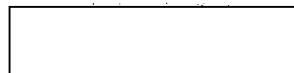




~~Secret~~



CIADI INSITREP 95-009

International Narcotics Review

October-November 1995

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: JUL 2004

(b) (1)
(b) (3)



~~Secret~~

DI IN SITREP 95-009
November 1995

Copy 0258



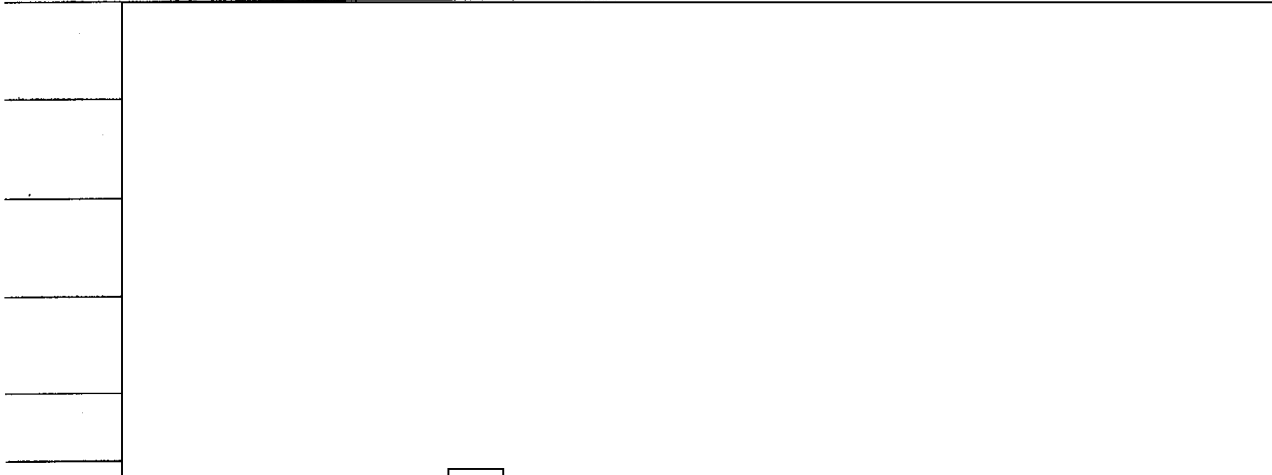
**International Narcotics
Review**



October-November 1995

iii

Perspective—Mexico: Counternarcotics Opportunities and Challenges



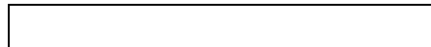
21

Latin America



21

Bolivia-Peru: Narcoavion Case Exposes Official Drug Ties

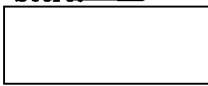


21

24

24






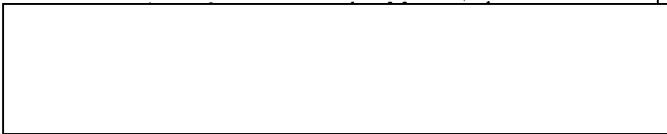
**International Narcotics
Review** 


October-November 1995

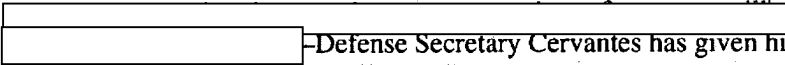
Perspective


Mexico: Counternarcotics Opportunities and Challenges 

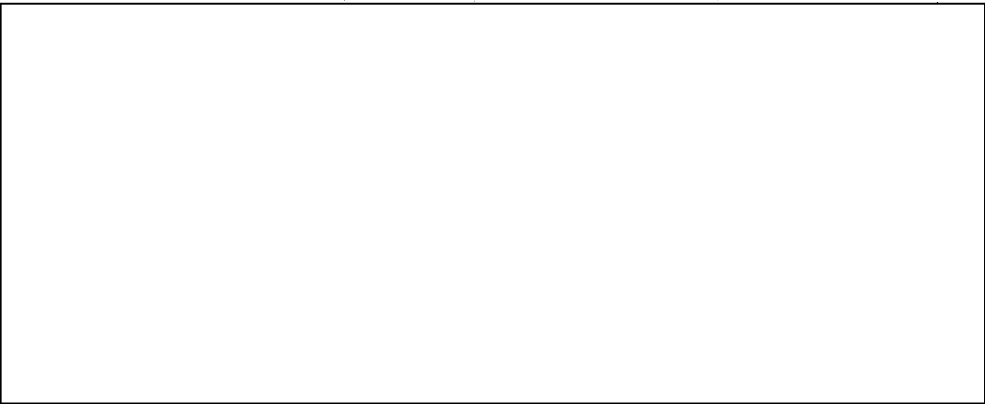
President Zedillo has called drug trafficking the greatest threat to Mexico's national security, and his administration has begun several initiatives to improve counternarcotics capabilities. While these initiatives provide a basis for greater gains against the drug trade in Mexico, 




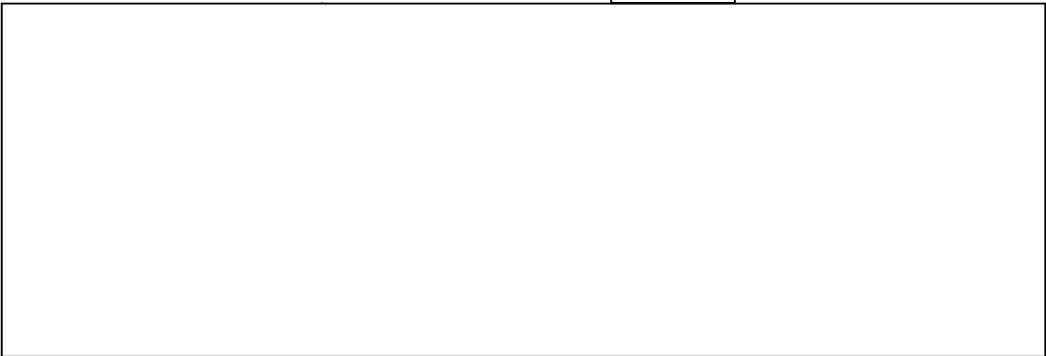
One of the more significant of Zedillo's initiatives has been enhancing the role of the military in antidrug operations, including involvement in law enforcement actions that traditionally are the preserve of the civilian Attorney General's office (PGR). Despite institutional misgivings within the military—which historically has resisted nontraditional missions 

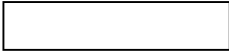


 Defense Secretary Cervantes has given high priority to implementing Zedillo's guidance:

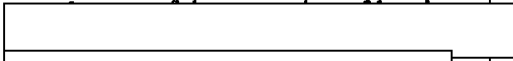


- The Mexican military is the cornerstone of Zedillo's initiative to enhance regional cooperation against drug trafficking. 



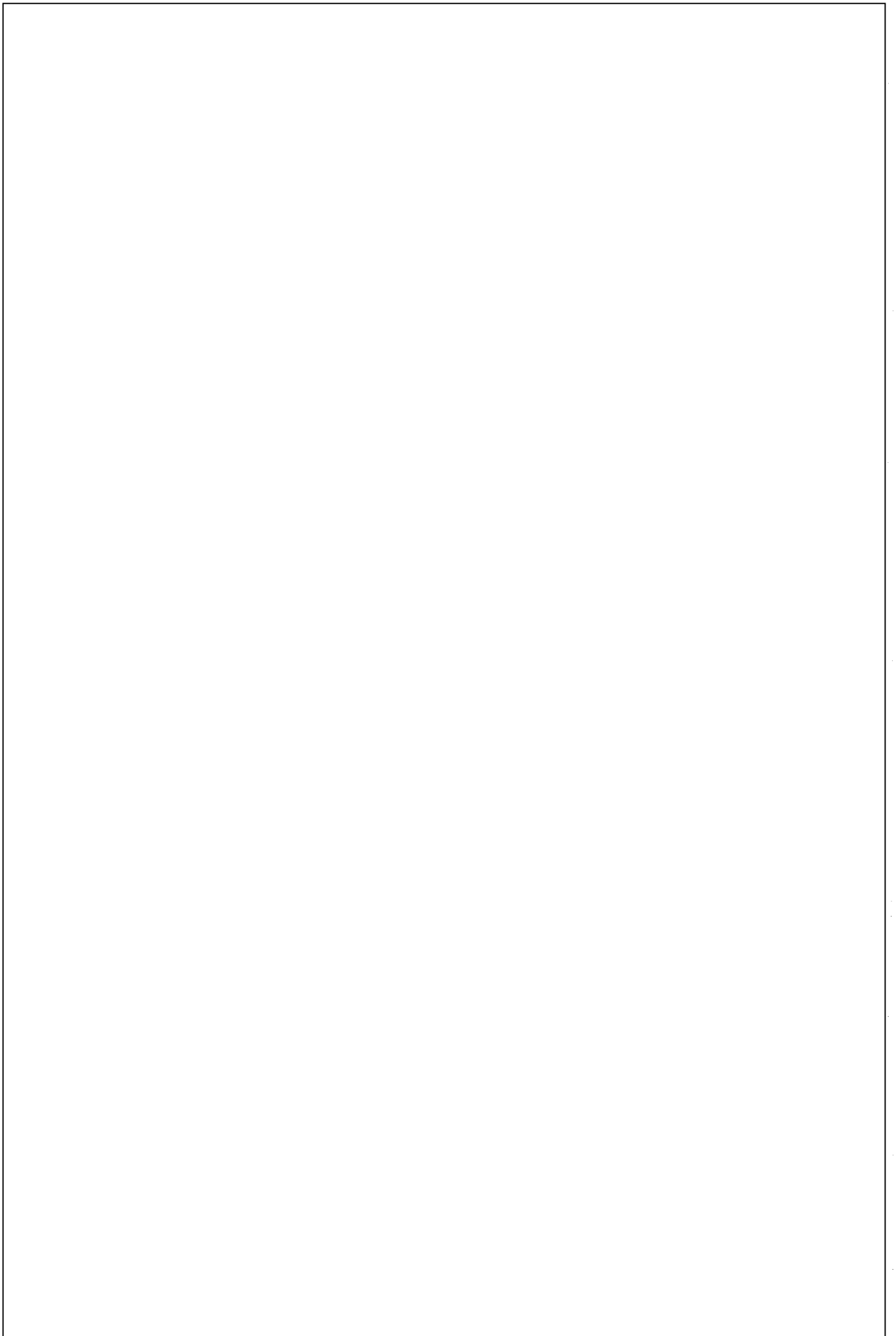


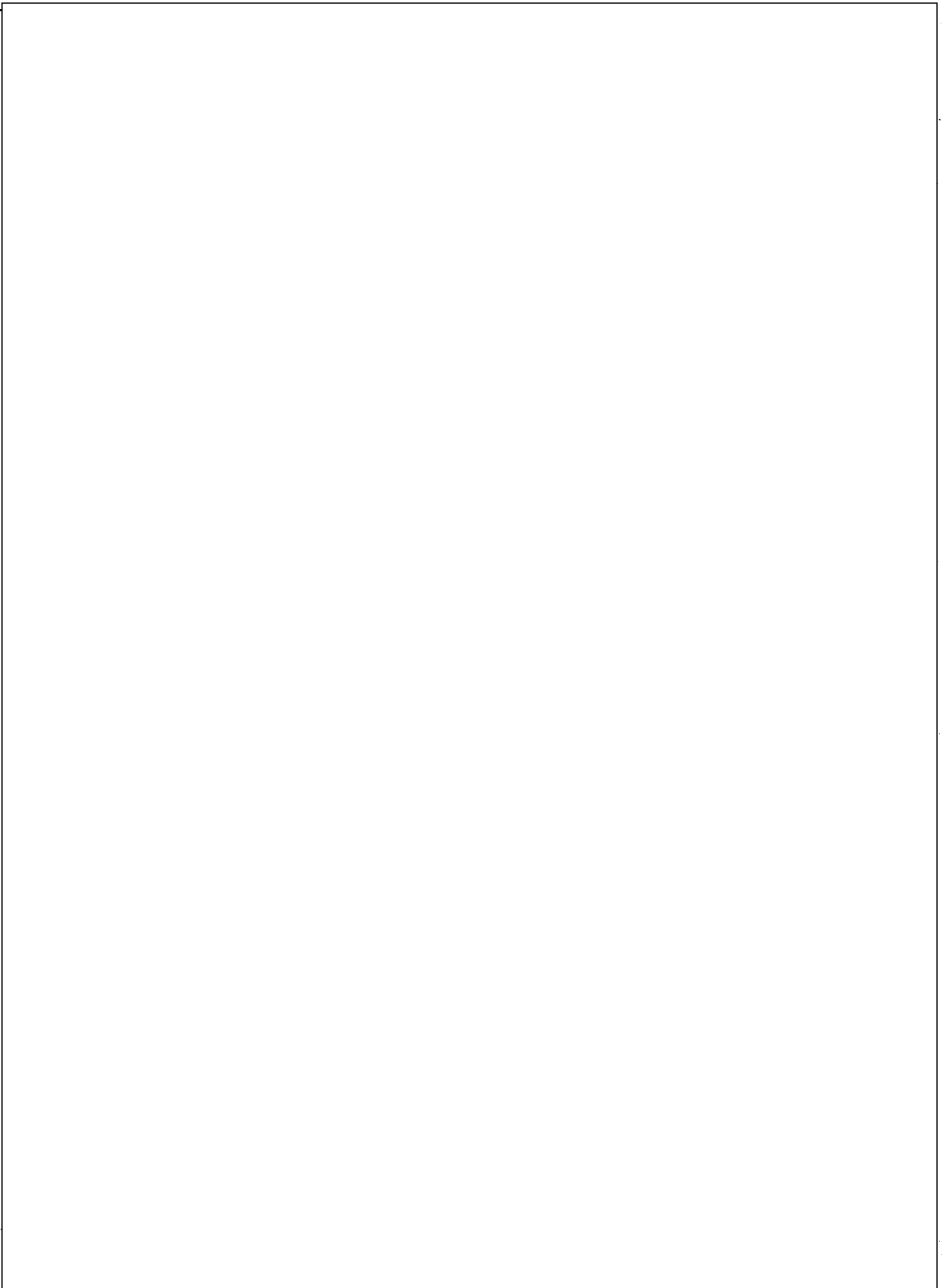
If the Zedillo administration effectively follows through with its present counternarcotics efforts, intensifies pressure on trafficking organizations, and follows up with new initiatives to enhance effectiveness, Mexico may be able to make additional progress against the drug trade. Major seizures and real and sustained law enforcement pressure on the major trafficking groups would disrupt trafficking patterns and possibly force these groups to break apart and operate in smaller units.

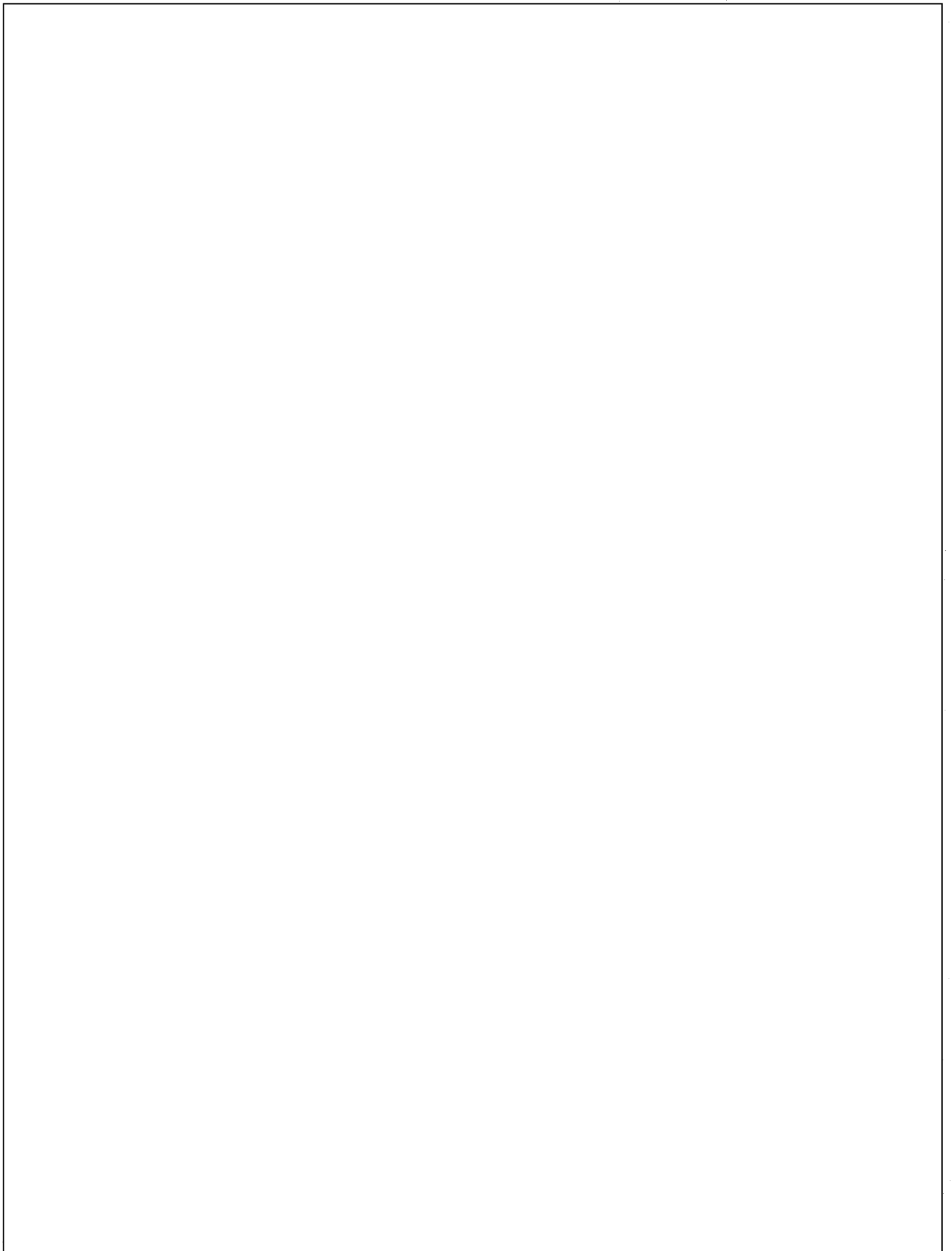


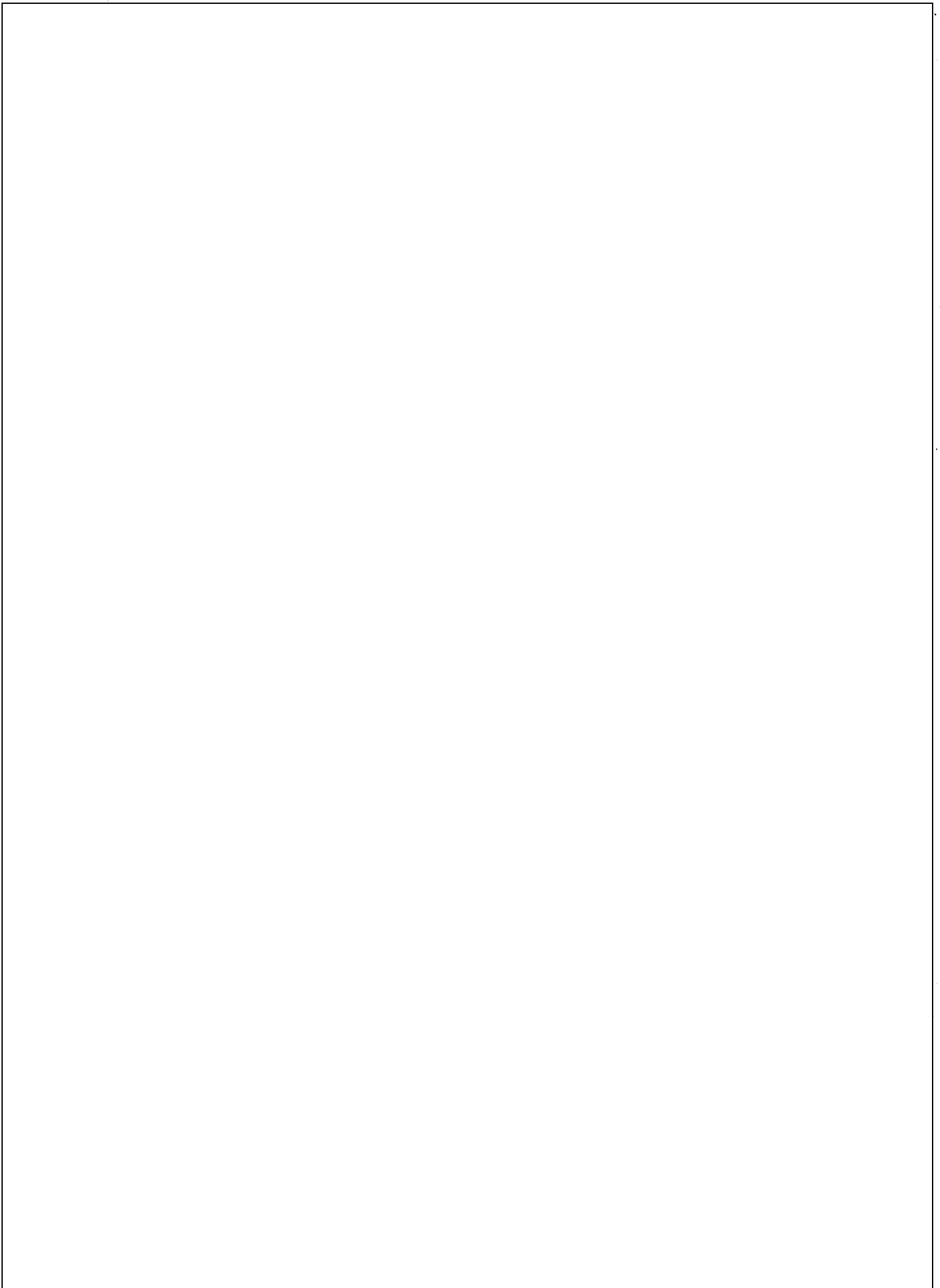
Curtailing the power and operational capabilities of the Mexican traffickers would begin to reduce the scope and extent of drug trafficking in Mexico. While such a development would not shut off the flow of illegal drugs into the United States from Mexico, it would probably force many traffickers to look outside Mexico for transshipment routes.

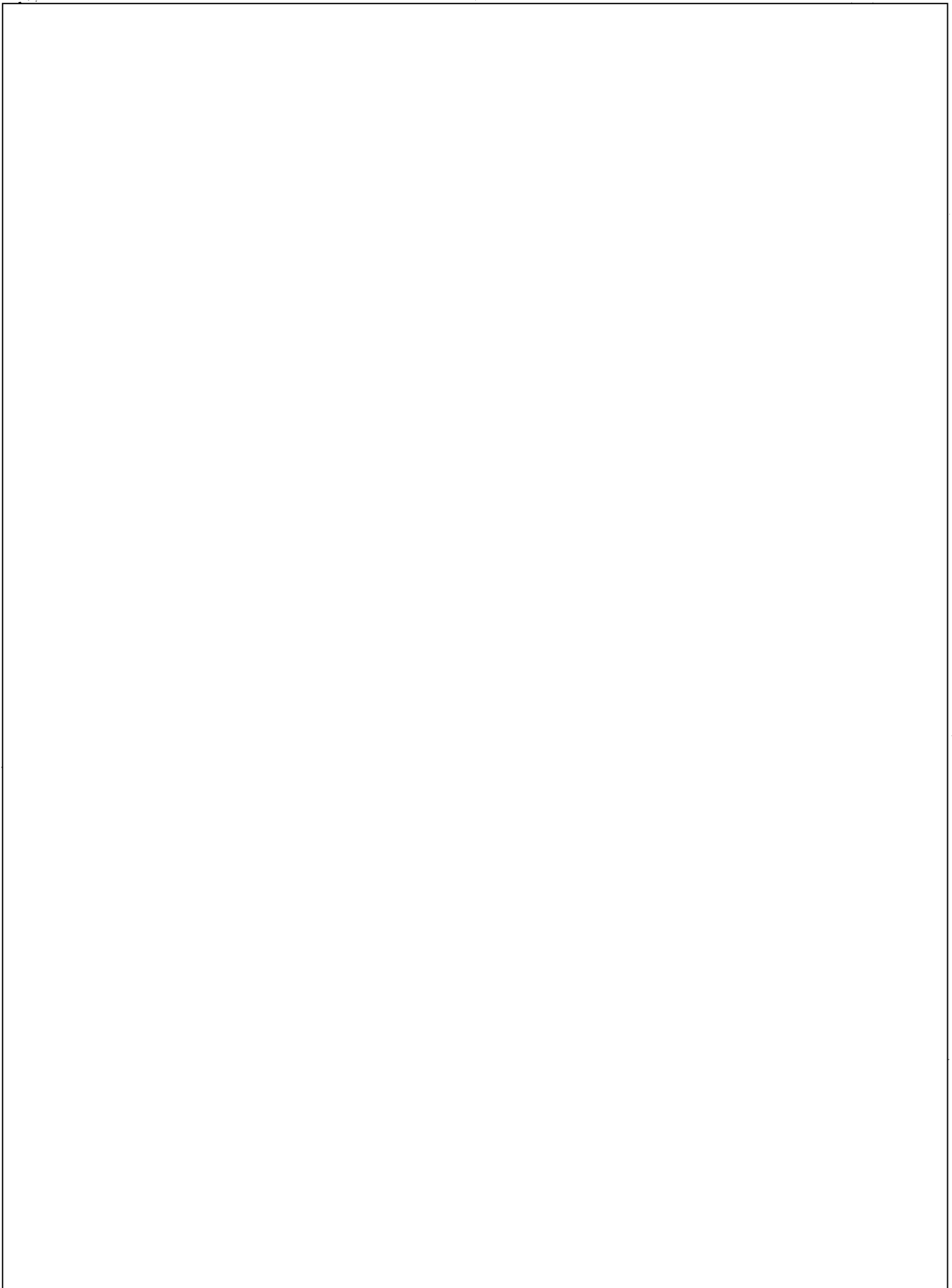


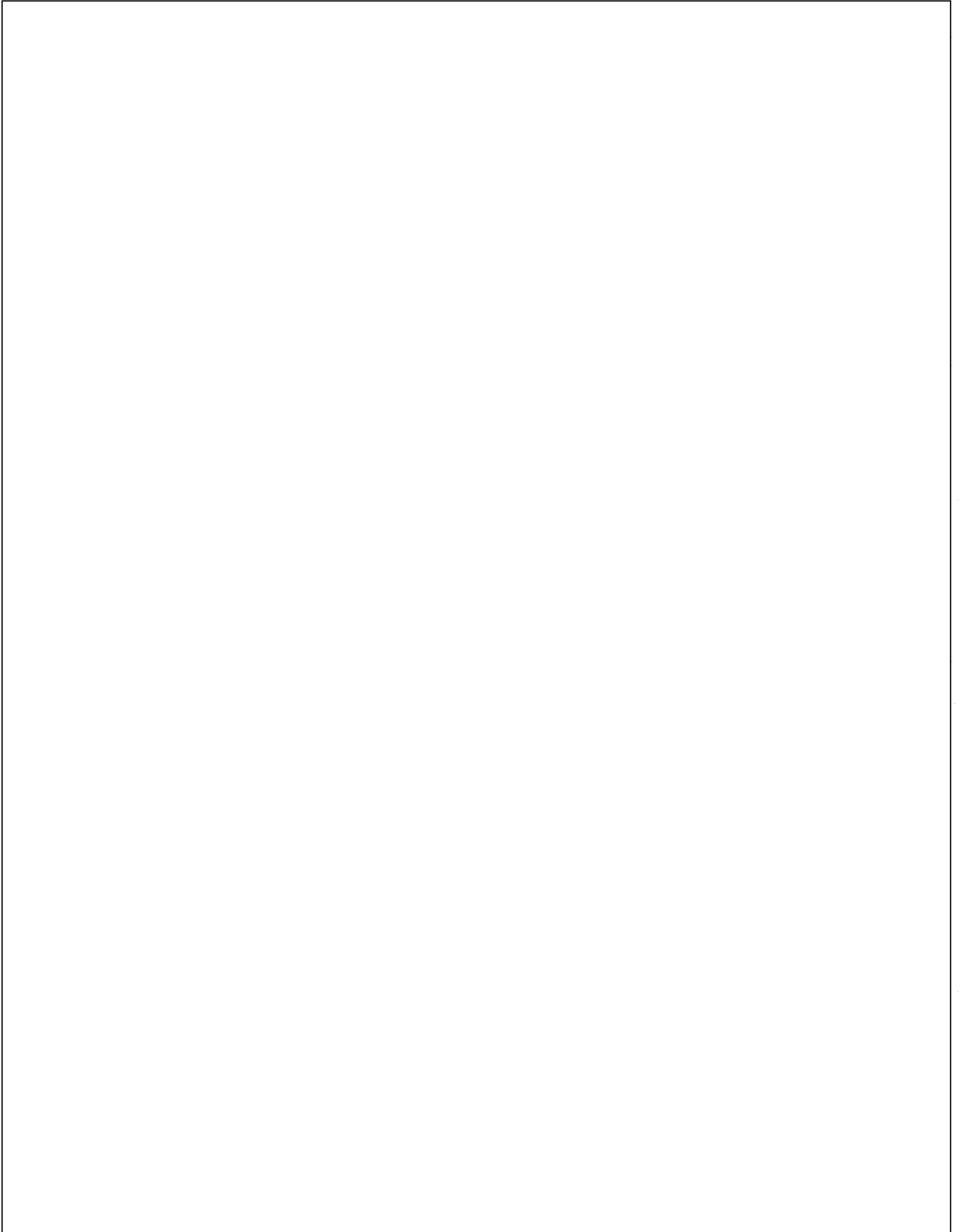


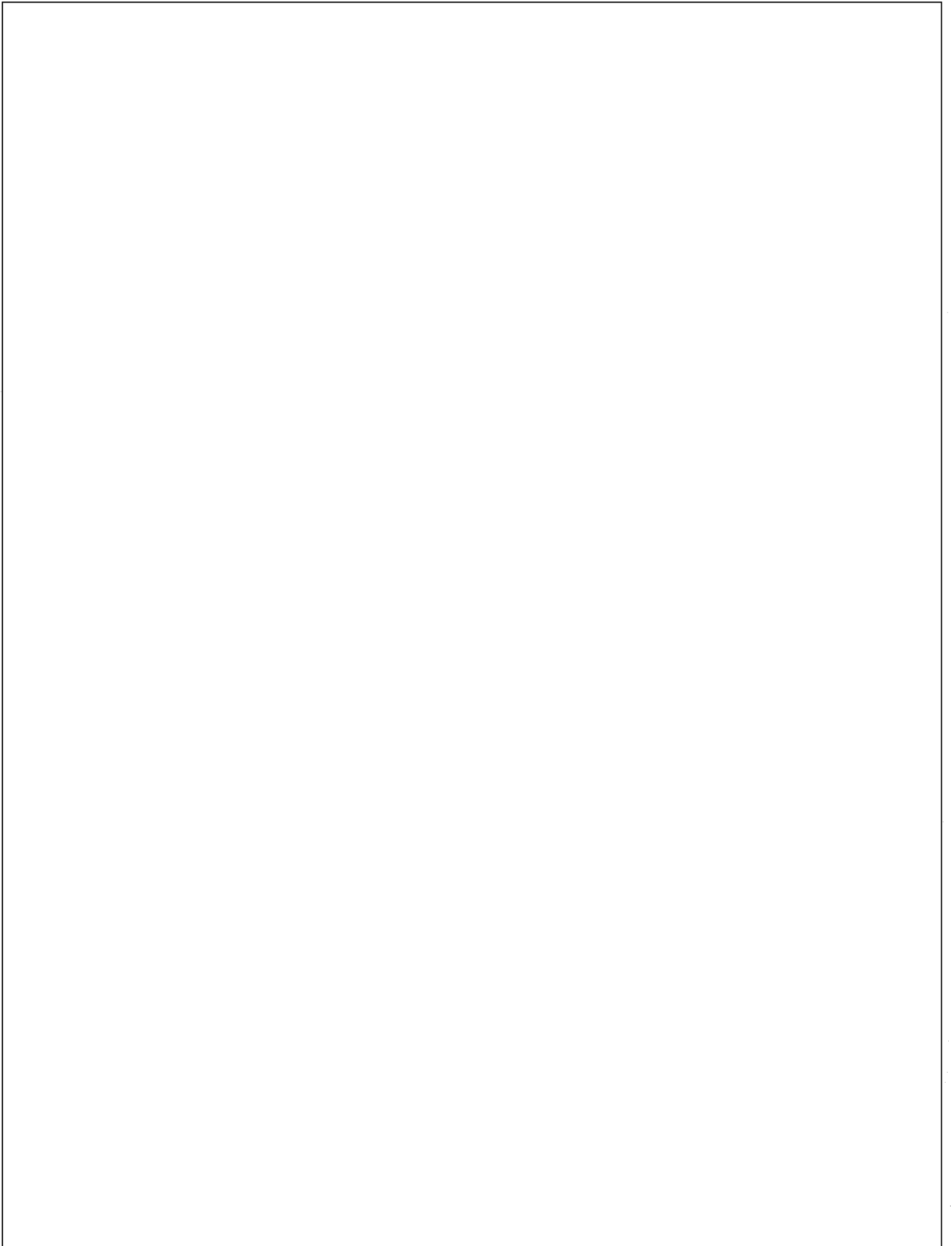


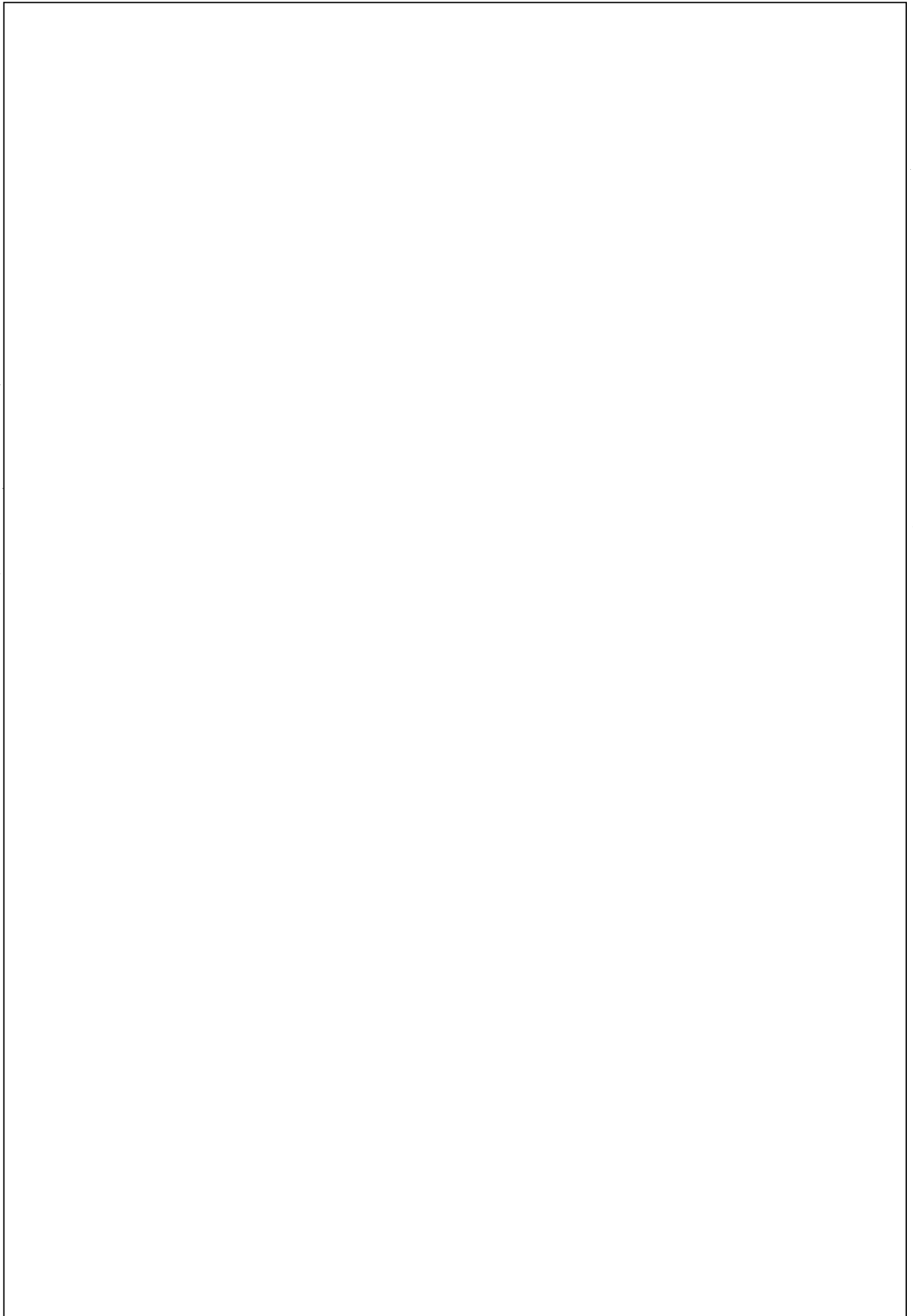


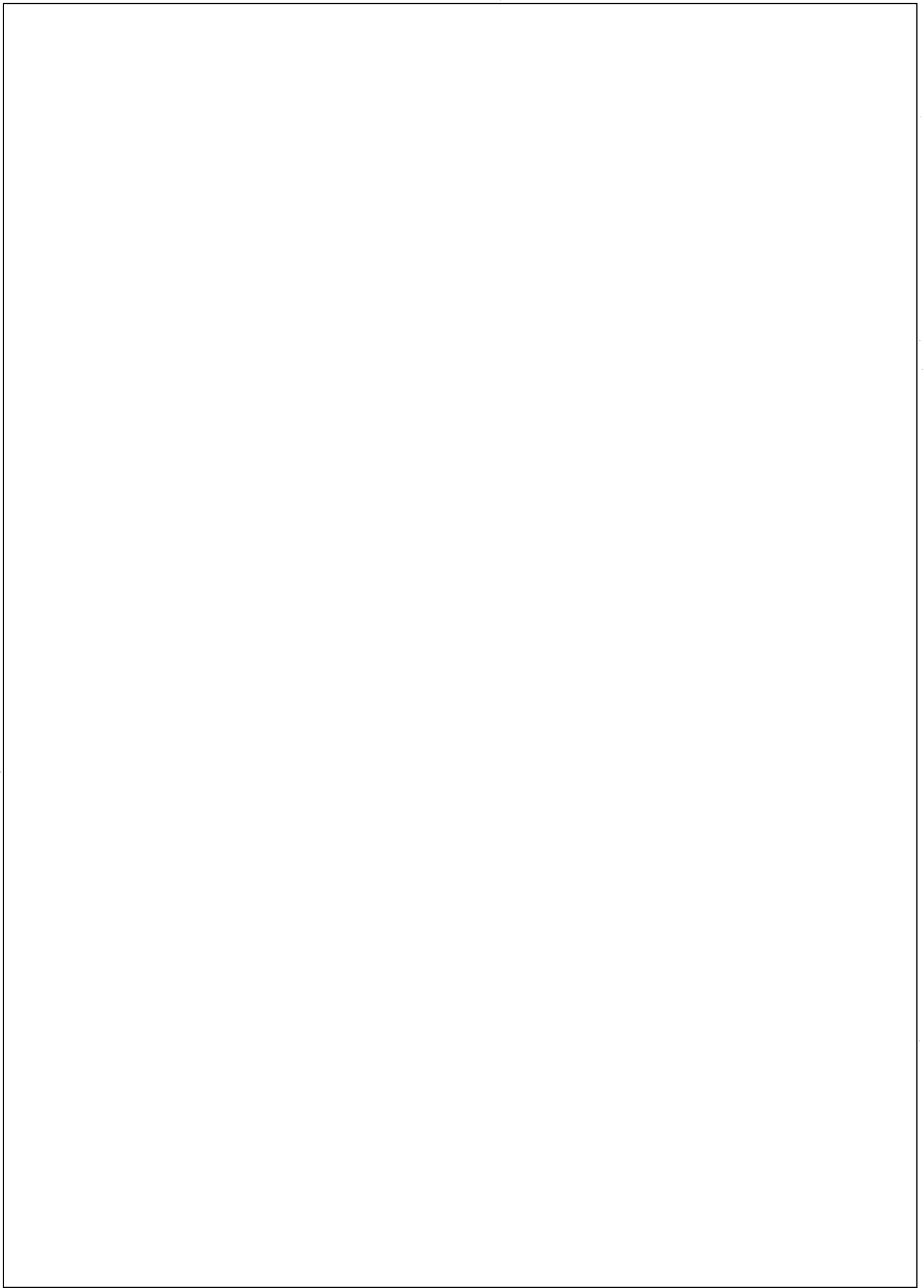


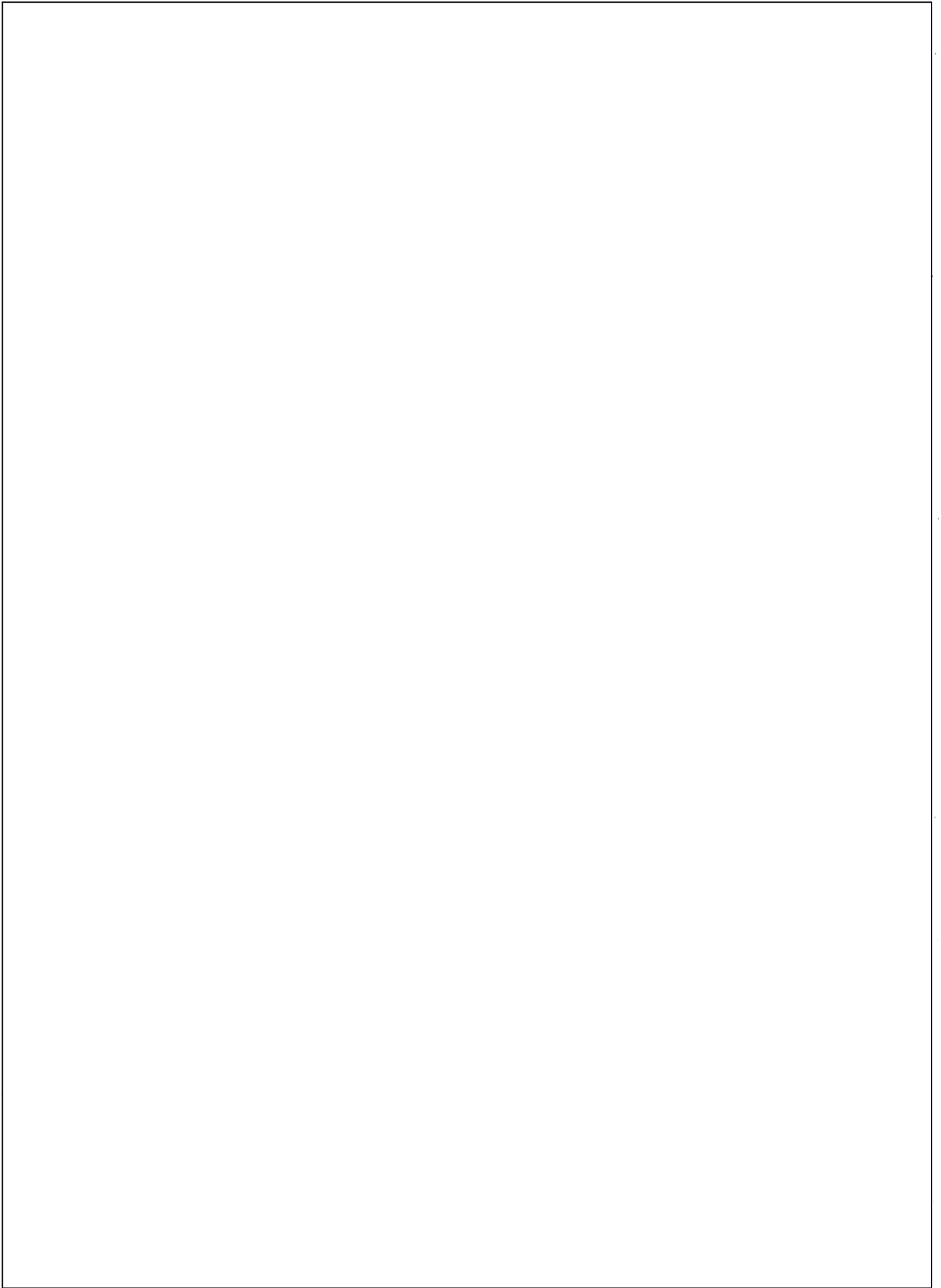




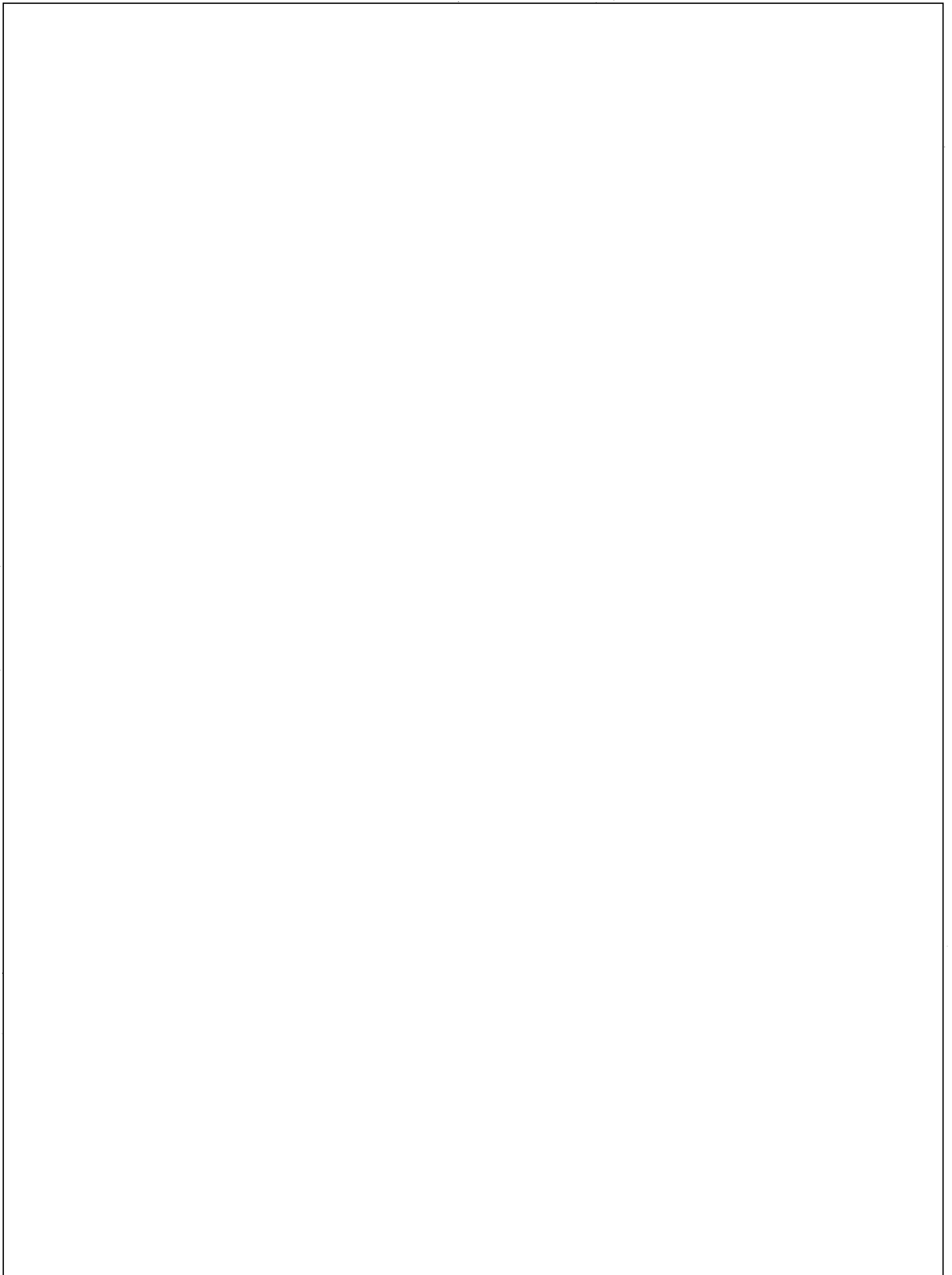


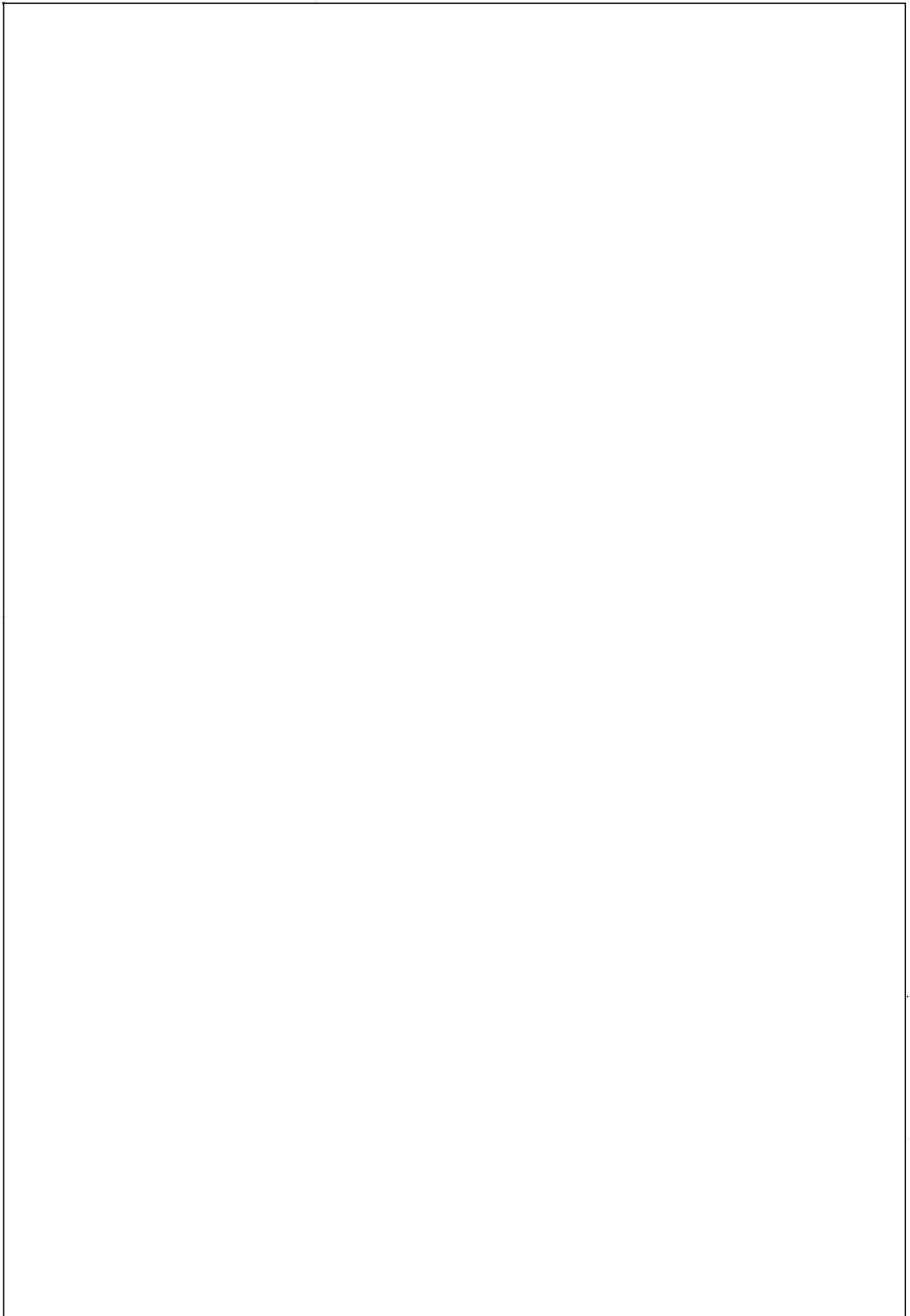


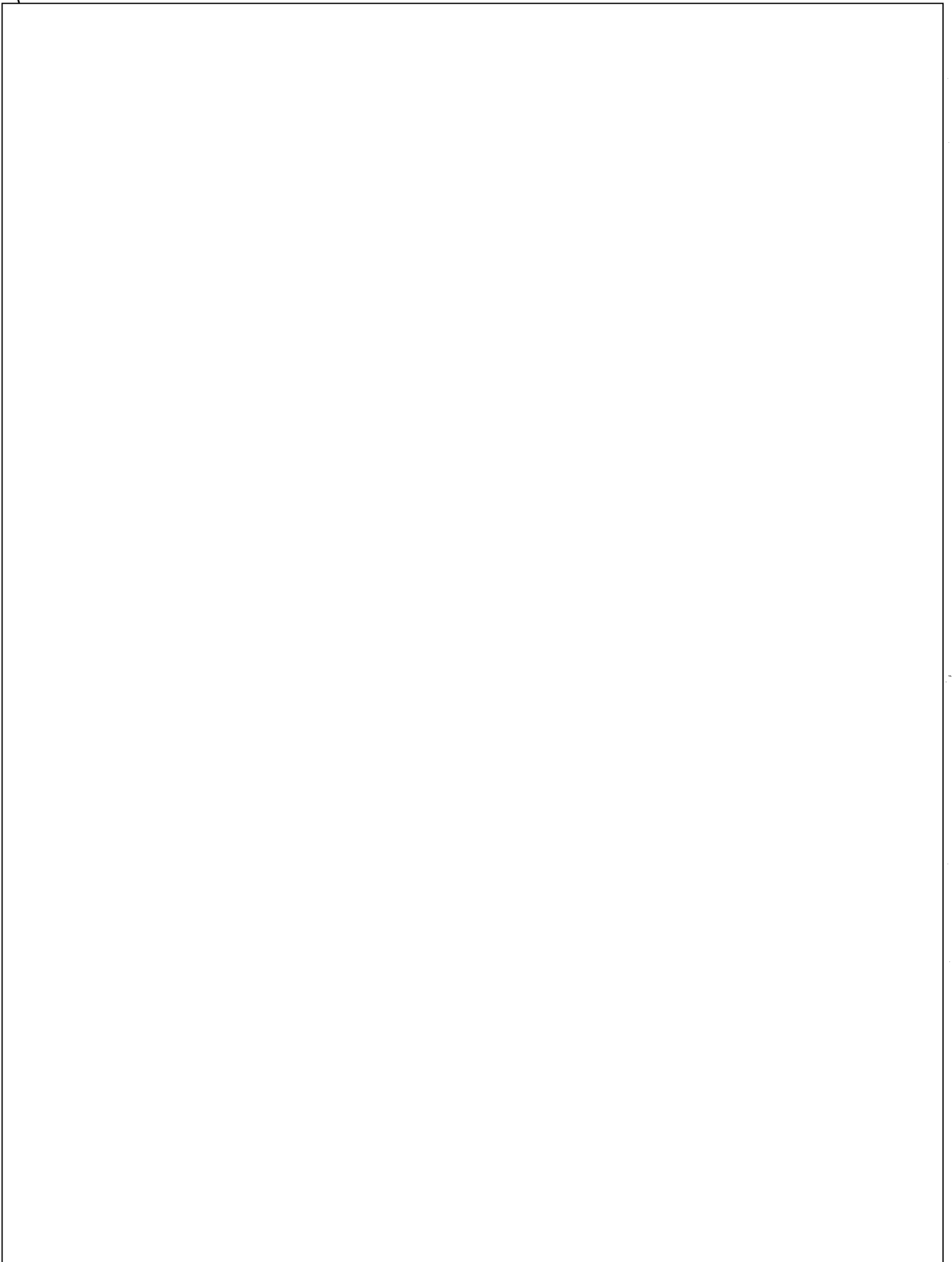


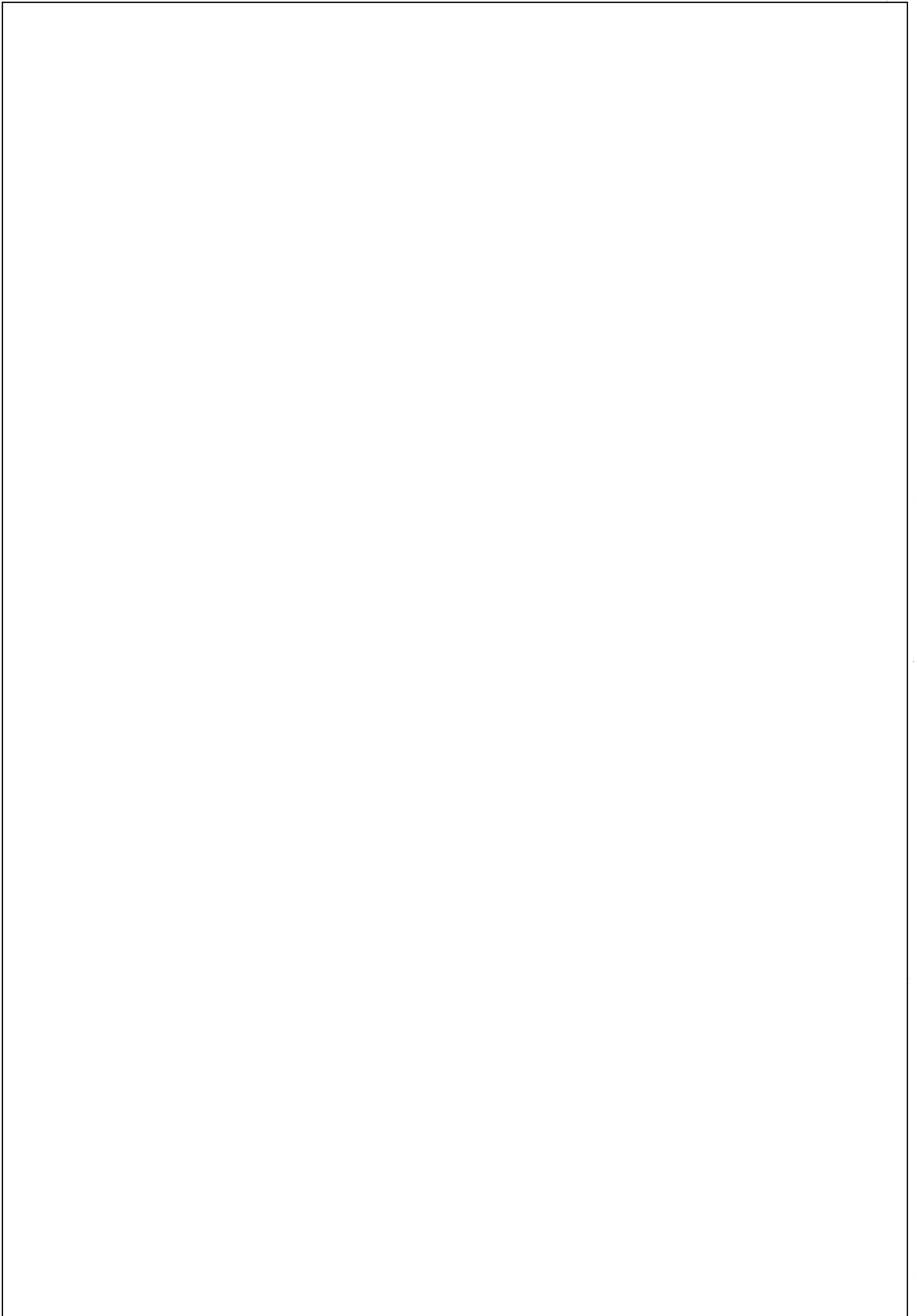


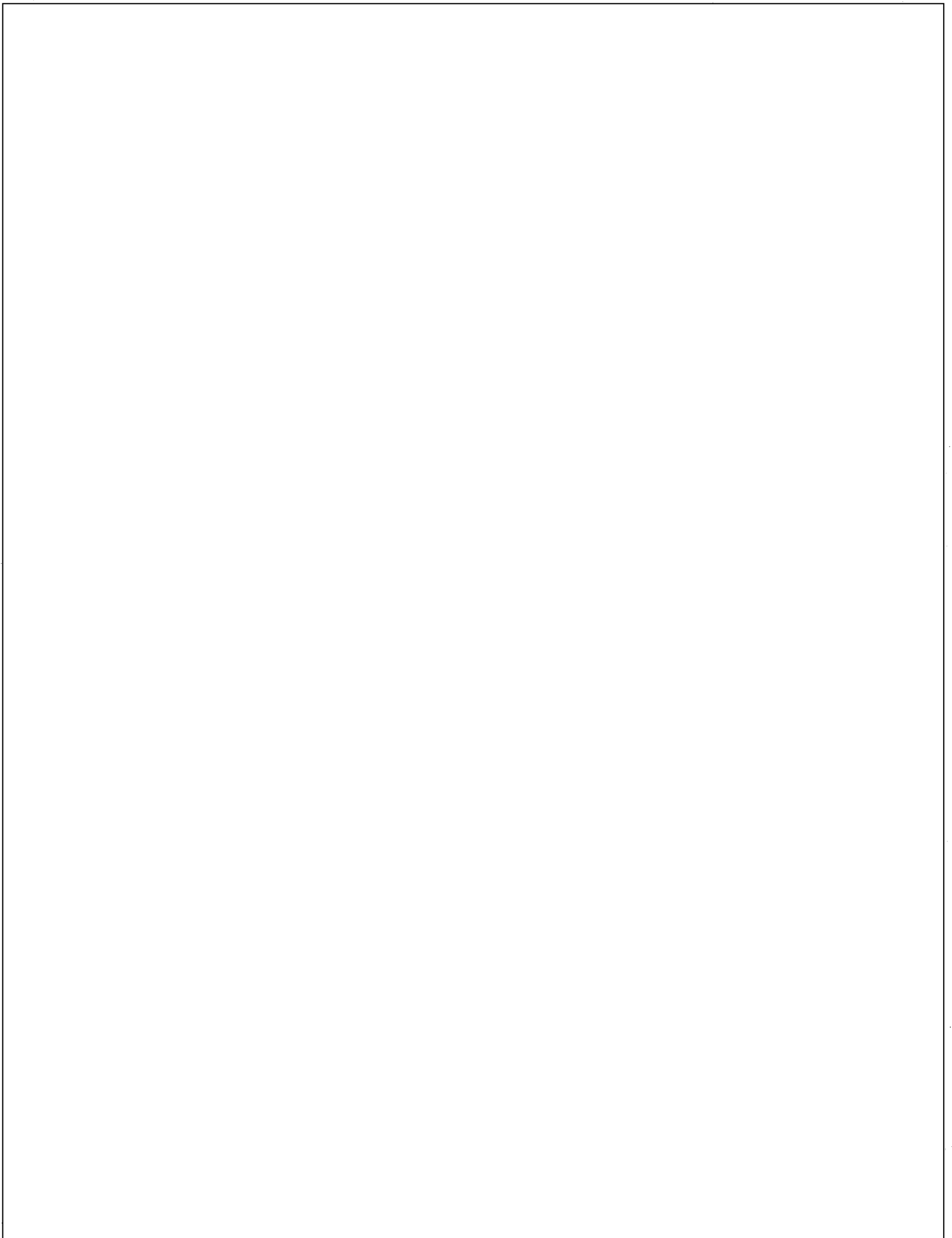


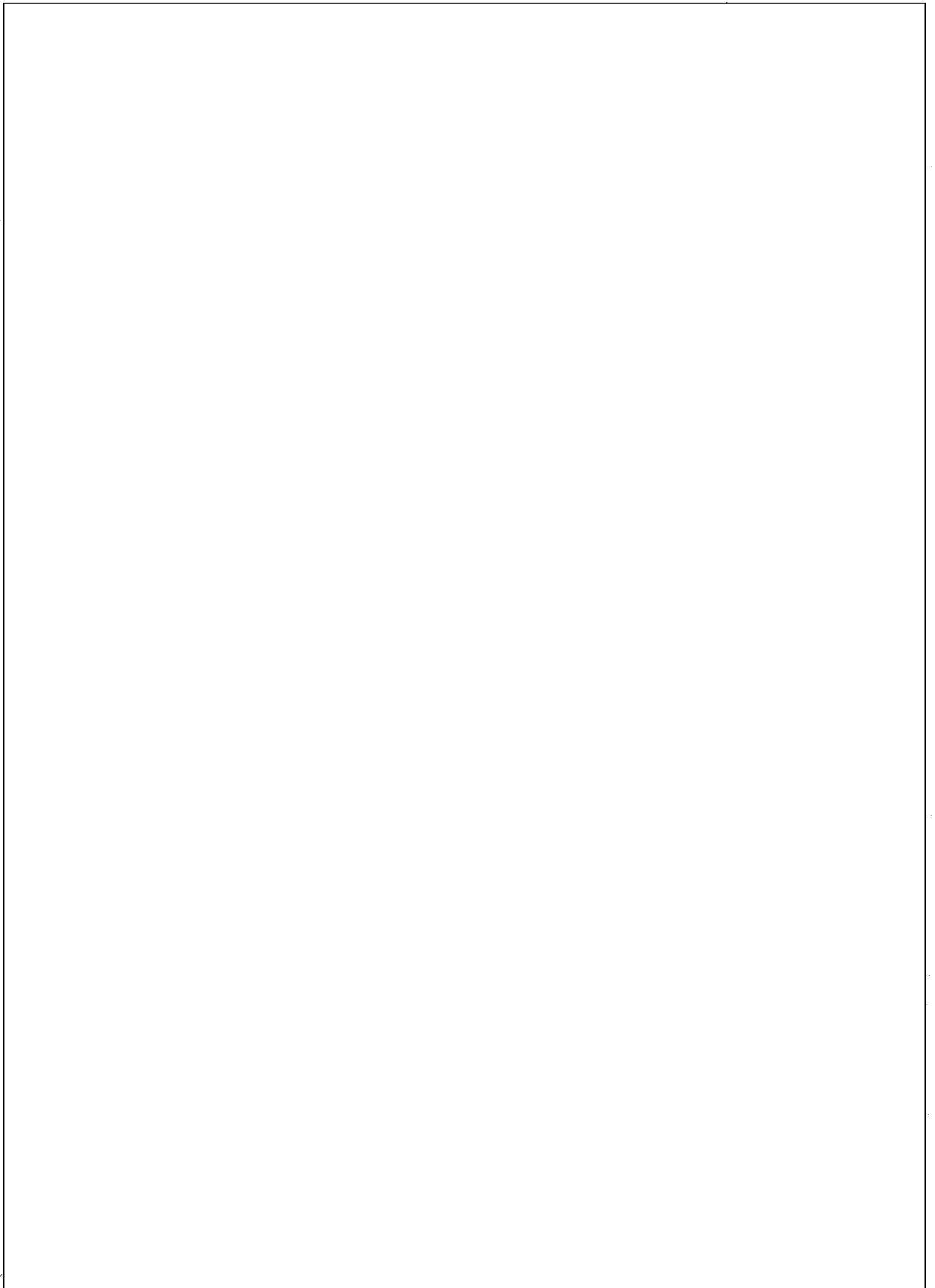


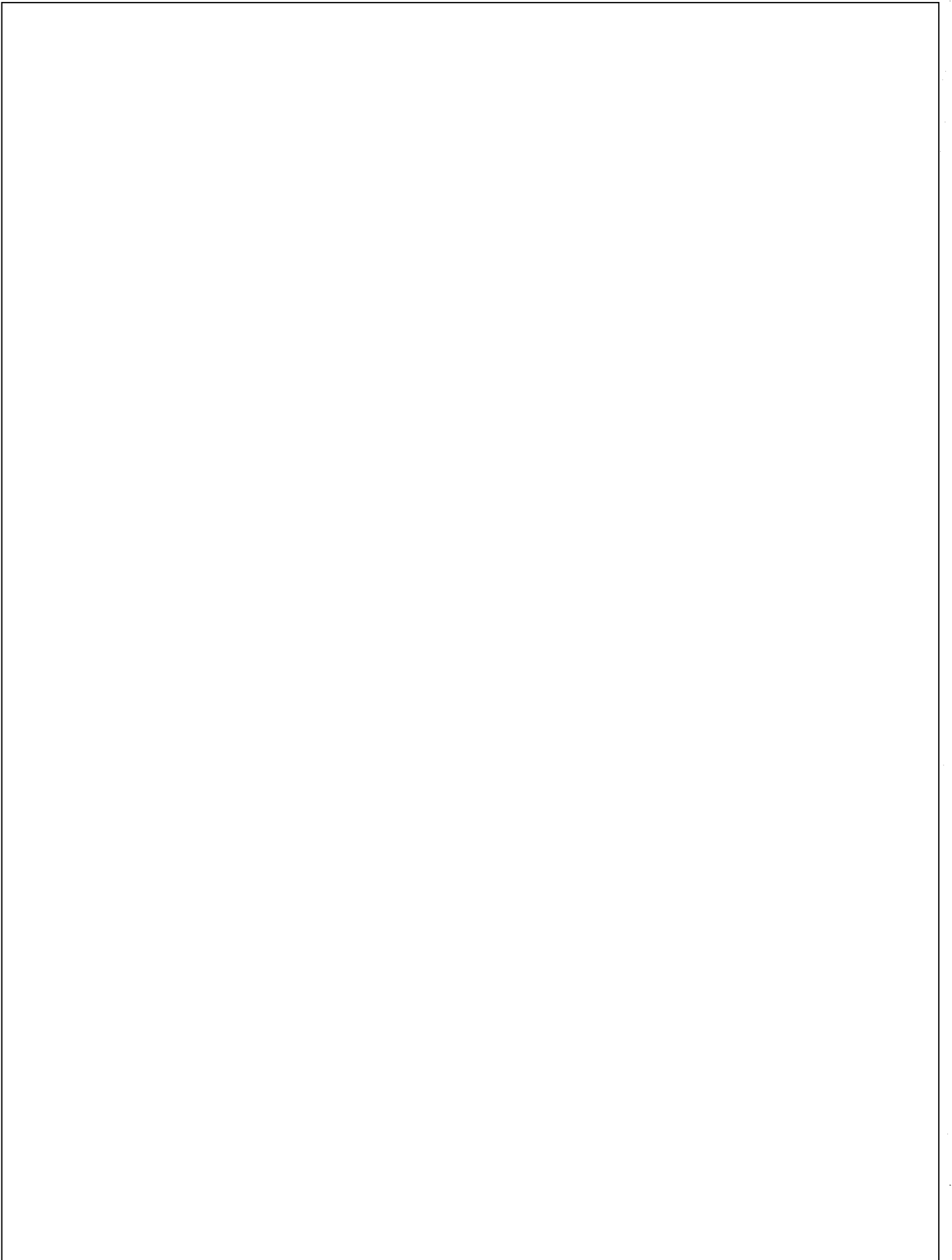


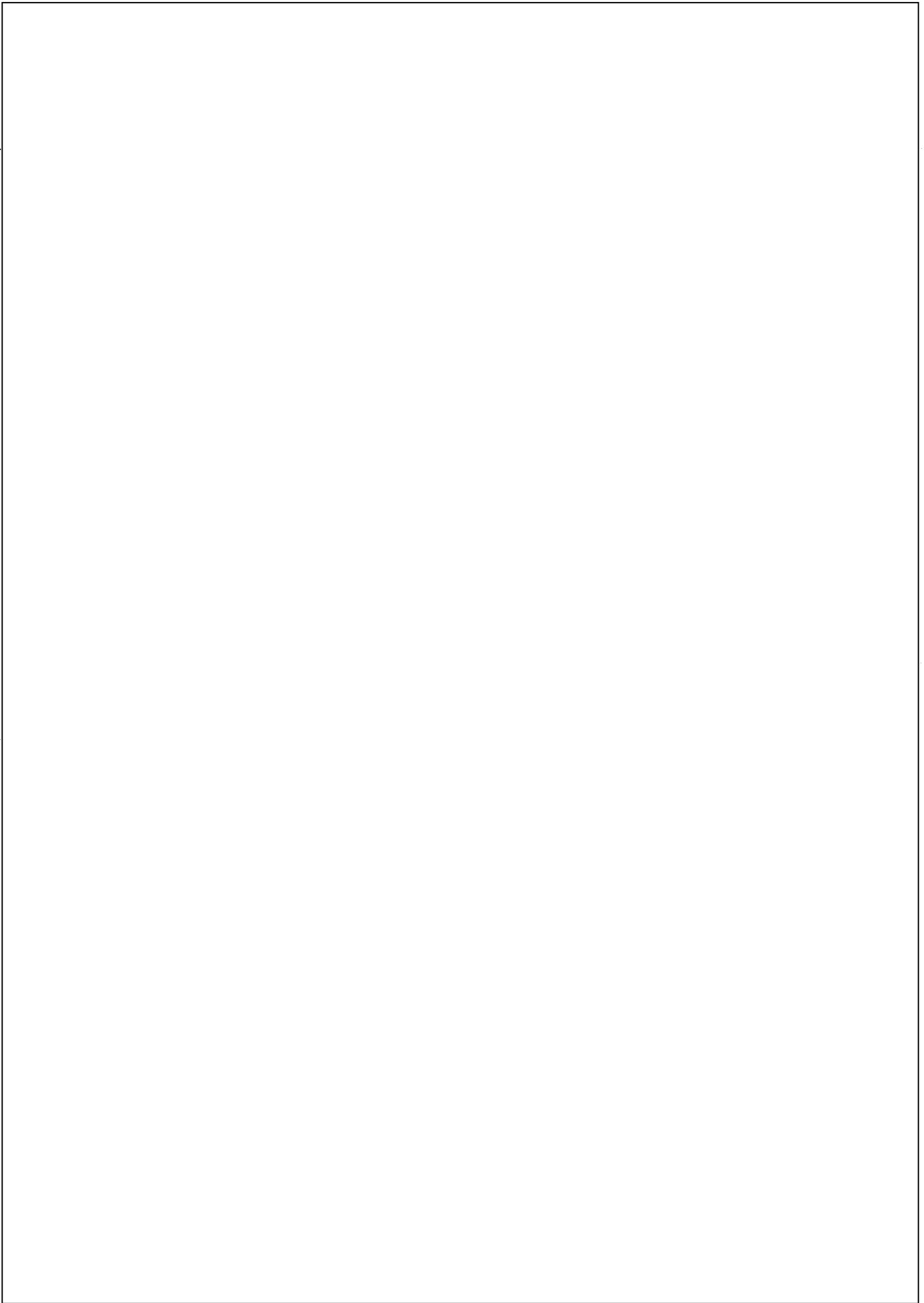


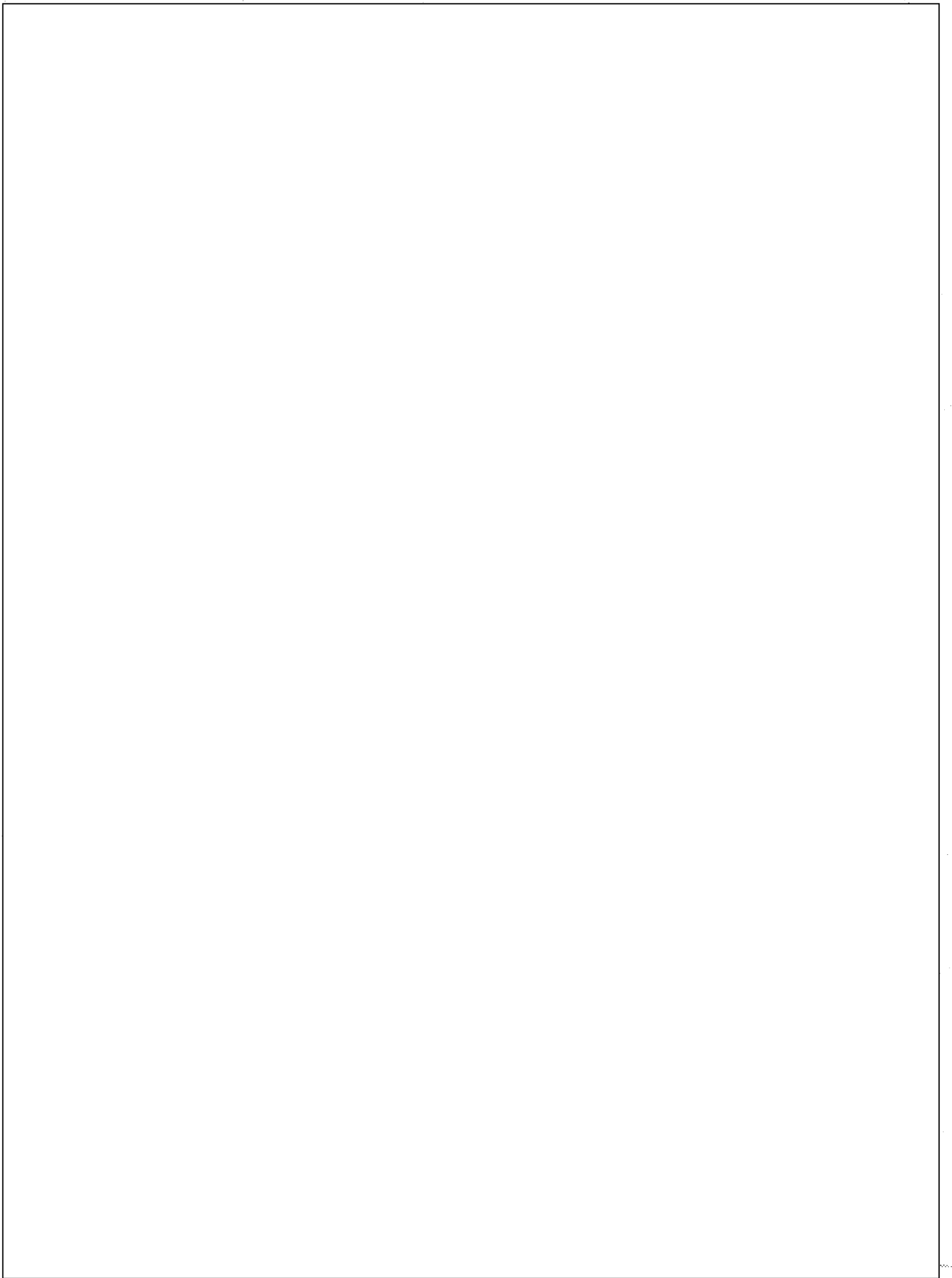












Highlights (U)

Latin America

Bolivia-Peru: *Narcoavion* Case Exposes Official Drug Ties

The 4.2 metric tons of finished cocaine seized by Peruvian counternarcotics authorities aboard a Bolivian DC-6 at Lima airport on 15 September was the largest cocaine bust ever for either Bolivia or Peru. According to local press reporting, the aircraft—registered to Aerolineas Bolivianas Sociedad (Aerobol)—departed from El Alto airport in La Paz, Bolivia, and had scheduled stops in Lima, Peru, and in Guayaquil, Ecuador, and was to end its flight in Mexicali, Mexico. The cocaine was packed in more than 100 wooden crates bearing the inspection seals of Bolivia's Special Antinarcotics Police (FELCN).

