

# [Blog De Narcos](#)



## **Blog de Narcos: Exploring the Complex World of Narco-Culture and its Online Presence**

The internet, a vast and often chaotic landscape, reflects the complexities of the real world. One such reflection is the surprisingly robust presence of "blog de narcos" – blogs dedicated to the narco-culture, often detailing the lives, activities, and mythology surrounding drug cartels. This post delves into the fascinating, and often disturbing, world of these blogs, examining their content, their impact, and the ethical considerations surrounding their existence. We'll explore why they exist, who their audience is, and the potential consequences of their proliferation. This isn't a glorification of drug trafficking; instead, we aim to provide a critical analysis of this online phenomenon.

## **The Content of a "Blog de Narcos": Fact, Fiction, and**

# **Propaganda**

"Blog de narcos" content varies wildly. Some blogs present themselves as journalistic investigations, albeit often lacking journalistic rigor or ethical considerations. Others lean heavily into the romanticized portrayal of cartel life, showcasing lavish lifestyles, violent exploits, and a skewed sense of heroism. This romanticization is a crucial element to understand, as it often acts as propaganda, recruiting new members or bolstering the cartels' image.

## **The Mythmaking of Narco-Culture:**

Many blogs contribute to the mythmaking surrounding drug cartels. They present narratives that focus on the perceived Robin Hood-esque aspects, portraying cartel leaders as generous benefactors to their communities, while downplaying or ignoring the immense suffering caused by drug trafficking, violence, and corruption. This narrative manipulation is crucial to their survival and recruitment strategies.

## **The Reality Behind the Glamour:**

However, it's important to counter the romanticized narratives. These blogs rarely, if ever, show the brutal reality of cartel life: the countless victims of violence, the families destroyed by addiction, the corruption that permeates entire societies. The "glamour" is a carefully constructed illusion designed to attract and retain members, not reflect the true cost of their actions.

## **The Audience of "Blog de Narcos": Understanding the Readers**

The audience for these blogs is diverse. Some are genuinely curious about the subject matter, seeking information from a detached, academic perspective. Others are drawn to the sensationalism and the taboo nature of the content. Importantly, a segment of the audience might be potential recruits or individuals seeking to gain insight into the workings of cartels.

## **The Appeal of the Forbidden:**

The forbidden nature of the topic likely plays a significant role in the audience's engagement. The taboo aspect creates intrigue and fuels the popularity of these blogs, even amidst the very real dangers associated with associating with such content.

## **The Ethical Considerations and Potential Dangers**

The existence of "blog de narcos" presents considerable ethical challenges. The glorification of violence, the spread of misinformation, and the potential for recruitment are all serious concerns. The unchecked dissemination of this content can contribute to the normalization of drug trafficking and its associated violence, creating a dangerous social landscape.

### **The Legal Ramifications:**

Many of these blogs operate in legal grey areas. While some might be blatant propaganda, others might attempt to hide behind the guise of investigative journalism. The legal ramifications for both the creators and consumers of this content are complex and vary widely depending on jurisdiction and the specific content involved.

## **Conclusion**

"Blog de narcos" represent a complex and multifaceted online phenomenon. While offering a glimpse into a hidden world, they also contribute to the romanticization of drug trafficking and its associated violence. Understanding their content, audience, and ethical implications is crucial to tackling the real-world problems they reflect and perpetuate. Critical engagement, rather than passive consumption, is vital. We must approach this digital landscape with a discerning eye, separating fact from fiction and recognizing the potential dangers inherent in glorifying criminal activity.

## **FAQs**

1. Are all "blog de narcos" illegal? Not necessarily. The legality depends on the content, intent, and jurisdiction. Some might be considered journalistic endeavors, while others are clearly propaganda.
2. What are the risks associated with reading "blog de narcos"? Risks include exposure to graphic violence, misinformation, and potential involvement with criminal organizations.

3. How can I identify reliable information about drug cartels? Seek out information from reputable news sources, academic research, and government reports. Be wary of sensationalized accounts.
4. What role do social media platforms play in the spread of "blog de narcos" content? Social media facilitates the rapid dissemination of this content, often bypassing traditional media filters.
5. What is the impact of "blog de narcos" on public perception of drug cartels? These blogs can shape public perception by creating a romanticized or distorted view of cartel life and activities, ignoring the victims and suffering caused by their operations.

**blog de narcos: Dying for the Truth** Blog del Narco, 2013-04-16 What is the value of telling the truth? For independent blog reporters in the midst of the Mexican Drug War, it's as important as their very lives, which are threatened on a daily basis. Blog del Narco is a heavily visited website, both in Mexico and the rest of North America, and it reveals the horrible savagery of the drug cartels. More than this, it also speaks of corruption and violence from the government itself. Many journalists in Mexico have been killed and silenced. Blog del Narco is not run by professional journalists, but it's the only forum for the true story of the violent drug war. *Dying for the Truth* is the first and only book release that contains both text and images, many of them gruesome, from this vital public forum. This book contains both the original Spanish-language posts in addition to their English translations. Truth is risky, and sometimes it's also harsh. Here is the reality of the Mexican Drug War, created in part by American demand for the products controlled by the cartels and their government collaborators. The Blog del Narco authors live anonymously and under threat in Mexico and aspire to relocate to the United States.

**blog de narcos: *The Executioner's Men*** George W. Grayson, 2017-09-08 Los Zetas represent a new generation of ruthless, sadistic pragmatists in Mexico and Central America who are impelling a tectonic shift among drug trafficking organizations in the Americas. Mexico's marines have taken down the cartel's top leaders; nevertheless, these capos and their desperados have forever altered how criminal business is conducted in the Western Hemisphere. This narrative brings an unprecedented level of detail in describing how Los Zetas became Mexico's most diabolical criminal organization before suffering severe losses. In their heyday, Los Zetas controlled networks of American police, politicians, judges, and businessmen. The Mexican government is losing its war on drugs, despite the military, technical, and intelligence resources provided by its northern neighbor. Subcontracted street gangs operate in hundreds of US cities, purchasing weapons, delivering product, executing targeted foes, and bribing the US Border Patrol. Despite crippling losses Los Zetas still dominate Nuevo Laredo, the major portal for legal and illegal bilateral commerce. They also work hand-in-glove with the underworld in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, as well as with gangs like the Maras Salvatruchas.

**blog de narcos: *Mexico's Criminal Insurgency*** John P. Sullivan, 2012-05-29 In sum, this anthology represents some of the best and brightest scholars of today who are writing on the evolving security environment in Mexico and the implications this may hold for the United States. They have greatly enhanced our understanding of crime wars and criminal insurgencies—21st century war and conflict waged by non-state entities—and the impact this new form of warfare is having on states. For this, we embrace them and have established the new SWJ El Centro forum to further promote their professionalism and scholarship. Dave Dilegge SWJ Editor-in-Chief

**blog de narcos: *The Rise of the Narcostate*** John P. Sullivan, 2018-08-30 This book is our sixth Small Wars Journal—El Centro anthology, covering writings published between 2016 and 2017. The theme of this anthology pertains to the rise of the narcostate (mafia states) as a result of the collusion between criminal organizations and political elites—essentially authoritarian regime members, corrupted plutocrats, and other powerful societal elements. The cover image of the mass demonstration concerning the disappearance of the forty-three Ayotzinapa Teachers' College

students held at Mexico City's Zócalo Plaza in November 2014 provides an archetype of this anthology's theme. This anthology includes the following special essays—Preface: “New Wars” and State Transformation by Robert Muggah, Igarapé Institute; Foreword: Crime and State-Making by Vanda Felbab-Brown, The Brookings Institution; Postscript: Crime, Drugs, Terror, and Money: Time for Hybrids by Alain Bauer, CNAM Paris; and Afterword: The Rise of the Oligarchs by Col. Robert Killebrew, US Army (Ret.). Dave Dilegge (SWJ, Editor-in-Chief)

**blog de narcos: Mexico** George W Grayson, 2017-07-28 \* Mexico was named an Outstanding Academic Title of 2010 by Choice Magazine. Bloodshed connected with Mexican drug cartels, how they emerged, and their impact on the United States is the subject of this frightening book. Savage narcotics-related decapitations, castrations, and other murders have destroyed tourism in many Mexican communities and such savagery is now cascading across the border into the United States. Grayson explores how this spiral of violence emerged in Mexico, its impact on the country and its northern neighbor, and the prospects for managing it. Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) ruled in Tammany Hall fashion for seventy-nine years before losing the presidency in 2000 to the center-right National Action Party (PAN). Grayson focuses on drug wars, prohibition, corruption, and other antecedents that occurred during the PRI's hegemony. He illuminates the diaspora of drug cartels and their fragmentation, analyzes the emergence of new gangs, sets forth President Felipe Calderón's strategy against vicious criminal organizations, and assesses its relative success. Grayson reviews the effect of narcotics-focused issues in U.S.-Mexican relations. He considers the possibility that Mexico may become a failed state, as feared by opinion-leaders, even as it pursues an aggressive but thus far unsuccessful crusade against the importation, processing, and sale of illegal substances. Becoming a failed state involves two dimensions of state power: its scope, or the different functions and goals taken on by governments, and its strength, or the government's ability to plan and execute policies. The Mexican state boasts an extensive scope evidenced by its monopoly over the petroleum industry, its role as the major supplier of electricity, its financing of public education, its numerous retirement and health-care programs, its control of public universities, and its dominance

**blog de narcos: La frontière** Don Winslow, 2019-10-16 Un final grandiose Traduit de l'anglais (États-Unis) par Jean Esch Art Keller, ancien agent de la DEA, est recruté par le sénateur républicain O'Brien pour participer à une opération officieuse au Guatemala : aider le cartel de Sinaloa, dont la mainmise sur le Mexique assure un semblant de stabilité à la région, à se débarrasser d'une organisation rivale sanguinaire, Los Zetas. La rencontre organisée entre les dirigeants des deux cartels tourne au bain de sang : les trafiquants s'entretuent et le parrain de Sinaloa disparaît. Keller retourne alors au Mexique, où il retrouve la femme qu'il aime, Marisol. Maire d'une petite ville, celle-ci résiste vaillamment aux cartels, malgré la tentative d'assassinat qui l'a laissée infirme quelques années plus tôt. Quand O'Brien propose à Keller de prendre la tête de la DEA, il y voit l'occasion de lutter contre les organisations qui sèment la mort en Amérique. Il accepte. Après quatorze années consacrées à l'écriture de la trilogie Cartel, Don Winslow conclut l'épopée d'Art Keller avec un réquisitoire sans appel contre la gestion corrompue de la guerre anti-drogue par les gouvernements en place – et les responsables politiques fantoches comme Donald Trump. « Le meilleur. » STEPHEN KING « Une spectaculaire conclusion à la trilogie de Don Winslow sur les cartels. » NEW YORK TIMES À propos de l'auteur Don Winslow est l'auteur de dix-neuf romans traduits en une vingtaine de langues, dont les best-sellers Cartel (Seuil, 2016) en cours d'adaptation au cinéma par Ridley Scott, et La griffe du chien (Fayard Noir, 2007). Il vit en Californie.

**blog de narcos: Narco Business** Babette Stern, 2011-04-07 L'entreprise la plus prospère du Mexique ne figure pas au top 10 des sociétés aztèques et n'est pas non plus inscrite au registre légal du commerce. C'est un consortium de cartels de la drogue qui inonde le marché mondial de produits illicites, de la cocaïne aux drogues de synthèse en passant par l'héroïne, et dont l'argent a infiltré 81 % du tissu économique et social du pays. En quatre générations, les petits contrebandiers mexicains des années vingt se sont transformés en puissances mafieuses et financières les plus influentes de la

planète. Ces capos ne sont plus des artisans mais des patrons de multinationales, en costume-cravate, qui utilisent Internet et l'artillerie lourde, habitent les quartiers huppés et sont protégés par des hommes à «oreillettes». Cette enquête nous plonge au coeur du narco-business mexicain. L'auteur dresse le portrait de ces hommes, fils de bonnes familles ou de paysans, devenus des hommes d'affaires millionnaires qui éliminent de sang-froid ceux qui les gênent : juges, policiers, procureurs, journalistes, hommes politiques... et concurrents. À travers ce récit, c'est aussi un pays qui se dessine : la violence quotidienne, l'immigration, la pauvreté, la corruption, la politique et la question de son avenir : narco-dictature ou État de droit ? La journaliste enquête sur la mafia mexicaine, principale exportatrice de drogue au monde. Documents d'archives, journaux et entretiens avec les membres des cartels ou les historiens enrichissent son analyse de cette réussite industrielle et commerciale sans précédent.

**blog de narcos: The Cartel** Don Winslow, 2017-09-26 The New York Times bestselling second novel in the explosive Power of the Dog series—an action-filled look at the drug trade that takes you deep inside a world riddled with corruption, betrayal, and bloody revenge. Book Two of the Power of the Dog Series It's 2004. Adán Barrera, kingpin of El Federación, is languishing in a California federal prison. Ex-DEA agent Art Keller passes his days in a monastery, having lost everything to his thirty-year blood feud with the drug lord. Then Barrera escapes. Now, there's a two-million-dollar bounty on Keller's head and no one else capable of taking Barrera down. As the carnage of the drug war reaches surreal new heights, the two men are locked in a savage struggle that will stretch from the mountains of Sinaloa to the shores of Veracruz, to the halls of power in Washington, ensnaring countless others in its wake. Internationally bestselling author Don Winslow's The Cartel is the searing, unfiltered epic of the drug war in the twenty-first century.

**blog de narcos: Los Zetas Inc.** Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, 2017-08-15 The rapid growth of organized crime in Mexico and the government's response to it have driven an unprecedented rise in violence and impelled major structural economic changes, including the recent passage of energy reform. Los Zetas Inc. asserts that these phenomena are a direct and intended result of the emergence of the brutal Zetas criminal organization in the Mexican border state of Tamaulipas. Going beyond previous studies of the group as a drug trafficking organization, Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera builds a convincing case that the Zetas and similar organizations effectively constitute transnational corporations with business practices that include the trafficking of crude oil, natural gas, and gasoline; migrant and weapons smuggling; kidnapping for ransom; and video and music piracy. Combining vivid interview commentary with in-depth analysis of organized crime as a transnational and corporate phenomenon, Los Zetas Inc. proposes a new theoretical framework for understanding the emerging face, new structure, and economic implications of organized crime in Mexico. Correa-Cabrera delineates the Zetas establishment, structure, and forms of operation, along with the reactions to this new model of criminality by the state and other lawbreaking, foreign, and corporate actors. Since the Zetas share some characteristics with legal transnational businesses that operate in the energy and private security industries, she also compares this criminal corporation with ExxonMobil, Halliburton, and Blackwater (renamed "Academi" and now a Constellis company). Asserting that the elevated level of violence between the Zetas and the Mexican state resembles a civil war, Correa-Cabrera identifies the beneficiaries of this war, including arms-producing companies, the international banking system, the US border economy, the US border security/military-industrial complex, and corporate capital, especially international oil and gas companies.

**blog de narcos: Journalism, Satire, and Censorship in Mexico** Paul Gillingham, Michael Lettieri, Benjamin T. Smith, 2018-12-15 Since the 2000 elections toppled the PRI, over 150 Mexican journalists have been murdered. Failed assassinations and threats have silenced thousands more. Such high levels of violence and corruption question one of the fundamental assumptions of modern societies, that democracy and press freedom are inextricably intertwined. In this collection historians, media experts, political scientists, cartoonists, and journalists reconsider censorship, state-press relations, news coverage, and readership to retell the history of Mexico's press.

**blog de narcos: Narcos Over the Border** Robert J Bunker, 2019-07-09 The book takes a hard hitting look at the drug wars taking place in Mexico between competing gangs, cartels, and mercenary factions; their insurgency against the Mexican state; the narco-violence and terrorism that is increasingly coming over the border into the United States, and its interrelationship with domestic prison and street gangs. Analysis and response strategies are provided by leading writers on 3GEN gang theory, counterterrorism, transnational organized crime, and homeland security. *Narcos Over the Border* is divided into three sections: narco-opposing force (NARCO OPFOR) organization and technology use; patterns of violence and corruption and the illicit economy; and United States response strategies. The work also includes short introductory essays, a strategic threat overview, an afterword and selected references. Specific topics covered include: advanced weaponry, internet use, kidnappings and assassinations, torture, beheadings, and occultism, cartel and gang evolutionary patterns, drug trafficking, street taxation, corruption, and border firefights. This book was published as a special issue of *Small Wars and Insurgencies*.

**blog de narcos: Towards a Philosophy of Narco Violence in Mexico** Amalendu Misra, 2017-11-24 This book explores the politics of narco-killing and public attitudes to violence and death in the Mexican Drug War. It examines questions such as the culture of human sacrifice, the religious principles that sanction egregious violence and most importantly the society's complex response strategies towards such violence. Primarily a philosophical reflection, this study nonetheless uses anthropological, architectural and sociological methods to provide an interdisciplinary explanation to the visceral, commonplace violence taking place in contemporary Mexico.

**blog de narcos: Pablo Escobar and Colombian Narcoculture** Aldona Bialowas Pobutsky, 2020-03-18 In the years since his death in 1993, Colombian drug lord Pablo Escobar has become a globally recognized symbol of crime, wealth, power, and masculinity. In this long-overdue exploration of Escobar's impact on popular culture, Aldona Bialowas Pobutsky shows how his legacy inspired the development of narcoculture—television, music, literature, and fashion representing the drug-trafficking lifestyle—in Colombia and around the world. Pobutsky looks at the ways the “Escobar brand” surfaces in bars, restaurants, and clothing lines; in Colombia's tourist industry; and in telenovelas, documentaries, and narco memoirs about his life, which in turn have generated popular interest in other drug traffickers such as Griselda Blanco and Miami's “cocaine cowboys.” Pobutsky illustrates how the Colombian state strives to erase his memory while Escobar's notoriety only continues to increase in popular culture through the transnational media. She argues that the image of Escobar is inextricably linked to Colombia's internal tensions in the areas of cocaine politics, gender relations, class divisions, and political corruption and that his “brand” perpetuates the country's reputation as a center of organized crime, to the dismay of the Colombian people. This book is a fascinating study of how the world perceives Colombia and how Colombia's citizens understand their nation's past and present. A volume in the series *Reframing Media, Technology, and Culture in Latin/o America*, edited by Héctor Fernández L'Hoeste and Juan Carlos Rodríguez

**blog de narcos: Derrière la lumière** Cyrille Legendre, 2018-05-30 Dan Mitlov est la personnalité préférée des Français. Présentateur charismatique du jeu télévisé *Prize Money*, il n'a pourtant pas toujours été au sommet de la richesse et de la gloire, loin s'en faut. Un jour, à la fin de l'enregistrement d'une émission, une jeune femme lui lance : Je sais ce que tu as fait. Je sais qui tu es réellement. Mais Dan Mitlov est la personnalité des Français et compte bien le rester. Quitte à s'attaquer à tout ce qui se met sur sa route. Ce ne serait pas la première fois. Et sûrement pas la dernière.

**blog de narcos: A Sense of Brutality** Carlos Alberto Sánchez, 2020-09-18 Contemporary popular culture is riddled with references to Mexican drug cartels, narcos, and drug trafficking. In the United States, documentary filmmakers, journalists, academics, and politicians have taken note of the increasing threats to our security coming from a subculture that appears to feed on murder and brutality while being fed by a romanticism about power and capital. Carlos Alberto Sánchez uses Mexican narco-culture as a point of departure for thinking about the nature and limits of violence, culture, and personhood. *A Sense of Brutality* argues that violent cultural modalities, of which

narco-culture is but one, call into question our understanding of “violence” as a concept. The reality of narco-violence suggests that “violence” itself is insufficient to capture it, that we need to redeploy and reconceptualize “brutality” as a concept that better captures this reality. Brutality is more than violence, other to cruelty, and distinct from horror and terror—all concepts that are normally used interchangeably with brutality, but which, as the analysis suggests, ought not to be. In narco-culture, the normalization of brutality into everyday life is a condition upon which the absolute erasure or derealization of people is made possible. The study is original, bringing a wide range of voices into dialogue to present a problem that is pressing and deserving of careful analysis. The study will contribute to the field of Latin American philosophy in important ways... This is the only book by a philosopher on the topic of narco-culture, and I think it’s an important contribution to a topic that should be addressed by philosophers. —Elizabeth Millán, DePaul University

**blog de narcos:** Dans le cyberspace, personne ne vous entend crier Gilles Fontaine, 2018-09-12 La guerre digitale est déclarée Ransomware. Il n’a fallu que quelques jours pour que la planète entière comprenne le potentiel dévastateur de ce nouveau genre de virus, capable de crypter et de bloquer toutes les données stockées sur un ordinateur jusqu’à paiement d’une rançon. Des millions de machines ont déjà été infectées. La plupart de leurs utilisateurs n’ont jamais pu récupérer l’intégralité de leurs informations, des hôpitaux ont été paralysés, des usines ont été arrêtées durant des mois, des entreprises ont été contraintes de mettre la clé sous la porte... Les dégâts se chiffrent en milliards d’euros. Toujours plus connecté, informé et communicant, le citoyen moderne découvre aussi peu à peu l’inquiétante contrepartie de ces formidables progrès technologiques : il n’a jamais été aussi vulnérable face aux techniques de plus en plus sophistiquées des hackers pour pirater sa messagerie électronique, accéder à son compte en banque ou détourner son accès Netflix. Face aux nouvelles officines opérant sur les réseaux sociaux pour surveiller sa vie privée et siphonner ses données personnelles. Face à l’émergence des fake news fabriquées à échelle industrielle pour influencer des élections, des politiques économiques, des enjeux géopolitiques... Mais il y a aussi les manœuvres invisibles. Celles des nouvelles cyber mafia à l’œuvre sur le dark net, la face cachée du réseau mondial, où les trafics illicites génèrent des fortunes en cryptomonnaies. Celles des cyber-combattants recrutés par les Etats par milliers pour espionner et déstabiliser leurs adversaire, piller la propriété intellectuelle de leurs entreprises, détruire leurs infrastructures vitales. Bienvenue dans l’implacable réalité du cyberspace.

**blog de narcos: The State and Security in Mexico** Brian J. Bow, Arturo Santa Cruz, 2013 Internationally recognized experts from the academic and think-tank communities in the United States, Mexico, and Canada consider the origins of the current crisis in Mexico, and the nature and effectiveness of the Calderón government's response, through the lens of Joel Migdal's concept of the state in society.

**blog de narcos: Crisis and Migration** Anna Lindley, 2014-07-11 Crisis and migration have a long association, in popular and policy discourse as well as in social scientific analysis. Despite the emergence of more nuanced and even celebratory accounts of mobility in recent years, there remains a persistent emphasis on migration being either a symptom or a cause of crisis. Moreover, in the context of a recent series of headline-hitting and politically controversial situations, terms like ‘migration crisis’ and ‘crisis migration’ are acquiring increasing currency among policy-makers and academics. Crisis and Migration provides fresh perspectives on this routine association, critically examining a series of politically controversial situations around the world. Drawing on first-hand research into the Arab uprisings, conflict and famine in the Horn of Africa, cartel violence in Latin America, the global economic crisis, and immigration ‘crises’ from East Asia to Southern Africa to Europe, the book’s contributors situate a set of contemporary crises within longer histories of social change and human mobility, showing the importance of treating crisis and migration as contextualised processes, rather than isolated events. By exploring how migration and crisis articulate as lived experiences and political constructs, the book brings migration from the margins to the centre of discussions of social transformation and crisis; illuminates the acute politicisation and diverse spatialisations of crisis-migration relationships; and urges a nuanced, cautious and

critical approach to associations of crisis and migration.

**blog de narcos:** *La guerra de Los Zetas* Diego Osorno, 2012-08-01 Al investigar las particularidades de lo que se podría denominar el enigma Z, Diego Osorno advierte los riesgos que corre el país en los años venideros ante un potencial crecimiento desmedido de esta organización criminal. Diego Enrique Osorno pertenece a la estirpe de los grandes testigos que presencian la aniquilación y escriben la historia para que no se repita. JUAN VILLORO. En el año 2000, cuando el PRI dejó al fin la presidencia de México, en el noreste del país nacieron Los Zetas, una banda que entonces parecía una anécdota fugaz del mundo del narco. Doce años después, el PRI regresa al poder y Los Zetas parecen eternos mientras libran una guerra contra el cártel de Sinaloa, la organización criminal más fortalecida durante los gobiernos panistas. En esta aproximación inédita a una región fronteriza que a diferencia de Tijuana y Ciudad Juárez ha sido poco documentada, Diego Enrique Osorno recorre los sitios que han padecido los mayores estragos de violencia causados por la guerra declarada por Felipe Calderón. En un itinerario que abarca pueblos y ciudades de Nuevo León y Tamaulipas, el autor habla con pobladores, generales, jóvenes sicarios, alcaldes, periodistas, policías, empresarios, migrantes, familiares de desaparecidos y vendedores de armas. Consigue información reveladora, entre la que destacan las confesiones de Óscar López Olivares, el Profe, quien, junto a Juan Nepomuceno Guerra y Juan García Ábrego, fundó el cártel del Golfo. Su relato en voz propia ofrece claves cruciales para conocer la raíz histórica de lo que sucede hoy en día. Así, a lo largo de este viaje, el lector va conociendo cómo durante la transición democrática fallida ocurrió el colapso de la añeja narcopolítica del PRI con la nueva necropolítica del PAN. En definitiva, La guerra de Los Zetas arroja luz sobre los secretos del lugar donde se libra la batalla más importante del México del inicio del siglo XXI.

**blog de narcos: Votes, Drugs, and Violence** Guillermo Trejo, Sandra Ley, 2020-09-03 When widespread state-criminal collusion persists in transitions from autocracy to democracy, electoral competition becomes a catalyst of large-scale criminal violence.

**blog de narcos:** *Stories That Make History* Lynn Stephen, 2021-09-20 From covering the massacre of students at Tlatelolco in 1968 and the 1985 earthquake to the Zapatista rebellion in 1994 and the disappearance of forty-three students in 2014, Elena Poniatowska has been one of the most important chroniclers of Mexican social, cultural, and political life. In *Stories That Make History*, Lynn Stephen examines Poniatowska's writing, activism, and political participation, using them as a lens through which to understand critical moments in contemporary Mexican history. In her crónicas—narrative journalism written in a literary style featuring firsthand testimonies—Poniatowska told the stories of Mexico's most marginalized people. Throughout, Stephen shows how Poniatowska helped shape Mexican politics and forge a multigenerational political community committed to social justice. In so doing, she presents a biographical and intellectual history of one of Mexico's most cherished writers and a unique history of modern Mexico.

**blog de narcos: Criminal Drone Evolution: Cartel Weaponization of Aerial IEDS** Robert J. Bunker, John P. Sullivan, 2021-10-24 Dr. Robert J. Bunker is Director of Research & Analysis, C/O Futures, LLC and is a Senior Fellow with Small Wars Journal-El Centro. Dr. John P. Sullivan served as a Lieutenant with the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and is a Senior Fellow with Small Wars Journal-El Centro.

**blog de narcos: Drug Wars and Covert Netherworlds** James H. Creechan, 2021-12-07 Drug Wars and Covert Netherworlds describes the history of Mexican narco cartels and their regional and organizational trajectories and differences. Covering more than five decades, sociologist James H. Creechan unravels a web of government dependence, legitimate enterprises, and covert connections.

**blog de narcos: Illicit Tactical Progress** Robert J. Bunker, 2021-07-26 This book is an eye-opener that may be an appalling representation of current events in Mexico, but it is based on factual reports of the strength, manner, and frequency of the cartel violence that occurs every day in Mexico. ... As long as the cartels continue to keep their wars inside Mexico and as long as Mexico

does not ask for US help, the status quo will continue, and we will see this level and scope of violence incrementally increase in that nation.

**blog de narcos: *Studies in Gangs and Cartels*** RobertJ. Bunker, 2017-07-05 Concerns over the changing nature of gangs and cartels and their relationships to states in the late 20th and early 21st centuries has resulted in the emergence of a scholarly body of work focused on their national security threat potentials. This body of work, utilizing the third generation gangs and third phase cartel typologies, represents an alternative to traditional gang and organized crime research and one that is increasingly influencing the US defense community. Rather than being viewed only as misguided youth and opportunistic criminals or, in their mature forms, as criminal organizations with no broader social or political agendas, more evolved gangs and cartels, are instead seen as developing political, mercenary, and state-challenging capacities. This evolutionary process has emerged due to the growing illicit economy and other unintended consequences of globalization. This important anthology of writings by Robert J. Bunker and John P. Sullivan draws upon a collection of their works from the mid-1990s to the present with the addition of new essays written specifically for this publication. The work will be of great interest to academics and students in the fields of political science and criminal justice and to military, law enforcement, and governmental professionals and policy makers. This book is a collection of new and previously published works from a variety of publications, a full list of which is on the Citation Information page.

**blog de narcos: *Creative Resilience and COVID-19*** Irene Gammel, Jason Wang, 2022-03-20 Creative Resilience and COVID-19 examines arts, culture, and everyday life as a way of navigating through and past COVID-19. Drawing together the voices of international experts and emerging scholars, this volume explores themes of creativity and resilience in relation to the crisis, trauma, cultural alterity, and social change wrought by the pandemic. The cultural, social, and political concerns that have arisen due to COVID-19 are inextricably intertwined with the ways the pandemic has been discussed, represented, and visualized in global media. The essays included in this volume are concerned with how artists, writers, and advocates uncover the hope, plasticity, and empowerment evident in periods of worldwide loss and struggle—factors which are critical to both overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic and fashioning the post-COVID-19 era. Elaborating on concepts of the everyday and the outbreak narrative, Creative Resilience and COVID-19 explores diverse themes including coping with the crisis through digital distractions, diary writing, and sounds; the unequal vulnerabilities of gender, ethnicity, and age; the role of visibility and creativity including comics and community theatre; and the hopeful vision for the future through urban placemaking, nighttime sociability, and cinema. The book fills an important scholarly gap, providing foundational knowledge from the frontlines of the COVID-19 pandemic through a consideration of the arts, humanities, and social sciences. In doing so, Creative Resilience and COVID-19 expands non-medical COVID-19 studies at the intersection of media and communication studies, cultural criticism, and the pandemic.

**blog de narcos: *Changes, Conflicts and Ideologies in Contemporary Hispanic Culture*** Teresa Fernandez Ulloa, 2014-06-02 This book is formed by various chapters studying the manner in which conflicts, changes and ideologies appear in contemporary Hispanic discourses. The contributions analyze a wide variety of topics related to the manner in which ideological and epistemological changes of the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries are reflected in, and shape, Spanish language, literature, and other cultural expressions in both Spain and Latin America. The 19th century was conducive to various movements of independence, while, in Europe, radical changes of different types and in all contexts of life and knowledge occurred. Language was certainly affected by these changes resulting in new terminology and discourse strategies. Likewise, new schools of thought such as idealism, dialectic materialism, nihilism, and nationalism, among others, were established, in addition to new literary movements such as romanticism, evocative of (r)evolution, individualism and realism, inspired by the social effects of capitalism. Scientific and technological advances continued throughout the 20th century, when the women's liberation movement consolidated. The notion of globalization also appears, simultaneously to various crises, despotism, wars, genocide, social

exclusion and unemployment. Together, these trends give rise to a vindicating discourse that reaches large audiences via television. The classic rhetoric undergoes some changes given the explicit suasion and the absence of delusion provided by other means of communication. The 21st century is defined by the flood of information and the overpowering presence of mass communication; so much so, that the technological impact is clear in all realms of life. From the linguistic viewpoint, the appearance of anglicisms and technicalities mirrors the impact of post-modernity. There is now a need to give coherence to a national discourse that both grasps the past and adapts itself to the new available resources with the purpose of conveying an effective and attractive message to a very large audience. Discourse is swift, since society does not seem to have time to think, but instead seeks to maintain interest in a world filled with stimuli that, in turn, change constantly. Emphasis has been switched to a search for historical images and moments that presumably explain present and future events. It is also significant that all this restlessness is discussed and explained via new means such as the world-wide-web. The change in communication habits (e-mail, chats, forums, SMS) and tools (computers, mobile phones) that was initiated in the 20th century has had a net effect on the directness and swiftness of language.

**blog de narcos: Le crime organisé du Canada à la Terre de Feu** Alain Robert, Alain Rodier, 2013-12-16 L'Histoire du continent américain dans son ensemble est violente. Le crime y a toujours accompagné ou suivi de près les flux migratoires qui se sont déversés sur ces contrées en chassant ou, pire encore, en éliminant, les populations autochtones. Aujourd'hui, le crime organisé occupe une place de choix sur l'ensemble des trois Amériques, se jouant des frontières pour s'y livrer à ses activités rémunératrices : trafics d'armes, de drogues, de migrants clandestins, de contrefaçons, exploitation des êtres humains, fraudes diverses et variées, racket, enlèvements, vols avec violences, blanchiment d'argent sale. En pleine expansion, le crime organisé menace directement la vie des Etats démocratiques en s'attaquant désormais à leur économie. Le World Development Report de 2011 parle de 330 milliards de dollars par an de revenu. Les places financières de Wall Street et la City sont ainsi devenues au milieu des années 2000 les plus importantes blanchisseries mondiales. Une question fondamentale se pose : qui nuit le plus à la bonne marche de nos sociétés, les mafieux ou les criminels en cols blancs ?

**blog de narcos: Fear and Fantasy in a Global World**, 2015-09-01 At a time when the mass media insist on bombarding us with news about natural, political and economic disasters, words, ideas and images associated with such "crises" and "catastrophes" shape to a great extent collective memory and current imagination. Fear and Fantasy in a Global World seeks to stir the debate on the processes and meanings of, as well as on the relations between, fear and fantasy in the globalized world. Collective fears and fantasies are analysed from a number of cross-disciplinary perspectives, promoted by the epistemological underpinnings of comparative literature. In various ways and from different disciplinary angles, the 17 essays here gathered respond to and scrutinize key questions related to the imaginaries of fear and fantasy, as well as their relations to trauma, crisis, anxiety, and representations of both the conscious and the unconscious. Contributors: Alexandra Hills, Ana Filipa Prata, Brecht de Groote, Christin Grunert, Christopher Bollas, Daniela Di Pasquale, David Vichnar, Edith Beltrán, Gero Guttzeit, Hande Gurses, Harriet Hulme, James Rushing Daniel, João Pedro da Costa, Margarita García Candeira, Marija Sruk, Martijn Boven, and Ortwijn de Graef.

**blog de narcos: Beyond WikiLeaks** Benedetta Brevini, Arne Hintz, Patrick McCurdy, 2013-04-16 The 2010 release of US embassy diplomatic cables put WikiLeaks into the international spotlight. Revelations by the leaks sparked intense debate within international diplomacy, journalism and society. This book reflects on the implications of WikiLeaks across politics and media, and on the results of leak journalism and transparency activism.

**blog de narcos: The Coup and the Palm Trees** León A. León, 2023 If they are going to kill us anyway, we might as well die in our lands. With these words and a shrug of shoulders, a leader of the Unified Peasant Movement of the Aguán (MUCA) explains their decision to occupy more than 20,000 hectares of oil palm plantations in the Bajo Aguán region in Northern Honduras after the military coup that ousted President Manuel Zelaya on June 28, 2009. The Coup under the Palm

Treesinterrogates the Honduran present, through an exploration of the country's spatiotemporal trajectory of agrarian change since the mid-twentieth century. It tells the double history of how the Aguán region went from a set of empty lands to the centerpiece of the country's agrarian reform in the 1980s and a central site for the palm oil industry and drug trade, while a militarized process of state formation took place between the coups of 1963 and 2009. Rather than a case of failed democratic transition, the book shows how the current Honduran crisis-exemplified by massive outmigration towards the United States, blatant narco-state links, and the 2009 coup-is better understood within longer historical processes in which violence, exclusion, and dispossession became the central organizational principles of the state.

**blog de narcos: Future of US-Mexico Relations** Tony Payan, Alfonso Lopez de la Osa Escribano, Jesus Velasco, 2020-04-30 The editors of this collection of sixteen articles argue the relationship between the United States and Mexico is at its most tenuous in recent memory. Each article explores the future of US-Mexico relations, focusing on relevant topics such as trade, water, drugs, health, immigration, environmental issues and security. Employing a strategic foresight methodology, the authors use past trends and identify pivotal drivers to predict, based on indicators, at least three possible outcomes for the next few decades: a baseline or continuity scenario, an optimistic version and a pessimistic one. They also articulate the implications each forecast has for both nations. Most chapters are co-written by a scholar from the United States and another from Mexico. While acknowledging it is impossible to predict the future, they nonetheless describe what could occur. Ultimately, the authors of the articles in this fascinating volume make recommendations to achieve a peaceful, integrated and prosperous North America that will drive the world economy. The book is required reading for anyone interested in the binational relationship and the well-being of citizens in both countries.

**blog de narcos: Vanishing Frontiers** Andrew Selee, 2018-06-05 There may be no story today with a wider gap between fact and fiction than the relationship between the United States and Mexico. Wall or no wall, deeply intertwined social, economic, business, cultural, and personal relationships mean the US-Mexico border is more like a seam than a barrier, weaving together two economies and cultures. Mexico faces huge crime and corruption problems, but its remarkable transformation over the past two decades has made it a more educated, prosperous, and innovative nation than most Americans realize. Through portraits of business leaders, migrants, chefs, movie directors, police officers, and media and sports executives, Andrew Selee looks at this emerging Mexico, showing how it increasingly influences our daily lives in the United States in surprising ways -- the jobs we do, the goods we consume, and even the new technology and entertainment we enjoy. From the Mexican entrepreneur in Missouri who saved the US nail industry, to the city leaders who were visionary enough to build a bridge over the border fence so the people of San Diego and Tijuana could share a single international airport, to the connections between innovators in Mexico's emerging tech hub in Guadalajara and those in Silicon Valley, Mexicans and Americans together have been creating productive connections that now blur the boundaries that once separated us from each other.

**blog de narcos: Cooperation and Drug Policies in the Americas** Roberto Zepeda, Jonathan D. Rosen, 2014-12-18 This volume examines drug policies and the role of cooperation in the Americas. Many current and former politicians have discussed the failures of the war on drugs and the need for alternative approaches. Uruguay as well as Colorado and Washington have legalized marijuana. The Organization of American states produced a report in 2013 which discussed alternative policy options to the drug war. This work examines the nature of cooperation and drug policies in the twenty-first century in the Americas, highlighting the major challenges and obstacles. The argument is that one country cannot solve drug trafficking as it is a transnational problem. Therefore, the producing, consuming, and transit countries must work together and cooperate.

**blog de narcos: Over 40 Publications Combined: Implications Of Narco-Terrorism And Human Trafficking In Mexico and Central America On United States National Security** , 2018-12-11 Over 3,100 total pages ... CONTENTS: The Nexus of Extremism and Trafficking: Scourge of the World or

So Much Hype? Crossing Our Red Lines About Partner Engagement in Mexico Two Faces of Attrition: Analysis of a Mismatched Strategy against Mexican and Central American Drug Traffickers Combating Drug Trafficking: Variation in the United States' Military Cooperation with Colombia and Mexico Ungoverned Spaces in Mexico: Autodefensas, Failed States, and the War on Drugs in Michoacan U.S. SOUTHWEST BORDER SECURITY: AN OPERATIONAL APPROACH TWO WARS: OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND THE WAR ON DRUGS WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED FROM THE WAR ON DRUGS? AN ASSESSMENT OF MEXICO'S COUNTERNARCOTICS STRATEGY THE DIVERSIFICATION OF MEXICAN TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS EFFECTS ON SPILLOVER VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations: Matching Strategy to Threat THE IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON CITIZEN SECURITY BEHAVIOR IN MEXICO Combating Transnational Organized Crime: Strategies and Metrics for the Threat Beyond Merida: A Cooperative Counternarcotics Strategy for the 21st Century MEXICAN DRUG CARTELS AND TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS, A NEW ALLIANCE? THE EFFECTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES OF MEXICAN DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS (DTOs) DRUG TRAFFICKING AND POLICE CORRUPTION: A COMPARISON OF COLOMBIA AND MEXICO CRISIS IN MEXICO: ASSESSING THE MÉRIDA INITIATIVE AND ITS IMPACT ON US-MEXICAN SECURITY BORDER SECURITY: IS IT ACHIEVABLE ON THE RIO GRANDE? Borders and Borderlands in the Americas PREVENTING BULK CASH AND WEAPONS SMUGGLING INTO MEXICO: ESTABLISHING AN OUTBOUND POLICY ON THE SOUTHWEST BORDER FOR CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION DRUG TRAFFICKING WITHIN MEXICO: A LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUE OR INSURGENCY? USSOCOM's Role in Addressing Human Trafficking Southwest Border Violence: Issues in Identifying and Measuring Spillover Violence National Security Threats at the U.S.-Mexico Border Merida Initiative: Proposed U.S. Anticrime and Counterdrug Assistance for Mexico and Central America COCAINE TRAFFICKING THROUGH WEST AFRICA: THE HYBRIDIZED ILLICIT NETWORK AS AN EMERGING TRANSNATIONAL THREAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN MEXICO, 1999-2002 Is the Narco-violence in Mexico an Insurgency? THE USE OF TERRORISM BY DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS' PARAMILITARY GROUPS IN MEXICO An Approach to the 40-Year Drug War EXPLOITING WEAKNESSES: AN APPROACH TO COUNTER CARTEL STRATEGY MEXICO AND THE COCAINE EPIDEMIC: THE NEW COLOMBIA OR A NEW PROBLEM? EXPLAINING VARIATION IN THE APPREHENSION OF MEXICAN DRUG TRAFFICKING CARTEL LEADERS Drug Cartels and Gangs in Mexico and Central America: A View through the Lens of Counterinsurgency The COIN Approach to Mexican Drug Cartels: Square Peg in a Round Hole Counterinsurgency and the Mexican Drug War THE UNTOLD STORY OF MEXICO'S RISE AND EVENTUAL MONOPOLY OF THE METHAMPHETAMINE TRADE Competing with the Cartels: How Mexico's Government Can Reduce Organized Crime's Economic Grip on its People FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN MEXICO: LESSONS FROM COLOMBIA Defeating Mexico's Drug Trafficking Organizations: The Range of Military Operations in Mexico Drug Trafficking as a Lethal Regional Threat in Central America What Explains the Patterns of Diversification in Drug Trafficking Organizations Evaluating the Impact of Drug Trafficking Organizations on the Stability of the Mexican State

**blog de narcos: Victimhood, Memory, and Consumerism** Katja Franko, David R. Goyes, 2023-09-05 Inhabitants of Medellín, Colombia, suffered from the war-like violence perpetrated by drug cartels and other actors in the 1980s and 1990s; thousands died, including innocent civilians, judges, and journalists, many more were injured and left with psychological trauma. Three decades later, however, transnational audio-visual corporations such as Netflix have transformed the traumatic memories into entertainment and the main perpetrator, Pablo Escobar, was converted into a brand. While global audiences learn about Escobar's life and myth, his victims's stories fade into oblivion. *Victimhood, Memory, and Consumerism: Profiting from Pablo* documents the story of violence that took place in Medellín and critically examines the position of its victims. Drawing on unique empirical material, the book addresses the consequences of commercial exploitation of the city's violent past for victims of mass drug violence, and for the present nature of the city. To

demonstrate the magnitude of the profits made from the legacy of Pablo Escobar, the authors cover a range of topics. Firstly, they describe how the immense popularity of narco-series has caused the city's suffering to be appropriated by commercial forces to entertain global audiences; secondly, they detail the Escobar tours, souvenirs, and artefacts offered by Medellín's tourist industry; and, finally, they expose the less visible profits made by political and social actors who engage in the global mythmaking surrounding Escobar. Through interviews with those directly affected by drug violence, the authors show that these cultural forces have immediate symbolic and material consequences. *Victimhood, Memory, and Consumerism* offers a telling critique of how the global market economy allots uneven narrative power to those engaged in processes of collective memory construction, with the broader aim of addressing an issue that has so far been neglected within criminology, international criminal justice, and victimology: the position of victims of large-scale drug violence. A thoroughly compelling read, this volume will appeal internationally to academics in criminology and victimology, as well as those interested in critical perspectives on Netflix, commercialism, and Colombian history.

**blog de narcos: The Business of Leisure** Andrew Grant Wood, 2021 *The Business of Leisure* critically surveys a wide selection of travel practices, places, and time periods in considering the development of the hospitality industry in Latin America and the Caribbean. Considering tourism from early sojourners to contemporary dark tourism thrill seekers, contributors to *The Business of Leisure* examine key economic, political, social, and environmental issues. A number of eminent scholars in the field draw on original research focusing on Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru. In addition to describing key aspects of industry development in a variety of settings, contributors also consider diverse ways in which histories of travel relate to larger political and cultural questions.

**blog de narcos: DoggyBags - Tome 3** Florent Maudoux, Run, Neyef, 2014-08-08T00:00:00+02:00 Le tome 3 de DoggyBags sera muy caliente, puisque les trois histoires se déroulent au Mexique, plus précisément à Ciudad de Juarez, capitale internationale du narcotrafic et du kidnapping. Au Mexique, la vie ne vaut rien, mais elle a un prix. Au sommaire de ce DoggyBags 3 : le chef d'un cartel hanté par les crimes qu'il a commis ; un « Rape and Revenge » érotico-exotique sur fond de danse du voile ; et la vengeance de deux flics névrosés contre le cartel le plus dangereux de la ville, le jour de la fête des morts

**blog de narcos: ¡Es reicht!** Carmen Boullosa, Mike Wallace, 2015-10-07 Seit Jahren lesen wir über die Schrecken, die der Krieg gegen die Drogen in Mexiko mit sich bringt. Das Massaker an 43 Studenten in der Region Guerrero ist nur die letzte Meldung, die internationale Schlagzeilen gemacht hat – die Eskalation der Gewalt hat Ausmaße angenommen, die schon lange nicht mehr tragbar sind. Wann und wie fing dieser absurde Krieg gegen die Drogen an, wer hat ihn begonnen und warum? Wer profitiert dabei und welche fatalen Konsequenzen hat er für eine Gesellschaft? Die renommierten Autoren Carmen Boullosa und Mike Wallace konfrontieren uns in dieser Streitschrift mit den deprimierenden historischen und politischen Fakten: Bevor der Krieg gegen die sich vermeintlich wild verbreitenden Drogen in Gang gesetzt wurde, war Mexiko eines der Länder Lateinamerikas mit der geringsten Kriminalitäts- und Abhängigkeitsrate – heute gilt es als eins der Länder, die die größten Probleme mit der komplexen Verflechtung von Drogen, Kriminalität und Gewalt haben. Doch das Massaker an den 43 Studenten war mehr als ein weiteres Verbrechen – es scheint eine Zäsur in der fatalen Geschichte dieses absurden Krieges zu sein. Große Teile der mexikanischen Gesellschaft protestieren gegen die unzumutbaren Zustände in ihrem Land, gegen die Politik der Prohibition und Repression, die es in einhundert Jahren nicht geschafft hat, die Probleme zu lösen, sondern entscheidend zur Eskalation der Gewalt beigetragen hat. Es reicht! Einhundert Jahre verfehlte Politik sind genug – es ist an der Zeit über eine neue globale Drogenpolitik zu sprechen.

**blog de narcos: El Narco** Ioan Grillo, 2012-01-16 'War' is no exaggeration in discussing the bloodshed that has terrorized Mexico in the past decades. As rival cartels battle for control of a billion-dollar drug trade, the body count - 23,000 dead in five years - and sheer horror beggar the

imagination of journalistic witnesses. Cartel gunmen have attacked schools and rehabilitation centers, and murdered the entire families of those who defy them. Reformers and law enforcement officials have been gunned down within hours of taking office. Headless corpses are dumped on streets to intimidate rivals, and severed heads are rolled onto dancefloors as messages to would-be opponents. And the war is creeping northward, towards the United States. *El Narco* is the story of the ultraviolent criminal organizations that have turned huge areas of Mexico into a combat zone. It is a piercing portrait of a drug trade that turns ordinary men into mass murderers, as well as a diagnosis of what drives the cartels and what gives them such power. Veteran Mexico correspondent Ioan Grillo traces the gangs from their origins as smugglers to their present status as criminal empires. The narco cartels are a threat to the Mexican government - and their violence has now reached as far as North Carolina. *El Narco* is required reading for anyone concerned about one of the most important news stories of the decade.

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