

SECRET  
328/GS

Country Profile

# Yemen (Aden)

July 1973

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

SECRET

## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY PUBLICATIONS

The basic unit of the NIS is the *General Survey*, which is now published in a bound-by-chapter format so that topics of greater perishability can be updated on an individual basis. These chapters—Country Profile, The Society, Government and Politics, The Economy, Military Geography, Transportation and Telecommunications, Armed Forces, Science, and Intelligence and Security, provide the primary NIS coverage. Some chapters, particularly Science and Intelligence and Security, that are not pertinent to all countries, are produced selectively. For small countries requiring only minimal NIS treatment, the *General Survey* coverage may be bound into one volume.

Supplementing the *General Survey* is the *NIS Basic Intelligence Factbook*, a ready reference publication that semiannually updates key statistical data found in the Survey. An unclassified edition of the factbook omits some details on the economy, the defense forces, and the intelligence and security organizations.

Although detailed sections on many topics were part of the NIS Program, production of these sections has been phased out. Those previously produced will continue to be available as long as the major portion of the study is considered valid.

A quarterly listing of all active NIS units is published in the *Inventory of Available NIS Publications*, which is also bound into the concurrent classified Factbook. The Inventory lists all NIS units by area name and number and includes classification and date of issue; it thus facilitates the ordering of NIS units as well as their filing, cataloging, and utilization.

Initial dissemination, additional copies of NIS units, or separate chapters of the *General Surveys* can be obtained directly or through liaison channels from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The *General Survey* is prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency under the general direction of the NIS Committee. It is coordinated, edited, published, and disseminated by the Central Intelligence Agency.

### WARNING

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States, within the meaning of title 18, sections 793 and 794 of the US code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

CLASSIFIED BY 019641. EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF E. O. 11652 EXEMPTION CATEGORIES 5B (1), (2), (3). DECLASSIFIED ONLY ON APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

**WARNING**

The NIS is National Intelligence and may not be released or shown to representatives of any foreign government or international body except by specific authorization of the Director of Central Intelligence in accordance with the provisions of National Security Council Intelligence Directive No. 1.

For NIS containing unclassified material, however, the portions so marked may be made available for official purposes to foreign nationals and nongovernment personnel provided no attribution is made to National Intelligence or the National Intelligence Survey.

Subsections and graphics are individually classified according to content. Classification/control designations are:

- (U/OU) . . . Unclassified/For Official Use Only
- (C) . . . . . Confidential
- (S) . . . . . Secret

## GENERAL SURVEY CHAPTERS

**COUNTRY PROFILE** Integrated perspective of the subject country • Chronology • Area Brief • Summary Map

**THE SOCIETY** Structure and characteristics of the society • Population • Work opportunities and conditions • Health • Living conditions and social problems • Religion • Education • Artistic expression • Public information

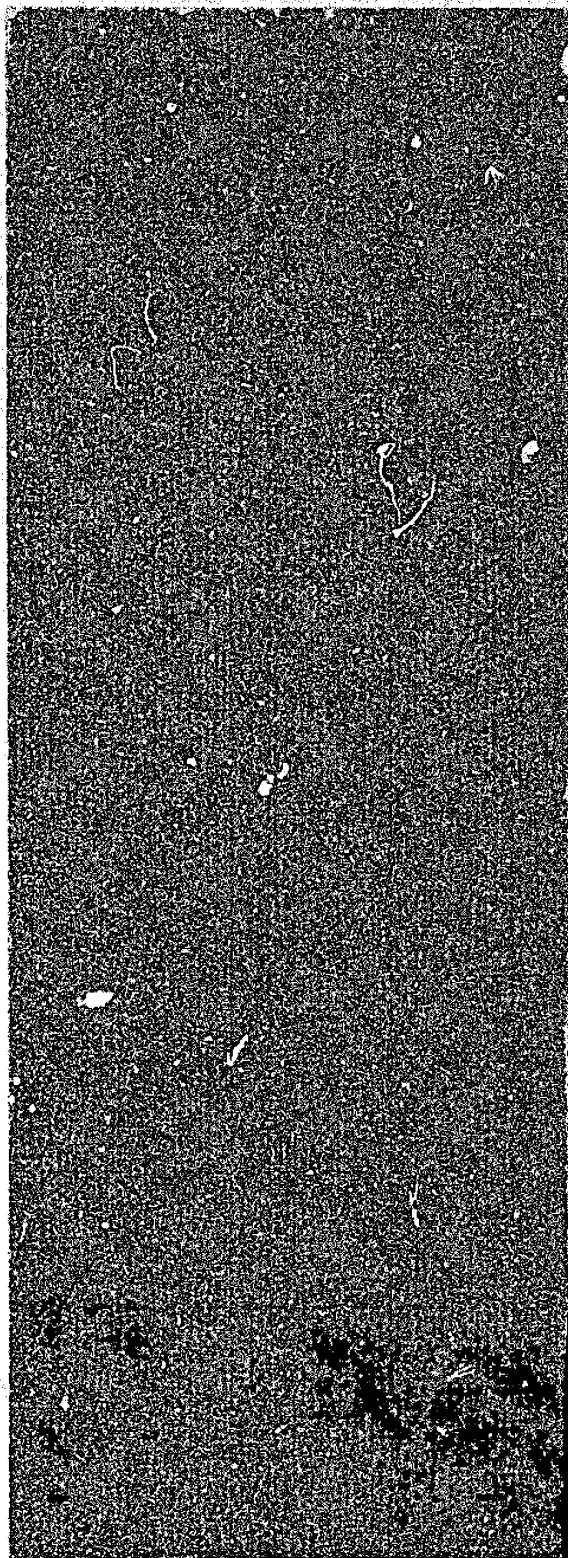
**GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS** Structure and functioning of the government • Political dynamics • National policies • Threats to stability • The police • Intelligence and security • Countersubversion and counterinsurgency capabilities

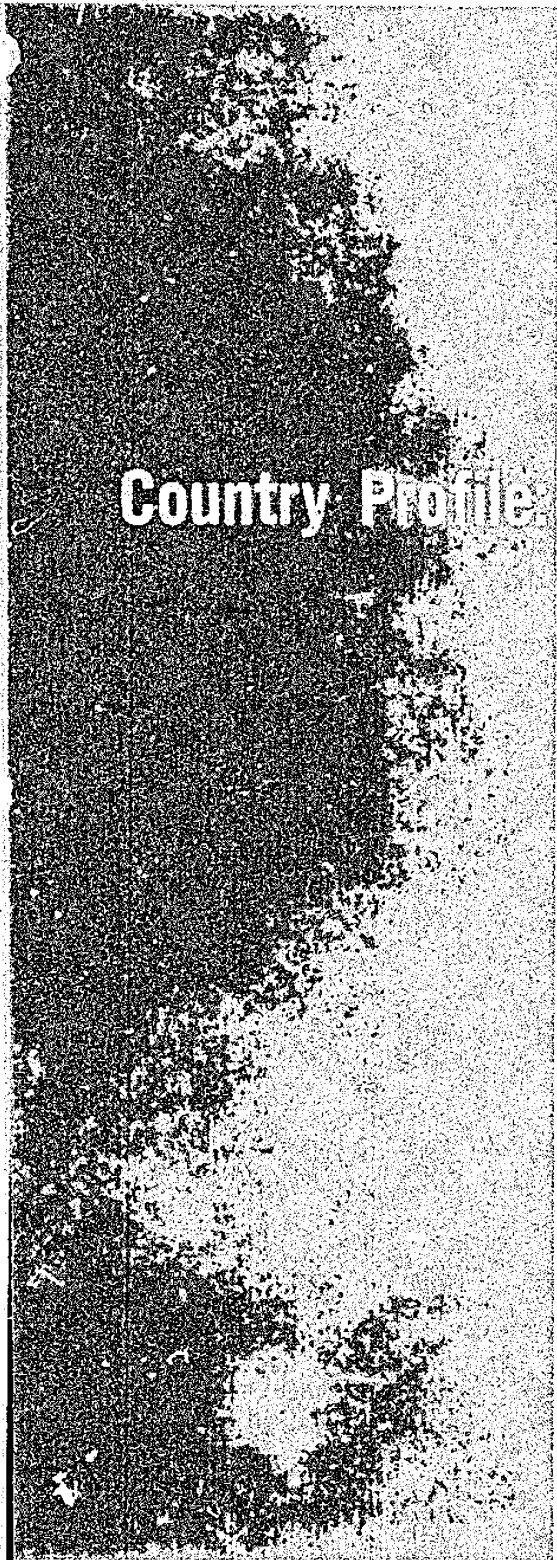
**THE ECONOMY** Economic appraisal • Structure of the economy—agriculture, fisheries, fuels and power, metals and minerals, manufacturing and construction, domestic trade • Economic policy and development • International economic relations

**TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS** Appraisal of systems • Strategic mobility • Highways • Pipelines • Ports • Merchant marine • Civil air • Airfields • Telecommunications

**MILITARY GEOGRAPHY** Topography and climate • Military geographic regions • Strategic area • Internal routes • Approaches: land, sea, air

**ARMED FORCES** The defense establishment • Joint activities • Army • Navy • Air forces • Paramilitary





**Country Profile**

**YEMEN (ADEN)**

**The Arab Fariah** ..... 1

The Long Downward Slide • Exporting the Revolution • Two Different Worlds • The Rocky Path Ahead

**Chronology** ..... 7

**Area Brief** ..... 8

**Summary Map** ..... follows 8

*This Country profile was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency. Research was substantially completed by April 1973.*

SECRET



## The Arab Pariah

For centuries the remote location of Yemen (Aden)<sup>1</sup> on the southwestern fringe of the Arabian Peninsula kept it apart from the mainstream of developments in the Arab world. Today its isolation stems from the espousal by its governing National Front of a shrill, leftist political extremism that it is attempting to export to the other Arab states. (U/OU)

Yemen (Aden) exists in a harsh and hostile environment. Although the country is slightly larger than the state of Oregon, only about 1% of its land is arable. Cultivation of crops is limited to oases, scattered areas in old riverbeds, spots where water can be drawn from wells or cisterns, and in the valley area known as the Hadhramaut. Vegetation generally is sparse, with some scrub and dwarf trees growing at higher elevations. (U/OU)

Geographically the country can be divided into four regions: the coastal plain, the southwestern highlands, the eastern plateau, and the northern desert. The plain stretches along the coast for some 700 miles, varying in width from 1 mile to almost 30. Its length is broken by alluvial fans, deposits of dry riverbeds or wadies; in the eastern portion there are lava flows from extinct volcanoes. Farther inland in the western part of the country there is a mountainous region, which reaches elevations of 8,000 feet, cut by deep valleys and

wadies. East of the dissected mountains is a high plateau divided by a great valley known since antiquity as the Hadhramaut. The broad upper and middle parts of this valley contain relatively fertile alluvium deposited by floodwaters, making the area one of the few places in Yemen (Aden) capable of supporting agriculture. The lower part of the valley, which turns south to the coast and the Indian Ocean, is barren and uninhabitable. North of the Hadhramaut is the desert region, an extension of the great Rub 'al-Khali ("the Empty Quarter") of Saudi Arabia. (U/OU)

<sup>1</sup>Throughout this General Survey the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.) is known as Yemen (Aden) to distinguish the country from its northern neighbor, the Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.) or Yemen (San'a'). The government of Yemen (Aden) in the Survey is called the P.D.R.Y., and the people are known as Yemenis.

Historically, the southern edge of the Arabian Peninsula, now divided into the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic, was broken into tribal states. The present division of the area dates from 1839 when the British captured Aden, subsequently established treaty relationships with nearby tribal states, and in 1963 formed the Federation of South Arabia. At the time of independence in November 1967, the country was called the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, but the name was changed to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen when the constitution was promulgated in November 1970.



## The Long Downward Slide (s)

In ancient times, the southern portion of the Arabian Peninsula, a source of highly prized frankincense, myrrh, and spices, traded with the centers of civilization scattered around the eastern littoral of the Mediterranean. As Egypt, Greece, Babylon, and Persia sought these spices, a number of kingdoms arose in the area that is now occupied by Yemen (Aden) and Yemen (San'a')<sup>2</sup>. The earliest such state—dating from the 14th century B.C.—was the Minaean Kingdom, which extended as far north as the present border between Jordan and Saudi Arabia and as far east as the Iraqi—Saudi Arabian border. The Minaeans were overthrown about 1000 B.C. by a Semitic people, the Sabaeans, whose Kingdom of Saba reached even greater heights of power than did the Minaean empire. A people with a high level of culture, the Sabaeans left numerous monuments and inscriptions scattered throughout Yemen; the wealth of the monarchy is illustrated by the quantities of gold, spices, precious stones, and wood that Sheba, one of the Sabaean queens, gave to Solomon, according to the First Book of Kings in the Bible. Like their predecessors, the

<sup>2</sup>For discrepancies on place names see the list of names on the apron of the Summary Map and the map itself.

Sabaeans were also driven from power in the first century B.C. by the Himyarites, whose state endured until the beginning of the sixth century A.D.

There were never again any great empires in Yemen. Persians conquered the area early in the seventh century and converted the Yemenis to Islam. The area settled into obscurity as a backwater region of an empire centered in Damascus and Baghdad. Isolation increased when the adherents of a heterodox sect of Islam came to power in 897 in San'a'. The southern Yemenis followed another school of religious thought, and this difference became a basic factor dividing the petty tribal states and sultanates of Yemen (Aden) from those of the north. Despite the occasional conquest of the area by other Arab dynasties, isolation continued even after the British entered Aden and until the beginning of the present century.

The modern history of Yemen (Aden) begins with the seizure of the village of Aden in 1839 by Great Britain as an outpost to protect its empire in India. The growing importance of Aden as a bunkering port and naval station led the British to attempt to extend their control farther into the hinterland, but for years most of the area remained remote from outside influences. By the 1930's, however, all of the various petty sultanates became British protectorates, and during the next 20 years the British attempted to increase their influence by the signing of supplemental treaties granting them informal administrative powers. After World War II, as various national liberation movements led their countries to independence from the United Kingdom, London was faced with increased pressure from the Arab world to turn over political power to indigenous elements.

Because many of the small principalities in the south had been independent since the 18th century, the British Government rejected the stand of the Yemen (San'a') Government that Aden and the surrounding area was "occupied Yemeni territory" and should be returned to its control. The British decided instead to create a unitary state to replace the existing patchwork of protectorates and then to give the new state its independence. Two early moves in this direction, one in 1959 and the other in 1963, proved to be abortive largely because they involved only Aden and the protectorates in the western part of the country.

In Aden itself the British were confronted with nationalist terrorism. Although willing to grant the area political independence, London wanted to maintain a naval and military presence in Aden and, in addition, the right, through a defense treaty, of sending



its troops into the rest of the country at any time. The conservative ruling group in Aden was amenable to the British demands, especially since the British presence would serve to support their position. The nationalists, however, completely rejected the British proposals and demanded an immediate pullout of British forces. In October 1963, following continued British refusal to deal with them, the nationalists launched a terrorist campaign to drive the British out of Aden and the protectorates. During the next few years there was a steady increase in violence as the nationalists fought a guerrilla war against not only the British-sponsored Federation of South Arabia Government but also the regular British Army troops who had been sent to help quell the insurgency.

The situation changed radically in 1966 when London announced, as part of a general policy decision, that it would withdraw all British military forces from areas east of Suez and that British troops would be out of Aden by the beginning of 1969. The decision intensified the struggle between the nationalists and the

leaders of the federation government although both sides were internally racked by factional fighting. The position of the government began to deteriorate drastically in mid-1967, following a mutiny in the federation army and the Aden police force. British forces then took over the task of preserving law and order in Aden; the government's inability to maintain internal security elsewhere resulted in the dissipation of whatever authority it had outside of the capital. Britain then finally attempted in earnest to negotiate with the nationalists. Its moves, however, were rebuffed until London announced that it would pull its troops out of Aden in November 1967. The declaration precipitated a final struggle for power, this time between rival nationalist groups. In mid-November, the faction that has since become known as the National Front (NF) emerged victorious. Following negotiations between the United Kingdom and NF leaders in Geneva, British troops withdrew from Aden, and on 30 November 1967 an independent republic came into being.

## Exporting the Revolution (s)



Soon after coming to power, the National Front began to regard itself as a member of the socialist camp and took a strongly pro-Communist and anti-Western stance in international affairs, based on the belief that the West in general and the United States in particular was bent on subverting the P.D.R.Y. and the rest of the Arab world. This view gained wide support during the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war, when the United States was charged with giving the Israelis direct military assistance in their defeat of the Egyp-

tian and Syrian armed forces. Diplomatic relations with the United States, shaky from the beginning because of the P.D.R.Y.'s attitude, were finally broken in October 1969 and as of mid-1973 had not been restored. The P.D.R.Y.'s relations with Communist countries have probably not been as close as the NF might wish, but it does receive substantial aid from them. The Soviet Union has been a close ally, and the government depends heavily on Moscow for military and economic assistance. Despite these Soviet ties,

regard for the People's Republic of China is high, and the Chinese have reciprocated with economic aid.

The leaning toward Peking is evident in the P.D.R.Y.'s domestic policies. Following the Chinese dictum that the peasant is the mainspring of the revolution, the government has focused most of its programs on the peasantry. In 1970 all of the land that belonged to the former rulers of the petty states was expropriated and distributed to peasants. The following year, President Salim Rubay'i 'Ali instigated a series of peasant uprisings which resulted in the seizure of property from landowners, homeowners, and small businessmen throughout the country. More recently, the NF's fifth party congress, which was held in March 1972, called for the formation of peasant federations and agricultural councils, the enactment of an agrarian reform law, and a reaffirmation by the government of its intention to develop state and cooperative farms in the country. A number of the so-called peasant cooperatives are already in existence in rural areas, and a "Lenin cotton farm" has been established.

It is not so much the NF's professed alignment with the socialist camp, or even its domestic policies, that have led to its political isolation in the Arab world; it is the P.D.R.Y.'s zeal in trying to carry out Chairman Mao's call for socialist states to export revolution. The P.D.R.Y. has alienated most of the rulers of the various small Arab states in the Persian Gulf by providing extensive support to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf (PFLOAG), a clandestine Marxist-oriented subversive group whose aim is to overthrow all of the existing governments in the area. Within Oman, the organization is leading an insurgency campaign in the province of Dhofar, the Omani province which lies on the eastern border of Yemen (Aden). The P.D.R.Y. has allowed PFLOAG to establish bases and training camps and also to carry out operations from Yemeni territory.

A number of Arab states are also hostile to the P.D.R.Y. because of its support of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), one of the most radical of the various fedayeen organizations. The PFLP has called for the overthrow of all Arab governments (with the exception of the P.D.R.Y. regime) as a prerequisite for a successful war against Israel. Jordan, which fought a civil war with Palestinians in 1970 and is opposed to strengthening the fedayeen organizations, is especially hostile to the P.D.R.Y.

The P.D.R.Y.'s dispute with the Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.) aggravated further the estrangement between the P.D.R.Y. and other Arab states.

Shortly after Yemen (Aden) became independent, the governments of both Yemens declared that they considered themselves to be one nation, but they have failed to agree on the ideological orientation of a unified government. Although the northern republic has four times the population of Yemen (Aden) and by any measure is the wealthier of the two, the NF is unwilling to take a secondary role. Tension has mounted between the countries, and subversive activities have been carried out by both sides. When the fighting in 1972 threatened to escalate into a full-scale war, the Arab League pressured the combatants to agree to arbitration of their differences. As a result of these negotiations, both countries agreed to unite by October 1973. As optimistically envisioned in the agreement, the new state is to have one executive and one legislature under a single constitution.

As a result of the P.D.R.Y.'s interference in the affairs of other countries of the Arabian Peninsula, Saudi Arabia has become its most determined adversary. There were border clashes between the two countries in 1969, and although the Saudis have not directly acted against the Aden government, they have financially and materially assisted P.D.R.Y. dissidents who operate from bases in the Y.A.R. and Saudi Arabia. The various Saudi-supported dissidents who have been engaged in cross-border operations against the P.D.R.Y. are united only in their opposition to the NF regime. Some of the more determined dissidents are themselves former members of the NF who fled Yemen (Aden) in 1969 and 1970 after being purged from their positions in the party, while others are members of nationalist organizations that lost out to the NF during the battle for independence. Still others are supporters of the former rulers of the petty states that were integrated into Yemen (Aden) in 1967. The antipathy these groups have for each other has hampered their campaign against the NF and made their efforts largely ineffectual. When the precarious alliance of these anti-NF groups was on the verge of breaking up in mid-1972, it was Saudi pressure that caused them to put aside their differences.

Although the Saudi-orchestrated insurgency campaign has not posed a serious military or political threat to the P.D.R.Y., it has had economic repercussions. The Aden government has had to divert funds from development projects to the military budget in order to shore up its defenses along the borders with both the Y.A.R. and Saudi Arabia. This pressure operates on an economy which has been shaky ever since the revolutionary government came to power. Most of the government's economic ills relate

to Aden's declining role as an entrepot—supplying ships with oil from the British Petroleum Company refinery in a once thriving bunkering trade and acting as the financial and service center for most of southern Arabia and the Horn of Africa. Since the Suez Canal was closed during the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war, these activities have slipped sharply; most ships now bypass Aden on their passage around South Africa. The withdrawal of British military forces in November 1967 dealt another serious economic blow, for many of Aden's residents derived their livelihood from services

provided for the British. The decline of the port has also been accelerated by the nationalization of private shops, fishing vessels, and small businesses during 1972. Many businessmen who were not citizens simply abandoned their businesses, and some areas of Aden have the appearance of ghost towns. The one bright spot in the economy is the continued operation of the British Petroleum Company refinery in Aden, which accounts for nearly three-fourths of the value of the P.D.R.Y.'s industrial output.

### Two Different Worlds (c)



*Aden harbor*



*coastal village*

The economic difficulties of the central government have not greatly affected the country as a whole, for only Aden and the P.D.R.Y.'s few other cities have the trappings of a modern economic system. The economy of rural areas consists largely of subsistence farming and nomadic grazing. What trade there is usually is carried out on a barter level.

The marked contrast between Aden and the rural areas is also evident in the society. The population of Aden, having been influenced by the British, is relatively well educated and cosmopolitan compared to the rural population which is illiterate and conservative. Urban residents of the Hadhramaut form the most sophisticated community outside Aden.

Most Yemenis are Arab, tribal, or of tribal origin, and Muslim, but society is neither homogeneous or politically unified. The extended family and the tribal

system are the basis of the social organization of the country; priority is traditionally given to these interests to the exclusion of others.

One of the byproducts of tribalism, reinforced by the physical character of the country, has been the problem of provincialism. Both geographically and historically, various sections of southern Yemen have had little contact with each other. Historically, the Hadhramis, for example, sought work in East Asia, Africa, or Saudi Arabia, not in Aden. By maintaining the various petty rulers in power during their century and quarter of administration, the British did little to change the situation. Thus already burdened by a tradition of tribal independence and a contempt of central authority, the government must now attempt to weld the various areas of the country into a modern nation-state.

## The Rocky Path Ahead (s)



Despite the basically conservative nature of Yemeni society, the NF has been able to make some social changes. The class structure of the country has been substantially modified in the past 6 years. The almost feudal system of sultans, emirs, and sheikhs who ruled in the various petty-states has been broken down by the government's expropriation of land, and the policy of distributing land to the peasants has had an important leveling effect. Changes in personal family matters, such as divorce and the status of women, will be slow in coming because of pervasive influence of the Islamic religion. Attempts to grant female equality have been opposed by antigovernment groups.

Internal dissidence is not likely to be a real threat to the central government. Although there were a number of uprisings in rural areas in the late 1960's during the government's land reform, the P.D.R.Y. Army has maintained government control throughout the country. The foreign-sponsored insurgency campaign has not threatened the NF regime either. The anti-NF forces are divided and will probably continue to be for some time to come because of the desire of each group to monopolize political power for itself, if and when the NF is overthrown. What changes of government that do occur, therefore, are likely to come from within the NF itself.

Almost from the day the party came to power in 1967, its leadership has been the object of warring factions. One bone of contention has been whether the party should look to Peking or Moscow for ideological

leadership. Moreover, some party members seek an even more active campaign to subvert the Y.A.R. Government, while others would prefer negotiating the differences between the two countries. There has also been a struggle for power between those who advocate even more radical domestic policies than have been carried out and the "pragmatists" who seek a go-slow attitude. The NF as a result has been torn by a series of intraparty conflicts. Most leaders have maintained some base of power during these seesaw struggles, and it therefore seems likely that the NF will continue to be in disarray for the foreseeable future.

Although the P.D.R.Y. has pledged itself to union with the neighboring Yemen Arab Republic by October 1973, this seems to be an illusory and largely unattainable goal. An unbridgeable ideological gap exists between the conservative government in Sana'a and Aden's Marxist regime, and even within the NF there is considerable divergence as to how the merger should be implemented. Economically there is little to be gained by unification, since the economies of the two countries are not complementary. The principal economic advantages of the merger would appear to be the saving of funds now spent on border warfare and the improved prospects for increased foreign assistance if peace prevails.

## Chronology (u/ou)

1839

Aden is captured by the British; various southern Arabian Peninsula sheikhdoms sign treaties which grant conduct of their foreign affairs to the United Kingdom in return for pledges of defense.

1937

Aden becomes a British Crown Colony directly under the Colonial Office; various sheikhdoms sign treaties accepting British advice on internal administration.

1963

January

The Federation of South Arabia is inaugurated, made up of Aden and Protectorate of South Arabia sheikhdoms opting for membership.

October

The National Liberation Front (NLF) revolution breaks out against the British.

1967

November

The People's Republic of South Yemen becomes independent.

1969

June

President Sha'bi is replaced by a five-member Presidential Council in a coup by NLF leftists led by NLF Secretary General 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il; Salim Rubay'i 'Ali becomes Presidential Council chairman.

December

NLF name is changed to National Front (NF), on the theory that the "liberation" had already been accomplished.

1970

November

Constitution is promulgated, and the country's name is changed to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.).

1971

President 'Ali begins implementing Maoist policies and begins for the first time to assert his authority in an ultimately successful power struggle with NF Secretary General Isma'il.

August

Cabinet shakeup results in the replacement of Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali Haytham by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani.

1972

March

Fifth NF party congress further assures the ascendancy of President 'Ali's NF faction over the faction led by Isma'il.

October

After years of sporadic border warfare with the Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.), and immediately following a major flareup in September and October, the P.D.R.Y. and the Y.A.R. sign an agreement providing for unification within 1 year.

SECRET

## Area Brief

### LAND: (U/OU)

**Size:** 111,000 sq. mi.

**Use:** Only about 1% arable (of which less than half cultivated)

### PEOPLE: (U/OU)

**Population:** 1,555,000

**Ethnic composition:** Mostly Arab with predominantly patriarchal tribal organization; in the coastal area also Indians, Africans, Malays, Somalis

**Religion:** Islam; predominantly Sunni

**Health and sanitation:** Poor and rudimentary

**Literacy:** Probably no higher than 10%; Aden 35% (est.)

**Language:** Arabic

### GOVERNMENT: (U/OU)

**Legal name:** People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

**Type:** Republic

**Capital:** Aden

**Political subdivisions:** 6 provinces

**Legal system:** 1970 constitution provides for Supreme People's Court as highest judicial organ; no constitutional provision for Sharia court system but still functioning

**Branches:** Headed by Presidential Council, elected by People's Supreme Council (PSC); 1970 Constitution provides for elected PSC, but elections not yet held; Presidential Council, PSC, and Council of Ministers controlled by single legal political party, NF

**Government leaders:** Chairman of Presidential Council, Salim Rubay'i 'Ali; Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammed al-Hasani; NF Secretary General 'Abd Al-Fattah Isma'il

**Political parties and leaders:** National Front (NF), only legal party; Communist Party and Ba'ath Party allowed to operate and given representation in government, but both of minor significance

**Member of:** U.N.

### ECONOMY: (S)

**GNP:** \$160 million (1972); about \$160 per capita

**Agriculture:** (All outside of Aden) cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, *qat*, tobacco, and livestock; growing fishing industry; large amounts of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

**Major industries:** Petroleum refinery (operates on imported crude) production 3.1 million long tons, annual capacity 8.5 million tons; also shipbuilding and repair and some consumer goods production

**Exports:** \$113 million (f.o.b., 1971)

**Imports:** \$169 million (c.i.f., 1971)

**Electric power:** 128,000 kw. capacity (1971); 378 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 250 kw.-hr. per capita

**Major trade partners:** Yemen (San'a'), United Kingdom; some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exported mainly to United Kingdom, Australia, and Japan

**Aid:** U.S. economic aid FY59-71, \$43 million; international organizations since FY64, \$9.4 million; \$106 million economic aid extended by Communist countries through December 1971, only \$11 million has been drawn down; \$27 million military aid has been extended by U.S.S.R., of which \$15 million has been drawn down

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Yemeni dinar = US\$2.61

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

### COMMUNICATIONS: (C)

**Railroads:** None

**Highways:** 3,300 mi.; 200 mi. bituminous treated, 180 mi. crushed stone and gravel, rest unsurfaced roads and desert tracks

**Pipelines:** 20 miles refined products

**Ports:** 2 major (Aden, Al Mukalla), several insignificant minor ports

**Merchant marine:** 7 cargo ship (1,000 g.r.t. or over) totaling 1,581 g.r.t. or 2,565 d.w.t.

**Civil air:** 7 major transports

**Airfields:** 82 usable; 2 have runways of 8,000-11,999 ft., 41 have runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 have permanent-surface runways; 55 sites, 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** Small system of open-wire cable, and radiocommunication stations; only center Aden; 9,000 telephones; 250,000 radio and 25,500 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 3 TV stations; 4 submarine cables

### ARMED FORCES: (S)

**Personnel:** Army, 12,000; Navy, 300 (est.); Air Force, 235 (est.); Paramilitary Forces, 12,000-17,000

**Major ground units:** 6 infantry brigades; armor units, artillery units

**Ships:** 2 subchasers, 7 landing craft, 3 inshore minesweepers, 1 fireboat

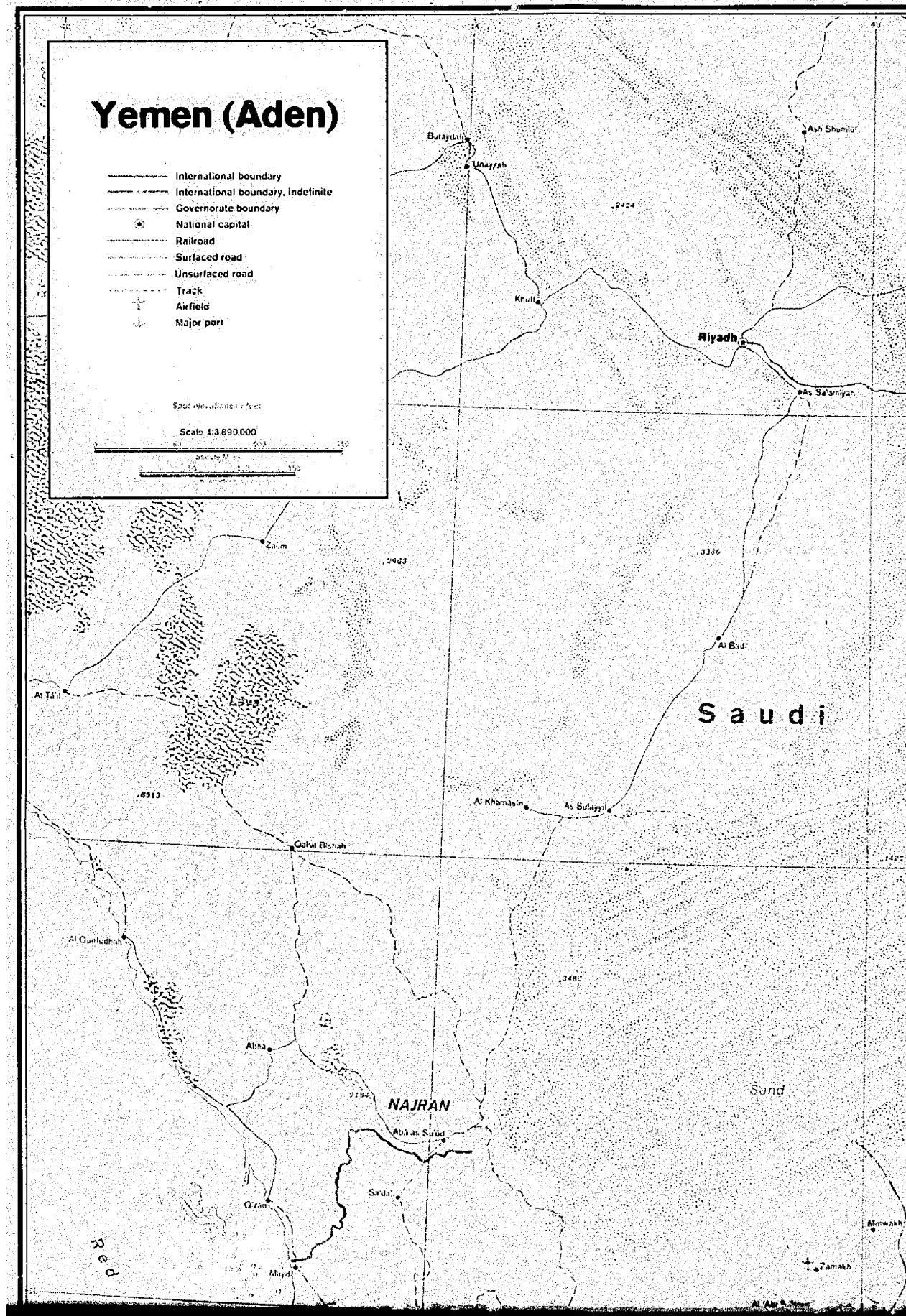
**Aircraft:** 32 including 28 jet, 5 turboprop, 7 prop, 12 helicopter

**Supply:** Dependent on foreign sources for material

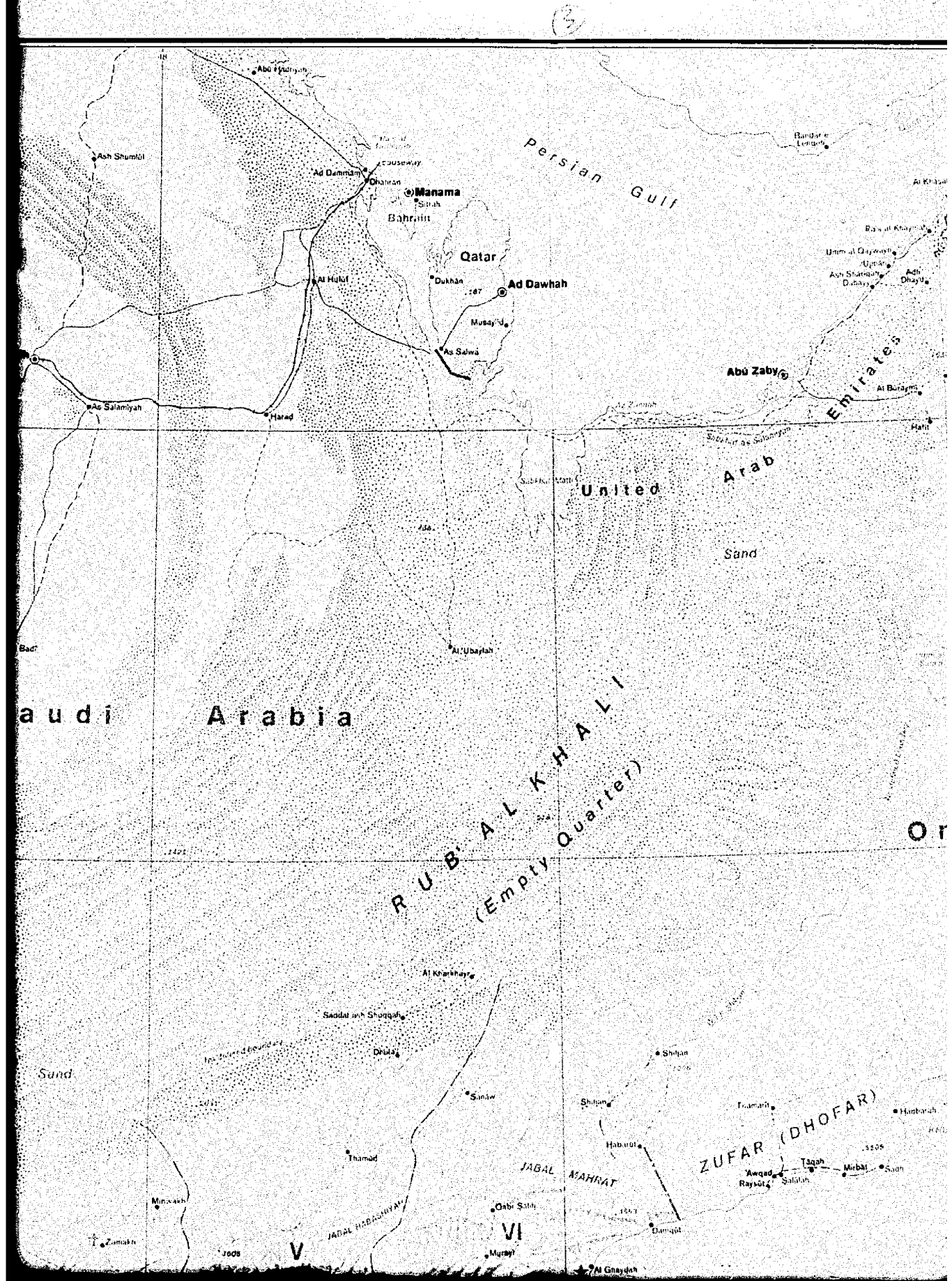


Places and features referred to in this General Survey (u/ou)

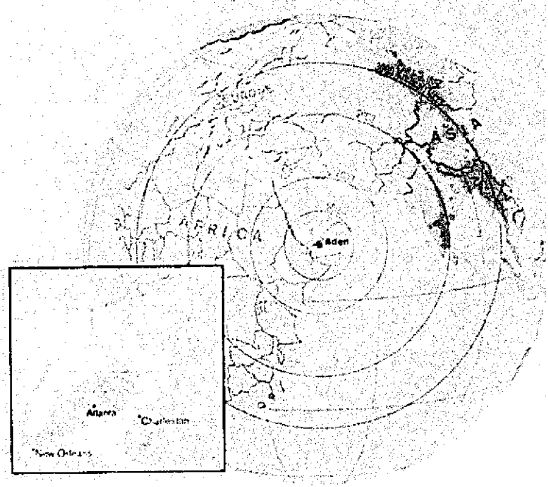
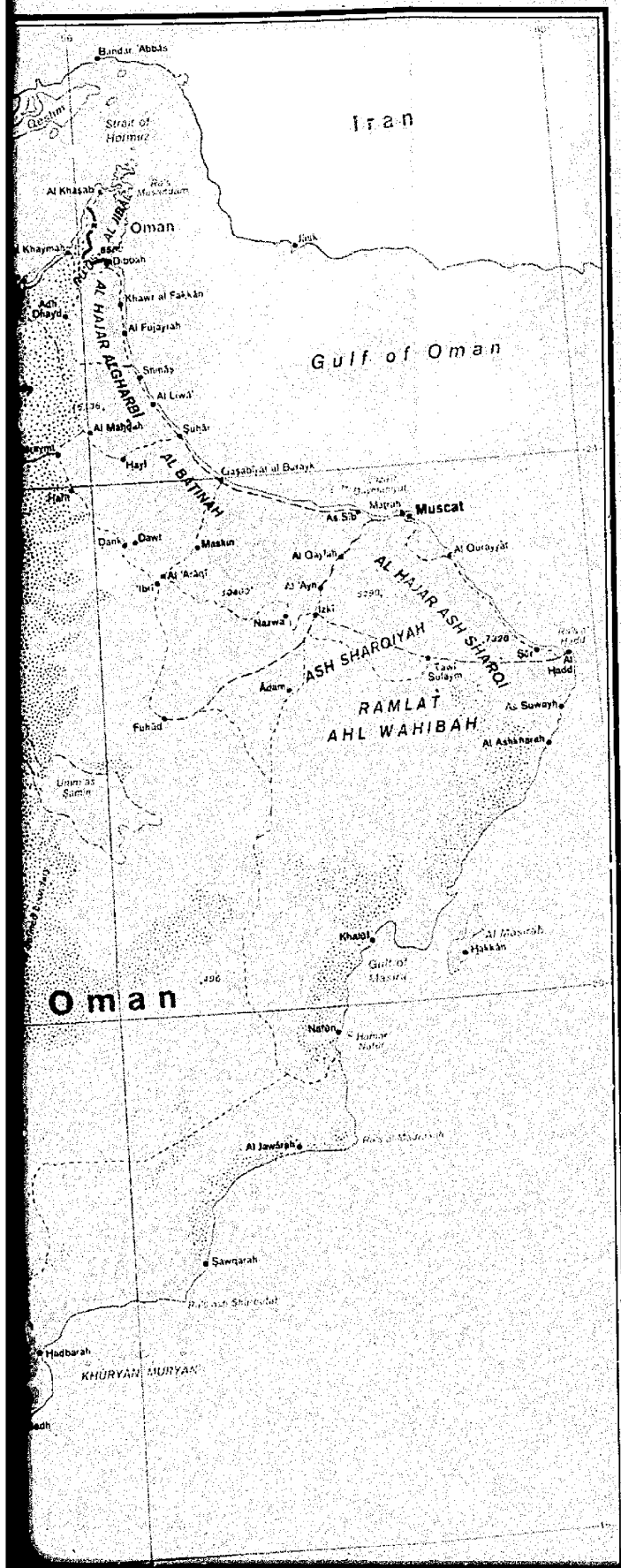
	COORDINATES			COORDINATES	
	° 'N.	° 'E.		° 'N.	° 'E.
Abū 'Ubaydah (military camp)	12 49	45 02	Kirsh	13 25	44 32
Abyan	13 05	45 20	Khūryān Mūryān (islands)	17 30	56 00
Ad Dālī	13 42	44 13	Lahjī	13 04	44 53
Aden	12 46	45 01	Lawdar	13 53	45 52
Aden, Gulf of (gulf)	12 00	48 00	Little Aden (township)	21 45	44 52
Aden Peninsula (peninsula)	12 47	45 01	Lower 'Aulaqi (semidependent sultanate)	13 45	46 45
'Alawi (semidependent sheikhdom)	13 28	44 45	Lower Yafa'i Sultanate (semidependent sultanate)	13 40	45 25
Al 'Abr	16 05	47 22	Ma'alab	21 47	45 01
Al 'Anad	13 13	44 47	Maflahi Sheikdom (semidependent sheikhdom)	13 45	45 08
Al Būrayqah	12 44	44 53	Mayfa'ah	14 20	46 00
Al Hawjah	13 28	44 57	Mukalla Bay (bay)	14 30	49 06
Al Hīsn	13 17	45 17	Mukayris	13 56	45 40
Al Hīwah	12 50	44 57	Muṣayni'ah	15 04	50 38
Al Huraydah	15 34	48 13	Nāhat Dikaim	13 17	44 45
Al Itihād	12 50	44 56	Oman, Gulf of (gulf)	25 00	58 00
Al Mahrah	17 50	54 30	Perim (island)	12 39	43 25
Al Mukallā	14 32	49 08	Persian Gulf (gulf)	27 00	51 00
Al Wahidi (tribal area)	14 20	47 50	Qa'tabah	13 51	44 42
Ansāb	14 31	46 30	Raddān	13 30	44 55
Arabian Sea (sea)	18 00	71 00	Ra's al Jarīh	12 48	45 01
Ash Shīhr	14 44	49 35	Ra's Baradli (point)	12 46	44 59
As Sa'id	14 20	46 52	Ra's Fartak (point)	15 38	52 15
'Atāq	14 33	46 48	Ra's Hedjuff (point)	12 47	45 00
Ath Thumayr	13 31	44 52	Ra's 'Imrān (headland)	12 44	44 43
At Tawāhi	12 47	44 59	Red Sea (sea)	25 00	35 00
At Turbah	12 40	43 30	Rub' al Khali, Saudi Arabia (desert)	20 00	51 06
'Audhali Sultanate (semidependent sultanate)	14 20	46 52	Salabah, Oman	17 00	54 06
Az Zanjabār	13 07	45 23	Sana', Y.A.R.	15 23	44 12
Bab el Mandeb (strait)	12 30	43 20	Say'ūn	15 56	48 47
Balaq	15 19	45 23	Shaykh 'Uthmān	12 52	44 59
Bandar at Tawāhi (bay)	12 48	44 57	Shibām	15 56	48 38
Bayhān al Qisāb	14 48	45 44	Shu'ayb	24 53	54 57
Crater	12 46	45 02	Socotra (island)	12 30	54 00
Duthina, State of (semidependent state)	13 50	46 00	Subayhi	12 45	43 42
Dhofar, Oman (region)	17 00	54 10	Tarim	16 03	48 59
Fadhli Sultanate (semidependent sultanate)	13 25	45 40	Ta'izz, Y.A.R.	14 47	44 02
Habarūt	17 20	52 40	Upper 'Aulaqi (semidependent sheikhdom)	14 20	46 52
Habbān	14 21	47 05	Upper Yafa'i Sultanate (semidependent sultanate)	13 50	45 20
Hadhramaut (region)	15 00	50 00	Wuday'ah, Saudi Arabia	17 00	47 16
Hadrarnawi, Wādi (wādi)	15 55	50 00			
Hajr, Wādi (wādi)	14 04	48 40	<b>Selected airfields</b>		
Halimayn	13 40	44 55	Al Ghaydah	16 10	52 15
Harīb, Yemen (San'ā')	14 50	45 30	Khormaksar	12 50	45 02
Hausbabi (semidependent sultanate)	13 20	45 50	Ataq	14 33	48 50
Hawf	16 37	53 51	Beihan	14 47	45 43
Hūd, Qabr (tomb)	16 05	49 27	Mukayris	13 56	43 39
Jabal Hadid (hill)	12 48	45 01	Riyān	14 39	49 19
Ji'ār	13 13	45 18			
Kamaran Island (island)	15 21	42 31			
Kathiri (semidependent sultanate)	16 00	48 50			
Khanfur	13 13	45 18			
Khormaksar	12 49	45 02			



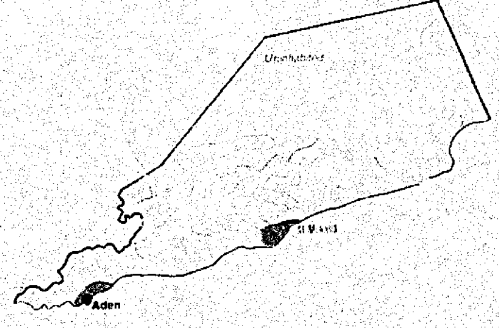
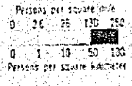


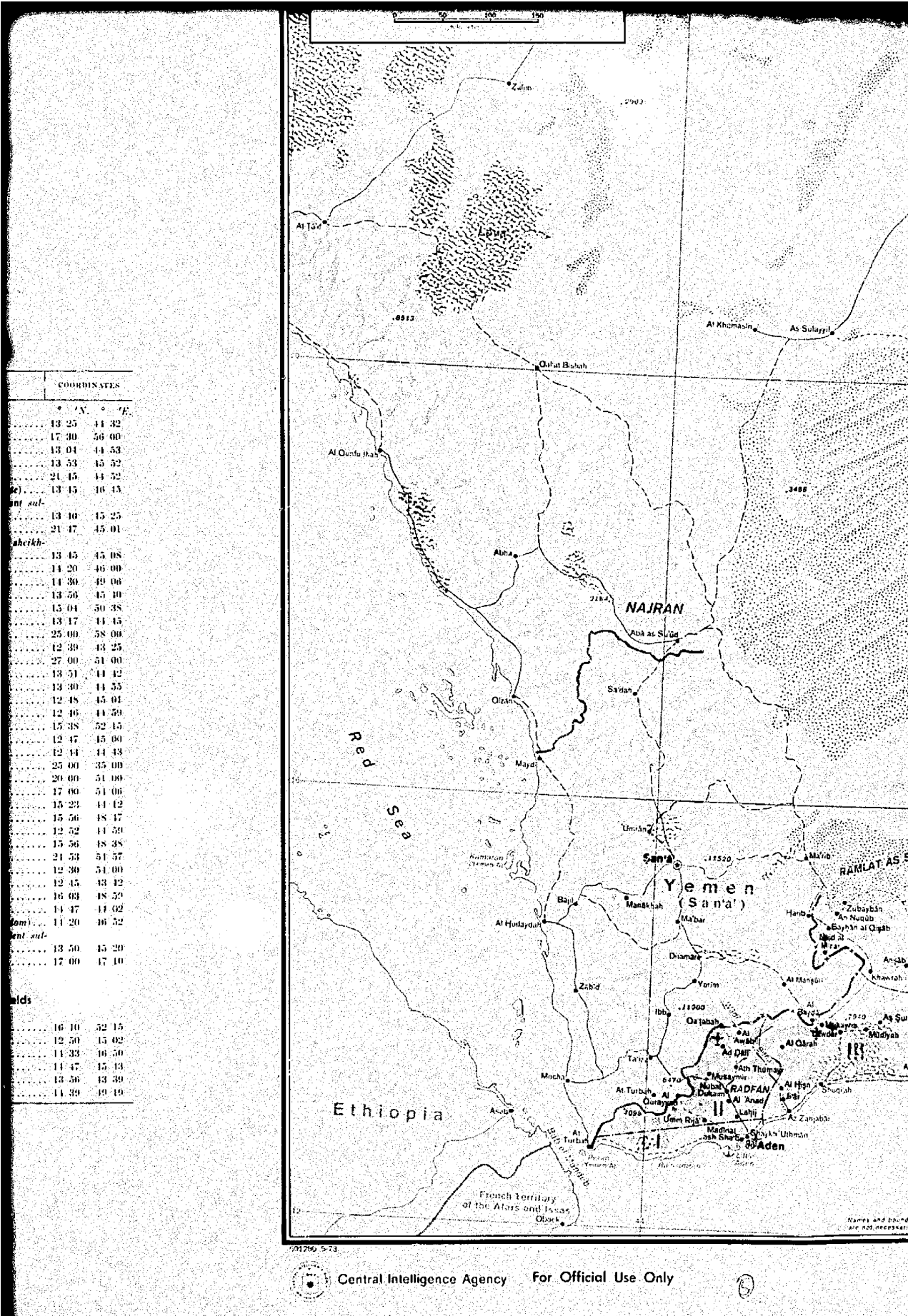


(Y)



**Population**





101780 5-73



Central Intelligence Agency For Official Use Only



