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<Abstract>

Toward an Etiology of Durability of Drug Cartel
- An Case Study of Colombian Cali Cartel

The Cali cartel as a transnational criminal group challenged the global societies for over twenty years offering 80% of cocaine trafficking. Even though the cali cartel had not a long history compared to other transnational organized crime such as Japanese Yakuza, Sicilian mafia, Chinese Triads, the group rose rapidly as a global criminal organization within only less 30 years. Why and how the group could do that? The key goal of this paper is to answer the questions. In a word, this paper is to study the durability of Colombian Cali cartel. This paper is supposed to interpret the several reasons such as both its internal characteristics and external variables. As internal variables, first, this thesis will explore the brief history of the cali cartel from the mid-1970s to the mid-1990s in three aspects. Second, it will discuss its internal special features that the group prefers bribe to violence different from the Medellin cartel as a competitive rival in cocaine trafficking. Third, this article will point out that the Cali cartel has special traits in both drug distribution and money laundering. As external variables, this paper will address three aspects such as the structural corruption of the Colombian society and the dual drug policies of both the Colombian

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government and the United States.

[Key Words: Cali cartel / organized crime / drug trafficking/
political corruption/ money laundering]
[: / / / /]

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1.

1995 6 (Gilberto Rodriguez Orejuela) , 3 . 8 30 90 80% .(The New York Times 1995/6/10, A1)[1] 1993 12 (Pablo Escobar Gaviria)

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1994 80 .(The New York Times 1995/6/27, A1)

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. 30
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, 80 (1981-1988) (1989-1992),

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1) 80 20%, 80 40%, 80 60% , 80% 90 .

(1993-2000), (2001-2008)
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, , , , 5 .(President's
Commission on Organized Crime 1986, 25-29)
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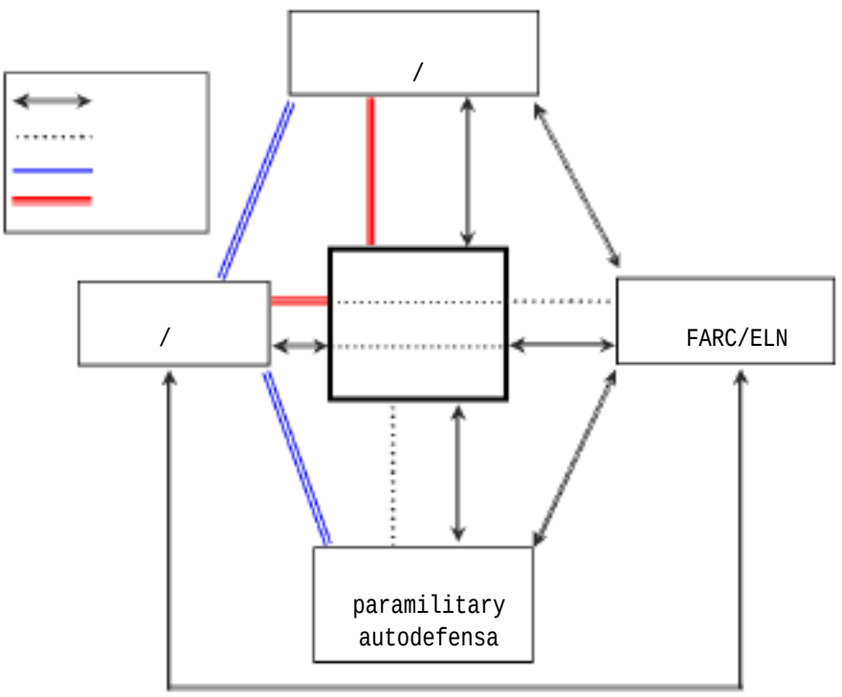

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3.

(Peter A. Lupsha)

. . ,

(predatory stage) . .

, (parasitic stage) .

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(symbiotic stage) .

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.(Lupsha 1992)

60 70 ,
70 80 , 80 90
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1960 “ (Los Chemas: Luis Fernando Tamayo García)” .
“ ”
. 1969
(Giberto Rodríguez Orejuela; Miguel Rodríguez Orejuela) (Jose Santacruz Londono) . 1969
1,200 (70) .
3 70 (seed money) .(Strong 1995,27)[2]
1970
(Benjamin Herrera Zuleta) .[3]
1970
. 1

1
. 1975 1976
.(Castillo1988,18-19)
2
.[4]

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2) 1964 (ELN Ejército de Liberación Nacional) (Fabio Vázquez Castaño)
.(Strong1995,270)

3) 1959 50
(La Compania) 1968 .
(Dominic Streitfeld, 205)60
.(Kevin J. Riley 1996,4) .

4) ‘ ’
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50,000 .[6]

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1983

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80

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5) 1975

113 58 62 .

6) The Colombian Cartels, http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline

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1. : vs.

30

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(JoséRodríguez Gacha)

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1990

20 .(Chepesiuk 2005,25)

.[7] < 1>

1989-),

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, 7 .

80

. 1kg 500

.(Chepesiuk 2005,85)

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7) (2004,13) .

< 1> 7

GilbertoRodríguez Orejuela	The Chess Player	,	1995 , 2002 2003 , 2004
Miguel Rodríguez Orejuela	El Señor		1995
José Santacruz Londoño	Chepe		1995 1996
Helmer Herrera Buitrago	Pacho		1997 , 1998
Victor Patino Fomeque		the chemist	1995
Henry Loaiza Ceballos	The Scorpion	military chief	1995
Phanor Arizabaleta Arzayus	Don F		1995

, .

(Northern Valle del Cauca: Jairo Ivan Urdinola Grajales 1992) .

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(Guadalajara cartel, Gulf cartel, Juarez cartel) , 80

.8)

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8) , , 1994 (Operation Dinero) (Pasquale C. Locatelli)

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. 1990

. 1991

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(sicario:

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2.

(- - - -

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1

(cocapaste) 2 (cocaine base) .

3 (cocaine hydrochloride) .[9)]

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(Rensselaer W. Lee) (La Violencia: 1948-1958)

.(Lee

.(Chepesiuk2005,104)

9) (2004,3-9) .

1989, 32-34)

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‘
(North Coast Cartel)’ .[10] 1960
1970
. 1980
1990
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1 .
, , , ,
, 2 .
(Tamaulipas) (Matamoros)
(Juan García Abrego) .
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10% . ,
, .

10) ‘ ’ Cho (1994, 95-101)
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, ,) .

. (distributioncells)
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70 (10-30)
(Braniff Airlines) 1981
(DC-3s Sessna 210s)
.(Chepesiuk 2005,49)
1-4%
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(First Inter

Americas Bank) . 80
10,000

(CTRs: Currency TransactionReceipts) .
(: smurfs)
10,000
‘ (smurfing)’
. 90
(Black Market Peso Exchange) 50
.(Chepesiuk 2005,93)

.
(Banco de Trabajadores), ,
(Colombia Radio Group), (Drogas La Rebaja),
, (Club America) .

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3.

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, , .(Veloza
1988,32)

40 9 1

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.(Veloza 1988, 32; Mermelstein
1990, 112) 1981 M-19
(Jorge Ochoa Vázquez)
1,500 .(Chepesiuk 2005, 63)
(MAS: Muerte
a Secuetadores) .(Mermelstein 1990, 112)

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1984

(extradition treaty)
(Rodrigo Lara Bonilla)

.(Veloza 1988, 77-79)
.
(La Coca Nostra)
(Gulp group) .

(Nuevo Laredo)
.(Veloza 1988, 79)
(Guadalajara cartel)

.(Veloza 1988, 77 - 78)
1987 .

. 1987

.(Veloza 1988, 119) 1987 11 3
.

.(Semana 1990/1/30)

.
(Drogas La Rebaja) . 1988 1

700kg .

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1988 1 1990 5 ‘ ’
85 27 .(El Tiempo 1990/6, 20)
1988 8 200
.(Veloza 1988, 79-80)
1989 8 (Luís GalánSarmiento) .

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. , ,
(El Grupo Radical Colombiano, El Noticiero Nacional, Drogas La Rebaja) .

.(Veloza 1988, 27)[11]

42 9 1

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‘ ’ .

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.12) (narco-terrorism)

. 1992 7

‘ (Los

Pepes: Perseguidos por Pablo Escobar)’ .

(Fidel Castaño Gil)

.(Semana,

1993/3/2) 1993 12 .

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1.

10 20

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1974 (Fronte Nacional: 1958-1974)

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11) 1988 (la Operación Guanaro) 12 (José Rodríguez Gacha) .

12) 1980

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80% .

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(symbiotic relationship)

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. 50%

.(Duzán 1994,89) 1989

(DEA) 1,550 , 5,000

, 15,000 .(Chepesiuk 2005,

90) 300

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) .

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. 51 , 13 ,

10 .

.(Chepesiuk 2005, 103)
1994 (Ernesto Samper Pizano)
600 .
, . 1997 1989
1995 (Guillermo
Pallomari)
(Carlos Espinosa) 400
5,000
.(Chepesiuk 2005, 67)
CIA DEA
.(Newsweek, 93/12/15/p15)
.
“ (plata o plomo:)”
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2.

(Michelson Pastrana : 1974-1988)
. ,
. (Alfonso López
Michelsen: 1974-1978) 1
.
70-80 ‘ (: Ventanilla Siniestra,
)’ .(Pearce 1990, 14)

13) (Julio Turbay Ayala: 1978-1982)

. 80 2

.

(Belisario Betancur Cuartas: 1982-1986)

. 1982

.

. 1984 (Rodrigo Lara Bonilla)

.(Lee 1988, 95) (Virgilio Barco Vargas: 1986-1990)

. 1989

(Luis Galán Sarmiento)

. (national security)

.

(César Gaviria Turjillo: 1990-1994)

.(El Tiempo, 1990/8/8)

(M-19 EPL)

.[14] 1991

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13) Ventanilla Siniestra (López Michelsen: 1974-1978)

. (Belisario Betancur Cuartas : 1982-1986) . 1977 1 8.24 70 10 1980 21 .(Chepesiuk 2005, 56-57)

14) Gaviria Lee(1991) .

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.(Lee 1991, 246)

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(Ernesto Samper Pizano: 1994-1998)

600 .

1974

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1993 12

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80%

90 80%

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600 .

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3.

. 60 ‘ (drug of choice)’ . 60 ,

(Herbert Marcuse) (New Left Movement), ,

60

.(Escohotado 1999, 119-121)

. 1970 (Contrdled Substamce Act)

1 .

DEA 1974 (OperationBuccaneer), 1975

(Guajira)

75% .(Lupsha 1981,97)

1960

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. 1973 80

. 1975

(1976-1980)

. 1970 (Controlled

Substances Act) 2 . DEA

.(Chepesiuk 2005,31-32)

70 DEA

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(the Eagles, the Rolling Stones, the Grateful Dead)

.(Streitfeld 2002,208) 70

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80

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1984 .

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. 1984 6

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400-600 1,000-1,200 ,

.(Chepesiuk 2005, 7)

(Minden) 1985 4 9
1 1,539kg .(Chepesiuk 2005,8)

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. 1980
1982 .[15] 1980
1986
.(Mabry 1989, 3)[16]
(Just Say No to Drugs, Drug Free Society)
(Anti-drug Abuse Act) .

(Jean-BaptisteSay) (" ") .
, ,
. .
‘ , .

.[17] , 1986
- (Iran-Contrascandal)
.
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.(Youngers 1990, 24)

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15) 1982 1981
(Dadeland
county) .
16) .
17) -
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CIA
.(Sheehan 1990,37)

50 9 1

CIA

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.18)

(Andean Initiative 1989-1994, 22) 70%

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(crop-substitution) 4 .(Bouley 2001, 171) .

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(paramilitary groups)

.(Lindsmith- Drug Policy Foundation, 02/02/08)

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18) ;

; (Tactical Training Teams TATS) .

(eradication) .

1986

‘ (certification)’

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) .[19]

.(Bouley 2001,178)

2002 8 (Uribe: 2002-2010)

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(ELN)

. “ (Plan Colombia)”

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1) ; 2)

; 3)

19) 1996 (Ernesto Samper)

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(2004), 「 」,
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Lindsmith - Drug Policy Foundation. "eNewsletter." 02/02/08.
Semana, (1990/1/30, 1993/3/2).
The Colombian Cartels, http//www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontlein
The New York Times. 1995/6/10, 1995/6/27, 1995/8/7.
Time, 1991/7/1.

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: 2007 6 11

(Cho, Sung - Kwon)

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