MORE THAN JUST A BOUNDARY DISPUTE: THE REGIONAL GEOPOLITICS OF SAUDI-YEMENI RELATIONS

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1.1. Congratulating President Saleh on his return from Jeddah

Pictures of Yemenis lining the streets of Sana'a to congratulate President Saleh on his return from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia following the signing of the Jeddah Treaty in June 2000.

1.1.1. Taḥrir Square, Sana'a

Figure 1.1.1 Taḥrir Square, Sana'a

1.1.2. The General Public Party Area (GPC)

Figure 1.1.2 The General Public Party (GPC)

1.1.3. Chamber of Commerce Area, Sana'a

Figure 1.1.3 Chamber of Commerce

1.2. A map showing the position of the Arabian Peninsula in the global network of trade routes in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries

The map is available in Al-Naqib (1989). It is included here so as to highlight the role played by Arabia as a hub for trade routes between the East and the West, connecting Europe as well as Africa with the East. This role has been significant in the dynamic economic, social and political relations established between the various populations in Arabia and, more importantly, because of the benefits the provision of these services and connections had generated for the peninsular population as a whole.

Indeed, although the production of commodities exported to other parts of the world was located in South Arabia, the accrued benefits were accessible to the entire region. This was notable during ancient times as well as the modern era, which also witnessed significant transactions within the region itself as well as in exchanges with the outside world. Coffee for instance was produced in South Arabia (i.e. in Yemen) but was exported either on land caravans or through sea outlets based not only in Yemen, but also in several other parts of the Peninsula such as Jeddah in Al-Ḥijāz (Saudi Arabia today) or Muscat in Oman and elsewhere.

خارطة رقم (٢ ـ ١)

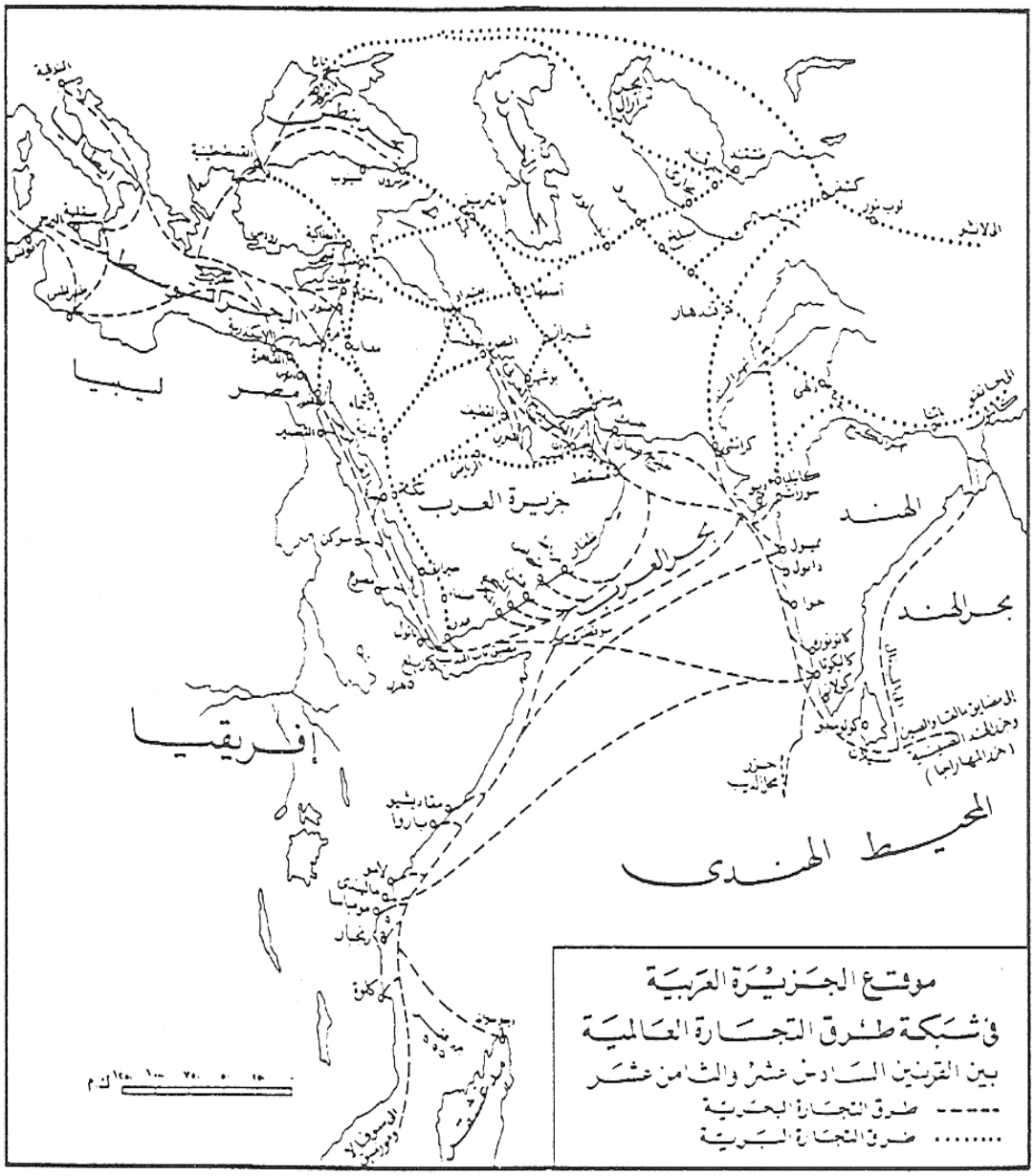


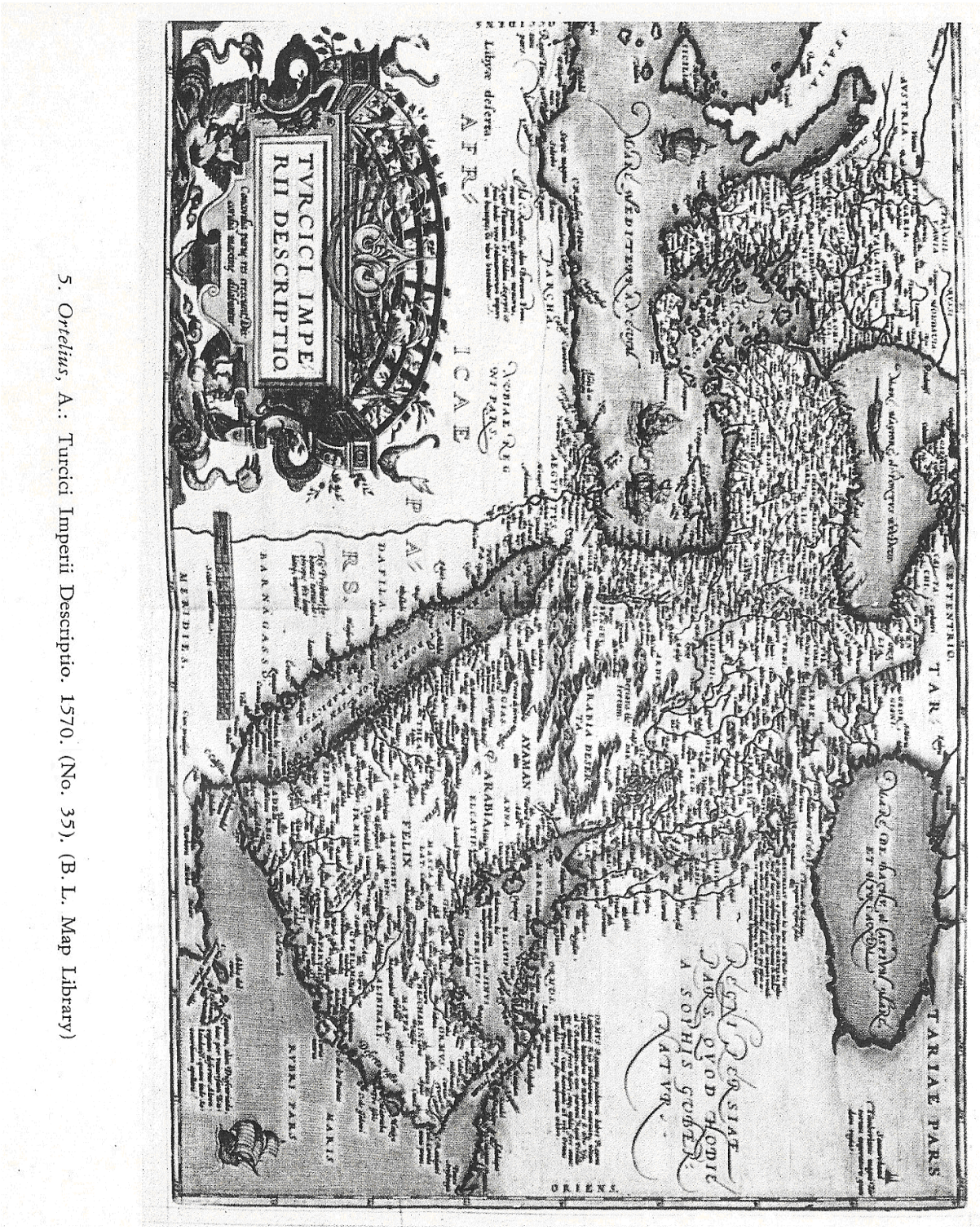
Figure 1.2.1 The Arabian Peninsula in the global network of trade routes

1.3. Arabia in Early Maps

In this collection of early maps of Arabia, Arabia Felix is depicted as a geographical area covering almost the whole of the Arabian Peninsula. The significance of such maps is vital not only because of their general reliability, but also for the shape of Arabia Felix (or Yemen) during ancient times that these maps identify. In other words, it is not necessary for powers or states centred in Yemen to have exercised continuous authority over the whole area of Arabia Felix. These maps rather give an idea that the painters identified this geographic area as such due to the prosperity Yemen enjoyed during ancient times and the role played by the Arabs at the time. The peninsula's centre was located south of the peninsula as the most important major activities were mainly taking place in the south and spread into several parts of the Peninsula with no other competitor within Arabia.

1.3.1. Map of Arabia (1570)

The map was produced by Abraham Ortelius (Abraham Ortels) (1527 –1598) in 1570. This map is in Gerald Randall Tibbetts' (1978) important bibliography of maps from the time of Ptolemy in 1477 to D'Anville in 1751. This is an important collection of the maps of the Arabian Peninsula printed in Western Europe from the invention of printing to the year 1751.



5. *Ortelius*, A.: Turcici Imperii Descriptio. 1570. (No. 35). (B. L. Map Library)

Figure 1.3.1 Map of Arabia (1570)

1.3.2. Map of Arabia (1598)

This is a reprint in 1616 of a map of Arabia originally published in 1598 by Jodocus Hondius (1563-1612), a Flemish cartographer and engraver. The map covers the territory from west of the Gulf of Suez to the eastern side of the Arabian Peninsula, and from the mouth of the Euphrates River to Aden. The map is kept at the Qatar Foundation‘s Heritage Library, and is available through the World Digital Image Web site.

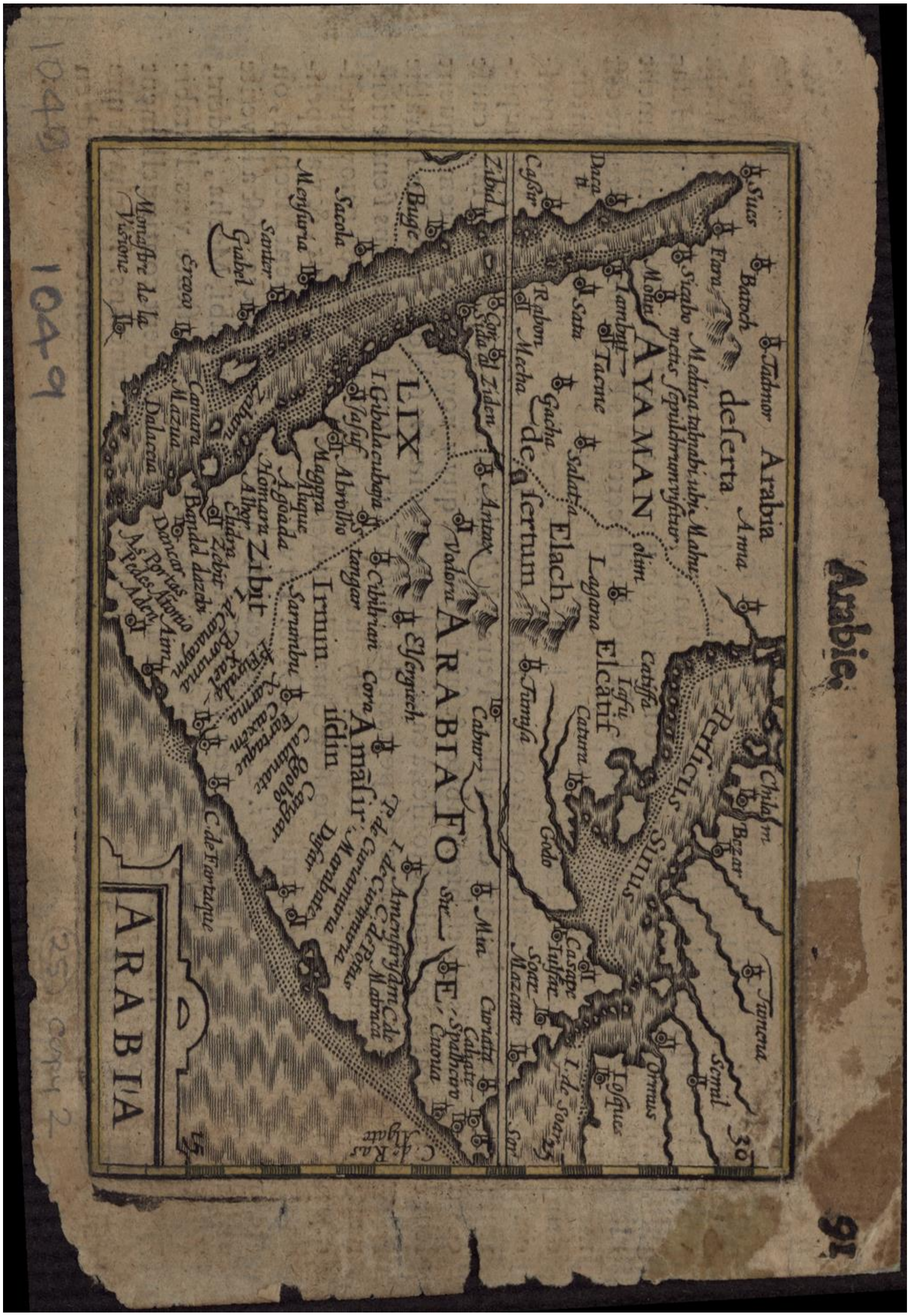
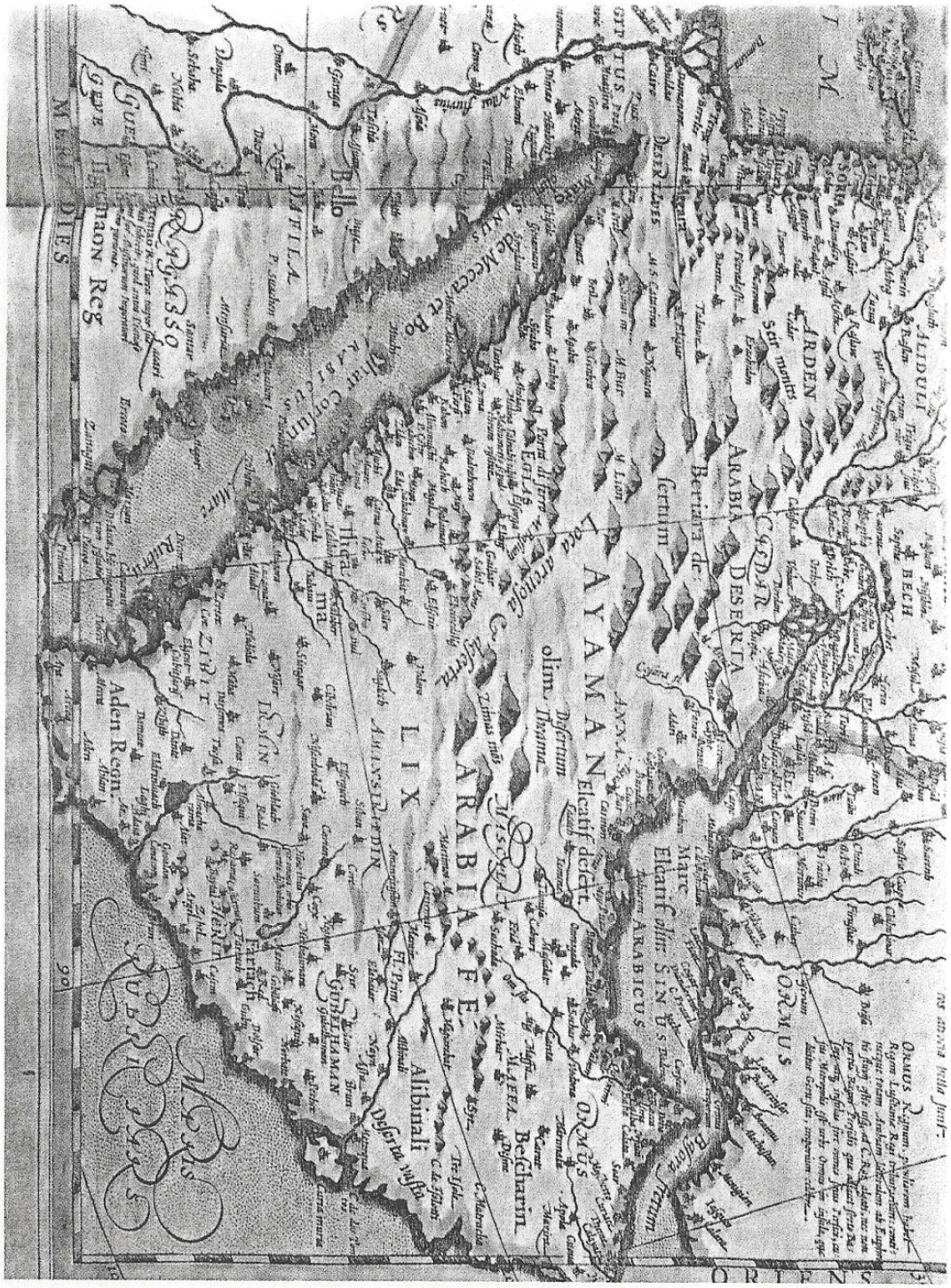


Figure 1.3.2 Map of Arabia (1598)

1.3.3. Map of Arabia (1606)

This map was also produced by Hondius but it is dated 1606. It is part of the collection of early maps of Arabia by Tibbetts.



7. *Hondius*, J.: From Turcici Imperii Imago. 1606. (No. 62)

Figure 1.3.3 Map of Arabia (1606)

1.3.4. Map of Arabia (1635)

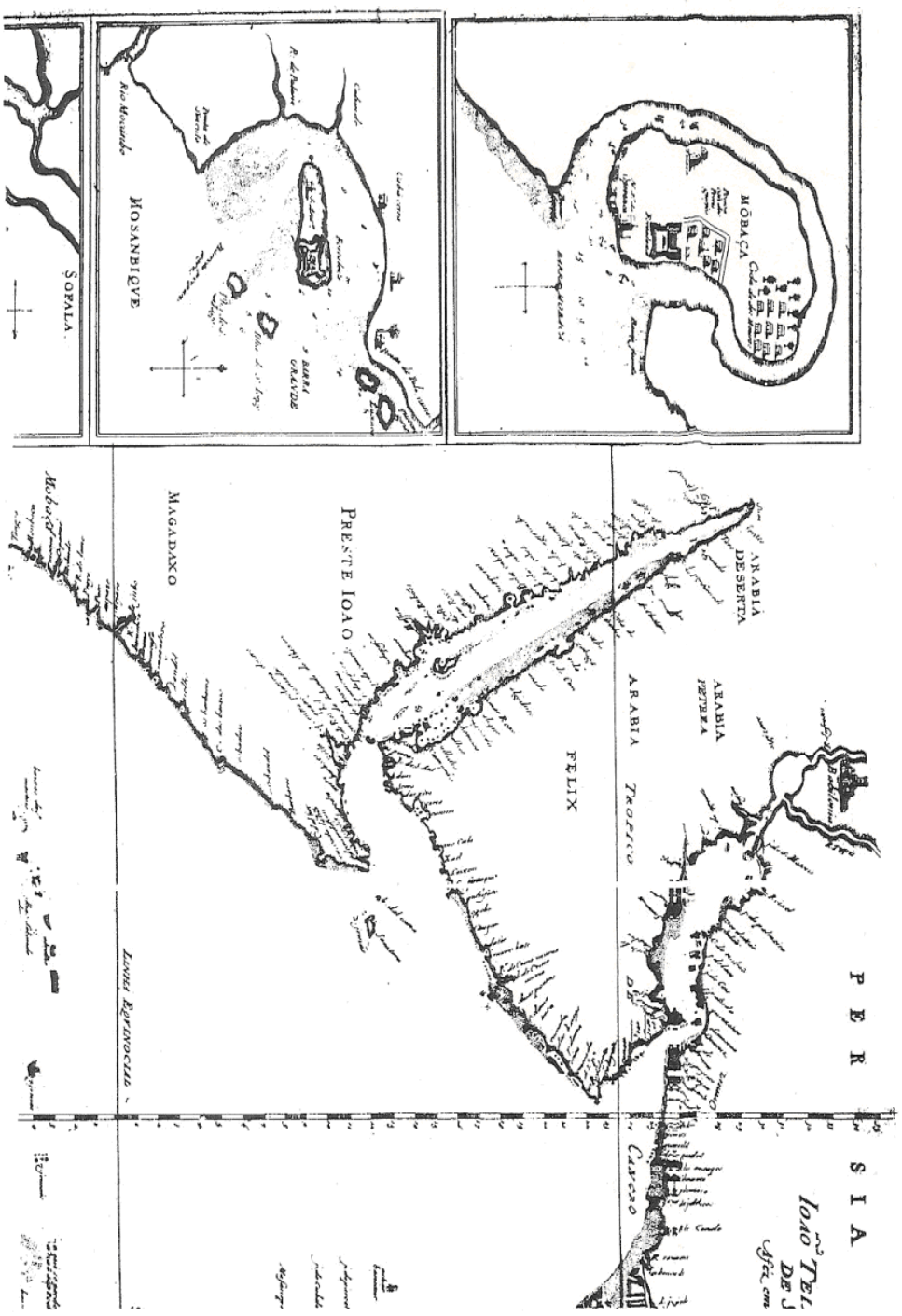
This map was painted by Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571-1638), a Dutch cartographer, and is dated to 1635. It is also from a collection of early maps of Arabia by Tibbetts.

8. *Blaeu,* W. and J. van: Turcicum Imperium. 1635. (No. 84). (B. L. Map Library)

Figure 1.3.4 Map of Arabia (1635)

1.3.5. Map of Arabia (1649)

This map was produced by J. Teixeira in 1649 and is also from a collection of early maps of Arabia by Tibbetts.



9. *Teixeira*, J.: Chart of the East Coast of Africa and of Arabia Felix, 1649.

Figure 1.3.5 Map of Arabia (1649)

1.3.6. Map of the Three Arabias (1654)

The title of the map, referred to originally in French as the ‘Carte des trois Arabies’ was created by the French royal geographer Nicolas Sanson (Paris, Chez Pierre Mariette, 1654). The ‘Three Arabias’ referred to in the map’s title are ‘Arabia Petraea’, ‘Arabia Deserta’ and ‘Arabia Felix’. The latter was depicted as having by far the largest territory, covering most of the peninsula. The map is available through the Library of Congress Web site and the World Digital Image Web site.

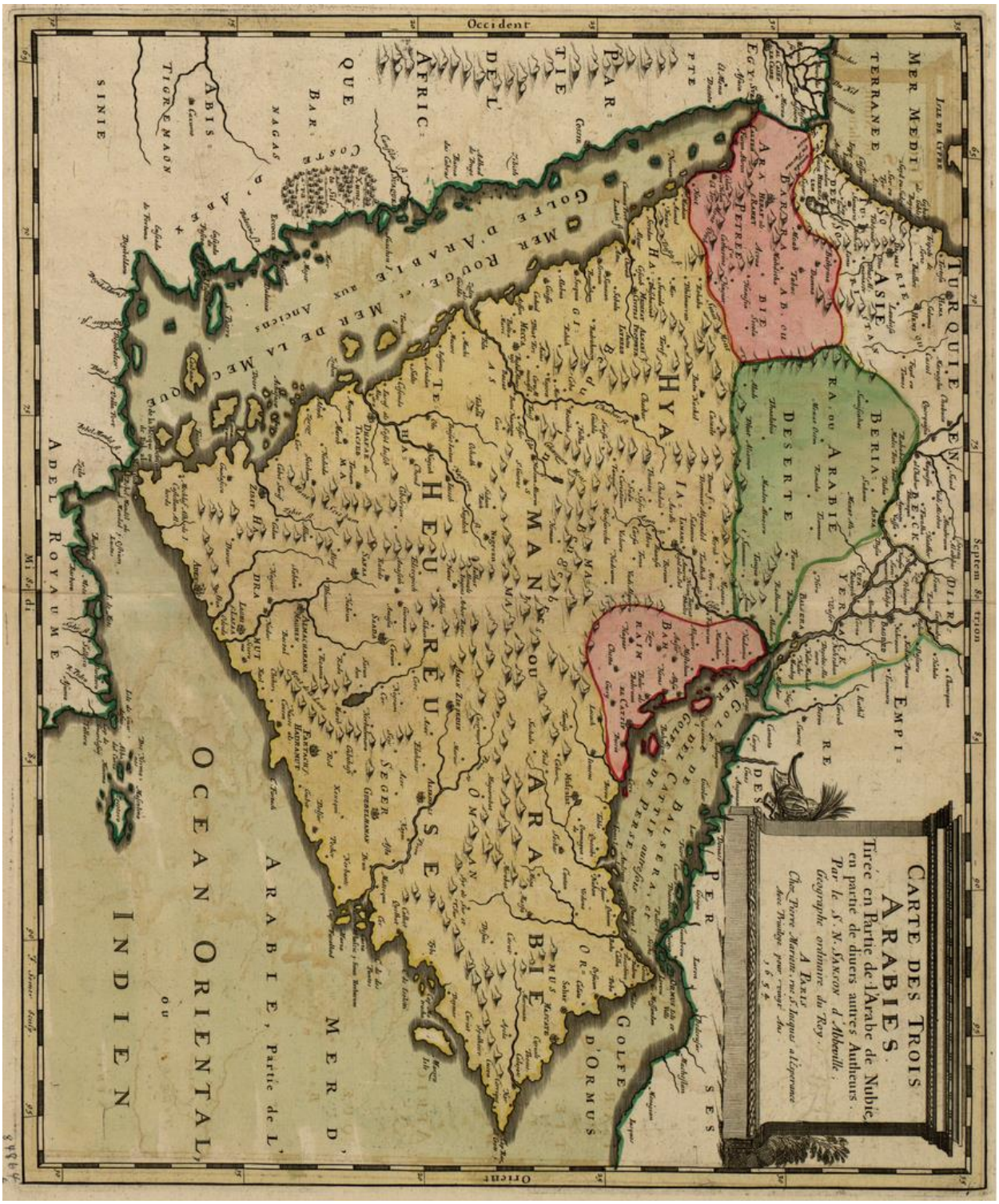
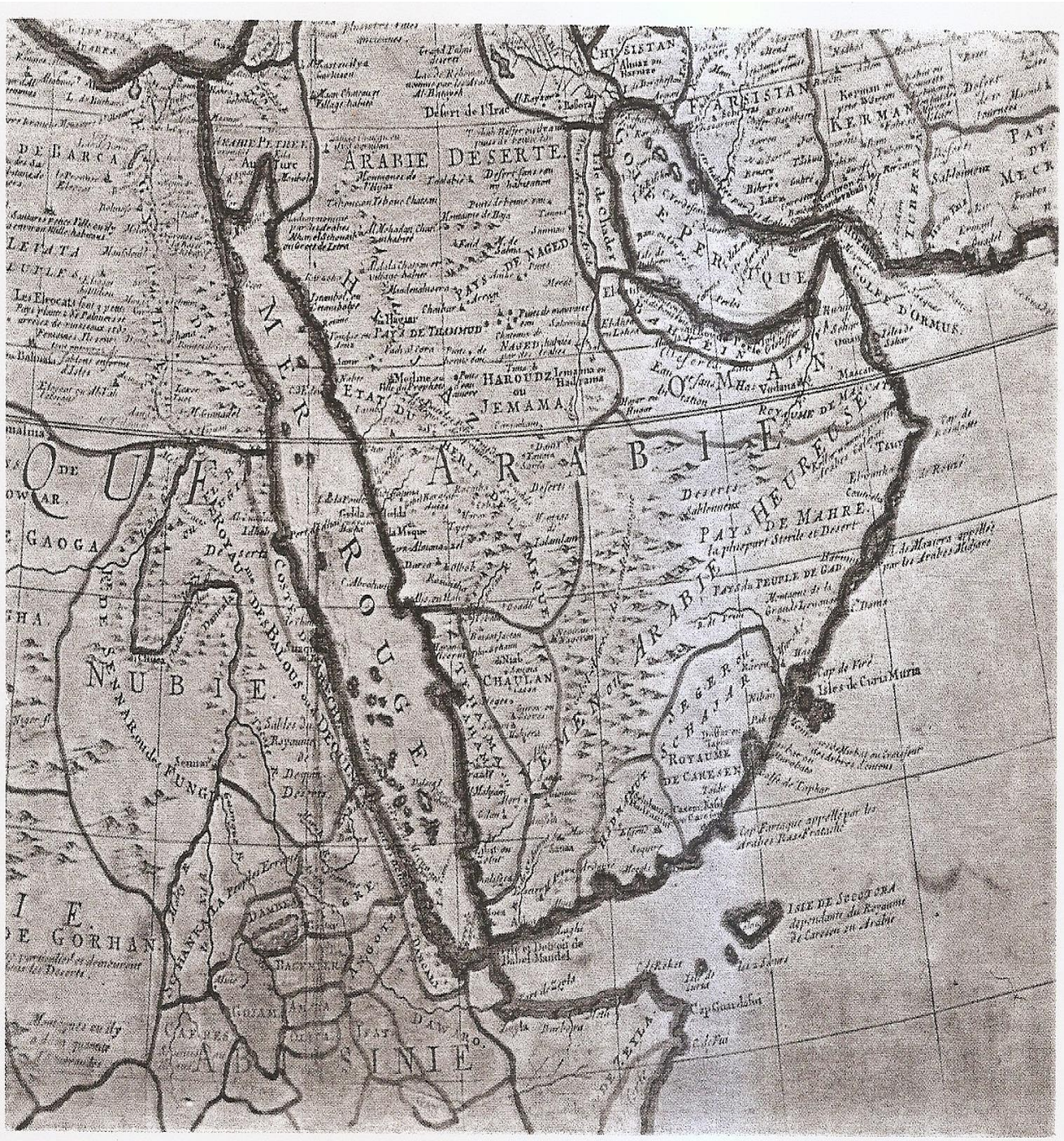


Figure 1.3.6 Map of the Three Arabias (1654)

1.3.7. Map of Arabia (1701)

This map is the work of Guillaume De l' Isle (1675 –1726), a French cartographer, and is dated 1701. It is also from a collection of early maps of Arabia by Tibbetts.



14. *De l'Isle,* G.: Carte de la Turquie, de l'Arabie et de la Perse. 1701. (No. 171)

Figure 1.3.7 Map of Arabia (1701)

1.3.8. Map of Arabia (1720)

This map was created by Christoph Weigel (1654-1725), a German cartographer, and was published in Nuremberg in 1720. The map shows *Arabia Felix*, *Arabia Deserta*, and *Arabia Petraea*. Other regions are also included such as Palestine, Mesopotamia, Chaldea, Persia, Aegyptus, and Aethiopia. A large number of towns are shown. The map is available through the World Digital Image Web site.

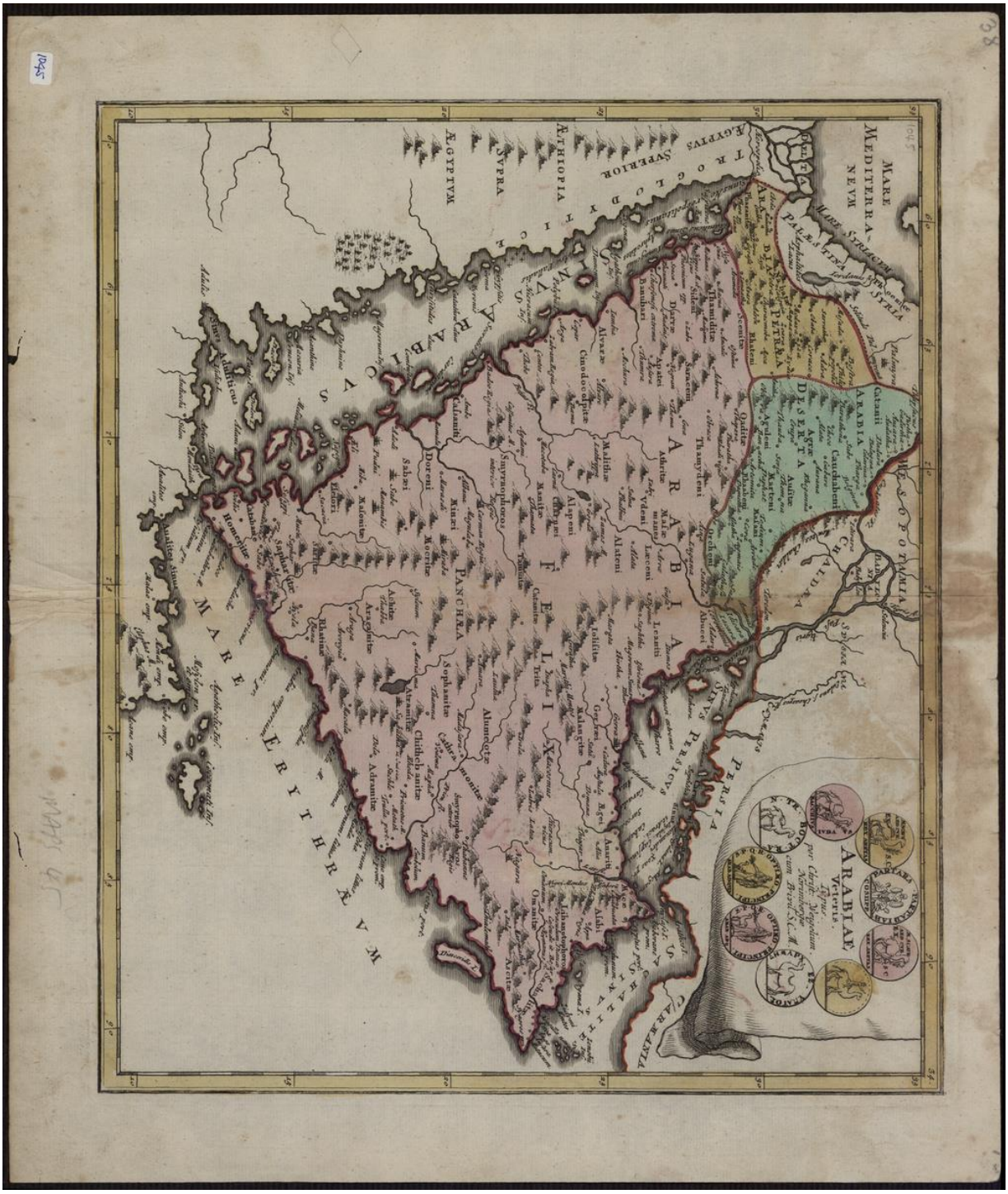


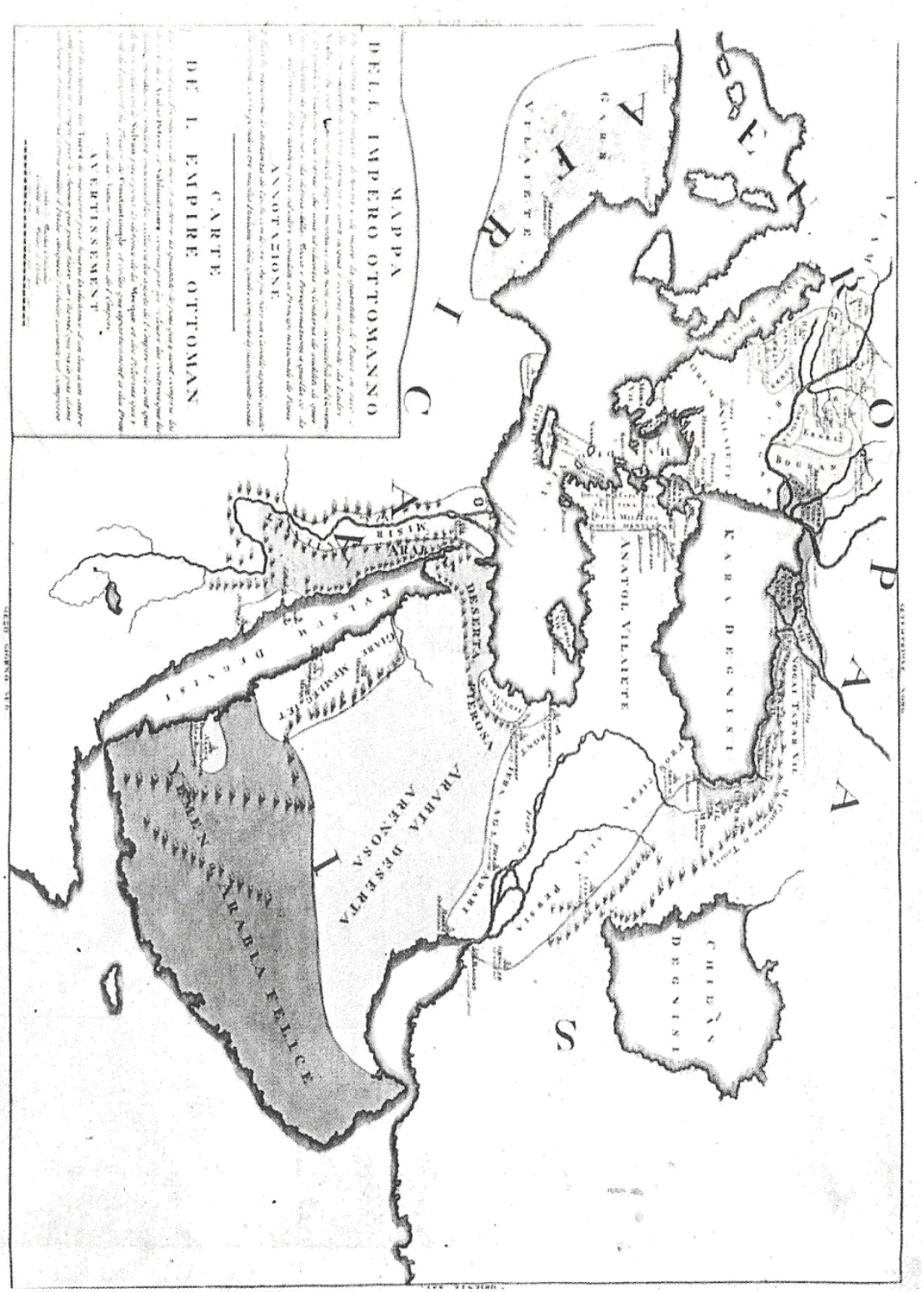
Figure 1.3.8 Map of Arabia (1720)

1.4. Maps showing the shape of Arabia Felix as South Arabia only

It can be argued that the maps here, although depicted in the modern times, they reflect the situation evolved since the advent of Islam. By this time and probably earlier new parts of Arabia such as Al-Ḥijāz became with a significant role.

1.4.1. Map by Ebubekir Efendi (1732)

This map by Ebubekir Efendi from Turkey is dated to 1732. It shows Arabia Felix (as only referring to South Arabia). Clearly, Al-Ḥijāz is identified by the cartographer due to the importance it had gained by that time. The map is available as part of the collection of early maps of Arabia by Tibbetts.



19. *Abubekir Efendi*: Mappa dell'Impero Ottomano. 1732. (No. 251). (S.O.A.S. Library)

Figure 1.4.1 Map by Ebubekir Efendi (1732)

1.4.2. Map by D'Anville's (1755)

This map by D'Anville's, a French cartographer, is dated 1755. It is available in 'The Penetration of Arabia', by David George Hogarth (1905).

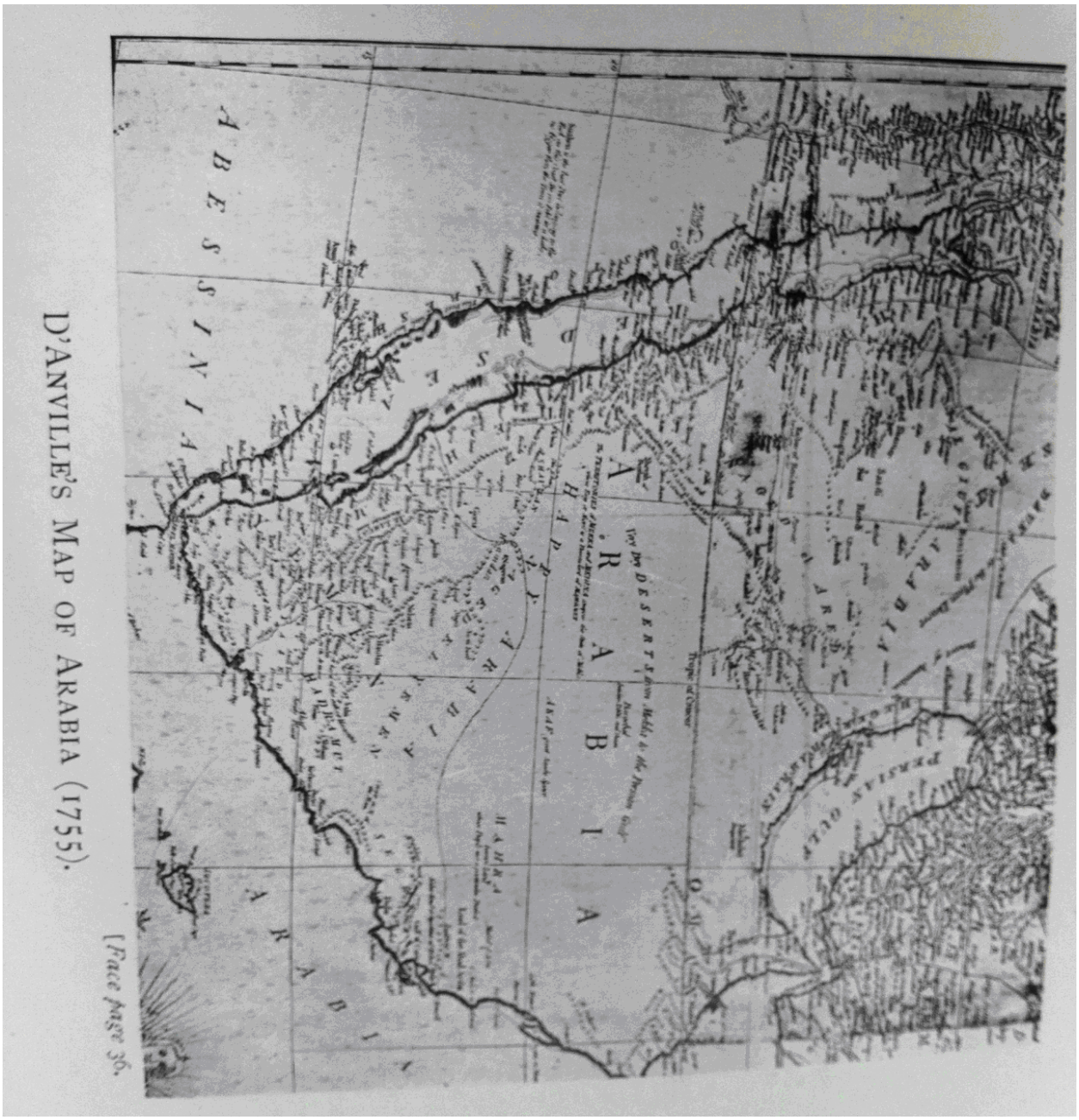


Figure 1.4.2 Map by D'Anville's (1755)

1.5. Example of maps delineating the approximate geographical area of Bilād Al-Yaman according to contemporary Yemeni geographers and historians

Generally, their work has been influenced by the geographic description of *Bilād Al-Yaman* produced by traditional Muslim historians and geographers (most importantly the work of Al-Hamdani), which identified it as the area bounded by Najd and Al-Ḥijāz to the North and by the sea to the east, south and the west.

1.5.1. Map of the Greater Yemen

This map was painted by Husayn Ali Al-Waysi. Al-Waysi was a famous Yemeni geographer. This map was published in his book 'The Greater Yemen' (1962).

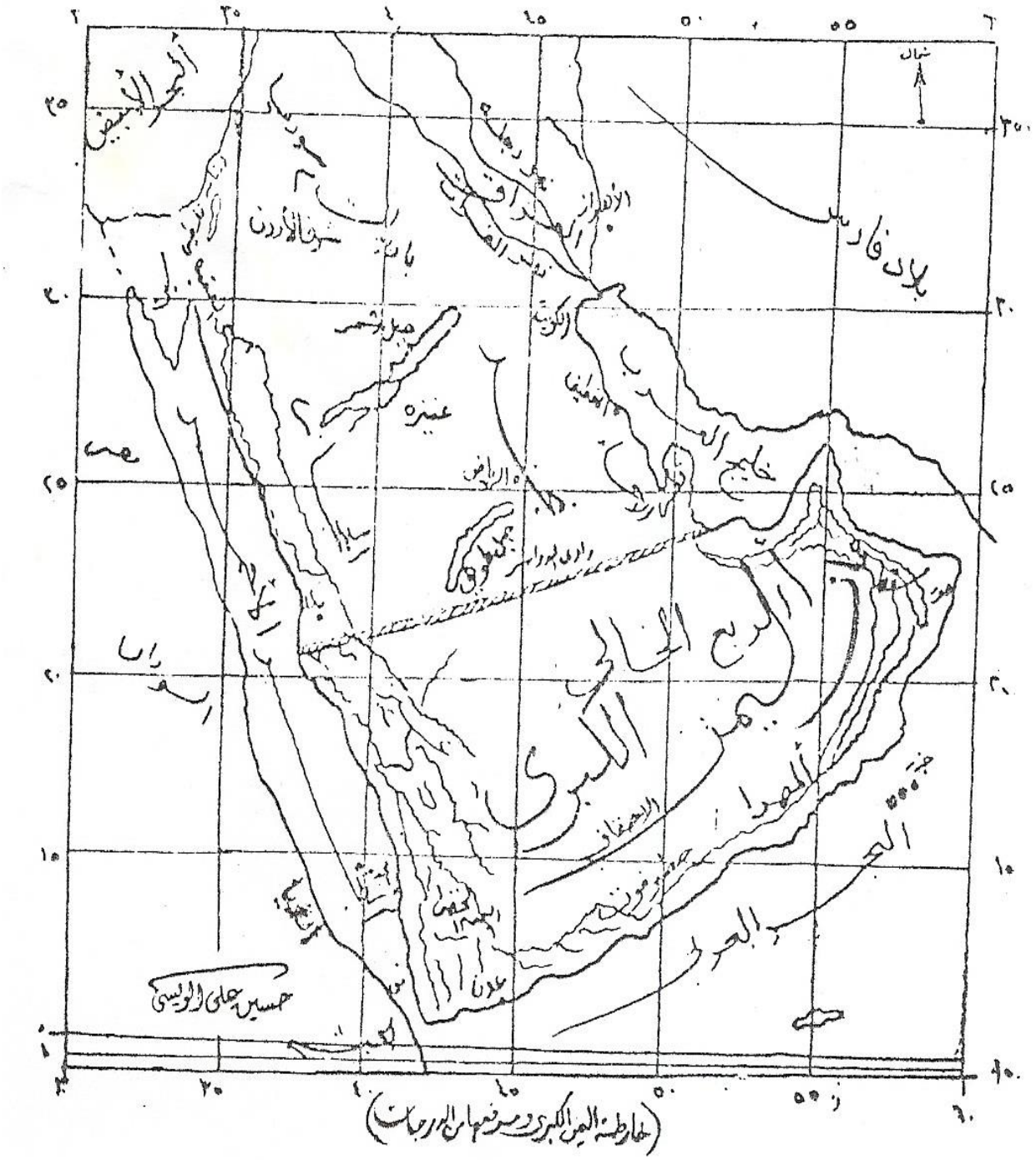


Figure 1.5.1 Map of the Greater Yemen

1.5.2. Map of Yemen

Another map also painted by Al-Waysi and published in his book 'The Greater Yemen' (1962).

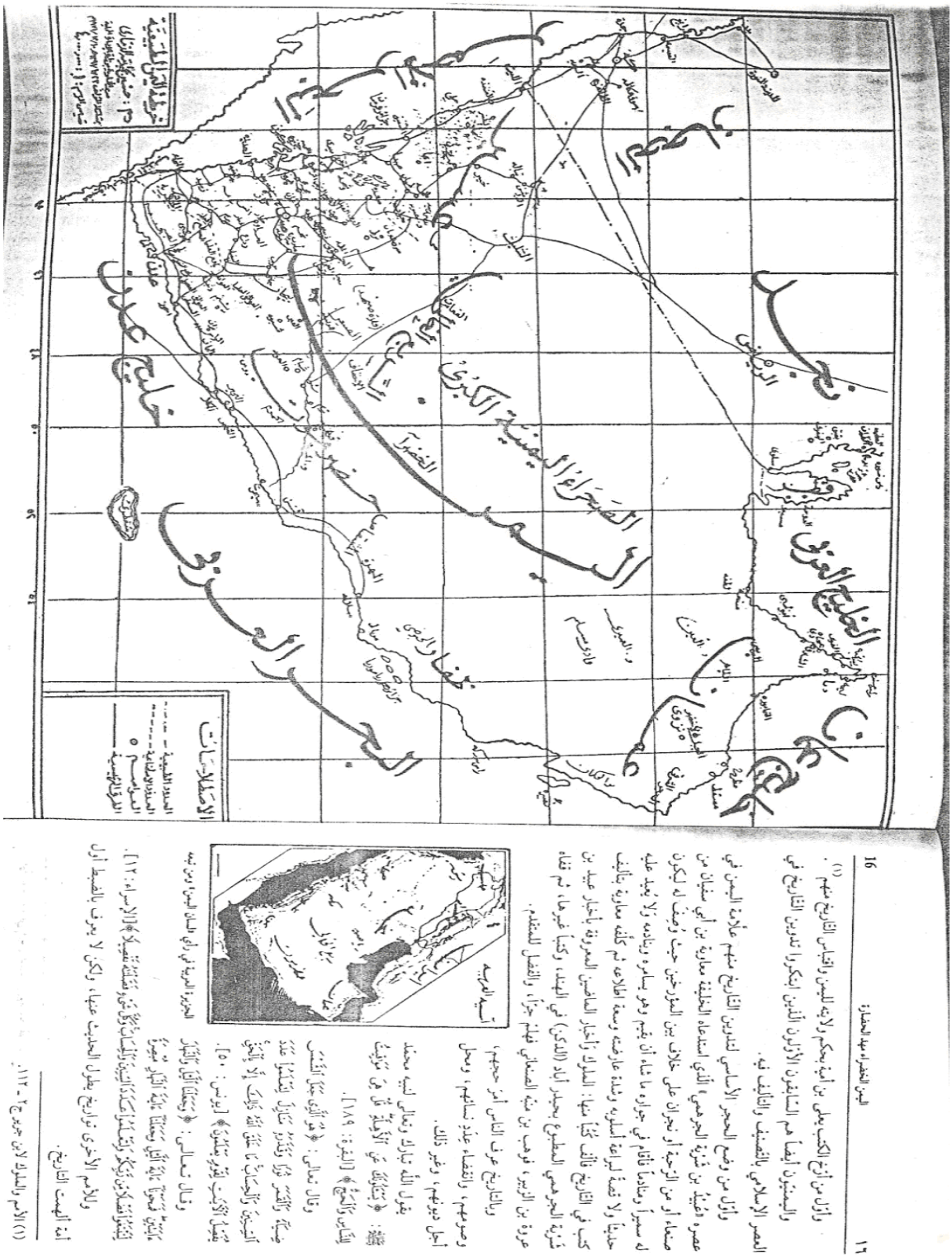


Figure 1.5.2 Another map also painted by Al-Waysi

1.5.3. Map of the Natural Yemen

This Map painted by Husayn Abdullah Al-Dhamāri. Al-Dhamāri was a prominent contemporary Yemeni geographer. This map is obtainable in Yemen as a wall map. The map illustrated here was published in 1971 by Al-Akwa, a well-known Yemeni historian whose nationalistic views might be described as very evidently present in his work.

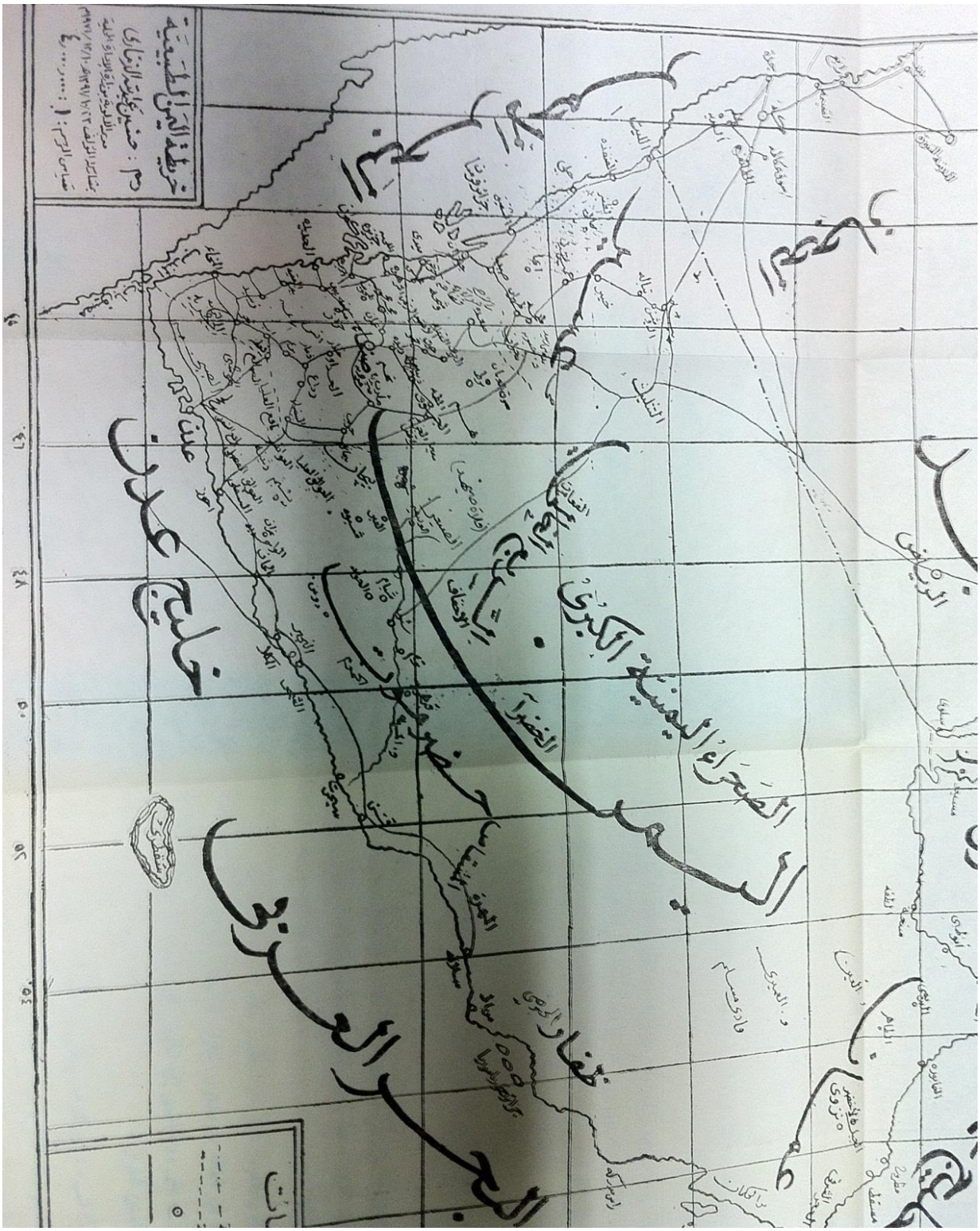


Figure 1.5.3 Map of the Natural Yemen

1.5.4. Map of *Bilād* Al-*Yaman* by Muhammad Hussein Al-Fareh

This is a similar example of a map delineating the approximate geographic area *of Bilād Al-Yaman,* by Muhammad Hussein Al-Fareh, a well-known Yemeni historian and nationalist who wrote a number of articles on Yemen's lost territories.

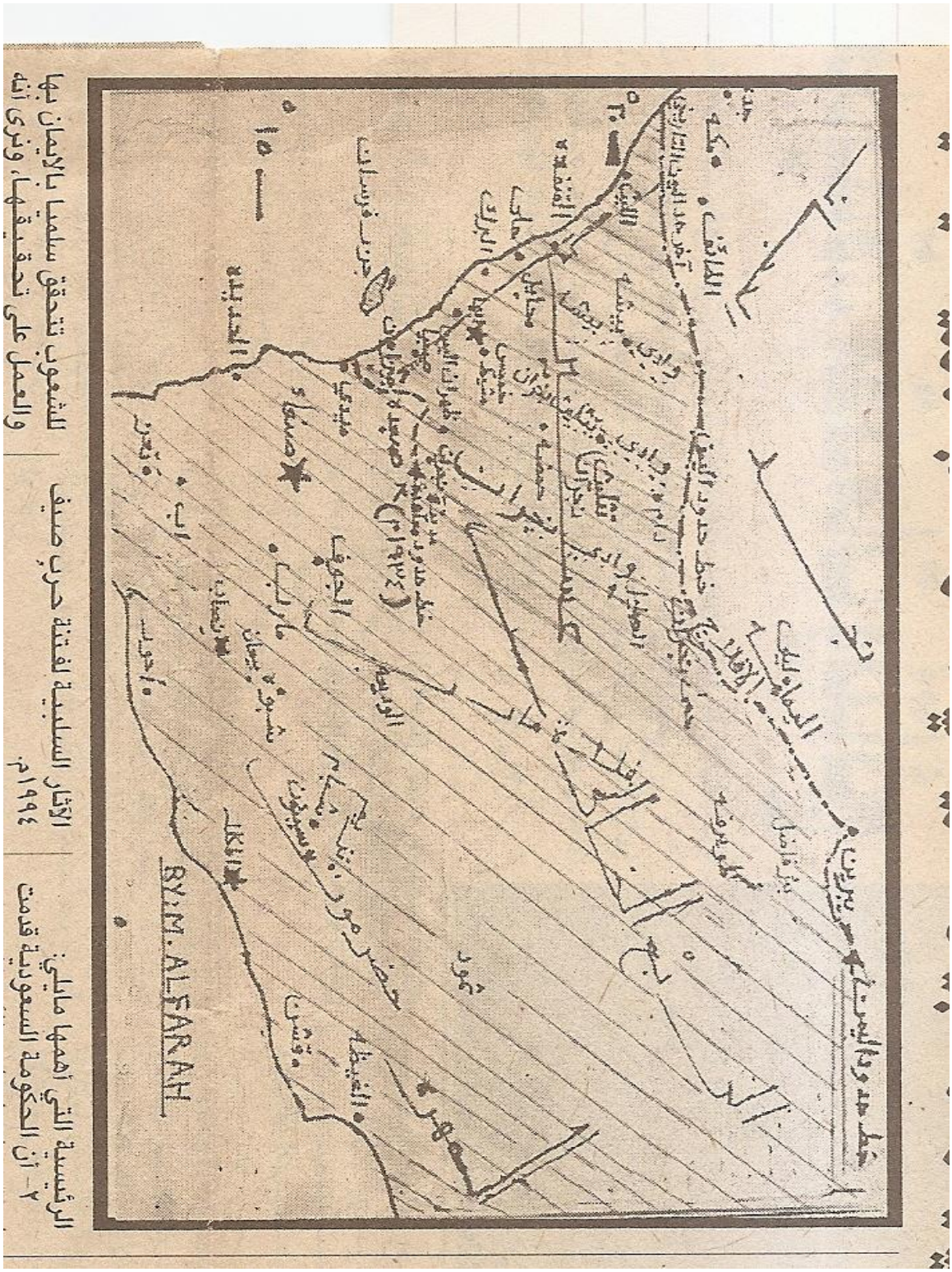


Figure 1.5.4 Map of Bilād Al-Yaman by Muhammad Hussein Al-Fareh

1.6. Map of the Kingdom of Yemen

This map, delineating the approximate shape of the Kingdom of Yemen during modern times, is available in Hogarth (1905). It was during this time that Yemen was ruled by influential Kingdoms with notable international practices, as illustrated in Chapter 1. The map identifies other dynasties in Arabia including in Muscat (in present-day Oman).

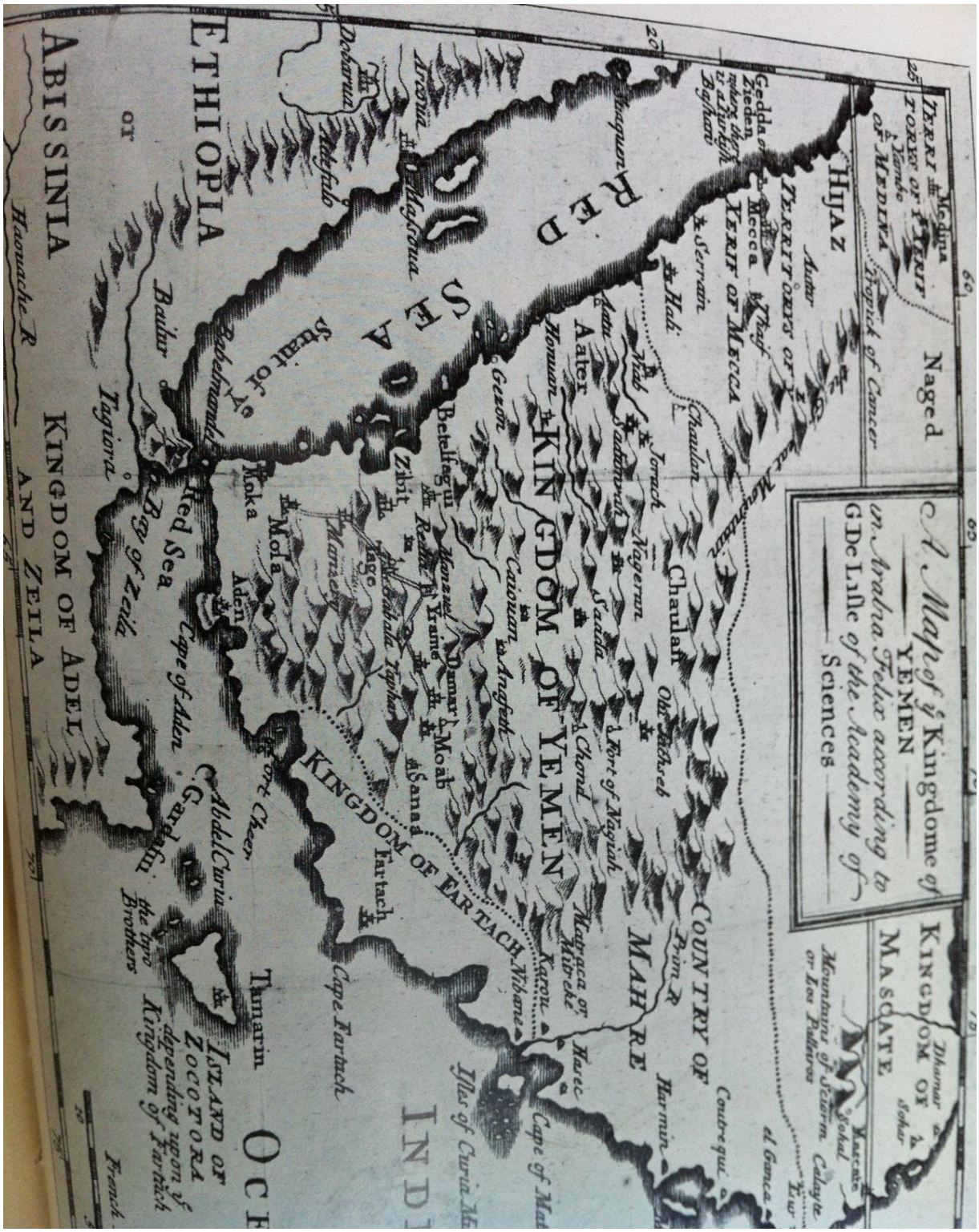


Figure 1.6.1 Map of the Kingdom of Yemen

1.7. Maps delineating the approximate shape of the *Vilayet* [*Willayah*] of Yemen (1872-1918)

These are example of maps delineating the approximate shape of Yemen's geographical entity during both the first and the second periods of Ottoman rule over the country (1538-1635 and 1872-1918). The *Vilayet* of Yemen was bounded to the north by Al-Ḥijāz, and by the Protectorate of Aden to the south. The Ottomans continued to claim sovereignty over the region, and over Yemen in particular, but they had undoubtedly failed to extend their authority deep inside Arabia over the whole of Yemen. Indeed, several maps exist, particularly those drawn outside Turkey, in which the reality of the Turkish authority over only parts of Arabia was reflected.

The significance of these maps has been in their impact on the territorial definition of present states in Arabia. It thus seems that since the post–Great War era (as some of these will show), the cartography of this part of World and probably elsewhere has become political motivated.

1.7.1. Map of the *Vilayet* of Yemen

The title of the map is the Map of the *Vilayet* of Yemen. According to the information printed on the map it was created in Turkey, probably in 1905 or early 1906. Furthermore, it was written on the map that the *Vilayet* of Yemen was still divided into four district-based regions (*sonjuk*): Sana', Ta'izz, Al-Hudaydah and Asir as part of it. Significantly, the map shows the *Vilayet* of Yemen bounded to the north by Al-Ḥijāz. This map is one of two maps available in the Map Collections, the British Library, St Pancras Reading Rooms London. The shelfmark of this map is (MAPS Y. 52). The other map could not be copied and its shelfmark is (Maps X.1899).

Figure 1.7 Maps delineating the approximate shape of the Vilayet of Yemen (1872-1918)

1.7.2. Map of the Vilayet of Yemen

Although this map is similar to the one above, it in fact exactly reproduces part of the earlier one. Both maps share the same title: "map of the *vilayet* of Yemen", as well as the same place and date of creation. The information provided is the same on the division of the *Vilayet* into district-based regions. However, although it is clearly stated on both maps that the *Vilayet* of Yemen was divided into four *sonjuk,* including Asir, the second map shows only three *sonjuk,* since Asir had been separated from the *Vilayet* of Yemen. Instead, the *Vilayet* of Yemen here is depicted as bounded to the north by Asir and not Al-Ḥijāz as is the case in previous map. It is thus evident that the original map was cut into two places (or approximately into halves). Indeed, Asir was detached from the rest of the map i.e. the *Vilayet* of Yemen, but the work was not professionally done, since the information contained in both maps is the same but with the second map appearing with no frame at the top. Based on these facts and observations, it can be concluded that this map is just one part of the original map created as a map of the *Vilayet* of Yemen. The map is available at the Library of Durham University and at the TNA, London (FO 925/41307). It is an example of maps that had started to appear in the post-WWI (see Chapter 2).

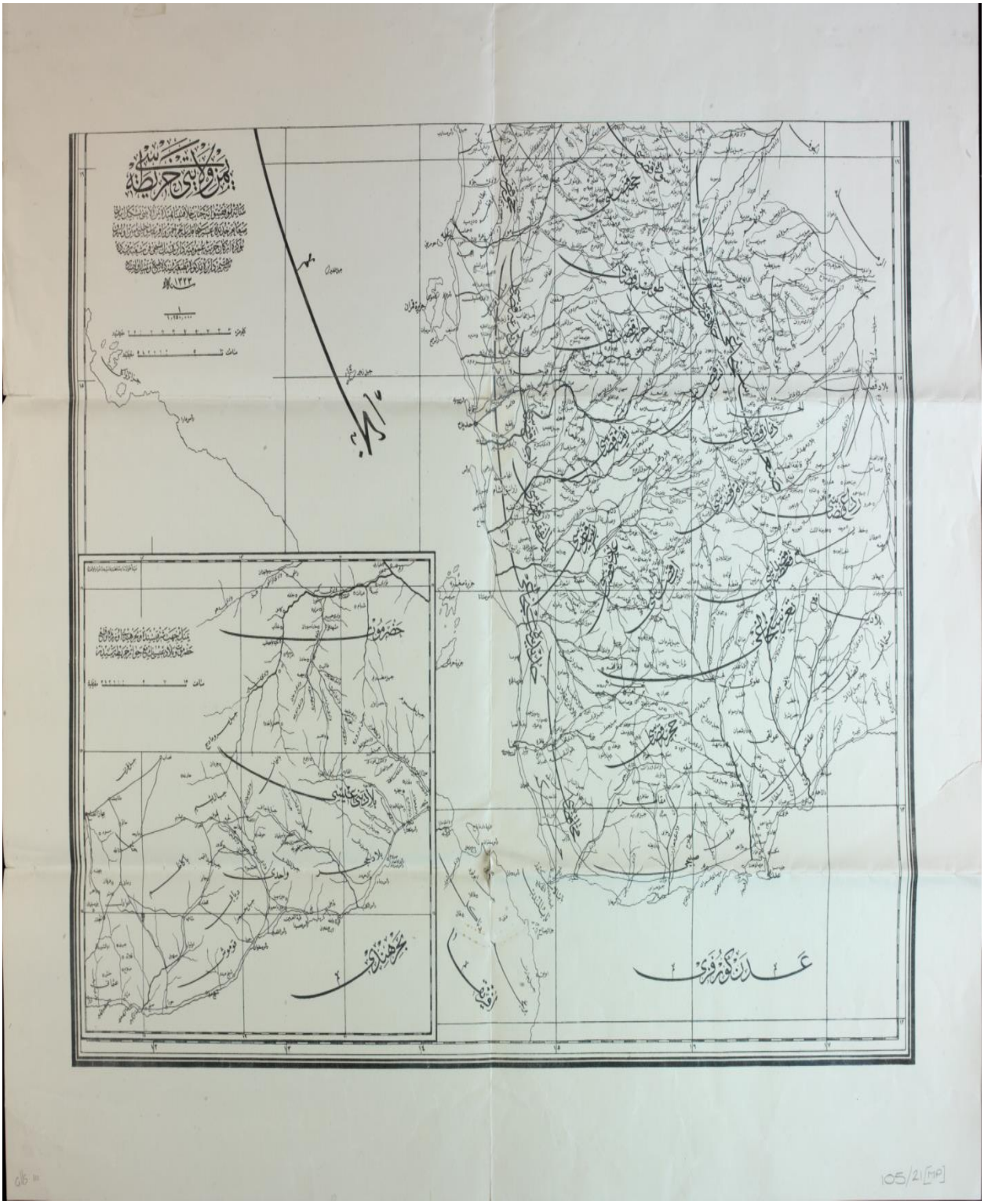


Figure 1.7.2 Map of the Vilayet (*Vilayet*) of Yemen

1.7.3. Sketch map of Arabia

This is a sketch map of Arabia under the Ottoman rule in 1907. It was attached to 'Notes on Arabia', compiled in the General Staff, War Office, June 1907 (FO 371/353, TNA, London) (see Appendix 1-2).

Figure 1.7.3 Sketch map of Arabia

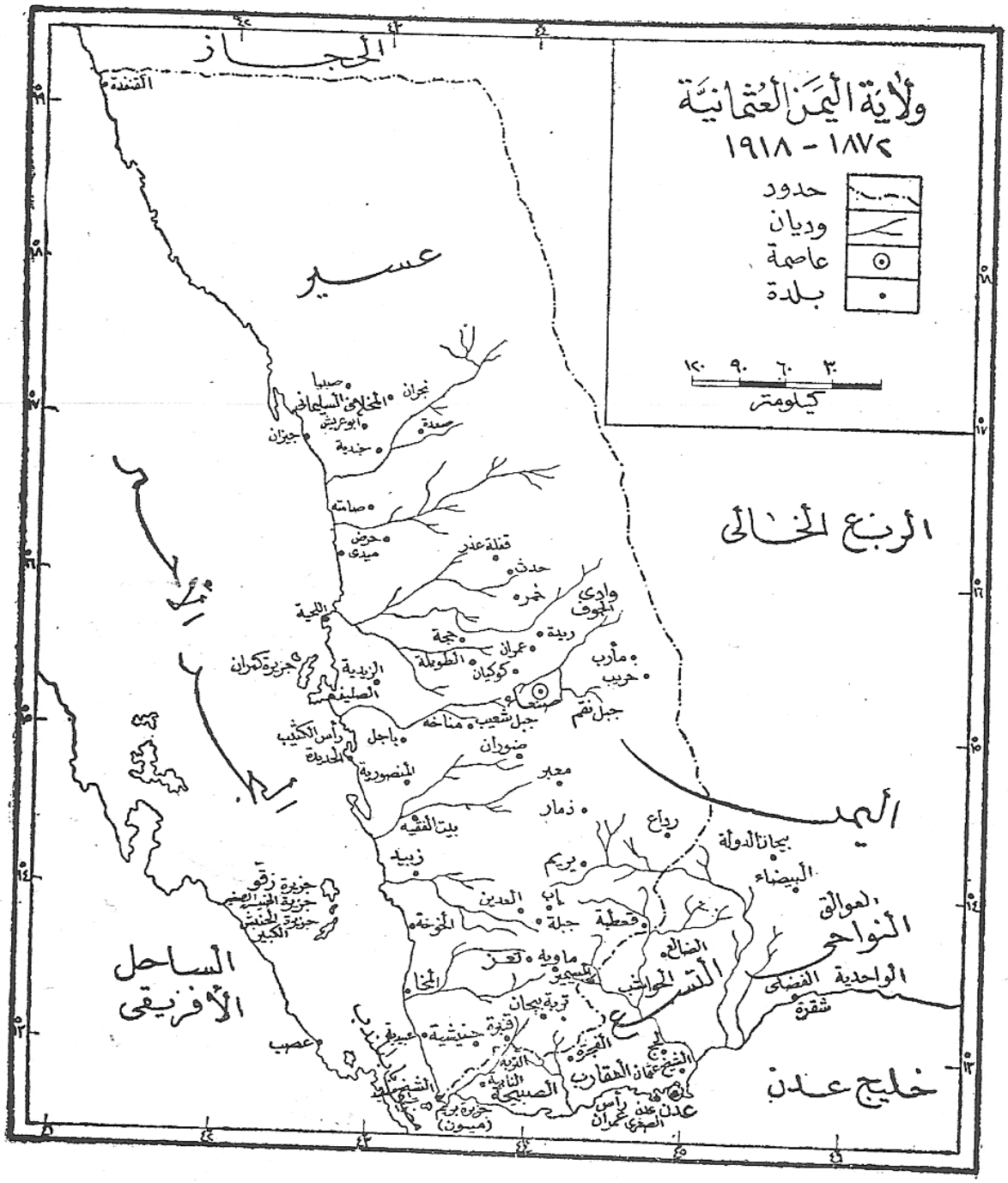
1.7.4. The Arabian Peninsula

This map of Arabia is available in an official publication 'Yemen During the Ottoman Times, 2008,' published by the General Directorate of State Archives, Ankara, and the Yemeni National Archive, Sana'a, (2008). There is no date on the map, but from the subject of the publication and the documents it contains it seems that the map was created when Arabia was still under Ottoman rule. There is a note below the map stating that the Ottomans regarded Yemen among the Muslim holy territories such as Mecca and Al-Medina in Al-Ḥijāz.

Figure 1.7.4 The Arabian Peninsula

1.7.5. The *Vilayet* of Yemen

This was published by Faruq Uthman Abazāh, as part of his book *Al-Ḥukm Al-Uthmani fi Al-Yemen 1872-1918*, [The Ottoman Rule in Yemen 1872-1918], (Cairo, 1975).



خريطة توضيحية لحدود ولاية اليمن فى الفترة
الممتدة بين عامي (١٨٧٢ - ١٩١٨)

Figure 1.7.5 The *Vilayet* of Yemen

1.7.6. The Arabian Peninsula

This is a map of the Arabian Peninsula in the early twentieth century, from the Stanford Compendium of Geography and Travel, Asia, Southern & Western, by Keane, A. H. (Augustus Henry), 1833-1912, (London, Edward Stanford, 1909), Vol. II, p. 500. A digital copy is available through the Library of the University of California at Los Angeles Web site.

Figure 1.7.6 The Arabian Peninsula

1.7.7. The *Vilayet* of Yemen

These two maps show the *Vilayet* of Yemen to be bounded to the north by Al-Ḥijāz, and the Protectorate of Aden to the south, thus lying between Latitude 20˚ south-eastern into the Longitude 45˚. The maps were published by G. Wayman Bury as part of his publication 'Arabia Infelix or The Turks in Yemen', (1915). Bury (p. 20), similarly approximated the geographical boundaries of the *Vilayet* of Yemen under Ottoman rule as follows: "the vilayet or governorship of Yemen is bounded on the north by 20 parallel of latitude, on the south by the Aden Protectorate, on the west by the Red Sea, while Long. 45 may be taken as its eastern limit".

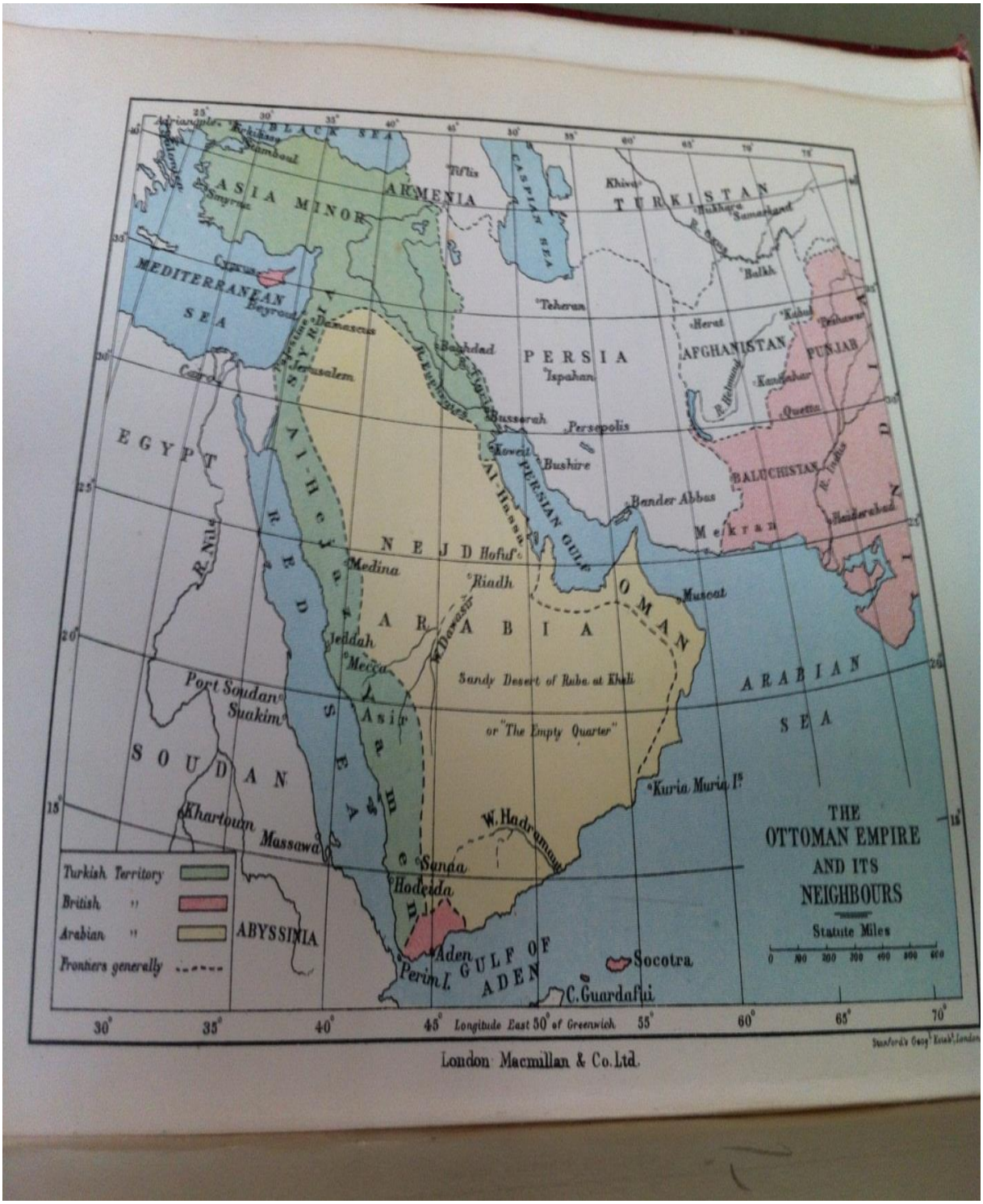


Figure 1.7.7.1 The Vilayet of Yemen

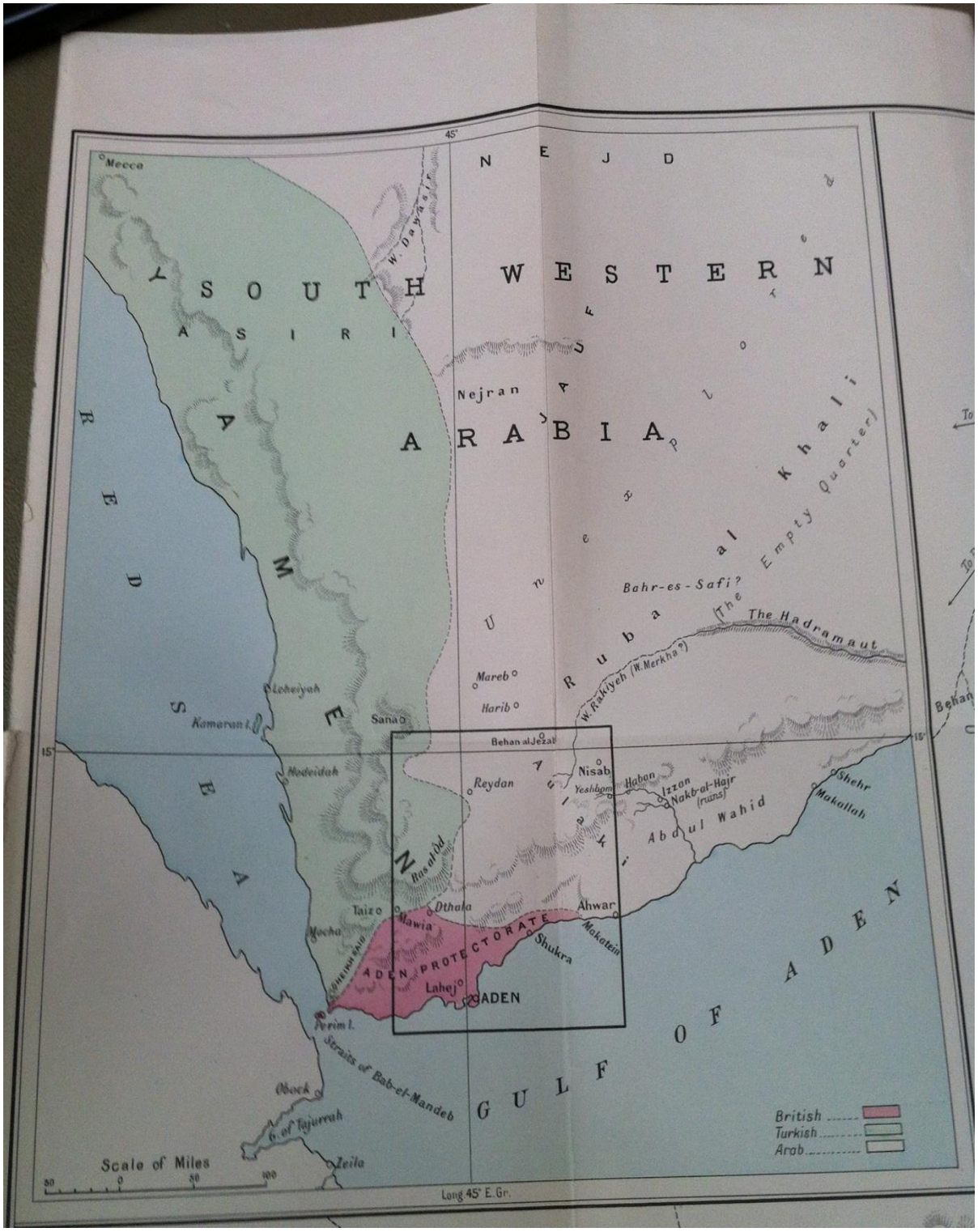


Figure 1.7.7.2 The Vilayet of Yemen

1.7.8. Map of the Turkish division of the Arabian Peninsula

This map shows the Arabian Peninsula and, most importantly, the two main provinces of the *Vilayet* of Yemen to be bounded to the north by Al-Ḥijāz province. Modern studies in Turkey on the history of the Ottoman Empire corroborate the map's information, and confirm that the *Vilayet* of Yemen comprised all the provinces that had remained one single entity under the Ottomans until their defeat in 1918. The map is available through the *tarih ve medeniyet* [history and civilization] Web site.

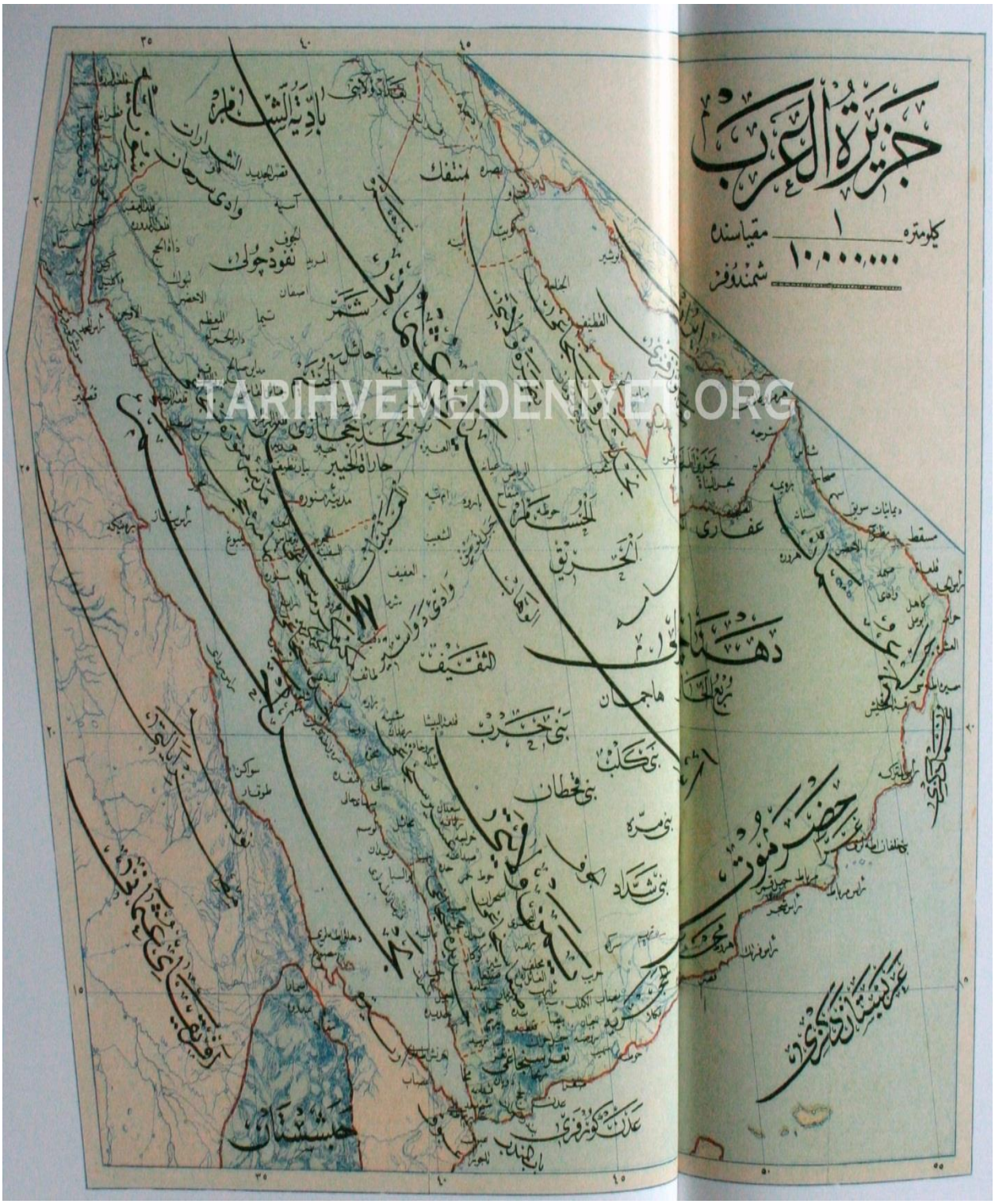


Figure 1.7.8 Turkish map of the Arabian Peninsula

1.7.9. The Ottoman Empire (1913 - 1920)

The map shows the Ottoman Empire during the post-Great War era. Here, Asir appears as a separate entity from Yemen, but between 1920 and 1926, which is the period when the province was regarded internationally, especially by Britain, as the Idrisi's Emirate, until it fell under Saudi protection in 1926. The other important point about this map is that it shows the district of Hadhramawt to extend over the area claimed as part of Historic Yemen, namely the Rub-al-Khali desert.

Figure 1.7.9 The Ottoman Empire (1913 - 1920)

2.1. Map of Asir during Ottoman Rule

This map of Asir shows the approximate area of the region as depicted prior to the end of Ottoman rule. The map was published in 1916 as an appendix to the (Handbook of Asir, 1916, WO 106 5981, TNA, London).

Figure 2.1.1 Map of Asir during Ottoman Rule

2.2. Modern Map of Asir, Jizān and Najrān

Modern Map of Asir, Jizān and Najrān from a map of Saudi Arabia (2003) available through the Library of Congress Web site (Catalogue Number, 2003621327).

Jizān under Ottoman administration was part of Asir. However, historically it was to some extent a separate district. Thus, it is common (and always has been the case) that these three districts, namely Asir, Jizān and Najrān, are always referred to as territories lost to Saudi Arabia whenever the subject is raised in Yemen. The area of each of the regions (Asir, Jizān and Najrān) depicted on this map does not reflect the actual geographic area of any of them as shown in the previous map.

Figure 2.2.1 Modern Map of Asir, Jizān and Najrān

2.3. Map of the district of Jizān

This modern map shows the district of Jizān - now in Saudi Arabia - and the port of Jizān within the district. It also shows the town of Ṣabyā where Al-Idrisi's stronghold was located. This is useful in providing an idea of the extent of this domain, which had generally been described as a small strip of Asir from Jizān to Ṣabyā and Bārek.

Figure 2.3 Map of the district of Jizān

2.4. Map showing the Farsan Islands

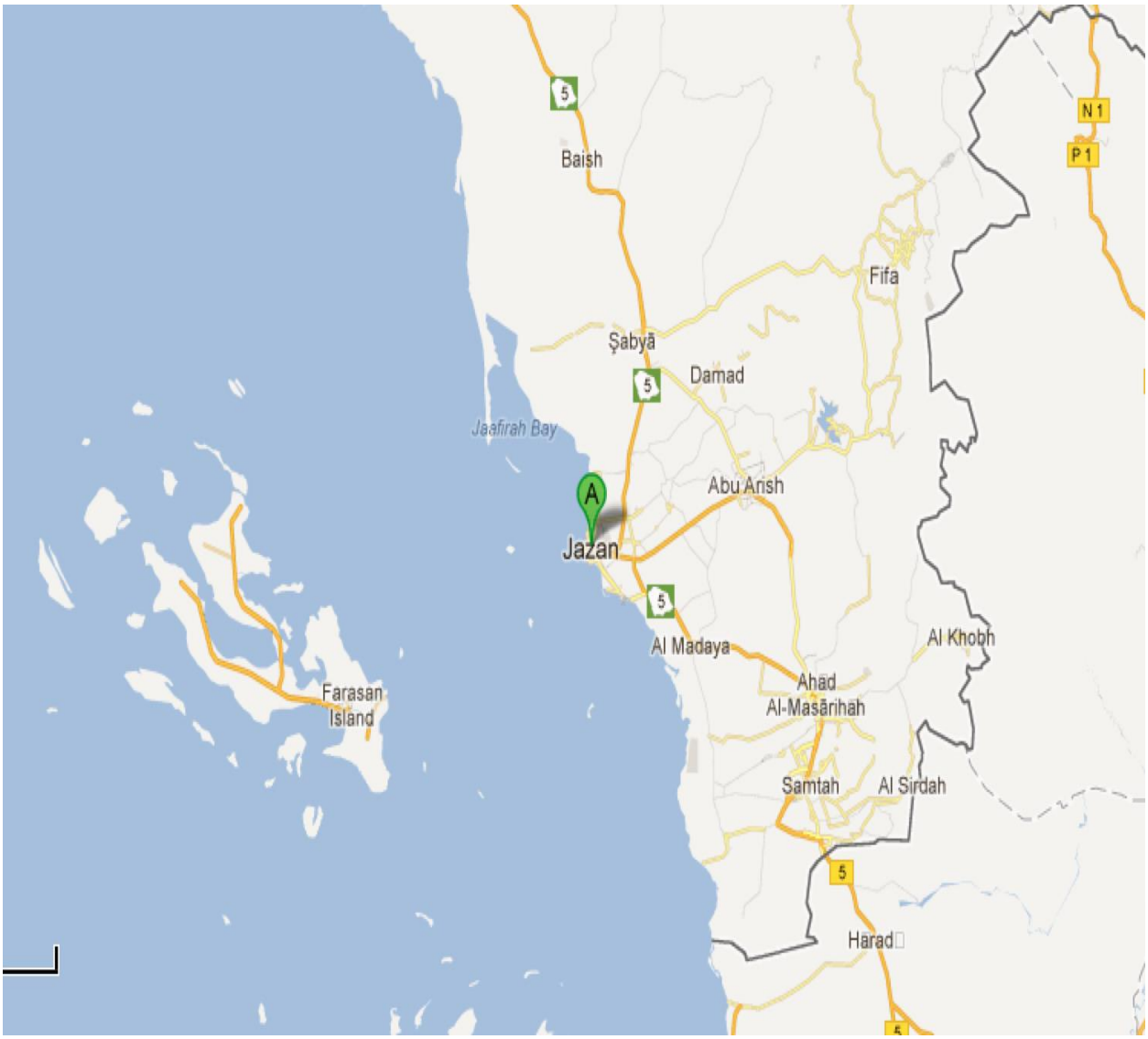


Figure 2.4 Map showing the Farsan Islands

2.5. Arabia-Kunfida (Asir and Yemen)

In this map, Asir appears as a single entity. It seems that such maps started to appear during the Great War and the post-War era. The map was created for official use within the FO. It was created by the Surveyor General of India, Dehra Dun, in 1917 and is available at the TNA, London (FO 925/17095).

Figure 2.5.1 Arabia-Kunfida (Asir and Yemen)

2.6. Maps of the Idrisi's Emirate

This map, titled the 'Mandates in the Arabia' in 1920, was attached to the Peace Treaty of Versailles of 28 June 1919 as one of the Maps and Charts [Figure 15]. Britain and France had agreed, at the San Remo Conference of 25 April 1920, to impose a French mandate on Syria and Lebanon and a British mandate on Iraq, Palestine and Jordan. Therefore, the map must have been drawn up at the same time to show the mandates in Arabia. In addition, the map shows some of the Arabian countries that Britain considered as independent.

Comparison is useful here between this map and the FO memorandum of 1916 entitled 'The Seven Independent Arab states' by W. J Childs (which would be updated in May 1935, FO 371/ 6238, TNA, London). Indeed, several entities that Childs identified among the seven independent Arab states were not shown on the map, such as the Emirate of Ibn Rashid in Shammar and the territory of Sha'alan. Significantly, Al-Hudaydah, the main Yemeni port on the Red Sea coast is shown to be within the Idrisis' territory. The map is available in Lawrence Martin (2007), and through the Archive of Primary Documents of the Great War Web site.

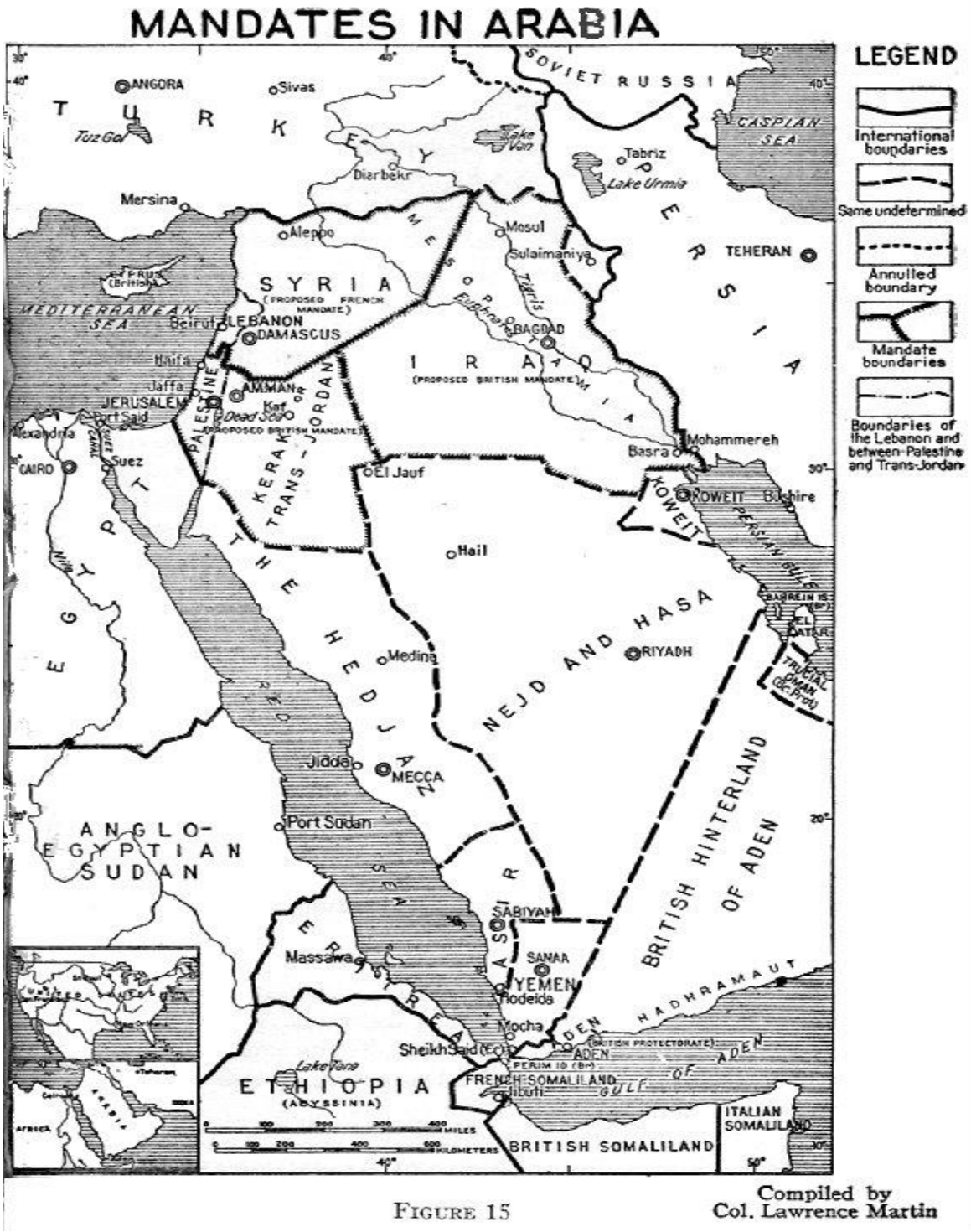


Figure 2.6 Maps of the Idrisi's Emirate

2.7. Map showing the city of Ḥarad in Yemen

This map shows the city of Ḥarad in Yemen at the frontier of Asir, where the Yemeni forces reached in 1925. Here was also where the main battle between the Saudi and Yemeni armies took place during the short war of 1934. This is an extract from a Map of Yemen available through the Library of Congress Web site, created and published by the Central Intelligence Agency, (Washington, 2002).

Figure 2.7 Map showing the city of Ḥarad in Yemen

4.1. The Anglo-Ottoman Boundary of 1905.

The map shows the western boundary of the Aden Protectorate. It was the only Anglo-Ottoman boundary ever negotiated, and the first to be officially determined in Arabia, being agreed upon in 1905 over the short stretch of territory between the Ottoman Province of Yemen and the British Protectorate of Aden. The line was the result of a work carried out by the Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission, appointed in November 1901, and operated for three years until 1904. The relatively short stretch of boundary that they eventually agreed upon was delimited in May 1905, running from the Bab Al-Mandab to the Wadi Bana to the north-east. The map is available at (MFQ 1/1405, TNA, London).

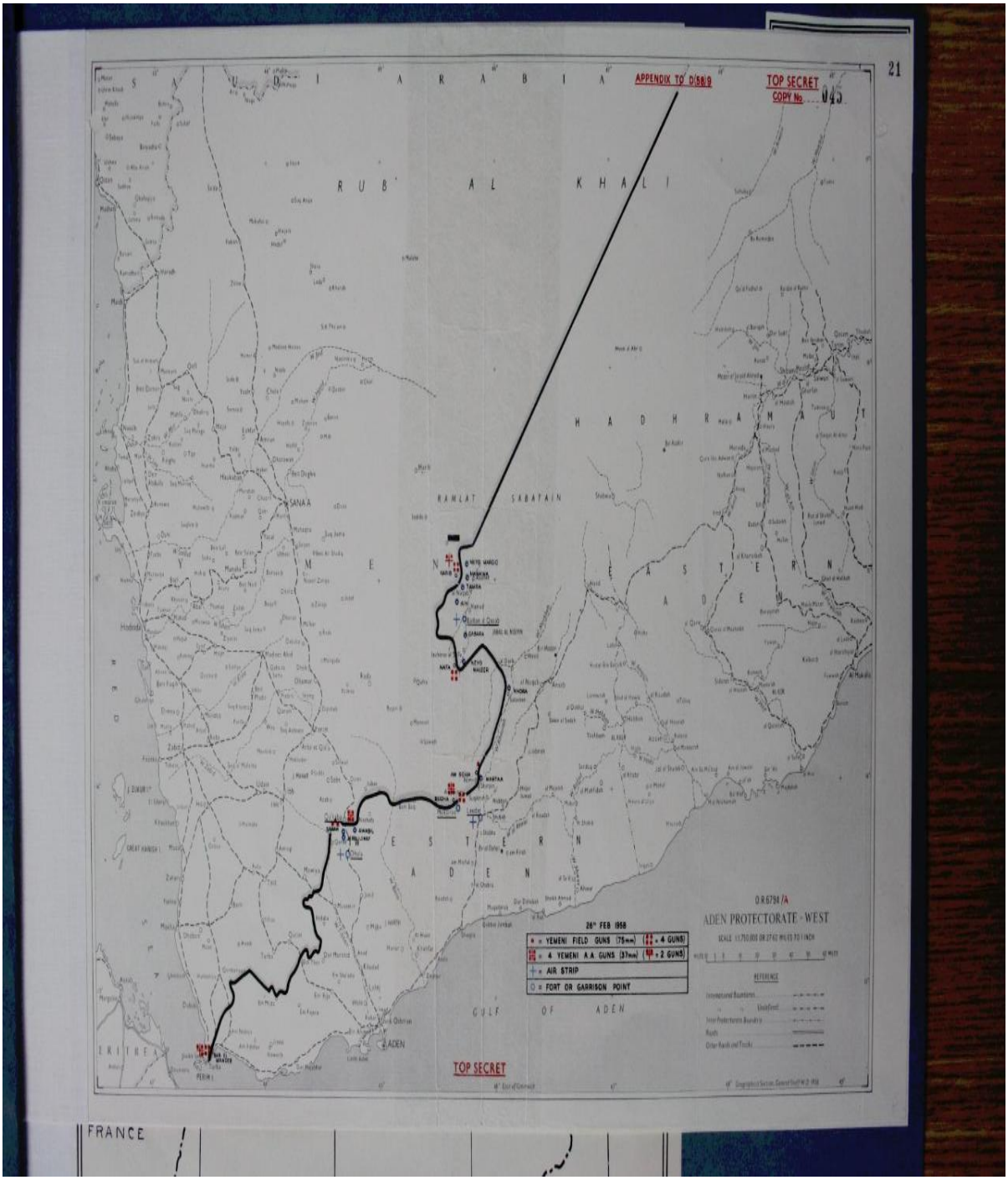


Figure 4.1.1 The Anglo-Ottoman Boundary of 1905

4.2. The Anglo-Turkish Conventions of 29 July 1913 and the Convention of 9 March 1914: the Blue and Violet lines

The map shows the Violet line, defined in March 1914, linking up the aforementioned line of 1905 with the southern terminus of the Blue line (the eastern limit of the Anglo-Ottoman settlement of Persian Gulf questions, concluded on the 29 July 1913). The Violet line ran at an angle of 45° from Wadi Bana in the southwest, in a straight line, until it met the Blue line at a point in the Rub-al-Khali. This extension of the Blue line ran from this point, due northeast of the Peninsula, into a point on the Gulf coast, west of Qatar, opposite Zakhnuniyah Island. The map is available at TNA, London (CO 1015/894).

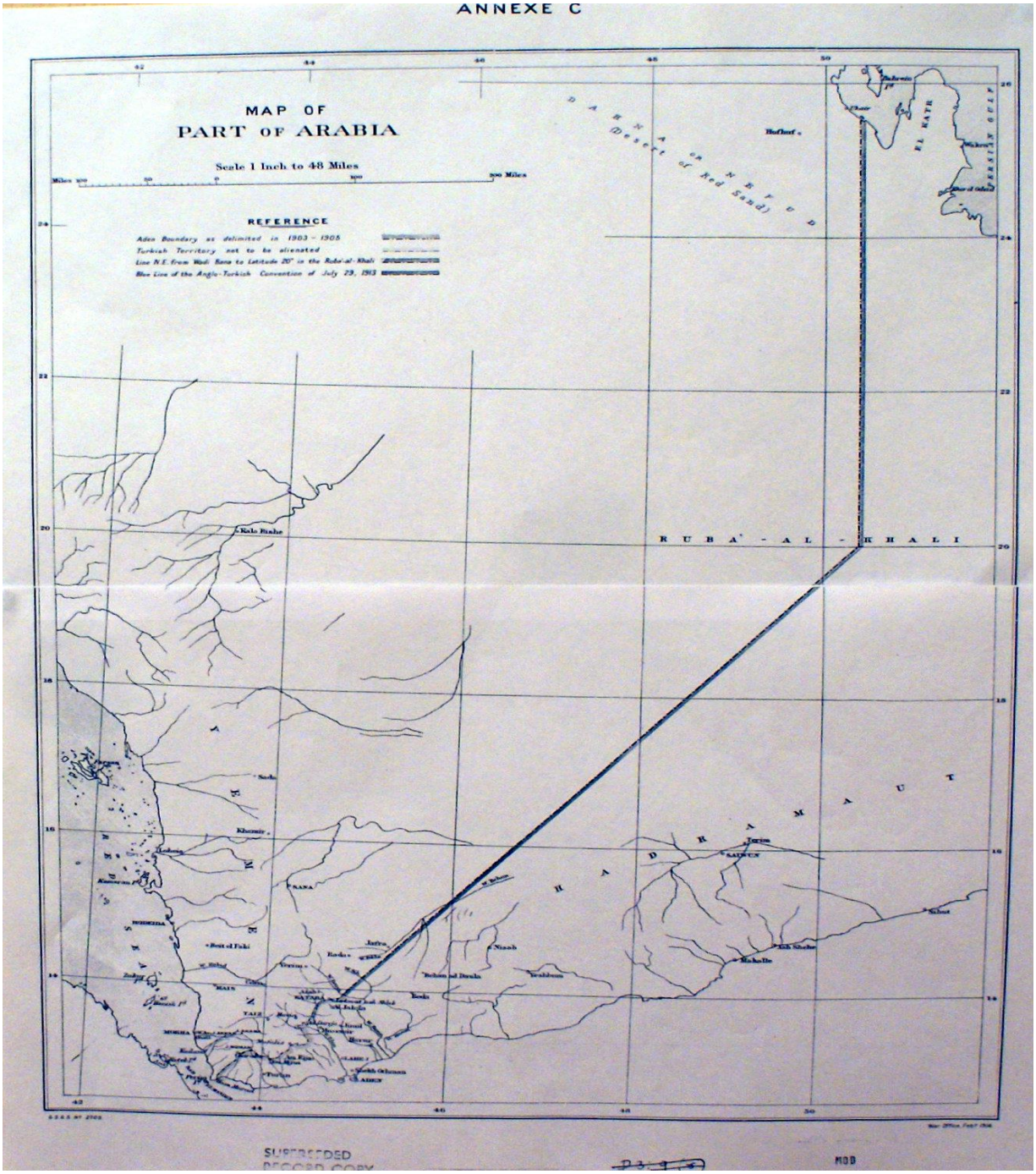


Figure 4.2 The Anglo-Turkish Conventions of 29 July 1913 and the Convention of 9 March 1914: the Blue and Violet lines

4.3 Map of Yemen and the country around Aden

The map was created by the War Office, London, in 1839, indicating districts of the various tribes around Aden and their agricultural products. The significance of the map, however, is for a number of other reasons, the most important of which is the date when it was created. Indeed, this was the year when Aden was first occupied by Britain. The British diplomatic records are full of information acknowledged the existence of kingdoms over Yemen with authority extended into Aden and that the port was only occupied when the authority in Sana'a was in decline. However, the map signifies an understanding of colonisation of much of the non-European World. Yemen was seen divided between several tribes, which will be treated later as independent entities. The map is available at TNA, London (FO 925/2018).

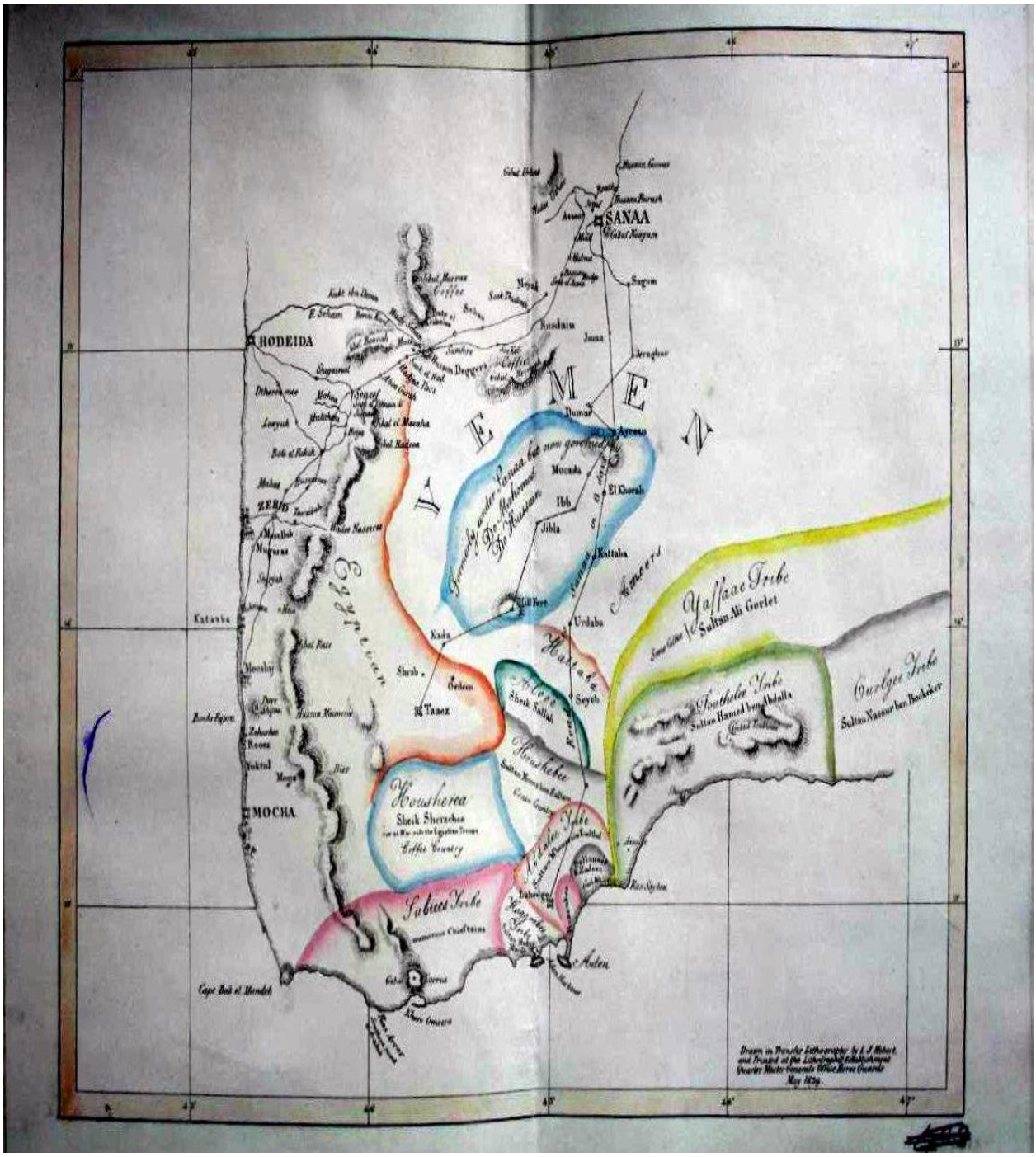


Figure 4.3 Map of Yemen and the country around Aden

4.4 Map of the Federation of South Arabia.

According to the available information its author is based on US Department of the Army information. It shows the twenty-three states that Britain acknowledged as separate and independent entities in South Yemen (Appendix 1-5, Memorandum by the Minister of State for the Colonial Affairs and the note attached to it on the 'Legal Position of Her Majesty Government in the Aden Protectorate', (14 April 1952, CAB 129/92, TNA, London).

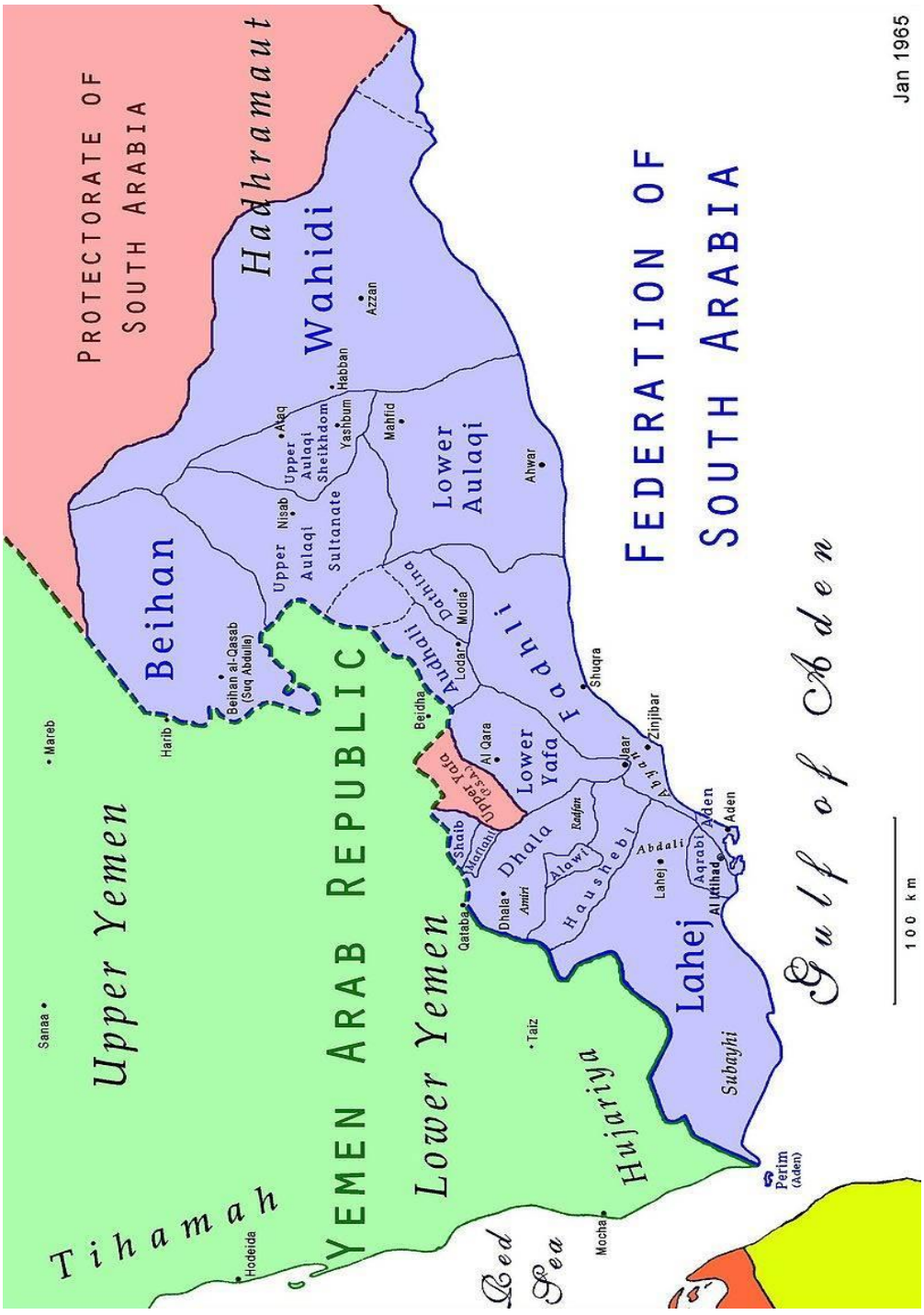


Figure 4.4 Map of the Federation of South Arabia

4.5 Anglo-Saudi claims and counter claims (1930s-1950s)

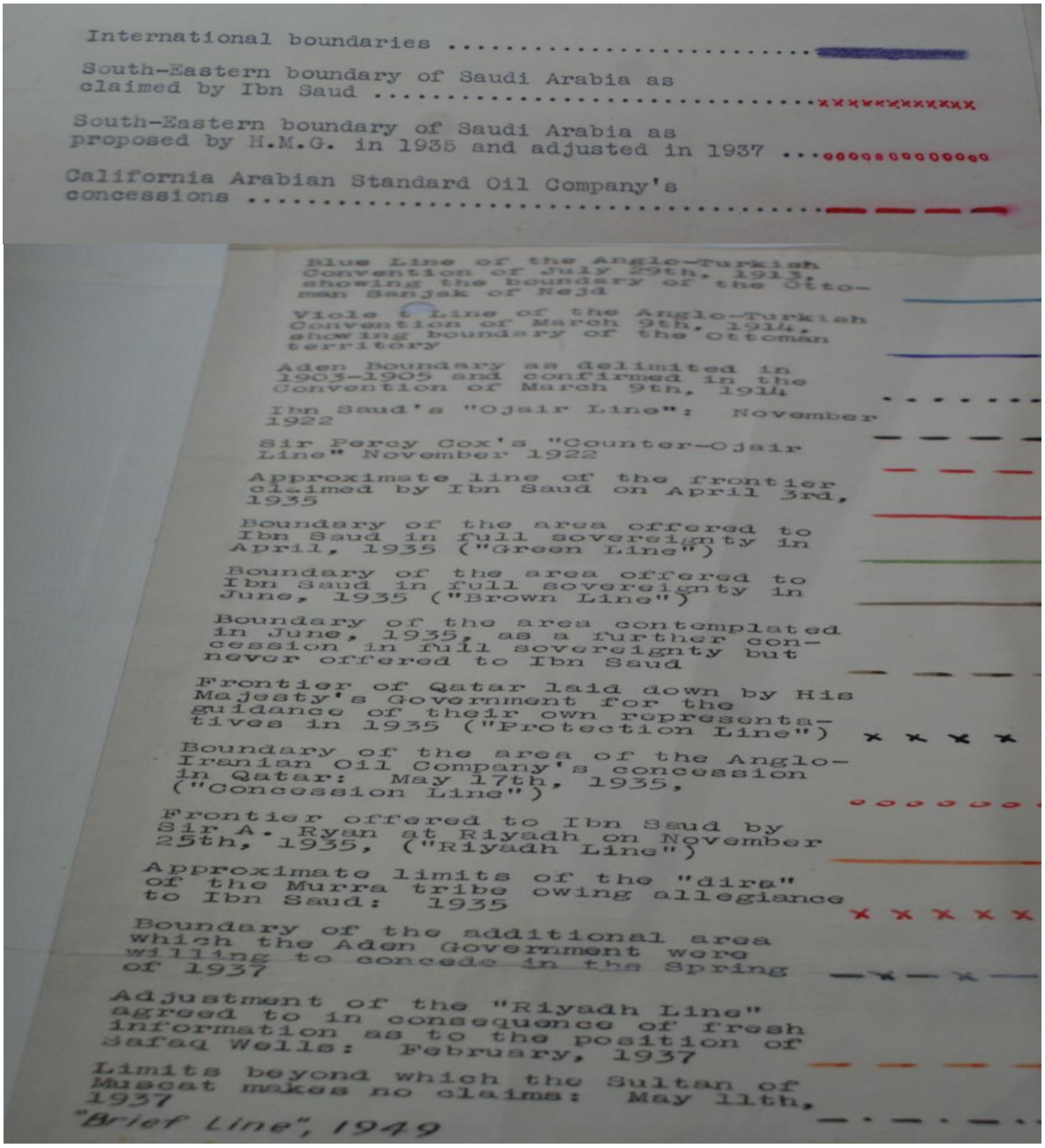


Figure 4.5.1 The Hamzah Line (3 April 1935)

Figure 0.2 The Hamzah Line (3 April 1935)

4.6 The Hamzah Line (3 April 1935)

This was the south-eastern boundary of Saudi Arabia as claimed by Ibn Saud on 3 April 1935. It was named the Hamzah line, after Fuad Bay Hamzah, the Acting Saudi Arabian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was also known as the ‘Red line’.

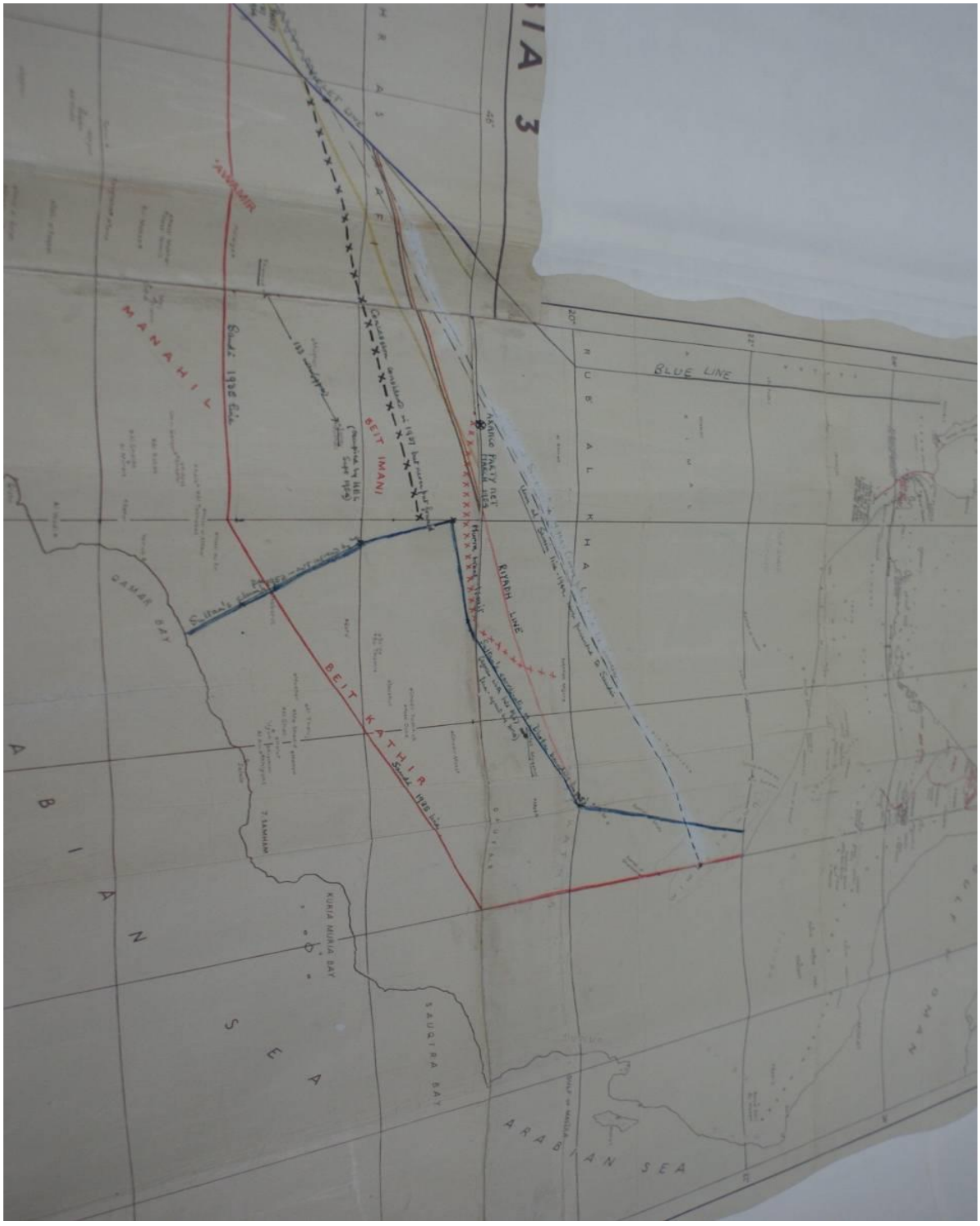


Figure 4.6 The Hamzah Line (3 April 1935)

4.7 The Green Line (9 April 1935)

This was a Green line on a map submitted to Hamzah by Ryan during negotiations held in Riyadh in 1935.

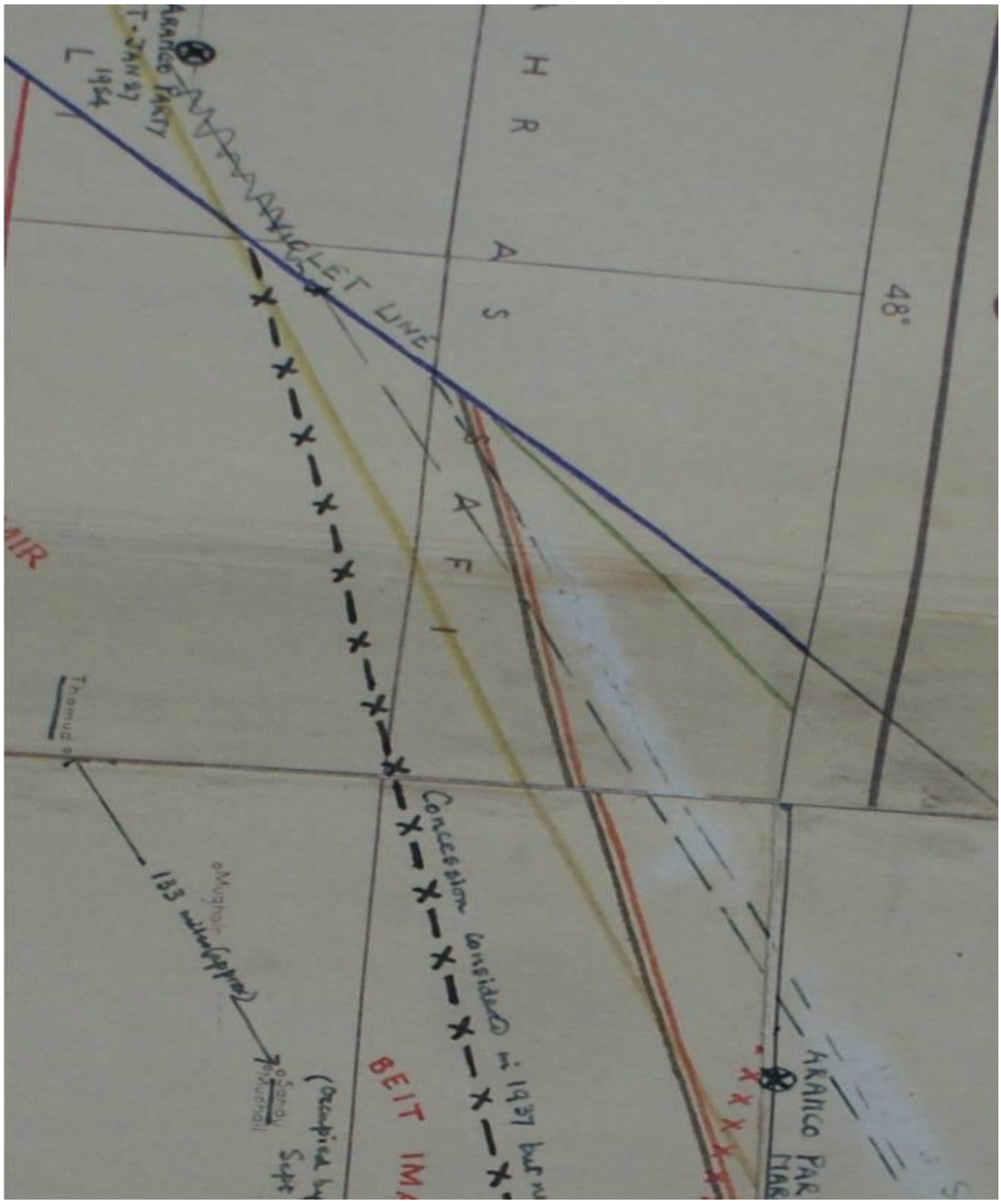


Figure 4.7 The Green Line (9 April 1935)

4.8 The Brown Line (24 June 1935)

This was a new British concession to Saudi Arabia, depicted on a map as the 'Brown line' and submitted to Hamzah by Rendel during negotiations held between Saudi and British officials in London, on 24 June 1935.

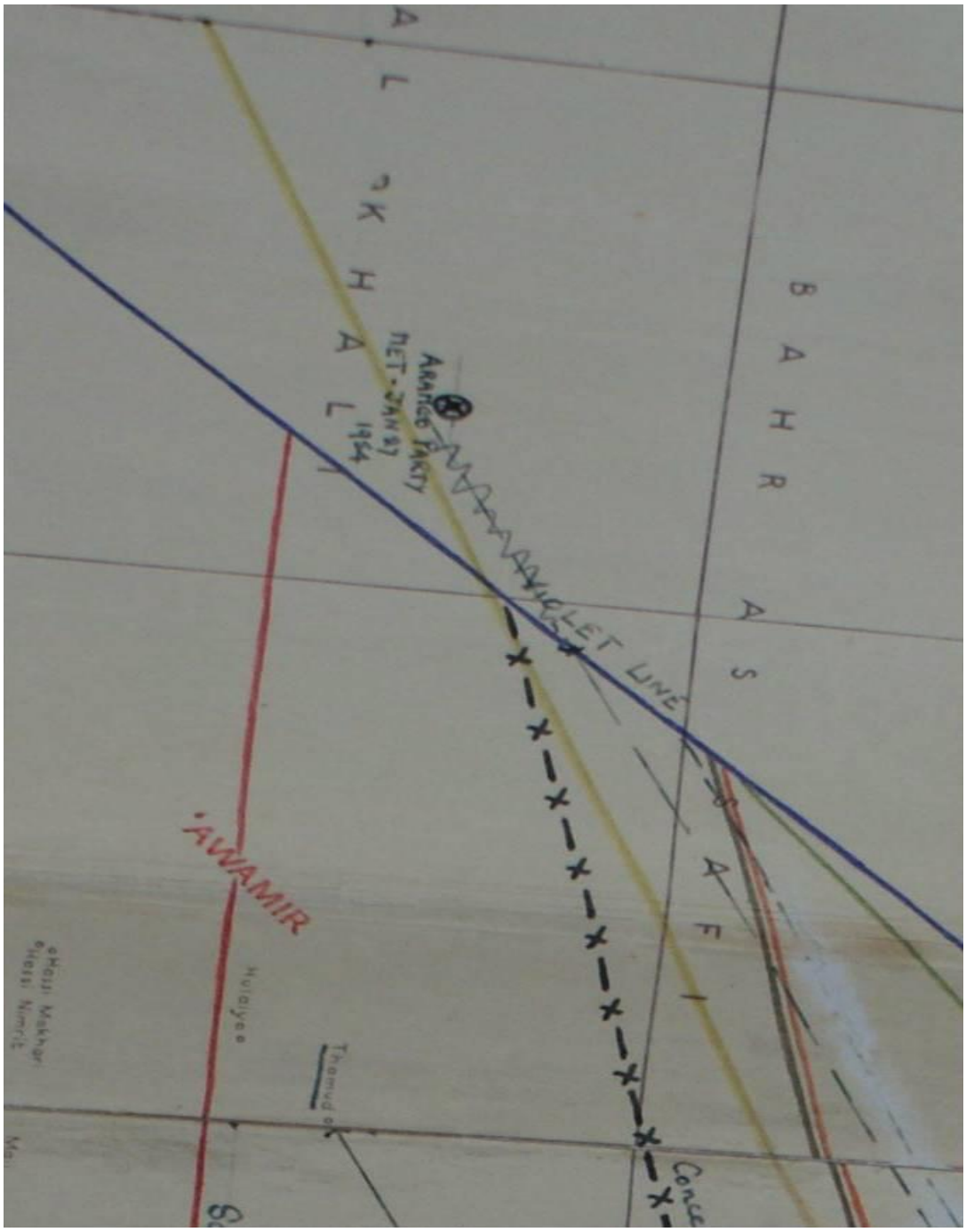


Figure 4.8 The Brown Line (24 June 1935)

4.9 Another offer handed to Hamzah, in Riyadh (25 November 1935)

Another offer had been handed to Hamzah, in Riyadh, on 25 November 1935 by Ryan, which was known as the ‘Riyadh Line’.

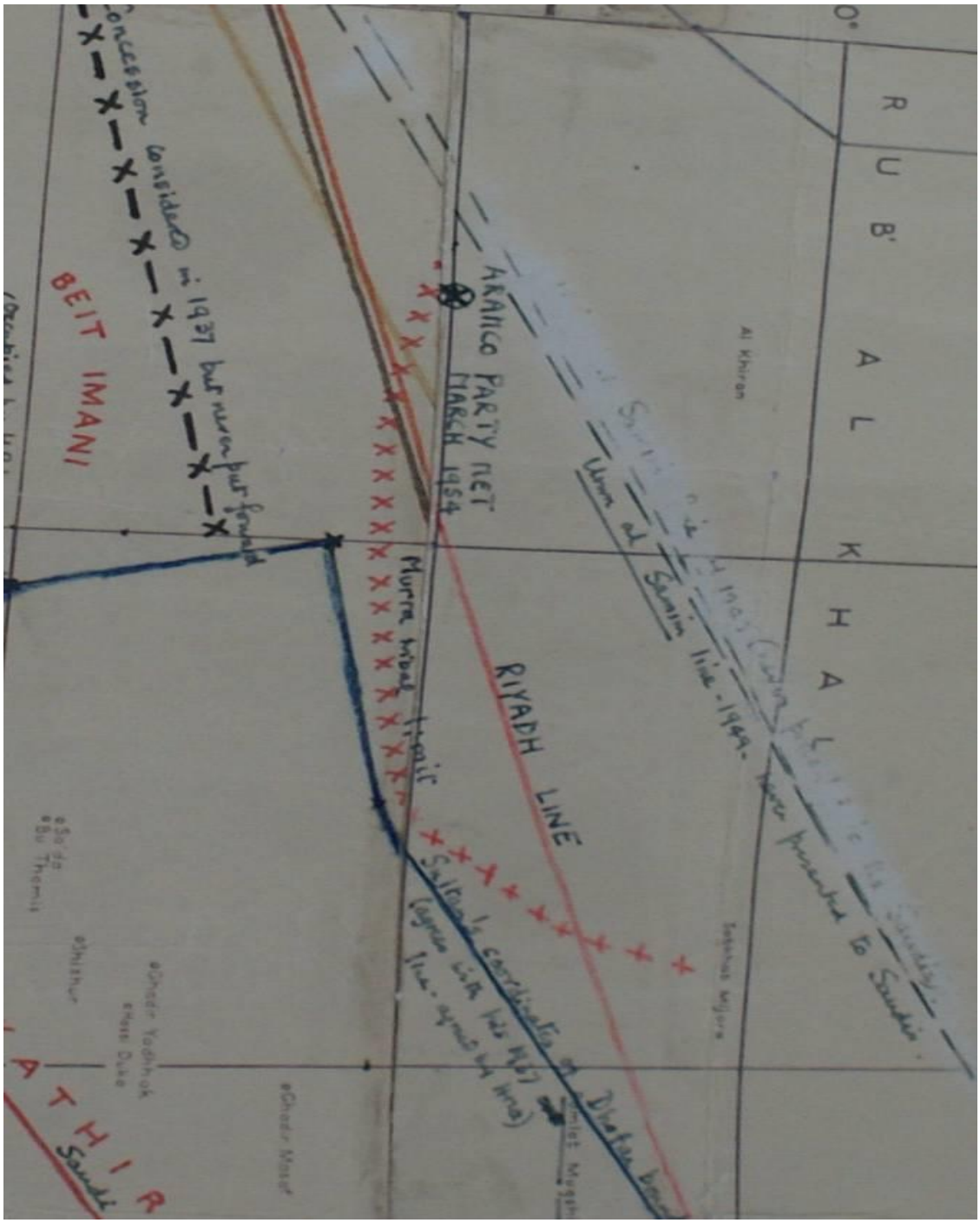


Figure 4.9 Another offer handed to Hamzah, in Riyadh (25 November 1935)

4.10. The boundary of the Aden Protectorate (July 1955)

This is a *de facto* border which came to be known as the 'independence line' that South Yemen inherited from the Aden Protectorate upon acceding to independence in 1967. This map is available in the Map Collections, the British Library, St Pancras Reading Rooms London (O. R. 6787).

RUB' AL KHALI
AR RIMAL
BAHR AS SAFI
(AHQAF)
HADHRAMAUT
PROTECTORATE
MUSCAT AND OMAN
YEMEN
ETHIOPIA
SOCOTRA
Mukalla
Saihut
Ash Shihr
Qishn
Qamr Bay
Notes
1. Except for the southern point, the boundary between Aden and Muscat has not been agreed formally.
2. The boundary declared by HMG in July 1955 has not been agreed with Saudi-Arabia.
3. The Saudi/Yemeni boundary is approximate only.
O.R.6787
ARABIA (S.W.)
SCALE 1:4,000,000
REFERENCE
Boundary declared by HMG July 1955
International Boundaries
International Boundaries (intersecreted)
Other Roads
Tracks
Boundaries undefined
Inter-Protectorate Boundary
FILED AS 016787
SUPERSEDED
RECORD COPY

5.1. Political and Administrative Divisions of Yemen

5.1.1. Map Published following the conclusion of the Jeddah Treaty (12 June 2000)

The agreement was over coordinates and this map shows a line prior to the completion of the demarcation. The exchange of the final boundary line would take place few years later.

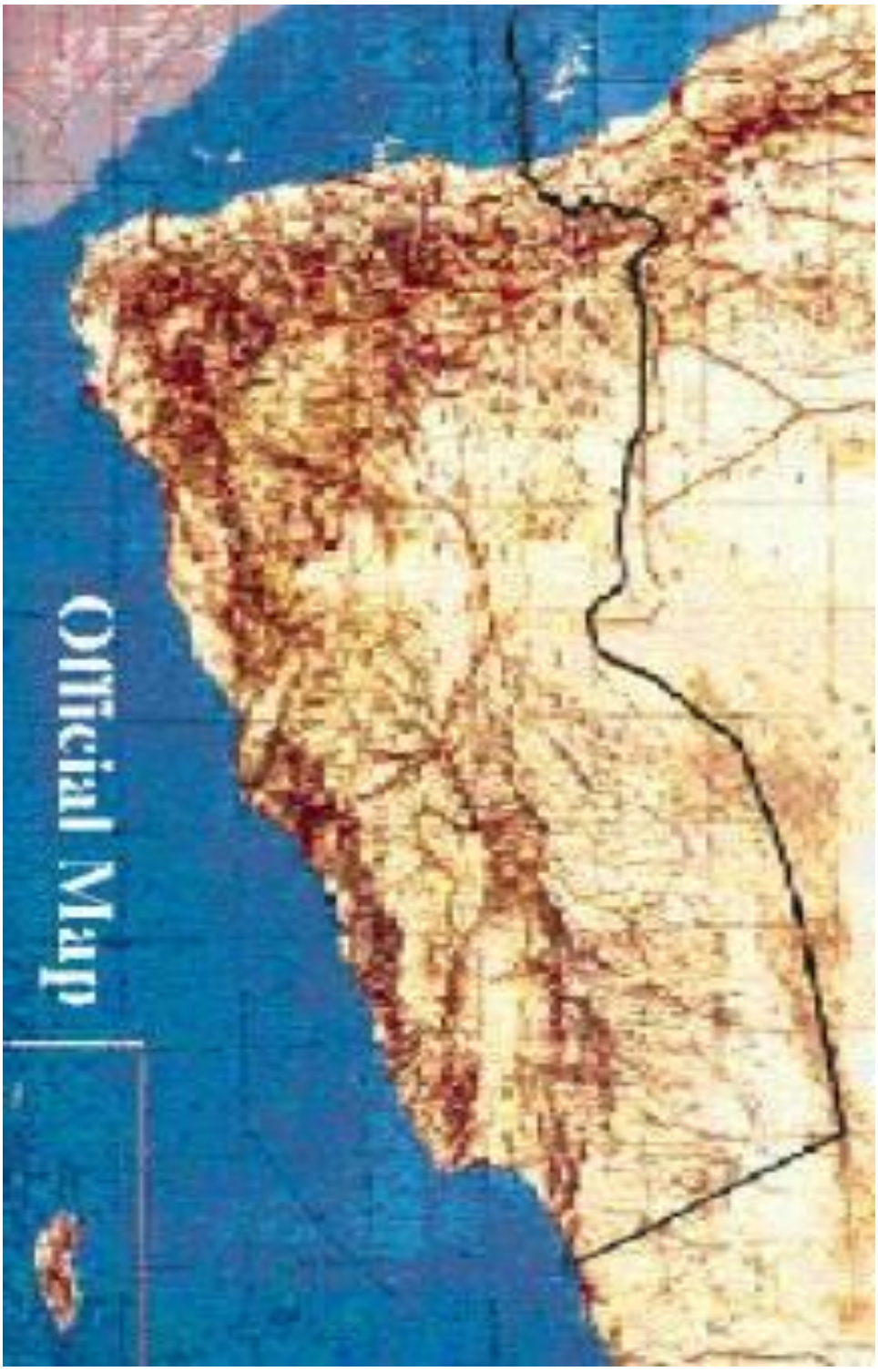


Figure 5.1.1 Map Published following the conclusion of the Jeddah Treaty (12 June 2000)

5.1.2. Yemen Political Map

This is a political map of Yemen, available through the Library of Congress Web site.

02-622574
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
APR 19 2002
GOV. DEPOSIT
GEOGRAPHY & MAP DIVISION
G7540 2002 .U5

Figure 5.1 Yemen Political Map

5.1.3. Map of Yemen's Administrative Divisions

This map shows the administrative divisions within Yemen. The country is divided into twenty governorates (*muḥafazah*), with the city of Sana'a enjoying a special status as municipality with a mayor who is also a member of the cabinet. The map is available through the Library of Congress Web site.

2005-625554
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Figure 5.1.3 Map of Yemen's Administrative Divisions

5.1.4. Pictures of the signing of the final maps of the Jeddah Treaty

The final maps of the Jeddah Treaty on the international border between the two countries were signed by Dr. Rashad Al-Alimi, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior of the Republic of Yemen, and Prince Naif bin Abdul-Aziz, Minster of Interior of Saudi Arabia, during the 17th session of the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council, held in Al-Mukallā in Hadhramawt province, on 1-3 June 2006. The session was headed by Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz, the Crown Prince, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Abdul-Qader Ba-Jammal, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Yemen.

Figure 5.1 Pictures of the signing of the final maps of the Jeddah Treaty

5.2. Map of the approximate location of Al-Buqa' border post

Al-Buq'a border post is located to the north of the Sa'adah Governorate, north of Yemen.

Figure 5.2 Map of the approximate location of Al-Buqa' border post

5.3. Map showing the approximate locations of Al-Yamāmah

Al-Yamāmah is located to the north of Al-Jawf Governorate, north of Yemen.

Figure 5.3 Map showing the approximate locations of Al-Yatamah

5.4. Map showing the approximate locations of Jabal Al-Mashreq and ‘Arwq bin Ḥamwdah

These localities are now part of Saudi Arabia. ‘Arwq bin Ḥamwdah is probably of more importance as it is one of the administrative districts of the Saudi governorate of Al-Kharkheer.

Figure 5.4 Map showing the approximate locations of Jabal Al-Mashreq and ‘Arwq bin Ḥamwdah

5.5. Map showing the approximate location of Al-Duwayyimah Island

This island is close to the western boundary terminus in the Red Sea.

Figure 5.5 Map showing the approximate location of Al-Duwayyimah Island

5.6. Prints reflecting the map of historic territory

Prints reflecting the map of *Arabia Felix* or Historic Yemen are of notable interest to the people of Yemen, as evidenced by their widespread use as wall map decorations. In Yemen, such maps are even used today as a symbol of Yemeni products such as coffee. Moreover, maps of *Arabia Felix* are routinely reproduced on postcards and distributed widely in Yemen, particularly by tour operators.

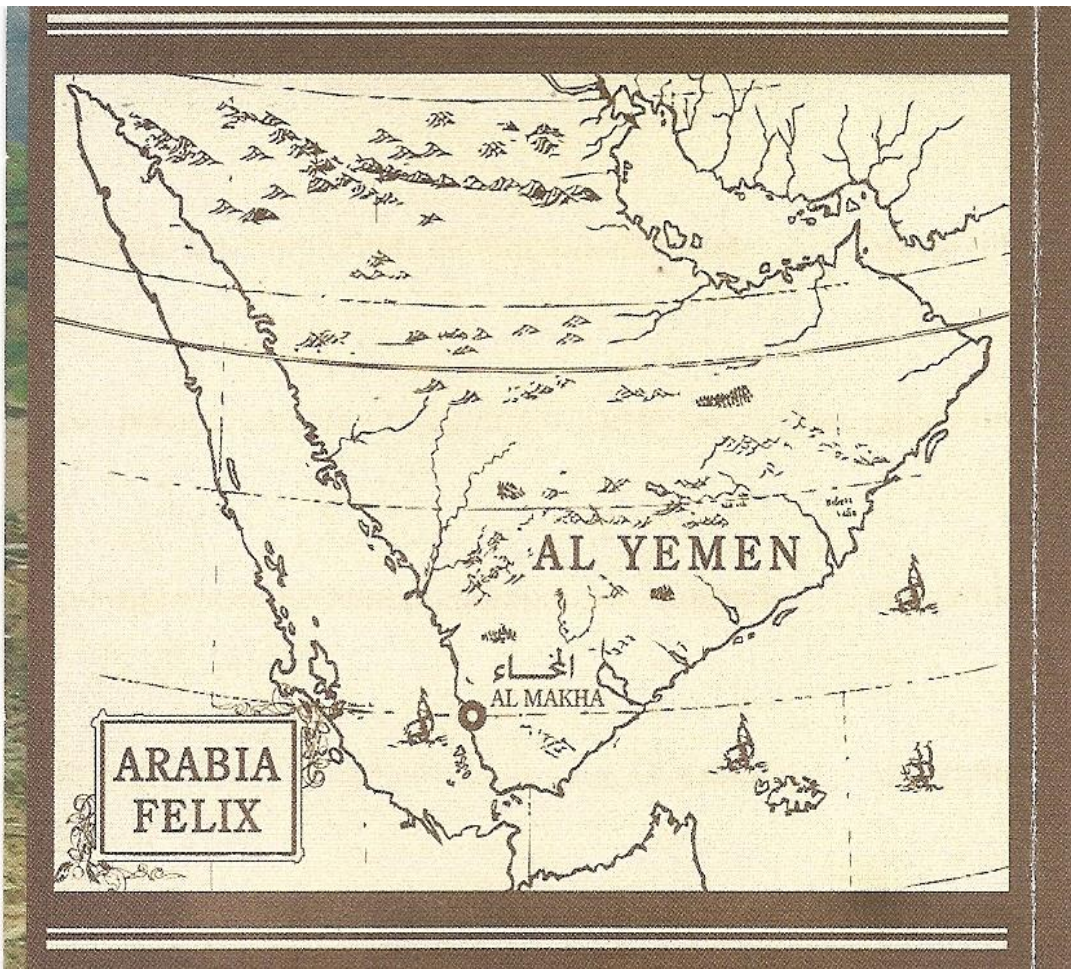

Figure 5.6.1 Prints reflecting the map of historic territory

Figure 5.6.2 Origin of Coffee

5.7. Festivities celebrating the return of locations to Yemen

These pictures are of festivities held to celebrate the return to Yemeni sovereignty of locations that had been under Saudi control. In July 2004, a joint Saudi-Yemeni ceremony was attended by the Chairmen of Staff from the two countries and took place at the Badea'a Airport in Hadhramawt. This was to celebrate the return of a number of border sites that Yemen received from Saudi Arabia, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Jeddah. The total area received by Yemen is estimated to be about 35.000 kms.[1]

Figure 5.7 Festivities celebrating the return of locations to Yemen

[1] *Sabanews*, 11 July 2004. *Al Wasat* Bahrain, 12 July 2004 . *Future* newspaper Lebanon, 12 July 2004. *26 September*, 15 July 2004. www.news.gov.kw.

5.8. Photos of border barriers

In 2001, Saudi Arabia started to build a barrier along its border with Yemen. The wall construction is described as a simple pipeline structure three metres (10ft) high supported on posts and filled with concrete. This photo is available through the *Aljazeera* TV Channel Web site. New construction was noticed in 2009. (See also Figures 6.7).

Figure 5.8.1 Photos of border barriers

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6.1. Road of Najrān, Ash-Shārwrāh and *Al-Wadia‘ah*

Saudi Arabia was able to construct this road many years prior to its negotiations with Yemen and the conclusion of the Jeddah Treaty. In the eyes of the Yemenis, the real aim behind the construction of this road along a near-deserted area of the Rub-al-Khali desert has been a Saudi attempt to consolidate the territorial *status quo* and force it upon Yemen.

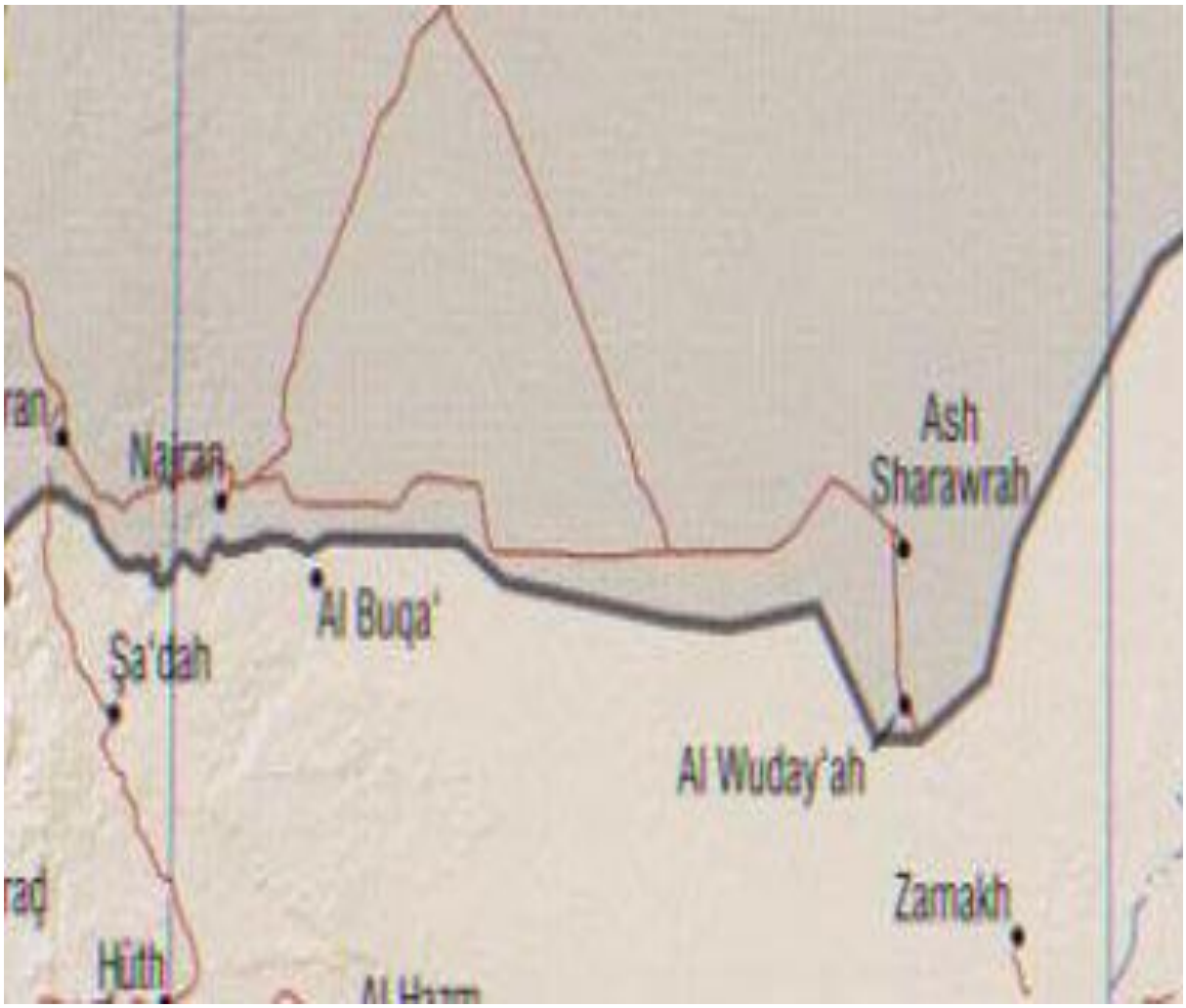

Figure 6.1 Road of Najrān, Ash-Shārwrāh and Al-Wadia‘ah

6.2. Mapping in Saudi-Yemeni Relations

Two medals from Saudi Arabia (according to Renaud Detalle (ed.) of (Tension in Arabia: The Saudi Yemeni Fault Line, 2000). The significance of these medals is in the, perhaps unexpected, message these maps reveal. Mapping has often carried an ideological purpose or motivation. Detalle was probably right to comment on these medals with two single words "[t]amed ambitions". This is indeed the case today, as expansion across recognised international boundaries has become unacceptable in international law, unlike the Saudi experience during the 1920s and 1930s.

However, Saudi Arabia is the largest and richest country in the Peninsula; we have seen how the Yemenis see their history and historic territory with an image that leaves only Najd for the Saudis. In this context, Saudi Arabia's mapping effort itself is undoubtedly having an effect on the Yemenis and their feelings toward their northern neighbour. Indeed, the repercussions of such kinds of maps on the present GCC countries and on the Yemenis in particular are already starting to be witnessed.

As frequently mentioned by the media, both prior to the conclusion of the Jeddah Treaty and thereafter, the role of 'The Big Sister' in Yemen remains significant as it is frequently mentioned by the media, both prior to the conclusion of the Jeddah Treaty and thereafter. This has been popular since the involvement of Saudi Arabia in Yemeni politics. It is a significant expression that involves probably the most important issues in Saudi-Yemen relations. It is probably related to territory stemming from the phrase the 'Big Neighbour' that people applies to Saudi Arabia as well. This kind of perception is about two close relatives, but distinguished by the difference in their strength where one is stronger than the other with greater positive or negative influence. The phrase has frequently been used by the media prior to the conclusion of the Jeddah Treaty and thereafter.

6.2.1. Medal minted at unknown date to honour the founder of the Kingdom (Ibn Saud) after his death in 1953.

Figure 6.2.1 Medal minted at unknown date to honour the founder of the Kingdom (Ibn Saud) after his death in 1953.

6.2.2. Medal celebrates the first hundred lunar years of the Kingdom (1902-1999).

Figure 6.2.2 Medal celebrates the first hundred lunar years of the Kingdom (1902-1999).

6.3. Rally for Yemeni youth in Ta‘izz, in 2011.

Rallies for Yemeni youth in Ta’izz, the second largest city in Yemen in 2011 (picture by: Khalid Abdullah, Reuters).

The issue was the uncertainty of position of Saudi Arabia concerning the revolt that Yemen witnessed in 2011 against President Saleh, but this rally and the other similar event noticed anger linked to the territorial issue as well as for miss treatment of Yemenis in the Kingdom. They also condemned the Saudi intervention in the Yemeni affairs.

The recent developments in the Saudi-Yemeni territorial issue show the several dimensions (see Appendix 6-1). These include the regional involvement where those accounted as loyal to Iran are those blamed for provoking the territorial issue.

the other dimension is the internal where not only the GPC party and his leaders are for the lost territory for being who signed the Jeddah Treaty in June 2000 rather now it a case even against those were in the opposition side.

Figure 6.3 Rally for Yemeni youth in Ta‘izz, in 2011

6.4. Rally in front of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, London, 2011.

Pictures for the rally for members of the Yemeni community in Britain in front of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, London, 2011.

Figure 6.4 Rally in front of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, London, 2011.

6.5. Rally in front of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, Sana'a, May 2012.

Young Yemenis gathered in a demonstration against Saudi Arabia in front of gate of the Saudi embassy in Sanaa, 2 May 2012. Among the banners expressed by demonstrators' in this rally strong words against the Saudi occupation of Yemeni territories as shouted through the microphones statements condemning in Saudi Arabia. For instance, one of the slogans was that "freedom, freedom inform Saudi Arabia that Asir, Jizān, and Najrān are Yemeni territory".

Thirdly, the issue of the barriers and the Saudi treatment of Yemeni migrants and those intern the Kingdom without the appropriate visas.

Figure 6.5 Rally in front of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, Sana'a, May 2012

6.6. Slogans distributed at the anniversary of the signing of the Jeddah Treaty in June 2012.

6.6.1. The establishment of organized groups of activists rally against territorial settlement with Saudi Arabia.

The anniversary of the signing of the Jeddah Treaty (of June 2000) in June 2012 noticed the establishment of several groups of Yemeni activists and lawyers opposed to the treaty (see Appendix 6-1).

Figure 6.6.1 The establishment of organized groups of activists rally against territorial settlement with Saudi Arabia

6.6.2. Flyer distributed by the (Sovereignty Organisation)

Among the slogans featured in this flayer:

"The Yemeni Organisation for the restoration of sovereignty (The Sovereignty Organisation)"

"National sovereignty is not represented by a particular person or group alone and all Yemenis represent sovereignty"

"The youth have been responding to the Sovereignty Organisation's national campaign to restore the sovereignty of Yemen over the lost territories"

"The number of supportive organisations reclaiming sovereignty has risen to more than 10 groups, with the same objectives and under the banner of the Yemeni Organisation for the 'restoration of sovereignty'."

Figure 6.6.2 Flyer distributed by the (Sovereignty Organisation)

6.6.3. Ash-Shārwrāh is a Yemeni Territory

Figure 6.6.3 Ash-Sharawrah is a Yemeni Territory

6.6.4. Map of *Bilād Al-Yaman*

Map of *Bilād Al-Yaman* distributed by the (Sovereignty Organization), the organisation for the restoration of sovereignty.

Figure 6.6.4 Map of Bilād Al-Yaman

6.6.5. Cartoon depicting Yemeni politicians, military commanders and tribal sheikhs receiving the price of Yemeni territories they had 'sold' to Saudi Arabia

Figure 6.6.5 Cartoon depicting Yemeni politicians, military commanders and tribal sheikhs receiving the price of Yemeni territories they had 'sold' to Saudi Arabia

6.7. The Saudi military campaign against the Houthis and Shelter camps set up by the Saudi Government

These pictures show the extent of the Saudi campaign and raise questions over its aims. Reportedly, the Saudi Government destroyed hundreds of villages located close to the border line. The picture shows emergency accommodation for the internally displaced persons during the Saudi military operation against the Houthis, conducted in northern Yemen. The picture was published in the London-based Saudi newspaper *Asharq Alawsat* on 7 November 2009.

Figure 6.7.1 Shelter camps set up by the Saudi Government

Figure 6.7.2 Shelter camps set up by the Saudi Government

Figure 6.7.3 Shelter camps set up by the Saudi Government

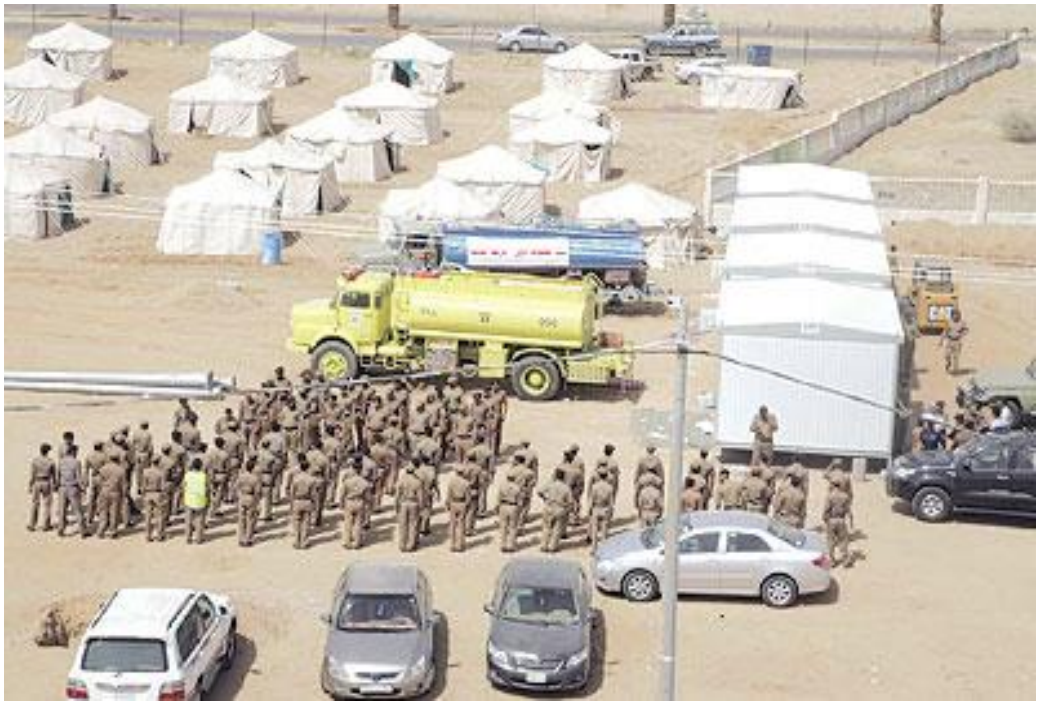

Figure 6.7.4 Shelter camps set up by the Saudi Government

Figure 6.7.5 Shelter camps set up by the Saudi Government

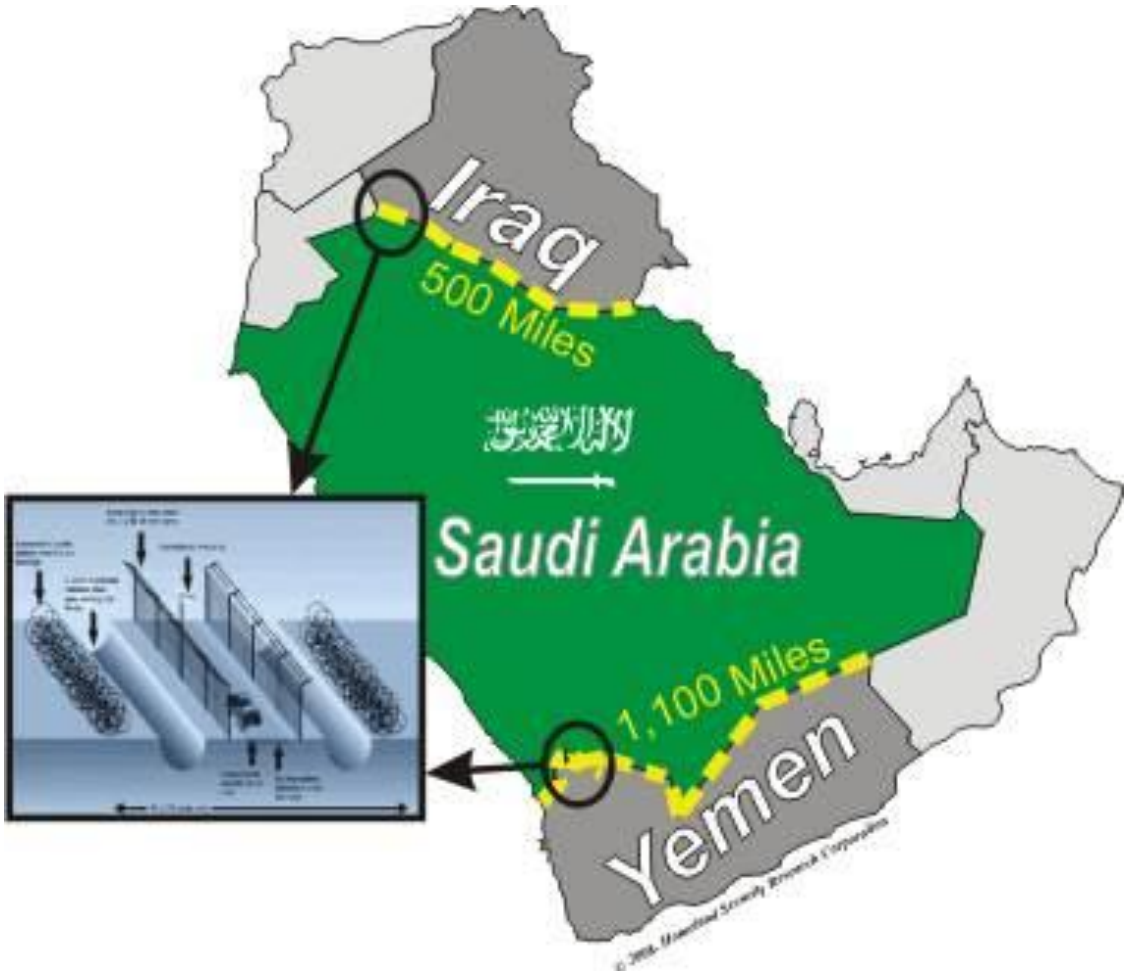

Figure 5.8.2 Photos of border barriers

Figure 5.8.3 Photos of border barriers

Figure 5.8.4 Photos of border barriers

Figure 5.8.5 Photos of border barriers

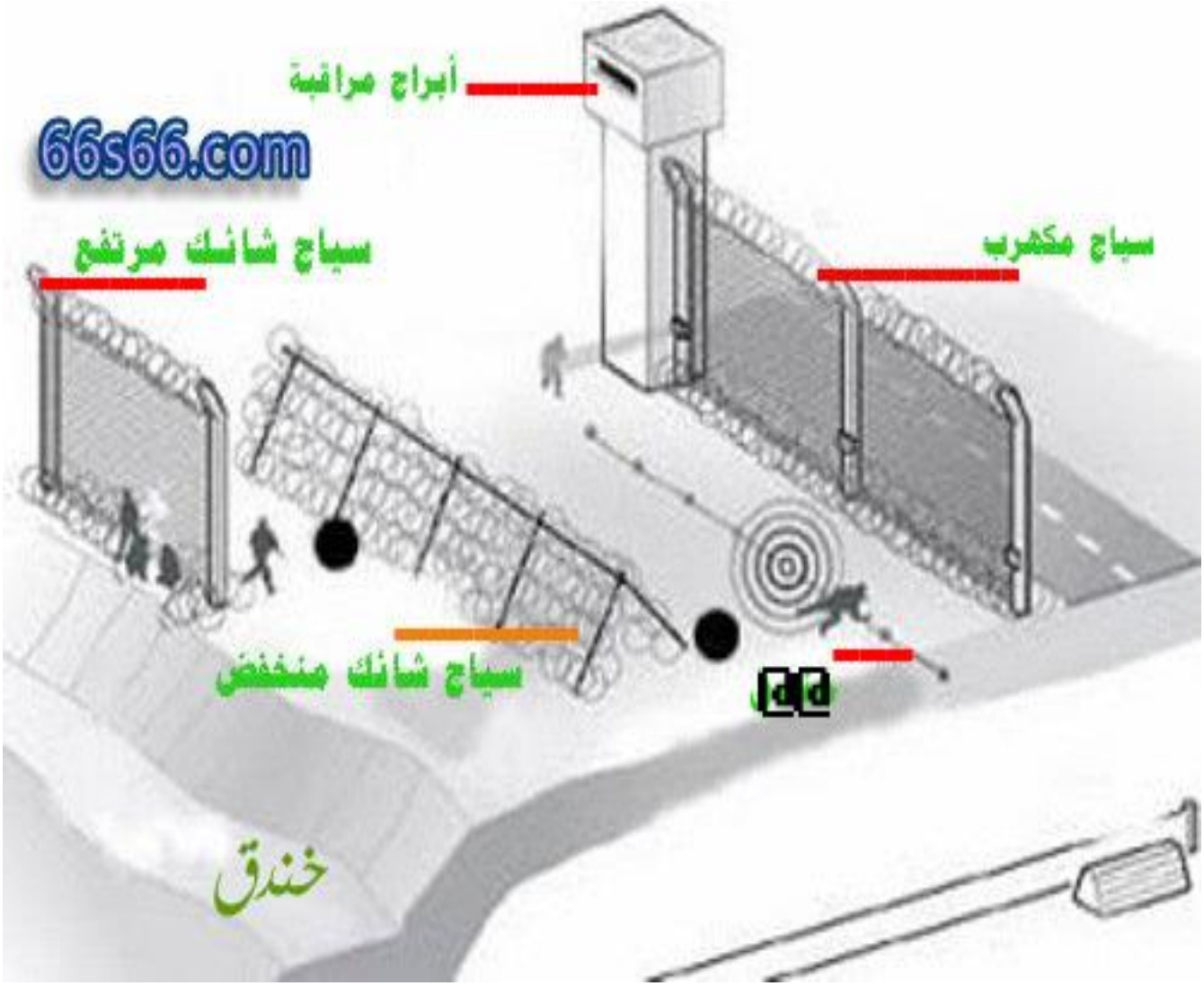

Figure 5.8.6 Photos of border barriers