

The attack failed, tho it was the spark which began the successful armed struggle vs Batista. The radio broadcast was not made, but the plan indicates how <sup>radio + prop use</sup> the concept of <sup>front</sup> Frente presentation

by Rene Maderos, of the July 26, 1953 attack on the Moncada Barracks. The plan was to take the fortress, and also a radio station, to disseminate <sup>ideas</sup> among the people + to broadcast an appeal for the people of Santiago to rise up against Batista.

I'm going to try and give you a brief <sup>idea of</sup> ~~idea of~~ the important role that radio played and still plays in the Cuban Revolution. <sup>Pict was on the radio</sup> There are many examples, but ~~by far~~ the most outstanding is Radio Rebelde. Radio Rebelde was the radio station set up in 1958 by the <sup>guerrillas</sup> guerrillas in the mountains, a station that Fidel Castro said was worth more than two military columns. It was Ernesto "Che" Guevara who set up Radio Rebelde, at a place called El Hembrite in the mountains. <sup>There's spirit of sound like</sup>

of radio that revolution in Cuba

Insert 1

Radio Rebelde was able to cut through the press censorship of the Batista tyranny. It informed secret listeners in the urban underground of the progress of the revolutionary forces. <sup>Despite make shift equipment</sup> ~~Radio Rebelde was able to cut through~~ The radio could reach all over Cuba and was often picked up outside of Cuba. Fidel said that the basic principle of Radio Rebelde was to tell the truth, to permit no exaggeration of any kind on the news, to report casualties, losses and gains exactly. <sup>Fidel stressed this, arguing failure to tell the truth is an indicator of lack of faith</sup> He said, "Radio Rebelde became our means of <sup>Summing up the role of the radio Fidel said</sup> informing the masses, our means of communicating with the people, and it became a station with a high rating."

the... + the... + the...

This principle of truth is one that's stressed over + over again. One a broadcast outside of Cuba was picking up Radio Rebelde, and then saying - The victors pulling up the enemy losses, pushing down the guerrilla casualties. <sup>Out that time Fidel sent a message to the effect that if his broadcaster kept saying he would be announced, Fidel added, "Failure to tell the truth is an indicator of a lack of faith in the future."</sup>

The radio also served to let other military columns know what was happening. It became a central communications and coordination point. By the last months before victory, Radio Rebelde linked together the 18 small radio stations that guerrilla forces had set up. ~~The~~ The hospital for the wounded, the arms factory, and Radio Rebelde were the 3 installations that were to be defended at all costs. The station was bombed, it had to move, fighting came very close. But it kept broadcasting. Whenever enemy troops were surrounded, people who worked on the radio would go out with their microphones and other equipment and call on the enemy troops to surrender.

When victory was almost certain, at year's end in 1958, Fidel spoke on Radio Rebelde, in a call that was instrumental in insuring the victory. ~~Fidel~~ <sup>Fidel</sup> called on all the people, especially the workers, warning against the coup d'etat maneuvers of the United States, calling for a general strike...saying Revolution Yes, ~~EMERGENCY~~ Military Coup - No. Here's ~~the~~ <sup>Fidel</sup>

of that broadcast:

INSERT 2

~~Radio Havana Cuba~~  
Today in Cuba there are lots of radio stations, both local and national, with a variety of music, news, and other programs. Last year I worked <sup>in the English Dept</sup> at Radio Havana Cuba, the ~~shortwave~~ station that broadcasts to the exterior. It has broadcasts in Spanish, English, Portuguese, in Quechua and Gurani, Indian languages of Latin America, in Creole for Haiti, in French and Arabic,

<sup>Radio Havana Cuba</sup> ~~and it~~ can be heard all over the world. One of the most interesting things about working there, in addition to learning about Cuba and Latin America, was the wide audience response. Radio Havana gets thousands of letters, many from all kinds of people in the United States. You could tune <sup>here</sup> it in on a ~~shortwave~~ <sup>shortwave</sup>, though the quality is not always good, and there are some technical problems that are probably not accidental. If you had listened in San Francisco the day after the coup in Chile the headlines would have sounded like this:

INSERT 3

Radio Havana tries to provide information on Cuban and international events from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint. It's an external voice of the Cuban Revolution, with many programs on life, culture, and events in Cuba. Most importantly, it sees itself as a bridge of solidarity, a contribution to the struggle against US imperialism. In this spirit of internationalism, Radio Havana has of course devoted a great deal of attention to Latin America. Like the Cuban people ~~XXX~~ as a whole, the radio's solidarity with Vietnam has been constant. This takes the form of a daily twenty minute ~~XXX~~ program, in

English for the United States, produced by Radio Hanoi and called the Voice of Vietnam. <sup>Stator in</sup> <sup>Fidel's upcoming T of the Cuban New Year</sup> Given our current need to strengthen our solidarity with the people of Vietnam...I thought <sup>you might like to hear</sup> ~~it would be appropriate to end~~ the theme from the Voice of Vietnam...Each daily program begins this way: INS. (4)