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100-337177-43, pages 2 and 3.

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LA 100-22949

B7D

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] checked with negative results concerning HAYDEN'S activities
in the Communist movement in Hollywood.

- P E N D I N G -

LA 100-22949

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, will continue to investigate HAYDEN'S activities in the Communist movement in Hollywood.

One copy of this report is being designated for the San Francisco Field Division for information purposes due to the subject's past activities in the case entitled "COMRAP", San Francisco origin.

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100-337177-43, page 6.

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SAC, Los Angeles

January 24, 1947

Director, FBI

STERLING HAYDEN, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

For your further information and for the completion of your file in the above-captioned case, there is attached a photostatic copy of an article which appeared in the Sunday, October 6, 1946, issue of PM, Volume 8, Number 91, concerning Hayden.

cc - New York

Enclosure

B7C & I.R. 5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EX-11

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31 JAN 30 1947

EX-11

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 24 1947 P.M.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

63 FEB 24 1947

Player in politics

By Mary Morris

In 1940, a very blond and terribly-hand-some young sailor man, who'd never acted in so much as a school play, was lured to Hollywood to appear opposite Madeleine Carroll in a couple of technical movies on the promise that acting would bring him the money to buy a boat.

Standing six feet four (taller than Cooper, McCrea and MacMurray) and naturally virile, Sterling Hayden looked fine on film and even passed for an actor. With two pictures completed, *Virginia* and *Bahama Passage*, and the fans crying for more, Hayden turned his back on it all. Acting wasn't his game, he said, and besides he wanted to do something about the war. This was the Fall of 1941, before Pearl Harbor.

Hollywood, which knows how heady success can be and how seldom it comes so easily, was surprised to find that Hayden really meant to chuck it. They followed his adventures with awe: his hauling of explosives through sub-infested waters; the West Indies aboard his own schooner; his marriage to Madeleine Carroll; his enlistment in the Marines; his application to change his name so his buddies wouldn't recognize him as an ex-movie star; his cloak-and-dagger activities in Europe with the Office of Strategic Services.

A few months ago, upon his discharge, Hayden turned up in Reno where he secured a divorce from Miss Carroll. Then he came back to Hollywood, a consider-

me very nicely, but for the fellas with families and not enough dough, this housing shortage is an outrage.

People here were surprised that he'd come back to Hollywood, I said.

"Yes," he answered, "I left rather more abruptly than I would now, told the studio to go to hell. I was an impetuous damn fool."

"Now I'm interested in becoming an actor, and I think if I learn the craft I'll get more satisfaction. Also, I've developed considerable interest in what's going on in the world. Of course, it's difficult living here in Hollywood, with all the money, to associate yourself with regular people all over the world who're being kicked around, struggling just to live. But I've seen a lot of that during the war."

Grew up during the war

As we went up on deck, he continued, "People in this industry don't read enough, or read the right things. Any evening in a group of people brings up Yugoslavia; eight or nine out of 10 condemn the Partisans and Tito. Give them some facts, their arguments disappear into thin air. You have an interesting evening on your hands."

Even though Hollywood is a sheltered community, he'd returned there, he said, because it is a good spot from which to do something about keeping the peace and making a better democratic world. "There's so much public curiosity over what a so-called picture personality

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ENCLOSURE

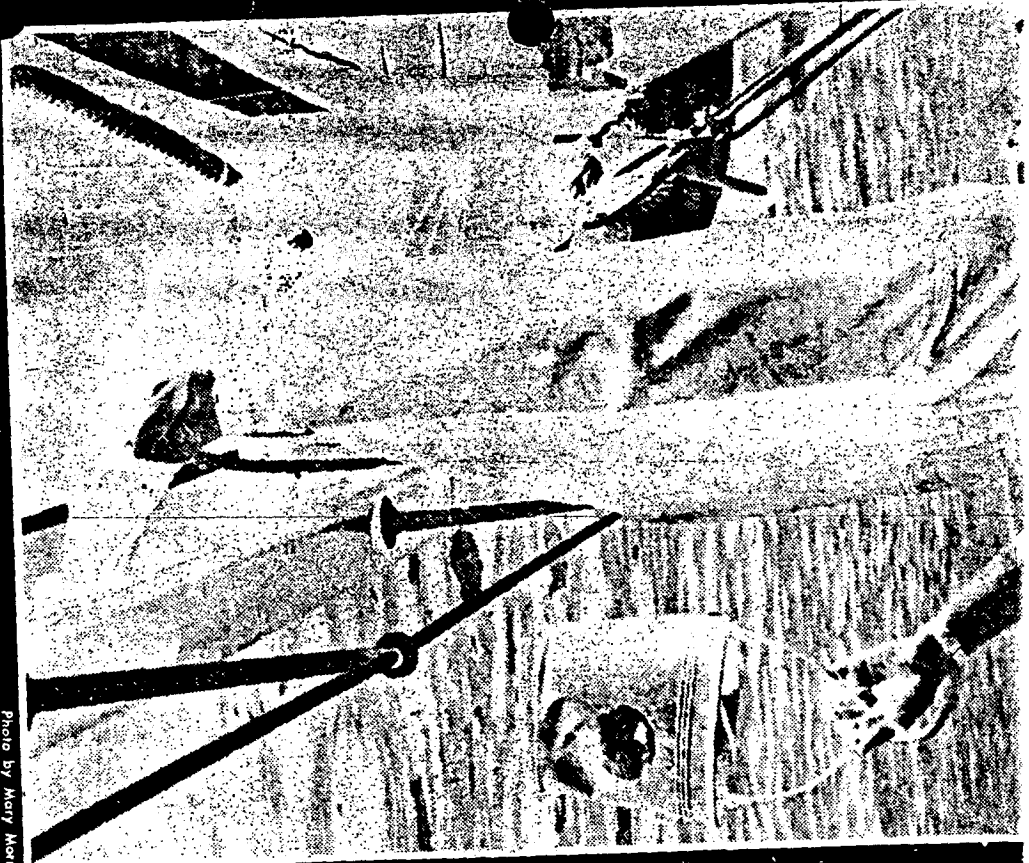


Photo by Mary Mearns

Sterling Hayden returned to the movies to do something about what's wrong with the world

for and was elected to the board of directors of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Curious as to the cause of such a complete about-face, I decided to try to see Sterling Hayden.

Lives on his boat

The Paramount press agent told me Hayden wasn't working yet. His first picture, which is about the early pilots who flew the mail, was still being scripted. Hayden was living on his boat down in Santa Monica Harbor, coming to the studio only a few times a week.

Santa Monica Harbor is headquarters for a few commercial fishermen and a great many amateur week-end boatmen. The craft lying in the harbor were a notable assortment the day I visited. Hayden on the *Quest*, the only good-looking boat in the crowd, she was also the biggest, 63 feet.

When the water taxi (a dime a trip to any boat in the harbor) pulled alongside the *Quest*, Hayden was on deck waiting. He was dressed in faded dungarees and a shirt that matched the sky, a great figure of a man, a fine sight in the sunlight, his pale yellow hair against the blue sky.

When I had been pulled aboard, he invited me below. He was getting his chores done late because he'd taken a group of friends sailing the day before; some had stayed the night, gotten up late and only just left.

I stretched out on one of the bunks in the main cabin and drank a very good cup of coffee while Hayden cleared the table of breakfast dishes and swept the carpet with a broom. The boat, which has no auxiliary motor, is worth about \$23,000. He bought her a few months ago, made her his home when he was unable to find an apartment. "Combed the town, then Hedda Hopper said she'd find me a place. But all she could turn up was a house for \$550 a month," he made a face. "That was without the servants and gardener." He gestured to indicate the boat. "She does

if only I were in a position . . .

Like what?

"Yugoslav war relief, and there's a little matter of a state FEPC coming up on the ballot November 5th, but I figure I'd better hold off until I've got a picture or two under my belt." We were sitting now on the blue canvas cushions along the seats of the cockpit on deck. Seagulls and pelicans swooped around us and a girl paddled by on a surfboard. It was a clear day, and the mountains behind us were magnificent. "You know," Sterling continued, the way I look at it, I grew up during the war, came face to face with reality, realized the fight most people have to live. To me, going to sea had always been a lark; I had no responsibilities. It never occurred to me that the 20 guys in the crew had families to support and were probably half starving on their pay."

Everything comes easy

Had there been no struggles in his life? Had everything come easy?

"Always," he said, "like my getting into pictures."

An Associated Press man, Tom Horgan, assigned to cover all the sailing activities and fisherman's races around Boston, started Sterling to Hollywood by writing some pieces about the handsome sailor who "ought to be in movies." After that, every time Sterling put his foot on deck, somebody would yell across the water, "Yoo, hoo handsome, ya ought to be in the movies!" Horgan thought so much of his idea he sent some snapshots to producer-director Howards Hawks. Hawks showed them to director E. H. Griffith who was then searching for a man to play the second mule lead (a fat part) in *Virginia*, starring Madeline Carroll and Fred MacMurray. Griffith came to New York, saw Hayden, liked what he saw and persuaded Paramount to sign him.

Sterling accepted the offer because of his love for boats. He first sailed when he was quite small

...summered at the picturesque Maine seacoast town of Boothbay Harbor. He was born in Montclair, N. J., but, when he was eight, his father, advertising manager of the New York Journal, died, and Sterling's mother moved to Gloucester, Mass.

Sterling then attended a series of private boarding schools, the kind with 24 students and 28 automobiles, went in heavily for sports but was never happy. At 15, when his mother ran out of money, he quit school and got his first job as a workway on a voyage of the schooner Martin from New London, Conn., to Malibu, Cal.; salary, 25 cents a week. He returned home by freight train.

His next job about was on the Grand Banks with a Gloucester fishing crew. After two years of that, he bought himself a ship, the Yarrant for \$150 and took a skipper's certificate out of Gloucester. Later, he worked a freeman about the steamship Florida, plying between Miami and Havana. Eventually he got his masters papers.

In 1939, he found himself "captain and part owner" of the fine 160-foot schooner Adelapara, built before World War I as the Meteor III, for Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. Sterling's idea was to start a passenger service between Hawaii and Tahiti. On the way up from Panama to Boston for outfitting, the Adelapara smashed up in a gale off Cape Hatteras. There was no insurance, as it was "too bloody expensive." I asked Sterling how he'd been able to buy even a half interest in such an expensive ship. "My partner put up the money," he said. "I put up the sailing."

It was the dream of again "owning a proper ship" that made Sterling accept the Hollywood offer. "It looked like quick and easy money, and the kind you earn going to sea. You see, I'd be away a year, a year and all at a time. When I'd come back, I'd get a bank. I wanted a ship, they'd just laugh, wouldn't give me a mortgage." So he went to Hollywood for the money. He found he hated having his picture taken, felt inadequate because he

didn't know his job and was in the office in general. With Madeline Carroll, who also was dissatisfied with life in Hollywood, he shared his unhappiness. They were a pair of rebels against the town. His love for Madeline and his longing to own a boat kept him here, but he had that independent look in his eye. The book worried Frank Freeman, head of Paramount, so much that he called Sterling into his office and asked what he could do to make him happier.

Sterling's reply was automatic, "I want a ship, something to work on." "Okay," said Freeman, "go pick one out, we'll foot the bill; you pay us back gradually."

Sterling chose a 160-foot schooner, but by the time he could get possession of her "the desire to leave outweighed everything else."

"It was a damned funny period, damned funny period to be sitting around here, I thought," Sterling said. He had no particular ideological reasons for wanting to fight, but he sort of felt it was a male duty. Quite suddenly he "told the studio to go to hell" and caught a train to New York. They were telling everybody they could do the maximum good by staying around to make pictures. It was the time of the London blitz. Hayden signed up with the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information (forerunner of both the Office of War Information and the OSS) to go to Scotland for three months' training by the British Army in commando tactics and parachuting.

Hauling explosives

On his return to the U. S. A., he was supposed to teach the cloak-and-dagger stuff in a school to be set up here by the Co-ordinator's office.

What he did instead was to arrange to buy out Paramount's interest in his schooner. He hired a crew of 10 West Indians, traveled to Hollywood with them on a Greyhound bus, sailed the schooner back through the Panama Canal and started hauling War Shipping Administration cargo, including explosives, to the

something useful," he said. "Steamers weren't supposed to haul explosives. Got \$125 a ton, 10 times the peacetime freight rate."

Hadn't he and Madeline been married, with an air of great mystery and romance, on some tropical island during one of those trips?

He smiled. "They'd tried to keep it a secret, he said. The ceremony had taken place in February, 1942, a month before he started hauling freight. They were married in New Hampshire because they'd found a way of doing it secretly there."

Six months after this happened, Sterling enlisted in the Marines.

"Most of us weren't prepared intellectually for this war. Individually, we went to war for such personal reasons, such as how I'd look as a paratrooper. I, for example, thought what I'd been doing in Hollywood was a hell of a stigma so I picked the toughest thing that showed up, the Marines. The discipline, as everyone knows, is (unprintable words). Eventually you are forced to accept it and you become proud of how hard it is. I can remember even pressing my shoe laces on one occasion. Silly, isn't it? But our sergeant got an idea, so 75 men lined up to use the iron."

He smiled. "Know how a Marine gets the sharp crease in his pants? Turns em inside out before pressing and rubs soap down the fold. Keeps his knees clean too."

In September, 1943, Sterling was at last on his way overseas to Cairo, having been graduated from officer candidates school.

He was sent to Bari, Italy, where Maj. Louis Hunt of the U. S. Army (he wrote *Cave for Tito*) had just begun to organize Allied aid to Yugoslavia.

Under the supervision of an Army captain, Sterling was put in charge of the part at Monopoli, from which all the shipping to Yugoslavia was run. The fleet consisted of 25 or 30 Yugoslav fishing boats whose mission it was to get munitions through the German defenses. "This

thing said, "We had a wonderful relationship, or liaison to use the military term. We were four American officers, two Army, one Navy, one Marine, about 12 Yugoslav officers and 400 men. We worked from three or four in the morning till 10 at night, inspired by those Partisans. You couldn't but admire the way they went at things. They didn't behave as the usual troops do; they worked like crazy. Being members of the Yugoslav merchant marine, they spoke English, were very politically conscious and talked a great deal about what they were up against."

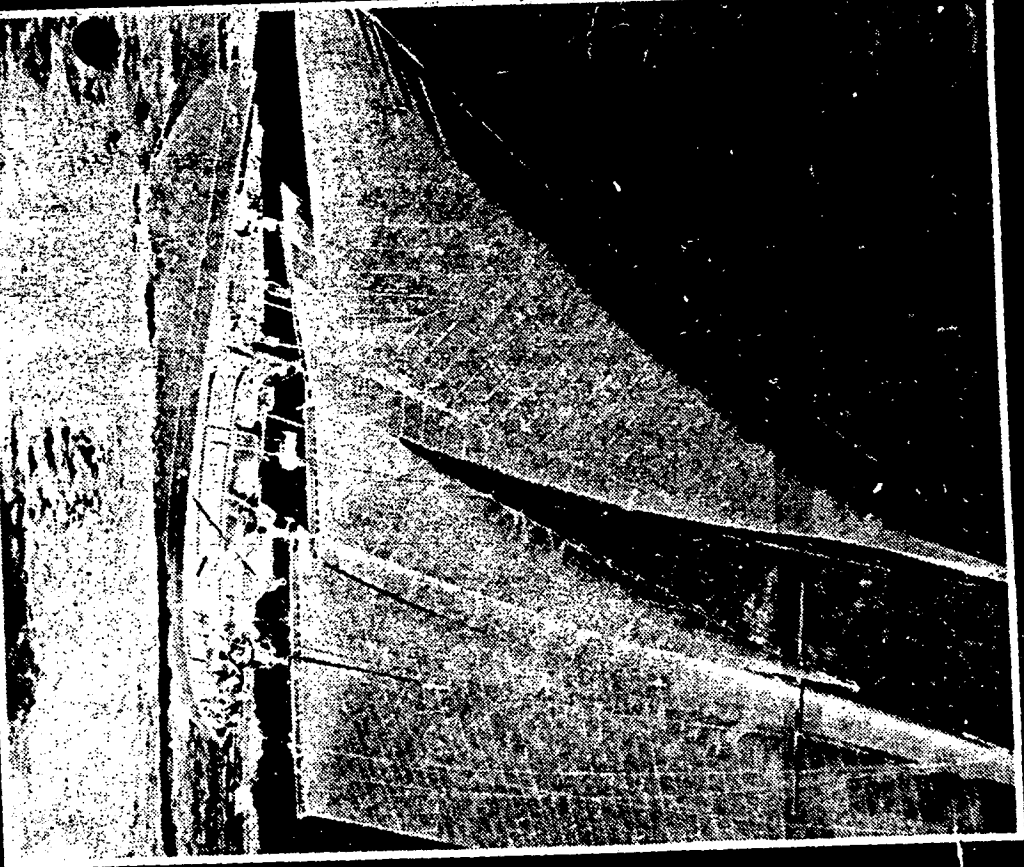
Political awakening

This was the start of Sterling's political awakening. As an example of the things he saw that set him to thinking, he told how the Partisans, jacking the proper boats, insisted on going off on patrols against German E boats in fishing craft on which they'd mounted 20mm anti-tank guns. For protection, they built up the sides of the boats with two layers of planks with rocks between them.

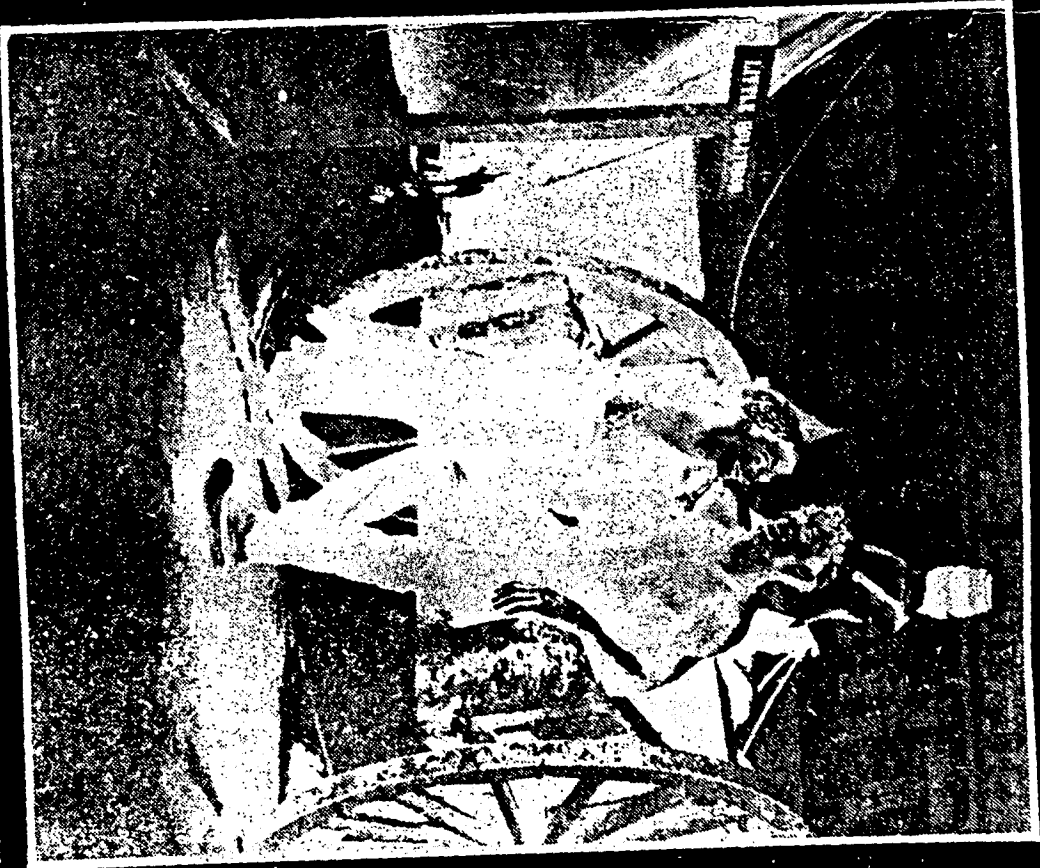
I asked what had happened to his marriage. He said he'd seen Madeline in France, where she'd worked for the Red Cross, several times toward the end of the war and after. The breaking up had come about "gradually." Prime factor was Madeline's decision that she wanted to live in Europe while he felt he must live here. (It has been reported since that she has married a Frenchman who had been an officer in the resistance movement.) Proof that Sterling carries no torch is to be found in his current heavy wooing of Ida Lupino, who is also progressive in outlook and very fond of boats.

Looking at him there on his schooner in Santa Monica Harbor I wondered whether this man who has had so many adventures wouldn't soon become restless again and want to be on the move.

"No," he said with finality. "I've had my share of looking around. Now it's my job to do something about what's wrong in the world."



Sterling Hayden lives aboard his 68-foot, \$23,000 staysail schooner, the Quest.



Hayden played opposite Madeleine Carroll in *Behrens Passage*, married her in '48.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 100-22949

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 6/3/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/16; 4/5, 25, 27	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE JOHN HAMILTON, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] No pertinent contacts known to have been made by the subject.

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INDEXED

6/11/49

REFERENCE:

Bureau File #100-337177.
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Los Angeles, 12/17/46.

G.R. 5-819

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AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

DETAILS:

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L.A. 100-22949

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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B7D

[REDACTED]

The Los Angeles TIMES of March 10, 1947 reported:

"It is still indefinite but there is a good chance that STERLING HAYDEN of Gloucester, sailorman, Marine Corps hero, and film actor, will marry BETTY DEWON of Pasadena this summer."

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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100-337177-45, pages 3 and 4

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L.A. 100-22949

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION:

At Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, California, will follow the activities of the subject in view of ascertaining his contacts and associates.

A copy of this report is being furnished the San Francisco Division for information purposes due to the subject's past activities in the case entitled, CONRAP, in which the San Francisco Office is origin.

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100-337177-45, page 6.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

LA FILE No. **100-22947**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 11-3-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-15, 30; 6-11, 19; 10-17, 18, 20, 22 1947	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE JOHN HAMILTON, with aliases,		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (R)	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Original notes on life of **STERLING HAYDEN** [REDACTED] made available by highly confidential source indicates HAYDEN dominated by [REDACTED] HAYDEN on 5-1-44; [REDACTED] "I am one hundred per cent at the disposal of you and our leaders from this time on," HAYDEN plotted with CP officials [REDACTED] and Lincoln Brigade veterans to exert pressure on his superiors to be sent on Q.S.S. to Spain to work in the republican underground. Conferred with high government officials in this connection and sent to France, ostensibly to fulfill this mission but upon arrival in Paris was not allowed to make contacts; was attached to the First Army where he made political investigations. He wrote [REDACTED] "I am considering sending you some of my reports but can't decide to do so as yet." [REDACTED] He stated in case of war with U.S.S.R. he would leave U.S. and continue his work secretly for communism. [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 10/17/86 BY [REDACTED]

NQ STAT 10/17/86 9WC [REDACTED]
 DEC 20 2 52 PM '47 [REDACTED]

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50 DEC 22 1947

LA #100-22949

B7c, B7D

[REDACTED]
Is presently back in Hollywood.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File #100-337177
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 6-3-47 at Los Angeles,
California.

DETAILS:

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

B7c [REDACTED]

STERLING HAYDEN and MADELEINE CARROLL lived together secretly from July, 1941 to the time of their marriage in 1942 in a house in the Palos Verdes Hills. In the Fall of 1940 HAYDEN made a trip to San Francisco which resulted in his first feeling of a political consciousness. At this time he began to feel that man's relation to man was wrong and was willing to listen to [REDACTED] Socialist ideas made a big impression on him but he felt too selfish and self-centered to participate in any struggle although he admired its participation.

After HAYDEN left Paramount Studios he vacationed in New England and got the idea of talking to WILLIAM J. (WILD BILL) DONOVAN, who was then Coordinator of Information for the President. He told DONOVAN he wanted to get into the war but not in the Army or Navy. DONOVAN suggested leading guerrillas in the Middle East, since he believed the Middle East would be the critical battle front. HAYDEN was interested and was appointed special assistant to the Coordinator.

LA #100-22949

of Information and was ordered to Cairo, Egypt.

A week before sailing time, DONOVAN called HAYDEN and said that HAYDEN and three others were to get commando training. HAYDEN sailed on November 10, 1941 for England. He arrived at Glasgow on December 7, 1941. He attended the commando school at Arisaig, Isle of Skye. In March 1942, HAYDEN attended parachute school at Ringway Field, England. On his sixth jump he broke his ankle when he landed in a plowed field and was sent to the hospital; from there to London; and then to New York, arriving there in early April, 1942. He went to Washington, D.C. to report and found that the Coordinator of Information was being changed to O.S.S. DONOVAN promised HAYDEN a commission, which never came through, so HAYDEN made application for Lieutenant (JG) in the Navy. He was offered an Ensign's commission, but refused. HAYDEN married MADELEINE CARROLL April 14, 1942.

HAYDEN borrowed money from MADELEINE CARROLL and bought the schooner "Spinney" from the Paramount Studios for \$8750.00. He picked a crew of negroes in the Bahamas and took several trips out of Port Everglades, Florida to Port Au Prince, Tahiti, and San Juan, Puerto Rico. He had quite a bit of difficulty with his crew and they all quit after a trip in the heavy seas. He then sold his ship and went to New York and decided to enlist in the Marines.

HAYDEN was offered a commission by the Marine Corps but refused. He enlisted and went to Parris Island, South Carolina for boot-training, and then to Quantico Marine Barracks for officer's training, where he graduated April 30, 1943 as a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. On July 15, 1943 he reported to O.S.S. and went to Italy, arriving August 10, 1943, presumably to be parachuted into Greece to establish contact with the guerrillas there. He was detached to aid in the operation of a schooner from Bari and Monopoly, Italy to the Dalmatian Coast carrying supplies to the partisans in Yugoslavia and returning allied aviators who had been forced down in Yugoslavia. He was in close contact with TITO'S partisan guerrillas and admired and respected them very much.

While there, HAYDEN met [REDACTED] a TITO partisan. MADELEINE at this time was in Foggia, Italy, about sixty-five miles from Bari. HAYDEN'S headquarters. HAYDEN had lunch with MADELEINE and a Major [REDACTED] and a partisan by the name of [REDACTED] was a Spanish republican and he fought during the Spanish revolution.

3- B7c

LA #100-22949

Other close associates of HAYDEN during this period were [REDACTED] Pennsylvania, [REDACTED] both of whom were American Officers.

HAYDEN left Bari, Italy October 10, 1944 and arrived at Staten Island, New York October 27, 1944. Upon his return, while in New York, HAYDEN contacted [REDACTED] and introduced himself. He was invited to meet [REDACTED] who was reportedly an expert on Spain and axis penetration in Latin-America, and was known as an Anti-Fascist and a close friend of the Lincoln Brigade.

HAYDEN became very much interested in under-ground work in Spain and he and [REDACTED] schemed as to how they would be able to get STERLING HAYDEN into Spain. HAYDEN went to [REDACTED] O.S.S. and told him that he had met a major, who was a liaison between the guerrillas in Spain and TIPO. This major had made five trips into Spain, taking back Moscow-trained guerrillas. HAYDEN also told [REDACTED] that he had connections with a Spanish republican general in New York and with Spanish republicans in the East and San Francisco, and that he felt qualified to act as liaison between the American forces and the republican under-ground in Spain.

[REDACTED] sent HAYDEN to see DONOVAN and told him to write a report to President ROOSEVELT. HAYDEN wrote this report and suggested that he be sent over as an observer. HAYDEN contacted other high officials of O.S.S. who doubted his story. They told him that [REDACTED] was returning to the United States to make a report on the Spanish under-ground and that when he returned there would be a conference at which time it would be decided if HAYDEN should go to Spain.

HAYDEN returned to New York where he again contacted [REDACTED] who introduced him to veterans of the Lincoln Brigade. These individuals warned him that [REDACTED] had been a member of the Fascist Youth Movement and that his report would, in all probability, not be favorable to HAYDEN. While in New York, HAYDEN also met officials of the Communist Party.

While in Washington, D.C. HAYDEN was rooming with [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] a friend of MADELEINE CARROLL and was a

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civilian employee in the Board of Economic Warfare and had been employed by the government for four or five years. [redacted] arranged an interview for HAYDEN with HENRY WALLACE to discuss his desires to go into Spain. He talked with WALLACE for approximately thirty minutes and WALLACE referred him to [redacted] HAYDEN described [redacted] as a good guy who claimed to be in O.S.S. HAYDEN talked to [redacted] introduced him to [redacted] who owned a big house on "A" Street where WALLACE lived. [redacted] described as a

[redacted] in HAYDEN'S opinion, was looking at the domestic political situation and did not give him much help. [redacted] contacted ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S secretary and made an appointment.

[redacted] HAYDEN, Mrs. ROOSEVELT and a single girl had drinks and dinner together. Mrs. ROOSEVELT began talking about Yugoslavia before HAYDEN had mentioned the partisans. She stated that she would talk to the President concerning Spanish work and that HAYDEN would hear from her. She later called [redacted] told him the matter was under advisement.

On December 1, 1944 HAYDEN left Washington, D.C. on a trip to San Francisco. HAYDEN'S activities in San Francisco on this trip have been previously reported.

On December 9, 1944 he left San Francisco for Washington, D.C. When he arrived in Washington, D.C. he spent his efforts in trying to get permission to go to Spain. During this time he spent a lot of time taking notes, writing and studying.

On January 30, 1945 he left New York, ostensibly to go into Spain. [redacted] told him to report to [redacted] who was head of Secret Intelligence for O.S.S. in Paris, France. HAYDEN had two letters from the Spanish Republican General and two letters from the Lincoln Brigade veterans which were addressed to Spanish Under-ground workers near Toulouse, France.

HAYDEN went to France, by way of London, and upon arrival in Paris he reported to [redacted] O.S.S. [redacted] told him that he could not stay in Paris but could go to Toulouse. He told HAYDEN, however, that the Spanish situation was under control and that he would not be allowed to make contacts as he had expected. HAYDEN refused to go to Toulouse as he would not be able to make his contacts as planned so

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[REDACTED] ordered that HAYDEN join the Army at the front. HAYDEN kept the letters and later burned them. He joined the Field Detachment of the First Army and reported to [REDACTED] O.S.S. Officer, First Army Headquarters. HAYDEN was given six or seven sergeants and was sent to Cologno to conduct political investigations for the First Army. The Sergeants made the investigations and HAYDEN coordinated and typed the reports. He did this type of work until V-E Day.

HAYDEN was then assigned by the O.S.S. to photograph German forts in the occupied zone. This work carried HAYDEN from Germany to Denmark and Sweden. After the completion of this assignment he left Europe and returned to the United States and left the military service, took a month off and travelled in New England, and then drove from there to Reno where he obtained a divorce from MADELEINE CARROLL and then returned to Hollywood.

Concerning the divorce, HAYDEN indicated that the divorce was due to the fact that MADELEINE CARROLL wanted to remain in Europe and could not understand that HAYDEN felt that he must return to the United States and continue his political work.

[REDACTED]

On August 3, 1943 HAYDEN wrote that he would, in a few days, jump into the heart of the country that he had been so interested in. He stated that his feelings had not changed and he had a great deal to talk [REDACTED] about. It is to be noted that at this time HAYDEN was in Italy in preparation to go into Yugoslavia where he was in contact with TITO'S partisans.

On February 6, 1944 HAYDEN advised [REDACTED] he had been one of a handful of American officers who had been instrumental in pioneering, organizing and operating a supply line from an Adriatic port across to the partisans of Marshal TITO'S National Army of Liberation. He stated "They are the finest men and women I have ever been privileged to work with". He said that one of his closest friends among the partisans is a Colonel who fought all through Spain and has not stopped yet.

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On March 17, 1944 HAYDEN wrote [REDACTED] he was glad he could at long last see some fruits of his efforts of 1940 and 1941. This apparently referred [REDACTED] communist teachings. HAYDEN stated he was standing by for transfer to another theatre and would try for an assignment in the U.S.S.R. but believed that little chance existed for such an assignment. He stated that the Colonel he had mentioned in the last letter was Partisan [REDACTED] apparently a close friend of HAYDEN who had fought through the Spanish revolution. He was now fighting on the side of the TITO partisans.

On April 17, 1944 HAYDEN wrote "Your letters' enclosures made me realize how truly unique are the opportunities here to absorb and also participate in the fundamental struggle that is being brought ever nearer its ultimate goal. Actually until your renewed guidance reached me I had only scratched the surface of the issues for which we fight. With your help I see clearly how much one can gain by work and study with these people who so completely exemplify the real ideas of the world today. My intention has been to send you a trifling money order to add to our cause. That will have to wait a bit for tonight we are beyond reach of post office facilities, but I will not forget. It will be nothing but a small manifestation of spirit and awareness that I did not have when last we were together. Before leaving the other side I began work on helping my few thinking friends to see what is what, just as you helped and are helping me. It is all up-hill and I frequently need to recall your patience and steadfastness to carry it on..... The reading matter has all come through safe in spite of the shoals of stupidity and reefs of reaction which it had to infiltrate along the way. Most of it I have read and absorbed, and all of which I will have completed and I hope digested by the time I write you again. I pass it on here among people who are tremendously encouraged to see from it that there is a parallel in America to advance with them in the real fight. A good friend over here is what the service people called 'The political advisor' for the whole Dalmatian Coast. He has behind him fourteen months at the Front in Spain and five years in prison at Belgrade. Such men are apart from the old world I have lived in and there are many of them. What a contrast to our Stork Club leaders who are so weak that their ignorance is matched only by their capacity for prolonging the war. My friend gets everything I've read and from there, you may note, it goes to where it should. If it is possible I would like any available copy of the basic writings of MARKS ENGELS LENIN, preferably in small enough volumes to pack around for I have not much space or weight allowance at times. Also

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"with a direct eye to future assignments, anything enlightening of the situation of the Chinese Eighth Route Army."

HAYDEN wrote in this letter that he had been studying about orientation courses among the troops and felt that the present set-up is not sufficient to give the servicemen a real feeling as to what the war is about. He stated that he had seen MADELEINE and that they did not exactly see eye to eye on everything but he felt they would. He believed that if she remained in Italy for a few months, questions that were raised he would be able to answer them in the correct way.

Letter written to [REDACTED] dated May 1, 1944 was made available and it was noted that [REDACTED] typewritten copies of this letter had been made apparently by [REDACTED] to be sent to other individuals. At the top of this typewritten copy was a notation that the following letter was written on May 1, mailed May 6, received in San Francisco on May 13, and that it was written as HAYDEN was returning from some secret mission to the heart of Yugoslavia. There was also the notation "Please see to it that it does not fall into the hands of reactionaries who could use it against the soldier." Parts of this letter are being quoted as follows:

"In a day or two I expect to be back where I can mail this so I will now try to put on paper a few of the thoughts, plans, and questions that are now foremost in my mind at all times. Upon my return I anticipate with great delight, not only more word from you, but also additional reading matter for which at long last I have developed an avaricious appetite and a tremendous need. In my present travels I carry only the pamphlet you sent so have had an excellent opportunity to read and study it, frequently reading one in conjunction with the others, etc. In this way I have progressed more in a month, I believe, than in all the rest of my thinking life. I wish I could describe or express the feeling of boundless exultation I now possess. It is far and away the greatest experience I've ever had. At last, all feeling of inner confusion and bewilderment is swept away. I see now my force, not only during the war but for the balance of what I earnestly hope and believe will be a very useful and important life. All of a sudden everything makes sense. Every problem or question is now something to be attacked, no longer to be avoided or shelved in ignorance. Like those glorious people with whom I live and work, I know where I am going and in this knowledge is a strength beside which, weapons and military

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"training are as nothing..... After all the years of floundering in the never-never land of surface pleasures and shallow exploits I am now firm and square on my feet. For this I am in eternal debt to you-- to you and whatever guided my faltering path into the midst of these front-line fighters on the people's front."

HAYDEN continued in this letter to express his appreciation to [REDACTED] for the teaching and guidance that he had received from [REDACTED]. He described a great celebration and a parade for the partisan army that he had seen that morning on an island. He remarked about how the observers had cried "Zivio Tito", "Zivio Stalin." HAYDEN concluded this letter as follows: "Please give me your free ideas as to how best I can serve our cause or perhaps to be of service. I am one hundred per cent at the disposal of you and our leaders from this time on."

In a letter dated May 30, 1944 HAYDEN wrote [REDACTED] he had now a stock pile of literature which [REDACTED] sent him. He told him how much he appreciated him sending the material. He stated that he was having a tough time reading STALIN'S "DIALECTICS" which seemed too deep for him at that time. He told [REDACTED] how much he enjoyed political arguments now that he was able to hold his own and knew the answers to questions his opponents might bring up. He also commented on what he considered the guilt of the American people for sending men to war mentally unprepared.

In this letter he again thanked [REDACTED] for furnishing him with reading material. He stated "your careful blending of the material you send me for study and reading is much appreciated." He stated that he had had an occasion to do everything in his power to have [REDACTED] brought out to represent the United States in a mission to TITO but he was not successful. He requested [REDACTED] either send him or tell him the true details of the stand and line of the Communist Party just before and after Germany's attack on the U.S.S.R. He stated that this was one of the most consistent anti-communistic angles that was brought forward by men he had talked with. He stated that even the leaders of the partisans were under the impression that the Communist Party had been disbanded in the United States. He said apparently this was due to a change of name which was not clearly understood generally. He advised that he was enclosing a money order which [REDACTED] contribute as he saw fit. He also stated he was considering writing a letter, either to the People's World or the New Masses but wanted [REDACTED]

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advice before doing this. It is to be noted that the People's World is a communist west-coast newspaper, and the New Masses is a communist magazine.

On May 23, 1944 HAYDEN wrote ██████████ thanking him for all the reading material which he had sent. He stated in this letter that he believed one of the most invaluable assets "to our way of thinking is that we know the plain truth." He stated that he believes truth is the rarest item of equipment in the allied camp.

On June 5, 1944 HAYDEN wrote ██████████ letter which indicated many doubts in HAYDEN'S mind as to whether he was following the right path. He started the letter by stating it would be one letter which ██████████ would not want to make copies of to show to his friends. He stated he hesitated writing the letter but felt there is nothing like the unvarnished truth. He said he had been doing a lot of practical thinking about the after-war years and felt that the old way of living was a mighty hard one to beat. He said he could not share ██████████ feeling, turning his back on everything that he had been used to without a backward glance. He stated "I think the biggest influence in my thinking is the realization that in the final analysis it should be the people who determine what becomes of the people, and from my thinking and study of what you have sent I have come to realize, and this has been more or less confirmed by certain of the partisans, that it is not the people who revolt and rebel it is a handful of tough, disciplined and organized leaders who weld people together and therefore make possible a revolution. Now this is all well enough and I have unlimited admiration for the leaders, as I have said before, but it makes me think that if one backs way off and says 'government is by the people and of the people' then I believe we should let the people go bumbling along as they see fit, for until the people really want something it is never going to be given them unless in a manner that will end up just as offensive as the situation they overthrow." HAYDEN stated that he felt the situation in Yugoslavia and that in America differs in that he believed the salvation of Yugoslavia depended on the people following TITO, but in America, even though he did not agree with the confusion he felt, we would be better off with the individual freedom that we do have. He said that he knew there were lots of people who are not free but still felt that there were more free people in the United States than in any other country in the world. He said that he understood that to have an efficient and impartial non-partisan government, rigid control as in the U.S.S.R. was necessary but that he did not feel that this applied to the United States.

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HAYDEN stated that he was still in favor of maximum freedom for the individual, but he said that he did not advocate any form of collectivism. He said that he did not want it for himself or his family although he could see that it would be good for certain people. He thought it was wrong to advocate something which he did not want applied to himself. He said that the big thing that he had learned was that it is not the people who effect changes in government so much as who leads them at a given time and who are prepared to take advantage of their current situation or mood. He said that when people find themselves driven to action through an intolerable state of affairs, then he is in favor of them getting the strongest and most progressive leader there is. HAYDEN thinks that this was the true situation in Yugoslavia at that time and the situation in the American revolution. He continued that he was against trying to make the masses of people see the light even though it seemed this should be done. He stated that he had read much in the papers and magazines [redacted] sent, regarding Italians and Jews. They clamored for the rights of the Italians, but HAYDEN stated that when he landed in Italy he found nothing decent, true or good about any of them. He said that the Italians were without pride or decency and he felt that if people could live without habits or inherent traits that are found even in New Guinea, then he thought they should go right ahead and grovel in their own mess. He admitted that he had an innate feeling about the Jews which he traced back to 1934 when he first went fishing out of Boston, Massachusetts, on which occasion his friends had pointed out that there was not one Jew in the whole fishing fleet. He agrees that that was the business of the Jew to choose whatever kind of work he liked, and felt that he also could take whatever attitude he saw fit as a result of what work they did.

HAYDEN remarked that in one of the issues of the New Masses, he remembered a reference to [redacted] as an out-and-out Fascist. He said that he knew [redacted] slightly and knew his son well and he felt that to call [redacted] pro-Fascist "is as untrue as it is unfair."

HAYDEN wrote further that he would see what happened in the next few weeks and he felt although [redacted] not approve of this reversal of thought, he felt that since the thought existed it was better to bring it out in the open. He stated that he personally regretted that he was letting [redacted] the movement down with this kind of thinking.

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On October 25, 1944 HAYDEN wired [redacted] that he had landed in New York for reassignment and that he had much to discuss with [redacted]. He asked [redacted] to wire him his situation, c/o [redacted] Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C.

On November 1, 1944 HAYDEN wrote [redacted] from Washington, D.C. and advised he had received a telephone message and telegram which [redacted] had sent. He advised he was interested and he was looking forward in getting out to the West Coast so he could talk with [redacted]. He advised that he had made one or two good contacts in New York which he stated had helped to bridge the gap which he now finds separates him from all of his old friends. He commented on his past feelings which he described as "a reactionary period which you took as perfectly natural". He said that he did not return to America just by chance but that something developed while he was in Yugoslavia which he felt [redacted] would be aware of and that he, HAYDEN, was very anxious to talk it over with [redacted] as well as a great many other things. He stated that he would assuredly take some leave and get out to see [redacted] and that if he was not sure of what he was at that time doing he would hold a counsel with [redacted] before proceeding but that he felt the [redacted] would approve and that since time was essential he would go ahead with the project. He stated that MADELINE CARROL was then in France which he considered a lot better spot than here she formerly was.

HAYDEN wired [redacted] that he was leaving New York by plane to see him. This apparently was a trip made by HAYDEN to San Francisco in December, 1944. It is to be noted that HAYDEN'S activities and contacts while in San Francisco at this particular time have previously been reported.

In a letter dated December 13, 1944 HAYDEN advised [redacted] that he had arrived there—apparently Washington, D.C.—the preceding afternoon. In commenting on the days he had spent with [redacted] he stated "I just hope that you look back on our all too few days together with the same glorious warmth and satisfaction that I do. My experiences with Yugoslavians were good but nothing I have ever experienced gives me quite so strong a feeling of purpose and promise as those past few days with you. It has been many many years since I felt I really belonged any place or with any group of people, but now I have the most complete feeling of having found a place and a foot-hold from which to settle down and go to work. One thing I hope I made clear to our friends, ^{and} that is, that in all the talking I did out there I was not trying to say what I

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"had done, just what I had seen. For in looking back, it seems I did an awful amount of talking, but I also know that I learned a lot more in a few days by a hundred times than ever before."

HAYDEN stated in this same letter that it was a little early to be sure, but that things did not look too bad. He said he would know more in a week's time. HAYDEN apparently was speaking of the possibility of him going to Spain with O.S.S. HAYDEN remarked that he was getting settled into a routine of reading and hoped that he would be able to see "THUNDER ROCK", a movie which he had heard was at that time playing in New York.

In concluding this letter HAYDEN stated "I will keep you informed and once more I want to know what a great feeling it is to know all your people are fighting. I hope I can be worthy of you".

It is to be noted that this letter did indicate that HAYDEN had reversed his thinking as expressed in the previous letter. He indicated that he was in full sympathy with the Communist cause and that he was again under the influence of [REDACTED]

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In a letter dated December 26, 1944 HAYDEN again expressed his appreciation for the wonderful days which he had spent with [REDACTED] in San Francisco. He stated "Here on this Coast I have established a few contacts but none comparable, of course, to the circle which you work with. Heard some wonderful tributes to [REDACTED] the other evening. Apparently he was really a leader."

[REDACTED] referred to in this letter is apparently [REDACTED] leading suspect in the Comintern Apparatus.

HAYDEN remarked in this letter that [REDACTED] apparently is on the shelf more or less for keeps due, I am told, to both jealousy over his fame and lack of any real sympathy or understanding for his radical ideas." [REDACTED] referred to is believed to be [REDACTED] famed as an American Commander.

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In a letter dated December 31, 1944 at Washington, D.C. HAYDEN told [redacted] he expected to go the following day to New York to carry on with a few details of his proposed work and also expected to attend a meeting to be held in the Madison Square Garden the following Tuesday. This meeting in the Madison Square Garden was apparently an Anti-Franco Demonstration which was held there and which is mentioned in later correspondence. He remarked that he had a copy of the History of the Communist Party of the United States but that he had not read it other than a chapter in "Dialectics" which he considered hard to understand. He stated that a comrade of his in New York had given him a list of ten or twelve pictures which have been released the last five or six years. He hopes to have Paramount Studios order them so that he can run them off in the projection room.

In a letter dated January 14, 1945 HAYDEN remarked that he had received a letter from MADELEINE CARROLL which indicated that she was not absorbing all the progressive teachings that he was giving her. He thought perhaps it was because he was writing them instead of talking to her in person. He stated that he would soon be in that part of the world near her and perhaps he could iron out these difficulties at that time. He stated he had spent ten days in New York which were very fruitful and that he is now equipped with letters, and was becoming a local authority on the whole matter as far as ^{his} organization was concerned. He stated that he felt that this was good inasmuch as it put him in an increasingly strong position as regards this particular phase of the war. HAYDEN apparently was referring to his contact with [redacted] and members of the Lincoln Brigade. It is to be noted that HAYDEN had received letters from veterans of the Lincoln Brigade and from a Spanish republican general in New York City, and it was apparently these letters that he referred to.

HAYDEN remarked that he wanted to send overseas several packages of some of the books which he had collected which he would not have time to read before leaving. He stated, however, that friends in New York felt that it was a foolish risk to take to send an accumulation of even "respectable Fascist Books" overseas in view of his official position. He said that they almost "hit the roof" when he told them about the volume and variety of the material that [redacted] sent him. He stated further that they would not even let him go near the largest book store in New York.

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HAYDEN remarked that he did not think that these precautions were absolutely necessary but would wait and follow their instructions until he arrived in Europe and got the lay of the land concerning censorship before he would have the books sent over. He stated that he would also like to go to a meeting that was being held in the Madison Square Garden the following Monday night but had been advised against such action. He stated, however, that he did attend the Anti-Franco Rally which he considered an interesting experience. He felt that Congressman COFFEE made the most impressive speech of the night. *Representative John M.*

In a letter dated January 18, 1945 HAYDEN advised [redacted] that he found that he was travelling by sea and this permitted him to carry plenty of books. He requested that [redacted] send him a list of what [redacted] thought he should take in addition to the books he already had. He also requested [redacted] to advise him as to the procedure in getting the books, since his friends had told him not to go to the book shop in New York.

HAYDEN dropped [redacted] a note dated January 30, 1945 advising that he was leaving on that day. He stated that all was well and that he would write him in detail later. He requested that [redacted] send him no material until he heard from him.

In a letter dated February 19, 1945, HAYDEN wrote to [redacted] from overseas advising of his arrival in France. He advised that he did not know what the score was at that time but would write in detail later. He stated "this is to let you know we are on the right road and to send my warmest and strongest greetings to you and all those I am proud to be able to call my friends. I shall write them too. This time I am very very well stocked with reading material to occupy every available moment in a progressive, beneficial manner. I added to the collection while in London."

On March 17, 1945 HAYDEN wrote that his Spanish deal fell through and that he had taken a position at the front. He remarked that he was well pleased with his present work; that he had with him one or two men who "think straight". He advised that among persons working with him was [redacted] who knows [redacted] very well. HAYDEN stated that [redacted] his right-hand man.

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He described his work as being political intelligence work—digging in and finding out what goes on behind the scenes. He remarked [REDACTED] would love to get his teeth into just such a job as this if he were in the Army. He stated that he wanted to write all the "staunch friends we have in your region to tell them I am full of good intentions any how." He stated that he had seen MADELEINE CARROLL and that she was working in Paris at that time. He stated that "gradually and very steadily she is coming around to the right way of thinking. It is a tough pull for her and I am doing my best to make no mistakes that can be avoided."

In reference to his work, HAYDEN stated, "I am considering sending you some of my reports but can't decide to do so as yet. I know you will be greatly interested in them." Following this, HAYDEN requested [REDACTED] send him copies of the Peoples World, and New Masses. He told [REDACTED] he hoped that soon they would be able to work together.

On April 5, 1945 HAYDEN described to [REDACTED] more in detail, the type of work that he was doing. He stated that he had a crew of men who conducted investigations unearthing Fascists. He was extremely critical of the military governments being set up in the American occupied zone. He stated he had found that Americans in many cases were placing Fascists in control of cities which they had captured. He criticized the State Department for refusing to permit the new Polish Government to attend the San Francisco conference. He stated that he believed that this refusal would prolong the war. He stated this refusal was being used by the Germans as propaganda material.

Concerning his wife, MADELEINE CARROLL, he stated she was coming along very encouragingly and that she continually meets Frenchmen who fought in the FFI and that those people here help her to further her understanding of the forces which are involved. He stated that he and MADELEINE CARROLL speak of [REDACTED] a great deal and that she knows what a big part [REDACTED] played in "bringing me out of the woods". He stated, "My mind often goes back to those grand and all-too-few days we had together in December. That was one grand experience for me and I would give a great deal to be able to repeat it right now."

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