

THE ADRIAN REPORT ON PERMATEMPS

Title: "The Adrian Report on Permatemps and U.S. Workers Rights Violations via Temp Agencies & Their Lobbies"

Volume 2, 2004

by Bryan Adrian

PERMATEMPS will be the future of most westerners in the globalized new world order

HI-B visa crisis

During the latter half of the 1990s the unemployment rate in the United States reached a 30 year high, but when added since 2000 to the major influx of former welfare recipients who entered the part time minimum wage labor market and found nothing, and employers in the high tech sector who demanded criminally much lower wages from immigrants [legal?] to import skilled labor in order to meet their CEO's bottom line needs, it jumped up even higher to maybe 15-20% unemployed, by real rather than virtual counting techniques.

The time thus seemed ripe to anybody with half a brain for INCREASED job training in the United States, yet in spite of increasing cuts to education and training over the last twenty years and the request for high skill needs, the U.S. invested abysmally less in post-school training than any other advanced industrialized economy on the planet Earth.

American capitalism was stunned by yet another catastrophe on June 26 when MCI WorldCom, the nation's second largest long-distance carrier, admitted that it had doctored its books to hide massive losses.

The humbled behemoth, whose stock is now virtually worthless, admits that \$3.8 billion in funds it did not have were added to its cash flow account.

As with Enron, and again with the assistance of Arthur Anderson's accounting firm, a massive minus was turned into a multi-billion-dollar plus on WorldCom's books. The idea was to prettify the figures in order to stabilize WorldCom's rapidly declining stock prices.

Even before the "accounting error" was "discovered," MCI WorldCom knew the jig was up. It was the subject of a federal accounting investigation; it was hard pressed to refinance its \$30 billion debt, and its credit rating was reduced to junk bond status.

To stem the tide and reverse its declining stock price (from \$62 in 1999 to 26 cents per share today), the crippled corporation, now on the verge of bankruptcy, reported profits of \$1.4 billion last year and first quarter profits of \$130 million in 2002. WorldCom now admits it lost money in both periods but has declined to state precise figures.

WorldCom executives announced that 17,000 additional workers would be fired, as they tried to salvage the company's remaining capital for the ruling-class few who are still in charge. Meanwhile, their banking creditors are rushing to court to prevent WorldCom's executives from running away with the loans they granted before being privy to the impending collapse

The scope of the WorldCom disaster has frightened even the most conservative of observers. WorldCom's value in June 1999 was listed at \$115.3 billion. It is now worth less than \$1 billion.

WorldCom is not alone in the world of major corporate fraud and failure. The nation's sixth largest cable television operator, Adelphia Communications, virtually simultaneously joined the parade of major multi-billion-dollar operations that are headed for the bankruptcy courts.

DOWN WITH ADELPHIA

ADELPHIA's problems began when it was revealed that it had loaned at undisclosed terms at least \$3.1 billion to the company's major shareholders, the Rigas family.

Meanwhile, the Xerox Corporation admitted it had "misstated" its earnings for previous years-to the tune of \$6.4 billion. Top executives for drug store giant RITE AID have been indicted for an accounting fraud that inflated the company's earnings by \$1.6 billion.

Even homemaking expert Martha Stewart, head of a company with billions of dollars in assets, was embroiled in scandal for "insider" stock-trading.

MCI WORLDCOM follows in the footsteps of other bankrupt corporations, like ENRON and GLOBAL CROSSING, whose top executives resorted to every means necessary, including fraud and theft, to compete in the ruthless capitalist market place, where profit and profit rates are under tremendous pressure.

Profit, under capitalism, is a product of the exploitation of workers. But the absolute necessity of introducing labor-replacing machinery to remain competitive, while temporarily resulting in improved bottom lines, has in the long run led to one corporate meltdown after another.

How to smash Global Crossing,
a cover for corrupt Pentagon
military brass who play the market
with YOUR tax dollars!!

http://www.erisafraud.com/global_crossing/

This website provides information and updates regarding *Jagdeo Ramkissoon, et al. v. Gary Winnick, et al.* This class action was filed on behalf of all persons who were participants in or beneficiaries of the Global Crossing Ltd. Employees' Retirement Savings Plan, from September 28, 1999 to the present (the "Class Period"). The Complaint was filed in federal court in the Central District of California, Western Division.

The Complaint alleges that during the Class Period the defendants breached their fiduciary duties when executives officers of Global Crossing were made aware of numerous practices that made Global Crossing stock an inappropriate Plan investment during the Class Period. The fiduciaries failed in their duty to disclose and inform the 401(k) participants regarding this information. Instead they encouraged participants and beneficiaries of the Plan to continue to make and maintain substantial investments in the Company Stock Funds in the Plan.

This case was filed against the following administrators and directors of the Plan and the directors and/or officers of Global Crossing: Gary Winnick, Dan J. Cohrs, Thomas J. Casey, David A. Walsh, Joseph P. Clayton, Lodwick M. Cook, Mark Attanasio, Norman Brownstein, William S. Cohen, William E. Conway, Jr., Eric Hippeau, Geoffrey J.W. Kent, Maria Elena Lagomasino, John L. Comparin, Bill Norris, K.P. Schirmuhly, Steven J. Green, Barra Rogers Casey. In addition, Plaintiffs have sued the individual members of the Company's Employee Benefits Committee during the Class Period and the individual members of the Company's Board of Directors who participated in the Plan's investment policies during the Class Period, whose identities are currently unknown.

Case Status:

[Consolidated Amended Master Class Action Complaint of ERISA \[Plaintiffs\] 01/27/03 \(247k, PDF\)](#)

[Transfer Order re: Global Crossing Ltd. Securities & "ERISA" Litigation \(126k, PDF\)](#)

The law firm of [Keller Rohrback LLP](#), headquartered in Seattle with an affiliated office in Phoenix, maintains this website to keep class members informed and up to date regarding the proceedings in the [Global Crossing ERISA litigation](#). Keller Rohrback handles complex litigation and class actions such as ERISA 401(k) litigation. Keller Rohrback and its co-counsel serve as lead or co-lead counsel in a class action on behalf of employees in 401(k) litigation involving the following companies:

Enron, WorldCom, Providian, Williams Companies, Xerox, CMS Energy, BellSouth, CIGNA Corp., Dynegy, Electronic Data Systems [Ross Perot], HealthSouth, Household International and Lucent Technologies. Additionally, Keller Rohrback is involved in 401(k) litigation with respect to the following companies: Conseco, Fujitsu and Tyco.

<http://www.slaughter.house.gov/HoR/NY28/News/PRESS+RELEASES+BY+DATE/2002/2-11-02+CONGRESSWOMAN+SLAUGHTER+CALLS+FOR+CONGRESSIONAL+INVESTIGATION+OF+GLOBAL+CROSSING.htm>

Rochester, NY -- Congresswoman Louise M. Slaughter today called for Congressional investigations of Global Crossing. In letters to the House Finance Committee and the House Education & Workforce Committee, Rep. Slaughter asked the committees to investigate Global Crossing's questionable business practices related to employees and retirees 401(k) plans. Rep. Slaughter made her comments today at a news conference with Global Crossing employees, retirees and union representatives. Global Crossing's North American headquarters are located in Slaughter's Congressional District of Rochester, NY.

"In the wake of the Enron scandal, we have the responsibility to investigate allegations of similar practices by other companies," said Slaughter. "Retirees and current employees need to be assured that the company followed the letter of the law as global crossing reorganizes."

Congresswoman Slaughter called for the Congressional investigation after reviewing published reports of Global Crossing's bankruptcy filing, and hearing from current employees and retirees of Frontier and Global Crossing. In her letter to the Chairman of a House Finance Subcommittee, Slaughter raises concerns regarding the company's 401(k) plan, and the employees ability to sell company stock in their retirement plans. In a similar letter to the Chairman of the House Education and Workforce Committee, Congresswoman Slaughter asks the committee to investigate whether the handling of Global Crossing's pension plan is consistent with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). ERISA is the federal law that governs private pension plans.

"Congress needs to investigate companies like Global Crossing to determine if there are changes that need to be made to either federal law or regulations, said Slaughter.

H1-B Visas -- June 19, 2003

IMMIGRATION ADVICE FROM THE NY DAILY NEWS: [Allan Wernick]

Q: Can I get H-1B status through sponsorship through my own company? I'm here on H-1B professional worker status, working for a fitness company. I may lose my my job in August, so I'm thinking of starting my own business. It would operate in the United States and Bermuda. If I start my own company, can my company sponsor me for H-1B status and put me in an easier position than somebody American who is seeking work?

A: You can form a company and your company can petition for H-1B status for you. Readers may recall that H-1B temporary worker status is available for people with a four-year college degree or the equivalent in education and experience [this freedom of "or equivalent experience" does NOT apply to Americans seeking work in Canada under NAFTA regulations].

In H-1B cases, unlike in most employment-based immigrant categories, the employer need not prove that "a qualified U.S. worker is not available".

Because U.S. law considers a corporation and its owner to be separate entities, a corporation can sponsor its owner for H-1B status, even if the sponsored employee solely owns the corporation, such as in your case. Welcome to America, land for part time immigrants and not nearly so good for its own citizens!

SPECIAL VISAS a boost to Silicon Alley
New York Daily News; New York, N.Y.; Oct 4, 2000;
RACHEL SCHEIER and JUDITH SCHOOLMAN DAILY NEWS
BUSINESS WRITERS;

Words in Document: 514

Abstract:

Companies typically pay transportation from the home country, visa fees and temporary housing allowances. "It's \$10,000 or more to bring one person to the U.S.," said [Shailesh Gala], who's also president of the Immigration Support Network, an organization with more than 17,000 members.

According to the most recent figures from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, such major high-tech firms as Motorola, Oracle, ...

[PERMATEMPS: WHAT ARE THEY? click here now ...](#)

U.S. Unemployment Rate Reaches 20%

"Layoffs increased more sharply in New York than in any other state in September 2002, according to new data from the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of New Yorkers left jobless by layoffs of 50 or more workers rose by 5,035 compared with the same month last year. In all 11,213 New Yorkers lost their jobs in September because of large massive layoffs. The state was the third-hardest hit in total workers laid off [above New Mexico Indian reservations]. Big reductions occurred in temporary employment agencies [as big as the airline layoffs], and in transportation [not very many workers need to commute into a city with barely any jobs]."

Our Unemployment Figures are a Hoax!

A temp agency hires minimum wage lackies to phone "Leave it to Beaver" households and ask if they "are employed" via a small telephone home survey!

By Reuters -- [abridged]

U.S. payrolls outside the farm sector fell by 43,000 in September, in contrast to the 5,000 gain private economists had predicted, the Labor Department said.

Although economic forecasters look to both the payrolls series and the unemployment rate as gauges of the job market and the overall economy, many put more weight on the signals offered by the payrolls survey.

"They are two different surveys. They measure two different things," BLS economist Howard Hayghe told Reuters.

"... any time you have payrolls falling, you're taking much needed wind out of the sails of the economic recovery," Yamarone said.

The payrolls data are based on a survey of real employers, while a commercial small poll of households is used to calculate the U.S. official unemployment rate!

BLS's Hayghe said that among other differences in the two surveys, the small commercial household survey includes self-employed people while the hard payroll series does not. He said that recently, the household survey has been greatly boosted by the number of teenage workers who have held on to their summer jobs, to the detriment of unemployed masses, rather than leaving the workforce -- as many use to do in the fall.

"This time of year the official telephone based household unemployment data are more subject to inaccurate seasonal swings," he said.

While European countries have maintained huge social-service programs and paid for them with high unemployment, the United States sharply curtailed its best-known welfare program in the mid-1990's.

But the current downturn is beginning to expose an uncomfortable truth: the American economy looks more like Europe's than most people ever imagined during the 1990's.

Millions of people, particularly men, dropped out of the labor force over the last decade, apparently unable to find work that pays near what they once earned in the blue-collar jobs that have since moved to lower-wage countries. Neither employed nor looking for work, they are not counted in the official U.S. jobless rate statistics, and a surprising and growing number of them instead depend on a government check to get by.

In the last two years, the official jobless rate has risen and an additional three million people appear to have dropped out of the labor force. Today, the real level of unemployment for men probably approaches the level of the recession-mired early 80's [close to 20% like in East Germany today].

Robert H. Topel, an economist at the University of Chicago and author of the most detailed recent study of the changes, says: "Employment opportunities for the less skilled are not what they used to be, so people just leave the labor force."

To pay their monthly bills, many of these missing workers have turned to disability insurance, a government program under Social Security that has become the centerpiece of the new American state. Since 1990, the number of people receiving disability pay has nearly doubled, to 5.4 million, and the government now spends far more on the program than it does for food stamps or unemployment insurance.

People who once may have worked through injuries or chronic pain, particularly those without a college education, are increasingly making a choice economic planners did not foresee. They have decided a government benefit, in the form of the roughly \$800 in average monthly disability pay, is more attractive than any job.

They make up the biggest group that has left the labor force and help depress the unemployment rate.

The growth of the prison population — to about 2 million today, up from 1.1 million in 1990 and 500,000 in 1980 — has made another large group of people dependent on the government. [these prisoners and parolees are considered "employed" by our Labor Department].

Other labor-force dropouts are harder to count because the government does not support them. Some have moved in with friends or family, economists say. Still others, caring for children or retired, while their spouse works, are properly not counted as unemployed. [many turn to crime as the last hope of survival].

Some of the biggest beneficiaries [of the 1990s latch-key household syndrome] were women, who poured into the job market and whose wages crept closer to men's. Today, 63 million women hold a job, up almost 9 million from a decade ago, according to the Labor Department.

But even the economy of the late 90's failed to reverse the gradual overall increase in the number of men dropping out of the labor force. It also could not halt the long-term rise in the duration of unemployment for those people who kept looking for work and therefore appeared in the official "employed" statistics.

Many of these workers have now been out of the job market for long enough that they may never come back. If they do, they are almost certain to make much less than they once did, economists say.

"People used to drift in and out of the labor force," said Mr. Topel, whose co-authors were Chinhui Juhn at the University of Houston and Kevin M. Murphy at Chicago. "Now, leaving the labor force is more like death — you leave and you don't come back."

A clear sign of the labor market's quiet troubles has long been evident, though its significance was obscured by the falsified "official" jobless rate. While unemployment was supposedly falling over the last 20 years, the median hourly wage has grown only about 6 percent, after adjusting for inflation, according to the Labor Department.

Reflecting workers' meager bargaining power, the Census Bureau said last week that income for the typical household had fallen in 2001 for the second consecutive year. The poverty rate rose.

With scant reason to think that the economy will grow rapidly in the next couple of years, the labor market's woes present a serious challenge for government.

The country can cut benefits at a time when joblessness is rising and leave relatively unskilled workers to fend for themselves. Or it can maintain and expand a safety net that is already larger than many people had thought, possibly giving more discouraged workers reason to depend on a government check.

LAST week, a mostly Democratic group of senators introduced a bill that would extend unemployment benefits

to the same length as in the recession of the early 90's. As for the disability program, even without any legislative changes its costs will rise 15 percent to \$69 billion this year, according to the Social Security Administration. Containing those costs would require cracking down on people with bad backs or carpal-tunnel syndrome and few good job prospects.

The country now faces a series of difficult decisions balancing the ideals of a free market with those of a humane economic policy. Only a few years ago, compromises did not seem necessary.

For Germans, a Recession Is a Pretty Smooth Ride

By MARK LANDLER [abridged version]

FRANKFURT -- Oct. 6, 2002

IT'S hard to think of a cushier place to live through a recession than Germany.

So what if the unemployment rate is stuck near 10 percent, economic growth is close to zero, and the budget deficit is expected to exceed limits set by the European Union? With Germany's welfare payments, unemployment compensation, not to mention union-negotiated job security, salaries and benefits, life, for many, is still pretty good.

The conventional wisdom here is that the German chancellor, Gerhard Schröder, won re-election last weekend because he shifted people's attention from the country's deepening downturn to Iraq.

Germans react differently to hard times than Americans, in large part because a recession there feels very different from here.

In eastern Germany, where unemployment hovers near 20 percent, many people have not had a job since just after the fall of the Berlin Wall. While they are unhappy, they regard their predicament as a fact of life rather than a failure of public policy, to be remedied at the polls. Their living standard on unemployment is often better than it was with the make-work jobs they held during the Communist era.

Germans are also not as vulnerable to a crashing stock market as Americans. Only one German in five, about 13 million people, owns shares in individual companies. That doesn't approach the United States, where half of all adults own stock, either directly or through employer savings plans. The retirement plans of Germans are rarely tied to the market.

In western Germany, signs of penury are hard to find. The luxury carmaker BMW sold more than 180,000 cars here in the first eight months of this year, an 8 percent increase over last year. Sales of Porsches are up too.

Some economists have begun comparing Germany's economy, the world's third largest, to Japan's, the second largest. Both nations have been for decades long much more productive and economical than the U.S., the world's largest economy only due to the nearly 300 million "Americans", many of them illegal underpaid laborers.



[click here for timely SUDDEN NEWS FLASH!!](#)

George W. Bush, chip off the old Bush Block, has one and only one thought in his Presidential head:

TO NUKE THE PLANET EARTH!

Germany Announces "Du Bist Kein BERLINER" to Prez Gigi Bush

By STEVEN ERLANGER, The New York Times, Sept. 1, 2002

BERLIN, Aug. 30 — If the United States attacks Iraq, Germany will pull out its specialized nuclear, chemical and biological warfare unit from Kuwait, the German defense minister said in an interview published today.

The conservative challenger in the electoral fight to be Germany's next chancellor, Edmund Stoiber, said today that he would do the same in the case of a unilateral American attack on Iraq, after consultations with European allies.

The German Parliament approved the deployment after a bitter debate, and the defense minister, Peter Struck, a former parliamentary leader for the Social Democrats, said that a new American war against Iraq would fall outside that parliamentary mandate and would mean that the unit should be withdrawn.

"If the danger exists that our soldiers could be involved in a conflict situation in Iraq, that would not be covered by the mandate given them by the German lower house, the Bundestag, last November," Mr. Struck told the Berliner Zeitung. "They would then be withdrawn."

That position has annoyed the Bush administration, but is extremely popular with the German public, and it has put Mr. Stoiber on the defensive. The more bellicose the noises coming from Washington, Stoiber party officials say, the more Mr. Schröder looks like a bold man of peace, harming the conservatives.

Mr. Schröder has been the most outspoken West European leader warning Washington against an attack on Iraq, calling it "an adventure," as Mr. Struck did again today. But the Schröder position is echoed in British and French demands that any attack on Iraq must have the mandate of the United Nations and be preceded by further efforts, including a possible deadline, to get Iraq to allow unconditional inspections of its territory by

United Nations weapons inspectors.

Mr. Struck also said, "According to our present knowledge there is no concrete threat for us here in Europe emanating from Saddam Hussein," a common German view that contradicts the view of the Bush administration.

PERMATEMPS!!! Human Fodder
for the Grist Mill of the BIG FIVE
of Microsoft/Intel/AT&T/Boeing/Mormons

MICROSOFT IS FOR MUMMIES

Excerpts from the THE NEW YORK TIMES

article written by STEVEN GREENHOUSE

"[...] LONG TERM TEMPS --- a seeming oxymoron [are currently] ... embraced by many corporations ... including MICROSOFT, AT&T, INTEL ... and Microsoft's neighbor, BOEING.

[...] In 1986, the number of temps employed each day was 800,000, but according to the National Association of Temporary & Staffing Services [NATSS, a LOBBY group], the number SOARED to 2.5 million last year [1997]."

[...] A technical editor might earn \$30 an hour at Microsoft. This means the worker will cost about \$70,000 a year -- \$60,000 in basic wages and \$10,000 in BENEFITS, including SOCIAL SECURITY and Unemployment taxes and barebones health, 401(k) and vacation benefits. If the TEMP works 200 hours overtime, that could mean \$9000 extra, although workers complain that a new Washington State regulation allows companies to STOP PAYING computer professionals time-and-a-half for overtime.

In comparison, a permanent editor might have a \$57,000 salary, but could cost Microsoft \$94,000 a year -- \$17,000 for a richer benefits package, including vacation, holidays and generous 401(k) contributions, plus discount STOCK PURCHASE PLAN and stock options that might be worth \$20,000 or more. SALARIED EMPLOYEES DO NOT RECEIVE OVERTIME PAY.

In this way, Microsoft might save \$24 MILLION for every 1000 TEMPS it uses, excluding overtime.

[...] Under the law, corporations are free to use LONG TERM TEMPS, but these workers are increasingly SUING COMPANIES, asserting that they deserve the same benefits as regular workers. The TEMPS claims touch on a MURKY AREA: whether their employer is a TEMP AGENCY or the Agency's Client, that is, the company where they WORK. The courts and the Internal Revenue Service are wrestling with these issues; THE ANSWER HINGES ON WHO

CONTROLS THE WORKER."

(in interviews with more than three dozen LONG TERM "PERMATEMPS" ... most of them were in terrible fear of being dismissed for speaking on the record, and so insisted on anonymity).

for a complete synopsis of the real data on

H1-B, and H2-A, freebie work visas,

in this time of a very tight economy for 80% of us [or larger percentage] please

click for your life ASAP

====>>>>> HERE!!!

Winter, 2002

THE CURRENT IMMIGRATION WAVE IS THE LARGEST EVER
IN THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE USA.

The current immigration wave is the largest in U.S. history. The number of legal immigrants admitted in the decade 1991-2000 is estimated at more than 9 million, exceeding the previous record of 8.8 million set nine decades earlier during the First Great Migration (Chart 1; re. turn of the century immigration via Ellis Island, and the first two decades of this last century, 1900-1920).

In addition, net illegal immigration is estimated to be 2.8 million during this decade. The nation's number of foreign-born residents is also at an all-time high, over 25 million.

[During the last two decades, immigration has supplied at least one quarter (1/4) of the nation's labor force growth].

Dramatic shifts have occurred in both the national origins and the skill levels of recent immigrants.

Latin America and Asia have replaced Europe and Canada as primary originating areas (Chart 3), much as Southern and Central Europe replaced Western and Northern Europe during the First Great Migration. The skill levels of immigrants have also changed.

Since the late 1960s, immigrants have been much more likely to be at the low end of the native education distribution compared with immigrants in the early post-World War II period.

[For example, a disproportionate number of recent immigrants lack high school diplomas.]

Although much attention has been devoted to this rise in low-skilled immigration, it is important to note that the United States continues to attract high-skilled immigrants as well, that have heard of the H1-B visa buy-out.

In fact, the United States attracts labor disproportionately from both extremes of the skill spectrum. Immigrants are more likely to be high school dropouts, but they are also disproportionately likely to have at least master's degrees due to the lucky ones with knowledge of the H1-B visa that can be purchased through an attorney.

Market forces draw both low-skilled and high-skilled labor to the United States. Low-skilled workers come because such labor is relatively scarce here. They keep our minimum wage at a very very low level and this makes the fast food industry extremely satisfied.

H1-B and Other Temporary-Worker Visas on the Rise!

The difficulties associated with permanent-resident visas have prompted employers to make greater use of temporary-worker visas.

Temporary visas are issued for a limited time period and usually restrict the recipient to working exclusively for the sponsoring employer (perhaps another source of their rising popularity among employers).

In contrast to permanent residents, who can be naturalized after five years in the United States, temporary-visa holders are not eligible for citizenship. They are also ineligible for most government transfer programs.

There are a variety of temporary-worker visas.[11] Most are occupation- and skill-based, such as H1-B visas for high-skilled workers in "specialty occupations," H2-A visas for seasonal farmworkers and H2-B visas for other low-skilled workers. Some of these, such as the H2-A visas, require labor certification by the employer as well as employer-provided housing and transportation.

The H1-B visa program is the largest and most prominent of the temporary-visa programs. To qualify for an H1-B visa, the worker generally must have at least a bachelor's degree. The visa allows employment for three years and can be renewed once.

The visa does not require labor certification; instead, the employer simply files a labor-condition application certifying that the foreign worker will be paid the prevailing market wage.

H1-B visa use has increased sharply (Chart 10). An annual cap limiting H1-B visas to 65,000 took effect in fiscal 1992. Nonetheless, in 1998 the cap was reached four months before the end of the fiscal year.

This prompted an October 1998 law raising the H1-B cap for three years: to 115,000 for 1999 and 2000 and to 107,500 for 2001.

Over 22,000 extra, illegal H1-B visas were issued in 1999. The Justice Department is now undertaking a criminal investigation of this matter.

http://www.dallasfed.org/htm/pubs/swe/5_6_00.html

COMMISSION Acknowledges that Underpaid Filipino Nurses Exploited by loopholes in U.S. Labor Laws After Paying US Employment Agency Fees of \$5000, and Robbing U.S. Nurses of Desperately Needed Work

from the Washington Post

by Kirstin Downey Grimsley

"[...] The commission said the Woodbine Health Care Center in Gladstone, MO, used a now-discontinued Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) VISA program designed to find nurses amid a labor shortage, promising to pay the prevailing wage to the immigrants, as the program required. But when the Filipino nurses arrived in the United States, they were paid less than HALF of what they had been promised, treated unfairly and threatened with deportation if they complained, EEOC officials said.

"[...] Filipino nurses ... [are] seen as being able to be pushed around and paid less without them complaining about it."

The OWNERS of the nursing home,

Woodbine Healthcare Limited Partners,

declined through their lawyer, Karen Glickstein, to comment.

[...] Villanueva [a registered Filipino nurse] said her mother took out a \$5,000 loan in the Philippines to pay EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FEES, and transportation costs for her to come to the United States in 1994 to work in what they were told would be a high-paying nursing job.

Instead, Villanueva alleged, she and other Filipino nurses were forced to work as nurses's aides, were paid \$7 an hour while American-born registered nurses were paid \$13 to \$15 an hour. She also said the Filipino nurses were not permitted to sit down while at work, were assigned to do the dirtiest jobs and the heaviest work, and were required to work mandatory overtime shifts for which they were not paid.

"They continually EXPLOITED us," Villanueva said.

"If we didn't do mandatory overtime, they'd say "You'll get in trouble and they'll send you home."

[...] The INS program was created in 1989 to help address a serious nursing shortage. The LABOR DEPARTMENT WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION was charged with monitoring the program, which WAS ALLOWED TO FADE OUT OF EXISTENCE in 1995 after CONSOLIDATIONS in the HEALTH-CARE INDUSTRY created a GLUT of nurses."

http://www.angelfire.com/planet/blacklisting_central/Temp_Slaves.htm

http://www.angelfire.com/electronic2/haarpmicrowaves/Temp_Agency_Slaves2006.pdf

Webmaster bryan adrian