

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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IN RE PETITION OF NATIONAL SECURITY)
ARCHIVE, AMERICAN HISTORICAL)
ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LEGAL) Miscellaneous Action
HISTORY, ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN)
HISTORIANS, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN)
ARCHIVISTS, AND SAM ROBERTS)
FOR ORDER DIRECTING RELEASE OF)
GRAND JURY MINUTES)
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DECLARATION OF RONALD RADOSH

I, Ronald Radosh, hereby state as follows:

1. I am currently an Adjunct Senior Fellow at the Hudson Institute in Washington, DC. I am also a Contributing Editor to *The New York Sun*, and was appointed by President George W. Bush to sit on the Public Information Declassification Board in 2007. Before that, I was a Senior Research Associate at the Center for Communitarian Policy Studies at The George Washington University. I was Senior Olin Professor of History and Political Theory at Adelphi University from 1994-1996, and Professor of History at the City University of New York and Queensborough Community College, City University of New York, from 1963-1992. I am a past president of The Historians of American Communism, an affiliate of the American Historical Association that promotes scholarly research about the history of American Communism.

2. I have studied and written about Communism, anti-Communism, McCarthyism, and the Rosenberg case for the past thirty years. I am the author of several books, including *Red Star Over Hollywood: The Film Colony's Long Romance with the Left* (with Allis Radosh) (2005), *Commies: A Journey Through the Old Left, the*

New Left, and The Leftover Left (2001), *The Rosenberg File: A Search for the Truth* (with Joyce Milton) (1983, second edition 1997), and *The Amerasia Spy Case: Prelude to McCarthyism* (with Harvey Klehr) (1996). I have also published many articles and book reviews on these topics. Most recently, my review of a biography of Senator Joseph McCarthy was published in the December 17, 2007, edition of *National Review*.

3. The importance of the Rosenberg case, and the controversies surrounding it, are stated with terrific detail by the declaration of Prof. Bruce Craig. Prof. Craig has done an excellent job of summarizing the unanswered questions that could potentially be answered by release of the Rosenberg grand jury records.

4. The grand jury testimony is likely to contain essential material that will help historians to fully understand the remaining loose ends that continue to surround the Rosenberg case.

5. One question that remains about the Rosenbergs' espionage activities concerns what information their spy ring passed to the Soviets about topics other than the atomic bomb. The Rosenberg spy ring may have divulged major military secrets that did not concern nuclear weapons, but were just as crucial and potentially dangerous. Grand jury witnesses may have provided more details on the Rosenberg spy ring that will help historians to understand the full extent of its assistance to the Soviets.

6. The grand jury testimony will also enable historians to evaluate the consistency of the testimony against the Rosenbergs offered at trial. It is known that Harry Gold initially said that the code word was, "I come from Ben." He later testified that it was, "I come from Julius." It is unknown whether any other aspects of his testimony changed over time. Similarly, Ruth and David Greenglass initially did not say

anything about Ethel Rosenberg typing documents. This later became the key piece of evidence that proved Ethel's active involvement in the espionage conspiracy. The grand jury records may help clarify the extent to which their testimony changed.

7. The grand jury testimony may also shed light on what the government knew about the involvement of individuals who fled the country. The government was never able to question Al Sarant, Joel Barr, and others. Information about them might have been divulged during grand jury testimony that is pertinent to understanding the scope of Soviet espionage.

8. Historians also continue to wonder about the activities of Vivian Glassman. She traveled across the country to deliver \$10,000 to William Perl at a stranger's request, but never explained these actions publicly. She may have discussed her interaction with Perl in her grand jury testimony. There was never sufficient evidence to convict Perl for Soviet espionage, and Glassman's testimony could clarify the extent of his involvement.

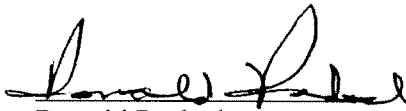
9. Morton Sobell's involvement in the atomic espionage conspiracy also remains unclear. Most of the evidence against Sobell involved espionage about conventional military technology, not the atomic bomb. Historians continue to wonder what testimony convinced the grand jury that Sobell participated in passing nuclear secrets to the Soviets.

10. Many individuals, including William and Sylvia Danziger, James Weinstein, Max Finestone, and Stanley Robert Rich were called before the grand jury but never testified at trial. All of these individuals likely shared crucial information in their grand jury testimony. Therefore, the prosecutors had many cards in their hand that they never showed publicly. Historians are curious about the extent of the information prosecutors possessed that they could have used against the Rosenbergs if necessary. The release of

the grand jury testimony will give historians a better sense of the strength of the case against the Rosenbergs.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in Martinsburg, West Virginia this 15 day of January 2008.


Ronald Radosh