

# Emergency Special Summit

Honorable Delegates,



It is my pleasure to address you as Delegates in the Emergency Special Summit at Greenwood High Model United Nations 2020! I congratulate you in your decision to take part in the most dynamic and fast paced committee in the MUN. We are looking forward to passionate debates and creative directives on the Korean War. Your preparation will be a key to convincing arguments and a successful session for your countries, but also for you as delegates.

Therefore we provide you with this background guide, delivering basic information on the committee, the Rules of Procedure and of course a rough overview about the topics. Keep in mind that the majority of the information found in this guide is taken from the internet and that this guide should just serve as a general base for your research - it is not enough. You need to look for new sources and come up with creative and well thought out ideas in your committee session. It shall serve as an introduction into the conference and the topics. By reading this study guide your work isn't done. It is rather just its kick-off. We advise you to use the provided sources as inspiration for further research.

Well investigated and profound facts from reliable sources are the most convincing arguments you can bring up in a debate and will give you a status as a trusted partner and acknowledged diplomat. We are doing our best to support you during your preparation for the conference and wish you and success for the debate and a great time at the conference.

Your Chairperson,  
Anshul Khandelwal

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the 2020 Greenwood High Model United Nations (GWHMun). I-Atreya Sridharan- am delighted In serving as your vice chair In the Crisis Committee. This year, delegates of the committee will be able to participate in the enthralling simulation of the “Korean War”. The decisions made In the committee will be based on difficult choices that will stimulate real-world outcomes, each decision,debate tactics, and military strategies can completely change the simulation and can change the form of world diplomacy.

While this may seem like a lot, the chairs and the moderator of the committee will ensure the proper proceedings and help you as much as possible .

We know the committee will house delegates both who are both new to the Model United Nations conferences, and those who have a plethora of experience.However, I can guarantee that all delegates In that spectrum will be able to not only have a joyous experience, but also will be able to further their skills as a delegate and their knowledge.

We also expect you to be able to research better and build your tact of diplomacy along with your spur-of-the-moment thinking.

To ensure that you are diligently prepared for the upcoming committee, we have prepared this background guide which will serve to provide you with an overview and history of the conflict itself.

The crisis staff and I cannot wait for the summit, we hope you have fun and encourage you to take advantage of this summit to not only improve your debate skills, but also make friends from all different schools.

Please feel free to reach out to any of the Crisis staff; We look forward to seeing you.

Your Vice-Chairperson,  
Atreya Srinivasan

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## Introduction

The 2nd of september marked the end of the second world war, freeing the Koreans from the rule of the Japanese and splitting the peninsula to the Soviet occupied north and the American occupied south. The 38th parallel served as the border between the two countries, while both the soviet troops and american troops withdrew In 1948 and 1949 (respectively), the leaders of both countries did not see the border as permanent.

On june 25th 1950 the communitis north crossed the 38th parallel Into the democratic south, engulfing the peninsula In 3 years of deadly war. This war killed nearly 5 million people-10 percent of the pre-war population-most of whom were civilians.

## Brief Timeline

- June 25 1950- An Invasion of soldiers from the North signals the beginning of the Korean War. Approximately 100,000 North Korean troops come across the 38th parallel, causing the push back of the South Korean troops.
- June 27 1950- The UNSC adopts Resolution 83, allowing UN member the United States to provide military assistance to South Korea. The Soviets, who could have vetoed the resolution,

are boycotting the proceedings because the Nationalist government on Taiwan still occupies China's seat on the Security Council. Seoul falls the following day.

- September 12, 1950- North Korean troops reach their farthest point of advance. Although thousands of UN troops have arrived to reinforce South Korea, months of fighting have reduced the area under their control to a 5,000-square-mile rectangle centered on the critical southeastern port of Pusan. By the time the North Korean invasion force reaches the "Pusan Perimeter," its strength has been nearly cut in half and it is almost entirely lacking in armor.
- September 15, 1950- X Corps, a force led by U.S. Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond stages an audacious amphibious landing at Inchon, some 150 miles behind enemy lines. The plan, conceived by UN commander Gen. Douglas MacArthur, is an unqualified success; 10 days later Seoul is liberated.
- October 25, 1950- Having destroyed the bulk of the North Korean army, UN troops have pressed on into North Korea and are now approaching the Yalu River. Chinese People's Volunteers Force (CPVF) troops under veteran commander Gen. Peng Dehuai cross into North Korea and inflict serious losses on the lead units of the UN advance. The sudden appearance of Chinese forces sends the main body of UN forces reeling back to the south bank of the Ch'ŏngch'ŏn River.
- December 6, 1950- The U.S. Marines at the Chosin Reservoir begin their "attack in a different direction" as they engage in a fighting retreat to the port of Hŭngnam. Two entire Chinese armies have been tasked with the destruction of the 1st Marine Division. They succeed in driving the American force from North Korean territory but pay an enormous price: as many as 80,000 Chinese troops are killed or wounded, and the CPVF Ninth Army Group is rendered combat-ineffective for months. "Frozen Chosin" becomes one of the most-storied episodes in U.S. Marine Corps history.
- January 4, 1951-Chinese and North Korean forces recapture Seoul.
- March 14, 1951- Seoul changes hands for the fourth time when UN forces once again liberate the South Korean capital. The city has been devastated by fighting, and its population has been reduced to a fraction of its prewar size.
- April 11, 1951- U.S. Pres. Harry S. Truman relieves MacArthur of command for insubordination and his unwillingness to prosecute a limited war. He is succeeded as UN commander by Lieut. Gen. Matthew Ridgway.
- April 25, 1951- Vastly outnumbered UN forces check the Chinese advance on Seoul at the Battles of Kapyong and the Imjin River. Two Commonwealth battalions—the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Regiment and the 3rd Battalion of the Royal

Australian Regiment—rebuff an entire Chinese division at Kapyong, and 4,000 men of the British 29th Brigade stage a successful delaying action against nearly 30,000 troops of the Chinese 63rd Army at the Imjin River. Some 650 men of the 1st Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment (the “Glorious Glosters”), engage in a Thermopylae-like stand against more than 10,000 Chinese infantry at Imjin. Although the overwhelming majority of the Glosters are killed or captured, their sacrifice allows UN forces to consolidate their lines around the South Korean capital.

- July 10, 1951- Truce talks between the UN and the communists begin at Kaesong. The negotiations do not mark an end to the war, however; the fighting continues for two more years. In October the peace talks relocate to the village of Panmunjom.
- July 27, 1953- Mark W. Clark for the UN Command, Peng Dehuai for the Chinese, and Kim Il-Sung for North Korea conclude an armistice ending hostilities. A demilitarized zone is created that roughly follows the prewar border along the 38th parallel. South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee announces his acceptance of the agreement, but no representative of South Korea ever signs the document.

## Background

Japan and Korea had had relations, for over 1500 years, based on cultural exchange, political influence, war, and trade. The 1905 Korea-Japan Convention, however, unbalanced the relationship between the two countries, by making Korea a protectorate of Japan. The status of these two countries therefore stopped being equal. It was in 1910, nevertheless, that Korea was fully annexed by Japan. Under the Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty, the emperor Sunjong of Korea officially handed sovereign power over his country to the Emperor Meiji of Japan “completely and forever”.

This 35-year colonial rule had mixed consequences on Korea; it is argued that, on one hand, it improved the country’s infrastructures, education and economic institutions; however on the other hand, the Koreans endured discrimination and sufferings. The defeat of Japan in the Second World War changed its relations with Korea, and the control it had over this country. The 1945 Potsdam Conference established that Korea would be divided into two areas of occupation; a Soviet north, and an American south. The division would be made along the 38th parallel, a line chosen by U.S. military planners at the Potsdam Conference. Although the terms decided on stated that the occupations of Korea would only be temporary, allowing Korea to later decide on its own political stance, no date had been set for the end of the U.S. and Soviet occupation.

The Soviets and the Americans disagreed more and more on the future of Korea, increasing the levels of tension within the country. The two nations had opposing views on the unification of the country, with the US offering to hold national elections, and the Soviets refusing. In addition, there had been more and more conflicts between communist and nationalist forces in South Korea, which were ended by Syngman Rhee in May 1948. He was an opponent of communism who won the first presidential elections of the newly proclaimed Republic of Korea, after being officially appointed by the United States as the head of provisional government. In the North however, the Soviets had been working on setting a Communist regime. North Korea's Communist Party – the Korean Workers' Party - was inaugurated in 1946, installing a Soviet-backed leadership including Kim .

After the 1948 proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with Kim Il-sung as a leader, the Soviet troops decided to withdraw. The US decided to follow the same path, and withdraw as well in 1949. When North Korea attempted to reunite the nation by force and launching a massive military assault on South Korea in 1950, the US quickly decided to come to aid.

## Key terms

North Korean People's Army (NKPA): The official army of North Korea.

People's Republic of China (PRC): Communist China.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (PRK): North Korea.

Republic of Korea (ROK): South Korea

United Nations (UN): International peace-keeping body founded in 1945.

Armistice: In other words a ceasefire; both sides agree to stop fighting. An armistice usually makes way for a Peace Treaty yet North and South Korea never signed one, which technically means that they are still at a state of war.

NSC-81/1: National Security Council document that gave MacArthur the rationale to cross over the 38th parallel to invade North Korea

## Key Areas:

Demilitarized Zone: A 'buffer' zone between North and South Korea which should contain no troops or weapons (but in practice is heavily militarized due to fear).

Inchon: Port on the West Coast of South Korea.

Pusan: Situated on the South-East coast of South Korea and was the only part of the country which was never touched by the NKPA.

Pyongyang: North Korean capital.

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## Major Country Stances:

### China

In 1949, October 1st, Communist leader Mao Zedong declared the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC). This came as a result of a full-scale civil war between the Nationalist Party (otherwise known as the Kuomintang) and the Chinese Communist Party which was in force immediately after the Second World War and had been systematically growing since the 1920's. The US tried to prevent the rising of the PRC by writing up reports and sending Nationalist troops to areas of Japanese occupation, in order to claim the land. On the other hand, the USSR, which occupied parts of Manchuria, solely withdrew when Communist forces came to claim the land. After years of civil war and international tension, there was Communist victory and Chiang Kaishek, the former leader of the Nationalist Party found retreat in Taiwan. This therefore explains the cooperation between China and Russia for the support of Northern Korea.

### United States

Following the bleak period of the Second World War, the US became suspicious of the USSR's expansionist aims. The US itself wished to expand its economic influence to other continents and was pressured by the Republican Party to get involved in order to promote liberalism and worldwide trade. The US adopted the policy of containment after watching nations fall systematically one by one to Communism with the support of the USSR. Considering her own

and global economic interests, the US decided to take the side of the South, setting up a nationalist puppet government led by Syngman Rhee to fight the Communist North.

## USSR

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