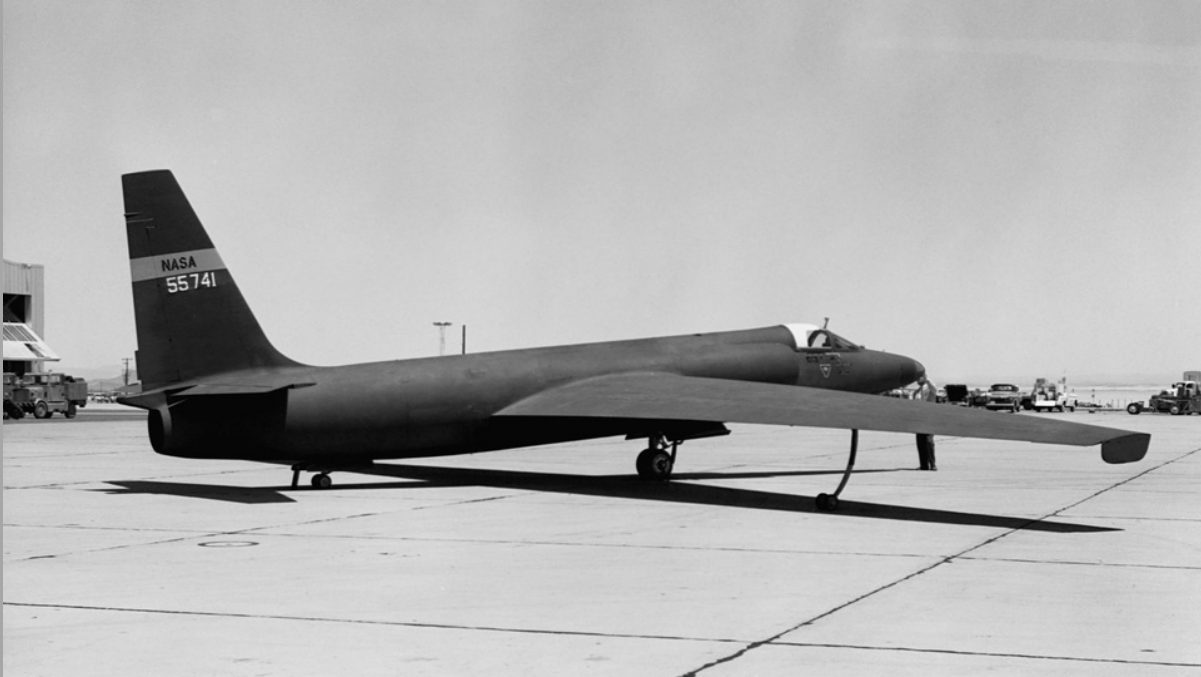


# BACKGROUND GUIDE

## I MUST TELL YOU A SECRET: U.S. SITUATION ROOM, U-2 INCIDENT

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Composed by Morgan Birkenstock & Victoria Baltes



WMIDMUN-XXII

# DIRECTOR'S LETTER

*Hello delegates,*

Welcome to Williamsburg and to WMIDMUN XXII! My name is Morgan Birkenstock, and I am your in-room director for *I Must Tell You A Secret: US Situation Room, U-2 Incident*. I am a senior at William & Mary, originally from Arlington, Virginia, with a double major in Classical Studies and Government and a minor in Chemistry. Outside of school, you can likely find me in William & Mary's radio station, at the Colonial Williamsburg farmer's market, or driving down the parkway blasting music.

I first got involved with Model UN in 7th grade, competing throughout middle and high school (I was once a WMIDMUN delegate myself!). In William & Mary's International Relations Club, I have served as Chief of Staff on the WMHSMUN XXXV Secretariat, as Director-General on the WMHSMUN XXXVI Secretariat, and most recently as the Secretary-General of WMHSMUN XXXVII. From this range of experience, I have found that Model UN has the ability to convey important lessons, from leadership and teamwork skills to addressing conflict while working under pressure. I hope you all will draw the same lessons this year at WMIDMUN!

Now, on to our committee. The U-2 Incident was a critical blunder for the United States during an incredibly tense era of American international relations. The Cold War was raging on, and just when things appeared to be getting better with the prospect of the Four Powers Summit between Western and Soviet leaders, American U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers was shot down over Soviet airspace. With undeniable proof that the US had been continuing espionage efforts, the USSR backed out of the summit and US-USSR progress froze. It will be up to this body of delegates to determine a path forward, for both our stranded pilot Powers and US foreign policy at large.

I am very excited to see how our committee unfolds—if you have any questions at all, please feel free to reach out. I'm looking forward to working with you all this March, and I wish you the best of luck at WMIDMUN XXII!

*Best,*

Morgan Birkenstock (she/her)  
mebirkenstock@wm.edu

# DIRECTOR'S LETTER

Dear Delegates,

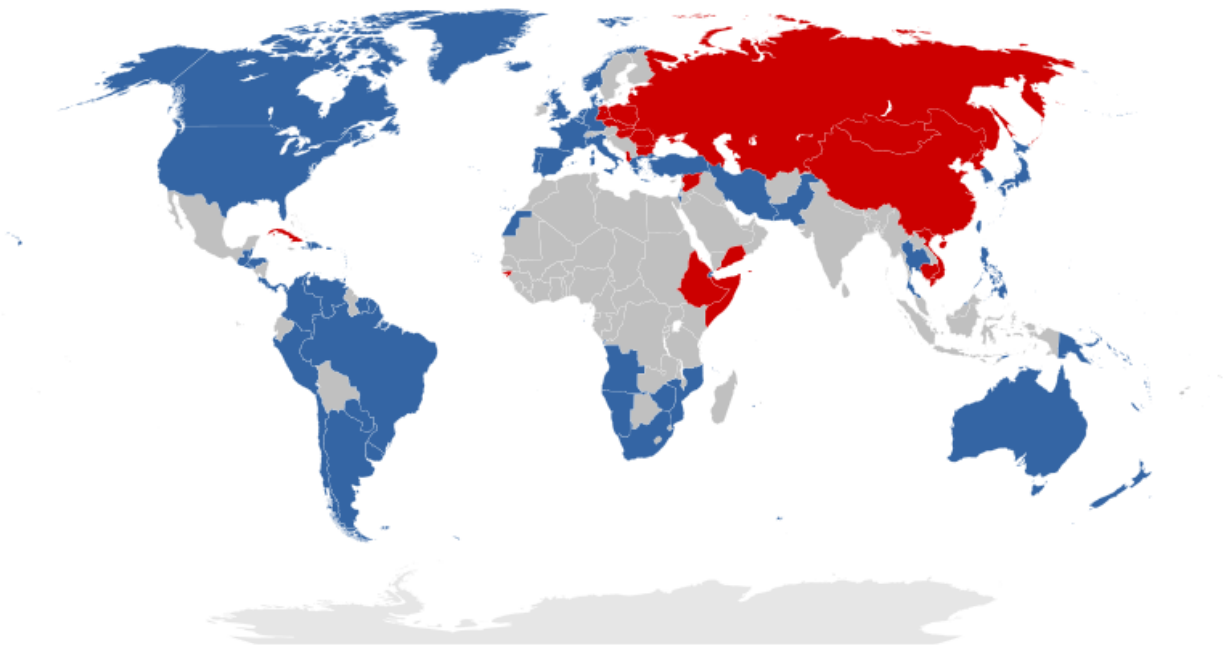
I am so excited to welcome you to WMIDMUN XXII! My name is Victoria Baltes, your crisis director for *I Must Tell You A Secret: US Situation Room, U-2 Incident*. I am a senior at William & Mary, originally from Stafford, Virginia, double-majoring in Global Studies and History. I've been an avid fan of Model UN ever since my first-ever committee in my own middle school years, which just so happened to be the long-bygone era of WMIDMUN XIII. This is my third and last time running a committee at the middle school level, an experience I'm very glad to share with you all. Outside of MUN, I spend my time not rushing between classes on the Sunken Gardens attending various campus social clubs, writing, volunteering with the German department and the Reeves Center for International Studies, working on various artistic projects, and dabbling in a variety of things I'm truthfully not very good at.

I'm incredibly excited to be your crisis director this year with a topic so historically fascinating as the one we have prepared for you all. 1960 is a year of change and crisis in the US and the world, and the shutdown of Gary Powers only provided more fuel to the flames that the Four-Powers Conference was attempting to put out. Both powers eye the other with strong suspicion and the rest of the world waits with bated breath as to what may or may not occur. While historically, the crisis was resolved with the return of Gary Powers and the collapse of talks amidst accusations and counter-accusations, this committee will not necessarily be beholden to history and you will have to determine the best path forward together as crises mount and tensions threaten a boiling point.

I'm looking forward to meeting every one of you soon, and can't wait to see what each of you brings to the table to chart a new course through the past into the future.

Sincerely,  
Victoria Baltes (She/Her)  
jtbaltes@email.wm.edu

# HISTORY



Following the end of World War II, the globe was effectively split into three sectors: the First World (the Western bloc led by the United States and its allies), the Second World (the Eastern bloc led by the Soviet Union, China, and their allies), and the Third World (the unaffiliated, neutral bloc). These blocs and their relations defined the second half of the 20th century as the First and Second Worlds each attempted to exert their own influence while restraining the power of the other. The First World bloc consisted mostly of the capitalist nations in NATO, and the Second World bloc consisted mostly of the communist nations in the Warsaw Pact.

The “Three Worlds” Map: First in blue, Second in red, and Third in gray. (1)

The Cold War raged on through the late 1940s and the 1950s, getting progressively more intense. Each side increased efforts for higher espionage and greater nuclear arsenals. The East relied on political theory, claiming that communism will always win over capitalism in the end. Nikita Khrushchev claimed in a 1956 speech that “whether you like it or not, history is on our side... we will bury you” (2). In response, the United States and other Western powers called for a greater reliance on nuclear weapons to deter the Eastern threat, and plans were drafted for retaliatory nuclear strikes in over 1,200 Soviet and Chinese cities (3). Yet as both the United States and the Soviet Union sought to out-manuever the other, neither side committed outright acts of aggression against the other, which would have escalated the conflict into full warfare. By the late 1950s, some of this aggression stalled out and it appeared that diplomacy between the United States and the Soviet Union could be on the horizon.

# HISTORY



However, such hopes never came to fruition. On May 1st, 1960, American pilot Francis Gary Powers was shot down over Soviet territory flying a Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance airplane. Pilot Powers was hit by a surface-to-air missile before crashing near Sverdlovsk (present-day Yekaterinburg). He was ultimately captured by Soviet troops. However, American forces had no way of knowing what happened to Powers and his plane—all they knew was that he had disappeared, and assumed he was dead. Thus, NASA took charge of the cover-up and released a statement noting that an aircraft conducting weather research had gone missing somewhere north of Turkey. They reported that the pilot may have become incapacitated during the flight due to a lack of oxygen and that the autopilot feature continued flying the aircraft further north (4).



# HISTORY



However, with Powers alive and in Soviet control, Khrushchev laid out a test for Eisenhower. Soviet officials released a statement acknowledging that an American plane had been shot down, but made no mention of a pilot. Still under the assumption that Powers was dead, the United States went all-in on the NASA cover-up, going as far as to ground all U-2 planes for mandatory oxygen system inspections. On May 7th, Khrushchev revealed his trap: "I must tell you a secret. When I made my first report I deliberately did not say that the pilot was alive and well... and now just look how many silly things [the Americans] have said" (6). With this evidence that the United States and President Eisenhower had been caught lying about continued surveillance efforts, hopes for détente were dashed and the United States was publicly outed for their lie on the international stage.

# BACKGROUND 1.0



## *Topic 1: Effects on the Four Powers Summit*

Leaders from several key powers in the Cold War were set to convene in mid-May 1960 to discuss plans for their future relations. Attendees included American President Eisenhower, Soviet Premier Khrushchev, French President de Gaulle, and British Prime Minister Macmillan. This would be the first meeting between Soviet and Western leaders in over five years, and many hoped that the long-standing friction between the two sides would be eased at this summit. However, the U-2 Incident shattered all progress towards peace. The summit lasted only two days. Khrushchev's statement attacked the United States and their official response to the U-2 Incident. The Soviet Premier denounced the acts as antithetical to the United States' supposed commitment to diplomacy: "the Soviet government was obliged to describe these actions by their proper name and show their perfidious character... to say nothing of their conflicting grossly with the aim of reducing international tension and creating the conditions needed for fruitful work at the Summit conference" (7).



President Eisenhower, speaking after Khrushchev at the summit, refused to condemn the incident, claiming that the United States' position "was made clear with respect to the distasteful necessity of espionage activities in a world where nations distrust each other's intentions... these activities had no aggressive intent but rather were to assure the safety of the United States and the free world against surprise attack by a power which boasts of its ability to devastate the United States and other countries by missiles armed with atomic warheads" (9). After Eisenhower's statement, Khrushchev rescinded a previous invitation for Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union and departed the conference early.



# BACKGROUND 1.0



International public opinion varied regarding who was at fault for the conference's collapse. Some blamed Premier Khrushchev, claiming that he had overreacted in order to strengthen the case of the Eastern bloc. In this sense, Khrushchev and the Soviets were responsible for the failure of the summit. Others blamed the United States. By lying about the incident, Eisenhower and the Americans showed that they had never trusted the Soviets and couldn't have intended to find peace as long as espionage efforts continued. This frustration towards the United States manifested itself in global protests. In Japan, the U-2 Incident inflamed the ongoing Anpo protests which sought to take down the US-Japan Security Treaty (which stated that the United States could maintain their military bases in Japan). Norwegian officials were angered for similar reasons: the United States held a temporary base in Bodø under the condition that U-2 flights only occurred over international waters, which this incident clearly violated. Pakistani-American relations were damaged as well. When Powers' U-2 flight took off from Peshawar, Pakistan, the Pakistani government was not informed of the true purpose of the flight. Consequently, when Khrushchev threatened to bomb Peshawar in retaliation, Pakistani officials "felt deceived" by the United States since they had been "in the dark about such clandestine spy operations launched from Pakistan's territory" (10).



Our committee must now attempt to recoup the United States' reputation and prestige. The Soviets embarrassed President Eisenhower and his administration on the international stage, and we must determine a way forward in order to avoid further fallout.





# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

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What next steps should the United States take with the Eastern bloc, either to resume diplomatic relations or to escalate a potential conflict.

Can the U.S. continue to spy on its enemies while also seeking diplomatic relations?

What can be done to fix the United States' damaged reputation on the international stage?

What will happen if the fallout in Japan, Norway, and Pakistan remains unaddressed?

# BACKGROUND 2.0



## *Topic 2: The Fate of Pilot Francis Gary Powers*

Pilot Francis Gary Powers took off in a Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance aircraft from Peshawar, Pakistan on May 1st, 1960. His task was to photograph several Soviet targets in order to ascertain the Soviet Union's nuclear weapon capabilities, including the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launch sites at the Baikonur Cosmodrome and Plesetsk Cosmodrome, and the Plutonium production site at Chelyabinsk-65. After completing his mission, he was set to land in Bodø, Norway (12).



Powers' U-2 was detected by Soviet officials when it entered the nation's airspace, and nearby Soviet pilots were instructed to bring down the intruder. He was eventually shot down near Kosulino by a S-75 Dvina surface-to-air missile (SAM). After being hit by the missile, Powers bailed from his aircraft and parachuted down into Soviet territory, where he was taken into military custody in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison (14). Powers carried with him a silver dollar coin which had been modified to contain a neurotoxin-laced needle in case of enemy capture, but he did not use it.

# BACKGROUND 2.0



When the official release from the Soviet Union about the incident made no mention of a surviving pilot, American officials assumed Powers was dead and thus did not make an effort to recover him. So when Premier Khrushchev revealed he was, in fact, alive and in Soviet custody, things naturally became more complicated for the United States. There was no way to know the condition Powers was in or what knowledge he might reveal to the Soviets under duress.



To control public opinion following the incident, the American media portrayed Powers as a patriot, an all-American hero. Powers' wife was given talking points by the CIA before press interviews to maintain this image. Yet when facing trial in the Soviet Union, Powers pled guilty to the charges and apologized for infiltrating Soviet territory—in response, the American press switched their image of Powers to show him as a coward without moral integrity. Past a few short quotes from the Soviet media, there was no way to know what Powers could be facing while in Soviet custody. The Soviet's Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (KGB), or Committee for State Security, was well-known for their violent interrogation tactics, and American officials feared that Powers might divulge information under such brutal circumstances (16). It is up to our committee now to respond to the loss of our pilot Powers and the possibility that he could reveal confidential information under KGB interrogation.



# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

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What efforts can the committee make to communicate with Powers, or further to get him out of Soviet custody?

How can the United States mitigate any negative impacts from information brought out of Powers by Soviet officials?

Is there anything that can be done to protect pilot safety in future reconnaissance missions?

## Dossier

### 1. Richard Nixon (Vice President)

a. Vice President of the United States and current frontrunner for the Republican nomination at the end of the year, Richard Nixon is the second most powerful person in America and, arguably, the most powerful figure in the Republican Party. Invited to be Eisenhower's VP as a nod to the party establishment, Nixon has spent most of the presidency working on campaigning and foreign relations, shoring up both Eisenhower's administration and his own campaigning term. Now, he has been called on to help solve the U-2 Crisis and prevent it from proving a massive embarrassment to the administration... as well as keeping it from sinking his own campaign. Nixon has access to party resources, foreign friends, and a strong domestic base, but is also a highly polarizing figure which may prove troublesome in the time ahead.

### 2. Christian Herter (Secretary of State)

a. Formerly Undersecretary of State until the untimely death of John Foster Dulles in 1959, Christian Herter is the point man for the Eisenhower administration on foreign policy and an elder statesman. While he has been known for his advocacy of a tough line against communism in the past, he also has credentials among the more interventionist wing of both the party and establishment, and notably supported bipartisan legislation to provide financial and technical assistance to poor countries in the third world. Herter can rely on strong foreign contacts, institutional support, and even some aid from his home state of Massachusetts he once served as Governor, though he may be seen as *too* establishment by some.

### 3. Thomas S. Gates Jr. (Secretary of Defense)

a. Thomas Sovereign Gates Jr., a former banker and sailor, is Eisenhower's top man in the Department of Defense, heading all military assets as the chief of the civilian side of the metaphorical "house". Gates was previously Undersecretary of the Navy and enjoys support from the various Joint Chiefs of Staff, though he has also prioritized Eisenhower's oft-vaunted "New Look" program of nuclear arms development during his tenure. In attempting to resolve this crisis, Gates is a strong proponent of international cooperation and active surveillance of the USSR, and can be expected to leverage his influence among the civilian defense establishment to advocate for these while combating those who criticize his large budgets or his belligerent stance.

### 4. William P. Rogers (Attorney General)

a. A veteran legal counselor with time on the House Un-American Affairs Committee before joining the Eisenhower administration, William Rogers is a strong proponent of the ideas of "law and order", particularly in the handling of domestic issues. His advice led Eisenhower to support enforced integration of the school systems in the wake of *Brown v. Board*, and his close ties to the President and even stronger ties to the Vice President mean that he may be able to influence decision making in foreign policy as well. A good friend of Richard Nixon, Rogers can leverage the powerful assets of the FBI and a cadre of institutional loyalists, though party enemies may contest him and J. Edgar Hoover's power may prevent total use of all assets.

### 5. James Jeremiah Wadsworth (Ambassador to the United Nations)

a. A New York legislator and civil defense officer for the National Security Resources board before joining the US staff at the United Nations, Jerry Wadsworth is a relative newcomer to the world of international politics. Largely appointed due to connections to the state Republican Party and the need for a replacement for former UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Wadsworth considers himself a businessman and official first and an ambassador second. Still, his position affords him certain benefits, and being the face of the US in the all-important deliberative body makes him vital to any solution.

6. Allen W. Dulles (Director of Central Intelligence)

a. Often considered the preeminent spymaster within the US intelligence community, Allen Dulles is the surviving member of the infamous Dulles brothers and the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, one of the most prominent and powerful intelligence agencies on the planet. Befitting his role, Dulles has been involved in plots and schemes around the world, ranging from supporting coups in Iran and Guatemala to helping infiltrate the Nazi government between 1943-1945. Now, Eisenhower is calling on him once more to help sort out this mess, and Dulles will need all his assets and tact to ensure the secrets of the CIA are not blown wide open. Of course, with power comes enemies, and internal rivals along with foreign adversaries may be keen to topple this king of espionage...

7. Thomas D. White (Chief of Staff of the Air Force)

a. Thomas White's role as the highest-ranking officer of the US Air Force is the culmination of a long and eventful career, ranging from attache duty in China (where he learned to speak Mandarin) to command of the Thirteenth Air Force in 1944, where he helped lead the campaigns in New Guinea, the Philippines, and Borneo. His Air Force is rapidly modernizing, embracing new technologies as the country enters the jet age, and seeks to one day be the strongest and most powerful of all US military branches. However, the U-2 incident threatens to bring all that crashing down, and White will need to leverage what he does have now in the Air Force to bring the problem to a swift and satisfying conclusion without sacrificing all that has been gained.

8. Llewellyn Thompson (Ambassador to the USSR)

a. A career diplomat and civil serviceman, Llewellyn Thompson started his career in the League of Nations and made his name in the skeleton staff of the US Embassy in Moscow during World War 2, remaining in Moscow even when large swaths of the Soviet administration fled to Kuybyshev. Having worked for a time in Trieste and resolving the status of Austria, he is now back in Moscow, and will be the first point of contact with the Soviet government from here on out. His friendship with Nikita Khrushchev, paramount leader of the Soviet Union, may prove decisive in the upcoming sparring, though he also risks blowback if talks fail to reach a satisfying conclusion.

9. Nathan Twining (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)

a. A mythical "mustang" General, rising from private to a four-star rank, Nathan Twining has more than done his time in the US Army (and later Air Force). Serving from the post-war occupation of Germany in WW1 to the present, he commanded everything from training schools to the Fifteenth Air Force after six days spent in a life raft on the way to the latter assignment. In his time as Air Force Chief of Staff, he strongly advocated the expansion of Strategic Air Command and the nuclear bomber fleet, while his time as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs has seen him support the early developments of the Space Race and the expansion of nuclear triad programs. Twining, now close to retirement, seeks a swift and decisive end that involves the return of Gary Powers and Soviet humiliation, and has more than enough institutional staying power to make his voice heard.

10. Lyman Lemnitzer (Chief of Staff of the Army)

a. Lemnitzer is largely considered in the US Army to be a "soldier's soldier": preferring to carry a M16 rifle with him at all times, he has a personable, from the front style of leadership, having learned to parachute-drop during Vietnam while commanding the 11th Airborne Division and spearheading developments of various technologies and plans within the Army. Befitting his nature, Lemnitzer is expected to join his fellow officers in calling for a quick return of Powers, though some rumors have indicated that he may be more interested in action than words... rumors that may prove damaging if made substantive.



11. Arleigh Burke (Chief of Naval Operations)

a. "Thirty-One Knot" Burke is infamous in the US Navy for his hard-charging, action-oriented attitude in command of destroyer squadrons during WW2, earning his nickname in command of the "Little Beavers" of Destroyer Squadron 23 by sinking no less than a dozen Japanese ships in 22 separate engagements before the recall of his unit. Now Chief of Naval Operations, the highest military rank in the US Navy, he has been a large proponent of ballistic submarine development and nuclear reactors aboard vessels, and has often fought with a number of Air Force officers for procurement to be diverted to the Navy. While he obviously seeks the return of Powers like all other staffers, some have speculated that the Navy may look to benefit from the situation by raising their own prestige, one way or another.

12. Wilton Persons (White House Chief of Staff)

a. Formerly a special assistant to Eisenhower during his time at SHAPE in Europe, Persons is a close confidant and advisor to the President, earning his trust both during the war and after as a personable and competent staff officer. Now, he is asked to advise the President once more as the country seeks to thread a thin and fine needle, being asked to give his gut feelings on the various issues at hand. While his closeness to the President is his main asset, he also has experience working in signals and radar intelligence in the Army, and may be able to leverage that to his advantage as the situation unfolds.

13. Gordon Gray (National Security Advisor)

a. A radio magnate turned security official, Gordon Gray is best known for his work as both Secretary of the Army under Truman and committee chair of the board reviewing Robert Oppenheimer's security clearance amidst the height of the McCarthy trials. His recommendation of removal earned him both friends among hardline conservatives and enemies among liberals and legalists, while his work in the Office of Defense Mobilization helped to prepare the country for nuclear war if at all necessary. Now, he is asked to lend his perspective on the crisis at hand, and as a devout anti-communist his view is likely to be as hardline as any.

14. John Samford (Director of the National Security Agency)

a. A former Army Air Corps bomber commander and war college staffer, John Samford now finds himself in charge of the preeminent signals intelligence agency in the country, responsible for collecting intelligence on the various transmissions and data put out by foreign and domestic countries. This may prove vital to reading both the Soviet Union and the broader situation in the days to come, and whatever information he can gather could make or break any attempt to bring Powers home. Curiously, he is also keen on the investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects, though the Air Force has yet to put out any official statements.

15. Robert B. Anderson (Secretary of the Treasury)

a. A Texas radioman before joining the Eisenhower Administration, Robert Anderson has largely been considered one of Eisenhower's best officials in terms of competence and flexibility, running several different offices before eventually landing on the position of Secretary of the Treasury. He can best be described as a technocrat, unconcerned with party politics, and was passed up for the spot of Nixon's running-mate on the 1960 election ticket as a result. However, his reputation and his friendship with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover means he has many friends inside the administration he can leverage, which would help any position he chooses to take greatly.

16. Milton S. Eisenhower (Presidential Advisor)

- a. Younger brother to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Milton Eisenhower was invited into the administration to help advise his presidency as a prominent supporter of civil rights and active involvement in Latin American politics. While his politics remain largely muddled by his lack of government service apart from a brief period in charge of the War Relocation Authority, he is well-regarded by his brother, and is perhaps better suited than anyone else to advise the President on what to do in any given situation. However, his familial relations have made some enemies, and more quietly consider his job nothing but an example of nepotism, which he will need to navigate if he wishes to make his voice heard.

17. James Hagerty (White House Press Secretary)

- a. Press Secretary to the Eisenhower Administration, James Hagerty is the face of the US government to the American people, regularly meeting with press conferences and various speaking engagements to convey the administration's goals and garner support on various issues. Eisenhower, more personally, also relies on his help in discerning public opinion and the mood of the press, which is often fickle and fluctuating. Hagerty's position does bring with it the inherent risks of publicity like the so-called "Hagerty Incident" in Japan earlier this year where a mob surrounded his car in protest of the US-Japan Security Treaty, but being so high-profile does provide him some opportunities should he wish to take them.

18. Charles Douglas Jackson (Special Assistant to the President)

- a. An expert on both psychological warfare and mass media, Charles Douglas Jackson is Eisenhower's go-to man for more subtle methods of public address and manipulation, particularly in aiding the administration's message on a variety of issues. From writing speeches to developing Radio Free Europe, Jackson is well-informed on the tools of the trade when it comes to media, and could use these talents to affect the ongoing crisis to the government's advantage... or his own.

19. Richard Helms (Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency)

- a. A veteran of the wartime OSS under Allen Dulles, Helms spent the early Cold War directing covert operations and helping to develop the new CIA, including work on new tricks and technologies for assets to use. His work ranges from the development of spy tunnels in Berlin to the creation of "truth serums" with dubious efficacy, though all of it is in the service of the interests of the administration and government. Now, with the loss of a high-value aircraft and the capture of its pilot, Helms may need to pull one more trick out of his metaphorical bag to ensure a positive outcome.

20. Louis Tordella (Deputy Director of the National Security Agency)

- a. While Louis Tordella may not be the most institutionally powerful figure in the administration, his work on both cryptology and cooperation with the UK and greater Commonwealth of Nations have earned him a large degree of indirect power, rivaling even his superior in the NSA. While the administration is keen to handle the issue at hand themselves, Tordella's expertise and connections may help provide extra leverage to rely on, particularly if external help in resolution is desired.

21. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (Former United Nations Ambassador)
  - a. A war hero, former longtime-UN ambassador, and now running mate for Richard Nixon in the 1960 election, Henry Cabot Lodge's greatest strength comes from his support in the Republican Party as one of its prominent moderate interventionists. He remains committed to anti-communism and an aggressive diplomatic policy, as evidenced by his support of the Guatemalan coup in 1954, though has also clearly established his support for peaceful resolution in international forums. His support for civil rights makes him both strong friends and enemies in domestic politics, while his recent 1952 defeat by Kennedy in the fight for a fateful Senate position may make some wonder how effective he can truly be... but to Lodge, it is merely yet another hurdle for the experienced statesman to jump.
22. Richard M. Bissell Jr. (CIA Deputy Director for Plans)
  - a. Beginning his career in helping to manage the Marshall Plan before moving to intelligence, Richard Bissell is best known in the administration for his work in helping to develop the U-2 spy plane. With one of these aircraft now shot down and the entire project in question, Bissell has been recalled to help advise the President on how to best ensure government secrets remain hidden while continuing overflights, with new projects in his department reliant on continued support from the administration in both funding and resources.
23. Lauris Norstad (Supreme Allied Commander, Europe)
  - a. The senior commander of US forces on the ground in Europe, Lauris Norstad spent WW2 working in various Air Force commands before ending up in charge of US Air Forces in Europe and then all European commands overall. Norstad is best known for his work in the development of a French nuclear deterrent and the push for increased European autonomy, gaining him some goodwill among European powers as well as influence over all military assets in the region that may be helpful in both the resolution of the crisis and the long-term strategy for Europe.
24. David Murphy (CIA Station Chief, Berlin)
  - a. Currently the station chief of the CIA in Berlin, David Murphy has been invited to assist the administration in intelligence on the ground and from a lower level than most other officials operate at, particularly in regards to the vast network of spies and counter-spies that dots Europe. His agents, while at times in danger from KGB counterintelligence, are the ones best able to gain intelligence on what is going on inside the country, while his unusual friendship with KGB Chief Sergei Kondrashev in divided Berlin may allow unorthodox connections and conduits to be developed.
25. Clarence "Kelly" Johnson (Lockheed Skunk Works Chief Engineer)
  - a. A rare total civilian in a meeting of officials and officers, Kelly Johnson is widely regarded as one of the most competent aerospace engineers of all time, responsible for aircraft ranging from the P-38 Lightning to the very U-2 that was recently shot down over the Soviet Union. Johnson also helps to run the Lockheed division known as "Skunk Works", a secret development bureau which has worked on many novel developments for the CIA and Air Force. His direct, hands-on experience may allow him unique opportunities and perspectives on this topic, particularly if new or other aircraft are required in any resolution.

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