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July 23, 2019

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD, JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1406403-000
Subject: British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)
(1922-Present)

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552		Section 552a
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)
<u>50 U.S.C. 3024 (i)(1)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2)
_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3)
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<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

18 page(s) were reviewed and 10 page(s) are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
- This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
- We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. "Part 1" of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. "Part 2" includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records on individuals. "Part 3" includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

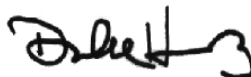
For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA online portal by creating an account on the following website: <https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

The enclosed documents represent the final release of information responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Records which may have been responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

For your additional information, a record that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request has been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). You may desire to direct a request to NARA, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the file numbers 61-HQ-7562, 61-HQ-10071, 61-HQ-10498-A, 40-HQ-5273, 100-HQ-353967, 97-HQ-1788, 64-HQ-175, 64-HQ-175, 65-HQ-1957, 65-HQ-6854, 100-HQ-769, 100-HQ-8663, 100-HQ-188810, 61-HQ-7560-2638, 61-HQ-7566-1933, 61-HQ-8199-10 and 100-WF-6822-63P23.

A search of the FBI Headquarters electronic surveillance indices has been conducted, and no responsive record which indicates that the British Broadcasting Corporation has ever been the target of electronic surveillance was located.

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum includes information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records on individuals. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records. For questions regarding Parts 1, 2, or 3, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under “Contact Us.” Previously mentioned appeal and dispute resolution services are also available at the web address.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010))]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **National Security/Intelligence Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of national security and foreign intelligence records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and PA exemption (j)(2) as applicable to requests for records about individuals [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2); 50 U.S.C § 3024(i)(1)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that national security or foreign intelligence records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual’s name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching those systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. Most requests are satisfied by searching the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled and maintained by the FBI in the course of fulfilling its dual law enforcement and intelligence mission as well as the performance of agency administrative and personnel functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization and encompasses the records of FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ), FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide. A CRS search includes Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records.
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheets. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **The National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

607 U. S. Court House,
Foley Square,
New York, New York

GJS:MWM

March 7, 1938

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

There is forwarded herewith a clipping from the "New York Times" of February 20, 1938, which describes the practice established in England for broadcasting "Wanted" notices through the facilities of the British Broadcasting Corporation's stations. This will appear to be a well established procedure and apparently productive of considerable successful results.

The clipping is submitted with the thought in mind that the Bureau might be interested in the possibilities of establishing some such system in connection with either the large broadcasting chains or with the newspaper owned or controlled radio stations in this country.

It would not seem unlikely that in view of the popularity of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the radio stations might be interested in some such arrangement, they, of course, having in mind the value of such popular messages in connection with commercial broadcasts which may precede or follow the announcements emanating from the Bureau, it being understood, of course, that it is not contemplated that these commercial announcements will be, in any way, associated with the Bureau announcements but merely that the radio stations would be interested in furnishing them to the Bureau because of the interest this would arouse in their station which, in turn, would have an appeal to the commercial advertiser.

RECORDED ~~INDEXED~~

Very truly yours,

R. E. Vetterli

R. E. VETTERLI, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Special Agent in Charge

62-24151-154

MAR 14 938

FOLSON
FANNING
SBS. DIV.
IDENT. UNIT
EWING

1 ENCL. W

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1a

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

80-2-434

BROADCASTING S O S MESSAGES

N. Y. TIMES 2-20-38

DURING 1937 the British Broadcasting Corporation's stations sent out 1,213 S O S messages, which means that on an average of more than three times daily it was urgently necessary to get in touch with one person or a little group of persons, out of the 40,000,000 inhabitants of the British Isles. Five times out of ten the S O S was successful.

When a British announcer exclaims, "Before reading the news here is an S O S," all those in tune with his voice listen intently, for that familiar phrase is said to command more attention than any other in broadcasting.

Four Classes of Distress

These unique broadcast appeals are divided into four classes: S O S messages designed to summon relatives in case of dangerous illness; police requests for witnesses of accidents; requests for information concerning persons whom the police wish to interview in connection with crime; and special notices warning the public of some unexpected danger, such as missing explosives or drugs.

In 1937 the biggest of these four classes was for relatives of persons dangerously ill; of the 823 broadcast 472 (or 57.36 per cent) are known to have been successful, the result in 68 cases having proved impossible to establish. Of the 318 appeals for witnesses of accidents 121 (or 38.05 per cent) were answered. Six of the 26 broadcast messages designed to assist the police in the investigation of crime are known to have been successful, a percentage of 23.08. Of the 46 "special" police messages 17 (or 36.96 per cent) met with success.

"Analysis of the results in the crime and special sections may ap-

pear to show an unduly high percentage of failure," explains the BBC, "but it must be remembered that in helping to trace either criminals or missing drugs the collaboration of the BBC with the police authorities is only part of the general investigation, and it is not easily possible to assess in any particular case what success was due to the broadcast appeal."

Requests to broadcast these S O S messages are carefully sifted by the radio officials. They point out that if anything more than a small fraction of the requests received were put on the air, the messages would lose their urgency and the vital significance of the S O S.

Furthermore, to protect the public against a grim form of practical joke, a questionnaire must be filled in by an applicant before the distress message is broadcast. It is explained that vigilance is necessary, if it is the duty of the BBC not to induce apathy by too many cries of wolf. More than 6,000 requests were rejected during 1937.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1406403-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 9

- Page 1 ~ b3;
- Page 2 ~ b3;
- Page 3 ~ b3;
- Page 4 ~ b3;
- Page 5 ~ b3;
- Page 6 ~ b3;
- Page 7 ~ b3;
- Page 8 ~ b3;
- Page 9 ~ b3;

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X For this Page X  
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NEW BRITISH PARTY REJECTS OLD ORDER

Common Wealth Movement
Demands Nationalization of
Land, Utilities and Banks

WOULD FREE INDIA AT ONCE

Manifesto Urges an Election
Now, Sponsors World Control
of Shipping and Aviation

By RAYMOND DANIELL

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, July 7—Britain's newest political party, born of war and the electoral truce, issued a revolutionary manifesto today in which it was declared that "we must reject the past and begin now to build a new social order"

Thus spoke Sir Richard T D Acland's Common Wealth party, which, in constituencies where Labourites, Liberals and Conservatives have agreed not to fight over vacant seats, has been polling a strikingly heavy vote for its candidates

However, political observers, familiar with the vagaries of the British voters' temperament, are inclined to doubt that the newcomer among the traditional parties will succeed in revolutionizing the political, economic and social structure of this island overnight

Its chief strength now, it is said, lies in the fact that it is a convenient repository for votes of protest against everything about the Government that is not universally approved. It is believed that the need and demand for its continuance is likely to vanish with the termination of the party truce and the resumption of political strife on traditional lines with the conclusion of the war

Nationalization Main Plank

As it is, the Common Wealth party, with the representation of two members of Parliament, is in a better position to promise than to deliver, and its manifesto demanding the transfer to common ownership of all the land of this island, and other recommendations should be read in that light

However, the manifesto contains just enough universal bait to be interesting as a political document indicative of what the Common Wealth party leaders regard as fertile ground for proselytizing among the old parties

The new party also demands the common ownership of all credit and investment institutions, including banks, insurance companies, building societies public

service enterprises, mines, factories and large-scale distributive trading enterprises

The party program calls for "reasonable" compensation to the owners, starting with 100 per cent to small holders and small remuneration to the largest

Other demands include self-government for the colonies, immediate independence for India and a post-war world council to control shipping, civil and military aviation and international trade. The manifesto said:

"Our proposals do not make sense in the terms and ideas of the City or Foreign Office. They cannot be understood by those who think that if all men and nations pursue first their own interests, universal prosperity and good-will must result

"Our program is built on completely different ideas. We say that there is no use in patching up away of life that has changed into a way of death. We believe that British people will not turn back to the old world but will pioneer toward a new social order"

Demands New Elections

The manifesto, drawing attention to the fact that the present House of Commons was elected in 1935, held that those under 30 years of age who had been conscripted to work or fight had never had a voice in the selection of their representatives and demand the earliest possible parliamentary election

The party holds also that the perpetuation of the House of Lords' veto power is undemocratic and argue for the election of both Houses of Parliament.

[It also offered full support to the Beveridge plan of social security, The Associated Press reported]

The enunciation of basic principles by the Common Wealth party came almost on the eve of the Liberal party conference to be held in London next week. The agenda of the conference includes a discussion on party policy in the light of present conditions

discussion on party policy in the light of present conditions

The first executive resolution before the conference pledges the party to continued support of the war, expresses confidence in Prime Minister Churchill's direction of it and approves the continued presence in the Government of Liberal Ministers

This will be followed by debates on motions regarding the electoral truce and the continuation of the National Government after the war

Foreign Defense Plans - England

Common Wealth Party

INDEXED
62-6070-1
6-11-46
JUL 11 1946

This is a clipping from page 6 of the New York Times for

July 8, 1946
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Emond
- 1 - Whitson

b6
b7c

REC-7

62-106214 — 446

BY LIAISON

EX-107

Date: August 10, 1961

To: Director
National Security Agency
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: BERNON FERGUSON MITCHELL
WILLIAM HAMILTON MARTIN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

Your communication of June 12, 1961, SEC 00232, requested that this Bureau take action to ascertain the identities of persons in the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) who recorded the initial transmissions of the Mitchell and Martin press conference of September 6, 1960, and the interview by Tass correspondent December 19, 1960. You also wished to know whether those persons would be willing to testify as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

This Bureau has been informed by [redacted] that the records of the interviews with Mitchell and Martin were produced by Tass and that the Tass Service is taken by BBC on a radio teletype hookup and is not monitored by any individuals or recorded in the manner of our Voice of America broadcasts. It is not possible, therefore, for the BBC to reproduce recordings in this case.

b7D

NOTE: Classified "Secret" because [redacted] so classifies the information set forth above.

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LW:mhd (7)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

*Delivered
8/11/61
[initials]*

CB

[Handwritten signature]

*WIK
55*

[Handwritten initials]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-106214)

DATE: August 1, 1961

FROM : LEGAT, LONDON (62-257)

SUBJECT: BERNON FERGUSON MITCHELL
WILLIAM HAMILTON MARTIN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

62-1

ReBulet to Legat, London, 6/20/61.

Referenced letter requested information be obtained from sources of this office regarding information in the possession of the British Broadcasting Company, London, England

On July 24, 1961, [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] advised this office under a Secret classification that the records of the interview with MITCHELL and MARTIN were produced by TASS and that the TASS Service is taken by the British Broadcasting Corporation on a radio teletype hookup and is not monitored by any individuals or recorded in the same manner as our Voice of America broadcasts. [redacted] stated it is not possible therefore for the B.B.C. to reproduce recordings in this case.

SECRET

As additional leads are outstanding in this matter with [redacted] this case is being maintained in a Pending status.

P
3 - Bureau
1 - London

REC-7

62-106214-446

ACM:ec
(4)

AUG 8 1961

EX-107

AUG 8 3 27 PM '61

White
[Handwritten initials]

Let to USA 8-10-61
[Handwritten notes]

F B I

Date: 12/12/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE [redacted] (P)

10
2

~~POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH
VOICE OF AMERICA AND BRITISH
BROADCASTING COMPANY TRANSMISSIONS
IN UGANDA~~
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

[Handwritten initials/signature]

(OO: CHARLOTTE)

IS - UGANDA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/29/99 BY *[signature]*

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of LHM in captioned matter.

LHM being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ in order to protect source, it being noted that information was furnished to source in private conversation.

[redacted]

Source is [redacted]

[redacted] is subject of pending Charlotte file 157-9456, case entitled, [redacted] aka, EM - AARFP."

Source is attempting to develop further information concerning instant matter and possible interference with Voice of America and British Broadcasting Transmissions and the Bureau will be advised of pertinent developments by appropriate communication.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
- 2 - Charlotte
- RRG/bbp
- (4)

EX-117
REC-57
ENCLOSURE 1-13
116360

Copy to state; [redacted] SS
ISS, SLU
12-17-74

DEC 16 1974

FIVE
DOC. CLASS. OFFICE

20 JAN 9 1975

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 12, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH
VOICE OF AMERICA AND BRITISH
BROADCASTING COMPANY TRANSMISSIONS
IN UGANDA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

On December 9, 1974, CE T-1 advised that on the same date [redacted] a current resident of Raleigh, North Carolina, [redacted] the Southeast Region of the All African Peoples Revolutionary Party (AAPRP), a characterization of which is attached as an appendix to this memorandum, advised that the Uganda Consul, Washington, D. C., is currently seeking a radio engineer for employment in that country. [redacted] advised that Uganda is currently erecting a radio transmitter and that they intend to interfere with the Colonial Program Transmissions of the British Broadcasting Company and the Voice of America when this transmitter is erected. [redacted] noted that transmissions of these two stations are currently received in Uganda and that area.

b6
b7c

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 12/29/99

SP4 bpt/hcg

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classified by 3715
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification: Indefinite

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

62 - 116360 - 1

ENCLOSURE

APPENDIX

THE ALL AFRICAN PEOPLES REVOLUTIONARY
PARTY (AAPRP)

The All African Peoples Revolutionary Party (AAPRP) has been publicly described by Stokely Carmichael as a mass party, international in scope and based on the teachings of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, deceased former Premier of Ghana. Its objective is Pan Africanism which Carmichael describes as the total liberation and unification of Africa under scientific socialism. Carmichael has called for the destruction of America and capitalism and has stated that replacing capitalism with scientific socialism can only be accomplished through armed struggle. As organizer and Central Committee Chairman of the AAPRP, Carmichael has resided in Conakry, Guinea, since 1968, but periodically returns to the United States for speaking engagements and organizing purposes.

APPENDIX

DEC 20 1974

FBI File and Serial No.

62-116360-1

To: FBI Headquarters FBI Field Division, _____

b6
b7c

From: INR/DDM/RCI/IRB, Dept. of State

Regarding FBI report memorandum dated (month, day, year) December 12, 1974 at (city, state) Charlotte, North Carolina concerning (title - not necessary if file number is shown) _____

POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH VOICE OF AMERICA AND BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY TRANSMISSIONS IN UGANDA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION IS-UGANDA

it has been necessary to make additional copies for official use within this agency, as indicated below:

(A) Number of Copies Made	Distribution
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/15/75

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (C)

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH
VOICE OF AMERICA AND BRITISH
BROADCASTING COMPANY TRANSMISSIONS
IN UGANDA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

(OO: CE)

Re Charlotte airtel enclosing LHM 12/12/74.

No additional information concerning captioned matter developed by or other sources. In the event any additional information concerning captioned matter is developed, Bureau will be immediately advised.

b7D

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DATE 12/29/99 BY *[Signature]*
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I

10
2-Bureau
1-Charlotte
RRG:jcn
(3)

62-116360-2

REC-31

~~62-116360-83007~~

EX-112

3 MAR 19 1975



54 MAR 20 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[Handwritten initials]