

The Right Side of History

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Words of Wisdom

What the people of Yemen and the Ansarallah government did was truly magnificent. What they did in support of the people of Gaza is truly and justly worthy of praise. The US threatened them, [but] they didn't fear the US. That's how they are! They didn't fear the US. When a person fears God, he does not fear anyone else.

From Martyr Imam Khamenei's speech on Jan. 16, 2024



Word for Word

The nations who have a certain thought, identity and motivation are reliant on God. They rely on Allah and Allah the Exalted will help them: "If the unbelievers should fight you, they would certainly turn their backs." (Quran, 48: 22). This is a divine tradition. If Muslims stand firm, they will achieve victory over all the apparatuses of Taghuti and arrogant powers. Victory belongs to the people of Yemen and that the US and its cohorts will be defeated on this matter. The people of Yemen and Ansarallah will certainly be victorious! They will not be defeated. The only way is resistance. What has made the US so agitated today that it resorts to blather and wrong measures is the resistance of Muslim nations and this resistance will produce results.

And resistance is not possible except with faith in and reliance on Allah, and trust in divine promises. Allah the Exalted has emphatically promised that "Allah will certainly aid those who aid his cause" (Quran, 22: 40). He has emphatically promised to help and this promise will come true. If we correct our behavior and look at divine promises in an optimistic, not pessimistic way, we will be victorious. It is clear that those who doubt divine promises will not benefit from such promises.

The people of Yemen are a great, ancient and historic people. They have a millennia-long history. These people have the capacity and capability to decide the fate of their own government. Of course, some people have tried to bring about a power vacuum and to create uproar. But fortunately, they failed to do so. The religious and enthusiastic youth of Yemen who believe in the bright path of the Commander of the Faithful (pbuh) managed to stand up against them. Shia, Sunni, Shafi'i, Zaidi, Hanafi and all types have stood up against the enemy's invasion and by Allah's favor, they will achieve victory. Victory belongs to the people.

From Martyr Imam Khamenei's speeches on Apr. 9, 2015 and Nov. 25, 2018



Memorable Frame



On August 13, 2019, a delegation from Yemen's Ansarallah movement met with Martyr Imam Khamenei and presented him with a letter from Sayyid Abdul-Malik Badr al-Din al-Houthi, the leader of the movement.

At this meeting, the martyred Leader of the Islamic Revolution, praising the faith, steadfastness, wisdom, and jihadi spirit of the Yemeni people in the face of a brutal and widespread aggression, stated: "Any believing nation that has faith in God, the Exalted, and believes in the divine promise will certainly triumph — and on this basis, without doubt, triumph will be with the oppressed and mujahid nation of Yemen." He added: "The Yemeni people, with their deep and historic civilization and the spirit

of jihad and steadfastness they have shown, have a bright future ahead. By God's grace, they will form a strong government and, within its framework, will achieve progress." Referring to the anti-American and anti-arrogance stances of the Islamic Republic, he emphasized: "These positions are not based on bigotry, but on the realities and the conduct of American and Western officials — who, under a human, civil, and ethical facade, commit the worst crimes and constantly speak of human rights."

At the conclusion of that meeting, Martyr Khamenei emphasized: "One must confront these criminal powers with the strength of faith, resistance, and reliance on divine assistance — and this is the only way."



Opinion

Bab al-Mandab: A front the United States cannot ignore



Ahmad Haji Sadeqian, expert in Yemen studies

Recent developments along Yemen's western coast have ushered the Bab al-Mandab and Red Sea equation into a new phase. Ansarallah now has full control over the western coastline, Bab al-Mandab, and the strategic islands of the Red Sea. This has transformed the movement from an influential actor in the war in Yemen into a decisive power in one of the world's most important waterways. The significance of this development becomes clearer when viewed alongside the experience of the past two years and the United States' direct efforts to contain Ansarallah's naval capabilities.

Following the launch of Operation Al-Aqsa Flood, Ansarallah entered the Gaza war equation and extended its activities into the Red Sea. Its declared objective was to pressure the Zionist regime and prevent the passage of vessels linked to it. Ansarallah's missile and drone attacks on ships and interests linked to the Zionist regime quickly turned the security of navigation in the Red Sea into one of the main issues on the US regional agenda.

Washington initially sought to contain the situation by forming a naval coalition and increasing its military presence in the Red Sea. However, these efforts failed to eliminate the equation created by Ansarallah. The attacks continued, forcing the United States to move beyond a protective and defensive posture and directly launch military operations against Yemen.

The peak of this effort came in an operation known as Operation Rough Rider, which the United States launched with the aim of weakening Ansarallah's naval and missile capabilities and restoring the security of shipping in the Red Sea. Washington believed that, relying on its air and naval superiority, it could destroy Ansarallah's military infrastructure and limit the movement's ability to threaten ships. But the outcome fell short of the objectives declared by the United States. Ansarallah

managed to preserve its operational capabilities, and the United States ultimately halted the operation without achieving the objective it had set for it.

The significance of this experience lies in the fact that, even before the recent developments on Yemen's western coast, the United States had both the ability and the incentive to intervene directly in the Red Sea—and it did so. Nevertheless, it failed to remove Ansarallah from the region's maritime equation. Today, that same actor is no longer in a position comparable to the past; rather, it has gained greater geographical control over the western coast and Bab al-Mandab.

This difference makes today's equation more complicated for Washington. Ansarallah is no longer merely employing its naval capabilities against ships from a distance; it now controls the western coast, Bab al-Mandab, and the islands of the Red Sea. This geographical continuity has provided the movement with greater operational depth and increased its ability to project power over the area surrounding the waterway.

In this context, the collapse of Saudi-led coalition forces on the western coast is particularly significant. In recent years, these forces had been one of Saudi Arabia and the UAE's main instruments for creating a belt of influence along the Red Sea. The areas around Mokha, the western coast of Taiz, and the routes leading to Bab al-Mandab were all part of this strategy. But with the collapse of these forces' lines and the consolidation of Ansarallah's control, that military architecture has effectively disappeared.

Mokha is not merely a coastal city in this context. Its location connecting western Taiz to the Red Sea coast and Bab al-Mandab had given it added strategic importance. Control of this axis has enabled Ansarallah to complete the geographical continuity of its presence along the western coast. As a result, Bab al-Mandab is no longer situated in an environment where forces affiliated with the Saudi-led coalition can use their position to put pressure on Ansarallah's access to the sea.

This reality has complicated the calculations of the United States and the Zionist regime. For the Zionist regime, Bab al-Mandab is an important maritime route connecting it to the Indian Ocean and East Asia. For the United States, it is also part of the maritime network linking the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea, the Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean. Therefore, the consolidation of Ansarallah's position in this area does not merely represent a shift in the balance of power in the Yemen war; it also affects part of the security architecture the United States seeks to maintain in the region.

However, the United States' circumstances today are fundamentally different from those it faced when it launched Operation Rough Rider. Washington is now simultaneously engaged in a regional war with Iran and has concentrated a significant portion of its military and political capabilities on that front. Under such circumstances, opening a direct and extensive front against Ansarallah in Yemen would be far more costly than it was in the past.

The significance of this becomes even clearer when Bab al-Mandab is considered alongside the Strait of Hormuz. These two waterways lie on opposite sides of the Arabian Peninsula, and both play a decisive role in global energy security and trade. Under normal circumstances, the United States could devise separate strategies for each of these two points. But amid a regional war with Iran, any military action in the Red Sea would form part of a much broader calculation.

During this war, the primary pressure on US bases and infrastructure in the region has come from Iran. Washington therefore cannot decide to enter into a broad confrontation with Ansarallah without taking Iran's capabilities on other fronts into account. Direct US involvement in a battle to alter the situation around Bab al-Mandab could expand the scope of the war and increase pressure on US forces and interests across the region.

Under these circumstances, Saudi Arabia also cannot easily fill the vacuum left by the United States. In recent years, Riyadh has supported its forces on Yemen's western coast and paid significant costs in an effort to alter the balance of power. But the defeat of these forces has shown that restoring the previous situation would require a level of intervention whose cost for Saudi Arabia would be extremely high. In particular, any new

large-scale war would increase the risk of attacks on Saudi oil infrastructure, ports, and energy export routes. Therefore, the main issue facing the United States today is not simply how to attack Ansarallah positions. The question is whether Washington can alter the new situation at an acceptable cost. The experience of Operation Rough Rider has provided a clear answer to the first part of this question: despite using direct military force, the United States failed to eliminate Ansarallah's naval capabilities. Now that Ansarallah has consolidated not only its military capabilities but also its geographical position along the western coast and around Bab al-Mandab, changing this situation has become even more difficult.

From this perspective, recent developments should be viewed as more than a battlefield victory in the Yemen war. By consolidating its control over the western coast, Bab al-Mandab, and the Red Sea islands, Ansarallah has established a position whose effects extend directly to regional maritime security and the calculations of foreign powers. This position also allows Ansarallah to hold control of a strategically sensitive geography as a lever of power, without the need for extensive military operations.

It is natural that the United States and the Zionist regime will not accept this situation and will seek to change it. But there is a significant gap between refusing to accept a reality and being capable of changing it. The experience of the Red Sea in the period following Operation Al-Aqsa Flood demonstrated that US military superiority alone was insufficient to remove Ansarallah from this equation. Now, too, full control of the western coast and Bab al-Mandab has made any foreign military action more difficult. For this reason, Bab al-Mandab has become a front that the United States cannot ignore, while at the same time Washington cannot enter into a new confrontation without calculating its costs. This is the change that has taken place in the Red Sea equation: Ansarallah has evolved from a force involved in the war in Yemen into an actor whose geographical position and military capabilities directly affect one of the world's most important maritime passages. And in seeking to alter this reality, the United States is no longer operating under the same conditions it faced before Operation Rough Rider.



Choose the Right Side of History



Yemenis taking to the streets to celebrate the recent victories of Ansarallah, Sept. 11, 2026

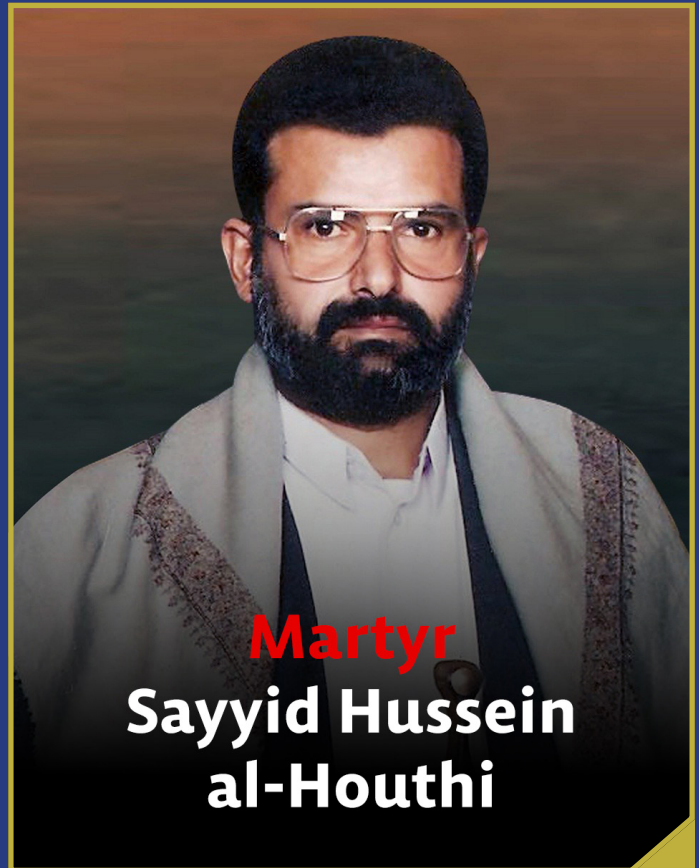


A moment with caravan of martyrs

Martyr Sayyid Hussein al-Houthi

He was born in 1960 in the Sa'dah province in northern Yemen, into a family whose roots reached back to Imam Hasan (pbuh). His father, Allama Badr al-Din al-Houthi, was one of the most prominent Maraji' of the Zaydi school of thought — a man of learning whose household was steeped in faith, scholarship, and honor. From this home emerged a son whom friends and teachers alike would describe as sharp of mind, superior in knowledge, vast in his reading, and possessed of a courage, insight, and patience that set him apart from his peers.

He acquired his religious learning under his father's guidance. After completing his studies in literature, he traveled to Sudan to further his education. In time, he would author numerous works, the most famous of which — *Al-Sarkha fi Wajh al-Mustakbirin* ("The Cry in the Face of the Arrogant") — would become far more than a book. It became a banner. His political life began with defense. He rose to combat the spread of deviant ideologies such as Wahhabism in Yemen. In 1993, he entered the Yemeni House of Representatives on behalf of the al-Haq Party, driven by a desire to lift the deprivation from Sa'dah province. Then came September 11 — and with it, the American invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq, and the arrival of American aggressors in West Asia and the Gulf of Aden. And so began Sayyid Hussein's anti-arrogance, anti-American movement.



Martyr
Sayyid Hussein
al-Houthi

He believed the events of September 11 were orchestrated by American intelligence agencies seeking a pretext to attack Islamic countries. He made Palestine the starting point of his movement, delivering his first speech on International Quds Day, where he recited Imam Khomeini's message on Quds to the Yemeni people.

He established the Believing Youth organization, later known as the Ansarallah movement of Yemen. He led numerous marches against the US. And he created the slogan that would echo across generations.

He believed the Islamic world had fallen into decline, and that its only salvation lay in returning to the Quran and its teachings. He saw the Islamic Revolution of Iran as the only path to the liberation of Muslim nations, and presented the Islamic Republic

as the model for Muslims. He believed that anyone who stood against the Islamic Revolution would be punished by God. He referred to Imam Khomeini as "the Imam," considered his thought a source of salvation, and called him a divine mercy for the Arab nations — a mercy, he said, that they had deprived themselves of. He regarded Imam Khomeini as a just, pious Imam whose prayers were answered.

His stance on the Zionist regime and the US was uncompromising. He warned the Yemeni people continually of American infiltration. In his view, the liberation of Palestine was the axis of Muslim awakening and dynamism. He insisted on keeping Quds Day alive and on the obligation to boycott Israeli and American goods. He placed no hope in the rulers of Islamic countries for the liberation of Palestine. And because of the Zionist regime's treachery, he considered any compromise with it impossible.

These positions did not go unanswered. His activities against the regime and the US led to a fatwa of excommunication and execution issued by scholars loyal to

the ruling Yemeni regime. In June 2004, Yemeni police arrested 640 of his supporters demonstrating outside the Sanaa mosque. Two days later, the government announced a \$55,000 reward for his capture. In July, the army killed 25 of his close companions and raised the bounty to \$75,000.

Sayyid Hussein al-Houthi was besieged in the Marran region by the Yemeni army under Saleh's command. After eighty days of resistance, he was martyred in 2004.

The regime refused to hand over his body, fearing the spread of his revolutionary, anti-arrogance thought. They buried him temporarily in Sanaa's central prison, where his pure body was held for nearly a decade. Only after Saleh's removal, on June 5, 2013, was his body handed over to his family. He was laid to rest in Sa'dah in a funeral attended by hundreds of thousands.

The movement Sayyid Hussein founded carries his name to this day. He was a scholar, a commander, a founder, and above all, a martyr. His cry against the Arrogant did not end with his martyrdom. It rose from it — and became the voice of all who seek freedom.



Narrating the Art



"O you who have faith! If you help the cause of Allah, He will help you and make your feet steady." (Quran, 47:7)

The aforementioned verse speaks of a divine promise. Those who strive to advance the cause of God's religion will undoubtedly receive God's assistance and support. This is a certain promise that has been borne out throughout history, from the early years of Islam to the present day.

There are many manifestations of the aforementioned verse. However, one that is particularly needed and essential today is resisting and standing against

the domination of tyrannical and cruel powers — a task that is especially urgent and necessary for the Islamic Ummah. The Yemeni people, with their valor and courage, have proven themselves to be true supporters of God's holy religion. Since the beginning of the brutal American-Zionist war against the oppressed people of Gaza, Ansarallah and the revolutionary people of Yemen have launched numerous powerful strikes against the terrorist Zionist regime and its interests in the region.

The valuable victories that God has bestowed certainly belong not only to Ansarallah, the Yemeni Armed Forces, and their courageous people, but also to the entire Resistance Front, as it once again revived the spirit of resistance and Islamic jihad against oppressive forces. "You should know that the people of Yemen and Ansarallah will certainly be victorious!" (The martyred Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Nov. 25, 2018)



A word to my martyred Leader

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

"Among the faithful are men who fulfill what they have pledged to Allah: there are some among them who have fulfilled their pledge, and some of them who still wait, and they have not changed in the least (Holy Quran 33:23)."

To the honorable and martyred leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei: Although I am not an Iranian, I have always looked up to you as not only a Father figure, but a spiritual guide and an unshakable personality against the world's aggression and oppression towards not only the Shia, but any human being, regardless of their religion, sect, color, or creed. It was always your steadfastness and sincerity that has taught me that no matter what the world thinks of you, no matter how it treats you, you should always struggle on this path with belief in Allah and his promised savior - Imam-e-Zaman (AS). Ever since I became affiliated with you, I had wished to meet you and to serve you on this path of resistance, but Allah had other plans. Nonetheless, I'll still continue on this path, but with even more dedication and a yearning for martyrdom, so that I can meet you and the Ahl-ul-Bayt (AS) with a head held high, and not in shame.

I pray to Allah Almighty that he gives your family - especially the new Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Sayed Mojtaba Khamenei - the same level of patience, strength, and steadfastness as you and grant me the opportunity to serve him as I had hoped to serve you. May Allah give the Iranian people, and supporters of Axis of resistance all over the world strength, steadfastness, and an unshakable resolve to continue this struggle until the arrival of the the promised Mahdi (AS).

May Allah grant you a reward worthy of your efforts & struggles and give you a place close to the Ahl-ul-Bayt (AS). May Allah, through your martyrdom, bring unity amongst the Muslims of the world against the Satanic Zionists, and May Allah help the IRGC, the Basij, the Iranian Army, Hizbullah, AnsarAllah, and the whole Axis Of Resistance in this global struggle of Truth vs Falsehood.

"O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad, and Hasten the noble reappearance of the Mahdi. Peace be upon you, and the mercy of Allah and His blessings."



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