

An American Scam - How Special Interests Undermine National Security With Endless "Techie" Gluts

Congressional Summary CD Edition

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A timeline of important events that guaranteed the glut and past and future (plausible) incidents of "techno-terrorism" will be part of the body text and a "fold out" from the back cover so that the reader will be able to see where a particular concept fits into the larger picture. A section of the book will also discuss action steps to decrease the probability of the negative plausible future incidents of "techno-terrorism."

INTRODUCTION

Tools are inherently value - free. How humans use the tools determines whether the outcome is beneficial or harmful to society at large.

An example of the value - free nature of tools is an event which occurred on May 21, 1972. A 33 year old Hungarian - born Australian geologist named Laszlo Toth concealed a metal mallet under his raincoat. He was waiting in the line of papal visitors in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. He evaded five guards and smashed Michelangelo's Pieta 15 times with the mallet. Toth was apprehended and charged with crimes, placed in an asylum for two years, and was found to be insane by an Italian court, and later deported to Australia.(1)

(1) <http://www.newsoftheodd.com/article1024.html>

Clearly, mallets may be used by artists with chisels to create masterpieces such as the Pieta - or they may be wielded by scientists to destroy them.

The next eight paragraphs summarize the problem.

Let us assume that the financial managers of a number of classical music orchestras around the United States met and decided that they wanted to "get more bang for their buck" for the clarinet section of the orchestra.

The managers and a few of the deans of music conservatories subsequently issued a few "studies" that claimed that there was a "looming shortage of clarinet players."

Young people, who had been taught to trust their elders, would flock to conservatories, practice hard, and in a few years would graduate from the music schools with visions of a well - paying position as a clarinetist. Only then would they would discover that they had been scammed.

There were really very few positions. Competition for those positions would be intense and the supply glut would drive down the level of an acceptable salary offer, which was the objective of the financial managers.

What is the negative outcome? Parents and taxpayers would bemoan the waste of tuition and training funds for nonexistent positions. Former music students might gather on street corners, picket, and blow sour notes.

This short story is a metaphor for what has happened in science and engineering training since the era of *Sputnik*, which began in 1957 in the United States. Employers have acted in concert with colleges and universities to promote a series of "studies" asserting a "looming shortage of scientists and engineers." These actions have been spectacularly successful in causing historically unprecedented gluts of scientists and engineers in the United States.

There is a "dark side" to this story however. While our clarinet students in the above example blew sour notes, an amoral minority of those receiving science and engineering training have blown up buildings, killed people with bombs, or poisoned subway riders with nerve gas.

This book is the story about those that have misused the powerful tools that our society has given to scientists and engineers. It also points a path to reform these dangerous policies before the United States is destroyed from within.

The text has evolved from numerous conversations that the author has had with both colleagues and acquaintances during the past two decades. The story has been refined via discussions with journalists and with fellow passengers during journeys - and in delivering testimony at the Federal, state, and local level.

One of the troubling aspects of these dangerous policies is that ***exploited human beings*** are involved. Young people who utilize non-immigrant visas (NIVs) to enter the United States to work rapidly become aware of their de-facto indentured servitude to their employer, since their visa is conditioned on being continuously employed. They also learn that they tend to be paid less and are expected to work considerable uncompensated overtime relative to U.S. citizens (with the right of free employment agency) who are performing the same job. The U.S. citizen may be required to train their NIV replacement as a condition of receiving their severance payment. The sanctions against employers who abuse NIV holders tend to be nonexistent to very weak, since the NIV laws were the result of special - interest employer lobbying. These elements of exploitation yield a small fraction of the millions of people who have been recently granted NIVs that will seek to "balance the scales" by pursuing activities that are harmful to the economic and/or national security interests of U.S. entities. Some of their harmful activities are documented in this book.

The author makes the case here that the small group of technically well - trained young Saudi Arabian college graduates that comprised the core of the September 11 terrorists were desperate victims of recent policies of intentionally pursued gluts of technical professionals in Saudi Arabia. In addition, the accused planner, Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, obtained his master's degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1986 from NC Ag. & Tech. State Univ., Greensboro. Clearly, the terrorist's choices or actions are not condoned. The Saudi government's sponsorship of Muslim schools advocating Wahabiism is another adverse factor. The bottom line is that the terrorists bear personal responsibility for their actions. However, the trend line for their desperate behavior is very ominous.

This book is dedicated to my daughters Jennifer and Alice with the hope that this book will be a spark for reform so that their futures will be more secure.

I acknowledge the assistance and support of my family, many friends, and colleagues in the creation of this book. The encouragement of Roy Beck and Linda Purdue at NumbersUSA deserves special recognition. A core group of reform activists that the author is linked to via the internet have helped to clarify the issues in this book. The guidance of Professor Norm Matloff, Rob Sanchez, and Attorney Cynthia Walsh has been especially valuable. The longstanding support of my wife, Linda Nelson has made this book possible. I have included references to other reformers via web links or formal bibliographic listings. Some of my mentors have requested anonymity. I thank them here.

Dallas, Texas
October, 2003

POLICY TIMELINE :

Policy changes to facilitate the importation of "High Tech" Labor - Adapted from the www.ZaZona.com website, with permission of the author.

1942 - 1964: The "Bracero" program permits the importation of large numbers of sub - prevailing wage laborers from Mexico.

Farmers appealed to the US government for Mexican workers to produce "food to win the war." [7] Their argument worked in 1917 and it worked again in 1942. They won when the Bracero program allowed the importation of Mexican contract laborers to work in agriculture and on the railroads. The Contract Labor Law of 1885 was repealed to allow indentured servitude, once again. This set the

precedent for all future indentured labor programs. A pattern of employer abuses and scandals ends the program in 1964.

In 1944, Florida sugar cane farmers obtained permission to hire Caribbean workers to cut sugar cane on non-immigrant temporary visas.[1] Both the Bracero program and this new visa had a common denominator. The workers did not have economic and political bargaining power. This lack of bargaining power arises largely from the foreign workers' status as "non-immigrants" on temporary visas. They are dependent on the employers for their ability to stay in the country and their opportunity to obtain a visa in the following year.

1952: McCarren-Walter Act establishes the concept of "special handling" for Basque Shepherders, allowing for large numbers of shepherders to immigrate to the U.S. without any employer attestation that American labor is being usurped.

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 established the H-2 program, which allowed the US Attorney General "after consultation with appropriate agencies of the Government" to import needed foreign workers.[7]

The McCarren-Walter Act was passed. This law reversed the prohibition against contract laborers into the U.S. and expanded the classes of eligible nonimmigrants that were exempted from the immigration quotas. It authorized the admission of temporary workers during labor shortages. The "Western Range Association" and the "California Woolgrowers Association" lobbied for and obtained authority from Congress to import Basque Shepherders (mostly from Mexico) to alleviate their declared shortage of shepherders.[3] The sheep ranchers were allowed to recruit foreign herders, exempted by "Special Handling", from the immigration quotas, for three-year contracts.[2] This law set a precedent for the admission of skill-based temporary workers and was later used as a model for H-1B.

1976: To stretch higher education budgets which were shrinking after the success of the ICBM and Apollo moon programs, the AAU lobbies for the "Eilberg Amendment" passage.

The Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1976 increased the total number of visas allocated specifically to employment-based immigrants and their family members from 34,000 to 58,000.

A clause was put into Title 8 of the U.S. Code that removed universities from the uniform labor certification requirements. The universities were given the same privileges that sheep ranchers had with the 'Special Handling' regulation written in the 1952 McCarren-Walter Act. This clause was called the Eilberg Amendment and it exempted colleges and universities from the standard labor certification

requirements which are a limited form of protection for U.S. citizen labor from usurpation by the 96% of the world population that are not U.S. citizens. It also declared universities as having perpetual labor shortages.[2]

Eric Weinstein, A Ph.D. mathematician with legal research background has written extensively regarding Joshua Eilberg's conduct in obtaining the passage of the 1976 Eilberg Amendment. Eric's materials have been posted on the internet during the past ten years. The documentation that Eric has discovered, which includes a letter of appreciation from the president of the AAU dated 1975 is shown below.

The following is the letter from John Oswald, then president of the AAU, thanking Rep. Joshua Eilberg as Chairman of the House Immigration Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

University Park, Pa., November 10, 1975

Hon. JOSHUA EILBERG,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law,
Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Eilberg: In my role as President of Penn State and President of the Association of American Universities, I would like to acknowledge appreciation for your continued interest and leadership in problems related to the hiring of foreign faculty by U.S. institutions of higher education. The amendment which you have proposed to Section 212(a)(14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is particularly helpful.

It is our judgment that insertion of the phrase "equally qualified" will greatly ease the entry of exceptionally talented and able alien faculty into American higher education. By allowing institutions to make appointments from a pool of only those candidates with a highly specialized competence, whether the candidates be foreign or domestic, you have circumvented the primary rationale for denial of labor certification: that an unlimited supply of American manpower exists whose employment prospects are being usurped by alien labor.

While we are in accord with your bill, we are still somewhat concerned about its implementation. Although your repeated efforts to persuade the Department of Labor to employ a peer review panel have been to no avail, perhaps this concept could be modified rather than abandoned. By imposing qualitative standards upon certification, your bill would eliminate the need to utilize peer review in all

but a few cases, and it would presumably be sufficient to insure satisfactory resolution of most cases.

However, for those few cases of DOL denial which an educational institution would consider erroneous, a peer review process of very modest scope could provide a valuable appellate mechanism. We would like to propose, therefore, that language be included in the report along the following lines:

"Limited numbers of foreign faculty members on American campuses who have scarce and often unique talents continue to make critical contributions to American basic research and graduate education. The highly specialized credentials of such expert faculty, and the availability of citizens with comparable credentials, can be evaluated most accurately only by other individuals of comparable professional stature. For this reason, and because of the very limited number of faculty involved, we recommend that peer reviewers consisting of an appropriate number of persons of specialized competence from industry, government and universities, be used on an ad hoc basis to advise the DOL when decisions on permanent labor certification are appealed to the DOL by the employing institution. A mail review procedure by selected peer reviewers should be utilized as necessary to resolve all such cases, and to advise the Department of Labor to affirm or deny the limited number of Labor certification rulings which have been appealed.

Once again we would like to thank you for your generous assistance on alien faculty certification concerns. We look forward to meeting with you in the very near future. If there is any further information which you might require, we will be happy to provide it.

Sincerely, John W. Oswald, President " -Hearings before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Ninety-Forth Congress on H.R. 367, H.R. 981, and H.R. 10323, Western Hemisphere Immigration, Sept. 25, 30; Oct. 9, 29; Dec. 11, 1975; and March 18, 1976; H521-27 pg. 361

I also planned to include William Safire's powerful March 1, 1979 essay "Big-Shot Crook Goes Free" regarding Rep. Joshua Eilberg which originally appeared on page A19 of the **New York Times**. Reprint permission has been denied after being initially granted.

This book's arch - villain is a U.S. Representative named Joshua Eilberg, who used a variety of underhanded parliamentary tactics to push through some relevant (and fraudulent) legislation in 1976. In response to lobbying by the Association of American Universities (AAU,) Eilberg pushed through "Special Handling" for university professors

and researchers. This change allowed colleges and universities to save large amounts on salaries and benefits by mostly hiring foreign nationals from third - world nations rather than hiring American citizens. There are no protections for U.S. citizen professors and researchers in this controversial and obscure legislation that served as a precedent for the Immigration Act of 1990 (IMMACT-90.)

Eilberg, though popular, failed to be re - elected to a 7th term after he was indicted in October, 1978 following a Federal grand jury investigation that lasted over a year. The grand jury was examining Eilberg's apparent receipt of kickbacks from Hahnemann Hospital, which had retained his legal firm to lobby for funds from the Federal government. Except for being barred from ever serving in the Federal government as a consequence of his Feb. 25, 1979 guilty plea, he only received a "slap on the wrist" and never served any jail time. Other New York Times articles suggest that Eilberg had been involved in other scandals. I believe it is likely that Eilberg received some yet undisclosed considerations in exchange for his vigorous AAU lobbying, which occurred a few months prior to the November, 1976 elections.

When I telephoned Joshua a few years ago, he claimed that a staffer was responsible for the language that was beneficial to the AAU. I informed him that I believed that historians of science would identify him as one of the key architects of the destruction of the American science and engineering enterprise.

I have also requested a copy of Eilberg's Feb. 24, 1979 guilty plea bargain from the Federal district court to be included in this book.

I examined printed copies of the **New York Times** Index for the years from 1971 through 1994 for the Eilberg investigation. Joshua had quite a career with several apparent ethical lapses before he lost his bid for re - election to a 7th term in 1978 in connection with the Hahnemann Hospital kickback scandal (with former Rep. Daniel J. Flood)

I also looked for mention of the "stealth" H-1B Visa as a topic (no articles 1990 - 1994.)

Here is something that I spotted, however which provides strong evidence of a P. R. campaign regarding a phony shortage claim for medical professionals, since there were very few articles per year, then suddenly there were many, then after the desired legislation was passed, a few again. The Immigration Act of 1990 created the H-1B visa for technical professionals and the H-1A visa for nurses.

Year Number of articles on "Shortages, Medicine and Health" in the New York Times Index

1984 2
1985 1
1986 3
1987 14
1988 42
1989 22
1990 5 The Immigration Act of 1990 is passed at the end of the session.
1991 9
1992 2
1993 5
1994 3

1990: "High Technology" employers extend "special handling" to essentially all job classifications with the creation of the H-1B visa. Potential employer permanent residency sponsorship essentially indentures the immigrant to the employer for six years or more.

The passage of the 1990 Immigration Act is often considered the day H-1B was born. Under the 1990 Act, permanent residency visas for employment-based immigrants rose to 140,000/year from the 58,000/year cap established in 1976. The 1990 Act set an annual cap of 65,000 nonimmigrants entering the U.S. under H-1B visas. H-1B workers were given a 3 year visa with a possible extension for a total of six years. It specified that H-1B workers must hold at least a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in their specialty field. The Act also required employers to pay H-1B workers the prevailing wage, but with many loopholes and a very weak enforcement mechanism. In addition, the 1990 Act created three other new visa categories for skilled temporary workers--the H-1A visa for nurses and O and P visas for prominent scientists, educators, artists, athletes and entertainers. [4] A cap of 25,000 visas per year was placed on the annual number of newly created "P visas" available for foreign workers in the entertainment industry. [14]

Employers are required to post the salaries, job titles, city of the location of work, visa start dates and visa end dates, and number of Labor Condition Applications (LCAs) in a publicly accessible location. The majority of employers have failed to comply with the public disclosure provisions of the law because there is an intentionally weak enforcement mechanism. A group of technical employment activists have filed Federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests to obtain this information from the U.S. Department of Labor. The one - of - a - kind LCA database is publicly accessible at www.ZaZona.com. (A new database for FY 2001

and FY 2002 is available, likely as a response to the success of the ZaZona.com website at <http://www.flcdatacenter.com/caserearch.asp>)

There are over one million LCAs available through the easy - to - use database which facilitates searches based on employer name and/or location. This LCA database has also clearly established that employers pay the H-1B visa holder substantially less than an American citizen, who has the right of "free agency" with regards to choosing an employer, performing comparable tasks. The H-1B visa holder in many cases receives only half of what a U.S. citizen would receive for performing the same work. (In addition, many H-1Bs are expected to work substantial uncompensated overtime, such as working 80 hours a week while being paid for only 40 hours.)

1994: The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) became law. A new visa classification, the TN visa, is created. The TN visa program allows Canadian and Mexican professionals with US job offers to work in the United States. The worker that plans entry into the U.S. labor market is required to present a packet containing supporting documentation to the NAFTA Officer at the port of entry. A TN visa application may require several hours for review depending on its complexity. NAFTA significantly favors Canadian professionals over Mexican professionals. Mexican professionals must submit to a more intensive application process similar to the H-1B visa application. [8]

There is no limit to the number of Canadians that can enter the United States annually, however, no more than 5, 500 citizens of Mexico can be classified as TN (Trade NAFTA) nonimmigrants each year. This NAFTA provision arguably creates a common labor market for between Canada and the US labor forces. [7] There is no employee tracking system analogous to the limited tracking system for H-1B visa holders.

The TN visa has become a popular vehicle for H-1B visa holders who were unable to obtain employer sponsorship from their employer to return to the United States. In response to employer lobbying, Canada's system of immigration has been redesigned to encourage immigration of technical professionals. A former H-1B visa holder is virtually guaranteed Canadian citizenship. Once the former H-1B visa holder has obtained Canadian citizenship, many elect to return to the United States under the TN visa program.

1996: Potential reforms to employer abuses of H-1B visa holders defeated with aggressive employer lobbying.

In 1996 the AFL-CIO allied itself with the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), Americans for Tax Reform, the National Christian Coalition, and civil libertarians to oppose immigration changes. By joining with a coalition of some of

the most anti-union organizations in the country, labor leaders succeeded in blocking immigration reform designed primarily to protect the economic well-being of low skilled workers in the nation. [15] The alliance that the AFL-CIO made with H-1B advocates such as NAM probably have been major factors that led to the unions acceptance of H-1B.

In September 1997, for the first time the annual 65,000 ceiling for H-1B workers was reached, halting H-1B admissions for the remainder of the fiscal year and providing the computer industry with new evidence of unmet demand for high-tech workers. They would use this evidence to justify increasing the quota.[4]

1998: H-1B visa program expanded.

In 1998, bills to expand the H-1B program from 65,000 to 115,000 were passed. A last-minute tactical move was used to incorporate the H-1B bill into the omnibus spending bill. As signed by President Clinton on October 21, 1998, the H-1B legislation increased the number of H-1B visas from 65,000 to 115,000 in 1999 and 2000, then reduced them to 107,500 in 2001 and 65,000 in 2002 and beyond.

Prior to 1998 there was no provisions to restrict US employers from hiring H-1Bs until they "proved" that no American could fill the job. A provision was added in 1998 that required employers to prove this but it had so many loopholes it was a worthless protection. This new provision applied to less than 1 percent of all H-1B employers. [19]

The AFL-CIO opposed the H-1B program since the early 1990s. Its involvement with the issue noticeably declined by 1998. They campaigned against the H-1B increase to 115,000 but in the end, withdrew its opposition. They told Clinton that he could do whatever he wanted with the bill even though they knew that Clinton wanted to sign the H-1B increase in order to retain election campaign funding from the industry. The only concession the AFL-CIO won was to get some worker protections added to the bill but those protections were filled with loopholes. The AFL-CIO decided that they should not squander their political capital on workers that were for the most part not unionized. [16]

2000: H-1B visa program expanded.

In April 2000 Henry Cisneros, former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, proposed that unions and immigrant communities support expansion of the H-1B program in order to get amnesty. [20] Pro immigration elements in the union heeded Cisneros' advice and decided to support an increase of the H-1B quota. Even though the AFL-CIO was still holding to an official position that the H-1B program should not be expanded, they didn't campaign against the massive proposed increase to 195,000.[17] "Democratic

Party heavyweights tried to convince the AFL-CIO that by supporting H-1B they could achieve a much more pressing goal, namely amnesty for illegal immigrants". [16]

After intense lobbying by technology firms, Congress voted in October to increase the number of H-1B visas to 195,000. The Senate Oct. 3 approved legislation (S. 2045) by a vote of 96 to 1 raising the statutory cap and **the House followed suit later that evening, approving the bill by voice vote. The voice vote occurred after most Members had already left the Hill.**

After the Senate vote on October 3, 2000 to increase the H-1B quota, the San Francisco Chronicle reported on October 4,

"Once it's clear (the visa bill) is going to get through, everybody signs up so nobody can be in the position of being accused of being against high tech," said Sen. Robert Bennett, R-Utah, after the vote. "There were, in fact, a whole lot of folks against it, but **because they are tapping the high-tech community for campaign contributions, they don't want to admit that in public.**"

The sequence of events House of Representatives was a far worse perversion of democracy.

In the morning of October 3, 2000, the Senate passed its version of the H-1B bill. At that time, two versions existed in the House, by Rep. Lamar Smith and Rep. David Dreier, both Republicans. Industry liked the Dreier bill (which was largely similar to the Senate version) and was adamantly opposed to the Smith bill, as the latter would have imposed various worker protections. The Smith bill, though, had the upper hand in the parliamentary sense, as it already passed through the proper committees.

That afternoon, it was announced in the House that no vote would be taken on the H-1B issue that day, so the congresspeople went home. Yet a vote actually was taken that evening, with only 40 congresspeople present out of a membership of 435. In addition, the vote was on the Senate bill, adopted whole, instead of either the Smith or Dreier versions, thus slickly solving the problem of what to do with the Smith bill. [18]

Here is how the incident was reported by the Cox News Service, dateline October 3, 2000:

WASHINGTON - The speed - and stealth - with which the House voted Tuesday to increase visas for skilled foreign workers left one lawmaker shaking his head. "Incredible," said Rep. Lloyd Doggett, D-Texas, a major supporter of increased visas...

Doggett, who had co-sponsored a bill to increase the so-called H-1B visas for foreign workers, gave this account of the evening:

``At about 3:30, it was announced that there would be no further votes" on important issues in the House, he said. Because many lawmakers wanted to get home early to watch the presidential debates, nearly everyone left, he said.

``But at about 5:30, an e-mail was sent over here" announcing that an H-1B debate would begin shortly. ``I didn't see the email until about 6," he said. Doggett said he scurried to the House floor, while other major supporters of the legislation also rushed back to Capitol Hill.

Using various procedural moves, the GOP leaders ended the debate quickly and called for a voice vote, even though the House was nearly empty. [5]

Note that Doggett, a Democrat, also advocated increasing the H-1B quota - perhaps because he reportedly accepted campaign donations from H-1Bs.

2001 and Beyond:

President Bush visited Mexico February 2001 and proposed a comprehensive guest worker program, the largest since the braceros of 1942-64.[11] U.S. Sen. Phil Gramm met with Vicente Fox of Mexico and said we need quick action for this new nonimmigrant labor bill. Gramm said that this guest worker program could start legalizing millions of undocumented Mexican workers. [12]

On another front, Congress is working on a bill called the Trade Promotion Authority (TPA, formerly called Fast Track). TPA will give President Bush authority to negotiate NAFTA like trade agreements that include open border visas for aliens that come to work in the United States. This free movement of international labor will open our borders to labor markets and will render nonimmigrant visas such as H-2A, H-2B, and H-1B unnecessary. These agreements between the United States and other countries will possibly be modeled after the NAFTA/TN visa. It will essentially open our borders to the movement of labor and will eliminate the need for any type of labor certification.

These agreements are being made because countries that are allowing our companies into their territory argue that they do not have goods to trade, but they do have vast supplies of labor. In other words, we can send them our companies if we accept their workers. They argue that if we were willing to make TN visas available to Canada, we should be willing to make similar agreements with them. International companies favor these agreements because they want to be able to send workers anywhere without immigration reviews and visa hassles.

These trade bills are unique from other types of immigration laws in one major way: they cannot be repealed by Congress without the consent of the country the agreement was made with. Once these agreements are passed, the American worker will be powerless to stop the flood of workers that will arrive to compete with them in the job market.

International corporations have a tremendous incentive to support the Trade Promotion Authority because they want to be able to move workers freely across borders. Those who are trying to reduce operating costs by finding cheaper sources of labor will obviously benefit by pitting workers of the world against each other for scarce jobs. Salaries in the United States are very high, and as Dr. Rubin states, "For an equivalent salary of one U.S. professional, an organization could hire 9.1 professionals in India. This is slightly better than last year when the ratio was 10.5 : 1." [13]

Some of the important aspects of the Trade Promotion Authority are:

- * These trade agreements cannot be revoked
- * Congress will only have a Yes or No vote for each agreement
- * Congress will give the President the power to negotiate agreements
- * Borders will be open for the movement of workers
- * Workers will compete for wages and work conditions in an open labor market with open borders
- * There will be no labor certification reviews to insure protection of salaries and/or working conditions.
- * Visas will be issued almost instantly with no questions asked.
- * There will be only a minimal amount of documentation or review of the immigration process required by the DOL, INS or other governmental agencies

Such destructive FTA legislation for Singapore and Chile has already been passed in both houses and signed by President Bush in August, 2003.

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[15] "Immigrants and the Labor Movement," Policy Resolutions Adopted October 1993 by the AFL-CIO Convention (Washington: AFL-CIO, 1994), p. 13.

[16] "H-1B and the AFL-CIO" - Dr. Norman Matloff's Age Discrimination/H-1B Newsletter 7/5/2001

[17] "Debunking the Myth of a Desperate Software Labor Shortage", by Dr. Norman Matloff, Section 2.5.2 Others: AFL-CIO, AEA, APG, Washtech, Etc. <http://heather.cs.ucdavis.edu/itaa.real.html>

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[20] "Labor Fights for Immigrants" by David Bacon - The Nation May 21, 2001

"TECHNO - TERRORISM" TIMELINE

1976 - 1994: The "Unabomber," Ted Kaczinsky, Ph.D. kills 18 and injures 6 with many sophisticated bombs, mostly mailed.

December 21, 1988: Libyan terrorists kill 259 aboard Pan Am Flight 103 and 11 on the ground in Lockerbie, Scotland with a suitcase bomb equipped with a time - delay detonator.

1993: First World Trade Center bombing kills 14, injures thousands, and causes over \$100 million in property damage.

1990 - 1994: Sho Akahara develops the Aum Shin Rikyi organization in Japan. He recruits out - of - work scientists to develop chemical and biological weapons. Anthrax and botulism toxin attacks fail. Sarin nerve gas attack on Tokyo subway system kills 12 and injures thousands.

April 19, 1995: With the assistance of an out - of - work biochemist, Stephen Garrett Colborne, Timothy McVeigh detonates a truck bomb adjacent to the Murrah Federal Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 168 die, thousands are injured, and \$1/2 billion in property damage are caused by a \$3,000.00 ammonium nitrate - fuel oil bomb.

A UCLA - trained biochemist by the name of Stephen Garret Colborne had become unemployed.

He drifted and ended up in Kingman, Arizona in late 1994 to early 1995. Stephen learned that a young fellow who went by the pseudonym of "Tim Tuttle" wanted to be trained in how to make bombs.

Stephen agreed to teach him about the importance of stoichiometry - the precise ratio of reactants that is necessary to produce a good bomb. He also taught "Tim Tuttle" the importance of having the reactants finely ground.

They experimented and set off a few small bombs using ammonium nitrate and fuel oil, rattling windows around Kingman. No one cared to notice.

Later, the FBI's investigation turned up a note to set up a meeting between the two from SG to TT that had been nailed to a power pole near Kingman.

"Tim Tuttle" entered our nation's history books on April 19, 1995. He was

really Timothy McVeigh. He killed 168, injured thousands, and caused over 1/2 billion in property damage in downtown Oklahoma City with a two - ton truck bomb.

While Stephen provided invaluable research and development assistance to Timothy, he received only a year in prison on an unrelated Federal weapons charge.

He apparently lives in the Los Angeles, California area. I hope to interview him for my book.

September 11, 2001: A group of 19 Middle - Eastern terrorists, who had recently received flight training in the U.S., hijack four large jet passenger aircraft. Two are crashed into the twin towers of the New York World Trade Center, destroying it, killing approximately 3,000 people, injuring tens of thousands, and causing over \$20 billion in property damage. The two other jet aircraft are likely intended to destroy the U.S. Capitol. Instead one strikes the Pentagon, killing over 100, injuring about 1,000, and causing about \$1 billion in property damage. Passengers aboard the fourth aircraft overpower the hijacking team on their aircraft and cause it to crash in a vacant Pennsylvania field. 279 passengers and crew aboard the four aircraft are also killed.

The terrorist leaders obtained their technical training in Hamburg, Germany. They learned about vulnerabilities in the U.S. civil aviation system. They also studied civil engineering to better understand how to use modern large jet passenger aircraft as air - breathing missiles to weaken modern skyscrapers. They understood that fires fed by the large amounts of flammable petroleum distillates carried aboard aircraft with transcontinental flight ranges had the potential to weaken the supports joining the massive floor sections of the New York World Trade Center (NYWTC) to the vertical support members.

The NYWTC was particularly vulnerable because it had very long 110 foot unsupported spans between the vertical support members. This was a desirable feature for the building tenants, who did not have vertical support beams interrupting sight lines. As a consequence, the floor sections were massive reinforced concrete structures, approximately four feet thick weighing about 10 million pounds each.

The fires burned intensely when the jetliners were crashed at high speed into each of the quarter mile tall towers. Approximately an hour after each crash, one floor section broke free from the vertical support members, causing the next floor section to fail

with the weight of the upper floor section fell upon it. The entire structure collapsed vertically with each floor "pancaking" together. It is estimated that the bottom floors reached a speed of 130 miles per hour before they hit the foundation. Most of the building contents (and the human inhabitants that were unable to escape) were pulverized.

Thousands of high - rise structures in the United States and around the world remain vulnerable to attack by heavy jet passenger aircraft that could be flown by suicide pilots.

It is important to appreciate that the September 11 terrorist pilots were mostly college - trained Saudi Arabians. The Saudi Arabian government had heavily subsidized their educations via oil royalties. However, in a recent characterization by Jim Landers of the Dallas Morning News, they were "losers." They had very bleak prospects for employment which in turn made them very unlikely to succeed in marriage.

Permission has been obtained to include Jim's article in the book.

Their bleak employment prospects were the result of a deliberate set of policy changes by the Saudi Arabian government that were demanded by special interests. The key change was to substitute "fresh (inexpensive) young blood" - imported labor - to fill positions in a wide variety of fields. The imported labor is barred from permanent Saudi Arabian residency. The Jim Landers article mentions that the Saudi government is currently experiencing budget deficits, even with ongoing oil royalties. The Saudi deficits are not surprising, since the American experience with imported labor is that the percentage of wages recovered in taxes is smaller since a significant fraction of the contract laborers are taxed in their home country. A second factor is that instead of spending their wages on purchases in America, the foreign wages earners are expected to remit a significant fraction of their retained wages to their extended families in their country of origin.

"Bad money drives out good" was an economic law credited to Scottish banker Thomas Gresham, also adviser to Queen Elizabeth I. See (1), (2)

- (1) http://www.wikipedia.com/wiki.phtml?title=Gresham's_law&diff=yes
- (2) <http://www.osopinion.com/perl/story/15576.html>

Many young Saudi professionals have been permanently displaced from the Saudi labor market by the government - sanctioned imported labor programs. This is a modern analog of Gresham's Law.

The above recent policy change enhanced the profitability of the

Saudi Arabian enterprises who had sufficient wealth to procure their desired policies. (The euphemism for this activity is "lobbying.") However, the Saudi stakeholders who were excluded from those policy decisions included most of the parents of the newly - educated young professional workers (and the prospective workers themselves.) A later chapter in this book will chronicle how U.S. technology workers have been intentionally excluded from consideration as "stakeholders."

Jim Landers's article expresses some of the frustration of the current generation of professionals who recognized that their Saudi parents had filled those positions only a few years ago. The massive excavations in July, 2002 at the site of the former NYWTC demonstrate how a mere group of ten despair - filled young foreign professionals are able to alter U.S. history.

Khalid Shaikh Mohammed (story from CNN.com)

Suspected 9/11 mastermind graduated from U.S. university
Classmate at N.C. college says he recalls no bias against U.S.

From Susan Candiotti, Maria Ressa, Justine Redman and Henry Schuster CNN

GREENSBORO, North Carolina (CNN) --Those familiar with an accused mastermind of the attacks of September 11, 2001 spoke Thursday about the two years he spent earning a mechanical engineering degree at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University in Greensboro.

Khalid Shaikh Mohammed graduated in 1986, one of about 30 Muslim students that year.

Sources said he is one of the most-sought al Qaeda leaders, after Osama bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri.

"He was very helpful. The guy wouldn't mind helping ... When he talks to you, he'll be smiling," former classmate Sammy Zitawi told CNN.

One of Mohammed's professors is rattled by the revelation that he taught one of bin Laden's top lieutenants.

"I may have helped give him some background that would help him accomplish the World Trade Center catastrophe," professor David Klett said.

Records show Klett taught Mohammed thermodynamics, and Klett said he often asks himself about the course.

"We cover ... the fundamentals of jet engines and propulsion and chemical reactions, combustion reaction ... and those things would have been necessary for them to at least consider when they planned the World Trade Center attack with the airplanes," Klett told CNN.

Mohammed arrived at NCA&T in the summer of 1984. He had transferred there from Chowan College, in Murfreesboro, North Carolina.

Muslim students pro-American in mid-1980s

Zitawi said he had no inkling Mohammed held anti-American views. He said his former classmate was very religious and, if anything, he and other Muslim students were pro-American in the mid-1980s because the U.S. aided mujahedeen fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan.

"I mean, everybody was praising the U.S. for helping out the Muslims in Afghanistan, so why would anybody have anything to do against the U.S. back then?" Zitawi said.

But less than 10 years later, in 1995, Mohammed was indicted on charges of plotting to blow up commercial U.S. airliners flying to the United States from Southeast Asia. The indictment, filed in New York, remains sealed.

Investigators and other sources say Mohammed has been connected to the first World Trade Center attack, in 1993, and the bombings of U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998. He reportedly attended an al Qaeda meeting in Malaysia in 2000, where planning was done for the September 11 attacks and the bombing of the USS Cole in 2000.

Sources said he also tried but failed to use an alias to apply for a U.S. visa extension on a Saudi Arabian passport to enter the United States in summer 2001.

According to sources, he was one of three people who knew the details of the September 11 attacks and was with bin Laden when the al Qaeda leader was informed of the attacks' success.

As recently as April, German investigators linked Mohammed to the truck bombing of a synagogue in Tunisia. They said that three hours before the deadly bombing, the suspected suicide bomber telephoned Mohammed.

Authorities had hoped to find Mohammed during a raid in Pakistan on September 11 of this year, when another key al Qaeda suspect, Ramzi Binalshibh, was arrested.

Mohammed is believed to be at large in Pakistan. (He was apprehended on March 1, 2003.)

The 'Forrest Gump' of al Qaeda

One U.S. official has called Mohammed the Forrest Gump of al Qaeda because of all the attacks to which he's connected. Gump was a movie character who found himself at the center of many key moments in modern U.S. history.

Klett says he can't help but wonder what was going on in Mohammed's mind during his two years at the Greensboro university.

"You wonder if at the time he was here, whether or not he was already formulating these ideas, a hatred for our country," Klett told CNN.

Mohammed's former classmate says he's astounded when he hears about all the terrorist acts attributed to the man.

"You don't know what to believe," Zitawi said, "but I think that anything is possible in this life. Years go by. People change."

Find this article at:

<http://www.cnn.com/2002/US/South/12/19/al.qaeda.aggie/index.html>

See also: ***New York Times***, March 3, 2003, Monday, THREATS AND RESPONSES: SUSPECT'S HOMETOWN; A Boyhood on the Mean Streets of a Wealthy Emirate By MARC SANTORA (NYT) which discusses Khalid's sympathies with the Palestinian cause while growing up in Kuwait in a dingy immigrant town for workers.

Two H-1B Terrorists

I was asked by a Cleveland journalist to investigate the connection between **Fawaz Damra**, who was arrested January 14, 2004 in Strongsville, Ohio and the Holy Land Foundation (HLF) of Richardson, Texas. I located a redacted affidavit showing an affidavit date of March, 2002, on page 99.

Journalists have requested the identity of H-1B visa holders who are also terrorists. This message provides two names in two separate cases. I hope that the bolded red text paragraph immediately below will encourage you to request or download the affidavit, a 300K PDF file.

It establishes how a terrorist, **Ramadan Abdullah Shallah** used a H-1B visa in 1993 to enter and remain in the United States. **Mohammed Aatique** used a H-1B visa prior to 2003.

I was able to discuss the first case briefly during a call in to NPR on January 15, 2004 at about 20 till 11, EST to WAMU Radio's *Diane Rehm Show*. (The broadcast is in the online archive at the <http://www.WAMU.org> website.)

From the U.S. Department of Justice website:

<http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/vae/ArchivePress/OctoberPDFArchive/safaaffid102003.pdf>

Note pages 30 and 31 for activities of Damra.

Note pages 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 39, 67, 78, 95, for HLF

[Page 22]

21. **Ramadan Abdullah Shallah** is the current leader of the *PIJ* and **resides in Damascus, Syria**. An SDT, *Shallah* replaced *PIJ* founder *Fathi Shikaki* as the leader of the *PIJ*, after *Shikaki*'s assassination in Malta in 1995. Prior to taking this position, *Shallah* had resided in Tampa, Florida and was employed as an adjunct professor at the University of South Florida while working as a U.S. representative of the *PIJ* with *Sami Al-Arian* and *Basheer Nafi*. In executing search warrants in Tampa in 1995, federal agents seized a video of a speech made by *Shallah* at an *Islamic Committee for Palestine* ("ICP") conference in December 1992 organized by *Al-Arian*, in which *Shallah* said that Jihad is a holy war aimed at killing every enemy of Islam, including (among others) the New World Order symbolized by the United States. *Shallah* stated that Muslims should not be defensive or apologize against charges of terrorism, because Jihad required them to terrorize, devastate, humiliate, and degrade their enemies.....

[Page 26]

35. INS records revealed 1993 and 1994 entry records for *Shallah* as a **temporary specialized worker who would be based at the WISE address in Tampa, Florida**. INS records further revealed that *Al-Arian* had filed three different visa petitions on behalf of *Shallah* and in so doing had identified himself as the Chairman of the Board of *WISE*.

The June 29, 2003 articles below are about another H-1B terrorist, only identified as a "Pakistani citizen working as an electrical engineer in the US and holds a H1-B visa."

There is an indictment signed by U.S. Attorney Paul McNulty alleging conspiracy and other charges dated June 27, 2003 naming 11 defendants

<http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/vae/ArchivePress/JunePDFArchive/lashkerindict062703.pdf>

The 2 page U.S. Department of Justice press release identifies the Pakistani H-1B as "**Mohammed Aatique**, 30, a Pakistani national and H-1 visa holder;"

<http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/vae/ArchivePress/JunePDFArchive/lashker062703.pdf>

Aatique 12/18/03: Mohammed Aatique, 31, of Norristown, PA, was sentenced today (Dec. 17, 2003) by Judge Brinkema in the Eastern District of Virginia in the Virginia Jihad case. Aatique had pled guilty to Aiding and Abetting the commission of a violation of the Neutrality Act, and to Using and Carrying a Firearm During a Crime of Violence. Specifically he admitted that he aided and abetted other individuals in using the United States as a point from which to launch an attack against Indian-held Kashmir, a nation with whom the United States is at peace. Aatique also admitted that he used and discharged a firearm at a terrorist training camp in Pakistan during and in relation to and in furtherance of a conspiracy to enlist and engage with intent to serve in armed hostility against the United States and take part in a military expedition and enterprise to be carried on against India. Aatique received a sentence of 126 months in prison.

<http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/vae/ArchivePress/2003/dec03.html>

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JOB DESTRUCTION NEWSLETTER
by Rob Sanchez
www.ZaZona.com
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There have been several documented cases of corporate spies that used H-1B visas to enter the U.S. but this may be the first solid case of terrorists using H-1Bs to operate covertly in the U.S. In this instance, a Pakistani citizen working as an electrical engineer in the US on an H-1B visa is accused of terrorist activities directed against India in the name of jihad.

Congress should get used to the idea that when we invite other cultures to work in the U.S. we are also inviting their conflicts to our soil.

Let's see how long it takes for the U.S. media to report this story with the fact that H-1B was involved. If they ever do, I'll let you know. The **Times of India** article is followed by a sanitized version of what we can expect in American newspapers.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/cms.dll/html/uncomp/articleshow?msid=48776>

FBI charges bare Musharraf's lies

CHIDANAND RAJGHATTA

TIMES NEWS NETWORK [SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 2003 01:59:19 AM]

WASHINGTON: The FBI indictment in the United States of eleven suspected militants reveals Pakistan's military ruler Pervez Musharraf has consistently lied to Washington, New Delhi and the world on the subject of terrorist camps.

According to US officials, at least seven members of the group travelled to Pakistan and received training in small arms, machine guns and grenade launchers at a Lashkar-e-Taiba camp in northeast Pakistan. Some of them even fought against Indian troops in Kashmir.

The disclosure blow apart the repeated contention by Musharraf and his establishment that Pakistan is not a safe haven for terrorists, that there are no terrorist camps in Pakistan, and that "nothing is happening on the LoC".

The charges also bring to the fore the vast disconnect between the public and political pronouncements by Washington (which backs Musharraf's military regime and says it is acting against terrorist camps), and the inside view, especially in law-enforcement and intelligence circles, which shows Pakistan serving as a platform to terrorists from across the world.

In fact, the FBI action, the first to address the issue of terrorism directed against India, could completely change the US-India discourse on the subject.

The indictment charges the men with violating the Neutrality Act, which bars Americans or US residents from attacking friendly countries with which the United States is at peace, in this case India.

It also explicitly refers to terrorist activities directed against India in the name of jihad.

Together with the arrest of last week of Lyman Faris, the Ohio truck driver of Kashmiri origin, the actions show that the US is now getting serious about cornering Pakistan-trained and backed extremists regardless of the political honeymoon.

Given that nine of the eleven men charged are US citizens, it suggests Washington is cracking down on radicals on its own turf too.

Law enforcement authorities announced both actions on either side of Gen. Musharraf's visit to Washington, evidently to avoid embarrassing the Bush administration's guest.

According to US officials, the indictment relies partly on the testimony of an unnamed, unindicted co-conspirator who was close to the group and who turned approver to provide incriminating information about the others as part of a deal with the government.

The charges reveal that the men met often at private homes and mosques in the Washington area to hear lectures on and discuss the righteousness of jihad in Kashmir, Chechnya and elsewhere. They also watched videotapes of terrorist attacks.

The men also took part in a field game called paintball, an increasingly popular game in which people shoot each other with coin-sized pellets filled with colored liquid, as a means to train for warfare.

Three of the men reportedly had experience in the US military and were training the others. At least one of the men actively worked for the Lashkar e-Taiba and even fought in Kashmir, the indictment says.

The disclosure that one of the arrested men is a Pakistani citizen working as an electrical engineer in the US and holds a H1-B visa has also come as a shock to the community.

Thousands of white collar professionals of Pakistani origin work in the US and are held in as high esteem as their Indian colleagues.

Despite the assertions of the Pakistan's military government that it is acting against terrorism, many of them feel let down and humiliated by the repeated association of their country with terrorist activities.

<http://quote.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=10000103&sid=aDoH0ZgXtYww&refer=us>

U.S. Officials Arrest Seven Men With Alleged Terrorist Ties
June 27 (Bloomberg) -- The FBI has seven men into custody whom officials believe are linked to Lashkar-E-Taiba, an Islamic Kashmiri separatist group.

In a press conference today in Alexandria, Virginia, U.S. Attorney Paul McNulty said the arrests were part of an ongoing investigation into jihad training and weapons violations. The men were charged with providing support for a terrorist organization.

The arrests were made in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland.

“Terrorist organizations of various allegiances are active in the United States and these groups exploit America's freedom,” McNulty said.

Lashkar has been designated a terrorist group by the U.S. government. The group was formed in Pakistan but banned by its government after India accused it and another Islamic group, Jaish- e-Mohammad, of attacking its parliament in December 2001. India and Pakistan have fought several wars over the disputed Kashmir border region.

Last Updated: June 27, 2003 13:19 EDT

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It is clear to the author that the United States is much more vulnerable to future "techno - terrorist" attacks with over one million U.S. citizen technical professionals permanently displaced from positions via the controversial 1990 H-1B visa program. The examples in this book include U.S. citizens who were displaced by the H-1B visa program - and a whole "alphabet soup" of other visa programs which were created with the intent of reducing employer salary and benefit expenditures. (The visa programs may have included public - relations claims such as delivery of economic benefits to the U.S. or foreign policy benefits. However, careful examination shows that there is very little factual basis for those public relations claims.)

Two relevant tables provide additional details:

H-1B_Numbers.xls Gene A. Nelson, Ph.D. September 7, 2003

1995	51,832
1996	58,327
1997	80,547
1998	91,360
1999	116,513
2000	133,290
2001	161,643
2002	118,352

8 Year Total 811,864

Ratio to INS & BCIS estimate: 39.41%

Source: U.S. State Department
 "High-tech visa limit to expire", Julia Malone, Cox News Service, September 2, 2003
<http://www.azcentral.com/business/articles/0902visas02.html>

The U.S. State Department total is **39.41%** of the estimate derived from **INS & BCIS** statistics below.
 The under report ratio is similar to other comparisons with INS L-1 visa admission statistics.

1995	117,574
1996	144,458
1997	144,458
1998	240,947
1999	302,326
2000	355,605
2001	384,191
2002	370,490

8 Year Total 2,060,049

Source: *2000 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Dept. of Justice*
 Immigration and Naturalization Service, Pages 152 and 153. (Washington, DC; September, 2002)
http://www.immigration.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/00yrbk_temp/temp2000list.htm

See: TABLE 37. Nonimmigrants admitted by class of admission - Selected fiscal years 1985 - 2000 - Excel Table
<http://www.immigration.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/TEMP01yrbk/TEMPExcel/Table37.xls>

See TABLE 27. Nonimmigrants admitted as temporary workers... Fiscal Year 2002
<http://www.bcis.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/TEMP02yrbk/TEMPExcel/Table27.xls>

Prior to October 1, 1991 (fiscal year 1992), H1B admissions were termed "Distinguished merit or ability."
 Estimated totals determined by summing yearly details from FY 1995 to 2002. Average annual admissions determined for each of the two five - year spans shown.

FY 1997 makes the conservative assumption of duplicating the FY 1996 values

Note that for the **H-1B visa** tabulation, admissions are **substantially above statutory limits** for FY 1995 - 2002.

For a more complete tabulation, see:

<http://www.zazona.com/ShameH1B/Library/BrainSavers/VisaGlut.PDF>

Year	L1 Visa	H-1B Visa	TN Visa	F1/M1 Visa	J1 Visa	Ann. Totals (Millions)	Est. Total Since 1985 (Millions)
1985	65,349	47,322		257,069	110,942	0.481	0.481
1990	63,180	100,446		326,264	174,247	0.664	2.862
1995	112,124	117,574	23,904	364,220	201,095	0.819	7.389
1996	140,457	144,458	26,987	426,903	215,475	0.954	8.343
1997	140,457	144,458	26,987	426,903	215,475	0.954	9.297
1998	203,255	240,947	59,061	564,683	250,959	1.319	10.616
1999	234,443	302,326	68,354	567,146	275,519	1.448	12.064
2000	294,658	355,605	91,279	659,081	304,225	1.705	13.769
2001	328,480	384,191	95,479	698,595	339,848	1.847	15.615
2002	313,699	370,490	73,699	659,081	325,580	1.743	17.358
Est. Totals 1985-2002	2,527,156	2,974,519	525,510	7,551,155	3,779,504	17.358	
Grand Estimated Total	17,357,843						

File: Visa Statistics-Complete.xls

Source: 2000, 2001 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Dept. of Justice
 Immigration and Naturalization Service, Pages 152 and 153. (Washington, DC; September, 2002)

<http://www.immigration.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/temp01yrbk/temp2001list.htm>

See: TABLE 37. Nonimmigrants admitted by class of admission - Selected fiscal years 1985 - 2001

<http://www.immigration.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/TEMP01yrbk/TEMPExcel/Table37.xls>

6. Prior to October 1, 1991 (fiscal year 1992), H1B admissions were termed "Distinguished merit or ability."

Estimated totals determined by summing yearly details from FY 1995 to 2002.

Average annual admissions determined for each of the two five - year spans shown.

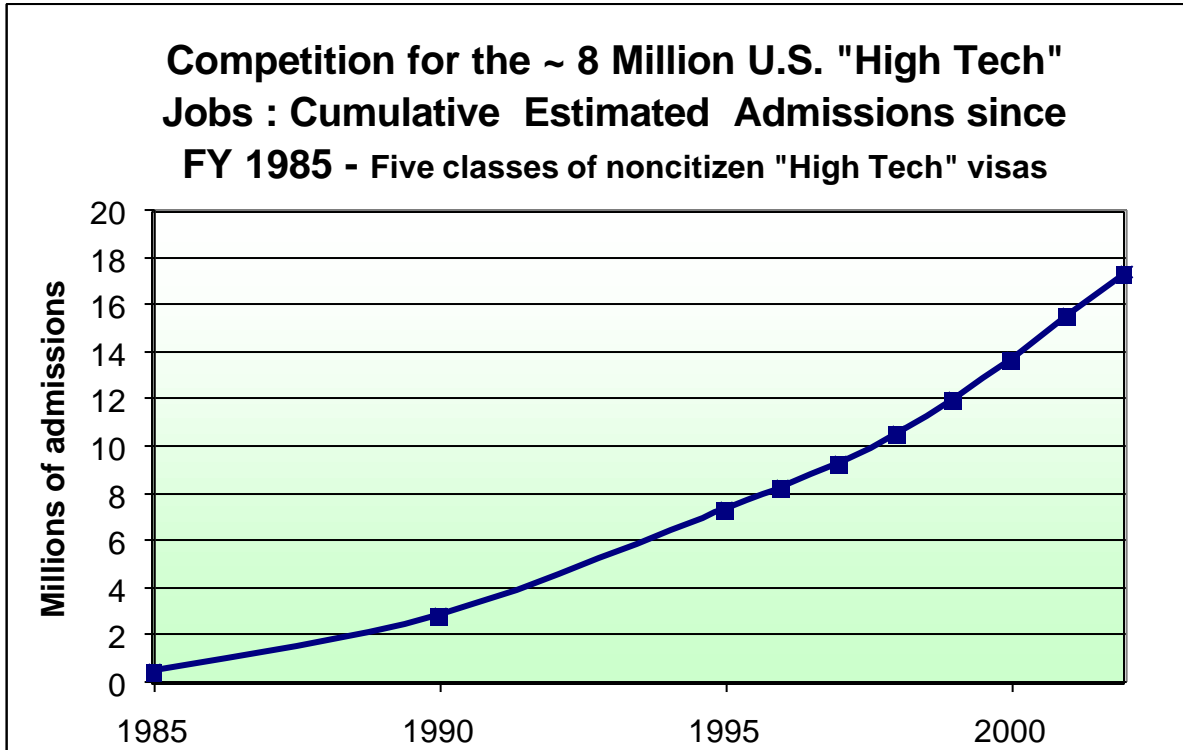
For 2001 and 2002, actual values are **bolded**. For 2002, See Table 37, Nonimmigrants Admitted as Temporary Workers... at:

<http://www.bcis.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/TEMP02yrbk/TEMPExcel/Table27.xls>

FY 1997 makes the conservative assumption of duplicating the FY 1996 values

FY 2002 makes the conservative assumption of duplicating the FY2000 values for F-1/M-1 visas

Note that for the **H-1B visa** tabulation, admissions are **substantially above statutory limits** from FY 1990 to Present



A related area of concern is summarized by the title of an important 1992 Richard F. Tax article "Today's Immigrant is Tomorrow's Victim." (Richard's article appears in the appendix to this book.) Many of the foreign nationals who migrated to the United States have remained here as permanent residents. It is likely that a small fraction of them will engage in behaviors that result in future harms to American society. Their likely motivations include frustration and/or a desire to obtain retribution for their exploitation.

Another chapter of this book will explore the use of the H-1B visa program to import workers for organizations that have been identified as "terrorist front" organizations by the U.S. government. There is very little scrutiny of prospective H-1B visa holders by relevant U.S. law enforcement entities. The author protested the use of the H-1B visa program by the Holy Land Foundation, Richardson, Texas at a news conference in early December, 2001.

All in all, this is a very unstable and dangerous situation that requires immediate and substantial reform. The nonimmigrant visa holders understand that they are

being exploited, and a few have already attempted to likely redress their exploitation. A later chapter in this book describes action steps that readers may implement.

September - October, 2001: Anthrax spore tainted letters are mailed from Trenton, New Jersey to American Home Publishing headquarters, Clearwater, Florida; offices of NBC News and The New York Post, New York, New York; Senator Tom Daschle's Washington, DC office; and Senator Patrick Leahy's Washington, DC office by yet unknown bio-terrorist(s). The resulting contamination kills six people via inhalation anthrax and injures four others. Total cleanup costs: about \$1 billion.

FUTURE PLAUSIBLE SCENARIOS:

2004: Group of Pakistani H-1B employees of Pennsylvania utility take over a nuclear power reactor, assisted by some visitors to the reactor holding student visas. They withdraw the power control rods and disable the Emergency Core Cooling Systems (ECCS) The resultant explosions and nuclear contamination leakage kill 150 people, with about 1,000 delayed deaths. Decontamination costs total about \$150 billion.

2004: 747 freight airliner is crashed at maximum speed into Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River by former H-1B suicide pilots during spring flood season. The dam is cracked and catastrophically fails a few days later. Hoover Dam and Parker Dam, both located downstream and full to flood stage, are overwhelmed by the outflow of the 33 billion cubic meters of water and silt from Lake Powell.

The Salton Sea is filled almost to sea level by the resultant flooding. 15,000 people are drowned by this attack. Another 15,000 are killed by widespread water shortages in California and Arizona. Most of the fatalities in the second group are the result of the inability to control several large brush fires in California and Arizona during the summer and fall. Reconstruction and repair costs top \$1 trillion.

2005: Large - scale Sarin attack by Iraqi group from atop skyscraper in suburban Virginia kills 50,000 and injures 150,000. Decontamination costs approximately \$20 billion. Group members serve as building air conditioner maintenance personnel in order

to obtain access to the roof. (An alternate dispersion platform is from a small, remotely - piloted aircraft.)

2006: Fuel - laden 747 Airliner is crashed by Palestinian terrorists into Shippingport, Pennsylvania nuclear reactor. About 1,000 die promptly from the radiation released. Another 10,000 die or develop serious injuries from the contamination over the next decade. Decontamination and containment costs: \$500 billion.

2007: "Loose nuke" from the Former Soviet Republics is detonated in a New York City skyscraper by European radical fringe group. About 1 million people die and another 4 million are injured. Property damage: \$1 trillion. Bomb is hidden in antique safe which is transported from Europe to firm's 60th story headquarters.

2008: Large - scale anthrax attack by Middle Eastern group, with over 1,000 pieces of mail sent to many U.S. locations kills 75,000 and injures 27,000. Decontamination costs around \$500 billion. A large number of alternate overnight mail carriers are used to minimize the detection and decontamination of the mail pieces.

2009: Coordinated "infowar" attack originating from India and the Former Soviet Republics destroys some Pacific Intertie power transmission equipment and shuts down most of the nation's fiber optics telecommunications system. While this action causes the deaths of only 150 people and injures another 900, the economic losses total \$1 trillion. The technique for shutting down the nation's fiber optic telecommunication system has been documented in a memo and two presentations to the FBI by the author.

2011: World - wide release of smallpox virus obtained from labs in the Former Soviet Republics at 27 airports kills 3 million and injures 10 million. Total treatment and decontamination costs exceed \$4 trillion, causing significant worldwide economic catastrophe. Key enabling technique: Global firm hires illegal immigrants to clean airports. Repackages smallpox virus in aerosol "air freshener" cans. In August, 2002, researcher Laurie Mylroie, Ph.D. suggested a similar dispersal technique could be employed against targets in Israel by Palestinian suicide terrorists who had been supplied with CBW materials by Iraq.

2019: Mainland Chinese terrorists detonate 12 W-88 miniature warheads in California skyscrapers, killing 5 million people and injuring 12 million. The weapons are hidden in telecommunications equipment for

wireless internet connectivity placed at the top of skyscrapers. The 2002 attempted acquisition of Global Crossing by an entity with strong ties to the Mainland Chinese government is a key enabler for this high tech "Trojan Horse" attack causing \$15 trillion in property damage. The U.S. government surrenders to the People's Army to avoid further bombings. Over the next decade, the resultant purges result in the deaths of an additional 15 million U.S. citizens. The purges will target the political, economic, and intellectual leaders of the United States. The Chinese purges were previously employed during the Chinese "Cultural Revolution" in the late 1950s.

STEPS FOR REFORM:

Powerful citizen empowerment tools are available at www.NumbersUSA.com, www.FAIRus.org, and www.ZaZona.com to counterbalance the disproportionate influence of special interests and their money on federal policy. The impact of the 2002 Campaign Finance Reform bill may make it harder for special interests to procure favorable legislation. The implementation by the Executive Branch could help or hinder meaningful reform. After the accounting scandals at Enron and WorldCom, there is the possibility that corporate leaders will be held much more accountable.

New websites such as www.NoMoreH1B.com, www.American-Champions.com and www.TexasLaborChampions.org are springing up. The House Immigration Reform Caucus crosses party lines and includes 66 U.S. Representatives, as of October 17, 2003. The Caucus is led by U.S. Representative Tom Tancredo, [R] Colorado, 6th district. See: <http://www.house.gov/tancredo/Immigration/members.html>

The author is available to talk to groups and organizations across the country regarding the reforms called for in this book. Please contact him via email at c0030180@airmail.net or call him at (214) 455 - 8065 He is also conducting seminars on the topic of "How to Protect Your Intellectual Property from Being 'Ripped Off.' "

The author is also establishing a website at www.AnAmericanScam.com that will contain references including those found in this Special Congressional CD Edition of **An American Scam : How Special Interests Undermine National Security with Endless "Techie" Gluts.**