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UNCLASSIFIED

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Precedence:** ROUTINE

**Date:** 05/20/2010

**To:** London  
International Operations  
CIRG  
Security

**Attn:**  
**Attn:**  
**Attn:**  
**Attn:**

[Redacted]

**From:** Counterintelligence

[Redacted]

**Contact:** SSA [Redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

**Approved By:** [Redacted]

**Drafted By:** [Redacted]

**Case ID #:** [Redacted] (Pending) b7A

**Title:** ACADEMIC ALLIANCE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY  
SECURITY EFFORT;  
REQUEST FOR COUNTRY CLEARANCE

**Synopsis:** To obtain country clearance for Section Chief (SC) [Redacted]  
[Redacted] Unit Chief (UC) [Redacted] and SSA [Redacted]  
[Redacted] of the Counterintelligence Division for travel to  
London, England, for the purpose of official business. Travel is  
planned for 06/07/2010 through 06/10/2010.

**Details:** Country Clearance is requested for operational travel  
to London, England, for SC [Redacted] UC [Redacted]  
and SSA [Redacted] of the Counterintelligence Division,  
[Redacted] The purpose of this  
travel is to participate in an Academic Alliance/National  
Security Higher Education Advisory Board meeting [Redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

Actual travel is scheduled to occur from 06/07/2010 - 06/10/2010.

Traveler's personal data is as follows:

**NAME:** [Redacted]  
**DIVISION/FIELD OFFICE:** FBIHQ [Redacted]  
**TITLE:** Supervisory Special Agent  
**DATE OF BIRTH:** [Redacted]  
**PLACE OF BIRTH:** [Redacted]  
**SSN#:** [Redacted]

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To: London From: Counterintelligence  
Re: [redacted] 05/21/2010

b7A

PASSPORT#: [redacted]  
DATE OF ISSUE: [redacted]  
EXPIRATION DATE: [redacted]  
TRAVEL ITINERARY: ARRIVAL - 8 June 2010 DEPARTURE - 10 June 2010  
CURRENT CLEARANCE/ACCESS: [redacted]  
PRIMARY TELEPHONE NUMBER: [redacted]  
EMAIL ADDRESS: [redacted]  
HOTEL INFORMATION: [redacted]  
[redacted]

NAME: [redacted]  
DIVISION/FIELD OFFICE: FBIHQ [redacted]  
TITLE: Unit Chief, [redacted]  
DATE OF BIRTH: [redacted]  
PLACE OF BIRTH: [redacted]  
SSN#: [redacted]  
PASSPORT#: [redacted]  
DATE OF ISSUE: [redacted]  
EXPIRATION DATE: [redacted]  
TRAVEL ITINERARY: ARRIVAL - 8 June 2010 DEPARTURE - 10 June 2010  
CURRENT CLEARANCE/ACCESS: [redacted]  
PRIMARY TELEPHONE NUMBER: [redacted]  
EMAIL ADDRESS: [redacted]  
HOTEL INFORMATION: [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

NAME: [redacted]  
DIVISION/FIELD OFFICE: FBIHQ [redacted]  
TITLE: Section Chief  
DATE OF BIRTH: [redacted]  
PLACE OF BIRTH: [redacted]  
SSN#: [redacted]  
PASSPORT#: [redacted]  
DATE OF ISSUE: [redacted]  
EXPIRATION DATE: [redacted]  
TRAVEL ITINERARY: ARRIVAL - 8 June 2010 DEPARTURE - 10 June 2010  
CURRENT CLEARANCE/ACCESS: [redacted]  
PRIMARY TELEPHONE NUMBER: [redacted]  
EMAIL ADDRESS: [redacted]  
HOTEL INFORMATION: [redacted]  
[redacted]

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To: London From: Counterintelligence  
Re: [redacted] 05/21/2010

b7A

LEAD(s) :

Set Lead 1: (Action)

LONDON

AT LONDON, ENGLAND

Legat. London is requested to obtain country clearance for SC [redacted], UC [redacted] and SSA [redacted] [redacted] for the period of 06/08/2010-06/10/2010.

Set Lead 2: (Info)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

AT WASHINGTON, DC

For information only.

Set Lead 3: (Action)

CIRG

AT WASHINGTON, DC

SIOC is requested to add SC [redacted] UC [redacted] and SSA [redacted] to the [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Set Lead 4: (Info)

SECURITY

AT WASHINGTON, DC

[redacted] is notified of official foreign travel by SC [redacted] UC [redacted] and SSA [redacted] (reports of foreign travel to be submitted via [redacted])

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## Structure of Universities UK

## NEW WORKING GROUP

### Membership

Founded in 1918, Universities UK members are the executive heads (vice-chancellors/principals) of each UK institution that has the legal power to award its own first and higher degrees and which, by virtue of Act of Parliament, Charter, Statute, or Order of the Privy Council, has the right to claim university status.

Universities UK has 133 members including virtually all the universities in the UK and some colleges of higher education. The University of London has 16 members, including its vice-chancellor. In Wales, the vice-chancellors of the constituent institutions of the University of Wales, and the principals and chief executives of the university colleges in Cardiff and Newport are members of Universities UK. Higher education colleges in Wales and Scotland are entitled to associate membership of Universities UK.

Universities UK is a company limited by guarantee with charitable status and is financed mainly through subscription from its member institutions.

### UK Board

The UK Board is elected by the Universities UK membership. It consists of 23 members including the President, Treasurer, three Vice-Presidents and the Chairs of the Policy Committees. The President nominates up to six members to serve on the Board. The UK Board is Universities UK's main decision-making body and meets five times a year. It focuses on UK-wide issues and those issues in the constituent parts of the UK that have UK-wide implications or interest.

List of UK Board members

### Executive

The Executive is a sub-committee of the UK Board and comprises the President, three Vice-Presidents and Treasurer. The Executive meets five times a year and reports to the Board. It acts on behalf of the UK Board to support and advise the Chief Executive, to undertake day to day monitoring, co-ordinating, planning and liaison functions, and to authorise action as required between Board meetings.

List of UK Executive members

### National Councils

Universities UK has three autonomous national councils covering England and Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Universities Scotland represents the heads of higher education institutions in Scotland. Higher Education Wales represents heads of higher education institutions in Wales. The England and Northern Ireland Council represents the remaining members on issues that do not have UK-wide implications

### Members' Meetings

All members of Universities UK meet four times a year, including at the Members' Annual Conference in September.

### The President

The President is elected from and by the membership of Universities UK for two academic years and is only eligible for re-election by special resolution. The President chairs all Universities UK Members' Meetings, the UK Board and the Executive Committee meetings. The current President is Professor Rick Trainor, Principal of King's College, London, whose term of office ends on 31 July 2009.

List of past Presidents.

### The Chief Executive

Nicola Dandridge, the Chief Executive of Universities UK, is appointed by the UK Board and is responsible for the day-to-day management and administration of Universities UK. She heads a team of some 86 staff across all the offices.

### Universities UK office

The office is structured into five groups.

### External Relations and Communications Group

This Group campaigns on behalf of UK universities and supports universities in their own local campaigning activity on national higher education issues. It provides information on the UK university system.

### Policy Development Group

This Group undertakes evidence-based analysis, develops policy and provides advice on a wide range of policy and technical issues affecting higher education. It fosters links with key stakeholders, including government departments, think tanks, Universities UK's agencies and professional sector groups. It manages the work of the Policy Committees.

### Research Unit

Working closely with the Policy Development Group, this Unit undertakes research and analysis of issues of high priority to the members of Universities UK. It is responsible for writing or commissioning, publishing and publicising Universities UK's policy briefings and research reports. The Unit's programme of work is approved by the Executive Committee, in line with the priorities established by the UK Board.

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## Who we are

**Universities UK is a membership organisation, supported by a staff of approximately 100 in its three offices and led by the Chief Executive, Nicola Dandridge.**

Our members are the executive heads (Vice-Chancellors or Principals) of UK universities and colleges of higher education. We currently have 133 members.

The full membership meets four times a year to discuss issues of concern. Informed by the views of the members' meetings, the Vice-Chancellors who make up our Executive Committee and Board meet to define and agree the organisation's strategic direction and policy. This is further informed by the work of our Policy Committees, each of which focuses on specific policy areas. The Policy Committees are comprised of Vice-Chancellors from across the membership, supported by Universities UK staff.

The majority of staff are based in Woburn House, Tavistock Square, London. The London office is split into five groups: Policy Development; Research Unit; External Relations and Communications; Member Services and Resources. Universities Scotland staff are based in Edinburgh and the staff of Higher Education Wales are based in Cardiff.

Universities UK is a Company limited by guarantee with charitable status. It was founded in 1918 and is supported through subscription by its members' institutions.

### Related content

[UUK members](#)

[Policy areas](#)

[Organisational structure](#)

[National councils](#)

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## Contact us

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# THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education

## International

Home News International

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March 3, 2010

### **British Council Calls on British and American Universities to Collaborate More**

*By Karin Fischer*

A new report by the British Council says American and British universities have taken their longstanding relationship for granted and calls for closer, more-strategic, and more-varied collaborations between the world's two most prestigious higher-education systems.

The report, "U.K.-U.S. Higher-Education Partnerships: Realising the Potential," was issued by the council, a British-government educational and cultural agency, with support from the U.S.-based Institute of International Education. It urges an increase in the type and number of institutions involved in trans-Atlantic partnerships, and says British and American universities can use their complementary strengths to build three-way collaborations in key countries, like China and India.

"The trans-Atlantic relationship will ultimately need to develop into one that is much more global in its outlook," Martin Davidson, chief executive of the British Council, says in a foreword to the report.

The report, which is based on online surveys of British and American universities and interviews and focus-group discussions in both countries noted that Britain and the United States are each other's top destinations for overseas study, as well as the overall world leaders in attracting foreign students. But the authors found that only a limited number of British universities had been successful at establishing strategic institutional partnerships with American counterparts. Too often, the authors say, activities with American institutions tend to be "ad hoc."

"Evidence demonstrates that compared to other key countries, the U.K. and its institutions are underinvesting in the U.S. relationship," the authors write.

#### **Different Expectations**

The report also concludes that there may be mismatches in what institutions in each country want out of potential partnerships. For example, British universities gave low priority to establishing dual degrees, but American institutions said setting up such joint academic programs is important.



And while Britain is a popular destination for researchers from the United States—only China sends more—most Americans who go there are concentrated in social studies and the humanities. Just 30 percent of American researchers are in science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine—areas of research importance for British higher education.

To help foster cooperation, the council announced last fall that it would spend \$500,000 to finance 20 projects between higher-education institutions in the two countries. Priority will be given to partnerships in the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math) and medicine, although the agency is also seeking proposals using innovative and interdisciplinary approaches.

The money could be used to establish new collaborations, expand existing partnerships, or undertake joint pilot projects in third countries.

British universities, working with American collaborators, must originate applications to the council for the funds, but American institutions can register their interest in serving as partner institutions. Once applications are approved, institutions from both countries will have access to the funds.

#### 3-Way Partnerships

Peggy Blumenthal, executive vice president at the Institute of International Education, or IIE, said she hoped the report, and the seed money, would encourage British and American universities to "think of traditional partners in nontraditional ways."

For one, American and British universities could leverage their historic and institutional connections to build tripartite collaborations in important regions. British universities have longstanding ties in former Commonwealth countries, Ms. Blumenthal said, while American institutions have stronger relationships in Mexico and South America.

Britain also could be emphasized as an attractive English-speaking foreign destination for American science and engineering students whose regimented courses of study often give them little opportunity to pick up a foreign language. Their academic interests would dovetail with British research values.

And Ms. Blumenthal said she was heartened by the recommendation that the number and type of British and American institutions that have links be increased. As a model, she pointed to an unusual agreement between Santa Monica College, a community college in California, and Middlesex University, in London. Students

complete their first two years at Santa Monica before transferring to Middlesex.

The British Council report called for the establishment of a "U.S. strategy group" to set an overarching approach for British engagement with American higher education and of a "senior policy forum" that would regularly bring together higher-education leaders from both countries to work on common problems.

In addition, the authors proposed the development of joint practical workshops to help overcome some of the barriers to starting and sustaining partnerships.

The recommendations, in large measure, reflect those of a team of leading British and American educators who last year urged the creation of an Anglo-American organization to foster international cooperation.

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The Chronicle of Higher Education 1255 Twenty-Third St, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037

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**From:** [Redacted]  
**Sent:** Monday, January 11, 2010 10:52 AM  
**To:** HQ-DIV13-CLA  
**Subject:** FW: Chronicle

**Subject:** FW: Chronicle

January 7, 2010

## After Bomb Plot, British Universities Again Wrestle With Issues of Security and Freedom



*PA Wire/Press Association Images*

Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who is suspected of attempting to blow up Northwest flight 253 as it landed in Detroit on Christmas day, finished an engineering course at the University College London (above) last year. But he was barred from Britain after he later applied for a fabricated course.

*By Aisha Labi*

British universities are once again facing tough questions about the extent to which they may be potential breeding grounds for extremist activity following the attempted Christmas Day attack on a passenger jet bound for Detroit. Officials worry about how they can protect their campuses from exploitation by extremists without jeopardizing the university's essential function as a safe environment for exploring new and even potentially radical ideas.

The suspect in the attempted attack, Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, a 23-year-old Nigerian, spent three years studying engineering at University College London, where he also served as president of the Islamic student

society. Although no details have emerged that suggest he was radicalized during his student days there, the connection has put new focus on the debate and renewed charges, especially from some elements of the British news media, that universities are harboring a new generation of militants.

Mr. Abdulmutallab arrived in London to begin his studies in 2005, not long after a series of bombings on the city's transportation network forced the issue of religious extremism on British campuses into sharp focus. The perpetrators of the 2005 attacks included young, British-born, and college-educated Muslims. A former president of the Islamic student society at London Metropolitan University was among the suspects charged in another plot to attack airliners in 2006. He was found not guilty of plotting to bomb trans-Atlantic flights last September, but remains in jail and is facing trial for conspiracy to murder.

Earlier this week, Universities UK, the umbrella organization representing vice chancellors, or chief executives, of British universities, announced the creation of a new working group "to look at how universities can best protect academic freedom whilst taking appropriate action to prevent violent extremism." The tension between those two necessities has preoccupied university leaders since 2005, when concerns were first raised about the extent to which their institutions might be serving as incubators of extremism, and they faced accusations that they were not doing enough to identify and confront such activity. Both the vice chancellors' group and the government have taken up the issue and produced a succession of reports.

#### **Related Content**

[Britain Urges Universities to Confront Al Qaeda-Linked Extremism on Campuses](#)

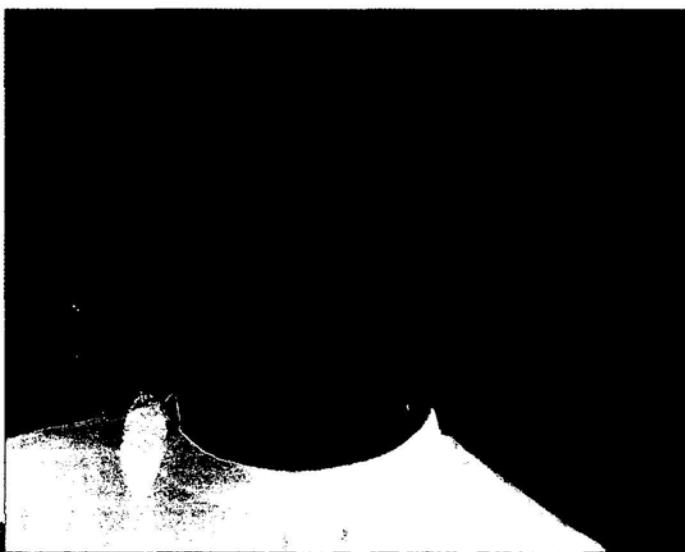
[British U.'s Release Extremism Guidelines](#)

[Britain Sets Guidelines on Islamic Extremism](#)

Enlarge Photo

*U.S. Marshals Service*

Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab



*U.S. Marshals Service*

Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab

Early proposals that universities take a more active role in monitoring students for extremist activity were resisted strongly by institutions and faculty members, who argued that doing so was not their role and would undermine campus relations.

#### **Preserving Openness to New Ideas**

In an interview this week, Michael Worton, vice provost for academic affairs at University College London, said that much of the shriller rhetoric in the news-media coverage has been rooted in a fundamental "misunderstanding of the relationship between a university and its students." An essential aspect of the mission of a university, Mr. Worton emphasized, is to be a "safe place to be radical," a place where students can feel comfortable exploring new ideas, "some of which may be unpalatable to them, as well as to other people."

The British government's most recent guidelines on combatting extremism on campuses, issued in January 2008, warned universities to be vigilant about self-segregating student organizations. Institutions should set "clear institutional policies on external speakers," the guidelines state, and share information among one another "to ensure that an external speaker is not likely to promote or advocate violent extremism and that the university is able to make sure what is said falls within the law."

Despite all the discussion and occasionally heated calls for universities to do more to combat extremism, institutions have had to make few policy changes since 2005 to enhance security. At the same time, initial alarm over how widespread the extremist threat is appeared to have subsided before the most recent incident.

"There haven't been enormous hordes of terrorists found on campuses, and people haven't been spying on their students and jeopardizing that enormously important relationship of trust," said Dan Ashley, a spokesman for the University and College Union, Britain's main faculty union. Universities and student groups, including the Federation of Student Islamic Societies, have insisted all along that concerns about how widespread a threat exists on campuses have been overblown.

Qasim Rafiq, head of media relations for the Federation of Student Islamic Societies, says that there is no evidence that universities are serving as incubators for extremist activity, but acknowledges the need "to ensure that we're not being complacent about issues of extremism and radicalization in the wider society and on campuses as well." Universities can only work to defeat extremist ideology by fostering more honest and open debate and discussion about radicalization, he said. "That's how you engage a student population. You don't want to find a situation where people can't discuss controversial views, so long as they are not preaching violence or inciting hatred."

#### **Quiet Precautions on Campuses**

Concrete changes that have been put into place in the past few years include the designation for each institution of a police security contact with whom administrators can discuss concerns. Universities UK has encouraged discussions between government officials and university leaders, and strides have been made behind the scenes, an organization spokesman said.