

DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

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SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED]

ALERTING OF KEY SCIENTISTS
TO POSSIBILITIES OF ESPIONAGE
APPROACHES; IS - R

ARTHUR HINTON ROSENFELD, Jr., aka, Art Rosenfeld, is a Professor of Physics at the University of California (UC), Berkeley, California, and is a physicist at the UC Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (LRL), Berkeley. He has been investigated as an AEA-A, Bureau file 116-420274, and has held AEC clearance since January 27, 1956, in connection with his duties at the LRL. He works directly under Dr. LUIS ALVAREZ who heads a physics group at the Laboratory. His specialty is high energy physics, a field in which there has been considerable exchange of information between the United States and the USSR during the past several years. There have also been several international conferences and scientific meetings in this field, which have been attended by scientists from the USSR, as well as from this country.

ROSENFELD was born June 22, 1926, at Birmingham, Alabama, of native-born parents. He resided in Egypt from 1934 to 1942, and attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute from 1942 to 1944. He received his Ph.D Degree from the University of Chicago in 1954, after attending that university since 1946. He served in the United States Navy from 1944 to 1946, and was employed in research at the University of Chicago from 1954 to 1955, just prior to assuming his present position.

In his AEC Personnel Security Questionnaire, ROSENFELD listed affiliation with an unusually long list of organizations, among which were American Friends Service Committee; United World Federalists; Southside (Chicago) Community Conference on Paths to Peace; Peace, Inc.; Atomic Scientists of Chicago; Consumers Union and Consumers Research; and the American Civil Liberties Union. In addition he listed membership in other academic, welfare, and service organizations, the entire list totaling 23 organizations.

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Investigation of ROSENFELD as an AEA-A revealed that the "Chicago Daily News" for September 5, 1952, listed him as one of a group of University of Chicago scientists who labeled the appearance of Dr. E. U. CONDON before the HCUA as a "witch hunt."

It was determined that on September 12, 1952, ROSENFELD allegedly wrote a note on the back of a table mat in the Cornell Lounge, Chicago, his views concerning a statement on the face of the mat in praise of the capitalistic system and criticising the communist system. In his comments, ROSENFELD stated he was disturbed by this statement, and questioned whether it did any good to imply that we are perfect and that the Russians are completely evil. He expressed the hope that this country could coexist with Russia, and stated that the comment on the mat was the sort of things that starts wars.

A confidential source advised that ROSENFELD was one of several speakers at a symposium held on December 18, 1952, sponsored by the American Peace Crusade on the "Vienna Peace Congress." In a speech ROSENFELD reportedly indicated support of the Vienna Peace Congress and was critical of the United States.

The investigation revealed that ROSENFELD and his family were widely looked upon as sincere and active humanitarians, and that his motivation for making speeches and associating himself with various organizations appeared to be his great concern over the dangers of an atomic war. No specific interest for Communism on the part of ROSENFELD was developed in the investigation.

ROSENFELD was interviewed by AEC representatives on January 5, 1956. He advised that he had resided in Egypt because his father, a sugar cane technologist, had been called to that country to assist in solving problems affecting the sugar cane production. He stated that he and his family had been evacuated from Egypt by the United States Air Force, when the German Army had threatened to occupy that country.

ROSENFELD advised that, although his job at the IRL was in the field of experimental physics, he would have no objection to working on atomic weapons, and believed that their

development was necessary for this country to keep up with the USSR.

He expressed the belief that Russia wants to bring as much of the world under its influence as is possible, and probably wishes to do this without starting a war. He believed it was evident that war is really no longer a reasonable instrument of foreign policy, in view of atomic-arms' development. He thought that the United States should stay strong enough to have sufficient deterrent power to assure that Russia does not grab more territory. He felt, however, that this country should try to live peacefully with the Russians, while remaining strong enough to deter further aggression.

He expressed the hope that war was no longer a way to solve problems, and that tension between the United States and the USSR could be held at a low pitch so that in a period of years some sort of arms' limitation agreement could be reached.

ROSENFELD said he agreed with the action of the United States in Korea, and that in the event of another Korea, we would have to stand firm and resist by force. He hoped that continued coexistence, however, would demonstrate to the nations of the world the possibility of their getting along with each other; that they would get in the habit of doing this, and that this would create a mutual desire to continue the practice.

He also believed that while coexisting with the USSR, we must win the friendship of free nations that the Soviets are also trying to win over.

ROSENFELD expressed the belief that the Communist Party is dangerous, because of its potential for committing espionage and sabotage, a danger which could not be ignored. He believed that the government's security program against Communists is necessary, and that Communists and persons, who could be influenced by them, should not be in sensitive positions.

He stated he had no objection if the security system does not clear a person, but that he did object to political interference in the security system for political reasons. He believed that such interference was present in the CONDON case.

ROSENFELD stated that while he was in Chicago, he had frequently made talks, handled press releases, and had written letters to newspapers in connection with his convictions, as expressed above. He said that some of these activities were conducted in connection with organizations to which he belonged at the time. He related that he was aware that in conducting campaigns for peace that his views might often coincide with those of the Communists. He believed that this was unavoidable, and he stated that he had always tried to avoid making speeches before communist-front groups, and had attempted to restrict his talks to things before thoughtful groups, which were not strictly inflammatory in character. He said in exception to this was his appearance before the symposium sponsored by the American Peace Crusade. He realized later that this was not what he would describe as a responsible group, and that this incident was later a source of considerable embarrassment to him.

Concerning his comments on the table mat in the Cornell Lounge, ROSENFELD said he believed in principle with the statement on the mat, to the effect that Capitalism is superior to Communism, but thought the statement was inflammatory and would provoke overly anti-Russian feelings, which must be controlled if we are to get along peacefully with the USSR. He stated he realized his note was poorly worded and written in haste.

ROSENFELD's Security File at the local Office of AEC reflects that he was in Europe between September 14, 1959, and November 7, 1959, to present a paper at the Cern Conference in Geneva on accelerators and instrumentation. While he was abroad, he also visited the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, USSR Academy of Sciences, in Moscow, upon the invitation of Dr. SERGE NIKITIN to come there and discuss high energy physics and bubble chambers.

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In view of the responsible position held by ROSENFELD in the field of high energy physics at the LRL, and because of the fact that he has visited Soviet scientists and scientific institutions in the USSR, it is believed that he might logically be considered as an espionage target by the Soviets at some future date. It is believed that this is also true, because of his past record of supporting the idea of

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peaceful coexistence.

It is believed that in view of these observations, ROSENFELD should be interviewed for the purpose of explaining to him the Bureau's interest and jurisdiction in the Internal Security Field, and to alert him to the possibility of espionage approaches in the future.

Bureau permission to conduct this interview is requested herewith.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Francisco [redacted]

DATE: March 25, 1960

✓ FROM : Director, FBI [redacted]

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SUBJECT: ALERTING OF KEY SCIENTISTS
TO POSSIBILITIES OF
ESPIONAGE APPROACHES
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurlet 3-3-60.

Authorization is granted for an interview with Arthur Hinton Rosenfeld, Jr., in line with the provisions of this program. Good judgment must be exercised in your contact with him to assure that the Bureau's position and responsibilities are explained accurately and there is no misunderstanding with regard to the purposes for which he is being contacted.

Bufiles contain no pertinent information re Rosenfeld not already in your file.

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DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

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SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED]

**ALERTING OF KEY SCIENTISTS
TO POSSIBILITIES OF
ESPIONAGE APPROACHES
IS - R**

Re: 3/3/60 and Bulet 3/25/60.

ARTHUR HINTON ROSENFELD, JR., Professor of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, California and physicist Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, was interviewed on April 11, 1960 by SA [REDACTED]

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ROSENFELD was advised of the Bureau's interests and responsibilities in the security field. He was informed that in the past Soviet Intelligence Services had contacted American scientists for espionage purposes and that his status as a scientist having access to classified information and his reported visit to the USSR suggested the possibility that he might be the target of an espionage approach at some time in the future. He was advised that he should not reveal that the Bureau possesses information indicating he will be an espionage target nor should he reveal that because of the interview he should restrict or otherwise alter his normal associations and activities. He was asked merely to be alert for any indication of an espionage approach in the course of his normal activities and to report promptly any suspicion that he is an espionage target.

ROSENFELD advised that he had not actually gone to the USSR in the Fall of 1959. He stated that at this time he had attended some scientific conference in Europe where he met a number of Soviet scientists.

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Near the conclusion of the activities, Dr. SERGE NIKITAN invited him to come to Moscow to discuss high energy physics. ROSENFELD said he received almost immediate approval of the visit from the AEC but the Soviets failed to extend him a formal invitation within the remaining two week period he could stay in Europe. For this reason he was forced to return home without making the trip to Russia. He said, however, he hoped to visit scientific laboratories in Russia at some time in the future and was certain that he would meet other Soviet scientists at future conferences in other parts of the world. ROSENFELD advised that he understood the Bureau's interest and concern with possibilities of espionage, and, although nothing had ever happened in his experience suggesting an espionage approach, he will be alert for any approaches and would report them immediately.