

# SAFMUN



**2022**

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

**Joseph Robinette "Joe" Biden**

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

**DELEGATE'S  
HANDBOOK**

**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**

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



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**CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE**

The committee takes place in a fictional reality, ***however the delegates will conduct themselves with the seriousness that corresponds and their proposals must be realistic and consonant with the dimension of the committee.*** The events that are generated even during the days of the event can be estimated in the strategies, action plans and proposals of the delegates.

***The Chamber may dispose of the resources at its discretion, but for each goal that it does not reach, it will reduce them. In the end, the chamber that has achieved more objectives and is left with more resources will win.*** Resources that are not contemplated may be added, but the amounts indicated above shall not be modified, ***nor shall non-existent or impertinent elements be added (such as non-existent weapons or out-of-place weapons such as nuclear weapons).***

At the time of Cessation of Activities, which will be decreed by the Secretary General and Crisis Staff, the actions will be stopped immediately and the performance of the Chamber will be evaluated. The outcome of the House's effort will be announced at the Closing Session.

The Chair of the committee ***may assign different missions and tasks to the delegates, always respecting their hierarchy and functions,*** when necessary and in order to maintain respect for the facts in the Bicameral Crisis, ***the Board of Directors may summon people who are not originally members of the Chamber, and may assign them to any of the delegates present.***

The use of laptops, tablets and any other technological resources ***shall not be in order, however, the Board may authorize their use when circumstances warrant it.*** The ***use of cell phones within the committee shall not be permitted under any circumstances. The delegates will receive automatic reprimands at the time they fail to comply with this indication, reprimands for the use of cell phones will be unappealable, as well as for disrespect to the Model Protocol body, directives and/or other delegates.***

As for ***the Dress Code, the sanctions will be automatic, but will be subject to appeal if it is observed that the directive does not comply with it.***



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**RESOURCES**

- **US\$ 25.000 millions**
- **1.350.000 Soldiers**
- **Fighter planes: 83**
- **Helicopters: 100**
- **Attack helicopters: 20**
- **Special Mission's planes: 7**
- **Military inspection aircraft: 120**
- **Armored vehicles: 4.400**
- **Towed artillery: 209**
- **Autostarted artillery: 120**
- **Rocket projectors: 110**
- **Submarines: 5**
- **Frigates: 6**
- **Patrol ships: 10**







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*The Pentagon, Washington D.C.*

**SINGLE TOPIC:**

**"WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND VENEZUELA".**

**BACKGROUND:**

**DATE:** June, 24, 2023

**PLACE:** The Pentagon, Washington,  
United States of America.

**SANCTIONS TO VENEZUELA:**

During all the Venezuelan crisis, *the 44<sup>th</sup> president of the United States, Barack Obama*, using the Treasury of the government, *imposed economic sanctions to Venezuela since the year 2015*

*(specifically March 8, 2015), in response to the Government of Venezuela to the repression against the Protests in 2014, starting by the Executive Order 13692, which consists in blocking property and suspending entry of certain persons contributing to the Situation in Venezuela, and declare them as a threat to the national security.*

*In 2017, the repression against the population of Venezuela continued and the Treasury imposed sanctions to the directive of the Supreme Justice Court (TSJ) of Venezuela in order to usurp the functions of the National Assembly (AN),*





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*by creating the National Constituent Assembly (ANC), and the United States Department of State condemned the actions developed by the Venezuelan government.*



*Barack Hussein Obama II (left) and Donald John Trump (right) 44th and 45th presidents of the United States, under their administrations the policy of sanctions against Venezuelan personalities and companies was initiated.*

*The Executive Order on this time was the Order 13808 (executed the August 24, 2017), by the president Donald Trump, titled "Imposing Additional Sanctions With Respect to the Situation in Venezuela", affecting the transactions that Venezuela could do on an international level, **generating an economical block, and not only to the government at this time, the sanctions were added to PDVSA and the BCV.***

*On March 19, 2018, the president Donald Trump executed the order 13827, by Taking Additional Steps to Address the*

*Situation in Venezuela, prohibiting all transactions relating to cryptocurrency in Venezuela issued by the government, referring to the Petro. And the accusations of corruption and money laundering to the high charges in Venezuela were more evident, and the financial to illicit activities related to drug dealing. The individual sanctions were to personalities like Diosdado Cabello, his relative, Vladimir Padrino López, Delcy Rodríguez, Jorge Rodríguez, Cilia Flores.*





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*Cilia Flores de Maduro, First Combatant, Delcy Eloína Rodríguez Gómez, Vice President of the Republic, Jorge Jesús Rodríguez Gómez, President of the National Assembly, Diosdado Cabello Rondón, Deputy and Vice President of the PSUV and General in Chief Wladimir Padrino López, Minister of Defense of the Bolivarian Government of Venezuela, are some of the personalities sanctioned by the Government of the United States.*

*May 21, 2018, the president Donald J. Trump imposed the Executive Order 13835, titled Prohibiting Certain Additional Transactions With Respect to Venezuela, in reference to transactions with Venezuelan digital currency, and the actualization of the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List, adding Diosdado Cabello, José David Cabello, Marlenys Contreras de Cabello, and Rafael Sarría. This order blocked any digital transaction from the United States to Venezuela and vice versa, and blocked*

*any business in the United States that the people who make part of the list would have, an example of it is Rafael Sarría.*

*November 1, 2018, the president Donald Trump executed the order 13850, by Blocking Property of Additional Persons Contributing to the Situation in Venezuela, this sanction consists in block any economic activity and property of the persons on the list involved in the situation in Venezuela, in light of the actions of the regime. This block would not plead the transferring, paying or exporting activities from the people determined by the Secretary of Treasury and Secretary of State. This decision would be directed to the gold economic sector of Venezuela, and any economic sector from the corrupt governed country.*



*Venezuelan gold was also subject to sanctions by the United States, seeking to curb its trade and deprive the Venezuelan Government of an important source of economic income.*





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*The executive order 13857 on January 25, 2019, Taking Additional Steps To Address the National Emergency With Respect to Venezuela, this additional steps imposed by Donald Trump were firstly recognizing Juan Guaidó as the interim president of Venezuela, and labeling Nicolás Maduro illegitimate, in order to his try to suffocate the interim president of Venezuela and the National Assembly by proceeding with non Constitutional manners, and recognizing the National Assembly as the only legal government in the Venezuelan nation. And this order protested for the violation of the human rights in Venezuela and constant abuses of power.*



*Juan Gerardo Guaidó Márquez, president of the National Assembly elected in 2015, was sworn in as Interim President of the Republic and was recognized by a group of countries led by the United States.*

*And the last Executive Order sanction related to Venezuela we know is the Order 13884, Blocking Property of the*

*Government of Venezuela, from August 5, 2019, any Venezuelan government property and interests localized in the USA, are now possession of the United States and they will not be transferred, paid, exported or otherwise, including goods, funds, and services, and any transaction related to the Venezuelan government would be prohibited. This would symbolize the total economic block to Venezuela to any person who is involved in causing the crisis in that country, directly or indirectly.*



**BREAKING OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VENEZUELA  
AND THE UNITED STATES:**

*The relations between Venezuela and the United States of America had been naturally confident since Venezuela has been an important point regarding commerce and exportation. However, there was a clear*





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*tension between nations when, in 1998, Hugo Rafael Chavez Frias reached power and settled the ideas of socialism as well as antagonizing the United States of America to the Venezuelan population.*

This eventually led to more conflicts among

the nations, developing to different sanctions and accusations from the *United States* about different discrepancies with the *Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela* on its internal management.



*On February 2, 1999, Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías was sworn in as President of the Republic of Venezuela before the then President of the Senate and Congress, Luis Alfonso Dávila, a man trusted by Chávez. In the center, the outgoing President, Dr. Rafael Antonio Caldera Rodríguez.*

Therefore, *Nicolás Alejandro Maduro Moros*, emphasizing the differences between *the United States and Venezuela*, formally *cut diplomatic relations with the United States when, in 2019, Juan Guaido was claimed as the interim president in Venezuela and is also recognized by 31*

*countries as the former and legitimate president of Venezuela.*

**DONALD JOHN TRUMP:**

When the ex-president of *the United States of America, Donald J. Trump* reached power in the nation, one of the very most particular points during his mandate was



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*that he always used to create various scenarios of tension for different nations in the world, one of these nations being the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.*

As well, this tension was constantly growing between both nations since the

main goal for **Trump** was that **Nicolas Maduro Moros**, the **President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**, renounced his power in order to promote freedom for the population of Venezuela from repression.



*Nicolás Alejandro Maduro Moros, President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.*

At the same time, *there was a recurrent idea for the United States of America on committing a military intervention in the Venezuelan territory.* It was one of the main purposes for Donald J. Trump to concede Venezuela the achievement of democracy in its nation. *There was also a considerable part of the population who supported the*

*idea of a military intervention, in fact, they supported the United States of America in its search for freedom, as it always has been.*

*However, even when different sanctions were promoted for Venezuela that significantly affected its economy as well*





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*as pressured more Nicolas Maduro Moros to resign power, there was no success in all the efforts made by Donald J. Trump, his time as President of the United States of America had lasted by the time Nicolas was elected once again, and the momentary opportunity for Venezuela for freeing from such a martyr remained the same for a time, just as an instant.*

**PDVSA:**

*On Monday, January 28, 2019, the White House National Security Adviser, John Bolton, announced that the United States imposed sanctions on PDVSA, the Venezuelan state oil company, in the harshest measures taken so far against Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro.*



*John Robert Bolton, National Security Advisor to President Donald Trump. Considered a "hawk of the Bush Era", Bolton maintained a hard line against Venezuela, until he was fired by Trump due to strong disagreements in the management of U.S. foreign policy.*

Among the actions taken against **Venezuela** during this year are found:

- *The cancellation of the purchase orders to PDVSA and transferred control of its subsidiary CITGO and bank accounts of the Venezuelan state in its territory to the Transitional Government of Guaidó.*
- *Sanctions against 34 vessels that PDVSA uses to transport Venezuelan oil to Cuba.*



*CITGO Petroleum Corporation or CITGO is a Venezuelan oil refiner and marketer of gasoline, lubricants and petrochemicals located in the United States. The company has its U.S. headquarters in the Energy Corridor area of Houston, Texas.*

- *Sanctions against the Central Bank of Venezuela and one of its directors, to prevent it from being used "as a tool of the Maduro regime, which continues to loot Venezuelan assets and exploit government institutions to enrich"*





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*corrupt officials. The designation disables most of the Central Bank actions carried out by the Maduro administration, but the humanitarian assistance remains intact and seeks to help those suffering "under the repression of the Maduro regime".*

- *An executive order authorizing sanctions on anyone who supports Maduro, decreeing a total economic blockade with few exceptions. The executive order signed by ex-President Donald Trump states that all assets and interests in disputed government assets of Venezuela that are in the United States are blocked and cannot be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn or otherwise negotiated.*

**JUAN GUAIDÓ:**

*On January 23, 2019, took place in Caracas an open town hall where, and by the powers of the article 233 of the Constitution, Juan Guaidó, a politician and engineer, was sworn in as interim president of Venezuela. He was subsequently recognized by the **Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS), the European Parliament***

*and the governments of various countries, among them, the United States.*



*Luis Eduardo Almagro Lemes, Secretary General of the OAS, an organization that recognized the government of Juan Guaidó as "legitimate".*

*Since that moment, and the presentation of a law that seeks for the revitalization and grow of the poor and the country in general, **the U.S. has shown its approval and support to the semi official president of the venezuelan republic; constantly asking Nicolas Maduro, the official president, to participate once again in a dialogue table with the opposition.***



*Ursula Von der Leyen, president of the European Commission in 2019. The European Union supported Juan Guaidó in his proclamation as interim president of Venezuela and has maintained a position in line with the United States on the Venezuelan issue.*



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Seeing *the venezuelan government refuses to take part of a democratic meeting and to release all the detainees by political reasons, the U.S renews its approval of Juan Guaidó as interim president, and takes less in consideration the possibility of a pacific and democratic solution in Venezuela.*



*Donald John Trump and Juan Gerardo Guaidó Márquez. The Trump Administration's support for Juan Guaidó was consistent and intense. In January 2020, he was received at the White House and the U.S. Congress, evidence of the support that the U.S. Government was giving him at that time.*

**JOE BIDEN:**

*The foreign policy of the United States regarding Venezuela has changed mostly nothing since the 2020 elections where President Joe Biden was elected.*

*Even though Joe Biden presents a more pacific attitude compared to Trump, he hasn't revoke the sanctions that ex president Donald Trump put against*

*Venezuela, maintaining the need of a dialogue.*



*Joseph Robinette "Joe" Biden, 46th President of the United States beginning January 2021. Although the Biden Administration maintained former President Trump's sanctions, it has been less belligerent and has sought to promote dialogue between the conflicting parties in Venezuela.*

**RUSIA-UCRANIA:**

*The United States has become Ukraine's main arms supplier. Before the Russian invasion began, Washington sent tons of weapons to Kyiv to deal with possible aggression. Since it began on February 24, the Biden Administration has approved several military assistance packages so that Ukraine can stop the*





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**advance of Russian troops on its national territory.**



*The war between Russia and Ukraine has displaced the interest of the U.S. Government in Venezuela and has forced the latter to seek rapprochement with the South American country in 2022, in order to reduce the impact of the energy crisis that this conflict has generated.*

**The White House has stressed that the purpose of sending this aid is to defend Ukraine, not directly attack Russia. U.S. President Joe Biden** has insisted on several occasions on the need **to avoid a conflict between NATO and Russia, since that would mean a Third World War.**



**Even so, those countries that actively support Russia's crimes against the sovereign Ukraine will be taken as allies of Russia,** and using economic or

diplomatic means, sanctions will be applied or ties will be cut with them because they support the death of innocent people and the breaking of the peace.

The U.S. does not consider that equipment alone is enough to defend a country, so **Washington decided to raise thousands of volunteer soldiers from their country to support Ukraine.** It has been done this way since, **if the U.S.A. makes an advance or direct support to Ukraine, it could be considered another enemy for Russia and thus start the much-avoided Third World War.**

**Sending these troops and equipment weakened the U.S. forces** that were contemplated to make attacks on countries or organizations that were enemies of the state and any other type of action related.

**CURRENT SITUATION:**

**The United States of America** has been an active spectator of the conflicts that have developed around the world in recent dates, **in which the Venezuelan State has seemed to be involved in different matters, therefore the United States of America will not tolerate the belligerent and aggressive attitude of the Bolivarian Government. On June 24, 2023, the current President of the**





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*United States of America, for that matter, officially signs the Declaration of War approved by Congress against the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, through an official communiqué provided from the White House for all the newscasts of the world and declaring that it only recognizes Juan Guaidó and the National Assembly of 2015 as the only democratic power as legitimate president, considering the Bolivarian Government headed by President Nicolás Alejandro Maduro Moros as an enemy of the United States.*



*Juan Guaidó in a session of the U.S. Congress, January 2020. Three and a half years after that meeting, Congress officially declares war against the Bolivarian Government and reiterates as the only legitimate government the 2015 National Assembly and Guaidó as president of Venezuela.*

*The United States of America takes Puerto Rico as a strategic point in which to develop different actions for the invasion of Venezuelan territory, in fact, the bases in Puerto Rico are a crucial issue for the United States in this conflict.*



*San Juan Base in Isla Verde, Puerto Rico, one of the military stations to be used in the conflict with Venezuela. Due to its strategic location, Puerto Rico is a fundamental enclave for the U.S. Plan of Attack against the Bolivarian Government.*



*In total, the United States has seven bases installed in Puerto Rico, which will be used as a center of operations in the campaign against Venezuela.*

*On the other hand, the first move in this conflict made by the United States is the launching of a drone attack on Venezuelan territory from the allied bases in Puerto Rico to weaken the military infrastructures in the area selected to start*



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*the invasion of Venezuelan territories, being the selected area Tucacas, Falcon. There is a group of U.S. special forces advancing towards the seizure of different*

*parts of the territory to finally reach the main settlement of the Bolivarian Government: Miraflores, Caracas.*



*Tucacas, Falcón, the primary point of attack of the U.S. Armed Forces to initiate the control of Venezuelan territory and advance to the seat of political power of that country: the Miraflores Palace in Caracas.*

*It is important to note that, as the resources go from the United States to the allied bases in Puerto Rico and from there to the military bodies operating over the territory of Venezuela, it takes time to transport the resources to the different points of interest within the military strategy of the U.S. Government.* In fact, it takes longer for **the United States** to execute its actions, a situation that must be permanently taken into account, just as it must be known that a missile attack will not be executed from **Puerto Rico** since the transport of these is risky and problematic, which means that missiles are not a current option for the **United States**. *They have*

*opted for the use of drones, which can be more surgical, reduce collateral damage and are not costly in terms of soldiers' lives, and the available drones can carry high-powered bombs that ensure the disabling of any infrastructure that limits or impedes the overall strategy of the U.S. Armed Forces.*

*Within Venezuelan territory, the advance has allowed the seizure of several military installations starting from Tucacas. The U.S. Armed Forces must try to gain the sympathy of the locals and make them see that they are not enemies, but that they seek to overthrow the regime*





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*that oppresses them, but they must also expand their dominion and control over the Venezuelan territory, it is not only a matter of conquering by force but of conquering the hearts of the populations in order not to have to invest more in making war decisions but to convince the Venezuelan population, if possible, not to hinder the advance of the American troops and to support the U.S. actions.*



*MQ-9 Drone. The MQ-9 Reaper needs no crew and can be operated from thousands of kilometers away. It can reach a speed of 300 kilometers per hour while carrying four Hellfire missiles and several bombs, and stays in the air for 14 hours. These drones were used in the beginning of the operations against Venezuela.*

**GENERAL OBJECTIVES:**

- **Defeat the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and give freedom to the Venezuelan people.**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:**

1. **Establish an allied democratic government, with Juan Guaidó as**

*president, that prioritizes clean and transparent politicians and leads the country to free elections.*

2. **Find and destroy existing Russian bases in Venezuela and expel all foreign and irregular forces operating in Venezuelan territory.**
3. **Destroy all infrastructures that serve for illicit drug trafficking.**
4. **Promote the ideas of freedom among the Venezuelan people and get their approval of US actions.**
5. **Take control of the entire country, prioritizing important places such as the capital district.**

**QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:**

- **Are there possible viable alternatives for the U.S. to execute its actions more quickly?**
- **Is it feasible to promote the idea of freedom in the Venezuelan population to support the United States?**
- **What could be the various options for the United States to effectively seize and secure Venezuelan territory?**
- **How could a more rapid and effective movement of U.S. troops**





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*into Venezuelan territory be promoted?*

- *Would it be necessary to use missiles as a measure to ensure victory? If so, what would be the most appropriate handling and what type of missiles should be used?*
- *What strategies should be implemented to ensure the support*

*of the countries in the region for U.S. actions?*

- *What role could Colombia, Brazil and Guyana play in the conflict with Venezuela?*
- *How to ensure the least possible impact on the civilian population of Venezuela?*



*Miraflores Palace, seat of political power in Venezuela and final target of U.S. forces.*





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FUTURISTIC BICAMERAL CRISIS COMMITTEE  
CHAMBER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*



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