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Ruth Greenglass

R U T H G R E E N G L A S S, called as a witness, having first been duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY MR. LANE:

Q Now, Mrs. Greenglass, will you give us your address and telephone number? A I live at 265 Rivington Street and the telephone number is ORegon 4-5194.

Q Now, how old are you? A Twenty-six.

Q And are you married? A Yes, I am.

Q And how long have you been married? A It will be eight years this November.

Q Do you have any children? A I have two children.

Q And what are their ages? A My boy is four and the girl just past two months.

Q Now, will you tell us a little something about your educational background? A Well, I went to grammar school and after that it was junior high school until the second term, and I was a graduate from the Seward Park High School in Manhattan and after that I took some courses at Washington Irving to matriculate for college.

Q Now, do you know Julius Rosenberg? A Yes, I do.

Q How long have you known him? A Almost eight years.

Q Now, what is your relationship to Julius Rosenberg?

A He is married to my husband's sister.

Q And what is her first name? A Ethel.

Q Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether Julius

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Rosenberg is a card-carrying Communist? A Well, I never saw the card, but I always assumed he was a Communist.

Q And what did you base that assumption upon?

A Well, I knew that for a number of years he had been reading the Daily Worker, that he had attended -- he and his wife attended most of the rallies that were held at the Garden, and that they had literature, that most of the literature was Communist literature, they were always propagandizing.

Q Well, now, for how long a period of time have you believed the Rosenbergs to be Communists? A Well, I couldn't say. I first knew them in 1942, and I know that as far back as 1937 and '38 they were bringing Communist literature into my mother-in-law's home to propagandize my husband. He was a child growing up.

Q Now, I don't think I have told you about this before, today, before this body. But before you appeared here today you were advised by legal counsel as to your Constitutional rights, weren't you? A Yes.

Q You talked to Mr. John Rogge, who is the counsel for both you and your husband; isn't that correct? A Not today.

Q No; but before you appeared here. A Yes.

Q And he knew that you were appearing here today?

A That's right.

Q And he advised you of your Constitutional rights? In other words, didn't he -- A Yes.

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Q Didn't he tell you what you could say and didn't have to say? A I think so.

Q Yes. And didn't he tell you that any statement you make here would be made voluntarily -- A Yes.

Q -- without any promises of immunity or anything else? A Yes.

Q And he told you that you didn't have to testify as to anything that might incriminate or degrade you? A Yes, he did.

Q He explained all that to you? A Yes.

Q And you understand it? A I do.

Q Now, do you know whether Ethel Rosenberg was a card-carrying Communist? A Well, as I said in Julius' case, I never saw the card, but I believe she was. I know that they met in the Communist club, their first meeting, Ethel and Julius.

Q Did she tell you that? A Yes, she did. I was always under the assumption that Julius lost his job because Ethel was a card-carrying Communist.

JUROR: Where did you say they met?

THE WITNESS: They met at a Communist club.

Q Now, you, yourself, were affiliated at one time with the Young Communist Youth Movement, weren't you? A For a short time, I was.

Q And you were president of one of the organizations? A For about three weeks.

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Q And who was responsible for you being president?

A Well, I never sought them out. They came to my house and asked me to come down to their meetings, and at the time of election I was nominated because they felt that, as kin to Ethel Rosenberg, I was well qualified.

Q When was this? A In 1943.

Q And do you recall the name or names of the people who came to see you and asked you to belong to this organization? A I recall the name of one of the girls, but the others I'm just vague -- I remember their faces but not their names.

Q And what was the name of that particular girl?

A I think it was either Ida Altman or Ida Alterman. But that was her single name. She has been married since then.

Q Now, I show you Grand Jury Exhibits 2 and 3, and I ask you if those are the pictures of Julius Rosenberg?

A Yes.

Q And you are married to -- A David Greenglass.

Q Now, I show you Government Exhibits 4 and 5, and ask you if those are pictures of David Greenglass? A Yes.

Q And Exhibit 6; that's a picture of you, is it?

A Yes, it is.

Q And have you ever seen this, Government Exhibit -- or, rather, Grand Jury Exhibit 1? A No.

Q And Exhibit 7; that's another picture of you, I presume. A Yes.

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Q Now, I'm going to take you back to November of 1944. Now, at that time your husband was in the Army, was he not?

A Yes, he was.

Q And where was he stationed? A He was stationed at Los Alamos. But I did not know that, because all I had was a post -- a Box number with a Santa Fe address.

Q Now, in November of 1944 did you have occasion to have a conversation with Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel?

A Yes, I did.

Q And where did this conversation take place?

A In their home at 10 Monroe Street.

Q Now, can you relate to the Jury as best you can what your recollection was of the conversation that took place on that particular occasion? A I think so. Julius told me at that time that I might have noticed that he was not -- that they were not buying the Daily Worker at the same place that he had been accustomed to and that he and his wife were not attending the meetings and rallies so openly. And he said that there was a reason for this; that he didn't --

Q Excuse me. Keep your voice up. A Oh. He didn't want to be openly associated, because he felt that he wanted to do something more important, that he had been trying for two years to get in touch with people in -- I guess it's the Soviet underground, that he could work more directly to help Russia. And then he proceeded to tell me that he knew

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that David was working on the atomic bomb. And I was very much surprised. I said, "How do you know?" Because I was receiving mail -- my mail was censored to him and his mail to me. And he said, "I know all about it." And I said, "Well, how can you find out? It's top-secret. I received an affidavit telling me that it was so, and that information could not have been divulged." He said he knew, his friends told him. Then he proceeded to tell me that the atomic bomb was one of the most deadly weapons to be used to date, that it had radiations and that it would be very devastating if used, that he felt there was not a direct exchange of scientific information among the Allies and that it would be only fair for Russia to have the information, too, because she was working on the atomic bomb and there was not an equal exchange, and he wanted to make that possible. He asked me if I would relate this to David and ask him to pass on information through Julius. I was horrified. I told him that I objected to it, I didn't think it was the right thing. His wife said that I should at least relay the message, that she felt that David might be interested, he would want to do this. Julius said just on the basis of an exchange of scientific information it was right that it should be done. In the end I was persuaded to relay the message, which I did later on.

Q Now, Ethel was present all during this conversation?

A She was.

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Q And did she take part in the conversation?

A Well, she urged me to talk to David. She felt that even if I was against it, I should at least discuss it with him and hear what he had to say.

Q And did she argue also that she felt that the Allies should give this information to the Russians, the Soviets?

A Well, I can't recall her words, but she was in agreement with her husband.

Q Now, prior to your departure for Albuquerque did you have another meeting with Julius Rosenberg? A No, I don't think so.

Q Well, what I have reference to is the question of expense money that was incurred. A Oh, yes, I must have.

Q Well, did you have or didn't you? A Yes, I think I did.

Q And what happened on that occasion? A Julius gave me \$150 towards my expenses.

Q Now, was Ethel present when he gave you the 150? A I don't recall.

Q Did you ever pay the 150 back? A No.

Q Did he ever ask for it? A No.

Q And at the time he gave it to you what did he say? A He said that he was giving it to me to pay for my expenses.

Q And did he say where he had received the money from? A No.

Q Now, at this time was Julius in business with your

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husband? A No. He was working for the Signal Corps.

Q Who was? A Julius was working for Emerson who was doing work for the Signal Corps. This was during the war.

Q But he wasn't in the Army also? A No, he was never in the Army.

Q Now, when did you arrive in Albuquerque, New Mexico?
A On November 27 or 28, 1944.

Q And did you meet your husband that day? A No. He came a day later.

Q Now, where did you stop when you arrived on that first day? A At the Hotel Franciscan.

Q And you stayed there for how long? A For about five or six days.

Q And then where did you live? A I went back to New York.

Q I see. Well, now, prior to your return to New York did you have a conversation with your husband about what Rosenberg had said to you with reference to the atomic bomb material? A Yes, I did.

Q And how long after you arrived in Albuquerque did this conversation take place? A About two or three days later.

Q And where did it take place? A We took a walk and I discussed it with him.

Q And what did you say to David? A I told him first that I knew that he was working on the atomic bomb, and he

was very surprised because he hadn't divulged any information to me and, as far as he knew, I thought he was working in a warehouse, which is what he had been writing me. And he asked me how I knew about it, and I told him that Julius had told me. And he wanted to know, just as I had, how Julius knew, and I couldn't tell him. And then I related as best as I could remember the conversation I had had with Julius and his wife. And, just as I had been, my husband objected to it at first and he would not give me an answer right away. However, on thinking it over, the next day he said that he would do this because he felt that -- not that he would do it to the detriment of his own country, but that purely on a scientific plane information should be shared jointly. And I brought that message back to Julius.

Q Now, at that time did David give you some information to bring back to Julius? A Well, he didn't give me anything. He told me.

Q Now, what did he tell you? This is something he told you, I understand, so that you could relay it to Rosenberg. A That's right. He told me the names of some of the scientists that were working at the project, about -- something about the physical setup there, about how many buildings there were, and he spoke about the fact that you couldn't see the project until you are almost upon it, that it was fairly well secluded.

Q Camouflaged? Did he use that word? A Well, it wasn't

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really camouflaged. The natural surroundings were such that you couldn't see it until you were almost upon it.

Q What were some of the names he gave you, some of the names of the scientists who were working there?

A Oppenheimer, Urey.

Q Anyone else? A Well, I didn't recall this right away, but in conversation that I have had since then I think it was Kistiakowski.

Q Now, was anything said at that time about money?

A No.

Q Well, didn't you tell David that Rosenberg had paid your fare down to Albuquerque? A That was not my fare. He had given me \$150, and my expenses were higher.

Q No; did you tell David that? A Yes.

Q And what did David say? A I can't remember.

Q Well, did you tell him that before or after you had broached the subject of the atomic information?

A After.

Q And did David have any comment about that?

A No, I don't think that he felt it had anything to do with it. Julius had always been slightly paternal toward David, he felt more like a brother-protector, and I guess he thought it was out of the goodness of his heart that he was giving me the money.

Q David thought that? A Yes.

Q Did he say that? A Well, he inferred as much.

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Q Well, now, you returned to New York in the early part of December, 1944; is that correct? A Yes, + did.

Q And when you returned did Julius Rosenberg come over to see you at your home at 266 Stanton Street, New York City?

A A few days later he came.

Q Did he come alone? A Yes.

Q And he had a conversation with you? A Yes.

Q Now, was there anyone present besides you and Julius Rosenberg when you had this conversation? A No.

Q Now, can you relate as best you can, to the best of your recollection, the conversation that took place between you and Julius Rosenberg on this occasion? A Well, Julius asked me if I had related the information to my husband, and I told him I had, and that he had consented to do this. And then I told him as best as I could remember what David told me about the physical setup and the names of the scientists I have already given.

Q And what did Rosenberg say? A Well, he was pleased at receiving the information.

Q Didn't you write that down on a piece of paper?

A Yes, I wrote that down on a piece of paper and he took it with him.

Q In longhand? A Yes.

Q And did you write it down in his presence?

A I believe so.

Q And did you say he said he was pleased? A Yes.

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Q And did he mention any money at that time? A No.

Q Did you tell him that David was expected in New York on furlough soon? A Yes. We had been expecting David to get a furlough, and he knew that it was coming very soon.

Q Well, did Rosenberg say that he would just wait and discuss the whole subject with David when he got back on his furlough? A He did.

Q Now, when did David return to New York City on furlough? A I believe it was about Christmas time in '44.

Q And between the time that you had this conversation with Rosenberg on your return from New Mexico and the time that David came back on furlough, did you have any other conversations with Rosenberg about this matter? A No.

Q Now, getting back to David's return to New York City, that was around Christmas of 1944, wasn't it? A Yes.

Q Did you have occasion to visit Rosenberg's apartment with David? A On his furlough?

Q Yes. A Yes, I did.

Q While he was on his furlough? A Yes.

Q Did you go over there for dinner? A Yes.

Q And what time did you arrive there; do you recall?
A No. It was some time late in the afternoon.

Q And when you got there did you have cocktails?
A No.

Q They don't drink; is that the answer? A We don't.

Q You don't. Was there any liquor there at that time?

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A I don't remember any.

Q Did Julius have anything to drink? A Well, he drinks on occasions, but I don't remember any at that time.

Q He is not a prodigious drinker, is he? A No, I don't think so.

Q Or his wife? A No.

Q Now, who was present besides you and Julius? A His wife Ethel.

Q And your husband? A And my husband and the girl Ann Sidorovich.

Q She was present when you arrived? A Yes.

Q And how long did she stay there? A She stayed about half an hour and then left.

Q Nobody else present? A No; just the child.

Q Now, while she was present -- I'm talking about Ann Sidorovich -- was there any discussion of this atom bomb information? A None whatsoever.

Q And when she left, how long after she left did the conversation begin with reference to the atom information?
A Oh, about 15, 20 minutes later.

Q And where did this conversation take place?

A In the living-room at their home.

Q Now, will you tell us, to the best of your recollection, what was said at this time? A Julius said that Ann Sidorovich would be the one to come out to New Mexico to obtain the information that he wanted David to relate,

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and he had worked out a scheme whereby she was to meet us in a theater in Denver.

Q Denver, where? A Denver, Colorado.

Q Well, I thought you said she was going to New Mexico. A Well, she was either going to New Mexico, to our home, or to Denver, Colorado, and he was going to let us know before the furlough was over, and she would get information that David would recall and write down for her.

Q Now, what was the scheme, something about handbags?

A Yes; if she was to come to a theater, she would have an alligator purse, and I, in my purse, would have the written information written down which I would give to her in exchange for her purse.

Q Now, did Rosenberg say that he had her present so that you could identify her? A That's right; he said that, "I had her to my house so that you would know her when she came."

Q Did he say that was the reason why he had her there?

A Yes, he did.

Q And this was said in the presence of his wife Ethel and your husband? A That's right.

Q And was there something said about an old handbag?

A No; just a handbag.

Q In other words, as I understand you, Rosenberg was going to have this Ann go out either to New Mexico or to Denver. A Yes.

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Q And was going to notify you as to which place she was going to go? A Yes.

Q And you were to obtain the information from David, you were to put it in the handbag, you were to meet this Ann Sidorovich and you were to swap handbags; is that correct?

A That's right. However, that changed before David went back on his furlough. He said that in all likelihood it would be Ann or someone else.

Q Who said that? A Julius did. And that he would probably come to our home in New Mexico, whoever that would be.

Q Now, in addition to talking about the scheme that he had -- now, this is prior to dinner? A Yes.

Q What else was said at that time about the atom bomb, if anything? A Julius asked David what he was working on, and my husband told him that he worked in an experimental shop, that he was brought sketches and he produced the parts on that.

Q Well, what was David's job there? A He was a machinist.

Q Working in the experimental lab; is that right? A That's right.

Q Now, do you recall that -- did Julius ask David how the atom bomb was detonated? A Yes, I think I remember a mention of that.

Q And David told him something about it? A He did. But I couldn't understand it.

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Q It was too scientific for you, I take it, was it?

A Yes.

Q Now, this conversation took about how long?

A About half an hour.

Q And then after that, how long after that did you have dinner? A I can't be exact in my time. It was soon after that.

Q Now, at the dinner table did you discuss the atom bomb at all? A No.

Q But after dinner you had another conversation, didn't you? A Yes, after dinner I asked Julius how we could recognize another party, if it would not be Ann that came to us, and then -- we were in the kitchen at the time, only Julius and Ethel and myself, and Julius cut the side of a Jello box-top -- the side of a Jello -- not the top --

Q Now, let me get that straight, because I think that is rather important.

(Cont'd by IFG)

August 3, 1950

IFG-1
(From BD)

(Mr. Lane)

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Q (Cont.) After dinner, you say, if I understand you correctly, that David was in the living room - - A Yes.

Q - - at one point; and that you and Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg were in this little nook which served as a kitchen? A Yes, it is a kitchen.

Q Now, how wide a place was that kitchen, and how long - - was it as long as your desk there? A Not very much longer.

Q About six to eight feet? A Yes.

Q Not over ten, certainly? A No.

Q And about how wide? A From here to there (indicating).

Q About four to five feet wide? A I think so.

Q With an open door between that and the living room? A That's right. The living room is rather large. If you are not right near the door, you can't see inside of the kitchen.

Q But while you three were in this little nook - the Rosenbergs and you - - you asked, as I understand it, Rosenberg how or what means of identification he would use for this courier that was coming down to get the information? A That's right.

Q And at that time he said something about a Jello box-top, is that right? A He didn't say anything. He took the side of a Jello box and he cut it, in my presence.

Q Now, I show you an exhibit, and ask you if you recognize that exhibit, No. 9? A Yes, I do.

Q Will you tell the jury what it is? A That is the side of the Jello box, and it is marked to indicate how it was cut, and which half we had - which half I retained.

Q And those are your initials on there, "R G"? A Yes, they are.

Q Now, I show you Grand Jury Exhibit 10, which is a Jello box, and ask you if that looks like a replica of the box which Julius Rosenberg took up and cut in your presence? A Yes, it is. This was the side that was cut (indicating).

MR. LANE: The witness is indicating the side of the box which has the instructions on it about making of Jello. This one here is Raspberry Charlotte.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I don't remember which kind it was. It was the side not with the girl.

Q The side of the box with the instructions on it was cut? A That's right.

Q Now, tell us what Julius said at that time. A Well, he cut the side of the Jello box, and he gave me one half; and he said, "Whoever it will be that comes to you will have the other half for identification."

Q Go on. A And I put that half in my wallet,

and I showed it to my husband later on that night, when we got home.

Q And Ethel was present when this took place?

A Yes. She was standing right behind her husband, in the kitchen.

Q About how many feet away? A About three or four feet.

Q Did she say anything at this time? A No.

Q Did she see you receive the other side of the box top? A Yes, she did.

Q Then I assume you came out of the little nook and went back into the living room? A Yes.

Q Did you have any further conversation, or was there any further conversation, in the living room, about the bomb information? A No, I don't remember any at that time.

Q Did you again see Julius during the furlough? A Yes.

Q Where? A Julius came to our house at Stanton Street one night, and told David he would like him to go with him to meet another man, and the two of them left. Do you want me to continue, Mr. Lane?

Q Yes. A The two of them left, and Julius took my husband somewhere in the Fifties.

Q This is what your husband told you later on?

A That's right, when he came home - - and he was introduced

to a man. He said, "This is David," but Julius never gave the other man's name - - and they had a conversation.

On the way over there, my husband told me later, Julius asked him about his work, and what he was doing at the project.

Q And your husband told you about this when he got back? A That's right.

Q Now, during the furlough period, did Julius see you and your husband quite a bit? A Well, as far as we were concerned he saw us too often. We thought he was intruding, because we wanted to enjoy his furlough.

Q I am talking about the times concerning the information. A We saw him when we went to his house for dinner, when he came to our house to take David to meet this other man, and I believe there was a third time, Mr. Lane, but I can't remember what happened.

Q But on each one of those occasions he was persistent about the information of the atom bomb, is that right? A Yes, he insisted that he wanted the information.

Q Now, at the end of the furlough, your husband returned to Los Alamos? A Yes.

Q That was about the first of January, 1945? A No, it was about January 20, 1945.

Q And when did you go to New Mexico? A March 3, 1945, I arrived in Albuquerque.

Q And did Julius at this time also advance some moneys for the trip? A No, he did not.

Q But before you left on the trip, did you have any conversation with him? A No. It was understood that someone would come to our house when we got settled, and he didn't know where that was because when I went down to New Mexico I had no place to live yet.

Q When you arrived in Albuquerque in March, 1945, where did you stop? A I stopped at the El Fidel Hotel.

Q Then where did you stop after that? A I stayed at several hotels in succession, and at the homes of friends, until I found a place where to live. It took about six weeks.

Q Where was that? A 209 North High Street.

Q Do I understand that David only came home at week-ends? A That's right.

Q Did you and David discuss the atom bomb during this period? A There was no point in discussing it with me; I never understood it.

Q Just answer "yes" or "no." A No.

Q Was David making notes during this time? A No, he was not.

Q Now, I want to recall to you the events of the first Sunday in June, 1945 - - do you recall that? A Yes.

Q Did a man come to your apartment on that day, at 209 North High Street? A Yes, he did.

Q And who was that man? A Well, at that time I thought his name was Dave. I have since known him to be Harry Gold.

Q Did you see him here in the building today?

A Yes, I did.

Q You saw him outside? A Yes; in the ante-room.

Q You haven't talked with him? A No.

Q Have you talked to him since that meeting?

A I saw him only on that day, when he came to our house and came back in the afternoon; and I never saw him since until today.

Q And you never talked with him since? A No.

Q Will you relate to the jury just what took place on that morning. It was a Sunday morning - around nine o'clock, was it? A I can't recall the time.

Q It was in the morning, though? A Yes, in the morning.

Q Will you tell the jury what took place at that time? A Mr. Gold came to our apartment, and when he came in he produced the half of the Jello box side, and my husband went to my wallet and got the other half, and they matched. Then he told him that his name was Dave, and he was from Pittsburgh, and that he had come to obtain this information; that he would be back later on in the afternoon. And my husband, when he left, wrote down whatever he remembered, that he was going to give to Gold to

bring back to Julius.

Gold came back in the afternoon, and we gave him this written information on eight by ten ruled paper -- it was loose-leaf.

Then the three of us went for a walk. He gave us an envelope, a white sealed envelope, which we did not open at that time.

We went for a walk to just past the U. S. O. in Albuquerque, which was about three or four blocks from our home. There Gold said "Goodbye" and he went away, and we went back home to our apartment.

When we got there, we opened the envelope, and there was five hundred dollars in it. Well, when we saw the money we realized it was no longer on a scientific plane, and we were being paid to do a job; and my husband and I felt degraded. But there was nothing to do - we couldn't chase Gold, because we didn't know where he was going; and we kept the money.

Q Now, did David subsequently send any other information to Gold or to Rosenberg? A No, he did not.

Q How much time did these meetings consume?

A Well, when he came to our home in the morning, he was there about fifteen to twenty minutes, and then he left, so that David could write down the information for him.

When he returned that afternoon, he was in our apartment only five or ten minutes, and then we went for

this walk, which couldn't have taken very long.

Q Do you recall how David was dressed? A David always wore his Army uniform.

Q Now, when did you get back to New York City?

A In March of 1946.

Q And did you meet Rosenberg at that time?

A Well, he is a member of my husband's family - - yes, we met him, but there was no - - well, he was a little annoyed with us because my husband had been offered a job to stay at Los Alamos, as a civilian, and Julius felt that he should continue to stay there and give information; but my husband was not going to do that, and he was a little disgruntled about it, but he could do nothing because my husband was discharged and was not going to stay there.

Julius and
At that time/my husband and his brother - which is Julius' brother-in-law - Bernie, made plans to go into business together - -

Q What did Julius say about David getting out of the Army at that time - what were his words? A I can't remember his words, but he was very annoyed. He felt that David should continue to work at Los Alamos and give information.

Q Do you recall that Ethel was present during this conversation? A No, she was not.

Q Did she ever urge David to remain in the Army and to continue to give information? A Ethel never made

any mention of this to David. The only time she was there was when there were conversations between her husband and me, in her presence.

Q Now, Dr. Klaus Fuchs was arrested some time in February, 1950. After his arrest did you receive a visit from Julius Rosenberg? A I was in the hospital at that time. Julius came to see my husband.

Q Do you know that from your husband telling it to you? A That's right; and at that time he didn't tell me truthfully what Julius had said to him because I was very critically ill, and he didn't want to upset me then.

Q In May, 1950, May 23rd, didn't Julius Rosenberg come to your apartment with a copy of the HERALD TRIBUNE? A Yes, he did.

Q And what picture was on that paper? A Harry Gold's picture was on it, and the fact that he had been arrested.

Q And what conversation did you have at that time? A Julius said that that was the man who had been to see us in Albuquerque.

Q And did you recognize him as such? A No, we did not. I had only seen him once, and he did not look the same to me; and we both denied it. And then, too, we didn't know him under that name, and the fact that he was from Philadelphia.

Q Do I understand that you denied it at that time? A That's right.

Q You said it didn't look like the man, from his picture? A That's right.

Q And what did Julius say? A Julius said, "You can believe me, that that is the man who came to you, and you will be the next ones to be picked up."

Q What else did he say? A He told us we would have to leave the country, and he gave us a thousand dollars. He said, "Buy what you need. You have a month to spend that, and after that you have to leave. Take your clothes and go."

Q Was Ethel present at that time? A No, she was not.

Q What else did he say? A Well, he said, "You have to go," and I said, "Where are we going?" and he said, "You are going to the D. S. U.," and I said, "What is that?" and he said, "To the Soviet Union," and I protested.

I said, "After all, we have an infant, the baby is eight days old," and he said, "You have to go. Your baby won't die. Babies are born on the ocean and in trains every day," and he said, "I will be back again with money for you," and he came back - - I believe it was on June 2nd - - is that the date I gave?

Q Yes; but before that, wasn't there some

conversation about getting an injection for smallpox , and about passports? A No. That was the time he came with the other money.

Q Tell your story. A When he came back on June 2nd - - we have a rather large railroad apartment, and he came into the kitchen, and I was there with my husband and children, and he said, "You are going to have to leave," and then he proceeded to the back room with my husband, and he gave him the sealed package with the four thousand dollars in it; and he came back into the room and he said, "My doctor tells me that before you can get a passport, you have to have a certificate saying that the whole family has been inoculated against smallpox. Can you get this from your doctor?"

I said, "I would not ask my doctor for a false statement. After all, the baby is too young to be vaccinated." He said, "Nobody has to be vaccinated. All you need is a statement, and I will get it from my doctor."

After that, he and my husband went for a walk, and he outlined the plan to leave the country.

Q What was in the package - when did you open it? A I never opened it. Neither did my husband.

Q What did you do with it? A With Scotch-tape we put it in our fireplace, in the flue.

Q You taped it up? A That's right. A few

days later my husband took the package out of the fireplace and gave it to my sister's husband to hold for him.

Q That is Bernie? A No, that is Louis Abel.

Q Now, is there anything else you can tell us?

A Yes. After the first time, when Julius came to our house, my husband and I discussed it. We felt that we were not going to go anywhere. It was not a question of running away, and this was our country, we were not going to leave it; but my husband felt if we told Julius that we would not leave he would consider this dangerous to himself, and that some physical harm might befall myself or my children, and so we would let him think that we were leaving.

Do you want the plan?

Q Yes, please. A This was later related to me by my husband. When they went for this walk, Julius told him that we were all to go to Mexico City, rent a house and stay on the outskirts for a month. At the end of the month, my husband was to write a letter to the Soviet Consul and sign it "I. Jackson." I don't recall the words. It was a very innocuous letter - - but three days after the letter was mailed, he was to meet someone in front of a statue in a park, and this person would hold a guide-book in his left hand, as a means of identification. This was ostensibly to receive some more funds.

And then we were supposed to proceed by boat to either Berne, Switzerland, or Stockholm, where the same thing was to take place again: To write a letter to the Soviet Consul, and three days later to meet a person near the statue in a park; until eventually, through Czechoslovakia, we would get to Russia.

Q Did Julius at any time say anything about his own departure - he and Ethel? A I asked him what was going to happen. He said he was going, too, but he would not leave the same time as we. Then, too, he said, "You have to get out in a hurry," that sometimes between the 12th and 16th of June the arrest would take place; and I said, "How do you know, how can you tell?" and he said, "I know."

I said, "Is Ethel happy about leaving?" He said, "Well, she is disturbed; her ties are here, but of course she realizes it is a thing we have to do."

Q Did you ask him what you were going to do if and when you got to the Soviet Union? A Mr. Lane, I always assumed we would be shot when we got to the Soviet Union, and I didn't ask Julius that.

MR. LANE: Mr. Foreman, do you have any questions?

A JUROR: I would like to ask, were you born in this country?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I was.

A JUROR: Was your husband born in this country?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LANE: If there are no further questions,
I suggest that you excuse the witness.

THE FOREMAN: You are excused. Thank you.

(WITNESS EXCUSED)

August 7, 1950

E. Rosenberg

9208

IFG-1

(Mr. Lane)

M R S . E T H E L R O S E N B E R G , called
as a witness, having first been duly sworn by the
Foreman, testified as follows:

BY MR. LANE:

Q What is your address? A 10 Monroe Street,
New York City.

Q You have appeared here today in response to a
Grand Jury subpoena that was served upon you? A Yes.

Q When was that served upon you? A It was
served last Monday.

Q Now, I understand you have consulted an attorney
since you have received that subpoena? A That's right.

Q And he no doubt has advised you on your consti-
tutional rights? A That's right.

Q And so that there will be no question about it,
I will go over your rights myself. In other words, under
our system, under our constitutional system of Government,
you are not bound to testify against yourself.

In other words, you have the constitutional right
of refusing to answer any questions if the answers in your
opinion may tend to either incriminate or degrade you.
Do you understand that? A Yes.

Q But that is the only reason under which you can
refuse to testify before a Grand Jury, and if you refuse
on any grounds other than that, it is possible that you
could be held in contempt of Court for refusing to answer.

I also want to call your attention to the fact that everything that you say before this body is subject to the penalties of perjury. If you knowingly lie to this body, you could be indicted for perjury.

With that admonition, and also the fact that any answers that you may give to this Grand Jury are given voluntarily, and may subsequently be used against you in the event that any of the testimony that is adduced here as a result of your testimony may result in an indictment -- in other words, if you were to be indicted as a result of the testimony you give here today, that testimony could be used against you -- now, do I make myself clear? A Yes.

Q -- is there any question or reservation in your mind at all? A No.

Q How old are you? A Thirty-four.

Q Are you married? A Yes.

Q You are married to Julius Rosenberg? A That's right.

Q When were you married to Julius Rosenberg?
A June 18, 1939.

Q And you are a sister to David Greenglass?
A That's right.

Q Do you have any children? A Yes.

Q How many? A Two.

Q How old are they? A One is almost seven and a half, and the other is three.

Q Now, were you ever affiliated with the Communist Party? A I decline to answer that question on the grounds that this might tend to incriminate me.

Q When did you consult with your attorney for the first time, in connection with this matter? A I refuse to answer on the grounds that this may tend to incriminate me.

Q That that may incriminate - the fact that you talked with a lawyer? A That was my answer.

Q In other words, you refuse to answer the question as to when you talked with a lawyer, on the grounds that that might incriminate you? A Yes.

Q Did you pay the lawyer a fee? A I refuse to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me.

Q You realize that the incrimination is something that could incriminate you, and not somebody else? A That's right, I realize it.

Q Did you discuss this case with your brother, David Greenglass? A I refuse to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you recall ever having discussed the work of your brother, David Greenglass - the work that he was doing at Los Alamos, New Mexico? A I decline to answer on the ground that this may tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you recall a furlough visit that your brother made to New York in the late Fall or first part of January, 1944-45? A I decline to answer on the ground that this

might tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you ever invite your brother David and his wife to your home for dinner - - I mean during the period while he was on furlough, in January of 1945? A I decline to answer on the ground that this might incriminate me.

Q Do I understand that you are going to decline to answer all questions that I ask you? A No. No, I won't decline to answer all questions; it depends on the question.

Q Do you have knowledge - - I withdraw that - - where did you meet your husband for the first time? A On the lower East Side.

Q Where, and what was the occasion? A I decline to answer on the grounds that this might tend to incriminate me.

Q Even where you met your husband, you think might incriminate you? A That's right.

Q Do you think it might incriminate him, too? A I decline to answer that, too, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me.

Q Have you ever met Harry Gold? A I decline to answer on the grounds that this might intimidate me - - incriminate me, I mean.

Q And you can't give a "yes" or "no" answer to that? A I gave my answer.

Q You don't deny that you met Harry Gold? A I

gave my answer. I declined to answer on the ground that that might tend to incriminate me. That was my answer.

Q That was your answer to the first question; and the second question was: "You don't deny that you met Harry Gold?" A I decline to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me.

Q Have you ever talked with your brother David about his activities at Los Alamos? A I decline to answer, on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me.

Q Have you ever seen any sketches that he made while he was working at Los Alamos? A I decline to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you present when he gave information to your husband - that is, when David Greenglass gave information to your husband - which he had obtained from Los Alamos? A Will you repeat the question, please?

Q (Read by reporter: "Were you present when he gave information to your husband - that is, when David Greenglass gave information to your husband - which he had obtained from Los Alamos?") A I decline to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me.

MR. LANE: Mr. Foreman, would you excuse the witness - not from the subpoena; but will you adjourn this case - it is now five minutes of one - and direct the witness to return later, on a date which you will give me at a subsequent time.

In other words, she is still under subpoena, and she will return at a later date - - and will you direct her to do that, please?

THE FOREMAN: Did you hear what he had to say?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE FOREMAN: In other words, it is not necessary for me to repeat that?

THE WITNESS: No, it isn't.

THE FOREMAN: Then you are excused, under those conditions.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

(WITNESS EXCUSED)

August 10, 1950

Glassman 9214

Re: John Doe

(Mr. Lane)

V I V I A N G L A S S M A N , called as a witness,
having first been duly sworn by the Foreman,
testified as follows:

BY MR. LANE:

Q What is your address and telephone number?

A 131 East 7th Street, New York 3, New York; Oregon 3-6378.

Q Now, you have appeared today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you, isn't that correct?

A Yes, I did.

Now, before I ask you any questions, I want to warn you of your constitutional rights. In other words, you don't have to answer any questions the answers to which in your opinion might tend to either incriminate or degrade you. Let me advise you that that doesn't mean that you have a right to refuse to answer questions which might incriminate other people.

I want you to know, also, that when you are before this particular body you are subject to the penalties of perjury, and if you knowingly tell any falsehood or lie you could be indicted for perjury. Do you understand that?

A Yes, I do.

Q I believe you have discussed this matter with attorneys before you appeared here today, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q And they have advised you of your constitutional rights, too, haven't they? A Yes, they have.

Q Now, what attorneys did you consult with respect to your being advised of your constitutional rights?

A Mr. Leonard Boudin.

Q When did you consult with him? A On Saturday.

Q Did you consult with anybody on Thursday, after you had talked with the F. B. I.? A Yes.

Q Whom did you consult with? A Mr. Seidman - Mr. Robert Sidman.

Q He is an attorney, is he? A Yes, he is.

Q Did you pay him a fee? A No, I didn't.

Q Who sent you to Mr. Sidman? A Mr. Seidman is the assistant to Mr. Boudin, and Mr. Boudin is the lawyer that represents my union.

Q What union is that? A Social Service Employees Union.

Q What number? A 19.

Q C.I.O.? A Unaffiliated.

Q What other lawyers did you consult? A I had gone to see Mr. Silverman - Matthew Silverman. I didn't have much of a chance to talk with him, though.

Q Did they agree to take your case? A No, he didn't.

Q Did they ask for a fee? A No.

Q Did they say they wanted nothing to do with this matter? A No.

Q Which one of them told you not to talk to the

F. B. I.? A None of them.

Q Well, I thought you said Mr. Boudin did? A No, I didn't say that.

Q Well, you had been willing last Thursday - wasn't it - when you were before the F. B. I. to identify certain pictures - - you expressed a willingness at that time, do you recall? A Yes.

Q And then, over night, you talked to Mr. Boudin, didn't you? A Yes.

Q And the next day you declined to answer any further questions to the Agents of the F. B. I.? A Yes.

Q And you did that on the advice of Mr. Boudin? A No.

Q On whose advice did you do it? A Mr. Boudin explained to me what my constitutional rights were, and on the basis of what he had said to me I decided that I did not wish to speak further with the F. B. I.

Q Do you still feel that you do not intend to cooperate, to the extent of identifying certain pictures?

A I do wish to cooperate, but I feel that I would not wish to identify any pictures because of the possibility that it may incriminate me.

Q Then you do know who the man was that came up to your place and told you to go to Cleveland? A I do not wish to answer that question.

Q On the grounds that it will incriminate you?

A It might possibly incriminate me.

Q You have to say the grounds; you must express them. A On the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you know the identity of the man who came to your apartment on July 21, 1950, and gave you two thousand dollars, and asked you to go to see a Mr. Perl in Cleveland -- do you know who that man was? A I do not wish to answer that question, on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Q You have got to refuse to answer on the grounds that it will incriminate you. Do you refuse to answer that on the grounds that it will incriminate you, or tend to incriminate you? A Yes, it may tend to incriminate me.

Q If you were to divulge the identity of that person? A Yes, it may tend to incriminate me.

MR. LANE: Would you excuse the lady until tomorrow? Direct her to be back here at twenty minutes of eleven tomorrow.

THE FOREMAN: You are directed to be here at twenty minutes of eleven tomorrow, and you are temporarily excused.

Q Do you understand that you are still under subpoena? A Yes, I do.

Q In the meantime, I would suggest to you that you

consult an attorney. A Yes, sir.

Q Because tomorrow morning I intend to pursue this line of questioning further, and I don't want you to say that you were deprived of any rights that you have, to have counsel in a position in the building where you can consult with him. Do you understand that? A Yes, sir.

Q The Foreman has excused you until tomorrow morning and directs you to return here. A To your office, Mr. Lane?

Q To this floor, outside here, at twenty minutes of eleven tomorrow. Do you understand that? A Yes, I do. Shall I leave now?

Q Yes.

(WITNESS EXCUSED)

August 11, 1950

Re: Julius Rosenberg, et al.

9219

IFG-1

Bernhardt

(Mr. Lane)

G E O R G E B E R N H A R D T , M . D . .
called as a witness, having first been duly
sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY MR. LANE:

Q Doctor, you came here voluntarily, and without
subpoena, I believe? A Yes, sir.

Q When were you admitted to practice in New York
City? A 1936.

Q And where did you take your medicine studies?
A At Long Island Medical College.

Q And where is your office located? A 118
Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Q And your home is where? A 40 Monroe Street,
New York.

Q And what is your telephone number at home?
A Worth 2 - 0155.

Q And your office number? A Sterling 3 - 1121.

Q Are you married, doctor? A Yes, sir.

Q How long have you been married? A Fourteen
years.

Q Any children? A Two children.

Q And were you in the service? A I was with the
V. A. from 1939 to 1944.

Q Now, do you know Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?
A Yes, sir.

Q How long have you known them? A Well, I have

known Mrs. Rosenberg about four to five years, and her husband I have known as a patient approximately a year to a year and a half.

Q Do you know David Greenglass? A No.

Q Do you know Ruth Greenglass? A No, sir.

Q Do you know Vivian Glassman? A No, sir.

Q Now, did you have a conversation with Julius Rosenberg in the past few months, with reference to the possibility of a trip to Mexico? A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Would you tell the jury, to the best of your recollection, first of all when that took place, and where it took place? A This conversation took place on the telephone at my home, and I believe it took place two or three months ago, although I am not positive of that.

Q Will you relate the incident as best you can? A Yes, sir. I received this 'phone call while at home, and Mr. Rosenberg started the conversation off somewhat like this: "Doctor, I would like for you to do me a favor. I would like you to give me some information about Mexico - - that is, what injections are necessary for one to go to Mexico."

And then he said, "Don't get scared" - jokingly - "it is not for me, it is for a friend of mine." And I proceeded to tell him what injections would be necessary; and then, as an afterthought, I said, "Is this friend of yours a veteran?" and he said, "Yes," and then I said,

"Well, in that case he would probably only need booster doses."

And then I asked him if this friend intended to go into the interior of Mexico, and he said, yes, probably, and I said, "Well, in that case he would probably need typhus shots." I believe I told him to let me know if this friend decided to go, because I ordinarily don't keep typhus vaccine in stock, and I would have to order it, and he said he would let me know.

Q Did he identify himself to you as Julius Rosenberg? A Yes.

Q And this, you say, took place about three months ago - and that would make it around May of this year, 1950? A That would be only a guess, but I know it was in the spring of this year; that I know.

Q Did he explain his statement to the effect, "Don't be scared," doctor? A Well, he said it rather jokingly, because at this time I had been treating him for hay fever, and he was getting weekly injections of hay fever, so that he may have had that in mind, that I may have thought that it was for him and he was terminating his treatment, or something like that.

Q Did he say anything about getting a certificate of vaccination? A Nothing that I can recall. He may have, but I do not recall it.

Q Now, have you been contacted by any friends of

his, or by any persons who might be interested in his welfare, since his arrest? A Just by his wife, on one occasion.

Q And will you tell the jury just what happened, and when that was? A Yes. I believe that was about ten days ago, but I am not positive, either. She called me on the telephone and told me that she had been having diarrhoea for about a week, and would I prescribe for her.

Q Did she say what caused that? A Well, she mentioned something about having been before the Grand Jury.

THE FOREMAN: We can't hear you.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry. She mentioned something about having been before the Grand Jury.

Q Now, did you prescribe some treatment for Julius, with respect to the same malady some time ago? A Yes. He called me one afternoon, I believe it was, and he asked me if he could come over to my house to see me, and we had some people over that day and I told him I would not be able to give him a shot that day - I thought he was coming for a shot - and he said, "No, it is not for a shot; I would like to talk to you about something."

And he came over and told me that he had been suffering from insomnia, and I looked at him, and he said, "Well, I have been questioned by the F. B. I." I said, "What?" and he said, "Yes. My brother-in-law, Greenglass,

has implicated me in this - - "

Q Did he say what it was? A No. Well, I had read about Greenglass, and I raised my eyebrows and shook my head, I suppose, and I prescribed for him a sedative which he had at home for his children, and I advised him to take the same sedative.

Q Did he discuss the case of Greenglass at all?

A No.

Q He didn't say a word? A No, he did not.

Q Now, had you had this discussion about Mexico and vaccines before or after that particular incident?

A I would say it would have been quite a while before it. The Mexican conversation would have been quite a while before this other conversation.

Q And as you place it, it was probably before Greenglass' arrest, wasn't it? A I should imagine so.

Q Well, to the best of your recollection is that a fact? A That's right.

Q And when you talked with Mrs. Rosenberg, did she say anything about the causes of this diarrhoea?

A No; just that she had been at the Grand Jury, and that's all.

Q Did she say what for? A No.

Q Now, you have been the family physician of the Rosenbergs, I take it, for a couple of years? A Well, I have been the physician of the children for a number of

years, and the physician of Mr. Rosenberg for about a year or a year and a half.

Q Now, do you know anything about the activities of the Rosenbergs with respect to the Communist Party?

A I do not.

Q And do you know anything about the Rosenbergs in connection with espionage? A No, sir, I do not.

Q Is there anything else you can tell us about the Rosenbergs, doctor, of any nature? A The only thing I can say is that I was very surprised and shocked.

MR. LANE: Mr. Foreman, do you or the other jurors have any questions of the doctor? If not, we will excuse him.

A JUROR: May I ask you, were you also Mrs. Rosenberg's physician?

THE WITNESS: I examined her on one occasion, when she came to my office for a routine physical.

A JUROR: And you originally said that you had known her for about four years. Does that four-year period date from that time?

THE WITNESS: That's right. I believe I examined her within the past year.

A JUROR: So that in effect you have been Mrs. Rosenberg's physician on and off for four years?

THE WITNESS: No, sir. I treated her only once, I believe, but I have treated her children for the

past four years.

A JUROR: Did Rosenberg ever suggest, by inference or otherwise, that you might issue a certificate without the injection having actually been given?

THE WITNESS: Not that I can recall, but if he had he certainly didn't get it.

(WITNESS EXCUSED)

August 11, 1950

Re: John Doe

Glassman

2226

(Mr. Lane)

V I V I A N G L A S S M A N , recalled as a
witness, having again been duly sworn by the
Foreman, testified as follows:

BY MR. LANE:

Q Now, Miss Glassman, you have been sworn by the Foreman of the Grand Jury, and once again, to make certain that there is no misunderstanding, I am going to take this occasion to warn you of your constitutional rights.

First of all, I am going to explain them to you: Under our Constitution, you don't have to answer any questions the answers to which in your opinion might tend to either incriminate or degrade you. However, this right applies only to you, and if the answers which you might be able to give tend to incriminate somebody else, or degrade somebody else - and not you - you cannot exercise that privilege.

In other words, that privilege is yours, and yours alone. You can't hide somebody else, because you might like them, or because of any other thoughts that you might have, if the answers do not tend to incriminate you.

Now, I want you also to know that this is a Grand Jury, and that you are subject to the penalties of perjury if you knowingly tell any falsehood or lie, and you could, if you did tell a lie, be indicted for perjury.

I also want you to know that any answers you give here to this body, you give voluntarily, without any promises

of any sort whatsoever. Now, do you understand your rights?

A Yes, I do.

Q Now, you have talked to several lawyers, haven't you? A Yes, I have.

Q And I believe on each occasion those lawyers, if they didn't tell you anything else, they advised you as to your constitutional rights - didn't they? A Yes, they did.

Q And this morning a Mr. Seidman came to the building with you? A Yes.

Q What is his full name? A Robert Seidman.

Q Now, you correct me if I am wrong, but Mr. Seidman in my office this morning told me that he did not represent you - is that correct? A That's correct.

Q But in any event he is in the building, and I told him to remain within calling distance of you, where he could be reached in the event you decided you want to converse with him on any topic. Do you understand?

A Yes, I do.

Q In other words, I want to give you every opportunity, and I want to be as fair as I can with you, and if there is any question in your mind that what I have explained to you now ~~has~~ not been fair, you let me know, will you? A Yes, I will.

Q Have I been fair so far? A (No answer.)

Q Have I explained it to you? I want to be sure

that you understand. A I understand what you have said.

Q Now, in addition to Mr. Seidman, what other lawyers did you talk with - those lawyers who advised you of your constitutional rights? A Mr. Leonard Boudin.

Q Leonard Boudin? A Yes.

Q Did you ask him to represent you? A Yes, I did.

Q And he declined? A Yes, he did.

Q But he did explain to you your constitutional rights? A Yes, he did.

Q And whom else did you talk with - what other lawyers? A Mr. Matthew Silverman.

Q Matthew Silverman? A Yes, sir.

Q What firm is he with? A I don't recall the other people with him, or if he is with any other people.

A JUROR: We don't hear.

THE WITNESS: I don't recall if he is practicing by himself or if he is part of a firm; I don't recall that.

Q And did he advise you of your constitutional rights? A No, sir.

Q But he did decline to take your case, is that right? A Yes, sir.

Q What other lawyers did you consult? A Mr. Leo Linder.

Q Linder? A Yes, L-i-n-d-e-r.

Q And when did you consult with Mr. Linder?

A I believe it was on Wednesday.

Q Wednesday of this week? A I had 'phoned him for an appointment, but I don't remember whether I 'phoned him Monday or Tuesday, but I believe I saw him on Wednesday. But I am not certain of that.

Q And did he decline to take your case, too?

A Yes, he did.

Q And did he advise you of your rights while you were talking to him? A No, he didn't.

Q Now, do you know Julius Rosenberg? A I don't want to answer that question on the grounds that the answer might tend to incriminate me.

Q In other words, you refuse to answer the question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know Ethel Rosenberg? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

THE FOREMAN: Will you say that louder, please? We can't hear you.

THE WITNESS: Do you want that repeated?

THE FOREMAN: I think we know what you said then, but the next time please talk louder.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

Q Can you tell the jury why you think it might

incriminate you, the fact that you know Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg? A I don't think I want to answer that question.

Q On what ground? A On the grounds that in discussing why the other questions might incriminate me, the answer to this question might likewise incriminate me now.

Q Do you know David Greenglass? A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may incriminate me.

Q Do you know Ruth Greenglass? A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you understand what you are doing now?
A Yes, I do, sir.

Q Do you know Joel Barr? A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Q Are you going to refuse to answer every question I ask you today, on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate you? A No, sir. I will answer any questions that I feel the answers to which may not tend to incriminate me. I believe I have the right not to answer any questions which I feel may possibly incriminate me.

Q Do you know Alfred Sarant? A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may

tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you know William Perl? A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer might tend to incriminate me.

Q Q Did you give a statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in connection with William Perl?

A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Haven't you given a statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in connection with William Perl?

A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that that may tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you talk with any agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in connection with William Perl?

A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you talk to me in connection with William Perl? A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

THE FOREMAN: I don't want to ask you again, madam, but please answer this loudly. We are very interested in hearing what you have to say, loudly, so that we can all hear you.

THE WITNESS: I will try.

Q Are the answers which you are giving today the result of your conversation with your lawyer, Mr. Seidman?

A No, sir.

Q Did you talk with him between the time you appeared here yesterday and today? A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Where and when did you talk with him? A At his office.

Q When? A Yesterday.

Q And what did he tell you? A He advised me of my constitutional rights.

Q Did he advise you to refuse to answer all questions? A No, sir, he didn't advise me to refuse to answer any questions. He merely advised me of my constitutional rights.

Q What did he say, in advising you of your constitutional rights? A He advised me that if any question is asked of me, and if I feel that the answer to that question might tend to incriminate me, that I have the privilege of saying so, and that it is a constitutional right.

Q So you made up your mind that you are not going to answer any questions with reference to people whose names you have seen in the newspapers, in connection with espionage cases - is that correct? A I have decided that if in my opinion any of the questions that are put to me may tend to incriminate me, that I will exercise the privilege of not answering them.

Q And in your opinion, do you believe that the

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very fact of knowing these people, and having met them,
will tend to incriminate you?

(CONTINUED BY LB)

A I think that it might possibly tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that you went to Cleveland on July 22, 1950?

A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

JUROR: Louder, please.

THE WITNESS: I said, I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer might tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents that your sister Eleanore was a friend of William Pearl's? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer might tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation in a statement that a man came to your apartment in the month of July and asked you to go to Cleveland to talk to a Mr. Pearl? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that is, Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that on the occasion when this man visited your apartment, July 21, 1950, that he gave you two thousand dollars to give to Pearl? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that when this man came to your apartment on

July 21, 1950, that he gave you a message to William Pearl, that you were to convey to Pearl in Cleveland? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell the Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that this man that came to your apartment on July 21, 1950, told you to tell Pearl that he was to go to Mexico immediately? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that when you reached Cleveland you wrote the instructions out on a piece of paper and gave them to Pearl? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after you had talked to Pearl in Cleveland in July of 1950 that he declined to take the two thousand dollars which had been given to you by this man? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that after Mr. Pearl had declined to accept the two thousand dollars from you that you returned to New York with the money? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that after you had returned to New York on or about July 27, 1950, a man came to you, the same man who had given you the two thousand dollars, and you gave it back to him in your apartment? A I don't wish to answer that question on the ground that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Did Julius Rosenberg ever visit your apartment? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation that you were a friend of Julius Rosenberg's? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Didn't you tell the Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that you were a friend of Ethel Rosenberg's? A I do not wish to answer that question on the ground that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation that you had visited the apartment of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg many times? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you witness the peace riots up at 14th Street in the last two weeks? A Yes, I did.

Q Did you take part in them? A I witnessed it.

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Q Answer the question, please. Did you take part in them? A No.

Q How did you happen to be there that day? A I read about it.

Q You read about what? A I read about it.

Q You read about it before it started? A Maybe I didn't understand the question before.

Q (Question read as follows: "How did you happen to be there that day?") A I am sorry. You referred before to a peace riot?

Q Yes, a peace riot up at 14th Street. A I wasn't at a riot.

Q What was it? A There were lots of people there.

Q It was a demonstration, wasn't it? A It was supposed to be a rally, yes.

Q A rally. You were there, weren't you? A I witnessed it, yes.

Q How did you happen to be there? A I went there.

Q How did you know about it? A The question about the peace rally had been in all the papers and had also been broadcast over the radio.

Q Didn't you tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation that you sent Alfred Sarant money orders in the sum of \$45 in payment of rent for an apartment at 65 Morton St., New York City? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer may tend to incriminate me.

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Q Did you ever type any letters for Alfred Sarant?

A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

Q What was your reason for visiting the peace rally? A I wanted to see what it was like.

Q Is that the truth?

JUROR: I did not hear that.

THE WITNESS: I said, I wanted to see what it was like.

Q Is that the truth? A Yes, sir.

Q Did you go with anybody that day? A I don't recall.

Q You do not recall? I took place about two or three ago, didn't it, and you don't recall? A I do not recall, I am sorry.

Q Do you know any members of the Communist Party? A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you ever a member of the Communist Party? A I do not wish to answer that question --

Q Were you ever a member of the Young Communist League? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you subscribe to the Daily Worker? A I do not wish to answer that question.

Q Keep your voice up, please. A I do not wish to

answer that question on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you ever affiliated in any way with the Communist Party or the Communist movement? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

Q Have you ever attended Communist meetings? A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that the answer might tend to incriminate me.

Q Have you ever contributed any money or your services to the Communist party or the Communist cause? A I do not wish to answer that question on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

Q Are you interested in seeing Russia get the secret of the atom bomb? A No, sir.

Q What is the answer? A No, sir.

JUROR: I didn't hear you.

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

Q Are you interested in seeing that Russia obtains secrets on various weapons of the United States? A No, sir.

Q Then why don't you want to answer these questions in here? A I don't wish to answer any questions the answers to which I believe might tend to incriminate me.

Q And you still maintain that you never attended Communist meetings? A I don't wish to answer that question on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

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Q Did you ever attend a rally at Madison Square Garden? A Yes, I did.

Q A Communist meeting at the Madison Square Garden, a Communist rally? A I don't recall.

Q Did you refuse to identify various pictures which were shown to you by the Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation? A No, sir.

Q You did not? A No, sir.

Q You did not refuse. Are you willing to identify pictures which may be shown to you by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation? A Would you please repeat that? I didn't hear it.

Q (Question read as above.) A I do not wish to do that on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me.

Q Will you explain why you think the mere process of identifying pictures might tend to incriminate you? A I believe that if I answer that question then that answer might tend to incriminate me.

Q In brief, you have practically declined to answer any questions that might be asked you except where you were born, when you were born, where you went to school, that's about all, isn't it? A No, sir. I am ready to answer any questions the answers to which I believe will not incriminate me.

Q But you are not willing to answer any questions with reference to your connections with people of Communist

tendencies, is that correct? A No, sir. I do not wish to answer any questions which I feel might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do I understand that you only obtained knowledge of the peace rally from the radio or papers? A No, sir. I had heard talk about it.

Q Who told you about it? A In the union there was talk about it.

Q What union? A The union I belong to, a social service workers union.

Q What was the talk about? A Various members were talking about a rally, the fact that the permit had not been granted for the rally.

JUROR: We can't hear.

Q Talk loud enough. You can talk loud enough. You shouted loud enough in here before. Your voice was louder yesterday. A I said, various members of my union, which is the Social Service Workers Union, had talked about the rally.

Q Do you consider yourself to be a good American citizen? A Yes, I do.

Q Do you consider yourself a very cooperative American citizen? A Yes, sir, I do. I am prepared to cooperate.

Q You have the interests of the United States at heart? A Yes, sir, I do.

Q And is what you have said here an indication of

that interest? A I believe, sir, I am, as I said before, interested -- I have the interests of the United States Government at heart. It is my government. At the same time I feel that I have the privilege of exercising the right of refusing to answer any questions that might tend to incriminate me.

Q Even though the material which is being discussed here might have a very damaging effect upon your government, you still would decline to answer questions? A I feel, sir, that I would be obliged to answer questions which might tend to incriminate me.

Q In other words, you think more of yourself than you do of the United States Government? A No, sir. I wouldn't say that, sir. But I do want to protect myself and to exercise the rights that I have not to incriminate myself.

(Cont. by IFG)