

Weekly Updates: Destabilization of Peace in Venezuela and the Persisting Global Instability

By Maxim Nikolenko.

The week from July 31 to August 6 has been a crucial period in Venezuelan politics. Meanwhile, the destabilized countries, particularly Afghanistan, are continuing to suffer from the ongoing wars.

The Constituent Assembly of Venezuela, elected on July 30, was sworn to power in Caracas amidst the violence from a right-wing opposition and the sanctions imposed by the United States after election results were announced.

Millions of Venezuelan have cast their votes to elect the 545-member assembly. This election was boycotted by the fractured opposition, though their participated was encouraged by the government of Nicolás Maduro. Indeed, the opposition was not interested in participation: ousting the socialist government from power is their aim, while their effort receives support from local oligarchs and the United States.

Opposition held **its own vote** on July 17. It was a self-styled referendum against the government plans to create the Constituent Assembly. According to opposition, 7.2 million Venezuelans had participated in the vote, a sizable turnout was endorsed by many Western corporate media outlets. The same 'guardians of power' have diagnosed the country as "dictatorship" when 8,089,320 Venezuelans voted for the assembly candidates on July 30. The differences between 7.2 million participants in the self-styled referendum and over 8 million participants in the vote for constituent assembly are irrelevant. Washington's and South American elites have a long track record of ignoring the interest of popular majority.

The United States Secretary of State, Rex Tillerson, emphasized before journalists at

the State Department: “either Maduro decides he doesn’t have a future and wants to leave of his own accord or we can return the government processes back to their constitution.”

This was an open threat of regime change. In the meantime, United States placed sanctions on Nicolás Maduro.

The same week, an unsuccessful attack was unleashed by armed men on a military base in Carabobo State. Two attackers were neutralized by the army.

A rebellion against the government was declared by a small group of military-dressed marionettes’. This comes after 124 people **have died** in the violence in over 3 months of opposition protests, with a majority of fatalities resulting from actions of the opposition provocateurs.

The embedded media was quick to announce that Venezuela was “on the brink of a civil war.’

Nothing was mentioned about the thousands of government supporters who descended on the streets to celebrate the constituent assembly.

Sanctioned by American Empire, Venezuelan President gave a television address where he declared: “I do not obey imperial orders.”

The struggle of Bolivarian Revolution continues. Many destabilized countries across the world exemplify tragedies, which may occur in Venezuela if Washington and regional elite further pursue to sabotage the political environment.

An attack on the military base was just one of the 38 terrorist incidents which took place across the sabotaged parts of the world. In total, 193 people died in these attacks.

Afghanistan had suffered most from the ongoing war and terrorism, as 114 civilians

and soldiers have died in 8 separate terrorist attacks. The deadliest incident took place in a Shia village in Sar-e Pul province, where 50 civilians of Hazara community have been massacred by insurgents. Taliban Islamists are suspected to have implemented the attack, though it is ISIS who hold a track record of targeting the non-Sunni religious communities. The war in Afghanistan is becoming more complex as ISIS entered the scene in 2015. Previously unknown in the region, they now compete with Taliban for control, while American Empire finds new justifications for maintaining its occupation. It is a known fact that American clients Saudi Arabia and Qatar are supporting ISIS and Al Qaeda. Nothing will change as Trump administration recently signed a \$109.7 billion arms deal with Riyadh.

The ongoing war against Daesh (ISIS) continues in Iraq. This frequency of terrorist attacks in this country remains appalling. At least 23 people died in 13 separate incidents between July 31 and August 6. It is impossible to know the number of soldiers and civilians who died on the front lines of the battle. Yet, the shocking frequency of attacks signifies the inability of authorities to maintain security across the government-controlled territories.

In Africa, 18 people were killed (10 in Nigeria and 8 in Cameroon) in 3 separate Boko Haram attacks. Neither of these countries knew the horrors of terrorism before the insurgency begun in 2009.

Meanwhile, Al Shabaab attacks have claimed lives of 7 people in Kenya and 5 people in Somalia. A level of attacks in the Christian-majority Kenya should be surprising since the Islamist group maintains its stronghold in Somalia.

Hasm Movement is the suspect of attack which claimed two lives in Esna, Egypt.

A farmer was killed by Islamists in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.

7 lives were lost when Al Qaeda implemented a suicide attack on the checkpoint in Shabwa province of Yemen. Amidst the ongoing Saudi-backed war on Houthi rebels, thousands of Yemeni militias are being deployed to retake the province from Al

Qaeda. American troops and forces of United Arab Emirates are also on the ground. The so-called War on Terror justifies their presence. The real objective of these actors, however, was to occupy the provincial oil fields. In fact, there are reports that invasion had only strengthened Al Qaeda, as the occupying forces need justification for their presence.

Meanwhile, 2 separate attacks had claimed lives of three people in Turkey. Kurdish militias are suspected to have implemented the attacks.

The remains of 6 people have been discovered in Burma's Rakhine State. They are identified by the government official as Buddhists, and the Rohingya Salvation Army is suspected to be behind the attack. While enduring forced displacement and ethnic cleansings from the Buddhist majority, the Rohingya Muslims are excluded from a society which Washington had previously praised as 'democracy.' It is unknown how many Rohingya died since violence escalated against the community in 2012.

3 victims are reported from two separate attacks that took place in India. One attack was reported in Kashmir and the second incident was recorded in Chhattisgarh State where Maoist rebels are operating. This Marxist movement is largely comprised of indigenous people of India, the Adivasi, whose lands have been seized by the government and its multinational corporate partners.

The ongoing insurgency of Shining Path rebels left 2 soldiers dead in Peru.

Concludes this report is newly released footage from Al-Awamiya, a mainly Shia town of 30,000 men, women, and children who are besieged by Saudi military. It is unknown how many civilians have been killed in the months of siege. The battle seems to be ongoing, while a level of destruction is unprecedented.

This is how Saudi Arabia reacts to popular demonstrations where people called the government for reforms. The grotesque siege is unreported in Anglo-American media.