



Stanford Model United Nations Conference 2014

Cabinet of Park Chung-Hee



Chair: Yegina Whang
Co-Chair: Kendra Ritterhern
Crisis Director: Hayley Ritterhern

Chair Letter

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

My name is Yegina Whang, and it is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the Cabinet of Park Chung Hee Cabinet of SMUNC 2014! Born and raised in Los Angeles, I am currently a sophomore at Stanford University studying International Relations. This is my second year involved in SMUNC and MUN. When I'm not traveling with the Stanford MUN team or watching our football team dominate other Pac-12 schools, I serve on the board for the Society for Internationals Affairs at Stanford and work as a research intern for the International Strategy and Reconciliation Foundation.

As members of the cabinet, you will all have a unique opportunity to determine how history could have radically changed. Distinct political moves and novel strategies could decide a very different fate for the South Korea we have come to know today. I hope that your understanding of this complex political situation will enable you to better understand the intricacies of East Asian politics and shed some light on the difficulty of building a true democracy overseas. As it turns out, the daughter of Park Chung Hee is the president of South Korea today, and there has not been a more relevant time to hold this committee.

As a Korean-American and a student deeply interested in East Asian politics, I am absolutely thrilled to be your chair, and I cannot wait to hear your perspectives on the Korean political climate during this era. I am looking forward to an exciting committee filled with intellectual debate and rapid solutions to crises.

Best of luck,

Yegina Whang

Chair, Cabinet of Park Chung Hee

Introduction of the Committee

The Cabinet will deal with the Republic of Korea during the early 1970s, starting right at the wake of President Park Chung Hee's second term. It has been a week since the adoption of the Yushin Constitution, and there has been widespread civil unrest across the country since this revision. It will be the cabinet's utmost responsibility to quell all protest and dissent in the population. Members of the cabinet will also undertake the task of continuing Korea's rapid economic growth and industrializing the country. Foreign diplomacy will also be on the agenda, as South Korea begins to gain prominence on the international stage as it flexes its economic might. The cabinet will further guide and council the president on other domestic issues in order to consolidate his and each member of the cabinet's power for years to come.

Rules and Procedures

Time Scope for the Committee

The committee will begin on October 24, 1972 and end on October 24, 1975.

Directives

Unlike GA committees, crisis committees pass directives. Directives are generally shorter than resolutions and several are usually introduced during one committee session. Different types of directives are explained below. The chair has to approve directives before they are voted upon. Once a directive has been passed, crisis will decide how to respond. The chairs will be placing a high emphasis on historical accuracy, creative and comprehensive directives. What that means is we don't want to see directives that say, "Ask Chinese government about North Korean troop levels." Instead, we want to see you utilizing your character's background and influence, focusing on interests your gang's economic interests, and coming up with complete and thoughtful directives that achieve your objectives. The more thought-out your story line is, the more likely it will be successful in crisis.

Joint Directives

Joint directives are between individuals. Include all the delegates names in the sponsors' list; it will not be formally voted on in committee. Individual joint directives can be secret or public. If marked public, the directive will be read out when directives are introduced but will not be formally voted on.

Personal Directives

Delegates may also issue personal directives. These may either be secret or public, with public directives read out when directives are introduced.

Communiqués

Communiqués are public declarations or private communications with individuals or groups. Crisis will embody the people you are trying to contact, and update you on your communiqué accordingly. Rules for committee, joint and personal communiqués follow the same rules as directives.

Please note that you shouldn't assume your communiqués are secure just because you mark them as secret. You may want to include specific measures to prevent sabotage or sensitive information getting leaked.

The History of the Republic of Korea

Early History

Commonly known as South Korea today, the Republic of Korea has a complex and rich history that dates back 500,000 years. The Korean Peninsula is located on the northeastern corner of the Asian continent, where it is bordered by China and Japan. Artifacts of pottery and stone tools indicate that Neolithic-age settlements inhabited the peninsula as far back as 4000 B.C. and that by 2000 B.C., a pottery culture had spread from China. Around 1100 B.C., people began to migrate from China and eventually established the city of Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea today. By 300 B.C., the first walled town states appeared, gradually increasing in number and size.

The Three Kingdoms Period (57 BC-668 AD) and the Silla Dynasty (668 AD- 935 AD)

The Three Kingdoms Period ushered in the Iron Age and split the Korean peninsula into three kingdoms: Paekche, Koguryo, and Silla. These kingdoms were heavily influenced by their Chinese neighbors, and they constantly waged wars to gain supremacy and territory. After forming an alliance with China, Silla was able to defeat both Paekche and Koguryo. By 668 A.D., the peninsula was unified under Silla rule and a shared belief in Confucian statecraft and Buddhism. By 671 A.D., Silla had invaded Chinese-held territories, and by 676 A.D., Chinese commanderies were driven off the peninsula, ensuring that the Korean people could develop and live independently without outside influences. The kingdom's capital, Kyongju, was located on the southeastern tip of Korea near the modern-day city of Busan and was the center of flourishing culture and trade.



The Koryo Dynasty (918-1392)

In the late 700s, the Silla kingdom declined as local warlords began to break away from the government and form their own states. Wang Kon, the founder of the new state Koguryo in the central peninsula, defeated the remnants of the Silla dynasty and the forces of the new emerging state Paekche. Koguryo, shortened to Koryo, created a tradition of aristocratic continuity that lasted into the modern era and fostered an exchange of culture and goods with the neighboring Song dynasty. The Koryo dynasty was repeatedly invaded by the Mongols, attempts that eventually turned into success in the thirteenth century. Though China's Ming dynasty

defeated the Mongols in the mid-14th century, the Mongols continued to hold power. The puppet Koryo rulers were thus divided into pro-Mongol and pro-Ming factions.

The Chosun Dynasty (1392-1910)

Eventually, the pro-Ming faction took control of the Koryo court, and its leader, Yi Song-gye, founded Korea's longest dynasty called the Chosun dynasty. Yi Song-gye proclaimed Seoul as the peninsula's capital, passed land reforms, declared state ownership of property, created a new tax base, and made the official religion Confucianism. During this period, King Sejong created Hangul, a phonetic-based alphabet that gave birth to the official Korean language of today.

Between 1592-1598, the Chosun dynasty was constantly at war and fought Japanese invasions. Combined Ming and Korean forces eventually defeated the Japanese. Peace for the Chosun dynasty was short-lived, however, as the Manchu invaded China, creating the Qing dynasty, and Korea, establishing a tributary relation with the Chosun rulers. However, China's diminishing influence and Japan's growing power escalated into the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895), which effectively ended Chinese rule in Korea.

Intense rivalries began to form in East Asia, as countries sought to carve out spheres of influence, including Japan and Russia who planned to divide Korea at the 38th parallel. However, Japan claimed Korea as a colony in 1910 after victory in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905).

Japanese Occupation

Japanese occupation of Korea lasted thirty years. During the first decade of occupation, Japanese officials consolidated their power by making sure that Koreans were not allowed to publish newspapers or form political groups. During this time, European-styled transport and communication networks were established and a national banking system was created. Despite this movement towards modernization, the unequal treatment of Koreans led to the March First Independence Movement in 1919, which constituted a series of protests. Japanese authorities responded with violence, killing around 7,000 Koreans.

As a result of widespread dissent, the second decade of Japanese rule underwent a liberalization. Japan's new "cultural policy" allowed Koreans to publish newspapers, organize labor unions, and partake in, albeit limited, freedom of expression. However, the second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945) and World War II brought an end to this policy as Korea. Koreans were conscripted as laborers and soldiers in the Japanese Imperial Army. Japanese government officials forbade the use of the Korean language, shut down all Korean newspapers, and built



Shinto shrines, measures that were indicative of the unprecedented oppression that marked the third decade of Japanese colonization. Koreans were also told to replace their names with Japanese ones and were stripped of their culture and identity. This history of 36 years of occupation has manifested itself in politics today, as it remains a huge obstacle in normalizing Korean-Japanese relations.

A Divided Nation

Korea was liberated on the day of Japanese surrender in WWII on August 15, 1945. Though the defeat of Axis forces effectively led to the end of Japanese colonization, the Korean peninsula did not gain the freedom and independence that it was promised at the Yalta Conference in February 1945. The Allied forces believed that an international trusteeship was necessary to transition the nation from colonial rule to independence. Despite great opposition from Koreans, the Allied leaders decided to split the peninsula at the 38th parallel, with the Soviet Union controlling the northern half and the United States gaining the southern half.

In the midsts of the Cold War, tension brewed on the peninsula as the Soviets built a communist political and military structure in North Korea. In response, a pro-American government was created in the southern half of the Korean peninsula. The Republic of Korea was officially established on August 15, 1948 with Syngman Rhee as its first president. The first

and foremost policy of Rhee's administration was anti-communism and unification by expanding upward. Shortly after, on September 9, 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or North Korea, was born with Kim Il-sung appointed as the leader of the Communist Party.



The Korean War

On June 25, 1950, Kim Il-sung sent North Korean troops across the 38th parallel. Larger and more equipped than their South Korean counterparts, the soldiers were able to capture Seoul within three days. By early August, the South Korean army was forced onto the southeastern portion of the peninsula, while North Korean forces took hold of the remaining territory. At this point, the United States asked the UN Security Council to intervene out of fear that inaction would imply appeasement of communist aggression in other parts of the world.

On September 15, 1950, General Douglas MacArthur led UN forces into Korea, and within a few weeks, almost all of North Korea had been taken by U.S. and South Korean forces. However, when they started to encroach on the China-North Korea border, the Chinese also entered the war and enabled North Korea to regain its territory up to the 38th parallel. The war dragged on with little exchange of territory, and a stalemate was held. On July 27, 1953, both sides signed a cease-fire agreement, but the two countries still remain technically at war even

today. The 38th parallel serves as a de-facto border barrier, and is called the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). Nearly 5 million people died during this short, yet bloody war.

Post-War South Korea



The aftermath of the war reduced the entire peninsula into rubble and dimmed the chances for peaceful reunification. In 1952, Syngman Rhee was elected president by popular vote. Yet his undemocratic measures to stay in power, such as the passing of a national security law that closed newspapers and imprisoned critics, resulted in an increasingly discontent civilian population. Rhee also revised the constitution to make the presidency a directly-elected position, exempted himself from the eight-year term limit, and declared martial law in



order to execute leaders of the opposing party, accusing them of being North Korean spies. These measures allowed the the Rhee administration to rig the elections multiple times until the March 15, 1960 presidential elections, which Rhee won by a landslide. The extremely corrupt nature of Rhee's presidency, along with the worsening economic and social hardships, led to the April 19 Student Revolution that year. Escalated protests led to Rhee's resignation on April 26.

After the student protests, foreign minister Heo Jeong held power until July 29 parliamentary elections. The assembly elected Yun Bo-seon as President in August 1960, and the Democratic Party, which had been in the opposition in the previous administration, easily gained seats and power. Political activity grew rapidly during this time, and military and police officials who were involved in anti-democratic activities from the previous administration were purged. Despite this shift towards democracy, the economy still suffered while North Korea's economy continued to grow. The failure of the Yun administration to implement reforms and improve the economic status of the country led to social unrest and political turmoil.

The Park Regime

President Park Chung Hee became the 3rd President of the Republic of Korea after he was officially voted into office on October 16, 1963, almost two years since he led a military coup and disposed President Yun Bo-seon. Immediately after he took office, he focused on export-oriented economic growth through his Five-Years Plans. The project was designed to increase wealth within the country through heavy industry and the textile industry. President Park's Five-Years Plan was largely successful, as he emphasized exports and heavy industries, working carefully with a dozen South Korean entrepreneurial elite families, called *chaebols*. To spur rapid industrialization, President Park loaned out foreign aid money from Japan and the

United States but charged little to no interest. This mutually beneficial government-corporate cooperation worked as the government lays out the blueprints for economic success while the chaebols make the plans into reality. This period was met with increased urbanization, more opportunities for education, and a better standard for living. However, the standard of living for laborers and farmers still remained low since laborers worked for low wages in order to increase price competitiveness and farmers had little income since the government controlled prices.

President Park wanted South Korea to have a bigger role on the international stage as well. In order to maintain close ties with the United States and receive large amounts of aid, President Park sent 300,000 Korean soldiers to fight with U.S. forces in the Vietnam War. He also sought to normalize relations with Japan, leading to the ratification of the Treaty on Basic Relations with Japan and the Republic of Korea. This established basic diplomatic relations between the two countries and brought Japanese funds in the form of loans and compensations for the damaged suffered during the colonial era. However, in return, Japan never had to issue an official apology, which created great protest across Korea.

Park Chung Hee was re-elected as president during the 1967 elections. Shortly after in 1969, he revised a constitutional amendment that prevented him from seeking a third term. Though major demonstrations broke out due to this change that was reminiscent of Rhee's presidency and the majority of protesters supported opposition leader Kim Dae-jung, Park was re-elected once again in the 1971 election.

After the opposition party gained most of the seats in the following parliamentary elections, Park felt vulnerable enough to declare a state of national emergency on December 6, 1971. On October 17, 1972, President Park declared martial law, which officially dissolved the National Assembly and suspended all amendments from the Constitution. On November 21, 1972, President Park issued the Yusin Constitution, which gave him control over the parliament and the possibility of permanent presidency. All branches of the government were also controlled by the president, as well as educational guidelines. The increasingly authoritarian rule led to stronger and stronger protests, and the Park administration responded by jailing hundreds of civilians who were involved in the democratic movement. On October 16, 1979, mass demonstrations began at Busan National University. The protests eventually spread to other universities and moved into the streets, On October 26, 1979, President Park was assassinated by Kim Jae-kyu, the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, effectively ending the 18 year authoritarian rule of President Park Chung Hee.



A Timeline of Events Up Until This Committee

- May 16, 1961: A military coup overthrows the Second Republic of South Korea, putting General Park Chung Hee in power.
- October 15, 1963: Park Chung Hee wins the presidential election, marking the beginning of the 3rd Republic of South Korea.
- 1963: The beginning of the 5-Year Plans.
- 1964: South Korean soldiers deployed to the Vietnam War.
- June 22, 1965: The Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea is signed.
- December 5, 1968: Proclamation of the National Education Charter.
- April 27, 1969: President Park Chung Hee narrowly wins re-election.
- August 12, 1972: The first Red Cross talks are initiated between North and South Korea.
- October 17, 1972: Emergency Martial Law is declared.
- November 21, 1972: The Yushin Constitution is adopted and confirmed.

Issues Confronting the Cabinet

Domestic Policy

Public Discontent

Civilians, especially students, have become increasingly unhappy with the Yushin Constitution and President Park Chung Hee's presidency, despite the great level of economic achievement this nation has seen in the past few years. There have been large crowds of college students and citizens gathering at the nation's best universities in order to protest and demand the resignation of our president. Approval ratings are also at an all-time low.

Economic growth

Economic policy has been the primary focus of our cabinet since President Park Chung Hee's last term. Our cabinet must now shift our Five-Years plan towards a new phase and focus on other industries in order to sustain the rapid growth of our economy. China opening up its market this year to the United States for the first time since 1949 will threaten our edge on the market for cheap South Korean goods and services. We must continue to provide the Korean people with jobs and income in order to remain in good standing with those who still support President Park Chung Hee. We must also remember to maintain good relations with the chaebols.

National Security

Despite the protection that U.S. military forces provide our nation, we must be vigilant of external forces that threaten the safety and sovereignty of our nation. We must create means of protecting ourselves from more powerful nations and enemies, either in the means of a bigger army or other technology. President Park Chung Hee has wanted to pursue a nuclear weapons option, but this has been heavily condemned by the United States and the UN. Energy and food security are also important priorities for the cabinet to consider.

Foreign Policy

United States of America

We must continue our strong relationship with the United States, as they provide our country with military protection and loans. President Park has sent 320,000 South Korean troops to Vietnam in order to fight alongside with American soldiers. In return for this commitment, we have received tens of billions of dollars in the form of grants, loans, subsidies, and technology transfers. It is vital for the safety and future success of South Korea to maintain good relations while trying to gain equal footing rather than being a pawn of the U.S. We must act in our nation's best interests without the constant intervention of the United States.

North Korea

Our greatest priority with North Korea is achieving reunification. Our cabinet has achieved a great milestone this year by initiating talks between our government and North Korea. We must continue such talks in order to prevent outbreaks of violence and aggression from our neighbors. Our government must negotiate with the north on future reunification, making sure we stand by our joint statement stating that we will not allow external forces to interfere on these discussions or the use of military force in this process.

Japan

Though the colonization of our nation by Japanese forces has not been forgotten, our cabinet has worked on normalizing relations with Japan through the recent signings of the Treaty on Basic Relations. This has resulted in a great source of credit that has bolstered our economy. As the Japanese government has recognized South Korea as the only legitimate government on the Korean Peninsula, we must gain their support for future endeavors on reunification. It will be vital to create a close and cooperative relationship with Japan as South Korea becomes a major player in Asia.

South Korean Cabinet of 1972

Executives

Park Chung Hee - President of the Republic of South Korea

Kim Jong-Pil - Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea

Kim Jung-Lum - Secretary to the President

Kim Jay-kyu - Director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency

Army

Chun Doo-hwan - Commanding Officer of the 1st Infantry Division

Chang Chung-ha - Army Chief of Staff

Agencies

Kim Yong-sik - Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Trade and Industry

Minister of Finance

Minister of Employment and Labor

Minister of Education

Minister of Unification

Minister of Justice

Minister of National Defense

Minister of Health and Welfare

Minister of Security and Public

Administration Minister of Construction and

Transportation Minister of Food

Korean Communications Commissioner

Economic Planning Board

Nuclear Safety and Security Commissioner

Mayor of Seoul

Deputy Prime Minister

Speaker of the Assembly

Deputy Speaker of the Assembly

Minister of Strategy and Finance

Chief of the National Police Agency

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