever since I attended the first such committee. A Historical Security Council is basically the dry Martini, served shaken, not stirred, of the MUN committees, adding a sudden and spicy twist to a most distinguished classic. The Historical Security Council is simply different. It allows you to dive into the past, not as a history student, but as a decision-maker in a time of unrest. You can experience historical events from a first-hand point of view, taking on the burden of your soldiers' lives and the security of your country.

I am truly honoured to chair a historical committee at the ZaMUN2022 conference and I solemnly vow to make your lives as difficult as I can for two days straight.

At the end of this study guide, you will also find a "Delegate's Handbook" explaining the differences and the proceedings of a Historical committee.

That being said, I cannot wait to open the first session and witness history in the re-making.

Good luck to you all and do not forget to do your history research. You will need it.

Most sincerely,

Tomáš Kučera

President of General Assembly

Co-Chair of Historical Security Council



INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC

“Our homes, our nation, all the things we believe in, are in great danger. This danger has been created by the rulers of the Soviet Union. The future of civilization depends on what we do. On what we do now and in the months ahead.”

- President of the USA Harry Truman
December, 1950

On the 25th of June 1950, tremors of war shook the earth of the Korean peninsula. They were tremors of military vehicles, marching troops, and heavy artillery fire. The world hasn't yet recovered from the abominable and dreadful events of the second world war and suddenly it was being plunged straight into a conflict which, escalated enough, had the potential to surpass all wars in the history of mankind. The Rubicon of the Korean peninsula was crossed, and the world was to change forever.

It was the first of what we call 'proxy wars' of the Cold War and perhaps one of the most controversial ones, mostly due to the military intervention by the United Nations following the Security Council Resolution [S/RES 82](#) and [S/RES 83](#) and the continuous advance of the UN troops far over the 38th parallel.

Only time and your skills may sway the outcome of this conflict for better or worse for both sides.



TIMELINE

September 1945 - One of the penalties inflicted on Japan at the end of World War II is the loss of Korea. A forerunner of the causes of the Korean war was the decision to divide (rather than unify) Korea along the 38th parallel. The Soviet Union controlled the north as a result of entering the war against Japan during the last days of World War II and the United States the southern half of the peninsula.

1948 - the United Nations is called by the United States to sponsor a vote for Koreans to determine their future government. North Korea refuses to do so, therefore the South forms its own government in Seoul under the anti-communist Syngman Rhee.

October 1949 - Mao Ze Dung and his communists People's Republic of China was established after Chiang Kai-shek evacuated from the mainland to the island of Taiwan.

13 January 1950 - The Soviet representative to the United Nations (Jacob Malik), storms out of a meeting of the UN Security Council after they vote down to replace Chaing Kai Chek's Nationalists Chinese representatives with Representatives of Mao Ze Dung's People's Republic of China. This event starts the Soviet Boycott of the UN Security Council.

25 June 1950 - UN Security Council emergency session is called. The Soviet Union boycotts the session due to permanent seating of Taiwan representing China instead of Communist mainland government. Due to the Soviet absence, their veto power is not in effect and therefore Resolution 82 ([S/1501](#)) passed demanding that North Korea end the invasion. This legitimised United Nations actions and the most dramatic of the early events in the pantheon of Korean War facts.

27 June 1950 - UN passes Resolution 83 ([S/1511](#)) finding North Korea violated the peace and demanded that their forces return to north of the 38th parallel. Soviets were absent for the vote so they cannot block it in the Security Council.



Statement by president Truman

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Korea 2445
JUNE 27, 1950

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

In Korea the Government forces, which were armed to prevent border raids and to preserve internal security, were attacked by invading forces from North Korea. The Security Council of the United Nations called upon the invading troops to cease hostilities and to withdraw to the 38th parallel. This they have not done, but on the contrary have pressed the attack. The Security Council called upon all members of the United Nations to render every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution. In these circumstances I have ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support.

The attack upon Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that Communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war. It has defied the orders of the Security Council of the United Nations issued to preserve international peace and security. In these circumstances the occupation of Formosa by Communist forces would be a direct threat to the security of the Pacific area and to United States forces performing their lawful and necessary functions in that area.

Accordingly I have ordered the Seventh Fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa. As a corollary of this action I am calling upon the Chinese Government on Formosa to cease all air and sea operations against the mainland. The Seventh Fleet will see that this is done. The determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of security in the Pacific, a peace settlement with Japan, or consideration by the United Nations.

I have also directed that United States Forces in the Philippines be strengthened and that military assistance to the Philippine Government be accelerated.

I have similarly directed acceleration in the furnishing of military assistance to the forces of France and the Associated States in Indo China and the dispatch of a military mission to provide close working relations with those forces.

I know that all members of the United Nations will consider carefully the consequences of this latest aggression in Korea in defiance of the Charter of the United Nations. A return to the rule of force in international affairs would have far reaching effects. The United States will continue to uphold the rule of law.

I have instructed Ambassador Austin, as the representative of the United States to the Security Council, to report these steps to the Council.

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30 June 1950 – President Truman sends U.S. forces under General Douglas MacArthur to South Korea (with UN sanction) to repel the invasion.

7 July 1950 - UN passes Resolution 84 ([S/1588](#)) requesting member nations to supply troops to join a military action under a U.S. commander. 16 nations agree to this and a mission known as a “police action” was established. President Truman appoints General Douglas MacArthur commander-in-chief of a new United Nations Command.

4 August – 18 September 1950 - North Korean troops pushed U.S. and ROK forces to the southeastern corner of South Korea and established a defensive position about the port of Pusan known as the Pusan perimeter.





The 502nd meeting of the United Nations Security Council

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE 502ND MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

To be held at Lake Success on Friday, 15th of September 1950, at 3 p.m.

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Recent developments in the ongoing conflict on the Korean Peninsula
 - a. General report on the proceedings of the joint military operation of the United Nations
 - b. Report on the humanitarian situation on the Korean Peninsula
 - c. Report on Operation Chromite
3. Complaint of bombing by the air forces of the territory of China
 - a. Cablegram dated 28 August 1950 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to the Secretary-General ([S/1722](#))
 - b. Letter dated 29 August from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the cablegram dated 28 August 1950 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China ([S/1727](#))
4. Complaint of war crimes being committed on the Korean peninsula
 - a. Letter dated 5th of September from a member of the UN observers team dispatched to monitor the situation
 - b. Accounts of witnesses to war crimes being committed on the Korean peninsula



KEY TERMS

Proxy war - "A war fought between groups or smaller countries that each represent the interests of other larger powers, and may have help and support from these"¹

38th parallel - Referring to the 38th parallel of northern latitude. This parallel has been used as a border between two occupation zones of the Korean peninsula, USSR in the north and The USA in the south. This decision was made on the 15th of August, 1945 and as suggested by US Colonels D. Rusk and C. H. Bonesteel III

KPA - 'Korean People's Army'. Referring to the armed forces of North Korea

ROKA - 'Republic of Korea's Army'. Referring to the armed forces of South Korea

PLA - 'People's Liberation Army'. Referring to the Armed forces of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China

UN Command - Joint special military operation conducted under the leadership of General MacArthur, consisting of troops and military equipment of multiple member states of the United Nations, with the purpose of repelling the KPA invasion

Moscow conference, December 1945 - "The Moscow Conference of December 1945, which called for a four-power trusteeship, created a Joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Commission of the rival U.S. and Soviet military commands in Korea to settle the question of establishing a unified Korea."²

General Douglas MacArthur - An American general, military strategist and the leader of the joint UN forces on the Korean peninsula

¹ Cambridge dictionary definition, "Proxy War"

² Britannica, *Division of Korea*, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Korea/The-Korean-War>



The Pusan perimeter - The city of Pusan, which lies on the South-Eastern coast of the Korean Peninsula was the last bastion of UN resistance to the KPA in 1950. The Pusan perimeter refers to a border 230km long around the largest port in South Korea which was being held by the UN and ROKA defenders at the height of KPA's advance

Operation Chromite - Refers to the amphibious invasion of the United Nations Command in the port of Incheon

Ongjin peninsula - Western part of the Korean peninsula below the 38th parallel. Strategic area, which became the initial point of the North-Korean invasion of the South. Ongjin peninsula was considered as the key point of the entire operation and a great success for the KPA



Delegate's Handbook

The Security Council is the United Nations' most powerful body. It possesses the main responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, taking the lead when determining the existence of a threat to peace or any acts of aggression. It can also take measures, including the use of force, to preserve or restore international peace.

In conclusion, under [Article 25 of the Charter](#), all UN members agree to accept and execute the decisions of the Security Council while other organs of the UN can only make recommendations to the Member States, the Council alone has the power to make a decision which of the Member States are obligated to implement.

The Council also recommends to the General Assembly (GA) the admission of new members to the United Nations and has the right to elect the judges of the International Court of Justice, together with the GA.

It is composed of 15 members in total, 5 permanents (the United Kingdom, France, the Russian Federation, China, and the United States of America), and 10 non-permanent which are elected in two-year terms. The P5 (the five permanent members) group has a "veto power", which consists of being able to completely disregard a UNSC (or in this case UNHSC) Resolution.

However, this being a Historical Committee, a few things will be different. First of all, you are not required to present us with a Policy Statement. Your task will be to study the historical background of the topic and present us with a document containing the then-situation of your respected country, a brief summarization of the Korean war and your country's involvement in the conflict, no longer than one page. You will be briefed on your policy once you arrive at the first session of the committee.

Secondly, you should bear in mind that since this is a Historical Committee, some of the events you are now aware of did not happen. At least not yet. Therefore it would be unwise to refer oneself to modern sources of information or data that were not available at that time, since you probably would not like to come off as a mad Nostradamus.

Next, at the beginning of every session, or when necessary, you shall be briefed on the most recent developments from the battlefield to keep you updated throughout the entire Committee. You will all be briefed simultaneously and at the end, we will allow for a short Q&A session to explain any uncertainties.



Last but not least, the Historical Security Council shall adhere to the general Rules of Procedure, however, a few motions and rules shall be added, given the special conditions of the committee.

1. Motions

1.1. Motion for a Selective Negotiation

Delegates may move for a Selective Members Caucus if they wish to enter a closed debate with a small number of delegates behind closed doors in order to discuss matters directly with only the involved members. A Chair must always be present at the debate acting as a direct mediator. Only a member of the P5 countries may raise such a motion, and they are obliged to include specific delegates and the time duration of the debate. This motion requires the consent of the delegates directly selected for the motion. This motion may not be applied for substantive matters such as creating the draft resolution or suggesting amendments. The rest of the committee shall continue with the debate. No substantive voting may proceed while this motion is in effect. The outcome of the negotiations shall be presented for the committee upon returning to the committee session while the floor is open.

1.2. Motion to conduct UN investigation

Delegates may raise a motion for a UN investigation in such cases when, following a briefing, some new events that have been obscured need further investigation to be clarified. This motion does not require any voting procedure and will be passed under the discretion of the Presidency. Upon passing this motion, a report will be submitted to the Security Council, containing the outcomes of the investigation.

2. Points

2.1. Point of Policy Consultation

Any Delegate may raise a point of Policy consultation, if they are unsure of how they should act in accordance with their country's policy. If any such misunderstanding shall arise, the delegate should raise this point and they will be consulted by one of the Chairs, who will proceed to secretly explain their policy and their course of action.



3. Treaties

3.1. General information

The Bilateral or Multilateral treaties will be the most important documents of the Historical Security Council, seeing as the only way to achieve peace in this conflict will be a Peace Treaty between North and South Korea, which is also the most desirable outcome of the committee. Suggested by their name, the Bilateral and Multilateral treaties are deals struck between 2 or more countries, be it a Peace Treaty, an international Business Treaty etc. Unlike Resolutions, the Treaties are not voted upon and will only be presented in front of the committee.

3.2. Introducing a Treaty

Once the Delegates have come to an agreement, one of them may raise a **Motion to introduce a Treaty**. This motion will automatically pass and the contents of the Treaty shall be presented in front of the rest of the Committee. A Treaty will only become effective, once it has been introduced to the rest of the Committee.

3.3. Format of a Treaty

All Treaties shall adhere to the same format. Any Treaty in order to become effective requires **names of the countries who enter into the agreement, the type of Treaty it is (Peace Treaty, Commerce Treaty...), articles containing the measures taken by the parties involved, time and date and place of signing, signatures of all parties involved.**

Every Treaty consists of chapters and articles, specifying the measures all the parties involved must adhere to. They shall be numbered by roman numerals and written in **bold**.

The document containing the Treaty shall be aligned to the middle. The signatures, at the bottom of the document beginning (L.S) followed by the name of the represented country, shall be aligned to the left.

The following is a link to an example of how a Treaty should look like:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1qISuZfL2Gx1tX9giP8aDID_fOVm3yw3T2v6fwYvHCOg/edit?usp=sharing

Do not be intimidated. This Treaty was the outcome of many extensive hours of Committee work and contains parts that are not necessary and have been included for aesthetic purposes.



4. General Recommendations

We would highly recommend each Delegate to establish their affiliation early in the Committee and not to disclose their exact policy to other Delegates. It is also advisable to make your research as extensive as you possibly can, since the informed ones will be the dominators of this committee and do not stray from your policy. And last but not least, we highly recommend you engage in bilateral and multilateral treaties seeing as these will be pivotal in the final resolution of this committee.

5. Addressing the Committee

Declaring war will not be in order unless ordered to by the Delegate's own government. The Delegates shall be notified of any such orders by their Chairs. No acts or expressions of hate, racism or misogyny shall be tolerated in the Committee. Despite the gravity of and the emotional pressure caused by the situation, we are asking the Delegates to treat their colleagues with respect and dignity. As mentioned earlier, the most desirable goal of this committee will be to bring peace to the Korean peninsula in the most diplomatic way possible. Each Delegate should entertain the fact that they have tens of thousands of lives on their shoulders and it's their moral responsibility to save as many of those as possible, whether from war itself, or the things that may come in the event of losing.

6. Closing Remarks

We must once again emphasise the importance of extensive and rigorous background research, however be ready to adapt to unexpected situations. While forming your strategy and your policy, do not forget to consider all the regional and historical factors, since these may offer you a considerable advantage over others.

In case of any questions, feel free to contact us:

tomy.kucera915@gmail.com

hyblovarbora@gmail.com

-These emails shall also be used for submitting the 'historical summary' no later than **19/3/2022, 23:59 CET.**