

The Cartel

Rafael Caro Quintero was arrested in Costa Rica in 1985 in connection with the torture and death of DEA Special Agent Enrique "Kiki" Camarena. Miguel Caro Quintero would eventually be arrested in 1989, however... The Guadalajara Cartel was co-founded by Félix Gallardo between 1978 and 1980, marking the next phase in the cartel's history. Under Gallardo's leadership, the cartel controlled much of Mexico's drug trafficking corridors along the U.S. border throughout the 1980s. Following Gallardo's arrest in 1989, the cartel splintered into smaller organizations, including the Sinaloa Cartel... == Foundation ==

Juárez Cartel S. border from El Paso, Texas. The Juárez Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel de Juárez*, pronounced ['kartel ðe 'xwares]), also known as the Vicente Carrillo Fuentes Organization, is a Mexican The Juárez Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel de Juárez*, pronounced

['kartel ðe 'xwares]), also known as the Vicente Carrillo Fuentes Organization, is a Mexican drug cartel based in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, across the Mexico—U. The Juárez Cartel has an armed wing known as La Línea, a Juárez street gang that usually performs the executions and is now the cartel's most powerful and leading faction. It also uses the Barrio Azteca gang to attack its enemies. The cartel is one of several drug trafficking organizations that have been known to decapitate their rivals, mutilate their corpses and dump them in public places to instill fear not only in the general public but also in local law enforcement and their rivals, the Sinaloa Cartel. Its current known leader is Juan Pablo Ledezma 7ab9c742b9

== Background == 7ab9c742b9

Medellín Cartel S. The network included prominent traffickers such as Pablo Escobar, Carlos Lehder, Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, and the Ochoa brothers—Jorge Luis Ochoa Vásquez, Fabio Ochoa Vásquez, and Juan David Ochoa Vásquez—whose activities collectively shaped the structure and scale of Colombian cocaine trafficking during this period. The Medellín Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel de Medellín*) was a confederation of Colombian drug trafficking organizations based primarily in

Medellín, Colombia The Medellín Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel de Medellín*) was a confederation of Colombian drug trafficking organizations based primarily in Medellín, Colombia, that played a central role in the expansion of the international cocaine trade during the late 1970s and 1980s. and Colombian authorities during the 1980s attributed a substantial share of cocaine entering the United States to trafficking networks associated with Medellín, though contemporaneous reports emphasized that market share fluctuated over time and could not be ascribed to a single. Rather than a single hierarchical organization, contemporary law-enforcement assessments and subsequent scholarship describe the cartel as a network of semi-autonomous traffickers who cooperated in production, transportation, financing, and enforcement while retaining independent control over their respective operations. Estimates by U 7ab9c742b9

The Sonora Cartel was considered by the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be one of the oldest and best-established cartels. The Sonora cartel was headed by Miguel Caro Quintero, brother to Guadalajara Cartel co-founder Rafael Caro Quintero, and operated out of Hermosillo, Agua Prieta, Guadalajara and Culiacán, as well as the Mexican states of Nayarit, Sinaloa and

Sonora. The Sonora cartel's roots are in the Guadalajara Cartel, which dissolved after the 1989 arrest of its co-founder, Miguel Ángel Félix Gallardo. The Sonora cartel had direct links to Colombian drug cartels and operated routes into California, Arizona, Texas, and Nevada. By 2007, the Sonora Cartel, Colima Cartel, and Milenio Cartel became branches of the Sinaloa Cartel.

Cartel Anti-trust law targets cartel behavior in markets. Cartel theory. Cartels are A cartel is a group of independent market participants who collaborate with each other and avoid competing with each other in order to improve their profits and dominate the market. They seek to limit competition, fix prices, and increase prices by creating artificial shortages through low production quotas, stockpiling, and marketing quotas. Anti-trust law targets cartel behavior in markets. Cartel behaviors can be either legal or illegal, but jurisdictions frequently consider cartelization to be anti-competitive behavior, leading them to outlaw or curtail cartel practices

The Cartel It also makes the case for school vouchers and charter schools, suggesting that the increased competition will revitalize the school system, leading

to improved efficiency and performance in all schools, both district and charter. According to The Internet Movie Database (IMDb), the film asks: "How has the richest and most innovative society on earth suddenly lost the ability to teach its children at a level that other modern countries consider 'basic'. " The film regards teachers' unions as the cause of the problems (they are "the cartel" of the title), due to, among other things, the obstacles they put in place to firing bad teachers, through tenure. The Cartel is a 2009 American documentary film by New Jersey-based television producer, reporter and news anchor Bob Bowdon, that covers the failures of public education in the United States by focusing on New Jersey, which has the highest level of per-student education spending in the U. S

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== Structure == 7ab9c742b9 The Juárez Cartel was the dominant player in the center of the country, controlling a large percentage of the cocaine traffic from Mexico into the United States. The death of Amado Carrillo Fuentes in 1997 was the beginning of the decline of the Juárez cartel, as Carrillo relied on ties to Mexico's

top-ranking drug interdiction officer, division general Jesús Gutiérrez Rebollo.
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Drug cartel The formations of drug cartels are common in Latin American countries. Drug cartels form with the purpose of controlling the supply of the illegal drug trade and maintaining prices at a high level. marijuana in jurisdictions where it is not illegal. Rivalries between multiple drug cartels cause them to wage turf wars against each other. The term "narcotics cartel" is sometimes used to describe an organization that sells and trafficks narcotics (defined as substances that are illegal, such as cocaine in most places), but this term is not always used accurately as cartels can traffick eg. cartel is a criminal organization composed of independent drug lords who collude with each other in order to improve their profits and dominate the illegal A drug cartel is a criminal organization composed of independent drug lords who collude with each other in order to improve their profits and dominate the illegal drug trade 7ab9c742b9

Gulf Cartel S. It is currently based in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, directly across the U. The Gulf Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel del Golfo* ['kartel ðel 'ɣolfo], or *Golfos*) is a criminal

syndicate, drug trafficking organization, and U. -designated terrorist organization, which is perhaps one of the oldest organized crime groups in Mexico. border from Brownsville, Texas. S. S. -designated The Gulf Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel del Golfo* ['kartel ðel 'ɣolfo], or *Golfos*) is a criminal syndicate, drug trafficking organization, and U 7ab9c742b9

Tijuana Cartel However, since the 2006 Sinaloa Cartel incursion into Baja California and the fall of the Arellano-Félix brothers, the Tijuana Cartel has been reduced to a few cells. In 2016, the organization became known as Cartel Tijuana Nueva Generación (New Generation Tijuana Cartel) and began to align itself under the Jalisco New Generation Cartel, along with the Beltrán-Leyva Organization (BLO) to create an anti-Sinaloa alliance, which the Jalisco New Generation Cartel heads. This alliance has since dwindled as the Tijuana, Jalisco New Generation, and Sinaloa cartels battle each other for access to drug trafficking routes in the city of Tijuana and throughout Baja California. Founded by the Arellano-Félix family, the cartel once was described as "one of the biggest and most violent criminal groups in Mexico". The Tijuana Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel de Tijuana*, pronounced ['kartel ðe ti'xwana]), formerly also known as the Arellano-Félix Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel de The*

Tijuana Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel de Tijuana*, pronounced ['kartel ðe ti'xwana]), formerly also known as the Arellano-Félix Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel de los Arellano Félix, CAF*), is a Mexican cartel based in Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico 7ab9c742b9

The doctrine in economics that analyzes cartels is cartel theory. Cartels are distinguished from other forms of collusion or anti-competitive organization such as corporate mergers. Cartels are inherently unstable due to the temptation by members of the cartel to cheat and defect on each other by improving their individual profits, which may lead to falling prices for all members. Advancements in technology or the emergence of substitutes can undermine cartel pricing power, leading to the breakdown of the cooperation needed to sustain the cartel. Outside actors often respond to the undersupply of a good by bolstering... 7ab9c742b9 The cartel's history is marked by evolution from a small crime syndicate to one of the most powerful and violent drug trafficking organizations in the world. Founded in the late 1960s by Pedro Avilés Pérez in Sinaloa, the cartel initially focused on smuggling cannabis into the United States. Pérez is credited with pioneering the use of aircraft for drug smuggling, laying the groundwork for large-scale trafficking operations. His organization was a training ground for the second generation of

Sinaloa traffickers. Their network is international, and is believed to have dealings with crime groups in Europe, West Africa, Asia, Central America, South America, and the United States. Besides drug trafficking, the Gulf Cartel operates through protection rackets, assassinations, kidnappings, and other criminal activities. The members of the Gulf Cartel are known for intimidating the population and for being particularly violent. Although its founder Juan Nepomuceno Guerra smuggled alcohol in large quantities to the United States during the Prohibition era as well as heroin, it was not until the 1980s that the cartel shifted to trafficking cocaine, methamphetamine and marijuana under the command of Nepomuceno Guerra and Juan García Ábrego. The film debuted at the Hoboken International Film Festival on May 30, 2009, and was awarded "Best of the Festival (Audience Award)". It opened in New York City and Los Angeles on April 16, 2010, Houston on April 23 and in Denver, Minneapolis, Boston...

Cali Cartel The Cali Cartel (Spanish: Cartel de Cali) was a Colombian drug cartel based in Cali and the Valle del Cauca in southern Colombia. Its founders were the

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and the Valle del Cauca in southern Colombia. Its founders were the brothers Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, Miguel Rodríguez Orejuela and José Santacruz Londoño. They broke away from Pablo Escobar and his Medellín associates in 1988, when Hélder Herrera joined what became a four-man executive board that ran the cartel 7ab9c742b9

== History... == 7ab9c742b9 Miguel Ángel Félix Gallardo, the founder of the Guadalajara Cartel, was arrested in 1989. While incarcerated, he remained one of Mexico... 7ab9c742b9 == History == 7ab9c742b9

Sonora Cartel into the Tijuana Cartel and Sinaloa Cartel. Upon the cartel's disintegration, its leaders were incorporated into the Tijuana Cartel and Sinaloa Cartel. By 2007, the Sonora Cartel, Colima Cartel, and Milenio Cartel became branches of the Sinaloa Cartel. The Sonora The Sonora Cartel, also known as Caro Quintero Organization, was a Mexico based criminal cartel 7ab9c742b9

== History == 7ab9c742b9

Sinaloa Cartel It has been Mexico's most dominant drug cartel since the 1990s. The

Sinaloa Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel de Sinaloa*) is a large and powerful drug trafficking transnational organized crime syndicate based in Culiacán, Sinaloa. The Sinaloa Cartel (Spanish: *Cártel de Sinaloa*) is a large and powerful drug trafficking transnational organized crime syndicate based in Culiacán, Sinaloa, Mexico, that specializes in illegal drug trafficking, money laundering, and murder.

At the height of the Cali Cartel's reign from 1993 to 1995, they were cited as having control of over 80% of the world's cocaine market and were said to be directly responsible for the growth of the cocaine market in Europe, controlling 80% of the market there as well. By the mid-1990s, the leaders of the Cali Cartel were a criminal empire operating billions per year. The Cartel was considered by law enforcement to be the most powerful criminal organization in the world.

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