

# SAFMUN



**2022**

**“Venezuelans need our support to recover democracy and rebuild their country”.**

**Joseph Robinette "Joe" Biden**

**President of the United States of America.**

**BIOGRAPHICAL  
APPENDIX**

**COLEGIO SAN ANTONIO  
DE LA FLORIDA**

**01 | 02 | 03**

**JULY 2022**

**FUTURISTIC  
BICAMERAL CRISIS  
COMMITTEE 2023.**



**CHAMBER OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA**



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**LETTER FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE SAN ANTONIO DE LA  
FLORIDA MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

*Dear delegates, faculties and observers:*

*First and foremost, a warm greeting of Peace and Good!*

We are proud to give you a warm welcome to the ***VIII Intercollegiate Edition of the San Antonio de la Florida Model United Nations, SAFMUN 2022***. We are always proud to have you in our institution and we will do our best to provide you with the best attention to make your stay more productive and pleasant during the development of the model.

After two years in quarantine due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we welcome you back to our house with the objective of providing you with a model that will fill you with great experiences, giving you useful tools that will enhance your skills in Model United Nations. On this occasion, ***SAFMUN 2022*** presents a set of committees that were developed for weeks in conjunction with our directives, selecting issues that are current in our society today, waiting to be resolved.

***The Model United Nations is one of the most important activities worldwide. In these, people meet with the idea of being able to solve different conflicts, reaching an agreement or taking different actions together with other delegates. In addition, they help in the development of public speaking, leadership, writing and social relations, being able to create great minds that at some point in their history will change the world in which they live.***

From the beginning of this journey, ***SAFMUN 2022*** has been a great challenge, which we faced with courage to give you the best possible experience. After having been affected by an atypical situation, in addition to the day-to-day problems in our country, we are committed to offer you a model that is up to the standards of the editions that preceded us. We hope that, at the end of the model, the objectives have been met, leaving our guests with a beautiful experience that will encourage them to join us in the following editions.

We hope that, in the development of the debate in the committees they have chosen, the delegates will make the most of the opportunities they will have to highlight and develop



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their skills and knowledge. In **SAFMUN** we consider that awards work as a great incentive when participating in a model, but beyond the acknowledgement, we consider that feeling satisfied with the work done and the effort applied at the time of debating, as the primary incentive to continue in this wonderful activity.

**We** invite you to use your abilities to take action, dialogue, negotiate and reach agreements and understandings, because nowadays we can see how necessary it is to use these tools in many social areas.

Without further ado, **the SAFMUN 2022 Organizing Committee hopes that this edition will be a memorable event for each of you.**

**Sincerely yours:**

**John Alejandro Parada Pereira.**

**General Secretary**

**[johnalejandro2005@gmail.com](mailto:johnalejandro2005@gmail.com)**

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**Karla Sofía Caraballo Rondón**

**Assistant General Secretary**

**[icaraballo@live.com](mailto:icaraballo@live.com)**

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**Ángel Luis Regalado Rojas.**

**Secretary General of Logistics and Protocol**

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## **LETTER FROM THE CHAIR**

***Dear delegates, advisors and observers:***

Welcome to the ***VIII Intercollegiate Edition of the San Antonio de la Florida Model United Nations, SAFMUN 2022***. Thank you for believing in us as you experience firsthand the English Committee, in this case ***the Chamber of The United States of America***, where the formalities of committees in general prevail but also the added detail of expressing yourselves and working in a different language. The Chair congratulates you for having chosen this challenge.

It should also be noted that this committee is taking place in a fantasy world in which the United States of America is taking an important step to demonstrate its greatness among the continents, in fact, the United States of America would do anything in its power to fulfill its will and objectives in this crisis.

Therefore, delegates, your mission is to take action as soon as possible, bring to the committee several new ideas to fulfill the commitment of ***the Chamber of The United States of America*** to achieve victory in this conflict as it is a crisis-based committee; but most importantly, have fun and enjoy the next three days of work and debate that will take place in this wonderful occasion in the ***VIII edition of SAFMUN***.

***Sincerely yours:***

***Diana Virginia Suárez Ramos.***

***President***

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***Aarón José Indriago López.***

***Vice-president.***

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***José Rafael Matías Silveira Tablante***

***Secretary/Conference Officer***

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## **MATRIX**

<b>FUTURISTIC BICAMERAL CRISIS COMMITTEE (2023) WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA.</b>	
<b>CHAMBER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: (ENGLISH)</b>	
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>	<b>CHARGE</b>
<b>1-.)Kathleen Ann H. Hicks.</b>	<b>Undersecretary of Defense.</b>
<b>2.)Christine Elizabeth Wormuth.</b>	<b>Secretary of the Army.</b>
<b>3-.)Gabe Omar Camarillo.</b>	<b>Undersecretary of the Army.</b>
<b>4-.)General James Charles McConville.</b>	<b>Chief of Staff of the Army.</b>
<b>5-.)General Joseph Matthew Martin.</b>	<b>Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.</b>
<b>6-.)Carlos del Toro.</b>	<b>Secretary of the Navy.</b>
<b>7-.)General David Hilberry Berger.</b>	<b>Commander of the Marine Infantry.</b>
<b>8-.)General Eric M. Smith.</b>	<b>Deputy Commander of the Navy Infantry.</b>
<b>9-.)Erik Kristopher Raven.</b>	<b>Undersecretary of the Navy.</b>
<b>10-.)Admiral Michael Martin Gilday.</b>	<b>Chief of Naval Operations.</b>
<b>11-.)Admiral William Kevin Lescher.</b>	<b>Vice Chief of Naval Operations.</b>
<b>12-.)Army General Mark Alexander Milley.</b>	<b>Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.</b>
<b>13-.)General Charles Quinton Brown, Jr.</b>	<b>Chief of Staff of the Air Force.</b>
<b>14-.)Navy Admiral Christopher Watson Grady.</b>	<b>Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.</b>
<b>15-.)General David Wayne Allvin.</b>	<b>Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force.</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>15</b>



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**KATHLEEN HOLLAND HICKS**

(Born September 25, 1970) is an American government official who has served as the United States deputy secretary of defense since February 9, 2021. She is the first Senate-confirmed woman in this role. Hicks previously served as the principal deputy undersecretary of defense for policy during the Obama administration. By 2020 Hicks was an American academic and national security advisor working as a senior vice president and director of the international security program at

the Center for Strategic and International Studies. She is the highest ranking woman currently serving in the United States Department of Defense.

Hicks completed a B.A in history and politics at Mount Holyoke College in 1991, where she graduated with magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa honors. In 1993, she earned a M.P.A. in national security studies at University of Maryland, College Park. Hicks completed a Ph.D. in political science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 2010. Her dissertation was titled *Change Agents: Who Leads and Why in the Execution of US National Security Policy*. Charles Stewart III was Hicks' doctoral advisor.

From 1993 to 2006, Hicks was a career civil servant in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, rising from Presidential Management Intern to the Senior Executive Service. She was a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) from 2006 to 2009, leading a variety of national security research projects.



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During the Obama administration in 2009, Hicks was appointed deputy undersecretary of defense for strategy, plans and forces in 2009. In 2012, Hicks was the principal deputy undersecretary of defense for policy during the Obama administration. In that role, she was a liaison for the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review and oversaw the 2012 Defense Strategic Guidance. Hicks was a presidentially appointed commissioner for the National Commission on the Future of the Army. She is a Member of the Council on Foreign Relations and serves on the boards of advisors for the Truman National Security Project and SoldierStrong.

Hicks formerly served as a senior vice president, Henry A. Kissinger Chair, and director of the international security program at CSIS. She concurrently served as the Donald Marron scholar at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies. In October 2020, she also served on the CSIS-LSHTM High-Level Panel on Vaccine Confidence and Misinformation amid the COVID-19 pandemic, co-chaired by Heidi Larson and J. Stephen Morrison.

Hicks is sworn in as deputy secretary of defense, February 9, 2021. On December 30, 2020, Hicks was announced as U.S. president-elect Joe Biden's nominee for United States deputy secretary of defense. She appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee on February 2, 2021. She was confirmed by

voice vote by the full Senate on February 8, 2021 and sworn into office on February 9, 2021.

Hicks will lead the modernization of the country's nuclear triad.



**CHRISTINE ELIZABETH WORMUTH**

(Born April 19, 1969) is an American defense official and career civil servant who serves as the United States secretary of the Army since 2021, the first woman to serve in this position. Wormuth previously served as the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy from 2014 to 2016.

Christine Elizabeth Wormuth was born on April 19, 1969 in the community of La Jolla, north of San Diego. After growing up in College Station, Texas, she graduated from Williams College in Massachusetts with a bachelor's degree in political science before earning her master's in public policy from the University of Maryland.





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Wormuth entered government service as a presidential management intern in 1995. She spent the next six and half years as a civil servant in the Defense Department. Later, she worked as a government consultant and then a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Before she was nominated Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Wormuth served in the National Security Council as the Special Assistant to the President and the Defense Policy and Strategy Senior Director. From 2009 to 2010, Wormuth was the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Homeland Defense.

Wormuth was nominated by President Barack Obama to serve as the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. On June 19, 2014, she was confirmed by the United States Senate by voice vote. As the Under Secretary, Wormuth contributed to counter-terrorism operations and engaged in defense relations with Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.

Upon the conclusion of her tenure as the Under Secretary, Wormuth was appointed as the Director of the RAND International Security and Defense Policy Center.

Christine Wormuth is sworn in as the 25th secretary of the Army by Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., May 27, 2021.

In November 2020, Wormuth was named a volunteer member of the Joe Biden presidential transition Agency Review Team to support transition efforts related to the United States Department of Defense.

On April 12, 2021, President Joe Biden nominated Wormuth to serve as the 25th Secretary of the Army. She is the first woman to serve in the position for the Army, however, not the first female Secretary in the United States Armed Forces, as there have been several female Secretaries of the Air Force. On April 15, 2021, her nomination was sent to the Senate. On May 24, her nomination was reported out of the Senate Armed Services Committee by voice vote. Two days later, her nomination was confirmed by the Senate by unanimous consent, but Senate majority leader Chuck Schumer, D-NY, requested it vitiated, or rescinded, and her confirmation was subsequently reversed hours later. Schumer did not provide an immediate explanation for the action. The following day, the issue was resolved and Wormuth was then officially confirmed on May 27, again by unanimous consent. She was sworn in the following day.







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**GABRIEL OMAR CAMARILLO**

(Born August 25, 1976) is an American attorney who has served as the 35th undersecretary of the Army in the Biden administration since February 8, 2022. He previously served as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower & Reserve Affairs) from 2015 to 2017 during the Obama administration.

Camarillo was born and raised in El Paso, Texas and graduated from J. M. Hanks High School in 1994. He attended St. Mary's University for one year before transferring to Georgetown University. Camarillo earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Georgetown in 1998 and a Juris Doctor from Stanford Law School in 2002.

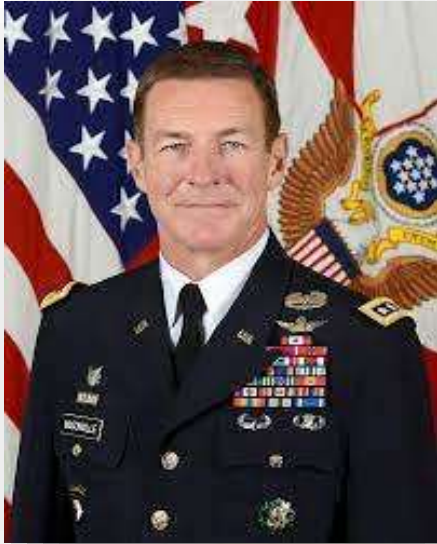
In 1998 and 1999, Camarillo served as a legislative assistant for Congressman Cal Dooley. After graduating from law school, he was a litigation associate at Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld from 2002 to 2005. He was an associate at the Sutton Law Firm in San Francisco from 2004 to 2009 and at the Kaufman Legal Group in Los Angeles from 2009 to 2010. Camarillo joined the United States Army as a civilian employee in 2010, serving as a special assistant until 2012. From 2012 to 2016, he served as principal deputy assistant secretary of the Army (acquisition, logistics & technology). From December 15, 2015, to January 22, 2017, he served as assistant secretary of the Air Force (manpower & reserve affairs). Camarillo then joined McKinsey & Company as a senior advisor. In 2017, he joined the Science Applications International Corporation.

Camarillo was nominated for United States Undersecretary of the Army in July 2021. He was confirmed by voice vote on February 2, 2022.





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**JAMES CHARLES MCCONVILLE**

(Born March 16, 1959) is a United States Army general who serves as the 40th and current chief of staff of the Army. He previously served as the 36th vice chief of staff of the Army from June 16, 2017 to July 26, 2019. Prior to that, he served as the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (G1). He assumed his current assignment on August 9, 2019.

McConville was born in Quincy, Massachusetts. He graduated from the United States Military Academy, and was commissioned as an Aviation officer in the United States Army in 1981. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree from the United States Military Academy, a Master of Science degree in Aerospace Engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology, and was a 2002 National Security Fellow at Harvard University.

McConville is sworn in as Chief of Staff of the Army by acting Secretary of the Army Ryan D. McCarthy, August 9, 2019.

McConville's command assignments include commanding general of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), where he also served as the commanding general of the Combined Joint Task Force-101, Operation Enduring Freedom; deputy commanding general for support of the Combined Joint Task Force-101, Operation Enduring Freedom; commander of the 4th Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Operation Iraqi Freedom; commander of the 2nd Squadron, 17th Cavalry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault); and commander of C Troop, 2nd Squadron, 9th Cavalry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division (Light).

McConville's key staff assignments include the U.S. Army deputy chief of staff, G-1; chief of legislative liaison; executive officer to the vice chief of staff of the Army; G-3 for 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault); J5 strategic planner for U.S. Special Operations Command; S-3 for 25th Combat Aviation Brigade; S-3 for 5th Squadron, 9th Cavalry; and S-3 for Flight Concepts Division.

McConville is a master army aviator qualified in the OH-58 Kiowa Warrior, the AH-64D Longbow Apache, the AH-6, AH-1 Cobra and other aircraft. He was nominated for appointment to vice chief of Staff on April 24, 2017.





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**JOSEPH MATTHEW MARTIN**

(Born December 29, 1962)[2] Is a general in the United States Army who is currently serving as the 37th Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. He previously served as the director of the Army Staff in Washington, D.C. He assumed his current assignment as 37th Vice Chief of Staff on July 26, 2019.

A native of Dearborn, Michigan and the son of a Ford Motor Company executive, Martin graduated from Dearborn High School in 1981. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1986.

Martin earned a master's degree from the University of Louisville, and graduated from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College.

After graduating the United States Military Academy, Martin served as a tank platoon leader, scout platoon leader, and company executive officer in the 1st Battalion, 37th Armor Regiment, in the 1st Armored Division (1987 to 1990). Upon graduation from the Armor Officer Advanced Course, he was assigned to 4th Battalion, 37th Armor Regiment in the 1st Infantry Division where he commanded Company B during Operation Desert Storm and at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Martin was assigned at the National Training Center and Fort Irwin in California as the Commanding General. He participated in Operation Iraqi Freedom as the commander of 1st Battalion of the 67th Armor Regiment in the 4th Infantry Division. He was also the commander of the Combined Joint Forces Land Component Command Operation Inherent Resolve in Mosul in the fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS or ISIL).

Martin was the commanding general of the 1st Infantry Division from September 2016 to May 2018.

Gen. Joseph M. Martin recites the oath of office before being sworn in as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army by Army chief of staff Gen. Mark A. Milley at the Pentagon, Arlington Va., July 26, 2019.

In May 2018, Martin was nominated for promotion to lieutenant general and an





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assignment as the Director of the Army Staff. On July 26, 2019, he was assigned as the Army's 37th Vice Chief of Staff and promoted to general.



**CARLOS DEL TORO**

(Born 1961) is a Cuban-American businessman and retired United States Navy officer who serves as the 78th United States Secretary of the Navy since 2021.[2][3]

Del Toro was born in Havana, Cuba and immigrated to the United States with his parents as a child. He was raised in Hell's Kitchen, Manhattan. Del Toro earned a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering from the United States Naval Academy in 1983. Del Toro later earned a Master of Arts in national security studies from the Naval War College and a Master of Professional Studies degree in

legislative affairs from George Washington University.

Del Toro served in the United States Navy for 22 years, retiring with the rank of commander. During his service, Del Toro served in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and special assistant to the director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget. He was also the commanding officer of the USS Bulkeley. After retiring from the Navy, Del Toro founded SBG Technology Solutions, Inc., a program management and engineering firm that primarily works with government clients. From 2019 until 2021, Del Toro sat on the Board of Directors of the Stimson Center, a Washington-based security think tank.

Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin swears in Del Toro as the 78th secretary of the Navy at the Pentagon, August 24, 2021.

Del Toro's nomination as Secretary of the Navy was announced by President Joe Biden on June 11, 2021 and received by Congress on June 17. Del Toro's nomination received praise from Armed Services Committee Chairman Jack Reed, who described the nominee as an "excellent selection."

During a July 13 committee confirmation hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Del Toro received "mostly friendly" questions from senators, although some



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Republicans expressed concerns about the size and perceived inadequacy of President Biden's FY2022 defense budget and America's commitment and ability to defend Taiwan amidst rising US-China tensions and a recent American failure to defend the island nation in a military simulation. In regard to the budget, Del Toro supported the Navy's plan to field 355 ships by 2030, but noted that the service would require more funds in regard to Taiwan, Del Toro affirmed his commitment to the island's protection and stated that he would be "exclusively focused on the China threat" and seek to protect American security interests in the Indo-Pacific. Del Toro also expressed an intention to focus on climate change and modernization efforts.

On July 27, the Senate Armed Services Committee approved Del Toro's nomination, advancing him to the full Senate. On August 7, 2021, his nomination was confirmed by voice vote. He assumed office on August 9, 2021, and was ceremonially sworn in on August 24, 2021.

Del Toro has a wife, Betty Del Toro; they have four children and one grandchild.



**DAVID HILBERRY BERGER**

(Born December 21, 1959) is a United States Marine Corps four-star general currently serving as the 38th Commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

Berger holds a BSc in engineering from Tulane University, and two Master's degrees, one in International Public Policy from Johns Hopkins University, and the other in Military Studies.

Berger is a native of Woodbine, Maryland.[7] He graduated from Glenelg High School in 1977. Since his commissioning in 1981, he has served in a variety of command and staff billets, including his participation in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.



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Berger was commissioned as an infantry officer in 1981 via NROTC following graduation from Tulane University with a degree in engineering. As a lieutenant and captain, he served as rifle platoon commander in India Company, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division and later as a company commander and battalion operations officer in 2nd Reconnaissance Battalion during Operation Desert Storm. He also served as officer selection officer in Roanoke, Virginia.

As a field grade officer, Berger was an instructor at Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron One (MAWTS-1) in Yuma, Arizona; instructor at III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) Special Operations Training Group; and served on the Joint Staff as a policy planner in the Strategic Plans and Policy Directorate, J-5.

Berger commanded 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines from 2002 to 2004, deploying the battalion first to Okinawa, and later to Haiti in support of Operation Secure Tomorrow. As a colonel, Berger commanded Regimental Combat Team 8 in Fallujah, Iraq, during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

While serving as assistant division commander of 2nd Marine Division, Berger was appointed to the rank of brigadier general. He then deployed to Kosovo, where he served for one year as chief of staff for KFOR Headquarters in Pristina. From 2009 to 2011 he

served at Headquarters Marine Corps as the director of operations in plans, policies, and operations. In 2012 he deployed to Afghanistan as the commanding general of 1st Marine Division (forward) in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Berger served as commanding general of Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command and Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center from 2013 to 2014. In July 2014, Berger was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and assumed command of I Marine Expeditionary Force. He subsequently assumed command of United States Marine Corps Forces, Pacific. On August 28, 2018, Berger assumed the billets of Commanding General of Marine Corps Combat Development Command and Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration.

In addition to a Bachelor of Science in engineering from Tulane University, Berger holds a Master of International Public Policy from Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, and a Master of Science degree in military studies.

Berger's formal military education includes the United States Army Infantry Officer Advanced Course, United States Marine Corps Command and Staff College, and United States Marine Corps School of Advanced Warfighting. He is a graduate of the United States Army Ranger School, United States Army





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Jumpmaster School, United States Navy Dive School, and United States Marine Corps Amphibious Reconnaissance School.

On March 26, 2019, he was nominated by President Donald Trump to succeed General Robert B. Neller and become the 38th Commandant of the United States Marine Corps. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on June 5, and took command in a ceremony held July 11 at the Marine Barracks in Washington D.C.

On July 17, 2019, Berger issued his guidance for the Marine Corps: "The Commandant's Planning Guidance (CPG) provides the 38th Commandant's strategic direction for the Marine Corps and mirrors the function of the Secretary of Defense's Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). It serves as the authoritative document for Service-level planning and provides a common direction to the Marine Corps Total Force." Highlights include refocusing the Marine Corps on high-end combat, shifting away from legacy platforms like tanks and artillery in favor of long-range missiles and drones.

In February 2022, Berger was the keynote speaker for the 67th MSC Student Conference on National Affairs at Texas A&M University.



**ERIC M. SMITH**

Is a United States Marine Corps general who serves as the 36th assistant commandant of the Marine Corps since 8 October 2021. He most recently served as the deputy commandant for Combat Development and Integration, being succeeded by Karsten Heckl.

Eric Smith is from Plano, Texas. Smith was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1987 through the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps program at Texas A&M University.

After completing The Basic School and Infantry Officer's Course, he received assignment to 2nd Battalion, 3rd Marines as rifle platoon commander participating in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. Following a tour as



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an Officer Selection Officer, he attended the Amphibious Warfare School and then reported to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Marines for duty as Commanding Officer of Weapons and E Companies. During this tour he participated in Operation Assured Response in Monrovia, Liberia. After a tour as a Marine Officer Instructor at Texas A&M University, he attended the United States Army Command and General Staff College. The following assignment was as the Naval Section Chief at the U.S. Military Group in Caracas, Venezuela from 2001 to 2003.

From 2003 until 2006, Smith served in the 1st Marine Division as the Division Operations Officer; Executive Officer of Regimental Combat Team 1; Commanding Officer of 1st Battalion, 5th Marines. During this time, had several deployments to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, including Fallujah in 2004 and Ramadi in 2005. He has also served in the 2nd Marine Division as the Assistant Chief of Staff and the Commanding Officer of 8th Marine Regiment, which was deployed to Afghanistan and was involved in Operation Enduring Freedom. From July to November 2015, he commanded the Marine Corps Forces Southern Command in Miami, Florida. Then he was transferred to the Pentagon to serve as the Senior Military Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

As a major general, Smith assumed command of the First Marine Division at Camp Pendleton. The division is part of the larger I Marine Expeditionary Force.[6] As commander, he led a hazing crackdown but was rebuked by a military judge.

In May 2018, Smith was nominated for promotion to lieutenant general,[8] and assignment as commanding general of III Marine Expeditionary Force.[9] He received his promotion and assumed command of III MEF in August 2018.

Smith has also participated in Operation Assured Response in Liberia.

On 13 June 2019, Smith assumed responsibility as the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command and the Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration.

In July 2021, he was nominated and confirmed for promotion to four-star general and assignment as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, succeeding Gary L. Thomas. He assumed the position from the retiring Gary L. Thomas on October 8, 2021.





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**ERIK KRISTOPHER RAVEN**

Is an American political advisor who serves as United States under secretary of the Navy in the Biden administration.

Raven earned an Associate of Arts degree from the College of Marin, a Bachelor of Arts degree in international relations from Connecticut College, and a Master of Arts degree in international history from the London School of Economics.

Raven began his career as a legislative assistant in the office of Senator Robert Byrd. He later served as Byrd's legislative director and national security advisor. He also worked in the offices of Senators Ted Kennedy and Dianne Feinstein. In 2006, Raven became a professional staffer for the United States Senate Committee on Appropriations. He has since

served as majority clerk for the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

On December 13, 2021, President Joe Biden nominated Raven to be the next undersecretary of the Navy. Hearings were held by the Senate Armed Services Committee on his nomination on March 22, 2022. His nomination was favorably reported by the committee on April 5, 2022. Raven was officially confirmed by the entire Senate via voice vote on April 7, 2022. He was sworn in on April 13, 2022.



**MICHAEL M. GILDAY**

Michael Martin Gilday (born October 10, 1962) is a United States Navy officer who has served as the 32nd chief of naval operations since August 22, 2019. Gilday has commanded two destroyers, served as Director of the Joint Staff, commanded the Tenth Fleet/Fleet Cyber Command, and led Carrier Strike Group 8.





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Gilday was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, and is a 1985 graduate of the United States Naval Academy as a Surface Warfare Officer. He has also graduated with master's from the Harvard Kennedy School and the National War College.

Gilday, right, speaks with the Nigerian Chief of Naval Staff, Vice Adm. Awwal Gambo, at the 24th International Seapower Symposium, September 16, 2021. Gilday's previous tours include duty with USS Chandler, USS Princeton, as well as commanding the USS Higgins and USS Benfold and Destroyer Squadron 7. He also had staff assignments on the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Chief of Naval Operation (Strategic Plans and Policy Directorate) and staff to the vice chief of naval operations. His joint assignments include Naval Aide to the President and executive assistant to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Gilday was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with Valor for his actions aboard Princeton when the ship was damaged by an Iraqi mine during the Persian Gulf War.

As a flag officer, Gilday served as Director of Operations for NATO's Joint Force Command in Lisbon and Director of Operations for United States Cyber Command. He assumed the duties of Commander, Fleet Cyber Command and United States Tenth Fleet on July 14, 2016, was appointed Director of Operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff in May

2018, and became Director of the Joint Staff from March 1, 2019.

On July 11, 2019, Gilday was nominated for appointment as the next chief of naval operations (CNO). On August 1, the United States Senate voted unanimously to award Gilday a fourth star following the Senate Armed Services Committee's recommendation that he succeed Admiral John M. Richardson as CNO in September 2019.

On April 15, 2020, Gilday announced the Navy was considering reinstating Brett Crozier, earlier fired in relation to Crozier's controversial response to coronavirus disease on the aircraft carrier USS Theodore Roosevelt. Gilday, and the acting United States secretary of the Navy, James E. McPherson recommended that Crozier be reinstated as Captain of the Roosevelt on April 25, 2020.

On August 10, 2020, Gilday was running on the Washington Navy Yard base, where he lives, when he "fell ill". Gilday was assisted by a passing Marine, and was taken to his physician. He underwent heart surgery for a pre-existing condition about two weeks later. He returned to work full-time on September 28.





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**WILLIAM K. LESCHER**

William Kevin Lescher (born 1958) is a four-star admiral in the United States Navy who currently serves as the 41st Vice Chief of Naval Operations. He assumed this office and rank on May 29, 2020. Lescher is also the "Old Goat", the longest currently serving Naval Academy graduate.

Lescher is sworn in as Vice Chief of Naval Operations on May 29, 2020.

A native of Highland Park, Illinois, he graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1980. Trained as a helicopter pilot, Lescher served with HSL-36 and HSL-44 and later commanded HSL-48, HSL-40, the Atlantic Fleet Helicopter Maritime Strike Wing, Expeditionary

Strike Group Five and Task Forces 51/59 in Bahrain.

In May 2020, Lescher was nominated by President Donald Trump for promotion to admiral and assignment as the next Vice Chief of Naval Operations. He assumed this office and rank on May 29, 2020.

Lescher graduated with distinction from fixed wing, rotary wing and Naval Test Pilot School training. He has been recognized as the Association of Naval Aviation's HSL Pilot of the Year, the Naval Helicopter Association's Regional Pilot of the Year and the Naval Air Warfare Center's Rotary Wing Test Pilot of the Year. The units in which he has served have earned the Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Navy Unit Commendation, Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation, Navy "E" Ribbons and Theodore Ellyson award.







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Mark Alexander Milley (born June 20, 1958) is a United States Army general who serves as the 20th chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He previously served as the 39th chief of staff of the Army from August 14, 2015 to August 9, 2019, and held multiple command and staff positions in eight divisions and Special Forces throughout his military career.

An ROTC graduate from Princeton University, Milley earned his commission as an armor officer in 1980. He was appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by President Donald Trump, making Milley the tenth U.S. Army officer to be chairman. As chairman, Milley is the highest-ranking officer in the United States Armed Forces and the principal military advisor to the president of the United States, the secretary of defense, the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council.

Milley was born on June 20, 1958, in Winchester, Massachusetts. He is of Irish descent, and was raised Roman Catholic. His father, Alexander (1924–2015), enlisted in the U.S. Navy in March 1943 as a naval corpsman. He was assigned to the 4th Marine Division and landed at Kwajalein, Saipan, Tinian and Iwo Jima. After the war, he worked as a restaurateur and food-broker. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, whose membership is limited to practicing Catholic men. Milley's mother, Mary Elizabeth (née Murphy), was a nurse who served with the Navy's WAVES in World War II and is described by Milley as a "break-the-glass-ceiling" type of woman.

Milley grew up in a working-class neighborhood in Boston. He attended a Catholic grammar school where he played hockey. Good grades and hockey led to his being recruited to Belmont Hill School and afterwards to Princeton University on a hockey scholarship. There, he joined the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and in 1980 graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in politics after completing a 185-page-long senior thesis titled "A Critical Analysis of Revolutionary Guerrilla Organization in Theory and Practice". Milley also holds a Master of Arts degree in international relations from Columbia University and another Master of Arts degree in national security and strategic studies from the Naval War College. He is also an attendee of the MIT Center for International





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Studies Seminar XXI National Security Studies Program.

General Richard A. Cody administers the oath of office upon Milley's promotion to brigadier general in February 2008. Milley earned his commission as an armor officer through Princeton's Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps program in 1980. Milley's career has included assignments with the 82nd Airborne Division, 5th Special Forces Group,[17] 7th Infantry Division, 2nd Infantry Division, Joint Readiness Training Center, 25th Infantry Division, Operations Staff of the Joint Staff, and a posting as Military Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

Milley has held multiple command and staff positions in eight divisions and special forces throughout his military career. He commanded 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry, 2nd Infantry Division, in South Korea from 1996 to 1998. He served as commander of 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division (Light) from December 2003 to July 2005; deputy commanding general for operations of the 101st Airborne Division from July 2007 to April 2008, and as commanding general of the 10th Mountain Division from November 2011 to December 2012. Milley commanded III Corps, based at Fort Hood, Texas, from December 2012 to August 2014, and concurrently the International Security Assistance Force Joint Command from May 2013 to February 2014. He

served as the commanding general of the United States Army Forces Command at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, from August 2014 to August 2015.

Secretary of the Army John M. McHugh administers the oath of office to incoming Army chief of staff Milley during the change of responsibility ceremony on August 14, 2015. Milley was appointed chief of staff of the Army on August 14, 2015. In his initial message to the U.S. Army, General Milley laid out his priorities on readiness, the future Army, and taking care of troops. "We must ensure the Army remains ready as the world's premier combat force. Readiness for ground combat is—and will remain—the U.S. Army's #1 priority. We will do what it takes to build an agile, adaptive Army of the future."

During his tenure, Milley focused heavily on modernization efforts for the Army, which included a new command designed to consolidate the methods that deliver Army capabilities, similar to the approach used by U.S. Special Operations Command. At the 2017 Association of the United States Army annual meeting, Milley described the areas targeted for modernization, including tanks, aircraft and weapons. Milley said: "Faster results will be obtained...as we shift to a SOCOM-like model of buy, try, decide and acquire rather than the current industrial-age linear model that takes years to establish requirements, decades to



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test, and it may take a long, long time to go from idea to delivery." He warned: "If we adapt to the changing character of war, and we embrace the institutional changes that we need to implement, then we will continue to be the most lethal fighting force in the world for the next seven decades and beyond. If we do not, we will lose the next war."

In February 2017, the Army announced the establishment of Security Force Assistance Brigades. Also known as SFABs, these permanent units were established in Fort Benning with a core mission to conduct security cooperation activities and serve as a quick response to combatant commander requirements.

While their training would be similar to that of Special Forces, soldiers in the SFABs would not be considered Special Forces, Milley said. "They will be trained in many ways similar to Special Forces, but they are not Special Forces." These SFABs will be structured using the non-commissioned and commissioned officers of infantry brigade combat teams to train foreign military units in conventional light infantry tactics, Milley said.

In 2018, Milley established Army Futures Command in Austin, Texas, to take advantage of nearby academic and industrial expertise. Coequal in status to the Army's three senior most commands: Army Forces Command, Army Material Command, and Army Training and

Doctrine Command, it represented one of the largest reform initiatives undertaken in more than forty years. Beyond developing future warfighting concepts, eight cross-functional teams conducted research to further the Army's modernization priorities: long-range precision fires, next-generation combat vehicles, air and missile defenses, soldier lethality, synthetic training environments, future vehicle lift platforms, and assured positioning, navigation, and timing.

In 2018, Milley also led the roll out of a new Army Combat Fitness Test. The new fitness test was designed to improve overall combat readiness and mimic physical tasks and stresses associated with combat and was set to replace the 40-year-old Army fitness test by October 2020.[35] Milley said: "We want to make sure that our soldiers are ... in top physical shape to withstand the rigors of ground combat. Combat is not for the faint of heart, it's not for the weak-kneed, it's not for those who are not psychologically resilient and tough and hardened to the brutality, to the viciousness of it."

In early 2017, Milley and then-Sergeant Major of the Army Dan Dailey began considering the possibility of bringing back an iconic two-tone uniform known as the "Pinks and Greens" to honor the "greatest generation" of soldiers who fought in World War II.



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The Army believed the reintroduction of the uniform would give soldiers a uniform for professional environments that honored the Army heritage, reconnect today's soldiers with their service history, strengthen pride, bolster recruiting and enhance readiness.

According to an Army Times poll conducted in the fall of 2018, of the 32,000 respondents, 72 percent indicated they were ready to embrace a new uniform, while 28 percent said they were happy with the current blue Army Service Uniform. Soldiers did express concerns about the need for an additional uniform as well as the costs associated with acquiring the new uniform. The Army tried to address this concern in its official roll out announcement Nov. 11, 2018, indicating the uniform would be cost-neutral for enlisted soldiers, who would be able to purchase the new "everyday business-wear uniform" with their existing annual clothing allowance. The Army also indicated the new uniform would come "at no additional cost" to U.S. taxpayers and would be made in the U.S.

In 2018, Milley was involved in deciding whether the Army would publish a controversial study on the 2003-2006 Iraq War. Milley reportedly decided he wanted to read the two-volume, 1,300-page, 500,000-word document before making a decision. Milley also directed that an external panel of scholars review the work. After the panel returned glowing reviews

on the study, including one that described it as "the gold standard in official history", Milley continued to delay publication so he could review it further. In September 2018, Secretary of the Army Mark Esper and other Army officials decided to distance themselves from the study by casting it "as an independent" work of the authors, instead of being described as a project by the Chief of Staff of the Army's Operation Iraqi Freedom Study Group. When confronted by a journalist from The Wall Street Journal in October 2018, Milley reversed these decisions, ordering the study published officially and with a foreword from himself. He said the team who wrote the study "did a damn good job", the study itself was "a solid work", and that he aimed to publish the study by the holidays (2018).

Within days of this revelation, two members of Congress who sit on the House Armed Services Committee (Reps. Jackie Speier, D-California, and Ruben Gallego, D-Arizona) sent a letter to Army leaders expressing their anger over the delay. In a press release accompanying the letter to Milley and Esper, Speier said, "This is simply the Army being unwilling to publicly air its mistakes. Our military, Congress, and the American people deserve nothing less than total transparency on the lessons the Army has identified so that we may use those lessons to avoid costly, and too often deadly, mistakes of the past."The two-volume study was published January 17, 2019.





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In May 2019, Milley commissioned a U.S. Army War College report on the impact of climate change on society as a whole and on the U.S. military. The report was written by U.S. government officials from agencies including the U.S. Army, Defense Intelligence Agency, and NASA and released in August 2019. It outlined the possibility of blackouts, disease, thirst, starvation and war due to collapses of the country's aging power grid, its food supply systems, and the U.S. military. The report also mentions the likelihood of increasing water scarcity and failure of global food systems in developing countries which would result in an increase of civil and military conflicts.

On December 8, 2018, President Donald Trump announced that he would nominate Milley to serve as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, although Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis and then-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Joseph Dunford favored Air Force Chief of Staff General David L. Goldfein for the appointment. Milley had initially been fielded as a candidate to succeed Curtis Scaparrotti as commander of the United States European Command and Supreme Allied Commander Europe but after the interview with Trump was nominated for the chairmanship instead. He was confirmed by the Senate 89–1 on July 25, 2019, and sworn in on September 30.

After attending 75th anniversary commemorations of the Battle of the Bulge in

Belgium on December 16, 2019, Milley met with the Russian military chief of staff Valery Gerasimov in Bern, Switzerland, on December 18. This continued a series of meetings between the American and Russian military chiefs reestablished by Milley's predecessor Joseph Dunford in 2017 to ensure open communication and reduce the risks in conflict areas.

During Trump's re-election campaign, a photograph featuring Vice President Mike Pence, Trump, Esper, and Milley, was used in one of Trump's political ads. Defense officials said that the image was used without Milley's knowledge and consent and that the ad was later removed "ahead of time."

In June 2021, a report from an Associated Press investigation found that at least 1,900 U.S. military firearms were recorded as lost or stolen in the last 10 years, most of them by the U.S. Army.[64][65] Some of them were later used in violent crimes; in one case, stolen automatic rifles were sold to a California street gang. Reports say that when Milley learned of the scandal, he was shocked, and stated he would consider a more systematic fix on how the military keeps track of its firearms. However, some claim that Milley actually downplayed the report of 1,900 lost or stolen military firearms.



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On June 1, 2020, during the protests in Washington, D.C. following the murder of George Floyd, Milley, in combat uniform, walked with the president from the White House across Lafayette Square to St. John's Episcopal Church about half an hour after federal officers and police had used tear gas and other riot control tactics to disperse protestors, drawing sharp criticism from former military officers and others. According to Peril, Milley attended the walk in combat fatigues as he had been summoned away at short notice from a planned visit to an FBI operations center, and immediately departed once he and Esper realized the political implications of the walk, saying that he felt "sick" and was "fucking done with this shit" to Esper. As a result, Milley was not present for Trump's photo op at St. John's Church.

The House Armed Services Committee subsequently requested Esper and Milley to testify before the committee about the military's role in the George Floyd protests which they did on July 9. Milley reportedly considered resigning over the incident but chose instead to address it in a video recorded as his commencement address at the National Defense University on June 11, saying that he should not have been at the event because his presence created a perception of military involvement in domestic politics.

On June 23, 2021, Milley attracted notice for telling Florida Republican Congressman Matt Gaetz that he found it "offensive" that the U.S. military was being characterized as "woke" for including "critical race theory" in its West Point curriculum and that he wanted "to understand white rage – and I'm white. What is it that caused thousands of people to assault this building and try to overturn the Constitution of the United States of America?".

On June 30, 2021, former President Trump, who appointed Milley as Chair, called on him to resign, implying that he was unwilling "to defend [the US military] from the Leftist Radicals who hate [the United States] and [its flag]." This came after Milley's defense of studying a broad range of ideas including "critical race theory" and news reports that Milley and Trump engaged in a shouting match over military involvement in the 2020-2021 US race protests. Trump previously denied the incident and accused Milley of falsifying it.

On January 12, 2021, Milley and the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued a statement condemning the violent storming of the U.S. Capitol by supporters of Trump and reminding all service members of their obligation to support and defend the Constitution and reject extremism. They said: "As we have done throughout our history, the U.S. military will obey lawful orders from civilian leadership, support civilian authorities to protect lives and property,



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ensure public safety in accordance with the law, and remain fully committed to protecting and defending the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic."

On April 2, 2021, during an interview regarding the January 6, 2021, incident, Milley said that the military reaction and response were "sprint speed" and "super-fast". However, some, such as Speaker of the House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi, doubted his statement, as it seemed to contradict events during the riot at the Capitol on January 6.

After losing his bid for reelection in November 2020, Trump and his allies made attempts to overturn the 2020 United States presidential election, presaging the 2021 United States Capitol attack. According to *I Alone Can Fix It*, a July 2021 book by The Washington Post reporters Philip Rucker and Carol Leonnig, Milley became concerned Trump was preparing to stage a coup, and held informal discussions with his deputies about possible ways to thwart it, telling associates: "They may try, but they're not going to fucking succeed. You can't do this without the military. You can't do this without the CIA and the FBI. We're the guys with the guns." The book also quoted Milley saying "this is a Reichstag moment", comparing Trump's attempts to overturn the election to the event used to cement Nazi Germany and referring to Trump's false statements about electoral fraud as "the gospel of the Führer." Milley reportedly

told police and military officials preparing to secure Joe Biden's presidential inauguration: "Everyone in this room, whether you're a cop, whether you're a soldier, we're going to stop these guys to make sure we have a peaceful transfer of power. We're going to put a ring of steel around this city and the Nazis aren't getting in." Trump later said that he had not threatened or spoken about a coup and falsely claimed that Obama had fired Milley.

In their September 2021 book, *Peril*, Washington Post reporters Bob Woodward and Robert Costa wrote that after the election Milley had become aware of a Trump military order to withdraw all troops from Afghanistan by January 15, 2021, which had been written by two Trump loyalists without consultation with national security officials. The authors reported that after Trump refused to concede his election loss, CIA director Gina Haspel told Milley, "We are on the way to a right-wing coup" and was worried Trump might attack Iran. In remarks before the Senate Armed Services Committee on September 28, Milley denied that he agreed in a call with Nancy Pelosi that Trump was "crazy" as stated in the book, stating that he was "not qualified to determine the mental health of the president of the United States."







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**CHARLES QUINTON BROWN JR.**

(Born 1962) Is a United States Air Force four-star general who serves as the 22nd chief of staff of the Air Force. He is the first African American to be appointed as chief of staff and the first African American to lead any branch of the United States Armed Forces. Brown assumed office from Gen. David L. Goldfein, who had served as chief of staff since 2016, in a ceremony at Joint Base Andrews on August 6, 2020.

Brown's previous assignments include serving as the commander of Pacific Air Forces, air component commander for United States Indo-Pacific Command, and executive director of the Pacific Air Combat Operations Staff. As the air component commander for CENTCOM, he was responsible for developing contingency

plans and conducting air operations in a 20-nation area covering Central and Southwest Asia. Brown also previously served as the deputy commander of United States Central Command (CENTCOM), MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, and prior to that, as commander of Air Forces Central. In 2020, Brown was named by Time magazine on its list of the 100 most influential people in the world.

Charles Quinton Brown Jr. was born in 1962 to a military family in San Antonio, Texas. Brown was nicknamed "CQ". He had one sister. His father, Charles Q. Brown, Sr, served for 30 years in the Army, rising to the rank of colonel. His paternal grandfather, Robert E. Brown, was drafted in World War II and served in the Pacific Theater in Hawaii and Saipan.

Brown graduated from Texas Tech University in Lubbock with a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering. He joined the Eta Upsilon chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Brown was also a distinguished graduate of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant after completing this ROTC program and began his formal military career.

While serving in the Air Force, in 1994, Brown earned a master's degree in aeronautical science from Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, in Daytona Beach, Florida.



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Lieutenant General Charles Q. Brown Jr. with General Lloyd Austin during the Ninth Air Force change of command ceremony at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, June 29, 2015.

Brown has served in a variety of positions at the squadron and wing level, including an assignment to the United States Air Force Weapons School as an F-16 instructor. His notable staff tours include aide-de-camp to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force; director, Secretary of the Air Force and Chief of Staff Executive Action Group; and deputy director, operations, U.S. Central Command. He also served as a national defense fellow at the Institute for Defense Analyses, Alexandria, Virginia.

Brown has commanded a fighter squadron, the United States Air Force Weapons School, and two fighter wings. One was the 8th Fighter Wing, which was nicknamed as "Wolf Pack", at Kunsan Air Force Base, South Korea. Prior to his current assignment, he served as director, operations, strategic deterrence, and nuclear integration, Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe—Air Forces Africa, Ramstein Air Base, Germany. He is a command pilot with more than 2,900 flying hours, including 130 combat hours.

Brown's career as a general officer began when he was appointed as commander of the 31st Fighter wing in Aviano Air Force Base, Italy. He was promoted to the rank of

brigadier general in June 2009. In May 2013, Brown was promoted to the rank of major general when he was appointed as deputy commander, U.S. Air Forces Central Command, U.S. Central Command. In March 2014 he was appointed as director of operations, strategic deterrence, and nuclear integration of U.S. Air Forces in Europe - Air Forces Africa at Ramstein Air Force Base, Germany.

In June 2015, Brown received his third star when he was appointed as United States Air Forces Central Command (USAFCENT). In July 2016 he was appointed as deputy commander of U.S. Central Command. As AFCENT commander, Brown oversaw all of Air Force operations in the Middle East and Central Asia, while also in-charge as second-in-command of USCENCOM.

In July 2018, Brown was nominated to succeed General Terrence J. O'Shaughnessy as commander of Pacific Air Forces. O'Shaughnessy was nominated to become commander of the United States Northern Command. Brown was also promoted to four-star general with this position. As PACAF commander, General Brown oversaw all of major United States Air Force operations within the Indo-Pacific region.

Vice President Mike Pence ceremonially swears in Brown as the 22nd chief of staff of the United States Air Force in the Oval Office, August 4, 2020. Brown officially took office two



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days later in a separate ceremony at Joint Base Andrews.

On March 2, 2020, the White House announced that President Donald Trump would nominate Brown to become the next Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, succeeding David L. Goldfein. On June 9, 2020, Brown was unanimously confirmed (98–0) by the United States Senate to succeed Goldfein as Chief of Staff of the US Air Force. With this confirmation he became the first African American to lead a branch of the United States Armed Forces. As Air Force Chief of Staff, he advises the President, Secretary of Defense, and National Security Council regarding Air Force matters.

Brown is the most senior uniformed Air Force officer responsible for organizing, training and equipping all of the active-duty Air Force officers, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve. Brown has acted to establish a flexible logistics system in the Air Force's budget for Fiscal year 2021, in order to ensure the Air Force is capable of conducting "expeditionary logistics under attack".

Brown has maintained Goldfein's prioritization of multi-domain command and control following the Air Force Association's 2016 Air, Space & Cyber Conference.[12] Following the establishment of the United States Space Force, which is also part of the Department of the Air Force, Brown worked closely with the first Chief of Space Operations

General Jay Raymond. Brown has said that the Space Force will make up much of the Air Force department's "near-term innovation and development". He has emphasized the importance of space superiority and committed to a full collaboration between the Air Force and Space Force.

As Air Force Chief of Staff, Brown began integration of the new tanker aircraft, Boeing KC-46 Pegasus, as part of Air Force fleet rejuvenation, and began its operation within Air Mobility Command. Brown and several Congressional delegation members, including U.S. Senator Jeanne Shaheen, a longtime advocate for the tanker, participated in a demonstration flight at Joint Base Andrews.

General Brown was featured during the 2021 African-American History Month for making history as the first African-American military chief of staff and the first African American who has led any military branch within the United States Armed Forces. General Lloyd Austin, the first African American to serve as a United States Secretary of Defense, was also featured. Brown was made an honorary Tuskegee Airman, receiving the symbolic red jacket in a ceremony on 14 August 2021.

General Brown is considered a strong contender to succeed General Mark Milley as the next Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.





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**CHRISTOPHER WATSON GRADY**

(Born November 28, 1962) Is a United States Navy admiral who serves as the 12th vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff since December 20, 2021. He most recently served as the commander of United States Fleet Forces Command and United States Naval Forces Northern Command from May 2018 to December 2021, with additional duties as commander of United States Naval Forces Strategic Command and Joint Force Maritime Component Commander from February 2019. He previously served as commander of the United States Sixth Fleet, commander of Naval Striking and Support Forces NATO, deputy commander of United States Naval Forces Europe - Naval Forces Africa and Joint Force Maritime Component Commander Europe from October 2016 to March 2018.

A 1984 graduate of the University of Notre Dame, Grady commissioned into the Navy via the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps program. Grady is currently the Navy's "Old Salt", designating the longest-serving surface warfare officer on active duty in the U.S. Navy, having received the title and accompanying trophy from Admiral Philip S. Davidson on April 30, 2021.

Rear Adm. Grady, as commander, Carrier Strike Group 1, prepares food on Thanksgiving dinner for sailors aboard the USS Carl Vinson, November 27, 2014.

Christopher Grady was born in Portsmouth, Virginia and raised in Newport, Rhode Island. He is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame, and was commissioned an ensign in the United States Navy through the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps program in 1984.[6] Grady is a distinguished graduate of Georgetown University, where he earned a Master of Arts in National Security Studies while concurrently participating as a fellow in Foreign Service at the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service. He is also a distinguished graduate of the National War College earning a Master of Science in National Security Affairs.

Grady's initial sea tour was aboard USS Moosbrugger (DD 980), where he served as combat information center officer and anti-submarine warfare officer. As a department head, he served as weapons control officer and



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combat systems officer in USS Princeton (CG 59). He was commanding officer of Mine Counter Measure Rotational Crew Echo in USS Chief (MCM 14), and deployed to the Persian Gulf in command of USS Ardent (MCM 12). Grady then commanded USS Cole (DDG 67) deploying as part of NATO's Standing Naval Forces Mediterranean. He then commanded Destroyer Squadron 22, deploying to the Persian Gulf as sea combat commander for the Theodore Roosevelt Carrier Strike Group (TRCSG) in support of Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom.

Ashore, Grady first served on the staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and then as naval aide to the chief of naval operations. He also served on the staff of the chief of naval operations as assistant branch head, Europe and Eurasia Politico-Military Affairs Branch (OPNAV N524). He then served as executive assistant to the navy's Chief of Legislative Affairs. Next, he served as the deputy executive secretary of the National Security Council in the White House. He then went on to serve as the executive assistant to the chief of naval operations.

Grady's flag assignments include the Director of the Maritime Operations Center (N2/3/5/7), commander, United States Pacific Fleet; Commander, Carrier Strike Group 1 and the Carl Vinson Carrier Strike Group where he deployed for nearly 10 months to the Western Pacific and the Persian Gulf conducting combat

operations in support of Operation Inherent Resolve. He was then commander, Naval Surface Force Atlantic.

As a vice admiral, he commanded the United States Sixth Fleet from October 28, 2016[8] to March 1, 2018, relinquishing command to Vice Admiral Lisa Franchetti. On October 31, 2017, the United States Senate confirmed Grady's reappointment to the rank of vice admiral and assignment as the assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

On February 28, 2018, Grady was nominated by President Donald Trump for appointment to the rank of admiral and assignment as commander of United States Fleet Forces Command, and confirmed by the Senate on March 22, 2018. He assumed command of USFFC and Naval Forces Northern Command on May 4, 2018 and of commander, Naval Forces Strategic Command (NAVSTRAT) and United States Strategic Command Joint Force Maritime Component Command (JFMCC) on February 1, 2019.

On November 1, 2021, he was nominated by President Joe Biden to succeed retiring General John E. Hyten as the vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A nomination hearing was scheduled for December 2, 2021, but it was postponed in favor of Senate negotiations on the 2022 NDAA. He was confirmed by voice vote on December 16, 2021, and was sworn in on December 20, 2021.





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**DAVID W. ALLVIN**

David Wayne Allvin (born c. 1963) is a United States Air Force four-star general who currently serves as the 40th vice chief of staff of the Air Force. He previously served as the director for strategy, plans, and policy, J-5, on the Joint Staff, and is a senior member, United States Delegation to the United Nations Military Staff Committee, the Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia. He provided strategic direction, policy guidance and planning focus to develop and execute the National Military Strategy. As the director for strategy, plans, and policy, he enables the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide military advice to the president, the secretary of defense, and the National Security Council. He has assumed the office of vice chief of staff on November 16, 2020.

Allvin graduated from the United States Air Force Academy in 1986. He has commanded at the squadron and wing levels, including the 97th Air Mobility Wing, Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma. He has held major command staff assignments and served on the Joint Staff.

Allvin served as the commanding general of NATO Air Training Command – Afghanistan; commander of 438th Air Expeditionary Wing, Kabul, Afghanistan; commander of 618th Air and Space Operations Center; director of strategy, concepts and assessments; deputy chief of staff for strategic plans and requirements, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, and director, strategy, plans and policy, Headquarters United States European Command, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Germany. He most recently served as vice director of strategy, plans and policy, the Joint Staff.

In August 2020, Allvin was nominated for promotion to general and assignment as the next Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force. The Senate Armed Services Committee confirmed his nomination on September 30, 2020.







*San Antonio de la Florida Model United Nations  
FUTURISTIC BICAMERAL CRISIS COMMITTEE  
CHAMBER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*



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