

Country: South Yemen

Year: 1967-1968

Head of government: Qahtan Muhammad al-Shaabi

Ideology: Leftist

Description: World Statesmen (2020), Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) identify Qahtan Muhammad al-Shaabi instead of Salihal-Awadli as head of government on December 31, 1967. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government'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-Shaab". World Statesment (2020) identifies head of government's part as NLF. 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." Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist.

Years: 1969-1977

Leader: Ali Rubayyi

Ideology: Leftist

Description: World Statesmen (2020), Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) identify Ali Rubayyi instead of Muhammad Ali Haitham as head of government on December 31, 1969 and 1970. World Statesmen (2020), Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) also identify Ali Rubayyi instead of Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasni as head of government on December 31, 1971 through December 31st, 1978. World Statesment (2020) identifies head of government's part as NLF. CHISOLS identifies party as NLF from 1969-1974 and UPONF from 1975-1977. Glosemeyer (2001) identifies NLF and 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.

Year: 1978-1979

Head of government: Abdul fattah Ismail Ali al-Jawfi

Ideology: Left

Description: World Statesmen (2020), Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) identify Abdulfattah Ismail Ali al-Jawfi instead of Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasni as head of government on December 31, 1967. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as HIY. World Statesmen (2020) identifies party as HIY. CHISOLS notes that "The UPONF became the Hizb al Ishtiraki al Yaman (HIY) (also Yemeni Socialist Party - YSP)". 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.” *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.”

Years: 1980-1985

Head of government: Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasni

Ideology: Left

Description: World Statesmen (2020) and Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) identify Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasni instead of Salem Saleh as head of government from December 31, 1982 to December 31, 1984. Moreover, World Statesmen (2020) and Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) identify Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasni instead of Abdulfattah Ismail Ali al-Jawfi as head of government from December 31, 1985. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. *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.” Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist.

Years: 1986-1989

Head of government: Haidar Abu Bakr al-Attas

Ideology: Left

Description: World Statesmen (2020), Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) identify Haidar Abu Bakr al-Attas instead of Ali Salim al-Baidh as head of government from December 31, 1986 to December 31, 1989. 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.” Rulers (2021) writes “The assassination of Hamadi in 1977 and of his successor, Ahmad al-Ghashmi, the following year resulted in Saleh's own elevation to the presidency in 1978. The country's relationship with neighbouring Yemen (Aden), the only avowed Marxist state in the Arab world, remained volatile. He favoured unification and pursued this aim through a variety of means. The two governments signed at least two unity treaties during the 1970s and '80s but failed to implement them

as sporadic border fighting persisted. Ultimately, it was an economic breakthrough that set the course toward political reunification. He enlisted Aden's support for the establishment of a joint oil enterprise, thus laying the administrative groundwork for a full-scale merger." 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."

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