

XXXVI

TECMUN

Historical Security
Council

XXXVI TECMUN
Session Schedule

Wednesday, April 19th

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| Registry | 8:00 – 9:00 h. |
| Opening Ceremony | 9:00 – 10:00 h. |
| Recess | 10:00 – 10:30 h. |
| First Session | 10:30 – 12:30 h. |
| Recess | 12:30 – 13:00 h. |
| Second Session | 13:00 – 15:00 h. |
| Meal | 15:00 – 16:00 h. |
| Third Session | 16:00 – 18:00 h. |

Thursday, April 20th

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| Master Conference | 8:30 – 9:30 h |
| Recess | 9:30 – 10:00 h.. |
| Fourth Session | 10:00 – 12:30 h. |
| Recess | 12:30 – 13:00 h. |
| Fifth Session | 13:00 – 15:00 h. |
| Meal | 15:00 – 16:00 h. |
| Sixth Session | 16:00 – 18:00 h. |

Friday, April 21th

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| Seventh Session | 8:00 – 9:30 h. |
| Recess | 9:30 – 10:00 h. |
| Eighth Session | 10:00 – 12:00 h. |
| Recess | 12:00 – 12:30 h. |
| Ninth Session | 12:30 – 14:40 h. |
| Meal | 14:40 – 16:00 h. |
| Closing Ceremony | 16:00 – 18:30 h. |

XXXVI TECMUN
General Agenda

Secretary General: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL

Chief of General Coordination: Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Coordinating Supervisor for Media Content: Cristian Rodríguez Lane

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Jade Artemis González Díaz
Coordinating Supervisor: Lia Naomi Mejía Vargas

Reunión de Alto Nivel para la Asamblea General

President: Paulina Moreno Rosales

- A) Medidas para hacer frente al desplazamiento masivo en África subsahariana y en los campos de refugiados de las subregiones.
- B) Estrategias para regular el embargo de armas dentro de Sudán del Sur para garantizar la rendición de cuentas por la violencia sexual relacionada con la guerra civil (CRSV).

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

President: Karla Isabella Juárez Zárate

- A) Estrategias para frenar los tiroteos perpetrados en centros escolares, manteniendo un enfoque en los Estados Unidos de América y en la República Federal de Alemania.
- B) Medidas para evitar la detonación de un conflicto nuclear a causa de la utilización de armas atómicas en la disputa entre Ucrania y la Federación de Rusia.

Tercera Comisión en Asuntos Sociales, Culturales y Humanitarios

President: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

- A) Estrategias para disminuir el riesgo de escasez de recursos de las personas con discapacidad, debido a la falta de oportunidades laborales, dificultad para realizar actividades, movilidad limitada y discriminación en Europa, con énfasis en el Reino de España.
- B) Acciones para combatir la discriminación hacia los inmigrantes afrodescendientes en las estructuras institucionales con respecto a la educación y la salud en Europa Occidental como efecto de la negación generalizada y la injusticia social.

Instituto Interregional de las Naciones Unidas para Investigaciones sobre la Delincuencia y la Justicia

President: Daniel Hilario Salazar Meléndez

- A) Estrategias para la prevención del reclutamiento de niños, niñas y adolescentes por parte de grupos de la delincuencia organizada, igualmente para la reinserción social de las víctimas en el triángulo norte de América Central y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.
- B) Estrategias para la debida aplicación de los marcos jurídicos internacionales en materia de trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual en las rutas hacia Europa Occidental y central, con énfasis en las víctimas provenientes de la región de los Balcanes y la ex Unión Soviética.

World Food Programme
President: Melissa Murillo Yáñez

- A) Measures to reduce and prevent malnourishment due to food scarcity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with emphasis in childhood and pregnancy.
- B) Strategies to counteract the impact of climate change in food production within Southern Africa.

United Nations Development Programme
President: Daniela Alejandra Moreno Villagrán

- A) Actions to increase the education level in West and Central Africa with emphasis in the improvement of the post pandemic conditions.
- B) Strategies to counter the disruption of sexual and reproductive health in the Republic of Mozambique with emphasis on the consequences of the Cyclone Idai.

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL
Subsecretary General: Elena Ramírez Sandoval
Coordinating Supervisor: Mariana Goytia López Gutiérrez

United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
President: Dereck Zayd Ibarra Martínez

- A) Approaches to prevent and counter the stigmatization and discrimination of the HIV and AIDS-infected sectors of the sex industry in the Sub-Saharan African region, with a special preeminence on the dearth of essential services along with the violence and aggression toward those who trade sex.
- B) Strategies to confront and hinder the spread of sexually transmitted infections and HIV regarding the people afflicted by sexual assaults in Central and Eastern Europe, with a special preeminence on the various social constraints of marginalized groups along with the lack of awareness and education mechanisms.

Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer
President: Arantza González de la Peña

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar la violencia contra las mujeres a mano de los policas de la moral en la República Islámica de Irán, así como la represión de las manifestantes por parte del Estado.
- B) Medidas para erradicar el infanticidio y el aborto selectivo femenino en Asia haciendo énfasis en la República Popular China y la República de la India.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente
President: Aretxa Abaunza Díaz de León

- A) Mecanismos para reducir la contaminación del agua por nicotina y microplásticos generados por el desecho de filtros de cigarrillos y cigarrillos electrónicos desechables en el sudeste de Europa.
- B) Medidas para prevenir la pérdida de ecosistemas en América del sur a causa de la sobreexplotación de recursos naturales.

L'organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la Science et la Culture

President: Angel Uriel Vega Salinas

A) Mesures pour protéger et restituer l'éducation des femmes musulmanes avec insistance sur l'Asie occidentale et l'Asie du sud.

B) Stratégies pour faire face aux effets de la fonte du *permafrost* et des pôles sur la région du cercle polaire arctique, en soulignant la perte du territoire et culture des peuples autochtones.

Fondo Monetario Internacional

President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

A) Estrategias para asegurar el desarrollo económico sostenible en el sur de América, con especial atención en la destrucción de la selva amazónica para el despeje de nuevas tierras para la ganadería y el cultivo.

B) Medidas para mitigar el riesgo en la recuperación económica posterior a la pandemia en la Unión Europea, con énfasis en la crisis laboral debido a la alta oferta de empleos y en las necesidades de empleo insatisfechas de personas desempleadas o subempleadas.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

President: Yamir Bandala González

A) Measures to reduce the adverse effects caused by the collision of space debris in the atmosphere as a consequence of the space industry.

B) Strategies to cope with the adverse effects generated by the unauthorized use of weapons in outer space.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretary General: Diego Márquez Sánchez

Coordinating Supervisor: Iris Giselle Balderas Arreola

African Union

President: Carmen Dannea García Aguilar

A) Mechanisms to safeguard the integration of the population in the Republic of the South Sudan for the *coup d'etat* in 2013 with an emphasis on the economic crisis.

B) Strategies to reduce violations of human rights of Congolese population caused by the exportation of coltan to developed countries.

Caribbean Court of Justice

President: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

A) Barbados Royal Police Force Incident involving Tamika and Lynnel Gilbert on October 11th 2016 (Gilbert Family v. The State of Barbados).

B) The State of Trinidad and Tobago 's non-appliance of the Common External Tariff in the acquisition of brown sugar from non-member countries of the Caribbean Community (The State of Belize v. The State of Trinidad and Tobago).

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

President: Monserrat Ríos Fernández

- A) Medidas para mejorar la calidad de vida de desplazados y personas detenidas provenientes del Emirato Islámico de Afganistán después de la retirada de tropas militares de los Estados Unidos de América en el territorio.
- B) Estrategias para la asistencia de víctimas del reciente conflicto Ucrania-Rusia, con enfoque a la violación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario.

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Samuel Ortíz Delgado

- A) Actions to reduce the financial support to the terrorist organization Da'esh in the Gulf of Guinea, with emphasis on human trafficking as an illicit source of revenue.
- B) Strategies to reduce explosive, suicide, and firearms attacks under the Taliban regime in the Kabul region of Afghanistan, with emphasis on attacks against minorities and civilians.

Historical Security Council

President: María Fernanda González Rosales

- A) Measures to counteract threats and negotiate arrangements between the Republic of Cuba, the United States of America and the United Socialist Soviet Union, in relation to the discovered Soviet nuclear missiles in the Republic of Cuba (1962).
- B) Actions to avoid further hostilities and usage of military response caused by the first North Korean armed intervention in the Republic of Korea, remarking the nonexistent official peaceful agreement of the division of the Korean Peninsula (1950).

Organización de los Estados Americanos

President: José Manuel Cervantes Sánchez

- A) Estrategias para limitar las consecuencias de la lucha contra grupos criminales en la República de El Salvador dando énfasis al reclutamiento forzado y la protección de los derechos humanos.
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar la creciente gentrificación en Hawái con énfasis en la crisis social de hawaianos nativos sin hogar y su relación con la industria turística.

“Cuando sientas que pierdes el rumbo, recuerda para qué estás aquí y por qué lo estás haciendo.”

-Anonymous

For your moment,

Eleven years ago I stepped into a TECMUN debate room for the first time. That day I accompanied my brother, who was representing the Republic of El Salvador, as he debated about the homicides of rural groups in Latin America caused by drug trafficking. On the other hand, I was just admiring everything he and the delegations that made up the debate were arguing, as well as the tenacity with which they were looking for some way to help those who needed it most. They inspired me in a way that I will never forget in my life. It was then that I realized that I wanted to do it too, I wanted to become what they were at that time, agents of change. Later I had the opportunity to participate as a delegate, in my first model uncertainty and fear prevailed. I felt insecure about myself, I thought my opinion was not important and for that reason I did not express it. At that time I was regressing because I didn't feel like the agent of change that my brother once encouraged me to be. It wasn't until my second year participating in TECMUN that I discovered my potential, I questioned why I should be afraid to speak up for things that deserve to be heard. I was representing the Islamic Republic of Iraq in the Historic League of Arab States, this year I was thinking a lot about the fact that something could go wrong in the debate, that's why I started to remember the reason why I decided to participate in this model; I wanted to get out of my comfort zone. Once I was at the closing ceremony, I promised myself that I would always do my best to leave my mark wherever I went, as well as continue to learn and inspire others. For me, this model represented evolution.

I share with you a part of my story in TECMUN because just like me, you are probably looking to evolve after a period of regression, or i don't know, maybe you are aiming to fulfill other objectives. Regardless of the path you want to take in your life, you should never be silent about what seems unfair, participate and give your opinion because the power of change is in the actions you decide to do or not, learn because cultivating your mind is essential to understand yourself and others, help those who need it most because you have privileges that many people in the world can not enjoy, finally inspire yourself and inspire others, you never know if you will become an example for them to follow. Do things with passion, love and purpose every day, do it for you.

Whatever the reason you decided to participate in TECMUN is, take advantage of the fact that you are here today. Today you have the opportunity to expand your limits, you have the opportunity to learn, to teach and to motivate whoever needs it. Always remembering that you will have a support network that trusts you so you can achieve your goals. Be that person you always wanted to find to guide you in your learning process and trust you, because you are capable of doing it.

I'm living my last TECMUN after five wonderful years, therefore I want to thank you for inspiring me, for giving me reasons to go further and further. I thank you for being part of one of my greatest passions. I hope that after these three days nothing will be the same for you, I hope that you have made friends, that your committee has reached a resolution project, that you have found your passion, that you have enjoyed yourself and that you have learned something new. But above all, I hope you have **evolved**.

Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García
Secretary General for the
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“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world” -Nelson Mandela

Dear participant,

Whenever I have to write a letter or a speech for you I start the same way, expressing how much I admire your presence in this model. It is not easy to talk in public, do an extensive research, defend what you believe, propose innovative and creative solutions and, above all, open your eyes to today's world. I admire that you are willing to give your best, that you have decided to invest time and energy in seeking to solve the great unknown of today, during these three days of model, "how can I make my world a better place?"

I confess that for me, this is not just a simulation of a United Nations model. I am here, because I love to see more than nine hundred students with a smile on their faces as they enter their debate rooms, happy at the end of the day because they were able to make at least one resolution to their topic hoping one day to make it happen. That passion and dedication is the one that motivates me and that gives me faith that our world will not fall.

This work is one of the best things that has happened to me in life, it makes me feel part of the change and part of those smiles that I love so much to appreciate. I know that the Conference Officer for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, who began with all the enthusiasm this great journey in 2020, is now proud to be something she never imagined it could be: member of the High Secretariat as Chief of General Coordination.

So from my own experience I can assure you that you can achieve the unimaginable. There will be many obstacles, stumbling blocks and difficult decisions to make but I can also promise you that with a lot of passion, dedication, patience and the support of the people you love most everything else will gradually go away.

Without further add, I thank you for making the decision to participate in this model and I wish you to leave those rooms with a big smile as once I did.

Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Chief of General Coordination for the
XXXVI TECMUN

Dear participant:

Today I would like to talk to you, it may not be face to face, but I hope my words manage to inspire something in you. This will be my last letter to you, so I want to be honest with my message to you. The world is very terrible, life shows us day by day that it is possible to live worse, that you can feel levels of fear that not only paralyze you, but now kill your soul. Thousands of people are damaged and minorities are left in oblivion, women, Afro-descendants, members of the LGBTIQ+ community, etc. But I am not saying this on the air, nor do I mean to discourage, but we have to be honest before attacking the problem. But where do we start to change the world? A person cannot change the whole world overnight; however, he can change his world. I dream of a utopia, unlikely? Maybe, but the most important thing is to keep dreaming, from these illuminated dreams may emerge that hope and will that have been taken away from us. Have we started to dream of fear? Or has fear made us stop dreaming? That powerful fear that binds our hands and will. But it is only an illusion, it has never been as great as it prostrates, it has never been as fierce as it vocifies to be. That terrible feeling possesses us and makes us not want to fight anymore, to allow from micro-aggressions to the most brutal and violent acts. I want to inspire you, to inspire me, so that together we can conquer fear, not accept that destiny is written, to take away our fear, to remove the blindfold from our eyes and see the position we occupy in society and in the problem itself. And even if that fear is so abysmal, I would rather die on my feet than die on my knees.

Dear AEOR:

Never stop dreaming, live each day as if there were no more. Thank you for letting me be your guide, or for the simple fact of appearing in your life. I will always be for you, your support, your pillow when life has swept you away, or that quiet company that your calm requires. It was a dream to see you grow up, I am proud of you, happy for every laugh and hug we shared. But now I want you to embrace and congratulate yourself, for existing, for trying, for striving, for simply not giving up. Alone, we get there faster, but together, we get further.

Goodbye Tecmun,

Diego Márquez Sánchez
Subsecretary for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organisms for the
XXXVI TECMUN

“You may have to fight a battle more than once to win it”

-Margaret Thatcher

Dear reader,

Habits and values are two of the strongest things that define our lives. When we are kids or young, we start attaching to them, and I firmly believe they are the seeds to construct our future. Of course change is possible when you are growing up and maturing. You will discover new perspectives, that is for sure, but your solid ground to stand up in life, will be shaped by your younger-self. For example, when you talk about something you have always done since you were a little kid, perhaps you do not do that anymore, but it left a mark on your path, isn't it?

We criticize adults in the real world, but there is no point in judging them if we are not doing anything differently. They had other opportunities compared to us when they were younger, but that is in the past. We are extremely lucky to be able to create and defend our opinions from such a young age. During these three days you will discover one person can't do everything on their own, different talents from a group of people is the key to success. However, the first thing you must work on is yourself, that is your base. It is impossible to change a space where millions of people live and decide if you cannot control and improve the space where only one single person lives and decides, that space is yourself, your inner and outer self.

This model of the United Nations is just a small representation of the real world, it does not cover everything that is consuming humanity. This might be your first approach to international problems, and if it makes you question yourself about something that is unfamiliar to you, or even if you learn the official name of one country, it is perfect. You are here to learn, your opinion is built up in a huge journey, you decide what to do with those pieces of information to build it, it does not matter if they are tiny pieces. Tecmun is carried by a group of students who share the curiosity to see what would happen if they start raising their voices, and I guess becoming a giant model of the United Nations has become the answer. I hope in some way this committee helps you gain confidence, improve your skills or anything else you persuade. Welcome to the Historical Security Council, make this experience something pleasant for you to remember.

María Fernanda González Rosales

President of the Historical Security Council for the

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Background

On October 24th, 1945, the Security Council (SC) was established and became the United Nations' (UN) main organ in charge of maintaining international peace and security and preventing future disputes. The Council is consolidated by 15 member states, 5 of them being permanent (the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the French Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) who have the faculty to exhort their veto for rejecting any resolution, and 10 of them non-permanent members, being elected every two years by the General Assembly. Following the United Nations Charter, all members of the United Nations agree to support and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. Other organs of the UN have the commitment to recommending solutions, however, the Security Council has the power to make decisions that all member states are compromised to implement.

Faculties

The Security Council compromises to address international threats that might attempt against international security and peace provoking friction, therefore has the following faculties:

- Investigates any dispute in order to recommend or adjust measures for any situation that attempts against international peace and security;
- Develops plans and systems for armament equipment regulation;
- Applies economic sanctions for the total or partial solution of any dispute in order to avoid the use of forces;
- Authorizes military usage for moderating, attacking, or defending in belic situations;
- Establishes specialized subsidiary organs to accomplish a specific Council's mission that this aims to address;
- Implements economic and diplomatic actions that are indispensable and mandatory for Member States according to the Chapter V of the United Nations Charter.

Topic A

Measures to counteract threats and negotiate arrangements between the Republic of Cuba, the United States of America and the United Socialist Soviet Union, in relation to the discovered Soviet nuclear missiles in the Republic of Cuba (1962)

*By: María Fernanda González Rosales
Erick Camacho Torres
Jorge Roel Rodríguez Alcantara*

Introduction

On October 14th of the present year, an American spy plane U-2 flew over the Cuban island and took photographs that revealed the existence of Soviet and Cuban nuclear missiles, specifically in the region of San Cristobal. The president of the United States of America; John Fitzgerald Kennedy and the National Security Council (NSC), were determined to choose a strategy that would minimize the risks because they consider that this represents a threat to the whole Western Hemisphere, and remarking the urgency due to the missiles involved. The leader of the United Socialist Soviet Union; Nikita Jrushchov, affirmed that said mission in the Republic of Cuba was a response to the Jupiter-missile implementation in the Republic of Turkey between 1959 and 1962 by the United States of America. On the other side, the First Minister and leader of the Cuban Revolution; Fidel Alejandro Castro, has shared communist¹ ideologies and strengthened agreements with Jrushchov since the Cuban-American relationship turned tense in 1960, when the ex-president of the United States of America; Dwight Eisenhower, settled a commercial blockade with the Republic of Cuba, on April 15th, 1961 when United States of America's forces tried to invade Pig's Bay in Cuban territory.

Before April 1961, Castro had not affirmed that his government followed communism nonetheless, since 1960 he also started implementing changes in the country that seem to state the opposite. Such as the eradication of American enterprises on the island and instead converting them into national enterprises controlled by the state. The firm rejection of ideologies between the Americans and the Soviets clearly stands up, but the United Socialist Soviet Union finds it convenient to have established new partnerships outside its region such

¹ **Communism:**the belief in a society without different social classes in which the methods of production are owned and controlled by all its members and everyone works as much as they can and receives what they need. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

as in Latin America. While for the United States of America, this partnership is seen as a strategy to influence the Western, considering the Republic of Cuba is only 90 miles from the American coast and also close to South America and the Caribbean. The possibilities to resume and establish diplomatic agreements and behaviors between these three countries, or the usage of forces to respond to these mutual threats, are the scenarios that will determine the status for the maintenance of peace or for stronger armed damages and a future nuclear dispute.

The Cuban Revolution, the Cold War, and its influence on the relationship between the United States of America, the United Socialist Soviet Union, and the Republic of Cuba

In 1901, the United States of America introduced the “Platt Amendment”, which aimed to authorize the United States of America to interfere militarily, economically, or politically according to its interests, in the Republic of Cuba, and the amendment was expected to be officially added to the Cuban Constitution. Finally, in 1934 the American president, Franklin Roosevelt, determined the “Good Neighbor Policy” which appeased relations with Latin America and the Caribbean, consequently the amendment finished. Later, the Cuban Revolution from 1953 to 1956, was led by the politicians and revolutionists² Fidel Alejandro Castro and Ernesto Guevara, with the purpose of defeating the dictatorship³ of Fulgencio Batista, who governed the Republic of Cuba from 1940 to 1944 and later as a dictator from 1952 to 1959. Fulgencio Batista turned his government into an authoritarian⁴ regime, for the United States of America, this was an opportunity to back up Batista when the revolutionists emerged, otherwise communism would capture the Cuban island. But for the Cubans, Batista

² **Revolution:** an attempt, by a large number of people, to change the government of a country, especially by violent action. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

³ **Dictatorship:** a country ruled by a dictator. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

⁴ **Authoritarian:** believing that people should obey authority and rules, even when these are unfair, and even if it means that they lose their personal freedom. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

was seen as a figure from American imperialism⁵, which was directly associated with the American interests of controlling the Republic of Cuba since the end of Spain's domain in the island in 1898.

During the revolution, Castro and Guevara managed to start several interventions with Batista's regime that put the Republic of Cuba under a civil war⁶ for these years. Finally, on January 1st, 1959, the revolutionists defeated the dictatorship and placed Manuel Urrutia Lleó as the new president, while Castro stayed as the General Commander of the Armed Forces and as the First minister, but with great influence that allowed him to be recognized as the main leader. The United States of America recognized the new Cuban government, nonetheless, the diplomacy between these two countries did not last long. The Republic of Cuba; as part of the changes that the revolution promised, started modifying its commerce, economy, and politics which turned out to be under the ideas of communism.

Later, in 1960; the American ex-president Dwight Eisenhower, implemented a commerce restriction with the Republic of Cuba due to discomfort with the new ideologies that the Cuban government started to implement and its new Soviet commercial associate, starting the first event that determined the antagonistic⁷ relationship between these two countries. In the blockade, the United States of America prohibited all sorts of commerce directly with the island. Eisenhower firstly reduced sugar imports⁸ from the Cuban island, which was a first source of the island's economy, and also there were restrictions with American enterprises in other countries or that had partnerships with other countries, reducing its maritime and aerial commerce with the island as well. Then on April 15th, 1961,

⁵ **Imperialism:** a system in which a country rules other countries, sometimes having used force to get power over them. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

⁶ **Civil War:** a war between groups of people in the same country. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

⁷ **Antagonistic:** actively opposing or showing unfriendliness towards something or someone. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

⁸ **Imports:** to buy or bring in products from another country. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

the United States of America tried to invade Pig's Bay with their forces which were equipped with more than 1,200 Cuban exiles⁹, with the purpose of defeating Castro's government, but it was unsuccessful due to the efficient defense of the island's forces. At the beginning, the United States of America did not intend to reveal that the attack was coordinated by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), but instead that it was by a Cuban rebel group against Castro. Once this was revealed, Kennedy ordered to cancel the rest of the plan after the exiles arrived on the island. The CIA did not calculate the popularity of Castro in the community of Pig Bay, therefore the mission of gathering with the civilians against Castro's regime, was a failure. The Cuban government determined the aforementioned victory as the first great defeat of American imperialism in Latin America. It has been two years since the American-Cuban peaceful relationship vanished, but due to the closeness of both territories, it is impossible to be completely unattached from one another.

Retaking the origin of the Cold War¹⁰, it started with the dissatisfaction and competition between the United Socialist Soviet Union and the United States of America after the Second World War (WWII) in 1945, and the difference in ideologies between capitalism¹¹ and communism. Therefore, three conferences took place between 1943 and 1945 (Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam), in said conferences the leaders of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United Socialist Soviet Union, gathered together to discuss post-war effects and actions such as the repartition of the Federal Republic of Germany. Even though the three powers stood firmly with their

⁹ **Exile:** the condition of someone being sent or kept away from their own country, village, etc., especially for political reasons. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

¹⁰ **Cold war:** a state of extreme unfriendliness existing between countries, especially countries with opposing political systems, that expresses itself not through fighting but through political pressure and threats. The expression is usually used of the relationship between the US and the Soviet Union after the Second World War. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

¹¹ **Capitalism:** an economic system in which a country's businesses and industry are controlled and run for profit by private owners rather than by the government. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

proposals, they seem to be aware of the difficulties of finding a middle ground for all of them. At the Potsdam conference, the American president of that year; Harry Truman, informed the Soviet leader; Joseph Stalin, about the existence and the success of the Manhattan Project, which referred to the American project of the first atomic bomb that would later be used in Hiroshima in 1945. From this moment, Truman and Stalin entered into a breach of distrust, because firstly Truman introduced Stanlin to this project for defeating Japan, but also as a protection for the United States of America from the Soviets. Secondly, for Stalin, this was not news, since he had already known the existence of the project through secret spies.

Different alliances such as the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949, and the Warsaw Pact in 1955, were the strongest events that remarked how the world was being divided under the influence of these two powers and their ideologies. The United States of America along with eleven more countries from the North Atlantic created NATO, with the purpose of serving collective defense to any of its members whenever they were attacked by external members. On the other side, the Warsaw Pact was a response to this Western Alliance, the Pact was signed by the Soviets along with seven more socialist ¹² states from Central and Eastern Europe, also compromising to strengthen their ideologies and have a collective defense system. Currently, the Cold War stands at its deepest and tightest moment that has been seen in this dispute so far. With said War starting in 1945; both the Soviets and Americans had only interfered strategically and implemented their forces in other disputes such as the Korean War and the ongoing War in Vietnam. However, this new discovery in the Republic of Cuba, could directly be the first violent interventions

¹² **Socialism:** a set of political and economic theories based on the belief that everyone has an equal right to a share of a country's wealth and that the government should own and control the main industries. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

between the United States of America and the United Socialist Soviet Union, even though it might not be in their territory.

Soviet missiles implemented in the Republic of Cuba

As the conflict between the United Socialist Soviet Union and the United States of America continues developing such as the implementation of the economic blockade from the American country to the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro found new mechanisms to keep on with his revolution and stability in the country. Consequently, the United Socialist Soviet Union offered the Cuban territory their fuel and economic resources in exchange for their sugar and allowance to deploy nuclear missiles all around the island, taking advantage of the closeness the Cuban territory had with the American one. This action made by the Soviets was in order to prevent any possible future attacks from the American government since the Arms Race¹³ was one of the strongest points during the Cold War. The Soviets started the implementation of the missiles and some bunkers during the summer of 1962, but until October were discovered by the United States of America. For the United Socialist Soviet Union, sharing borders with a NATO country that has missiles such as the Republic of Turkey, was already a defense signal from the United States of America, which is why they started the mission on the Cuban island.

The United Socialist Soviet Union has already placed around 150 missiles in the Republic of Cuba, which are medium-range and intermediate-range ballistic nuclear missiles¹⁴ (MRBMs and IRBMs). This immediately alarmed the president of the United States of

¹³ **Arms race:** the situation in which two or more countries try to have more and stronger weapons than each other. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

¹⁴ **Ballistic missile:** a missile (= flying weapon) that has power in order to direct it on its flight, but that continues and falls towards its target without power. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

America and all the members of the Security Council, due to the destruction radius of the projectiles, including the White House, Cape Canaveral, the Panama Canal, Mexico City, Central America, and all of the Caribbean. President Kennedy expressed the possibility to implement a naval blockade on the Cuban Island to impede other Soviet ships to take more missiles or materials to construct them. This action will force any incoming ship to the Republic of Cuba to return to its country of origin no matter the circumstances but no further actions have been taken.

The Arms Race's development into the American missiles in the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Italy

With the ongoing Cold War, one of the main features that has distinguished, is the Arms Race that has been born due to the efficiency and competitiveness that the United States of America and the United Socialist Soviet Union have developed. In the beginning, the United States of America was the only one in possession of atomic weapons that were launched in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. However, some years later, the United Socialist Soviet Union tried "Joe 1", their first atomic bomb, which started the Arms Race between these two nations in 1949. This Arms Race consisted of the two countries manufacturing and testing the best possible weaponry, the main product in this race was the medium-range ballistic nuclear missiles (MRBMs). Until 1952 the hydrogen bomb was created, giving an indication that a nuclear intervention was approaching. The United States of America had not yet succeeded in creating missiles that could reach Soviet territory from America, but the United Socialist Soviet Union launched the Sputnik I satellite in 1957, which proved that the country had the technology to send intercontinental missiles. During the 50s and the early 60s, the Mutual Assured Destruction doctrine (MAD), was first introduced by the mathematician John Von

Neumann, which severely reflected the behavior that countries adopted when nuclear arms started being introduced. The MAD doctrine states as a military strategy for security, that the excessive use of nuclear arms, will lead to the total destruction from the aggressor and the defender equally.

The United States of America offered to the allies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) the Jupiter missiles to proliferate¹⁵ nuclear weapons without necessarily using them immediately. Also explained that the Jupiter missiles were loaded 100 times more powerful than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in 1945, however, the other countries were not interested in the idea of having missiles that would quickly become obsolete¹⁶. It took two years for them to be accepted by two countries, the Republic of Italy and the Republic of Turkey, these were strategic placement points, since both Republics are close to the United Socialist Soviet Union and the Jupiter missiles, being medium-range ballistic nuclear missiles, couldn't reach too far. The installation of the Jupiter missiles in the mentioned countries started in 1959, but everything was settled to be always agreed with all NATO members. In case any decision has to be made with these Jupiter missiles, must have the Turkish and Italian authorization to proceed with any action.

The participation of the Security Council to avert an armed conflict

The Security Council, remarking that in this strife¹⁷, two of its five permanent members are directly involved, it is aware and remarks the urgency of its actions and will cooperate. The United States of America has expressed its urgency to call upon all members of the Security Council because as Kennedy expressed, the destruction range of these missiles can reach

¹⁵ **Proliferate:** to increase a lot and suddenly in number (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

¹⁶ **Obsolete:** not in use any more, having been replaced by something newer and better or more fashionable. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

¹⁷ **Strife:** violent or angry disagreement. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

more cities than just American cities. On October 23rd; just one day after Kennedy publicly announced the crisis on television, the Security Council gathered to make the order of the day that was introduced by the United States of America, explaining how these missiles were only perceived as a threat to the Western Hemisphere. At the moment, the Council has also reached out to the Organization of American States (OAS) to evaluate risks and solutions for the strife. It is important to mention that this situation specifically endangers the security of the region in Latin America, which has not been as devastated as Europe by the development and effects of the First and Second World War. The region of Latin America could be considered a peaceful area regarding the Arms Race, and the decision of Cuba could put many Latin countries at risk. Since the success of Castro's revolution, several countries in Latin America started recognizing its government, but shortly after Castro and Guevara wanted to eliminate the rest of the dictatorships that remain in Latin America, in order to make it a safe space for their revolution, such as in Dominican Republic by Rafael Trujillo, Republic of Haiti by François Duvalier and the Republic of Honduras by Luis Somoza.

The last possible decision from the Security Council was to retire the Soviet missiles from the island, and once the United Nations ensured this act, the United States must stop any plan to block or interfere directly into the Republic of Cuba. Even though president Kennedy has spoken about all the strategies that the United States of America is willing to take, the Council has expressed the need to not proceed with said strategies since they could contribute to propitiate threats and will not properly solve it. Members of the Council have externed the possibility of sending UN troops immediately to the Republic of Cuba to moderate and prevent any violent intervention. At the moment no country has directly made use of its forces to attack, the Security Council considers of extreme importance the efficiency and

clarity that the following actions must have, since a nuclear conflict is on the border of development.

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Topic B

Actions to avoid further hostilities and usage of military response caused by the first North Korean armed intervention in the Republic of Korea, remarking the nonexistent official peaceful agreement of the division of the Korean Peninsula (1950)

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Introduction

With the ending of the Second World War (WWII) in 1945, the Korean Peninsula was divided by the two great powers that successfully overcame the ending of WWII; the United States of America and the United Socialist Soviet Union. From 1910 until 1945, the Republic of Korea was under the domain of Japan (Nippon Empire), but with the Americans defeating the Japanese in WWII, the domain came to an end. The American nation defending a capitalist¹⁸ ideology stood with the Southern region of the Korean territory, while the Socialist nation standing with a communist¹⁹ ideology stood with the Northern region. In 1948, the Peninsula was exactly divided on parallel 38, with the intention of following the ideologies and policies of each side's allies and later achieving a possible unification following one ideology. Therefore the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea were officially settled, but the two powerful allies that were leading the Cold War,²⁰ did not intend to support and recognize the expansion of the other. Consequently, on June 25th, 1950, the North Korean forces first attacked the Southern territory seeking an expansion of its communist government and seeking to annex the Southern part, causing a massive domain over the Southern forces who were not prepared for immediately responding to the attack.

The President of the United States of America; Harry Truman, proposed the response through the usage of American and international troops as a command of the United Nations (UN), looking forward to defending the Republic of Korea. On the other side, the People's

¹⁸**Capitalism:** an economic system in which a country's businesses and industry are controlled and run for profit by private owners rather than by the government. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

¹⁹**Communism:** the belief in a society without different social classes in which the methods of production are owned and controlled by all its members and everyone works as much as they can and receives what they need. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

²⁰**Cold War:** a relationship between two countries who are not friendly but are not actually fighting each other, usually used about the situation between the US and the Soviet Union after the Second World War. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

Republic of China strongly decided to support its ally, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with military armament. The president of the North Korean Nation; Kim Il-Sung, and the president of the Southern Nation; Syngman Rhee, are firmly determined to gain sovereignty²¹ on the whole Korean Peninsula expanding their ideologies and looking forward to the defeat of its enemies. Since the official foundation in 1948 of both countries, nothing but just a border has determined the existence of this separated Peninsula. Therefore, international concern about the future of this dispute endangers international peace and security, with this first carried attack, the international community worries that the first armed intervention of the Cold War, might extend further consequences and missteps²² such as WWII did.

Why was the Korean Peninsula divided?

The ending of WWII ended with a wrecked²³ world, Europe holding Germany which was under a global debt to amend its economic, political, social, and humanitarian damages. On the other hand, Japan being defeated by the United States of America in 1945, was the beginning of other disputes outside of Europe that were consequences of WWII in Asia as well. As it was established in the Potsdam Conference in 1945, the Soviet and American mission was to defeat Japan, consequently, the nuclear bomb was dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, provoking the Japanese's surrender, immediately the Soviets planned an invasion in Korea to prevent another Japanese attack. At the end of 1945, the United States of America and the United Socialist Soviet Union agreed to supervise the retirement of the Japanese forces in Korea, since Korea was under 35-years occupation from Japan. Temporarily, the Korean territory was divided by the parallel 38, so the American and Soviets troops could

²¹ **Sovereignty:** the power of a country to control its own government. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

²² **Misstep:** a mistake; a wrong action. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

²³ **Wrecked:** very badly damaged. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

settle military forces only for supervision, while it was determined if Korea would be governed under an international trusteeship²⁴ or if its independence would be achieved.

In August 1945, the Soviets and Americans established organizational systems that served as the provisional governments intended only at the beginning, both systems started working with local leaders, such as Kim Il-Sung in the North. Neither the United States of America nor the United Socialist Soviet Union were disposed to withdraw their political systems, and both proclaimed sovereignty all over Korea, justifying themselves by claiming that they would not allow the other to occupy the entire Peninsula, just as Japan did the last 35 years. In 1948, the United States of America called upon the UN to elaborate democratic elections for all of Korea so a single government could be agreed upon, however, Kim Il-Sung prohibited the North from participating. Consequently, on August 15th, 1948, the Republic of Korea was created and Syngman Rhee became the first president with the United States of America as an ally, and counted with the UN recognition as the official first president of Korea. Thereupon, on September 9th, 1948 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was officially proclaimed under the leadership of Kim-Il Sung, who had the support of the Soviet state and of the People's Republic of China as well.

Although both sides sought the reunification²⁵ of the Peninsula, this was not possible due to the difference in ideals between the North and the South. The North was focusing on the distribution of farmer lands and setting a communist economic system, and Kim-Il Sung was focusing on strengthening the North Korean armed forces. For instance, said efforts made for the laborer and peasant²⁶ population, did not benefit all the civilians, so the North

²⁴ **Trusteeship:** a situation in which someone's money or property is managed by another person or organization. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

²⁵ **Reunification:** an occasion when a country that was temporarily divided into smaller countries is joined together again as one country. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

²⁶ **Peasant:** (especially in the past, or in poorer countries) a farmer who owns or rents a small piece of land. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

part lost a huge amount of its population who emigrated to the South but there were also communist supporters who moved from the South to the North. In the South, president Rhee staunchly²⁷ controlled the rebellions that were persuading Soviet ideals and was looking for the settlement of this new government. One year after the Korean territory was divided, an order was given by an agreement with the UN, which acted as an intermediary, to clear the area of foreign armies, but there was still a strong influence of the powerful countries. The failed attempts to reunify the two Koreas have propitiated new military tensions between the two territories.

The first North Korean armed intervention in the Southern territory, on June 25th, 1950

Five years later after the division of the Koreas, the leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il Sung, decided to attack the Republic of Korea in order to try to unify both nations into one single Korea, but under the ideology of communism. In 1949 and 1950, Kim Il Sung visited Moscow to receive support and training from Joseph Stalin; the Soviet leader, who was determined to advise and prepare the North Korean troops, including the recruitment of Chinese troops as well. On June 25th, 1950, the Northern leader attacked the Southern territory with armed forces including around 75,000 soldiers. The border in parallel 38 was easily caught by the Northern forces and they quickly arrived in Seoul. The Republic of Korea was not prepared for such an invasion and this allowed the North Korean forces to capture all the Southern territory up to the city of Pusan, located in the Southeastern part of the Peninsula.

The United States of America was initially opposed to the idea of interfering in a military attack, since the end of 1948, the United States of America began retiring its troops

²⁷**Staunchly:** in a way that shows strong support. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

and at the beginning of 1950, it seemed that the Republic of Korea was laid outside of the influential area for the Americans at the moment. Two days later, on June 27th, the American president; Harry Truman, expressed that the United States of America would interfere and referred his concern regarding the communist expansion, considering that in 1949 the People's Republic of China's revolution was a total success with a communist government led by its leader Mao Zedong. In 1949 as well, the United Socialist Soviet Union succeeded with its first atomic bomb, known as "Joe 1" or "RDS-1", therefore this placed the United States of America out of the monopoly²⁸ referring to this weapon that they have sustained since 1945. A total invasion from the North into the South was the biggest concern for the anti-communist leaders because non-official agreement respects the division on the parallel 38. Since 1949, the Arms Race²⁹ between the United States of America and the United Socialist Soviet Union during the Cold War began, with the two greatest powers having developed their own nuclear weapons. Only five years have elapsed since the ending of WWII and the first atomic bomb, the Korean conflict is the first dispute between the Western and Eastern powers, their allies have completely focused on investing on their armament, training their forces and militarizing borders.

Security Council's actions to the ongoing dispute between the Koreas

Within 2 days of the incursion³⁰, the United Nations Security Council came along with the proposal of the United States of America to send military forces to defend the Republic of Korea, in September 1950 the UN troops assisted in the defense of the Southern Korean

²⁸ **Monopoly:** (an organization or group that has) complete control of something, especially an area of business, so that others have no share. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

²⁹ **Arms Race:** An arms race occurs when two or more countries increase the size and quality of military resources to gain military and political superiority over one another. (History, 2019)

³⁰ **Incursion:** a sudden attack on or act of going into a place, especially across a border. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.).

territory. There was not a formal declaration of a belic conflict, it was just categorized as a defensive action. The military assistance was under the American officer, Dougals McArthur, and counted with troops from 16 countries from the UN, among them: the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Colombia, the French Republic, and the Kingdom of Belgium. McArthur's plan became a success for the Southern region and the counterattack³¹ released the Southern territory from the North Korean troops. At the moment, the UN troops have advanced to the North and are still in the Northern Territory, persuading the reunification of the Peninsula beside the results of the democratic election of 1948 that only were agreed upon by the Southern leader. The People's Republic of China has expressed that the country would defend its North Korean ally and would not allow the UN troops to cross their borders overpassing the Yalu river.

The United Socialist Soviet Union, as a permanent member of the Security Council, could have set up any opposition to sending UN troops to the Republic of Korea, however, the Soviet representative at the Council recently came out of a set of disagreements with the United Nations. In January 1950, the Soviet delegate at the United Nations; Jacob Malik, introduced a proposal to unseat the delegate of the Republic of China, and instead seat a representative of the new People's Republic of China, but said the option was not accepted by the Security Council. Malik expressed that as a consequence the United Socialist Soviet Union would boycott³² future meetings of the Security Council and that the United States of America was encouraging lawlessness³³ by refusing to recognize the illegal presence of the non-official delegate of the People's Republic of China. Malik left the Council, stating that no further Soviet delegates would attend the Council's meetings, therefore when the Council

³¹ **Counterattack:** to make an attack in response to the attack of an enemy or opponent in war, sport or an argument. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

³² **Boycott:** to refuse to buy, use or take part in something as a way of protesting. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

³³ **Lawlessness:** the fact that laws do not exist, or are not obeyed or respected. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

decided to designate troops for the Republic of Korea, there was no Soviet delegation to use its veto³⁴, the rest of the permanent members decided to carry on with resolutions. No further actions have been stipulated, however, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea might seek a counterattack, but the creation of further mutual attacks will become the only scenario if no measures are taken to stop armed interventions as the only solution.

³⁴ **Veto:** the right to refuse to allow something to be done, especially the right to stop a law from being passed or a decision from being taken. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

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XXXVI TECMUN
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non-diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution projects.

| Forbidden Words | Permitted equivalents |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| First world countries | Developed countries |
| Third World countries | Developing countries |
| Gay | Member of the LGBTIQ+ community |
| War ³⁵ | Belic conflict |
| Rape | Sexual Harassment |
| Terrorist ³⁶ | Extremist |
| Kill or murder | Deprive someone of their life |
| Death | Casualties |
| Assassination | Homicide |
| Army | Military forces |
| Money | Economic resources |
| Poor | Lack of resources |
| Okay ³⁷ | Yes or agree |
| Black ³⁸ | African American |

³⁵ The word war can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Historical Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

³⁶ Only the Counter-Terrorism Committee can make use of the term terrorist and its variants.

³⁷ Is the only forbidden word in the Caribbean Court of Justice.

³⁸ The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.

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Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Affirming | Desiring | Noting with deep concern |
| Alarmed by | Emphasizing | Noting with satisfaction |
| Approving | Expecting | Noting further |
| Bearing in mind | Expressing its appreciation | Observing |
| Believing | Fulfilling | Reaffirming |
| Confident | Fully aware | Realizing |
| Contemplating | Further deploring | Recalling |
| Convinced | Further recalling | Recognizing |
| Declaring | Guided by | Referring |
| Deeply concerned | Having adopted | Seeking |
| Deeply conscious | Having considered | Taking into consideration |
| Deeply convinced | Having examined | Taking note |
| Deeply disturbed | Having received | Viewing with appreciation |
| Deeply regretting | Keeping in mind | Welcoming |

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Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Accepts | Endorses | Notes |
| Affirms | Draws the attentions | Proclaims |
| Approves | Emphasizes | Reaffirms |
| Authorizes | Encourages | Recommends |
| Calls | Expresses its appreciation | Regrets |
| Calls upon | Expresses its hope | Reminds |
| Condemns | Further invites | Requests |
| Confirms | Further proclaims | Solemnly |
| Congratulates | Further reminds | Affirms |
| Considers | Further recommends | Strongly |
| Declares accordingly | Further requests | condemns |
| Deplores | Further resolves | Supports |
| Designates | Has resolved | Takes note of |
| | | Transmits |
| | | Trusts |