
LES REFORMES SOCIALES ET LES
PERTUBATIONS CIVILES

SOCIAL REFORM & CIVIL UPHEAVALS



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Les bouleversements a Trinidad et Tobago

Comme a existe et continue se presenter dans biens des pays,les soulèvements se produisaient a Trinidad.Cependant deux en particulier arrive par dessus tout a l'espirit.

(1)La révolution du Black Power, aussi connu comme le « black power Movement », la révolution 1970, le Black Power soulèvement et la révolution de février, a été une tentative par un certain nombre d'éléments sociaux, les personnes et les groupes d'intérêt à Trinité et Tobago pour forcer les changements sociopolitiques.

Histoire

Entre 1968 et 1970, le mouvement a acquis force à Trinité et Tobago et fut influencé par le mouvement des droits civiques aux États-Unis dans les années 1960. Le Comité National d'Action conjointe a été formé de la Guilde des étudiants sur le Campus de l'Université des Indes Occidentales. Sous la direction de Geddes Granger (maintenant Makandal Daaga), NJAC et le mouvement de Black Power apparaissent comme un défi sérieux à l'autorité du premier ministre Eric Williams.

Cela a été couplé avec un militantisme grandissant par le mouvement syndical, dirigé par George Weekes du syndicat des travailleurs de champs pétrolifères, Clive Nunez, du Transport et Syndicat des travailleurs industriels et Basdeo Panday, puis un syndicat jeune avocat et militant. La révolution de Black Power a commencé avec une bande de carnaval 1970 nommée Pinetoppers, dont la présentation intitulée la vérité sur les « héros révolutionnaires » y compris Fidel Castro, Stokely Carmichael et Tubal Uriah Butler.

Cela a été suivie d'une série de marches et des manifestations. Williams a répliqué avec une émission intitulée je suis pour pouvoir noir. Il a introduit une taxe de 5 % pour financer la réduction du chômage et établit ensuite la première banque commerciale détenus au niveau local. Toutefois, cette intervention a eu peu d'impact sur les manifestations.



La manifestation du Black Power

Leadership

Elle a été principalement dirigée par de nombreux intérêts divers dans les syndicats, l'armée et d'autres groupes sociaux comme les Afro-Trinidadiens et ont noté d'attirer beaucoup de membres du PNM sous Eric Williams puis désertée. Une grande participation des pauvres mécontents des villes, ainsi que les jeunes noirs des communautés mécontentes ont été attirés par le soulèvement étaient présents dans le mouvement, ainsi que de jeunes et d'autres de l'UWI, le campus de St. Augustine.

Intensification

Le 6 avril 1970, un manifestant, Basil Davis, a été tué par la police. Cela a été suivi le 13 avril par la démission de A.N.R. Robinson, député fédéral de Tobago East. La mort de ce manifestant conduit au mouvement pour ramasser élan. Le 18 avril, travailleurs du sucre se mettaient en grève, et on parlait d'une grève générale. En réponse à cela, Williams a proclamé un état d'urgence le 21 avril et arrêté 15 dirigeants de Black Power. En représailles, une partie de la Force de défense de Trinidad, dirigé par Raffique Shah et Rex Lassalle, se mutinaient et a pris des otages à la casernes à Teteron. Grâce à l'action du Garde-Cote et des négociations entre le gouvernement et les rebelles, la mutinerie était contenue et les mutins s'est rendu le 25 avril.

Williams a fait trois discours supplémentaires dans lequel il a cherché à s'identifier avec les objectifs du mouvement Black Power. Il a remanié son Cabinet et enlevé trois ministres (y compris les deux membres blancs) et trois sénateurs. Il a également introduit le Public Order Act qui réduit les libertés civiles dans le but de contrôler les marches de protestation. Après l'opposition publique, dirigé par A.N.R. Robinson et son nouvellement créé Action Comité de citoyens démocrates (qui deviendra plus tard le Congrès d'Action démocratique), le projet de loi a été retiré. Procureur général Karl Hudson-Phillips a proposé de démissionner sur l'échec du projet de loi, mais Williams refuse sa démission

Trinidad Guardian 1970-04-17 p.6

Keep off, Black Power tells politicians

SAN FERNANDO: PROBLEMS facing the Black Power Movement were outlined by Mr. Winston Suite, a leader of the University Movement for the Reconstruction and Reclamation of Black Identity, at a meeting at Harris Promenade on Tuesday night.

Mr. Suite said that the chief problems were disintegration as a result of frustration and disunity among the leaders' infiltration by those who belong to different pressure groups, social groups and political groups and mistiming by people in the Movement who do not understand the Movement.

He said the final confrontation must come with complete public support.

Mr. Suite said Black Power advocates must be prepared for long marches and mothers should bring their children out to meetings to let them learn as early as possible what was going on.

He urged the people to talk to the Police and relatives in the Police Service and let them know what Black Power was all about.

He added that P.N.M. was crumbling, D.L.P. was dissolving and W.F.P. and Liberals were almost non-existent.

New approach

"The business community must learn to identify themselves with the struggle and foreigners must be prepared to take no position and privilege, and all top positions should be for nationals. We do not want any C.I.A. and foreigners," he stated.

Politicians and ex-politicians should keep away from Black Power, he stated.

On Wednesday, Black Power marchers demonstrated through San Fernando protesting the arrest of some of their members by lawmen last week on riot charges.

Later in the day, the marchers lined both sides of High Street in front of Imperial Stores, slow hand-clapped and chanted African tunes to the beat of drums. They marched as far as Claxton Bay.

At a public meeting on Harris Promenade in the night, Mr. Geddes Granger of the National Joint Action Committee, said: "Power" advocates must demand a sense of moral values from the cinemas, a different approach to women and a new approach to the training of children to get them to think at an early age.

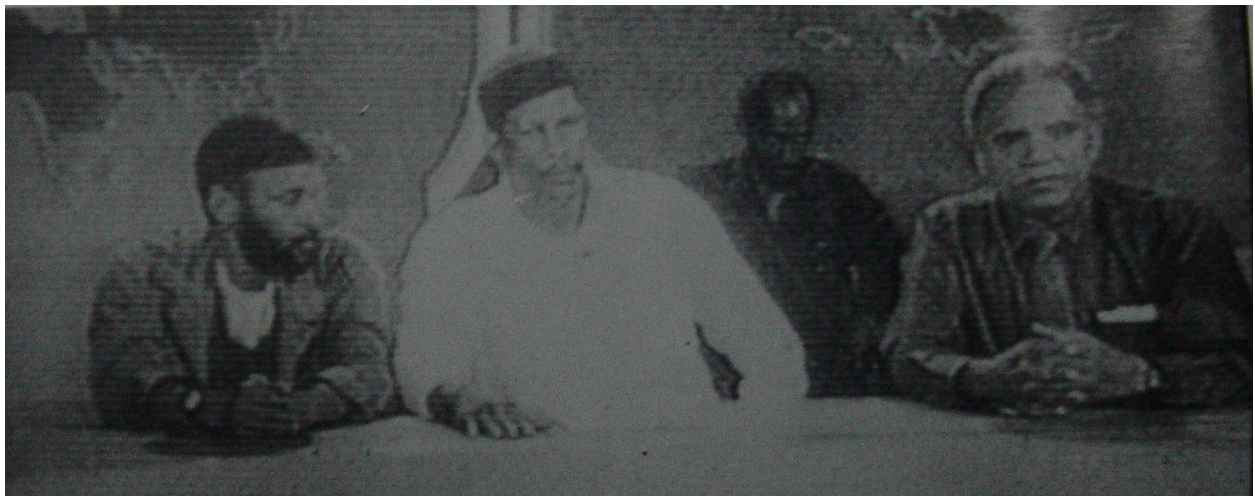
The cinemas should show films about the glory and dignity of the black people as was done with every other race, and not show films that would be degrading and an insult to the black people, he said.

Women were the ones to lead the cultural revolution, to set the standards for the new society, and must be treated with the greatest respect.

"No longer must they be looked upon as house keepers only."

Le coup d'état du Jamaat al musulmeen

Le vendredi 27 juillet 1990, 114 membres du Jamaat al Muslimeen, dirigé par Yasin Abu Bakr et Bilaal Abdullah (situé à la maison rouge) a tenté d'un coup d'état contre le gouvernement de Trinidad et Tobago. Quarante-deux insurgés ont pris d'assaut la maison rouge (le siège du Parlement) et a pris le premier ministre, A.N.R. Robinson et la plupart de son cabinet en otage, y compris Horace James, tandis que les soixante-douze de leurs compatriotes ont attaqué les bureaux de la télévision de Trinidad et Tobago (TTT), alors la seule station de télévision dans le pays à l'époque et la Trinité Broadcasting Company, puis un de seulement deux stations de radio dans le pays. À 6 h. Yasin Abu Bakr est apparu à la télévision et a annoncé que le gouvernement avait été renversé, et qu'il négociait avec l'armée. Il appelle au calme et dit qu'il ne devrait y avoir aucun pillage.



Le Leader du Jamaat al Muslimeen Yasin Abu Bakr diffuse son message après avoir pris le control de TTT

La Force de défense de Trinidad et Tobago et la Police a répondu en bloquant la zone autour de la maison rouge. Quand meme les pillages et les incendies criminels ont eu lieu à Port d'Espagne et d'autres parties du Corridor est-ouest, mais le reste du pays était calm. Un état d'urgence a été déclarée par le Président par intérim Emmanuel Carter et la loi martiale a été imposée. Plusieurs membres du Cabinet qui n'avaient pas été présentes dans la maison rouge au moment de l'attaque mis sur pied le Bureau à l'hôtel Hilton de Trinidad. Dans la nuit du 27 l'armée a pris le contrôle de l'émetteur TTT sur la colline de Cumberland, deprogrammant ainsi TTT . Après six jours de négociations, le Muslimin s'est rendu le 1er août et ont été placés en garde . Ils ont été jugés pour trahison, mais la Cour d'appel a confirmé l'amnistie offerte pour sécuriser leur reddition, et ils ont été libérés. Plus tard, le Conseil privé a invalidé l'amnistie, mais les membres de Muslimeen n'ont pas arrêté de nouveau.



Yasin Abu Bakr s'est rendu aux force militaries

Environ 24 personnes sont mortes lors de la tentative de coup d'État, avec des millions de pertes de biens. Parmi les morts était membre du Parlement pour Diego Martin Central, Leo Des Vignes. Beaucoup de gens ont vu le coup d'État tentative comme la fin de la puissance de l'Alliance nationale pour le gouvernement de la Reconstruction.

À la fin juillet/début août 2010, la Cour a jugé que beaucoup de propriétés appartenant à la Jamaat, seraient vendues pour compenser le coût de la destruction des bâtiments au coup d'État de 1990. Une enquête a été lancée officiellement et se déroule actuellement a partir du 26 janvier 2011.

Tandis que le mouvement du Black Power etait soutenu par tant des personnes,le tentative du Jamat Al Muslimeen avait reflete le mentalite de peu.

The 1789 French Revolution

Some say the French tend to be on strike and demonstrate a lot. Apparently, this trend was born during the French Revolution, in 1789. At that time, France was governed by the king Louis XVI. Finances were disastrous and the people was poor and exploited, that's why it rebelled against the monarchy until the creation of a new republic and the « Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen » (the Declaration of human and citizen rights), still in force. A significant event was the storming of the Bastille prison, the 14th of July, 1789 (nowadays it's the national day), it is the symbol of the people's power. From that day on, French people often demonstrate for their social benefits.



May 68

Street Posters from the Paris Rebellion



In the history of social movements in France, May 68 is very important. Emblematic of the fusion students-workers in a fight for the same interests, May 68 stays as one of the biggest mobilization. At the time, the world climate is insurrectionary : Black Power movement in

Trinidad, hippies against Viet-Nam war in U.S.A., Prague Spring.

The economic situation is getting worse, and it affected first the youngest. Several meetings were organized at the Nanterre faculty (Paris) and one day (may the 2nd) the university's president decided to close the University, but the only effect was the amplification of the movement. Before long, students occupied their universities (Nanterre, Sorbonne). Police force tried to stop them but this was the beginning of violence between the two sides (barricades, stone throws...). Soon, trade unions and political parties support the students and workers also join them. Several demonstrations took place in Paris (may the 13th, 1 million of demonstrators), followed by wild strikes. During some weeks, a cultural, social and political effervescence and the government had lost its control and authority over the country.

France is paralysed so the government is bound to concede on several points such as an increase of the minimum wage and other social benefits. However contestation is going on... On may the 30th, the president De Gaulle (leader of the French Resistance during the World War 2) dissolve the National Assembly but do not want to quit the government. Even if there's still some violences at the beginning of june, the friendship between the Communist Party (PCF) and the government in order to stop the contestation works. General election reinforce De Gaulle as the president, but he will resign one year later after his referendum's defeat.



Video retraçant une semaine de Mai 68 :
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BcDCsCGdOm4>

Fall 2010 : Retirement Reform

There was a large social movement this autumn throughout France, people is fed up with the fast disappearance of social benefits, good education for their children (because of the classes with too much pupils and less and less teachers...) and the advantages thanks to their work...

The age of the retirement is a symbol of our social benefits, and the reform produced by the government was judged discriminatory against women, and also the fact to work two years more is a lot for a majority of workers (if you want your full pension, you'll have to work until you're 67 instead of 65, and you can retire at 62 instead of 60).

Another point of debate was the source of funding and the total cost of the law, misjudged according to several economists.

Demonstrations against the reform plan began in June, when it was announced, but they increased only in September, and they were among the biggest since May 68 : more than 3,5 million of persons the 12th of October is an historical record !

Like in may 68, the youngest were those who make the more noise : school pupils in several towns decided even before the university's students to block the way to their high school. Later, some students decided to do like them but presidents did not wanted the protestation to grow up in their faculties so they closed the doors. In Lyon particularly, demonstrations went violent because of the police, who arrested about a hundred of 'innocent people' on the biggest place, "la place Bellecour" for an illegitimate and inappropriate police custody. Some persons retaliated against tear gas and flash-ball with stone throws, and this is how began the escalation of violence (several young seriously wounded by the police force

Trade unions called the workers to go on strike, so much so that the supply of fuel was stopped a week more or less, causing great troubles and a general discontent toward the movement.

The government did not moved significantly on its bill, which was voted in October the 25th.

Manifestation à la Bastille, le 2 octobre 2010, contre la réforme des retraites.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-G7AmV948g>





WAVE OF CIVIL/SOCIAL UNREST IN ARABIC COUNTRIES.



Motivations

Numerous factors have led to the protests, including dictatorship or absolute monarchy, human rights violations, government corruption (demonstrated by Wikileaks diplomatic cables), economic decline, unemployment, extreme poverty, and a number of demographic structural factors, such as a large percentage of educated but dissatisfied youth within the population. The catalysts for the revolts in all Northern African and Gulf countries have been the concentration of wealth in the hands of autocrats in power for decades, insufficient transparency of its redistribution, corruption, and especially the refusal of the youth to accept the status quo. Increasing food prices and global famine rates have also been a significant factor, as they involve threats to food security worldwide and prices that approach levels of the 2007–2008 world food price crisis.

In recent decades rising living standards and literacy rates, as well as the increased availability of higher education, have resulted in an improved human development index in the affected countries. The tension between rising aspirations and a lack of government reform may have been a contributing factor in all of the protests. Many of the internet-savvy youth of these countries have studied in the West, where autocrats and absolute monarchies are considered anachronisms. A university professor of Oman, Al-Najma Zidjaly referred to this upheaval as youthquake.

Tunisia and Egypt, the first to witness major uprisings, differ from other Northern African and Persian Gulf nations such as Algeria and Libya in that they lack significant oil revenue, and were thus unable to make concessions to calm the masses.

Recent history

The current wave of protests is not an entirely new phenomenon, resulting in part from the activities of dissident activists as well as members of a variety of social and union organizations who have been active for years in Tunisia, Western Sahara, Algeria, Egypt, as well as in other countries in the area.

Tunisia experienced a series of conflicts over the past three years, the most notable occurring in the mining area of Gafsa in 2008, where protests continued for many months. These protest included rallies, sit-ins, and strikes, during which there were two fatalities, an unspecified number of wounded, and dozens of arrests.

The Egyptian labor movement had been strong for years, with more than 3,000 labor actions since 2004. The most important demonstration was an attempted workers strike on 6 April 2008 at the state-run textile factories of al-Mahalla al-Kabra, just outside Cairo. The idea for this type of demonstration spread throughout the country, promoted by computer-literate working class youths and their supporters among middle-class college students. A Facebook page, set up to promote the strike, attracted tens of thousands of followers. The government mobilized to break the strike through infiltration and riot police, and while the regime was somewhat successful in forestalling a strike, dissidents formed the 'April 6 Committee' of youths and labor activists, which became one of the major forces calling for the big demonstration on 25 January in Tahrir Square.

In Algeria, discontent had been building for years over a number of issues. In February 2008, United States Ambassador Robert Ford wrote in a leaked diplomatic cable that Algeria is 'unhappy' with long-standing political alienation; that social discontent persisted throughout the country, with food strikes occurring almost every week; that there were demonstrations every day somewhere in the country; and that the Algerian government was corrupt and fragile. Some have claimed that during 2010 there were as many as '9,700 riots and unrests' throughout the country. Many protests focused on issues such as education and health care, while others cited rampant corruption.

In Western Sahara, the Gdeim Izik protest camp was erected 12 km south-east of El Aaiún by a group of young Sahrawis, on 9 October 2010. Their intention was to demonstrate against labor discrimination, unemployment, looting of resources, and human rights abuses. The camp contained between 12,000 and 20,000 inhabitants, but on 8 November 2010 it was destroyed and its inhabitants evicted by Moroccan security forces. The security forces faced strong opposition from some young Sahrawi civilians, and rioting soon spread to El Aaiún and other towns within the territory, resulting in an unknown number of injuries and deaths.

The catalyst for the current escalation of protests was the self-immolation of individuals such as Mohamed Bouazizi, which brought together various groups dissatisfied with the existing system, including many unemployed, political and human rights activists, labor, trade unionists, students, professors, lawyers, and others. These groups have become an unprecedented movement that has built sufficient momentum to engender the current scope of events.



Mohamed Bouazizi whose suicide served as a catalyst for civil upheaval not his in his country but many others.

Tunisian revolution



Following the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi in Sidi Bouzid, a series of increasingly violent street demonstrations through December 2010 ultimately led to the ouster of longtime President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali on 14 January 2011. The demonstrations were precipitated by high unemployment, food inflation, corruption, lack of freedom of speech and other forms of political freedom, and poor living conditions. The protests constituted the most dramatic wave of social and political unrest in Tunisia in three decades, and have resulted in scores of deaths and injuries, most of which were the result of action by police and security forces against demonstrators. Ben Ali fled into exile in Saudi Arabia, ending his 23 years in power.

Following Ben Ali's departure, a state of emergency was declared and a caretaker coalition government was created, which included members of Ben Ali's party, the Constitutional Democratic Rally (RCD), as well as opposition figures from other ministries. However, the five newly appointed non-RCD ministers resigned almost immediately. As a result of continued daily protests, on 27 January Prime Minister Mohamed Ghannouchi reshuffled the government, removing all former RCD members other than himself, and on 6 February the former ruling party was suspended; later, on 9 March, it was dissolved. Following further public protests, Ghannouchi himself resigned on 27 February, and Beji Caid el Sebsi became Prime Minister.

<http://www.tv5.org/cms/chaine-francophone/Revoir-nos-emissions/Kiosque/Episodes/p-14346-Revolution-de-jasmin-en-Tunisie.htm>

Egyptian revolution



Les celebrations a Tahir après le demission de Mubarak

La suite du soulèvement en Tunisie et avant son entrée comme une figure centrale dans la vie politique égyptienne, candidat potentiel à la présidence Mohamed ElBaradei averti d'une « explosion de Tunisie-style » en Égypte.

Les Protestations en Égypte a débuté le 25 janvier et a couru pendant 18 jours. Vers minuit le 28 janvier, le gouvernement égyptien a tenté, mais sans la ressource, pour éliminer la nation internet access, afin d'inhiber la capacité des manifestants à organiser à travers les médias sociaux. Plus tard ce jour-là, comme des dizaines de milliers ont protesté, dans les rues de major de l'Égypte, villes, président Mubarak a rejeté son gouvernement, nommant plus tard un nouveau cabinet. Mubarak a également nommé le premier vice-président depuis près de 30 ans. Le 2 février, des militants pro-Mubarak a mené un counter-protest qui a dégénéré. De nombreux journalistes internationaux s'est plainte de harcèlement et un journaliste local a été tué lors des manifestations.

Le 10 février, Mubarak cède tout pouvoir présidentiel à Vice Président Omar Suleiman, mais peu de temps après, a annoncé qu'il restera comme président jusqu'à la fin de son mandat. [Cependant, les protestations continuèrent le lendemain et Suleiman rapidement a annoncé que Moubarak avait démissionné de la présidence et transféré le pouvoir aux Forces armées de l'Égypte. The militaire immédiatement dissout le Parlement égyptien, suspendu la Constitution de l'Égypte et a promis de lever «le lois d'urgence la nation »qui avait été en place depuis 30ans; De plus,il ont promis des élections libres au cours des six prochains mois, ou à la fin de l'année au plus tard.

Différents États, avec des citoyens égyptiens éparpillés dans le monde entier, a exprimé prudence ou solidarité avec les protestations. Quelques Etats de la région a continué a supporter Mubarak.

Le 21 février, David Cameron, premier ministre du Royaume-Uni, est devenu le premier dirigeant mondial à visiter l'Égypte depuis la desposition de Moubarak.Un blackout de médias U.K. a été levée comme le premier ministre a atterri au Caire pour une brève escale de cinq heures, hâtivement ajoutée au début d'une tournée au Moyen-Orient.

<http://www.tv5.org/cms/chaine-francophone/Revoir-nos-emissions/Kiosque/Episodes/p-14615-Quand-l-Egypte-se-souleve.htm>

Libyan civil war



“Rebels” fight Kadhafi’s forces.

Anti-government protests began in Libya on 15 February 2011. By 18 February, the opposition controlled most of Benghazi, the country's second-largest city. The government dispatched elite troops and mercenaries in an attempt to recapture it, but they were repelled. It was estimated that at least 6,000 had been killed to that point.

By 20 February, protests had spread to the capital Tripoli, leading to a television address by Seif al-Islam Gaddafi, who warned the protestors that their country could descend into civil war. The rising death toll, which currently numbers in the thousands, was drawing international condemnation, resulting in the resignation of several Libyan diplomats and their call for the regime's dismantlement.

On 26 February 2011, amidst ongoing efforts by demonstrators and rebel forces to wrest control of Tripoli from the jamahiriya, the opposition set up an interim government in Benghazi to oppose Colonel Muammar al-Gaddafi's rule.[139][140] However, despite initial opposition success, government forces subsequently took back much of the Mediterranean coast.

On 19 March, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 established a no-fly zone over Libya. Once it was in place and international forces had commenced bombing pro-Gaddafi assets, rebel forces quickly moved along the northern seaboard, capturing recently lost Ajdabiya, Brega, and Ra's Lanouf, as well as cities that they hadn't yet held, such as those along the road to Sirte. However, pro-government forces have since retaken many of the cities, forcing the rebels into retreat. The current status is comparable to the situation immediately prior to the implementation of the no-fly zone.



Les protestations continue en depit des avertissements de Khadafi.

<http://www.tv5.org/cms/chaine-francophone/Revoir-nos-emissions/Kiosque/Episodes/p-14814-Libye-une-revolution-en-marche.htm>

Other countries affected

Concurrent with the events in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya, violent protests flared up in other parts of the region, resulting in various political changes.

Algeria



Protester being escorted by Algerian forces

On 29 December, protests began in Algiers over the lack of housing, quickly escalating to violent confrontations with the police. At least 53 people were reported injured and another 29 arrested.[141] Over the course of the Algerian protests, three demonstrators were killed, over 800 were injured, and at least 1,100 were arrested.

From 12–19 January, a wave of self-immolation attempts swept the country, beginning with Mohamed Aouichia, who set himself on fire in Bordj Menaiel in protest at his family's housing. On 13 January, Mohsen Bouterfif set himself on fire after a meeting with the mayor of Boukhadra in Tebessa, who had been unable to offer Bouterfif a job and a house. Bouterfif reportedly died a few days later, and about 100 youths protested his death, resulting in the mayor's dismissal by the provincial governor. At least ten other self-immolation attempts were reported that week.

On 22 January the RCD party organised a demonstration for democracy in Algiers, and though illegal under the State of Emergency enacted in 1992, it was attended by about 300 people. The demonstration was suppressed by police, with 42 reported injuries. On 29 January, at least ten thousand people marched in the northeastern city of Béjaïa.

In an apparent bid to stave off unrest, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika announced on 3 February that the 19-year state of emergency would be lifted, a promise fulfilled on 22 February when Algeria's cabinet adopted an order to lift the state of emergency.

On 5 February, protesters scheduled a major 'illegal' march for the 12th of the month. On 11 February, nearly 2000 pro-democracy protesters clashed with police forces at the central May 1 square. The government had imposed a ban on all opposition rallies, but protesters were nonetheless determined to take to the streets. Reports claimed that the police blocked all entry points into the capital and were arresting activists.

Some feel that Algeria could be the next country after Egypt to see change, but analysts believe the government will silence the protests with its oil and gas wealth.

Algeria's President said Friday that he would seek revisions to the country's constitution as part of a broad push for democratic reforms, the leader's latest bid to soothe lingering tensions and demonstrations in the North African nation.

Bahrain



Rebelle. Un bahranien essaie de bloquer le route de forces militaires.

Le matin du 18 mars 2011, le gouvernement ont détruit le Monument Pearl, le point de ralliement pour les manifestations antigouvernementales.

Les 2011 manifestations au Bahreïn ont été initialement vise à parvenir à une plus grande liberté politique et le respect des droits de l'homme et ne visent pas à menacer la monarchie. Les manifestations ont commencé à Bahreïn le 14 février et ont été largement pacifiques, jusqu'à une descente de police dans la nuit du 17 février contre les manifestants dormir au rond-point Pearl à Manama, dans lequel la police tué trois manifestants. À la suite du raid meurtrier, les manifestants ont réclamé la fin de la monarchie.

Du 18 février 2011, six personnes ont été tuées et des centaines de blessés. Le nombre de morts a augmenté comme police bahreïnite et militaire a tenté de disperser les foules qui manifestaient à l'aide de gaz lacrymogènes et des balles en caoutchouc. Les tanks de l'armée bahreïnien se sont installés pour bloquer le rond-point Pearl (hormis les entrées et sorties à Manama), lequel les manifestants avaient prévu de transformer à Tahrir du Bahreïn. L'hôpital où les manifestants morts et les pleureuses se ramassaient, reste intacte (en date du 18 février).

Après la répression violente, les manifestants ont commencé à appeler pour renverser le roi de Bahreïn, ainsi que le premier ministre. Le 18 février, les forces gouvernementales ont ouvert le feu sur les manifestants, pleureuses et journalistes de la presse. Le 19 février, les manifestants se sont présentés à Pearl Square après que le gouvernement a ordonné de troupes et la police de retirer. Le 22 février, environ cent mille personnes, un cinquième de la population du pays s'est présentée à manifester. Le 14 mars, à la demande du Prince, les troupes saoudien GCC ont pénétré dans le pays et ont ouvert le feu sur les manifestants, dont plusieurs ont été tués. Plus tard, milliers des manifestants chiite a pris naissance en Irak et Qatif en opposition à l'intervention dirigée par l'Arabie à Bahreïn.

Djibouti



Protests began on 3 February when three hundred people protested peacefully against President Ismail Omar Guelleh in Djibouti City, urging him to not run for another term; the protesters further asked for more liberty as well as for political and social reform. Protests soon increased, however, as thousands rallied against the president, many vowing to remain at the site until their demands were met.

On 18 February, an estimated 30,000 Djiboutians protested in central Djibouti City against the president, maintaining that the constitutional change of the previous year, which allowed him a third term, was illegal. The demonstration escalated into clashes with the police, and at least two persons were killed and many injured when police used live ammunition and teargas against the protesters.

On 19 and 24 February, protest leaders were arrested and after they failed to turn up on the 24th, opposition leader Bourhan Mohammed Ali stated he feared the protests had lost momentum. The last protest was planned for 11 March, but security forces stopped the protest and detained 4 opposition leaders. No protests or planned protests have occurred since.

Syria



Un jeune montre le soutien des manifestations a Syrie.

Les manifestations a Syrie a commencé le 26 janvier et ont été influencées par les autres manifestations dans la région. Le même jour, un cas d'immolation a été signalé. Les manifestants ont demandes des réformes politiques et le rétablissement des droits civils, ainsi que de mettre fin à l'état d'urgence qui est en place depuis 1963. Une tentative de « jour de colere » a été définie pour 4-5 février, mais il n'a abouti rien.

Le 15 mars,les manifestations ont eu lieu dans les grandes villes à travers de la Syrie. Des milliers de manifestants se sont rassemblés à Damas, Alep, al-Hasakah, Dara, Deir ez-Zor et Hama. L'homme politique récemment éloigné Suhair Atassi est devenu un porte-parole officieux de la « Révolution syrienne » et a payé hommage au « peuple syrien qui a pris l'initiative de l'opposition, » en rappelant les soulèvements populaires qui ont secoué la Tunisie et l'Égypte. Après la première journée des protestations il y a des rapports d'environ 3 000 arrestations et quelques « martyrs », mais il n'y a pas de chiffres officiels sur le nombre de décès.

Le 16 mars, les autorités syriennes dispersé par la force une manifestation devant le ministère de l'intérieur syrienne. Al-Arabiya a signalé que les manifestants étaient un mélange de militants et de juristes, écrivains, journalistes, jeunes universitaires et membres de la famille aux personnes détenues dans les prisons syriennes. Les forces de sécurité ont arrêté un certain nombre de manifestants, Al Jazeera a rapporte 25, tandis que Al Arabiya a dit 32 y compris militant et avocat Suhair Atassi et Kamal Cheikho, une militante qui a été libérée deux jours plus tôt. Mohamed al-Ali, un porte-parole de l'autorité de l'intérieur syrien a dementis que les demonstrations sont arrives en Syrie et que la campagne de Facebook a été prouvée fructueuse. Dans une autre déclaration, il est allé plus loin en disant que la démonstration qui était à l'extérieur de l'autorité de l'intérieure a été effectivement à l'appui de président Bachar al-Assad.

Le 18 mars, des milliers de manifestants dans plusieurs villes syriens, se sont trouves dans les rues après la prière du vendredi et psalmodié « Dieu, Syrie, liberté, ça suffit », contestant le slogan classique du regime « Dieu, Syrie, Bachar ça suffit ». À Damas, les forces de sécurité ont pris d'assaut la mosquée de Omayyad et ont attaqué les manifestants violemment. Plusieurs personnes ont été blessées, et plusieurs autres ont été arrêtés. Dans la ville du sud de Dara, les gens ont scandé contre Rami Makhlof, le cousin du président syrien. Le régime a répondu en envoyant des hélicoptères et des canons à eau. Au moins trois personnes ont été tuées par les forces de sécurité.

Le 22 mars, à la suite de ces manifestations, le gouverneur de Dara a été renvoye, , mais cela n'a pas apaise les manifestants. Les démonstrations ont augmenté, et le 24 mars, il a été rapporte que des centaines ont été tués dans les demonstrations à Daara qui a dépassé 20 000. Le 29 mars, la totalité du cabinet syrien a démissionné comme une concession aux manifestants.

Yemen



Protests occurred in many towns in both the north and south of Yemen starting in mid-January. Protesters initially protested against governmental proposals to modify the constitution of Yemen, unemployment and economic conditions and corruption. Their demands increased to calls for President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who has been facing internal opposition from his closest advisors since 2009, to resign. A major demonstration of over 16,000 protestors took place in Sana'a on 27 January and human rights activist and politician Tawakel Karman called for a "Day of Rage" on 3 February. Xinhua News said that a million protesters were called for. In response to the planned protest, Ali Abdullah Saleh stated that he will not seek another presidential term in 2013. On 3 February, 20,000 people protested against the government in Sana'a, others protested in Aden, in a "Day of Rage" called for by Tawakel Karman, while soldiers, armed members of the General People's Congress and many protestors held a pro-government rally in Sana'a. Concurrent with the resignation of Egyptian president Mubarak, Yemenis again took to the streets protesting President Saleh on 11 February in what has been dubbed a "Friday of Rage". The protests continued the days following despite clashes with government advocates.

In a "Friday of Anger" on 18 February, tens of thousands of Yemenis have taken part in anti-government

demonstrations in the cities of Sana'a, Taiz and Aden. In the capital, Sana'a, the crowd marched towards the Presidential Palace, chanting anti-government slogans, despite riot police attempting to stop them from doing so. Three people have been killed in the demonstrations; one of them was killed by a hand grenade in the city of Taiz. Reports of gunfire in Aden during a rally as riots flared overnight, with protesters setting fire to a local government building and security forces killing one demonstrator.

On 19 February, Yemeni riot police shot and killed one protester and injured at least five as thousands of protesters gathered in the capital Sana'a for a ninth day of protests.

On 8 March, Army troops join protesters in Yemen. About one million people have staged a protest in southern Yemen, as forces loyal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh have killed a boy and injured several others.

On 11 March, on the so dubbed "Friday of no return" protestors called for the ousting of President Ali Abdullah Saleh in Sana'a where 3 people were killed. More protests were held in other cities such as Al Mukalla where a person was killed.

Many important figures in the General People's Congress and in the President's Cabinet have resigned as a sign of protest against President Ali Abdullah Saleh. In response, on March 23, the General People's Congress declared a state of emergency and suspended the constitution, forshadowing a higher level of strife.



Qui est le prochain....?

EPILOGUE

C'est clair que tandis que la plus récente contagion est sans précédente, les démonstrations et manifestations ont eu lieu préalablement et vont continuer ainsi. On doit admettre qu'au moins chez certains pays, ils se réjouissent un mode de vie acceptable ou même mieux encore. Cependant dans bien des pays les défis qui en rapport avec la santé, l'économie, la corruption, les inégalités, la pauvreté, l'abus de pouvoir et ainsi de suite. Donc tant que ces éléments défavorables existent, les mécontentements vont se poursuivre en contrepartie. Cependant il y a une solution. La Bible fait allusion à un gouvernement qui apportera tout ce qu'il faut pour la satisfaction durable de l'humanité. Certaines de ses promesses se trouvent à Révélation 21 :3,4. Prochainement il n'y aura aucun besoin pour les manifestations pour mettre en lumière les problèmes de beaucoup.