



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BANGALORE SOUTH

HISTORY



HISTORIC JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE

BACKGROUND GUIDE

AGENDA: THE KOREAN WAR CRISIS, 1950
– STRATEGIC DECISIONS DURING THE
FIRST CONFLICT OF THE COLD WAR

FREEZE DATE: JUNE 25, 1950



LETTER FROM EB

Greetings Delegates,

We hope this message finds you well as you prepare for what promises to be an exhilarating and challenging experience at DPS South Model United Nations 2024. It is an honour for us to serve as your Executive Board for this Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) focused on the Korean War. As delegates in this vital committee, you hold an immense responsibility, and our primary goal is to ensure that you not only enjoy this immersive experience but also grow as leaders, strategists, and diplomats throughout the process.

We are incredibly excited to welcome you to this committee and sincerely hope that this background guide proves to be an invaluable resource as you embark on your research. Please remember, this document is designed to provide a foundational understanding of the complex geopolitical landscape and the immediate circumstances surrounding the Korean War as of June 25, 1950. It is absolutely essential that you conduct thorough independent research beyond what is provided here. The success of a JCC hinges on your ability to react, adapt, and make informed decisions under pressure.

We encourage you to put in your best effort – it will undeniably go a long way. However, we also recommend you follow certain key strategies: use this guide as a launchpad for deeper exploration, meticulously collect reliable facts and statistics to buttress your proposals and speeches, and apply this knowledge strategically to strengthen your directives. Being confident, creative, and above all, collaborative, during committee sessions will truly set you apart.

Do not hesitate to share innovative solutions or take initiative in discussions – these are the hallmarks of an outstanding delegate in a crisis simulation. Remember, this is a crisis, and the stakes are real. Your actions, both overt and covert, will have immediate and far-reaching consequences.

If you have any questions or require further clarification as you prepare, please do not hesitate to reach out to us – we are always happy to help guide you.

We wish you all the very best and eagerly look forward to witnessing your exceptional performance in committee!

**Sincerely,
The Executive Board, Historic Joint Crisis Committee DiPS
Model United Nations 2025**

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE (JCC)

A Crisis Committee in a Model United Nations (MUN) is an exciting, fast-paced simulation where delegates respond to rapidly developing global or fictional crises. A Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) takes this a step further by involving two or more interconnected committees that operate simultaneously, each representing a different side or faction in a conflict.

What is a Crisis Committee in MUN?

A Crisis Committee simulates high-stakes, often unpredictable situations like war, political coups, revolutions, or international emergencies. Unlike traditional General Assembly committees that focus on passing lengthy resolutions, Crisis Committees are dynamic, requiring delegates to make quick decisions, issue directives, and engage in both public debate and secret communication with the Crisis Staff. The Korean War, with its sudden outbreak, shifting alliances, and Cold War implications, provides the perfect backdrop for such a simulation.

Structure and Workflow of a JCC

The JCC operates on two interconnected levels:

The Crisis Staff / Crisis Backroom:

This is a dedicated team, usually composed of experienced MUNers, who are the architects of the simulation. They are responsible for:

Writing and releasing "Crisis Updates" that detail the evolving situation, often in response to delegate actions. Developing plot twists, unexpected events, and challenges to keep the committee dynamic.

Responding to "Crisis Notes" submitted by delegates, determining their success or failure based on logic, realism, and the delegate's portfolio. Managing the interconnectedness between the two committees, ensuring actions in one committee directly impact the other.

Maintaining the overall narrative and ensuring a fair and challenging experience.

The Front Room (Committee Room):

This is where delegates debate, propose collective responses, and negotiate.

Overt Directives: These are official actions passed by the committee as a whole (e.g., "deploy troops," "sanction a country," "call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council"). They require a majority vote within your respective committee and are publicly known.

Covert Directives / Crisis Notes: These are secret messages sent directly to the Crisis Staff. They are crucial for individual delegates to exert their influence, utilize "Portfolio Powers," or conduct clandestine operations. Examples include: attempting to influence public opinion, initiating secret diplomatic channels, conducting intelligence gathering, or even attempting to assassinate rivals (if your portfolio allows for it and it's within the bounds of the simulation). These notes are typically written on designated crisis note paper and submitted to the Crisis Staff, who will then provide a response.

Public speeches, alliance formation, and direct confrontations happen openly here, allowing for both formal debate and informal lobbying.

THE BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO CRISIS

1. Directives

Directives are the most powerful crisis tool a delegate can use. Via a directive, a delegate can take discreet action using all of their portfolio powers and influence almost any sector of an agenda. They are used for carrying out real time actions with plausible motive (reason for the directive) and execution (ability to carry achieve said motive) within your jurisdiction (portfolio powers).

For example, as the President of the United States of America, you could do a lot of things, such as order an airstrike, arrange a world conference or send spies to Russia. However, there would be no plausible way you can acquire the Bank of China as it is nationalised by the People's Republic of China. Similarly, while you could certainly do it, there would be no motive for you to impose a ban on beef production and import across the USA unless in response to a crisis update (for example, a cow-borne epidemic).

Formatting a Directive

- **Authorship:** If one person is writing the directive, it is an individual directive. This is often used to accomplish personal goals secretly. If there are multiple authors, it is termed as a joint directive. There are usually limits to how many delegates can author a joint directive together. It can be utilised to obtain bloc wide cooperation and resources for a complex milestone.

- **Reach:** If the directive is covert, only the Executive Board will be able to read the contents of the directive. Using their discretion, they will choose to either pass or fail the entire or certain parts of the directive. They will also choose whether or not to have it reflect in the crisis update and what effect it will have. If it is overt, the directive will be displayed in front of the entire committee and discussed, after which the committee shall vote on it, with a simple majority determining whether it passes or fails (or whether it goes to the Executive Board or not). While this does not guarantee passage, it can show the Executive Board that the action is strongly supported by a majority and increase chances of it passing.
- **Address:** Directives are authored by delegate(s) and are written to the Executive Board.
- **Objective:** In a couple of lines, this part explains the purpose of the directive and what the delegate intends to accomplish.
- **Plan of Action:** This section is the longest and most detailed part of any directive. It lists in great detail how the objective of the directive will be achieved despite limitations and possible failures. A good directive in, for example, the form of an operation, always includes preparation, well thought-out execution and backup failsafes. The more detailed a directive is, the higher chances it has of passing. A directive's objective must always be carried out in a reasonably plausible manner, using existing resources and with plans to combat opposition forces.

- **Additional Information:** This space can be used to provide important facts to establish, for example, the jurisdiction of a portfolio or their abilities to perform certain tasks such as influence the military. It can also be used to remind the EB of resources established in previous directives. For example, if a directive is written by the delegate of Russia to assassinate President Joe Biden, it can list assets the Foreign Intelligence Service has in the USA or spies it has installed in the White House in a former directive.
- **Expected Outcome:** A delegate can use this to express their expected result from the directive's PoA (Plan of Action). This will help the EB understand the purposes of the delegate further and also determine whether the objective was well executed or not. It will also enable us to provide better feedback and guidance for future directives.

DIRECTIVE FORMAT

<Individual/Joint> <Covert/Overt> Directive

Authors: <Portfolio Name(s)>

Directive Name (optional)

Objective: Plan of Action:

- **Point 1**
- **Point 2**
- **Point 3 and so on**

Expected Outcome:

Additional Information: (if required)

2. Communiqués

A communiqué is a tool used to talk to a portfolio not present in committee and obtain their assistance and support for your goals. It is framed as a letter and is simply formatted with From and To. It can be a part of a directive (to obtain certain resources for a directive) or a standalone communiqué for all future actions. All communiqués are covert, i.e, secret in nature. They can be both individual and joint.

When the Executive Board receives a communiqué, they take on the role of the recipient portfolio and assess it from their viewpoint. If the offer being made and the request posed seems reasonably well phrased and profitable to the recipient, the communiqué passes. If it does not, however, then the communiqué fails. In the former case, information regarding the new resources the delegate has obtained will be sent to the delegate by the Executive Board and/or will be reflected in full/in part in the crisis update.

FORMAT

Individual/ Joint Communique

From:

To:

**Greetings, _____,
(content)**

3. Press Releases

Press releases are used to share information with the entirety of committee to announce foreign policy changes, major movements in discussion, trade deals/treaties or discoveries achieved via covert directives that can be used to influence committee. Sometimes agreements reached in informal debate can be put up as a press release from a bloc to enable it to be discussed in formal debate. While no questions can be asked unless especially permitted by the Executive Board on a press releasee, it can always be explored and cross questioned in other delegates' speeches.

Press releases will be sent to the Executive Board, where we will either choose to read it out or have the delegate announce it to the entirety of committee. It should be drafted using continuous writing unlike directives as it will have to be read out verbatim in committee

FORMAT

Individual/ Joint Press Release

From: X,Y, Z

To: The Executive Board

(content)



II. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS OF MUN

The following general rules of Model UN apply to this Joint Crisis Committee, with specific emphasis on their application in a fast-paced crisis environment.

General Rules and Conduct

Respect and Diplomacy: All delegates must be respectful, professional, and diplomatic in language and behaviour, even amidst intense debate or simulated conflict. Personal attacks, sarcasm, and disruptive conduct are strictly prohibited. Remember, you are representing a nation or a high-ranking individual.

Representation: Delegates must speak on behalf of their assigned country or character, consistently using third-person language (e.g., "The esteemed delegate of the United States believes..." or "As the Supreme Leader, I order..."). Personal opinions are never to be expressed.

Language: English is the official language of this MUN unless otherwise specified by the Chair.

Electronic Devices: The use of personal electronic devices (phones, laptops, tablets) for research or communication with other delegates is typically restricted during committee sessions to maintain the integrity of the simulation. Any exceptions will be announced by the Chair.

Chair's Authority: The Chair (and Crisis Staff) maintain ultimate authority over the flow of debate, interpretation of rules, and resolution of disputes. Their decisions are final.

Modes of Debate

Formal Debate (Moderated Caucus):

Controlled by the Chair.

Delegates raise their placards to be recognized to speak.

Each speaker is given a time limit (e.g., 60 seconds, 30 seconds), which will often be shorter in a crisis committee to facilitate rapid response.

Used for structured arguments, policy speeches, and point-by-point discussion of directives or crisis updates.

Informal Debate (Unmoderated Caucus):

Free-form discussion without Chair moderation.

Delegates are allowed to move around, form alliances, and draft working papers/directives.

Typically used for intensive negotiation, lobbying, and strategizing among delegates, especially crucial for coordinating overt and covert actions. The Chair will announce the duration of the unmoderated caucus.

Motions must be voted upon. The Chair may accept or deny them based on logic, time constraints, and majority vote. In a crisis, the Chair may also rule a motion dilatory if it hinders rapid progress.

Voting Procedures

One Country, One Vote: Each represented country/portfolio has one vote.

Simple Majority: Most motions and directives require a simple majority (50% + 1 of those voting present and voting).

Two-thirds Majority: Some critical motions (e.g., Motion to Adjourn the Meeting, potentially certain types of substantive directives with significant implications) may require a two-thirds majority, as specified by the Chair.

Abstentions: No abstentions are allowed in procedural votes (e.g., voting on a motion to set the agenda or extend caucus). Abstentions may be allowed in substantive votes on directives unless otherwise stated by the Chair. In a crisis, voting is often streamlined and fast-paced.

III. THE KOREAN PENINSULA: PRE-WAR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS (AS OF JUNE 25, 1950)

To fully understand the outbreak of the Korean War, it is vital to grasp the complex economic and political landscape of the peninsula following Japanese colonial rule and the subsequent division.



1. Background: The Japanese Colonial Economy (1910–1945)

For 35 years, Korea was under harsh Japanese colonial rule. Its economy was meticulously restructured to serve Japan's imperial ambitions. This created a highly dualistic economy:

North Korea: Developed into the industrial and resource-rich heartland. Japan invested heavily in mining (coal, iron, rare earths), hydroelectric power stations, chemical plants, and heavy industries. Cities like Pyongyang, Hamhung, and Chongjin became industrial centers.

South Korea: Primarily served as an agricultural base and source of labor. It focused on rice, barley, and livestock production, supplying food to the industrialized North and mainland Japan. Industrial development in the South was minimal, leaving it with little infrastructure or heavy industry of its own.

This colonial legacy meant that upon liberation, the two halves of Korea were economically disparate, a fundamental challenge that exacerbated their ideological division.

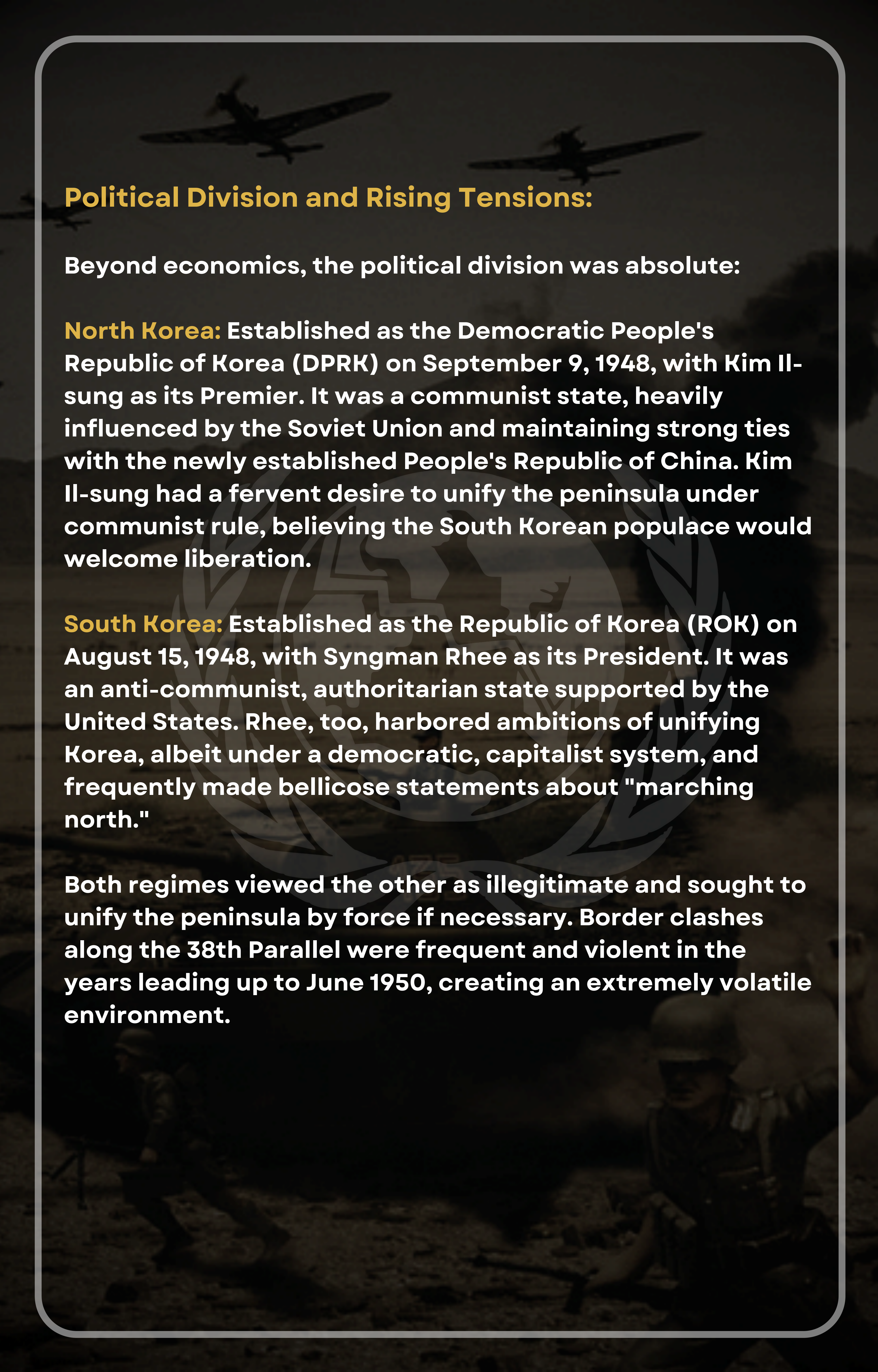
3. South Korea Pre-Korean War (1945–1950)

Economic Profile:

- Largely agrarian, with underdeveloped industrial capacity.
- Under U.S. Military Government (USAMGIK) administration until 1948, which struggled with effective governance and economic management.
- Inherited a largely rural population with significant poverty and social inequality.

Economic Conditions (1945–1950):

- Suffered from widespread poverty and significant rural inequality due to entrenched landlordism.
- Agricultural output was often insufficient, exacerbated by post-war disruption and instability.
- Land reforms were initiated in 1949 but were less comprehensive and much slower than in the North, often incomplete by the war's outbreak, leading to ongoing rural discontent.
- Heavily reliant on U.S. economic and military aid for food, reconstruction, and basic administration. Without this aid, the South Korean economy would have likely collapsed.
- High rates of inflation and unemployment were persistent problems, contributing to political instability and social unrest.
- The South Korean economy, by June 1950, was struggling, characterized by a lack of capital, industrial capacity, and pervasive social problems, making it highly vulnerable.



Political Division and Rising Tensions:

Beyond economics, the political division was absolute:

North Korea: Established as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on September 9, 1948, with Kim Il-sung as its Premier. It was a communist state, heavily influenced by the Soviet Union and maintaining strong ties with the newly established People's Republic of China. Kim Il-sung had a fervent desire to unify the peninsula under communist rule, believing the South Korean populace would welcome liberation.

South Korea: Established as the Republic of Korea (ROK) on August 15, 1948, with Syngman Rhee as its President. It was an anti-communist, authoritarian state supported by the United States. Rhee, too, harbored ambitions of unifying Korea, albeit under a democratic, capitalist system, and frequently made bellicose statements about "marching north."

Both regimes viewed the other as illegitimate and sought to unify the peninsula by force if necessary. Border clashes along the 38th Parallel were frequent and violent in the years leading up to June 1950, creating an extremely volatile environment.

IV. THE COLD WAR CONTEXT: MAJOR EVENTS BEFORE JUNE 25, 1950

The Korean War was not an isolated conflict; it was a direct manifestation of the escalating global Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. By June 25, 1950, the battle lines of this ideological struggle were firmly drawn. Understanding these preceding events is crucial for any delegate participating in this JCC.

Major Cold War Events Before June 25, 1950:

February 1945 – Yalta Conference: Allied leaders (Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin) meet to plan post-war Europe. Agreements on dividing Germany, free elections in Eastern Europe, and Soviet entry into war against Japan are made. However, significant disagreements begin to emerge over the future of Eastern Europe, particularly regarding Soviet influence.

May 1945 – End of WWII in Europe: Nazi Germany surrenders. The U.S. and USSR emerge as the dominant superpowers, but with fundamentally conflicting political and economic ideologies (capitalism/democracy vs. communism). Soviet troops occupy vast swathes of Eastern Europe.

July–August 1945 – Potsdam Conference: The final Allied summit of WWII. Tensions are palpable between the new U.S. President, Harry Truman, and Joseph Stalin. Truman subtly hints at the U.S.'s possession of the atomic bomb, further raising Soviet suspicions.

August 6 & 9, 1945 – Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: The U.S. drops atomic bombs, leading to Japan's surrender. This ushers in the nuclear era, ending the war but immediately prompting the Soviet Union to accelerate its own atomic weapons program.

August 15, 1945 – Division of Korea: Following Japan's surrender, Korea, a former Japanese colony, is divided at the 38th Parallel by mutual agreement:

- North Korea: Occupied by the Soviet Union.
- South Korea: Occupied by the United States. This division was intended to be temporary, merely for the purpose of disarming Japanese forces, but quickly hardened into a permanent ideological and political frontier.

March 1946 – Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech: Winston Churchill delivers his famous speech in Fulton, Missouri, warning that an "Iron Curtain" has descended across Europe, separating the free democracies of the West from Soviet-controlled states in the East. This speech is widely considered a symbolic marking of the formal start of the Cold War.

1947 – Truman Doctrine: The U.S. pledges to support "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures" (starting with Greece and Turkey). This establishes the containment policy, which becomes the cornerstone of U.S. Cold War strategy: preventing the spread of communism rather than directly confronting it where it already exists.

1948 – Marshall Plan Implemented: The U.S. launches a massive economic aid program, providing over \$13 billion (equivalent to over \$150 billion today) to rebuild war-torn Western European economies. The primary goal is to prevent communist influence by fostering economic stability and prosperity. The USSR and its satellite states refuse aid, deepening the East-West ideological and economic split.

June 1948 – Berlin Blockade Begins: The Soviets block all land access to West Berlin, which is deep within East German territory controlled by the USSR, attempting to force the Western Allies out. This becomes the first major Cold War confrontation in Europe.

June 1948–May 1949 – Berlin Airlift: In response to the blockade, the U.S. and UK organize a monumental airlift, supplying food and necessities to West Berlin for 11 months. The Soviet blockade ultimately fails and is lifted in May 1949, marking a significant propaganda victory for the West.

August 1949 – Soviet Union Tests Atomic Bomb: The USSR successfully detonates its first nuclear weapon, code-named "First Lightning." This event shatters the U.S. nuclear monopoly, dramatically escalating the arms race and intensifying global fears of nuclear war.

October 1949 – Communist Takeover in China: Mao Zedong proclaims the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) after his communist forces defeat the U.S.-backed Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek. This is a monumental shift in the Cold War, as the world's most populous country turns communist, profoundly altering the geopolitical balance in Asia. The U.S. refuses to recognize the PRC, instead supporting Chiang's government-in-exile on Taiwan.

1949 – Formation of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization): Twelve Western nations form a mutual defence pact, stipulating that "an armed attack against one or more of them... shall be considered an attack against them all." This cements the military alliance of the Western bloc and is a direct response to perceived Soviet expansionism. The USSR will later respond with the formation of the Warsaw Pact in 1955.

1950 – NSC-68 Released (April): A highly influential secret U.S. policy paper, NSC-68 (National Security Council Report 68), is released. It calls for a massive expansion of U.S. military spending, a globalized containment strategy, and defines the Soviet Union as an aggressive, ideologically driven threat seeking world domination. NSC-68 fundamentally shapes U.S. foreign policy for the next two decades, setting the tone for Cold War militarization and interventionism.

Cold War Context by June 25, 1950

By the time North Korea invades South Korea:

- Europe is firmly divided into Eastern and Western blocs.
- The U.S. and USSR are nuclear-armed rivals, engaged in an increasingly dangerous arms race.
- China, the largest nation in Asia, has fallen to communism, creating a massive communist bloc stretching across Eurasia.
- The U.S. has formally adopted a global policy of containment and is committed to an increased military posture (NSC-68).
- Major military alliances like NATO are in place, creating a bipolar world order.
- Korea itself is already a divided, volatile flashpoint, with both North and South claiming sovereignty over the entire peninsula and actively seeking unification on their own terms.
- This global environment meant that the conflict in Korea, though localized, immediately took on immense international significance, seen by both superpowers as a proxy battle in the larger Cold War.

V. THE EVENTS LEADING TO JUNE 25, 1950: THE BRINK OF WAR

While the invasion on June 25, 1950, was a surprise in its timing and scale for many in the West, it was the culmination of years of escalating tensions, border skirmishes, and the deep-seated desire for unification by both Korean regimes.

1. The Division and Emergence of Rival Regimes (1945-1948):

Initial Hopes for Unification: After Japan's surrender, there were initial hopes for a unified, independent Korea. However, Soviet and American occupation policies rapidly diverged.

Failure of Joint Commissions: Attempts by the U.S. and USSR to establish a provisional Korean government through joint commissions failed due to irreconcilable differences over political ideologies and who should lead a unified Korea.

Separate Elections and Governments:

South Korea (August 1948): Under UN supervision (though boycotted by the Soviets), elections were held in the South, leading to the establishment of the Republic of Korea (ROK) with Syngman Rhee as President. Rhee was a staunch anti-communist who had spent decades in exile.

North Korea (September 1948): The Soviets responded by establishing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) with Kim Il-sung, a former anti-Japanese guerrilla leader, as Premier.



Withdrawal of Foreign Troops (1949): Both the Soviet Union and the United States withdrew the majority of their occupation forces from Korea in 1949, leaving behind only small advisory groups. This was a critical factor, as it created a power vacuum that both Korean leaders were eager to fill.

2. Escalating Border Clashes and Internal Insurgencies (1948-1950):

The 38th Parallel: This arbitrary line became a heavily fortified and frequently violated border. Thousands of skirmishes, firefights, and commando raids occurred along the parallel between North Korean People's Army (KPA) and South Korean Army (ROK Army) forces.

Internal Rebellion in the South: The Rhee government faced significant internal opposition, including communist-inspired rebellions in regions like Jeju Island (the Jeju Uprising, 1948-1949) and Yeosu-Suncheon (Yeo-Sun Rebellion, 1948). These were brutally suppressed by the ROK Army, but demonstrated the fragility of the Rhee regime's control and the extent of internal division.

Northern Infiltration: North Korea actively supported communist guerrillas and sympathizers in the South, attempting to destabilize the ROK government from within.

3. The Quest for External Support (1949-1950):

Kim Il-sung's Initiatives: Kim Il-sung consistently sought Soviet approval and assistance for an invasion of the South.

Initially, Stalin was hesitant, fearing a direct confrontation with the United States and believing the KPA was not yet strong enough.

However, by late 1949 and early 1950, several factors changed Stalin's calculus:

- The Soviet Union successfully tested its atomic bomb (August 1949), ending the U.S. nuclear monopoly.
- The communist victory in China (October 1949) created a powerful new ally and a vast land buffer. Mao Zedong also endorsed Kim's plans.
- U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson's "Defense Perimeter Speech" in January 1950 notably omitted Korea from the U.S. defensive perimeter in Asia. While Acheson later clarified, this was widely interpreted by Kim Il-sung, Stalin, and Mao as a signal that the U.S. might not intervene in a conflict on the Korean peninsula.

Stalin finally gave his reluctant approval in April 1950, providing significant military aid (tanks, artillery, aircraft) and Soviet advisors, but with the caveat that China would also support the offensive.

Syngman Rhee's Bellicosity: Syngman Rhee, too, often called for a "march north" to unify the country. However, the U.S. consistently restrained him, fearing that an offensive by the ROK

Army would trigger a larger war they were unprepared for. The U.S. limited the type of military aid provided to the ROK, primarily offering defensive weapons.

4. North Korea's Military Buildup:

With Soviet and Chinese backing, North Korea rapidly built up a formidable military. By June 1950, the KPA was a well-trained, well-equipped force, boasting:

Approximately 135,000 troops.

Over 200 Soviet-made T-34 tanks, a superior tank to anything the ROK possessed.

Over 200 combat aircraft.

Ample artillery and other heavy weapons.

In contrast, the South Korean Army numbered around 100,000, was lightly armed, lacked tanks, and had minimal air power. This significant military imbalance, combined with the political desires for unification, created the perfect storm for invasion.

VI. THE DAWN OF CONFLICT: JUNE 25, 1950

The Invasion Begins:

In the early hours of Sunday, June 25, 1950 (Korean time; Saturday, June 24, Washington D.C. time), the Korean People's Army (KPA) launched a full-scale surprise invasion of South Korea across the 38th Parallel.

Scale of the Attack: Approximately 75,000 to 100,000 North Korean troops, spearheaded by Soviet-supplied T-34 tanks, poured across the border along multiple axes.

Initial Objectives: The primary objectives were the rapid capture of Seoul, the capital of South Korea, and the swift collapse of the Syngman Rhee government.

ROK Army Response: The South Korean Army was caught largely unprepared. Many ROK soldiers were on weekend leave, and their defensive positions were quickly overwhelmed by the KPA's superior numbers, training, and heavy weaponry.

International Reaction: The invasion sent shockwaves across the globe.

- **United States:** President Harry S. Truman, initially receiving vague reports, quickly realized the gravity of the situation. He saw the invasion not merely as a civil war, but as a Soviet-backed act of aggression, a direct challenge to the containment policy outlined in NSC-68.

- **United Nations:** The UN Security Council was immediately convened. Crucially, the Soviet Union had been boycotting the Security Council since January 1950 in protest of the UN's refusal to seat the People's Republic of China instead of Nationalist China (Taiwan). This boycott meant the Soviet delegate was absent and could not veto the ensuing resolutions.

The Situation as of June 25, 1950:

North Korea: Forces are rapidly advancing south, having achieved significant initial breakthroughs. Their morale is high, and they believe victory is imminent.

South Korea: Forces are in disarray, retreating in many sectors. The government in Seoul is on the verge of collapse, and there is widespread panic among the populace.

United States: The U.S. government is in emergency session, weighing its options. The immediate instinct is to respond, but the scale and nature of the intervention are yet to be determined.

United Nations: The Security Council is deliberating, with a strong likelihood of condemning the invasion and calling for action.

Soviet Union: Aware of the invasion, but its exact role and subsequent support (beyond initial arming) are still unfolding. Their absence from the UNSC means they cannot directly block UN action.

People's Republic of China: Closely observing the situation, having just established its new communist government. Its long border with Korea means any major conflict directly impacts its security.

VII. QUICK TIPS FOR FIRST-TIME DELEGATES (JCC SPECIFIC)

Beyond the general rules, here are some tailored tips for succeeding in this fast-paced JCC:

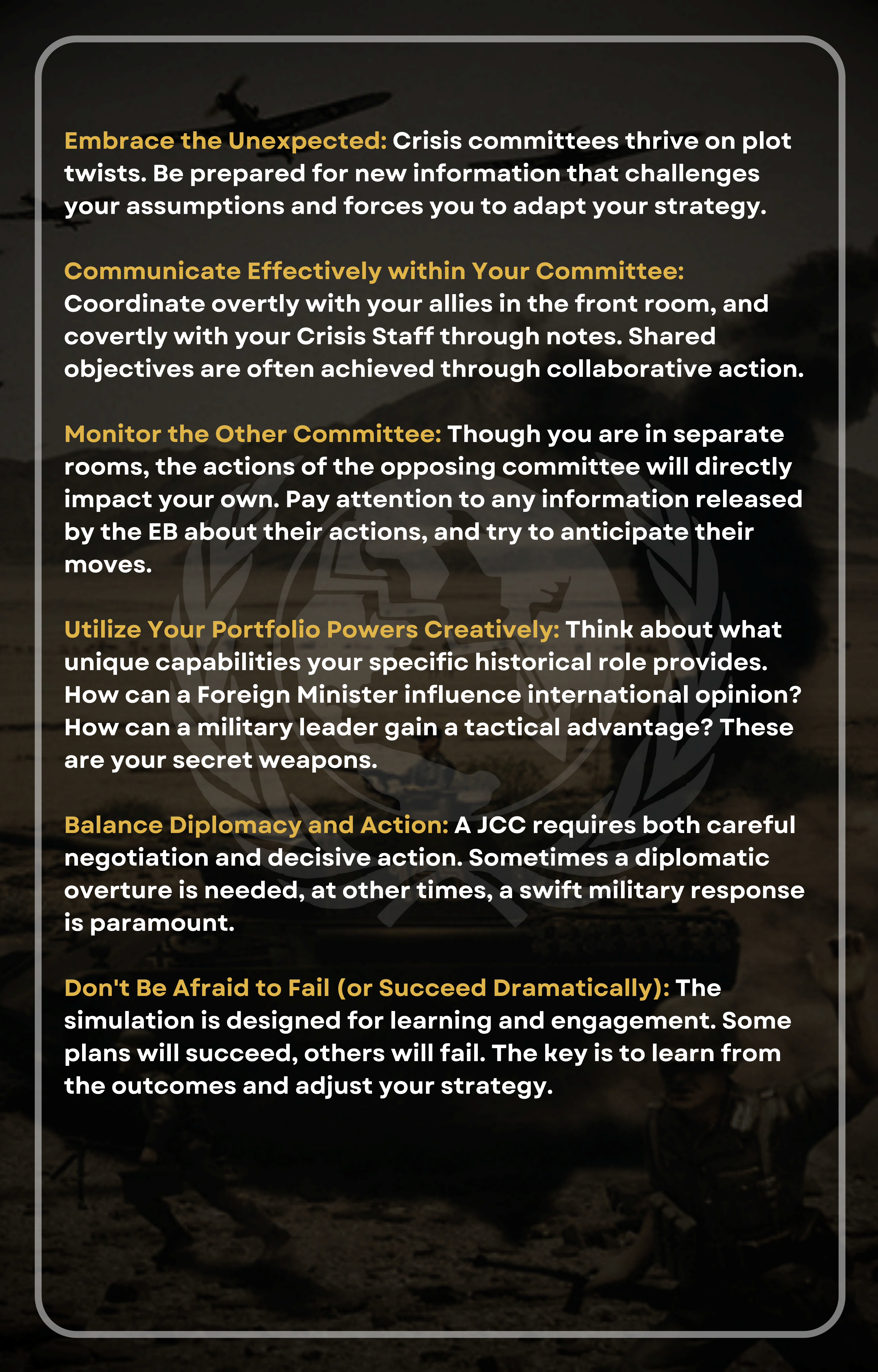
Know Your Country/Character's Policy: This is paramount. Understand your assigned character's historical stance on the Korean War, their country's overall Cold War policies, key alliances, and past actions (as of June 25, 1950). For instance, President Truman's policy is containment; Kim Il-sung's is unification by force.

Be Active, But Strategic: Contribute frequently to debate, raise relevant motions, and actively build alliances. However, every public statement and private note should serve a strategic purpose towards your committee's overall goals and your individual portfolio objectives.

Write Clearly and Concisely: Directives and crisis notes must be clear, actionable, and diplomatic. In a crisis, time is of the essence; the Crisis Staff needs to quickly understand your intentions.

Use Diplomatic Language (Even When Bellicose): Even when discussing military action, maintain formal diplomatic language. Avoid aggressive or accusatory speech that breaches MUN decorum, but ensure your intent is clear.

Stay in Character: Represent your country's/character's interests, not your personal views. Your character's motivations, biases, and historical context should inform all your actions.



Embrace the Unexpected: Crisis committees thrive on plot twists. Be prepared for new information that challenges your assumptions and forces you to adapt your strategy.

Communicate Effectively within Your Committee: Coordinate overtly with your allies in the front room, and covertly with your Crisis Staff through notes. Shared objectives are often achieved through collaborative action.

Monitor the Other Committee: Though you are in separate rooms, the actions of the opposing committee will directly impact your own. Pay attention to any information released by the EB about their actions, and try to anticipate their moves.

Utilize Your Portfolio Powers Creatively: Think about what unique capabilities your specific historical role provides. How can a Foreign Minister influence international opinion? How can a military leader gain a tactical advantage? These are your secret weapons.

Balance Diplomacy and Action: A JCC requires both careful negotiation and decisive action. Sometimes a diplomatic overture is needed, at other times, a swift military response is paramount.

Don't Be Afraid to Fail (or Succeed Dramatically): The simulation is designed for learning and engagement. Some plans will succeed, others will fail. The key is to learn from the outcomes and adjust your strategy.

Conclusion and Research Directives

This background guide provides a comprehensive overview of the situation leading up to and including June 25, 1950, for your Joint Crisis Committee simulation of the Korean War. The historical context, the Cold War environment, and the specific dynamics of the two Koreas are all critical to your success.

To prepare effectively for this JCC, we strongly urge delegates to:

Deepen Your Portfolio Research: Go beyond a Wikipedia entry. Understand the historical figure you represent: their personality, political leanings, relationships with other key figures, strengths, weaknesses, and decision-making style during this period. How would they have reacted to the invasion? What resources were truly at their disposal?

Understand Your Committee's Objectives: For the UN/Allied Forces, the initial objective will be to repel the invasion and support South Korea. For the DPRK/PRC/Soviet Axis, it's to swiftly conquer the South and unify Korea under communist rule. As the crisis evolves, these objectives may shift.

Research Key Military Doctrines and Capabilities (circa 1950):

- **U.S. Military:** What was the state of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force post-WWII? How quickly could they deploy forces? What were their logistical capabilities? What was the prevailing military doctrine (e.g., strategic bombing, ground forces)?
- **Soviet/Chinese/North Korean Military:** What were their strengths and weaknesses? What types of equipment did they have (T-34 tanks, MiG-15s, etc.)? What was their doctrine for offensive operations?

Explore Diplomatic and Political Maneuvering: Beyond military action, how can diplomacy, propaganda, or covert intelligence operations be used? What are the key international organizations (UN, NATO) and their roles?

Anticipate the "What Ifs": Consider various scenarios that might unfold. What if the North Korean advance is halted unexpectedly? What if external powers are drawn in more directly? What if internal rebellions flare up? The beauty of a crisis committee is its unpredictability.

Gather Statistics (Concrete Numbers):

- **Military Strength:** Number of divisions, tanks, aircraft, naval vessels for each side.
- **Economic Indicators:** GNP, industrial output, agricultural capacity for North and South Korea (if available for that period, or general understanding of relative strength).
- **Casualties/Human Cost:** While the war has just begun, understanding the potential for human suffering can inform your decisions.
- **Aid Packages:** Details of U.S. aid to South Korea and Soviet/Chinese aid to North Korea.

Recommended Areas for Further Research:

- Biographies of key figures (Truman, Acheson, MacArthur, Rhee, Kim Il-sung, Stalin, Mao Zedong).
- Books on the origins of the Korean War and early Cold War history.
- Documents related to NSC-68 and the Truman Doctrine.
- UN Security Council Resolutions pertaining to the Korean War (especially those from June 1950).
- Historical maps of Korea showing terrain, infrastructure, and troop movements during the early phases of the war.

We eagerly anticipate your insightful contributions and look forward to a dynamic and impactful committee session. Good luck, delegates!

**Best Regards,
Executive Board of the Historic Joint Crisis Committee**

Rikhil Haldar, Co-Chaiperson

Akshit Phophaliya, Co-Chairperson

Hitannsh Jain, Vice Chairperson

Riddhim Jain, Moderator

