FOR Release 2007/03/1 MEMORANDUM OF CALL	9 : ÇIA-RDP84E	300274R0002
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OF (Organization)		
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drug enforcement. A Report to the Congress of the United

States by the Comptroller General dated 25 October 1979 emphasizes the position of the White House Office of Drug Abuse

Policy that DEA will play the principal role in drug enforcement matters. For this reason, CIA has never been charged with the responsibility to coordinate the efforts of other agencies to collect drug related information within the US narcotics intelligence community. This is also true because DEA has law enforcement functions, and CIA does not.

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- 3. Since 1969, CIA has supported federal drug control programs and activities by collecting, processing, analyzing, and publishing reports on international narcotics production and trafficking. The principal customers for this information are the White House, State Department and interested federal law enforcement agencies. CIA information contributes to the formulation of narcotics control policy and the allocation of narcotics control resources.
- 4. Several internal components support CIA's narcotics mission. The Operations Directorate collects strategic narcotics intelligence on the intentions and capabilities of foreign governments to control the production and movement of illicit narcotics; bribery and corruption of officials; sources of supply; methods and routes for transporting drugs; and international financial transactions involving illicit narcotics money. NFAC coordinates the production of finished intelligence, analyzing the political and socio-economic dimension of international narcotics production and activities. NFAC uses a multidisciplinary approach to estimate the size of illicit narcotics-yielding crops.
- 5. CIA has good working relationships with US agencies involved in the anti-narcotics program, including the FBI, NSA, Treasury, Customs, DEA, and the US military. Our dealings with DEA are conducted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding

of 28 August 1978, signed by the DCI and the Administrator of DEA. Information is exchanged overseas on a close and informal basis between DEA and CIA. DEA use of narcotics sources is coordinated with CIA in advance of their use. CIA provides to DEA overseas various forms of technical support

aware that CIA's collection efforts are directed to obtaining strategic narcotics intelligence while DEA works closely with foreign police services to immobilize traffickers and interdict shipments of narcotics, contraband, and illicit funds. The relationship between CIA and DEA overseas can be characterized as effective and complementary. At the Washington level, the relationship is conducted on a daily basis in an equally effective and candid atmosphere.

6. In the course of collecting against its strategic objectives CIA has acquired some information on organized criminal groups operating in foreign countries. These groups may play a significant role in dominating narcotics-related financial and distribution networks. We have in mind the so-called "Santa Cruz Mafia" in Bolivia, the Shan United Army in the Golden Triangle, and—to a lesser extent—the Sicilian Mafia in Italy. Information of a tactical nature concerning these groups is coordinated overseas with DEA offices and strategic information is reported via CIA channels for review and analysis by NFAC. In turn, NFAC incorporates all source

intelligence, including available information on organized criminal groups, in the production of finished intelligence.

7. Finally, the Agency continues to consider the international narcotics problems among its priority objectives; however, the narcotics priority must be blended into other, constantly shifting, higher priority national security responsibilities.