Did They Really Call Americans Racists?

Protecting Where Their Money Goes: How Many College Seats Go to Americans in America? And How American Students Treated?

Entitled journalists who manipulate, abuse, and steal from the American people do not belong in journalism. They are simply hurting us.

International students are obtaining more degrees than Americans.

It isn’t because Americans are racist.

Why Are Universities Showing Favoritism Toward Indian Students Who Widely Support “Globalism”?

Universities have increasingly recruited students from India as part of their international enrollment strategies. Several factors help explain this trend, including tuition revenue, demand for graduate programs, the size of the applicant pool, and universities’ efforts to expand international enrollment.

Institutions have reported prioritizing undergraduate outreach in India, with one cited figure indicating that 65% of a particular outreach effort focused on India. That figure should be evaluated in the context of the specific institution, program, and reporting period.

363,019 Indian International Students

Indian students accounted for approximately 30.8% of all international students in the United States in the figures cited for this discussion.

- **Indian students:** 30.8%
- **All other international students combined:** 69.2%

These figures describe enrollment, not whether students received preferential treatment in admissions. Enrollment statistics alone cannot establish whether universities discriminated against other applicants.

Sources

- Open Doors: 2025 State Fact Sheets
- IIE: Fall 2024 Snapshot—Key Findings
- U.S. Department of Education: Title VI

Why Did Universities Target India?

Several financial and institutional incentives may help explain the emphasis on Indian student recruitment:

1. **Tuition revenue:** International students may pay higher tuition rates than in-state students at public universities.
2. **Graduate-program demand:** Indian students represent a substantial applicant pool for graduate programs, particularly in technical and other professional fields.
3. **International recruitment strategies:** Universities use overseas agents, recruitment companies, education fairs, and partnerships to reach prospective students.
4. **Enrollment competition:** Institutions compete internationally for students who can contribute tuition revenue and meet program enrollment targets.
5. **Established recruitment networks:** Once universities develop relationships with overseas recruitment agencies, those relationships can influence where and how they recruit.

These factors can create incentives to concentrate recruitment in particular countries.

Which Universities First Used International Recruitment Agents?

International student recruitment developed over many years. Universities adopted different methods at different times, including direct international admissions offices, overseas representatives, education agencies, and commission-based recruitment arrangements.

Ohio University and the University of Cincinnati have been identified in discussions of the development of paid international recruitment models. However, identifying either as the first university to recruit international students through agents would require further historical documentation.

Mitch Leventhal and Josep Rota have been associated with the development and professionalization of international student recruitment.

Who Are Mitch Leventhal and Josep Rota?

Mitch Leventhal and Josep Rota are associated with international higher education administration and the development of organized international student recruitment.

The American International Recruitment Council (AIRC), established in 2008, helped formalize standards and practices for international recruitment agencies and their relationships with U.S. educational institutions.

Documented Examples in Texas

University	Reported payment arrangement	What it indicates
Texas State University	A contract ceiling for KC Overseas Education reportedly increased from $999,999 to $2 million.	A recruitment-services contract associated with recruiting students in India.
University of North Texas	Reported payments of up to $3,000 per student to the Edwise Foundation.	A third-party international recruitment arrangement.
St. Mary's University	Published policy specifies 10% of the published first-year tuition rate for an international student's recruitment agent.	A commission-based payment arrangement.
North American University	Published agent commission rates of 15%, 20%, or 25%, depending on the number of students recruited.	A tiered commission structure.

These examples illustrate how recruitment agents may be compensated. They do not, on their own, establish that a university violated admissions law or unlawfully discriminated against American applicants or students from other countries.

Sources

- Texas State University: November 2024 Board Materials
- Texas Scorecard: University of North Texas Paid Third Parties to Recruit International Students
- GradPilot: Universities Pay Indian Agents—Commission Loophole

Questions That Deserve Answers

- Which universities pay overseas recruitment agencies, and how much do they pay?
- What percentage of international recruitment spending is directed toward India compared with other countries?
- Are recruitment contracts, commissions, and performance targets publicly disclosed?
- Do universities use consistent, transparent admissions standards for applicants of different nationalities?
- Are public funds or public university resources being used in ways that warrant additional oversight?
- What evidence exists of discrimination, fraud, undisclosed conflicts of interest, or violations of applicable law?

American students and taxpayers have a legitimate interest in transparent university admissions, responsible spending, and equal treatment under the law. These issues should be investigated through public records, contract disclosures, enrollment data, and

documented admissions practices rather than assumptions about students based on nationality or religion.

The central issue is accountability: universities should explain how international recruitment decisions are made, how agents are compensated, and how they ensure that admissions practices comply with the law.

Laws Relevant to University Recruitment and Admissions

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Title VI prohibits discrimination based on race, color, and national origin in programs receiving federal financial assistance.

If a university unlawfully favored applicants based on national origin, Title VI could be relevant.

Higher Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1094(a)(20)

This provision generally prohibits certain enrollment-based compensation arrangements for student recruiters, but it includes an exception for recruiting foreign students residing in foreign countries who are ineligible for federal student assistance..

False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729–3733

The False Claims Act prohibits knowingly submitting or causing false claims for federal funds. It could apply if an institution knowingly misrepresented its compliance with applicable requirements to obtain federal funding.

Visa and Immigration Fraud: 18 U.S.C. § 1546

This law criminalizes specified forms of fraud involving visas, permits, and immigration documents. False enrollment records, fabricated documents, and certain knowingly fraudulent immigration representations can lead to criminal consequences.

Universities and Recruitment Companies That Have Paid Settlements

Several institutions have paid settlements involving recruitment compensation and federal student-aid requirements. These cases are relevant examples of enforcement, but they do not all involve international students or overseas recruitment agencies.

1. Grand Canyon University — $28 Million

2025 settlement announced in January 2026

Grand Canyon University and its education-services provider, Grand Canyon Education, agreed to settle whistleblower allegations concerning enrollment-based recruiter compensation and federal student-aid requirements.

Settlement announcement

2. University of Phoenix — $67.5 Million

2009

The University of Phoenix paid to resolve allegations that its recruiter compensation practices violated federal requirements tied to student financial aid.

U.S. Department of Justice announcement

3. North Greenville University — $2.5 Million

2019

North Greenville University paid to resolve allegations involving payments to a recruitment company based on student enrollment.

U.S. Department of Justice announcement

4. Oral Roberts University — $303,502

2019

Oral Roberts University paid to resolve allegations involving incentive-based recruitment compensation and federal student-aid claims.

U.S. Department of Justice announcement

5. San Diego Christian College — $225,000

2020

San Diego Christian College paid to resolve allegations that it compensated a recruitment company with a share of tuition associated with recruited students.

U.S. Department of Justice announcement

These settlements show that universities have faced financial consequences for recruitment-compensation practices associated with federal student-aid requirements. However, they do not establish that these universities illegally favored international students, Indian students, or any religious group.

International Student Recruitment Firm Settlement — $1.3 Million

The U.S. Department of Justice announced that Study Across the Pond and its co-founder agreed to pay $1.3 million to resolve False Claims Act allegations concerning recruitment compensation and the U.S. Department of Education's Direct Loan Program.

The case involved recruiting American students for schools in the United Kingdom and alleged misuse of federal student-aid funds.

U.S. Department of Justice: International Student Recruiting Firm and Co-Founder to Pay $1.3M to Resolve False Claims Act Allegations

This case demonstrates that international recruitment companies can face federal enforcement when the legal requirements are met. It does not establish that the Texas universities listed above committed the same violations.

Visa-Related Cases Involving Universities and Recruiters

There are documented cases in which educational institutions and recruiters were prosecuted or investigated for helping foreign nationals obtain or maintain student-visa status fraudulently.

1. Tri-Valley University — Visa Fraud

The school's founder, Susan Xiao-Ping Su, was sentenced to more than **16 years in prison** in 2014 for operating a visa-fraud scheme involving fabricated documents and false claims about students' studies. The case involved approximately 1,500 foreign nationals.

Outcome: Criminal conviction and imprisonment of the founder, rather than a university settlement payment.

2. University of Northern New Jersey — Fraudulent Student-Visa Scheme

In 2016, federal authorities charged recruiters, brokers, and employers with helping foreign nationals maintain F-1 student status without attending classes. The institution was a fictitious school created as part of a federal undercover operation. Two recruiters later pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit visa fraud.

Outcome: Criminal prosecutions of individuals. This was not a legitimate university paying a settlement for its own visa violations.

3. University of Farmington — Student-Visa Investigation

Federal immigration authorities operated this fictitious university as an undercover investigation into visa fraud. More than 160 people were arrested in connection with the operation. Students subsequently sued the U.S. government over tuition payments and the handling of their cases.

Outcome: Litigation involving the government and students, rather than a settlement paid by an ordinary university for its own visa violations.

What These Cases Mean

There is an important distinction between lawful international recruitment and unlawful conduct:

- **Paying agents to recruit international students:** This can be lawful. Although many are challenging it due to exclusion of Americans at American universities.

- **Falsifying attendance, enrollment, or immigration records:** This can be criminal.
- **Knowingly submitting false information to immigration authorities:** This can trigger separate legal consequences.
- **Discriminating unlawfully based on national origin:** This can violate civil-rights law.
- **Knowingly misrepresenting compliance to obtain federal funding:** This can trigger liability under the False Claims Act.

The Questions Americans Deserve to Have Answered

- How many publicly funded college seats go to American students compared with international students?
- How much do universities spend on overseas recruitment, and which countries receive the most recruitment investment?
- Which recruitment agencies receive commissions, and how are those payments calculated?
- Are universities following consistent and transparent admissions standards?
- Have any institutions been investigated or penalized for discrimination, fraud, immigration violations, or misuse of public funds?
- Are American students and taxpayers receiving fair treatment from institutions that receive public resources?