

In the Name of Allah the Most Merciful the Most Compassionate

May 20, 2011

The periodic report of the Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) for the month of April 2011.

It is no longer a secret to the international community what is committed by the Yemeni regime of heinous crimes not only against the people of south Yemen, but also the right of the people in the Republic of Yemen. The international community was shocked by the horror of deadly violence towards the activities of the Youth Revolution, which reached collective killings against dozens of citizens and wounding hundreds in addition to putting thousands of them in detention.

In the face of such deplorable crimes, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, as the representative of the international community, has expressed his condemnation for using what he called "deadly force" against demonstrators, reminding the government of Yemen of its international obligations on human rights. While the U.S. President, Barack Obama, denounced those actions, calling for the perpetrators to be held responsible. Amnesty International on the other hand called on the United Nations Council for Human Rights to convene a special session to consider the violations of the Yemeni regime on human rights, including the illegal use of force against demonstrators.

The month of April 2011 was marked by the brutality committed by forces of the Yemeni regime as well as crimes against the people of the south. Those crimes that rise in classification, according to the international law, to "crimes against humanity" not just because they aim at collective murder of civilians, but also for being committed according to an officially approved method to deal with peaceful protesters. What confirms that is the continuation of the commission of such crimes on a daily basis, without interference, holding accountability, or legal objection.

The forces of the Yemeni authorities during the month of April had committed unspeakable crimes of cruelty against the activists of the Southern Youth Revolution demanding the elimination of the regime on the way to self-determination for the people in the south, not only those crimes of murder, injury, detention, but went beyond that to include the public life of the people of the south as whole, imposing on them various types of collective punishment of destabilization of public tranquility, and a deterioration of the areas of basic services, and provocative power failures and cuts of water and scarcity in the coverage of consumer needs and supplies of oil derivatives and gas. Those authorities worked to create a state of lawlessness, encouraging the disorders leading to general chaos, overlooking the ones who are outside the general social context, including the acts of robbery of public and private properties and the seizure of lands and houses of others.

The forces of the authorities of Yemen have turned the areas in the south into squares of tumble and tension and even violence, and the citizen is no longer unconcern about his life and the lives of his family, since those forces have thickened the deployment

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mechanisms of military at the entrances to the cities, and conduct patrols in a suspicious manner between neighborhoods, and those forces do not hesitate to fire live ammunition at the time they wish and in a terrifying and scary way, to terrorize the citizens spread panic in them.

According to this scene which is characterized in the south of Yemen, the Southern Observatory for Human Rights expresses its condemnation of those policies against the rights of the southern people of living in peace and security and their right to enjoy in the public tranquility. Holding the Yemeni authorities responsible for the outcome of the situation and the crimes against the southern citizens during it.

Accordingly, the Southern Observatory notes that the perpetrators of the gross crimes and violations on human rights and the commanders of them from now on have no room to escape from just punishment. Whatever are the guarantees or immunities, they are all negligible religiously and legally, as they are inconsistent with the provisions of the justice of heaven that legalized penalty and punishment, in addition to the provisions of the general international law which does not allow impunity. It is a denial of the right of the people of the south and the lives of martyrs and the blood of their injured, they are just a mockery of the victims of human rights violations and abuse of the people of the south and their struggles, a man can do no more than he can.

Justice is the commissioner, and no party has the right to prejudice, intervene or obstruct its course, whatever the justification. According to this principle, any guarantees of non-prosecution or non-prosecution granted to the head of the regime and his associates of the perpetrators of the heinous crimes against human rights, they will be vetoed and will fall in front of the provisions of the international law, which does not take those guarantees into consideration, but allows transferring the files of those crimes to be consider in the international tribunals.

Therefore, the Southern Observatory for Human Rights calls all the parties not to intervene in the affairs of justice and the judiciary to grant incompatible guarantees with the provisions religion and the international law and principles, and intervention in matters of the national and international judicial authorities what would lead to impunity, and invites them to avoid putting themselves in the square of the instigators in the loss of the rights of the victims of the crimes of the Yemeni regime and the rights of the victims of human rights.

Accordingly, the Southern Observatory for Human Rights considers the eligibility of the southern people's commitment to sue everyone who committed, ordered or condoned the commission of crimes against humanity or practiced gross violations on the human rights.

Within the framework of carrying out its functions, the Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) continues the process of monitoring and the documentation of the crimes committed against the southern citizens, in order to adapt and indorse them in accordance with the procedures for the international pleading, to take their places in front of the human right protection mechanisms and international justice.

The Southern Observatory was able during the month of April 2011 to monitor a

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number of crimes and violations committed by the forces of the authorities against southern citizens, documenting 18 cases of extrajudicial killings and 68 cases of attempted murder led to harmful injuries and 29 cases of arbitrary arrest, with the exception of several cases of enforced disappearance, torture and unfair trials.

In a reflection of those crimes and violations, we supply most notable as follows:

The search for freedom is a right guaranteed by lawfully and legally. Freedom is the highest goal of human, since it fulfils the aspirations for a decent life and allows him to enjoy his abilities and protects the natural rights.

The burst of the people of the south is no longer for the mere life's demands, but it has become a struggle for their right to freedom, dignity and right to live, chosen by themselves and sets its course willingly. And when people determine to gain their freedom, it won't be long before they get it.

Killed and injured outside the scope of judiciary:

The right to live is a sacred right, and how if this right is the price for the freedom sought by the people of the south, through protesting by their bare chest to resist the regime that deprived them of their liberty.

As the southern Youth adopt the peaceful sit-ins in the face of the authorities, troops address them by fatal live bullets, committing crimes against humanity to deprive these young people of their sacred right of living.

Heavily armed forces with various types of weapons on Saturday, April 30, broke into the Martyrs' Square, where the young people of the city of Mansoura in Aden governorate stage their sit-in, causing a massacre, killing four civilians and wounding 24 others, in addition to shooting indiscriminately at houses and spreading panic among children and women, in addition to looting a number of shops and private property and hotels in the region.

According to a report by the human rights activist, Ahmed Rabizi, provides the names of the victims as follows:

Names of the martyrs:

Fadel Mohammed al-Namis, Mahmoud Mohamed Ali Qasim, Muhammad Mahfouz Saeed, Ahmed Hussein al-Dhibian.

The names of the wounded by live bullets:

- Ali Yslam Saleh	- Afeef al-Jabali	- Ahmed Thabet
- Ahmed Mohammed Abad	- Museid Hassan Ali	Mohammed
- Jamal Abdullah	- Muein Abdullrab Ismail	- Saddam Ahmed Saeed
Mohammed	- Ali Mohammed Ba'jubeir	- Majd Faysal Mahmoud
- Aiman Mohammed Saeed	- Hassan Khasseim	- Abdullkareem
- Amar Hussein Adullah	Hussein	Mahmoud Abdullrab
- Khalid Ali Alawi	- Musslih Mohammed Zeid	- Nawaf Khalil
- Saleh Nasser	- Hussein Ali Mohammed	- Sameer Ahmed Saeed
- Mustafa Faysal	Hisham Mohammed	- Thair Khasim Abdullah
Mohammed Saleh	Abdullkareem.	- Saleh Ahmed

Forces of the authorities on Saturday, April 30, broke into the camp of the sit-in in the district of al-Dees al-Sharkia in the governorate of Hadramaut, firing live bullets on the protestors which caused the injury of the citizen, Sabri Hassan al-Kildi, and another citizen named Al-Walidi.

In Zanzibar, the Aden News Agency reported that the authorities' forces on Thursday, April 28, fired randomly at the houses of the citizens, wounding a young person called: Sameh Ahmed Qais.

Against the backdrop of the revival of the anniversary of the declaration of the war on the south in the governorate of Aden, on Wednesday, April 27, forces fired on demonstrators, killing one citizen and wounding ten others. According to a report by the human rights activist, Ahmed Rabizi, the names of the victims are as follows:

The martyr, Nabil Mohammed Afif Yahri, the martyr Muhssein al-Yafie, the child martyr Abdullhakeem al-Hamid Ahmed Ali.

The names of the wounded:

Mahmoud Mahmoud Salam, Ahmad Mohammad Abdallah Amaour, Saleh Hassan al-Khirn, Abdullah Saleh Hydra al-Khula, Zakaria Hassan Abdullah, Abdullah bin Abdullah Darwish, Wasim Salim Mohammed Obeid, Nasser Saleh Al-Mansouri, As'ad Saeed Ali Farie.

Forces of the authorities on Wednesday, April 27, opened fire on demonstrators in the town of al-Houta in Lahej governorate, injuring two young men called Waseem Salem Mohammed and Abdel-Alim Mohamed Abdel-Kader al-Ahdal.

On Saturday, April 23, the southern wounded, Ghassan Abdulkawi al-Maiuni died as a result of his wounds after being shot on April 13, when soldiers fired live ammunition at him during his participation in a civil disobedience carried out in the city of Mualla in Aden governorate. It is noteworthy that the martyr is the second martyr in a matter of 24 hours, after the death of the wounded colleague, Salah Ali Khader, on Friday, April 22, who was injured on April 13 in the main street of the city of Mualla by a shot of a sniper. The martyrs were taken to al-Naqib Hospital.

A number of soldiers of the Yemeni authorities on Saturday, April 23, shot indiscriminately in the market in the city of al-Qutn in Hadramout governorate, caused the citizen Saleh Ali Bin Shuait al-Sayari to fall down covered in blood.

The young man, Abdulsalam Saeed al-Khaidari, was killed on Saturday, April 23, when the forces of the authorities stationed in the mountain of al-Ir in Yafie region shot him while he was traveling from the district of al-Haad to the district of al-Mafahi. The citizen Abdullah Nasser al-Faridi was also shot dead by troops stationed in the same mountain.

Soldiers stationed in the Spinning and Weaving Traffic Circle on Wednesday, April 20, fired on a peaceful march in the city of Mansoura which resulted in the injury of the young men Ahmed Ali Abdullah, Zuhair Yassin Abdullah and Sameh Abdulrab Al Mansouri.

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On the same day, Wednesday, April 20, in the city of Khormaksar, the young men: Jihad Khaled Abdel-Nasser and Ibrahim Omari, were injured when forces fired on them during their participation in a peaceful march organized by the youth of Khormaksar city.

In the city of Attaq, on Sunday, April 17, forces of the authorities opened fire at the citizen, Abdul Hakim Abdullah Laklaf, causing his death.

Against the backdrop of his physical and psychological suffering from torture by the Yemeni authorities throughout the period of his arrest last February for his activity in the Southern Movement, on Sunday, the political activist Mutie Naji al-Naqeeb passed away on April 17, in the city of Zanzibar.

On Sunday, April 17, the wounded Ayman Mohsen Saleh died in a hospital in India, while he was there for treatment due to injury when a bullet fired by a soldier of authorities during his participation in a peaceful march in Habilityn City, in April 2008.

The young man, Walid Mohammed Mohsen al-Yafie, joined the convoy of the southern martyrs on Saturday, April 16, as a result of a shot by a sniper in the city of Dar-Saad in Aden governorate, in mid-March. The Aden Alghad website said that Walid al-Yafie, 22-year-old, had been in a state of clinical death since shooting him until his death.

In a field report prepared by the human rights activist, Ahmed Rabizi, about the victims of the forces of the authorities of Yemen on Wednesday, April 13, during quelling a civil disobedience, the names of the victims are:

1) Martyr Salah Ali Ahmed al-Khadir and the martyr Abdel Karim Ahmad Abdul-Jabbar.

2) The injured:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Badr al-Din Rawih Saleh.- Bassam Jamil Salem.- Munif Ahmad Saeed al-Nu'man.- Khalid Ali Alawi.- Jalal Hassan Al Qirashi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Shai'a Mahmoud Mohammed Naji.- Salem Saeed Ibrahim.- Abu Bakr Adull-Hakim Thabet (Thu-Yazan).- Ghassan Abdull-qawi al-Hindi.
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As a result of an attack on the people of Radfan on Sunday, April 3, al-Taif News Network reported that four citizens were injured, they are: Al-Khadir Saeed Saleh, Maeen Mohammed Abdullah Elkinai, Abdul Hakim Manie Massad al-Jehafi and Muthana Qasim Saeed al-Shuaibi.

Radi Awad Muaurak, the young man, died on Sunday, April 3, because of injuries he suffered as a result of a stray bullet fired by soldiers of the authorities during a demonstration in the town of Sheikh Othman, on Thursday, March 31.

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Arbitrary arrests:

The arbitrary detention is a deprivation of freedom without a legal justification. This is what the authorities' forces have been doing against the peaceful Southern Movement activists. Those authorities conduct raids on the houses of the Southern Movement activists in search for them, in addition to launching prosecutions and chases without a right or a court order allowing them to do so. This type of detention is forbidden internationally, and the offenders can not escape punishment, for this is a serious crime against the human.

Authorities' forces arrested on Saturday, April 30, the citizen Mazen Awad Bawazir from his home in al-Dees-Sharkia against the backdrop of protests took place in the district, in which Yemeni forces fired on the demonstrators. The Web site, al-Mukalla Press said that the detainee, Bawazir, has been transferred to the district's prison of Shihr.

In a report prepared by the human rights activist, Ahmed Rabizi, it was pointed out that the forces of the authorities proceeded on Wednesday, April 27, to arrest the citizens Nabil Hassan Qu'aiti and Ala'a Ahmed al-Timsah in Khormaksar district in Aden, and put them in an informal prison located in the camp of the Central Security.

The report added that the forces of the authorities on Tuesday, April 26, raided on a house belong to Awad Hassan Alassa located in the neighborhood of al-Salam in Khormaksar and was arrested besides his brother, Ali Hassan Alassa, pulling them in front of their families to an unknown destination.

Four southern detainees on Thursday, April 7, went on a hunger strike to protest about the prevention of legal rights and humane treatment. Aden Life website mentioned that the detainees are: Najib Mohammed Kadiri, Ahmed Samir Abbadi and Hussein Saeed Jibran, adding that the security authorities proceeded to move them from the political security prison in Aden governorate to the prison of Taiz governorate, for making examples of them without legal justification . Al-Omna'a Newspaper reported that the detainees submitted a memo to the Attorney General urging him to release them or bring them to trial, noting that the periods of the detention has been long-standing, some of them exceeded two years.

The field commander of the Southern Movement, Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum, the president of the Supreme Council of the Southern Movement, who is still detained by the security authorities in Sana'a since last February. Throughout that period, many political forces, civil society and human rights organizations expressed their condemnation of this arrest and denounced the torturing methods against the detainee, Hassan Ba'oum, in the cells of the authorities, particularly for the deprivation of medical treatment resulted in the deterioration in his health. Many protest marches demanding his release were also staged. On Thursday, April 7, a demonstration was staged in solidarity with the prominent field commander of the movement, in which people marched in the streets of the southern city of Mukalla in Hadramout governorate, attended by large crowds, men and women from the governorate. According to the Aden News Agency, on Friday, the first of April, a senior security official confirmed that the condition of Ba'oum is deteriorating and in danger, as it

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needs an urgent surgery in one of his legs, in which there is a metal stick which is put by doctors at Ibn Sina Hospital in Mukalla in 2009.

The security official added, "the doctor who visited Ba'om in jail, advised officials that he is needed to be transferred quickly to hospital for an operation before the leg get paralyzed, warning that this may lead to his death in light of that he suffers from other chronic diseases like high blood pressure and diabetes."

The network of "Sada Aden" on Wednesday, April 6, launched a press campaign of solidarity for the reveal of the fate of the leader Hassan Ba'oum, and to demand his release and his detained political southern fellows.

The family of Ba'om issued a statement, last Saturday, saying, "We are the family of Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum, the president of the peaceful movement, we hold Ali Saleh full responsibility for kidnapping our father and his son, Fawaz, from al-Naqeeb Hospital in Aden before a month and half and hiding them." The statement assured that the family of Ba'om does not know anything about their father's fate and his son, pointing out the suffering of Ba'om from the heart disease, diabetes, blood pressure and breaking in one of his legs as well as old age, since he is at the age of 75 years which exposes his life to danger in prison. The statement added, "We hold Ali Saleh full responsibility for abducting and hiding him and his son whether he is in power or after leaving it, and we demand to reveal his location."

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights on Friday, April 22, sent a communiqué to the international human rights organizations demanding them to intervene immediately for the release of the leader Ba'oum, to save his life from danger. (See Communiqué' Section of the Observatory).

According to Dr. Abdul Hamid Shukri, the neurosurgery specialist and the leader of the Southern Movement on Thursday, April 7, said that an armed group attacked his home and seized some of his possessions, including a computer, gold, money, documents and others, blaming the security authorities for being responsible for what he called "the unconcealed assault" and its results of looting and the intimidation of his family and children.

Observers believe that the raid comes against the backdrop of the activities of Dr. Shukri in the Southern Movement that calls for an independent state in the south.

The Aden News Agency said that security forces stationed at the northern entrance to the city of Aden, proceeded on Friday, the first of April, to arrest the professor, Ali Jarallah al-Yafie, the media head of the Supreme Council of the Peaceful Southern Movement, who was leaving the city of Aden towards his residence in al-Fyoush in the governorate of Lahej.

The lawyer and human rights activist, Afra Hariri, said that on Thursday, March 31, she was exposed to an ambush by influential thugs aimed at killing her and her friend, the lawyer Asrar Abdullah Obad. As they were on a humanitarian mission in the region of Dar-saad in the governorate of Aden, bullets fired at them directly, then a group of influential officials stepped towards them, raising their mechanic weapons, and then tied the hands of their companion, and assaulting and beating the lawyer Asrar Obad and looting all the money in her bag. According to Afra, someone shouted loudly at her face, saying: "You, Afra Hariri, I will kill you", while the other incited to murder her saying, "kill her, kill her, it is a great opportunity."

The lawyer Afra Hariri added that the ambush was an attempt to kill her, and kill the rest of her fellow activists in human rights and humanitarian areas, in light of insecurity experienced in the governorate of Aden and the rest of the governorates of the Republic.

The Sada Aden Network website said that the forces of the authorities on the morning of Wednesday, April 6, launched an arrest campaign in the governorate of Aden, in which some young people were arrested after their intention to participate in a student march was scheduled to be launched in the city of Crater. The network reported a number of names of those arrested as follows:

- 1 - Mohamed Nour.
- 2 - Mohammad al-Matari.
- 3 - Samir Mohammed.
- 4 - Shadi Mohamed.
- 5 - Abdullah Al-Waked.

Enforced disappearances:

"Any act of enforced disappearance places the persons subjected thereto outside the protection of the law and inflicts severe suffering on them and their families." This is illustrated in the first article of the Universal Declaration on the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Therefore, this article also has considered any act of enforced disappearance is a "crime against human dignity", since the fact that this results in depriving a person of his right to freedom, security and other human rights, and for the possibility of being subjected to torture and other degrading treatment. In the south of Yemen, the forces of the authorities usually conduct enforced disappearances against the political opponents and activists of the Southern Movement.

The political activist, Mohammed al-Jehafi, on Saturday, April 9, was kidnapped by a group of thugs of the Yemeni regime for his participation in a sit-in organized in the Martyrs' Square in Mansoura district in the governorate of Aden. In a communication made by the press activist, Ahmed Rabizi, to the Southern Observatory for Human Rights, in which he explained that Mohammed al-Jehafi was kidnapped by a group of thugs belong to the regime, and was beaten severely and thrown in a remote area in the province of Lahej. "The case comes as a model practiced against the activists of the Southern Movement because of their involvement in protesting activities."

In another communication, sheikh Tawfiq Abdullah Abdul-Wahid, the Imam and preacher of Omar Ibn Khattab Mosque in al-Memdara district in the governorate of Aden, was exposed to an abduction on Friday, April 8, and that his fate is unknown till the moment. According to his son, Walid said citing that: "he delivered the Friday Sermon, dealing with the political situation in the country, after finishing the Friday prayer he was contacted by us and said he was on his way home and would come to have lunch with us. The family remained waiting for him to no avail, and when we tried to contact him again we were surprised that his cellular phone was shut off or out of coverage, and we tried to ask about him in many places to no avail, we assure that our father does not usually stay away from his home, and in this sense, we put in your

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hands our complaints for you monitor and foster human rights, telling you that our father is still missing, we do not know anything about him."

Physical and psychological torture:

As soon as an arrest is conducted against a Southern Movement activist, he is often subjected to torture, punishment for his political stance, and compelled to inform about his colleagues. This act is a crime against the rights not subjected to limitations according to the International Treaty Against Torture and other cruel treatment or punishment or inhuman or degrading treatment, which states the obligation of states to take effective measures to prevent acts of torture and punishment.

The network of Sada Aden on Thursday, April 7, reported that the engineer, Abdullah Ahmad al-Dhalai, was arrested by the political security in the governorate of Aden. Al-Dhalai was exposed during his interrogation to various kinds of torture, including beating him with rifle butts, electrical shocks, extinguishing cigarettes on his body, and hanging him to the ceiling of his cell. All of these acts oppose the rights of the detainees, and a violation of the International Convention against Torture. The website "Sada Aden" reported that methods are a model of what the forces of the authorities practice against the right of the political southern prisoners.

In a story cited by the Aden News Agency on Saturday, April 9, that the mother of the child, Omar Saber Farhan, accused some elements of the forces of the authorities in the region of Fawah in the city of Mukalla, of proceeding to rape her son in order to vex her for her testimony made in the case of death of the child "Rami Salem Barami," who was killed by those forces.

The mother of "Omer" said that after searching for her child on Monday, April 4, he was found lying in one of the squares and traces of blood were found on him. Following the medical examination, it was found that he had been raped, since the medical report showed a long slot in the anus and sperm in the examination of the stool. The mother of the child explained that they wanted to rape him for revenge for her testimony in the Public Prosecution. Adding that she had been threatened more than once to retreat her testimony, and she had been shot for intimidation.

Unfair trials:

In the context of abuse against the people of the south, many Southern Movement activists were exposed to mock trials, when fabricated charges of malicious accusations are made to them, in an attempt to intimidate and punish them in the name of law.

The Specialized Penal Court devoted for the state security issues, held its first meeting in Aden on Tuesday, April 26, to hear the charges by the Criminal Prosecution against Shalal Ali Shai'a, the Chairman of the Southern Movement in the governorate of Al-Dhalh.

The Aden News Agency reported that "many lawyers and human rights activists expressed their condemnation and surprise for the actions of the Yemeni authorities through their "politicized" judicial organs through providing malicious charges for a leading figure in the Southern Movement. It was also said that such charges aim to terrorize the leaders and activists of the peaceful Southern Movement and stop them from continuing their activities peacefully, and distorting the image and reputation of

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the peaceful movement in the south, that clings to the legal peaceful struggle and refuses to go through mutual violence with the repressive authorities that continue to target the strugglers of the movement and everything comes from the south, dealing with them in the language of murder, robbery and cancellation."

The SCC (State Security Court) in the city of Aden on Tuesday morning, April 5, also held its first meeting to try the political activist in the peaceful Southern Movement, Ali Naji al-Maqra, for the accusations of bombings in the governorates of al-Dhali and Lahej, in addition to participating in marches of the Southern Movement and chanting slogans support separatism.

The Aden News Agency said added that al-Maqra denied the first charge against him and approved the other charges. The defense lawyers called the prosecution to prove the first accusation of the bombings which denied by al-Maqra, but not approved by any evidence.

The citizen al-Maqra, who is imprisoned for more than six months, was kidnapped by security soldiers in civilian clothes before taking him to an unknown location, and detained in a secret way and tortured until he fainted several times inside the prison.

The Court of First Instance in Aden held its second meeting on Sunday, April 17, to consider the killing of the martyr, Ahmed Darwish, who died in the prison of the CID on June 24 last year.

The lawyer of the family of Darwish asked to arrest the former security official, Abdullah Kiran, on charges of complicity in the killing of Ahmed Darwish and interrogating him for helping the warden of the prison, Mustafa Al-Houri, who was on duty the night of the killing of Darwish, to escape. Considering the torture by the warden and members of the Central Security to the son of their clients and then injecting him with an unknown material is a murder with premeditation not as it was said by the Public Prosecutor.

Observers believe that the case has been referred to the court and would not be happening without the congestion in the city of Aden and the burning anger of their people, in particular that the issue of Darwish has become an issue of public opinion.

Violations related to freedom of press and media:

The Yemeni authorities continue to pursue harsh tactics against journalists and media workers in the regions and governorates of southern Yemen. A continuation of the policy of ambiguity is practiced to prevent the truth of what is going on of events on the southern scene in particular, where the "peaceful Southern Movement" is active there, and which calls for the disengagement from the north, and the restoration of what it considers "the former southern state."

On April 9, 2011 South Arabia News Network reported its exposure to the process of penetration by hackers belong to the Yemeni security has led to the stoppage of its work for a while.

On Sunday, April 10, the site "Aden Times" said that "the Yemeni security established a special unit whose mission is to penetrate and hack news websites belong to the peaceful Southern Movement and the websites of the Yemeni opposition," adding that "the budget of this special unit is not less than 5 million dollars."

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According to the site, "that unit coordinates with the local telecommunication companies to perform other tasks such as espionage and monitoring movements." Abu Omar Al-Yafie, the editor of Aden Times said that on the morning of Saturday, April 9, the website was attack by a pirate called hjmself "The Change Youth Hacker."

The Organization for International Dignity of Human Rights, based in the city of "Geneva" mentioned that on the date of April 12, security forces arrested the British journalist, Lily Johnson, in the city of Aden, while the activists and journalists are still subjected to harassment, persecution and arrests by the security forces, according to a report by the Organization.

The organization pointed out that journalists and media employees in Yemen face an arranged suppression, including extrajudicial killings the threats of killing, arrests and enforced disappearances, as well as blocking a number of websites.

The February 16 Southern Youth Revolution:

The southern Youth Revolution of February 16 has been rising during the month of April 2011, to reach an advanced stage, benefiting from their experience in the past two months, to devise forms of progressive methods for the peaceful struggle. While the sit-ins have expanded, the numbers of participants have increased, in addition to building an organized leadership structure declared as the "Coordination Council of the Peaceful Youth Revolution," as the representative of the Youth Revolution in the governorate of Aden, and its branches in the various departments of the governorate, as well as to development programs for the effectiveness of their struggle represented in the organization of daily marches and demonstrations and the establishment of political symposiums and conducting interactive activities and workshops and cultural and other political awareness events. Fridays have been witnessing the most momentum marches under expressive names, reflecting the goals of the revolution that was launched in order to achieve them.

On Friday, April 15, people in the city of Almansoura launched a march under the name of "Fri Southern Issue" corresponding with April 22 under the name of "Fri international resolutions" and the Friday corresponding with April 29 under the name "Fri South First." In addition to organizing a civil disobedience every Wednesday and Saturday from eight A.M to twelve at noon. Thursday of each week witnesses "the Southern Prisoner's Day, in which protests are organized to demand the release of southern prisoners.

On Friday, April 29, named: "Fri South First" the Youth Revolution Council organized rallies in various districts of Aden, the most massive march was staged starting from the camp of the sit-in in the Martyrs' Square in the district of Mansoura. People demanded in it the ouster of the Yemeni president and the right of the south's people to self-determination. According to the Aden News Agency, the demonstrators raised banners calling for resolving the issue of the south and chanted slogans call for librating the south and gaining independence, in addition to slogans denouncing the policies of the regime and demanding its overthrow.

About the marches of both the districts of Mualla and Crater, what made them special is making both of them in one joint march for the funeral of the martyr, Ghassan Almeoni, who was shot dead by forces of the authorities, while the funeral march was launched from the direction of the district of Almualla towards Crater for the burial in Al-Katie cemetery.

These marches were launched under provocations practiced by the regime's forces through deploying units in various entrances to the districts, and spreading several tanks and armored vehicles in the fields and public squares and cross roads and the preparation for the suppression and aggression against the demonstrators. Noting that the authorities' forces on Thursday, April 28, had fired heavily in the district of Crater when thousands of people staged a march on "The Southern Prisoner's Day." The al-Tagheer news website reported that the Yemeni security forces at that night used different weapons against the demonstrators in the city of Crater.

On Friday, April 22, February 16 Revolution Council organized rallies in various districts of Aden, under the name of "Fri International Resolutions." The Aden News Agency mentioned that tens of thousands of protesters demanded the application of the UN Security Council resolutions relevant to the war of 1994 and finding a just solution to the southern issue according to self-determination.

Following the prayers, a march in the streets of Mansoura, the stronghold of the Youth Coalition, headed towards the traffic circle of the spinning and weaving factory, then towards the central prison of Mansoura, then turned to the Cairo traffic circle and continued on its course towards the district of Sheikh Othman.

The agency said that lines of soldiers and military vehicles had spread since the first day in many areas and at the crossroads, carrying out thorough searches of vehicles and pedestrians.

The Aden News Agency reported that the February 16 Revolution Coalition on April 15, organized the ((Fri Southern Case)) through organizing mass demonstrations, raised banners like: "the people want self-determination," "A solution is needed to the issue of the south," "the southern issue is a case of a nation and home," " self-determination for the people of the south" and "the southern issue must be decided by the people of the south." The march went towards the traffic circle of the spinning and weaving factory and headed towards the prison's street and then turned towards the Cairo traffic circle and then to the district of Sheikh Othman. Similar rallies in the districts of Crater, Mualla and Tawahi were also staged, as well as in a number of southern cities, specifically in al-Houta, Mukalla, Mahfed, Attaq, and others.

Sada Aden website mentioned that masses of demonstrators on Thursday, April 14, resisted attempts by Yemeni forces to disperse them, accusing the soldiers of Mansoura police station that they allowed to snipers of the Central Security Forces, special forces and the army to be located in the building on Wednesday morning and opening fire on the demonstrators, which resulted in the death of a young man and injuring eight others.

On Fridays, April 1 and 8, demonstrations were launched after the Friday prayers in many of the governorates of Aden's districts, as well as in some districts of the southern governorates, in particular in Mukalla, Shahr , Dhali and Zanzibar, where demonstrators chanted slogans demanding the departure of the regime and called for

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international protection to prevent the continuation of war crimes and violations against the people of the south.

It was reported that the governorate of Aden had witnessed heavy and widespread security deployment since the early morning, to prevent the people from moving from one area to another in a proactive way to prevent staging more demonstrations. The authorities as well practiced provocative acts against the demonstrators in several districts of the south.

Breaking into yards of sit-ins:

The February 16 Youth Southern Revolution organize their events adopting the peaceful expression of their political claims to overthrow the regime on the way to self-determination for the people of the south, continuing to stay constantly in the camps of the sit-ins, in particular in the Martyrs' Square in the city of ALMansoura, "the stronghold of the rebels," as well as in the camps of Crater and Almualla districts in addition to the other camps in Aden governorate and the rest of the southern governorates, which organize many political and cultural seminars and social activities.

While these young people continue the implementation of their sit-ins for more than two and a half months with determination until their demands are met, the troops of the authorities implement incursions and raids on a number of these camps, using violent methods of repression, including shooting, bombing, the use of tear gas and toxic gases and other means of repression and abuse.

On Saturday, April 30, the participants in the sit-in in Mansoura district were surprised by a number of tanks and crews advancing towards their sit-in camp in the Martyrs' Square, the goal of the raiding force. When these forces reached the yard of the camp, they started shooting in a random and terrible way, causing a massacre against mankind claimed the lives of four martyrs and twenty-four wounded, in addition to shooting indiscriminately at houses and creating terror and panic among children and women, in addition to burning all the tents and destructing the stage and the room of the medical committee and the place of the prayers of women, tearing pictures of the martyrs. Then they encroached that to reach the sacred mosque opposite to the yard and tampering with its contents and looting a number of shops and private properties, they also raided the hotels of "Palace of Mansoura," and "Bin Afif" and looted many of their equipment. (For names, see Extrajudicial Killings Section).

The Web site, "Sada Aden" said that many houses in Khalifa Street were badly damaged and a house was set on fire for it was exposed to heavy fire by the raiding forces. The city lived in a state of unprecedented tension, while ambulances were prevented from entering to relieve the injured.

After pressures by the Youth Revolution Coalition through organizing massive demonstrations to condemn this invasion and the ugly crimes committed by the authorities' forces, the young people could compel those troops to withdraw in the next day, regaining their yard peacefully, and resuming their sit-in in challenge and determination.

The website (Marib Press) reported from military sources said that the "military campaign that targeted the camp in the Martyrs' Square in Mansoura was led by Maj. Gen. Mahdi Makuala, the commander of the southern military zone and under his supervision."

Prior to that, the Secretary-General of the Southern Observatory, Mr. Abdel Rahman Musibli, warned of the consequences of storming the camp of the Martyrs' Square, which would lead to violations of the constitution, and can lead to crimes against humanity, and this is what actually happened.

In the governorate of Lahej, on Saturday, April 30, a number of military crews broke into the square of the sit-in called "the Liberation Square" located in the center of the city of al-Houta and destroyed everything in it.

Activists of the Youth Revolution in the city al-Houta said to Aden Alghad news website that who broke into the square are security agents under the leadership of the commander of the city of al-Houta, supported by five security patrols loaded with soldiers.

The forces embarked on a campaign of arrests included the following names in accordance to the website:

Anis al-Balm, Ahmed Badr, Lutf al-Nahari, Mohammed Abboud, Hamada al-Yafie and Abdul Rahman Almsbough, who was threatened through raising a machine gun in his face by one of the soldiers in the camp of the Liberation Square.

On Saturday, April 30, forces of the authorities proceeded to break into the camp of the sit-in in the district of Dees al-Sharkia in the governorate of Hadramaut, using live ammunition against the protestors, which led to the injury of the citizen, Hassan Sabri al-Kildi, and another citizen named al-Walidi. Those forces also proceeded to destroy the camp of the sit-in, tampering with its contents and burning the tents and taking down the flags of state of the south.

Repression and provocations against peaceful marches:

Adopting the method of organizing peaceful public demonstrations is a form of expression guaranteed by the international and national laws.

The Coalition of February 16 Youth Revolution has adopted that peaceful method to express the claim to bring down the regime on the way to self-determination for the people of the South. During the month of April many southern governorates witnessed people's marches to condemn the policies of the Yemeni regime, and marking the marches of "the Southern Prisoner's Day," which usually ends by holding demonstrations.

Despite the peaceful nature of those marches, the forces of authorities face most of them by repression and abuse, using excessive force to disperse them. Reports emphasized that the forces of the authorities used live bullets at the participants, indifferent and unconcerned about the blood and lives of citizens.

The Southern Movement in fusion with the Southern Youth Coalition in revival of the "Southern Prisoner's Day" through organizing mass rallies every Thursday, in solidarity with the political prisoners, and to put pressure on the Yemeni authorities for their release, the fact that their detentions have been arbitrary and not approved by any laws.

During the month of April, a lot of districts witnessed protesting marches in condemnation for the continuation of the detention of Southern Movement activists,

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demanding their immediate release, in lead of them the field commander of the Southern Movement, Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum.

In the Governorate of Aden, thousands of supporters of the Southern Movement on Thursdays, 28, 21, 14 and 7 of the month of April, marked protests in various districts of the governorate of Aden to demand the release of detainees, raising the slogans of the movement that demands the right of the southern people to self-determination, and chanting for the disengagement and the return of an independent southern state. The demonstrators raised images of martyrs and pictures of the former President, Ali Salem al-Beidh, as well as the flag of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in a reassurance for their pursuit to restore it.

The march which was staged on Thursday, April 28, was able to enter the Hashimi Square in Sheikh Othman after starting it from the district of Mansoura, passing through the neighborhood of Abdul Aziz, while there was a power outage, and heading to the district of Sheikh Othman coming from Abdel Kawi neighborhood, and then entered the Hashemi yard amid heavy security measures the protesters managed to avoid, particularly for the Hashemi Square became a teacher for the struggle of the Southern Movement, since dozens of martyrs were killed and hundreds of wounded were injured there during the four years of the age of movement.

In the governorate of Lahej, the Southern Prisoner's Day was also staged there, through demonstrations, activities, and the issuance of statements, as an expression of their demands to release political detainees. On Thursdays, the districts of al-Dhali, Radfan al-Sabeiha, Yafie and al-Houta witnessed a number of events to mark this memorable day.

In a festival held in the Martyrs' Square in Habilityn City on Thursday, April 21, a number of speeches and poems were delivered followed by a final statement issued by the organizers emphasized to differentiate between the revolution of change in the north and the liberation revolution in the south.

Sada Aden news website said that forces of the authorities in the city of al-Dhali, on Thursday, April 14, suppressed a demonstration by force.

In the governorate of Abyan, according to the program of the Southern Movement, a number of events witnessed in the districts and cities of the governorates to mark "the Southern Prisoner's Day." Since mass rallies were organized on the Thursdays of April in the cities of Lawder, Mudia, Mahfed, Zanzibar and Je'ar.

In the city of Zanzibar, the Aden News Agency reported that the authorities' forces on Thursday, April 28, fired at the houses of the citizens randomly causing the injury of the young man, Sameh Ahmed Qais.

The district of Mudia, on Monday, April 25, witnessed a demonstration attended by people from various areas of the Central Region in the governorate of Abyan on the day called "Loyalty to the leader Hassan Ba'oum" The protesters waved flags of the previous state of the south and images "Ba'oum."

Citizens in the governorate of Abyan, in Mahfed district launched similar events on an ongoing basis on Saturday and Thursday of each week. The demanded in their demonstration, conducted on Saturday, April 23, the international community and humanitarian organizations to "intervene quickly to save the people of the south from

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the oppression and the brutal suppression of the Sana'a regime."

In the governorate of Shabwah, the city of Attaq, the provincial capital of the governorate, on Saturday, April 30, witnessed mass protests attended by thousands of people who flocked from various districts.

The rally staged on Thursday, April 21, in the city of Attaq, which meets "the Southern Prisoner's Day," to demand the departure of the Yemeni regime and denouncing the massacres against protestors. The protestors demanded the release of political prisoners at the disposal of the Southern Movement.

The participants came down from various districts of the governorate, and started from the camp of the sit-in going through the streets of the provincial capital, during which participants chanted slogans demanding freedom and independence. Citizens in the city of Attaq, on Monday, April 11, organized a similar demonstration. Further more, marches were staged in both of the districts of Mayfa'a and Haban over the days of April.

Altagheer website, cited that the eight districts of Shabwah are currently run by their people after the withdrawal of the security forces, and the government was content to secure the provincial capital (Attaq) only.

In the governorate of Hadramout, tens of thousands of people in the city of Mukalla on Thursday, April 28, staged "the Southern Prisoner's Day" and the anniversary of the first martyrs of the Southern Movement in the governorate of Hadramout; the two young men: "Bin Hammam" and "Baragash." Aden Press website said that "the march that was organized by the Peaceful Southern Movement Council for the Liberation of the South in the governorate of Hadramaut started from the station of Bilquees and ended at the tent of freedom and dignity", raising flags of the state of the south and pictures of martyrs, as well as others of the field commander, Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum, the president of the Supreme Council of the Movement, they also raised banners and slogans demanding freedom and independence.

The Southern Movement in the city of Mukalla organized similar mass rallies on the days of Thursday, April 21, 14 and 7, within the activities of the Southern Prisoner's Day.

In the archipelago of Socotra, on Monday, April 11, a protest was staged in the city of "Hdebouh," condemned the Yemeni regime's policies, and roamed the streets of the coastal city, during which participants raised banners demanding the overthrow of the regime, chanting slogans condemning the repression against the protestors.

The website, "Sada Aden" said that the march roamed the streets towards the main road then returned to the Change Square demanding the elimination of the regime and expressing their rejection to the initiative of the Gulf states. From the same square, a female march attended by tens of women roamed the streets of "Dhobab."

Breaking civil disobediences by force of arms:

Civil disobedience is a way for peaceful expression of opinion to exert pressure on authorities to meet the legitimate demands of the protestors. It is an escalating stage the protestors resort to in order to meet their demands. It is usually resorted to after the depletion of other forms represented in sit-ins, marches and strikes.

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This is what has been happening with the Peaceful Southern Youth Revolution, that have already adopted various forms of peaceful protests without a response from the authorities for their legitimate demands. The Youth Revolution resorted to that method as an extension of the successful experience of the civil disobediences by the Southern Movement on the first Monday of each month.

For the legality of this civilized method, the international laws have ensured this form of peaceful expression. This is what made it gain a wide response by wide masses from the south, in response to the call of the February 16 Youth Revolution Coalition, which urged to participate in the success of the program of the civil disobedience to stop public works on Saturday and Wednesday every week from eight in the morning until midday.

Such a call has received a large response by wide range of groups of the southern people. In the governorate of Aden, the first civil disobedience was staged on the second of April to join with other areas of the south that preceded it by the implementation of these civil disobediences in accordance with the program of the Southern Movement.

During the month of April, the governorate of Aden and a number of other southern governorates witnessed nine civilian disobediences implemented with great success, since the days of Saturday and Wednesday of each week since April 2 until April 30 were special days of demonstrations and marches.

Sada Aden reported that the movement stopped completely between Aden governorate, in particular the districts of Sheikh Othman, Crater, Mansoura and Mualla, and the public life was completely paralyzed as a result of breakdowns in commercial activities, services, the closure of shops, government institutions, public and private facilities, and some government facilities such as post offices and banks, while students and workers refrained from going to their durations.

The other southern governorates as well witnessed wide civil disobediences, al-Hadath website said that a civil disobedience carried out on April 9 paralyzed the public life in the governorates of Aden, al-Dhali, Lahj, Shabwah and Hadramout, "where the streets seemed almost empty of security forces and traffic police in the morning, especially the governorate of Aden."

In the face of the success of the civil disobediences in the southern governorates, the forces of the authorities represented by the army and different security forces, including the police, Central Security and Political Security never get sick of the acts of repression and oppression against the peaceful events, since at all times they seek to thwart the civil disobediences, using armed force, to prove their presence and hegemony over the area to no avail. They proceeded to commit murder and wounding crimes, indifferent about the blood of citizens, under the pretext of opening the closed roads by the civil disobedience.

In the civil disobedience implemented on Saturday, April 30, forces of the authorities were deployed heavily in the districts of Mansoura and Crater, and fired indiscriminately on the demonstrators and homes of citizens, which caused the injury an old man in the city of Mansoura.

In the civil disobedience implemented on Wednesday, April 27, forces of the authorities fired live bullets and tear gas in the areas of Mansoura, Crater and Arish, which resulted in wounding a citizen in the neck by a live bullet in the area of Arish.

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In the city of Mukalla, six citizens were injured by the regime's forces, one in a serious status. While the reports talked about the success of the civil disobedience in both the governorates of Abyan and Shabwah by 90%.

In the civil disobedience on Saturday, April 23, a man was wounded in his leg when forces of the Yemeni regime shot at demonstrators in the city of Mansoura.

In the civil disobedience on Wednesday, April 20, five people were wounded in both of the cities of Mansoura and Khormaksar when the authorities' forces fired on demonstrators.

(For names see section of wounding and killing outside the scope of judiciary).

In the civil disobedience on Saturday, April 16, Mareb Press website said that the security forces and the army fired live bullets and DShK machine guns in the air to disperse some protesters in the governorate of Aden.

In the civil disobedience on Wednesday, April 13, forces attacked the camp of the sit-in in the city of Mansoura, and fired on the protesters, resulted in one dead and eight wounded. In the city of Maulla, two people were killed and five were injured when troops attempted to raid on the youth's camp in the region. In the city of Al-Houta, in the governorate of Lahj, heavy security deployment was performed, reinforced by military vehicles in addition to patrols spread in various streets of the city.

In the civil disobedience on Saturday, April 2, security forces reinforced by armored vehicles, tanks and crews fired heavily in the air after failing to open roads in both of the districts of Almansoura and Almualla (Circle Road) and facing tens of demonstrators to disperse them, Sada Aden website learned that this caused the injury of a citizen in Almansoura district.

Military mobilization on the anniversary of the declaration of the war on the south:

On Tuesday, April 26, Aden witnessed tight security measures more than other days, when the authorities' forces reinforced their troops, and expanded their presence, and deployed soldiers in several neighborhoods and established new military checkpoints distributed among a number of entrances and exits of the city while security authorities prevented the people from going in or out of the city from other governorates, from all land ports.

Marib Press news website reported that the governorate of Aden became a closed governorate because of military checkpoints stationed on the main roads between the cities of Taiz and Aden, in the districts of Karesh and Tur-Albaha, which prevented the passengers to go to Aden.

The website, Sada Aden, said that the district of Khormaksar lived in extreme cautiousness and tension when the Republican Guard closed Al-Salam neighborhood, one of the most famous neighborhoods in the district.

All of these military reinforcements were a preparation for the masses of the south that were getting ready to commemorate the seventh anniversary of declaring the war

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on the south, which erupted in 1994. The Supreme Council of the Peaceful Southern Movement had called the masses to actively participate in a march would be held in a central event on Wednesday, April 27, in the city of Aden to condemn the war.

It was reported that the forces of the authorities had been deployed in the districts of the governorate since the morning of Wednesday, imposing a state of terror, by firing live bullets into the air since early morning in several neighborhoods of the cities of Mansoura, Sheikh Othman, Maulla and others in order to frighten the citizens to reduce their participation in the march of the anniversary of the war against the south.

With all of this, the Southern Movement was able to organize a march described as the largest since its inception in 2007, involving tens of thousands of people who flocked from various southern governorates. The demonstration started from the district of "Abdul-Aziz Abdul-Wali" in the city of Almansoura towards the neighboring district of Sheikh Othman. In which protestors raised banners calling the international community to support the right of the southerners to self-determination for themselves and establish their independent state in accordance with the international legitimacy resolutions No. 924 and 931 those were issued during the treacherous war on the south.

News said that other demonstrations were also conducted in condemnation of the war in many cities in the southern governorates, specifically in al-Dhali, Habilayn, Lauder, Zanzibar, Attaq, Mukalla and other southern cities.

In the city of Mukalla, thousands of demonstrators assured their demand of "independence and liberation" waving green banners that have the scripts of "South Arabia," And raised huge pictures of the leader of the Southern Movement "Hassan Ba'oum" demanding his immediate release.

In the city of Shahr in Hadrmout, demonstrators carried a coffin for the unity of Yemen, which ended in 94, and a model of a tank, heading towards the public yard (Liberation Square).

The masses of the district of Mayfa'a in Shabwah resumed their activities by flocking in the city of Azzan on Wednesday, April 27, to condemn the Yemeni regime and demand the disengagement of the unity. The demonstration was attended by crowds of people from the districts of Habban, Rawdah, Rudum, al-Saeed, Nessab, as well as the provincial capital (Attaq).

Shelling the towns and villages of the south:

Units of the Yemeni army on Friday, April 8, shelled some residential buildings in the town of Jaar and Khanfar Mountain in the governorate of Abyan. Al-Nakhbi Network News website said that the attacks resulted in a number of damages to some houses, they are:

The house of sheikh al-Asrri in the area of al-Makhzan, causing serious damages.
The building of "the House of Malaria" was hit by a shell and caused some damages.
A building besides al-Razi Hospital.
A number of buildings located next to the radio building.

Al-Taif News Network reported that army troops, on Sunday and Monday, April 11

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and 12, bombed uninhabited villages in the district of Lawder, in the governorate of Abyan. The source pointed out that the army targeted a number of mosques, which they say that they're strongholds and refuges to rebel elements in the region. The network said that the army used tanks and rocket-propelled guns in the operations launched by Brigade 111 stationed there. The operation resulted in a number of dead and wounded, mostly children.

As a result of the provocative acts of the Yemeni authorities' operations in the area of "Mahaji" in the district of al-Haad in Yafie in the southern governorate of Lahej, and firing on their homes down the mountain of "Irr" where a camp of the Republican Guard is located, al-Taif News Network said that on Tuesday, April 12, the attacks were retaliated by the people of the area, which caused the army to deploy its soldiers in a provocative way seizing the area and closing its entrances.

On the morning of Wednesday, April 13, the Aden News Agency reported that two military aircrafts flew over the airspace of al-Haad and Labaus in Yafie, causing a state of panic for women and children.

The forces of the authorities continued their skirmishes on the cities and villages of the district of al-Haad for the second week of April, including cutting off communications and holding a number of trucks owned by merchants from the people of the region loaded with food and medicines, this is what caused the resentment of the people against the presence of those forces in the mountain of "Irr," since it is unjustified.

On Thursday, April 21, troops stationed in the Irr Mountain bombed homes of citizens, using various heavy weapons, tanks, artillery and other deadly weapons.

The editor of Mukalla Press website said that the authorities' forces on Saturday, April 23, fired a number of heavy shells and rockets toward the villages of al-Khirba, al-Hesn, al-Haad, Marfad and many parts of al-Arqa in Labaus, caused extensive damages to property and the destruction of more than ten homes and forced people to refuge to the valleys and mountains, fearing for their lives.

The bombardment continued for five days in a brutal way, since it targeted populated cities and villages with women, children and elders. The assault caused the death of the citizen, Abdullah Nasser Al-Faridi, and wounding several other people, including Ahmed Abdul Rab Abbadi. In contrast, masses of people responded to the sources of fire in defense of themselves and their families.

The Communiqués' of the Southern Observatory in the month of April:

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1) Appeal for the Release of Hassan Ba'oum and Other Southern Detainees

Bern, 22.04.2011

To the international organizations for human rights

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) sends you its best greetings, and appeals you in the name of humanity and civil rights enacted by the international legislation to seriously consider what is happening today to the political activist, Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum, who is in the prisons of the Yemeni regime since he was arrested with his son, Fawaz, while they were in al-Naqeeb hospital in the city of Aden on February 20, 2011. This time of arrest is the worst of the numerous cases of arrests against him, since he was bedridden for treatment inside the hospital. Security men kidnapped him and taken him along with his eldest son, Fawaz, to an unknown destination, and till this very day we do not know anything about his place of detention despite all the attempts that have been made to search for him, while the Yemeni authorities keep silent and refuse to answer about his fate or even to report on his health, which worries us very much.

As it is known, Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum (aged 60-year-old) had suffered during his capture various kinds of psychological and physical torture, in which he endured the harsh conditions surrounded him inside the prisons of the Yemeni regime, in addition to the health conditions he had suffered during his stay in prison, where adequate health care was impossible which consequently resulted in further complications and a continuing deterioration in his health.

As is well known to all, the symbol of the south, Hassan Ba'oum, had spent more than a year abroad for medical treatment due to sufferings from pressure and heart diseases, diabetes, and bone fractures, while he held a number of surgeries in a number of countries confirmed by many medical reports.

The bad conditions of detention in Yemen in addition to the health sufferings and lack of care, treatment and adequate food in prison for Ba'oum, the leader of the Peaceful Southern Movement, put him in a dangerous threat that threatens his life and concerns his family who has so far failed to know his location and his fate since he was arrested in Aden before about more than two months.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights holds the Sana'a regime all responsibility in case any harm happens to the southern citizen, Hassan Ba'oum, since we do not know anything about him, his whereabouts, or his health and living conditions, while the food is a complement to the medicine that is needed to ensure the continuation of his life, and visiting him by friends and his family members is not allowed. Therefore, we hold the leadership of the Sana'a regime, headed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the full responsibility for the lives of Ba'oum and his son, especially in the current deteriorating security situation in Yemen.

We appeal the local and international human rights organizations and the International

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Red Cross not to keep quiet any more, especially because of the serious deterioration of the Yemeni regime, it is required to condemn the illegal arrest first, and exerting pressures on the Yemeni authorities represented in President Saleh in the detection of the place of the detention of Ba'oum, and to allow contacting and visiting him and releasing him as well as his son and the rest of the detainees from the south, since this arrest came in an immoral circumstances and in inconsistency with the simplest human rights of performing his public and personal rights in life.

We also call upon the International Committee of the International Red Cross to investigate the truth of the causes and place of the detention of Hassan Ba'oum and to reassure about his health and to provide any medical assistance needed for the stability of his health, and reassure his family about his health and conditions of detention and allow them to visit him.

The Southern Observatory is looking forward from all those involved in human rights to perform their humanitarian role towards that, and to work to circulate this information to the international community and hold accountable all who committed and ordered that of the influential political and military leaders of the government of the Republic of Yemen.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR)

Bern - Switzerland, 22.04.2011

2) Condemnation and Denunciation about the Gruesome Holocaust Incident at the October 7th Factory in al-Hesn Area in the Governorate of Abyan

Bern - Switzerland, 29.03.2011

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) condemns and denounces the heinous holocaust incident that have occurred in a factory of ammunition on the outskirts of the city of al-Hesn in Abyan governorate, which caused the deaths of more than 110 innocent civilian victims who had flocked to the place for curiosity and to take any of the materials and equipment can be used by them from the point of view of some of them since their residence is near and since it had been previously forbidden to approach for the secrecy of the work.

This incident is a crime against humanity to blame the Yemeni regime for, because it is the only side in charge of this military site, that left without clearing the explosive materials or a warning to approach the place, which caused a painful disaster to the people close to the site when they flocked without knowing the seriousness or what might happen to them due to the unknown causes of the massive explosion, which caused by a bombing in the stock of stuffing the ammunition.

The reported information according to our own sources and eyewitnesses from the nearby areas of the incident and al-Razi hospital in Abyan said that there are a large number of innocent people that lost their lives including young men, women and children, in addition to entire families from the villages near the factory who were wiped out.

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According to accounts, more than 50 charred remains of bodies were buried in the vicinity of the factory by a tractors belongs to the factory, while a number of charred bodied inside the plant were left due to fears of other explosions and the heat of the ground.

The incident also caused a lot of medium and serious injuries, numbered, and they were taken to al-Razi hospital in Abyan and several others were taken to hospitals in Aden (al-Naqeeb hospital, May 22nd hospital and the Al-Jumhuria Hospital) for the seriousness of their injuries, since the percentage of the burns in their bodies range from 70 to 100%.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights condemns and censures the tragic incident which caused a large number of victims as a result of the carelessness and the lack of responsibility of the bodies of the Yemeni regime which are noticed indifferent to the deaths of victims in southern Yemen. This is what we noticed in this incident which has not been given the suitable attention, condemnation, and denunciation, like the rest of the domestic and international incidents.

So, we bring this condemnation to the international human rights organizations, calling them to censure and condemn this heinous and grievous incident. And we do not consider it a criminal act, but within the political issues relating to the case of the Southern Movement and its peaceful demands to recover its usurped rights. And that this ugly crime is one of the horrible crimes practiced by the authorities of the Sana'a regime, to be scripted in the record of the different crimes against the people of the south.

Accordingly, we urge you to exert pressures to stop these violations and work to support the investigation of these crimes and punish the perpetrators and those responsible for these crimes.

Issued by the Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR)

Bern - Switzerland

Tel: +41 797 80 88 49

The southern victims by the Yemeni security forces During the month of April 2011

Deaths

	Name	Date	Province	Case	Comments
1	Radhi A Muhaureq	03.04.2011	Aden	Death	Died due to his injuries

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2	Salah A Alkhadhr	13.04.2011	Aden	Killed	Killed by a fire gun on demonstration in Almansurah
3	Abdulkarim A Abdujabbar	13.04.2011	Aden	Killed	Killed by a fire gun on demonstration in Almansurah
4	Waleed M Alyafii	16.04.2011	Aden	Death	Died due to injuries in a demonstration in Dar Saad
5	Abulhakim A Laqlaf	17.04.2011	Shabwah	Killed	Killed by security forces in the City of Ataq
6	Muteh N. Alnaqeeb	17.04.2011	Abyan	Death	Dead after arresting because he is diabetic and has not treated
7	Ayman S Muhsin	18.04.2011	Lahj	Death	Died in India during hospitalization from injuries from a demo.
8	Abdussalam S Mohammed	23.04.2011	Lahj	Killed	Killed by the army in Yafii, Alurr mountain.
9	Salaeh A S Assaiari	23.04.2011	Hadhramot	Killed	Killed by the army in the City of Alqatn
10	Ghassan A Mayyuni	24.04.2011	Aden	Death	Died due to injury on 13 April in Almualla
11	Abduallah N H Alfaridi	24.04.2011	Lahj	Killed	Killed by the army in Yafii, Alurr mountain.
12	Nabeel M S Afeef	27.04.2011	Aden	Killed	Killed by security forces in Alareesh
13	Abduhakim Alhamid	27.04.2011	Aden	Killed	A 12 year old child, killed by security forces in Alareesh
14	Muhsin Alyafii	27.04.2011	Aden	Killed	Killed by security forces in Alareesh
15	Fadhl M A Annamis	30.04.2011	Aden	Killed	Killed while trying to provide emergency aid for a wounded person.
16	Mohammed A Qasim	30.04.2011	Aden	Killed	Killed by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
17	Mohammed M Saeed	30.04.2011	Aden	Killed	Killed by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
18	Ahmed H Adhbian	30.04.2011	Aden	Killed	Killed by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.

Wounded

No	Name	Date	Province	Case	Comments
1	Mueen M Abdullah	03.04.2011	Lahj	Seriously injured	Wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Amlah city
2	Muthannah S Qasim	03.04.2011	Lahj	Injured in the belly	Wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Amlah city
3	Alkhadr S Saleh	03.04.2011	Lahj	Seriously injured	Wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Amlah city
4	Abdulahakim M Musiid	03.04.2011	Lahj	Seriously injured	Wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Amlah city
5	Badruddin R Saleh	13.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the leg	17 years old, wounded by rocket fire of security forces in the city of Almansurah
6	Ghassan A Mayyuni	13.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the head	27 years old, wounded by rocket fire of security forces in the city of Almualla
7	Munif A Saeed	13.04.2011	Aden	Knocked with a car	Knocked by security forces in the city of Almansurah
8	Basim J Salim	13.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the belly	22 years old, wounded by rocket fire of security forces in the city of Almansurah
9	Khalim A Alawi	13.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the leg	31 years old, wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Aden
10	Jalal H Alqadshi	13.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the hand	26 years old, wounded by rocket fire of security forces in the city of Almansurah
11	Shaii M Mohammed	13.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the belly	22 years old, wounded by rocket fire of security forces in the city of Almansurah
12	Salim S Ibrahim	13.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the neck and hand	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in the city of Almansurah
13	Abubakr A Thabit	13.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the belly	33 years old, wounded by rocket fire of security forces in the city of Almansurah
14	Mohammed Saleh	13.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the hand	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in the city of Almansurah
15	Zuhair Y Abdullah	20.04.2011	Almansurah	Injured in the hand	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in the city of Almansurah
16	Samih A Almansuri	20.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Aden
17	Jihad K Abdunassir	20.04.2011	Khormaksar	Injured in the leg	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Khormaksar

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18	Ibrahim S Alomari	20.04.2011	Khormaksar	Injured in the head	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Khormaksar
19	Ahmed A Abdullah	20.04.2011	Aden	Injured in both hands	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Almansurah
20	Zain Obadi	23.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Almualla
21	Samih Assubaihi	27.04.2011	Lahj	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Alhoutah
22	Abdullah Alhashri	27.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Alareesh
23	Wasim S Mohammed	27.04.2011	Lahj	Injured in the chest	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Alhoutah
24	Abdulaleem M Abduqadr	27.04.2011	Lahj	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Alhoutah
25	Mohammed Abdulsamed	27.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Almansurah
26	Sasaad S A Farii	27.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Crater
27	Husein M Andulqadr	27.04.2011	Lahj	Injured in the hand	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Alhoutah
28	Ali N Annagib	27.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the foot	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Almansurah
29	Ahmed M Abdullah	27.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Almansurah
30	Ali S Abdullah	27.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Almansurah
31	Abdullah S Haidarah	27.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Almansurah
32	Attaf Arruzm	27.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Almansurah
33	Zakaria H Abdullah	27.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	wounded by rocket fire of security forces in Almansurah
34	Qahtan Tanbah	28.04.2011	Lahj	Injured in the neck	Wounded by the army in Yafii, Alurr mountain.
35	Ibrahim Bilkhashr	28.04.2011	Hadhramot	Injured in the leg	Wounded by security forces in Almukalla
36	Salah Khlud	28.04.2011	Hadhramot	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almukalla
37	Khalid A Alawi	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.

38	Ahmed M Obad	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
39	Ali Y Saleh	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
40	Jamal A Mohammed	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
41	Imad H Abdullah	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
42	Ayman M Saeed	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
43	Mohammed Saif	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
44	Samir A Ismaeel	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the hand	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
45	Zaid Thabit	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
46	Sabri H Alkeldi	30.04.2011	Hadhramot	Injured in the pelvis	Wounded by security forces in Addis Asharqiah
47	Mohammed Alwaleedi	30.04.2011	Hadhramot	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Addis Asharqiah
48	Waleed M Almaqdi	30.04.2011	Hadhramot	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Addis Asharqiah
49	Mustafa F M Saleh	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
50	Hisham M M Abdulkareem	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
51	Afif Albakri	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
52	Ali M Bajir	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
53	Ayman Albar	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously injured	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
54	Ammar	30.04.2011	Aden	Seriously	Wounded by security forces in

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	Husein			injured	Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
55	Husein A Mohammed	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the foot	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
56	Saleh Nasser	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the leg	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
57	Mustafa F Mohammed	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the shoulder	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
58	Afif Aljabli	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the leg	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
59	Musiid H Ali	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the eye	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
60	Mueen A Ismaeel	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the head	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
61	Hassan Q Husein	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the leg	Wounded by security forces in Almimdarah
62	Muslih M Zeid	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the back	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
63	Ahmed T Mohammed	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the pelvis	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
64	Saddam A Saeed	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the leg	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
65	Majd F Mahmud	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the leg	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
66	Abdulkareem M Abdurrah	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the foot	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
67	Nawaf Khalil	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the neck	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.
68	Thair Q Abdullah	30.04.2011	Aden	Injured in the neck	Wounded by security forces in Almansurah which attacked the demonstration camp.

Detainees

Nr.	Name	Date	Town	Remarks
1	Dr. Garallah	01.04.2011	Aden	Leadership in the Southern

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	Alyafi			Movement
2	Bader A. Ahmed	01.04.2011	Jahaf	Child at the age of 12 years, was arrested from a security point called they took him to Azaalol then Camp of Aldalh
3	Mohamed N. Alsrooki	01.04.2011	Jahaf	Political activist supplements for more than two years, was arrested in the road and then they took him to Camp of Hamza in Aldalh
4	Imam M. Abdo	03.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
5	Mohad M. Alshuabi	03.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
6	Malik M. Atef	03.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
7	Khalil	03.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
8	Mohamed Almatari	06.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
9	Mohamed Anwar	06.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
10	Ahmed Faud	06.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
11	Aiman Alhubishi	06.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
12	Shadi M. Saeed	06.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
13	Samir Saeed	06.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
14	Ahmed Fuad	06.04.2011	Aden	He was withdrawn in front of his family and was arrested an undisclosed location
15	Saleh S. Waked	06.04.2011	Aden	Political activist
16	Alshik Tawfeek	09.04.2011	Alshik Othamn	Speaker in the mosque of Omar in Almimdarah
17	Wadah N. Alhuribi	12.04.2011	Khurmaksar	Political activist
18	Asan Alshuabi	12.04.2011	Khurmaksar	Political activist
19	Dia Alhashimi	12.04.2011	Khurmaksar	Political activist
20	Awad H. Alsah	26.04.2011	Aden	
21	Ali H. Alsah	26.04.201	Aden	He has Been violated in his home in Khurmaksar in front of his family and dragging his family and he was arrested then they took him to an unknown destination
22	Ali . Alnaqeeb	27.04.2011	Almansoura	He was wounded and arrested in the Hospital of Anaqeeb in Aden
23	Nabil H. Omer	27.04.2011	Khurmaksar	Political activist
24	Alah A. Altimsah	27.04.2011	Khurmaksar	Political activist
25	Hamada Bashimack	28.04.2011	Almukalla	Political activist
26	Anis Albirm	30.04.2011	Alhuta	Political activist
27	Abdo Masbooh	30.04.2011	Alhuta	Political activist
28	Amar Alnahari	30.04.2011	Alhuta	Political activist

29	Mohamed Bader	30.04.2011	Alhuta	Political activist
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Affected Homes & public and private property

Nr.	Name	Date	Remarks
1	Malaria Center	09.04.2011	Public property
2	Abdulaah Alsakir	09.04.2011	Residential home
3	Abdulah S. Almalah	09.04.2011	Residential home
4	Building of Sadik	09.04.2011	Private property
5	Building of Alasri	09.04.2011	Private property
6	House of Alsalahi	09.04.2011	Residential home
7	Buildig of Alshabi	09.04.2011	Private property
8	Housing of Chinese medical mission	09.04.2011	Public property
9	House of Abdulhabib	09.04.2011	Private property
10	Salim Bin Shaeab	30.04.2011	Residential home
11	Abdulkawi Talib	30.04.2011	Residential home
12	Abdulatif Alhajj	30.04.2011	Residential home
13	Abdulkawi Talib	30.04.2011	Residential home

Photos

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Ghassan Meoni
died of wounds
sustained when he
was wounded on
April 13 in the city
of Almaala



Salah Ali Alkhther
killed by rocket fire
by security forces
on demonstrators
in Almansoura,
13/04/2011



Abdusalam Saeed
Mohammed was
killed at the hands
of Yemeni army
forces in the Mount
of Alaer in Yafih
23/04/2011



Dead Saleh Ali bin
Sait Sayari
Killed at the hands
of Yemeni army
forces in the center
of Alcotton



**Dead Nabil Yahya
Mohamed Saleh
Afif 33 of age, was
killed by Yemeni
security forces in
the El Arish area in
aden**



**One of the
wounded by
Yemeni security
forces during a
peaceful
demonstration**



**One of the
wounded by
Yemeni security
forces during a
peaceful
demonstration**







**One of the
wounded by
Yemeni security
forces during a
peaceful
demonstration**



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<p>One of the wounded by Yemeni security forces during a peaceful demonstration</p>	
<p>One of the wounded by Yemeni security forces during a peaceful demonstration</p>	
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The effects of the indiscriminate shelling of the city populated in Alhabilayn Radfan



The effects of the indiscriminate shelling of the city populated in Alhabilayn Radfan



The effects of the indiscriminate shelling of the city populated in Alhabilayn Radfan



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One of the wounded by Yemeni security forces during a peaceful demonstration in Almukalla



Fadhel Mohammed Ahmed, was killed while he secure one of the wounded in the city of Almansoura when Yemeni security forces stormed a camp of Liberty Square



Journalist Khalid Alawi, known as Abu Shahin wounded by a live bullet that entered the groin while covering the events of Freedom Square to storm the camp in Almansoura



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<p>Mahmoud Ali Qasim in his twenties was shot in the groin and died because of severe bleeding</p>	
<p>One of the wounded by Yemeni security forces storming the Freedom Square in Almansoura</p>	
<p>One of the wounded by Yemeni security forces storming the Freedom Square in Almansoura</p>	

One of the wounded by Yemeni security forces storming the Freedom Square in Almansoura



One of the wounded by Yemeni security forces storming the Freedom Square in Almansoura



One of the wounded by Yemeni security forces storming the Freedom Square in Almansoura



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videos

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GqxbdGZa628&feature=player_embedded

Fire to end the civil disobedience in Almualla Aden 13/04/2011

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f5ZB1kWImg0&feature=player_embedded

Armored vehicles and a number of soldiers who opened fire on citizens in the neighborhood of Almansoura city of Aden

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jp5aa3crMI0>

Mahmud Ali Qaseem

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fZ1N4q6xLcA>

Video shows the tanks to break into the Freedom Square in Almansoura

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NJoib_py_us

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a6xKhY8D4r8>

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