

DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	PROCESSING		
		PRO POSED	ACTION	ACCOM PLISHED
TO	Deputy Chief, WH/SA	X	WARNED FOR INDEXING	
INFO			NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM	Chief of Station, JMWAVE /116		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT	TYPIC/ANSPELL/Operational ANSPELL Tour of Latin America		ABSTRACT	
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES				
REFS: A. WAVE 1448 B. HLBA 6911 C. BOGO 4332 D. QUIT 5867 E. HEGA 2900 F. SAGO 6577 G. SAGO 6595 H. LAPA 5550 I. HVCA 11,393				
<p>1. SUMMARY. The Reference A. ANSPELL exhibit toured six Latin American countries during a five-month period, February-June 1964. With the exception of Guayaquil and La Paz -- where excellent results were achieved -- the tour was only moderately successful, and must be classified a failure in Quito, Santiago and Montevideo. According to ANSPELL, the total number of persons who viewed the exhibit was 6,720. Another 2,792 persons reportedly attended conferences at which the ANSPELL team gave talks on the Reference A. exhibit and the dangers and weaknesses of Castro-Communism. Publicity was given the exhibit by 34 newspapers (47 items), 30 radio stations, and six television stations. ANSPELL estimated the TV audience at 1,300,000. Sample clippings are enclosed under separate cover. Reports from WH stations and the WAVE debriefing of the ANSPELL team lead us to conclude that the tour was a moderate success that could have been much better if it had been better organized and if the ANSPELL team had had more experience. (On balance) we believe the tour was well worth the approximately \$12,000.00 KUBARK paid out. We do not, however, believe it should be repeated in the foreseeable future in view of the relative inexperience shown by the ANSPELL team on the recent tour and the many difficulties encountered in trying to organize the exhibit in the various cities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">/ CONTINUED /</p>				
Attachments: U/SC A. ANSPELL Statistical Report B. Misc. Press Clippings				
DISTRIBUTION: 3 - DC/WH/SA, w/attachs, u/sc				
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<p>2. <u>COLOMBIA.</u></p> <p>a. <u>Bogota.</u> The AMSPELL team arrived in Bogota on 12 February 1964 but were unable to make contact with the local AMSPELL/AMBARB contact until the next day. They were unable to get adequate advance publicity and had trouble finding space for the exhibit. About 200 persons attended the exhibit, and AMSPELL conferences were attended by approximately 485 persons. HLDA-6911 reported GISENER-9's observations on the local reaction to the tour, which he judged to be indifferent. The AMSPELL team freely admitted to WAVE that the Bogota operation was something less than successful, but blamed the lack of advance preparations and the existence of an unfriendly press for their failure. It should also be noted that the AMSPELL team was not on the best of terms with some of the local Cubans, and this fact probably had a good deal to do with the poor showing.</p> <p>b. <u>Medellin.</u> The showing in Medellin was better than in Bogota. The press was lukewarm but the director of the Caracol radio station gave them considerable publicity, and they were able to hold the exhibit in a central spot in the city. About 400 persons visited the exhibit over a period of three days, and 850 persons attended conferences given by the team.</p> <p>c. <u>Cali.</u> The team received good advance press play in Cali, which was perhaps one reason for the fact that the local Communist party was also well prepared for their arrival. On the very first morning of the exhibit, a large crowd of Communists tried to enter the exhibit with the obvious intention of starting trouble, and when they were locked out began to throw rocks and "stinkbombs" into the exhibit hall. The incident provided considerable publicity for AMSPELL, as reported in BOGO 4332. A total of 100 persons attended the exhibit. The AMSPELL team claimed that the Communists were very strong in Cali and that working there was like swimming upstream.</p> <p>3. <u>ECUADOR.</u></p> <p>a. <u>Quito.</u> The team arrived in Quito on 25 March, after spending several days in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain visas for Peru. QUIT 5867 reported the AMSPELL team's personality clashes with the local AMBARBs and the consequent poor performance by the AMSPELL team, who complained of the absence of police protection, adequate facilities for the exhibit, etc., and departed just two days later on the 27th. One member remained in Bogota to hold conferences, attended by 325 persons. While not accepting the blame for this fiasco, the AMSPELL team generally corroborated the above story in their debriefing by WAVE. After such incidents as reported in QUIT 5867, we are reluctant to recommend any future tours.</p> <p>b. <u>Guayaquil.</u> The AMSPELL team considered Guayaquil their most successful operation, an opinion seconded by Guayaquil base who termed it a "resounding success." (See QUIT 5867 and HEGA 2900). The exhibit received front page coverage in "El Universo" and "El Telegrafo", and they were given a half hour on a major TV station. An estimated total of 1,200 persons visited the exhibit, and the team spoke before 40 members of a local group, Frente de Defensa Nacional.</p> <p>4. <u>Santiago, Chile.</u></p> <p>The AMSPELL team arrived in Santiago on 5 March to coincide with the opening of the Latin American Youth Congress (LAYC). The Santiago operation was a complete loss because Chilean customs authorities would not release the exhibit during the congress and the AMSPELL team was unable to obtain space of any kind to hold conferences due to competition from the congress for space. (See SAGO 6577). The AMSPELL team had been counting on a contact in the Catholic University, <u>Fernando SANHUESA</u>, to facilitate their activities but <u>SANHUESA</u> told them that the LAYC was a failure from the Communist side and that the AMSPELL team could contribute more by remaining quiet than by actively propagandizing.</p>		
FORM 53a USE PREVIOUS EDITION.	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PAGE NO. 2

against (and thereby calling attention to) the congress. The end result was that the AMSPELL team did nothing. An amateurish plan to kidnap a Cuban delegate to the LAYC as hostage for political prisoners in Cuba was quickly scotched by the Station. (See SAGO 6595).

5. La Paz, Bolivia.

The AMSPELL team arrived in La Paz on 17 March, and after some difficulty in obtaining space were finally able to open the exhibit in Club La Paz on 21 March. As noted in LAPA 5550, exhibits and conferences were held in various locations in the city, with the closing performance on 25 March at the Scala Theater hosted by the Venezuelan ambassador. The exhibit received excellent coverage in all four of the leading La Paz newspapers and the three largest radio stations carried AMSPELL conferences. Despite the excellent publicity, a total of only 600 persons visited the exhibit in La Paz. According to AMSPELL, this was due to Bolivian preoccupation with such things as a national day to demand a passage to the sea for Bolivia which stopped all traffic and communication.

6. Argentina.

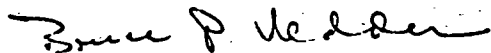
a. Buenos Aires. The AMSPELL team arrived in Buenos Aires on 27 March during Holy Week. In addition to the delay caused by Holy Week celebrations, the team had difficulty finding space for the exhibit. With the help of the Chamber of Commerce, the exhibit finally opened on 6 April in Chamber of Commerce offices on Leandro Alem street. An estimated 1,200 persons visited the exhibit during a four-day period, and good publicity was also obtained in the La Prensa and La Razon newspapers. The AMSPELL group also obtained 10 minutes on Panorama Mundial, Channel 7 TV, as part of a 30-minute program on Cuba and the overthrow of Goulart in Brazil. According to AMSPELL, the Panorama program is rated as having 500,000 viewers. The AMSPELL team also held four conferences before small groups of Rotarians and university students which were attended by a total of 400 persons.

b. Rosario. The AMSPELL team arrived in Rosario on 11 April and opened the exhibit on 15 April, after the customary difficulties of finding a site due to the lack of advance preparations. The local chamber of commerce finally came through with an excellent site, the "Galeria Libertad", in the center of town. A total of 2,000 persons visited the exhibit during the three days it was open. Local newspapers (La Cronica, La Tribuna, La Capital) gave good publicity to the tour. The local radio stations gave spot announcements of the exhibit but did not give any additional publicity.

c. Cordoba. The AMSPELL team made a hurried trip to Cordoba, where they were able to show the exhibit to an estimated 600 persons during a three-day stay, 20-23 April. The local chamber of commerce was again very helpful in arranging for space for the exhibit and obtaining local press publicity. Good press coverage was obtained in Los Principios and Cordoba.

7. Montevideo, Uruguay. The AMSPELL team reported that Montevideo was the worst performance of the entire tour, with only twenty persons attending the exhibit. They arrived on 26 April and after unsuccessfully attempting to obtain a site in a central location, felt obliged to accept space in the Catholic Club, considered a center of reaction by many Uruguayans and remote from the main thoroughfares. Despite the poor reception and the lack of good local contacts, a fair amount of publicity was obtained in the local press and the AMSPELL team had a one-hour show on the local TV channel 10.

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CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER UFGA 16,980
<p>8. <u>Caracas, Venezuela.</u> The AMSPELL team arrived in Caracas on 9 May, having cut Brazil from the tour because of visa problems. Their early arrival caught their local contacts unprepared and it was not until 16 May that the exhibit opened. Excellent support was provided by station assets and widespread publicity was given to the event. However, the exhibit was located in a relatively remote spot and only 300 persons attended the exhibit, according to AMSPELL. (The Station estimate was 400-500). Another 140 persons attended AMSPELL conferences. The station report (HVCA-11393) which has been corroborated by the WAVE debriefing of the AMSPELL team, describes the typical experience of the AMSPELL team throughout the tour with the exception that local support was not always as effective as in Caracas.</p> <p>9. Enclosed under separate cover is an AMSPELL statistical summary of the tour and press clippings from the countries visited.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">  ANDREW K. REUTEMAN <i>for</i> </p>		
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FORM 53a 5-60 7401	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	PAGE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED 4