

YEMEN

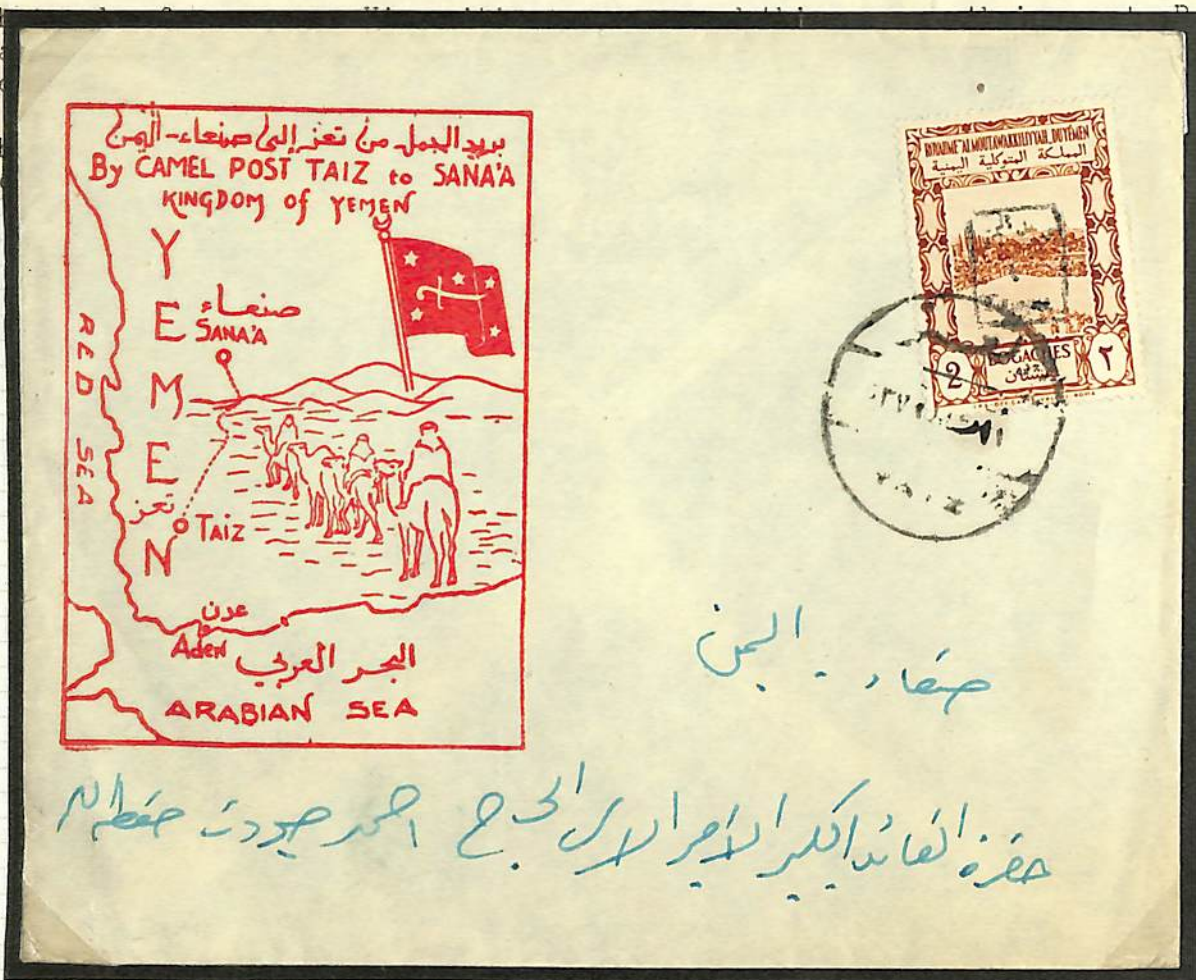
YEMEN KINGDOM 1926-1922.

1952, OVERPRINTED PROVISIONAL ON 'CAMEL TRAIN' COVER. TAIZ TO SANA'A.

THE STORY BEHIND THIS CAMEL MAIL COVER

By Bruce Condé

Between Taiz, Yemen's new royal capital city, residence of H.M. the Imam Ahmad I, and the country's ancient capital, Sana'a, on an 8,000-foot plateau, deep in the almost-inaccessible mountains of southwestern Arabia, lies a steep pass.



CAMEL POST ORGANISED BY BRUCE CONDE WHO LATER IN THE 1960'S WAS TO BE IN CHARGE OF THE POSTS OF THE NORTHERN ROYALIST SECTOR OF YEMEN.

YEMEN

YEMEN KINGDOM 1926-1962.

1959 INAUGURATION OF THE AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
AT SANAA - THE FIVE TOP VALUES OF THE 1931 DEFINITIVE
SET WERE OVERPRINTED WITH ARABIC AND ENGLISH IN RED,



the overprint.

The 6 B VALUE USED ON
A COVER TO
POSTMARKED SANAA.

YEMEN

1959 - THE 1940 SET OVERPRINTED 'HUMAN RIGHTS' CANCELLED AT SANAA - THESE STAMPS ARE NOT RECOGNISED BY GIBBONS OR CATALOGUES:



1957 - THE 6B VALUE OF THE 1940 SET USED ON COVER VIA ADEN?



YEMEN

YEMEN REPUBLIC - 1957/60 Covers from SANAA WITH U. ARAB STATES Stamps



YEMEN

YEMEN KINGDOM.

1961 INAUGURATION OF HODEIDA PORT.



Alhaj Mohamed bin M. Alkarsh & Sons
Gen. Merchants & Com. Agents
Tel. Add. (AL-KARSH)
ZABID - YEMEN

الحاج محمد بن محمد القرش واولاده
تجارة وكالات
تلفرافياً (القرش) زيد - اليمن

عدن ابادري صندوق بري ٧٧٢

السيد محمد بن محمد القرش



1961 - THE 6B INAUGURATION STAMP ON A COVER FROM - ZABID.

Alhaj Mohamed bin M. Alkarsh & Sons
Gen. Merchants & Com. Agents
Tel. Add. (AL-KARSH)
ZABID - YEMEN

الحاج محمد بن محمد القرش واولاده
تجارة وكالات
تلفرافياً (القرش) زيد - اليمن

عدن

السيد محمد بن محمد القرش



1962 THE 6B NUBIAN TEMPLE STAMP ON COVER FROM - ZABID.

YEMEN

1961 - INAUGURATION OF THE HODEIDA - SANA'A HIGHWAY.



The 6B value on a local cover postmarked SANA'A.

YEMEN

1961 - THE STATUES OF MAREB ISSUE - THREE OF THE EIGHT VALUES USED ON LOCAL COVERS.



YEMEN

ROYALIST SECTOR - 1962-1970

LT COL ABDURRAHMAN CONDÉ - POSTAL ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ROYALIST REGIME.

RAPH MAY 17, 1964

LONDON WEEK BY

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N.F.U.; and Air Vice Marshal Hopps, of the Agricultural Engineers Association.

Final bargaining over the money to be paid by the Russians for over 60 cattle, 200 sheep and 90 pigs took 10½ hours. A price of about £55,000 was eventually struck.

Another drama was the discovery by a Scottish stockman that he had left his kilt behind. It has been flown out to him.

Seven Pillars to Post

AT a luncheon given last week for Prince Ibn al-Hassan, son of the Prime Minister of the Royal Yemen and himself an Army commander, I heard that not all his officers are of Arab blood.

His operational communiques are written by a former colonel in the American



Overseas Male.

Army, Lt.-Col. Abdurrahman de Bourbon Condé, who has served on all fronts during the present fighting.

A descendant of the Bourbon line, a Moslem convert and a member of the tough Zeidi sect, he is also adviser on postage stamp design to the Yemeni Post Office.

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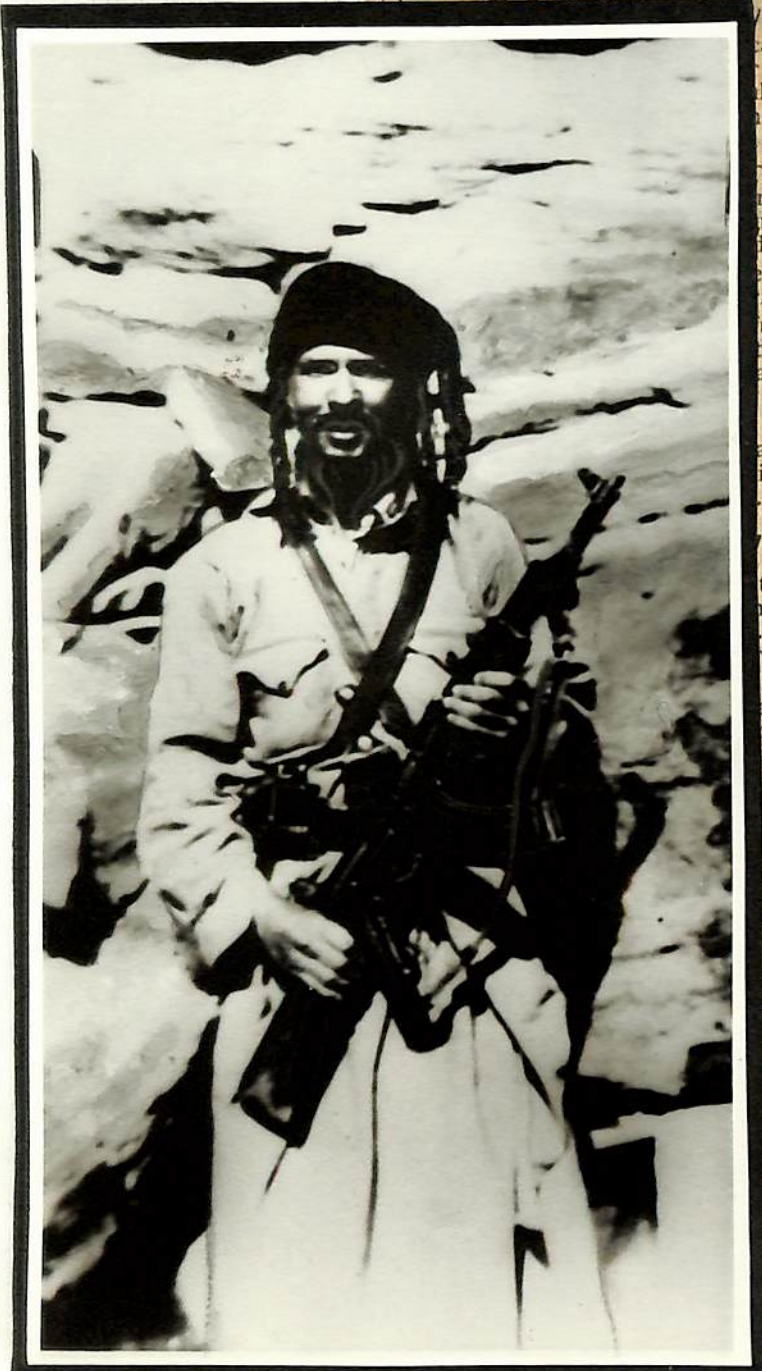
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YEMEN

ROYALIST Section - 1962-1970.

ROYALIST LEAFLET DISTRIBUTED IN 1964 DURING THE IMAM'S VISIT TO ROME,



Yemen's Fighting Imam, in battle dress, at his cave headquarters

At the same time, a responsible ministry was formed from the best brains of the country, on a basis of merit rather than position, and its members were directed to study and implement the best methods of modernization of administration in each department according to present day standards. Two only of the cabinet were members of the Royal Family and both of them young men in their 20's who had led popular youth movements for reform, T.R.H. the Princes Seif al-Islam Abdurrahman

Distributed to worldwide journalists in Jerusalem 4-6 Jan. '64 on occasion of Pope's reception of Imam's delegation soliciting his intervention to halt Yemen war.

Peace in the Holy Land to Greet Pope Paul VI But Can We Have Peace in Yemen?

★

A frank resumé of the Free
Yemen Kingdom's struggle for
independence, freedom and peace
1962-64

- ★ The Imam's Reforms, 1962
- ★ Egyptian Coup and Invasion
- ★ People's Resistance
- ★ UN «Disengagement» Pact
- ★ Yemen Appeals to World Public Opinion

Yemen's present Imam, Mohammed al-Badr, succeeded to the throne on 18 September 1962, on the death of his late father, the Imam Ahmad. The young and popular sovereign, who had been nominated to succeed to the elective Imamate by the electoral college of ulema or learned men, transferred the capital back to Sana'a, a central location, and immediately launched a reform program.

Yemen faces its angry

by GAVIN YOUNG

MOUNTAINOUS Yemen is a country in a desperate confusion born of war, tribal anger and foreign meddling. It is the shy ancient land of mocha coffee and the Queen of Sheba. But today a bitter war rages between thousands of Yemeni tribesmen and 25,000 to 30,000 Egyptian troops backed by a gallimaufry of modern arms—tanks, heavy guns and jet bombers.

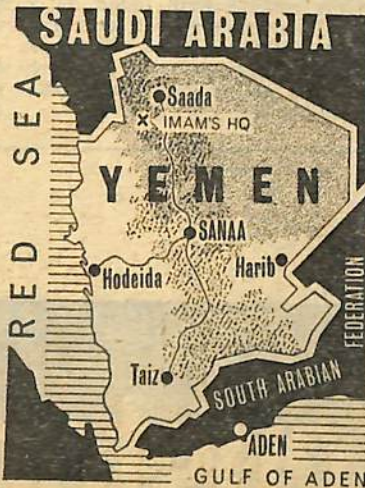
It is a fluctuating war of swirling hand-to-hand battles in arid defiles; of ambushes in which tribesmen stuff headcloths into Egyptian tank exhaust pipes and hack the helpless crews to pieces among the rocks; of blanket bombing by the jets that scream down on Yemenis crouching on jagged hillsides like hares hiding from hawks; of sudden bone-splintering explosions of mines laid secretly and tenderly in the path of Egyptian vehicles. It is fought in a lunar landscape of thread-bare, haphazard mountain peaks that punctuate the skyline row on row like an old man's rotting teeth.

The Yemen's misery began 18 months ago when a group of town-bred officers and politicians in Sanaa, the capital, induced units of Yemen's ramshackle army to shell the palace of the newly installed ruler, Imam Mohammed Al-Badr, forcing him to seek refuge with loyal tribes in the northern Yemen. The new republican regime, unable to stand against the furious tribesmen, called for Egyptian military assistance. By the beginning of last year some 40,000 of President Nasser's troops were bogged down in the defence of his Yemeni protégés.

The outcome of the present struggle could vitally affect the future of Britain's military base in Aden, which the republicans claim as part of Yemen. The British-sponsored sheikhly rulers of the infant South Arabian Federation that buffers Yemen and Aden believe the republic is actively waging a campaign of subversion to unseat them. At the same time, if the republican Yemenis survive and prosper, the Saudi Arabian monarchy would feel menaced. On the other hand, President Nasser's prestige would suffer immeasurably if "his" republic were overthrown by the royalist armies.

Vital port

Sanaa, the heart of this shaky republic, crouches on a tawny plain, a dusty town of narrow, tall houses built like forts, hole-in-the-wall shops, coffee-houses and mosques. It is one of only four towns of any size in a country the size of England and Scotland. It is said to be cleaner since the revolution; the main square has been given a coat of asphalt; in one corner a new Egyptian bank stands as the sole sign of modernisation. It is ringed by mountains that rear like Pacific breakers over the narrow road-links to Taiz—where foreign diplomats reside in irritated isolation—and



Royalists operate throughout the shaded area: republicans control the rest, including the four key towns and the road to Saada. China built the



Egyptians and Yemenis who guard 'strong man' Al-Umri.

At the U.N. last week Britain countered accusations of 'a barbaric air attack' on Yemen by claiming responsibility for 'the territorial integrity of the Federation of South Arabia.' But who controls Yemen itself? Gavin Young, who has previously brought back first-hand reports from the forgotten wars in Nagaland, Angola and Kurdistan, has visited both sides in Yemen. In the first of two reports he writes here about the Egyptian-dominated republicans.



emplacements, tank parks, infantry bivouacs. Egyptian army tents dot the nearest mountain heights and beyond these are the royalist guerrilla bands. They have the run of a vast crescent of territory arching from a point halfway between Sanaa and Hodeida in the west to a point no more than perhaps a dozen miles from Sanaa to the east and extending south-east to the State of Beihan in the South Arabian Federation.

Within this area are scores of villages and small towns and a great wilderness of daunting hills. But its importance lies in the fact that it is the home of the great majority of Yemen's fighting tribes and a high percentage of the country's population. Without the acquiescence of these angry men there can never be peace in the republic.

The Imam is now installed in a complex of sandstone and

Nations observers on the Saudi Yemeni border whose job it is to watch for arms smuggling.

There are other U.N. observers at Hodeida and a headquarters still in Sanaa itself. They are there to observe the progress of a U.N. "disengagement plan" agreed last year. According to this plan the Saudis undertook to stop all arms to the royalists, and the Egyptians undertook to withdraw their troops from Yemen. The plan was intended to enable the Yemenis to achieve a political settlement among themselves.

Visa delay

IT TOOK a few days to get a visa at the Yemeni Republic's embassy in Cairo, where the atmosphere was one of friendly confusion. Britain does not recognise the republic—although the Americans

YEMEN

OBSERVER

on, Sunday, May 3, 1964

Britain flying out troops to Aden after Yemen clash

by PATRICK SEALE and GAVIN YOUNG

SIX HUNDRED British troops are being flown to Aden this weekend to reinforce the South Arabian Federal Army, now engaged in a running battle with tribal irregulars near the Yemen border. An advance party of 100 arrived in Aden early today.

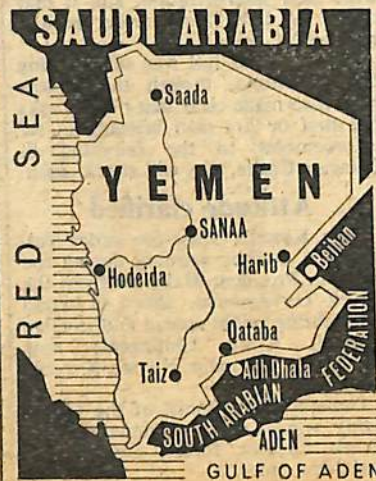
The decision to fly out troops follows a serious clash on Friday between British-commanded forces and well-equipped guerrillas, believed to be organised in the new Republic of Yemen.

The fighting started when a British patrol was ambushed by rebels in mountain country 7,000 feet high. Two Britons were killed—Captain Robin Edwards, aged 27, from Padstow, Cornwall, and Sapper Warburton, from Manchester.

Two other wounded men, Signalman M. J. Baker, from Northampton, and Private W. J. Hamilton, from Workington, Cumberland, managed to return to base and are now in hospital.

The fighting was the worst since 1958 in this rugged barren country astride the Aden-Dhala road, 20 miles south of the Yemen border. Another British officer, Major Michael Linfoot, was killed by a landmine in the area a week ago.

The First Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers are flying out from Lyneham, Wiltshire, today and tomorrow, to strengthen the British and Arab forces. They are based at Shorncliffe, near Folkestone. This is in response to an urgent request by the South Arabians for military aid.



YEMEN

ROYALIST YEMEN.

1963 - ROYALIST OVERPRINTS ON KINGDOM STAMPS ON COVER TO USA.

1960 OLYMPIC GAMES AND 1962 U.N. STAMPS



Lt. Col. Abdurrahman Condé
 Royal CHQ N.W. Yemen
 Care: Royal Yemeni Legation
 JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia



البريد الجوي
 AIR MAIL
 PAR AVION

تأخير بكمب قطع خطوط
 Delayed
 THROUGH ENEMY LINES
 in Transit
 المواصلات من العدو

ISADORE WILLINGER
 314 East 163rd Street
 New York 51, N. Y. - USA

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المواصلات من العدو
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THE FREE MUTAWAKELITE
 KINGDOM OF YEMEN



البريد الجوي
 AIRMAIL

"Kingdom" freedom from HUNGER SET
 AND MISADVER STREET OVERPRINTED.

CAPTURED VAR STAMP OVERPRINTED
 AND USED BY ROYALISTS.

YEMEN

Royalist Sector - 1962-1970.

FOLLOWING THE REPUBLICAN COUP IN 1962 THE PREVIOUSLY ISSUED "KINGDOM" STAMPS REMAINING IN THE ROYALIST SECTOR WERE OVERPRINTED AS BELOW



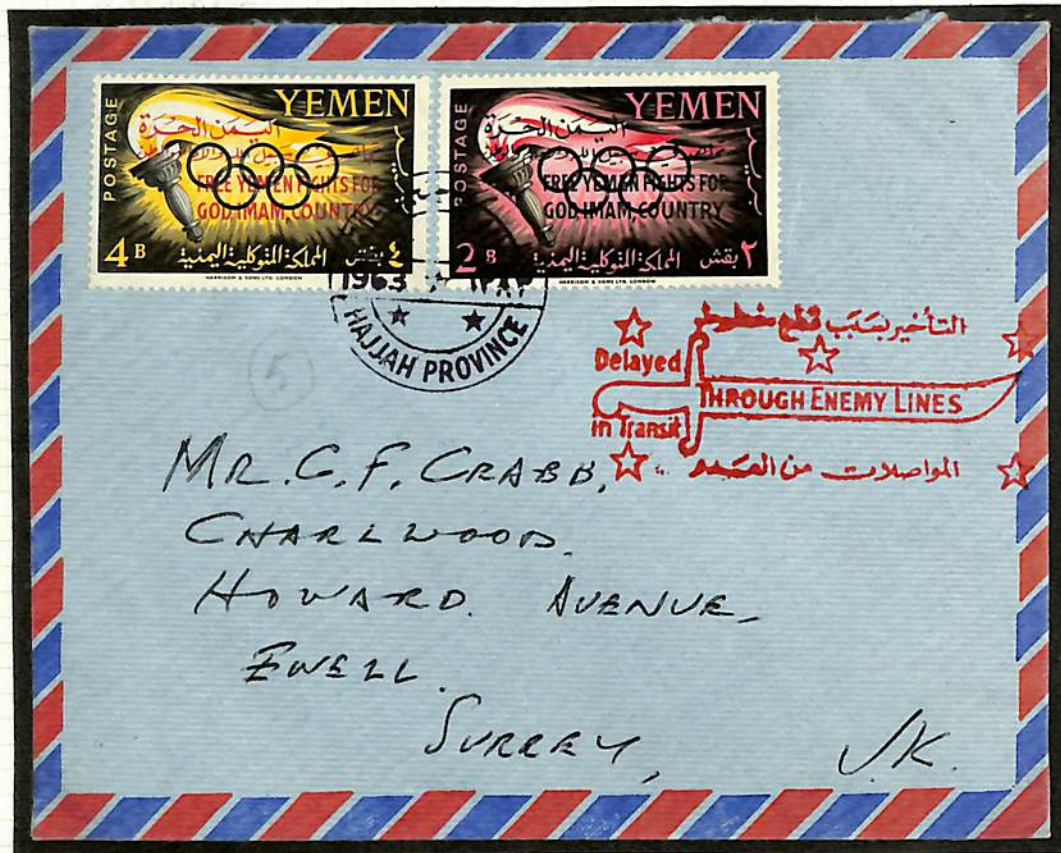
BLACK o/p on 2 B.



RED o/p on 4 B.

السنة الحرة
بما صرحت سيلا الله والاسام والوطن
FREE YEMEN FIGHTS FOR
GOD, IMAM, COUNTRY

OVERPRINTS ON TWO JAWES OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES SET OF 1960 IN RED AND BLACK, ON BOTH JAWES, WERE ISSUED NOV. 1962



THE TWO OVERPRINTED OLYMPIC'S STAMPS ON COVER FROM YEMEN IN 1962 WITH PROVINCIAL CANCELLATION. THIS POSTMARK IS NOT COMMON AS MOST OF THIS TYPE OF HANDSTAMP WERE LOST IN BOMBING.

YEMEN

Royalist Sector 1962-1970.

Nov. 1962 - THE OVERPRINTED 'ARAB WEEK' ISSUE - IMPERFORATED ISSUE.



IMPERF MINATURE SHEET.

YEMEN

ROYALIST SECTOR 1962-1970

Nov. 1962 - THE MARCH 1962 'ARAB WEEK' ISSUE OVERPRINTED "FREE YEMEN"



Cover with 6 B. JALVE - ROYALIST CENTER POST OFFICE CARACUL. QARA.

YEMEN

Royalist Sector 1962-1970.

1964 - AIR MAIL ISSUE (Comp.)

1964 - Cover of 1st Dec from ARNOLD PHUMMER MEMBER OF THE RED CROSS TEAM AT THE YEMEN HOSPITAL - RED CROSS AIR MAIL STAMP CANCELLED WITH THE SMALLER TYPE 6 CAMP AL MANSUR D/STAMP AND TYPE 9 REG. D/S.



Yemeni ROYALIST SOLDIERS DANCING AT SHIDA.

YEMEN

Royalist Sector - 1962-1970.

1963 - CAPTURED REPUBLICAN STAMPS ISSUED BY ROYALISTS OVERPRINTED.

IN MARCH 1963 ROYALIST FORCES CAPTURED
THE REPUBLICAN OCCUPIED TOWN OF RAIDA
FROM EGYPTIAN PARACHUTISTS - THE TRIBESMEN
BROUGHT BACK SUPPLIES OF REPUBLICAN STAMPS
WHICH WERE REISSUED OVERPRINTED RT1RB

6B VALUE ON COVER OVERPRINTED BOTH TYPES IN BLACK



البريد الملكي
بإمرام السيد
والسيد

R.B.

R.Y.



Mr. G. V. Crabb,
Chislewood,
Howard Avenue,
Ewell, Surrey.

الى بريطانيا

JK

4B VALUE ON COVER OVERPRINTED TYPE RT ONLY IN BLACK R

YEMEN

ROYALIST SECTOR - 1962 - 1976.

1963 - CAPTURED REPUBLICAN STAMPE - ISSUED BY ROYALISTS OVERPRINTED.

DURING 1963 THE ROYALISTS WERE SHORT OF STAMPS UNTIL THEIR OWN ISSUES HAD BEEN PRINTED AND DELIVERED AND THEIR FORCES WERE INSTRUCTED THAT WHENEVER RAIDS ON REPUBLICAN TOWNS OR VILLAGES TOOK PLACE POSTAGE STAMPS FROM POST OFFICES WERE TO BE BROUGHT BACK. REWARDS WERE OFFERED FOR SUCH STAMPS
6B, REPUBLIC "PROCLAMATION OF REPUBLIC" STAMP CAPTURED BY THE ROYALISTS OVERPRINTED RT IN BLACK AND RB IN RED ON COVER TO UK.



THE CANCELLATION ON THIS COVER IS THE FOURTH TYPE TO HAVE BEEN USED BY THE ROYALISTS. FEW EXAMPLES HAVE BEEN SEEN AS MOST OF THE HANDSTAMPS WHICH WERE BEING CARRIED INTO OCCUPIED TERRITORY WERE LOST WHEN THE JEEP CARRYING THEM WAS BOMBED. THEY WERE THE FIRST TYPE TO EXTEND THE POSTAL SERVICE BEING FOR "PROVINCES".

YEMEN

Royalist Sector - 1962-1970.

1963 - FURTHER USAGE OF THE ALREADY OVERPRINTED "ARAB WEEK" REPUBLIC STAMPS.



'ARAB WEEK' 4B & 6B ADHESIVES
ADDITIONALLY OVERPRINTED 1B
& 2B WITH STAR OBLITERATING
THE PREVIOUS VALUES.

ARAB WEEK 4B & 6B ADHESIVES →
ADDITIONALLY OVERPRINTED WITH RED
CROSS AND CRESCENT 1863-1963 AS
CENTENARY OF RED + ALSO NEW VALUES.



prepared but not issued "G-RESCENT" error

المملكة المتوكلية اليمنية
الذكري المئوية لنا سيدي
الصليب الأحمر - الهلال الأحمر الدولي

Gratis

RED CROSS - RED GRESCENT
100th ANNIVERSARY
THE FREE MUTAWAKELITE
KINGDOM OF YEMEN

A MINATURE SHEET WAS ALSO PREPARED BUT DUE TO PRINTERS
ERROR "GRESCENT" FOR "CRESCENT" THIS WAS NOT ISSUED. ABOVE
IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS SHEET FROM 'MIN OF COMMUNICATIONS'

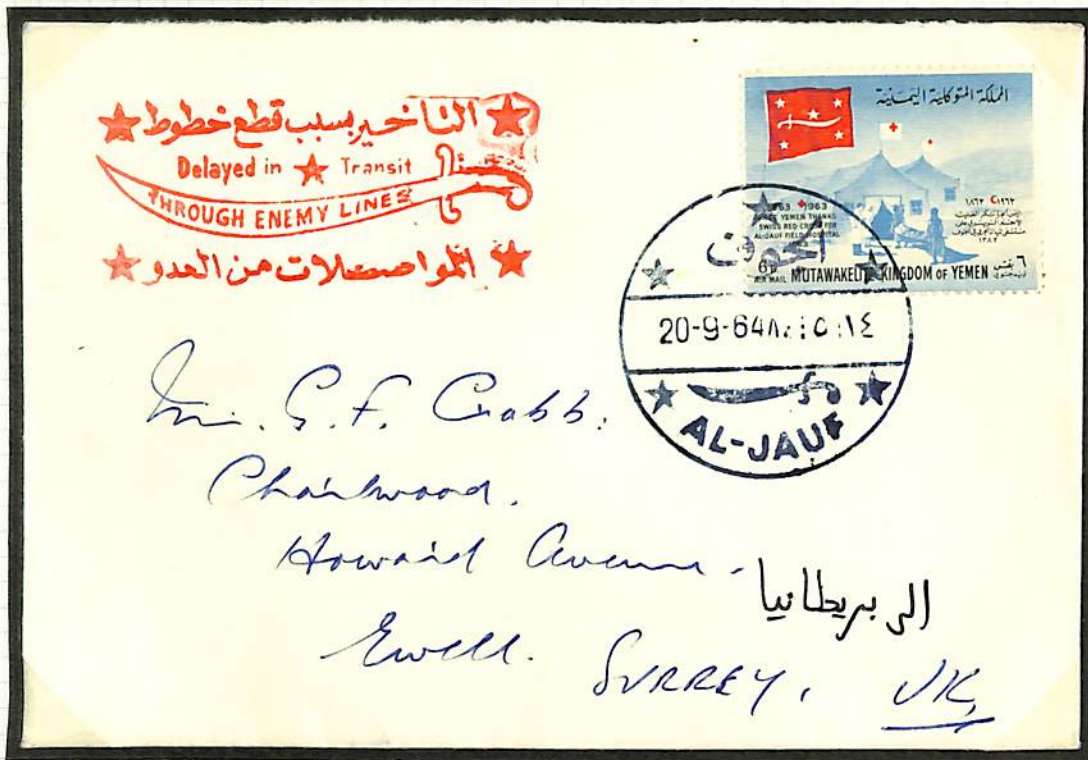
YEMEN

Royalist Sector 1962-1970

1963 - 31st Dec - Royalists first issue - five values commemorating 100 years of Red Cross



THE STAMPS ILLUSTRATE THE SWISS RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT QARA.

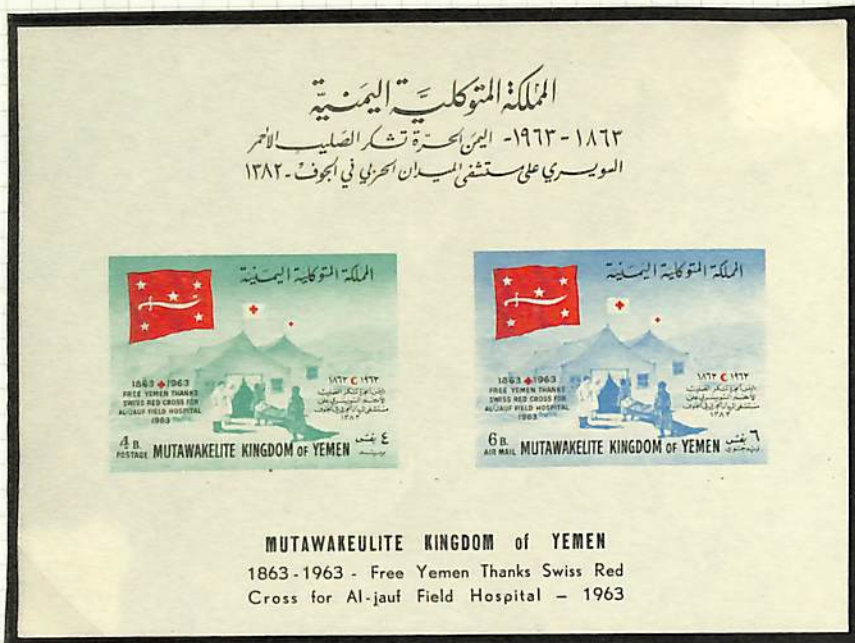


Cover of Sept 1964 with 6B value, cancelled by type B the first movable date handstamps with Moslem and Christian dates issued 23 June 1964 to three G.P.O.s QARA, AL JAUF CAMP AL MANSUR.

YEMEN

Royalist Sector 1962-1970.

1963- 100 YEARS OF RED CROSS (CONT).



MINIATURE SHEET.



6B. VALUE ON COVER CANCELLED WITH TYPE 7 HANDSTAMP FOR NAMED TOWNS. A NUMBER OF WHICH WERE ISSUED LATE 1964.

YEMEN

Royalist Sector 1962-1970.

1963-100 YEARS OF RED CROSS (CONT).



4B & 6B VALUES - IMPERFORATE.



Registered Cover of Oct 1964 with 4B VALUE (ALSO 24B VALUE OF LATER ISSUE) AIR MAIL TO UK - REDIRECTED FROM ADEN - STAMPS CANCELLED WITH TYPE 7 H/S FOR G.H.P. QATAR AND MOVABLE D/S TYPE 9. BRITISH FIELD POST OFFICE D/S. NO 941 - (ADEN) ON REVERSE ALSO RAF POST ROOM, KHADIMAKSAR.

YEMEN

Royalist Section 1962-1970

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH CUTTING DEC 1963 RE FIGHTING

Page 24

1963

Eye-witness fight on against massive odds Account of Nasser

From
Sunday Telegraph
WITH THE ROYAL

EGYPTIANS in the harness Allah in the hands of the Royalists who have the Cairo-supported forces to dispose of the Imam. They have used more than 100 rocket-launchers and have air control, the Royalists are still as near as 100 miles at one point to the capital, Sana.

I found copies of two leaflets dropped to the Yemenis in thousands by Egyptian aircraft, both documents being headed "In the Name of God the Merciful."

One warned the inhabitants of Al Hawaseleh and Al Khabt that "you will be extinguished completely to make you an



by mule and on foot from the Saudi Arabian frontier. Because of the discomfort of reaching this point, and because diplomats accredited to the Republican regime in Sana are restricted in their movements, little is known of this one-sided war.

Only one prince is closer to the walls of the capital than the Emir, his cousin, Prince Abdullah ibn Hassan, who is on the east side of the city. To him the Imam has delegated the task of negotiating with the Egyptians the possible release of 200 Egyptian prisoners-of-war.

The Red Cross could carry on discussions between Sana and the Prince's headquarters in daily journeys of little over an hour.

Cairo, and Abouwaia Mahmoud Hassenein, of Suez.

President Nasser's reluctance to let the world realise what is going on in the Yemen is sometimes taken to extraordinary lengths.

Dr. Spirgi, of the International Red Cross was visiting the Prince's forward area when he fell off a mule and broke his back. Emir Abdullah sent a message into Sana asking the Egyptians to send a helicopter. But three days passed before they ventured to do so.

Imam well

The Imam, who is 44, is bearing up well to revolution, attempted assassination, bombing, shooting, war and discomfort.

He normally works in his cave

YEMEN

Royalist Sector - 1962-1970.

REPUBLICAN FORCES SUPPORTED

BY THE EGYPTIAN AIR FORCE.

14—EVENING STANDARD, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1964

Antique rifles versus

Nasser's tanks —that's the Yemen war

From LORD KILBRACKEN: Royal GHQ, Quarah, Friday

Bombers have been overhead three times since my arrival here—four-engined Russian Ilyushins from Sana—where the Egyptian air force also have squadrons of Migs and Yaks.

So far the bombers have not bothered us and headed northwards at a discreet 3000ft.—well out of range of the small arms which are our only defence.

Our heaviest artillery which actually works is a 1.50 calibre U.S. machine-gun. We also have nine Oerlikon cannons with no ammunition.

Yemeni tribesmen watch unconcernedly as the Ilyushins fly over. They have learned to live with them.

Qarah has had more than its share of the almost daily raids against the Royalist territory—usually unarmed villages—and wears its scars with honour.

The Imam is, of course, unscathed. It is said, and widely believed, that only a silver bullet could kill him.

The ground situation is confused, to say the least. There are no real fronts of the kind beloved by Western strategists.

One large area is firmly held by the Royalists—mainly mountains and desert—with Qarah its heart and soul.

Another large area firmly held by the Republicans is principally in the South and includes most of the big towns, with the capital San'a

Knight v. Castle

Between and around them are wide stretches of disputed territory whose allegiance varies daily with the changing loyalty of the tribes, who are heavily

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+ THE OVERSEAS PAGE

that Nasser's tirades from San'a are directed mainly against the British in Aden and the Americans in general rather than against the Royalists.

To me the very fact that this stalemate has been reached proves the justice, by any normal standards, of the Royal cause.

If even one-third of the Yemen people supported President Sal'al, the Republican leader, how could he fail to control the whole country by now, after 19 months of fighting with 40,000 Egyptian troops plus tanks and aircraft behind him, against tribesmen with only rifles?

This Arab Castro

Strangest of all is the early recognition by the United States of the strongly pro-Communist Republican regime. This is of vast importance to Sal'al—yet he is nothing more or less than an Arab Castro.

Through him Krushchev is gaining a vital bridgehead into Arabia and the vast oil interests of the Persian Gulf.

IN CAIRO Mohammed Heikal, editor of Al Ahram, said today that Britain was now "a real

YEMEN

Royalist Sector 1962-1972

Egyptian Plane Bombs Red Cross Hospital. 1964.

EVENING STANDARD, MONDAY, MAY 4 1964—17

YEMEN: THE BATTLE IS

EGYPTIAN BOMBER ATTACKS HOSPITAL

From LORD KILBRACKEN
ROYALIST HEAD-
QUARTERS, QARA, Yemen
(message delayed, received
in London today).

An Egyptian bomber has
attacked the hospital
here.

Red Cross personnel,
including male nurse
Arnold Plummer, aged 50,
of Dorking, Surrey, were
treating wounded when a
twin-engined Ilyushin,
probably based at Sana,
made a low-level surprise
attack dropping a stick of
four bombs.

The hospital is un-
defended and completely



LORD KILBRACKEN

isolated on an empty
mountain side.

The bombs exploded
near the house causing
neither damage nor
casualties. The Ilyushin
was unescorted.

Not identifiable

The building was not
identifiable as a hospital
from the air and it is a
mystery why it was singled
out by the pilot.

Plummer has been in
the Red Cross 20 years and
is now completing six
months duty in Yemen.

The Red Cross team was
in transit through Qara on
its way to fighting areas.

RAGING ON

*Border is sealed as more
British troops fly in*

ADEN, Monday.—Sharif Hussein Bin Ahmed, the
Minister of the Interior of the South Arabian Federa-
tion, said in Aden that he had received authoritative
reports from Yemen confirming that two British soldiers
had been decapitated and their heads displayed in the
Yemen city of Taiz.

He said that the heads had
been carried through the streets
of Taiz.

The two men were Captain
Robin Edwards, 27, of the
Somerset and Cornwall Light
Infantry, from Padstow, Corn-
wall, and Sapper John Warbur-
ton, of the Royal Engineers,
from Manchester.

They were killed last Thurs-
day in a clash with rebels in
the Radfan Mountains, near the
Yemen border.

Another casualty

Today British officials also
announced that Second Lieuten-
ant Paul Long, of the First East
Anglian Regiment, was wounded
last week.

Lieutenant Long, 22, from
Norfolk, is in hospital in Aden.
He suffered only a minor flesh
wound and is said to be "satis-
factory."

The fighting between British-
backed Federal troops and
Yemeni supported rebels is
continuing in the Radfan
mountains.

A Middle East Command
spokesman said today that
"reconnaissance in strength"
was going on to find out the
strength of the Radfan tribes-
men, most of whom had been
seen in khaki uniform.

South Arabian Federa-
tion authorities have
closed the border with
the Yemen and are
turning back traffic.

Aden police rounded up
Yemenis for interrogation and
possible deportation.

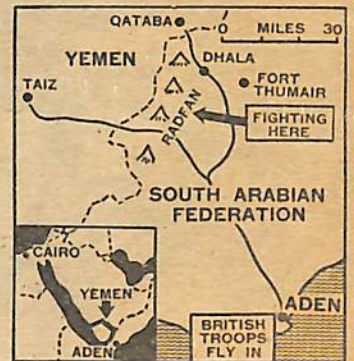
Unconfirmed reports said
about 250 Federal soldiers
belonging to Radfan tribes
have been ordered to take a
month's leave prior to their
discharge.

Airlift completed

The RAF today completed the
airlift of 600 King's Own Scot-
tish Borderers to Aden.

They were joining the offen-
sive against the rebels in the
rugged Radfan area of jagged
mountains and rock-strewn
valleys.

Together with Arab troops of
the South Arabian Federal Army
they "will, if necessary, continue
military operations until Yemen-
supported rebels are completely



SECOND 'LAWRENCE' FOILED NASSER'S ARMY IN YEMEN

By IAN COLVIN

HOW a force of 80 British and French mercenaries, acting as the military brain of the Yemen, outwitted an Egyptian army of 60,000 for four years, is now revealed in the first exclusive interview by the force leader, Col James Johnson, formerly of 21 Special Air Service.

"Jim" Johnson is an elusive City and West End clubman, whom President Nasser badly wanted to capture. "I would give him a holiday in Egypt — for seven years!" he told a diplomat visiting Cairo.

For years Col Johnson has been dodging interviewers trying to obtain the inside on British secret operations in the Middle East.

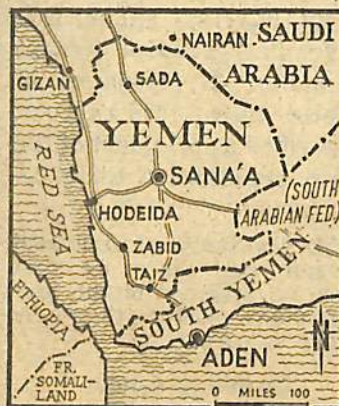
This retired officer, sitting in his Chelsea home, has told me the real story of a private venture in the Yemen by British ex-officers and men, which caused a clash between President Kennedy and 10 Downing Street and saved Saudi-Arabia from an invasion by President Nasser.

When Republican rebels attacked the Imam of Yemen's palace in Sana'a on Sept. 26, 1962, Egypt already had troopships steaming down the Red Sea to support them.

The first Egyptian paratroops landed at Hodeida in a Hitler-like operation four hours after the shelling of the palace.

President Nasser had previously sent assessments to President Kennedy through the Central Intelligence Agency that it would take him 14 days with 7,000 men to pacify the Yemen.

He then meant to remove



In November, 1967, on independence, the new government of the Federation of South Arabia changed its name to the Peoples' Republic of the South Yemen.

leader, Prince Abdullah bin Hassan.

"They could see their target, the Egyptian MiG aircraft, thousands of feet below on the runway, but Prince Abdullah

Harold Beeley, British Ambassador in Cairo, argued that Britain should not support the lesser Arab nationalisms of the Kings and Sheikhs against the greater nationalism of President Nasser, but this policy had only been accepted by the Cabinet with some reservations.

The rights and wrongs of Egyptian and Anglo-French activities in the Yemen divided the Cabinet, with Mr Butler, Foreign Secretary, as chief dove and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Prime Minister, inclined to sympathise with the Royalist cause.

But much was kept secret from Sir Alec. President Kennedy, who was then seeking some common ground with Russia against colonialism and imperialism seems in November, 1963, to have received from the Central Intelligence Agency a full report on the Anglo-French cadre working in the Yemen.

Kennedy angry

He telephoned 10 Downing Street in the third week of Nov., 1963, for an angry and critical "scrambler" conversation with the British Prime Minister.

He wanted to know whether Sir Alec was really aware the extent of the mercenary operation as reported by the CIA boys and whether the British Government was involved. Sir Alec promised to make inquiries. "But don't ring me back tomorrow," said the President, "I shall be in Dallas, Texas."

The assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22 had the incidental effect of ending an awkward dialogue between the White House and 10 Downing Street about the Yemen war.

With truces, intrigues, lulls ambushes and battles, the Yemen war was to continue for nearly four years longer.

TOMORROW: How Egypt Used Poisoned Gas—The Mystery of the Arms Drops—Training An Arab Resistance—Britain Quits Aden.

Rhodesia plane flew Iron Curtain arms to Yemen Royalists

By IAN COLVIN

"THE first arms delivery by air to the Imam and his army in the Yemen took place on Aug. 11, 1963," Col "Jim" Johnson, the British Chief Adviser to the Imam, told me yesterday.

Col Johnson, who was continuing his account of the secret operations behind the Yemen war, published exclusively in *The Daily Telegraph* yesterday, said:

"These arms, tricked out of Iron Curtain countries on the pretext of equipping a revolution in Africa, had to be brought in by a roundabout route. We engaged Jack Malloch of Rhodesian Air Services to fly them in.

"Five flights in all by Rhodesian Air Services cleared the Communist arms deliveries into the hands of the Yemeni Royalists."

Airlift problems

In November, 1963, a Constellation aircraft registered in Austria was unluckily grounded at Djibuti in French Somaliland because the French authorities thought these arms deliveries could no longer be overlooked.

This posed a problem to the Anglo-French advisers in the Yemen. If French Somaliland and the South Arabian Federation were to be put out of bounds for diplomatic reasons, the whole operation might founder.

Fighting had become heavy in 1963 after the first arms deliveries and it was imperative not to leave the tribesmen in the lurch.

Col Johnson then made a frus-

"Poison gas was the worst weapon which we had to face in the Yemen," Col Johnson continued.

A bulletin in Col Johnson's files gives a full description of the worst attack:

"At 0730 (GMT+3) on 5th January, 27 gas bombs were dropped at Ketaf. The raid started with two MiGs each dropping one smoke bomb.

"Nine Ilyushin 28's then dropped the gas, three aircraft at a time, three bombs per aircraft, upwind of the village of Ketaf.

"The bombs made a crater three feet deep and six feet wide and released the gas in a grey-green cloud which drifted with the wind over the village of Ketaf.

"All but 5 per cent. of the people within two kilometres downwind of the bombs' impact point have died or, in the opinion of the International Red Cross mission sent to the spot, are likely to die.

"200 deaths"

"Deaths now total well over 200. All animals in the area also perished, and crops and vegetation turned brown.

"Until the following morning a grey-green cloud of gas hung low over the village. Those unfortunate enough to breathe it compared its smell to yeast or fresh fruit.

"Most of its victims were dead within 10 to 20 minutes of the attack.

"They died with blood, among

or MiGs

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YEMEN - ROYALIST SECTION

1962 - 1970.

BRITISH & FRENCH

MERCENARIES (CONT)

Arabian frontier, King Faisal had to think carefully," said Col Johnson.

Mr Harold Wilson, however, came out with an answer to a Parliamentary question, saying that "such evidence as I have suggests pretty strongly that poison gas may have been used.

"This is a matter of deep concern. It is a matter for Saudi Arabia, if she desires, to raise at the United Nations."

His assessment

What was Col Johnson's assessment of the effect of gas warfare? "It was the one weapon which terrified the tribes, who were not afraid of Egyptian gunfire, never minded air strikes and laughed at their ground forces."

What kind of training did the European advisers give? "Our principal efforts were directed towards getting radio liaison teams with all army commanders, and by the end of 1966 we had complete coverage of the country with one central headquarters.

"We also established weapon training teams, one of the biggest of which was commanded by Capt. Bob Denard under the control of Col Faulques. This French team trained about 10,000 men in all kinds of weapons up to and including recoilless rifles."

How were the arms bought and who paid? "All this required the purchase of very large quantities of weapons from Europe. I assisted the officials of certain embassies friendly to the Imam's cause in their perfectly legal purchases through reputable arms dealers, who in the case of London obtained certificates through the Board of Trade before shipment. All payments were made in advance with cheques signed by the Yemeni Foreign Minister."

YEMEN

ROYALIST SECTOR 1962-1970.

1964 - 15th JAN. - "THE PATRIOTIC WAR" ISSUE.



THE STAMP SHOWS ROYALIST TROOPS CAPTURING A TANK WITH SOVIET INSIGNIA ON ITS SIDE AND A U.A.R. FLAG ON ITS TURRET.

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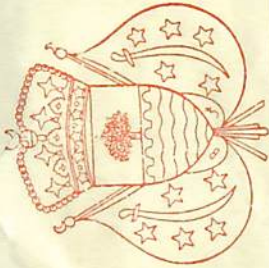
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YEMEN

المملكة المتوكلية اليمنية

وزارة المواصلات

بريد جوي
AIR MAIL



THE MUTAWAKELITE KINGDOM
OF YEMEN
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

بريد جوي
AIR MAIL

محمد السادس العظيم
الأمير الأول تكريم جيم
الشعب اليمني
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THE MUTAWAKELITE KINGDOM
OF YEMEN
HONORS ITS BRAVE PEOPLE'S FIRST YEAR
OF STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM UNDER OUR BELOVED IMAM
AL-MANSUR BILLAH MOHAMMED AL-BAHR



المواصلات من العدو
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THROUGH ENEMY LINES

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1964 - The "Patriotic War" Issue and Mutawakelite Sheet on Registered Cover to UK.

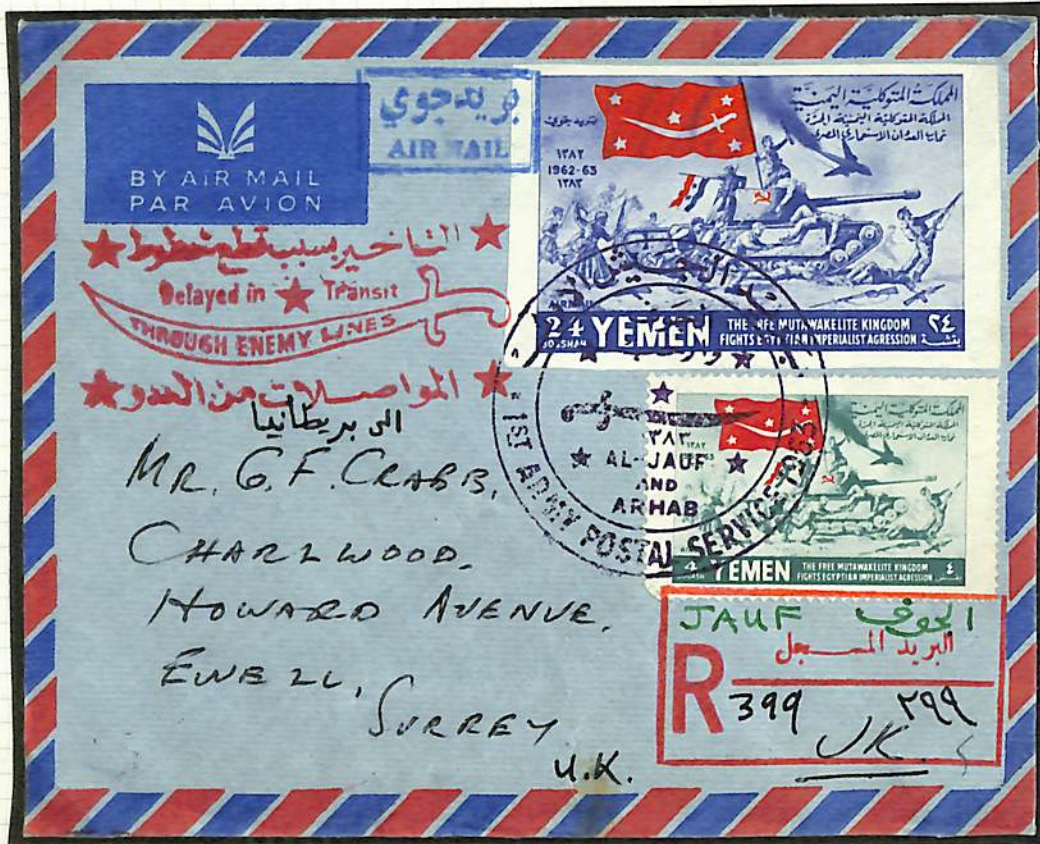
YEMEN

Royalist Sector 1962-1970.

1964 - THE PATRIOTIC WAR ISSUE (CONT).



THE IMPERFORATE SET OF WHICH 3500 WERE ISSUED

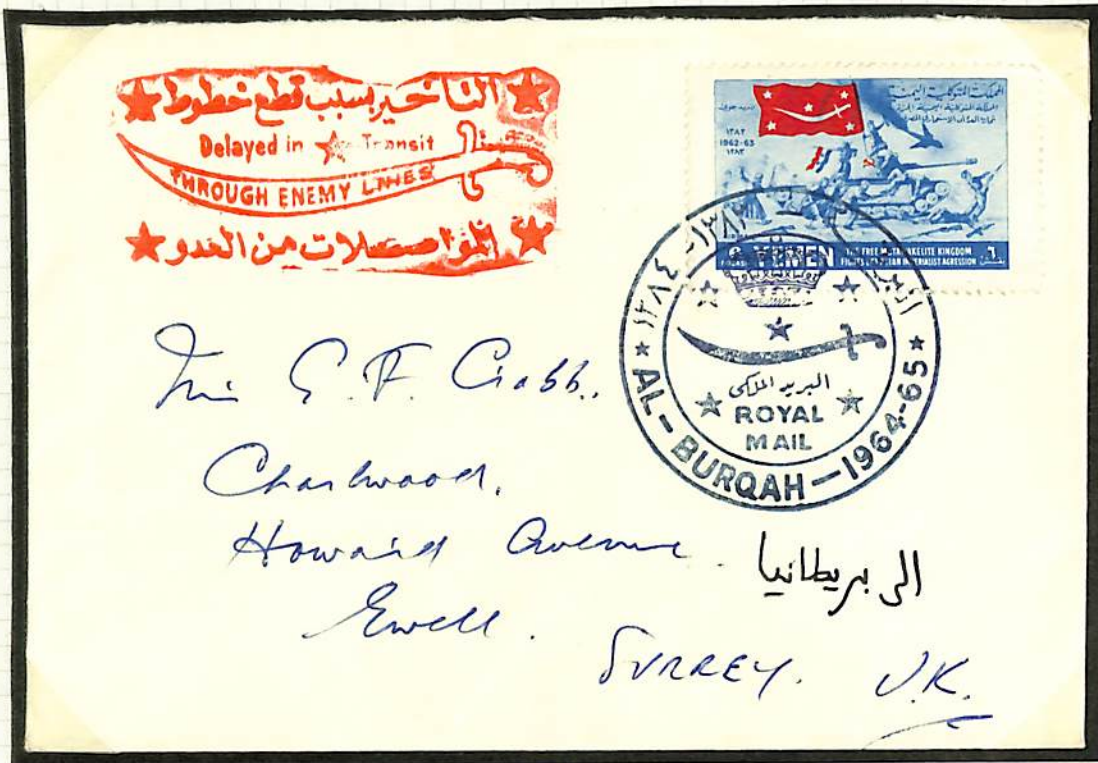


Recd AIRMAIL Cover from AL JAUF with MIN SHEET CUT OUT.

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Loyalist Sector 1962-1970.

1964 - The "Patriotic War Issue" (cont).



6 B VALUE ON COVER CANCELLED TYPE 7 H/C AL BURQAH REGION.



PHOTOGRAPH OF ROYALIST SOLDIERS SINGING AS THEY MARCH DOWN MOUNTAINSIDE TO PRAYERS AT AID.

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ROYALIST SECTOR 1962-1970.

1964 - 20th MARCH - BRITISH RED CROSS TEAM ISSUE.



2 BARD HB STAMPS FROM THE 'PATRIOTIC WAR' ISSUE WERE OVERPRINTED IN HONOUR OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS SURGICAL TEAM AT UOD HOSPITAL.



REGISTERED AIR COVER FROM THE HOSPITAL AT UOD WIZEN HAD ITS OWN TYPE 7 HANDLAMP CANCELLER.

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Royalist Sector 1962-1970.

1964 1974 MARCH - AIR MAIL STAMPS - THREE VALUES OF THE RED CROSS ISSUE
WERE OVERPRINTED AT AIR MAIL RATES AND PLANE SILHOUETTE,



18 B AIRMAIL STAMP WITH DATED AL JAUF CANCELLER 20th SEPT 1964.

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ROYALIST SECTOR 1962-1970.

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YEMENI ROYALIST GUARD AT SMIDA CAMP.

YEMEN

Royalist Sector 1962-1970.

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