

Liga Comunista 23 De Septiembre

== Anti-monuments by topic == 1d160229c2 Guerra's first degree is in law from the Autonomous University of Sinaloa, and he also holds a master's and a doctorate in psychotherapy. 1d160229c2 Marxist Collective of Colima (Colectivo Marxista de Colima) 1d160229c2

Isidro Leyva Leyva He served in the LI Legislature of the Congress of Sonora from 1985 to 1988 as a member of the now-defunct Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRT). peasants' movements. Leyva was also allegedly a member of the Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre, and as such, was arrested by the Federal Judicial Police in Isidro Leyva Leyva (born 1952/1953) is a Mexican trade unionist and politician. He was later the director of the National Cattle Producers' Union from 2005 to 2021 1d160229c2

Labeled a terrorist organization by the Mexican authorities, the LC23S engaged in numerous violent attacks, both against what they considered... 1d160229c2

Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre The LC23S' militancy was made up mainly of young disenfranchised university students who saw any opportunity of a peaceful political transformation die in the aftermath of the 1968 student movement and then to be buried in the violent crackdown of 1971. The result of the merging of various armed revolutionary organizations active in Mexico prior to 1974, with the objective of creating a united front to combat the Mexican government; the name was chosen to commemorate an unsuccessful guerrilla assault on the barracks of Ciudad Madera in the northern state of Chihuahua led by former schoolteacher Arturo Gámiz and the People's Guerrilla Group on September 23, 1965. Its long term objective was the “elimination of the capitalist system and bourgeois democracy, which would be replaced by a socialist republic and the dictatorship of the proletariat”. The Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre (English: September 23rd Communist League), or LC23S, was a Marxist-Leninist and later council communist urban guerrilla The Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre (English: September 23rd Communist League), or LC23S, was a Marxist-Leninist and later council communist urban guerrilla movement that emerged in Mexico in the early 1970s 1d160229c2

Socialist Collective (Colectivo Socialista) 1d160229c2 Current of... 1d160229c2

Jesús Zambrano Grijalva He also served as a federal deputy during the 56th and 61st Congresses, both times representing Sonora, and in the 63rd Congress, representing the Federal District. also was a member of the Frente Urbano Zapatista [es] and the Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre. His activism with the communist league resulted in a prison José de Jesús Zambrano Grijalva (born 1 October 1953) is a Mexican politician who served as president of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) from 2011 to 2014 and from 2020 to 2024, a position he still held when the party lost its national registration in the aftermath of the 2024 general election 1d160229c2

Founded in 1963 in the north-western Mexican state of Chihuahua, the People's Guerrilla Group formed in the context of the period preceding the Dirty War. Left-wing and peasant unrest was near-constant in many parts of the country during this time, in opposition to the Institutional Revolutionary Party government. 1d160229c2 Jesús Zambrano Grijalva was born on 1 October 1953 in Empalme, Sonora. He studied for a degree in physics and mathematics from the Universidad de Sonora, which was not completed, and later obtained a degree in law through the open university system. 1d160229c2 In 1997, Head of Government of the Federal District Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas Solórzano appointed him Director of Legal and Government Affairs in his cabinet. In 1998 he served as the borough mayor of Milpa Alta. 1d160229c2 After the Mexican Movement of 1968 and the El Halconazo massacre in 1971 there was a general sentiment of political repression, which led to the formation of various leftist political groups opposed to the Mexican government. Some of these groups radicalized, forming guerrilla groups in... 1d160229c2 Meanwhile, he surged through the ranks of various left-wing groups. He also was a member of the Frente Urbano Zapatista and the Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre. His activism with the communist league resulted in a prison stay in 1974 and 1975. He also earned the nickname El Tragabalas (The Bullet-Swallower) during this time. Later, he moved on to organized political parties, including the Partido Patriótico Revolucionario, where he directed its newspaper, Tribuna... 1d160229c2 New September 23 Movement (Nuevo Movimiento 23 de Septiembre, formerly Colectivo de exmilitantes del Movimiento Armado Socialista) 1d160229c2 In March 2006, the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) designated Ibarra as its candidate to the Senate via proportional representation to serve during the LX (2006–2009) and LXI Legislatures (2009–2012); she won. 1d160229c2

Juan Nicasio Guerra He was a member of the Liga Comunista 23 de septiembre, the Patriotic and Revolutionary Party, the Unified Socialist Juan Nicasio Guerra Ochoa (born 26 November 1954) is a Mexican politician, affiliated with the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD). master's and a doctorate in psychotherapy 1d160229c2

New Socialist Movement (Movimiento Socialismo Nuevo) 1d160229c2 Because most of the anti-monuments are unnamed anonymous works, and the press refers to them simply as "Antimonumentos", some names are unofficial and use recognizable elements to distinguish them from other similar works. 1d160229c2 Union of Revolutionary Struggle - Collective of Reflection in Action (Unión de Lucha

Revolucionaria (ULR)-Colectivo de Reflexión en la Acción) 1d160229c2 Mexican Communist Party (marxist-leninist) (Partido Comunista Mexicano (marxista-leninista)) 1d160229c2

General Directorate of Political and Social Investigations Morelia: Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo The General Directorate of Political and Social Investigations (Spanish: Dirección General de Investigaciones Políticas y Sociales, DGIPS), was one of the two main domestic intelligence and security service of the United Mexican States. Historia De La Organización Y Sus Militantes. (2011). La Liga Comunista 23 De Septiembre 1973-1981. In 1985, following a political crisis involving the death DEA agent (Enrique Camarena Salazar), the DGIPS was combined with its sister agency, the Federal Security Directorate (Spanish: Dirección Federal de Seguridad, DFS), creating the Center for Research and National Security (Centro de Investigación y Seguridad Nacional, CISEN) which is active to this day. Created in 1918 as Sección Primera, under President Venustiano Carranza's administration, it reported directly to the office of the president. After the consolidation of the post-revolutionary Mexican political structure, and the rise of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (Spanish: Partido Revolucionario Institucional, PRI), its jurisdiction changed to that of the Mexican Secretariat of the Interior (Secretaría de Gobernación) 1d160229c2

Socialist Convergence (Convergencia Socialista) 1d160229c2 == Career == 1d160229c2

List of anti-monuments in Mexico These are erected for issues related to forced disappearances, massacres, femicides and other forms of violence against women, or any other act of violence. "En Guadalajara, Instalan antimonumento Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre" [In Guadalajara, Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre Antimonument Anti-monuments are installed in Mexico (antimonumentos in Spanish) during popular protests to recall a tragic event or to maintain the claim for justice to which federal and local governments have failed to provide a satisfactory response in the eyes of the complainant. Retrieved 23 July 2023 1d160229c2

People's Guerrilla Group It operated between 1963 and 1965, until a disastrous attack caused the death of most prominent members. Mexico portal Communism The People's Guerrilla Group (Spanish: Grupo Popular Guerrillero, the GPG) was a left-wing militant group in Mexico. Arturo Gámiz, the Grupo 23 de Septiembre, the Movimiento 23 de Septiembre, and the prominent Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre 1d160229c2

Socialist Alliance (Alianza Socialista) 1d160229c2 National Meeting of the Left (Encuentro Nacional de las Izquierdas) 1d160229c2 He was a member of the Liga Comunista 23 de septiembre, the Patriotic and Revolutionary Party, the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, and the Mexican Socialist Party prior to being one of the founding members of the PRD upon its creation in 1989. 1d160229c2

Brigada Blanca The group engaged in tactical operations supporting state terrorism, primarily against the Marxist-Leninist paramilitary group Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre. primarily against the Marxist-Leninist paramilitary group Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre. Some of their tactics during the Mexican Dirty War included surveillance, home invasions, illegal searches, robbery, arbitrary arrests, private communication interception, sabotage, enforced disappearance, kidnapping, torture, and extrajudicial killings. Some of their tactics during the Mexican Dirty War included Brigada Blanca, ("White Brigade"), officially the Brigada Especial de La Dirección Federal de Seguridad ("Federal Security Directorate Special Brigade"), was a paramilitary group part of the Dirección Federal de Seguridad ("Directorate of Federal Security" or DFS) managed by the Mexican government that was active between 1976 and 1985. 275 victims have been identified as being killed, tortured, or illegally detained by the organization. The brigade was headed by Miguel Nazar Haro 1d160229c2

== Personal life == 1d160229c2 Guerra Ochoa has served three terms as a federal deputy: he was elected from the PRD's party list to the 54th Congress (1988-91) and to the 56th Congress (1994-97), and for the 60th Congress (2006-09) he was elected to represent the Federal... 1d160229c2 == History == 1d160229c2 A native of Huásabas, Sonora, Leyva studied law at the Universidad de Sonora (Unison) and began his political activism as a student protester in the 1970s. He joined the Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRT) - a Trotskyist party with origins in the 1968 student protests - and got heavily involved in Sonoran farmers' and peasants' movements. Leyva was also allegedly a member of the Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre, and as such, was arrested by the Federal Judicial Police in August 1977 and tortured before his release. He earned his law degree from Unison in 1982. 1d160229c2 Revolutionary Left Network of PRD (Red de Izquierda Revolucionaria del PRD) 1d160229c2 Leyva went on a ten-day tour of the Southwestern United States in the weeks leading up to the 1982 Mexican general election, which was the first national election contested by the PRT. He visited California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas in an effort to strengthen ties between the labor movements on both sides of... 1d160229c2 == Life == 1d160229c2 Created during the years of the Mexican Revolution, its function, structure and scope of research changed over the years. Alongside the DFS, during the period from 1968... 1d160229c2

Rosario Ibarra communist organization Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre. When her cries for resolution were unheard she formed the Comité Eureka de Desaparecidos ("The Eureka María del Rosario Ibarra de la Garza (24 February 1927 - 16 April 2022), also known by her marital name Rosario Ibarra de Piedra , was an activist and prominent figure in the politics of Mexico. She was a presidential candidate and was the serving president of Comité Eureka at the time of her death 1d160229c2

Democratic Convergence "Valentín Campa" (Convergencia Democrática "Valentín Campa") 1d160229c2 Within the PRD he has served as the Party State President in Sinaloa (1993-94), Secretary for Electoral

Affairs of the National Executive Committee (2002–04), and the party's representative to the Federal Electoral Institute (2004–05). 1d160229c2 Ibarra was born in Saltillo, Coahuila, to an agricultural engineer father and a violinist mother. She studied in Monterrey, Nuevo León, and then met Jesús Piedra Rosales, who would become her husband. She became involved with the community, especially when her son, Jesús Piedra Ibarra, an activist who disappeared on 18 April 1975, in Monterrey, Mexico after the murder of the policeman Guillermo Valdez Villarreal. Jesús was accused of being a member of the communist organization Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre. When her cries for resolution were unheard she formed the Comité Eureka de Desaparecidos ("The Eureka Committee of the Disappeared") with about 100... 1d160229c2 The group's primary leader was Arturo Gámiz García, with Pablo Gómez Ramírez as a prominent theoretician and Salomón Gaytán as a military commander. The founding members were rural teachers, students and peasants, some of them members of the Popular Socialist Party. The primary ideology was Marxism-Leninism. Some researchers have additionally claimed a strong influence from the group's more well-known Latin American contemporary Che Guevara and his 1961 book La Guerra de Guerrillas, while others attribute the works of Mao Zedong as an at least secondary influence. 1d160229c2 == History == 1d160229c2 The appeal inviting to the meeting was signed by the following: 1d160229c2 In the morning of 23 September 1965, the group launched an attack on some military... 1d160229c2

National Assembly of the Socialist Left Left (Encuentro Nacional de las Izquierdas) New September 23 Movement (Nuevo Movimiento 23 de Septiembre, formerly Colectivo de exmilitantes del Movimiento The National Assembly of the Socialist Left (Spanish: Asamblea Nacional de la Izquierda Socialista) was an alliance of left-wing and far-left groups in Mexico. The only assembly of the socialist left for the creation of a "Socialist Front" was held in Mexico City April 16–17, 2005 1d160229c2

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