



**The Winchester School Jebel Ali**  
**Historic Crisis Committee**  
**Suez Crisis of 1956**

## **Letter from the Chairs**

Dear Delegates,

We, Chairs of the Historic Crisis Committee (HCC) at WINMUN 2024, Heetaarth Udeshi, Saarah Jaleel and Alima Zaidi, are incredibly elated, in order to chair a committee full of like minded, inquisitive and future sighted delegates, who aim to provide new and comprehensive solutions, to the problems outlined within this committee.

The Historic Crisis Committee (HCC) stands as a committee which intends to take a look at the past, and create solutions to solve problems in a more comprehensive manner than solved in our timeline. The issues at hand, these being the Suez Crisis of 1956, and the Korean War, are multifaceted and complex problems, which require innovative, clear and viable solutions in order to deal with them in a way where stakeholders are all kept satisfied and both conflicts are solved reasonably. Delegates will have to represent the interests of their delegations from their nation's respective time periods.

For HCC at WINMUN 2024, we will be following a time period from 1950-1953 for the Korean War, and simply 1956 for the span of the Suez Crisis.

We the Chairs of the HCC, Heetaarth Udeshi, Saarah Jaleel and Alima Zaidi, are three students who believe in the multilateral ideas of the United Nations, and it's historical, political, diplomatic and economic goals for peace and prosperity, and are incredibly elated to work with delegates in order to solve the problems of the pas in a more effective way.

## **Vocabulary**

Sinai Peninsula : The Sinai Peninsula is a part of Egypt, and remains to be the only part of the country located in Asia. The Sinai Peninsula houses the ever important Suez Canal within its territory, and is the primary bridge between the European and Middle Eastern states in the Mediterranean, Asia as well as Africa.

## **Introduction to Agenda**

The Suez Canal has traditionally been the world's prime trade route, in order for trade and corporate relations between companies around the world. Having been opened in 1869, it remained under the joint financing of the French and Egyptian Governments at the time. This financing allowed for France to maintain a significant amount of influence over the Suez Canal, however, the area in which the Suez Canal operated from was entirely sovereign Egyptian territory.

The Suez Canal remains to be the most strategically important region in the entire world, as it links Europe to Asia. In 1875, with the Egyptian Government facing significant financial troubles, it sold most of its stake to the United Kingdom. However, in 1882, after winning the Anglo-Egyptian War, the British Empire had worked to colonise Egypt, taking partial control over Egypt, while still keeping its King as a puppet ruler to govern for the British. This enabled full British control of the Red Sea, and allowed for a direct route to their crown colony in the British Raj (India). Fast forward, and the Suez Canal became one of the British Empire's greatest and most strategically important assets. Not only did it link the European home islands to colonies such as India, Malaya and more, it also helped to close shipping to nations such as Germany, during times of conflict, as the world had relied on the Suez for international shipping. At times of war, this forced nations against Britain to find alternative routes to ship goods.

With the end of the Second World War, and the rampant decolonization movement taking route globally, this had advert consequences towards Egypt as well. Egypt received its independence, however, France and the United Kingdom, as they had the largest stake within the Suez Canal and the company operating it (Suez Corporation), remained in control of such. In 1952, the Free Officers Movement, a group of Egyptian nationalists within the military of the Kingdom of Egypt, overthrew the Egyptian monarchy, establishing a secular Republic, under the rule of General Mohammed Naguib as President of the Country. Under Naguib, all political parties and elections in Egypt were suspended. Naguib was later ousted by General Gamal Abdel Nasser, the main architect of the Free Officers Movement, who took reign over Egypt after placing Naguib under house arrest.

Nasser was later elected to office in 1956. Nasser was a pan-Arabist, and heavily criticised colonial powers such as France and Britain. In the same year, he had announced a nationalisation of the Suez Canal, placing what was once a British-French corporate holding, under full Egyptian control. The inherent goal of this was to use the revenue and tolls paid by international corporations to enter the Suez Canal in order to build further infrastructure and

modernise Egypt.

Furthermore, Nasser had also closed the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping as well as blocked the Straits of Tiran and Gulf of Aqaba, due to adamant French military and British diplomatic support for Israel. This had led to condemnations from France, Britain, and Israel, as this was in violation of the 1949 Armistice Treaty signed by Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Israel. It is also important to note that Egypt was a non-aligned country, and had significantly positive relations with the United States as well as the Soviet Union, although Nasser had a soft spot for the Soviet Union.

The United Kingdom remained concerned about the loss of its Empire. With the loss and partition of British India, into India and Pakistan, the crown jewel of the British Empire was lost, and all that remained within Asia were British colonial holdings in Malaysia, which the United Kingdom was increasingly getting involved in, even with a rising civilian death toll. France had also maintained a grudge with Egypt, due to their adamant support of the Algerian Freedom Movement. Israel remained concerned about the Egyptian purchase of Soviet weaponry, as well as Egyptian blocking from the Suez Canal.

With this in mind, on the 29th of October, 1956, Israel, had launched Operation: Kadesh, with backing from the United Kingdom and France. The conflict remains to be at large, with a solution looking far out of reach.

## **Background of the Agenda**

The Political background of what led up to these events was how Egypt originally pursued a policy of non-alignment during the early years of the Cold War. Non-alignment meant that Egypt, under the leadership of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, sought to maintain independence and not align itself exclusively with either of the two superpowers—the United States or the Soviet Union.

However as the two superpowers grew in power, Egypt faced pressures to side with either of the forces as both superpowers raced to establish their power in the Middle East and Egypt themselves were facing an economic crisis. Due to being burdened by a significant amount of debt, largely accrued during the construction of the Aswan High Dam. The 1950s also marked the independence from British occupation. Note that even though Egypt declared independence

in 1922, it was only after the Crisis that Britain withdrew all their military troops. Therefore the political landscape was ever evolving. The economic challenges were intertwined with the political changes occurring in the aftermath of the Egyptian Revolution of 1952, where a coup overthrew the Egyptian monarchy and established the modern Republic of Egypt with a new parliament. This economic crisis partnered with a period of political transition and instability in Egypt is what led them to look for assistance from various sources, including both the United States and the Soviet Union. However, the inability to secure support from traditional Western allies for the Aswan Dam project ultimately played a role in pushing Egypt closer to the Soviet Union.

USA and Britain had withdrawn their previously promised financial assistance due to Egypt's "non-alignment stance", as they preferred Egypt to have a pro-Western Bloc stance. Due to this Egypt decided to nationalise the Suez Canal and declared martial law to gain the needed revenue to stabilise the economy. This was a highly contentious, controversial and internationally significant event. The legality of Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal was a subject of debate. From the perspective of international law, nationalization without compensation could be seen as a violation of the rights of the foreign shareholders (French and British shareholders) of the Suez Canal Company. Additionally, at this point, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser ordered the closure of the canal to Israeli shipping on October 31, 1956. This move was a response to growing tensions between Egypt and Israel. Here, it is essential to go through the events that occurred during the Arab-Israeli conflicts. A quick summary follows.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Zionist movements emerged due to Anti-Semitism in Europe and a rise in European nationalism. They advocated for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. After World War I, the League of Nations granted Britain the mandate to govern Palestine. Jewish immigration increased during the mandate period, leading to tensions between Jewish and Arab communities. This led to the formation of the United Nations Partition Plan (1947) and the UN Resolution 181, where Palestine was divided into Jewish and Arab States with Jerusalem being a corpus separatum; an international province. The Jewish leadership accepted the plan, but the Arab leadership rejected it, leading to the declaration of the State of Israel in 1948. This was followed by the War of 1948 also known as the Israeli War of Independence by Israel and the First Arab-Israeli War to Arab States. Here neighbouring Arab States opposed the establishment of Israel. Israel emerged victorious, however, it is still not recognised as a country by multiple states due to the extreme displacement of its original inhabitants, the abuse of rights of Palestinian refugees and the Israeli invasion of the Gaza Strip.

The Tripartite Invasion, October 29 to November 6, 1956, was a military intervention and invasion of the Sinai Peninsula launched by Israel, the United Kingdom and France to restore the Suez Canal to the Status Quo. The Israeli troops launched an attack on October 29th. On

October 31, the United Kingdom and France, led by Prime Minister Anthony Eden and Prime Minister Guy Mollet, respectively, joined Israel in a coordinated military intervention. The military action was presented, by the United Kingdom and France, as an attempt to separate the warring Egyptian and Israeli forces and to secure the Suez Canal.

In response to the crisis, Egypt sought support from other nations, especially those outside the Western and Soviet blocs. Czechoslovakia, being a non-aligned country and a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, was one of the nations that offered support to Egypt. They provided Egypt with arms and economic assistance. The Czechoslovak-Egyptian arms deal included the supply of weapons and military equipment, which was seen as a way for Egypt to strengthen its position against the Western powers. This was a manifestation of Nasser's strategy to diversify support and reduce dependence on traditional Western powers. The decision by Czechoslovakia to support Egypt was also driven by its own interests. Czechoslovakia sought to enhance its influence in the Middle East and expand its arms exports. The arms deal with Egypt allowed Czechoslovakia to establish itself as a supplier of military equipment to countries outside the influence of the superpowers.

The Suez Crisis and the subsequent global reaction emphasized the changing alliances and alignments of the Cold War era, showcasing the increasing influence of non-aligned nations in shaping global politics. Egypt's ties with Czechoslovakia in 1956 were a manifestation of Nasser's strategy to diversify support and reduce dependence on traditional Western powers.

This was followed by International Condemnation where the United States, the Soviet Union (who had even threatened to use nuclear weapons), and other members of the United Nations opposed the military intervention. Especially because Britain and France had not conveyed nor consulted any of this to their allies. Under intense international pressure, the invading forces withdrew from both the Sinai Peninsula and the Suez Canal, finally leading to the nationalisation of the canal being officially and internationally recognised. This also marked the decline of traditional colonial powers and how colonial powers could not invade countries without repercussions like how they did in the past.

## **Key Stakeholders**

**Arab Republic of Egypt** - Having nationalised the Suez canal on, July 26th, 1956 which sparked the entire crisis. Egypt's actions were merely a response to the withdrawal of American and British funding for the Aswan High Dam project, which the government intended to fund through the canal revenues.

**United Kingdom** - The British government felt threatened by the actions of Egypt nationalising the Suez canal, which was a crucial route for British maritime trade and oil transportation to the Far East. The British had a vested interest in the running of the canal.

**France** - France was concerned about Egypt's support by Algerian nationalists fighting against French colonial rule . France also had economic interest in the canal.

**Israel** - Israel perceived Egypt's growing influence and support for Palestinian guerrilla attacks against Israel as a threat to its security. Israel saw an opportunity to weaken Egypt by cooperating with Britain and France against Nasser.

**United States of America** - The U.S government was concerned about the escalating tensions in the Middle East and the potential for a wider conflict involving the Soviet Union. The U.S. initially opposed military intervention by its allies and worked to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

**Soviet Union** - The Soviet Union had its interests in the crisis. It saw an opportunity to exploit the situation and gain influence in the region by supporting Egypt against the Western powers. The Soviets condemned the military actions by Britain, France, and Israel.

## **Key Issues**

### **1. Nationalization of the Suez Canal**

The Nationalization of the Suez Canal, by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, was a significant point of escalation and led to severe contention between Egypt, France, the UK and Israel. The Canal, having previously been operated by majority British and French stakeholders as part of the Suez Canal Company, had now been shut down as Egypt placed the Canal firmly under the rule of its government with no consultation to the shareholders whatsoever.

The United Kingdom and France had also seen this as a threat to their strategic interests within keeping their respective empires intact. The Nationalization of the Suez Canal also threatens the economic interests of the State of Israel, as it directly closes Israel off to the busiest shipping and trade route within the world, as well as the cheapest, forcing Israeli goods to go through the Cape of Good Hope, thus making Israeli goods more expensive.

### **2. Cold War Dynamics**

The interests of the Capitalist dominated Western world, and the Eastern dominated Communist world often remained at odds, and nothing remains to be more true for the Suez Crisis. While the United States took a neutral stance during the war, the United Kingdom and France, actively sided and backed Israel, aiming to enforce their own geopolitical objectives through the use of Israel, while the Soviet Union, adamantly supported Nasser's Egypt due to their socialist undertones, and outright threatened to nuke both Paris and London if further British and French action continued.

This remained unchecked, as the United States had maintained neutrality throughout the Suez Crisis, even going as far as to place a weapons export ban on Israel, making Israel's primary weapon supplier, France. Furthermore, the United States also threatened to sell Sterling bonds (British bonds which the US held a large amount of due to British debt to the Americans), if the United Kingdom did not end the war quickly. This persuaded Anthony Eden, to look for a peaceful solution as fast as possible. The Soviet Union had also threatened to nuke the United

Kingdom and France, further escalating tensions.

### 3. Anglo-French-Israeli Alliance

The Anglo-French-Israeli Alliance, is a major threat to Egypt's security. The United Kingdom and France remain persistent on propping their failing colonial Empire through the use of the Suez Canal, and Israel wishes to regain access to the Straits of Tiran, Red Sea as well as the Suez Canal. This Tripartite Alliance, which also includes Egypt's former colonizer, the United Kingdom, proves to be a significant security threat. This tripartite alliance, also proves to be an incredibly dire threat for Egypt's border security, as it shares a border with Israel, and can be prone to invasion or future conflicts.

### 4. Economic Crisis

Much of the world's goods, and a large amount of the Middle East's goods, flows through the Suez Canal, and into the Straits of Tiran. This has primarily been one of the main reasons why foreign powers such as the United Kingdom and France have sought to control the Suez Canal, after opening such during their colonization of Egypt. If the Suez Canal is destroyed, or its port infrastructure is rendered null and void, this could present serious economic challenges, not just for nation states in the Middle East, but the entire world as well.

Furthermore, due to their non consultation and direct action, the United States has also threatened to sell Sterling bond stocks, which would have an adverse affect on one of the world's largest economies, and their primary functioning in a global economic order. Much of the Soviet Union's trade from Europe to Asia, is also linked via the Suez Canal.

## **Questions to consider**

- What would be an appropriate solution to address the key concerns of each side?
- What measures could my delegation take in order to address the issue appropriately?
- How can global trade be safeguarded during the conflict?
- How much does my delegation's nation rely on the Suez Canal?

## **Past UN Actions**

### **United Nations Security Council Resolution 118**

13th October 1956

Done to ensure unrestricted passage through the Suez Canal without discrimination, respect Egypt's sovereignty, keep operations politically neutral, collaborate on tolls, allocate dues for development, and resolve disputes through arbitration.

### **UN General Assembly Resolution 997 (ES-I)**

2nd November 1956

The UN General Assembly held an emergency session and passed a resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt.

### **UN General Assembly Resolution 998 (ES-I)**

4th November 1956

A resolution that called upon the Secretary-General and the need to propose a plan within forty-eight hours. The plan aims to create an emergency international UN Force, with the consent of involved nations. This force will work to stop the fighting and make sure that all the conditions in the previous Resolution 997 (ES-I) are met.

### **UN General Assembly Resolution 1000 (ES-I)**

5th November 1956

This established the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). The United Nations

Emergency Force (UNEF) was deployed with the primary objectives of overseeing the withdrawal of invading forces from Egypt and serving as a demilitarized buffer zone between the military forces of Egypt and Israel.

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1001 (ES-I) & Resolution 1002 (ES-I) 7th November 1956

It once again called upon Israel immediately to withdraw all its forces behind the armistice lines, and for France and the United Kingdom immediately to withdraw all their troops and forces from Egyptian territory. This is where the British Prime Minister, Anthony Eden, reluctantly accepted a UN proposed ceasefire.

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## **Korean War (1950-1953)**

## **Vocabulary**

Colony : A colony is an area, land or territory which is subjugated, usually by military or economic pressure, under the influence of a foreign power.

Communism: An ideology created by German Philosopher, Karl Marx, advocating for class revolution and collective ownership, the means of production lying in the hands of the worker, and the abolishment of property. Communism also remained the primary ideology of the Soviet Union, and an epicentre of ideological thought for much of the Eastern world throughout the Cold War (1945-1991).

Capitalism: An economic system established generations ago during the renaissance, which advocates for private ownership of property and the means of production lying in the hands of owners and share holder. Capitalism also remained the primary ideology of the United States, and an epicentre for ideological thought for much of the Western world throughout the Cold War (1945-1991).

Armistice: an agreement for the cessation of active hostilities between two or more belligerents. Military Demarcation Line: The border between South and North Korea, also referred to as the Armistice Line.

## **Introduction of the Agenda**

The Korean War, which lasted from 25th June 1950 to 27th July 1953, was the first military action during the Cold War. It commenced when North Korea, backed up by China and the Soviet Union, invaded South Korea, which was later aided by the USA and the Western Bloc. This war had a higher rate of civilian casualties (when compared to the Vietnam War) with 1/3rd of the 3 million deaths being civilians. Despite this it is known as the “Forgotten War”, as unlike in the other Cold War conflicts, the economic situation and the quality of life of American Civilians stayed roughly the same. Another major factor was how there was no clear victory on either side. An Armistice was formed and it returned to the status quo, where tensions between North and South Korea fluctuated, resulting in some military clashes such as those in 1966-1969.

The end of WWII, in 1945, marked the end of Japan’s colonial occupation of the Korean Peninsula. Right after withdrawing their troops, the northern side fell towards the occupation

by the Soviet Union while the Southern Side fell towards the American occupation, following the communistic ideology and capitalistic ideology respectively. In 1948, the country was divided into half, along the 38th parallel. The Northern state was ruled by Kim Il-Sung, while the Southern state was ruled by Syngman Rhee. Tensions slowly started to rise as each state did not formally recognise the other, and believed that they each had the right to unify the Koreans under their ideology. Effectively, treating the border as illegitimate and only temporary.

In 1949, North Korea received military aid from China and that gave North Korea the confidence that they could easily invade South Korea. After this, the United States called upon the member states of the United Nations to defend South Korea, and protect it from “the ever-prevailing threat of communism.” Despite, it being in Russia’s best interest to veto the resolution, they did not as they had declared a boycott on the UNSC. Therefore allowing Resolution 84, 1950 to pass on the 7th of July 1950. The war came to an end three years later as a result of a stalemate and formed the Demilitarized Zone as well as the “Panmunjam”, a Joint Security Area.

These tensions still exist today, even though in 2018, the infamous handshake between North Korean leader Kim Jong Un and South Korea’s President Moon Jae-in represented the talks for the total denuclearization of Korea as a whole and a treaty to formally end the Korean War. However, nothing legislative actually came to fruition and in November 2023, North Korea ended its 2018 agreement with South Korea, attributing the decision to increasing military provocations and the intention to deploy military forces along the military demarcation line.

## **Background of the Agenda**

The Korean War (1950-1953) was a significant conflict between North Korea, supported by China and the Soviet Union, and South Korea, backed by the United Nations (primarily the United States). The war originated from the division of Korea after World War II. The origins of the Korean War can be traced back to the division of Korea along the 38th parallel after the defeat of Japan in 1945. This division, agreed upon by the Allied powers, led to the establishment of two distinct entities: the communist North, supported by the Soviet Union and led by Kim Il-sung, and the democratic South, backed by the United States and headed by Syngman Rhee.

The outbreak of hostilities erupted on June 25, 1950, when North Korean forces, under Kim Il-sung's direction and with support from China and the Soviet Union, launched a surprise invasion across the 38th parallel into South Korea. The swift advance of North Korean troops captured Seoul, the capital of South Korea, within days, prompting a rapid response from the United Nations.

The United Nations, viewing the invasion as a threat to international peace, swiftly passed a resolution calling for military intervention to aid South Korea. The United States, leading a UN coalition comprising troops from various nations, quickly committed forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur.

The conflict witnessed dramatic shifts and pivotal moments, including the initial successes of North Korean forces, the decisive counteroffensive by UN forces, the entry of Chinese troops to support North Korea, and the establishment of a brutal stalemate near the original border.

The war's ferocity resulted in devastating consequences, with millions of civilian casualties and substantial military losses on all sides. The battles, fought amid harsh terrain and extreme weather conditions, exacted a heavy toll on human life and infrastructure.

Most importantly despite the intense fighting and negotiations, a formal peace treaty was never signed, instead an armistice was agreed upon on July 27, 1953.

## **Key Stakeholders**

Republic of Korea (South Korea) - With the division of the Korean Peninsula into South and North, the government of Syngman Rhee, firmly maintains in its belief of itself being the rightful Korea. South Korea was created after the United States, who was occupying the Southern half of the Korean Peninsula, had pulled out, with the Soviet Union doing the same within their occupied part in the North. However, before the United States had pulled out, they had opened elections within the country, thus creating the “democratic” regime within South Korea. The Republic of Korea does not recognise its Northern neighbour as a legitimate or sovereign state, maintaining such to be their primary foreign policy. As the Republic was attacked first, South Korea, with the help of the United States, intends to

retaliate and exterminate it's Northern neighbour, unifying the entire Korean Peninsula, under a Capitalist regime.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) - The division of the Korean Peninsula into South and North, led to the government of Kim Il-Sung, much like it's South Korean counterpart, maintains the eternal belief that their Communist regime, remains to be the sole government of the entire Korean Peninsula. North Korea was created after the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), who was occupying the Northern half of the Korean Peninsula, had pulled out, with the United States doing the same within their occupied part in the South. However, before the Soviet Union had pulled out, they had installed an anti-Japanese, guerilla fighter as Dictator of the country, declaring such to be a Communist state, thus creating North Korea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not recognise it's Southern neighbour as a legitimate or sovereign state, maintaining such to be their primary foreign policy. With the war reaching dangerously close to China's step, the North has enlisted the help of Mao's China in order to dislodge UN peacekeepers.

United States of America (USA) - The United States, having been directly responsible for the creation of South Korea, are committed to it's defence. The United States maintains a large military presence within South Korea, in the form of military and naval bases throughout the country, and has been the largest provider of United Nations Peace Keeping Forces (UNPKF), with US General Douglas McArthur being Commanding Officer of the Force. The United States, accepted South Korea's call for help, and also pitched the UN Peacekeeping Force, made up of 23 different nations. Throughout the duration of the war, the United States sent over 1.7 million troops. This was further made easier as the United States maintained an occupation of Japan, after the Second World War, making the transfer of troops to the Pacific an easy venture.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - The USSR, or Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has placed its support in the hands of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its campaign to exterminate it's Southern neighbour. The USSR had sent around 72,000 combat troops, but this was vastly inferior to the 326,000 sent by the United States. The Soviet Union however, was not directly involved as much within the conflict, as by the time the 38th Paralell was breached, and Pyongyang was captured, the People's Republic of China remained heavily involved within the war.

People's Republic of China - The PRC, or People's Republic of China, having just come out of an incredibly bloody civil war, was directly involved within the conflict, after noticing a minimized response

from the Soviet Union, as well as when the United Nations peacekeeping force had breached the 38th Parallel and had nearly pushed all the way up to the Chinese border. Mao Zedong called upon what is one of the largest invasion forces in the world, bringing 2.9 million Chinese troops, throughout the duration of the war, to push the UN Forces back.

## **Key Issues**

### **Soviet Union's inability to Veto the UNSC's Resolution 84**

The Soviet Union had declared that they would be boycotting the UN. They adopted an "empty chair" policy at the Security Council. This was the result of the UN declining their motion to represent China with the People's Republic of China (PRC) rather than the Republic of China (ROC) and Kuomintang. With this they were unable to execute their veto party, allowing immediate military aid to be given to South Korea which would have previously been impossible.

### **Heavy International Involvement:**

As all the countries on each side had their own personal interests, finding common ground among these competing interests was challenging.

When China joined the war in late 1950, things shifted significantly. China was worried about having a unified, pro-Western Korea on its border, which prompted its intervention on North Korea's side. Trying to negotiate a settlement that would meet the interests of both North Korea and its allies and South Korea and its supporters turned out to be a really delicate task.

### **Armistice and the Lack of a Proper Peace Treaty:**

The armistice signed in 1953 put a stop to the fighting and set up the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), but it didn't pave the way for a proper peace treaty. As there wasn't a formal peace deal, the Korean Peninsula remained in a ceasefire state instead of officially concluding the war, adding to the ongoing tensions.

## Questions to Consider

- What would be an appropriate solution to address the key concerns of each side?
- What measures could my delegation take in order to address the issue appropriately?
- How can the interests of both Koreas be served to provide a peaceful solution?
- What are my delegations relations with each Korea, as well as each ideological bloc (the United States and Soviet Union)?

## Past UN Action

### UNSC Resolution 82

The United Nations, in the wake of the North Korean cross-border invasion, has passed UN Resolution 82, essentially stating that the attack constituted a “previous breach of peace on the Korean Peninsula” and called for a cessation of the violence. The United Nations demanded that the North Korean invasion be halted. This resolution was passed by nine votes for and one vote abstaining.

### UNSC Resolution 84

Under UNSC Resolution 84, the United Nations established a multi-nation peacekeeping force, was sent to coordinate the war effort. The United States, having been the nation who proposed Resolution 84, led the UN Forces. Such was not vetoed by the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) due to their empty seat boycott, for the United Nations not recognising the People’s Republic of China. The following countries were directly a part of the UN Peacekeeping Force, while others had provided medical assistance.

The countries mentioned were **directly** a part of the UN Peacekeeping

Forces: -United States of America

-United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

-Dominion of Canada

-Republic of Turkey

-Dominon of Australia

-Third Republic of the Philippines

-Dominion of New Zealand

-Kingdom of Thailand

-Abynissia (Ethiopia)

-Kingdom of Greece

-French Fourth Republic

-Republic of Colombia

-Kingdom of Belgium

-Union of South Africa

-Kingdom of the Netherlands

-Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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