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2000-0116-F

# FOIA MARKER

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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Public Liaison, White House Office of  
**Series:** Schaefer, James, Files  
**Subseries:**

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**OA/ID Number:** 07556  
**Folder ID Number:** 07556-019

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**Folder Title:**  
China Crisis

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION	CLASS.
01. letter	From Allan & Mary Kindt to Dr. Williamsen RE: Family tragedy in China (3 pp.)	07/17/89	P-6, F-6	
<p><b>COLLECTION</b>            Bush Presidential Records            Public Liaison Office            James Schaefer Files</p> <p><b>FILE LOCATION</b>            China Crisis</p> <p style="text-align: right;">OA/ID Number 07556            Date Closed 10/27/00</p>				

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

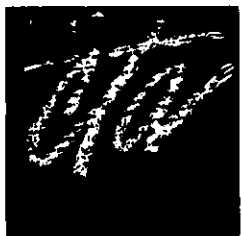
- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Closed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- F-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



**California  
Teachers  
Association**

1705 Murchison Drive  
P.O. Box 921  
Burlingame, California  
94011-0921

Phone 415-697-1400

11  
C. Bacarisse  
(FYI)

(copy)

12 December 1989

Li Xiannian  
President of the People's Republic of China  
Beijing, China

To President Li:

Twenty-five centuries ago, one of the great thinkers in human history described the ideal life. Lao Ze, your ancestral countryman, wrote that the man who can hear a dog barking in the village next to his own, but who has no desire to visit *that* place — or any other — has achieved the perfect existence.

In the third decade of the People's Republic of China, Mr. President, the whole of our planet is one village. The deprivations of human beings anywhere are known to people everywhere; and the sufferings of human beings anywhere are shared by all decent people in our global village.

Mr. President, the public school teachers, the community college instructors, and the state university professors in America's largest state — the 215,000 members of the California Teachers Association — condemn utterly and bitterly your government's brutal suppression of workers and students, of men and women, of Chinese citizens of every class and every nationality. We try but we cannot conceive of a government — of leaders — who would slaughter, torture, and imprison human beings merely because their fellow creatures sought the right to learn knowledge, to discuss ideas, and to secure a better life for themselves and their families.

In a dark moment in our own country's history, Mr. President, an American lawyer, Robert Welch, confronted a powerful man. Sen. Joseph McCarthy had ruined many lives by impugning the loyalty and patriotism of public officials and private citizens. When he dredged up a youthful indiscretion of one of the attorney's assistants, Welch destroyed McCarthy with one, simple question:

"Have you sir, at long last — have you no sense of decency?"

That question, Mr. President, is the California Teachers Association's challenge to you and to your colleagues in the government of the People's Republic of China.

If *you*, Mr. President — and if your colleagues in the People's government — if you have at long last any sense of decency, you will free *all* political prisoners.

If you have any sense of responsibility to the rest of humanity — to all those of us who live with you in our global village — you will:

1. make public the names, reasons for arrest, and places of detention of all those who are now confined for their belief in and advocacy of a more democratic, more just China; and you will also:

2. use every measure of authority you possess — and every power of persuasion you have with your colleagues in the government of the People's Republic — to ensure that no one now in official custody, for advocating human rights or even for violating the rights of others, shall be subjected to any physical, mental, or emotional torture.

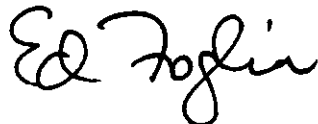
Almost half-a-century ago, Mr. President, the dictator of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Josef Stalin, was the object of adulation throughout "the Communist world." If the People's Socialist Republic of Albania be excepted, Stalin is today considered a monster in *all* of the world.

A scant two decades ago, Mao Zedong was hailed — in China and Albania — as the greatest of leaders. Today his memory is an embarrassment even in Albania.

If you care nothing about human beings, Mr. President, you and your colleagues, might well think about your place in history. At present you are not merely destined for the dustbin of history; you and your colleagues in the government of the People's Republic are being trucked toward a cesspool of eternal opprobrium.

On behalf of the teachers and other educators of the State of California, I urge you to reflect upon a paraphrase of a theorem that guided socialists and Communists a generation ago: *A government may be judged by its treatment of ... people.*

Sincerely,



Ed Foglia  
President  
California Teachers Association


cc: Hon. George Bush, President of the United States  
Hon. George Deukmejian, Governor of California  
Hon. Alan Cranston, United States Senator  
Hon. Pete Wilson, United States Senator  
Members, United States House of Representatives from California  
D.A. 'Del' Weber, CTA Vice President  
Ron McPeck, CTA Secretary-Treasurer  
Ralph J. Flynn, CTA Executive Director  
Members, CTA Board of Directors  
Members, CTA State Council of Education  
Presidents, CTA Chapters  
Members, CTA Staff

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

7233

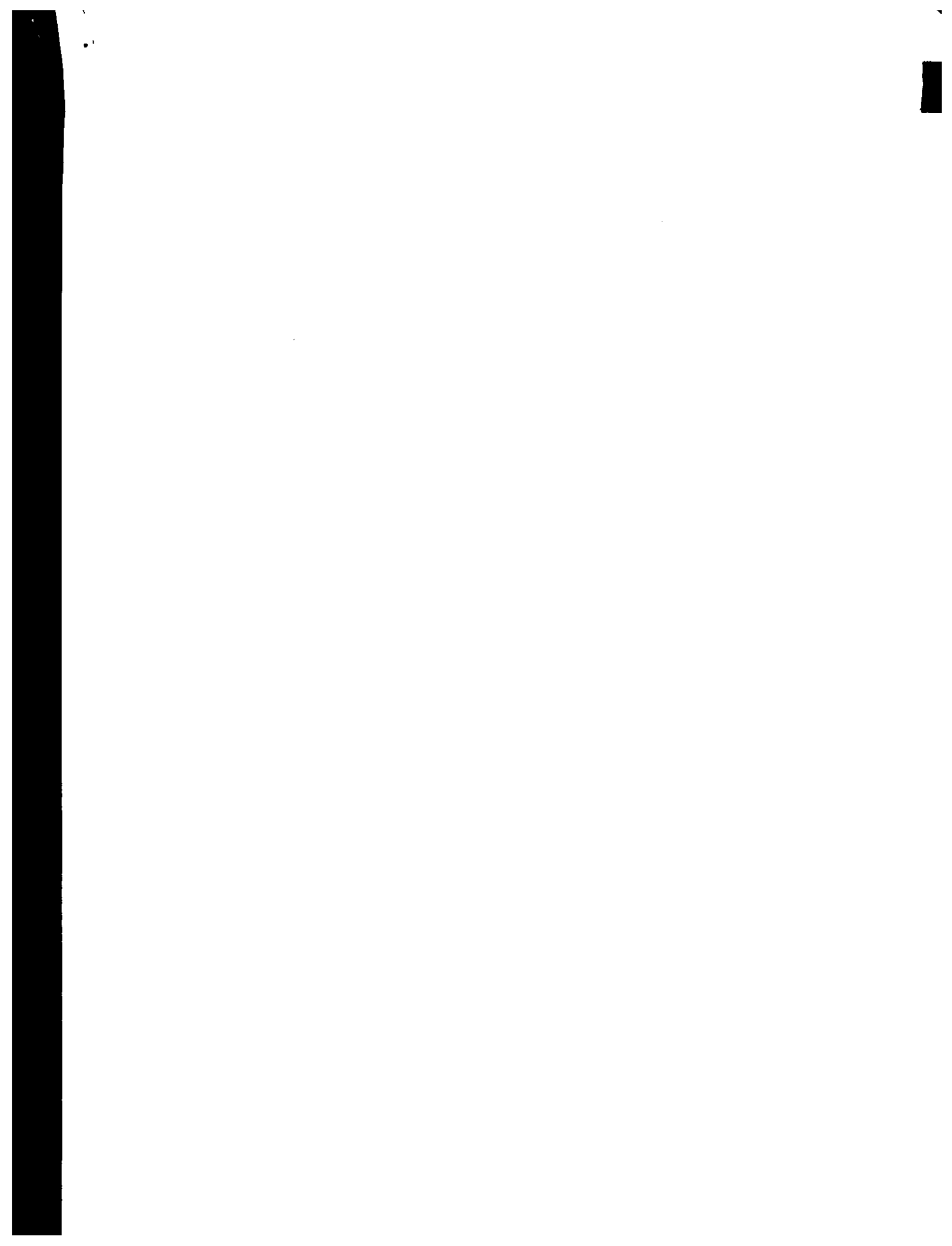
September 16, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES BACARISSE

FROM: G. PHILIP HUGHES   
SUBJECT: Reply to Chinese Students

The NSC staff recommends that no reply be sent to the Ad Hoc Committee's letter at Tab A.

Attachment  
Tab A Incoming Correspondence





DT.  
BACARISSIE  
Hoyak  
Sue

**AD HOC Committee for Nominating  
Beijing Students for the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize**

7233

P.O. Box 333  
Terre Haute, IN 47808, USA  
FAX: 812-237-4101  
Tel: (812)-237-2412; (812)-235-3693

June 25, 1989

President George Bush  
United States of America

Dear President George Bush:

During the six weeks before "June 3rd Beijing Massacre", the world witnessed a peaceful and non-violent struggle initiated by Beijing students striving determinedly for democracy and freedom for China. We hereby sincerely request that you petition the Nobel Peace Prize Evaluation Committee of the Norwegian Parliament (Storting) for the nomination of the Beijing Students for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Enclosed please find a petition form which illustrates the significance of the Beijing students' movement and their qualifications for the nomination. If you agree that their efforts deserve such recognition, please sign your name and state your position at the bottom of the form, and then send it to the address on the upper-left of the form. You can also return the signed form to us or send your own letter.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to write, call or FAX us.

Thank you for your support!

With the best wishes,

*Juo Qiang*

AD HOC Committee for Nominating Beijing  
Students for the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize

On behalf of the American Chinese Students & Scholars Solidarity Union (Midwest)  
at the following institutions:

Argon National Lab  
University of Chicago  
Illinois State University  
Southern Illinois University  
University of Illinois at Chicago  
University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign  
Northeastern University  
Roosevelt University  
Rush University  
Ball State University  
Indiana State University  
Indiana University  
Indiana Purdue University  
Purdue University  
University of Notre Dame  
Iowa State University

University of Iowa  
University of Kansas Medical Center  
University of Kentucky  
University of Louisville  
Michigan State University  
University of Michigan  
University of Minnesota  
University of Missouri at Columbia  
Washington University  
Bowling Green State University  
Ohio State University  
University of Cincinnati  
Kent State University  
University of Wisconsin at Madison  
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee

11/11/12

11/11/12

09 SEP 12 P 2: 33

The Nobel Peace Prize Evaluation Committee  
Norwegian Storting  
Stortinget  
0026 Oslo, Norway

Gentlemen:

From April to June, the Chinese students in Beijing as well as twenty-two other Chinese cities have staged a historic struggle for freedom and democracy. This movement represents the aspiration of the people and has received broad-based support from all social strata. Indeed, it is an epic movement of our time.

The outstanding feature of the movement is its non-violent principle. At its inception, Beijing University and other fraternal institutes of higher education have made it clear that it is to be a "peaceful petition", seeking basic human rights and democracy on behalf of the Chinese people. In the ensuing months, they have not deviated from this principle during marches, gatherings, sit-ins and hunger-strikes. This held true until the morning massacre of June 3, when the unarmed, idealistic youths were gunned down by the army convoys.

World-wide opinions have expressed their admiration and praise for the Chinese student democratic movement for its courage and non-violence. From 1901 to the present, 14 such organizations have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The International Red Cross received it three times. In 1985, it was awarded to Amnesty International. Last year, the recipient was the United Nations Peace Keeping Forces. The Peace Keeping Forces in many respects bear an organizational similarity with the "Beijing Students Solidarity Union", who organized and lead this non-violent movement, as their size and action vary with the demand of circumstance, and both have been strict adherents of the non-violent principle. Above all, the Chinese students fulfill Mr. Nobel's ideal of a recipient: " ... for the holding and promotion of peace congresses."

If Martin Luther King, Jr. (1964 winner) was the leader of the American Civil Rights Movement, then the Chinese student democratic movement is a worthwhile counterpart in their peaceful quest for Chinese human rights. If Gandhi of India is the founder of the non-violent struggle against colonialism, then the Beijing students echo his ideal in their peaceful struggle for freedom. Andrei Sakharov (1975) stood up courageously against totalitarianism as the conscience of his people; the Beijing students have collectively done the same.

There are many in history, such as Martin Luther King, who are advocates of non-violent struggle. However, it is probably unprecedented for millions to uphold the principle of non-violence, as was the case with the movement led by the Beijing students. In this world, force has often been the means to resolve national, racial and political conflicts. The Chinese student movement has established an alternative solution to such conflict--the non-violent way.

The spirit of the Beijing student democratic movement is rooted back to the May 4th Movement of 1919, and is the fruit of many subsequent student movements in China. This spirit of democracy and liberty deserves the consideration for nomination of the Nobel Peace Prize, the highest honor that could be awarded to this aspect of human endeavor--either in the name of "The Beijing Students Solidarity Union", or of the recognized three students' leaders (Wang Dan, Wuer Kaisi and Chai Ling) or of the Beijing Students as a collective identity.

Sincerely,

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W K BC-OLIPHANT 08-14 0687  
^BC-OLIPHANT - Attn. op-ed editors

^Bush administration attitude toward China, protestors shameful  
By Thomas Oliphant  
Boston Globe

WASHINGTON - A remarkable young man passed through here 10 days ago and got stiffed by the Bush administration. It was sad, but not surprising.

~~Wuer Kaisi, 21, is one of the Chinese students whose eloquently awkward groping for freedom thrilled the world from Tiananmen Square. He is now an exhausted refugee, helping to rally the determined remnants of his democracy movement for a conference next month.~~

He was here under the auspices of the congressional Human Rights Caucus, which sought no publicity for his visit in a prudent effort to avoid embarrassing President Bush. However, it is the administration's continuing efforts to reconstruct business as usual with the government that massacred Wuer Kaisi's friends and hunts the survivors that embarrasses Bush.

A request for a private meeting with Vice President Dan Quayle - who spent his own youth in less meaningful pursuits - was rebuffed on scheduling grounds. This was in keeping with the hands-off policy of the White House and State Department, which also officially ignored him.

Anxious to learn about the country that has both inspired and perplexed him, Wuer Kaisi quietly made the rounds on Capitol Hill with the help of the congressional group's bipartisan chairmen, Democrat Tom Lantos of California and Republican John Porter of Illinois.

One of his final visits was to Sen. Edward Kennedy's office, for years a sanctuary for the world's persecuted. Last weekend, Kennedy brought him to Cape Cod for a visit with his family in an atmosphere far removed from the stark isolation of rural China.

Those happy days contrast with the unconscionable reality of Bush's efforts to rebuild ties to the butchers of Beijing on the decaying foundation of big-power geopolitics. The latest symbol was the intentionally lengthy meeting at the Cambodia conference in Paris recently between Secretary of State James Baker and Qian Qichen, the Chinese foreign minister. The meeting recognized China's slight movement away from its genocidal buddies in the Khmer Rouge, but Baker was far too generous. What makes these efforts especially unconscionable is that not one event has occurred inside China since the massacre to justify them.

Last week, the roundup of fugitive democracy activists continued with the arrest of the seventh of the student leaders on the government's most-wanted list of 21. In addition to the thousands massacred in June, and the hundreds executed since then, about 10,000 people have been arrested to join a Chinese gulag population estimated by international organizations to exceed one million.

The repression and murder that now distinguish China's domestic governance are matched by a similar regression in the country's economic 'recentralization' process on a number of fronts: a return to price controls, export controls reimposed and credit rationed severely. Meanwhile, in the aftermath of June's bloodbath, economic growth has turned negative and inflation is out of control. Not surprisingly, would-be business investors are turning away in droves, as are the disgusted international financial institutions.

Apologists for the Stalinists - notably Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon, who are preparing visits to China this fall - argue that a unified, orderly China with ties to the United States is central to American interests, and that strongman Deng Xiaoping will at least gradually return to a policy of economic reform.

As they have for 20 years, they miss the point: no U.S. foreign policy is possible that embraces a regime the American people detest. When a government spits at decency as China's has, financial aid and trade concessions are unworkable. If President Bush would order his people to pay attention, they would learn from Wuer Kaisi that his movement doesn't want our money or guns but our understanding and affection. To withhold both dishonors America.

X X X

(Thomas Oliphant is a Boston Globe columnist.)

AP-NY-08-14-89 2320EDT

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	From Sichan Siv to President Bush Re: 2nd meeting with Chinese student leaders (2 pp.)	07/18/89	<del>P</del> (b)(6)	

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Public Liaison  
James Schaefer Files

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Public Liaison, Office of

**Series:** Schaefer, Charles James

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** China Crisis

<b>Date Closed:</b> 10/27/2000	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07556-019
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2000-0116-F	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2005-0093-S	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

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## *The Plight of Liu Xiaobo*

In August 1988 Liu Xiaobo, a young literary critic in Beijing, left China for Norway, Hawaii and finally New York, where he was a visiting scholar in Chinese literature at Columbia University, a status he still holds.

In late April, Mr. Liu decided to return to China to become an adviser to the student movement in Tiananmen Square. He was arrested some days after the square was cleared and has not been heard from since.

In late June, however, the Chinese authorities began a large-scale propaganda campaign against Mr. Liu. Aside from the charges that one would expect—his criticisms and sarcastic remarks about the party leaders, his signing of an open letter demanding that conservative party leaders resign and his connections among foreigners and overseas Chinese—the People's Daily has also accused Mr. Liu of returning to China with a sum of money with the idea of buying weapons for an armed uprising.

Both Mr. Liu's speech and his actions belie the charges laid against him by People's Daily. In New York he

spent his time putting the finishing touches on his latest book and writing articles. Nowhere in his involvement with the student movement or in the circumstances of his arrest—he got bored with hiding and went out for a bicycle ride—is there any indication of his being part of a violent uprising.

All the proof People's Daily has been able to offer for this serious charge is a quote from a Hong Kong newspaper, Ming Bao, in which Mr. Liu allegedly said that the Chinese people should organize armed resistance groups. Chen Xitong, the mayor of Beijing, who made this charge in his recent report on the crushing of the democracy movement, neglected to point out that the source of the alleged quote is rather hazy.

It would be a gross miscarriage of justice if Liu were to be imprisoned on the strength of a single quote in the Hong Kong press. Chen Xitong did not see fit to mention the many times when Mr. Liu insisted that only a peaceful movement could bring about major improvements in democracy and human rights in China.

It is clear that the real reasons for the current attack on Liu Xiaobo are his open criticism of the government, his personal friendship with members of China Spring (a dissident organization in New York that has been declared a "counter-revolutionary group" by the authorities) and the fact that, although famous in China, he is little known in the outside world. This makes him especially suitable as a man who can be punished as a warning to Chinese while keeping the damage to China's reputation abroad at a minimum.

HAROLD M. TANNER  
New York

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ASSOCIATED PRESS

Wuer Kaixi, left, and Li Lu, leaders of the prodemocracy movement in China who fled to avoid arrest, speak in Paris at the presentation of a replica of the Tiananmen Square democracy statue, which is visible behind them.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR SICHAN SIV

FROM: CHARLES BACARISSE *CB*

SUBJECT: Telephone call to Dr. Zhao regarding Wuer Kaixi and Li Lu.

I spoke to Dr. Zhao this morning and he informed me that he will be in Washington tomorrow to testify before the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Refugee, Immigration, and International Law at 9:30 a.m. Several other students will join him as he testifies on the Chinese student's situation here in the U.S.

Regarding Wuer Kaixi and Li Lu, Dr. Zhao informed me that many Chinese students have been after the two to come to the U.S., but so far, they have not made up their minds. On July 28, 1989, the Chinese students will hold a meeting in Chicago and they may extend an invitation to Wuer and Li to join the students there for a short visit in the U.S.

Also, Dr. Zhao's meeting with Senator Mitchell went well by his account. Senators Mitchell and Dole have co-sponsored an amendment to the Kennedy-Simpson bill.

12 July 1989

Mr. Donald R. Bering  
Atlantic Bankers Corporation  
2221 South Voss Road, Suite 201  
Houston, Texas 77057

Dear Don:

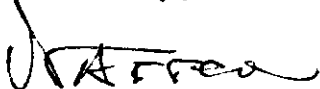
This letter is a follow-up to our phone conversation of this A.M. You have my permission to pass this on to your son in Washington.

One of the 5 members of the "Standing Committee" in the PRC is a very, very good friend of a gentleman in San Francisco. The PRC official, Hu Quili, was removed from the Standing Committee after the recent demonstrations in the PRC. Hu Quili is a western oriented moderate, and no doubt is at odds with Deng over the mess.

About four years ago a business partner of mine in San Francisco incorporated a Chinese/American friend of his in the preparation of a document we jointly prepared for General Motors Corporation. The confidential document outlined a plan to introduce GM into China. It was sent directly to a friend of mine on the GM board. It had been prepared at his request. (My GM contact made the decision to buy Hughes Aircraft, and the board adopted his plan.) The Chinese/American is Mr. John Pao, a close relative and very good friend of Sir W.K. Pao, Worldwide Shipping Co., Hong Kong. Sir W.K. owns the largest shipping fleet in the world, I have been told. John Pao and Hu Quili have been quite close friends since early childhood. John is considered something of a hero to the Chinese because he went to the west and made a fortune. He was the only westerner invited by Deng to attend an important October celebration in the PRC (their counterpart of our July 4th). Deng and Hu had John Pao flown by the Minister of Defense (or Air Force) into Manchuria to visit his family's 1 million acre ranch while he was in the PRC. Friends of mine have seen the photos taken of that celebration. I guess they were all dressed in Sammuri type costumes, and truly treated John Pao as a returning hero.

If anyone could reach Hu Quili, and work very quietly to restore a normal working relationship with China, I would place my bet on John Pao. I have not contacted him about this idea, and please do not consider it a commitment by him. If your D.C. people are at all interested the entire subject would have to be very carefully planned.

Sincerely,



Warren Winston  
231 S. Jackson St.  
Pittsfield, Ill 62363

(If your son needs an FBI contact, who knows me, I'll give him a name.)



DIVISION #: 500

PROGRAM #: 32102

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10017-3580

DIRECT DIAL (212) 984-

F A C S I M I L E F O R M

THIS DOCUMENT IS DIRECTED TO:

DOCUMENT SENT BY:

NAME: SICHAN SIV

CAROL STREVEY

COMPANY: US GOV/ OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON  
ROOM 128, OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BLDG

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

COUNTRY: \_\_\_\_\_

FAX #: (212) 984-5452

FAX #: (202) 456-6218

DOMESTIC: ( )  
area code number

INTERNATIONAL: 011 ( ) ( )  
country code city code number

NUMBER OF PAGES BEING TRANSMITTED (INCLUDING THIS SHEET): 7

MESSAGE: PEGGY AND I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED NAFSA BULLETIN ON CHINA. LET US KNOW IF WE CAN BE OF ANY FURTHER ASSISTANCE.

IF THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS RECEIVING TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CALL (212) 984-5300

VERIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

*IIE 1919-1989: 70 Years of Leadership in International Educational Exchange*

TELEPHONE: (212) 883-8200 • TELEX: TRT 175977 • FAX: (212) 984-5452 • CABLE: INTERED

To Carl Streig  
Draft from NAFSA

Faxed 7/6 by  
Jack Ruchard

## CHINA ALERT #2: July 7, 1989

Dear NAFSAn:

Since our first communication to you in mid June, events in the PRC related to students, scholars, and US-PRC educational linkages have continued to haunt our days and nights. It seems clear at this writing that the trauma and drama of the PRC student/scholar community - and the uncertainties for U.S. students/scholars with respect to the prospects for academic programs in China - will continue and evolve over the next weeks and months.

It is still too early to predict what will be the character of US-PRC exchange relationships in the near future. However, it is clear that serious impediments to such exchange are developing on both sides (see The Chronicle of Higher Education article at the end of in this Alert). For now, we shall try to deal with practical matters and to send you periodic updates during the summer months.

This update focuses on five current aspects of the crisis:

- 1) the legal status of Chinese exchange participants and recent regulatory developments;
- 2) possible support needs for the Chinese academic cohort in the U.S. - finances and employment;
- 3) guidance and training for NAFSAs dealing with PRC students/scholars on campus;
- 4) emerging policy issues; and
- 5) miscellaneous information.

### 1. Legal/Regulatory Issues

The one-year extension of stay, through the one year 'deferred departure' option is not adequate or appropriate to Chinese students/scholars needs (we are advised by INS that each INS District office is developing its own administrative procedures for handling request for extension of stay).

Prompt and generous as the spirit of President Bush's directive to the Justice Department was in granting a one year extension to PRC nationals unwilling or unable to return to the PRC at this time, the early response to this option by Chinese students and scholars suggests that the option does not meet their needs. Besides the lack of clear and consistent

procedural details to date throughout the INS system, there seem to be the following problems:

large numbers of students and scholars believe that selecting the one year extension of stay through deferral of enforced departure could be interpreted as a political statement which would jeopardize their safe return after June 6, 1990 and possibly put relatives in China under immediate threat of reprisal.

Further, the deferred departure option does not allow a return to academic status after the one year extension. It leaves students and scholars with no legal status and places them under the jurisdiction of the deportation branch of INS.

A political asylum request is even more inappropriate for students/scholars who wish to complete their academic work here, but hope to return to China in due course.

As a result of these limitations, NAFSA leaders have begun discussions with USIA's General Counsel and staff of the China task force at INS to urge that maximum flexibility be granted to students/scholars, under the current extraordinary circumstances, to extend their stays for various academic purposes. That is, to allow J-1 exchangees (the vast number of Chinese) to change from scholar (or research) programs to student programs as candidates for a master's or doctoral degree, or to allow them simply to extend their stays as scholars for a fourth or fifth year without having to signify (as deferred departure does) that they do not wish to return to China and without foreclosing their continuing in an academic status after June 6, 1990.

We seek similar flexibility for F-1s on the assumption that it is preferable from both U.S. and Chinese viewpoints to have them continue in regular academic status rather than risk being put on PRC "wanted" lists. INS cables of June 16 and 21 (portions of which are appended at the end of this Alert) clearly endorse regular extensions of stay in academic programs as preferable to deferral of enforced departure.

Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi of San Francisco has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives entitled "The Emergency Chinese Visa Adjustment Act of 1989" to provide blanket eligibility for exemption from the two-year home country residency requirement for all "J's". Alan Dixon (R. Illinois) has introduced a companion bill in the Senate. While NAFSA supports the spirit of these bills, we are not convinced that a blanket waiver of the two-year home residency requirement is in the best long-term interests of U.S.-China educational exchange, or the best precedent for exchanges in general. Many NAFSAs are communicating their support of NAFSA's "flexibility within academic status" position in preference to the Pelosi-Dixon legislation. NAFSA will be testifying at a hearing on this subject later in July, and are consulting in advance with staff of

sponsoring members of Congress. We believe it may be possible to achieve our objectives for the Chinese through administrative adjustment, thus making the Pelosi-Dixon legislation unnecessary. Because the Pelosi legislation already has almost one-third of the members of the House as co-sponsors, and the legislation is a popular response to the Hill's view that President Bush has been too "measured" in his response, the Pelosi "Visa Adjustment" Act is almost certain to pass. Other congressional bills are being introduced with similar purposes.

## 2. Support Needs

The Institute of International Education, with NAFSA's cooperation, is conducting a survey of colleges and universities with significant numbers of Chinese students and scholars in order to estimate the potential levels and types of financial resources which may be needed to respond to the Chinese crisis. The survey also requests information regarding job placement needs of Chinese scholars.

Many of you who have been asked to respond will necessarily have to estimate such needs at this point, but your responses will assist us to deal with legislative and community groups that are offering to provide resources, or may need to be called upon at a later date. Please do your best to provide IIE with even partial information.

## 3. Guidance and Training

NAFSA has begun to explore the possibility of organizing a series of workshops in conjunction with the regional conferences this fall to assist members with crisis counselling for PRC students/scholars. We are not totally convinced such special counselling will be needed, inasmuch as the Chinese seem generally to be exceptionally self-sufficient, but we are studying various proposals.

#### 4. Policy Issues

Some of you may have seen the statement of the American Council on Education - and six presidential higher education associations - to the Chairman of the State Higher Education Commission in Beijing threatening that U.S. higher educational institutions might end exchange relationships with Chinese universities if PRC authorities continued to pursue repressive and retaliatory actions against students and faculty.

Understandable as such outrage is in this country and worldwide, NAFSA's leaders continue to believe (at this time at least) that closing off the linkages that have been built over the past decade would be the least supportive policy we might take on behalf of the 40,000 Chinese students and scholars in this country, as well as the victims of the Tiananmen massacre.

#### 5. Miscellaneous Information

##### Communications with China

We advise you to exercise special caution when corresponding with academic friends and colleagues in China. It is probably wise not to inquire after specific students by name, especially if those students happened to be in China during the demonstrations.

##### The Media

In addition, university offices should take precautions against release of even directory information for Chinese students and scholars and certainly should not release specific lists of Chinese.

While some students and scholars continue to appear on TV, be interviewed by the press and even to demonstrate publicly, the media needs to understand that it can be risky for students to appear on camera or be quoted in the press.

#### Legal Assistance

Numerous groups around the country are setting up legal assistance referral services for Chinese citizens. One such group in Washington, D.C., International Human Rights Law Group, 202/232-4286, is offering to answer immigration related questions and provide pro bona legal assistance to PRC nationals living in the Washington, D.C. area, Monday - Friday, 1-5 p.m. beginning July 17, 1989.

#### Dependents

There have been many inquiries regarding dependents in China and the likelihood of their qualifying for exit permits and passports from the Chinese authorities and for U.S. visas. We do not know what criteria the Chinese will be using in evaluating such requests. We are told by the Department of State that if individuals are successful in gaining approval from the Chinese government, their applications for U.S. visas will be looked upon favorably providing they qualify as bona fide non-immigrants.

While attempting to offer assistance, you might consider the following:

1. Child's Age - apparently the Chinese are more sympathetic to applicants under 10 years of age.
2. In addition to the usual documents and supporting letters to the Chinese dependents, it might be useful in certain hardship cases (i.e. pregnant wife, very young child) to contact the appropriate U.S. Embassy/Consulate office in China and include the local Chinese address, indicating number of the dependents.
3. In cases of the children born in the U.S., who were sent home to live with grandparents and who do not have passports, contact the appropriate Embassy/Consulate with the necessary information. Send a copy of birth

certificate to persons in PRC for use when they apply for a visa.

4. All documentation - visa documents, proof of funding, certificate of enrollment, letters of explanations should be sent together in the same mailing.

5. Use express mail services into China. Federal Express will deliver to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chenzdu, Shenuang. They deliver to institutional addresses (e.g. Beijing Agricultural University Mail Station) not to individuals. They do not guarantee a delivery time. DHL will deliver to any city, but also makes no time commitment. They estimate two weeks for delivery.

#### STUDY ABROAD IN THE PRC

SECUSSA leaders Marvin Blind (Washington State University) and John Pearson (Stanford University) have conducted a quick national survey on how study abroad programs in the PRC are being affected.

#### The results:

Most universities acted promptly to cancel programs in China on the Monday after the Tiananmen Square killings.

The Committee on Scholarly Communications with the PRC sent a telegram June 6 to the Chinese Academy of Sciences suspending all activities "for the time being"... Programs already in progress in China were generally ended. Volunteers in Asia brought home all of their teachers. Some students on some programs preferred to remain in the PRC.

CIEE cancelled their summer programs in China, relocating most of them to Taiwan and Hong Kong.

#### CIEE and IIE Offices in Hong Kong

CIEE and IIE have offered their Hong Kong office as a "message center and emergency contact".

Hong Kong Arts Centre 12/F  
2 Harbor Road, Wan Chai  
GPO Box 10010, HK  
Telex 78612 HKAC HX  
Tel. (852) 5-283251  
Fax. (852) 5-8657033

New Council Director Jay Henderson and IIE China Director, Glenn Shive, are fluent in Mandarin and are standing by to help.

#### Will new students and scholars arrive this fall?

Many NAFSAns are asking if they can expect Chinese admitted to academic programs beginning in September to arrive on their campuses. No one knows for certain how the new exit visa related security check for Chinese seeking to leave the country will affect the outward flow, but it is expected to prevent some students from applying at all.

There are rumors that the Chinese are tightening up on passports generally. Nevertheless, we have heard of some new arrivals in late June. Not many, but some. We believe it may be very wise for universities to make contingency plans if they are counting on new scholars to carry out essential work in various departments. We should have a better idea by early August how seriously the new "class" of students and scholars will be impeded in their movement out of China.

#### Australia-based China Bulletin Board

From Jim Gehlar, University of Tennessee-Knoxville AND NAFSANET comes the following: The Australian Open Learning Information Network (AOLIN) has launched a new international bulletin board accessible via electronic mail for "Chinese staff and students and their friends and colleagues in North America, Europe, Asia to share their news and news about the present crisis: "Messages should be addressed to:

**CHINA MAOLIN. TELEMemo  
AU@MUNNARI.OZ**

For more information on the China Bulletin Board, contact Angela Castro of the Institute of Distance Education at Deakin University in Geelong, Victoria, at:

Munnari!Charlie.OZ.AU!  
Angela@UUNet.UU.Net

**INS CABLE 6/21/89 TO INS DISTRICT OFFICES**

Please refer to the cable of the Deputy Commissioner of June 20, 1989 concerning nationals of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC). This telegram is a follow-up to that cable, with a further explanation regarding adjudications-related issues.

The cable of the Deputy Commissioner stresses that extensions of stay are to be preferred over termination of status and deferral of enforced departure for PRC nationals who are eligible for extensions of status.

Due to pertinent considerations of United States Foreign Policy, all applications which involve continuation of nonimmigrant status (Forms I-538 (including those for employment), I-539, and IAP-66; and requests for J-2 employment) or involve change to another nonimmigrant status (Form I-506 and accompanying visa petition, if required), from nationals of the PRC who would otherwise qualify for deferral of enforced departure are to be handled expeditiously by the District Director or Regional Service Center Director in accordance with OI 103.2 (g).

Because of the unsettled situation in the PRC, nonimmigrant students may indicate a temporary difficulty in obtaining funds from the PRC. Applications for permission to accept off-campus employment due to economic necessity filed by F-1 nonimmigrant students from the PRC who would otherwise qualify for deferral of enforced departure are to be adjudicated expeditiously and should be given every consideration.

In addition, the service hereby waives those portions of 8 CFR 214.2(f)(9)(i) as it relates to

prohibition of off-campus employment for those PRC nationals who are in their first year of F-1 status in the U.S. and are otherwise qualified for deferral of enforced departure. Applications for PRC nationals in their first year of study who would otherwise qualify for deferral of enforced departure are to be accepted until further notice and will be considered in accordance with other applicable regulations, as discussed in this wire.

Nonimmigrant exchange visitors (J-1) who are students should be reminded that they may request employment authorization outside of the program from the program sponsor, not from the service.

8 CFR 214.2 (h) 11 (ii) and CFR 214.2 (f) 15 (i) allow the extension of H and L petitions and nonimmigrant status for a sixth year under exceptional circumstances. In light of the foreign and domestic policy decisions of the United States, the situation in the PRC may be considered an exceptional circumstance for purposes of adjudicating a request for extensions of H or L status for the 6th year for PRC nationals.

It is also important to reiterate two other adjudications related issues stated in the wires of the Deputy Commissioner. First, deferral of enforced departure does not give an applicant a lawful status in the United States, and may adversely affect eligibility for adjustment of status or other benefits. Second, the deferral of enforced departure of PRC nationals to the PRC does not constitute a blanket determination that all PRC exchange aliens meet the hardship or persecution requirements for a waiver of the two-year foreign residence requirement imposed by section 212(e).

China Alert #2 was edited by Jill Bulthuis and John F. Reichard.

**FUTURE OF SCHOLARLY, STUDENT EXCHANGES WITH CHINA IS CLOUDED BY REPRESSION (The Chronicle of Higher Education, July 6, 1989)**

Widespread uncertainty and considerable pessimism persisted last week over the future of Sino-American relations, including the status of scholarly and student exchanges between China and the United States.

In Beijing, a reconstituted Communist Party leadership extended China's harsh suppression of dissidents into a fourth week.

Following a sweep of half a dozen university campuses in search of student and faculty leaders of the smashed pro-democracy movement, the authorities called for a purge of all party members who had supported the "counter-revolutionary rebellion." Hundreds of Chinese faculty members, students, and intellectuals—many of whom were party members—had declared their support for the movement before it was crushed on June 4.

Some 2,000 people had been arrested and more than two dozen executed since the crackdown began.

In a week that saw Shanghai's Communist Party leader, Jiang Zemin, take over from Zhao Ziyang as General Secretary of the national party apparatus, there were these other developments:

\*Arrest warrants were issued for a growing number of prominent Chinese intellectuals, several of whom escaped to Hong Kong. Among those reaching safety was Wuer Kaib, a charismatic leader of the student movement whose confrontation with Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng during televised "dialogue" in May was seen throughout the world. Mr. Wuer was said to be headed for the United States.

\*Liu Xiaobo, an instructor at Beijing Normal University who had recently been in the United States, was arrested in Beijing on charges of instigating anti-governmental riots.

\*China told the United States that it wanted to postpone a Peace Corps program in which 20 American volunteers were supposed to go to China to teach English in the fall.

\*Two Americans at Nankai University in Tianjin—Mark Radtka, an instructor, and Helen Qubain, a student—were ordered to leave China.

\*The prospects of Chinese students who had previously arranged to go to the United States this summer were unclear. After indications the previous week that China was about to institute stringent new checks on those seeking to study abroad, the flow of applicants for U.S. visas appeared to pick up at the American Embassy in Beijing.

\*In Washington, mounting Congressional ire over China's recent actions led to bipartisan calls for new economic sanctions against the regime.

\*Throughout the United States, Chinese students and their supporters maintained a strong public presence. In one demonstration, at Boston University, hundreds of students held a memorial service to honor those who died in Beijing in the June 4 violence. —R.L.J.

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TELE FAX COVER SHEET  
OFFICE OF  
CONGRESSIONAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

425 I STREET N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20536

TELE - FAX NUMBER: 202-633-3296

SEND TO: Sichan Siu  
Assistant to the President - Public Liaison  
The White House

FAX NUMBER: 456-6218

ADDITIONAL MESSAGE: Audio phone # 456-7140

Sichan: Here are the materials I promised you  
about the Chinese Deferred Departure Program.

TELE - FAX SENT FROM

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS GREG LEO 633-5231  
CONTACT PERSON PHONE

MEDIA AFFAIRS \_\_\_\_\_  
CONTACT PERSON PHONE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS \_\_\_\_\_  
CONTACT PERSON PHONE

NUMBER OF PAGES SENT: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE 7-2-89

# The Washington Post

## Chinese Students in U.S. Shun Extended-Stay Plan

*Restrictions Make New Bush Program a 'Last Resort' for Those Fearing  
Persecution at Home*

By Jay Mathews  
Washington Post Staff Writer

PASADENA, Calif.—Thousands of Chinese students in the United States have rejected the Bush administration's new one-year delayed-departure program as dangerous or useless and are seeking new laws or other legal maneuvers to avoid returning home to possible persecution, according to students, attorneys and U.S. officials.

Only a few students have applied for the program, Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman Verne Jarvis said. He acknowledged

that its restrictions, which prevent a student from seeking other options to extend an expired visa, make it a "last resort."

"If I apply for that, I can't do anything else and, when the year is up, I could be forced to go back immediately," said Ding Hongqiang, a graduate student in physics at California Institute of Technology whose student visa has expired. "That's why so many students are really afraid of going to that status."

Edward C. X. Lau, a San Francisco attorney handling several student cases, said: "Only a limited number of people are really going to be benefited by that. Yet it has been presented as a big favor to the students."

Instead, students and their attorneys are supporting further administration action or several bills in Congress, which would allow indefinite stays by Chinese students whose numbers in this country are estimated at 40,000 to 73,000.

An outbreak of pro-democracy demonstrations by Chinese students at several American universities and the death, injury or arrest of several thousand Chinese protesters in Beijing and other Chinese cities have led to widespread concern for the fate of U.S.-educated students forced to return to China.

Several students demonstrating in the United States said Chinese Embassy and consulate officials photographed their protests. After the massacre of hundreds of demonstrators at Tiananmen Square, President Bush announced June 5 that students with expired visas could apply for delayed departure until June 5, 1990.

Students who took delayed departure, however, would be prevented under U.S. law from renewing their visas for much longer periods under employer sponsorship

and other programs available to some immigrants. Attorneys said the program would help only those few students who had exhausted all other options and were about to be deported.

Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) has introduced a bill that would help the large number of Chinese students who hold J-1 visas, which require them to return to China for at least two years after receiving their American academic degrees.

The bill, which has 158 cosponsors, and a similar measure submitted by Sen. Alan J. Dixon (D-Ill.) would remove the return-to-China requirement for all J-1 students in the United States.

The U.S. Information Agency, which administers the J-1 program, has turned down requests over the last two years to reinterpret its rules so most Chinese students

could stay without special legislation.

Lau said Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) is seeking administration approval to allow J-1 students to remain under the program's "hardship" provisions, on the assumption that U.S.-educated students who actively supported democratic reforms might be persecuted in China. Students' lawyers and U.S. officials have said the controversy may go to court, which would delay many students' required departure.

Sen. Slade Gorton (R-Wash.) has proposed legislation with several cosponsors that would allow all Chinese students to apply immediately for permanent-residency status. But congressional aides cited resistance to such broad exceptions from Sen. Alan K. Simpson (Wyo.), Republican leader on immigration matters.

# Extended Visa Offer to Chinese Called 'Catch-22'

## Few Apply for Program That Critics Say Cuts Off Other Options to Remain in U.S.

By VALARIE BASHEDA and LEE MAY, Times Staff Writers

SAN FRANCISCO—Nearly a month after the Bush Administration announced that Chinese nationals with expiring visas could stay in the United States for another year, only a small number have applied for the program, and some say they will lobby Congress for a more generous offer.

Chinese students who are on temporary visas at U.S. college campuses say the Administration's offer would force them to return home at a time when danger still exists. Those who take part in the program, which allows Chinese nationals to remain in the United

States until June 30, 1990, are not eligible for other visa extensions.

"The program was announced by the Bush Administration as the solution to the students' problems," said San Francisco lawyer Edward Lau, who specializes in international law and has counseled a number of Chinese students. "But it should only be used as a last resort."

"It's a Catch-22," said Yu Mao-chien, a graduate student at UC Berkeley. "If we apply for that, we will lose everything. We will be forced to go home."

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials in Washington said few people have stepped forward to take advantage of the government's offer.

"We have not been inundated with applicants," said INS press officer Duke Justice, who, although unable to provide exact figures, said he has heard reports from regional INS offices that response to the offer has been poor.

A check with immigration offices across the nation showed San Francisco, which has the largest Chinese community in the United States, with 25 applicants. Los Angeles reported two, San Diego

two, Honolulu one, Washington 15 and Philadelphia three. INS officials in New York would say only that the response there was "not overwhelming."

Immigration officials said they had not expected an early rush of applicants because the only ones who would benefit from the program are those whose visas will expire in the next year or those who are in the country illegally.

However, INS estimates place the number of people in those categories as high as 18,000, or almost 25% of the 73,000 Chinese students, scholars and others in this country, Austin said.

Many experts attribute the low response to confusion among the Chinese students over how the program works. Some students erroneously fear that signing up for the yearlong extension would mean that they forfeit their rights to apply for political asylum.

Signing up for the Administration's offer, however, does limit the students' options in extending their visas—either by staying in school or obtaining work permits—because it means they automatically lose their visa status, said Stewart Kwok, executive director of the Los Angeles-based Asian Pacific American Legal Center.

Kwok's organization established a hot line last week to answer visa questions of Chinese students and received more than 800 calls in four days. And to help the students further, the INS opened up a toll-free hot line Wednesday to explain the program's guidelines. The hot line received 91 calls by late Thursday afternoon, INS officials said.

"There's massive confusion about what they should do on their visa status," Kwok said.

Kwok, Lau and other attorneys are advising students in most cases not to apply for the one-year extension in hopes that a better

offer will be forthcoming from the U.S. government.

### Bill Would Broaden Offer

The lawyers, along with many Chinese students, are rallying around a bill introduced in Congress last week by California Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-San Francisco) that would broaden the government's offer by allowing students on exchange visas to stay in this country for a longer time. Most Chinese students seeking advanced degrees here have exchange visas that require them to return home and work for two years once their schoolwork is completed.

Pelosi's bill would also allow Chinese nationals who already have applied for the program a chance to stay here past next June.

"It's a desperate situation in China right now," Pelosi said. "And we have reason to suspect that

Chinese officials are not thinking like Chinese students."

Chinese students from Stanford, Berkeley and colleges throughout the nation, such as Harvard and the University of Michigan, have been asking friends in policy makers of Congress to support the bill.

More than 100 students met at the Los Angeles Consulate last week to set a list of action items to be taken in the next few weeks, including sending a letter to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and asking for an early congressional hearing on the bill set for July.

In addition, Sen. Bill Clinton (R-Wash.) proposed legislation

last week co-sponsored by Illinois Gov. James Thompson that would allow all Chinese students to apply for permanent residency status immediately even if they are staying on an exchange visa and are supposed to return home.

"The President's proposal only helps out the way for Chinese students a year," said Clinton's press secretary, Dennis Campbell. "They need longer than that under the circumstances the students face."

The bill does not have as much support from the students, however, because they do not necessarily

4

want to apply immediately for permanent residency in the United States. They also believe that the Gorton bill might be too drastically worded to be enacted into law.

One student who did apply for the government's offer, Huang Shengyu at Berkeley, said he took advantage of it because it offered him four additional months in the United States.

At the Justice Department, parent agency to the INS, David Stunkel, special assistant to Atty. Gen. Dick Thornburgh, said the Administration's offer "doesn't prohibit further action" at a later

date and "takes immediate heat off" students and other Chinese who might otherwise be forced to return home immediately.

At times, the U.S. government has decided to lengthen the period that foreign nationals may stay in the United States to avoid political persecution at home, Austin said. Ethiopian refugees are still permitted to stay in this country, and Polish immigrants who fled their country in 1981 after martial law was declared received visa extensions lasting up to five years.

"It [Polosi's bill] is a rather drastic and dramatic move," said Austin of the INS. "If the situation remains the same, the U.S. has extended visa programs. It is generally not done at the initial stage

of the problem."

But until Chinese students are assured that they might not have to return home next year, many will either curtail their activities or maintain a low profile.

"I need this bill passed to take pressure off the students," said Huang, noting, "My face is already on the TV many, many times."

"If we know we have a chance at permanent residency, our energy will be released immediately," Yu said. "People fear in the meantime that if we do anything the [Chinese] government will never forgive us."

Basheta reported from San Francisco and stay from Washington.

101ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2712

To facilitate the adjustment or change of status of Chinese nationals in the United States by waiving the 2-year foreign residence requirement for "J" nonimmigrants and by treating nonimmigrants, whose departure has been deferred by the Attorney General, as remaining in legal nonimmigrant status for purposes of adjustment or change of status.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 21, 1989

Ms. PELOSI (for herself, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. GARCIA, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. SKAGGS, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LENT, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. COYNE, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. LANCASTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MANTON, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. VENTO, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. WEISS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. HOCHBREUCKNER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. PETRI, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ATKINS, and Mr. PAYNE of Virginia) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## A BILL

To facilitate the adjustment or change of status of Chinese nationals in the United States by waiving the 2-year foreign residence requirement for "J" nonimmigrants and by treating nonimmigrants, whose departure has been deferred by

the Attorney General, as remaining in legal nonimmigrant status for purposes of adjustment or change of status.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Chinese  
5 Adjustment of Status Facilitation Act of 1989".

6 **SEC. 2. WAIVER OF 2-YEAR FOREIGN RESIDENCE REQUIRE-**  
7 **MENT FOR CHINESE "J" NONIMMIGRANTS IN**  
8 **THE UNITED STATES.**

9 The 2-year home country residency and physical pres-  
10 ence period requirement under section 212(e) of the Immigra-  
11 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(e)) shall not apply in  
12 the case of any national of the People's Republic of China  
13 who is present in the United States on the date of the enact-  
14 ment of this Act and who would otherwise be subject to that  
15 2-year home residence requirement because of having had  
16 the status of a nonimmigrant described in section  
17 101(a)(15)(J) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J)).

18 **SEC. 3. CONTINUATION OF LEGAL STATUS FOR PURPOSES OF**  
19 **ADJUSTMENT OR CHANGE OF STATUS OF CHI-**  
20 **NESE NATIONALS WHO ARE NONIMMIGRANTS**  
21 **IN THE UNITED STATES.**

22 For purposes of adjustment of status under section 245  
23 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225) and  
24 change of status under section 248 of such Act (8 U.S.C.

JUN 6 '89 17:12 FROM DEPT OF JUSTICE

PAGE.001



## Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1989

AG  
202-633-2107  
(TDD) 202-786-5731

WASHINGTON -- Attorney General Dick Thornburgh today directed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to extend for up to one year the visas of citizens of the Peoples' Republic of China currently staying in the United States.

"As a result of this action, Chinese citizens who want to remain in the United States will not face deportation if their visas expire before June 6, 1990," Thornburgh said.

"I have taken this action after consultation with the White House and Secretary of State Baker in light of the uncertainty of current conditions in China."

According to INS there are some 73,000 Chinese students attending United States schools and nearly 250,000 Chinese visitors or business persons are in the country.

A copy of the Attorney General's directive to Commissioner Nelson is attached.

###

89-170



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C. 20530

June 6, 1989

Alan C. Nelson  
Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Washington, D.C. 20536

Dear Commissioner Nelson:

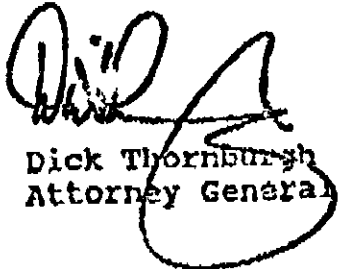
The President has requested that the Department of Justice ensure that nationals of the People's Republic of China ("PRC") and their dependents whose visas have or will expire within the coming year will not be deported to the PRC against their wishes.

In implementation of this foreign policy decision of the United States, I hereby direct you, as Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to take all steps necessary to defer enforcing the departure, until further notice, of all nationals of the PRC and their dependents who were in the United States on June 6, 1989.

This directive shall not apply to:

- (1) those PRC nationals who have not evidenced an unwillingness to return to the PRC;
- (2) those PRC nationals who are residents of a third country;
- (3) those PRC nationals who have been convicted of any criminal act in the United States; or
- (4) those PRC nationals arriving in the United States after June 6, 1989.

This directive shall continue in effect until June 5, 1990, or until further notice.

  
Dick Thornburgh  
Attorney General

Chinese students in the United States:

F-1, M-1	63,106
J-1	<u>10,081</u>
Total	73,187

Total Admissions still in U.S. (last 18 months) ~~219,626~~  
382,782

It is not possible for us

to feel forced to make some to

when don't you

It is not possible

~~~~~ } } }

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                 | Date     | Restriction                        | Class. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 03. Memo              | From Sichan Siv to President Bush<br>Re: Update on the Chinese Students in the US (2 pp.) | 07/05/89 | (b)(2), <del>(b)(5)</del> , (b)(6) |        |

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Public Liaison  
James Schaefer Files

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Public Liaison, Office of

**Series:** Schaefer, Charles James

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** China Crisis

|                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 10/27/2000       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07556-019 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2000-0116-F  | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2005-0093-S | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>        | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                    | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>               | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>          | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p><b>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</b></p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]<br/>           P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]<br/>           P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]<br/>           P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]<br/>           P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]<br/>           P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> <p>PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.</p> | <p><b>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</b></p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]<br/>           (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]<br/>           (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]<br/>           (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]<br/>           (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]<br/>           (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]<br/>           (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]<br/>           (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 8904896

REFERRAL

DATE: 27 JUN 89

MEMORANDUM FOR: SIV, SICHAN

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: PRESIDENT  
SOURCE: CHI-MAN LO  
DATE: 09 JUN 89  
SUBJ: LTR RE HANDLING OF CHINA CRISIS

---

REQUIRED ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE:

COMMENT:

FOR



GEORGE VAN ERON

DIRECTOR NSC SECRETARIAT

4896

President: The democratic movement in China

Chi-man Lo, M.D.  
110 Edgemont Rd  
Scarsdale, New York 10583  
June 9 1989

Mr. George Bush  
The President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to commend you for your recent achievements in the area of foreign affairs. You have emerged from the NATO summit as an able leader and have seized the initiative from Mr. Gorbachev. But I must give you extra credits for the way you have handled the China Crisis.

Before the Beijing massacre, you have asked for non-violence and praised the restraint shown by the demonstrating students and the Chinese government. After the use of brutal force by the troops you immediately denounced the bloodshed from Kennebunkport. Since then you have approved the discontinuation of military ties with China and on June 8, 89 you sent the appropriate message to the Chinese authorities by indicating that it is impossible to maintain a normal relationship with them under the present circumstances. I believe that you have done the best the U.S. government can do to show her disapproval regarding what is essentially an internal affair of China while preserving the U.S. interest in the Middle Kingdom and maintaining a channel of communication with the Chinese government. You have also displayed your humanitarian concern by allowing Chinese nationals to choose to remain in the U.S. temporarily after their visas expired while China is still in turmoil.

I wish to bring your attention to an entirely different aspect of the present struggle of the Chinese for more democracy. The New York Times today (June 9, 1989) reported that the Chinese authorities called the recent disturbances in the mainland to be instigated by people from Hong Kong and the United States. ( page A10, column 3). There is very little that the Chinese government can do to the people in the U.S. However, Hong Kong

President: The democratic movement in China

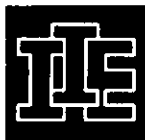
will become part of the People's Republic in 1997. I am particularly worried about what would happen to the six million Hong Kong citizens at that time. I wish that you would devote part of your time and energy to the safety of those innocent citizens.

In 1988 I casted my first vote as an American citizen to elect you as president. I am glad that I have made the right choice. I am sure you will continue to make good decisions for the rest of your tenure as President.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Chi-man Lo".

Chi-man Lo, M.D.



INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10017-3580

Richard M. Krasno  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

(212) 984-5425

June 16, 1989

Mr. Sichan Siv  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison  
Old Executive Building  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Sichan,

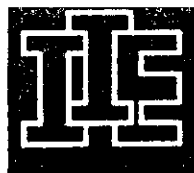
I am attaching a copy of a letter I sent to the President today. If we can be helpful regarding issues related to Chinese students and scholars in the U.S., please do not hesitate to call.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Richard M. Krasno

Enclosure



INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10017-3580

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June 16, 1989

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Institute of International Education, which has been deeply involved in academic exchanges with China throughout its 70 year history, heartily endorses the approach taken by the U.S. government to date in dealing with the tragic events in China. We applaud the quick action to assure Chinese students and scholars here in the United States that they will not be forced to return to China when their current visas expire. We also concur with the prompt decision to suspend exchanges related to the military but not to interrupt -- at least at this time -- academic, cultural, and diplomatic exchanges.

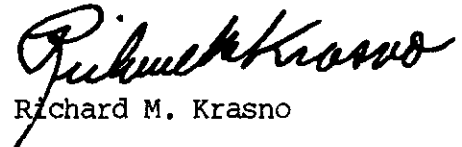
As the administrative agency for the Fulbright Graduate Fellowship program, the Hubert H. Humphrey North South Fellowship Program, and several private and foundation-funded exchange programs with China, IIE is aware of the importance of these contacts for those sectors of the Chinese population which represent the hope of future democratic and progressive change. In our view, such ties should be cut only as a last resort. When the situation in China improves at some point in the future, it will be important to be able to resume those academic and cultural ties and sustain contact with those individuals and institutions in China whose efforts we support and encourage. We therefore applaud the cautious and prudent steps you have taken to demonstrate American outrage at the Chinese government's response to the peaceful demonstrations for democracy across the country.

In an effort to help Chinese students and scholars here in the United States and to assist U.S. campuses which are confronting enormous and unanticipated pressures and questions, IIE is moving rapidly to set up an information clearinghouse which can gather

data about the magnitude and nature of the financial and academic needs of Chinese students and scholars remaining here in the coming year, and the kinds of campus and community responses that are already being organized to respond to those needs. With support from the Luce Foundation, and in cooperation with sister organizations like NAFSA, CIES, CSCPRC, and National Committee on U.S.- China Relations, we plan to collect and disseminate that information to assist U.S. campuses, federal and state agencies, foundations, and other organizations in formulating their own responses. We believe that accurate data about the actual levels of need and the kinds of solutions that are being devised will be crucial in helping others respond more effectively and in facilitating the development of new responses to meet new needs.

As in past crises, when IIE played an important role in assisting resettlement of displaced European scholars in World War II and academic refugees from Hungary during the 1950's, we hope that we can help Chinese students and scholars here in the U.S. cope during this tragic period and utilize their talents productively during their stay in the United States. We stand ready to assist your administration in implementing whatever official programs are designed in response to this need.

Most respectfully,



Richard M. Krasno

## AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Date: 6/21/89

## FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

Please deliver this transmittal form and the following page(s)  
(total number of pages, including transmittal form, is/are 7)

TO:

Charles Bacarisse  
White House Office  
of Public Liaison

FAX NUMBER: 456-6218

TRANSMITTAL FROM: (Sender)

DAVE Merkwitz  
American Council on Education, Director of Public Affairs

PHONE # ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

FAX NUMBER: (202) 833-4760

MESSAGE:

Please call (202) 939-9440 if you do not receive all of the pages following  
the transmittal form.

**AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION**

Office of the President

June 9, 1989

President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Bush:

We have sent the enclosed letter to the chairman of the State Education Commission of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese ambassador to the United States calling for an end to the bloodshed in China and urging the leadership to refrain from punitive actions and harsh measures against members of the Chinese academic community.

We commend the steps you have taken so far in response to the tragic events of the past week. However, because the situation in China remains unstable and is likely to continue that way for some time, we urge that you immediately pursue the following actions:

1. Take all reasonable steps to protect the lives of American students, scholars, and other citizens currently in China.
2. Instruct the Justice Department to expedite immediately the extensions of stay for the 40,000 Chinese students and scholars currently attending or working at colleges and universities in the United States by promptly defining the extension of stay procedures that will enable U.S. administrators of exchanges to advise and counsel the Chinese students and scholars. Make clear that the Justice Department will review by December 30 the one year extension of stay deadline to determine if the stays should be extended indefinitely.
3. Explore the possible need for emergency federal funds for students and scholars who have been supported in this country by the Chinese government, in the likely event that fund transfers from the People's Republic are delayed or actually cut off. Temporary changes may need to be made in Immigration and Naturalization Service and Department of Labor regulations with respect to employment eligibility for affected Chinese students and scholars.

One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036-1193  
President (202) 939-9310 Executive Vice President (202) 939-9312

President George Bush  
June 9, 1989  
Page 2

We believe such measures are in the national interest and are in keeping with the American tradition of aiding those who are victims of and refugees from oppressive regimes.

Sincerely,



Robert H. Atwell, President  
American Council on Education



Robert L. Clodius, President  
National Association of State  
Universities and Land-Grant Colleges



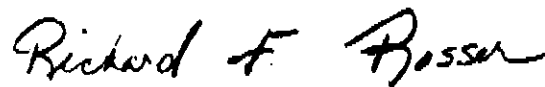
Allan Ostar, President  
American Association of State  
Colleges and Universities



Dale Parnell, President  
American Association of Community  
and Junior Colleges



John C. Crowley, Vice President  
Association of American Universities



Richard F. Rosser, President  
National Association of Independent  
Colleges and Universities

Enclosure

cc: Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos  
Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh

**AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION**

Office of the President

June 8, 1989

Li Tie Ying  
Chairman  
State Education Commission  
State Council  
Beijing, People's Republic of China

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The academic community is truly a worldwide community. When one part of our community suffers, the entire community suffers, and we are suffering now for ourselves and for China. An English poet born almost 400 years ago was speaking for all humanity when he wrote:

No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main;...any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.

--John Donne

For a decade, American universities and colleges have played an important role in helping China to educate a new generation of talented leaders. However, no great nation can progress toward a better future if it violates the call of its people for freedom, truth, openness, and respect for different points of view.

Therefore, on behalf of the students, faculty, and administrators of the more than 3,000 American universities and colleges which are our members, we urgently call upon the leaders of the People's Republic to act now to prevent further bloodshed and find ways to resolve differences peacefully.

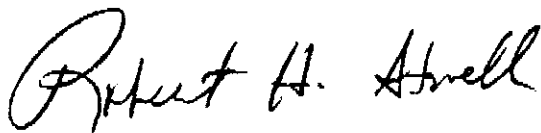
We and all Americans have been horrified by the killing of Chinese students by soldiers of the Chinese Army in Beijing. We urge Chinese leaders, including the leadership of the People's Liberation Army, not to send troops into university campuses, and to refrain from punitive actions and harsh measures against members of the academic community. Such actions would further deplete the reservoir of good will Americans feel toward China and jeopardize any chance that American universities will continue to play a partnership role in helping China move toward a better future.

One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036-1193  
(202) 939-9310

Chairman  
State Education Commission  
People's Republic of China  
Page 2

At this tragic time of extraordinary pain and loss for China, for China's universities, and for the Chinese people, we send our support to those who seek peaceful change and our sympathy to the families and friends of those who have lost their lives in this cause.

Sincerely,



Robert H. Atwell, President  
American Council on Education



Robert L. Clodius, President  
National Association of State  
Universities and Land-Grant Colleges



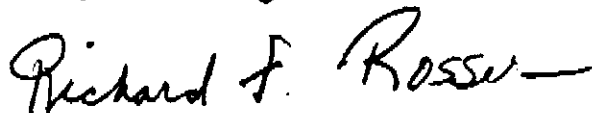
Allan Ostar, President  
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Dale Parnell, President  
American Association of Community  
and Junior Colleges



John C. Crowley, Vice President  
Association of American Universities



Richard F. Rosser, President  
National Association of Independent  
Colleges and Universities

cc: Ambassador to the United States, People's Republic of China  
President George Bush  
Secretary of State James A. Baker, III  
Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos

**STATEMENT BY  
ROBERT H. ATWELL, PRESIDENT  
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION  
JUNE 9, 1989**

This afternoon I met with the Minister/Counsellor for Educational Affairs of the embassy of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Ni Mengxiong, to express the horror and concern of the American academic community over the tragic events of the past week. I delivered to the minister a letter to the chairman of the State Education Commission in Beijing signed by the heads of the six major higher education presidential associations, representing more than 3,000 American colleges and universities. In that letter we not only communicated our sentiments but urged the Chinese government not to send the army onto college campuses or to carry out reprisals against students or faculty, and outlined the threat such actions pose to the future of relationships involving American institutions of higher education.

In addition, the same association heads have sent a letter to President Bush, delivered to the White House this afternoon, urging the president to take additional steps on behalf of the 40,000 Chinese students and scholars currently in the United States. These steps are urgently needed to assure these individuals and their families that they may remain in the United States for as long as need be, and that they will have the resources and opportunities for employment that will allow them to sustain themselves.

We are under no illusions that our message will have an impact on the leaders of the People's Republic of China. Even as we speak there have been reports of the Chinese military moving onto college campuses and rounding up students and faculty members. Apparently China is about to embark on a great leap backward. Evidently those now controlling the government and the armed forces would rather impose on their people another era of suffering and deprivation than risk the threat to their own power that would come with further democratization.

In my meeting this afternoon, Mr. Ni assured me that those American students and faculty members who remain in China are not in danger. He said the government had established control, and that those who wish to do so are free to leave, and those who wish to remain will be safe. I can only hope that his assessment of their situation is correct.

Mr. Ni also expressed the value of its relationships with American colleges and universities to the People's Republic, and his desire that those will be able to continue once conditions in China stabilize. Whether that is possible remains to be seen, and depends very much on the actions of the government toward Chinese academics and intellectuals.

Atwell statement  
page 2

Although we know our letter will have no impact on the Chinese government, we believe it will provide both comfort and support to members of the Chinese academic community, who led the drive toward reform and now are at great risk. We will find whatever ways we can to see that it gets into the hands of the leaders of China's institutions of higher education and that it is sent to students in China through continuing fax and computer networks. We believe this expression of support is important also to the morale of Chinese students and scholars in this country who may not be able to return to their native land for an extended period of time.

To provide further assistance to those students and scholars, we have asked President Bush to take additional steps to assist them at this difficult time. As the president noted in his press conference last night, he has ordered an extension of the visas of Chinese who otherwise would have been forced to return, and we commend him for his actions. With the school year just ending, thousands of these individuals find themselves in a precarious position, their visas expiring and with no means of support.

We understand the Immigration and Naturalization Service has begun issuing advisories on how to carry out the extensions of stay, and those orders appear to be liberal and humane. In our letter we have identified other measures that are needed, including some provision of emergency assistance to those students -- about one-fourth of the total -- who have been receiving support from the Chinese government and who are likely to be cut off, and some changes in regulations and expedited actions by the INS and the Department of Labor to allow them to find jobs to support themselves for the remainder of their stay.



PROGRAM #: 32102

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10017-3580

DIRECT DIAL (212) 984-

## F A C S I M I L E F O R M

THIS DOCUMENT IS DIRECTED TO:

DOCUMENT SENT BY:

NAME: Mr. Sichan Siv

Ms. Peggy Blumenthal

COMPANY: The White House, Old Exec. Office Bldg.  
Room 128

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

COUNTRY: Washington, DC

FAX #: (212) 984-5452

FAX #:

DOMESTIC: ( 202 ) 456-6218  
area code numberINTERNATIONAL: 011 ( ) ( )  
country code city code number

NUMBER OF PAGES BEING TRANSMITTED (INCLUDING THIS SHEET): 11

MESSAGE:

Dear Sichan —  
Here's the NAFSA analysis of  
the visa question. Jill Bulthuis or Bill  
Carroll at NAFSA would be able to  
give you a good update on it.  
We'll keep you posted if we learn  
more. I've also faxed you a copy  
of the questionnaire we're mailing  
out on financial needs.

Peggy

IF THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS RECEIVING TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CALL (212) 984-5300

VERIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

IIE 1919-1989: 70 Years of Leadership in International Educational Exchange

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# NAFSA

National Association for Foreign Student Affairs  
1680 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009

Central Office 202/462-4811  
Fax 202/687-3419  
Telex 7401964-CIAOUC

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at China  
Inst. of  
6/19 Mark Sidol, FBI*

## CHINA ALERT: AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL NAFSANS

The week since NAFSA's 41st annual conference in Minneapolis-St. Paul has been filled with the horror of the events in Tiananmen Square, the agonizing emotional crisis for the 40,000 Chinese students and scholars engaged in academic programs in U.S. colleges and universities, and a complex communications challenge for NAFSA.

This letter is designed to inform you of what we know today, June 9, that may help you to deal with the China situation:

1) Inasmuch as information and advice regarding the legal status of Chinese students and scholars is of paramount concern, we attach a GRAC memo with the first official information we have received concerning procedures for the one year extension of stay (to June 5, 1990) announced by President Bush several days ago. This information has been organized by GRAC chair Jerry Wilcox and Government Relations staff director Bill Carroll to enable foreign student advisers to copy it, if they choose, for distribution to Chinese students and scholars. The NAFSA central office will regularly distribute as necessary in the days and weeks ahead further information on extensions of stay through the GRAC Regional Representatives and BITNET (for the 200 NAFSANS on it). Call the GRAC reps listed below and BITNET colleagues before calling the central office.

2) Financial concerns, particularly for those students depending on Chinese government funding, will undoubtedly be a source of anxiety in the days ahead. The Chinese Embassy assured NAFSA on June 8 that funds for government sponsored students are not in jeopardy and those students will continue to receive their support for maintenance and educational costs on schedule.

However, since the situation remains fluid, institutions may wish to begin assessing the potential financial impact if funds are delayed or cut off. Students may have unexpected expenses related to communications with relatives and friends in both countries. We understand that some students are receiving funds from resident Chinese in the United States. In light of the legal and tax implications, institutions may want to establish a single fund for assistance of various kinds, keeping in mind, of course, issues of equity for other foreign student groups on campus. We have heard from some campuses that the Chinese students need space in which to conduct meetings to share concerns, provide mutual support for each other, and develop communication strategies with their relatives and friends.

3) NAFSA, through the Liaison Group and other Washington based associations, is currently alerting members of Congress to the potential need for emergency funding should the crisis continue or further escalate. NAFSA has advised ACE and other presidential associations on the content of letters to President Bush, Ambassador Han, and the chairman of the State Education Commission in Beijing. ACE and NASPA plan to distribute NAFSA information.


(over)

4) Some NAFSAns report they are being inundated with requests for documentation to enable students/scholars to bring relatives from China. We have been unable to determine through the Department of State whether U.S. consular offices are issuing visas. We hope to get a better sense of this situation through discussions with the State Department during the week of June 12.. We understand U.S. students/scholars/faculty in China have been urged to leave the country and have been provided assistance through the embassy to do so. We will try to monitor that situation more fully next week as well.

5) Not since the Iranian crisis has so much interest and concern been expressed toward a group of students from abroad. The American Council on Education, the six Presidents' Associations, NASPA, student government groups - are lending support and expressing distress at the current situation. This concern provides NAFSAns a unique opportunity to draw in many sectors of the campus for involvement in assessing the situation. Many institutions already are convening campus-wide strategy groups for this purpose. You may find such an activity useful on your campus.

NAFSAns are urged to network with one another and to advise the central office (Jill Bulthuis, Bill Carroll, Kate Dooner) on campus developments which may assist us to assess the students' needs in our reporting to federal agencies in Washington, to the media and to other associations.

Thank you all for the support you will give to the Chinese students/scholars and to the reaffirmation of the importance of international educational exchange during these trying times.

  
Jean Delaney  
President

  
John F. Reichard  
Executive Vice President

(See next page for list of GRAC Regional Representatives)

**TEXT OF CABLE RELEASED BY INS DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JAMES L BUCK  
JUNE 7, 1989. RE: DEFERRAL OF ENFORCED DEPARTURE FOR NATIONALS OF  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC).**

The Attorney General has directed and authorized the service to defer enforcing the departure for nationals of the Peoples' Republic of China (PRC).

Effective immediately, the following policy shall be implemented relative to PRC nationals who were in the United States as of June 6, 1989. Service action to enforce departure to the PRC shall not be taken prior to June 5, 1990, of PRC nationals who indicate an unwillingness to return to the PRC at the present time. This directive shall not apply to:

- 1) PRC nationals who have not evidenced an unwillingness to return to the PRC;
- 2) PRC nationals who are residents of a third country;
- 3) PRC nationals who have been convicted of any criminal act in the United States; or
- 4) PRC nationals who arrive in the United States after June 6, 1989.

**PRC nationals maintaining nonimmigrant status.** Extensions of temporary stay may be granted to those nonimmigrants who qualify for extensions. If an application for extension is denied, the PRC national's departure shall not be enforced prior to June 5, 1990. A PRC national who is maintaining a nonimmigrant status may request that his/her nonimmigrant status be terminated and that he/she be granted a deferral of enforced departure under this directive. The PRC national shall be notified in writing that his/her nonimmigrant status will not be reinstated after he/she has been granted a deferral of enforced departure.

**Deportable PRC nationals.** PRC nationals who are located as deportable aliens will be permitted to remain until June 5, 1990. In cases where OSCs\* have been issued against PRC nationals, but hearings have not commenced, the service shall seek postponement of the hearings until after June 5, 1990. If hearings have commenced, they shall go forward to completion; however, departure shall not be enforced before June 5, 1990. In cases where a final order of deportation has been entered, departure shall not be enforced before June 5, 1990. These provisions shall not apply to PRC nationals who have not evidenced an unwillingness to return to the PRC; nor to PRC nationals who are residents of a third country; nor to PRC nationals who have been convicted of any criminal act in the United States. Deportable aliens who are within one of these three exceptions shall be processed according to regular procedures.

**Excludable PRC nationals.** PRC nationals who arrived in the United States before June 6, 1989, but who have been referred for exclusion proceedings will be permitted to remain until June 5, 1990. In cases where aliens have been paroled, the paroles may be extended to June 5, 1990. If exclusion proceedings are or have been initiated against PRC nationals, but hearings have not commenced, the service shall seek postponement of the hearings until after June 5, 1990. If hearings have commenced, they shall go forward to completion; however, the departure shall not be enforced before June 5, 1990. In cases where a final order of exclusion has been entered, departure shall not be enforced before June 5, 1990. These provisions shall not apply to PRC nationals who have not evidenced an unwillingness to return to the PRC; nor to PRC nationals who are residents of a third country; nor to PRC nationals who have been convicted of any criminal act in the United States. Excludable aliens within one of these three exceptions shall be processed according to regular procedures.

**Requests for clearance of removal to PRC.** In any case in which a district director proposes to enforce the departure to the PRC of a PRC national who has indicated an unwillingness to return to the PRC, the district director shall refer the matter to the appropriate regional commissioner for concurrence.

**Work authorization.** PRC nationals whose enforced departure has been deferred under this directive until June 5, 1990, including those whose paroles have been extended, may obtain evidence of employment authorization as provided by 8 C.F.R. 274a.12(a) (11).

**Asylum requests.** Applications submitted to district directors for asylum under 8 C.F.R. 208 shall be processed routinely. If an application is denied, however, the PRC national's departure to the PRC shall not be enforced prior to June 5, 1990.

**Arrivals after June 6, 1989.** PRC nationals who arrive in or enter the United States after June 6, 1989, and whose cases are referred for exclusion or deportation shall be processed under current procedures. Departure to the PRC will be enforced if appropriate.

The policies outlined in this directive will apply until June 5, 1990, or until otherwise notified.

\*Order to Show Cause--order for the initiation of deportation proceedings issued by the district director of the INS.

## GRAC Regional Representatives (1989-90)

Region I

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Stanford, CA 94309

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CO.MEM@STANFORD  
fax: 415/725-7248

## Immigration Information Regarding the Status of Students and Scholars from the People's Republic of China as of June 9, 1989

On June 7, 1989 the Immigration and Naturalization Service released a memo regarding the 'deferral of enforced departure' for nationals of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The following is a brief overview of the relevant aspects of the memo affecting students and scholars from the PRC who were in the United States as of June 6, 1989. Those who are excluded from the 'deferred departure' policy include:

1. PRC nationals who are residents of a third country;
2. PRC nationals who have been convicted of any criminal act in the United States;
3. PRC nationals who arrive in the United States after June 6, 1989.

### --PRC nationals whose nonimmigrant status is expiring or cannot be extended at the present time:

Under the deferred departure policy, the INS will allow PRC nationals who indicate an unwillingness to return home at the present time to remain in the United States until June 5, 1990 with employment authorization as provided by 8 CFR 274a.12(a)(11).

### --Requests for Asylum:

At the present time the INS has stated that applications submitted for asylum under 8 CFR 208 shall be processed routinely. If an asylum application is denied, however, the PRC national will be permitted to remain in the United States until June 5, 1990.

### --Questions and Answers on the Implications of the INS Memo:

1. If a student or scholar's program comes to an end before June 5, 1990 what should he/she do? How does one apply for deferred departure?

A student or scholar whose nonimmigrant status comes to an end before June 5, 1990, may elect to defer his/her departure from the United States until this date. As of this writing, the INS has not announced the procedure they will use for issuance of deferred departure and work authorization.

If the student or scholar is eligible to apply for an extension of stay or a transfer to a new academic program before June 5, 1990, he/she should follow the normal application procedures.

2. If a student or scholar's program does not end until after June 5, 1990 what should he/she do?

A student or scholar whose nonimmigrant status does not end until after June 5, 1990 is not required to do anything at this time. However, according to the INS cable 'a PRC national who is maintaining a nonimmigrant status may request that his/her nonimmigrant status be terminated and that he/she be granted a deferral of enforced departure under this directive.' Note: a student or scholar who chooses this option and who later wishes to continue as a nonimmigrant student will not be reinstated to student status.

If the student or scholar is eligible to apply for an extension of stay or a transfer to a new academic program before June 5, 1990, he/she should follow the normal application procedures.

**3. What is the meaning of "deferred departure" in general terms? What are its advantages and disadvantages?**

Under the current situation, the INS has defined deferred departure as a means for those who cannot extend their nonimmigrant status and who have indicated an unwillingness to return home at this time, to remain in the United States until June 5, 1990 (i.e., a PhD graduate in J-1 exchange visitor status who has completed the 18 months of practical training). For those who remain in the United States under deferred departure, the INS has stated that employment will be authorized. However, the exact process for this authorization has not yet been announced.

At this time, it appears that if a student or scholar requests deferred departure from an INS district office he/she will not be reinstated again to nonimmigrant status at a later date (i.e., an F-1 or J-1 student who has completed the academic program as well as practical training, is given deferred departure by the INS, and then decides to continue with another academic program that would run beyond June 5, 1990 may be prohibited from doing so without leaving and re-entering the United States).

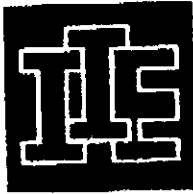
**4. How do the provisions of deferred departure apply to F-2 and J-2 dependants?**

The INS memo states that deferred departure applies to "PRC nationals who were in the United States as of June 6, 1989." Although not specifically stated, it is assumed that the benefit of work authorization under deferred departure will also apply to F-2s and J-2s. Confirmation is still needed from INS, however, on this point.

**5. What is the definition of asylum? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this option under current circumstances?**

According to section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act anyone currently in the United States may request asylum "... who is unable or unwilling to return [to that person's country of nationality or country of habitual residence] ... because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion ...". An asylum application is made on INS form I-589 and is filed with the district director's office. NAFSA advises that this serious step only be undertaken after consulting with an attorney who specializes in immigration law.

The INS has stated in its cable that if an asylum application is filed at this time and denied, the applicant will not be forced to depart the United States prior to June 5, 1990. Applicants who have received a denial on an asylum request, however, will probably not be able to be reinstated to nonimmigrant status.



INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10017-3580



# NAFSA

National Association for Foreign Student Affairs  
1880 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

July 3, 1989

Dear Colleague:

Recent tragic events in China have affected all of us in the U.S. academic community, and especially those of you with Chinese students and scholars on campus. The trauma of Tiananmen Square and its aftermath is being felt far beyond Beijing, and we are all attempting to respond effectively on a personal and institutional level. President Bush's decision to delay enforcement of visa departure deadlines has created both hope and confusion for many Chinese students and for international student offices as well. NAFSA has already initiated discussions with government officials to clarify the implementation of those regulations, as well as additional options for students and scholars, and will be keeping your office informed through periodic China Alert mailings.

In an effort to assist academic institutions, government agencies, and the donor community better understand the financial implications of this situation, IIE has established a clearinghouse to collect and disseminate information about the level and range of financial problems and responses of U.S. campuses with students and scholars from the PRC. With support from The Luce Foundation and in cooperation with NAFSA, IIE is quickly surveying all campuses with enrolled Chinese students and visiting scholars and sharing with you and with potential funders and policy makers the information we collect about levels of financial need, local initiatives, and remaining problems.

We realize that this is a particularly hectic period as you struggle to meet the needs of your own students, but we hope that you will take the time to complete the attached survey and return it by the July 28 deadline. It will be difficult to get a comprehensive and statistically valid analysis, we realize, but until we have some idea of the levels and types of financial needs confronting our campuses, it will be very difficult to mobilize public and private resources to respond to those needs. We realize that you may not have information readily available to answer all the questions on the attached, but we urge you to complete as much of the form as you can, as accurately as possible, and to return it promptly. We hope to have some analysis and feedback to you by the end of the summer, depending on how quickly and fully we receive the requested information.

If you have any questions about the survey or would like any further information about the Clearinghouse, please do not hesitate to call the Clearinghouse Coordinator, whose name and number is listed on the attached form. We thank you, in advance, for your help in this data collection effort and, even more, for your work on campus to help Chinese students and scholars cope with the traumatic events of the past month and the year ahead.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Krasno  
President  
Institute of  
International Education

Jean Delaney  
President  
National Association for  
Foreign Student Affairs

Enclosure



Please provide any anecdotal information about problems these new students may be facing in receiving support from PRC sources:

**B. PRC VISITING SCHOLARS** expecting to receive financial support from your school in 1989-90:

1. # of PRC Scholars continuing from 88-89 \_\_\_\_\_ # arriving in Fall \_\_\_\_\_
2. Estimated total amount of support you will provide to CONTINUING SCHOLARS for 1989-90: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
3. Please estimate how much support CONTINUING PRC scholars are supposed to receive from PRC sources: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ If you have any indications yet about whether that support is expected to continue, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Number of PRC VISITING SCHOLARS whose programs ended in Spring/Summer 1989 but hope to remain on campus: \_\_\_\_\_ Please indicate the total amount of emergency support your school will continue to provide them: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

If you have any information on how these scholars will be supported aside from your funding, please describe:

- C.** If possible, provide an estimate of the remaining amount your school would need to raise from noncampus sources to continue supporting all PRC students/scholars who wish to remain on campus in 1989-90, presuming that institutional and PRC government funding continue as planned: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Other Funding/Support Sources:**

Are any legislative actions being proposed or taken in your state to generate additional support for Chinese students and scholars? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, please describe:

Please share any information you have about local community groups, Chinese student associations, churches, local foundations, etc. are responding to meet emergency needs of Chinese students, scholars, and their spouses. (Attach descriptive materials on these activities if available). Also describe any new job opportunities being created for spouses with work permits:

**PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED SURVEY BY JULY 28 TO:**

Carol Strey, Coordinator  
Clearinghouse on Chinese Student/Scholar Needs  
Institute of International Education  
809 United Nations Plaza - Room 815  
New York, New York 10017  
Or Fax to: 212-984-5452

If you have any questions about the survey or need more information, please call Carol Strey at 212-984-5588.

**OPTIONAL INFORMATION SHEET ON PLACEMENT OF PRC VISITING SCHOLARS**

IIE is prepared to serve as an informal clearinghouse to match campuses willing to host a PRC visiting scholar with visiting scholars currently in the U.S. whose assignments cannot be extended for 1989-90. Please circulate copies of this sheet to any departments which now host Chinese visiting scholars or might wish to receive them (including Chinese language departments that might accept additional language instructors). Information provided will be *kept confidential*. We will not release any information about Chinese scholars but will put scholars directly in touch with interested schools.

Interested departments should provide the information requested below and return the form to:

Carol Strevy, Coordinator  
Clearinghouse on Chinese Student/Scholar Needs  
Institute of International Education - Rm. 815  
809 United Nations Plaza  
New York, New York 10017  
Telephone: 212-984-5588  
Or Fax: 212-984-5452

- A. Are you willing to consider inviting a visiting scholar who would be transferring from another U.S. institution? If yes, please complete the following for each department which would be willing to provide support for the coming academic semester/year (attach extra sheets as needed):

Institution Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman or Contact person: \_\_\_\_\_ (name) \_\_\_\_\_ (title)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Please check off below the field, duties, time period, and level/type of support available:

Teaching Assistant: \_\_\_\_\_ Research Assistant: \_\_\_\_\_ Instructor/Faculty: \_\_\_\_\_

Time period: Semester/Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_ Yearlong: \_\_\_\_\_

Salary/stipend: Indicate monthly amount: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Free housing: \_\_\_\_\_

Health Insurance \_\_\_\_\_ Other support: \_\_\_\_\_

Please add any other information which would help us identify the type of scholar who would be suitable for your position.

B. Have you any visiting scholars from China currently on campus who were employed in 1988-89 as instructors, research or teaching assistants, and who cannot continue in this role at your institution? If so, please provide the following information for each such person, if they are interested in relocating to another campus in the U.S. (use extra sheets as needed):

Scholar's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Scholar's home address in the U.S.: \_\_\_\_\_

Status (check one): RA: \_\_\_\_\_ TA: \_\_\_\_\_ Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_ Visiting Researcher/Postdoc \_\_\_\_\_

Academic Department: \_\_\_\_\_ Subfield/Specialty: \_\_\_\_\_

Departmental contact person: \_\_\_\_\_ (name) \_\_\_\_\_ (title) \_\_\_\_\_ (phone #)

Departmental Office address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please attach scholar's resume if available, as well as any information on his/her teaching/research specialties, relocation interests, and specific needs. We will contact the scholar or your department if any placement options are identified. Please do not have the scholar call us directly for advice.



PROGRAM #: 32102

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10017-3580

(DIRECT DIAL (212) 984-)

F A C S I M I L E F O R M

THIS DOCUMENT IS DIRECTED TO:

DOCUMENT SENT BY:

NAME: Mr. Sichan Siv

Peggy Blumenthal

COMPANY: The White House, Old Exec. Office Bldg.  
Room 128

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

COUNTRY: Washington, DC USA

FAX #: (212) 984-5452

FAX #:

DOMESTIC: ( 202 ) ( ) 456-6218  
area code number

INTERNATIONAL: 011 ( ) ( )  
country code city code number

NUMBER OF PAGES BEING TRANSMITTED (INCLUDING THIS SHEET): 2

MESSAGE:

Here's the list of schools with enrolled Chinese students for 1988-89, taken from the annual survey IIE conducts to produce Open Doors (with funding support from USIA's Bureau of Educ. and Cultural Affairs). You'll note that only students are included in the survey. Most of the schools listed also have large numbers of visiting scholars from China, often representing another 50% of their total number of Chinese.

We'll let you know the better figures when our survey results come back.

Please note that the 9,818 students included in the list of top 40 schools only accounts for about one-third of the total number of Chinese students in US schools. Altogether there are over 29,000 students from China in over 950 U.S. schools. Most of the scholars however, are probably concentrated in the major research institutions, which are most of those on the attached list.

IF THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS RECEIVING TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CALL (212) 984-5300

VERIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

*IIE 1979-1989: 70 Years of Leadership in International Educational Exchange*

TELEPHONE: (212) 883-8200 • TELEX: TRT 175977 • FAX: (212) 984-5452 • CABLE: INTERED



# FRIENDS OF FREE CHINA

1629 K Street N.W./Washington, D.C. 20006

June 6, 1989

TO: Ms. ~~Bobbie Greene~~ Kilberg *Sickan*  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison  
The White House

FROM: Jack E. Buttram  
Executive Director  
Friends of Free China

SUBJECT: Letter to President on China Situation

Mrs. Anna Chennault, our Trustee and Director, asked that I fax this copy of our letter to the President to you, and that you bring it to his attention as appropriate. The original will arrive by overnight mail by 10AM tomorrow June 7. Copies will be made available to the news media.

If you have any questions my office number is (803) 288-6651 or fax messages will reach me at (803) 281-0680.

Thank you very much.

  
Jack Buttram

(end)

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

# FRIENDS OF FREE CHINA

1629 K Street N.W./Washington, D.C. 20006

June 5, 1989

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

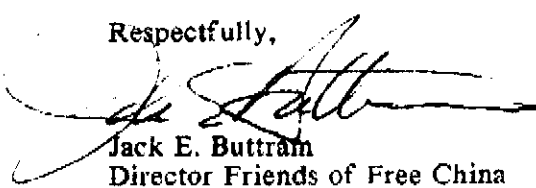
As the tragic events in China unfold, we are impressed by several important facts that we feel call for significant action by your administration. The first is that the students, and those supporting them, were calling merely for the reform of their government, which their own constitution allows for them to do. Secondly, they were petitioning their government by peaceful means. And third, they were merely seeking those basic freedoms of speech, press and assembly that the United States has historically supported in many other situations.

Therefore, as perhaps the largest organization of Americans who have since 1972 been active in seeking freedom for the Chinese people, no matter where they live, we call upon your administration to come out with the great strength and force you have expressed in support of these basic human rights in other parts of the globe. We have chapters scattered across this great land, and our people, as well as freedom-loving people everywhere, believe that now is the time for support to be given to those brave Chinese students who have already paid the ultimate price in seeking basic human dignity.

We believe all negotiations for trade, technology, military aid, and any other form of assistance to this brutal regime, should be immediately halted. We further think that our Ambassador in Beijing should be called home for consultations to signal the severity with which the actions in Tiananmen Square are viewed; and finally that every conceivable effort should be made to impress upon the mainland leadership that their actions are totally unacceptable and immoral in the world of civilized nations to which they are seeking admission.

We are an organization of Americans who are deeply concerned that the blood shed in the last days and hours in China, shall not have been shed in vain. We believe this may well be the most crucial point in your Presidency in which the tide for freedom is either taken at the flood, or left to drown in ebbs and shallows.

Respectfully,



Jack E. Buttram  
Director Friends of Free China



Anna C. Chennault  
Director & Trustee  
Friends of Free China

JEB:lw

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China

JOINT CHINESE COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF HOUSTON  
 7001 Corporate Dr. Suite 100  
 Houston Texas 77036

June 6th, 1989

The Honorable George Bush  
 The president of the U.S.A.  
 The White House  
 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.  
 Washington, D.C.20500

The Honorable George Bush:

The Joint Chinese College Alumni Association of Houston represents graduates from 20 colleges in free China with over ten thousand members in Houston.

Learning of the deplorable, horrendous massacre of the thousands of students and common citizens in Beijing by the military dictatorship in Mainland China has shocked and moved us deeply with grief.

It is our wish to put an immediate stop to this bloody massacre and we hope the United States government will take the following actions:

- 1) Increase Voice of America news coverage to inform the people in China.
- 2) Set up a hot line to provide up-to-date information on the situation in China.
- 3) Completely cutoff military aid to China.
- 4) Recall U.S.Ambassador to China.
- 5) Change U.S. immigration policy to allow Chinese students to remain in the United States until it is truly safe for them to return.
- 6) Call on the leaders of the free world to join the effort in condemning the brutal massacre of military dictatorship in China.

Your truly,  
 Board of Directors, JCCAA

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Paul Y. Shen</u>    | <u>Cheng-Hsin Cheng</u> |
| <u>Kuan Hsieh</u>      | <u>William S. Lee</u>   |
| <u>Shen Lee</u>        | <u>Chung Leng</u>       |
| <u>Sung H. Chen</u>    | <u>Hsin-Hsin Chao</u>   |
| <u>Chi-Chuan Chang</u> | <u>Wang L. Lee</u>      |
| <u>Juan L. Chen</u>    |                         |

KATHY Y. CHENG  
2410 REGALWOOD  
HOUSTON TX. 77038

THE HONORABLE GEORGE BUSH  
The president of the U.S.A  
The White House  
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

JUNE 7, 1989

Dear MR. GOERGE BUSH,

Hi my name is Kathy. I am a student of Shotwell . And I am concerned about the people in China. I am worried that the government will do more harm to the people of China. I hope you could help stop the government from killing the people of China.

Please stop the blood massacre in China. Many people are died because of the government. Many people are worried about their family in Beijing. Learning of the deplorable of the thousands of students and common citizens in Beijing has moved me deeply and shocked me because they shoot their own citizen. If there were no citizen the government will not be complete. So please help the citizens of China.

Sincerely,

  
Kathy Cheng

Virginia An  
2530 Wind Fall  
Sugar Land, TX 77479

June 8, 1989

The Honorable of George Bush  
The President of the U. S. A.  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush:

It is with deepest sorrow and sadness that I write this letter to you to solicit your help and influence to ensure a quick and permanent end to the senseless killing by the Chinese Communist regime. At the same time, we wish that our government in Washington would take positive action to put pressure on the Chinese Communists to reform their government through democratic processes. As Chinese-American citizens, we are unconditionally in support of the heroic endeavour for democratization and anti-communist struggle by our brethren in the home land. We also feel extremely ashamed for the ruthless and horrible suppression by the corrupt and incompetent communist regime. We must keep alive this anti-communist movement and support them by all means until the downfall of the regime.

You have seen the shocking pictures and stories coming from Beijing and there is no need for us to repeat them. We ask for your support of those who wish an end to the crimes against the basic human rights of our people. This is a turning point for world history, not just China, and we must all take a stand.

Sincerely yours,

*Virginia An*

TOTAL P.01

THE HONORABLE GEORGE BUSH  
The President of the U.S.A.  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20500  
FAX. NO. 202-456-0215

THE HONORABLE PHIL GRAMM  
Senator  
712 Main Street Suite #2400  
Houston, TX 77002  
FAX NO. 202-324-0620

THE HONORABLE BILL ARCHER  
Congressman  
516 Rusk Room #7501  
Houston, TX 77002  
FAX. NO. 713-229-2840

THE HONORABLE MICKEY LELAND  
Congressman  
1916 Smith Street Suite #820  
Houston, TX 77002  
FAX. NO. 302-825-8185

THE HONORABLE DAN QUAYLE  
Vice-President of U.S.A.  
The White House  
Office of Correspondence Room #267  
Washington, D.C. 20501  
FAX. NO. 202-456-2805

THE HONORABLE LLOYD BENTSEN  
Senator  
1100 Commerce Room #7C14  
Dallas, TX 75242  
FAX. NO. 214-767-0679


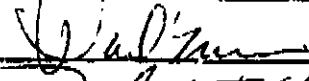


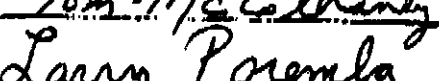

THE HONORABLE TOM DELAY  
Congressman  
2000 Southwest Freeway #206  
Houston, TX 77074  
FAX. NO. 713-270-6177

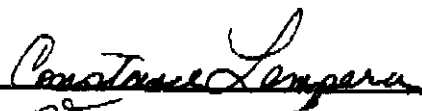
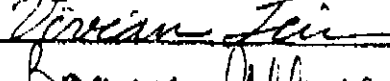


Learning of the deplorable, horrendous massacre of the thousands of students and common citizens in Beijing by the military dictatorship in Mainland China has shocked and moved us deeply with grief.

It is our wish to put an immediate stop to this bloody massacre and we hope the United States government will take the following actions:

- 1) Increase *Voice of America* news coverage to inform the people in China.
- 2) Set up a hot line to provide up-to-date information on the situation in China.
- 3) Completely cutoff military aid to China.
- 4) Recall U.S. Ambassador to China.
- 5) Change U.S. immigration policy to allow Chinese students to remain in the United States until it is truly safe for them to return.
- 6) Call on the leaders of the free world to join the effort in condemning the brutal massacre of military dictatorship in China.

Yours truly,

  
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