March 25, 2003

To: Tibet Justice Center

Ann: Minnie Cancellaro
Fax: 510-548-3785
Tel: 510-486-0585

From: Robert D. Sloane
Tel: 212-909-6886

Minnie:

Please pass these documents on to Kirchen. They may be helpful with the India research. Also, please give her a copy of Robbie’s paper if she doesn’t already have one. I think you have that already on file, but if not, I’ll email it to you.

Thanks,


For assistance or confirmation please call 212 909 6407

This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or an employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution, or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone and return the original message to us by mail. Thank you.
Government's Submission of Evidence on Tibetan Asylum Claims

2. Unclassified cable No. 07111 from SECSTATE WASHDC. to AMEMBASSY KATHMANDU (2/1999).
3. Unclassified Cable No. 002730 from AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI to SECSTATE WASHDC. (4/99).
4. Unclassified Cable No. 005564 from AMEMBASSY KATHMANDU to SECSTATE WASHDC. (5/99).
5. Unclassified Cable No. 004448 from AMEMBASSY KATHMANDU to RUEHO SECSTATE WASH (2/3/98).
6. Unclassified Cable No. 004443 from AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI to SECSTATE WASH DC. (4/23/96).
7. Unclassified Cable No. 012480 from AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI to SECSTATE WASHDC. (12/19/97).
8. Unclassified Cable No. 261108 from SECSTATE WASH to AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI (12/24/96).
14. Email from Ted Albers of INS HQRC to John Shastof of INS ZNY (1/29/98).
15. Email from John Evans of INS HQRC to John Shastof of INS ZNY (1/25/98).
Mr. Mark Curley
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
25 Federal Plaza
Diplomatic Counsel
Room 14-419
New York, NY 10278

Re: Tibetan Refugees in Nepal and India

Dear Mr. Curley:

Further to our 15 March 1998 telephone conversation and per your request for information regarding the above-mentioned from Mr. Buji Dale, UNHCR Legal Officer, please find below information currently available to this Office on the status of Tibetan Refugees in Nepal and India. The Office of the UNHCR Chargé de Mission in New Delhi (hereinafter “UNHCR, India”) and the UNHCR Regional Office in Kathmandu (hereinafter “UNHCR, Nepal”) provided the information below in response to your query.

According to UNHCR, India, India is not a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees nor does it have any refugee specific legislation. Thus, Tibetans, like any other refugees staying in India, are treated as foreigners and are allowed to remain in India temporarily. However, unlike other refugees, Tibetans are allowed to own property, maintain subsidiary schools and can travel outside India for any specific reason. In order for Tibetans to travel outside India and return, they must obtain travel documents and a return visa which, generally, according to UNHCR, India, is not difficult to obtain. According to UNHCR, India, there is good co-operation and understanding between the Office of the Dalai Lama and the Government of India. Our Office also specified that it is not aware of the Dalai Lama’s Office

As for movement within India, apart from certain prohibited areas, Tibetan refugees are free to move and settle anywhere. UNHCR, India understands that the Government of India has provided land to Tibetan refugees for the establishment of camps and for use in cultivation. As
for political rights, Tibetan refugees, like other foreigners, do not have any representation in the local or central legislature. Political activity or demonstrations in a peaceful manner are not prohibited.

Tibetans who were born before 1946 are entitled to Indian nationality, but UNHCR India understands that these Tibetans have not pursued Indian nationality. These Tibetans register with the Government of India as foreigners and regularly renew their Residential Permits as long as they remain in India. According to UNHCR India, there is no official repatriation of the Tibetan refugees in India.

According to our most recent information, Nepal is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. According to UNHCR Nepal, only Tibetans who sought refugee status before 31 December 1989 were recognized as refugees and allowed to remain in Nepal. His Majesty's Government of Nepal uses financial aid from UNHCR to provide these recognized refugees with identification cards and travel documents.

Tibetans who arrived after 31 December 1989 are only allowed to transit through Nepal. During their transit through Nepal, UNHCR assists these Tibetans through the Tibetan Refugee Welfare Office. If Tibetans return to Nepal after transiting through, they have no legal status and are undocumented. However, according to UNHCR Nepal, the Tibetan community is doing very well in Nepal and is likely taking care of undocumented Tibetans.

As for other issues relevant to your query regarding the status of Tibetan refugees in Nepal and India, I refer you to the following enclosed documents, including U.S. Government documents, which we discussed during our telephone conversation:

12. Excerpts from the national legislation of Nepal and India regarding nationality.
I hope that you find the information in this letter helpful. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact this Office again.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Bernadette Pascale Caze
Legal Counselor
QUESTIONS
PANCHEN LAMA

PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF

SPRING/SUMMER 2002
UNCLASSIFIED

Printed By: Diana P. Riley

INQUIRY AFTER TRAVELLING ABROAD

1. (b) What security clearance, if any, are taken by the Office of the Secretary Committee of the Specialized U.S. Board of "Foreign Certificate" (i.e., "diplomatic certificate") to ensure the information therein is accurate?

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

1. (a) Please provide the full text of the Naturalization Law in Peru.

2. (c) Are ethnic identity documents issued in any form of formal political expression in Peru?

3. (d) Can ethnic identity, where travel documents exist "held in the C.I.D., return to Peru?

4. (e) Can you provide a detailed description of the intermediation in place for acquiring a residence card or an identity certificate in Peru?

5. (f) Do the Peruvian resident passports with valid visas, which applicants claim to have obtained abroad, supply? Can you breed any light on the process by which valid passports are being obtained "on the street?"

6. (g) Can a Peruvian who was born in Peru, but moved to Australia and received no documentation, return to Peru after travelling abroad?

7. (h) What is the significance of a Peruvian refugee certificate abroad?
ABROAD, IN PRACTICE, TIRUNAGAR WITHOUT LEGAL STATUS IN 
INDIA RARELY TRAVEL ABROAD THE NUMBER WIDOWS OF 
INDIA, PEARL, MOTHER AND HUSBAND. THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 
HAS AN OFFICIAL POLICY OF ALLOWING A TIRUNAGAR TO 
RETURN HOME FROM NEIGHBORING NATIONS. THE GOV, 
HOWEVER, DOES NOT ACKNOWLEDGE LEGAL STATUS.

J. RECORDED IN THE CENTRAL TIRUNAGAR ADMINISTRATION 
ACCEPT THAT THERE ARE NO USERS AND PART AGENCIES FOR 
THE IRREGULARS BY A MARRIAGE LICENSE. A MARRIAGE LICENSE 
IS ISSUED AS ONE A REQUIREMENT FOR TRAVEL ABROAD. HOW 
TIRUNAGAR DO NOT ISSUE THESE MARRIAGE LICENSES WITH 
THE GOVERNMENT-IN-INDIA. TIRUNAGAR ARE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE 
THEIR MARRIAGE LICENSES BY ISSUE DURING FURTHER. 
REPORTS FOR CHILDREN MARRIEN IN INDIA ARE VERIFIED BY TIRUNAGAR 
WELFARE OFFICERS. IN THE CASE OF TIRUNAGAR MEN OFFICER 
OF INDIAN, WELFARE OFFICER WILL VISIT IN DETAIL 
THROUGH A REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT-FO 
RIOUSLY OR PREPARED BY THE PETITIONER.

UNCLASSIFIED

PRINTED BY: CLARK P. KITH
KATHMANDU

RESPONSE

STATE FOR DEL 5A/246, AND PM
ORDERS FOR SERVICE APPRAISAL OFFICE
LONDON FOR JUSTIN
C. S. 12/246, S/A
SUBJECT: PREP. HEIN. VT
NOTE: INFORMATION CONCERNING TIBETAN ASCIUM
CLAIMS

REP.: A) STATE 31511

UNCLASSIFIED

KATHMANDU 01 OF 2 564

(B) AS KATHMANDU 00216
(C) AS KATHMANDU 07440

THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES ARE REFERRED TO THE
OECD/USA IN JB/46.

KATHMANDU QUESTION 1: POST WILL PROVIDE THE FULL
TEXT OF THE NATIONALIZATION LAW IN NEPAL TO
5/5/46.

3. KATHMANDU QUESTION 2: THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
HAS NO SPECIFIC LAW PERMITTING EXISTING TIBETANS
FROM ENGAGING IN HARMFUL POLITICAL EXPRESSION IN
NEPAL. FURTHERMORE NO TIBETANS IN NEPAL HAVE
BEEN DEPORTED FOR ENGAGING IN POLITICAL
ACTIVITIES. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
DISCOURAGES "PRO-CHINA" AND "ANTI-CHINA"
ACTIVITIES AND, ON OCCASION, HAS ARRESTED AND
REPRISALIZED FOR A FEW DAYS. BUT NOT EXOFFICIO,
TIBETAN PROTESTORS UNDER THE "PRO-CHINA"
EXPRESSIVE ACTS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE ARE FEW
RESTRICTIONS ON OTHER TYPES OF POLITICAL, SOCIAL,
AND RELIGIOUS EXPRESSION. TIBETANS FREQUENTLY
DISPLAY THE DALAI LAMA'S PHOTOS, PRACTICE TIBETAN
BUDDHIST WORSHIP, AND PUBLICLY OBSERVE EVENTS
SUCH AS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DALAI LAMA'S
RECESSION OF THE MODEL TIBET PRIZE.

4. THE CEREMONIAL TIBETAN ADMINISTRATION (CTA), THE
DALAI LAMA'S GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, THROUGH ITS
UNOFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE IN KATHMANDU,
DISCOURAGES THE TIBETAN COMMUNITY IN NEPAL FROM

UNCLASSIFIED
ENGAGING IN PUBLIC POLITICAL EXPRESSION, ESPECIALLY REENGAGING THE TIBET-CITIZEN ISSUE. THIS REFLECTS THE CC'S SENSITIVITY TO PRESSURE NEPAI ANY FACE FROM CHINA TO EITHER PROHIBIT ALL TIBETAN POLITICAL EXPRESSION, OR BAR NEW TIBETAN REFUGEES FROM ENTERING NEPAI.

5. KATHMANDU QUESTION 2: ETHNIC TIBETANS WHOSE TRAVEL DOCUMENTS EXPIRED WHILE IN THE U.S. CAN RETURN TO NEPAL. IF SO, THEY WOULD HAVE TO GO TO THE NEPAL EMBASSY OR CONSULATE TO OBTAIN A NEW TRAVEL DOCUMENT. IT IS FAIR TO ASSUME THAT THERE MAY BE HUMANITARIAN DIFFICULTIES IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REPLACEMENT TRAVEL DOCUMENT, IN PART DUE TO THE UNCOMMON NATURE OF THE CASE. NEVERTHELESS, THIS WOULD BE THE APPROPRIATE WAY TO PROCEED.

6. KATHMANDU QUESTION 4: FOR REFUGEE CITIZENS, THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR OBTAINING AN IDENTITY CARD ARE OUTLINED IN "NEPAI CITIZENSHIP" RULES 1979. POINT 3, "ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES TO NEPAI CITIZENS," THE PROCESS INVOLVES SUBMITTING AN APPLICATION AND A RECOMMENDATION LETTER FROM VILLAGE, DISTRICT OR MEDICAL OFFICIALS TO THE CHIEF DISTRICT OFFICER OF THE ADMINISTRATION PLACE OF RECORDE.

7. IN THE CASE OF TIBETAN REFUGEES, MOST WAS ARRIVED IN NEPAI BEFORE 1969 REGISTERED THEIR NAMES WITH CHIEF DISTRICT OR MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THEIR DISTRICTS, AND WERE SUBSEQUENTLY Issued A "REFUGEE IDENTIFICATION CARD," IN THE FORM OF A SMALL BLUE BOOKLET. CHILDREN UNDER 16 WERE INCLUDED IN THEIR PARENTS' BOOKLETS, UNTIL RECORDER. HOWEVER, THESE CHILDREN, AFTER TURNING 16, COULD NOT OBTAIN THEIR OWN REFUGEE IDENTIFICATION CARDS (SECTIONS 8). ADDITIONALLY, ACCORDING TO THE TIBETAN COMMUNITY, ABOUT 1,200 ETHNIC TIBETANS WHO ARRIVED IN NEPAI BEFORE 1969 WERE NOT ISSUED ID CARDS DURING THE 1955 DISTRIBUTION (SECTION 5). RESIDENTS WHO REQUESTED IDENTIFICATION IN NEPAI, THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAI HAS TOLD ME THAT IT INTENDS TO COMPLETE ADDITIONAL DRAFTS OF ID CARDS ASSUMING THIS YEAR FOR THESE PEOPLE.

8. KATHMANDU QUESTION 5, "VALID" PASSPORTS LEGITIMATE OBTAINED "ON THE STREET" ARE TYPICALLY ISSUED DIRECTLY, NOT LEGALIZED, FROM THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT ISSUING OFFICES. A PERSON NOT QUALIFIED TO POSSESS A NEPAI PASSPORT, EX KATHMANDU 02 OR 62 8546

SEEKING TO OBTAIN ONE, MIGHT DO IN PERSON, OR HAVE AN AGENT GO TO A CHIEF DISTRICT OFFICE. THESE THEY WOULD PAY A 100 NEPAI REQUISITION AND APPROXIMATELY USD 200 IS SUFFICIENT. TO HAVE A PASSPORT ISSUED WITH PHOTO AND EITHER THEIR OWN OR AN ASSIGNED NAME. ALTERNATIVES WOULD BE TO OBTAIN PASSPORTS THROUGH BROKERS IN NEPAI, OR 0200 WHO MAY BE IN POSSESSION OF STOLENICIAL BLANK PASSPORTS.

9. KATHMANDU QUESTION 6: A PERSON BORED IN NEPAI WHO COME TO NEPAI AS A MINOR MAY HAVE RECEIVED NO DOCUMENTATION FOR ONE OF TWO REASONS: EITHER THEY CAME AFTER 1969 AND WERE NOT ENTITLED TO

UNCLASSIFIED

2
STAT IN NEPAL, OR THEY WERE AMONG THOSE PRE-1989 ARRIVALS WHO WERE ENTITLED TO STAY, BUT NEVER HAD THEIR ARMS TRANSFERRED TO THE US ARMY. Prew-1989 ARRAVIS WHO NEVER HAD A CARD OR THE RIGHT TO STAY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO HAVE LEFT THE US ARMY AND EXIT WITH A WAIVED DOCUMENT. IF THEY WERE PRE-1989 ARRIVALS WHO WERE ENTITLED TO STAY, THEY WOULD NOT HAVE LEFT THE US ARMY, BUT WOULD HAVE LEFT THE US ARMY AND EXIT WITH A WAIVED DOCUMENT.

In Nepal, they were never entitled to stay in Nepal in the first place. They were never entitled to stay in Nepal for practical reasons. They never went to India, nor left Nepal for the United States. They were never entitled to stay in Nepal, but would have had the same practical ability to do so.

ACC. USING THE SAME DOCUMENT THAT LEFT ON 24 MARCH 1989. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS HEALING, IDENTIFYING THE SERIES AS ENTITLED TO STAY IN NEPAL. ALTHOUGH IT SERVES THE SERIES AS A PIECE OF IDENTIFICATION THAT IS REQUIRED FOR SUCH EVENTS AS ORDERING A TRAVEL DOCUMENT FOR TRAVEL ABROAD, OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT, REGISTERING A MOTOR VEHICLE, OR ENROLLING IN SCHOOL.

PRINTED BY: Carol A. Dohson
RAAMAUYU RUEWTA0448 0540802-LASKU-VUAS---RUEWTA,
ZIIU ZIIU ZIH
R 230802Z FEB 99 CCI TEXT ANK-1FB4F WSC-8209
FA AMBASSADOR KATHMANDU
TO RUEC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON 7800
INFO EUBNE/AMBASSAD NEU DELHI 0160
CT
UNCLASS SECTION 01 OF 02 KATHMANDU 000449
C O R R E C T E D COPY/CHANGING CAPTION CA/EX TO CA/VOO
CA/VOO FOR JILL ESPONITO
CA/FPP FOR WITH LINCOLN

JRL OFFICE OF ASYLUM AFFAIRS FOR JOHN DECKER
E.O. 37958: N/A
TARS: 5155, 5135, PHUM, PREF, MA
SUBJECT: TIBETANS IN NEPAL: THE CONSULAR PERSPECTIVE
REFERENCES: A) ESCHNER/JESPOITO TELCON 2/12/98,
B) SECSTATE 30457

1. SUMMARY: TIBETANS LIVING IN NEPAL COMPOSE A
SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF EMBASSY KATHMANDU'S NON-IMMIGRANT
VIS A PPLICANT FOLD. WITH ALMOST FORTY YEARS OF PRESENCE
IN NEPAL, MANY ARE ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY WELL-
ESTABLISHED HERE. FOR VARIOUS REASONS, AN INCREASING
NUMBER HAVE TIBETAN OR AMERICAN FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN
THE UNITED STATES. MANY QUALIFY FOR VISAS, DESPITE
IDIOSYNCRASIES IN THE ISSUANCE OF IDENTIFICATION AND TRAVEL
DOCUMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL. EMBASSY KATHMANDU
THEREFORE REGARDS RECENT REQUESTS FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM BY
TIBETANS IN THE UNITED STATES WITH SKEPTICISM.

TIBETANS' RESIDENTIAL STATUS IN NEPAL:

2. POPULATION AND DOCUMENTATION: THERE ARE
APPROXIMATELY 16,000-20,000 TIBETANS RESIDENT IN NEPAL.

DELIVER TO:

TOR-261502 FEB 99 * UNCLASSIFIED *
ABOUT HALF LIVE IN THIRTEEN DISTINCT REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS; THOSE LIVING IN CAMPs HAVE BEEN ISSUED REFUGEE IDENTIFICATION CARDS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL. HOWEVER, MANY OF THESE CARDS HAVE BEEN ISSUED WITHOUT DOCUMENTATION CONSEQUENTLY, MANY OF THESE HAVE ILLEGITIMATE NEPALESE IDENTIFICATION CARDS AND PASSPORTS FROM DOCUMENT VENDORS AND CORRUPT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

3. POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN NEPAL: THE OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA (THE "OFFICE OF TIET") IN KATHMANDU ACTS AS A LIASON TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL, WHICH, FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES. IT ISSUES MARRIAGE AND BIRTH CERTIFICATES TO TIBETANS RESIDENT IN NEPAL. IT ALSO PROVIDES SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES, ESPECIALLY TO THE ROUGHLY 2000 YEARLY NEW ARRIVALS FROM TIET, AND FACILITATE THEIR ONWARD TRAVEL TO INDIA.

4. TIBETANS IN NEPAL ARE AFFORDED MANY OF THE SAME RIGHTS ENJOYED BY NEPALESE CITIZENS. THEY LIVE AND TRAVEL FREELY THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM, THEY OWN LAND AND PROPERTY, MAINTAIN BANK ACCOUNTS, AND CONDUCT BUSINESS. THEY PARTICIPATE FREELY IN RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES. THEY CAN OBTAIN AN EDUCATION, OFTEN ATTENDING TIBETAN SCHOOLS WHICH TEACH TIBETAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE. MANY YOUNG PEOPLE LEARN ENGLISH WELL, AND TIBETAN STUDENTS PASS THE SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAM (10TH GRADE EQUIVALENT) AT A HIGHER RATE THAN NEPALESE STUDENTS DO. HOWEVER, TIBETANS ARE PROHIBITED FROM POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND THEY ARE NOT PERMITTED TO VOTE IN NEPAL'S ELECTIONS. ALTHOUGH NOT PROBABILITY TARGETED, TIBETANS, ESPECIALLY NEW ARRIVALS, ARE OCCASIONALLY VICTIMS OF EXTORTION OR HARASSMENT BY POLICE OF IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES. HOWEVER, DESPITE THEIR LONG-TERM PRESENCE IN NEPAL, MANY EXPRESS ANXIETY THAT THE GOV. COULD EXPEL THEM AT ANY TIME.

TIBETAN NVU APPLICANTS:

5. CONSULAR STATISTICS: TIBETANS COMPRISE ROUGHLY A QUARTER OF EMBASSY KATHMANDU'S NVU APPLICANT POOL. THEIR REFUSAL RATE HAS SOMEWHAT HIGHER THAN THAT OF THE POOL AS A WHOLE. IN JANUARY, 1979, FOR EXAMPLE, TIBETANS INCLUDED APPROXIMATELY 14 PERCENT OF THE APPLICANTS AMONG 10 PERCENT OF

TOR:16459F PER 78 * UNCLASSIFIED *
THE ISSUANCES. THEIR REFUSAL RATE THAT MONTH WAS 57 PERCENT, COMPARED TO 37 PERCENT FOR THE POOL AS A WHOLE. WE HAVE NO STATISTICS REGARDING TIBETAN OVERSTAYS IN THE US, BUT OUR IMPRESSION IS THAT THEY OVERSTAY AND/OR WORK ILLEGALLY IN PERCENTAGES COMPARABLE TO THAT OF THE VISA-RECIPIENT POOL AS A WHOLE.

6. WHO ARE THE TIBETAN NONIMMIGRANT VISA APPLICANTS? MANY APPLICANTS HAVE A RELATIVE OR CLOSE FAMILY FRIEND IN THE UNITED STATES WHO THEY WISH TO VISIT. MANY OF THESE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS HAVE RESIDED IN THE UNITED STATES AS PART OF THE "TRANSITION PROGRAM FOR DISPLACED TIBETANS" (PART OF THE 1990 IMMIGRATION ACT), AND ARE NOW ESTABLISHED ENOUGH TO SPONSOR OTHERWISE CONTRIBUTOR TO THE COST OF A VISIT. OTHER APPLICANTS HAVE AMERICAN RELATIVES AND FRIENDS WHO THEY MET IN NEPAL AND WHO CHOOSE TO VISIT.

TIBETAN CARPET MANUFACTURERS AND ANTIQUE DEALERS OFTEN AT

#0448
TO: JILL ESPOSITO
CA/PP FOR RUTH LINCOLN

E.O. 13556: N/A

TAGS: CTIS, KPRB, PHM, PREF, NP

SUBJECT: TIBETANS IN NEPAL: THE CONSULAR PERSPECTIVE

SEEK ENTRY TO THE UNITED STATES TO PROMOTE EXPORT OF THEIR PRODUCTS; TO NEGOTIATE WITH CUSTOMERS; OR TO ATTEND TRADE FAIRS SUCH AS THE ANNUAL ORIENTAL RUG MART ATLANTA. TIBETAN MONKS AND NUNS ARE FREQUENTLY INVITED BY BUDDHIST CONGREGATIONS IN THE U.S. TO TEACH OR PERFORM CERTAIN SPECIALIZED RITUALS. AS IS THE CASE WITH OUR NEPALESE APPLICANT FOOL, MANY APPLICANTS ARE UNQUESTIONABLY INTERESTING IMMIGRANTS WHO HOPE TO WORK ILLEGALLY IN CHILD CARE, HOTEL HOUSE-KEEPING, AND FOOD SERVICE JOBS.

7. WHICH TIBETAN APPLICANTS GET VISAS? TIBETAN FAMILIES ARE GENERALLY STRONG; SOME CARPET MANUFACTURERS AND ANTIQUE DEALERS HAVE BECOME QUITE WEALTHY; MANY APPLICANTS COME WELL PREPARED WITH BIRTH AND MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, PROPERTY AND BANK DOCUMENTS, AND LETTERS AND AFFIDAVITS OF SUPPORT FROM THEIR CONTACTS IN THE UNITED STATES. SOME TYPICAL VISA RECIPIENTS WOULD BE A 47-YEAR-OLD FATHER OF THREE AND OWNER OF A CARPET WEAVING FACTORY WITH PRIOR BUSINESS TRAVEL TO GERMANY AND DELIVER TO:

FROM: 241572 FEB 01
CONTACTS IN MANHATTAN, A 28-YEAR-OLD MOTHER OF TWO WHO TEACHES AT A TIBETAN SCHOOL AND WISHES TO VISIT A GREEN CARD-HOLDING BROTHER IN THE U.S. DURING HER SCHOOL VACATION, AND A 22-YEAR-OLD NUN FROM A SUDANSE MINISTRY WITH AN INVITATION LETTER TO TEACH AT A MINSK CENTER IN SANTA BARBARA.

2. TIBETANS' IDENTITY AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTATION:
TIBETANS WHO HOLD NOW-ISSUED REFUGEE IDENTIFICATION CARDS ARE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE A SIMPLE ONE-PAGE TRAVEL DOCUMENT FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE SUDAN. THIS TRAVEL DOCUMENT IS USABLE FOR TRAVEL TO THE HOLDER'S INTENDED DESTINATION AND FOR RETURN TO NEPAL, AND IS VALID FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE. ALTHOUGH NOT SOTHESENBERT, THIS TRAVEL DOCUMENT IS HARD-WRITTED AND FILL-IN-THE-BLANK DATA MEETS THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT'S STANDARD FOR A TRAVEL DOCUMENT. THIS DOCUMENT IS ALSO ISSUED TO NEPALESE ORPINS AND CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE TRAVELING WITHOUT THEIR PARENTS, AS WELL AS TO TIBETAN REFUGEE IMMIGRANTS UNDERS THE DISPLACED TIBETAN PROGRAM.

3. EMBASSY KATHMANDU ROUTINELY ATTACHES MACHINE-READABLE VISAS TO THE BACK SIDE OF THE HYL-RECIPIENT'S TRAVEL DOCUMENT. POST HAS CONSIDERED AUGMENTING THE SECURITY OF THE DOCUMENT, PERHAPS THROUGH THE USE OF AN IMPRESSION SEAL OR COUNTERFOIL, AND WELCOMES C/FP'S ADVICE ON THIS MATTER.

4. SOME TIBETANS LEGITIMATELY HOLD NEPALESE PASSPORTS, HOWEVER THE CONSULAR SECTION'S AWARENESS THAT AS MANY AS 4,000 TIBETANS WERE EXCLUDED DURING THE LAST ROUND OF ISSUANCE OF REFUGEE IDENTIFICATION CARDS FORCES US TO CAREFULLY SCRUTINIZE NEPALESE PASSPORTS PRESENTED BY TIBETANS. TYPICALLY, A TIBETAN WITH A FALSE NEPALESE PASSPORT TRIES TO PASS HIMSELF AS A SHEPDA, A TAMANG, OR A MEMBER OF ANOTHER OF NEPAL'S MANY TIBETO-BURMAN ETNIC GROUPS. TESTING THE APPLICANT'S FACILITY IN SPKEN NEPALI AND KNOWLEDGE OF NEPALESE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY IS USUALLY AN EFFECTIVE -- BUT NOT FOOLPROOF -- METHOD OF IDENTIFYING MALAPPROX APPLICANTS. SEVERAL ARE TURNED AWAY EACH DAY.

5. COMMENT: IN ORDER TO QUALIFY, TIBETANS WHO RECEIVE IMMIGRANT VISAS IN NEPAL CONVINCE THE INTERVIEWING CONSULAR OFFICERS THAT THEY HAVE A RESIDENCE ADDRESS TO WHICH THEY INTEND TO RETURN. POST THEREFORE USES ANY ASYLUM REQUESTS BY THESE TIBETANS TO BE INHERENTLY UNFOUNDED. TIBETANS WHO HAVE RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE UNITED STATES RECOUNT INSTANCES OF BEING OFFERED THE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A GREEN CARD -- PREUMABLY THROUGH AN

****************************************
FOR: 241457; FEB 99; U; CLASSIFIED
****************************************
Asylum request — For $500. These offers were reportedly made by a Tibetan living in New York City. The timing of these reports coincides with the timing of the recent spike of asylum requests, suggesting that these claims are driven more by immigration than political concerns.

Frank
3T
$0446
From: China

New Delhi, 21 October 1975

Subject: Information on recent troop movements in Tibet.

In response to our request, our informants have reported the following:

1. There has been a buildup of troops in the northeastern part of Tibet. This is evident from increased activity at border posts and increased movement of military equipment.

2. The troops are reportedly being deployed in areas near the border with the Himalayas, indicating a strategic move to bolster security against potential incursions.

3. The Chinese authorities have closed several border crossings, suggesting a need for greater control over border activities.

4. There is a heightened security presence in urban areas, with increased patrols and surveillance measures.

5. Local residents report increased restrictions on travel and movement, indicating a tightening of control over the population.

We have also learned that the Chinese government has implemented new measures to restrict trade and movement across the border, which is likely a response to increased tensions.

These developments suggest a growing concern among the local population and a significant military buildup, possibly in preparation for a potential conflict or increased border tensions.

Please keep us informed of any further developments.

Department of State

[Signature]

Assistant Chief of Mission
SITREP

FOR DEL/AFV - JOHN BECKER

SITREP

FOR DEL/AFV - JOHN BECKER

SUBJECT: DALAI LAMA REP ON SITUATION OF TIBETANS IN INDIA

REF: BECKER-LININGER EMAILS

1. SITREP BUT UNCLASSIFIED (SBU)

2. POLICY ON DECEMBER 28 MET WITH JAMAL CHOJANG, SECRETARY OF THE DALAI LAMA'S OFFICE IN NEW DELHI, AND USEED THE OCCASION TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION OF TIBETANS IN INDIA. IN LIGHT OF A STATE OF ASYLUM REQUESTS IN THE U.S. FROM INDIA-BASED TIBETANS.

3. CHOJANG SAID TIBETANS IN INDIA EXPERIENCE NO PARTICULAR PROBLEMS. ACCORDING TO CHOJANG, TIBETANS WHO ARRIVED IN INDIA DURING THE LATE 1990S AND 2000S MIGHT HAVE HAD NO DIFFICULTY OBTAINING A RESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATE (RC), ESSENTIALLY THE EQUIVALENT OF A PERMANENT RESIDENCY STATUS. THROUGH THE RC WAS SOMETIMES RESIDE OR REFUSE, ONCE IN INDIA RESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATES DO NOT FACE MUCH PROBLEM, AS LONG AS THEY PAY TAXES AND DO NOT ADVERTISE THEIR PRESENCE TO THE AUTHORITIES. NO ONEbothers THEM.

4. WHEN ASKED, IN LIGHT OF HIS COMPLAINTS, AND WOULD EXPAND THE RECENCY OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CLAIMS IN THE U.S., CHOJANG SAID THAT IN HIS VIEW "THESE CASES ARE NOT GENUINE, ESPECIALLY THOSE CASES WHERE RESIDENTS ARE IN INDIA FOR YEARS OR MORE." ONLY CASES ARE ISSUED DUE TO TIBETANS MEETING THE TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TEST, AND ARE BUREAUCRATIC BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DURING TRAVEL DOCUMENTS IN THE FORM OF CERTIFICATES OF NONRETURN. THIS APPEARS TO APPLY TO CASES THAT WOULD MEET CHOJANG'S DEFINITION OF A "NOT GENUINE" ASYLUM CASE.

DELETE
OUTGOING TELEGRAM

UNClassified

Department of State

STATE

SUBJECT: UNCLASSIFIED

LOCATION

DATE

TO: U.S. EMBASSY

FROM: STATE DEPARTMENT

ATTACHMENT

1. UNCLASSIFIED

2. UNCLASSIFIED

3. UNCLASSIFIED

4. UNCLASSIFIED

5. UNCLASSIFIED

6. UNCLASSIFIED

7. UNCLASSIFIED

8. UNCLASSIFIED

9. UNCLASSIFIED

10. UNCLASSIFIED

11. UNCLASSIFIED

12. UNCLASSIFIED

13. UNCLASSIFIED

14. UNCLASSIFIED

15. UNCLASSIFIED

16. UNCLASSIFIED

17. UNCLASSIFIED

18. UNCLASSIFIED

19. UNCLASSIFIED

20. UNCLASSIFIED

21. UNCLASSIFIED

22. UNCLASSIFIED

23. UNCLASSIFIED

24. UNCLASSIFIED

25. UNCLASSIFIED

26. UNCLASSIFIED

27. UNCLASSIFIED

28. UNCLASSIFIED

29. UNCLASSIFIED

30. UNCLASSIFIED

31. UNCLASSIFIED

32. UNCLASSIFIED

33. UNCLASSIFIED

34. UNCLASSIFIED

35. UNCLASSIFIED

36. UNCLASSIFIED

37. UNCLASSIFIED

38. UNCLASSIFIED

39. UNCLASSIFIED

40. UNCLASSIFIED

41. UNCLASSIFIED

42. UNCLASSIFIED

43. UNCLASSIFIED

44. UNCLASSIFIED

45. UNCLASSIFIED

46. UNCLASSIFIED

47. UNCLASSIFIED

48. UNCLASSIFIED

49. UNCLASSIFIED

50. UNCLASSIFIED

51. UNCLASSIFIED

52. UNCLASSIFIED

53. UNCLASSIFIED

54. UNCLASSIFIED

55. UNCLASSIFIED

56. UNCLASSIFIED

57. UNCLASSIFIED

58. UNCLASSIFIED

59. UNCLASSIFIED

60. UNCLASSIFIED

61. UNCLASSIFIED

62. UNCLASSIFIED

63. UNCLASSIFIED

64. UNCLASSIFIED

65. UNCLASSIFIED

66. UNCLASSIFIED

67. UNCLASSIFIED

68. UNCLASSIFIED

69. UNCLASSIFIED

70. UNCLASSIFIED

71. UNCLASSIFIED

72. UNCLASSIFIED

73. UNCLASSIFIED

74. UNCLASSIFIED

75. UNCLASSIFIED

76. UNCLASSIFIED

77. UNCLASSIFIED

78. UNCLASSIFIED

79. UNCLASSIFIED

80. UNCLASSIFIED

81. UNCLASSIFIED

82. UNCLASSIFIED

83. UNCLASSIFIED

84. UNCLASSIFIED

85. UNCLASSIFIED

86. UNCLASSIFIED

87. UNCLASSIFIED

88. UNCLASSIFIED

89. UNCLASSIFIED

90. UNCLASSIFIED

91. UNCLASSIFIED

92. UNCLASSIFIED

93. UNCLASSIFIED

94. UNCLASSIFIED

95. UNCLASSIFIED

96. UNCLASSIFIED

97. UNCLASSIFIED

98. UNCLASSIFIED

99. UNCLASSIFIED

100. UNCLASSIFIED
6. THERE ARE THREE PROJECTS USING APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN THE PERSIAN SETTLEMENTS. ALL FOOD IS PROVIDED BY EUROPEAN AIDS. THE FIRST IS A SMALL SCALE DRY-CROP PROJECT IN WHICH CATTLE MEAT IS CONVERTED TO AIR AND THEN FED TO A CATTLE MIXTURE TO BE USED FOR CULTIVATION. THE SECOND IS A SOLAR-Powered ELECTRIFIED FENCE. LUMINOUS BRICKS AT THE PERIMETER OF A VILLAGE AT THE END OF THE SETTLEMENT.

DESIGNED TO KEEP ELEPHANTS FROM DESTROYING THE CULTIVATION. A HELD HANDLEG CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN THE FOREST AND THE FENCE IN ORDER TO FURTHER DETOUR ELEPHANT TRAFFIC. ACCORDING TO DESIGNS, THE ELEPHANTS HAVE BEEN SEEN resist SUCCESSION IN PROTECTING SETTLEMENTS DIVIDING FROM DESTROYING. THE THREE PROJECTS ALSO ARE OF THE VILLAGE WHICH GENERATE ELECTRICITY TO POWER WATER FROM UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS. THE PUMPING POWER IS INFUSIONS MADE TO THE WHOLE OF THE VILLAGE TO COMPENSATE FOR LOW COST OF ELECTRICITY. THE VILLAGE RESIDENTS MAN IT POSES TO STORE EXCESS WATER IN THIS ATTACK REGION.

EDUCATION

7. CHILDREN FROM AGE TWO TO FIVE ATTEND INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY SAVINGS FROM USAID, A MEDITERRANEAN VILLAGE FROM LONDON, A SCOTTISH AD TO USE AS INSTRUCTOR TEACHERS IN THE LOCAL VILLAGE, SCHOOLS. CEILINGS ATTACH EUROPEAN-GOVERNMENT-OWNED SCHOOLS FROM GRADES K-8. THE SCHOOLS OFFER INSTRUCTION IN THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM AND GENERATE A BETTER EDUCATION THAN LOCAL SCHOOLS RUN BY THE SCHOOLS. AFTER GRADE 8, THE STUDENTS WHO CONTINUE WITH SCIENCE AT HIGH SCHOOL IN A NEARBY COMMUNITY OR IN URBAN SCHOOLS IN OTHER CITIES. THERE ARE VARYING LIMITS PLACES AVAILABLE FOR PROFESSIONAL, STUDY AND MOST INDEBTED RESIDENTS FUND.

A VILLAGE IS A TOWN IN ANOTHER SOUTH INDIAN VILLAGE. THE VILLAGE PROVIDES A SCHOLARSHIP FOR TWO STUDENTS EACH YEAR FOR THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY TO STUDY MEDICINE AND MEDICINE. THOSE WHO ARE THE GUIDED SPOT CHANCE TO BECOME THE COMMUNITY FOR THREE YEARS AFTER EASY GRADUATION.

HEALTH

8. IN 1994, A MEDICAL UNIT WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE VILLAGE FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES. THE CLINIC PROVIDES PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY. THE CLINIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING ALL HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE UNIT WHICH IS SUPPLEMENTED WITH TRADITIONAL TIBETAN MEDICINE TREATMENTS AT A SEPARATE UNIT. THE CLINIC HAS A NIGHT CARE AND A DAY CLINIC. THE NIGHT CARE PROVIDES PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE UNIT WHICH IS SUPPLEMENTED WITH TRADITIONAL TIBETAN MEDICINE TREATMENTS. THE MEDICAL UNIT PROVIDES PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE UNIT WHICH IS SUPPLEMENTED WITH TRADITIONAL TIBETAN MEDICINE TREATMENTS.

A MEDICAL UNIT PROVIDES PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE UNIT WHICH IS SUPPLEMENTED WITH TRADITIONAL TIBETAN MEDICINE TREATMENTS.
Department of State

UNCLASSIFIED

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

STATE TITLE STAGE

TWO AND THREE STAGE SURGICAL CENTER. IT IS ESTIMATED IT WILL TAKE A YEAR TO COMPLETE THE BUILDING. THE BUILDING WILL BE READY FOR USE IN THE FALL OF 1969.

The building will be constructed to house the following facilities:

1. An operating room
2. A recovery room
3. A consultation room
4. A waiting room
5. A laboratory
6. A radiology department

The building will be designed to handle patients with a wide range of medical conditions. The staff will be trained to provide the highest level of care possible.

The construction of this building is part of the Department of State's commitment to providing quality medical care to its employees and their families. The building will be a significant improvement to the current facilities and will help to ensure that all patients receive the best possible care.

For more information, please contact the Department of State's construction department at 123-456-7890.