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IZMIR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT STUDY GUIDE

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İZMİR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

I. Letter from the Secretary-General

Distinguished Prospective Participants,

An exquisite feeling of immunity and pleasure besieges me as I am able to welcome you to the fifth annual gathering session of the Izmir University of Economics Model United Nations Conference namely ECOMUN. I shall indicate the determination I have regarding the ability to succeed of ECOMUN 2017 in the efforts of adapting your approaches on the animation of decision-making and innovative activities.

Evolving from this desire, our process of academic construction targets the quality in the controversy of international organizations and the pleasure in the intricate details of the diplomacy. The fast-paced and vital structure of politics and the prestigious strength of knowledge in negotiations will amount to an incomparable experience and ECOMUN 2017 will serve as a rehearsal for the MUN enthusiasts, who would like to feel themselves in reality. To facilitate the realization of this vision, we prepared our simulations on the idea of six different views of diplomacy.

Delegates of Conference on Disarmament will address and find solutions to today's armament related issues, security dilemmas, focusing on the armament in outer space and nuclear arms race.

It is my utmost wish that the design of ECOMUN 2017 excites and delights you as much as it drives us to excel. I would like to state that, on behalf of our Director-General Ms. Buse Bircan and Deputy Director-General Ms. Seray Güderel and all the members of the Teams of ECOMUN 2017, we are excitedly awaiting your arrival to Izmir Economy University on the 24th of July 2017.

Best Regards,

Merve NOYAN

Secretary-General of Izmir University of Economics Model United Nations 2017

II. Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Esteemed Participants,

I welcome you all to the 2017 edition of the Izmir Univertsity of Economics Model United Nations Conference(ECOMUN) and to the lovely city it takes place in. My name is Uğur Özbek, I am a junior student in Translation and Interpreting Studies at Yeditepe University and I'll be delighted to serve as your Under-Secretary General in the conference.

Even though not an official UN Committee, Conference on Disarmament(CD) works closely with UN and its other bodies and plays a vital role on disarmament issues. This high level of cooperation with other bodies and organization should always be considered and applied by the delegates during the conference in order to reach desired outcomes. In the ECOMUN 2017 simulation of the CD we'll work on two agenda items, one regarding nuclear disarmament, the other regarding arms race in space. Delegates will have to work hard and be creative to come up with applicable solutions. Another very critical point is time constraints. Considering CD is a very crowded committee with two agenda items to discuss, using the available time efficiently is the determining factor pertaining to the committees success. That is why the delegates must swiftly work and focus on applicable solutions and put them into the documents of the committee rather than wasting time.

I also would like to thank my academic assistant Ms. Nilay Özçalışan for her efforts on preparing this study guide which should prove very useful if read carefully. I am looking forward to meeting you in İzmir and have a memorable experience.

Best Wishes

Uğur Özbek

III. Committee Background

The Conferance on Disarmament (CD) is a forum which established in 1979 by the international community to discuss multilateral arms control and disarmament agreements. It was a consequence of the first Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly (SSOD-I) which held in 1978. Conference is not officially organisation of United Nations (UN), it is dependent to UN with a personal representative of the UN Secretary General which serves as the Secretary General of the conferance. The Conferance on Disarmament is include overall multilateral arms control and disarmament problems/issues. The CD is focused on issues such as cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, prevention of nuclear war and arms race in outer space and new models of weapons of mass destruction.

IV. Key Definitions and Concepts

Nuclear Profileration: The term used for the rapid spread and increase of the nuclear weapons, materials, components and technology.

Warhead: An explosive device that damages its surroundings with its blast wave. Warheads are mounted on missiles, rockets or torpedos in order to deliver them to their target as they are ineffective on their own.

Intercontinental Balistic Missile(ICBM): A guided missile that follows a ballistic trajectory to reach its destination with a minimum range of 5500 kilometers. Some variants of ICBM's can also be launched from submarines, in which case they are called Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile(SLBM). Todays technology allows as much as 12 warheads to be attached to same ICBM which makes attacking multiple targets with a single missile possible.

Anti-Ballistic Missile: A missile specifically designed to intercept other ballistic missiles in order to prevent them from reaching their target. Anti-Ballistic missiles are generally launched from ground-based silos.

Spaceflight: A flight that takes in place in space using specifically designed spacecraft with or without humans on board. A spaceflight generally begins with a powerful rocket launch in order for the craft to overcome the earths garvity. Once the craft is in space it follows a trajectory according to the scientific rules of the space.

Satellite: A man-made device deliberately place in the orbit. Regular satellites are used for data transmission, research and communication purposes. Military satellites are intended to be used for wide variety of military purposes such as intelligence gathering, navigation and military communication.

V.Agenda Item 1: Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and Nuclear Disarmament

A. General Information on Nuclear Weapons

A nuclear weapon is a destructive weapon that obtains its power from fission and fusion nuclear reactions or the combination of them. They are very dangerous because a nuclear weapon as the same size as a traditional bomb can be enough to destroy a city through its blast range, fire and radiation effects. Because of their overwhelming destructive capacity, they are considered weapons of mass destruction alongside radiological, chemical and biological weapons and their use and control have been a hot topic of discussion in international community ever since the first nuclear attack in Japan.

Nuclear weapons are used twice in war until now, both of them by United States of America against Japan in World War II. US Air Force has struck the Japanese city of Hiroshima with a uranium fission bomb nicknamed "Little Boy" on August 6th, 1945. Three days later USA attacked another Japanese city of Nagasaki, this time with a plutonium fission bomb nicknamed "Fat Man". Two bombs resulted in the deaths of around two hundered thousand civilians and soldiers. Devestated Japan had no choice but to surrender unconditionally to Allied forces and World War II came to an end. Since the attack against Japan, nuclear weapons have been detonated more than two thousand times for testing and demonstration purposes by the few countries who own them.[i]

There are two main types of nuclear weapons: fission weapons and fusion weapons. Fission weapons derive all of their explosive energy from the fission reactions inside the nucleus of an atom and are thus called "atom bombs" or "atomic bombs". Fusion weapons on the other hand derive most of their explosive power from fusion reactions, albeit not all as fission reactions are still needed to trigger fusion reactions. Fusion weapons are commonly called "thermonuclear weapons" or "hydrogen bombs", as they initiate their fusion reactions between the isotopes of hydrogen. Fusion type weapons are considered much more complex and efficient compared to the fission weapons and today almost all of the existing nuclear weapons are fusion type weapons.

The technology and sysems used to deliver the weapon to its target are called weapon delivery systems and carry significance as they are time consuming and very costly to develop. The primitive method of delivery is using "gravity bombs", meaning simply dropping the bomb from an aircraft to a target benefiting from the gravity. More advanced delivery systems include attaching the nuclear warhead to a missile. These missiles can be launched from missile silos on land or from submarines

and can have very high range, more than 5500 kilometers in the case of intercontinental ballistic missiles(ICBM's).[ii]

B. States that Have Nuclear Weapons

As of today, there are eight officially known states who have nuclear capabilities in the world. United States of America, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, France and People's Republic of China are considered "nuclear-weapon states" under the conditions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons(NPT). These five countries are also the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. The other three nuclear states which are not part of the NPT are: India, Pakistan and North Korea.[iii]

United States was the first country to develop nuclear weapons during the Wolrd War II as they believed Nazi Germany was also working on a nuclear weapon. The development process was named "Manhattan Project" and United Kingdom and Canada also took part in it. The first successful test was held in July 16, 1945. US is also the first country to test the hydrogen bomb in 1952. The country enlarged their nuclear arsenal consistently and built total of 70000 nuclear warheads during the Cold War, more than any other state. US currently has a total of 6800 warheads, 1800 of them being active.

Soviet Union tested its first nuclear weapon in 1949. Soviet nuclear program highly benefited from the intelligence gathered from the successful operations of Soviet spies in USA during the "Manhattan Project". Stalin ordered to develop nuclear weapons as a countermeasure against a possible US threat. Soviet Union also detonated the "Tsar Bomb", the most powerful explosive ever created. After the dissolution of Soviet Union in 1991, the weaponary of it became the property of Russian Federation. As of today, Russian Federation has the highest amount of nuclear warheads in the world with 7000 warheads, however around 1900 of them are active.

United Kingdom gained a lot of experience from their contributions to Manhattan Project and as a result tested its first nuclear bomb in 1952, making it the third country in the world to test nuclear weapons. United Kingdom continued its nuclear program in order to remain one of the major powers of the world and tested its first hydrogen bomb in 1957. As of today UK has in its possession 215 nuclear warheads, 120 of them being in active service.

France tested its first nuclear weapon in 1960 and its first hydrogen bomb in 1968, with the hopes of gaining a leverage in the political crises of the time and becoming a great power. The country currently has around 300 active nuclear warheads in its arsenal.

China tested its first nuclear weapon in 1964 and very shortly after that its first hydrogen bomb in 1967 against the threats of Soviet Union and United States. China's exact strength of nuclear

weaponary is unknown due to limited information available, however the estimates suggest somewhere between 100 to 400 warheads.

India started its nuclear actvity in 1974, with a test project they called "Peaceful Nuclear Explosive". This move recieved great reaction from the international community as they believed India used its civilian nuclear program in order to use it for military purposes. As a result the distinction between civilian and military nuclear programs became increasingly important. Currenty, India is believed to possess a little over 100 nuclear warheads.

It is believed that Pakistan started its nuclear researches secretly in the begginning of the 70's and had access to nuclear bombs in the 80's. Pakistan's nuclear program was largely initiated as a response to its neighbor India, whichs started its nuclear activity around same time. Pakistan has approximately 120 nuclear warheads as of today.

In 2005, North Korea claimed that they successfully tested and possessed nuclear weapons, however this claim was not believed to be true. Later tests in 2006, 2009 and 2013 proved that North Korea has a nuclear program and owns nuclear weapons. While the extent of the North Korea's nuclear capability is largely unknown, international community believes its not as strong as the North Korean officials claim it to be.

Israel is also believed to have nuclear weapons, however Israeli officials have not confirmed anything regarding their nuclear capacity.

Countries such as Germany, Italy, Turkey, Belgium and Netherlands are nuclear weapon sharing countries. This means under the policy of NATO, these countries can play an active role in the usage, storage and delivery of the nuclear weapons originally owned by nuclear capable NATO members in the event of war.[iv]

C. Cold War Era

From the victory against the Nazi Germany in second world war, two superpowers emerged: United States and Soviet Union. The state of extreme diplomatic and military tension between the two superpowers between 1947 and 1991 is called Cold War. Cold war is critical on the issue of nuclear profileration because it shows how important peace and stability is regarding nuclear disarmament and how dangerous it can get without it.

Shortly after the secon world war US started testing and developing new nuclear technologies. US officials believed that they were far ahead of the Soviet Union on nuclear technology, however, with the help of its extensive spy network in US, Soviet Union quickly kept up with the US and became a major nuclear power.

In 60's both sides had enough nuclear power to destroy each other many times over. During the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, the world came to the edge of all out nuclear war. Many people believe that the reasons why a world war did not take place are explained with a theory called "Mutual Assured Destruction(MAD)". According to MAD Theory, an all out nuclear war would not benefit anyone as both countries had second strike capabilities, which meant that even if they were attacked first, a second strike against the initial attacker would result in total destruction of both sides.[v]

Because of the economic burdens of the arms race, both sides experienced economic problems and as a result tensions were not as high in the 70's as it was in the 60's. This period of relaxation and diplomacy in the Cold War is called "detente period". During this time, the SALT Talks had a great impact regarding nuclear disarmament. However diplomacy did not bring complete disarmament and both sides continued to develop new nuclear technologies to improve and replace their weapons.

With the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, tensions again escalated in the 80's. This era is commonly called the "Second Cold War". During this period, United States and Soviet Union increased their military funding again and continued to research new military technologies and improve their nuclear arsenal.

It was in 1991 when the Cold War ended with the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Many countries acquired nuclear weapons and Cold war resulted in the production of massive amounts of nuclear warheads, more than enough to destroy the entire world ten times over.[vi]

D. Arms Reduction Treaties

Treaty on the Non-Profileration of Nuclear Weapons(NPT)

NPT is arguably the most significant arms reduction treaty, however it has many faults that need to be adressed. It is signed and followed by 191 states today. Major countries with nuclear capabilities that haven't signed the treaty are India, Pakistan and Israel. The reason for this is the security dilemmas that NPT creates for these countries. India and Pakistan, neighboring countries with a hostile past, refuse to sign the treaty unless the other party signs it as well in order to not leave themselves vulnerable. Israel refuses to sign it because it is concerned with the increasing nuclear activity in Middle East. North Korea has signed the treaty initially but later in 2003 withdrew from it as a result of a dispute they had with the USA regarding enrichment of uranium.

NPT's main goal is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and establish cooperation between the states in order to achieve peacful usage of nuclear technology. It is sometimes called a "three pillar system" because it focuses on three main areas: non-profileration, disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear energy. NPT came into force in 1970 for 25 years and in 1995 member states gathered to extend the mandate of it indefinitely. The definition of a "nuclear-weapon state" according

to NPT is a state that successfully tested a nuclear explosive before January 1, 1967. Thus making United States, Soviet Union(Russia), United Kingdom, France and China official nuclear-weapon states. This approach is widely criticised and is believed to be a huge loophole of the treaty as many people think that NPT allows nuclear weapon states to keep their nuclear power while preventing non-nuclear states from obtaining it. Another loophole of the agreement is the easiness of withdrawing from it. Signatories can withdraw from the treaty with a short times notice without any repercussions. Considering that the material and technology developed under the conditions of the treaty can be used for non-peaceful purposes after the withdrawal, this is a huge issue that remain unresolved.[vii]

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks 1 and 2 (SALT 1 and SALT 2)

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks(SALT 1 and SALT 2) were series of discussions between United States and Soviet Union in order to achieve the goals of nuclear disarmament and limitation. The intense negotiations for SALT 1 started in Helsinki in November 1969 and finally ended with the SALT 1 Treaty in May 1972. SALT 1 Treaty included complex rules and regulations regarding nuclear weapons. For example it limited the amount of strategic balistic missile launchers and stated where those launchers can be located. It also clarified the procedure of acquiring new nuclear weapons which involved the disarmamament of old ones.

As the continuation of SALT 1, SALT 2 talks took place between 1972 and 1979. SALT 2 negotiations led to some significant progress regarding nuclear disarmament. Both parties agreed to reduce the number of warheads to a predetermined amount. Sides also agreed on not developing new technologies for their missiles. However the Soviet military intervention to Afghanistan in 1979 led US to stop further talks and the treaty expired in 1985.[viii]

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty(ABM)

Another result of the SALT 1 Talks was the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which was signed by United States and Soviet Union on May 26th, 1972. ABM was different than the other treaties in the sense that it focused on limiting the defense system of the parties against ballistic missiles rather than the ballistic missiles themselves. According to the treaty, both sides could only have two ground-based anti-ballistic missile defense sites, one for the protection of the capital and the other for another strategic location.

The premise of the ABM was simple: If the sides had limited means to defend themselves against nuclear ballistic missiles, they would have less incentive to build more nuclear weapons and this intentional vulnerability that they have put themselves in would deter them from launching an attack on each other in the first place. On June 13th, 2002 United States withdrew from the agreement arguing that the agreement left United States defenseless against a possible terrorist ballistic missile

attacks and two countries should not make agreements based on their capacity of destroying each other.[ix]

Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty 1 and 2 (START 1 and START 2)

Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties were the treaties that continued the progress made with SALT Treaties. START 1 was signed on July 31, 1991 between United States and Russia. According to START 1, sides could not deploy more than 6000 warheads and 1600 inter-continental balistic missiles. The treaty achieved significant success and towards the end of 2001, 80 percent of the existent strategic nuclear weapons at the time were disarmed. The treaty expired in 2009, however both sides agreed to respect the terms of the agreement until a new treaty is drafted.

START 2 was the second part of the START talks and on January 3, 1993 parties signed an agreement that would ban the usage of Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicles(MIRVs) for nuclear attacks. However when United States withdrew from Anti-Balistic Missile Treaty, Russia withdrew from the START 2 Treaty. As a result the terms of START 2 never went into effect.

New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START)

After the START 1 and the failed START 2, New START came into effect in Febuary 2011, following the signing of it in Prague on April 8, 2010 by United States and Soviet Union. According to the conditions of New START, sides will reduce their strategic missile launchers to half and a new inspection and control unit will be established to evaluate the process but the treaty doesn't include any clause regarding the inactive warheads parties contain which are very high in number. New START will expire in 2021 with the option to extend it up to five years. However it is known that the US President Donald Trump doesn't like the New START Treaty as he believes it favours Russia.[x]

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action(Iran Nuclear Deal)

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action(JCPOA) is the one of the most recent arms reduction treaties. It was signed on July 14th, 2015 betwen Iran and P5 countries plus Germany. The deal aims to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon and limiting its nuclear activities to civilian use only. For this purpose, the agreement includes many conditions that limit Iran's nuclear activities such as reducing uranium stockpiles and not building new heavy water facilities. In return the deal suggests that the economic sanctions imposed on Iran by the UN will be lifted. Also, sides agree that the whole process will be supervised by the International Atomic Energy Agency(IAEA).

The sanctions on Iran, which crippled its economy, were lifted on January 2016, in line with the conditions of the agreement.[xi]

E. Anti-Nuclear Organizations

United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs was first established in 1982. In 1992, it started working as the Center for Disarmament Affairs under the Department of Political Affairs. According to the plans of then Secretary-General of UN Kofi Annan, it was transformed back into the Department for Disarmament Affairs and shaped to a specific organizational structure in 1998. UNODA's main goal is to achieve non-profileration and disarmament in not just nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, but also conventional weapons such as mines and small arms by ensuring diolouge and negotiation. UNODA works closely with the first committee of the General Assembly: Disarmament and International Security Committee(DISEC) and other UN bodies such as "Conference on Disarmament.[xii]

International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons(ICAN)

International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons is an international non-governmental organization advocating for a comprehensive nuclear weapon ban treaty. It was established in Melbourne in 2007 and it's been growing ever since. Today, ICAN works with more than 440 partner organizations from 100 countries. In a way, ICAN is a big NGO consisting of other small NGO's and organizations. ICAN organizes awareness raising events and raises its voice in UN and other international bodies to achieve their goal of nuclear free world. In one of his speeches in 2012, former Secretary-General of the UN Ban Ki-moon praised ICAN for their efforts regarding nuclear non-profileration.[xiii]

Greenpeace

Greenpeace is one of the most well known environmental NGO's of the las century. Founded in 1971, currently it has offices in more than 40 countries. Greenpeace works in wide range of areas including climate change, overfishing and whaling and deforestation. When it comes to the issue of nuclear, Greenpeace not just against nuclear weapons, but also nuclear energy as well. Because it feels nuclear energy is dangerous and polluting. It also argues that the benefits of nuclear energy are very little compared to the huge risks it poses to humans and environment.[xiv]

F. Points that a Resolution Should Cover

- Which UN bodies, Non-Governmental Organizations(NGO's) and other agencies can the Conference on Disarmament(CD) cooperate with in order to achieve nuclear disarmament?

- How and in what conditions can the CD cooperate with UN bodies, NGO's and other agencies in order to achieve nuclear disarmament?

- What can the CD do to establish the atmosphere of trust and transparency between the member states regarding nuclear disarmament?

- What can the CD do to prevent major nuclear powers from researching and developing new nuclear technologies and weapons?

- What can the CD do to prevent non-nuclear nations from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons?

- Are there any new and innovative methods that the CD can develop and employ in regards to establishing nuclear disarmament?

- How can the CD make itself more credible and influential in the international community in order to increase the chances of accomplishing its goals of nuclear disarmament?

VI. Agenda Item 2: Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space

A. History of the Militarisation of Space

The Militarisation of space is not only deployment but also improvement of military technology and weaponry in outer space.The reason why United States and Soviet Union made discoveries in space in mid-20th century was to introduce their ballistic missile technology and other technologies that have military potentials. Outer space has been used as an operating place for military satellites. For example imaging, military satellite communications and ballistic missiles which pass through outer space.Weapons have not been located in space except Almaz space station and handguns carried by Russian astronauts.

At 1927 members of Verein für Raumschiffahrt (VfR) ("Spaceflight Society") had a stab at experimenting with liquid-fuel rockets. As a result of usage of solid propellant for rockets in World War I, the Treaty of Versailles forbade research in Germany.At 1932 -before Reichwehr have not disrupted the Treaty of Versailles- the Reichwehr started to become aware [xv]of their improvements of long-range artillery use and a crew led by Walter Dornberger was presented a test vehicle which was designed by Wernher von Braun. In 1934 von Braun succeeded in flight of the A2 (Aggregat series) rocket which is a small prototype powered by ethanol and liquid oxygen. Because of the lack of crude oil-based fuels German military highly encouraged the use of ethanol as a rocket fuel, even they had improved a variety of liquid fuels.

After improvement of A2 by 1936 crew has started to work on A3 and A4. The A3 had problems and crew redesigned it as A5. This version of the rocket was clearly reliable and in 1941 (with the start of World War I) crew had fired about 70 A5 rockets.The first A4 rocket was fired in March 1942, flying approximately 1.6 km and crashing into the water. The second launch achieved a height of 11 km before exploding. The third A4 rocket, launched on October 1942, changed things by following its orbit clearly. Rocket landed 193 km away, and it turned out to be the first man-made device to enter spcace.[xvi]

Cold War

Soviet Union and the United States of America spent enormous amount of their GDP on improvement of military technologies in Cold War. The USSR started the first man-made satellite mission –Sputnik1- in 1957. Both Soviet Union and the United States America constantly implemented satellites by the end of the 1960s.To take proper pictures of their opponents' military

assemblages reconnaissance satellites were used. Both sides of the Iron Curtain were alarmed by the accuracy of trajectory reconnaissance.

United States of America and Soviet Union began to create anti-satellite weapons to demolish each other's satellites. Spy satellites used to observe disassemble of military assets in consistency with arms control agreements signed between the two powers.This two powers improved ballistic misilles to make the usage of nuclear weaponry across long distances possible. As rocket science continued to improve, the range of missiles increased and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) were created, these missiles could hit almost any target around the globe in minutes rather than hours. In order to cover long ranges, ballistic missiles are ordinarily launched into sub-orbital space flight.[xvii]

Post-Cold War

After Cold War came to an end with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, space race between Soviet Union and United States ended.With that ending United States of America became the only superpower. European Union worked on new satellite systems to rival those of the United States. Japan, India and China have started to implement their very own space programmes.The USSR Space Forces were establised in 1982 as the Ministry of Defense Space Units. Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991.

Post Cold War space militarisation revert around 3 types of applications. Reconnaissance satellites which began being implemented in the Cold War era. There are some tasks that reconnaissance satellites perform not only during peacetime but also during military operations such as high resolution photography(IMINT), communications eavesdropping(SIGINT), and covert communications(HUMINT).

Types of Reconnaissance satellites

United States of America: Lacrosse/Onyx, Misty/Sirconic, Samos, Quasar, Vela

Soviet Union: Cosmos, Almas(manned), Yantar, Senit

United Kingdom: Sircon(project cancelled), Skynet

France: Helios 1B(destroyed), Helios 2A

Germany: SAR-Lupe 1-5, Italy Italy, COSMO-SkyMed

Japan: Information Gathering Satellites, China People's Republic of China, Fanhui Shi Weixing

India: RISAT-1, RISAT-2, CCI-Sat[xviii]

Military Communication Systems

Network-centric operations is a theory of war led by the US Department of Defense in the 1990s. It allows all soldiers and branches of the military to view the battlefield in real-time. This high-speed communication is served by internet created by the military for the military. To connect military units and branches into a digital network in order to share information between them The Department of Defense is searching and working on Global Information Grid.

Space Weapons

Space weapons are basically weapons which used in space warfare and they were mainly developed by the rival superpowers during the Cold War. Also some of them remain under development today. Space weapons can attack targets on the earth from the space and attack space systems in trajectory. [xix]

B. Space Race

Space Race was an unofficial competition between two Cold War rivals, the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Both sides aimed to develop aerospace capabilities, including artificial satellites, unmanned space probes, and human spaceflight. The Space Race began on August 2, 1955 when the Soviet Union announced that they would also launch a satellite as a response to the US for the International Geophysical Year(IGY).

In October 4, 1957 with the orbiting of Sputnik 1, the Soviet Union defeated the US not only in launch satellites but also the first human in space(Yuri Gagarin) on April 12, 1961. The race ended with the US landing of the first humans on the Moon with Apollo 11, in July 20, 1969. After the USSR failed manned lunar missions, they cancelled missions and concentrated on Earth orbital space stations.

By the launch of Sputnik 1,USSR officially beat US and it cause public fear and anxiety. After that public shock the Space Race began. The reason of the US panic is because a launch means USSR was able to send space weapons. Orbiting Sputnik 1 cause worldwide arguments. Eisenhower pointed out that Sputnik 1 was only a scientific achievement and not a military threat or change in world power.[xx]

After the launch of Sputnik 1, US started to improve its attempts towards the defense and education. One of these attempts is Project Vanguard which was a program managed by the United States Naval Research Laboratory(NRL). Project Vanguard planned to launch the first man-made satellite into Earth trajectory. In 1953 US government spent around $153 million for the project, and around $10 millon for funding colleges.[xxi]

Man in Space Soonest is the program which developed by the US Air Force to launch the first man in space. Program worked on different types of one-man space vehicles such as settling on a ballistic re-entry capsule (a space capsule which has a simple shape without any wings or other properties to create lift during atmospheric reentry), and electing a group of nine candidate pilots. Alan Shepard became the first American in space on May 5, 1961. Although he did not achieve trajectory like Yuri Gagarin, he was the first human to practise manual control over his spacecraft's attitude and rocket firing.[xxii]

US announced Project Gemini which was NASA's second human spaceflight program in January 1962. Expectation towards this project was to support the later three-man Apollo. Gemini took a year longer than expected to achieve its first flight. After this event, Soviets achieved another first in history by launching Voskhod 1,[xxiii] which was the second Soviet human spaceflight project, on October 12, 1964. [xxiv]

President Kennedy suggested that the US and USSR should join forces in their efforts to reach the Moon, on September 20, 1963 but Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev rejected that proposal.[xxv]

Moon Programs

In competition with the United States, Soviet Union managed a series of unsuccessful programs which were called The Soviet manned lunar programs. Both US and USSR's aim was to accomplish to land a man on the Moon. The Soviet government announced that they denied participating in such a competition but they secretly maintained two programs in the 1960s.[xxvi]

After Project Gemini the United States launched Apollo 1 to accomplish landing on the Moon. On January 27, 1967 Apollo's cabin caught fire during a launch test and killed all three crew members. By fixing the fatal flaws in an improved version of the Block II command module, the US recovered from the Apollo 1 fire. The United States continued with unpiloted test launches of the Saturn V launch vehicle and the Apollo 5 in early 1968.[xxvii]

Reactions

Economist Bernard Baruch wrote a letter titled "The Lessons of Defeat" to the New York Herald Tribune and said that while US government dedicated their industrial and technological power to produce new automobile models and more gadgets, the USSR was working on space and conquering it.

After the launch of Sputnik 1, United States launched its first satellite Juno I which was a four-stage American booster rocket On January 31, 1958. As a response to the USSR's first satellite, President Eisenhower recommend to the United States Congress that a civilian agency can be

established to direct nonmilitary space services.Eisenhower confirmed the transfer of the Army's remaining space-related activities to NASA on October 21, 1959.

C. Space Treaties

As early as 1958 the USSR and US started discussions on non-military uses of space, presenting issues for discussions to the United Nations(UN) which created a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1959.

It was the October 21, 1959 when Eisenhower approved the transfer of the US army's all space related missions to NASA. On July 1, 1960, the Redstone Arsenal has been renamed as George C. Marshall Space Flight Center of NASA, with Von Braun as the first director. All US Army rocket projects, such as development of Saturn rocket family, which when developed, gave advantage over Soviets in terms of lifting capacity, was thus given to NASA as well.

The UN created a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. It was signed by the US, USSR, and the UK on 1967.

The Outer Space Treaty provides the framework on international space law, including the following principles:

- States shall avoid harmful contamination of space;
- States shall be responsible for damage caused by their space objects;
- States shall be liable for national space activities whether carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities;
- Cosmonauts shall be regarded as the envoys of mankind;
- The Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used for peaceful purposes;
- States shall not place any kind of weapons include nuclear weapons of mass destruction in trajectory or on celestial bodies;
- Outer space is not subject to national allowance by claim of domination;
- All states shall use outer space and be free for exploration;
- Use of outer space and the exploration shall be carried out for the utility.[xxviii]

D. Points that a Resolution Should Cover

- Which UN bodies, Non-Governmental Organizations(NGO's) and other agencies can the Conference on Disarmament(CD) cooperate with in order to prevent the militarization of space?

- How and in what conditions can the CD cooperate with UN bodies, NGO's and other agencies in order to prevent the militarization of space?

- What space rules and regulations can the CD develop and propose in order to prevent the militarization of space?

- What can the CD do to ensure the peaceful and civilian usage of outer space?

- What can the CD do to prevent the research and development of new military space technologies?

- How can the CD make itself more credible and influential in the international community in order to increase the chances of preventing the militarization of space?

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