



Background Guide

Korean Cabinet 1948

Crisis 2 | The Reconstruction of Post-Liberation
Korea

JejuMUN IX

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November 18~19th, 2022

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Committee Introduction

Greetings all, welcome to the Korean Cabinet 1948 Crisis Committee. Delegates' main objective whilst participating in this committee will be to reconstruct the Korean Peninsula after gaining its independence from Imperialist Japan. Taking place in the early months of the year 1948, members will come together as a united power and take charge, determining the future of the Korean Peninsula with regards to a myriad of issues.

Some main points to consider within the problem-solving process for this committee are mostly the historical aspects of the background. Delegates are to keep in mind that they are reconstructing the whole Peninsula where the remnants from the year-long wars still remain fresh despite its recent liberalization. It must be the delegates' first priority to make strategic and collaborative choices that best utilizes the Cabinet's authority to benefit the Korean peninsula and its people as a whole. Two powerful foreign forces are at conflict as to establishing their own visions of an ideal government within Korea; it is essential that members consider what is within their power to either take advantage of or stand against such advancing outsiders—some individual research will aid in apprehending such helpful historical factors.

Besides the historical background of the committee, it is also essential that delegates are familiar with the rules and procedures of a Crisis committee in general, especially considering that there are many additional conditions that are distinct from that of a General Assembly committee. Resolutions will be replaced by public and private directives, through which delegates will be able to control the flow and progression of the Crisis itself. Both public and private directives are similar to GA resolutions in a sense that they indicate the course of action a delegate would like to take as a part of the committee. Public directives are drafted in groups, whereas private directives are created by individual delegates wishing to use their own abilities to contribute to the Crisis. Both directives will be submitted to the directors to be approved and implemented into the crisis updates that will be given at random times during the session. These crisis updates will be announced to inform the delegates about the current state of the Crisis, helping them make following decisions upon the new information.

Initially, the delegates of the committee have the ultimate role in a Crisis committee. The choices they put forth both as a group and as an individual will be what determines the fate of the Crisis. Delegates will be challenged to make diligent, split-second decisions to counteract rapidly-shifting conditions—a convivial characteristic unique to a Crisis committee that guarantees a lively experience during conference. Delegates are recommended to consult the official JejuMUN Crisis ROP document to fully understand the ways of a Crisis committee before attending the session in order to maximize this experience.

Agenda Introduction

This committee's agenda centers on the historical context of the post-liberation era of the Korean Peninsula which began in 1945. Our committee takes place prior to August 15 of 1948, meaning it is also prior to when the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were respectively constructed. As a historical crisis, we will be operating in a parallel universe where the history starting from early 1948 Korea will diverge based on the committee's decisions and actions, thus delegates are strictly prohibited from drawing references to events that occurred after the aforementioned time period.

On August 15th of 1945, the Korean Peninsula was able to achieve liberation from the Japanese, following their surrender during the Second World War. Its liberation was recognized by the international community as the result of Korean people's efforts towards independence, which had been continuously carried out despite the harsh oppression of Japanese colonial rule. Nevertheless, as the liberation was also a result from the victory of the Allied powers, the establishment of a new Korean government was inevitably influenced by the United States and the Soviet Union.

As of now, a heated debate among major political figures with different ideas on constructing a new government surges; those with the U.S.'s support believe that the Southern part of Korea must hold a separate election of their own and establish a separate government from the activists in the North—who has visions of forming a dictator-centered country upon their own ideas of communism, highly influenced by the Soviet Union. Subsequently, there are some who are one neither political sides, but instead pursues to create a unified country including both the Northern and the Southern part of the Korean peninsula, with minimal influence from external powers and are interested in forming a patriotic government—clear of those who stood on the imperialist government's side as pro-Japanese during the Japanese occupation era.

Representing key figures from South/North Korean Separatists (i.e. Lee Seung Man, Kim Il Sung), the US military government residing in South Korea, the Soviet Union military government aiding Kim's separatist acts, or those with the ideas of constructing a unified country (i.e. Kim Koo), delegates are expected to engage in fruitful debates, negotiate, and take action through various directives on which governmental form or ideology the country shall pursue in order to proceed on to the next steps of post-liberalization which will lead to the reconstruction of a stabilized country within the Korean peninsula. Delegates are encouraged to seek unique and original measures in response to the very much ongoing crisis, all while acting upon consideration of both their, and the cabinet's interests.

Letter from the Chairs

“People of Joseon! Remember! Happiness is in your hands. You have found freedom and independence. It's all up to you now. (조선 사람들이여! 기억하라! 행복은 당신들의 수중에 있다. 당신들은 자유와 독립을 찾았다. 이제는 모든 것이 죄다 당신들에게 달렸다.)”
- 25th Army Commander Chdchakov's Declaration, 1945.8.15

Welcome, members of the Korean Cabinet,

We are Eunsoo Dorothy Jang, Wieroo Park, and Junseo Liam Kim from Korea International School Jeju and Branksome Hall Asia. After months of planning and proposals, we are happy to finally introduce the first ever Korean historical crisis committee hosted in collaboration of both schools. Through the conference and the preparation leading up to it, we hope you gain further insight of the events, decisions, and struggle it took to establish the present grounds of Korea, a place most of us call home.

Here in the Korean Cabinet, consisting of members from various organizations and beliefs, you will be working towards a united goal of establishing a government, or governments that shall be the ruling body of the Korean peninsula for years to come. With international interference and the surge of ideological conflicts following the Second World War, the stabilization of Korea has no longer become a domestic matter—rather a hugely global one. Thus, we are with hopes that as delegates under such circumstances, you will be able to act with diligence and consideration. Throughout the conference, you will have the chairs' full help and support in creating an engaging environment for fruitful discussions to take place.

We highly encourage all of you to carefully go over this chair report, search for additional information on the agenda and your specific delegation, and speak for your delegation with confidence. Most importantly, remember to have fun, and don't be reluctant to speak your mind. In agreement to the nature of crisis committees, as chairs, we assure you that we will try our best to make the conference an exciting experience for all.

Please don't hesitate to contact us for any inquiries or concerns, and we look forward to seeing you soon.

Kind regards,

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Key Terms

Korean Peninsula (divided)

The Korean Peninsula is located in East Asia, to the left of the East Sea. As of 1948, the Korean Peninsula had been divided in accordance with the 38th parallel. Starting from 1945, the Soviets and the US had formed each of their own government regimes over the North and the South of the Korean Peninsula, respectively. The North side of the parallel was dominated by a primarily communist regime controlled by the Soviets, in contrast to the South, where the US maintained a strictly anti-communist government.

Joseon Dynasty

The Joseon Dynasty was the last official imperial kingdom of Korea before it was replaced by the Korean Empire after lasting more than 500 years. Also called the Yi Dynasty after its founder Yi Seogn-gye, the Joseon period left a great cultural significance in the development of the modern Korean Empire. A huge majority of the Korean customs, traditions, languages, and mannerisms originate from the ways of the Joseon. The Dynasty reigned from July 1392 to late 1897 when it was renamed the Korean Empire; the official fall of the power occupation of the Dynasty itself was not until 1910 when Japan formally began their imperial rule within the Korean Peninsula.

KSDP (Korean Socialist Democratic Party)

The Korean Socialist Democratic Party was founded in late 1945 as a political party of the North. The KSDP was composed of a varying group of individuals, including entrepreneurs, merchants, bourgeoisie, and peasants. Under the leading establisher, Choi Mansik, these people were united with their shared dislike towards imperialism and sought to banish any remnants of past Japanese rule and construct a new democratic party of their own.

USAMGIK (United States Army Military Government in Korea)

The United States Army Military Government in Korea, best known in its abbreviated name USAMGIK, was the ruling force the United States used to administer control over the South region of Korea prior to the establishment of the 38th parallel. USAMGIK overtook the Korean People's Party not long after it took control post-liberalization.

Korean Empire

The Korean Empire was the monarchical state that was established in place of the Joseon Dynasty by Emperor Gojong. Gojong was in favor of extensive reforms across the peninsula with the official establishment of the Empire, especially with regards to the overall ruling system and modernization aspect of the country. However, his efforts did not last long with the annexation of Japan only 13 years later.

38th parallel

The 38th parallel refers to the latitude 38°N that separates the Korean peninsula into North and South. These borders were secured by the United States during the Potsdam Conference which took place in mid-1945 in order to initiate a formal military boundary with the USSR. Despite division meaning to be only temporary according to original purposes, the heightened tensions between the US and the USSR with the progression of the Cold War led to further political separation between the two sides of Korea. The two superpowers proceeded to use the Korean Peninsula as a site of proxy war; the US formed their own government in the South, whereas the Soviets initiated a strictly communist regime in the North, with the 38th parallel still standing strong.

Trusteeship

Trusteeship is defined as the supervisory control by one or more countries over a trust territory. In the context of our agenda, the USA's decision to establish a separate regime over the South of the 38th parallel would be a primary example of a country enacting trusteeship over another. The US utilized said Trusteeship as an excuse to maintain their position within Korea and accumulate higher influence on the Peninsula itself. Trusteeship enabled the United States to both create a buffer zone between them and the Soviets to bolster any further progression of the Cold War and delay the full independence of Korea.

The Cold War

The Cold War developed after the second World War with the heightened geopolitical tensions between the US and the USSR accompanied by their respective allies. The main motivations of said tensions were the prolonged conflicts of communism between the two global superpowers - the Soviets being in high favor of it, and the United States being the opposite. The Cold War was considered an open yet restricted battle, mainly due to the nuclear stalemate the two nations decided to maintain under a mutual promise not to risk global security. Korea was considered a primary focus of the Cold War, as the Peninsula was used as a proxy site for the two superpowers to conflict against one another with the division of the 38th parallel.

Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea

This provisional government was initially founded in April of 1919 with the role of actively supporting the Korean independence movement under the rule of the Japanese. It was partially an aftermath of the March 1st protests, where smaller provisional governments were formed across the country for protesting then later merging into the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. With the leadership of to-be big names such as Syngman Rhee and Kim Kyu Sik, the government carried out their missions of independence from Shanghai all the way to Paris. Its success was able to be proven by the economic and

military support they received from China, France and the Soviet Union; recently gotten through a reformation as a result of the Communist Revolution.

Historical Background

July 1392 ~ August 1910: The Joseon Dynasty and the Korean Empire

Joseon, officially the Great Joseon (조선국), is established on July of 1392 under the rule of Yi Seong Gye, better known as King Taejo as the aftermath of the overthrow of Goryeo (고려). Joseon remained as the ruling Kingdom of the peninsula for the following five centuries leading up to the establishment of The Korean Empire (대한제국) by King Gojong.

August 29, 1910 ~ August 15, 1945: Korea under Japanese rule

With the official implementation of the Japan-Korea annexation Treaty of 1910, Korea was declared a colony of the Japanese Empire. Under its rule, the Japanese worked to wipe out Korean culture, language, and history with force and violence. This allowed the Japanese to rapidly industrialize with imported raw materials, while suppressing the decades-long Korean independence movement. The annexation continued until August 15th of 1945, with Japan's surrender in World War II. Now, with the liberation of Korea, the armed forces of the United States and the Soviet Union subsequently occupied this region, allowing for the development of two different governments and economic systems along the 38th parallel.

August ~ September 1945

With the surrender of the Viceroy of Korea, which, at the time were the Japanese, the U.S. military arrived in Seoul and established a military government to directly rule over the South of Korea (USAMGIK). However, as their focus was put on handing over authority to the newly established government, the Japanese colonial government, bureaucrats, and police system remained the same. The Provisional Government of Korea and the People's Republic of Korea (PRK) were unable to be recognized as an official governing body, and neither were autonomous organizations such as regional People's Commissions. To put it simply, the U.S. hated communists more than they did the Japanese imperialists. Such decisions were condemned both within and outside Korea.



Meanwhile, the Soviet army chose to take an indirect approach of rule on the Northern side of Korea, by transferring administrative power to those regional People's Commissions that were unable to gain recognition from the U.S.,

December 1945: The Moscow Conference

In December 1945, the foreign ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union gathered in Moscow to discuss Korea's newfound independence. During this conference, the U.S. advocated for a trusteeship while the Soviets were calling for the formation of a provisional government of Korea. This created huge unrest among the Korean

people, as foreign countries with power such as the U.S. and USSR being responsible for decisions that impact their own country resembled the years of colonization they have faced in the past. Regardless, the conference was able to end in a compromise to construct a provisional government within Korea with a joint U.S.-Soviet committee to oversee the government, while a trusteeship carries on for the maximum duration of 5 years.



Right-wing protests against trusteeship.

Evidently, the Korean people were unsatisfied with the decision of a foreign trusteeship especially after they gained independence from the Japanese. This caused major anti-trusteeship movements throughout the country. Right-wing individuals such as Kim Koo (김구) and Rhee Seung-Man (이승만) criticized the decision, stating that a trust rule is a decision to deny Korea's sovereignty. While the leftists were initially in opposition to the trust rule, they soon became staunch supporters of the decisions that resulted from the Moscow Conference. Thus formally dividing the people of Korea were the right and left wings; the right-wings condemning the trusteeship while the left were in support of the U.S. and the USSR's decisions.

March 1946: The Joint United States-Soviet Union Commission

While the left and right wing continued unrest in Korea, the U.S. and USSR formed a Joint Commission to discuss issues regarding the provisional government and continued to advocate for their conflicting interests. While the Soviets desired for a provisional government consisting of only those who agree with the terms of the Moscow Conference, the U.S. argued that the governing body should include all political parties and organizations, regardless of their support of aforementioned decisions as an effort to stop the spread of communism in Korea. With neither side able to come to an agreement, the discussion was adjourned and was scheduled to continue on a different date.

As an aftermath of the discussion, there began a spike in the fear that Korea will be divided according to political differences instigated by the U.S. and the USSR. Thus started the numerous organizations of those who wished to reunite Korea in terms of the country's future, such as the Left-Right Coalition Movement (좌우합작위원회), organized by politicians Lyun Woon-Hyung (여운형) and Kim Gyu-Sik (김규식). Nevertheless, both left and right wing parties were uninterested in compromise.

May 1947: The Second Joint United States-Soviet Union Commission

Following the seemingly stagnative discussions held the previous year, the Commission began a second round of negotiations discussing the formation of a unified Korean government. However, the Commission soon dissolved without making significant progress due to growing tensions of the Cold War and the U.S. and the USSR's ideological differences.

1947: United Nations interference

Frustrated at the progress the Joint Commission has made (which is none), the U.S. decided to hand over the issue of Korea onto the United Nations. The USSR did not take this well, stating that the U.S.'s actions are violating the terms of the Moscow Conference. Yet, the UN carried on, declaring that there shall be a general election held in unity of the North and South, according to the population proportion. Later that year, a provisional committee member from the UN visited the peninsula in order to supervise the election, yet the Soviets refused entrance to the Northern side of the country. As a response, the UN made the decision that the election will be temporarily carried out solely in the regions able to be supervised; meaning that they would be excluding the North.



The South welcoming the UN supervisor.

With the UN, U.S. and the USSR seemingly non responding to the Koreans who were afraid and against the division of the country such as Kim Koo and Kim Gyu-Sik, a split seemed to be inevitable.

Late 1947: The situation in Jeju Island

In March of 1947 was held a protest for a unified government in Jeju Island during an event honoring the anniversary of the March 1st protests (삼일절). The protest was fully peaceful until the police overseeing the event opened fire to the protesters, creating significant casualties among the people. Since the UN's declaration, Jeju has been stuck in a sort of a sticky situation regarding their stance on the upcoming elections. The majority of the residents in Jeju opposed the division of Korea, thus disagreeing with the UN's decisions to hold a separate election. This was partially due to their growing resentment against the U.S. troops and their unfair mistreatment of an already struggling region. As a result, word has

been going around in the Southern lands that all those on the Island are “commies” that support the North and the USSR.

We advise delegates to be highly alert of the unstable growing tensions on Jeju Island.

Current State of Affairs

After Korea gained its liberation from imperialist Japan, 3 years have passed. However, the third anniversary of Korean Independence day is yet to come. A new country that succeeds the Joseon Dynasty is yet to be constructed. The Korean Peninsula has been under the military rule of the U.S. and the Soviet Union, under the so-called purpose of 'stabilizing Korea's governmental structure in its post-liberation era'. While those who are dependent on the two powerful countries are supportive of their influence within the Korean Peninsula, those who seek for Korea's sole liberation from any other external sources are against the U.S. and the Soviet Union's military remaining on the Korean Peninsula and influencing the political affairs of Korea.

There has also been a recognizable change within the Korean atmosphere : Kim Il-sung, a war hero in numerous battles against the Japanese imperialists during the colonization era, gained massive support from the people residing in the Northern part of the Korean peninsula. In addition, with the Soviet Union keeping their military base at the Northern part as well, Kim Il-sung, with the massive aid from the Soviet Union, started to become influenced by them and has shown movements of aiming to establish a communist and socialist government within Korea, believing that it's the best way for the new Korea to succeed.

In the meantime, Dr. Lee Seung-man, a Korean Independence movement activist who usually stayed in the U.S. for most of his life, came back to the Korean peninsula after it was liberated, and has shown his ambitions in wanting to become a president of the new Korean government of which he planned to implement ideas of Capitalism and Democracy with full dependence on the U.S. military, who were residing in the Southern part of the peninsula.

The two leaders having a huge disparagement on their definition of the idealized form that the new Korean government should take, it has been discussed recently that the Southern Part does their own election for the congress, which would mean that the legislative branch of the Southern part of Korea would be independently established from the Northern part, implying the separation of the North and South.

However, those who believe that Korea would be at best if the North and South unite and make a country without any interference from any other external sources, such as Kim Koo, have voiced out their opinion for negotiating on which government form to take with Kim Il-sung and establishing a united country no matter what, objecting the independent congress election that is soon about to take place.

Besides, rumor has it that on August 15th, which is the third anniversary of Korean Independence day, Lee Seung-man will officially declare the establishment of a separate government under the U.S. Influence. In response, the politicians in the North are planning to establish their own communist government as well, under the Soviet Union's Influence. Both

the U.S. and the Soviet Union are highly supportive of these political movements, calculating that the land of the Koreans will be a 'hot zone' to take control of in order to win the intensifying competition between the two different political ideals, capitalism versus communism. Officials from the two respective nations aim to make the separation of the Korean government quicker, before the Koreans change their mind to have a unified government and shun them out from the opportunity to utilize Korea for their own political gain. August 15th is closing by.. Within two weeks, the fate of the Korean government and whether the Korean peninsula will be separated into two or not will be decided!

A heated debate between representatives of different perspectives is about to begin. The winner will be taking all. The Korean peninsula's future depends on them.

Stances of Parties

***Note: While the Korean translation of the delegates' names are written in order to avoid confusion & for an easier research process, please keep in mind that delegates are required to use English and English only during the conference.**

Rhee Seung-Man (이승만)

Rhee has a close relationship to the American militia government that is currently residing in the Southern part of Korea. His secret ambition is to become the president of the Southern region of the Korean Peninsula, through constructing a separate government that has its basis on democracy, liberalism, and capitalism. While the American government has never guaranteed it, Rhee is counting on the Americans to provide fundamental aid (financial and military aspects) to his government and firmly believes that they will do so. He also strongly senses a rivalry against Kim Koo, paranoid about his overwhelming popularity and support from the people of Korea and has an opposing perspective in forming the Korean government from him.

Kim Il-Sung (김일성)

Kim strongly upholds the idea that the most idealized society for the people of Korea is one that guarantees equal economic distribution among all people, therefore having communism as the basis of the government. In addition, Kim highly values the Soviet Union's advice in constructing the country, and would rather choose their military government to impose a political influence during the post-liberalization area of Korea until the political structures are established at a stable level. Kim is fully aware of his popularity as an anti-Japanese imperialism activist in the northern region of Korea, and aims to utilize the people's support to bring his ambition to reality, which is becoming the sole, powerful ruler of Korea. It is his stance that if the Southern region go through their own election, then the northern region will have its own election as well and thus create a separate country in the North with the basis on his own definition of the most idealized government that post-liberalized Korea needs to achieve growth. However, he is still open for negotiations only if his wants are successfully met, and has formed basic levels of a consensus with Kim Koo on the idea of a unified government.

Kim Koo (김구)

Not only is he a famously known leader of the Korean independence movement against the Japanese, Kim Koo is an avid activist for the reunification of Korea after 1945 as well. Since the initial trusteeship agreed between the U.S., UK and the USSR, Kim Koo and Rhee Syngman were in strict opposition to what felt like letting Korea slide into the hands of imperialists all over again—which made him a right-wing activist. Accordingly, he was also in opposition to the Joint Soviet-American Commission which was formed with the purpose of

settling the contents of the Moscow Conference. As a response to the commission, Kim Koo led former independence activists to hold talks of unification with Kim Il-Sung but ultimately had no effect due to the growing sense of resentment against communism in Korea. However, he aims to construct a unified government between the north and the south no matter what it takes, based on his firm belief that Korea can be at her best when the people are unified together, apart from any other influences of external forces. As of recently, Kim Koo and Kim Kyu-Sik have suggested holding talks with Kim Il-Sung as an effort to establish a unified government.

Park Hon-Young (박헌영)

Park may perhaps be one of the biggest communist influences since the occupation of the Japanese, acting as one of the main leaders of the Korean communist movement then later founding the Communist Party of Korea in the South, post-liberation. In addition to his initial approval of the trusteeship, he and his fellow leftists did not shy away from expressing their affirmations towards the decisions of the Moscow Conference—specifically the establishment of a democratic, independent Korean government more so than the trusteeship. Due to his strong pro-Soviet opinions as such, he was often the target of criticism from mainstream media of the time; in other words, he was not very well liked outside of his circle of left-wing supporters. As his Communist Party began to take effect of the wrath of the anti-communist U.S. Military Government in South Korea, he established and led the Workers Party of South Korea (남로당). As talks between the North and the South continue, Park seems to be more keen in settling with, and in the North rather than the South in a situation where a permanent division seems to be highly probable.

Kim Kyu Sik (김규식)

Kim served as the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea throughout the days of Japanese occupation and the liberation that followed. He declared himself as neither a left or a right-wing, rather as someone in the center as he led the Left-Right Coalition Movement (좌우합작위원회) in an effort to establish a unified government with fears of losing Korea's independence as a result of further division of the country. The Movement joined different ideas of both the left and right, announcing it as the 'Seven Principles of the Left-Right Coalition' including ideas to handle the pro-Japanese, and a way to reform and return Korean lands to the people. Yet these principles were criticized by left-wing individuals such as Park Hon-Young, who stated that the aforementioned terms were too vague, thus deeming it powerless. Although the coalition dissolved with the assassination of Lyuh Woon-Hyung, Kim continued his efforts towards unification.

Ho Hon (허헌)

Being Kim Byung ro's colleague, he worked with Kim to defend the cases of captured liberalist activists. Recently, Ho has participated in forming the Government preparation

committee (건국준비위원회) with Yuh Woon Hyung and Park Hon-Young. He strongly supports the idea of Kim Il Sung's communism government. Due to his political color, the Southern region of Korea, which was where he originally lived, has shown a tendency to disregard his ideas and exclude him from political opportunities. For Ho, the need for Kim's communism government to be formed is very desperate, for that would be his only way to still be engaged in politics, as detestable viewpoints from the Southern politicians pressure him.

Yuh Woon Hyung (여운형)

Yuh was active in revolutionary movements from early on in his life. Supported by a strong educational background in Korea and China, Yuh spread his truth both in and out of his home country. His first independence movement, in fact, took place in Shanghai, China where Yuh established the Korean Resident Association (Midan) to advocate for Korea's independence back in 1918. He also was part of forming the first steps of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea a year later. Yuh took on a position within the Legislative Assembly (임시위정원). Later on, upon his encounter with Russian communist revolutionaries such as Vladimir Lenin, Yuh joined Sun-Yat sen's Chinese Nationalist Party and worked as the intermediary of Sino-Korean cooperation. He continued his efforts towards independence even after being sent to prison for them, working as the editor and president of the national newspapers. His major efforts took light upon Japan's defeat in WWII, which Yuh utilized as the chance to create a secret organization called the Korean Restoration Brotherhood and the Committee for Preparation of Korean Independence and progressed towards Korean independence. Finally, in 1945, he stepped up as the vice-premier of the People's Republic of Korea.

Song Jin Woo (송진우)

Song was a journalist and independence activist during the early 20th century. After studying abroad in Japan for a long time, Song proclaimed that it was his responsibility to lead his country down the right path and pursued elite education continuously throughout the early years of his life. Shocked by Japan's inhumane brutality during the colonial period however, he returned to Korea and later began to participate in various independence movements, mainly the March First movement. Later on, Song stayed active in public positions within Korea as the CEO of Dong-a Ilbo (national newspaper) as well as the first leader of the Korean Democratic Party in 1945.

Joh Byung Ok (조병옥)

Joh was one of the primary founding members of the KDP (Korean Democratic Party) nearing the end of Japanese colonization in Korea. He was then appointed by the US Military Government to serve as the director of the Korean National Police. His devotion to the security of his country was prominent even before independence; Joh was jailed for carrying out nationalist & independence movements while Korea was still under Japanese control.

Recognized for his nationalist efforts early on, Joh had close ties with the stronger politicians of Korea as well, which are yet to be utilized upon the official establishment of the ROK within the committee.

Yoon Boh Sun (윤보선)

In the colonization period, Yoon, born in an elite family of the Korean Empire, was a liberalist who usually held acts outside of his home country. He attended Edensburgh College in Great Britain, a very prestigious college known for having at least two presidents or country leaders in each country of the globe. With early exposure to such a motivating environment, Yoon was one of the most politically active members who worked under Rhee Seung Man, at the Pre-Government Established in Shanghai, China. In the past ten years, however, Yoon has not made many appearances in the public, except for the rumor that he has occasionally visited Rhee Seung Man to discuss the post-liberalization era of Korea and sometimes uploading his writings in the Dong-A newspaper press. Many people believe that he is the second-in-hand of Rhee, and some movements that highly indicate that Yoon will be given an important position if Rhee comes to administration, such as the Mayor of Seoul City, have been noted by the public. Yoon's full cooperation with Rhee is not an absolutely confirmed thing yet though; well known for his personality of pursuing what is justice and democratic, many believe that Yoon will highly likely convert his political color to the progressive side and oppose Rhee if he sets policies that contradicts Yoon's own definition of rightfulness.

Kim Byung Ro (김병로)

Kim Byung Ro is an elderly and legendary figure of the judicial field within Korea at this point. During the Japanese occupation, collaborating with his close colleague Ho Hun, Kim created a non-governmental law firm organization that functioned to defend the charges against liberalization activists for free and also provide a shelter care system for the families of the activists, protecting them against the retaliatory abuses from the Japanese military forces. He has defended up to 105 major cases and has successfully proved how a liberalist act by activists cannot be viewed as illegal in court, including Park Hon-Young's case as well. Through his significant contributions in protecting socially powerless liberalist activists from the abuse of Japanese-oriented courts, Kim Byung Ro is a highly influential figure with a firm base of his supporters. Recently, Kim has been scouted by Rhee to take the job post of being the first ever Chief of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Southern government of Korea, and is seriously considering it over and over again. Although he politically supports Rhee, however, any sort of injustice within the formation of the government, policies, or the constitution will not be tolerated under his power. As the only member who has professional knowledge in law within our committee, Kim is expected to submit drafts of constitutional laws through public directives, and thoroughly provide judicial advice to other delegates who wish to propose a policy, regarding its legalness. As he is the man with the power to define the legalness of all acts and with the power to have great influence in forming the constitutional

laws, which is the basic social contract acting as the base of all policies and protecting the people's rights, which ever political side who succeeds in scouting Kim Byung ro to be their ideal government's Chief of Justice would be likely to achieve their goals.

Um Hyang Sub (엄향섭)

Edwin W. Pauley

Pauley was an American politician and businessman during the 1930s and 1940s. He first set foot within the Democratic Party through a fundraising campaign, later taking on the treasurer position of the Democratic National Committee. He pursued occupations in both politics and business, maintaining his hold in the market as a member of the Interstate Oil and Compact Commission with his job in the Committee. Pauley rapidly rose in his ranks within the committee through his good friend Harry S. Truman, going from petroleum coordinator and director of the Democratic National Convention in 1944. By the next year, Pauley was the US representative in the Allied Reparations committee and continued to serve as a political ambassador and industrial advisor to international conferences that followed.

James F. Byrnes

As the 49th U.S. Secretary of State under President Truman and the one responsible for the U.S.'s foreign policy, Byrnes was present during the Moscow Conference along with Vyacheslav Molotov from the Soviet Union and Ernest Bevin from the UK. Nevertheless, due to growing conflicts with Truman, Byrnes resigned as the Secretary of State in 1947. Yet having sat in substantial talks such as the aforementioned Moscow Conference and the Potsdam Conference—perhaps one of the most pivotal conferences during the Cold War—Byrnes is a significant representative of the U.S. regarding the situation in Korea. Being the first one to introduce the idea of a trusteeship, Byrnes clearly sees Korea incapable of handling both the establishment of a provisional independent government and the communist agenda the Soviets are pushing towards. Following the U.S.-USSR Joint Commission, the U.S. takes the stance of being inclusive of all parties and individuals in the formation of a provisional government regardless of their support of the Moscow Conference, which directly contradicts the ideas of the Soviet Union, ultimately leading to the interference of the UN who suggested holding an election solely in the areas where supervision is possible; thus the South. As this would be able to stop the communists having an influence over Korea, Byrnes undoubtedly seems to be in complete agreement with the UN's decision.

Vyacheslav Molotov

Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov was an esteemed member of the Soviet government, serving as the foreign minister and representative of the Union at the meetings amongst Allied powers both during and after the second World War. Molotov was also a leading member of the Bolshevik Party and took great part in the organization's revolutionary acts.

He was actively involved in the Soviet Union's foreign affairs department even prior to WWII as well, acting as the key negotiator in the German-Soviet Non Aggression Pact in 1939. Once Joseph Stalin came to power, Molotov maintained his position as the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and continued to play a prominent role in establishing various alliances with other stronghold nations, as well as taking part in the creation of the United Nations in the 1945 San Francisco Conference.

Ivan Chistyakov

Christyakov is highly regarded within the Soviet Union as an honorable colonel general of the Soviet Army, having served in numerous landmark battles including the Russian Civil War and the Battle of Stalingrad. After World War II, he was assigned to command the 25th Army, which was substantially responsible for the surrender of the Japanese in the Korean peninsula. His army soon after relocated to Pyongyang while the Moscow Conference carried on in the Soviet Union. The success his army led in driving out the Japanese could be an important factor in the sudden influence of communism over Korea, which seems to put a bitter taste in the mouth of the Americans. While both sides must come to an agreement with unrest growing between the Korean people, Chistyakov not only fully recognizes but also takes pride in his part in liberating Korea and doesn't want to give it all in to the Americans.

Possible Solutions

Solution #1

Delegates each with different goals and perspectives cooperate as a whole through negotiation, partially gaining their political wants (i.e. a unified government of the north and the south but being under American democratic influence) but yielding some of their personal ambitions (i.e. coming to administrative power).

Carrying out the decision of the UN

With the United Nations having suggested an election that involves both the North and South and with the Soviets refusing supervision in the North, carrying out an election in only the South may not seem like the best option; nevertheless it may be the only one. If there's one thing that all Korean people share, it's the thought that the time of Japanese rule was something that the country should never go back to. If the country remains in a stalemate without a functioning government let alone a provisional one, it may be just a matter of time until another major country like the U.S. or the USSR to sweep in and take over. Not only that, as the country remains practically lawless without a sovereign justice system, foreign conflicts may not be the only component of concern. The country must act fast, and this just may be the fastest way.

Choosing to rely on foreign forces as the long-term political power of Korea

The US as well as the Soviet Union are currently occupying the Peninsula as an indirect governing force. With both the US and the Soviets being global superpowers, possess much more experience in self-governance in comparison to the political figures of Korea, who have, as unfortunate as it is, been under the proxy of Japanese colonial control for over a decade. Instead of choosing to risk the instability a-self-governing-Korea could bring upon the security of the citizens, delegates may choose to simply seek assistance from stronger, global powers.

Questions to Consider

1. What is the best form of government to benefit the people in pursuing prosperity, considering that the time period of the status quo is right after the emotionally painstaking era of Japanese colonization?
2. As a politician with the ambitions of wanting to achieve political/personal goals by gaining the support of the people, what negotiation/cooperation/criticizing strategies can you successfully implement regarding your public relationships with other delegates to achieve your goals?
3. Despite their substantial participation in liberating the Korean peninsula, to what extent should the U.S. and the USSR take influence over the country? Would an increase in foreign interference, regardless of their motives, ultimately lead to the loss of Korea's sovereignty?
4. Jeju Island is a fairly marginalized group even within the frail economic situation of present day Korea, and hostility seems to be growing towards the island with rumors and distrust towards the communists, and continuous conflicts within the island against the police force. How should a country, seemingly without a governing body as of present, deal with a situation with such rapidly growing tension?

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