



# WYOMUN IV

## One Giant Leap for Mankind: The Race to the Moon - The Meeting of NACA

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**Crisis Directors:** Hannah Stoppenhagen and Kaelyn Cortes

**Committee Chairs:** Chloe Rajbhandari, Emma Savage, and Drew Vollette

**Director-General:** Molly Brown

**Chief of Staff:** Katherine Nocks

**Secretary-General:** Ben Haward

Dear Delegates,

My name is Hannah Stoppenhagen, and I will be serving as your other crisis director. I have wanted to run this committee since my freshman year of high school, so I am very excited to see it finally being ran.

Model UN has been a large part of my life since I attended my first conference in sixth grade. I have mainly attended conferences in Ohio, but last year I attended the international SSUNS conference in Montreal. I helped run WYOMUN the very first year that it existed, and I have been so proud to see how our conference has grown. I hope to bring my experiences with Model UN to this conference to make it one that you enjoy as much as I have enjoyed putting it together.



In the past I have served as Secretary President at Ohio Model United Nations, as well as a co-chair at WYOMUN, but this year I am fulfilling a more behind-the-scenes role as head crisis director for our committee. Besides model UN, I have been involved in the freshman mentoring program, and the youth group at my church. I have played soccer and swam for the Wyoming High School teams since my freshman year. I intend to study engineering in college next year, and pursue my dream of becoming an aerospace engineer. I am very excited to be able to bring my fascination with space and my love for model united nations together in this committee. I hope that you are all as excited for this committee as I am, and I really look forward to help sharing my interests with you.

Best Regards,

Hannah Stoppenhagen

Head Crisis Director

One Giant Leap for Mankind: The Race to the Moon

Dear Delegates,

My name is Chloe Rajbhandari and I am one of your co-chairs for the American Committee. I am extremely excited to hear each of your ideas and help continue your participation in Model UN! I am also very eager to be a part of your passionate debate.



I have been in Model UN since sixth grade and enjoy any debates concerning global issues. I have loved every second that I have spent in the club and wanted to continue to take part in it during high school. I was interested in joining the Space Race Committee because I am heavily interested in the events of World War II. Throughout WYOMUN, I hope you have a great time and love the topics just as much as we loved writing about them!

Besides Model UN, I am in Young Life and I play soccer. My life is constantly busy and I usually have no free time but if I do it is spent watching shows on netflix, such as The Office, Parks and Rec, or Friends. I also like to play with my dog, Lucy, who is a golden doodle. She also enjoys watching television, but particularly the really sad SPCA commercials. But in all seriousness, I really hope you have a lot of fun debating!

Sincerely,

Chloe Rajbhandari

Co-Committee Chair

One Giant Leap for Mankind: The Race to the Moon

## The Situation

The date is October 4th 1957. The Soviet Union has just successfully launched the first man made satellite into space and is still progressing in their research to make another first in the expedition of space. The United States must not let this happen. In order to prove your worldly dominance to the Soviet Union, it's imperative to make actions that put us in front of the Soviet Union in terms of exploring the realm of space and, by doing so, become one step closer with ending our feud with the Soviets in the Cold War

In order to accomplish this, a meeting of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has been called. This committee was founded on March 3, 1915 with the goal to undertake, promote, and institutionalize aeronautical research. It was also supposed to promote industry, academic, and governmental coordination on war-related projects. During World War II, NACA played a key role in producing working superchargers for high altitude bombers. It also played a key role in producing cutting-edge wing profiles for the North American P-51 Mustang. Under NACA Wernher von Braun prepared a satellite that was supposed to be launched in 1956, but was ultimately delayed. NACA proved to be incredibly successful in the development of American aeronautics, but as the space race began, the members of NACA began to wonder if a program should be created solely to focus on space technology.

## World War II

World War II was the catalyst leading up to the competitive nature between the United States and the Soviet Union. Fueled by the aftermath and international disputes of WWI, WWII was certainly a turning point for both America and Soviet Russia. While they both fought on the side of the allies and ultimately won the war, the result of WWII increased pre-existing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union based on their individuality between communism and democracy, each working towards having supreme power of the international community as each nation worked towards rebuilding post WWII Europe in their vision.

Throughout the war, the United States and the Soviet Union began to collect information about German V1 and V2 rockets. These rockets were used during World War II as a long-range missile. Both countries also captured German scientists, who were then forced to work for the Soviet Union or the United States. The United States and Soviet Union wanted to gain knowledge on these very dangerous rocket weapons so they had a better chance of defeating the other, should fighting break out. While the United States was the only nation with knowledge on how to create a nuclear weapon, on August 29th, 1949 the Soviet Union tested their first atomic bomb. This furthered the tensions between the two nations as they feared that the other might use a nuclear weapon on the other.

## **The Axis and Allied Powers**

Throughout World War II, nations segregated into two separate groups: the Axis and Allied Powers. The Axis Powers consisted of the nations that were the central powers in Europe during World War I. These nations consisted primarily of Germany, Italy, and Japan. Throughout the war, the Axis Powers gained more support by the nations Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and Bulgaria.

The first step the Axis Powers took was to create the Tripartite Pact. This pact, also known as the Berlin Pact, was created between the three original powers and was a defensive military alliance. The Tripartite Pact was primarily directed at the United States. It did not have much effect due to the locations of the countries. With Japan being nearly half-way around the world, there was a lack of communication and both nations had different interests in what they would like to gain from war.

The Allied Powers were made up by the nations that wanted to end the brute aggression of Germany and Japan. Also being named the United Nations, they were led by the "Big Three", the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom and strongly supported by France and Poland. The alliance was formalised by the Declaration by United Nations which declared that they were at an alliance against the axis forces. Together the power had decided that the

main threat to them was the growing German Military who were close to defeating the Soviet Union and after would try to overtake the UK.

## Paris Peace Treaty

The Paris Peace treaty was signed on February 10th, 1947. It was the product from the Paris Peace conference and was the finalised ending to World War II. The negotiation was thoroughly discussed with the now minor axis power, Italy. They wanted to make sure that they could avoid what had happened previously with the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty stated an agreement of monetary reparations, settlement of territorial disputes, and political commitments.

The reparations from the war were becoming a source of tension post-war. The Soviet Union was demanding high amounts of money from countries that had been a part of the Axis Powers. They thought they were entitled to be re-paid by all of the Allied forces due to the conditions they were left under. However, they did not involve Bulgaria because they did not have involvement in war against the Soviet Union. They intended to use their profits from the war to rebuild the cities that had been destroyed and to stabilize their economy.

## The Cold War

The Cold War was not a war as we typically think of it, but rather a period of high tensions between the Soviet Union and its allies, and the United States and theirs. Because no fighting officially broke out, there was no official start to the cold war, but it is generally accepted to have started in 1947. Tensions rose between the United States and the Soviet Union towards the end of World War II as both nations became afraid that the other would use newly developed aircrafts to launch espionage attacks against the other. Both nations also feared that the other would launch nuclear weaponry at them. Out of this fear, both sides looked at different ways to demonstrate superiority over the rival, so they turned to space expedition.

## Tension Between Nations

Tensions were high between the Soviet Union and the United States due to the defense strategy of mutually assured destruction (M.A.D.). Since the United States and the Soviet Union both possessed the technology to construct and launch nuclear weapons, if they were to engage in nuclear warfare it was almost guaranteed that both countries would be destroyed. M.A.D. follows this idea by stating that each country possessed enough nuclear weaponry to destroy the other side, and that if attacked, each side would not hesitate to do so. M.A.D. worked due to the fear of destruction of both countries if they were to attack the other. This principle is primarily what kept the Cold War from becoming an actual war.

## American Post-War Fear

After World War II, Americans feared the rise of the Soviet Union because the Russians were quickly gaining power. The United States believed that Soviet Communism was becoming popular. This fear spread quickly over news, media, and politicians. Americans were anxious that the Soviet Union would attempt to take over the US and turn it into a communist nation, taking away all of the citizen's power since a communist nation did not allow individual rights and was governed by a single party. The United States watched as the Communist Party was quickly spreading throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa. Despite their fear, America, was economically stable after the war, and was also gaining power in parallel to the Soviet Union.

Still, frightened by the expansion of Communism, America decided to take action. President Harry Truman created a policy of containment. It was established to prevent the growth of the Soviet Union. Americans believed the Soviets were trying to impose their control and communist beliefs on the rest of the world. In order to stop this, they wanted to restrict the growth and expansion of Soviet Russia and their communist beliefs.

## The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan

In 1947, the United States knew that something had to be done to counter the Soviet Union's global influence. Specifically, something had to be done about Stalin's encouragement of rivalries between different capitalist nations, which, if left unchecked could lead to another war. On March 12 1947, Truman announced his plan to Congress. In Truman's speech he explained that the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union was a conflict between free peoples and totalitarian regimes. Truman's proposed solution was to have the United States adopt the policy of containment. To support the strategy of containment proposed in the Truman Doctrine, the United States established the Marshall Plan, which was a pledge of economic assistance to all European countries. This pledge of assistance even applied to the Soviet Union, if they were willing to participate. The purpose of the Marshall Plan was to rebuild the democratic and economic systems of Europe, as well as to combat the threat of communist parties seizing power in Europe.

## United States Containment Policy

In the Truman Doctrine, President Truman proposed the strategy of containment. The goal of containment was to contain the spread of communism throughout Europe and the world. It was introduced in response to the Soviet Union seeking to expand the Communist sphere of influence. The policy was based on the Long Telegram, a document written by George F. Kennan, which stated that the Russians believed that they were in a constant war with capitalism. It also stated that Communism would eventually collapse, the United States just had to wait it out and prevent Communism from spreading..

## The Berlin Blockade

When Germany collapsed, its capital, Berlin, was divided into four sectors, each granted to another Ally country. For a while, reparations agreements were discussed to try and



merge the sections back together again. When those fell through in 1946, the United States and its allies feared the power that the Soviet controlled East Berlin would have over their smaller sections. To counteract this threat the United States, France, and Great Britain combined their sectors into the singular, West Berlin. The goal of these nations was to revive the German economy, which they feared could not be accomplished under Soviet control. Fearing the newly merged West Berlin, the Soviet Union implemented the Berlin Blockade on June 24, 1948, and it became one of the first conflicts of the Cold War.

Even though the United States and its allies controlled part of Berlin, Berlin lay deep in Russian controlled Germany. As an attempt to weaken their hold on Western Berlin, the Soviet Union refused to let these countries transport food and supplies through Russian Germany. Refusing to accept defeat under the blockade, and to deliver much needed supplies to the people of West Berlin, the United States, Britain, France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and several other countries launched the ambitious Berlin Airlift. By launching the Berlin Airlift, America and its allies were able to keep their control over West Berlin by airlifting supplies into the city, and in May 1949, Stalin accepted defeat and lifted the blockade.

## **The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**

In April 1949, the United States, Britain, France, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal joined in a public alliance that stated that an attack on one of them, was an attack on all of them. It was formed with the goal to “Keep the Russians out, the Americans in, and the German’s down.” While member nations are obligated to respond if another member nation is attacked, they are able to choose how they respond. This means that a nation is not obligated to fight and send troops for another member nation.

## **The Arms Race**

While the United States was the first country with access to an atomic weapon, they would soon not be the only one. On August 29, 1949, the Soviets successfully detonated their first atomic bomb, beginning the arms race between the two nations. This race led to numerous nuclear tests by the America and the Soviets, along with the and the creation of many nuclear

weapons. These immense arsenals led to immense paranoia in the two nations, and the theories of Brinkmanship, the use of the threat of war in order to achieve compromises between the US and the Soviets, and MAD, an unspoken policy in which if either side launched a direct attack against the other party, the latter would respond in launching their entire arsenal.

## The Space Race

With the tensions of the world higher than ever before, the line between life and a nuclear apocalypse is thin. The Arms Race has created enough nuclear power to destroy all humanity. To avoid complete global destruction, you must show your superiority in other outlets such as spreading democracy throughout the world, expanding your influence, and prove that you have the best science, engineering, and technology in the world. The Soviets have already begun this process with their first successful satellite, Sputnik. You cannot let the USSR beat you to the title of the best nation in the world by winning this space race of extraterrestrial dominance. You must prove you are deserving of the title, *The City Upon a Hill*.

## Questions to Consider

Delegates should consider these questions during their research and when formulating ideas for solutions.

1. What scientists and technology do you possess that could get your nation to the moon?
2. How can you gather intel on the Soviet Union?
3. Should the United States keep the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, or create a new program?

## Positions

### James H. Doolittle - NACA Chairman

James H. Doolittle was a pioneering pilot, aeronautical engineer, combat leader, and military strategist for the United States. His work continued from WWI until the Cold War, and helped continue the progression of the US throughout WWII as well. His most famous accomplishment in war was leading a bomb raid in Tokyo in 1942. This was the first American attack on Japanese mainland. He helped design sixteen military aircraft machines that dropped

bombs. However, the planes were low on fuel and ended up turning into missiles and crashing into China and Soviet Russia. The raid killed 50 and injured over 400 Japanese civilians. He was famous for his participation with US aircrafts specifically used for combat. Doolittle is a key factor to the success of the US and needs to continue his engagement with the US aeronautical team of engineers to help his entire team find victory.

### **Edward R. Sharp - Director of the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory**

Edward R. Sharp was a leading director for NACA. After leaving the Navy, Sharp joined NACA in 1922. After a short time, he became chief administrative officer and served in that position from 1925 to 1940. At this time he moved to Cleveland and began his work at the Lewis Research Center. This is where he started his work designing the aircrafts for the United States. He also had strong legal experience that allowed him to negotiate contracts. This ended up being an important gateway to his success. He earned the US Medal of Merit, presented to him by President Truman. This honor eventually led to Sharp gaining authority over the aviation facilities and testing. With this new work laid out ahead of him, he will be in need of constant focus and determination to support the US to success.

### **Colonel Norman C. Appold - Assistant to the Deputy Commander for US Air Force, and Weapons Systems, Air Research, and Development Command: US Air Force**

Colonel Norman C. Appold joined the US Air Force in 1942 where he flew bombers across Romania. He eventually became a B-24 pilot throughout WWII and worked to guide the production of extremely heavy lift aircraft to the Air Force. He flew more than 63 missions over European and Mediterranean regions. One of the most famous was the low level attack on the Ploesti oil refineries on August 1st, 1943. This was the first large-scale attack on a direct WWII target of the US. Appold has achieved great work but still is under the constant pressure from the other countries targeting the US in the war. But with a strong understanding of the Soviet's air force he could be a major factor in changing the outcome for the better.

### **Abraham Hyatt - Research and Analysis Officer Bureau of Aeronautics, Department of the Navy**

In 1937, Abraham Hyatt began his engineering career at the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Co. and went on to serve as the chief structural engineer McDonnell Aircraft Corp. While there, he worked on the Polaris missile program and served on a space technology committee of the NACA. He primarily worked with the US during the Cold War and helped to create some of the first submarine-launched ballistic missiles that were centered towards the idea of being launched from a submarine which would make the missile require less fuel. This being said, Hyatt needs to be able to have knowledge on the missiles used, helping him and his team achieve victory.

### **Hendrik Wade Bode - Director of Research Physical Sciences, Bell Telephone Laboratories**

A pioneer of modern control theory and electronic telecommunications, Hendrik Bode revolutionized both the content and methodology of his chosen fields of research. He was responsible for important contributions to the design, guidance and control of anti-aircraft systems during World War II. He was also responsible for contributions to the design and control of missiles and anti-ballistic missiles. His research was used to help NACA build their rocket systems. His thorough research and diligent work left the US with ample opportunity to expand their missile programs and reach out past their original boundaries. He began to create more advanced military technology such as the first wireless feedback loop and robot weapons. Not only did he have the US in his mind but also how to defend against the Soviet Union. The Space Race was on and he was yet to back down, creating for the good of his nation.

### **Hugh Dryden - NACA Director**

Hugh Dryden is known as an outstanding mathematician and very knowledgeable in Physics. At age 14 he graduated high school, then he graduated from John Hopkins University after only three years and then received an M.S. in Physics. Hugh Dryden continued his successful life by becoming director of Aerodynamics Division of the National Bureau of Standards and creating WWII airplanes. Hugh then became a member of the NACA and helped with a successful bomb program in WWII. Hugh Dryden then became director of the NACA and helped with the creation of the American X-15.

## **Wernher von Braun - Technical Director at the US Army's Ballistic Missile Agency**

Werner von Braun was a space architect and engineer who is credited for the making of the V-2 rocket and Saturn V rocket. Braun worked as an aerospace engineer for Nazi Germany throughout WWII. Once the war ended he secretly moved to the United States under the Operation Paperclip program.

## **Dr. George Ludwig - Designer/Builder of Cosmic Ray Detector**

A young recently graduated student from the University of Iowa who was in charge of designing cosmic ray instruments for satellites. He was successful in doing this and his cosmic ray instruments were attached to Vanguard and Explorer satellites.

## **William Randolph Lovelace II - Lovelace Foundation for Medication Education and Research**

A well-educated man of science, Lovelace was an American physician with a focus of experimentation and advancements in the aerospace field. He graduated Harvard in 1934 then became a Flight Surgeon in the Army Medical Corps Reserve. In 1947 he helped found the Loveland Medical Foundation to continue his work on medical aerospace technology. He believed women may be more suitable due to their smaller and lighter frames and did extensive research into space training and flight.

## **S.K. Hoffman - General Manager, Rocketdyne Division, North American Aviation**

Born in 1902, Hoffman was an engineer of an interesting focus, spacecraft. He joined North American Aviation in 1949 then became a general manager of a new division he named Rocketdyne. In this he focused on and directed the development of liquid fuel rocket engines, hoping to help the US put a satellite into space with his technology.

## **Milton U. Clauser - Director of the Aeronautical Research Laboratory,**

## **the Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation**

Born in 1913, Milton Clauser earned a Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, and Doctorate in Philosophy all by 1937. He was a head professor at Purdue University, directing the aerodynamics and structures of guided missile research division from 1950-1954. After that he became the vice- president and director of physical research at the Ramo Wooldridge Corporation in the Space Technology laboratories.

## **Harry Julian Allen - Chief, High Speed Flight Research, NACA Ames**

Harry Allen was born in Illinois, he attended Stanford University and earned a Bachelor of Arts in engineering and then an Aeronautical Engineer professional degree. He joined the NACA's Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory in 1936 then moved to the Ames Research Laboratory. There he became the Chief of the Ames Theoretical Aerodynamics Branch then High-Speed Research Division in 1945. He contributed to the study of subsonic, transonic, supersonic, and hypersonic flow.

## **Horton Guyford Stever - Chairman, Associate Dean of Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

Raised in New York, Horton Stever earned an undergraduate degree in physics then went on to earn a Ph.D. in 1941. In 1942 he served as a civilian scientific liaison officer in London, England where he studied German technology. He then returned to MIT where he served as the associate dean of engineering.

## **Dr. William H. Pickering - Head of Design Process at CalTech**

Dr. William Pickering received his education at CalTech, specializing in electrical engineering. In 1944, he became involved with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California. He was appointed to Director of the lab in 1954. As Director, Pickering needs to oversee his scientists and engineers to ensure that the Americans can launch a satellite soon. The United State's fate in the Space Race depends on his teams being able to launch a satellite into space.

## **James Van Allen - Head of the University of Iowa Department of Physics and Astronomy**

Since his appointment in 1951, James Van Allen and his students have been responsible for many important scientific studies. Him and his students were responsible for the discovery of electrons which he believed caused the Aurora Borealis. He was also the first person to devise a balloon-rocket, a “rockoon”, that allowed scientific instruments to be carried higher than ever before. In 1953 Van Allen was credited with the discovery of the radiation belts around the earth after his Rockoons discovered the first hints of the belts. Van Allen’s Rockoons could be the key to the United States launching a satellite into space.

## **Neil H. McElroy - Secretary of Defense**

Charles E. Wilson, the United State’s current Secretary of Defense is set to retire in 4 days, and Neil H. McElroy is to replace them. He is currently a successful businessman, serving as president of the Procter & Gamble Company in Cincinnati, Ohio. While McElroy is a successful businessman, his only prior experience in the federal government was serving as chairman of the White House Conference on Education. McElroy must overcome his lack of political experience to ensure the defense of the United States. He also must decide whether the launch of Sputnik poses a real threat to the United States security.

## **Further Reading**

Although this guide is a great starting point for research, additional investigation is necessary for further understanding of the committee and the topics to be discussed. Below are a few sources to help delegates begin this process. That being said, delegates are strongly encouraged to look for sources beyond those listed here, especially when researching topics specific to particular positions. Taking these actions will ensure a successful committee experience for all delegates.

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