

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA

RESPECT VENEZUELA

MARCH 2014

Respect Venezuela

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Democracy is threatened

The passing away of Venezuelan President Comandante Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías - the top leader of the Bolivarian Revolution- on March 5 2013 was perceived by Venezuelan people as an irreparable loss, one of historical dimensions. During 14 years, President Chávez led Venezuela along a victorious political process that pursued the recovery of the nation's dignity and the construction of social justice. The affectionate warrior who with his accurate words guided Venezuelans through the transition between two centuries, and despite big obstacles was able to take society to an upper level regarding satisfaction of people's needs, suddenly wasn't there anymore to lead the path of the nation.

In the middle of the grief caused by such a loss, Venezuelan people decided to keep on walking the revolutionary way and elected Nicolás Maduro as their president on April 14, 2013.

But one day after the presidential elections, opposition supporters of the candidate Henrique Capriles took to the streets complying with his call to drain their repressed anger, and spread death and destruction in opposition bastions governed by right wing's mayors.

A new stage of the conspirational plan began then: the economic war that, according to the coup script, would act as a pressure cooker by accumulating frustrations in wide sectors of the society, which with the passage of time would lead to a sudden counter-revolutionary explosion.

During the second half of 2013, unscrupulous businessmen, traders, and shopkeepers lead by the trade-oriented Fedecámaras (Federation of Chambers and Trade and Production Associations of Venezuela), counting on the active participation of Consecomercio (National Council of Commerce), and Venamcham (The Venezuelan-American Chamber of industry and Commerce), carried out a series of indiscriminate price increases in all segments of the economy, reaching in some cases up to 2,000 percent of increase; they also proceeded to stock up essential goods. Besides, **a brutal attack to the national currency took place by means of Internet sites located in Miami**, where an assumed exchange rate was calculated parallel to the prices increase, setting the stage for traders and shopkeepers to calculate their prices based on the above mentioned rate.

Those measures were oriented to arise the feeling of nonconformity towards the Government among the population and mobilized the mood against the President, to whom the media systematically attribute the responsibility for the problems generated by the conspirational actions.

The Government of President Nicolás Maduro responded to the economic war with an inspections plan carried out in thousands of companies and trades all around the country, in order to force them to low the prices and sell their merchandises according to what is established by the Venezuelan

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA

laws, which forbid usury and speculation

The slow wick of this continuous coup was supposed to explode on the day of the municipality elections on December 8, 2013, which were invested with a plesbicite character by the opposition. The right-wing leaders stated repeatedly during the whole campaign that a defeat on the side of the *chavistas* by means of popular elections on 8D would lead to a sudden end of the government of President Nicolás Maduro, set-

ting this way a stage for an emergence against the constituted power. The wide victory of the revolutionary forces in the municipal elections, with a difference in votes of more than 11 points compared to the opposition, cooled the coup's wick and allowed Venezuelans to have a quite Christmas time. President Nicolás Maduro comfortably won the December's "plesbicite" and the country finished the year with a political pause that wouldn't last long.



The Government carried out inspections in factories and stores all around the country in order to adjust the excessively high prices. Due to the prices low, people did massive shopping in regulated stores, as it was the case of Ms. Cleotilde Palomino, one of the people accused for "plundering" by the Spanish newspaper ABC, in a media campaign of international discredit.

RESPECT VENEZUELA



The Bolivarian Government keeps on carrying out special operatives for the distribution of basic goods at affordable prices.

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA



Attacks to the Headquarters of the Public Ministry in Caracas on February 12, 2014.

RESPECT VENEZUELA



Session of the Government's Federal Council in Miraflores on December 18, 2014, called by President Nicolás Maduro; Governors and mayors of both revolutionary and right-winged parties attended.



¿Quién es realmente Gene Sharp?



Canaliza la injerencia extranjera contra países "peligrosos" para mantener la hegemonía estadounidense.



Apoya políticas expansionistas de Washington y financia labores de inteligencia.



American Enterprise Institute asesora y dirige con base en las teorías de Sharp y sus golpes suaves.

Deponer gobiernos que operen bajo esquemas diferentes o "incómodos".



Ejercer poder político a través de los grandes medios de comunicación y movimientos sociales falsos, aunque basados en demandas reales.

Imponer al neoliberalismo donde sus intereses geopolíticos lo requieran.



- Dominar fuentes energéticas.
- Controlar las rutas del narcotráfico.
- Restablecer el colonialismo disfrazado de democracia.
- Lograr dominio militar de EE.UU. sobre China y Rusia.
- Fortalecer la presencia militar estadounidense en el Medio Oriente.
- Asegurar el control estadounidense de empresas y recursos estratégicos.

Terrorism franchise: the Gene Sharp method

Gene Sharp is a former American military who nowadays teaches political sciences at the University of Massachusetts. He founded the Albert Einstein Institute and is the author of an essay entitled *From dictatorship to democracy*, which is the result of a pragmatic and political analysis of supposedly non-violent actions as a means to undermine the stability of the constituted power. The work, translated in more than 30 languages, describes methods to overthrow governments; these methods are divided into three big stages: the protest, the non-cooperation, and the intervention, which are always carried out after electoral processes. These three stages are subdivided into five stages that, as it will be seen, have been rigorously applied in Venezuela after the lack of acknowledgment from the opposition of the results obtained during the presidential elections on April 14, 2013.

1. SOFTENING (by means of 4th Generation War): **development of opinion matrix focused on real or potential deficit**; promotion of conflicts and dissatisfaction; promotion of uneasiness factors, mainly: **shortage, criminality, citizens' safety, dollar manipulation, lockout strikes, corruption complaints; promotion of sectarian intrigues, and unity fracture.**

2. DELEGITIMISING: manipulation on anti-communist or antipopulist prejudices; **propel of advertising campaigns to defend freedom of press, human rights, and public freedom**; accusations of totalitarianism and single systems of values; ethical-politic fracture.

3. STREETS WARMUPS: promote of street mobilization; **creation of a fighting platform that globalizes political and social demands**; generalization of all kind of protests, propel of government failures and mistakes; coordination of protests, blockage, and take of public institutions (disrespect towards institutions) that turn the confrontation into radical.

4. COMBINATION OF DIFFERENT WAYS OF FIGHTING: **organization of loutishes and take of emblematic institutions**, with the aim to turn them into advertising platforms; **development of operations of psychological war and armed actions** in order to justify repressive measures and create an atmosphere of ungovernability; **propel of rumors campaigns among military forces** and try to demoralize the security bodies; **promotion of international isolation and economic siege.**

5. INSTITUTIONAL FRACTURE: based on street actions, take of institutions, and military uprising, **the President is forced to quit. In the**

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA



They destroyed and burned a service hut of superficial transportation – Metrobús – in the municipality of Chacao, Miranda.

RESPECT VENEZUELA

case of failure, the pressure on the streets is maintained and armed resistance is assumed, preparing the stage for a military intervention or a prolonged civil war.

This coup protocol has been applied several times around the world against governments that oppose Washington's rulings with different levels of success. **It is clear that in Venezuela this plan is currently in its fourth stage**, the most powerful of all since it includes violence by means of armed actions and permanent provocation towards the police forces in order to promote repression.

The main protagonists of this subversive script in Venezuela are the members of a varied group of students referred to as *manitas blancas* (white hands), made up of youth of the extreme right wing, mainly of private universities. The students of public universities in Venezuela, which surpass the private universities in enrolments, have had little or none participation in the violent actions, despite their traditions of fight and historical sense of their communities.

The visible heads of the movement known as *manitas blancas* (their hands are painted white according to the soft coup handbook) are supposedly young people (some of them

older than 40 years) who have made student representation in the universities their way of living and have studied endlessly in their institutions, as are the cases of Gaby Arellano and Vilcar Fernández; these two are experts in destabilization thanks to the advices received in training sessions on the soft coup designed by Gene Sharp.

Those are the "students" that, by late January 2014, began a series of so called aggressive actions simultaneously in different regions of the country, which lead to violent actions near the universities chosen to activate the street warm-ups stage of the coup plot. **The white hands had received the express order of mobilize from the right-winged leaders Leopoldo López and María Corina Machado in a bizarre press conference that took place on January 23, and that, at that moment, was seen by distracted analysts as an untimely, politically incompressible act.** "The streets must be set on fire," Machado said to her supporters, while López urged them to keep the protest actions until Nicolás Maduro would leave the Presidency; it happened in a moment of quietness after the widely positive results for the Government during the "plebiscite" that had taken place on December 8.

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA



Attacks to the Headquarters of the Public Ministry in Caracas on February 12, 2014.

The President's forced exit: the López case

The non-declared timeout in the Venezuelan political scenario that took place after the municipal elections in December set the conditions for President Maduro to call to a national dialogue.

Nevertheless, within the frame of this political distension in Venezuela, a new adventure of the Venezuelan right wing showed up: the call made by Leopoldo López and María Corina Machado to warm up the streets until president Maduro leaves the post.

This was the first event of a series of actions that make up the soft coup.

It is a violation against the principles established in the Caracas Declaration of the Celac Principles, the Unasur Constituent Treaty, the Democratic Letter of the Organization of American States, the Mercosur Ushuaia Protocol, in which the duty of the states to defend and preserve the democratic institutions is stated.

The call made by López is the expression of a criminal plan against Venezuela: **documents filtered by the web site Wikileaks revealed that Leopoldo López, related to the extreme right wing in Latin America and sponsored by Álvaro Uribe Vélez, is mentioned at least 77 times in the diplomatic cables of the United States on Venezuela.**

A cable dated March 28, 2008 informs about a meeting between US senator Ron Wyden and López, pointing that “the senator and his

team discussed with López the possible media strategies and methods to translate his message efficiently to the audience in the US.”

Leopoldo López' records include his active participation in the actions that lead to the coup against President Hugo Chávez on April 2002. López, who was back then the mayor of the opulent municipality of Chacao, in the Eastern part of the city, took advantage of his authority to begin the haunting of *chavistas* leaders, among them Chávez's Ministry of Interior, Ramón Rodríguez Chacín, and the revolutionary depute Tarek William Saab, who were arrested the day after the coup by officers of the Chacao Police lead by Leopoldo López himself.

During a TV interview broadcasted on April 12, López publically confessed that he had lead an action by means of which officers of the Chacao Police Department were authorized by him to take the cars keys of civil drivers and use those vehicles to prevent the arrival at Caracas of troops and tanks loyal to President Chávez.

Leopoldo López conspirative history includes his active participation in the violent protests of the so called Plan Guarimba, in 2004. Besides, he didn't acknowledge the result of the repeal referendum that favored President Chávez in 2004.

This was the person who set the begin of

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA



The loutish actions spread all over the country after the call to go on the streets made by Leopoldo López and María Corina.

RESPECT VENEZUELA

the insurrectional plan against the democratic government of Venezuela that takes place nowadays and began with his call to remain on the streets until President Nicolás Maduro is overthrown. “Venezuelans are forced to demand the exit of a corrupt government.”

Then, on February 6 began the actions aimed at “heating up the streets” with vandalism carried out by small groups in the states of Mérida and Táchira. In San Cristóbal, the capital city of Táchira state, the protesters besieged for hours the house of the city governor, endangering the lives of dozens of children that receive social aid in those facilities. Several of those protesters were arrested, which served as an excuse for the white hands to keep on protesting.

The loutish actions spread all over the country and set the stage for the opposition to call for a loutish that was to take place in Caracas, on February 12, the date of the Venezuelan festivity called “Youth Day”.

The day before the opposition loutish, a re-

corded telephone conversation between the former Venezuelan ambassador in Colombia, Fernando Gerbasi, and the vice-admiral Iván Carratú Molina, chief officer of Carlos Andrés Pérez Military House, both known opposition members, revealed the warning made by Gerbasi to Carratú regarding a plan similar to that of April 12 that would take place the following day, and how careful they should be.

As predicted by Fernando Gerbasi, the opposition concentration on February 12 was shot after having finished in a peaceful way in front of the headquarters of the General District Attorney of the Republic. Two people died as a result of the violence produced by the gun shots. The participation on Sebin (Sebin) officers who arrived armed despite the order given to them by their director to remain in quarters is still being investigated.

The violent end of the loutish actions resulted in the “necessary dead” to warm up the mood of opposition groups and spread the revenge mood all over the country.

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA



The *guarimbero* follows the pattern of a terrorist: anyone who uses force or violence, menace or terror to carry out a criminal project, whether individually or collectively.

The terrorist *guarimba*

Since the tragic events of the Youth Day (February 12) the conspiracy against the legitimate Venezuelan Government passed to the fourth stage of the soft coup outlined by Gene Sharp strategy's team. The street actions that began developing since, in isolated focal points of the country are carried out following the terrorist agitation pattern known as *guarimba* (a riot that blocks the streets and avenues with anything at hand) used by the same opposition actors in 2004, during the months previous the presidential referendum that confirmed Hugo Chávez in his post. **“Block your street until Maduro leaves”, is the only slogan used by *guarimberos***, which aims at creating a unsustainable situation for the Government by multiplying the focal points of terrorist violence that would saturate the ability to control public order by the authorities.

The rights to life, education and health have been infringed by the *guarimbas* and the violence they produce, so much that the right to free passage, as established in the 13th article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the 12th article of the International Pact of the Civic and Political Rights, and in the 50th article of the National Constitution, has been limited to its maximum.

The *guarimbas* are criminal focal points completely outside the law. They are traps to hunt human beings by using barbed wire, glasses, steel cables between lights posts, oil spread on the roads, obstacles set at few meters from

curves on highways, which has resulted in injured and murdered people.

It is about a terrorist action used by upper layers of the society as a way of violent street protests, block of streets and avenues, trees demolitions, forests fires, murder of people and animals, damages to the public patrimony, banging on post and pans, menaces, and aggressions against the population in general, particularly the *chavista* people.

Its ultimate aim is to overthrow the Government by generating a feeling of ungovernability and collective terror.

The *guarimbero* follows the pattern of a terrorist: anyone who uses force or violence, menace or terror to carry out a criminal project, whether individually or collectively, with the aim to alter public order or to expose society's safety to the danger, if this way damages people or fills them with terror; who causes serious damages or losses to the environment, communications, transportation, goods, private property; or who blocks public authorities, cult places, learning institutions, or prevents them to carry out their work; or who prevents the laws and rules to be implemented.

Several international treaties and agreements have been created in order to protect the people from terrorism, among them the Geneva Convention against Terrorism of 1937 can be named, which defines terrorism

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA

as “criminal actions carried out against a State, with the aim to expose specific personalities, specific groups of people, or a specific public to terror.”

The Organic Law against Organized Delinquency and Funding of Terrorism of 2012 describes the following as terrorist actions: attempts against people’s lives, attempts against physical integrity; massive destruction of public facilities, transportation systems, infrastructures including information

systems, public places, or private properties that endanger human lives; economic damages; take of public or merchandise transportation means; the use of fire guns or explosives; liberation of dangerous substances; the setting of fires or explosions that endanger human lives; perturbation of water or electricity supplies, or of any other essential resource.

Despite categorizations, the practice of *guarimbas* uses young people as a key tool of terrorist violence by manipulating their emotions,



Second meeting held by President Maduro with the mayors and states’ governors both of opposition and revolutionary parties on January 8, 2014 in Miraflores, Caracas.

RESPECT VENEZUELA



Telephone network interface boxes, as well as transportation vehicles, have been burnt, putting at risk the life of workers and interrupting the service

due to the characteristic features of this age group: less patience, greatest openness to take lead and less self-control boldness.

The head behind the *guarimbas* is extreme right-winged Robert Alonso, a Cuban-Venezuelan businessman who lives in Miami, and took part of the “*Plan Guarimba*” and of the right-winged coalition Democratic Coordination, predecessor of the MUD (Democratic Unit Table).

Alonso explained that this terrorist practice’s “only aim is – besides completely paralyzing the country – to create an anarchic chaos at national level... with the purpose of forcing the castro-communist regime in Venezuela to order the ‘*Plan Ávila*’... [and provoke] a constitutional insubordination by creating the need for a civic-military action.” To Alonso, “the *guarimba* is absolutely anarchic and everyone does whatever they want depending on their frustration degree and guts.”

Robert Alonso was a key character of the assassination plan against President Chávez revealed on May 9, 2004. That day in Daktari, a fundo of his property in the Miranda state, 153 Colombian paramilitars, who had been hired and transferred to Venezuela to participate in a murder plan against the Venezuelan president, where captured.

Back then, and according to Rafael García, former Director of Informatics at the Colombian DAS, Alonso was the contact person in Venezuela so that paramilitars related to the government of Álvaro Uribe would enter the country with the support of the DAS Director those days, Jorge Noguera.

Robert Alonso, who created the Movement of National Resistance of Venezuela in the United States, declares: “Behind me, let’s say in my group, there are people specialized in this matter. Even more, we get assessment from international personalities

who have dedicated for years to study the behavior of peoples, such politologists and sociologists. I can mention one of them: Dr. Gene Sharp.”

In this way, the actions of these *guarimberos* have reached the terrorist level to attack firemen, paramedics, policemen, and national guards with the sole purpose to give their mentors the necessary graphic tools that would serve to accuse the government of violating the human rights. This action has graded to the point that they would shut security staff members.

ECOCIDE AND CRUELTY AGAINST ANIMALS

The ecocide and the cruelty against animals are other indicators of the terrorist and destructive nature of the *guarimbas*. It happened in 2004, after the public dissemination on the Internet of a script that pointed “the use of barricades made up of cars, trash, furniture, trees’ trunks... whatever is available,” also in 2007, with the burning of trees at the Av. Bolívar in Caracas, and in 2009, with the fire in the National Park Warairarepano (Caracas) carried out by members of the opposition, devastating a surface of 3.5 Hectares of green areas at the main vegetal lung of the capital city.

Between February and March 2014 only in Maracaibo more than 500 trees have been harvested and mutilated to be used in *guarimbas* to prevent the transit of vehicles on streets and avenues. This is seen by the International Penal Court as against humanity crime.

In February this year, the Nevado Collective pointed that different crimes of animal violence have been registered in the states of Zulia, Aragua, and Capital District, i.e. the burning of street dogs.

Although the *guarimbas* have taken place in the very few high-class municipalities dominated by the opposition, their consequences have been tragic. Most of the victims of the vandalism result of this wage of riots have been innocent people;

they have not affected the popular areas where the revolutionary Government is firmly supported. Only 18 out of the 335 Venezuelan municipalities have been affected by an arrogant opposition that pursues to become a government after having lost four elections in one year.

Multitudinary popular concentrations organized by workers, women, elder people, landworkers have arrived at the Miraflores Palace of Government in order to show their firm support to President Maduro and to the Bolivarian Revolution; nevertheless, these demonstrations have been ignored by the national and international press that have decided to play along with the conspiracy, and become permanent agitators of the conflict.

The communicational siege imposed by the biggest media corporations have achieved to position Venezuela as a nation with governance issues at international level, when in fact more than 90 percent of the national territory remains in peace.

VIOLENCE AGAINST PUBLIC SERVICES

The aggressions of the *guarimberos* have been especially addressed to the public services provided by the national Government. Electricity, telephone services, and transportation, among other services, have been target of attacks by the loutish groups that pursue to destabilize the country.

METRO DE CARACAS (CARACAS SUBWAY SYSTEM)

In the case of Metro de Caracas, the continuous attacks to stations, metrobuses, and operators have resulted in a total of 37 injured workers, more than 60 broken transport units, 16 passengers injured by the impact of stones, the theft of uniforms to four workers, damages to escalators, security cameras, gates, and fire systems. The losses overpass the eight million bolivars. The attacks to Metro de Caracas in chronological order are as follows:

RESPECT VENEZUELA

12 February

Violent groups attack the stations of Parque Carabobo, Bellas Artes, and Parque Central. To avoid the closure of accesses at the Parque Carabobo station, masked and armed attackers menaced and beat two operators and a patrimonial guard, and injured a security chief with a white weapon. During nighttime, a group of violent protesters attacked the Chacao station, Miranda state.

14 February

An object is thrown against the unit number 1236 of the route 011 Miranda-Guarenas; the right-sided glass of the last window gets broken.

The aggressions against Chacao, Altamira, and Los Cortijos stations continued.

In the surroundings of the Altamira station,

the total destruction of the Metrobus control station with two operators inside, and the attempt to set it in fire, took place.

15 February

Due to the persistent harassment and vandalism, Chacao, Altamira, and Los Cortijos stations stopped providing services, and the service of Metrobus was suspended in nine of the routes serving the eastern capital city.

During nighttime, the Chacao station was attacked again.

16 February

Violent groups attack the Chacao and Altamira stations again. Damages on the facade, the fire systems, structures, ventilation systems, air conditioning ducts, and turnstile are part of the results.



VENEZUELA SE RESPETA

A worker was brutally beaten by those who prevented the Altamira station from being closed.

17 February

The unit number 1132 of the Charallave-Ocumare route was beaten by a hard object that broke completely the left back glass, behind the driver.

At the Altamira station, violent protesters attacked again. The Metrobus control station was harassed by vandals while workers were locked inside the module.

19 February

The unit number 1173 of the 852 route, Coche- Los Teques, was ambushed and attacked with stones while circulating on the PanAmerican highway; the driver -Edgar Rebolledo- resulted injured. The attackers broke the glasses of all the unit's windows and damaged the left side of the vehicle seriously.

Bus units of the route Guarenas-Guatire are attacked with stones and are victims of vandalism.

Violent protesters attack Los Cortijos station. New riots in Altamira force the closure of the station.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The electric system also suffered the consequences of the right-wing attempts. The service centers in five states were attacked:

12 February

Táchira: protesters attack the substation San Cristóbal, leaving three towns without electric service.

17 February

Caracas: 300 meters of cable are stolen from the substation Coche.

19 February

Carabobo: the substation Prebo in Valencia is

attacked, leaving Prebo and El Viñedo neighborhoods without electricity. Twenty-two vehicles were set on fire in this substation.

Bolívar: the substation Los Olivos in Puerto Ordaz is set on fire, causing service problems to inhabitants of the Altavista neighborhood.

Anzoátegui: the control conductors at the substation Guanta are cut, affecting the Carmelitas and Pekin circuits.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

12 February

Caracas: a radio-base station located in Altamira was attacked. That same day, a technician of CANTV was attacked with stones and sticks.

Maracaibo: violent groups tried to set on fire two trucks carrying cell phones to be distributed in the Zulian capital city.

18 February

Lara: seven CANTV vehicles were set on fire after a violent attack to the Morán central station, located in the eastern part of Barquisimeto.

19 February

Lara: the headquarters of CANTV in Barquisimeto (Torre Lara) presented damages in doors and windows. Violent groups threw bombs inside the facilities and stole computers and other equipment.

Caracas: a worker of a CANTV cooperative was attacked by a violent group while providing service in Prados del Este neighborhood.

ATTACK TO PUBLIC FACILITIES

In Caracas, violent actions have focused in the wealthy municipality of Chacao, in the eastern part of the city, where vandalism is promoted and supported by the local mayor, a known opposition leader.

RESPECT VENEZUELA

Several public offices that provide services in the area have been constantly undersieged by loutish groups during nighttime.

The *Dirección Ejecutiva de la Magistratura*, a subdivision of the Supreme Justice Court, has been target of attacks since the violent actions carried out by the opposition began on 12 February. The facilities (located in Chacao, Caracas) have been attacked with stones and bombs, and have been looted, which has resulted in the loss of furniture and equipments.

Also in Chacao, the night of 12, a terrorist group attacked the **British Tower (Torre Británica) located in Altamira, where public and private institutions have their offices**. During the attack, damages were caused to the office of the National Institute of Civil Aeronautics, located in the basement of the building. Along with the

material damages, the violent group stole the computers of the institution. Likewise, the headquarters of Seguros Ávila, the maintenance office, and the parking lot box office were attacked.

The National Institute of Statistics, the National Institute for the Development of the Small and Medium Industry, and the Educative Zone of the Miranda state also have offices in the British Tower.

The main office of the Ministry of Housing and Habitat, located in Chacao's historical quarter, was also affected due to vandalism the night of March 11, with damages that go up to 6 Million bolivars. The Ministry for Housing, Ricardo Molina, pointed that the whole ground floor was destroyed, three computers and other equipments were stolen, and the lives of workers were endangered.

Clarín

UN TOQUE DE ATENCIÓN PARA
LA SOLUCIÓN ARGENTINA DE
LOS PROBLEMAS ARGENTINOS

JUEVES 12
FEBRERO DE 2014

BUENOS AIRES
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
AÑO LXXIX N° 21.433



\$29 millones

Los ganó unatarjeta jugada en el barrio de Congreso, en el Loto Desquite. P.10

La vida después de "Lost"

Josh Holloway, la "cara bonita" de la exitosa serie de culto, volvió a la TV: es un ex soldado con un chip en el cerebro. P.17

Otra cadena nacional en la Casa Rosada

La Presidenta volvió a cargar fuerte contra empresarios y jueces

► Dijo que dos hipermercados no cumplen con los "precios cuidados". Y que la Justicia defiende "intereses empresarios". Fue tras el fallo de la Corte que ordenó poner avisos en El Trece, el avance de la causa contra Boudou y la citación a indagatoria de su vocero. P.6

Tema del día

Dejan en manos de privados seis líneas de trenes

► Son los que circulan en la zona metropolitana. Los operarán dos grupos de empresas a las que el Gobierno había quitado el manejo del Sarmiento, el único que continuará dentro del área estatal. P.3

X Carta del editor Boletín Oficial para todos y todas. Por Ricardo Roa

La Auditoría detectó desvío de fondos por más de \$40 millones en la Fundación de las Madres P.9

Un viaje en el Mitre De línea modelo a un servicio cuestionado



Caos, violencia y al menos dos muertos en las calles de Venezuela

Chavistas armados, ayer, en Caracas, durante la ola de disturbios. Una protesta opositora fue duramente reprimida. Actuaron grupos parapoliciales, que según testigos dispararon a la multitud. Hubo incidentes en otras ciudades. P.20

Después de Carnaval Las clases en la Ciudad pasan al 5 de marzo

► Es una semana después de lo previsto. Se inician en la misma fecha en dieciséis provincias, Buenos Aires entre ellas. Influyó la demora en las paritarias del gremio docente. P.31

SOCIEDAD P.28 La industria del amor, a pleno por San Valentín

Propuestas de glamour y lujo para mañana. Día de los enamorados.

POLICIALES P.40 Nuevo asesinato en la guerra narco de Rosario

Ejecutaron a otro hermano del acusado de un crimen mafioso.

The cover of *El Clarín*, from Buenos Aires, of date February 12 mentions "armed *chavistas*" during the wave of riots, even if the image service of the international news agency EFE, which provided them with the image, pointed next to the image: "Members of the scientific police (CICPC) walk in front of a vehicle on fire". Even more, the reality was that the scientific policemen were running away from the flames since their vehicles were set on fire by the violent protesters.

Media complot

The tasks regarding rumors dissemination and carry-out of psychological war operations included in soft coup the handbook have been carried out in detail by the **Venezuelan private media, which have distorted the reality without scrupulous by means of rough manipulation mechanisms, using methods for misinformation as is the case of inventions, misrepresentation, and omission.**

A sample of such a behavior has been the use of dozens of photos and videos of violent events that took place in other countries of the world, as if they would have happened in Venezuela. Images from Syria, Egypt, Brazil, Spain, Chile, Colombia, among others, have been used by digital media and newspapers to illustrate the situation in Venezuela fraudulently.

Similar has been the task of international media, which have gathered together in a fest block to describe the Venezuela of the current days as a country on the edge of a civil war, demanding an international intervention that might protect Venezuelan citizens from the fierce dictatorship that violates the most essential human rights.

The work of the laboratories dirty war sums up here, using social networking to increase the misinformation and create instability among the population.

In a compassed way, a psychological war has developed in the social network Twitter to draw a fake country. Messages with photos of violent actions and human rights violations corre-

sponding to other countries or circumstances have been used to try to portray the actions taking place in Venezuela with the sole purpose to provoke indignation among people and to denigrate the Government.

Photos of magnified concentrations that did not take place in Caracas, abuse of protesters, images of injured and murdered people that do not correspond to any fact known in the country, tortures and vexatious to people who have been arrested: all fake images that circulate on the Internet as a result of a maquination addressed against the social and emotional stability of Venezuelans.

In this sense, the main opinion matrix spread by the enemies of Venezuela from the private media and social networking are:

1. The National Government violates the human rights of pacific protesters. Innumerable murders and tortures are being carried out by the Government.

FALSE: Only one out of the 28 deceased people so far is under investigation by supposedly excessive use of public force. The other deceases, of both citizens and security officers, occurred as a direct result of actions connected to the violent protests. Not even one case of denounces due to supposed torture to arrested citizens has been introduced in any instance or tribunal of the Republic. All the “tortures” have been created and disseminated by the media.

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA

YA CUBA TWITEA
@YACUBATWITEA

#SOS Represion en #Venezuela
#Urgente que esta foto le de la vuelta a mundo #12FVenezuelaPaLaCalle #Cuba pic.twitter.com/50IY6VUVfi



45 2

17 Oct - 11 de Feb. de 2014

ALJAZEERA

The peri 'friendly in Lebar

Chilean students protest after 'failed talks'



Thousands of students have marched in the streets of Santiago after their demands for education reform go unmet.

Javier El Bassat
@javierelbassat

Abuso GNB después dice Nicolas Maduro que es mentira...
pic.twitter.com/2vDTIhVW6z



245 16

1 Oct - 20 de Feb. de 2014

laVozdeValparaíso

Presentan denuncia en Fiscalía Militar por maltrato de Carabineros



Mar, 11 de oct de 2011

The social networks have dedicated to systematically collect images of violent events in countries and make them look as if they were taking place in Venezuela. It is a characteristic method of misinformation during a soft coup.

2. Massive protests are taking place all over the country.

FALSE: In the times of greater boom there have been violent protests in 18 of the 335 municipalities of the country, and within those, only in reduced areas of middle and upper class, besides Táchira state, at the border with Colombia. No more than 50 people participate in the more relevant focal points of violence.

3. Protests are led by students.

FALSE: According to data provided by the Public Ministry, only 39 percent of the 1,084 people arrested during the first days of violence were students.

4. The protests are pacific. Violence is generated by the repression of the security bodies.

FALSE: The protests are violent in nature and generally fire guns are present. They consist on the block of streets; attacks to public transportation, buildings, and services; and the setting of a chaos environment that serve perfectly to the creation of spectacular images for the press. The protests intensify at nighttime, which makes it harder for the public order and adds more drama to videos and images.

These protests have resulted in the appalling death of at least three motorcycle drivers, whose throats have been slit by hidden wires, and of people who have crushed against obstacles. They have also caused the death of people who needed urgent medical assistance and could not get to hospitals and other health centers on time.

5. The Bolivarian National Guard (GNB) is in responsible for repression and violation of human rights.

FALSE: The security bodies, led by the GNB, have been in charge of controlling and avoid the spread of violent focal points. More than 40 officers have been injured and at least three have died due to attacks from buildings or by snipers during the concentrations. In the cases where excessive use of force by security agents has been detected, they have been arrested and taken to tribunals. Only 17 out of the 12,000 military and police officers that have participated all over the orders country in the control of order are being investigated by the prosecutor office, which represents a very little percentage when compared to the general behavior of the forces of order, always respectful of the human rights.

6. The media have been censured or are strongly limited by the Government.

FALSE: No media has been censured in Venezuela. Only a Colombian channel that shamelessly violated Venezuelan laws by means of editorial aggression and the spreading of war propaganda was taken out of the list of programs of cable TV. An international reporter representing *CNN en Español* got her license briefly suspended since she was constantly accompanying and replicating the violence events, amplifying their real dimension.

7. Internet is being censored by the Venezuelan Government.

FALSE: Venezuela is being target of a cyberwar, a series of cybernetic attacks that pursue the penetration and destruction of the country's information platform. Since February 12, more than 160 public websites of high sensitivity (PDVSA, Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Finances, and CANTV, among others) have been attacked. These attacks have endangered more than 266,000 sites registered with the domain Venezuela (.ve).

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA



It is pursued to make believe that a protest takes place in Táchira state, when it actually takes place in Spain.



A religious manifestation in the city of Barquisimeto is falsely presented as a protest against the Government.

RESPECT VENEZUELA

On the other hand, transnational software companies have released apps that are being used to commit crimes and organize violent protest and attacks; therefore the access to some of those sites has been temporarily limited.

The State telecommunications company and its workers have been attacked. Transport units, radio bases, wiring, and telephone centrals were attacked with bombs and gunshots to damage the Internet service, blaming this way the Government of a supposed “censorship”.

8. The Government sets violent groups of motorists (collectives) that attack students and pacific protesters.

FALSE: The media have criminalized the *chavistas* collectives without having presented proofs of such statements. The citizens that support the government have summed up the to the peace call made by President Maduro. In those cases where irregular action has been detected, investigation processes have started. On the contrary, it is motorists who have been victims of aggressions, 4 deceased people so far as a result of the violence used by the armed groups of the extreme right wing.

In the creation of those matrixes have especially participated as actors of the complot the following TV stations: the North American CNN en Español and the Colombian NTN24, which have had a wide coverage of the facts with the intention of increasing the feeling of unrest in the country, and of demonstrating a state of commotion, or a non-existent civil war.

In the case of the coverage made by **NTN24** of the facts that took place on February 12, it is interesting to highlight that despite being an international channel, that day it dedicated six continuous hours to broadcast news about Venezuela. The coverage was absolutely biased: the time dedicated to the opposition was of 4 hours, 24 minutes, 40 seconds, while the

time dedicated to representatives of the Government was of 23 minutes, 24 seconds.

Chaos and violence were promoted, while loutish actions of the extreme right-wing groups all over the country were not made public.

During that coverage, the presence of the NTN24 reporter in site was remarkable since he constantly highlighted the supposed censorship of the media in Venezuela in order to state that, facing that “censorship”, NTN24 was the only channel transmitting the events.

It can be said that NTN24 played a role similar to that of CNN in April 2002, when they anticipated violent events and recorded statements about deceased people before anyone had died.

The National Council of Telecommunications made the decision to eliminate the signal of NTN24 since it violated the 57th article of the Constitution according to which war propaganda is prohibited, as well as the 58th article, which establishes the ulterior responsibility in communications. Likewise, the 27th article of the Law of Responsibility in Radio and TV, which forbids messages of hate and those that might cause fear or might make a call not to acknowledge the authorities.

The NTN24 coverage could actually be considered as war propaganda or justification contrary to the interests of the Venezuelan people, due to the sensationalist and alarmist treatment of the events, the bias against the national authorities, the blame-game of the Government for what had happened, and the language and time devoted to this coverage.

Among the considerations made to take it out of the air, it was also taken into account that NTN24 is a foreign channel, and with respect to the national sovereignty the informative treatment can be categorized as a violation towards the peace of the Republic and the safety of the nation.

CNN en Español in this opportunity positioned the image of Venezuela as a country on fire, dominated by a violent conflict, with no governance, where human rights are vio-

“La GNB se ha convertido en una milicia política”: Aristeguieta, Pdte del Mov. de opinión Vzla Soberana



Retwitteado por Idania Chirinos



NTN24 Venezuela @NTN24ve · 25 de feb.

Colectivos disparan con armas automáticas contra manifestantes en Naguanagua, Edo. Carabobo [VIDEO] goo.gl/Y8SMox



NTN24 @NTN24 · 21 de feb.

Vea hoy en el programa #LaNoche: La justicia y la violencia como herramientas de represión del Gobierno venezolano goo.gl/UBtkU9

In the TV broadcast as well as in social networking, the Colombian NTN24 has become a tool of the enemies of Venezuela.

RESPECT VENEZUELA

lated, and the Government reacts aggressively against pacific protesters.

The Venezuelan opposition is presented as a victim of the Government, and as a civil sector that fights for democracy.

The recent protests are shown as a peaceful exercise of a group of apolitical students that are being attacked by armed collectives supported by the Government, while the loutish actions and the terrorist *guarimbas* are shown in a confusing way as a part of the chaos reigning in a country that is out of control.

The declarations of President Nicolás Maduro are minimized and reduced in time and hierarchy. Generally, his declarations are carefully edited and commented; they also minimize and do not make public the critics made to the opposition and the statements made by the spokespersons of the Government in general, or by those who defend the Bolivarian Revolution, while the opposition leaders, especially Leopoldo López, are shown as “civic heroes” that lead a protest against a despotic regime.

It is insisted in the existence of “armed collectives,” violent groups that act as para-policial forces following the orders of the Government,

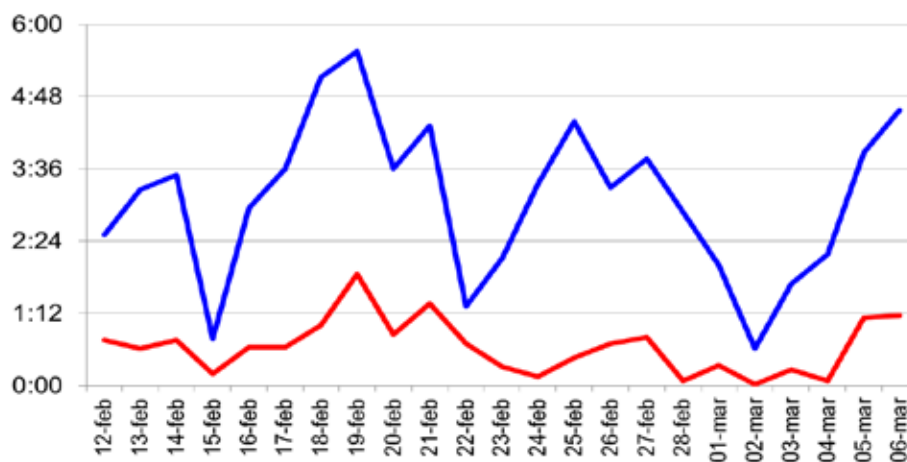
or of its political alleys.

Besides, it is insisted in the supposed control of the Government on the media sector and in censorship as a political method of the Bolivarian Revolution, presenting Venezuela as a blocked country, dangerous for journalism, and with very few channels of access to information.

All of this deepens with the information unbalance: from Februar 12 y to March 6 of the time dedicated to Venezuela in CNN en Español, 83% was focused on the opposition.

Despite this media campaign overstepping the national borders, dozens of Governments, 232 social movements, and 52 political parties have shown their solidarity to Venezuela the National Government.

Perhaps many citizens of the world have assimilated this uninformative campaign against Venezuela and truly believe that the country needs external help to overcome the current crisis. But we Venezuelans are used to dismantle the fake opinion matrixes after 15 years of experience dealing with the perverse mechanisms of information manipulation developed by international communications corporations.



Between February 12 and March 6 the time in minutes dedicated by CNN en Español to the opposition (blue) was daily a lot greater than the information of the supporters of the Bolivarian Revolution (red).

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA

CNN CNN en Español HACE 17 HOR.

Las calles de Venezuela son el campo de batalla de un país dividido en el que el acceso a la información es limitado.



Calles de Venezuela, campo de batalla

The image shows a video player interface for CNN en Español. The video content depicts a night scene of a street in Venezuela, characterized by fires burning on the ground and people, including one in a yellow hooded jacket. A 'Click to play' button with a play icon is centered over the video. The text 'Calles de Venezuela, campo de batalla' is visible at the bottom of the video frame. The CNN logo and 'CNN en Español' are in the top left, and 'HACE 17 HOR.' is in the top right.

This is how CCN en Español presents its information on Venezuela.

RESPECT VENEZUELA

Condena millonaria al estado Argentino por muertes del 2001

"El Estado es responsable por el hecho dañoso, pues el fallecimiento de Cristian Gómez y de Maximiliano Tasca fue consecuencia directa del uso del arma que la Policía Federal Argentina proveyó a uno de sus agente".



FOTO VERDADERA



Ana Miranda @Anasmi 6 N
Dicen que con el tiempo se pierde el miedo. pic.twitter.com/Yiv0vd0yY



12:13 - 14 de feb. de 2014 Detalles - Reportar abuso

RETWEETS 161 FAVORITOS 81

FOTO MONTADA

An event that took place in Argentina in 2001 was published in the social networks as if it recently took place in Venezuela.

Pedro Alvarez @Pedro_Alvarez_...
pic.twitter.com/vclQT6ipdr Esto fue hecho por los "Humanistas" pacíficos del Criminal fascista Asesino Régimen del PSUV. Merecen perdón?—

345 RETWEETS 16 FAVORITOS

LA MIRADA DEL MENDIGO
MAS ALLÁ DE MIS CARTONES...

LA TORTURA EN ESPAÑA

En España existe la tortura

Una Tortura

Este es el informe que envié ante las Naciones Unidas sobre la tortura en España

A torture complaint in Spain is turned into a Venezuelan case by the psychological war laboratories.

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA



Part of the psychological war took some people to express hate messages in social networking.



Death menaces were seen in some of the municipalities controlled by the right wing.

RESPECT VENEZUELA



A journalist is injured by a violent group in a municipality whose mayor is oppositor.

VENEZUELA

Maduro recurre a los militares para intentar aplastar a los estudiantes Me gusta 1338



ANTONIO MARIA DELGADO
ADELGADO@ELNUEVOHERALD.COM

El régimen de Nicolás Maduro militarizó el jueves a Venezuela, enviando helicópteros artillados y aviones de combate a surcar amenazadoramente los cielos de la occidental ciudad de San Cristóbal, mientras vehículos blindados retomaban sectores de Barquisimeto, Maracaibo y Caracas, en una clara advertencia de que el chavismo está dispuesto a utilizar todos los recursos a su alcance para aplastar las protestas de los estudiantes.

The Miami *Nuevo Herald* makes up news and portrays an old tank, nowadays ornamental, as weapons that would have been used against protesters

Cybernetic attack

As a part of the soft coup, and accompanying the terrorist violence, Venezuela is a victim of a strategy of cyber war; a series of cybernetic and informatics attacks pursues to penetrate and destroy the communication and information platform of the Government and of the country as a whole. Not only anti-Venezuela activist groups in the social networking are taking part of this strategy, but also companies and media corporations.

According to international laws, the cyber-attack is considered as informatics terrorism. In Venezuela there is a Special Law against Informatics Crimes that states in articles 6, 7, and 9 that actions criminal against the computers systems of the State as indictable.

Criminal actions of this kind have taken place since 12 February. According to the numbers provided by the Ministry of the Popular Power for Science, Technology, and Innovation, **more than 160 public Internet sites of high sensitivity like Pdvsa, the ministries of Defense and Finances, CANTV, and the National Council of Telecommunications have been objects of systematic attacks to dissable them and penetrate their information systems.**

The databases of the Venezuela domains

registries on the Internet (.nic, .ve) are attacked on a daily base, with the aim to gain control on the database. This situation endangered some 266 thousand public and private domains (web sites).

Some public websites have received up to 10 million attacks within a few hours.

Facilities, systems, and workers of the telephone company CANTV have been damaged and injured, attacking transport units, radio-bases, telephonic offices, and service networks, making difficult the provision of Internet services in some places of the country.

The false new of a supposed statement of the company Twitter Inc. denounced the block of its images systems from Venezuela was spread. The company never confirmed the false statement, but the new spread around the world.

Opposition activist groups have denounced Venezuela for the supposed censorship on the Internet before international organizations, hiding all those criminal events that go beyond the neutral use of the web.

Revolutionary software activist groups have dismantled such lies and have responded telling how Venezuela is suffering from those attacks and manipulations.

Imperial interference

The participation of the United States in the cop plot was exposed by means of a telephone call made to the Venezuelan ambassador before the OEA, Roy Chaderton, by Alex Lee, sub-secretary attached to the Department of State. In this communication, Lee read to Chaderton a document with a series of demands from the government of Barack Obama to Venezuela that would be considered as unacceptable by any sovereign country.

Within the set of demands of the US Government to Venezuela, can be highlighted: the call to the Venezuelan Government to begin a dialogue process with the Venezuelan opposition; the freedom of those arrested due to the violent events on February 12, 2014 and the days after; and avoiding the arrest of Mr. Leopoldo López, “since it could cause many problems and international consequences.”

As a response, the Venezuelan canceller Elías Jaua declared that such demands of the US constitute a threaten to Venezuela’s sougneranity, as well as to the Independence of the Juiciary of the country, which is in charge to determine the responsibilities of the case.

Afterwards, President Nicolás Maduro ordered the expulsion of the three second US secretaries, Breeann Marie Mccusker, Jeffrey Gordon Elsen, and Kristofer Lee Clark, for conspiratorial activities in Venezuelan universities. These officers travelled around the country to visit high education centers with the excuse of offering

US visas to students. **Curiously, it was in the universities visited by the US diplomatic officers where the wage of riots began.**

The foreign interference has counted this time with the precious help of artists from all over the world who, without knowing the reality of the country, have expressed their solidarity towards the *guarimberos*. Singers, Hollywood actors and actresses, and other personalities of the show business have taken part of the misinformation campaign against Venezuela thanks to the massive diffusion of their opinions by international media corporations.

The coordination of the international campaign against Venezuela was evidenced at the Oscars Academy Awards, which was the stage for more attacks against the country. The words pronounced by Jared Leto, who compared Venezuela with Ukraine during the ceremony, were part of the script prepared by events transnational companies to vilify the Revolutionary Government in front of millions of spectators across the world.

Previously, show business stars like Madonna and Cher had pronounced strong epithets against President Nicolás Maduro via Twitter. The singer Rihanna also expressed unfavorably against the country; then, dozens of Latin American singers and actors summed up.

All the campaign against the country presented a new chapter with a demand of the government of Panamá – US alley -before the OEA, to convoke the cancellers of the member

VENEZUELA SE RESPETA

countries to analyze the situation in Venezuela, with a clear interventionist attitude.

Nevertheless, in an event classified as historical, the demand was rejected by 29 votes against the three of Panamá, US, and Canadá, and the organization prepared a group decla-

ration expressing its solidarity with Venezuela, asking to continue with the dialogue and regretting the deceases in the country.

With this declaration, the OEA condemn the violence and dismisses the possibility to intervene in Venezuela inner businesses.



A torture complaint in Spain is turned into a Venezuelan case by the psychological war laboratories

Peace for Venezuela

On February 23, President Nicolás Maduro announced the call to a National Conference for the Peace, with the aim to reestablish the tranquility atmosphere in the country, altered by the *guarimbas*. The mandatary explained that he would ask the making-up of a Commission of the Truth before the National Assembly, which should investigate the violence promoted by opposition groups that so far has caused the death of 18 people and injuries in hundreds of people.

“I am convening the whole country to the Conference, to see each other in the eyes, to acknowledge each other as Venezuelan, to say: we want peace, let’s build the peace,” said President Maduro.

So far, two meetings of the Conference for the Peace have taken place, which have been attended by high representatives of the church, by businessmen, and by sectors of the opposition who do not support violence as a means of public protest. The absence of representatives of the Democratic Unit Table (MUD) has been notorious; this group gathers

the most reactionary sector of the opposition, among them its most outstanding leaders, like the Miranda governor, Henrique Capriles, who rejected the invitation made by the President.

So far, the new conspiracy against the Venezuelan Government seems disassembled since it has not managed to sum up the popular sectors to the violent actions; without them, there is no possible insurrection in any place of the world. The *guarimbas* have been left isolated in a few areas of the country, where inhabitants of the middle and high classes begin to show their rejection to these actions, which represent a risk to their families and leave them isolated from the rest of the country.

Undoubtedly, Venezuela will overcome this test, as it has done in the past, when it has defeated conspiracy set with resources and strategies from Washington. Venezuelan people will move on; the work and the studies will prevail sooner than later, and the wild vandalism of the irrational opposition will be a bad memory in the history of the Venezuela of the 21st century.

Chronology of a coup attempt

April 10, 2013

A conversation between a scort and the driver of Capriles Radonsky goes public revealing the destabilization plan of the right wing not to acknowledge the results of the elections to be carried out on 14 April 2013.

April 14, 2013

The presidential elections take place, and the Revolution candidate, Nicolás Maduro, is elected with a 50.61percent of the votes. The Venezuelan right wing does not acknowledge the results and makes a call to violence on the streets. Eleven people died as a result of the fascist actions. The National Electoral Council recounted the votes and ratified the results favoring the candidate Nicolás Maduro.

April 18, 2013

The United States joins the attempt to destabilize the country, and the US Secretary of State, John Kerry, announced that his Government would not acknowledge Venezuelan President, Nicolás Maduro, as long as a recount of the votes isn't made.

May 4, 2013

Barack Obama attacks Venezuela and imposes matrixes that are stronger nowadays: "the entire region has seen the violence in Venezuela, the manifestations, the repression towards

the opposition." Likewise, Obama does not acknowledge the legitimacy of the presidential elections that took place on 14 April 2013.

May 24, 2013

The Spanish newspaper ABC publishes a strange press note undermined what President Nicolás Maduro had expressed; the note was entitled "Maduro will arm millions of Venezuelan workers to defend the revolution." On the note it is also affirmed that the Venezuelan President has decided to make up an armed body of "working militias"

July 17, 2013

The US ambassador in the United Nations, Samantha Power, declares that Venezuela is a repressive nation and that her management as ambassador would "respond the repression to the civil society that is taking place in countries like Cuba, Irán, Russia, and Venezuela."

Since the presidential elections, President Maduro has been attacked in different ways by the national and international right wing. One of the strategies has been the economic war, with the drift of divisas provided by CADIVI, and an overwhelming speculation with the consumption goods, especially food. The Venezuelan Government responds with force, obtaining the popular support.

September 26, 2013

President Nicolás Maduro announced the expulsion of three officers of the US Embassy due to constant meetings with the Venezuelan extreme right wing “to finance their sabotage actions against the electric system and the Venezuelan economy.”

November 20, 2013

The Venezuelan right wing threatens the stability of the democratically elected Government taking advantage of the stage provided by new municipality elections that would take place in the country. Among the destabilizing was the former presidential candidate Henrique Capriles, who addressed to the Venezuelan President, Nicolás Maduro, threatening him this way: “I’m telling you clearly, Nicolás, for you to record it in your mind, after the 8 December we are going after you and your terrible Government.”

By the end of that year, the municipalities’ elections took place, which the right wing pretended to turn into a plebiscite against the President, despite there not being such a statute in the Constitution. In the elections, the forces of the Bolivarian Revolution obtained a wide victory with the 58.5 percent, gaining the 76 percent of the municipalities, losing the right sectors this way the last electoral action to achieve their goal.

December 18, 2013

The Government of Nicolás Maduro has a meeting with the mayors and governors of the opposition, aiming at finding formulas to develop different projects. The entirety of the opposition mayors attends the meeting.

January 1, 2014

The *Nuevo Herald* newspaper of the United States publishes another strange note without referring to any particular event, entitled: “The collectives, *chavista* order and terror in

Venezuela,” without bases nor background, the newspaper imposes the matrix of armed groups at the outside the law, affirming: “they are the violent face of the Bolivarian Revolution, gangsters sustained by the regime to intimidate the civil society and, occasionally, do its dirty job.”

January 23, 2014

The political party Voluntad Popular calls to actions on the streets aiming at the “exit” of the President. The call was made for the actions to be held on 12 February 2014. The summoner, Leopoldo López, pointed that: “We don’t know when the change is going to happen, but if we don’t begin right now, it will never happen.” He made also a call to “set the streets on the fire of fight.”

February 2, 2014

From the Brión square in Chacaíto, Caracas, Leopoldo López, María Corina Machado, and Antonio Ledezma ratified the call for 12 February, to a march departing from Plaza Venezuela. López, main propeller of the mobilization pointed that “We need to go on the streets together. The fight of all is the fight of one, and the fight of one is the fight of all.”

February 6, 2014

Supposed students of Catholic University of Táchira state, besiege and attack the residence of Governor Vielma Mora, with the first lady of the state and their children inside. After these events, four people are arrested; such detentions are taken as an excuse for the right sectors to include a new slogan for the march on 12 February, and the final destination of the march that day would be the surroundings of the Public Ministry.

February 10, 2014

During visits made by Leopoldo López, the call to the “great march” was ratified in Caracas to be held on 12 February, against President

Maduro and authorities of other powers of the State. In that occasion, López pointed: “Let them all go, a total and deep change of those who conduct the National Power. It is clear now that the problem is no longer Maduro by himself; it is all the heads of the Public Powers that have kidnapped the State,” this way, the representative of the Voluntad Popular party makes an open call to the rupture of the constitutional thread.

February 11, 2014

From the State channel, Venezolana de Televisión, the recording of a telephonic conversation between the opposition leaders Iván Carratú Molina and Fernando Gerbasi is spread, in which they reveal that during the march on 12 February violent events similar to those of 11 April 2002 would begin with the aim to overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicolás Maduro. In the recording, it is made public that the summoner groups had put together more than 120 thousand million bolivars to finance the destabilization actions and the overthrow of the National Government.

Leopoldo López declares to the CNN channel that “the manifestation tomorrow pursues us to get on the streets and say here we are (...) they will not defeat us, tomorrow we will take a firm step that will allow us to keep on moving forward, we will loutish irreverently. The Government wants to set a violent agenda and hide it, as it manages the monopoly of communications in Venezuela (...) The call that has been made is to be on the streets.”

12 February 2014

A march called by the Venezuelan right sectors is carried out. At the end of the march organized by Leopoldo López party, Voluntad Popular, a group of hooded assaulted the headquarters of the General Prosecution of the Republic. Two people were murdered and 23 resulted injured.

President Nicolás Maduro addressed the country informing that the material authors of the deaths and injuries had been identified. Among the damages produced by the violent actions of the right sectors, five patrols of the CICPC were destroyed and set on fire. Among the deceased persons was Juan Montoya, *chavista* leader who was in the surroundings, and Bassil Dacosta, a young worker who accompanied his cousin to the students’ march.

After the event, Leopoldo López sets again the thesis of armed groups outside the law, and with no proof in hand, he declares: “There are the images of the armed collectives; there are the videos of those who starred as spectators while the Prosecution was being destroyed.”

During nighttime, the violent bands that called themselves pacific protesters, moved to other areas of the city to assault and destroy public and private properties; during these events dies Roberto Redman, a student attacked in Chacao.

That same night, a station of radio base of the country’s telephone company is attacked, and a technician of the company is also attacked. Likewise, violent groups attack the Parque Carabobo, Bellas Artes, Parque Central, and Chacao subway stations. Armed people captured and threatened two subway operators and a patrimonial guard, and hurt a security chief with a white weapon.

February 13, 2014

A detention order against Leopoldo López is dictated, who is accused by the following crime: public instigation, damages to properties, determiner in the felony of intentional fire (intelectual autor), and association to commit crime.

In Zulia state, violent groups tried to set on fire two truck carrying cellphones of the State’s company, Movilnet.

February 14, 2014

Already a fugitive of justice, the responsible for violent actions, Leopoldo López, incomprehensively – since he was already hidden from justice – challenges President Nicolás Maduro telling him he was afraid of him and had no guts to put him in jail. On his side, the President expressed that the justice system sooner or later would catch and judge the intellectual author of the violent events that had taken place last 12 February.

Aggressions to buses of Metrobus transportation service keep on happening; objects to set them on fire with the drivers inside are thrown against them. Also the aggressions against the subway stations Chacao, Altamira, and Los Cortijos continued.

February 15, 2014

The US Secretary of State send his first message regarding the situation in Venezuela, assuming that the violence was being carried out by the Government, alarmed by the detention of the opposition leader Leopoldo López, preventing people from protesting peacefully.

February 16, 2014

Violent groups attack the Chacao and Altamira stations again. Damages on the facade, the fire systems, structures, ventilation systems, air conditioning ducts, and turnstile are part of the results.

A worker was brutally beaten by those who prevented the Altamira station from being closed.

Febrero 17, 2014

President Maduro shows evidence of activities carried out by three officers of the US Embassy who had had meetings with students of the right wings, financing the violent actions in the country.

Units of the Charallave-Ocumare and Santa Mónica routes were beaten by hard objects

At the Altamira station, violent protesters attacked again.

February 18, 2014

In Mérida, several units of public transportation were attacked.

Leopoldo López addressed the crowd from a square in the capital city where he invited his followers to take the streets, since “there are no free media to express ourselves in Venezuela... This way out needs to be pacific, within the frame of the Constitution, but has also to be on the streets.”

February 19, 2014

In Lara seven vehicles were set on fire by violent groups of the state. A truck of the telephone company CANTV was also attacked. In Caracas, violent groups attacked a CANTV worker, Carlos Luis Mayora.

Public transport units Unidades of los Teques, Miranda state, were attacked with hard objects while carrying passengers. Likewise, a transport unit was kidnapped in El Marqués, and other unit was attacked at the subway station Los Cortijos.

Barack Obama manifested regarding Venezuela, saying he condemned the violence arising from the protests against the Government, and exhorted the liberation of those who had been arrested.

February 22, 2014

The US Secretary of State, John Kerry, attacked Venezuela one more time and asked for repressions against the dissidents to stop.

February 23, 2014

Leopoldo López, leader of the violence, hands himself to the Venezuelan authorities after the detention order dictated by the Public Ministry, after having confirmed that he was a mortal target of

the extreme right wing. The Government warranted all his rights, acknowledged by his family.

February 26, 2014

President Nicolás Maduro opens the Peace Conference, attended by different members of the political, cultural, social, sports, and economic sectors. The Peace Conference became permanent from 28 February, and has agreed to deal the subjects on work tables, as well as to carry out Regional Peace Conferences. Among the proposals, a Commission for the Truth is approved to investigate who are the responsables for the murders since 12 February 2014.

February 27, 2014

A national march commemorates the 25 years of the popular rebellion, during February 1989. During the previous days, huge marches of women, students, land workers, and workers in general from all over the country expressed their support to the Bolivarian Revolution and their repulsion to the violence that began on 12 February in several focal points of the country. In the international area, the Bolivarian Revolution receives the support of social movements from America, Africa, Asia, and Europe, from the UNASUR, The CELAC, and the ALBA. In contrast, the government of the United States reveals its interventionist strategy against Venezuela; to do so, it looks for support in his international allied in America and Europe.

February 28, 2014

The Public Ministry had counted 18 victims of the *guarimbas*, not including the direct death of people who suffered from asphyxia or heart attacks when not being able to reach hospitals or health centers.

President Nicolás Maduro orders the expulsion of three US diplomatic officers who were proved to act with interference and in alliance with right wings groups. A few days after, the

US would take retaliation measures with Venezuelan diplomatic officers in their country.

March 4, 2014

The US Chamber of Representatives approved the H.R. 488 resolution, by means of which the violence taking place in Venezuela against opposition leaders and protesters, as well as intimidations to the political opposition in the country are deplored. A similar resolution, although with individual sanctions is to be approved by the US Chamber of Senators.

March 7, 2014

Since 12 February, extremist groups in municipalities governed by the opposition have been blocking streets and avenues, using fascist and terrorist methods that have provoked the direct and indirect death of citizens. The *guarimbas* have also caused millionaire losses in properties of public and private use: squares, buildings, trees, streets, facades, and walls, among others.

Two gas trucks of the State company Petróleos de Venezuela (PDVSA) were kidnapped by a group of 70 hooded in Ciudad Bolívar.

March 9, 2014

A Violent group set on fire the statue of President Hugo Chávez in San Pablo, Yaracuy state.

March 10, 2014

The office of the Work Inspectorship in Táchira was set on fire. The entire ground floor was completely calcinated.

Violent groups set on fire a truck that was to distribute 8 tons of food to the Abastos Bicentenario in Carabobo state.

Violent protesters violently acceded and set on fire the university facilities where radio station 106.5 ULA FM broadcasts, property of the University of Los Andes in San Cristóbal.

March 11, 2014

As a part of the imperial attack Venezuela, the commission of foreign relations of the Senate approved a resolution that exhorts President Barack Obama to deny visas and freeze actives belonging to those responsible for violating human rights in Venezuela.

To date, 95 units of Metrobús public transportation have been attacked, provoking injuries to 200 passengers and 40 workers. Besides, violence has forced the closure of ten subway stations; ten have been damaged and there have been broken trains as a consequence of the attacks.

The headquarters of the Ministry for Housing and Habitat was attacked by violent opposition groups, who set the ground floor of the building on fire.

March 2014

Violent opposition groups destroyed the British Tower (Torre Británica) of the Chacao municipality, located in Altamira, where public organisms have their offices. The headquarters of the *Seguros Ávila* insurance company, the condominium office, and the parking lot office box were also attacked. Likewise, the office of the National Institute of Aeronautics (Inac), located in the basement of the building, was also attacked, causing terror among the people who use the building. There is also evidence of theft and damages to equipment on the side of loutish groups.

They also caused damages to the infrastructure of the University City of Caracas – UNESCO World Inheritance; the Tamanaco Gate of the university was also damaged; they opened holes in the fence of the Botanical Garden.

A new threath from the US: the State Secretary, John Kerry, pointed during an audience at the US

Congress that Washington is preparing to impose sanctions to Caracas if there are no advances in the efforts for mediation in the region. “If necessary, we are ready to invoke an InterAmerican Democratic Letter before the OAE, and to seriously get involved by means of sanctions.”

The mail and citizen attention offices of the Ministry of Housing were ruined; three computers were stolen, a fridge and a microwave got broken, and, more importantly, they endangered the workers lives.

March 13, 2014

In Caracas, some *guarimberos* ecocides of the Montalban I community cut five trees. The intention was to use the trees for the *guarimbas*.

The democrat Senators, Robert Menéndez and Bill Nelson, and the republican Marco Rubio, attack Venezuela and present a law project so that the US can set direct sanctions to the Venezuelan Governments. It is directly demanded that president Obama “freezes actives of those people involved in repressions during the protests on the streets of Caracas, as well as to revoke the visas.”

March 14, 2014

President Nicolás Maduro accuses the US Government of openly assuming the leadership of the overthrow. “This is how the US Government is, at this moment, hostage of the republican lobbies’ politics, and of the right-wings lobbies of Miami.”

The State Chief, Nicolás Maduro, stated that 1,529 detentions have been carried out, of which only 558 are students. One hundred five derivations of liberty have demonstrated firm against violent protesters who were captured in possession of fire guns.

The terrorist events initiated on February 12 have provoked so far, by of March 15, 2014, 28 death and hundreds of injured people, among them 57 members of the Bolivarian National Guard, who have been a target of the violence by exercising their functions controlling the *guarimbas* and protecting the people.



Ministerio del Poder Popular
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