As of late 1940 or early 1941 the mane of John Steinbook was contained in the active indices of the Sational Federation For Constitutional Liberties (cited by the Attorney General). (Anonymous; 100-1170-49, p. 157)

A clipping from the "New York Times" of February 21, 1948, reported the formation in New York City of a new cooperative publishing concern, namely, Associated Magazine Contributors, Inc. The initial list of owner-contributors included John Steinbeck. Associated Magazine Contributors was cited by the California Counities on Un-incrican Activities when it reported that "the Communist influence is established through such news services." (123-11674-13)

In preparation for a reception to be given at the Baldorf-Astoria, Kew York City, on May 5, 1946, by the Bational Council of American-Soviet Priendship (NCASI - cited by the Attorney General) for three visiting Soviet literary figures, the Assistant to the Executive Director of the NCASI contacted Noward Fast, well-known author and probable member the Cultural Section of the Communist Party in New York City, for his approval of a list of distinguished writers, publishers, artists, and other personalities to be invited to the affair. Fast declared that naturally anti-Soviets and Trotskyiter should not be invited at they would make things "very unconfortable."

According to the informant the name of John Steinbeck was among those read off to Fast which met with his approval.

On May 17, 1948, Mrs. Muriel Draper of New York, the Chairman of the Somen's Section of the American MCASF, upl he at a meeting of the Democratic Momen's International Federation in Rome, Italy. In her speech she heartily agreed with the Soviet representative who had attacked United States foreign policy and reported that the American people were being given a dose of anti-Soviet propaganda worse than that against Germany defore the Second World Mar. She stated that a number of individuals, including Steinbeck, had recently been converted to "the camp of war and anti-Sovietism." (5-18-48, "New York Herald Tribune;" 100-344442-4)

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Bureau files reflect a number of instances from 1945 through 1950 wherein Steinbeck was approached by various other Communist Party front organizations to support their causes so as to enlist the Luidest possible mass support for their campaigns. There is no indication that he complied with these particular requests. (100-7061-923, p. 19; 100-334436-1521; 100-185087-7712; 100-370500-48)

INSTANCES BHEREIN AMERICA'S ENEMIES HAVE USED OF ATTEMPTED TO USE STELFBECK'S BRITINGS AND REPUTATION TO FERTHER THEIR CARSES:

Bureau files reflect that because many of Steinbeck's writings portrayed an extremely sorded and powerty-stricken side of American life, they were reprinted in both German and Lussian and used by the Maxis and Soviets as propaganda against America. (Sumerous references)

An individual who had been employed during 1937 as a playwright on the Federal Theater Project, Forks Progress Administration, testified before the Dies Committee that the Party told her what to write and furnished her with research material obtained from the Simon Lubin Society (previously eited). She advised that this material included some of Steinbeck's field notes in his handwriting, for his book "Grapes Of Trath." (Testimony, Rena Vale on 7-22-40; Dies Committee Executive Hearings, Volume 3, Page 1219)

Steinbeck's book, "Grapes Of Frath," was among the periodicals and books sold from the literature table at a Communist Party May Day meeting held on May 1, 1940, in Les Angeles, California.

A booklet announcing the courses of the Norkers School of New York City, official Communist Farty school, for the winter term, 1943, stated that the works of leading dramatic writers, including Steinbeck, would be used in the discussions of history of social institutions as they had been reflected by writers of all times. (1940 Report, California Committee on Un-american Activities; 100-15252-39, p. 440)

During Harch, 1945, a copy of a recommended reading list used by the American Touth For Democracy (cited by the Attorney General) indicated that listed books were available from the New Jersey State office of that organization at a discount. Into list included Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down." state headquarters of the Communist Political Association, Newark, Hew Jersey; 61-777-31-60, p. 24)

ASSOCIATION LITH CONNUMER PARTY NEXPERS AND CONTROVERSY LITH CONNUMERS PARSE

on June 2, 1953, an admitted former Communist Party member (about 1937-1933) testified before the House Committee on Bn-American Activities that although Steinbeck had done

more through his novel about the agricultural workers than anyone else for the Communist Party eause, he appeared to be at odds with the Communist Party during that period although the witness could not state just how. (Reland Billian Ribbes, Executive Session testinony since publicly released; 51-7582-1975, p. 2330)

In letters written by Sam Dorcy to Ella Sinter (both Communiat larty functionaries in California) during Murch, 1937, and November, 1940, Darry indicated that Sinter was well acquainted with Steinbeck and might have considerable influence with him. On March 7, 1937, he wrote "Needless to say, I am glad to hear about Steinbeck's new book. I hepe it fulfills what you say. There is no reason why it should not. He can write, and, with the education I am told you and our friends have been giving him he sught to make the grade better than he did in his earlier book." Another undated letter obtained early in 1944 from Sinter to Steinbeck indicated that Steinbeck had previously criticized Steinbeck and indicated that he and Sinter were at odds.

(Highly confidential source; 100-18610-56, p. 29, 38, 77)

On June 23, 1950, Louis Budenz, former Hanaging Editor of the "laily Borker," east coast Communist newspaper, and an admitted former Communist Party member, advised as follows: "Carey McZilliams is a writer, particularly noted as the author of 'Factories In The Field," published in 1939, which was the foundation of John Steinbeck's 'Grapes Of Brath." Then this book was published, I was advised by Alexander Trachtenberg and Jack Stackel (both Communist Party functionaries) that McLilliams was under Communist discipline. This had a great deal to do with the way we handled this book and also John Steinbeck's book because at that line McKilliams was supposedly making a Communist of Steinbeck." (Interview with Budenz; 100-938-92)



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The June 11, 1948, issue of the Los Angeles "Examiner" stated that Ring Iardner, Jr., a screen writer, had signed with Steinbeck and others to write a film version of Steinbeck's story "Pastures Of Heaven." According to the "Examiner," this "was the first Hollywood employment given any of the 'unfriendly ten' since their refusal to answer the Communist question in Washington last fall" and the move challenged the Hotion Picture Association of America's announcement that none of the men cited by Congress would work until cleared of the charge. (100-295865-11, p. 5)

MISCELLARROUS:

From time to time columnists for the "Daily Worker" and "Daily People's world" have criticized Steinbeck's writings as not portraying acquately the American Communists or supporting the American Communist movement. On the other hand these papers have also praised the books, stating in January, 1943, that he was one of the most popular authors among the Soviet Russians. Both Communists and anti-Communists criticized his 1948 series of articles for the "New York Herald Tribune" entitled "A Russian Journal," which he wrote after a visit to Russia in the Sunmer of 1947, as being too pro-Communist and too anti-Communist. Both sides criticized his ability to adequately portray life in Soviet Russia after such a short visit. It is noted that the articles criticized Soviet red tape and the Soviet Government but were favorable to the Russian people. (100-106224-A; 64-175-240-A; and others)



During 1942, 1943, and 1944, Steinbeck was listed as one of the individuals in the United States who reserved Russian literature. (Office of Censorship; 65-1674-809, p. 8; 65-49085-81)

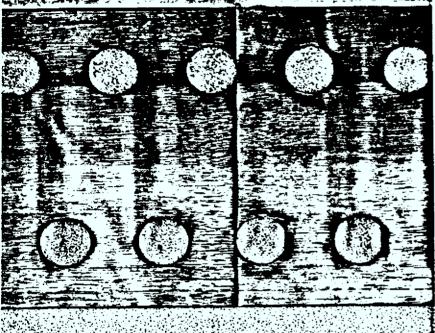
On February 23, 1944, the Steinbecks attended a reception at the Russian Embassy in Mexico City. That reception celebrated the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Russian Army. ("Foveades," morning newspaper, 2/7/44; 100-145365-17)

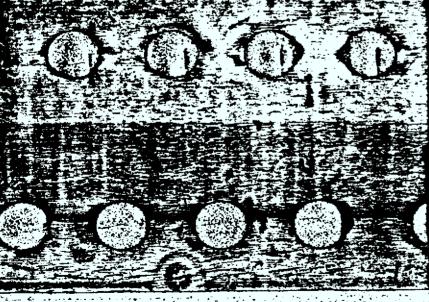
On August 23, 1947, Jeseph Starobin, correspondent of the "Daily Worker," was in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, conferring with leacers of the Communist Farty of Brazil reparaing the possibility of inviting well-known American writers to Brazil. One of the Americans recommended by Starobin was Steinbeck. There is no information available indicating Steinbeck was sectually invited.

A Counter Intelligence Corps report of January 13, 1954, reported that there was a strong indication that the "Verlag aer Ration," a publishing firm of the National Lemokratische Partei (a Soviet sene political party which had been aescribed by G-2 as "presumally a conservative party" but which is an East Zone political party and as such is Communist oriented) was about to negotiate publishing rights with seven American authors, including Steinbeck. (A usually reliable source of CIC; 101-28240-1)

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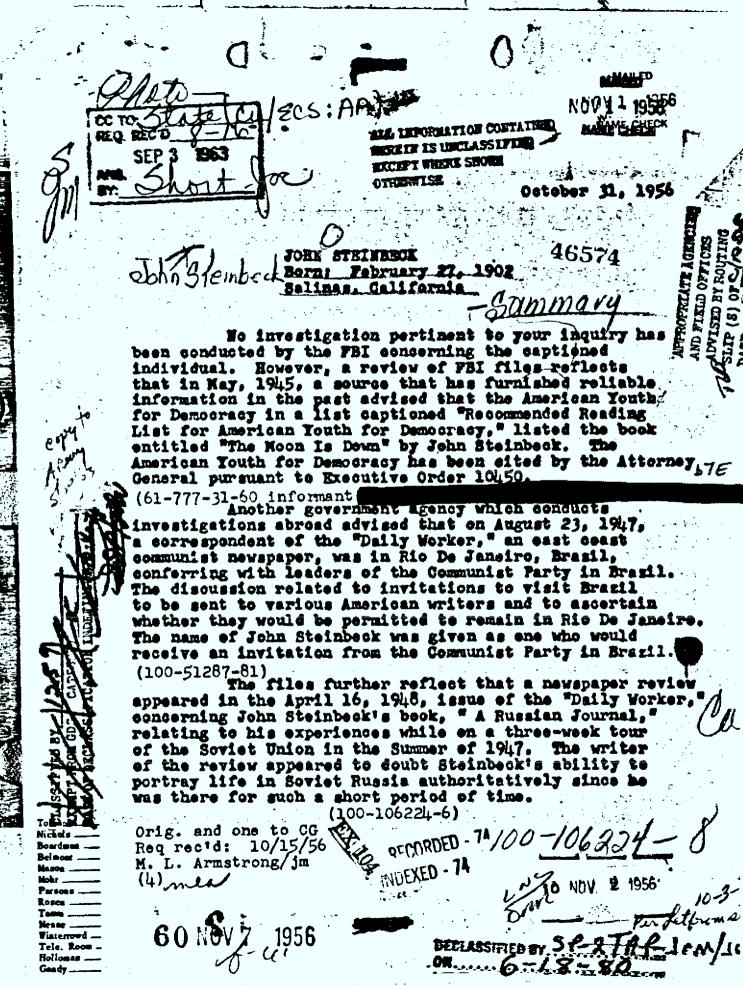
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October 31, 1956

John Steinbeck

In the reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 78th Congress, Second Session, House Report No. 1311 on page 101, it is pointed out that "The National Maritime Union of America has toed the Communist Party line through all its changes in recent years. The ships of the American Merchant Marines are being supplied with libraries for the seamen to read while at sea, and the National Maritime Union's educational department is responsible for the selection of the books. John Steinbeck's 'Grapes of Wrath' is naturally present, as it would be in any communist's selection."

The "Daily Worker" issue of April 1, 1955, and the "People's World" issue of April 7, 1955, carried articles relating to a review by John Steinbeck of Matusow's "Palse Witness" which originally appeared in the April 2nd issue of the "Saturday Review of Liberature." In the article captioned "Death of a Racket," Steinbeck speaks with "harsh contempt" of the "anticommunist hired informer."

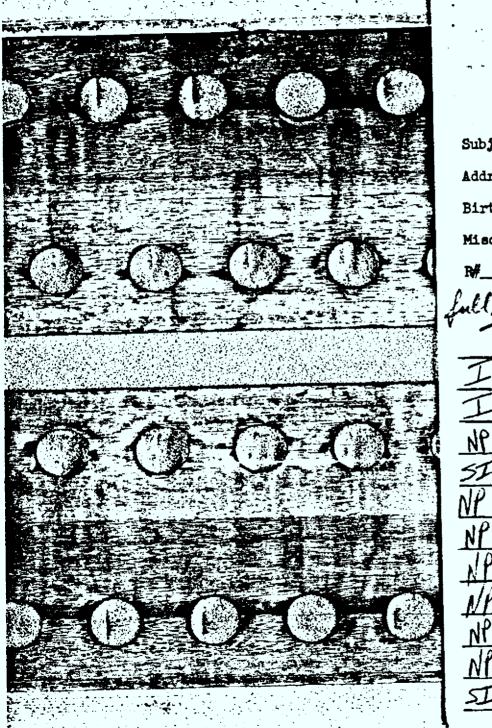
(100-375988-A; "Daily Worker" 4/1/55)
The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an PBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Note: This memo marked Secret inasmuch as material in paragraph two from State Department was so marked on their communication; information re Steinbeck/s furnished USIA on 4/1/54.

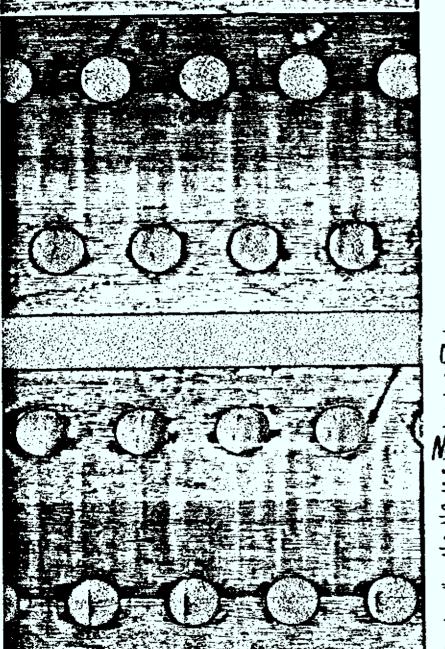




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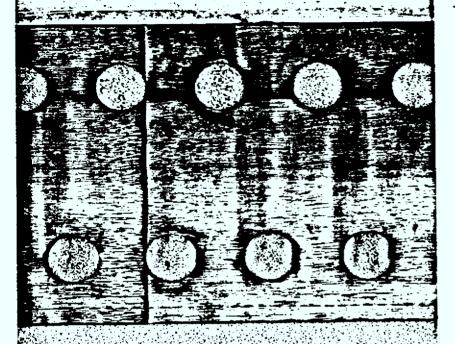


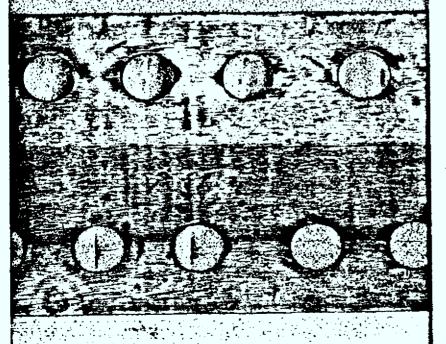
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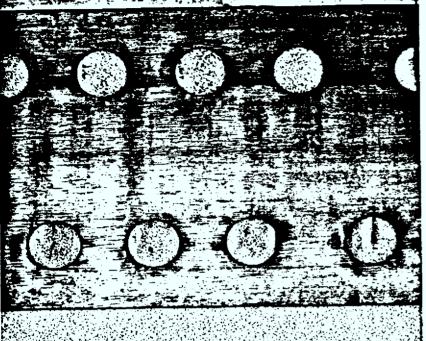
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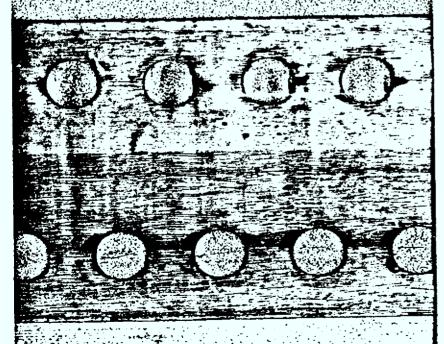
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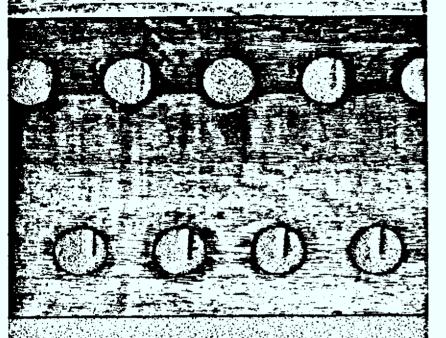


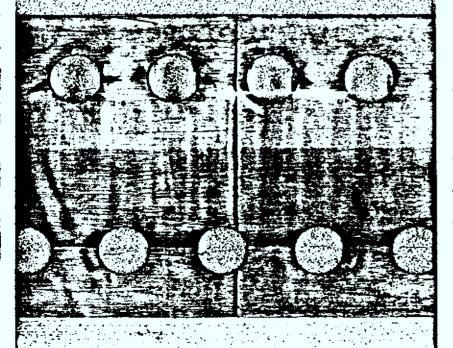


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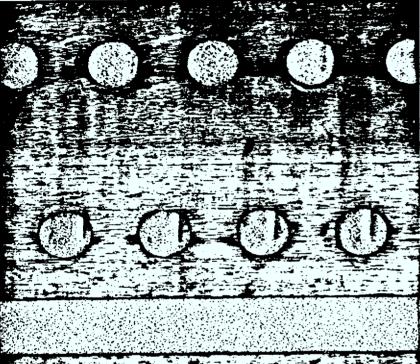
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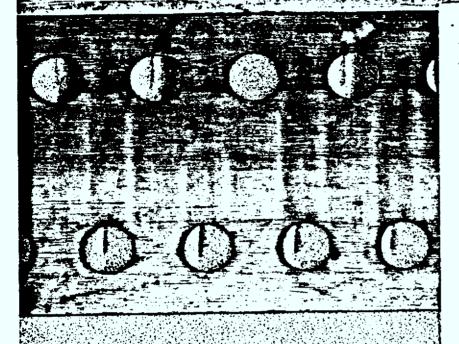


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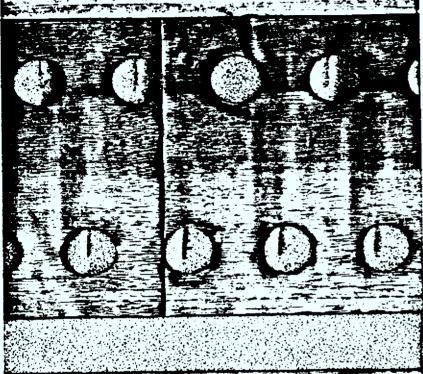


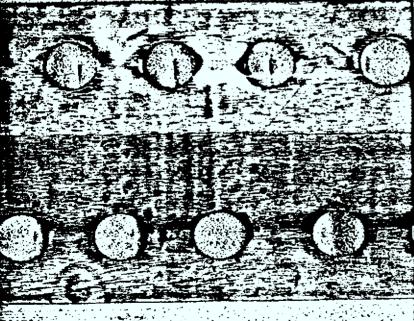
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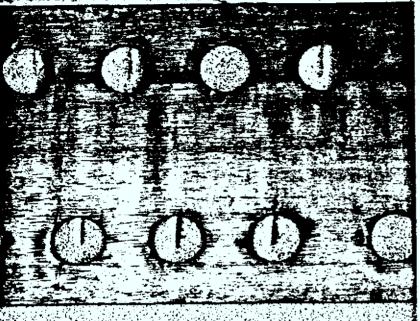
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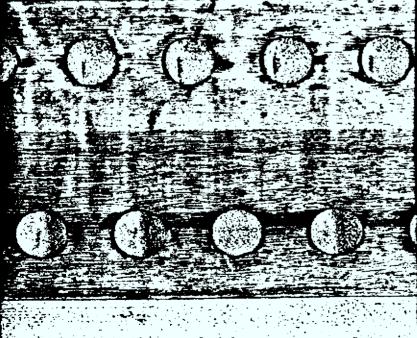




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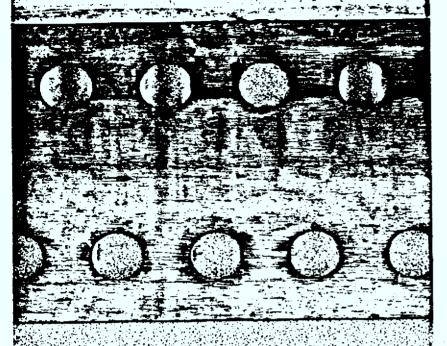
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March 1, 1954

JEHN STEIN BECK

Sorni Pebruary 27, 1902 Salinas, California

Bureau concerning the above-named individual. A review of the files, however, reflects that in May, 1945, a reliable source advised that the American Youth for Democracy in a list captioned "Recommended Reading List for American Youth for Democracy," listed the book entitled "The Moon is Down" by John Steinbeck. The American Youth for Democracy has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive big Order 10450. (61-777-31-60) (Info-

Another Government agency, who conducts investigations abroad, advised that on August 23, 1947, a correspondent of the "Daily Worker," an East coast Communist publication, was in Rio De Janeiro, Brasil, conferring with leaders of the Communist Party in Brasil. The discussion related to invitations to visit Brazil to be sent to various American writers and to ascertain whether they would be permitted to remain in Rio De Janeiro. The name of John Steinbeck was given as one who would receive an invitation from the Communist Party in Brazil. (100-51287-81) (St. Deg.

The files further reflect that newspaper reviews appeared in the intil 16, 1948, issue of the "Daily Worker," and the August 21, 1948, issue of the "New Leader" concerning John Steinbeck's book, "A Russian Journal" relating to his experiences while on a three week tour of the Soviet Union in the summer of 1947. The writers of the reviews appeared to doubt Steinbeck's ability to portray life in Eoviet Russia authoritatively since he was there for such a short period of time. (100-166188-4)

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In the reports of the Special Committee an Un-American Activities, Seventy-Righth Congress, Second Session, House Report No. 1311 on page 101 it is pointed out that "the Mational Maritime Union of America has tood the Communist Party line through all its changes in recent years. The ships of the American Merchant Marines are being supplied with libraries for the seamen to read while at sea and the Mational Maritime Union's educational department is responsible for the selection of the books. John Steinbeck's 'Grapes of Wrath' is naturally present, as it would be in any Communist's selection." (57-407-424)

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an PBI file check only and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.



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 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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For your information:
The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $100-106224-9$

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JOHN ERKST STEINBECK

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this Bureau, however, the files of this Bureau contain the following information:

Steinbeck was born at Salinas, California, February 27, 1902. He graduated from Salinas High School in 1918 and was a student at Stanford University for five years but did not graduate. He married Carol Henning in 1930 and was divorced from her in March, 1943. He married Gwyn Conger on March 29, 1943, and Elaine Scott on December 28, 1950. He has been the author of a number of books and was avarded the Pulitzer prize in 1940. Among the books for which he is most noted are "Tortilla Flat," 1935; "Of Kice and Ven," 1937; "Grapes of Frath," 1939; "The Moon Is Down," 1942; "Cannery Row," 1945; "The Fayward Bus," 1947; and "A Russian Journal," 1943. He was also employed as a war correspondent and as a writer for the "New York Herald-Tribune" during 1943, 1944, 1947 and 1948. (100-106224-7)

A Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives, 75th Congress, published a report in 1939 captioned "Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States." On Page 1996 under the heading of Western Writers Congress, information was set out that during the Fall of 1936 a group of liberal and communistic writers issued a call for a conference to be held in San Francisco, California, on November 13, 1936, which conference continued throughout the following day. This report indicated that one of the aponeors of this Congress was John Steinbeck.

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1948 that John Steinbeck was one of the writers who attended the Western Friters Congress in 62,67d 1936. (Former

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The Western Writers Congress was described 48 6 connunist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944.

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1944 that Sam Durcy was in Russia in 1937 and that Darcy had corresponded with Ella Vinter. The informant stated that a letter from Darcy in Narch, 1937, indicated he was pleased to hear about "Steinbeck's new book." The informant stated Darcy commented that Steinbeck could write and with the education "I am told you and our friends have been giving him, he ought to make the grade better than he did in his early book." The informant furnished no additional information to identify the Steinbeck mentioned and it is not known if this person is identical with the subject of your inquiry.

(highly confidential source; 100-18610-56 - pg 29)

The "Times-Herald," a daily newspaper published in Fashington, D. C., on Way 9, 1953, contained an article reflecting that Herbert A. Philbrick before a United States Senate Investigation Committee had named Ella Finter, the Australian born wife of Donald Ogden Stewart, as one of twenty-three men and women communists in Massachusetts. Additional information concerning Ella Kinter Stewart was forwarded to you on June 4, 1952, in the report of Special Agent which blows dated February 18, 1952. (100-18610-A & 222)

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1941 that Samuel Adams Darcy had stated in 1941 that he had traveled abroad in 1935 as he had been elected by the Communist Party in the United States as a representative to the Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow, Russia. Informant advised that Darcy had also returned to the United States in approximately May, 1937.

San Francisco, to the United States House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, in a report captioned "Investigation of Communist Activities in the Los Angeles Area - Part 6" contains a statement of Roland Villiam Kibbee, which he furnished to a staff member of the Committee on June 2, 1953. On Page 2329 and 2330 of the above-described report appears information which Kibbee furnished in answer to the question, "That caused your distillusionment with the Communist Party?"

Kibbee stated "I can remember in my own case it even was involved more or less with the theory of the Communist Party and not outside working in organizations. . . Several of the contradictions that arose troubled me a great deal. . .

*California; 61-6593-209)

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CONFIDE TIAL

most effective movel about the agricultural workers in the San Joaquin Valley, or, take it a step further, that the man did more for them than anyone else. A motion picture was made of the very sorry situation that existed there. I recall that John Steinbeck was at odds with the Communist Party. I can't say just how. It was a question of hearing them attacked into work deplored and too bad he doesn't see the light, and so forth, and these things troubled me a great deal. . ." In this statement Kibbee admitted membership in the Communist Party for approximately two years beginning in approximately 1937. (61-7582-1975)

A panphlet entitled "Their Blood Is Strong" by John Steinbeck was published in April, 1938, by the Simon J. Lubin Society of California, Incorporated. The Simon J. Lubin Society was "deeply appreciative of the cooperation received from the San Francisco news, who in October of 1936 published the seven chapters that form the bulk of this parphlet; and expecially grateful to John Steinbeck for his permission to use this

material." (61-7559-2-999)

The California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report published in 1943 described the Simon J. Lubin Society, Incorporated, as a communist front for California Agrarian penetration, which was organized in the Fall of 1936 by Unit 104 of the Professional Section of the Communist Party.

(California Committee 1943 report - pg 86)

On Page 148 of the same California Committee report appears information furnished by Rena V. Vale. Vale advised that the Southwest Unit of the Federal Theaters, which was composed of communists, had corresponded with the Simon J. Lubin Society in San Francisco, California, to obtain research material which that organization had turned over to John Steinbeck for his book (then mnamed) "Grapes of Frath" and which Steinbeck had returned. She advised that when the material arrived she had examined it carefully and found notes in handwriting signed by John Steinbeck, which appeared to be field notes on migratory workers. (California Committee Report, 1943, pg. 148)

A panphlet captioned "Friters Take Sides" was published by the League of American Writers, 381 4th Avenue, Kew York, Kew York, in Kay, 1933, and was described as being letters about the war in Spain from 418 American authors. On Page 56 of this panphlet appeared a letter from John Steinbeck, the author of "Of Vice and Ven" and "Tortilla Flat." (61-7561-2-87)

The "Daily Forker," an east coast communist newspaper, on April 25, 1939, contained an article captioned "Noted Friters Back Fight for Art Projects." The article reflected that 38 prominent writers, including John Steinbeck, had made public a letter urging support of the Federal Arts Froject and indicated

that the individuals were acting on their behalf as well as on behalf of the League of American Writers. (61-7551-183 I 10)

The "Daily Worker" of September 7, 1939, contained an article captioned "U.S. Friters League Ends Summer Session in South." The article reflected that a two-week session for student writers, which was held under the auspices of the League of American Friters had just concluded. The article described the League of American Friters as a cultural momparties organization and indicated that one of the vice presidents of the organization was John Steinbeck.

The League of American Friters has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (61-7559-667812)

The records of the Department of State, State of New York, in 1941 reflected a certificate of incorporation was filed in 1935 for the League of American Friters, Incorporated.

John Steinbeck, Route 1, Box 95D, Los Angeles, California, was one of the directors who was appointed to act until the first annual meeting of the corporation. (100-7322-8)

The "Los Angeles Times," a daily newspaper published in Los Angeles, California, on January 23, 1941, contained an article which reflected that John Steinbeck of Los Gratos, California, was one of the California directors of the League of American Writers, which organization was dedicated to the advancement of peace and democracy as against fascism and reaction.

The report of the hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, 81st Congress, on Page 1504 contained information attributed to "The New York Times" of January 31, 1939. The material was an open letter to the Government and people of the United States which urged that the embarge against the Spanish Republic be lifted. John Steinbeck appeared as one of the persons urging that the Spanish embarge be lifted. The article ended with a coupon which urged that all individuals fill out the coupon and forward it to the Fashington Committee to Lift Spanish Embarge, Room 100, 1410 N Street, Northwest, Fashington, D. C. (121-23278-267112)

The Fashington Committee to Lift Spanish Embarge was gited as a communist front in the 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

CONFIDENTIAL

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In 1950 a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past and who was an admitted member of the Communist Party until 1945 advised that Carey McVillians was the author of the book "Factories in the Field" published in 1939, which book was the foundation of John Steinbeck's book captioned "Grapes of Frath." The informant advised that when this book was published he had received information from t Communist Party leaders that McKillians was under communist discipline. The informant stated that this information had a great deal to do with the way the book was handled as well as Steinbeck's book, because McWillians at that time was supposedly making a communist of Steinbeck. (Louis Budenz, concealed 400; 100-998-77)

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1940 that the Committee to Aid Agricultural Forkers was organized under the leadership of John Steinbeck, the author of "Grapes of Frath," and that Steinbeck was chairman of the Committee. The informant stated that the Committee had the support of many prominent people in California and that in the informant's opinion, they were all people who had been active in behalf of communist united front organizations.

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1941 that the name of John Steinbeck, Route 1, Box 95D, Les Grates, California, appeared in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

100-1170-49)

A representative of another Government agency advised in 1944 that various pieces of literature published in Russia, including daily newspapers from Noscow, Russia, had arrived in the United States during 1942 and part of 1943. The informant advised that some of this material was addressed to John Steinbeck in care of Elizabeth R. Otis, 18 East 41st Street, New York, New York.

of ONI; 65-1674-809)

The United States Office of Censorship advised by letter dated July 4, 1944, that John Steinbeck, 18 East 41st Street, New York City, had received the February 12, year not given, issue of the "Moscow Kews," a newspaper published in Russia. (65-49005-81)

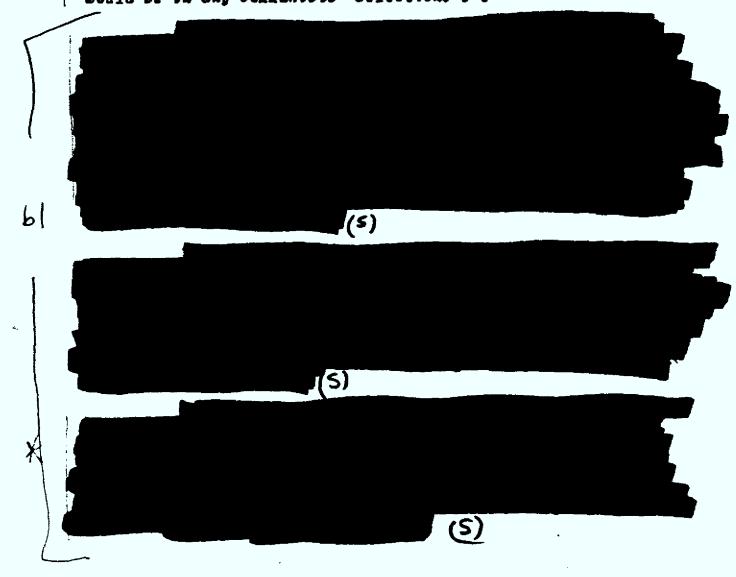
The report-of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives,

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

published on March 29, 1944, and captioned "Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States" on Page 101 contained the following: "The Mational Maritime Union of America, . . . has tood the Communist Party line through all its changes in recent years. (57-407-424)

"These ships of the American Merchant Marine are being supplied with libraries for the seamen to read while at sea . . John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Brath" is naturally present, as it would be in any Communists' selection. . . "



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A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in May, 1945, that the American Youth for Democracy in a list captioned "Recommended Reading List for A.I.D." contained the book entitled "The Moon is Down" by John Steinbeck. 786 Broad Street, Newark, N.J.; 61-777-3-60)

The American Youth for Democracy has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1945 that letters had been prepared to be sent to John Steinbeck, among others, requesting that he prepare a testimonial to the valiant Spanish exiles and the work of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The letter requested a 75-word statement be prepared to be made a part of a leaflet and with an attached photograph it was hoped that such statements would enlist the widest possible mass support for the campaign. (Fighly confidential source; 100-7061-923)

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in April, 1946, that the Mational Council of American-Soviet Friendship was planning to give a reception on May 5, 1946, in New York City in honor of three visiting Soviet literary figures. The informant advised that one of the persons indicated to receive an invitation to the reception was John Steinbeck, the movelist.

100-146964-796)

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The Fational Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The New Fork Times" on February 21, 1946, contained an article reflecting the formation of a cooperative publishing concern under the name of the Associated Magazine Contributors,

CONFIDENTIAL

Incorporated. The article set forth the initial list of contributors, which included the name of John Steinbeck. (123-11674-13)

The 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities reflected that in addition to completely communist-controlled and dominated publications there was also a long list of Trade Union, racial, minority, liberal and special interests publications into which communists had infiltrated. The report reflected that the communist influence was established through such news services as the Associated Magazine Contributors, Incorporated, and others. (100-15252-39 - pg 39)

The October 24, 1947, "Daily Vorker," an east coast communist nemspaper, published an article captioned "Found Seviets Eager for Feace, Capa, Steinbeck Tell Trib Forum." This article indicated that Capa read a joint report a by himself and John Steinbeck at the Herald Tribune Forum. This report purportedly stated that the Russian people were destroyed and hurt much more than any others that they, Capa and Steinbeck, had seen during their many years on the battle fields. The report further indicated that the Russian masses would strongly approve the halt of the "vicious and insane games" of recrimination between Russia and the U.S. It was indicated that the Russians were particularly interested in hearing about "the persecution of liberals" in America. (100-106224)

The "Daily Worker" on April 16, 1948, contained a book review of John Steinback's "A Russian Journal," which was described as being a book containing photographs by Robert Capa, which had been published by the Viking Fress in New York, Kew York. The article reflected "John Steinbeck's warm sympathy for people, as evidenced in his "A Russian Journal," (published today) is the one positive feature of an account of a visit to the Soviet Union which is otherwise overrun with frivolous provincialism and a coy disinclination to face political realities. . .

- 8 -CONFIDENTIAL

what is one to say of a writer to whom the distinctive characteristic of American capitalist society is that it provides a government of 'checks and balances'? Or of the maivete which has it that 'our government is designed to keep anyone from getting too much power or, having got it, from keeping it? And, we agreed, 'Steinbeck writes solennly, 'that this makes our country function more slowly, but that it certainly makes it function more surely....'

"One could go on quoting Steinbeck, but what for?
A Russian Journal is much more enlightening about the kind of culture which develops such intellectual Sad Sackery than about the Soviet Union..."

The "New Leader," a weekly magazine, on August 21, 1948, contained an article captioned "Steinbeck Sans Frath," which was a book review of "A Bussian Journal," which was written by Steinbeck and contained pictures by Robert Capa. The article reflected that "Vr. Steinbeck has joined the fraternity of works visitors. For three meeks he toured the Soviet Union under the subtle guidance of VOKS, the government agency for "cultural liaieon,"..." The article reflected he had attended the "celebration of the 800th anniversary of Moscow with Louis Aragon, the French Stalinist writer" and had visited the country home of "such Soviet millionaires as Alexander Korneichuk - and concludes that the Russians have plenty to eat; he even states that the quality of Russian clothing improved during the few weeks he spent in Russia..."

The article further reflected "most startling, perhaps, is Steinbeck's own attitude toward the Soviet Union. His book is full of what Koestler would call false equations. When Capa is stopped from taking pictures at a lend-leased tractor plant in Stalingrad, Steinbeck reminds us that foreigners may not photograph Oak Ridge either. In his mind 'Noscowitis' and 'Fashingtonitis' cancel each other out. Then he admits that the collective farm he was shown put on a big show for him, he insists that 'any Kansas farmer' would do the same for his guests...

"Steinbeck used to be known as a man with a strong social conscience. The Grapes of Frath'and Tortilla Flat'were full of righteous moral indignation about social and economic injustice. In The Moon is Down'Steinbeck made a heated if somewhat pedestrian

JOHN ERNST STEINBECK

attack on totalitarian aggression and conquest. Those were the days when Steinbeck could be counted upon to stand up and wield his pen in behalf of democracy and freedom. Even today had he gone to Spain or China, he would surely not have come back to write a book in order to demonstrate that the Chinese people want good lives and comfort or that the Spaniards like peace.

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1948 that the firm of Forld Video, Incorporated, was chartered in New York State on December 18, 1947, and that the firm prepared television programs. The officers of the firm include John Steinbeck as vice president and Robert Capa as assistant vice president.

NYC; 100-340922-111)

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The "New York Herald-Tribune" of May 18, 1948, contained an article captioned "Women's Rally in Rome Hears Russia Praised." The article, which was datelined Rome, Vay 17, reflected that the meeting was that of the Democratic Women's International Federation, whose aim was to fight "American, British and French imperialists and wormongers." The article reflected that the chief American delegate, Mrs. Muriel Draper, chairman of the women's section of the American National Committee for American-Soviet Friendship mentioned several persons converted to "the camp of war and anti-Sovietism," which included John Steinbeck.

The "Los Angeles Examiner," a daily newspaper published in Los Angeles, California, on June 11, 1948, contained an article reflecting that Ring Lardner, Jr., had signed a contract with John Steinbeck and others to write a film version of Steinbeck's story "Pastures of Heaven." The article reflected this was the first Hollywood employment given "any of the 'un-friendly ten' since their refusal to answer the Communist question in Washington last fall." (100-295885-11)

The "Daily Worker" on April 1, 1955, contained an article captioned "John Steinbeck Takes a Look at Natusow and

- 10 -COSFIBERTIAL

JOHN ERNST STEINBECK

Death of a Racket. " The article was a review of an article by Steinbeck which appeared in the April 2, 1955, issue of "Saturday Review." The article reflected that Steinbeck's article captioned "Death of a Racket" was based on the book "False Vitness" written by Harvey Matusov. Steinback's article reportedly stated:

The Matusov testimony to anyone who will listen places a bouquet of forget-me-nots on the grave of McCarthy. The ridiculousness of the whole series of investigations now becomes apparent, even to what a friend of mine used to call peanut-munchers. Matusow will have a much greater effect than he knows. That follows cannot be worse and may be better. It will surely be funny."

The "Daily Worker" article continues, "It is impossible not to be moved by this kind of statement of an angered scorn which, if the record is to be kept straight, itself participated in, and helped to create, that very climate, those same "winds of the time" as Steinbeck puts it, "when certain basic nonsense was allowed to pass unnoticed." For Steinbeck was taken in tow by the Cold War leadership to such an extent that he did not scruple even to lend the authority of his literary achievement to State Department broadcasts in fascist Spain, Italy, Vienna, etc."

The article continued "Steinbeck's contempt for the certain basic nonsense" which was believed under the influence of the Cold War hysteria does not lead him to a rejection of the Big Lie about the working-class Communist Party. He still says that the Communists approve of 'the climate of disunity and suspicion which has haunted us for the last few years, and that Communists "would much rather keep the investigations going with their harvest of fear and disruption." . . It suffices that John Steinbeck has expressed sentiments which a literary artist with a sense of responsibility for his nation cannot long silence without crushing his talent. . . " (100-374988-A)

For additional information concerning Steinbeck you may desire to contact the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, of the United States Army and the Department of State.

The above information is furnished to you as a result of your request for a name check and should not be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of captioned individual. The information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

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JOHN ERNST STEINBECK

NOTE:

Steinbeck never investigated by Bureau. Steinbeck sent letter to Attorney General Biddle in 1942 which contained "Do you suppose you could ask Edgar's boys to stop stepping on my heels? They think I'm an enemy alien. Its getting tiresome." The AG was advised on 5/21/42 that Steinbeck was not being and had never been investigated.

The Attorney General's office telephonically requested the Bureau's file on Steinbeck on 10/27/42 and was advised only information available was two pamphlets. G-2 investigated Steinbeck in 1943 and it was recommended Steinbeck not be given Army Commission. (100-106224) (C) (W) Per Army Leffer did 8-2-78 DN1-32-79 2333 LAS bio.

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THESE DAYS:

Steinbeck's List Proves Nothing

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

OHN STEINBECK, who writes novels and things, has compiled a list of those who could not enter the United States under its present laws. He says that it is not a joke and, of course, as it is published in the erudite "Saturday Review," it cannot possibly be a joke, but it does seem to be a futile occupation for so noble a mind. After all, every country determines who is to be admitted to it, just as every well-ordered household decides what kind of persons it wants to invite to dinner.

I shall take the first five names on Steinbeck's list as an example of his thinking and because the entire list would add nothing to the reader's knowledge, except perhaps to wonder at Steinbeck's logic:

"NAME CHARGE

ADAM Morals

CAIN Murder

NOAH Alcoholism, cruelty to animals

SAUL Assault with intent to kill

DAVID Revolution"

Of course, John Steinbeck has a perfect right to understand the book of Genesis, in the Bible, as he chooses, in whatever language he has learned to read it. However, if he accepts the theories of the Hebrews on the subject of Adam, that progenitor of the human race bears no moral stigma, except the Fall which made us humans instead of angels, seraphim and other disembodied spirits. So, Steinbeck's trouble is not that he does not understand a Semitic folk-tale, but its mystical meaning is beyond him altogether.

As for Cain, naturally we should keep him out. A man who kills his brother is undesirable in any society. Would Steinbeck have him admitted? Would he build an arch of triumph for him? I saw a preview of Leo McCarey's picture, "An Affair to Remember," and I could not help thinking that these are perfectly normal, healthy human beings—nothing dirty about a one of them. Does John Steinbeck object to such a picture? Must we welcome murderers to our company to please Steinbeck?

Teaches Respect for Parents

His next objectionable character is Noah, who built the Ark. The story of Noah is particularly significant in Hebrew folklore because it teaches respect for parents. Noah liked his wine and he iay asleep, uncovered and improperly exposed. Shem covered the shaine of his father with respectful delicacy. Perhaps Steinbeck does not, in this age of sophisticated ignorance, grant the beauty of this tale, or even know of it. Toison
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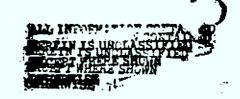
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Daily Worker
The Worker
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Date _ JUN 1 0 1957

So we come to Saul, having skipped over many Biblical-characters that Steinbeck might have used if he knew of them, for instance, Lot and his wife, and all the progenitors of the Semitic peoples who were polygamists and each had several wives which was not prohibited by local law or custom. Saul was a king at a time when kings ruled autocratically and when a king had power of life and death over his subjects. The Hebrews, however, had a control over the kings, namely that there were prophets, holy men who were regarded by the people as being the voice of God. Saul was bawled out by a prophet when his conduct became too oppressive. After all, if we admitted King Saud, a descendant of Ishmael, probably way back an Edomite, and housed him in Blair House as a guest of the nation, we would surely have admitted Saul. The precedents are against Steinbeck. Also we admitted Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, a descendant of David by way of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

No, he objects to David as a revolutionist, which David was not at all because he was obeying the will of God, which cannot be said of Lenin of Trotsky who denied God. David killed Goliath and saved his people which was a very proper thing to do then as now. Thereupon David and the King's son, Jonathan, became pals. But it was the Lord's intent that David should rule and it is so clearly stated. And one reason was that David was a very holy man who wrote many psalms, some of which have come down to us to this day and which are read at all Jewish and Christian religious services.

It is perfectly clear that of John Steinbeck's first five, four could have come into the United States and would have been received either by President Eisenhower or John Foster Dulles. The fifth, who killed his brother. Steinbeck can keep for himself.

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By George E. Sokolsky

What Does It Prove?

States under its present laws. He says that it is not a joke and of course, as it is published in the erudite "S aturday Review," cannot possibly be a joke, but it does seem to be a



Sokolsky

futile occupation for so noble a mind. After all, every country determines who is to be admitted to it, just as every well-ordered household decides what kind of persons it wants to invite to dinner.

I shall take the first five names on Steinbeck's list as an example of his thinking and because the entire list would add nothing to the reader's knowledge, except perhaps to wonder at Steinbeck's logic:.

Name Charge Adam MOTELS Cain Murder Alcoholism, cruel-Noah ty to animals Assault with in-Baul tent to kill

David Revolution'

Of course, John Steinbeck has a perfect right to understand the book of Genesis, in the Bible, as he chooses, in whatever language he has learned to read it. However, if he accepts the theories of the Hebrews on the subject of Adam, that progenitor of the human race bears no moral stigma, except the fall which made us humans instead of angels, scraphim and

JOHN STEINBECK, who other disembodied spirits. So, writes novels and things, has Steinbeck's trouble is not in Blair House as a guest of compiled a list of those who that he does not understand the Nation, we would surely could not enter the United a Semitic folk-tale, but its have admitted Saul. mystical meaning is beyond him altogether.

> we should keep him out. A man who kills his brother is God, which cannot be said of man who kuis me undesirable in any society. Lenn undesirable in any society. Lenn God. Would Steinbeck have him admitted? Would he build an arch of triumph for him?

His next objectionable character is Noah, who built the Ark. The story of Noah is particularly significant in Hebrew folklore because, it teaches respect for parents. Nosh liked his wine and he can keep for himself. lay asleep, uncovered and improperly exposed. Shem covered the shame of his father with respectful delicacy. Per-haps Steinbeck does not, in this age of sophisticated ig-norance, grasp the beauty of this tale, or even know of it.

So we come to Saul, having skipped over many Biblical characters that Steinbeck characters that might have used if he knew of them for instance, Lot and his wife, and all the progenitors of the Semitic peoples who were polygamists and each had several wives which was not prohibited by local law or custom. Saul was a king at a time when kings ruled autocratically and when a king had power of life and death over his subjects. The Hebrews, however, had a control over the kings, namely that there were prophets, holy men who were regarded by the people as being the voice of God. Saul was bawled out by a prophet when his conduct became too oppres-sive. After all, if we admitted King Saud, a descendant of Ishmael, probably way

an Edomite, and housed him

NOW, he objects to David as a revolutionist, which AS FOR CAIN, naturally David was not at all because he was obeying the will of. Lenin or Trotsky, who denied

It is perfectly clear that of John Steinbeck's first five, four could have come into the United States and would have been received either by President Eisenhower or John Foeter Dulles. The fifth, killed his brother, Steinbeck

(Copyright, 1957, King Feat Syndicate, Inc.)

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DEC 2 1958

NY

Trotter _____ W.C. Sullivan _ Tele. Room ___ John F. OSteinbeck

December 1, 1958

JOHN R. STRINGECK JULY 465724 4
Born: Pebruary 27, 1902
Salinas, California

You are referred to our memorandum dated.

Narch 1, 1954, concerning the captioned individual.

The April 1, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" and the April 7, 1955 issue of the "People's World" carried articles relating to a review by John Steinbeck of Matusow's "False Witness" which originally appeared in the April 2 issue of the "Saturday Review of Literature." In the article captioned "Daath of a Backet," Steinbeck speaks with "harsh contempt" of the "Anti-Communist Eired Informer." (100-375988-A Daily Worker 4/1/55)

CATHEMISE

The "Deily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958, The "Deily People's World" has been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, dated March 29, 1944 as the official organ of the Communist Party on the west coast."

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FRI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is loaned for your use and is not to be disseminated outside of your agency.

Orig and one to USIA
Req rec'd: 11/18/58
B? V. Gronquist/ckb

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Mr. DeLoach: *

RE: MENTION OF FBI IN THE BOOK

"THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT"

BY JOHN STEINBECK

The above book, a recent Literary Guild selection, is a novel laid in the fictitious town of New Baytown, New York, and concerns the problems of a young grocery store clerk whose family had at one time been among the leaders of the community. The book is written in the first-person as though being told by the "hero." At the beginning of the book he describes various persons of the town including one Stonewall Jackson Smith, the Chief of Police, whom he characterizes as being of above average intelligence for the town and who "even took the FBI training at Washington, D. C."

Later in the story, just a weekend before the local elections, the Grand Jury indicts the city manager and other high officials for corruption, etc. Immediately prior to the announcement of the indictments, Chief "Stoney" Smith had made a trip to the State Capitol and in a subsequent conversation between the Chief and the grocer clerk, in which the Chief is clearly suffering from a guilty conscience, it becomes evident that he has been excluded from the indictments because he chose to "turn state's evidence," so to speak, and furnish information against the other town officials.

OBSERVATION

X-103

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C3 SEP 21 1961

Mr. Tolson ___ Mr. Belmont <u></u> Mr. Mohr ____ Mr. Callahan _

Mr. Conrad

Mr. DeLoc Mr. Evans

Mr. Malone

Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter _ Tele. Room . Mr. Ingram _ Miss Gandy

While Steinbeck does not belabor the fact that the Chief of Police is FBI trained, nevertheless a careful reader cannot fail to recall the reference in the initial introduction to the Chief when his behavior concerning the indictments comes up.

By contrast, Steinbeck's references to a Justice Department investigator who appears in the story investigating the illegal entry into the United States of one of the townspeople are of the highest caliber.

RECOMMENDATION

لسم 1961

For information,

ULG:kmd (s)

My const

M. A. Jones

all etc

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4-22 (Rev. 12-17-56) - · · Federal Bureau of Inves Records Branch ., 1957 Name Check Unit - Room 6523 Service Unit - Room 6524 Forward to File Beview Attention 4 Return to Supervisor Room Ext. Type of References Requested: Regular Request (Analytical Search) 🖊 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive) Subversive References Only Nonsubversive References Only _ References Only A.7 2/17/02 Type of Search Requested: Restricted to Locality of . Exact Name Only (On the Nose) **Variations** Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form Birthdate & Place (Address -Searcher Initials _ FILE NUMBER SERIAL しののとしんショ 166224-224- 8 pumme 115040-3. 227-37267-11 ble 62-62736-1106; UNI 174 UN

Tolson	
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nbeck in Moscow npressed by Progress

By ART SHIELDS

MOSCOW - America's youth is much concerned with the question of war or peace, said John Steinbeck, in a talk with

Sovert journalists.

The author of "Grapes of Wrath" is making his first visit to the USSR since the middle 1940's. He is much impressed with the changes he is seeing.

Steinbeck's novels are popular here. I find them in all the libraries of the factories, farms and ships that I visit.

He was eargerly questioned by two writers for the Komsomolskaya Pravda, the youth newspaper, as he was about to begin a travel tour.

Steinbeck was asked whether the present young American writers reminded him of his own first steps in literature.

"I don't think so," he replied.

I began to write some decades
ago. I was much influenced by the severe economic depression. Steinbeck wants his fellow in America at that time. I think American writers to be for not that the youth now is more con- merely "against" something. He cerned with this issue of war or "peace."

He did not think however that they see the way clearly at this time, and he thought American youths is the "con-cern" and "uneasiness" they have been feeling through the post-war years.

"I think the main cause," he continued. "is the absence of a concrete goal. Absence of a target to which they can dedicate their whole lives.

But Steinbeck is glad that the Syouths are seeking. They are seeking something different from their present environment, he

said, and their seeking are being expressed by many young writers in America today.

noted at one point that some. young American writers give too much attention to denouncing everything in the past.

The correspondents wanted to the most pronounced feature of know what Soviet writers were American youths is the "con-plied that Sholokhov, Ehrenburg cern" and "uneasiness" they plied that Shokolov, Ehrenbourg and Simonov were best known and liked.

Unfortunately most other Soviet writers have not yet been published in America, he said. "He has been working on a new novel since nummer. It will be a long novel that will take any other two years. And it will deal with the morals of American society, he stated.

"THE WORKER" OCTOBER 29,1963

INFORMATION CONTAINS AREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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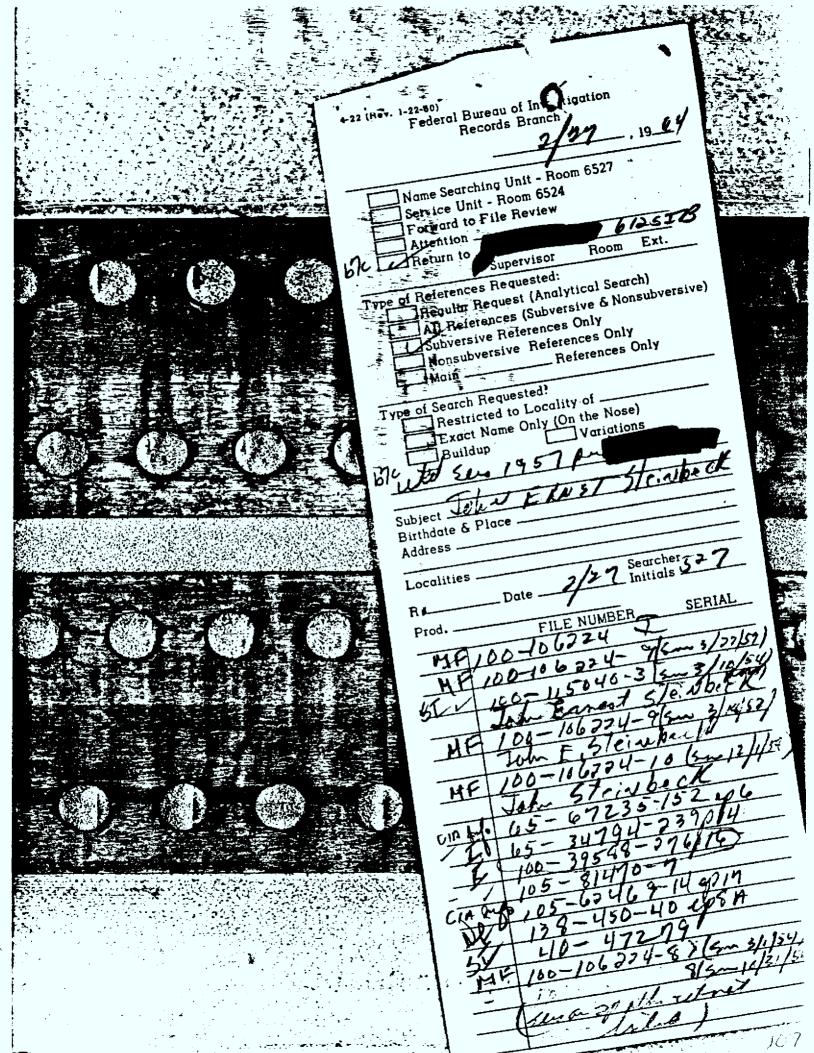
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OTHERWISH

March 4, 196

JOHN ERNST STEINBECK Schmar Born: February 27, 1902 Salinas, California

A review of PBI files reveals the following information which may pertain to captioned individual.

Enclosed is a copy of an article appearing on page five of the "Worker" midweek edition dated October 29, 1963, captioned "Steinbeck in Moscow Impressed by Progress."

The "Worker" is an East Coast communist publication.

Your attention is directed to the following reports and memoranda which have been sent to your agency;

- 1. Memorandum dated April 12, 1957, captioned John Ernst Steinbeck sent April 15, 1957.
- 2. Report dated August 24, 1959, by SAA at New York captioned "Bulgarian Funds, New York Division" sent August 31, 1959.
- 3. Memorandum dated May 26, 1960, Chicago, Illinois, captioned Executive Por sent June 8, 1960.
- 4. Report dated February 14, 1964, at New York, by SA captioned "Russky Golos Publishing Company."

(100-106224-10, 65-34794-239, 105-81470-7, 100-39588-276)

Enclosure

ML

Original & 1-CIA Request Received-2-27-64 GHIL

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is it answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

6 4 MAR 12 3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Memorá dum Mr. DeLoach DATE: 7-20-65 Sullivan Tavel ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS TEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED OF Army Letter & SUBJECT: JOHN ERNST STEINBECK EXCEPT WHERE SHOUN In response to Mr. Tolson's request, the following data is being set out as a result of a check of our files on captioned individual. Sugaraky ICHN ERNST Steinbeck was born at Salinas, California, on February 27, 1902. He was a student at Stanford University for five years but did not graduate. He married Carol Henning in 1930 and was divorced from her in March, 1943. He married Gwyn Conger on March 29, 1943, and Elaine Scott on December 28, 1950. He has been the author of a number of books and was awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1940. He was also employed as a war correspondent and as a writer for the "New York Herald Tribune" during 1943, 1944, 1947 and 1948. Although he has never been investigated by the FBI, he wrote Attorney General Biddle in May, 1942, as follows: "Do you suppose you could ask Edgar's boys to stop stepping on my heels? They think I am an enemy alien. It is getting tiresome." Army Intelligence (G-2) investigated Steinbeck during 1943 to determine suitability to hold commission in Army, but was recommended unfavor ably. Carol Steinbeck (first wife, divorced 1943), registered as a Communist in California in 1938 to see reaction it would cause. Steinbeck opposed his wife's action, and he was registered as a Democrat. (2) (w) Fer Army 🚈 Sternbeck reportedly associated with communists during early days of his writings, 1936-1941, to gather material for books but was not interested in advancing the cause of the Party. Many of his writings, including "Grapes of Wrath, "1939, were about poverty-stricken migrant workers and portrayed the sordid side of American life. Due to the nature of his writings they were translated into foreign languages and widely distributed by enemies of the United States (both Nazis and Soviets), as examples of life in the United States even though the communists were reportedly at odds with him as they did not feel he adequately portrayed American communists or life in Russia. 100-106224-13 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Tolson

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: JOHN ERNST STEINBECK

He has been connected to a limited extent with various organizations and publications that have been cited by the Department, the House Committee on Un-American Activities or state legislative committees during the period 1936-1946. Some of these organizations included the following: the Western Writers Congress (1936); the League of American Writers (1939); the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (1941) and the Simon T. Lubin Society, Inc. (1938). In 1938, he organized and served as chairman of the John Steinbeck Committee to Aid Agricultural Workers which was widely supported by communists. Among Communist Party members reportedly attempting to make a communist out of Steinbeck (1937-1940) were Ella Winter, California Communist Party functionary, and Carey McWilliams described by Budenz as under communist discipline. (100-115040)

The "New York Herald Tribune" of May 18, 1948, contained an article concerning a meeting in Rome, Italy, of the Democratic Women's International Federation whose aim was to fight "American, British and French imperialists and warmongers." At this meeting, John Steinbeck was publicly criticized as one of several persons who had been converted to "the camp of war and anti-Swittsm."

The 4-1-55 issue of the "Daily Worker" contained a review of an article Steinbeck had prepared concerning the book, "False Witness," written by Harvey Matusow in which Steinbeck criticized Matusow's testimony. The "Daily Worker" article was critical of Steinbeck on this occasion because he had asserted that the communists were also responsible for the climate of disunity and suspicion throughout the world during this period.

In 1959, a reliable source advised the FBI that John Steinbeck was on the mailing list of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Another reliable source has described this organization as a communist-infiltrated organization in Japan.

In April, 1964, a reliable source advised the FBI that on March 12, 1964, John Ernest Steinbeck had received the sum of \$420 as an author's fee from the Soviet publication, "Novyi Mir." (62-5-19610)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V.

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COMPLDENTIAL

SEERET

March 18, 1968

BY LIAISON

Mrs. Mildred Stegall The White Round Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

Reference is made to your name check request for a review of FBI files concerning the following individuals subsequent to the date of the previous made clack request as noted following each name.

John Francesco.

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Mrs. Mildred Stegall



ble

The files of the Identification Division were checked and found to contain no additional pertinent data concerning the above individuals.

A copy of this communication has not been sent to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

-2-

NOTE: Our files reflect that the final results of our name check concerning whise but by memorandum dated 9-12-63, rather than 9-4-63. The additional information was developed subsequent to the prior summary memorandum furnished in 1963.

SECRET

BY 3908 2 3 189

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

May 20, 1964

CLASS. A. T. T.

JOHN ERNST STEINBECK- Summit

by the FM.

John Ernst Steinbeck has never been the subject of investigation

Mr. Steinbeck was born at Salinas, California, on February 27, 1993. He was a student at Stanford University for five years but did not graduate. He married Carol Hemming in 1920 and was divorced from her in Larch, 1943. He married Gwyn Conger on March 29, 1943, and Maine Scott on Lecenber 23, 1950. He has been the author of a number of books and was awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1949. He was also employed as a war correspondent and as a writer for the "New York Herald Tribune" during 1943, 1944, and 1948.

According to the annual report of the House of Representatives. Committee on Un-American Activities published in 1989, during the Fall of 1986 a group of liberal and communist writers issued a call for a conference to be held in lan Francisco, Colifornia, on November 13, 1936, under the auspices of the Mantern Uniters' Congress. The report indicated that one of the sponsors of this Congress was John Steinbeck. A reliable informant of the FEI advised in 1948 that John Steinbeck was one of the writers who attended the Western Writers' Congress in 1989. In 1944, this Congress was described by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) as a communist front.

According to a reliable informant of the FBI, Sam Forcy, in 1987, indicated to Elia Winter that he was pleased to hear about "Steinback's new book." Early commented that Steinback could write and with the education "I am told you and our friends have been giving him, he ought to make the grade better than he cli in his early book." The informant furnished no additional information to identify the Steinback mentioned, and it is not known if this person is identical

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ARTICENT REVIEW COTT TER

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A pamphlet entitled "Their Blood Is Strong" by John Cteinbeck was published in April, 1933, by the Simon J. Lubin Society of California, Incorporated (SJLSCI). This pamphlet consisted of material which ateinbeck had published elsewhere and which had been reprinted in pamphlet form with Steinbeck's permission. The California Committee on Un-American Activities (CCUA) in its report published in 1943 described the SJLSCI as a communist front for California agrarian penetration.

A pamphlet captioned "Writers Take Sides" was published by the League of American Writers (LAW), New York, New York, in May, 1958, and was described as containing letters about the war in Spain from 418 American authors. On Page 56 of this pamphlet there appeared a letter from John Steinbeck. The "Daily Worker," an East coast communist newspaper, on April 25, 1958, contained an article noting that 30 prominent writers, including John Steinbeck, had made publical a letter urging support of the Federal Arts Project and indicating that the individuals were acting on their behalf as well as on the behalf of the LaW. The article noted the one of the vice presidents of the organization was John Steinbeck.

The records of the Department of State, State of New York, in 1941 reflected a certificate of incorporation was filed in 1939 for the LAW. John Steinbeck, of Los Angeles, California, was one of the directors who was appointed to act until the first annual meeting of the corporation.

The LAW has been cited as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The report of the hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, 81st Congress, on Page 1804, contained information attributed to "The New York Times" of January 31, 1989, which consisted of an open letter urging that the embargo against Spain be lifted. John Steinbeck appeared as one of the persons urging that the Spanish embargo be lifted, and it was indicated that the organization sponsoring the plea was the Vashington Committee to Lift Spanish Embargo. This organization was cited as a communist front in the 1943 report of the CCUA.

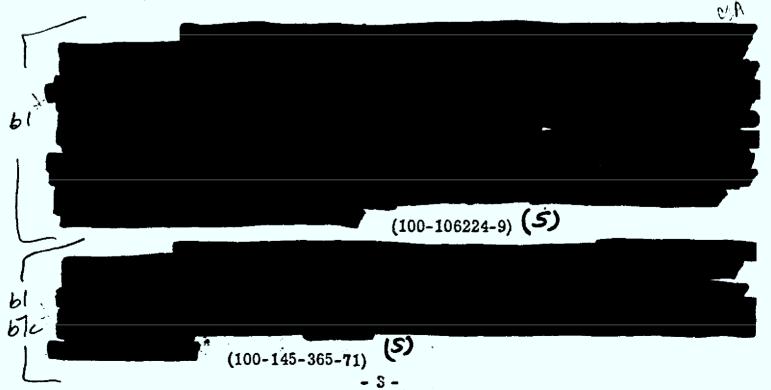
In 1950, a reliable informant of the FBI advised that Carcy McWillian was the author of the book, "Factories in the Field," published in 1939, which was the foundation of John Steinbeck's book, "Grapes of Wrath." According to the informant, McWilliams was under communist discipline and this had a great deal to do with the way this book was handled as well as Éteinbeck's book because McWilliam at that time was supposedly making a communist out of Steinbeck.

In 1949, a reliable informant of the FDI advised that the Committee To Aid Agricultural Workers was organized under the leadership of John Steinbeck, and it had the support of many prominent people in California. In the informant's opinion, they were all people who had been active in behalf of "communist united front organizations."

In 1941, a reliable source advised the FEI that the name of John Steinbeck, Los Gatos, California, appeared in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. This organization has been cited as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1944, the records of the Office of Naval Intelligence indicated that one John Steinbock, New York, New York, had received literature and daily newspapers from Moscow, Russia, during 1942 and 1943. The United States Office of Camporship advised in 1944 that this same John Steinbeck had received a copy of the "Lossow News," a newspaper published in Russia.

The report of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, published on March 29, 1944, described The National Maritime Union of America as having "toed the Communist Party line through all its changes in recent years." The report continued, "These ships of the American Merchant Marine are being supplied with libraries for the seamen to read while at sea...John Steinbeck's "Crapes of Wrath" is naturally present, as it would be in any Communists' selection."



A reliable informant of the FBI advised in May, 1945, that the American Youth for Democracy, an organization which has been cited as subversive within the purview of Executive Order 10450, issued a list of recommended reading which contained the book entitled "The Moon is Down" by John Steinbeck.

In 1945, a reliable informant of the FEI advised that letters had been prepared to be sent to John Steinbeck, among others, requesting that he prepare a testimonial to the "valiant Spanish exiles and the work of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee." This organization has been cited as subversive within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

A reliable source, in April, 1946, advised the FEI that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York City was planning to give a reception in New York City in honor of three visiting Soviet literary figures. According to the informant, John Steinbeck was indicated to be one of those persons who would receive an invitation to attend this reception.

"The New York Times," on February 21, 1946, described the formation of a cooperative publishing concern under the name of the Associated Magazine Contributors, Incorporated. The article set forth the initial list of owner-contributors, which included the name of John Steinbeck. The 1943 report of the CCUA discussed communist infiltration of various publications. The report reflected that communist influence was established through such news services as the Associated Magazine Contributors, Incorporated, and others.

The October 24, 1947, issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an

The October 24, 1947, issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an article concerning a report which had been read at the Herald Tribune Forum. John Steinback was counthor of this report. The report expressed sympathy for the sufferings of the Russian people during the war and indicated that the Russian masses would strongly approve the halt of the "vicious and insane games" of recrimination between Russia and the United States.

The "Daily Worker" on April 16, 1948, contained a book review of John Steinbeck's "A Russian Journal." The article stated, "John Steinbeck's warm sympathy for people, as evidenced in his 'A Russian Journal," (published today) is the one positive feature of an account of a visit to the Soviet Union which is otherwise overrun with frivolous provincialism and a coy disinclination to face political realities."

This article continued to criticize Steinbeck for his favorable references to the American form of government, including his statements that "our government is designed to keep anyone from getting too much power or, having got it, from keeping it," and "we agreed that this makes our country function more slowly, but that it certainly makes it function more surely."

The "New Leader," a weekly magazine, on August 21, 1943, also reviewed Steinbeck's "A Russian Journal" and criticized Steinbeck as a Soviet apologist. The article indicated that Steinbeck had visited the homes of millionaires and implied that from this Steinbeck had concluded that the Russians have plenty to eat and that the quality of Russian clothing had improved. The article noted that Steinbeck constantly made excuses for the Russians, and it pointed out that when he admitted that a collective farm had put on a big show for him, he also insisted that "any Kansas farmer" would do the same for his guests.

The "New York Herald Tribune" of May 18, 1948, contained an article concerning a meeting in Rome, Italy, of the Democratic Women's A International Federation whose aim was to fight "American, British and French imperialists and warmongers." At this meeting, John Steinbeck was publicly criticized as one of several persons who had been converted to "the camp of war and anti-Sovietism."

The "Los Angeles Examiner," on June 11, 1948, contained an article reflecting that Iding Lardner, Jr., had signed a contract with John Steinbeck and others to write a film version of Steinbeck's story, "Pastures of Heaven." The article reflected that this was the first Hollywood employment given "any of the 'un-friendly ten' since their refusal to answer the communist question in Washington last fall."

The "Daily Worker," on April 1, 1955, contained an article, "John Steinbeck Takes a Look at Matusow and 'Death of a Lacket.' "The article was a review of an article Iteinbeck and prepared concerning the book, "False Witness," written by Harvey Matusow. The Steinbeck article was obviously critical of Matusow and stated that as a result of Matusow's testimony, the "ridiculousness of the whole series of the investigations new becomes apparent." The "Daily Worker" article was critical of Steinbeck, especially when he asserted that the communists approved of "the climate of disunity and suspicion which has haunted us for the last few years," and that the communists "would much rather keep the investigations going with their harvest of fear and disruption." (100-106224-9)

Déchet

In 1959, a reliable source advised the FPI that John Steinbeck was on the mailing list of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Another reliable source has described this organization as a communist infiltrated organization in Japan. (105-62469-14)

In 1959, a reliable source advised the FDI that during July of that year John Steinbeck, in care of McIntosh and Otis, Inc., New York, New York, had been paid the sum of \$182.70 from the New York account of the Mational Bank of Dulgaria. It was not known to the source if this individual was identical with John Ernst Steinbeck. (65-34794-239)

In April, 1964, a reliable source advised the FBI that on March 12, 1964, John Ernest Steinback had received the sum of \$420 as an author's fee from the Soviet publication, "Novyi Mir." (65-28939-3046)

