

November 1, 1950

IFG-1

(Re: John Doe)

10150  
Cohen

Presented by Myles J. Lane, Esq.

F L O R E N C E        C O H E N ,        called as a witness,  
having first been duly sworn by the Foreman,  
testified as follows:

BY MR. LANE:

Q Mrs. Cohen, what is your present address?

A 3955 44th Street, Long Island City.

Q And your telephone number?    A Stillwell 4 -  
5999.

Q And you have appeared here today in response  
to a Grand Jury subpoena?    A Yes, I did.

Q You are married?    A Yes, I am.

Q To whom?    A To David Cohen.

Q And how long have you been married?    A Four  
years.

Q Do you have any children?    A One.

Q How old?    A Almost seventeen months.

Q A boy or a girl?    A A boy.

Q And what does your husband do?    A My hus-  
band is a union organizer.

Q With what union?    A With the Public Workers  
Union.

Q Is that C. I. O. or A. F. L.?    A It is  
neither at present.

Q Well, what is the official name of it?  
A United Public Workers of America.

Q And what sort of a union is it?    A It is a

union of City, State and Federal employees.

Q Civil Service employees? A Yes.

Q What is the headquarters of your husband's union? A 25 West 23rd Street.

Q And the telephone number there? A Oregon 5 - 3290.

Q And what was your maiden name? A Florence Herzog.

Q And were you ever married before? A No.

Q This is your first experience? A And my last, I hope.

Q Now, what did you do before you were married?

A I also worked for the United Public Workers of America.

Q As an organizer? A Yes.

Q In the ladies' section? A We don't have a ladies' section - it was both women and men.

Q How long did you work for the union? A About three years, roughly.

Q And what did you do before that? A Before that I worked for the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Q And what did you do there? A I was an organizer.

Q Now, see if I can get these dates straight - - what was your first job after you got out of school?

A I had several little, unimportant jobs.

Q But what was your first job of any consequence?

A I worked for the Home Relief Bureau in New York City.

Q When did you graduate from school? A Well, it depends upon what school; I continued.

Q Tell me about your schooling. A I graduated from high school in 1933.

Q What high school? A Walton High School, in the Bronx; and I continued for a year at night in Morris High School, to make it possible for me to enter City College. I went to City College of New York for several years at night, and I graduated from George Washington University in Washington.

Q When? A In '42.

Q And what sort of degree did you get?

A Economics B. A. Economics was my major.

Q And then you took a job? A I was working throughout all this period, because my college studies were at night.

Q And then? A Rural Electrification Administration.

Q Was that under the Commerce Department?

A For a long time it was an independent agency, and then it went under Agriculture, and I think it still is.

Q What did you do with that outfit? A I started out as a stenographer, for several years, and then I became a statistical clerk, and when I left I was a

statistician.

Q When did you leave? A In 1942.

Q Then whom did you go with? A I resigned from the Government, to work with the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

Q In Washington? A No. The Rural Electrification Administration moved to St. Louis, due to the war effort, and I went with them to St. Louis; and it was at that time, after working for the Government for a period of time, that I started to work for the Electrical Workers Union, and left the Government.

Q And exactly what time of the year did you leave the employ of the Government? A I think it was May, 1942. The agency had left earlier, but I wanted to finish my degree and I stayed on in Washington for several months, and then I left the Government in December, 1942.

Q And when you left the Government, you were working in St. Louis? A That's right.

Q And then you remained in St. Louis? A Yes, I remained in St. Louis for a brief period of time after working for the Electrical Workers - approximately a month or so.

Q And who hired you for the Electrical Workers? A The District President of the Electrical Workers Union, a William Sentner.

Q Is he from Missouri? A Yes.

Q St. Louis? A Yes.

Q And then, were you transferred to New York?

A No; then I was transferred to New England.

Q To Boston? A That's right.

Q That was in 1942? A By that time it was probably January, 1943.

Q And you lived in Boston, I assume? A That's right.

Q Whereabouts in Boston? A The street number?

Q Do you have the address? A I am trying to remember it. It was right in the heart of Boston.

Q Was it Back Bay? A Probably the Back Bay Section.

Q From Massachusetts Avenue, Newbridge Street, there? A No, not there. I think it was South Russell Street.

Q That is around the State House? A I beg your pardon?

Q That is around the State House? A Not exactly.

Q Or back of State - - was it Beacon Hill?  
A I think it was Beacon Hill.

Q And how long were you there? A Oh, I didn't move there right away. Do I have to trace all of this?

Q Well, you can give it to the best of your recollection. You don't have to be one hundred percent

accurate, but just a rough tracing of it. Were you there two or three years, or one year? A No, I was there less than a year.

Q That is good enough. And at that time you were working for the same organization? A That's right.

Q And whom did you organize up there? A Well, at that time I - - Is this all pertinent?

Q Well - - A It is?

Q It won't hurt you. A I wasn't expecting to go into a whole history here. At that time I was working to organize the Raytheon there - -

Q Waltham? A Waltham and Newton.

Q That is the electrical - - A Radio.

Q They weren't public workers? A No; I was working for the electrical group then.

Q And then, after being there that year, you went somewhere else? A That's right.

Q Where did you go next? A I think I went to New Bedford, Mass.

Q And what was down there, that you organized? A Cornell Dubilier.

Q And what do they manufacture? A Radio tubes.

Q The same as the Raytheon? A That's right; it is similar.

Q How long were you there? A A couple of months.

Q And from there you went where? A Taunton, Mass.

Q What outfit is there? A Aervoex.

A JUROR: You didn't work for the companies, did you?

THE WITNESS: No, I worked for the union.

Q And again that was an electrical outfit - they were making tubes? A I think it was similar.

Q Rather than have me asking you these questions, why don't you give me a running account? That would simplify it. A I went to Rhode Island, Providence, for a brief time. I think it was after Taunton. I was in Providence about a month or so.

Q And what outfit in Providence? A I don't even remember the name of the company. I was working for some company for a short period of time, and then I had to leave there to go to North Adams, Mass. and I was there for a couple of months.

Q What firm up there? A Sprague.

Q Is that Sprague Electrical? A Yes.

Q And from there you went where? A From North Adams I think I went to Connecticut.

Q New Britain? A Bridgeport.

Q And what firm in Bridgeport? A Harvey Hubbell.

Q Were they making tubes also? A Electrical gadgets; I don't think it was tubes.

Q This should bring you pretty near up to 1944.

A I am already in 1945.

Q And then, after Hubbell, what came next?

A After Hubbell I went back to Boston for a little period of time, back to Raytheon; and then I came to New York. That brings me to '46.

Q When you got to New York what did you do?

A Well, for a period of time I was unemployed.

Q You left the union at that time? A I got married. I left the union to get married. My husband got a job in New York, and I therefore came to New York with him.

Q What was he doing before then? A He was in the service for a couple of years.

Q Where - in the Army? A Yes, sir.

Q Is he a lawyer, by the way? A Yes.

Q A member of the bar? A Yes.

Q What bar? A Pennsylvania.

Q Is he a member of the Federal bar, also?

A Well, he was a Government attorney; I am not too sure of the technicalities.

Q And is he practicing law now? A No.

Q So you got married in '46? A Yes.

Q And you stopped working? A For a period of time, about a month or so, in New York.

Q And then what did you do? A I started

working for the United Public Workers.

Q Is that the same union as your husband is in?

A Yes.

Q And is he an organizer or an official, or what?

A He is an organizer.

Q So you worked there in '46? A Yes.

Q Where were you stationed with the Public Workers in '46? A 25 West 23rd Street.

Q And you have been there all the time? A All the time until '49, when I left.

Q Now, were you assigned to any particular division or department with the public workers? A No; not any particular one. We work with all of them.

Q Well, did you organize the women or the men?

A No.

Q Now, when you lived in Washington, where did you reside? A Several places, but I don't remember the addresses by now.

Q Do you remember the streets? A First I lived on Massachusetts Avenue; and then on K Street, I think; and then on N Street; and then on R Street, which was something like 14th and R; but I am not sure of the numbers.

Q Was it something like an apartment you lived in? A Yes, except for the first residence.

Q Did you have a lease there? A Yes, except for the first one, which was a rooming house.

Q Did you live with another girl anywhere? A On two occasions I did.

Q And who were the girls? A One was Matilda Katz and one was Nettie Sucher.

Q Were they both Government employees? A Yes, they were.

Q Working for the Rural Electrification? A No.

Q Whom did they work for? A Matilda Katz worked for the Department of Labor, and Nettie Sucher worked for the Department of Agriculture.

Q Were they clerks or stenos? A Probably stenos or clerks.

Q How long did you say you lived in Washington altogether? A From 1937 to 1942.

Q That is about five years? A That's right.

Q Did you know a girl by the name of Anna Allen down there - Anna Goodman Allen - - did you ever hear of her? A I refuse to answer that question.

Q On what ground? A On the grounds that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you mean you think just the fact whether you know the girl or not would tend to incriminate you?

A I refuse to answer that question, too.

Q Do you know where Anna Goodman Allen resided?

A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give would tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you ever attend any meetings in an Apartment 400 at 2225 North Street, N. W., Washington?

A North Street?

Q 2225 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A I refuse to answer that question.

Q Upon what ground? A On the ground that any answer I give would tend to incriminate me.

Q Q Let's get this straight: You mean any meeting at all, you refuse to answer on the ground that any meeting at all would tend to incriminate you? Suppose you met some people for a bridge game - would that tend to incriminate you? A Now you are talking about a bridge game.

Q That is a meeting. A It is a party.

Q Well, did you ever meet any persons at 2225 N Street, N. W.? A Now you are asking a different question.

THE FOREMAN: He has a right to ask any questions he wishes.

THE WITNESS: I want to understand it.

THE FOREMAN: He is very clear in his questions.

Q I will withdraw that, and ask it again: Did you ever meet any persons at 2225 N Street, N. W.?

A Anywhere in the house?

Q In Apartment 400. A That is a different

question. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds, that it might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you know who lived in Apartment 400 at 2225 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.? A I honestly don't recollect that apartment.

Q Well, do you recollect being in any apartment at 2225 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you talk this over with your husband before you came here today? A I discussed with my husband my rights that I have before the Grand Jury.

Q Then your answer is "yes," that you did talk it over with your husband? A I discussed with my husband my rights.

Q Did you talk with your husband as a lawyer? A No, sir; he is not familiar with Grand Juries, as a matter of fact.

Q You see, you have a very bad habit of not answering questions. A I have answered a slue of questions here.

Q The answer was "yes" or "no." I am not asking you what your husband's scope of knowledge is, as far as Grand Juries are concerned. I asked you if you discussed it with your husband in a legal capacity, about your appearance here today, in his capacity as a lawyer. Did you

discuss your appearance here today with your husband?

A Obviously. Any woman would discuss it with her husband, or vice versa.

THE FOREMAN: Yes or no?

THE WITNESS: He says in a legal capacity.

Q Did you consult him in his capacity as an attorney? A I consulted him as my husband.

Q And did he tell you not to answer any questions on the ground that they might tend to incriminate you?

A He said I have the right, any question I feel might tend to incriminate me, to say so.

Q And did he suggest what questions might tend to incriminate you? A No, he didn't.

Q He didn't - - are you sure he didn't? You realize that this is under oath, and it is subject to the penalties of perjury? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you know Morton Sobell? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you know Max Elitcher? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q You realize that if you don't know him, you have to say "no," and you just can't rely upon this

constitutional right of yours to say "I refuse to answer on the ground it might tend to incriminate" you, if in fact you don't know the person. There is a difference there.

Now, once again I ask you: Do you know Morton Sobell? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you know Max Elitcher? A Not to the best of my recollection.

Q Do you know Elaine Goldstein? A Not to the best of my recollection.

Q Do you know Jacob Henry Krug? A Yes. He worked in the same agency as I did.

Q That is, at the Rural Electrification? A Yes.

Q What was his position? A Attorney.

Q Where does he live now? A I haven't the faintest idea.

Q Have you seen him recently? A No.

Q When is the last time you saw him? A When I lived in Washington.

Q That was in 1942, is that right? A Somewhere around there.

Q Do you know Irving Keiser? A Not to the best of my recollection.

Q Do you know William Remington? A I read his name in the papers.

Q I know that, we all do, but do you know him personally? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you know Ann Remington? A I refuse to answer that question.

Q Did you ever meet William Remington? As I understand it, when you say "refuse to answer," you have to state the reason each time.

Now, did you ever meet William Remington? A You are asking the same question, in a different form.

Q No; I asked you first if you know him.

THE FOREMAN: You are not funny at all, Mrs. Cohen.

THE WITNESS: Well, I know he - -

THE FOREMAN: You are very facetious.

THE WITNESS: I don't intend to be.

THE FOREMAN: I want you to know that this jury is an intelligent jury, and we are trying to do our duty as citizens. Now, I want you to answer the questions that are being asked of you. They are being asked very well, and you are just being smart.

THE WITNESS: I don't intend to be smart. I am sorry.

MR. LANE: (To Reporter) Will you read that question?

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Q [Read by Reporter: "Did you ever meet William Remington? As I understand it, when you say 'refuse to answer,' you have to state the reason each time. Now, did you ever meet William Remington?"] A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you ever meet Anne Remington? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you ever see William or Anne Remington in the building at 2225 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., while you were living in Washington? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you ever a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you know whether William and Anne Remington were members of the American League for Peace and Democracy? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you ever a member of the Washington Book Shop Association? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q You realize, of course, if you weren't a member you are bound to say you were not - - in other words, if I ask you if you were a member of something, and you definitely were not, you have to say "no?" I want you to understand that, when I am asking these questions. You just can't tilt this swing both ways.

Were you a member of the Communist Party? A I refuse to answer that question, on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you at any time a member of the Communist Party? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I <sup>give</sup> might tend to incriminate me.

Q Are you at present a member of the Communist Party? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you a member of the DAILY WORKER PRESS CLUB? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you ever subscribe or solicit any subscriptions for any magazine published by the Communist Political Association? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you ever invited to any national convention of the Communist Political Association? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you ever attend a Communist Political Association meeting or convention? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you a member of the Communist Political Association in Connecticut? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you a member of the American Youth for Democracy at Bridgeport, Connecticut? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you ever attend functions of the Communist Political Association, including membership meetings, special classes, labor committee meetings, and rallies? A Will you please repeat the question?

Q Yes. Did you ever attend the functions of the Communist Political Association - and by that I include membership meetings, special classes, labor committee meetings and rallies? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Were you a member of the Executive Board of the United Public Workers? A Yes, I was.

Q For how long a period of time were you a member of that Executive Board? A Roughly six months, possibly;

I am not sure.

Q Roughly six months? A It was maybe a year -  
six months to a year.

Q And when was that? A My guess would be  
around '47 - '48, somewhere around there.

Q What were your duties as a member of that  
particular board?

(CONTINUED BY BD)

November 1, 1950

(Mr. Lane)

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A Attending member -- attending meetings of the executive board wherever they were held.

Q Yes; who made up the executive board, what was the membership? A There was a listed membership on a representative basis of the membership throughout the country.

Q Yes; but how many members were there on the board? A Oh, roughly, twenty.

Q Well, do you know the names of some of them? Who was the chairman? A Abraham Flexer, president.

Q Where did he live; New York? A I presume so.

Q And what was his righthand first assistant's name on that board; who was next in line? A Well, the director of organization, Bob Weinstein.

Q New York? A I assume so.

Q And who else was on the board? A Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer.

Q Who else? Who else? Just give us the names that you remember. A Jack Biegel; Rose Russell; Mort Furay; a fellow called something like Brudney, I'm not sure of his name. I don't recall recollect -- I only attended two meetings of the board, in all.

Q Was this in 1946? A No, it couldn't be '46.

Q '47? A I think -- as I said, I think it was '47 or '48.

Q Now, where was Abraham Flexer, where did he have his headquarters? A In New York.

Q Well, didn't you go to Washington in 1947 with your husband David -- David is your husband's name? A I wasn't married in '47.

Q No; but you went with him to Washington in '47. Did you make a trip with him to Washington to meet Abraham Flexer in 1947? A There were various conferences of the union that were held in Washington, and probably in '47 as well.

Q Well, didn't you have a conference at Washington with Abraham Flexer and your husband, your present husband, David Cohen, with respect to the President's -- President Truman's Loyalty Program? A There was a conference in Washington of many people, concerning <sup>the</sup> President Truman --

Q That's what I'm talking about. A Yes.

Q Now, who attended that conference at Washington? A There are so many conferences, it's very hard for me to try -- can you give me a more exact time?

Q Well, in September of '47, the big conference that was called to discuss President Truman's Loyalty Program, there was one big conference there, as you may recall.

A I was on several conferences.

Q You mean several conferences at Washington?

A Yes, there were various union conferences in Washington.

Q This one was called by Abraham Flexer to discuss specifically President Truman's Loyalty Program; he called down a lot of representatives, including you and your husband. Do you remember your being present at that conference?

A Well, I remember I was present at a conference.

Q How many people were there? A If it's the one I'm thinking of now, fifty to a hundred, roughly.

Q And where was it held? A In Washington. I don't recollect the --

Q Well, it's a big city. A I don't recollect the address

Q Was it the Mayflower, the Statler; was it a hotel?

A It wasn't a hotel. It may have been a school, a church or some sort. It wasn't an office of the union. It was some kind -- I don't recollect --

Q Some hall down there? A It was some kind of a hall, yes.

Q And you say there were about fifty to a hundred people present? A As far as I can recollect.

Q And were they from all over the country, representatives of that particular organization? A I think so.

Q And who addressed them down at that meeting? I assume Mr. Flexer did. A I don't recollect who did, whether it was Flexer or whether it was Weinstein or whether it was Guinier, I don't recollect; it was one of the three, I don't recollect who did.

Q Was your husband a member of the international board of the UPWOA? A No.

Q Never? A No.

Q Was he ever a member -- I guess I asked you that -- was he ever a member of the international board of the UPWOA?

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A No, he wasn't.

Q Did they have a board of directors? A No.

Q But they have some top board? A They have an officers' -- the officers normally meet in the course of time.

Q Well, wasn't your husband an officer of the UPWOA?

A No.

Q Did he hold any sort of an executive position? A No.

Q And was he ever on any executive board? A He has attended meetings of the executive board, but he has not been a board member.

Q Well, in what capacity would he attend a meeting of the executive board? A An observer.

Q Is that permissible? A It's permissible.

Q Could anybody attend? A No. It would have to be approved, I presume.

Q I don't suppose they would let me attend. A Pardon me?

Q I don't suppose they would let me attend, would they?

A You might ask.

Q They would probably refuse. Now, you seem to be deathly afraid of being incriminated of something. Does that sound like a fairly accurate statement respecting your testimony today? A "Deathly afraid" is --

Q Well, you are apprehensive? A Yes, I'm apprehensive.

Q Now, if it were possible -- and I'm not making any promises -- but if it were possible to grant you any immunity with respect to the subjects that I have discussed here today,

would you be in a position to disgorge the information on those with respect to those questions? A No; would you clarify what you mean by "immunity":

Q Well, in other words, I have asked you several questions, many questions, and you have repeatedly said that you refused to answer on the ground that they would tend to incriminate you. Now, if I were in a position to tell you that -- or, to give you immunity and tell you that the answers, the truthful answers to these questions, would not in any way incriminate you, would you then be willing to answer the questions? In other words, if what you could tell me would incriminate someone else but would absolve you from incrimination, would you be willing to answer the questions? A I can't answer that.

Q Why? A It's confusing.

Q What's confusing about it? You told me that you are apprehensive; you feel that if you give answers to these questions, the answers might incriminate you. Now I say to you if we could remove that apprehension, if there were some way we could remove it and give you immunity so that anything you told us would not incriminate you but might incriminate some of these other people, would you then be willing to divulge the information which you obviously have and refuse to divulge at the present time, if you knew it was not going to incriminate you? I say "you"; I mean you personally.

A I would have to discuss that with counsel. I don't know.

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Q Counsel? You mean -- you are appearing here as an American, aren't you? You are a citizen -- I forgot to ask you that -- are you? A Yes.

Q Well, then, as a good American citizen being asked a question which would not incriminate you but might incriminate someone else who is trying to tear down the country, do you mean to say you have got to ask an attorney whether or not you should answer that if you were promised immunity so that it would not affect you at all? Don't you know what you do as an American citizen? A I am not fully conversant with law.

Q This is not a question of law. This is a question of patriotism and loyalty. A There is no question about patriotism and loyalty.

Q Well, there seems to be a very large question about it, because this thing is very serious, this thing involves the very life of the country. But you seem to be more interested in you than you are about the existence of the country, from what I can ascertain from these questions I have asked you. And then you tell me that you would have to consult a lawyer. I was wondering -- A It is my understanding that any questions that I feel might tend to incriminate me, I have the right to say so.

Q That's very true and your understanding is precisely correct. But, then I asked you if we could assure you that any answers you gave would not incriminate you, even though they might be incriminating, as long as they wouldn't

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incriminate you but would incriminate somebody else, would you be willing and eager to divulge such information?

A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Well, I think that we -- at least I understand pretty well just what your stand in this whole situation is. As a matter of fact, didn't you refuse to give an interview concerning this matter to the FBI Agents? A I refused to give an interview to the FBI.

Q Yes; on what grounds? A I thought it was a voluntary matter whether one spoke with the FBI or didn't and I exercised my right to either speak or not to.

Q And is that why you have adopted that attitude; you felt that you had a right not to talk to any Agent at all on any subject? A That was my impression, yes.

Q And who so advised you, your husband? A No.

Q Who? A General understanding that I have had for a long time. I can't pin it down.

Q What did you get for a salary while you were working for this United Workers Union. A United Public Workers.

Q Yes. A Sixty dollars a week.

Q Sixty dollars a week? A Yes, sir.

Q And is that all you got? Did you get any other remuneration? A No.

Q Did you have any other means of income? A No.

Q Did you file your income tax returns each year?

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A Yes, sir.

Q Where did you file them? A My husband filed it.

Q In New York? A Yes.

Q A joint return? A The last one, I think it was a joint return.

Q And what did he make? A Sixty-five.

Q So your total income was \$125 a week? A It was, when I was working.

Q And what does he make now? A Sixty-five a week.

Q Still? A Yes.

Q And you have no other means of income? A No, sir.

Q And where do you live, what apartment? A On the second floor of the building that I mentioned before.

Q And what do you pay for rent? A Forty-three.

Q How many rooms? A Three.

Q Do you have a telephone? A Yes, sir.

Q A car? A Of a sort, yes.

Q What kind of a car is it? A It's a '40 Studebaker.

Q How long have you had it? '40 Studebaker?

A Yes, sir.

Q That rings a bell. Where did you get it? A My husband bought it, I believe, in Philadelphia in 1940.

Q He bought a new one? A Yes.

Q And you have had it since, you have had it ten years?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you ever visit the home of Ann Remington?

A This is Ann Remington, not William. A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Did you ever visit the home of William Remington?

A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Do you know whether your husband ever visited the home of Ann or William Remington? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q I'm talking about your husband, not you; something that might incriminate your husband wouldn't incriminate you, necessarily. A Necessarily, it might.

Q You mean if you both went together it might; is that what you mean? A I mean that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q Any answer? A Any answer.

Q Do you know whether your husband ever visited the home of Ann or William Remington alone? A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

Q You consider that you have been quite cooperative before this Grand Jury? A I consider that I have been very cooperative.

Q This is your idea of cooperation, is it? A I consider I have been as cooperative as I possibly can be.

Q Under the circumstances? A Under the circumstances.

Q In other words, you feel that you might be indicted?

A I refuse to answer that question on the ground that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me.

MR. LANE: Now, Mr. Foreman, would you ask the lady to step out for a few minutes?

JUROR: May I ask one question before she goes out?

I was puzzled by one question you answered, whether Mr. Lane would be permitted to attend any of these meetings. I wonder if you meant because he was a Government official, things would be going on in such a meeting that you would be ashamed of the Government knowing. I mean, you didn't answer yes or no to that question: would Mr. Lane have been permitted to be present at those meetings, knowing he was a Government official?

THE WITNESS: Either yes or no you want on that?

JUROR: Yes. A The answer I think is No, though I have -- I'm not the one to make the decision. I think the answer is No, and not because we would be ashamed of what's going on.

JUROR: Except a guilty conscience?

THE WITNESS: Neither.

[WITNESS EXCUSED]

(Witness, Florence Herzog Cohen, recalled.)

MR. LANE: Mr. Foreman, unless there are some more questions, we'll excuse Mrs. Cohen for now. But will you advise her that when the jury wishes her again that I will contact her after being advised by you?

THE FOREMAN: Do you understand that?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE FOREMAN: You are subject to call.

MR. LANE: You are temporarily excused.

THE WITNESS: I think, in recollection of what happened, I think the question you asked me, in '47 -- I think I said we weren't married at the time. I misunderstood your question. We were married at the time.

MR. LANE: Is there anything else?

THE WITNESS: No, I misunderstood the question, and I wanted to clarify that.

THE FOREMAN: No further corrections?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE FOREMAN: You might think over those corrections, if we call you, in the meantime.

THE WITNESS: Is that record available for checking?

MR. LANE: No; it is a grand jury record.

THE WITNESS: I am not familiar with the grand jury.

Thank you.

(WITNESS EXCUSED)