

The Development of Yemes Diplomacy with the United States on the Government of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to know the foreign policy of Yemen led by President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi; to identify the form of Yemeni international cooperation with the United States particularly the political and economic aid during the reign of President Abdullah Mansour Hadi. This study applied the qualitative method in the research. The results of the survey reveal that Abdurrahman Mansour Hadi seeks to fight the Houthi and protect Yemen with diplomatic way, both in the form of political and economic aid. Yemen's foreign policy in the government of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi aims to muster political power by engaging with other countries in the face of Yemeni internal conflicts such as Saudi Arabia, Iran. This paper will specifically focus on the relation of Yemen government with The United States; The form of cooperation between Yemen and the United States, among others, military training, army support of more personnel, intelligence exchange and joint operations in combating theorists in the Middle East region.

1 INTRODUCTION

During the reign of Ali Abdullah Saleh, when the entrenched poverty, violence, chaos, hit the nation, and corruption ensued Ali Abdullah Saleh, Hewas incapable of creating internal exclusion and stability, resulting in frequent conflicts between regions, provinces, Yemeni conflicts. While Ali Abdullah Saleh reigned the country, in January 2011, many Yemenis protested the government system of Ali Abdullah Saleh. They demanded the president to step down from his position (Terril, 2011:21). The government of Ali Abdullah Saleh handed the authority to the interim government under Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. President Abdarrabbuh Mansour Hadi resolved the conflict in South Yemeneven though he did not have the support of the Yemeni people. This has led to new conflicts and unstable politics in Yemen. The instability of President Abdarrabbuh Mansour Hadi's government led to the rebellion of the Houthi Group that wielded the Iranian school of thought and caused unsafe territory (Asmardika, 2015).

Yemeni internal conflicts are essentially a dispute between Shi'ism represented by Shiite Houthi and supported by the Sunni Iranian state that supports the Yemeni government. Therefore, Saudi Arabia became a supporter of the Yemeni state against the Shiite rebels Houthi, and help the

revolutionary movement in the Saadah region bordering on Saudi Arabia. Assistance provided by Saudi Arabia is in the form of logistic and military. The United Nations helped the involvement of the United States and found out that Iran provided missile technology for Yemen's Shia guerrillas, Al-Houthi. The coalition of Saudi Arabia and the United States was carried out by supporting the government of the still-exiled Abdadbuh Mansour Hadi. Therefore, Saudi Arabia and the United States helped the return of President Abdurrahman Mansour Hadito Sana'a Palace to take back his power in Yemen (Jakti and Jamil, 2015). The United States is doing foreign political relations with Yemen by helping the government of Abdurabbuh Mansour Hadi to overcome the internal problems related authority issue. President Abdurrahman Mansour Hadi continues to work with other countries including the United States in politics, the military, and security. There are two objectives of this research: 1). To know the foreign policy of Yemen led by President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi 2). To see the form Yemeni international cooperation with the United States during the reign of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi especially the political, military and security fields.

2 METHODS

2.1 Research Design

This paper uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is a study that interprets the existence of the phenomenon, natural setting, real events, and is revealed in the data in the form of sentences (Moleong, 2005: 52). This study applies qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is a study that interprets the existence of the phenomenon, natural setting, real events that have been done by the existing techniques and revealed in the data in the form of sentences (Moleong, 2005: 52). This research uses data collection method which is the basis of research with qualitative analysis method using the interview.

2.2 Analysis Method

Interview techniques used in qualitative research are in-depth interviews. Selection of informants in this study using the method of snowball sampling data process on the main informant that has been determined before. Data analysis method used in this research is Interactive Model Analysis from Miles and Huberman. This study uses a deductive method which is a way of thinking of things that are common and then drawn a conclusion that is specific to the end of the analysis. The deductive method aims to describe and analyze an event or case under study so that it becomes more actual and accurate.

3 RESEARCH RESULT

This study examines the foreign policy of Yemen during the reign of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi, a form of Yemeni international cooperation with the United States during the reign of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi especially the political, military and security fields.

3.1 Yemen's Foreign Policy During the Presidency of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi

Yemen's foreign policy is applied by making a president a political decision-maker and decisive decision-making or policy in Yemen. Some strengths and weaknesses determine the foreign policy taken by a country. The President is helped by the society and the tribe in Yemen to decide every policy that he makes, and the president is

assisted by supporters of the government such as prime ministers, foreign ministers and economic ministers to foster diplomatic relations with other countries (Ehtshami, 2002).

The government of President Abdurrahman Mansour Hadi made various policies to protect Yemen from the Houthi rebellion. This has been done by the support from other countries, writing to the Arabian Peninsula country and trying to negotiate with the international parties to maintain the stability of Yemen. President Abdurbuh Mansour Hadi's foreign policy was conducted by establishing US political relations with Yemen.

Political relations are running because the United States has a national interest in Yemen. The United States has a national interest so that the goal of controlling the Middle East country with its influence, to make America will hinder other forces to control the Middle East region. This is because the Middle East region is a very strategic place as a place of trade and has a natural wealth, especially oil that makes the United States want its power in the Middle East region. Therefore, the Middle East is an area that continues to be taken into account by the United States, including Yemen.

3.2 A Form of Yemen International Cooperation with the United States

The form of cooperation between Yemen and the United States is military and security cooperation even though the United States is not directly linked in military aggression in Yemen; the US still supports the attack by providing logistical and intelligence services. For example in Saudi Arabia's military assault, the United States (US) is not directly involved in Saudi Arabia's military aggression and Gulf states in Yemen against the Houthis.

Several factors underlie the United States to engage in security and military relations with Yemen, among others, to minimize the victims of theorists, especially the US citizens, minimize the military / US Government, Yemeni approval, International support, Yemen's commitment to Combating Terrorism. The form of cooperation between the United States and Yemen is financial aid and supporting the prevention of cholera epidemic in Yemen. US aid intends to support Yemen stability to prevent the Al-Houthi from taking over the power of the country. Furthermore, Saudi also intervenes to stop Al-Houthi to overrun the main oil channel in Bab el Mandeb, in South Yemen.

4 DISCUSSION

This study discusses the results of the research relating foreign policy of Yemen during the reign of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi and the type of the international cooperation between Yemen and the United States especially the political, military and security.

4.1 Yemen's Foreign Policy under the Government of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi

President Abdurrahman Mansour Hadi carried out foreign policy to resolve Yemen's internal conflict by engaging in political relations with other countries to support its empire. Based on the theory of foreign decision-making, the foreign policy in a country is based on the rational considerations of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. The president uses various alternatives such as making political relations with Saudi Arabia. The Arabian Peninsula achieve its goal by tackling the Yemeni conflict from the Al-Houthi insurgency and seeking support for its power. President Abdurrahman Mansour Hadi conducts the basis of foreign policy with the consideration of the domestic political situations and the conditions of the Yemeni state that made President Abdurrahman Mansour Hadi consider the decision to establish a relationship with other countries.

Yemen's foreign politics in the Government of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi done by keep doing the same working relationship with other countries or organizations in the world. Foreign relations of Yemen is the relationship and policy defended Yemen with other States. Yemen became a member of the United Nations, the Arab League, the organisation of Islamic Cooperation and. In addition to that, Yemen has approved the Treaty of non-proliferation is contained and has stressed the need for making the Middle East a region free of weapons there and other weapons of mass destruction.

Yemen's foreign politics in the Government of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi is done with the goal of leveraging the power of political muster with relations with other countries in the face of Yemen's internal conflict. Political relations with other countries, namely Bangladesh, China, Arabia, Iran, India and the United States and some other countries are done as a form of foreign policy of Yemen.

The powers of the President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi not too has political policy can change the pattern of power that existed previously. Political power is still divided cannot put together by

President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. Therefore, President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi visits with other countries that could support its power in Yemen as well as resolve conflict with Yemen rebels Al Houthi.

Al Houthi is not formed from combat operations with the battle sequence and hierarchy of the organization that can be analyzed in terms of conventional military. Instead, the group emerged from the structure, processes, and values that are organic from the mountains, the countryside, and the environment that have a variety of tribes. It is important to know that Al Houthi moves to mobilize the time using principles that they have learned in their place of origin.

There are different things which can be seen from the way Al Houthi group defend itself, i.e. the placement of their leaders. Husayn Al Houthi served as commander during the first phase, with Badr al-Din took over during the second phase. The younger brother of Husayn, i.e. Abd al-Malik had taken over the leadership of the Al Houthi of the third phase of the battle and beyond have differences. The geographical location of the placement of the Al Houthi leaders having diversity in the entire conflict has ever known (Barack, 2010).

Al Houthi leaders have this kind of control areas or different control or local area leaders (LAL), or in a language, Arabs called "qa'id maydani " or field commanders. It also describes the location of the Chief Commander of Al-Houthi in the entire conflict areas (Barack, 2010). During the armed conflict, the Commander of the group have been living in remote areas that are sustainable and can inform assumptions about the internal dynamics of the group. With models such as the planning and execution of daily combat operations, LAL maintain considerable autonomy in the performance of day-to-day operations. This allowed LAL to begin the exchange of command center while simultaneously and create a command center Houthi took the decisions themselves, relying on the prestige of the private and non-violent persuasion to maintain loyalty.

Yemen's foreign politics during the reign of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi, haunted by the variety of militant groups warring with one another, among a group of Shia Al Houthi who controlled provinces in the North of Yemen, a separatist movement in the the southern region, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian peninsula, factions within the military and coupled with sympathizers of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh who stepped down from Office in Yemen the past 2011 revolution (Novandi, 2013).

The biggest trigger of this rebellion is a conflict between the South Yemen Movement with the Government of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi.

The South Yemen movement asked the party leaders and President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi out of Aden on March 1, 2015, due to South Yemen will also experience conflict. Then supporters of the Al Houthi declared unconstitutional to set up people's committees in Yemen against Saudi Arabia and United States intervention did not intervene against Yemen's internal condition.

Based on the theory of conflict of a political phenomenon associated with leadership that is a person's ability to ban other people doing destructive actions and ban was to be heard and obeyed by others. The conflict according to Simmel more accentuated as a symptom of social is inevitable someone in social interaction that includes various associative processes and dispositive converge but can be differentiated in the analysis. The cause of the conflict is the change of interest organisations, entities, groups and others. The existence of hate, discord is the main thing that caused the conflict.

The conflict between the Government of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi and prolonged rebel influenced President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi in taking foreign political policy. The decision in running foreign policy is carried out by various ways to resolve the problem and keep power in Yemen. President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi political relations external affairs with Saudi Arabia and the United States to gain support abroad in an attempt to save the rebels from Yemen then. However, this is not apart from the foreign policy of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi as political relations with Saudi Arabia and the United States.

The foreign policy of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi against countries Arabian peninsula was greeted well due to the interests of the Arab countries against Yemen. The result of the political relations of countries particularly Saudi Arabia Arabian peninsula is promising aid amounting to \$3.25 billion to Yemen. The latest effort by the countries of the Gulf and West to support the new Government of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi when he fights Al-Qaeda and other Islamist groups. The Saudi Government announced the donation at a meeting of the Friends of Yemen in Riyadh, which is marked as a vital part of the reform efforts in the poorest country in the Arabian (Peel, 2012).

According to Plano and Olton (1999), political decisions abroad is a strategy or action plan made by the decision maker of the country in the face of other Nations or another international political unit, and controlled to achieve goals specific national terminology applied in the national interest. political decisions abroad run by the Government of a country is indeed aimed to achieve the national interests of the community that he ordered through the national interests of a nation is determined by

who is in power at the time. It is explained that the foreign policy of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi does political efforts with a braid of diplomacy in order to achieve the national interests of Yemen.

The existence of aid funds from Saudi Arabia are the results after President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi of the letter cast a lot of reinforcements from Saudi Arabia that supports the Government of Yemen they build military bases that are in Yemen. There are eight (8) countries participated in the first military operation since Yemen cast a petition for help. Such assistance in the form of Saudi Arabia sent fighter planes as many as 100 units that conduct incursions with the name operation "Strom of Resolve". Then countries around the Gulf, namely Morocco, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, Jordan in the operation. In addition, Egypt also deployed a fleet of Navy and air force to help Yemen (Setiawan, 2015).

The foreign policy of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi conducted with United States political relationship with Yemen. The United States has national interests so that the purpose to control the Middle East with its effects, making the United States would deter other powers controlled the region of the Middle East. This is because the region of the Middle East is very strategic place as a place of Commerce and has a wealth of nature especially the oil that makes the United States wants its power in the Middle East region. The Middle East is a region that continues to be taken into account by the United States, including Yemen.

According to James N Rosenau, i.e. foreign policy efforts of a country through the overall attitude and its activities to overcome and gain from the external environment (Rosenau et.al, 1979). Political decisions abroad aimed to nurture and maintain the viability of a country. Further, according to Rosenau, when we assess a country's foreign policy then we will enter a broad and complex phenomenon, encompassing life internal (internal life) and the need for an external (external needs) including are internal and external life as national attributes, aspirations, culture, conflict, capabilities, institutions, and routine activity aimed at achieving and maintaining a social identity, law and geography of a country as a nation-State.

Based on the description then the foreign policy issued by President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi more leads to efforts to establish foreign relations in overcoming the conflict Yemen and Yemen's own national interests. It was done with political relations with countries that also have interests in Yemen as Saudi Arabia and the United States.

Coplin (1992: 30), in his study, stated that presidents took decisions based on the domestic political situation of other countries that engage in

political relations. Yemen's internal conditions are hit continuously by chaos and war, poverty and corruption became the consideration of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. The international context such as the involvement of the United Nations, the United States, and Saudi Arabia also influence the decision of foreign policy of President Abdurrahman Mansour Hadi. While the third base is a less developed economic situation and security situation hit by the war of Al-Houthi rebellion continues to be the basis of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi to take foreign policy decisions.

The ongoing conflict in Yemen between the government and the Al-Houthi is based on Ibn Khaldun's conflict theory because of the political phenomenon of the dissatisfaction of the service of the government that people or certain groups encountered. The corruption issue of President Ali Abdullah Salah became one of the triggers of the conflict in Yemen. Furthermore, one of the factors of conflict is the discrimination that the Shiite, Al-Houthi group faced.

Foreign policy run by President Abdurrahman Mansour Hadi was also done to meet the national interests of the Yemen to overcome the conflict with Al Houthi rebels and to maintain his power by establishing political relations with other countries. Moore (2017) explains that the application of the foreign policy in a country is a reflection of formulas, attitudes, values, and directions with specific goals to develop the progress of the state and meet the interests of the state both nationally and internationally.

4.2 Forms of Yemeni International Cooperation with the United States During the Reign of President Abdrabbuh

In the national interest the role of the State as an actor in this case the United States and Yemen that took the decision and played an important role in the international community for the influential Association in his country. Thus the importance of this because that would be a benefit for the people who live in the region. Thomas Hobbes concluded that the country is seen as the protector of the territory, population, and the typical way of life and values. So because the State is something that is essential to the life of its citizens. Without the State in ensuring the tools as well as security conditions or in advancing prosperity, people's lives so restricted (Jackson and Georg Sorensen. 2009:82). So the space owned by a nation into the control of a State.

The United States military cooperation together with Yemen in the face of terrorist groups and Al

Houthi rebels in North Yemen and South Yemen in the area of AQAP was conducting military and defence cooperation to quell the group. It can be seen from the United States and Yemen officials claim to have killed the leader of the Yemen branch of Al-Qaidah (AQAP), Saeed Al-Shihri in attack aircraft. The United States provides logistical assistance in the form of 12 soldiers who were providing training for soldiers and Arab Yemen in an attempt to weaken the movement Al Houthi.

The form of cooperation between Yemen and the United States on President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi directed at military and security cooperation. But the Association United States although not directly but in its military aggression in Yemen, there is involvement of the United States. For example, the military aggression carried out in Saudi Arabia, although the United States is not directly involved in the military aggression of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries in Yemen to fight Al Houthi group. However, the United States supports that aggression by giving logistical support and intelligence data.

The foreign politics of the United States addressed Yemen started the reign of Barack Obama who was elected President of the United States in 2009. President Obama replaced George Bush with a political policy of conducting a campaign against Al Qaeda terrorism in a different way. It is informed in a State speech in Chicago where President Obama made his speech in a restructuring in the face of threats and fix by means of soft power in applying foreign (Gita, 2012)

One of President Barack Obama's efforts with an emphasis on diplomacy in the relations with other countries and resolve the problem. Hillary Clinton as Secretary of State was often sent as a representative for United States diplomacy in resolving the security problems, strained relations back began Islamic countries as well as with the United States, expressed through propaganda against terrorism. In addition to that President, Barack Obama would improve foreign relations a better one of them finish the conflict Yemen.

The United States at the time of President Obama provides logistical support and data intelligence for military operations in Yemen. It was because Washington did not let Al Houthi and country Iran against President Yemen Yemen President, namely Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. The United States establish ties with Saudi Arabia in Yemen crisis handling.

The attitude of the United States against Yemen's foreign politics during the reign of Trump is different. Until now the Government of Donald Trump currently released policy on immigrants who are denounced by the Al Houthi group in Yemen.

Trump publishing anti-Muslim immigrant policy by banning citizens and limit the arrival of Muslims in the United States. It is done by the existence of a decree was passed that banned Muslim citizens Trump the country from Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Libya, and Yemen to come to the United States. This triggered a wave of demonstrations across the Americas (<http://internasional.kompas.com>).

Trump policy gives rise to the action of the people doing the oration and a demonstration in Portland and Los Angeles International Airport, San Francisco. The demonstration also did the action in downtown Washington d.c., Miami, and Boston with something wrong against the ban on Trump by carrying a banner and a banner reading We are All Muslim Now, Let Them In, Standing with Muslims Against Islamophobia, No Muslim's Ban and Racism (Stand with the Muslims Against Islamophobia and racism (<http://www.meforum.org/3713/gulf-states-american-support>)).

The Trump policy get resistance and censure from the group Al Houthi in Yemen that is different each other since President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. This also affects the political policies in Yemen with the President's policy Trump about Muslim immigrants (<http://www.meforum.org/3713/gulf-states-american-support>).

The United States supports the Government of Yemen to eradicate terrorism movement while Iran supported the separatist groups to secede from the country of Yemen. Since the reign of Ali Abdullah Saleh, Yemen is often hit by the protracted armed conflict between the Government with various separatist movements in both the North and South. In addition, a war between tribes as well as the feud between the military forces and the anti-Government group of Loyalist Saleh, aggravating social conditions, politics and Economics in the country Yemen.

As one of the allied countries country Yemen then United States many issued a special policy for the country Yemen in an effort to improve bilateral relations with the military exercises, military cooperation, United States citizens and rescue releasing the hostages of terrorists from different countries are being held by a group of terrorism in Yemen (Al Houthi) (Simanjuntak, 2012). A connection with the Houthi group Al terrorism Al Qaeda United States then deployed troops as much as 166 soldiers of the armed forces. It was in improving the military cooperation which consists of 10,000 military troops and there are 4,568 troops United States as well as the delivery of six warships and reconnaissance aircraft for the Navy.

Based on the theory of political decisions abroad expressed by Russet and Starr (1988), political decisions abroad has three concepts to explain the country's relationship with the occurrence and the situation outside the country, namely, first, the decision as a group of foreign political orientation (as a cluster of orientation). Political decisions abroad as a set of orientation is the guideline for decision makers to confront external conditions which demand the making of decisions and actions based on the orientation. This orientation consisted of attitudes, perceptions, and values that are elaborated from the experience of history, and circumstances that determine the strategic position of countries in international politics. Second, political decisions abroad as a set of commitments and a plan for action (as a set of commitments to and plan for action).

The foreign policy of the United States issued in the intervening in Yemen based with some policies among other countries in the region of the Middle East that become the targets of terrorism issued the Travel Advisory and Travel policy Warning as Iraq, Egypt and Iran particularly for the citizens of the United States will be visiting in the country such as terrorism targets in Afghanistan. The cooperation undertaken by Yemen during the leadership of Mansour Hadi is the field of political, military and security. The basis of United States involvement in addressing conflicts in Yemen among others 1) United States Political Interests against Yemen.

Having regard to this strategic position, the United States would like to master the region Strait of Bab El Mandeb. The United States has set four strategic importance for control of the region, namely, supporting United States military operations in Western Asia and the Indian Ocean either in peacetime or wartime, safeguard the free navigation of international through the Red Sea and the Strait of Bab El Mandeb, control the movement of the oil of the Persian Gulf to Europe and the United States, and combat the threat against regional maritime security and the region. The presence of the United States in Yemen is very helpful to continue to expand its hegemony United States come within the Middle East (Burrowes, 2015)

As stated by the United States, the mentioned national interest above is based on the classification of Donald E. Nuechterlein. National political system and economic interests of the United States are achieved through the policy of the United States. Al-Houthi group in North Yemen threatened the government of Yemen to take over the national assets if the government involved the United States in the government. The United States has calculated the profits that they might get from Yemen which

could benefit the country's economic situation (www.jakartaforum.com)

The form of cooperation between Yemen and the United States, led by President Abdurrahman Mansour, focused on the military and security cooperation. However, the United States was not directly involved in the military aggression. Some of the factors that underlie the United States in security and military engagement with Yemen are to avoid more victims of the terror in Yemen, International support, and the commitment of Yemen in combating terrorism in the country.

There are some factors underlying the United States initiating the field of security and military with Yemen, among others: (Sharp, 2015)

1. Minimize terrorist victims mainly citizens of the United States; Yemen and Saudi militant has since merged to form AQAP. There are no U.S. civilians killed by terrorist attacks in the United States transcontinental direct AQAP. However, terrorist Anwar al Awlaki, AQAP, either directly or indirectly inspire motivate 40 others to conduct terrorist attacks in the United States, such as the mass killings at Fort Hood, Texas, and bombings in Boston.
2. Minimize The Casualties The Military/Government Of The United States; The U.S. State Department has ordered the reduction of United States Government personnel from Yemen. 46 in May 2014, two officers of United States Ambassador killed two people allegedly armed Yemen trying to kidnap them.
3. Approval Of Yemen; Since President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi took over Yemen in the year 2012. President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi had allowed the United States to conduct air strikes in the region of Yemen. President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi in 2012 with an interview in the Washington Post, says that every military operation before it took place, the United States took permission from President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi.
4. International Support; The United Nations Security Council has issued three resolutions (UNSCRs 2014, 2140, and 2051), including UNSCR 2140 can drop the sanctions to anyone who threatens the stability of Yemen. United States and United Kingdom also helped form the Friends of Yemen Group, a multilateral forum from 24 countries of the related Conference was launched in January 2010 in London to raise funds for the development of Yemen and improve coordination assistance.
5. Yemen's commitment to fighting terrorism; Yemen using the issue of terrorism as a means to

secure international support and legitimacy for his administration, and the calming domestic jihadist groups when it was politically expedient to do so. Although there is a dearth of reliable polling public opinion about Yemen, anecdotal evidence suggests that cooperation with the United States often viewed unpopular, given repeated civilian casualties from air strikes, continued incarceration Yemen nationals in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and less financial support from the international community.

In the middle of very acute conflict conditions, it appears that the stability of State security should be a priority of the new Administration's leadership of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. The President-elect must be capable of embracing various elements in both the North and the South in order to get out of the prolonged chaos. For if the security stability is maintained when the new Government will be able to work optimally in restoring conditions of social, political and economic Yemen. The Yemen Government alarmed by actions done Al Houthi repressive action by the rebels began arresting demonstrators and put into prison. Repressive efforts were undertaken by the Government apparently made the friction between them increases. Diplomacy is done both to find the way of peace is always dead ends and don't get the middle way (Simanjuntak, 2013)

5 CONCLUSION

The foreign policy of Yemen in the Reign of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi with a short term of government was to attempt to fight the rebels, Al-Houthi group. The foreign policy of Yemen that run by President Abdurrahman Mansour Hadi continues to focus on the efforts to protect Yemen from the Houthi group by establishing diplomatic efforts, both in political and economic aid. President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi magnifies his effort to protect Yemen at all cost from various attacks, in doing so, To eradicate terrorism in the Middle East, Mr. President forms a relationship with the United States to conduct military training, share information, and manage the joint operation.

United States intervention in Yemen because it has its own interests against Yemen's domestic political stability. Although these countries have been benefited by the leadership of the regime of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi, Yemen's stability remains a priority to maintain the interests

of Saudi Arabia and the United States. The country looks most involved in this case are Saudi Arabia and the United States. Saudi Arabia's foreign policy tends to be a reflection of United States foreign policy. The interests of the United States in Yemen is linked to security issues in which the regime of President Ali Abdullah Saleh was one of the proponents of the policy of the War on Terrorism and has managed to balance domestic political forces including the Group- radical groups close to Al-Qaeda.

The basic foreign policy of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi because of considerations of domestic political conditions and the condition of the country so as to make Yemen President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi consider decisions to establish rapport within other countries. Foreign policy run by President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi to fight for national interests of countries of Yemen, among others, it can make the conflict Yemen with Al Houthi rebels as well as maintaining a relationship with power politics with other countries.

The basis of the interests of the United States to intervene the political interests of the United States among others against Yemen which the United States concerned with the condition of Yemen occupies a privileged position in the Arabian peninsula and Yemen against the two aquatic access importantly, the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea, the presence of the El Mandeb Strait as the South Gate of the Red Sea, where Yemen can master the main cruise routes between East and West. The United States has set four strategic interests to control area that is, the support of United States military operations in Western Asia and the Indian Ocean either in peacetime or wartime, safeguard the free international navigation in the waters of the Red Sea and the Strait of Bab El Mandeb, control the movement of the oil of the Persian Gulf to the region of Europe and the United States, and combat the threat against regional maritime security and the region.

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