TOP SECRET

into these various timeframes. When you talk about, was there ever a discussion of assassination, you know, when people were coming out and being interviewed, yes, some Cuban refugee would say, by God, I would like to go back and shoot, you know, X, Y or Z. It might have been some commandante in his particular area; it could have been Fidel Castro. This was just part of the fabric of the times.

Mr. Baron. Can we turn now to the structure of the JMWAVE Station and explain that a bit? How large was the Station? What was the command structure within the Station?

Mr. Halley. The Station started expanding in whatever timeframe it was, somewhere after the survey was completed. It must have started expanding sometime in March of 1962. You know, by the time that it was at its peak, which was probably somewhere just before the Cuban Missile Crisis, July, August of 1962, it was either the largest or the second largest -- my recollection was that it was the second largest station in existence at that time. I would not want to be pinned down on a particular number of people on any particular day.

Mr. Baron. Could you give some idea as to the number of employees at the Station during its peak?

Mr. Halley. I would say somewhere in the neighbordhood of, you know the somewhere in the neighbordhood of, you know, again, this means staff and contract employees.

Mr. Baron. What do you cover with the term contract

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

employees?

Mr. Halley. These would be, for instance, maritime case officers. We hired people who had specialized skills, that is, that they could manage a series of vessels for us, but they were not longterm staff employees. These would be people who would be used, if you will, in a management organization, basic implementation of the program.

Mr. Baron. Did you have other agents or operatives among the Cuban community or outside the Cuban community that were affiliated with the Station although not employed by it directly?

Mr. Halley. I think we are going to have to define some terms.

Mr. Baron. What I am trying to do now is simply get a picture of the scope of the Station's strength and im its activities, how many people the Station had to call upon for its activities.

Mr. Halley. Well, let me try to give you an answer, because I think we are going to get into a semantic problem here.

When I talk about the Station, as such, I would say that is roughly in the neighborhood of the bracked people, and that as those people who would be involved in the management effort, the direction effort, the financial logistics, cover procedures, security, that kind of thing. All right? Flowing out from that were people whom we would call agents, that is,

TOP SECRET

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NW 50955 Doc1d:32423434 Page

TOP SECRET

put them into rubber rafts, where they would paddle in or use a silent outboard motor if the surf was high.

Mr. Baron. The people involved in manning those crafts would not necessarily be employees of the Station directly?

They might be agents, even non-paid agents?

Mr. Halley. No, they were not paid. For instance, they might work for a particular cover company. In other words, I am only using this as an example. Let us say we had the ABC Shipping Company. That shipping company was a subsidiary of the Station, if you will, and the ABC Shipping Company ran maybe one LCI and maybe two or three smaller boats which it could deck load and that company might have fifty or seventy-five employees, as an example, all Cubans, maybe some of them was Nicaraguans or Costa Ricans as most of these vessels -- I would have to go and look at each vessel.

Does that give you a feel for the size of the problem?

Mr. Baron. How many such companies would have been in
existence at that time, companies operating as CIA proprietaries
or companies in cover and supplying the JMWAVE Station with
personnel or with equipment?

Mr. Halley. We are talking about all of these companies, they probably went up into the hundreds. I distinguish between companies that were set up simply to provide cover as opposed to companies that were proprietaries. You know, these terms mean different things to me. The nature of the Agency's

TOP SECRET

Thoma (Area 202) 544-6000

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NW 50955 Doc1d:32423434 Page 4

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TOP SECRET

So they had agents in Cuba that were reporting foreign intelligence to them so they had collection assets that were reporting to them along the same lines that we did. They did work at a downstream point when FitzGerald came in with a couple of groups — in other words, they had contact with Artime. I had no contact with the Artime group as a general rule. They also had contact with Manolo Ray which I did not have contact with. So they were working with these kinds of larger exile groups.

The Task Force also specialized in much more economic activity than I did. That is a question of looking at such things as the local bus exports from to Cuba. 13,13

Mr. Baron. In terms of paramilitary operations, if an assassination operation had been run by Task Force W, would you have assumed as Chief of Station in Miami you would have been aware of such an operation?

Mr. Halley. No, I do not assume that.

Mr. Baron. Would it not have been sound managerial practice to let you know that there was an operation that might have been run through Florida into Cuba?

Mr. Halley. No.

You know, the Agency is a highly compartmented mechanism.

You know, let us dispel one thing very promptly here. If you are asking me was I aware of all these contacts, you know, with the Mafia -- and I think I can tell you frankly at that time I

TOP SECRET

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