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CARLOS RODRIGUEZ QUESADA

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Miami, Florida

30th of NOVEMBER MOVEMENT
CUBAN REBEL ACTIVITIES IN CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

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[redacted] 4023 N.W. 21st Court, Miami, Florida, advised on February 6 and 14, 1962, that he is a neuro-surgeon, presently working at the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami. He said he received his medical education in the United States, and that he returned to Cuba in the summer of 1960 to begin his practice. [redacted] advised that upon his return to Cuba he soon became aware of the extent of the Communist domination over the Cuban government. Soon after returning he took steps to put himself in contact with the anti-CASTRO underground groups operating in Havana, where he lived.

[redacted] related that in the fall of 1960 he became acquainted with DAVID SALVADOR, the founder of the 30th of November Movement. Through SALVADOR he was able to become a member of the group, and was placed in the Professional Section. He said he continued his anti-CASTRO activity with the 30th of November Movement until November 3, 1961, when he was forced to seek asylum in the Brazilian Embassy in Havana. He said he remained at the Embassy for 51 days, when he was able to obtain permission to come to the U.S., where he arrived just before Christmas. CUBA

Regarding the activity of the 30th of November Movement in Cuba, [redacted] advised that it was divided into 4 groups, namely: The Workers Section, the Professional Section, the Student Section and the Farmers Section. There was a coordinator supervising each section, and the leader of the entire group was designated General Coordinator. In addition, there was a coordinator for each Province. The basic organizational group was the cell, which consisted of from 3 to 10 members, with each cell

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ENCLOSURE

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being composed of individuals living in proximity to each other. Each of the 4 groups was subdivided into areas of operation, such as action and sabotage, finance, propaganda, supply and military. [] stated that the action and sabotage groups were usually caught, and it was seldom that an individual could remain in this activity more than 3 or 4 months.

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At the time that he was active, the finance group was charged with the responsibility of obtaining funds, which was usually accomplished by the sale of bonds to members or sympathizers. The propaganda activity, which was handled on a cell basis, consisted mainly of the distribution of mimeographed sheets exposing the Communist nature of the CASTRO government.

He stated that the supply activity was almost nil in the last months of his activity, since there were no supplies.

He stated that the military group consisted of those designated to go to the hills and mountains, but that very little activity of such a nature actually took place, due to the lack of resources.

[] mentioned that the Farmers Section of the 30th of November Movement was the weakest, since it was found very difficult to organize these people due to their lack of education and their general way of life.

He stated that the Workers, Students and Professional Sections were well organized and that the 30th of November Movement had groups in all 33 of the Labor confederations of Cuba.

[] stated that prior to the invasion of April 17, 1961 by anti-CASTRO forces, the 30th of November Movement in Cuba was very well organized in all Provinces. In addition, prior to April 17, 1961, alliances with other underground organizations had been made,

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particularly among the professionals.

[] advised, however, that the underground movement suffered a severe setback following the unsuccessful invasion of April 17, 1961. As a result of mass arrests which followed the invasion, the 30th of November Movement was seriously disorganized, and there followed a period of almost total inactivity.

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[] stated that the movement was re-covering its strength and reorganizing during the summer and fall of 1961. At this time, however, there were several arrests made by the CASTRO government, including the arrest of the General Coordinator of the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP), described by [] as probably the strongest of the underground organizations. He stated that following the arrest of REYNOL GONZALEZ, the MRP disintegrated and as of the time he left Cuba in December, 1961, it was of no consequence.

[] said that the 30th of November Movement suffered a similar disaster shortly after the arrest of GONZALEZ, when JULIAN REYES, a young student who had worked his way to the top echelon of the Student Section of the 30th of November Movement, proved to be an agent of the Cuban government. In the last days of October, REYES turned in the names of many of the leaders of the 30th of November Movement, including all of the leadership of the Student Section, and consequently many leaders and members of the 30th of November Movement were arrested. Others were able to escape to asylum in some of the Embassies in Havana, but the activities of the organization were almost eliminated. [] stated that at the time this happened, he himself was Vice Coordinator of the Professional Section of the 30th of November.

[] advised that while he was in the Embassy, he was able to maintain contact with the 30th of November Movement in Havana by telephone, and that he

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learned that despite the setback caused by REYES, meetings were still being held, although no activity was permitted for security reasons. He said that at the time he left, the organization was inactive.

[] stated he had received a letter from a friend in the 30th of November Movement in Cuba, about 3 weeks ago, which indicated that efforts to reorganize the movement were proceeding.

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[] advised that the principal difficulties encountered by the underground, during the last few months of his activity, were those imposed by the vigilance committees in each block which made it impossible to meet, and therefore impossible to plan. He said that every movement is viewed with suspicion and that it was only because of his position as a physician that he was able to operate as a coordinator in the Professional Section. He stated, however, that he was surveilled from time to time, and was frequently asked to explain how he had spent certain periods of time.

[] also mentioned that another serious problem for the underground was that of finances. As an example, he pointed out that certain people who devoted their entire activity to underground work had to be supported by the underground. He recalled that during the year and a half he was in the 30th of November Movement, the group lost in one fashion or another, 82 automobiles. He said that automobiles were vital to the effective operation of the underground in the cities.

[] stated that fear and the threat of infiltration by CASTRO agents had seriously paralyzed the activities of the underground organizations, including the 30th of November Movement in Cuba.

CUBA
FLA.
Regarding the operations of the 30th of November Movement in the U.S., [] advised that CARLOS RODRIGUEZ QUESADA, now living in exile in Miami, is considered

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by the movement in Cuba as the General Coordinator, despite the fact that others in Miami have differed with him and tended to go their own way. [] stated that JESUS FERNANDEZ HERNANDEZ and ORLANDO RODRIGUEZ have been at odds with RODRIGUEZ QUESADA for some months now. He stated, however, that during the last 2 weeks some definite steps have been taken to resolve the differences between them and to reunite the organization.

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[] advised that RODRIGUEZ QUESADA was a strong anti-Communist labor leader in Cuba for about 15 years. He is not a well educated person, but is a persuasive speaker who commands great respect from laboring people in Cuba. Despite his lack of education, [] described him as a person having a keen mind, a good understanding of the Communist threat, and a staunch friend of the U.S.

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