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CLASSIFICATION <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">S E C R E T</div>		DISSEMINATION CONTROLS NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL	
TDCS -3/377,495		DATE DISTR. 12 November 1958	
COUNTRY Pakistan		PRECEDENCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ROUTINE	
SUBJECT Reaction of West German Newsmen to Pakistan Press		PLACE ACQUIRED Pakistan, Karachi (9 November 1958)	
DATE OF INFORMATION 7 November 1958			
APPRAISAL OF CONTENT (TENTATIVE) 2			
SOURCE EVALUATION (DEFINITIVE) A Pakistani editor who attended luncheon (C).			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On 7 November 1958, Habibur Rahman, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, gave a luncheon in honor of the German journalists accompanying West German Deputy Prime Minister Ludwig Erhard. All leading Karachi editors and publishers as well as senior Ministerial Secretaries attended. 2. During the luncheon the Pakistani editors were told by the Germans that they were "shocked and unhappy" when they saw the Soviet supplement which appeared in the press on 7 November 1958. "It is shocking to see downright shameless, brazen Communist propaganda in the center pages of the Pakistani press." 3. Altaf Hussain, the editor of <u>Dawn</u>, attempted to explain by saying, "We were doing nothing but publishing a statement of Soviet technological and constructional achievements of the last 41 years." The Germans replied, "If you want to see that, come to West Germany and see a revival of technological achievements, not in 41 years, but in 7 years." A German journalist asked, "How much did you get for the damn thing?" 			
DISSEMINATION CONTROLS NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL		CLASSIFICATION <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">S E C R E T</div> <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.5em; margin-top: 5px;">SECRET</div>	

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<p>Altaf replied that he did not believe more than two lakhs of rupees were spent by the Soviets for the entire Pakistani press. The journalist replied, "Had you told us beforehand, we would have subscribed that much money and given it to you in order to save you from committing such libelous action on your readers."</p> <p>4. The Pakistani editors received a severe lecture on Communism and the state of the free world. Among the points made were: "We are in the midst of a cold war. Either we win or go down fighting. There can be no compromise with the Communist world. Coexistence is a myth." The German editors concluded by stating, "We hope you will not do this again."</p> <p>5. One German editor stated, "Had you published this without payment, it would not have been so bad but with money, it is despicable." (Source comment: The Pakistani editors were completely demoralized by the German reaction. There did not appear to be hard feelings on the part of the editors who acted like children caught with their hands in the cookie jar.)</p> <p>6. On 6 November, N. M. Khan, the Chief Commissioner, called an emergency session of the same editors. He said that when the papers sent their bills for printing the supplement to the Soviet Embassy, a copy should go to the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner, and after payment, Khan was to be informed as to the method of payment (cash, check or kind). He said that if the editors received any gifts these too must be shown. Khan said he had learned the Soviets were paying some with newsprint and if this were true, he would find out by checking newsprint licenses. (Headquarters comment: Another government agency reports that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting issued a circular letter to all Pakistani editors through martial law</p>	
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<div data-bbox="1003 431 1256 470" style="text-align: right;">PAGE NO. 3</div> <p>channels stating that if the editors decided to publish the supplement, they would be well advised to label every page of such supplement "advertisement" and to make clear that they reserved the right to comment on the supplement as they saw fit. Also an official Pakistani service reports that on 5 November 1958, the Pakistan Intelligence Bureau sent a telegram to its major offices which stated: "Newspapers are likely to be paid by the USSR Embassy for bringing out special supplements or producing articles and features in connection with the USSR National Day on 7 November. Please require paper (a) to inform the designated officer as to the amount and nature of the payment; and (b) to insure that all such supplements or articles bear the legend "advertisement.")</p> <p>7. Khalilur Rahman, publisher of <u>Jang</u>, asked Khan why he used such a roundabout way instead of telling the press what he wanted it to do and not to do. Khan said he deliberately avoided the issuance of specific instructions. To a question regarding attendance at the Soviet Embassy reception to be held 7 November, M. M. Khan said, "It is not for me to tell you, but if I were you, I would not go." ^{the} Altaf Hussain said, "We censored/supplement material heavily and we followed General Muhammad Ayub Khan's advice that the government does not wish to interfere in the business affairs of the papers but expects publishers to understand right from wrong." Khan said, "To my way of thinking, if the 'stuff' is unprintable without money, it is equally unprintable with a payment of money." (Source comment: The following Karachi papers carried the supplement, and amounts listed are estimates based on advertising rates: <u>Dawn</u>, 10,000 rupees; <u>Times of Karachi</u>, 4,000 rupees;</p>	
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<p> Jan. 4 <u>Alta</u>, 1,250 rupees; <u>Leader</u>, 2,500 rupees; <u>Millat</u>, 5,000 rupees; and <u>Inquila</u>, 3,000 rupees. The Karachi resident editor of <u>Barq</u> said, "We never carry the sample and as we are pinpointed as a Communist mouthpiece." Neither the <u>Civil and Military Gazette</u> nor the <u>Pakistan Times</u> in Lahore carried the supplement.) Field dissemination: State. End of Message </p>	
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