

## Historical personality

Category: Patriots

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He was born on April 15, 1923, in Isla de Pinos, current [Isla de la Juventud](#) Special Municipality, son of Sergio Montané Soto and Zenaida Oropesa Soto.

Jesus or Chucho, as those closest to him told him, was affectionate and affable, spent the years of his childhood and early youth in his hometown; He knew how to carry Martí's ideals very deeply and the love of his homeland, the inspiration of his parents, he went many times on a pilgrimage to ["El Abra"](#) to see there the memories that still remain of José Martí.

## Revolutionary trajectory

In the 1940s, he joined the Orthodox Party chaired by Eduardo Chibás and began union and revolutionary activities. He was fired for organizing the union with Santiago Álvarez at the firm Seguros Godoy Sayan.

He meets Fidel Castro Ruz in September 1946 at the General Motors company where he works as treasurer and chief of staff, and with him participates in multiple university student activities to protest against arbitrary measures by the government in office.

On March 10, 1952, he was stationed on the university hill and a month later, together with Abel Santamaría and Raúl Gómez García, they published the clandestine newspaper "Son los Mismos", transformed into "El Acusador" at the proposal of Fidel.

Participates in the assault on the Moncada barracks, after the failure of the action, leaves for the mountains with the top leader, but due to his physical condition, Fidel orders him and other fighters (some wounded) to go down to Santiago de Cuba.

On October 13, along with 26 other comrades, he was transferred to the national prison for men in Isla de Pinos, where in the company of Fidel and the rest of the revolutionaries, the fight continued, despite the difficult conditions. Thanks to popular pressure, on May 15, 1955 the Moncadistas were released; Days later, the July 26 Movement was officially established.

Later he goes into exile in Mexico and meets with Fidel, Raúl and other colleagues, to train militarily.

He disembarked in Las Coloradas with the expeditionaries commanded by Fidel. After the setback of Alegría de Pío, he was captured by sailors from the tyranny and sent to the Moncada barracks, where he was insulted and threatened, sentenced to 6 years in prison, returned to the Model Prison in his hometown until January 1, 1959. set free.

With the triumph of the Revolution, he carried out multiple governmental functions between 1959-1960 (mayor of Isla de Pinos), director of the Penal Institute of the Ministry of the Interior, deputy director of INIT.

In January 61, he began his political studies at the Níco López school, graduating the following year, appointed deputy chief of the General Staff of MINFAR and beginning studies at the warfare basic higher school.

Later he was appointed Minister of Communications. When the Central Committee of the Party was established, it remains as one of its members.

He was also an assistant to the first secretary of the Central Committee, a position he held until his death while continuing to fulfill other political and government functions. Created the national group of thermalism.

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He died on May 7, 1999, in Havana.