

Country: South Yemen

Years: 1967-1968

Leader: Al-Shaabi

Ideology: Leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies leader's party as NLF. *Middle Eastern Studies* identifies al-Shaabi's party as National Liberation Front (NLF): "The NLF's leaders and founder, Qahtan al-Shaabi...". Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. Glosemeyer (2001) notes that "the predominantly rural-based, leftist, and militant National Liberation Front (NLF) gained dominance... [starting] in the 1950s."

Years: 1969-1977

Leader: Ali Rubayyi

Ideology: Leftist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies leader's party as NLF from 1969-1974 and UPONF from 1975-1977. Glosemeyer (2001) identifies NLF as leftist, noting that "the predominantly rural-based, leftist, and militant National Liberation Front (NLF) gained dominance... [starting] in the 1950s... [and] eventually, in 1978 the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) sprang from the NLF."

Years: 1978-1979

Leader: Abdulfattah Ismail

Ideology: Leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies leader's party as HIY. CHISOLS notes in their coding "The UPONF became the Hizb al Ishtiraki al Yaman (HIY) (also Yemeni Socialist Party - YSP)". *MERIP Reports* identifies al-Jawfi's party as National Front of Democratic Yemen (NDF): "Abdul Fattah Ismail, the Secretary General of the Political Organization of the National Front of Democratic Yemen." *The World Today* identifies NDF as left: "This process of strengthening of the state, and defeat of the left-wing National Democratic Front (NDF), however, has been offset by a serious economic problem." Glosemeyer (2001) identifies YSP as leftist, noting that "the predominantly rural-based, leftist, and militant National Liberation Front (NLF) gained dominance... [starting] in the 1950s... [and] eventually, in 1978 the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) sprang from the NLF." Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist.

Years: 1980-1985

Leader: Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasni

Ideology: Leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies leader party as YSP from 1980-1981 and HIY from 1982-1985). CHISOLS notes in their coding “The UPONF became the Hizb al Ishtiraki al Yaman (HIY) (also Yemeni Socialist Party - YSP)”. *MERIP Middle East Report* identifies al-Hasni’s party as Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP): “Ali Nasir was chosen to succeed Abd al-Fattah Ismail as president of South Yemen in 1980... As Prime Minister of the PDRY and secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP)...” *Middle East Journal* identifies YSP as left: “the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party – the Yemeni Social Party.” Glosemeyer (2001) identifies YSP as leftist, noting that “the predominantly rural-based, leftist, and militant National Liberation Front (NLF) gained dominance... [starting] in the 1950s... [and] eventually, in 1978 the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) sprang from the NLF.” Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist.

Years: 1986-1989

Leader: Attas

Ideology: Leftist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies leader party as HIY. Glosemeyer (2001) notes “In January 1986 fights between different factions of the YSP culminated in a bloody civil war” and notes that YSP is leftist “the predominantly rural-based, leftist, and militant National Liberation Front (NLF) gained dominance... [starting] in the 1950s... [and] eventually, in 1978 the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) sprang from the NLF.” Schlager et al. (2006) write “by 1967, British troops withdrew, the federation of south Arabia fell, and the Marxist NLF eliminated its FLOSY rivals. The NLF declared the area independent on November 30, 1967, and renamed it the People’s Republic of South Yemen. In June 1969 a radical sector of the NLF took power and changed the country’s name on December 1, 1970, to the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). In the PDRY, all political parties were folded into the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), which became the country’s only legal party.”

References:

Manzano, Dulce. 2017. *Bringing Down the Educational Wall: Political Regimes, Ideology, and the Expansion of Education*. Cambridge)

Glosemeyer, Iris. "Yemen." In *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook: Volume I: Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia*, edited by Dieter

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