

Ali Salem Al-Beidh and his role in the events of January 13, 1986, in the People's Democratic Yemen

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Abstract

The episodes of January in Aden are exceptionally brutal and violent, where armed confrontations broke out between the factions of the Yemeni Socialist Party, which lasted ten days, ended with the exclusion of the President and Secretary-General of the Socialist Party Ali Nasser Mohammed. The main reason for those wars was the struggle for power and greed in sovereign positions. Ali Salem Al-Beidh, who miraculously survived that massacre with the leaders of Hadrami, played an important role in the formation of power after the massacre, as Al-Beidh were chosen to assume the presidency of the Republic and the Secretariat of the Socialist Party in 1986, by virtue of being the last remaining leaders of the party. Moscow recognized his government as a result of its fear of the intervention of Saudi Arabia and the United States hostile to Soviet influence in Aden. These events can be considered as the beginning of the collapse of state landmarks in the south, and the direction of Al-Beidh towards the option of unity with the northern part.

Keywords: Ali Salem Al-Beidh, 13 December 2, 1986, People's Democratic Yemen, the Socialist Party, Ali Nasser Mohammed.

Introduction

The leftist struggle for power within the Yemeni Socialist Party continued and the circle of differences widened. It divides the party into Faisalini, a faction led by Ali Salem Al-Beidh. Another was led by Ali Nasser Mohammed, where each party resorted to the war of intrigues and conspiracies that ended with Ali Nasser Mohammed trying to kill the members of the Political Bureau during their meeting. Yet, Ali Salem Al-Beidh miraculously survived after pretending to be dead, and as a result there was fierce fighting between the two groups that ended with the departure of Ali Nasser Mohammed and Ali Salem Al-Beidh as President of the Republic and the General Secretariat of the

Socialist Party from 1986 until 1990. Therefore, this research explores the role of Al-Beidh in the events of January 1986 and the assumption of the presidency of the Republic.

First: The role of Ali Salem Al-Beidh from the events of January 1986:

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen went through very difficult circumstances on the thirteenth of January 1986, dividing the Yemeni Socialist Party into two parts, one led by Ali Salem Al-Beidh, and another led by Ali Nasser Mohammed on the chairs of power. Both parties entered the war of intrigues, reports and conspiracies. The same war was used against Salmeen before, for example, Ali Antar submitted a central report to the members of the party in 197, in which he presented the conflict on the subject of the political poll in the Ministry of Defense, and accused the Minister of State Security, Mohsen al-Sharjabi, of spying on members of the party and leaders, and planning to kidnap some officials. Mohsen responded with similar accusations, so that Ali Antar began a campaign against Abdel Fattah Ismail accompanied by Saleh Musleh, Ali Salem Al-Beidh, Muhammad Saleh Mutai 'i and Ali Shaya 'i Hadi, which ended with the resignation of Abdel Fattah and deported him to Moscow after he was General Secretary of a party and Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly(Al-Douri, 2012; Al-Sarraf).

Then the maneuvers began to prepare for the third conference of the Yemeni Socialist Party and began to put pressure on Ali Nasser Mohammed, who was retaining the position of President, Prime Minister and Secretary General of the Party. As a result of these successive pressures from party staff, Ali Antar Ali Nasser Mohammed was forced to cede the post of Prime Minister to Haider Abu Bakr al-Attas. He is not a threat and can make him a competing force for Ali Salem Al-Beidh because he is a son of the province of Hadramout. Yet, Haider al-Attas was added to the current of Ali Salem Al-Beidh, Ali Antar and Abdel Fattah Ismail(Al-Bar, 2019).According to some historians, Georges Hawi (2005) was Born in the Lebanese town of Batgrin in 1938. He belonged to the Lebanese Communist Party in 1955 and was elected in 1964 as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and then Secretary General in 1979. He was killed by an explosive device in his car in Beirut in 2005. The secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party, visited Ali Antar in his office before the meeting and asked him.

"Tomorrow you will meet in the political office, so what will you ask Ali Nasser Mohammed? Ali Antar replied: We will demand the removal of Abu Bakr Badhib from the position of secretary of the regulatory department to take his place Abdel Fattah Ismail, as well as we will demand that Abdul Ghani Abdel Qader be removed from the position of foreign relations, to take his place Salem Saleh Mohammed, and

asked George Hawi: If we assume that Ali Nasser refused to respond to your demands? Answer: Ali Antar will leave by force" (Naana, 1988, p. 59).

This indicates a split within the Socialist Party and the movement of the two parties to prepare to fight the battle between them (Al-Bar, 2019). It also shows the intervention of comrades from Beirut, including Nayef Houatim, George Habash, Marxist comrades, and even the Russian ambassador in the Russian embassy in Aden, before the conference of the Yemeni Socialist Party (al-Dhalei, 2014). Within the framework of this tense atmosphere, each side sought to strengthen its positions in the ranks of the army and security forces and in the party in preparation for a strike that would lead to the elimination of the other party (Al-Bayati, 1988). That was on the thirteenth of January 1986 when the Political Bureau met at ten in the morning (Al-Bar, 2019). Here there were many stories about who called for the meeting and its subject and who started shooting. That was the beginning of the bloody events in the Democratic Republic of Yemen, in which the people, the party, the army and everything were divided (Al-Bayati, 1988).

Indeed, the meeting was attended by Ali Antar, Abdel Fattah Ismail, Ali Shaya and Ali Salem Al-Beidh, who arrived late in the meeting and sat next to Saleh Musleh Qassem, the Minister of Defense (Al-Beidh, 2022). No supporters of Ali Nasser Mohammed attended the meeting, however, the attendees did not notice this and did not suspect that a date had been arranged with death. When they entered the political office building, they saw the car of the Secretary-General Ali Nasser Mohammed standing in the yard of the building and his guards were present. When they asked about him, his secretary replied that he was there and would enter the hall after the completion of an important meeting (Naana, 1988).

After the entry of Ali Salem Al-Beidh in a moment and the last of the President's opponents, Hassan Muthanna, one of the guards of Ali Nasser Mohammed, entered the hall carrying the bag of the Secretary-General and put the bag on the ground near the seat allocated to him (Gugnin, 2016). Suddenly, he fired fifteen shots from a small machine gun "scorpion" on the body of Ali Ahmed Nasser Antar from top to bottom, who was standing next to the meeting table of the Political Bureau (al-Dhalei, 2014). The guard also shot at the meeting and killed Ali Shaya and Saleh Musleh killed the first guard (Rabie, 1986), but the second guard accompanying Hassan, who was carrying the symbol of tea (Gugnin, 2016), killed Saleh Musleh with a bullet ("Journal of Solidarity, 216," 1987). Ali Salem Al-Beidh ("FCO8/118, NO.NBN015/1, Mr. Wilson's last tour to the Arabian Gulf region,"), and Abdel Fattah Ismail killed and kicked the guard with his

foot and no one of them took out the guard reassuring that they were killed(Al-Bar, 2019). Ali Fattal drop the call, and called for Salah al-Baydah(Naana, 1988).

The commander of the naval forces in Aden, Ahmed Abdullah al-Hassani, said:

"We had doubts, and in the evening we met and we were all in a state of terrible tension. we studied the situation and discussed it among ourselves. Ali Antar's group was insistent on the meeting and did not accept to postpone it, despite the mediation and communications. We agreed that Ali Nasser would not go to the meeting of the Political Bureau because we feared that it would be a plan to liquidate him inside the meeting , and we decided to send his cars with the guards , if they fired, two groups of the Navy and State Security intervened to break into the Political Bureau, and indeed Ali Nasser Mohammed's cars were sent at about 9:30 am. As soon as they crossed the gate of the Central Committee until the guards of Ali Antar and Saleh Musleh started shooting at him, and as soon as Ali Nasser's group heard the shooting until they broke into the meeting room in the Political Bureau and fired at those in it, the volcano exploded "(Al-Bayati, 1988, p. 344).

Investigations later revealed that the plan of the Ali Antar group was by someone named Qasim al-Zumahi to shoot at Ali Nasser's car while he was coming to the political office, and Zumahi was waiting for him from a plateau at ten o'clock. At the same time another group of supporters of Ali Antar was liquidating the guards of Ali Nasser, and Ali Nasser learned of the matter, so he asked his supporters in the political office not to attend, and indeed Zumahi fired on Ali Nasser's car, so Ali Nasser's guards chased him, and Zumahi was injured. So Mahmoud Abdullah Ashish took him to the Republic Hospital, but Ali Nasser's supporters managed to kill him in front of the hospital door(Al-Douri, 2012).

Ali Salem Al-Beidh said that the massacre was carried out by Ahmed Musaed Hussein, the Minister of State Security, who is a member of the Political Bureau with Muhammad Ali Ahmed, the governor of the third province Abyan, loyal to Ali Nasser(Al-Douri, 2012). The tanks of the type(PMY) moved to the building of the Political Bureau to carry Ali Salem Al-Beidh and Abdelfattah Ismail. It is said that a rocket was fired at the tank in which Abdelfattah Ismail was shot and he and the tank driver were killed("Journal of Solidarity,216," 1987).

However, the researcher obtained the report of the committee in charge of searching for Abdel Fattah Ismail, in which she confirms the survival of both the driver of the armored vehicle Saleh Ahmed Assam, as he was slightly injured by several shrapnel. He is from the province of Lahj. Also Lieutenant Mohammed Abdullah Haydara, the

commander of the armored vehicle, who is from Radfan, was injured. According to the report of the committee in charge of the Political Bureau of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the site and neighboring sites were surveyed and samples of small bones, burnt weapons pieces and clothes were collected. The committee confirmed in its report that the burned armored vehicle is the same that killed Abdel Fattah Ismail, but they did not find any trace of his body ("The Bloody Events of Aden: A New Fall for Marxism, series of reports and follow-ups, March 20, 1986," 1986).

The researcher believes that this report is incorrect and not rational, so how did the tank commander and driver survive and did not survive Abdel Fattah Ismail? How is it that the competent security authorities did not investigate these people and provide them with a fair and public trial before the judiciary, which has the word "separation" and this is tantamount to treason?

They say said that Ali Salem Al-Beidh with Said Saleh , got rid of a Abdel Fattah Ismail and his body with sulfuric acid, to remain the only head of the Socialist Party(Al-Bar, 2019).On the fifteenth of January of the same year, an ambulance moved from the house of Saeed Saleh Salem on its way to the building of the Ministry of Defense carrying Ali Salem Al-Beidh, and during this trip, it was ambushed. He was injured and transferred to the military hospital of Basheib adjacent to the building of the Ministry of Defense(Al-Yafei, 2012), and surgery was carried out because he was hit by a bullet in the lower abdomene came in the intestines, and then took a room for special war operations in the military hospital of Basheib for the purpose of camouflage and secrecy and deceiving the second party(Ali Nasir Muhammad, 2020). This led to the success of the group of Ali Salem Al-Beidh and the leadership of military operations and battles(George, 1988). Among the mistakes made by President Ali Nasser Mohammed is that he broadcast at three o'clock in the afternoon of the thirteenth of January the news of the killing of four leaders of the Socialist Party(Gugnin, 2016). On charges of treason, Ali Salem al-Bayd and Abdel Fattah Ismai(Al-Ghazali, 2010) deployed of the forces of Ali Antar, which was packed and ready for any emergency, so the armored forces moved at twelve o'clock in the afternoon from the "Salah al-Din camp - the military college" in Brega, which is more than fifty kilometers from Aden(Al-Bayati, 1988). To control On the city of Aden, Colonel Haitham Qassem(Omar, 2003), and Colonel Saleh Zangel raised pictures of President Ali Nasser Muhammad on his armor and deluded the group of Ali Nasser Muhammad as his forces and stormed Aden and controlled. Then various armed elements tribes and military were deployed to Aden from Daleh, Durfan, Shuaib and Yafa, and reached a strength of about twenty thousand tribesmen(Wallis, 1986), after the news of the killing of Ali Antar, Ali Shaya and Saleh Musleh, as well as loyal military units

with the Unity Brigade, consisting of military personnel and northern fighters and the battle was resolved against the fighting forces loyal to Ali Nasser In Abyan (Traboulsi, 2012). Thus, a fierce fighting began and all groups, especially the Navy, which intervened in the battle led by the commander of Ahmed Abdullah al-Hassani, who continued to bombard the enemy's tank weapon with their missiles from the port of Aden. The supporters of Ali Nasser Mohammed were defeated (Al-Shaab Newspaper, 1986), and the air force was divided among them so they did not have an active role in the battle. Some of the pilots of Ali Nasser Mohammed's forces were captured and imprisoned in Mansoura and Fatah prisons, and some of them were placed in containers and buried alive underground (Al-Bar, 2019).

President Ali Abdullah Saleh rushed on the fourteenth of January, at seven o'clock in the morning of the same day, to make an appeal through television calling for a ceasefire (Traboulsi, 2012). On the eighteenth, the superiority of Ali Salem Al-Beidh, Ali Nasser Muhammad took the policy of the long self, his supporters asked during the battles to cease fire and dialogue, and a committee was formed from both parties such as Ali Nasser Muhammad, Muhammad Abdullah al-Butani, and Suleiman Nasser. Ali Salem Al-Beidh's opposition team included Muhammad Saeed Abdullah (Mohsen), and the embassy was The Soviet Union as a place of dialogue (A., 1986). Yet, the two parties did not reach a result, so the Soviet ambassador tried to find a way to evacuate Soviet nationals in the region with the rest of the foreigners (Muhammad Ahmad Al-Ashmali), and this was done through the British yacht as they were transferred from Aden to Djibouti (Traboulsi, 2012), and after ten days of fierce fighting in the streets of Aden, Lahj, Abyan and Dhalea, Ali Antar's group triumphed after the war left more than ten thousand dead, and two thousand prisoners ("An-Nahar Newspaper (Lebanon), No. 16246, January 23," 1986). Ali Nasir Muhammad came out of Aden on January 26, 1986 to Abyan heading towards the area of Al-Baydaa and then Sana 'a (Mohamed Ahmed Al-Ashmali, 2004). He continued searching and combing for the remnants of the supporters of Ali Nasser, who withdrew with thirty thousand supporters to northern Yemen in the hope of returning after joining his forces and asking for help from the President of Ethiopia. Ali Abdullah Saleh opened them camps in the area of Al-Sawadiyah in northern Yemen (Al-Bar, 2019).

Some sources stated that the position of President Ali Abdullah Saleh was based on the appreciation of the Soviet position. Two days after the outbreak of the clashes, specifically on January 15, 1986, the Soviet ambassador in Sana 'a requested an appointment with President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who received him, as Ali Abdullah Saleh was residing in the city of Taiz. It is the closest to the scene of events in Aden, and he delivered an official letter from Moscow. The content of which

confirmed that the Soviets had nothing to do with what was happening in Aden, and that they were surprised as Sana 'a was (Мирошниченко, 2004), and the letter stated "we strongly advise you not to interfere in the internal affairs of the south" so Ali Abdullah Saleh realized that Moscow had moved away from Ali Nasir Muhammad (A., 1986). It was satisfied with observing the tragic end (Sana'a, 2002) and began to support Ali Salem Al-Beidh, and that the intervention of e in the affairs of southern Yemen alienates the Soviets (Jalloul, 1994).

On the other hand, the situation was not in order between Ali Nasser Mohammed and Ali Abdullah Saleh, but it was a surprise to Saleh as President Ali Nasser Mohammed did not ask for help from Ali Abdullah Saleh in the early days. Ali Nasser sent a letter to Saleh thanking him for not intervening, but after six days he asked him to intervene and told him he will declare unity immediately, but Saleh refused and replied "this was supposed to be done while you are in power and you have legitimacy" (Al-Rayes, 1998).

Abdullah bin Hussein al-Ahmar (Hammadi, 2009), the head of the Islah Party, had a different opinion on the President Ali Abdullah Saleh, as he stated, "our position on that conflict that took place between the wings of the Yemeni Socialist Party was something wise and something weak, so it was wise not to interfere, especially in internal matters in Aden. Yet, the weakness in that we left the opportunity to miss us and the reason for the missed opportunity is Ali Nasser Mohammed, who was a wobbly position. He asked not to interfere and not to disclose any dialogue between us and them, and even after he reached us, he was still hiding us, and not trusting us, and what was his arrival here to go out to his friends in Addis Ababa. He flew to Asmara, and he made contacts from Mengisto, and the answer came to him from Moscow : Do not come and accept you and we will not support you , and then returned to Sana 'a asking for support" (Al-Ahmar, 2007, p. 250).

Thus, Ali Salem Al-Beidh was the head of the party and the state after the leaders of the party were liquidated. Haider Abu Bakr al-Attas remained as prime minister, who was on a working visit to Moscow with Abdul Aziz al-Dali (Persepeksen, 2005) and Saleh Abu Bakr bin Husseinon became the commander of the military division in Hadramawt. He then became the leader of the state security, and for the first time the Hadram flew on the capabilities of the party and the state (Mohammed Ahmed Al-Ashmali, 1998)

As for the fate of the disappearance of Abdel Fattah Ismail, there were many opinions on this. The first opinion was Ali Salem Al-Baydh is the one who arranged the killing of Abdel Fattah Ismail with the knowledge and participation of Saeed Saleh, a member of the Political Bureau and Saleh from the Al-Sayili (Al-Bar, 2019). The second was that Abdel Fattah Ismail left the meeting rooms in the Political Bureau at

about 7 pm, and he suffered from minor wounds in his hand. He went in an armored vehicle that took him with Ali Salem Al-Beidh to the Ministry of Defense building. When he was subjected to fire, Al-Beidh came down and Abdul Fattah Ismail remained and burned in the tank (Al-Bayati, 1988).

The third opinion was from the sister of Abdelfattah Ismail (Latifa - Umm Salah) (Al-Jazeera, 2022), who stated that Abdelfattah Ismail called her on the tenth day of fighting to reassure her of his safety (Al-Bar, 2019).

The fourth opinion was Ali Salem Al-Beidh's in an interview published by the Kuwaiti newspaper (Al-Siyasah) on February 11, 1986 that after the cessation of fighting, he remained with Abdel Fattah Ismail in contact with the Russian ambassador until the tenth day of fighting (Al-Bar, 2019). The fifth opinion by Haider Abu Bakr al-Attas in a television interview on Al-Arabiya channel was Ali Salem Al-Beidh was accused publicly and openly, that he was the one who killed Abdel Fattah Ismail (Al-Attas, 2021).

The sixth opinion is that Abdel Fattah went directly to the house of the member of the Central Committee Said Saleh near the building of the Political Bureau, and remained in it to follow the resistance work against the forces loyal to Ali Nasser Mohammed. On the fifth day after the military situation was clear and the forces of Ali Nasser retreated and withdrew to the province of Abyan stronghold of Ali Nasser Mohammed and his hometown, Abdel Fattah Ismail was assassinated in the house of Said Saleh. This was when one of the guards of Said Saleh called "Jawhar" killed Abdel Fattah and burned his body and buried not far from the house of Said Saleh, who was later appointed Minister of State Security and who killed Jawhar claiming that he committed suicide after going mad (Al-Douri, 2012; Al-Sarraf; Al-Yafei, 2012).

The researcher believes that Abdel Fattah Ismail was not killed directly in the building of the Political Bureau, and agreed with the third opinion. He was killed ten days after that incident in mysterious circumstances. Although some sources accused Ali Salem Al-Beidh of masterminding the killing of Abdel Fattah Ismail, there is no conclusive evidence to confirm the validity of that accusation, and this remained a mystery so far due to the lack of knowledge of the truth accurately. Several conflicting hypotheses and information were mentioned to explain the loss of each trace and the disappearance of his body as mentioned above.

Second: Assumption of the Presidency of the Republic:

The atmosphere was finally clear for Ali Salem Al-Beidh after the massacre of January 13, 1986. He was chosen as the Secretary-General

of the party by virtue of being the last remaining leadership of the party (Brehony & Divided, 2011). On the twenty-fourth of January 1986, he began the arrangements by the second special session, which did not have any legitimate or national basis except one goal to tighten their grip on the country and retain power. The special session of the Central Committee gave a kind of illusory legitimacy to the ruling, and the first thing that can be observed in this regard was the absence of a quorum for the meeting of the session of the Committee. After the events of January, only forty-one members of one hundred and nine members attended. They were members of the Central Committee elected by the Third Conference of the Yemeni Socialist Party held in October 1985 (Brehony & Divided, 2011). Ali Salem Al-Beidh and his group, Ali Nasser Mohammed were excluded from all party and official positions with a large number of members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, and the decisions of the dismissal of Mohammed Ali Ahmed, Ahmed Musaed Hussein, Abu Bakr Badhib, Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi, Ahmed Abdullah Hussein, Anis Hassan Yahya, Ali Mansour Rashid, Abdullah Balbar, Mohammed Abdullah Al-Battani, Abdul Ghani Abdul Qadir, Hadi Ahmed Nasser, Abdullah Ali Ali Aliwah, Abdullah Al-Hassani, Abdullah Ahmed, Ahmed Hussein Musa, Ali Mansour Rashid, Alawi Hassan Farhan, Mohammed Suleiman Nasser, Farouk Ali Ahmed, Abdulkarim Shamsan, Awad Saleh Suhaib, and Suleiman Nasser Massoud. (Al-Siyasah (Kuwaiti), 1986). Thirty-seven officials from the Foreign Ministry were removed under the name of purges of the clique after the events of 1986 (Mohammed, 1981), and new members of the Political Bureau were promoted. The Central Committee and the creation of a new position, the Assistant Secretary-General and the appointment of the incumbent as the Central Committee came up with important decisions aimed at strengthening the position of the leading party (Halim, 2006).

After assuming the post of the Secretariat of the Yemeni Socialist Party in 1986, Ali Salem Al-Beidh made some visits to some socialist countries to explain what happened in the events of January 13. So he made his first visit, heading the delegation of the party, to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was held in the Soviet capital Moscow for the period from February 25 to March 6, 1986. Party, political, economic, social and ideological construction from the Soviet Union ("14 October Newspaper, No. 7011, twentieth year, 14 February 1986, p. 1-2. , No. 47, p. 17," 1986). Ali Salem Al-Beidh referred to the bloody events of January, the sabotage of economic facilities, the dismemberment of the national unity of the people, which claimed the lives of many South Yemenis, and the party's victory over Ali Nasser Muhammad's group (the clique) in January 1986. He described as "the bold and conscious resistance of the members of the party and the masses of workers and peasants

from all the toilers thanks to the consistent positions of the Soviet Union," expressing the pride and appreciation of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the working class for these great international positions and for the international support. This support provides the Soviet Union in all spheres of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen a pledge to continue to deepen the strategic militant relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries in 1979 (Al-Jahny, 1991; Mohammed, 1981). This was to strengthen the relationship with the rest of the socialist countries on the basis of unity of principles and objectives. An agreement concluded by Abdel Fattah Ismail with the Soviet Union on October 25, 1979, and its duration was set at twenty years and automatically renewed every five years unless one of the contracting parties announced its desire not to renew it six months before the expiry date of its original term. It included political, economic and military items, but the latter was the most important, as it included the stationing of Soviet military forces ranging from one thousand five hundred to two thousand five hundred. It allowed the Soviet Union to establish military airports in Aden and Lahj, and the establishment of a large number of radar stations characterized by a sophisticated system that provides coverage of a large area of the Arabian Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula (Brehony & Divided, 2011). During his stay in Moscow, he held a series of joint bilateral talks to strengthen the militant relations between the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Communist Party, and explained the dimensions of the events of January, and was at the forefront of those meetings with "Mikhail Gorbachev Михаи́л Серге́евич Борбачев". Mikhail Gorbachev was born in 1931 in one of the Russian cities. He lived a simple life and then moved to continue his university studies in the field of law and there he joined the Communist Party in the capital Moscow and held several positions, including First Secretary of the Supreme Soviet in 1974, a member of the Political Bureau in 1979, and the Secretary General of the Soviet Council in 1985, died in August 2022 (Masmoudi, 2015) in which a number of issues related to the promotion and development of cooperation between the two parties and friendly countries were discussed. Al-Beidh (Ali Nasser Muhammad, 1995) and Gorbachev expressed satisfaction with the results of the discussions with the delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Мирошниченко Наталья Сергевна). Gorbachev also congratulated the Soviet leadership and his name for the election of Ali Salem Al-Beidh as Secretary General of the Central Committee and the Yemeni Socialist Party, stressing that the Soviet Union will continue to provide various forms of support for democracy in various fields. They were Mohammed Saeed Abdullah (Mohsen), member of the Political Book Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, Haitham Qassem Taher, member of the Central

Committee and First Deputy Minister of Defense and Chairman of the General Staff, Saif Salil Khalid, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the First Committee of the Party Organization in Aden Governorate ("14 October Newspaper, No. 7011, twentieth year, 14 February 1986, p. 1-2. , No. 47, p. 17," 1986). Mikhail Gorov pointed to the experience of rebuilding the Soviet Union and to the importance of self-critical criticism and analysis of the Central Committee of the Yemeni people (Al-Thawri Newspaper (Yemen)).

The delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party, headed by Ali Salem Al-Beidh, Secretary General of the Yemeni Socialist Party, held individual meetings with the delegation of the United Socialist Party of Germany, headed by Erich Honecker. Honecker was born in the German city of Saarlade in 1912. He joined the Communist Party of Germany in 1929 and became Secretary of the Communist Youth in 1931 and a member of its Central Committee in 1934. He was elected to the Political Bureau in 1958, took over the post of Secretary General of the Socialist Unity Party from 1971 to the weeks before the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. He was also, since 1976, the official head of state and Secretary of the Council of State, and in October 1989 was forced to resign from the post of Secretary General and expelled from the Communist Party after the unification of Germany. Germany condemned Honecker to death for giving orders to the border guards during the judgment of shooting East Germans while trying to escape to West Germany. He was exiled to Chile and remained in it until his death in 1994. Gustav Husák was the Secretary General of the Party, Chairman of the Council of State of the Democratic Republic of Germany, the delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Husák. Was born in 1913 in Bratislava and completed his studies there and was appointed Secretary of the Communist Party in 1969, assumed the presidency of the Republic in 1975 and resigned in 1989, giving way to the political reforms in his country (Al-Zamil, 2007; Bapiti). The General Secretary of the Party, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (Brehony & Divided, 2011), and the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, were headed by Todor Zhivkov who was born in 1911 in Bulgaria. He was appointed Secretary of the Communist Party in 1944, President of Bulgaria in 1954 and remained ruler until he was dismissed after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, he died in 1998 (Grenville). Secretary General of the Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the delegation of the United Polish Workers' Council, headed by Wojciech Jaruzelsky. The General Secretary of the Party and President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland (1996), and the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party was headed by "János Kádár". Kadar was born in Fiume in 1912. He joined the Hungarian Communist Party in 1932 and became a member of the

Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party in 1942, in the Political Bureau in 1945. Then Minister of the Interior and was imprisoned from 1951 to 1954 for the tendency of national communism and was released and returned to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in 1956. He assumed the presidency of the Hungarian government during 1956-1958, and formed his second government during the period 1961-1965, and was elected President of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party during the period 1956-1988. He was dismissed from the post of party president and from the Central Committee in 1988, he died in 1989. (Al-Kayyali, 1985; Shahid, 2022). The General Secretary of the Party, and the Secretaries-General of the friendly parties in the socialist countries, confirmed the determination of their parties and countries to develop relations with the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Democratic Yemen in all fields and the implementation of all conventions and protocols, and expressed condemnation of the bloody January coup d'état. They stated they will provide various forms of support and assistance to the Socialist Party in order to remove the effects of those events, and congratulated Ali Salem Al-Beidh on being elected as General Chairman of the Secretariat of the Party (al-Shuwaili, 1996). He held the delegation as well similar and individual meetings were also held with the head of the delegation of Afghanistan, Babrak Carmel, General Secretary of the Afghan People's Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (Brehony & Divided, 2011). The meeting between the delegation of Ali Salem Al-Beidh and the delegation of the Ethiopian Workers' Party headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party ("14 October Newspaper, No. 7011, twentieth year, 14 February 1986, p. 1-2. , No. 47, p. 17," 1986). The Chairman of the Provisional Military and Administrative Council expressed the solidarity of socialist Ethiopia and its party with the Socialist Party (Brehony & Divided, 2011).

It is clear from this visit by Ali Salem Al-Beidh, Secretary General of the Yemeni Socialist Party and his accompanying delegation that he has achieved many gains. The first of which is that he renewed his relations with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the leaders of Arab and foreign parties. At the same time, he explained the issue of what he described as the bloody 13th of January plot, and explained the issue of his country and the heavy losses it suffered. Thus, he gained the sympathy of the leaders of the Communist and Socialist parties, who pledged to stand by the Yemeni Socialist Party and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Results and Discussion

Within the framework of the policy of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the party has remained in the field of revolution and conflict with what their enemies call the owners of capital, wealth and land. They have been called "reactionary and feudal". The problem of literature and revolution has also been identified in a number of problems that remained after the explosion during the era of the Secretary-General of the Yemeni Socialist Party, President Ali Salem Al-Beidh. The most important of which is the relationship between the revolutionary experience in democratic Yemen and the process of creativity, as the level of harmony between these two processes is sometimes differentiated and sometimes delayed. Questions were raised about political topics. The literature related to the process of cultural creativity showed that the democratic Yemen has been going through the stage of the so-called "democratic revolution". According to the documents and literature of the Socialist Party based on the scientific socialist thought of the essence of this stage and its economic, social and cultural tasks and social alliances, and the owners of this belief sometimes insisted on making hasty inaccurate conclusions, especially when talking about the causes of the shocks that faced the revolution, such as the movement of June 22, 1969. The overthrow of Salem Rabi 'Ali on June 26, and the events of January 13, 1986, as a sense of anger prevails and the revolution is going on. Within the framework of socialist transformations, imperialism and reaction were active in trying to prove that socialist thought, and hence socialism as a revolutionary system, does not work in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Arab region in general (Al-Thawri Newspaper (Yemen); Khalid).

It is clear from the above that the situation in Aden and the southern eastern regions remained a prisoner of a backward ideological conflict during the rule of the new leadership in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by President Ali Salem Al-Beidh from 1986 until 1990 and beyond. The roots of that conflict go back to 1967 and extended until 1990. Aden and the southern regions lived through harsh periods, because of those ideologies with a rigid and backward template and the spirit of the Yemeni environment, and in light of which the freedom and rights of the citizen were taken away and subjected to a power that is not connected with historical development. Aden, which was in the 1950s and 1960s, was a vital and economic artery in the Middle East. The comrades turned it into a closed arena for their sterile conflict, in which life was buried and intellectual and natural property and rights were confiscated.

Conclusion

The occurrences of 1986 were not the result of the moment or a certain position, but their roots date to the beginning of the independence of south Yemen. So the war lasted for a period of ten days, during which thousands were wounded and killed, and Ali Salem Al-Beidh played an important role in the formation of the post-massacre authority. However, he did not find enough time to draw a long-term strategy for his country emerging from the ruins of the massacre. He neither sought to rebuild the socialist party, which was shattered in the events of January 1986 nor applied the document of political and economic reform approved by the party after the events of January. Although the events of 1986 caused extensive destruction of the infrastructure of south Yemen, which coincided with the weakness of Moscow's aid, it contributed to a large extent that both sides took their first steps towards unity.

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