

وثيقة رقم 5-1671 بتاريخ 6 مارس 1953

من : مكتب العلاقات الخارجية

الى : مكتب المستعمرات

ملخص الوثيقة:

✧ شكوى الحكومة اليمنية للسير بيرنارد ريلي الحاكم الإداري لمدينة عدن أثناء زيارته لليمن من المقالات الإذاعة الصادرة عن صحيفة الفضول ضد النظام الملكي.

✧ انخفاض كبير في المقالات الناقدة سواء في عدن او في اليمن الشمالي ضد الوجود البريطاني في عدن وضد النظام الملكي في الشمال نتيجة لجهود الجانبين اليمني والبريطاني متمثلة في رئيس البعثة البريطانية في تعز والامام احمد.

✧ منع الحكومة البريطانية في عدن من اعطاء ترخيص للشيخ الحكيمي باصدار صحيفه في عدن.

✧ اقتراح الحكومة البريطانية الى السلطات في عدن بالضغط على الفضول من اجل تخفيف حدة انتقاداته او مواجهة احتمال ترحيله من عدن.

✧ في حالة تمكن الحكومة البريطانية من احتواء الفضول وتخفيف نبرة انتقاداته للنظام الملكي في الشمال سيكون لدى الحكومة البريطانية المبررات القوية للضغط على الإمام احمد بمنع المقالات المضادة لها والصادرة بأمره.

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

6th March, 1953.

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The Yemen Government seem very sensitive about published criticisms of them; we noticed that the only complaint made to Sir Bernard Reilly while he was in Taiz was about the tone of the Aden newspaper Al Fadhoal. It would seem that there is a possibility that if we can improve the tone of that part of the Aden press which is interested in the Yemen, the Yemen Government might be prepared to make their press adopt a more forthcoming tone towards us. It seems clear that, as a result of intercessions by Jacomb and the resultant intervention of the Imam, most of the attacks on the Governor of Aden in Yemen newspapers seem to have stopped.

2. We recognise that the Aden Government have already considered the Yemen's susceptibilities in prohibiting Hakimi from publishing a newspaper in Aden. But we wonder, in addition, whether, if the Mansuri trouble ends, some steps could also be

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taken to control the tone of Al Fadhool. We are, of course, most unwilling to interfere with any fair criticism which the paper may have of the Yemen Government but there is a limit beyond which the press ought not to go in criticism of a friendly head of state. We should certainly not wish to ask for it to be banned, nor even at this stage for its editor (who is, we understand, not a British subject) to be deported from Aden. We wonder, however, whether the editor could perhaps be threatened with deportation unless he mended his ways. If this were done, and there were a promise that the tone of Al Fadhool would improve, we should then have very strong ground for pressing the Yemen Government to improve the tone of articles in Al Saba which, of course, the Imam himself censors.

(D.A. Greenhill)