

**Betting on Green or Black:  
National Security Council, 1975**



**Background Guide**

# Letter from the Secretary-General and Director General

Hello delegates, advisors, parents, and teachers,

On behalf of us, your Secretary-General Isabella Balbi Masso and Director-General Alexandria Cerini, and all of our Secretariat, we would like to welcome you all to the 37th iteration of the Florida International Model United Nations Conference! This upcoming FIMUN will continue to be held at Florida International University's beautiful Modesto A. Maidique Campus from March 14th to 16th, 2025.

This year we have selected the theme of "Diplomacy in a Divided World," where delegates will be prompted to show diplomacy during challenging and engaging scenarios in a wide variety of General Assembly, Specialized, and Crisis Committees. Both of us originate from opposite sides of the ocean and have seen the division of the world, especially in our modern day. We are strong believers that every person, even young students, have the ability to show diplomacy and change the world. Being able to act with diplomacy in cases of adversity, disadvantage, and injustice is a skill that every person should learn and harness to make the world a better place, not just for themselves but for everyone.

We are working hard to provide every delegate with a committee that they will love, and an unforgettable experience where they will make new friends, learn new skills, and discover the amazing world of Model UN! This year we will be hosting 15 committees each one focusing on a different current, historical, or fantasy issue, with an amazing staff who are prepared to make this FIMUN the best one yet!

We are incredibly honored and excited to welcome you all to our amazing campus and conference this March, and cannot wait to see each and every one of you succeed!

See you soon,

Isabella Balbi Masso and Alexandria Cerini  
[ibalb007@fiu.edu](mailto:ibalb007@fiu.edu) and [aceri008@fiu.edu](mailto:aceri008@fiu.edu)  
Secretary-General and Director-General  
Florida International Model United Nations 37

# Letter from the Under-Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

My name is Kathy Cuellar and I will be your Under-Secretary-General for Crisis for this iteration of FIMUN 37! I am a senior at Florida International University double Majoring in Politics and International Relations, while working toward certificates in Latin American and Caribbean Studies and National Security Studies. Last year I had the honor of serving as the Director of Delegate Affairs for last year's FIMUN 36 and I am incredibly excited to be serving as your "USG" of Crisis for FIMUN 37! I was born and raised in Miami, Florida, making FIU a natural choice for me to attend and I have not regretted it since! I have been on the FIU Model UN team since Fall of 2023 and as a delegate, I have been able to not only learn new skills but also make new friends. I hope that you can have as much fun participating as we have had in planning these committees!

The FIMUN 37 team has worked extensively to create these exciting and unique committees curated toward delegate learning and enjoyment. As you look through these committees, you might notice that we try to put a little part of the world (and the multiverse) into different committees. This year's selection of the crisis committees starts in 1300 with the Fall of the Golden Horde in Eastern Europe, jumping to the 1530s with the Spanish (but the S is Silent): Court of Charles V, fast forwarding to 1975 to Bet(ting) on Green or Black with the National Security Council on the Angolan Civil War, reconvening with modern times to find where X Marks the Spot with Twitter Board of Directors in 2022, and then jumping into hyperspace to reach the planet of Dune with It's Getting Spicy In Here: The War for Arrakis. As for the ad hoc... well we can't tell you guys yet! All the topics have been selected to take you guys through a journey of problems, cooperation, and solutions to solve the crisis at hand!

As we move closer to FIMUN 37, our secretariat, directors, chairs, and staffers are working hard to make this experience unforgettable and enjoyable! We're all excited to see how you guys plan on making your part and impact in "history!" As we move forward with FIMUN, please remember the importance of these events, as they may deal with sensitive topics and hold much importance (although some may be on the niche side). I am looking forward to seeing the chaos, shenanigans, and brilliance delegates will create in our FIMUN 37 crisis committees! If there are any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me, your crisis directors and chairs, or the secretariat of FIMUN 37.

~ Best of luck,

Kathy Cuellar  
kcuel007@fiu.edu  
Under-Secretary-General of Crisis Committees  
Florida International Model United Nations 37

# Letter from the Director

Dear Delegates,

Hello! Welcome to Betting on Green or Black: The 1975 NSC Meetings on Angola!

My name is Deborah Ruiz, and I will be your director! I am a second year student at Florida International University majoring in Psychology with a special interest in social psychology. I first got interested in Model UN through a dual enrollment class I took as a high schooler and had the opportunity to go to the Harvard National Model United Nations competition. After getting into FIU, the first thing I did was join the Model UN team. I am proud to say I have had the honor to represent FIU in several conferences and even direct a committee during FIMUN 36. Once I graduate, I hope to seek my PhD and continue my research in social psychology and even continue participating in MUN.

Moving forward, this committee will take place over a series of meetings of top representatives within the United States. This committee asks you to act under pressure to try and find a solution that moves Angola forward while trying to keep civilian casualties as low as possible while still trying to keep the United State's interests in mind. Advise the president as well as you can during this time.

I cannot wait to see you all in committee and hope I can make FIMUN 37 an unforgettable experience for you all!

Deborah Ruiz

druiz116@fiu.edu

Betting on Green or Black: National Security Council, 1975 Crisis Director

Florida International Model United Nations 37

# Letter from the Chair

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the 37th Florida International Model United Nations High School Conference. My name is John Weaver and I will be serving as the chair for the Angolan Civil War crisis committee. I look forward to meeting you all and seeing the different plans you bring into the committee. In my time as a part of the FIUMUN team, I have seen a lot of different styles and methods of leadership and speaking, so I look forward to seeing how you plan to go about competing in this committee. But at the same time, I have also seen a lot of different delegates approach leadership in an uncivil or undiplomatic way, so I warn you to ensure that you have the utmost respect for your fellow delegates and that you have diplomacy through your words and actions because the dias will not look favorably on any forms of rudeness towards the fellow delegates.

Here at FIU we highly value respecting everyone in addition to working closely and intricately with each other. This is also how I will be overseeing your in-room tactics while competing. I like to see delegates who are able to compete strongly with both their leadership and their speeches, and I value both of those rather equally. Additionally, your content is very important to me as well, while I may not be the most informed on the Angolan Civil War myself, I still like to see good content on directives that could either be through longer and more intricate directives, or through showing good knowledge of the directives through weaving them together with other delegates ideas and contributions.

I hope this helps you in preparations for competing at FIMUN 37 and I wish you all the best of luck. Feel free to contact me at any time with any questions if you find yourself confused.

John Weaver

jweav026@fiu.edu

Betting on Green or Black: National Security Council, 1975 Chair  
Florida International Model United Nations 37

# Sensitivity Statement

FIMUN 37 has a zero tolerance policy on racism, sexism, xenophobia, homophobia, and transphobia. If delegates are found to be engaging in any such actions or rhetoric are open to disqualification from awards.

We ask all delegates to be conscious of the histories and context of their countries or characters for their committees. Many of our committees focus on the stories and topics relating to historically oppressed and marginalized communities and regions. While these committees are simulations, the histories behind them are real, and disrespect towards the histories and existences of people represented in our committees will not be tolerated.

On our website, we have an anonymous report form if delegates encounter such actions. While we hope to avoid the need for such, this form will be checked regularly by our Secretariat to ensure that all delegates at FIMUN 37 can enjoy their weekend comfortably.

# Land Acknowledgement

We acknowledge that our university is located on the ancestral homelands of sovereign Native nations, including the Tequesta, the Calusa, and today, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida. We pay our respects to the traditional custodians, the Elders past and present, by fully recognizing Indigenous sovereignty as well as the historical and contemporary relationship between Indigenous peoples and their traditional homelands. It is within our responsibility as an academic institution to uphold knowledge about the history of our institution with the original stewards of this land that we live, learn, and work on. We encourage our delegates to read and learn about ways to support our local Indigenous communities in their efforts to preserve Seminole and Miccosukee land and water rights, cultural practices, and the conservation of the environment.

Consistent with our University's commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion, FIU is working towards creating an academic environment that is inclusive of Indigenous students, faculty, and staff who have often been rendered invisible due to structural discriminatory practices. At FIU, we hold ourselves accountable to serving local, regional and worldwide Indigenous communities through academic policy-oriented research, education, partnerships, community service, as well as enrollment initiatives to overcome the effects of Indigenous exclusion and erasure in our own academic institution. It is our hope that acknowledging the land helps us to better understand that harm has been done and address the legacies of violence in our communities in order to create a pathway to true healing

# Rules of Procedure

## Motions

### Motion to Open/Resume Debate

Opens the floor for debate. Delegates may now begin to provide further motions.

### Motion to Open Speakers List

Opens the Speakers List, wherein delegates can deliver speeches without a set topic.

### Motion for a Moderated Caucus

Opens a set speakers list for debate on a specified topic. Total time and speaking time must be specified within the motion.

### Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

Opens time for unregulated working time for delegates to work within their blocs on working papers/draft resolutions/directives.

### Motion for a Round Robin

Opens a Round Robin, where every delegate in the room delivers a speech for a set time without a designated topic. Will start from the delegate that motioned and will either go clockwise or counterclockwise at delegate's discretion.

### Motion for a Gentlemen's Unmoderated/Consultation of the Whole

Similar rules as to a normal Unmoderated Caucus, however all delegates must remain in their seats.

### Motion to Introduce Working Papers/Draft Resolutions/Directives

Opens the floor to begin formal procedure on papers. Order of address if not specified will default to order in which each paper was introduced.

### Authors Panel

Generally motioned for alongside the introduction of Working Papers/Draft Resolutions. Involves a Reading Period for Delegates to read papers, an Introduction where a panel of Delegates present the paper, and a Question and Answer portion, where sponsors of the paper are asked questions by fellow delegates about the paper.

### Motions for For and Against Speeches

Opens a short speakers list where (generally speaking) 2 delegates are called to speak for and against a given working paper/draft resolution/directive.

### Motions to Enter Voting Procedure and Voting Methods

Goes alongside a motion to end debate when in General Assembly and certain Specialized Agencies. Delegates will vote on papers on the floor. If no voting method is specified, committee will default to placard vote.

Placard vote operates the same way as votes for procedural matters. Delegates raise their placards to vote For, Against, or to Abstain if they stated they were Present.

Roll Call vote will have the chair call Roll Call once more, and when delegates are called they will state whether they vote For, Against, or if they Abstain.

Votes by Acclimation involves calling for general consensus, where the paper will pass unless anyone votes Against. Then placard vote is in order.

## Points

### Point of Inquiry

General question regarding committee or the conference

### Point of Order

Question or correction regarding parliamentary procedures

### Point of Personal Privilege

Personal request unrelated to committee. (e.g temperature in the room or seating issue)



### **What is a Crisis Committee?**

Crisis committees are dynamic committees that differ substantially from your typical General Assembly. You might be asking yourself, what exactly is this difference? The difference is that, unlike in General Assemblies, where everything is taking place in one setting (your committee room), there are “two rooms” in a crisis committee. One room, which is your committee room, is where you will be debating on recurring issues plaguing the committee and its “setting.” The other room consists of your crisis director and their staffers, where they are responding to the committee’s crisis notes and engendering crisis updates, which can either be delegate or staff driven. Delegates are welcome to prepare not only a public policy but also a composition of their own private interests to pursue through personal notes to the crisis staffers.

### **How do I begin to prepare for a crisis committee?**

There are many ways you, the delegate, can prepare for a crisis committee. However, for the purpose of this guide, a standard that is generally widely used by delegates will be written here for your convenience. To start, reading your committee’s background guide written by your crisis directors will help you get a kickstart on your preparation efforts. The background guide, while it gives plenty of context to your topic, should not be the only research you bring to the conference. Rather, it should be giving you an idea as to how you would want to research for your committee. Not just for historical context, but also for your crisis arcs, speeches, and directives.

### **What is a Crisis Arc?**

A crisis arc is the story that you are going to be writing to your crisis staff through crisis notes. Crisis arcs are the most integral aspect of your research and preparation for a crisis committee. They consist of every single idea that you plan on showcasing to your crisis staff through your crisis notes in order to influence your committee. When crafting a crisis arc, you should keep it secret from every other delegate in your committee, even if they ask! The best crisis arcs are typically the most creative and most detailed. As a result, these arcs will be the most likely to be brought to the committee’s attention by your crisis staff. Think of making a crisis arc like you’re writing a story or a movie script. This plan is top secret and will allow you to pursue personal interests and ulterior motives to impact your committee room.

### What is a Crisis Note?

A crisis note is what you write to your crisis staff in order to influence action in your committee. Crisis notes should be written with some form of action. The better prepared your crisis arc is, the better your crisis notes will be in regards to the action(s) you want to take behind the scenes. Your crisis notes should be kept “secret” from other 2 delegates in your committee, unless you are collaborating with another delegate to influence action in the committee. The more detailed your crisis notes are, the more likely you are to get a crisis update from your crisis staff. Like the aforementioned crisis arc-story analogy, think of your crisis notes as the chapters to your story (crisis arc).

### What is expected of the committee?

A crisis committee is very atypical in conflation with a General Assembly, but it is still a very fun experience that you will soon come to embrace! When you walk into committee, you are expected to be ready to debate on pressing issues and write crisis notes! Prior to the start of committee, the chair and crisis director will give you their specific expectations. The crisis director and their staff will walk into the committee to give the first crisis update. Afterwards, the crisis staff will return to the crisis room, and the chair will take a roll call, then will look for motions to, usually, discuss the crisis update in a moderated caucus, or your own unique motion! Once committee officially starts, you are expected to either be debating about finding a solution via a directive, or composing your top secret crisis note, which will be collected by your crisis staff.

### What is a Crisis Room?

The crisis room is where your crisis staff will be for the majority of the conference. Unless it's under a circumstance where someone from the crisis staff and or the crisis director wants/needs some clarification on a crisis note, delegates are not allowed to be in this room. In this room, the crisis staff will be responding to crisis notes. As these crisis notes are responded to, the crisis director will choose the best of the actions in the round of notes to incorporate into a crisis update

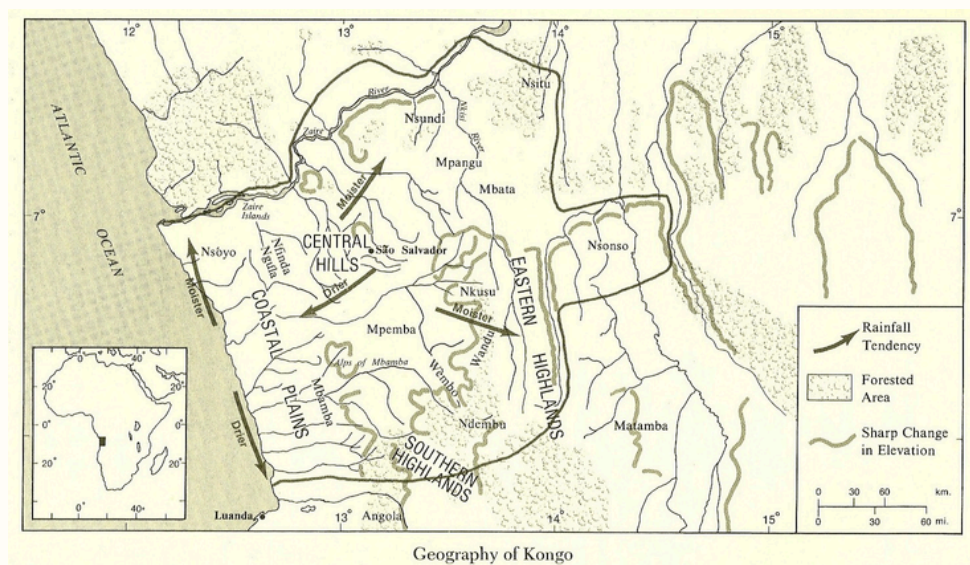
### What is a Directive?

A directive is the resolution that you are deriving in response to the crisis update. Directives are basically General Assembly resolutions, except that they are much more 3 concise and to the point. In a moderated caucus, you are discussing the ideas that you have in your directive that you feel would be best to solve the problems given in the crisis update. When comprising the directive, feel free to give it a creative name! In an unmoderated caucus, you are meeting with the other delegates in your committee to merge these directives, especially if your fellow delegates had a similar idea to yours. Once these directives are merged, you would read through each and vote for them just as you would a General Assembly resolution. It is also worth noting that the best directives are usually incorporated in crisis updates by the crisis director.

# Historical Context

## Pre-Colonial History

The region now known as Angola was once home to a diverse array of indigenous societies. The earliest inhabitants were likely hunter-gatherers, similar to the San people found in southern Africa (1). However, the most significant developments occurred with the arrival of Bantu-speaking peoples around 1000 BCE. These groups introduced agriculture, ironworking, and more complex social structures.



By 1500, several powerful kingdoms had emerged. The Kingdom of Kongo, centered in the north, was particularly influential, being the largest and most centralized kingdom. However, another notable kingdom included Ndongo,

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## Colonial History

Angola fell under Portuguese colonial rule in the 16th century. For centuries, the Portuguese exploited Angola's rich resources, particularly its vast agricultural lands and mineral wealth. Further, during this time, Angola became a major slave trading port for the Portuguese. This colonial exploitation fueled resentment among the Angolan people, leading to the rise of nationalist movements. (3)

1. <https://www.sahistory.org.za/place/angola>
2. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Angola/History>
3. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13037271>



The mid-20th century saw the intensification of these movements. Three primary liberation groups emerged: the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Each group represented different ethnic and regional interests, complicating the struggle for independence. The MPLA was formed through the marriage of

two socialist groups, while the FNLA was formed by Bakongo nationalist groups, and the UNITA was backed by Ovimbundu. (4)

Portugal's authoritarian regime resisted calls for decolonization. The ensuing armed struggle was brutal, with both the Portuguese and the liberation movements inflicting heavy casualties on the civilian population. International pressure, coupled with the growing costs of the war, eventually forced Portugal to relinquish its control over Angola. (5)

## Uneasy Independence



A war for independence does not a nation make— independence was achieved in November 1975, but it was a pyrrhic victory and many more tensions burned beneath the surface. (6) With the departure of the Portuguese, the three liberation movements

plunged into a bitter civil war to control the newly formed nation. The MPLA, backed by Cuba and the Soviet Union, emerged victorious, establishing a Marxist-Leninist government. UNITA, supported by South Africa and the United States, continued to fight with the FNLA, but both lacked legitimacy and

4. <https://www.marxists.org/subject/africa/upa-grae-fnla/origins-1.pdf>

5. n.1

6. [https://www.marines.mil/Portals/1/Publications/Angola%20Study\\_1.pdf](https://www.marines.mil/Portals/1/Publications/Angola%20Study_1.pdf)

struggled to find root. (7)

The Cold War served as a backdrop to the Angolan conflict, with the superpowers vying for influence in Africa. (8) The involvement of Cuba, with its highly trained military, was instrumental in the MPLA's victory. South Africa, fearing the spread of communism, intervened on behalf of UNITA, providing military and logistical support. (9)



The Angolan Civil War was characterized by its ferocity and the widespread use of child soldiers. The conflict devastated the country's infrastructure, disrupted agriculture, and displaced millions of people. The war also had a profound humanitarian impact, with countless civilians killed or injured. (10)

## National Security Council

The National Security Council (NSC) was established in 1947 in response to the complexities of the post-World War II era. (11) Its creation was driven by the recognition that the

rapidly changing global landscape required a centralized body to coordinate foreign and defense policies. The NSC was designed to serve as a central hub where key policymakers could discuss national security challenges, develop strategies, and ensure that different government agencies were aligned in their approach. Initially, the NSC focused primarily on the growing threat posed by the Soviet Union and the containment of communism.



Over the decades, the role of the NSC has evolved to address a broader range of national security issues. With the end of the Cold War, the NSC's focus expanded to include economic security, counterterrorism, and emerging global challenges such as climate change and cyber threats. The structure and influence of the NSC have varied across different presidential administrations, with some presidents relying heavily on the NSC

7. Ibid

8. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1969-1976/angola#:~:text=The%20crisis%20in%20Angola%20developed,Holden%20Roberto%20and%20his%20fighters.>

9. Ibid.

10. [https://www.cred.be/sites/default/files/angola\\_human\\_impact\\_of\\_war.pdf](https://www.cred.be/sites/default/files/angola_human_impact_of_war.pdf)

11.

<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/administration/eop/nsc/history#:~:text=The%20National%20Security%20Act%20of,and%20military%20commitments%20and%20requirements.>



staff for policy guidance while others have preferred a more decentralized approach. Nonetheless, the NSC remains a critical institution in the U.S. government, playing a central role in shaping the nation's foreign and defense policies. (12)

The NSC is usually made up of a wide range of figures from academics to professionals. However, the NSC has “permanent members” that tend to be the president, the vice president, and other white house staff, such as the secretaries of treasury, state, defense, etc. On a case to case basis, diplomats or foreign service workers and other professionals can be invited to these meetings when seen necessary. During these NSC meetings, the goal is to discuss a problem, either domestically or abroad and to advise the president on the next steps to solve the conflict.

The frequency of NSC meetings depends on several factors, however, in times of conflict, these meetings have been brought together several times each week. This is common to help adjust for live conflicts that evolve quickly. However, during calmer times, the board is likely to meet at least once a month.

## Current Situation

### Angolan Civil War

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The Angolan conflict rapidly became a proxy war, reflecting the broader Cold War dynamics. The involvement of external powers, particularly Cuba and South Africa, escalated the violence and deepened the divisions within the country. As 1975 drew to a close, the full extent of the devastation and suffering that would characterize the Angolan Civil War was becoming increasingly apparent.

The President of the United States has called each member of the NSC to meet concerning this. Members should be aware that other international players are looking to see how the US reacts and intervenes in this conflict, as any action (or inaction) will confirm the US's attitude towards proxy wars.

## Other International Involvements

Currently, despite the main focus of the NSC meeting being regarding the Angolan Civil War, the United States also needs to juggle other international events currently occurring.



Internationally, the most dramatic event was the fall of Saigon on April 30th, marking the end of the Vietnam War. This defeat had a profound impact on the American psyche and led to a reassessment of U.S. foreign policy. The nation grappled with the consequences of the war, including the influx of Vietnamese refugees and a growing anti-war sentiment, specifically on college campuses. (13)

Despite the Vietnam War's conclusion, the Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union persisted. Efforts to improve relations, known as *détente*, are continuing, and a possible treaty to end the Cold War is on the horizon. This agreement must emphasize cooperation in security, economics, and human rights and risks, and risks that the two



13. <https://diplomacy.state.gov/stories/fall-of-saigon-1975-american-diplomats-refugees/>

superpowers will continue having tense sentiments towards each other is high, amidst years of propaganda and entrenched tensions. (14)

## Domestic Situation

Further, the USA also faced multiple domestic issues at the same time that NSC members should be aware of. The dealings of these domestic issues could make or break the US' ability to respond to the Angolan Civil War.



The Watergate scandal, which unfolded in 1972 and 1973, led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon in 1974. (15) This event severely eroded public trust in government and created a climate of political uncertainty. The nation grappled with the aftermath of the scandal, questioning the integrity of its leadership

and institutions. This deep distrust of leadership is something members of committee will also have to juggle as their constituency waits for their response.

The U.S. economy in 1975 was characterized by stagflation, a combination of high inflation, high unemployment, and slow economic growth. (16) This poses a significant challenge for policymakers. Inflation erodes the purchasing power of wages, while high unemployment means many Americans struggle to find work. The economic climate created hardship for many families and businesses.

The United States remains deeply divided over social issues such as the Vietnam War, civil rights, and gender equality. These divisions contribute to a sense of social unrest and polarization. The legacy of the Vietnam War, the ongoing struggle for racial equality, and the growing feminist movement all fuel social activism and debate. The nation continued to grapple with these complex social issues in the aftermath of a tumultuous decade. (17)

Overall, the delegates in this committee will be expected to juggle all of these concerns when considering solutions. The Angolan Civil War, a complex and multifaceted conflict, presents a

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15. <https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/watergate#:~:text=In%20the%20early%20morning%20hours,would%20forever%20change%20the%20nation.>

16. <https://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/watkins/rec1974.htm>

17. <https://www.history.com/topics/1970s>



=significant challenge for the National Security Council. The escalating violence, fueled by external powers, threatens regional stability and has far-reaching implications for American interests. As the United States grapples with domestic issues and the legacy of the Vietnam War, the NSC must carefully consider the potential consequences of involvement.

The decision to intervene in Angola is fraught with risks and uncertainties. While inaction could allow the conflict to spiral out of control, direct involvement could also lead to a protracted and costly commitment. The NSC must carefully assess the potential benefits and costs, considering the strategic importance of Africa and the broader implications for global security.

Ultimately, the fate of Angola rests in the hands of the NSC. The council's decision will not only shape the future of the country but also have a lasting impact on American foreign policy. In this committee, we stand on the precipice of both disaster and success— as an NSC council member, whichever one we land on will be up to you.

# Questions to Consider

1. How should the US navigate the Cold War dynamics at play in Angola? What are the potential risks and rewards of supporting a side in this civil war, considering the recent defeat in Vietnam and the ongoing efforts towards détente with the Soviet Union?
2. How will the US response to the Angolan Civil War be perceived by other African nations and international actors? What message will it send regarding US involvement in regional conflicts and its commitment to decolonization efforts?
3. Following the social and political turmoil of the Vietnam War, what is the current public sentiment in the US towards another foreign intervention? How can the NSC address potential public disapproval of further military involvement?
4. Beyond immediate concerns, what should be the long-term US objectives in Angola? How can the NSC contribute to a peaceful resolution of the conflict and ensure a stable and prosperous future for the Angolan people?
5. The Angolan Civil War is already causing immense human suffering. How can the US work with international organizations to alleviate the humanitarian crisis and protect civilians caught in the crossfire?
  - a. Further, how can the US ensure that this aid will reach intended recipients and not be caught in cross fire?

# Character Dossier

## Nelson Rockefeller - Vice President

Nelson Rockefeller was a man with an appetite for power, and his journey through the political landscape reflects that ambition. Coming from a prestigious family with deep roots in American industry, Rockefeller built his own reputation as a progressive voice in the Republican party. Known for his moderate yet persistent stance, he climbed his way up, serving as Governor of New York before landing the position of Vice President under President Gerald Ford. The Vice President is second-in command to the President, standing ready to assume the presidency if needed. Additionally, the VP presides over the Senate, casting tie-breaking votes when necessary. The role often involves supporting the President's agenda and representing the administration in various diplomatic or domestic matters. Balancing liberal ideals with a wealthy businessman's perspective, Rockefeller has had to fight to prove himself within the party, hoping that his unique approach will create a lasting impact.

## Henry Kissinger - Secretary of State

With an accent as unmistakable as his influence, Henry Kissinger's approach to foreign policy has been as pragmatic as it has been controversial. Born in Germany, Kissinger fled Nazi persecution to eventually become one of America's most well-known statesmen. As the nation's top diplomat, the Secretary of State leads the U.S. Department of State and manages foreign policy. Responsibilities include negotiating treaties, advising the President on international issues, and representing the U.S. in global forums. As Secretary of State, he's held a guiding hand in shaping U.S. foreign policy with a realpolitik approach, brokering groundbreaking agreements like the détente with the Soviet Union and opening diplomatic relations with China. Often criticized yet deeply respected, Kissinger sees himself as a man whose clear-eyed realism can protect American interests in an increasingly volatile world.

## James Schlesinger - Secretary of Defense

Known for his analytical mind and dedication to military reform, James Schlesinger was not one to tread lightly in the world of defense. The Secretary of Defense oversees the Department of Defense and is responsible for military policy, defense planning, and managing the armed forces. This role involves making key decisions on defense budgets, strategy, and national security. Having served as CIA director and Secretary of Defense, Schlesinger is determined to strengthen America's military while reducing bureaucracy. His assertive stance on defense spending and nuclear policy has stirred up controversy, but he remains unwavering. Schlesinger sees the U.S. as a nation that must protect itself with vigor, and he believes that his role is vital in preparing for any threat that may loom on the horizon.

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## **David C. Jones - Joint Chief of Staff**

Rising through the ranks with a sharp eye for leadership, General David C. Jones embodies the resilience of a career military man. As Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he oversees the strategic readiness of U.S. forces, navigating delicate alliances and military operations with precision. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the highest-ranking military officer, advising the President and the Secretary of Defense on military matters. Though not in the chain of command, the Chairman coordinates between service branches and offers guidance on operations and strategic planning. Known for his thoughtful approach to defense strategy and policy, Jones views his role as a stabilizer, holding together the demands of the military in a time of uncertain peace. He knows every decision he makes affects countless lives, a responsibility he carries with sober respect.

## **William Colby - Director of Central Intelligence**

William Colby is a man who, by necessity, keeps his cards close to his chest. As the head of the CIA, Colby's tenure has been marked by a commitment to transparency with the American people while still guarding the Agency's secrets. Having served in the OSS during WWII and with years of covert experience, he's now tasked with rebuilding the CIA's image amidst criticism. The CIA Director oversees intelligence collection, analysis, and covert operations to support national security. This role includes providing intelligence briefings to the President, managing the Agency's operations, and ensuring intelligence priorities align with U.S. policy. Colby believes in a leaner, more ethical intelligence agency, but his determination to transform the CIA could either redeem or unravel his legacy in the shadows.

## **Robert S. Ingersoll - Deputy Secretary of State**

As a seasoned diplomat and skilled negotiator, Robert Ingersoll is the quiet force behind many of America's foreign policy moves. Before becoming Deputy Secretary of State, Ingersoll built his expertise in Japan, gaining a reputation as an empathetic and culturally adept envoy. The Deputy Secretary of State acts as the second-highest diplomat in the State Department supporting the Secretary in executing foreign policy and stepping in as acting Secretary when needed. The Deputy also oversees policy implementation and departmental management. Now in Washington, he focuses on fostering international cooperation while keeping U.S. interests front and center. Ingersoll may not seek the limelight, but his subtle influence has left a mark on the Department, showing that quiet diplomacy can sometimes speak the loudest.





## **William Clements - Deputy Secretary of Defense**

A Texas oilman-turned-defense strategist, William Clements brings a sharp business acumen to the Department of Defense. Known for his decisive management style, Clements has applied corporate efficiency to the military's logistical and operational planning. With a keen sense of practicality, he is focused on ensuring the U.S. remains a formidable military power. As second-in-command in the Defense Department, the Deputy Secretary assists with managing defense policies, budgets, and operations, and takes on the Secretary's responsibilities when they are unavailable. Clements has made it clear that, to him, there's little room for compromise when national security is on the line, and he sees his position as a critical safeguard against threats.

## **Donald Rumsfeld - Assistant to the President**

A young, ambitious politician with a reputation for tough tactics, Donald Rumsfeld is a rising star in the Ford administration. As an Assistant to the President, he's tasked with navigating complex issues and balancing competing interests within the White House. Rumsfeld's assertive approach has drawn both praise and criticism, but his commitment to efficiency and order remains unwavering. An Assistant to the President advises on policy, oversees specific initiatives, and may manage administrative and legislative issues on the President's behalf. This role often involves close daily interaction with the President. Rumsfeld is a man with an eye on the future, determined to secure a prominent place in American politics.

## **Brent Scowcroft - Lieutenant General of the U.S Army**

With an air of quiet authority, Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft has built his career on discipline and strategic foresight. Tasked with overseeing military intelligence and planning, Scowcroft navigates the delicate balance between policy and power. A Lieutenant General is a high-ranking officer typically overseeing major divisions or commands. In an advisory capacity, such as Scowcroft, they provide strategic guidance on military operations, intelligence, and defense planning. His reserved demeanor belies a deeply analytical mind, one capable of weighing the smallest details and largest implications alike. For Scowcroft, every decision is a calculated move in the service of national security.





## **Harold E. Horan - Foreign Service Worker in Malawi**

A quiet yet determined diplomat, Harold Horan has dedicated his life to building bridges across continents. Stationed in Malawi, he works to foster stability and economic growth in one of Africa's most rural nations. Foreign Service Officers represent U.S. interests abroad, managing diplomatic relations, promoting economic ties, and addressing local issues. They work to strengthen ties between the U.S. and the host country, often focusing on trade, development, and regional stability. Horan's approach is patient and respectful, viewing each day as an opportunity to learn from the local people as much as to represent the U.S. His work might not make headlines, but Horan knows that it's in the daily conversations and small agreements where true diplomacy happens.

## **Jean M. Wilkowski- Foreign Service Worker in Zambia**

Jean Wilkowski has made it her life's work to uplift communities and improve international relations. Stationed in Zambia, she brings a strong belief in cultural exchange and development, recognizing the unique role that diplomacy can play in addressing poverty and health crises. Foreign Service Officers represent U.S. interests abroad, managing diplomatic relations, promoting economic ties, and addressing local issues. They work to strengthen ties between the U.S. and the host country, often focusing on trade, development, and regional stability. Known for her empathetic approach, Wilkowski has built lasting relationships with Zambian leaders, and she hopes her work will help foster a long-term partnership that strengthens both nations.

## **Sheldon B. Vance - Foreign Service Worker in Zaire**

Sheldon Vance is a seasoned diplomat, adept at navigating Zaire's complex political landscape. Serving as an ambassador, he focuses on strengthening U.S.-Zaire relations and addressing regional instability. Foreign Service Officers represent U.S. interests abroad, managing diplomatic relations, promoting economic ties, and addressing local issues. They work to strengthen ties between the U.S. and the host country, often focusing on trade, development, and regional stability. Vance's commitment to stability and growth in Zaire is evident in his work, which includes fostering local partnerships and supporting development initiatives. He believes his role is vital for laying a foundation of peace in an area marred by historical challenges.



## **Ann C. Whitman - Chief of Staff to the Vice President**

As Chief of Staff to Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, Ann Whitman is a powerhouse of organizational skill and discretion. Known for her efficiency and loyalty, Whitman manages the day-to-day operations of the Vice President's office with grace and precision. The Chief of Staff manages the Vice President's office, coordinating schedules, communications, and policy initiatives. They act as a primary advisor to the VP and help maintain a smooth operation within the office. She understands the delicate balance of power in Washington and prides herself on keeping the wheels of government turning smoothly. To Whitman, her role is less about personal recognition and more about ensuring the VP's agenda moves forward without a hitch.

## **George P. Shultz - Secretary of the Treasury**

A man of intellect and precision, George P. Shultz brought a methodical approach to economic policy. With a background in academia and business, Shultz had already established himself as a formidable thinker in economic and foreign affairs before taking on the Treasury's top position. As Secretary of the Treasury, he was responsible for shaping the nation's financial policy, overseeing the Department's efforts to manage the economy, regulate banks, and control inflation. His role required a steady hand in turbulent financial times, balancing the administration's priorities with the unpredictable forces of the global market. Shultz was not just a number-cruncher; he was a strategist, ensuring that the U.S. maintained its financial dominance on the world stage.

## **William E. Simon - Deputy Secretary of the Treasury**

William E. Simon was a no-nonsense, results-driven financial expert who thrived in high-pressure environments. Before stepping into his role as Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, Simon had cut his teeth in the private sector, where he honed his skills in finance and investment. As the second-in-command at the Treasury, he acted as a key advisor and enforcer of economic policy, working closely with Secretary Shultz to tackle issues like inflation and fiscal responsibility. His job demanded both technical expertise and political savvy, as he had to navigate the complexities of government finance while ensuring that economic policies aligned with the administration's broader goals.

## **William B. Saxby - Attorney General**

A man of principle and an unwavering belief in law and order, William B. Saxby took the reins as Attorney General with the determination to uphold justice. Having previously served as a U.S. Senator, Saxby had the political acumen needed to handle the country's most pressing legal matters. As the head of the Department of Justice, his role was to oversee federal law enforcement, prosecute high-level cases,

and advise the President on legal affairs. In a time of political turbulence and ethical scrutiny, Saxby's leadership was put to the test as he worked to maintain the integrity of the nation's justice system.

## **Laurence Silberman - Deputy Attorney General**

Known for his sharp legal mind and no-nonsense approach, Laurence Silberman served as the second-in-command at the Department of Justice. As Deputy Attorney General, he managed the day-to-day operations of the Justice Department, ensuring that federal prosecutions, civil rights cases, and law enforcement agencies functioned smoothly. A behind-the-scenes power player, Silberman played a crucial role in advising the Attorney General and shaping key legal policies. His position required a keen understanding of both the law and the politics surrounding it, as he was often called upon to navigate the murky waters of government investigations and legal reforms.

## **John A. Scali - Representative to the United Nations**

John A. Scali was no stranger to diplomacy, having built his career as both a journalist and a skilled negotiator before becoming the U.S. Representative to the United Nations. In this role, he was the face of American foreign policy on the world stage, engaging in high-stakes discussions with global leaders, pushing for U.S. interests, and shaping international policy decisions. His job required a deft touch—balancing diplomacy with assertiveness to ensure that America's voice was not just heard but respected. Whether in tense Security Council debates or quiet backroom negotiations, Scali was tasked with defending the nation's position in an increasingly complex geopolitical landscape.

## **Daniel Parker - Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development**

A man committed to humanitarian efforts and economic development, Daniel Parker led the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) with a focus on fostering global progress. As Administrator, he oversaw America's foreign aid programs, working to provide assistance to struggling nations, promote economic growth, and strengthen international alliances through development initiatives. His job required not only an understanding of policy but also a keen sense of diplomacy, as foreign aid often intertwined with larger geopolitical strategies. Parker's work was about more than just aid—it was about using American resources to shape the world in a way that aligned with the nation's long-term interests.



## **Vernon A. Walters - Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency**

A master of secrecy and strategic maneuvering, Vernon A. Walters was the quiet force behind the CIA's global intelligence operations. As Deputy Director, he played a critical role in gathering, analyzing, and acting on intelligence that influenced national security decisions. A man fluent in multiple languages and well-versed in covert operations, Walters was the go-to figure for handling sensitive missions and backchannel diplomacy. His position required a sharp mind and an ability to operate in the shadows, ensuring that the U.S. remained ahead in the intelligence game. In a world of Cold War espionage, Walters had to be both a tactician and a trusted advisor to the administration.

## **William J. Fellner - Member of the Economic Council**

An economist with a deep understanding of markets and policy, William J. Fellner served as a key member of the Economic Council, advising the President on financial matters. His expertise was instrumental in shaping economic policies that impacted everything from inflation to employment. Unlike politicians, Fellner's strength lay in his academic rigor and analytical approach, providing data-driven recommendations rather than political rhetoric. His role required a balance between economic theory and practical policy application, ensuring that the administration's decisions were backed by solid economic reasoning.

## **George Anderson - Chairman of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board**

A seasoned strategist with a lifetime of experience in national security, George Anderson led the President's Intelligence Advisory Board, a body tasked with evaluating the effectiveness of U.S. intelligence agencies. His job was to ensure that intelligence operations were not only efficient but also aligned with national interests. As chairman, Anderson provided the President with independent assessments, offering insights on how intelligence could be improved to better protect the country. In an era of heightened global tensions, his role was critical in keeping America's security apparatus sharp and responsive to emerging threats.

## **Frank Charles Carlucci - Foreign Service Worker in Portugal**

Frank Charles Carlucci was a man on the front lines of diplomacy, serving in Portugal during a period of significant political upheaval. As a Foreign Service worker, his job was to manage U.S. relations with Portugal, working to ensure that American interests were safeguarded amidst the country's shifting

political landscape. Whether negotiating with government officials or handling sensitive diplomatic challenges, Carlucci's role required adaptability, keen judgment, and a deep understanding of international affairs. His work in Portugal was part of a larger U.S. strategy to maintain influence in a rapidly changing world.

## **Frederick Dent - Secretary of the United States Trade Representative**

With a sharp business acumen and a commitment to strengthening America's economic position, Frederick Dent served as the Secretary of the U.S. Trade Representative, overseeing international trade negotiations and policies. His job was to ensure that American businesses remained competitive on the global stage, negotiating trade agreements that protected domestic industries while fostering international commerce. Dent had to balance diplomacy with economic strategy, working with foreign counterparts to open new markets while defending American interests from unfair trade practices.

## **Roy Ash - Director of the Office of Budget and Management**

A meticulous planner with a head for numbers, Roy Ash took on the monumental task of managing the federal budget as Director of the Office of Budget and Management. His role was to oversee government spending, ensuring that federal programs operated within their financial limits while aligning with the administration's broader priorities. With an eye for efficiency and cost-cutting, Ash had to make tough decisions about where to allocate resources, shaping the economic future of the nation. In a government where every dollar was scrutinized, his job was to bring order to the often chaotic world of federal finances.