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SUNNYSLOPE

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA

May 8, 1958

J.G. Sourwine, Chief Counsel
Senate Subcommittee of the
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Sourwine:

Thank you for your letter of May 5, and the copies of the transcript I requested. I have again carefully studied the testimony by Fred Myers and underscored those portions I know to be false. I am enclosing that marked copy as well as my statement of the facts you requested. The numbered paragraphs in that statement correspond to the numbers in the marked transcript.

I think I should give my reasons for communicating first with Senator Eastland, and now with you in this matter. It will be said by Myers that I am being vindictive, but I'm not. I am deeply mortified, it is true, that I allowed myself to be duped by him for so long, but I haven't been hurt personally. I have no motive for seeking revenge. I could gain nothing. To the contrary, I stand to lose friends who still believe in Myers as I once did.

I feel that I have a moral obligation to bring these facts, and my conclusions, to the attention of Senator Eastland's committee and perhaps to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Two reasons motivate me. First, my conviction that Myers is a communist and hence an enemy of our country. Second, that unless he is exposed and dismissed from his position, he will continue to dupe sincere, but gullible persons of wealth in the humane movement. I have a feeling of guilt for being the means of permitting the communists to infiltrate the humane movement. I alone am responsible for Myers being placed where he could create dissension and perhaps provide the communists with another "front." I committed a grave error in judgment and I am obligated to do what I can to correct that error.

No one ever believed in and trusted Myers more implicitly than I. I never believed the charges of his communist connections until I read the transcript of his testimony. His own words convicted him. I believed him when he repeatedly told me he was the victim of a "smear" campaign started by the American Humane Association and carried on by the American Meat Institute. I know how easy it is for one to be smeared. I am certain now that I closed my eyes to the truth for a long time because I so desperately wanted to believe in him. Now, I find clear explanations for many things that formerly puzzled me.

I first learned of the accusations that Myers had been a "Fellow Traveler" while in Houston, Texas doing field work for the National Humane Society, now the Humane Society of the United States. Myers phoned me from Washington and read the clipping from the New York World-Telegram, which he said was then being circulated by the American Humane Association. This telephone conversation took place in September, 1955. We talked for nearly a half hour. I was jolted and asked him many questions. He emphatically denied the charges and said

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100-343433-2
ENCLOSURE

HUMANEWATCH.ORG

May 8, 1958

the World-Telegram ran that story because management hated him as the result his work with the Newspaper Guild. When I asked him why he had not sued the newspaper for libel, he said he had consulted his attorney at the time and had been advised that the story had been so carefully written a libel suit would not stand up in court.

The attack against Myers destroyed the work I was doing in Houston. The so-called "smear campaign" continued and my work in Wichita Falls, Texas was destroyed. Everywhere I went I was confronted with the charges against Myers. I believed him and defended him from one end of the country to the other.

Then in June, 1956, we held a staff meeting in Kansas City, Mo., with R.J. Chenoweth, president of the Society. Miss Helen Jones, director of educational activities, Myers and myself attended. Myers opened that staff meeting with an account of his appearance before Senator Eastland's committee. He spoke in contemptuous terms in describing what he called the "inquisition." Some of his words and phrases are those used by communists. I became greatly disturbed and my faith in him was shaken. Most of the remainder of the day was spent in listening to his tirade against the executive committee of the board of directors of the Society. He discussed plans and strategy for getting rid of the committee. I felt cold inside. To me, he was talking, planning and acting like a communist. I spent a sleepless night and when we had breakfast the following morning, I resigned from the staff, without telling him my real reason.

The thing that gave me the biggest jolt as he told us of his appearance before Senator Eastland's committee was that he had perjured himself and that was the word he used. He said he was asked about the membership list of the American Humane Association and that he had denied using it. At the time, it seemed to me that both President Chenoweth and Miss Jones were as shocked as I was. I don't know how Miss Jones feels now, but Chenoweth already has stated he has no recollection of Myers saying he had committed perjury.

I wrote Myers in the fall, in response to a letter from him, and strongly urged that he clear himself of perjury. Our Society had been sued by the American Humane Association and Myers wanted information for use in the preparation of the defense of that suit. I felt strongly that if Myers was called as a witness, he would again ~~would~~ be questioned about the AHA membership list. I urged him to tell of his perjury to the Society attorney, and suggested that he could clear himself by stating that he had refreshed his memory and that he had sent the AHA membership list to be used in the "reform campaign." This angered him. He had Miss Jones call me from New York. She was emotionally upset and said among other things that if Myers followed my advice and confessed his perjury to our attorney, the attorney would then be compelled to reveal that fact in court and as a result, Myers would be sent to federal prison. She wanted to know what I would say should I be called as a witness. I replied that I could do nothing else but tell the truth. She bitterly reproached me for trying to "destroy" both Myers and the Society.

Prior to the recent meeting of the board of directors of the Society in Washington, Myers made written charges to the board accusing me of unethical conduct in soliciting funds for the Arizona Humane Society of Phoenix. I answered his charges, also in written form, and proved them false. I presented my charges against him, also written, stating he is a liar, a thief, and that I believe he was, may still be, a communist or "Follow Traveler." I elaborated on those charges in response to questions. He would make no defense "until he had consulted his attorney."

Myers has considerable charm and personality. He can be very convincing. He can look one straight in the eye and lie most convincingly. A majority of the board believed in him and in the show down, five voted their confidence in him and four voted against. I didn't vote, neither did the president, who would have voted for Myers in case of a tie. Directors who resigned in protest, besides myself, were:

Mrs. Charles H. Appleby, 1130 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Delos E. Culver, 1104 Packard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. R. Alger Sawyer, 18 Chedworth Road, Scarsdale, N.Y.

Mr. D. Collis Wager, attorney, Mayro Building, Utica, N.Y. voted against Myers but did not resign. He said he wanted to consider the matter before reaching a decision. He is the vice president of the board; Mrs. Sawyer was the secretary, and Mr. Culver was the treasurer. All of these I've named, together with Mrs. Elsa Voss, Monkton, Md., constituted the executive committee. Mrs. Voss supported Myers.

Is Myers a communist? I firmly believe he is. I doubt he is, or ever has been a card-carrying party member. Thus he can deny being a communist even under oath and wouldn't take refuge under the fifth amendment. I know that the communist faction that dominated and controlled the CIO Newspaper Guild back in the early '30s had hard core communists in it. I was a reporter at that time on the Dayton (Ohio) Herald and led the opposition to organizing a unit of the Guild because I know the guild to be communist dominated. In that phone conversation from Houston, I asked Myers many questions about his relations with the communist faction in the Newspaper Guild. He stoutly insisted he had had no part in that faction. He then said that when the anti-communists took control, he was invited by them to remain as editor of the Guild Reporter. When I asked him why he didn't remain, he replied that he "couldn't be a turncoat." This statement didn't impress me at the time and I marvel now that it didn't.

Myers' longest job was with the Russian War Relief. I know it was considered patriotic at the time to work with, support and contribute to the Russian War Relief. Perhaps only the government now knows to what extent the communists dominated that organization. Myers went from there to the American-Russian Institute. He succeeded a communist as executive secretary, and was, himself, succeeded by a communist. I know that in their "front" organizations and such other organizations they infiltrate, it is the policy of communists to have solid citizens on the boards, but trusted communists as executive directors. It seems clear to me also that Myers did do some work for Carter in the Institute of Pacific Relations.

I can't help but wonder how Myers made a living from the time he was fired from the New York Central in July, 1948, to the time he became editor of the National Humane Review in November, 1951. He testified that he did "various small free lance things to make a living." Small free lance things pay very little, and he had a wife and four children to support, as well as keep up the payments on his farm. During this period, he maintained and operated a short wave transmitter. He still does. He told me he was a "ham" so I thought nothing about it. Now, I wonder. When we organized the National Humane Society, he refused to consider any place but Washington for headquarters. For our kind of an organization, that is a bad location. It should be more central.

What is the relationship between Myers and David Weingard? (The name is underscored on Page 484 of the transcript.) Weingard is a New York City accountant. I never did understand how Myers was able to get an Albany

May 8, 1958

accounting firm dismissed by the American Humane Association and get Weingard employed as auditor. If this was a part of the communist conspiracy, it was fiendishly clever. As auditor for the AHA, Weingard had access to the organization's most closely guarded records. He could have obtained detailed information about every trust fund, the millions in securities, and confidential information about every large contributor. When we formed the National Humane Society, I know Myers consulted with Weingard, and Weingard became auditor for the NHS. He served both organizations, bitter rivals though they are, at the same time. Myers and Weingard were and still are very close.

At that Kansas City staff meeting I mentioned, when Myers told us of his appearance before Senator Eastland's committee, he said he had had no inkling that he would be called before the committee until Weingard called him from New York one night and warned him he would be summoned the following day. Myers said he was notified the following morning by telegram. How did Weingard know about it? Why would Weingard warn Myers if Myers had nothing to hide?

Then there was that incident about the Washington law firm which declined to represent the National Humane Society in its defense of the suit brought by the American Humane Association. The law firm returned the retainer it had been paid with the explanation it had been informed of the nature of the evidence to substantiate the charge of Myers being a "Fellow Traveler."

I find six places in the transcript where Myers gave false testimony. Some of his false answers are insignificant in themselves, but in the aggregate, they are serious. If six of his answers are false, which part of his testimony can be believed? It is this perjury, more than anything else, that convinced me Myers is a communist and may be a very dangerous one. The man has many talents and I can see where he would be very useful to the communist conspiracy.

I hope I haven't wearied you with this long letter. If I can answer any questions, or in any other way assist you and the senate subcommittee, I shall do so willingly. I have determined to clear my conscience regardless of what Myers may try to do to harm me in revenge. I alone am responsible for getting him in the humane movement and I shall regret that as long as I live.

With all best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours

Larry Andrews
LARRY ANDREWS
Executive Secretary

American Russian Institute, listed by Attorney General Tom Clark as a subversive organization.

Mr. Myers, who will replace James R. Brugger, was formerly editor of the American Newspaper Guild's publication, the Guild Reporter, at the time the guild was under leftwing control.

It was while he was editor that a minority report to the 1941 guild convention asserted that the paper no longer represented the guild but "is concerned definitely with the promulgation of the Communist Party line."

Mr. Myers served as publicity chief for the Russian War Relief during the war and in its concluding stages was executive director. He was honored by the Russian Government with a medal, the order of the Red Banner.

Immediately prior to his appointment to the New York Central post, Mr. Myers was connected with the left-wing magazine Readers Scope. The magazine is operated by Leverett Gleason, well-known supporter of Communist causes.

EXHIBIT No. 170-A

[New York World-Telegram, July 21, 1948]

PRO-COMMIE RESIGNS NEW YORK CENTRAL POST

Fred Myers, disclosed by the World-Telegram to be a fellow traveler, has resigned as chief of the public relations department of the Cleveland office of the New York Central Railroad, a railroad spokesman announced today.

Mr. Myers' tenure with the railroad was short-lived. It was only last Monday that the line announced his appointment to the Cleveland post.

However, the World-Telegram disclosed that he had been connected with the American Russian Institute as executive director. The organization has been listed by Attorney General Tom Clark as subversive.

Mr. Myers formerly was editor of the CIO American Newspaper Guild's publication, the Guild Reporter, when the guild was under leftwing control, and, during the war, was an official of the Russian War Relief.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next employment, then, Mr. Myers?

Mr. MYERS. I believe that the next employment was the American Humane Association.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, will you tell us about that?

Mr. MYERS. It is a national federation of humane societies, about 80 years old, and endowed. It participates in work of various kinds to prevent cruelty, to protect animals and children, and the aged, from mistreatment.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what was your job with the American Humane Society?

Mr. MYERS. I was editor of the National Humane Review.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you disclose to the officials of the American Humane Association the fact that you had been active in the American-Russian Institute?

Mr. MYERS. Yes; in fact, I even showed them the clipping from the World-Telegram.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you describe your duties with the publication of the American Humane Society?

Mr. MYERS. It was just an ordinary editorial job. It was a monthly magazine devoted entirely to the work of the association and the subjects in which it was interested.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the membership of that organization?

Mr. MYERS. I believe about 3,000 persons and about 200 societies.

Mr. MORRIS. Two hundred societies. And the membership of those member societies is what swells the total to a very large number, is it not?

100-343433-20
ENCLOSURE

Mr. MYERS. Well, they are not members of a very large association.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did you, after you became the editor of their publication, engage in an effort to take over control of that organization?

Mr. MYERS. I beg your pardon?

2. Mr. MORRIS. After you became the editor of the publication of the American Humane Society, did you engage in an effort to take over control of that organization?

Mr. MYERS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you do anything to support a list of candidates who were in opposition to the controlling force in the organization?

Mr. MYERS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us about that?

Mr. MYERS. Well, it was my opinion that the activities of the American Humane Association were pretty poorly conducted, that the policies being pursued were not those which were the wishes of the contributors and members and those who had left endowments to the organization, and that they were not, in short, very principled, and when a slate of three directors to run against a slate nominated by the board of directors was nominated in 1953, I certainly supported the candidates who were competing with those nominated by the board of directors.

Mr. MORRIS. The board of directors at that time, however, the opposition slate to whom you were supporting, were your superiors, were they not?

Mr. MYERS. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. And then you elected to oppose them?

Mr. MYERS. That is right.

3. Mr. MORRIS. Now, will you tell us what efforts you engaged in in support of this opposition slate?

Mr. MYERS. Well, it was limited solely to correspondence with a limited number of people. For obvious reasons, I couldn't engage very actively.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Myers, did you have access to the subscription list of the organization?

Mr. MYERS. To the what?

Mr. MORRIS. Subscription list, or the membership list?

Mr. MYERS. Yes.

4. Mr. MORRIS. Did you make use of those lists in carrying out the support of this rival organization, or this rival slate?

Mr. MYERS. No. Lest I leave a misunderstanding, I think I know personally perhaps a thousand people in this movement. I wrote to many people whom I know.

Mr. MORRIS. And where did you have their addresses?

Mr. MYERS. I guess I have visited at least 500 of them, and all of my life I have made a practice of keeping an address book of people with whom I correspond.

Mr. MORRIS. So that it is your statement that you have the addresses of 1,000 members of the American Humane Society in your address book?

Mr. MYERS. No; I didn't say a thousand. I don't know exactly.

But—

Mr. MORRIS. I thought you said a thousand.

Mr. MYERS. I said that I knew a thousand.

Mr. MORRIS. But you have not corresponded with that number?

Mr. MYERS. I understand the import and the direction of your questions. Perhaps I can shorten it.

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you.

5. Mr. MYERS. It has been charged before by certain officers of the American Humane Association that their lists were misused by someone. I don't have any knowledge of any misuse of their lists, and certainly I had no part in any such misuse of their lists. The people who were active and who consulted with each other in support of the slate which opposed the candidates of the board of directors, and which slate, incidentally, was elected, included people who have been eminent for many years in the work of humane societies all over the country. It included people who are officers of humane societies all over the country, and a list was compiled by consultation of many people.

Lists were supplied from all parts of the country. And it was not at all necessary to misuse the lists available in the headquarters of the American Humane Association, and I know of no such misuse.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, as a result of this activity, was your employment with the American Humane Association terminated?

Mr. MYERS. It is a nice point. Substantially, yes. I resigned, but had I not resigned, they would have beat me to it.

Mr. MORRIS. And then did you endeavor to form your own organization, Mr. Myers?

6. Mr. MYERS. There again, I must clarify. I did not endeavor to organize my own organization, no. There was quite a group of people who participated in organizing the National Humane Society, and I certainly was no more than one of a group.

Mr. MORRIS. You were the leader of the group, were you not?

Mr. MYERS. No; I think not.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your position now?

Mr. MYERS. I am executive director.

Mr. MORRIS. Isn't that the principal office of the new organization?

Mr. MYERS. No. I am very much subservient to my board of directors, and the chief officer is the chairman of the board.

Mr. MORRIS. When was this new organization formed?

Mr. MYERS. November 1954.

Mr. MORRIS. And what work do you do with that organization?

Mr. MYERS. I am in charge of staff work, which is devoted to working on cruelties of national scope, as distinguished from those which are commonly handled by local societies.

Mr. MORRIS. Is it your testimony, Mr. Myers, that you have never been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MYERS. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. You have never attended closed meetings of the Communist Party?

Mr. MYERS. No.

Senator JENNER. And Mr. Clayton Knowles falsified when he said that, reading from our record:

Mr. KNOWLES. No; he was not the first person. He was the person at St. Louis who said, "Would you like to come around and hear a summary of what went on here, an analysis of the effectiveness of this convention?"

Mr. SOURWINE. And you knew him to be a Communist?

Mr. KNOWLES. I did not then, but he later—it was he who disclosed when we got there that this was a Communist meeting.

Statement of facts by Larry Andrews, Phoenix, Ariz.,
to refute certain testimony given by Fred Myers,
executive director of the Humane Society of the
United States, before the subcommittee of the
Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate,
March 15, 1956.

1. Myers lied when he stated he disclosed to officials of the American Humane Association that he had been active in the American-Russian Institute and "even showed them the clipping from the World-Telegram."

The facts are that I, Larry Andrews, was the official who interviewed and employed Myers as editor of the National Humane Review. Myers applied for the position made vacant by the death of Horace Sadt. At the time Myers was employed, I was acting editor of the Review and national field director for the AHA. The late Robert F. Sollar, then president of the AHA, and my superior, requested me to interview Myers and decide whether he was the man we wanted for the position. I drove Mr. Sollar to Myers home at Pine Plains, about 50 miles south of Albany and spent most of an afternoon interviewing Myers in the presence of Mr. Sollar and Myers' wife. In response to my questions, Myers listed his employment with various newspapers and the United Press. He told me he left the New York Daily Mirror to become an organizer for the CIO Newspaper Guild, then became editor of the Guild Reporter. He told me that his war experience consisted of serving as executive director of the Russian War Relief. Following that, he said, he became a free lance writer for various magazines. He showed me copies of various manuscripts. They impressed me for their style. I saw and heard nothing that would have given me any suspicion that he had been aligned with communists. Both Mr. Sollar and myself were strongly anti-communist and I certainly would never have employed Myers had I known of the "Fellow Traveler" accusation, nor would Mr. Sollar, more conservative than I, approved. Nothing was known by me or any other official in the AHA about Myers having been accused of being a "Fellow Traveler" until after Myers left the AHA.

2. Myers lied when he replied "No" to the question. He started in almost immediately to get himself in an influential position. He succeeded in getting an Albany accounting firm dismissed and his personal friend, David Weingard, New York accountant, employed as auditor. He worked to get two other staff members replaced. He talked constantly of "reforming" and "controlling" the organization.
3. Myers lied when he said his activities in the so-called "reform campaign" were limited to correspondence with a limited number of people. He gave birth to the "reform campaign." He planned ahead for four years; not one year, in the hope of getting complete control of the board of directors. He wrote the pamphlet, "An Urgent Message to Humanitarians," which was sent to several thousand members of the organization. He drafted all of the strategy; he selected those persons to head the campaign from a list of names I supplied.
- 4 & 5. Myers lied when he said he made no use of the AHA membership list, or that he misused it in any way. He lied when he said he personally knew perhaps a thousand people in the humane movement. At that time, he didn't know but a very small number. He lied when he said he had visited 500 of them and kept an address book. He did very little travelling before the reform campaign. He attended two conventions, but saw few people to get acquainted with because of his duties as public relations man for the convention. When we started the campaign, he came to me for names. I am the one who traveled extensively. I am the one who knows more than a thousand humanitarians all over the country. I am the one who had the private mailing list of about 400 names and addresses of members and I was able to add about 200 more from my correspondence files and other records rightfully in my possession. These

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ENCLOSURE

were all we needed because more than 400 members of the list I supplied signed the nominating petitions of the "reform" candidates. Only 25 signatures were needed. But Myers wanted more. He persuaded Miss Helon Jones, then membership director for the AHA to supply him with a complete Romington-Rand "flat list" of members of the AHA and subscribers to the National Humane Review. This was the property of the AHA and should never have been removed from the building. Names were coded to designate whether they were members or subscribers to the magazine only. Myers marked out the names of subscribers and airmailed the list to G. Raymond Naramore, Rochester, N.Y. I was with Myers when he mailed the list. I urged him not to do it, but he insisted it had to be used. The following day he called Miss Jones and me to his office and told us there would be serious trouble if it was learned the "flat list" had been mailed to Rochester, N.Y. He said that if either of us were asked about it, we would have to lie and be convincing about it. I told him I would never lie about it and Miss Jones also said she wouldn't lie. He sought to make an issue of it and I left his office. No other lists were furnished by any individual or organization and Myers knew he was lying when he said such lists were furnished.

6. Myers lied when he said he did not endeavor to organize his own organization. There was not "quite a group" who participated in the organizing of the new national society. This organizing was done solely by Myers and me. I traveled from Denver to New York, stopping at Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit to persuade R.J. Chenoweth, Kansas City; Oliver M. Evans, St. Louis; Miss Mildred Fitz-Hugh, Chicago, and Dr. Myra Babcock, Detroit, to become directors of the new society we were founding. I met Myers in New York and together we persuaded Charles H. Appleby, New York; Mrs. R. Alger Sawyer, Scarsdale, and Delos E. Culver, Philadelphia, to join as directors. These were our first members and each was individually solicited. Later, more members were enrolled by mail.

Myers, Miss Jones and I entered into an agreement while we still were on the staff of the AHA to organize a new society if the "reform campaign" failed. We were cautioned by Myers to keep this secret until it should become necessary to form a new society. Because of our complete faith in Myers and his leadership, Miss Jones and I acted in good faith. As idealists, we felt there was great need for a national society that would fight atrocious cruelties on a national scale. I know now we entered into a conspiracy, and I know that had I not agreed with Myers, there would have been no new society because I was the only one of the three who was personally acquainted with influential and wealthy humanitarians over the country. People joined our new society and contributed substantial funds to it because I vouched for Myers and Miss Jones.

Certainly there was great need for reform in the AHA; still is, in fact, but I know now the methods we employed were wrong.

LARRY ANDREWS

Larry Andrews