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Noticias de cine Las últimas noticias de Cine Traitors destacados Últimos and Las mejores películas en cines Mejores películas en cines Su pensqueda puede llevar a ejemplos con expresiones vulgares. Su pensqueda puede llevar a ejemplos con expresiones coloquiales. capo de la droga Pablo Escobar After serving as the top hit man for the late drug lord Pablo Escobar, he spent 22 years in prison after confessing to killing 300 people and coordinating the killing of 3,000 others. Después de haber sido el principal sicario del difunto capo Pablo Escobar, pasó 22 años en prisión tras confesar haber asesinado a 300 personas y haber coordinado los asesinatos de 3,000 más. Meanwhile in Colombia, authorities were released during the trial of top drug lord Pablo Escobar in exchange for his cooperation in the trial of Elberto Santofimio. Mientras tanto, en Colombia, las autoridades otorgaron libertad condicional al principal sicario del difunto capo del narcotráfico Pablo Escobar a cambio de su cooperación en el juicio de Alberto Santofimio. In his book Killing Pablo, Mark Bowden suggests that a Delta Force sniper may have killed Colombian drug lord Pablo Escobar. En su libro Kill Pablo, Mark Bowden sugiere que francotiradores de la Delta Force eliminaron al traficante colombiano Pablo Escobar. In his speech, Juanes recalled that he was born in Medellín, Colombia's second-largest city in the northeast, during a time when drug lord Pablo Escobar was at the height of his career. July 22 - Near Medellín, Colombian drug lord Pablo Escobar escapes from his luxury prison, for fear of being extradition to the United States. No se han encontrado resultados para esta acepción. Palabras frecuentes: 1-300, 301-600, 601-900, MásExpresiones cortas frecuentes: 1-400, 401-800, 801-1200, MásExpresiones largas frecuentes: 1-400, 401-800, 801-1200, Más He has the power and wealth of a king, he killed anyone who stood in his way to become the world's most powerful drug lord, he terrorized the colombian nation and made enemies of the most powerful nation on earth. Pablo Escobar and his drug gang became bigger than his government. Pablo Escobar became so big that he needed to die. Join The Colombian Drug Lord Conversation (1949-1993) This article is about colombian drug lords. For more uses, see Pablo Escobar (orientation). In this Spanish name, the first or last name is Escobar and the second or medley is Gaviria. Pablo EscobarEscobar in a mugshotBornPablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria in 1976(1949-12-01)1 December 1949Rioneiro, Antioquia, ColombiaDied2 December 1993 (1993-12-02) (age 44)Medellín, Antioquia, ColombiaThe cause of deathGunshot wound to the headThe other namedDon Pablo (Sir Pablo)El Padrino (Godfather)El Patrón Boss)Net worth \$ 30 billion (estimated in 1993; equivalent to \$ 59 billion as of 2019) 2019) AlternativeSpouse(s) Maria Victoria Henao (m. 1976) ChildrenSebastián Marroquin and Manuela EscobarConviction (s) Illicit Drug Trafficking, assassination, bombing, bribery, fraud, murder The criminal penalty of five years imprisonment Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria (/ skəb̩ərɪ/; 1 December 1949 – 2 December 1993) was a Colombian drug lord and terrorist, the sole founder and leader of the Medellín Cartel. Dubbed the King of Cocaine, Escobar is the wealthiest criminal in history, having amassed an estimated net worth of \$30 billion at the time of his death - the equivalent of \$59 billion as of 2019 while his drug cartel exclusively trafficked cocaine into the United States in the 1980s and early 1990s. [1] [2] Born in Rioneiro and raised in Medellín Escobar studied briefly at medellín's Autónoma Latinoamericana University, but left without graduating; instead, he began to engage in criminal activities, selling illegal cigarettes and fake lottery tickets, as well as participating in the theft of motor vehicles. In the early 1970s, he began working for various drug smugglers, often kidnapping and holding people for ransom. In 1976, Escobar founded the Medellín Cartel, distributed powder cocaine, and established the first smuggling routes into the United States Escobar entered the United States Escobar generating an acute demand for cocaine, and in the 1980s, it was estimated that Escobar led monthly shipments of between 70 and 80 tons of cocaine into the country from Colombia. As a result, he quickly became one of the richest people in the world,[3][4] but always fought rival gangs at home and abroad, leading to massacres and murders of police officers, judges, locals and prominent politicians,[5] making Colombia the murderous capital of the world. [6] In the 1982 parliamentary elections, Escobar was elected as a reserve member of the House of Representatives as part of the Alternative Freedom movement. Through it, he was responsible for community projects, such as housing construction and football pitches, which made him popular among the locals of the towns he frequented. However, Escobar was vilified by the Colombian and U.S. governments.[7] who regularly strangled his political ambitions and promoted his arrest, with Escobar allegedly orchestrated the DAS Building and Avianca Flight 203 bombings in retaliation. In 1991, Escobar surrendered to the authorities, and was sentenced to five years in prison on a series of charges, but reached a non-extradition agreement with Colombian President Cesar Gaviria, with the possibility of being housed in his self-built prison, La Catedral. In 1992, Escobar escaped and escaped when authorities tried to transfer him to a more standard holding facility, leading to a nationwide manhunt. [8] As a result, the Medellín Cartel collapsed, and in 2009, Escobar was killed. his hometown by the Colombian National Police, the day after his 44th birthday. [9] Escobar's legacy remains controversial; while many condemned the heinous nature of his crimes, he was considered a Robin Hood-like character for many in Colombia, as he provided many amenities for the poor, while his murder was mourned and his funeral was attended by more than 25,000 people. [10] In addition, his private estate, Hacienda Nápoles, has been transformed into an entertainment park.[11] and he has been praised and criticized for importing hippos into Colombia. [12] His life has also served as inspiration for or has been dramaized in film, television, and in music. Medellín's childhood, where Escobar grew up, began his criminal career. Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria was born on 1 December 1949 in Rioneiro, in the Colombian province of Antioquia. He was the third of seven children of farmer Abel de Jesús Dari Escobar Echeverri (1910–2001),[13] with his wife Hilda de Los Dolores Gaviria Berrio (died 2006).[14] an elementary school teacher. [15] Growing up in the nearby city of Medellín, Escobar is said to have started his criminal career as a teenager, allegedly stealing headstones and sanding them for sale to local smugglers. His brother, Roberto Escobar, denied this, instead claiming that the headstones came from cemeteries whose clients had stopped paying for site care and that he had a relative who had a monument business. [16] Escobar's son, Sebastián Marroquin, claimed his father's forept on crime began with a successful practice of selling fake high school graduates,[4] generally forging those awarded by Medellín's Autónoma Latinoamericana University. Escobar studied at the University for a short time, but left without a degree. [17] Escobar eventually became involved in many criminal activities with Oscar Benel Aguirre, with the duo operating minor street scams, selling contraband cigarettes, fake lottery tickets and stealing cars. [18] In the early 1970s, before joining the drug trade, Escobar acted as a thief and bodyguard, allegedly earning US\$100,000 by kidnapping and holding a Medellín executive for ransom. [19] Escobar began working for Alvaro Prieto, a smuggler operating around Medellín, to fulfil out his childhood ambitions to raise \$1 million by the time he was 22. [20] He is known to have had a bank deposit of 100 million COL (over US\$3 million), when he turned 26. [21] Distribution of cocaine in criminal career See also: Illegal drug trafficking in Panama and illicit drug trafficking in international drug routes In The Accountant's Story, Roberto Escobar discusses how Pablo rose from the simplicity and darkness of the middle class to one of the wealthiest men in the world. Starting in 1975, Pablo began developing his cocaine operations, flying out of planes mainly between Colombia and Panama, along smuggling routes into the United States. When he then bought fifteen larger planes, including a Learjet and six helicopters, according to his son, a close friend of Pablo died while landing the plane, and the plane was destroyed. Pablo rebuilt the plane from the remaining scrap parts and then hung it on the gate to his farm at Hacienda Nápoles. In May 1976, Escobar and some of his men were arrested and found in possession of 39 pounds (18 kg) of white paste, attempting to return to Medellín with a heavy load from Ecuador. Initially, Pablo tried to bribe medellin judges, who were forming a lawsuit against him and failed. After months of legal controversy, he ordered the killing of two arrested officers, and the case was later dropped. Roberto Escobar describes in detail this as the point at which Pablo began his model of dealing with authorities through bribery or murder. [22] Roberto Escobar claimed that Pablo fell into drug trafficking simply because other contraband became too dangerous for traffic. Since there were no drug gangs then, and only a few drug lords, Pablo saw it as an mined territory he wanted to make his own. In Peru, Pablo will buy cocaine paste, which will then be refined in a laboratory in a two-story house in Medellín. On his first trip, Pablo bought a bland 30 pounds (14 kg) sticker to what was noted as the first step towards building his empire. At first, he smuggled cocaine in old plane tyres, and a pilot could return up to \$500,000 per flight, depending on the amount of smuggling. [23] Powder cocaine was produced, packaged and sold by Pablo Escobar and his collaborators, and eventually distributed to the U.S. drug market. Soon after, demand for cocaine increased dramatically in the United States, and Escobar organized more smuggling shipments, routes, and distribution networks in South Florida, California, Puerto Rico and other parts of the country. He and cartel co-founder Carlos Lehder worked together to develop a new delivery point in the Bahamas, an island known as Norman's Cay about 220 miles (350 km) southeast of the Florida coast. According to his brother, Escobar did not buy Norman's Cay; Instead, it's lehder's only venture. Escobar and Robert Vesco bought most of the land on the island, including a 1-kilometre (3,300 ft) runway, a harbour, a hotel, houses, boats and planes, and they built a cold shed to store cocaine. From 1978 to 1982, it was used as a central smuggling route for the Medellín Cartel. With the huge profits generated by this route, Escobar was soon able to buy 7.7 square miles (20 km2) of land in Antioquia for several million dollars, on which he Hacienda Nápoles. The luxury house of your grandfather contains a zoo, a lake, a sculpture garden, a private bullring, and another navigation for his family and the cartel. [24] At one point, it was estimated that 70 to 80 tons of cocaine were shipped from Colombia to the United States each month. In the mid-1980s, at the height of its power, the Medellín Cartel shipped as many as 11 tons per flight in jetliners to the United States (the largest load shipped by Escobar was 51,000 pounds (23,000 kg) mixed with fish sauce and shipped by boat, as confirmed by his brother in the book Escobar). Roberto Escobar also claimed that, in addition to using the aircraft, his brother also used two small submarines to transport huge payloads. [5] The drug network was founded in 1982 Escobar was elected as a reserve member of the House of Representatives of Colombia, as part of a small movement called Liberal Alternative. Earlier in the campaign, he was a candidate for the Free Innovation Movement, but had to leave it because of the strong opposition of Luis Carlos Galán, who had a presidential campaign supported by the Free Innovation Movement. [27] Escobar quickly gained worldwide fame when his drug network became famous; The Medellín Cartel controls a large portion of the drugs entering the United States (including Puerto Rico), Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Spain. Production was also changed, with coca from Bolivia and Peru replacing coca from Colombia, which began to be considered unso standard quality compared to coca from neighboring countries. As demand for cocaine grew, Escobar began working with Roberto Suárez Gómez, helping to continue the product to other countries in the Americas and Europe, as well as rumored to reach out to Asia. The Palace of Justice that besieged Escobar was held directly responsible by various media publications for the 1985 storm of the Colombian Supreme Court. It is thought that Escobar supported the 1985 attack by the Colombian Supreme Court by leftist guerrillas from the April 19 Movement, also known as M-19. The siege, a retaliation prompted by the Supreme Court studying the constitutionality of Colombia's extradition treaty with the United States, resulted in the murder of half the judges on the court. [28] The M-19 was paid to break into the Palace and burn all papers and records of Los Extraditables, a group of cocaine smugglers who were being threatened with extradition to the United States by the Colombian government. Escobar is listed as part of Los Extraditables. The hostages were also arrested for negotiating the release, thus helping to prevent the extradition of Los Extraditables to the United States for their crimes. [29] Escobar at the height of his power See also: Avianca Flight 203 and DAS Bombing During its peak of operations, the Medellín Cartel brought in more than \$70 million per day (about \$26 billion in a year). Smuggling 15 tons of cocaine a day, worth more than half a billion dollars, into the United States, the gang spent more than \$1,000 per week buying rubber bands to wrap stacks of cash, stored mostly in their warehouses. Ten percent (10%) Cash was written off each year because of damage, due to rats creeping in and nibbling on bills they could achieve. [20] When asked about the nature of the cocaine business, Escobar replied with [the business] simply: you bribe someone here, you bribe someone there, and you pay a friendly banker to help you bring the money back. [30] In 1989, Forbes magazine estimated Escobar to be one of the 227 billionaires in the world with a personal net worth of nearly \$3 billion[31] while his Medellín Cartel controlled 80% of the global cocaine market. [32] It is generally believed that Escobar was the main financier behind Medellín's Atlético Nacional, who won South America's most prestigious football tournament, the Copa Libertadores, in 1989. Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara (centre) and presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán (left) were both assassinated on Escobar's orders While considered enemies of the U.S. and Colombian governments, Escobar was a hero to many in Medellín, especially for the poor. He was a natural person in public relations, and he worked to create goodwill among the poor of Colombia. A lifelong sports fan, he is said to have built football pitches and multi-sport pitches, as well as sponsoring children's football teams. [20] Escobar was also responsible for the construction of houses and football pitches in western Colombia, which made him famous among the poor. [35] [27] He worked hard to nurture his Robin Hood image and regularly distributed money through housing projects and other civil activities, which made him popular among the locals of the towns he frequented. Some people from Medellín often help Escobar avoid police arrest by serving as a watchman, concealing information from authorities, or doing whatever else they can to protect him. At the height of his power, drug traffickers from Medellín and other regions were handed between 20% and 35% of their Colombian cocaine-related profits to Escobar, as he was a successful transporter of cocaine to the United States. [to quote] Colombian gangs continue to struggle to maintain supremacy leading to Colombia quickly becoming the world's murderous capital with 25,100 violent deaths in 1991 and 27,100 in 1992. [36] This increased murder rate was driven by Escobar giving money to his assassins as a reward for killing officers more than 600 of them died. [7] La Catedral Prison Details: details: Catedral After the assassination of Luis Carlos Galán, the authorities of César Gaviria took action against Escobar and drug cartels. Eventually, the government negotiated with Escobar and persuaded him to surrender and put an end to all criminal activity in exchange for a reduced sentence and preferential treatment during his imprisonment. Declaring an end to a series of previous acts of violence aimed at putting pressure on the authorities and public opinion, Escobar surrendered to colombian authorities in 1991. Before he surrendered, the extradition of Colombian citizens to the United States was banned under the newly ratified Colombian Constitution of 1991. The move is controversial, as it is suspected that Escobar and other drug lords influenced members of the Constitutional Council in passing the law. Escobar is imprisoned in his own luxury private prison, La Catedral, which features a football field, giant dollhouse, bar, jacuzzi and waterfall. Documents of Escobar's ongoing criminal activities while in prison began appearing in the media, prompting the government to try to get him to a more ordinary prison on July 22, 1992. Escobar's influence allowed him to explore the plan in advance and make a successful escape, spending the rest of his life evading the police. [38] Search Bloc and Los Pepes Main articles: Los Pepes and Search Bloc After Escobar's escape, U.S. Joint Special Operations Command (including members of DEVGRU (SEAL Team Six) and Delta Force) and Centra Spike joined the hunt for Escobar. They trained and consulted a Colombian police task force called Search Bloc, which was created to locate Escobar. Then, as the conflict between Escobar and the U.S. and Colombian governments dragged on, and as Escobar's enemy numbers increased, a vigilante group called Los Pepes (Los Perseguidos por Pablo Escobar, Who was pereseeed by Pablo Escobar) was formed. The group was funded by his former rivals and colleagues, including the Cali Cartel and the right-wing military semi-military led by Carlos Castaño, who would later fund the Peasant Self-Defense Forces of Córdoba and Urabá. Los Pepes carried out a bloody campaign, fueled by revenge, in which more than 300 of Escobar's relatives,[39] and his relatives were killed, and a large amount of medellin gang property was destroyed. Members of the Search Bloc, and colombian and U.S. intelligence agencies, in their efforts to find Escobar, either co-orded with Los Pepes or moonlighted as both Search Bloc and Los Pepes at the same time. This coordination is believed to have been conducted primarily through intelligence sharing to allow Los Pepes to take down Escobar and several of his remaining allies, but there are reports that some Members of the Personal Search bloc are directly involved in Los Angeles missions. Death squad. [35] One of the leaders of Los Pepes was Diego Murillo Bejarano (also known as Don Berna), a former medellin cartel partner who became a rival drug lord and eventually emerged as the leader of one of the most powerful factions in Colombian self-defense. Personal Life Family and Relationships In March 1976, Escobar, 26, married Maria Victoria Henao, 15. This relationship was prevented by the Henao family, who considered Escobar to be socially inferior; the couple fled. [21] They had two children: Juan Pablo (now Sebastián Marroquin) and Manuela. In 2007, journalist Virginia Vallejo published her memoir Amando a Pablo, odiando a Escobar (Loving Pablo, Hating Escobar), in which she described her romantic relationship with Escobar and her lover's relationship with several presidents, Caribbean dictators and senior politicians. [40] Her book inspired the film Loving Pablo (2017). [41] A drug distributor, Griselda Blanco is also said to have conducted a secret, but passionate, relationship with Escobar; several entries in her diary link him to the nicknames Coque de Mi Rey (My Coke King) and Polla Blanca (White Dick). [42] After becoming wealthy, Escobar created or purchased many safe houses and houses, with Hacienda Nápoles remarkably well known. The luxury home has a colonial house, a sculpture park, and a zoo complete with animals from different continents, including elephants, exotic birds, giraffes, and hippos. Escobar also planned to build a Greek-style stronghold nearby, and although construction of the stronghold was started, it was never completed. [43] Escobar also owns a home in the U.S. under his own name: a pink, pink riverside villa located at 5860 North Bay Road in Miami Beach, Florida. The four-bedroom property, built in 1948 on Biscayne Bay, was seized by the US federal government in the 1980s. The crumbling property was then owned by Christian de Berdouare, owner of fast food chain Chicken Kitchen, who bought it in 2014. De Berdouare will then hire a professional documentary crew and treasure hunter to search the building before and after the demolition, for anything related to Escobar or his cartel. They will find unusual holes in the floor and walls, as well as a safe that has been stolen from its hole in the marble floor before it can be properly inspected. [44] Escobar also owns a large Caribbean getaway on Isla Grande, the largest of the 27 coral cluster islands including Islas del Rosario, located about 22 miles (35 km) from Cartagena. The compound, now half destroyed and overtaken by vegetation and wildlife, featured a villa, apartment, courtyard, a large swimming pool, an airplane landing yard promotions, reinforce windows, tiled floors, and a large, large, built to the side of the villa. [45] Death members of Search Bloc celebrate on Escobar's body on December 2, 1993. His death ended a 16-month search effort, costing hundreds of millions of dollars. The tomb of Pablo Escobar and his family at Monte Sacro Cemetery, Itagüí Sixteen months after escaping From La Catedral, Pablo Escobar died in a shooting on 2 December 1993, amid another attempt by him to evade the Search Bloc. [46] A Colombian electronic monitoring team, led by Rear General Hugo Martínez,[47] used radio tri-party technology to monitor the transmission of his radiotelephone and found him hiding in Los Olivos, a middle-class barrio in Medellín. As authorities approached, a gunfight with Escobar and his bodyguard, Álvaro de Jesús Aguado (alias El Limón), occurred afterwards. Two fugitives tried to escape by running through the roofs of adjacent houses to a back street, but both were shot dead by Colombian national police. [9] Escobar was shot in the leg and toe, and a fatal shot penetrated his ear. It has never been proven who actually fired the last shot in his ear, or determined whether this shot was carried out during the gunfight or as part of a possible assault, with much speculation remaining regarding the subject. Some of Escobar's relatives believe he committed suicide. [48] His brothers, Roberto Escobar and Fernando Sánchez Arellano, believed he had shot himself in the ear. In a statement regarding the subject, the duo said that Pablo committed suicide, he was not killed. Throughout the years they pursued him, he would tell me every day that if he was really cornered without a way out, he would "shoot himself in the ear". [49] [necessary page] The aftermath of his death Shortly after Escobar's death and the next fragmentation of the Medellín Cartel, the cocaine market was dominated by rival Cali Cartel until the mid-1990s when its leaders were killed or captured by the Colombian government. Photo Robin Hood that Escobar nurtured maintained a lasting influence in Medellín. Many there, especially many poor people of the city that Escobar helped while he was alive, mourned his death, and more than 25,000 people attended his funeral. Some of them considered him a saint and prayed with him for receiving divine help. [50] Testimony by Virginia Vallejo See also: Virginia Vallejo, Alberto Santofimio, Alfonso López Michelsen, Ernesto Samper and Álvaro Uribe On July 4, 2006, Virginia Vallejo, a television presenter associated with Escobar from 1983 to 1987, provided the testimony of Attorney General Mario Iguarán in the trial against former Senator Alberto Santofimio , who is accused of conspiracy in the 1989 assassination attempt. Iguarán admitted that, although Vallejo contacted his office on July 4, 7, decided to end the trial on July 9, weeks before the potential end date. This action is considered too late. [52] On 18 July 2006, Vallejo was brought to the United States on a special Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) flight, for safety and security reasons due to her cooperation in high-level criminal cases. [54] On July 24, a video in which Vallejo accused Santofimio of inciting Escobar to remove presidential candidate Galán was broadcast by Colombian broadcaster RCN. The video was viewed by 14 million people, and was the instrument for Galán's assassination. On 31 August 2011, Santofimio was sentenced to 24 years in prison for his role in the crime. [56] In the siege of the Palace of Justice Among Escobar's biographers, only Vallejo gave a detailed explanation of his role in the 1985 siege of the Palace of Justice. The journalist stated that Escobar had funded the campaign, which was committed by the M-19; but she blamed the military for the killing of more than 100 people, including 11 Supreme Court judges, M-19 members and employees of the diner. Her remarks prompted the reopening of the case in 2008; Vallejo was asked to testify, and many of the facts she described in her book and testimony were confirmed by colombia's Truth Commission. [58] These events led to further investigation of the siege that led to the conviction of a former senior colonel and a former general, who was later sentenced to 30 and 35 years in prison, respectively, for the forced disappearance of those detained after the siege. [60] Vallejo would later testify in Galán's assassination. [61] In her book, Amando a Escobar, odiando a Escobar (Loving Pablo, Hating Escobar), she accused several politicians, including Colombian presidents Alfonso López Michelsen, Samper and Álvaro Uribe of links to drug gangs. [62] Due to threats, and her cooperation in these cases, on June 3, 2010, the United States granted political asylum to Colombian journalists. Relatives of Escobar's widow (Maria Henao, now Maria Isabel Santos Caballero), son (Juan Pablo, now Juan Sebastián Marroquin Santos) and daughter (Manuela) fled Colombia in 1995 after not finding a country that would grant them asylum. [63] Despite Escobar's honesty and continuity, Maria supported her husband, although she urged him to eliminate violence. Members of the Cali Cartel even played back recordings of her conversations with Pablo so that their wives demonstrated how a woman should behave. [64] This attitude proved to be the reason the gang did not kill her and her children after Pablo's death, although the group demanded (and received) millions of dollars in compensation for Escobar's fight against them. Henao even successfully negotiated his son's life by personal he will not seek revenge on the cartel or engage in drug trafficking. [65] After first escaping to Mozambique, then to Brazil, the family settled in Argentina. [66] Living under her assumed name, Henao became a successful real estate entrepreneur until one of her business partners discovered her true identity, and Henao fled with her income. Local media were alerted, and after being exposed as Escobar's widow, Henao was detained for eighteen months while her finance was investigated. Eventually, authorities were unable to link her money to illegal activity, and she was released. [67] According to her son, Henao loved Escobar because of his naughty smile [and] the way he looked at [her]. [He] was affectionate and sweet. A wonderful lover. I have loved his desire to help people and his compassion for their difficulties. We [would] drive to places where he dreamed of building schools for the poor. From the beginning, he was always a gentleman. [68] Maria Victoria Henao de Escobar, with her new identity as María Isabel Santos Caballero, continued to live in Buenos Aires with her son and daughter. [69] On 5 June 2018, Argentine federal judge Nestor Barral charged her and her son, Sebastián Marroquin Santos, with money laundering with two Colombian drug traffickers. [72] The judge ordered the property to be confiscated for about \$1 million each. [73] The documentary Sins of My Father (2009) by Argentine filmmaker Nicolas Entel documented Marroquin's efforts to seek forgiveness, on behalf of his father, from the sons of Rodrigo Lara, the Colombian justice minister assassinated in 1984, as well as from the sons of Luis Carlos Galán , the assassinated presidential candidate in 1989. The film premiered at the 2010 Sundance Film Festival and premiered in the United States on HBO in October 2010. [74] In 2014, Marroquin published Pablo Escobar, My Father under his birth name. The book provides a direct insight into the details of his father's life and describes the fundamentally disintegrating effects of his death upon the family. Marroquin aims to publish the book in the hope of addressing any inefficiencies related to his father's excursions in the 1990s. [75] Escobar's sister, Luz Maria Escobar, also made several gestures in an attempt to correct the drug lord's crimes. These included making public statements in the press, leaving letters on the graves of the victims and on the 20th anniversary of his death holding a public memorial for his victims. [76] Escobar's body was exhumed on 28 October 2006 at the request of some of his relatives to take DNA samples to confirm the alleged paternity of an out-of-wed animal child and remove any suspicions about the of the body that had been buried next to his parents for 12 years. [77] A video of the excavation was broadcast by RCN, angering Marroquin, who accused his uncle, himself, Escobar, and his cousin, Nicolas Escobar, were merchants of death by allowing the video to be broadcast. [78] Hacienda Nápoles After the death of Escobar, the farm, zoo and stronghold at Hacienda Nápoles was given to low-income families by the government under a law called Extinción de Dominio (Extinct Domain). The hotel has been transformed into an entertainment park surrounded by four luxury hotels overlooking the zoo. [43] In 2014, Roberto Escobar founded Escobar Inc. with Olof K. Gustafsson and registered as a Successor to his brother Pablo Escobar in California, USA. [79] Main Hippo: Pablo Escobar's hippo keeps four hippos in a private menagerie at Hacienda Nápoles. They were deemed too difficult to grasp and move after Escobar's death, and thus left on unwanted property. By 2007, the animals had increased by 16 and had taken to roaming the area for food in the nearby Magdalena River. [81] In 2009, two adults and a calf escaped from the herd and after attacking humans and killing cattle, one of the adults (Known as Pepe) was killed by hunters under the permission of the local authorities. [82] As of early 2014, 40 hippos were reported to exist in Puerto Triunfo, Antioquia, from four that originally belonged to Escobar. [83] Without management, the size of the population is likely to double over the next decade. [84] The National Geographic produced a documentary about them titled Cocaine Hippos. [85] A report published in a Yale student journal noted that local environmentalists are campaigning to protect the animals, although there are no clear plans for what will happen to them. [86] In 2018, National Geographic published another article about hippos finding disagreement among environmentalists about whether they had a positive or negative impact, but conservationists and locals – especially those in the tourism industry – largely supported their continued presence. Demolition of the apartment On February 22, 2019, at 11:53 a.m. local time, the Medellín government demolished the six-story Edificio Mónaco apartment complex in the El Poblado

neighborhood, where, according to retired Colombian general Rosso José Serrano, Escobar planned some of his most blatant attacks. The building was originally built for Escobar's wife but was gutted by a Cali Cartel car bomb in 1988 and has remained vacant ever since, becoming an attraction for foreign tourists seeking Escobar's physical heritage. Mayor Federico Gutierrez pushed to level the building and erect in its place a park honoring thousands of cartel victims, including four presidential candidates and about 500 police officers. Colombian President Ivan Duque said the demolition meant history would not be written about the capital by recognizing the victims, it is hoped that the destruction will that the city has grown significantly and has more to offer than the legacy left by the gangs. [88] In popular culture, Fernando Botero's work describing the death of Escobar Escobar has become the subject of several books, including: Escobar (2010), by Roberto Escobar, written by his brother showing how infamous he became and eventually died. Escobar Gaviria, Roberto (2016). My brother Pablo Escobar. Escobar, Inc. ISBN 978-0692706374. Kings of Cocaine (1989), by Guy Gugliotta, recounts the history and operation of the Medellín Cartel, and Escobar's role within it. [90] Killing Pablo: The Hunt for the World's Greatest Outlaw (2001), by Mark Bowden,[91][92] tells the story of how Escobar was killed and his gang destroyed by U.S. special forces and intelligence, the Colombian army, and Los Pepes. [93] Pablo Escobar: My Father (2016), by Juan Pablo Escobar, translated by Andrea Rosenberg. [94] Pablo Escobar: Beyond Narcos (2016), by Shaun Attwood, tells the story of pablo and medellin cartel in the context of the failed war on drugs; ISBN 978-1537296302 American Made: Who Killed Barry Seal? Pablo Escobar or George H.W. Bush (2016), by Shaun Attwood, tells pablo's story as a suspect in the murder of CIA pilot Barry Seal; ISBN 978-1537637198 Loving Pablo, Hating Escobar (2017) by Virginia Vallejo, was originally published by Penguin Random House in Spanish in 2007, and later translated into 16 languages. The two main films about Escobar, Escobar (2009) and Killing Pablo (2011), were announced in 2007. [95] Details of them, and additional films about Escobar, are listed below. Blow, a 2001 American biography film based on George Jung, a member of the Medellín Cartel; Escobar is performed by Cliff Curtis. Pablo Escobar: The King of Coke (2007) is a National Geographic television documentary, which has archive footage and commentary from stakeholders. [97] Escobar (2009) was delayed due to producer Oliver Stone's involvement in the george w. bush w. (2008) biography. As of 2008, Escobar's release date has not been confirmed. [when?]. [98] Speaking about the film, Stone said: This is a great project about a fascinating man who took over the system. I think I have to thank Scarface, and maybe even Ari Gold. [99] Killing Pablo (2011), which is said to be in development for many years, was directed by Joe Carnahan. It is based on Mark Bowden's 2001 book of the same name, hereby based on the Philadelphia Inquirer's 31-part series on the subject. [93] The cast reportedly includes Christian Bale as Major Steve Jacoby and Venezuelan actor Édgar Ramírez as Escobar. [101] In December 2008, Bob Yari, the producer of Killing Pablo, filed for bankruptcy. [102] Escobar: Paradise Lost: a horror film in which an innocent Canadian surfer loves a girl who turns out to be Escobar's granddaughter. Loving Pablo: A one The Spanish film is based on Virginia Vallejo's book Loving Pablo, Hating Escobar as Javier Bardem as Escobar, and Penélope Cruz as Virginia Vallejo. [103] American Made, a 2017 American biography film based on Barry Seal; Escobar is performed by Mauricio Mejía. In 2005, the Crime Documentary Series Court TV (now TruTV) Mugshots released an episode on Escobar titled Pablo Escobar - Hunting The Druglord. [105] In the 2007 HBO television series Entourage, actor Vincent Chase (played by Adrian Grenier) was cast as Escobar in a fictional film called Medellín. [106] One of ESPN's 30 films, The Two Escobars (2010), directed by Jeff and Michael Zimbalist, looks back at Colombia's 1994 World Cup and the relationship between sports and the country's criminal gangs – notably the Medellín drug gang run by Escobar. Another Escobar in the film's title refers to former Colombian defender Andrés Escobar (not related to Pablo), who was shot dead a month after conceding a separate goal that contributed to colombia's elimination from the 1994 World Cup. Caracol TV produced a television series, Pablo Escobar: El Patrón del Mal (Pablo Escobar, The Boss Of Evil), which began airing on May 28, 2012, starring Andrés Parra as Pablo Escobar. It is based on Alonso Salazar's book La parábola de Pablo. [108] An original Netflix drama depicting the story of Escobar, titled Narcos, was released on August 28, 2015, starring Brazilian actor Wagner Moura as Pablo. [109] The second season premiered on the streaming service on September 2, 2016. [110] National Geographic in 2016 aired a series of Facing biographies that included an episode with Escobar. On January 24, 2018, Netflix released a 68-minute documentary Countdown to Death: Pablo Escobar directed by Santiago Díaz and Pablo Martín Farina. [113] American rapper E-40's 2013 song Pablo acts as a song praising Pablo Escobar's legacy. [114] Reference note ^ 10 facts show the absurdity of Pablo Escobar's wealth. Business Insider. Retrieved July 28, 2018. ^ Here's How Rich Pablo Escobar Would Be If He Was Alive Today. UNILAD. September 13, 2016. Archived from the original on July 29, 2018. Retrieved July 28, 2018. ^ 10 facts that show the absurdity of Pablo Escobar's wealth. businessinsider.com. February 2016. ^ a 5 Page 469, Pablo Escobar, My Father. Escobar, Juan Pablo. Nhã báo St. Martin, New York. 2014. ^ a 5 Pablo Escobar Gaviria - English Biography - Articles and Notes. ColombiaLink.com. Archived from the original on November 8, 2006. Retrieved March 16, 2011. ^ Pablo Emilio Escobar 1993 \$9 Billion - Criminal Business - 5 'Success' stories. Msn. January 17, 2011. Archived from the original on July 14, 2011. Retrieved March 16, 2011. 1 Karl Penhaul (May 9, 2003). Drugs Killer searches Colombian office. 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