

American Ghettoization – Yes It is Real, Yes It Is Economic War With A “Fancy” Title “H-1B”, Yes It Is Modern Ghettoization

It Leaves American In Poverty and Destitute, Then Replaces Them.

It's the real deal.

Mass Layoffs to Hire Foreign Workers?

Concerns About Globalization, H-1B Policies, and American Employment

Nike Laid Off 1,400 Americans and Kept Its India Tech Center – Congress Must Reform the H-1B Program

Globalization and large-scale labor restructuring continue to raise concerns among many Americans who fear economic displacement, declining job security, and the outsourcing of skilled employment opportunities. Critics argue that certain corporations have prioritized lower labor costs, offshore expansion, and foreign labor programs while American workers experience layoffs and economic instability.

There are several different ways to measure layoffs in the United States, depending on which federal or economic metric is used.

The greatest federal measure comes from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics “layoffs and discharges” data. This category includes permanent layoffs, temporary layoffs, firings, and other employer-initiated separations.

- About 1.72 million Americans were laid off or discharged in February 2026 alone.
- Through the first two months of 2026, the total was about 3.38 million layoffs and discharges.
- For all of 2025, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported roughly 21.2 million layoffs and discharges nationwide.

A narrower metric tracks only major announced corporate job cuts.

- Employers announced approximately 1.2 million planned job cuts in 2025, the highest level since the pandemic period.
- January 2026 alone saw more than 108,000 announced layoffs, the highest January total since 2009 according to Challenger, Gray & Christmas.

Current reports indicate that layoffs are continuing across sectors including technology, retail, finance, manufacturing, and government, though the larger labor market remains active because hiring continues in other industries.

Concerns Regarding Labor Replacement and Workforce Restructuring

Documented reports, investigations, and public discussions have raised concerns that some corporations may be shifting labor toward:

- foreign workers on H-1B visas,
- offshore contractors in countries such as India and Mexico,
- automation and artificial intelligence systems,
- or lower-cost global labor models.

For example:

- Reports and Senate inquiries in 2025 questioned whether companies such as Amazon, Meta, Google, Microsoft, Apple, and outsourcing firms continued hiring H-1B workers after conducting layoffs.
- Tesla faced accusations online and in media reports that some laid-off U.S. workers were replaced by H-1B hires, though fact-checkers stated there was insufficient evidence to conclusively prove direct replacement.
- Some companies openly stated they were restructuring around artificial intelligence, reducing certain human roles while hiring more AI engineers, data scientists, and automation specialists.
- Offshore outsourcing firms such as Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) and similar corporations have continued receiving thousands of H-1B approvals while also operating large overseas workforces.

Common Forms of Workforce Replacement

In practice, critics argue that workforce restructuring often falls into four categories:

1. H-1B Visa Workers

These positions are often concentrated in software engineering, information technology, finance, and STEM-related sectors.

2. Offshore Workers

Corporations increasingly utilize remote labor teams located in India, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia, often due to lower labor costs.

3. Artificial Intelligence and Automation

Companies have increasingly stated that software systems and artificial intelligence tools are replacing or reducing the need for certain administrative, customer service, human resources, support, and programming positions.

4. Internal Work Redistribution

In some cases, corporations do not directly replace workers but instead redistribute workloads among remaining employees.

Important Distinctions

It is important to distinguish between:

- verified documented hiring patterns,
- political accusations,
- public concerns,
- and internet claims that have not been conclusively proven.

Some allegations remain disputed, while others are currently tied to lawsuits, investigations, public hearings, or ongoing political debate.

Larger Economic and Social Concerns

Critics of current globalization policies argue that repeated mass layoffs, outsourcing practices, and dependency on foreign labor programs may weaken long-term economic stability for American workers and families. Concerns often include declining wages, reduced bargaining power, housing insecurity, and the erosion of middle-class employment opportunities.

Supporters of immigration and globalization policies, however, argue that international labor markets, skilled immigration, and global business operations can help companies remain competitive, reduce operational costs, and support innovation.

The debate over H-1B reform, offshore outsourcing, artificial intelligence, and labor protections continues to be one of the most significant economic and political issues in the United States.

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Further Understanding:

There are very few companies that legally hire “only Americans” across all positions, because federal anti-discrimination laws generally prohibit blanket citizenship-based hiring policies unless there is a lawful exemption. The U.S. Department of Justice states that “Only U.S. Citizens” hiring rules are usually illegal unless required by law, government contract, or security clearance regulations.

“U.S. citizenship is required, as only U.S. citizens are eligible for a security clearance.”

Industries where this is common:

- Defense and aerospace
- Nuclear infrastructure
- Intelligence and cybersecurity
- Military contracting
- Sensitive government technology
- Certain energy and critical infrastructure sectors

Important distinction:

- “American workers only” is usually not legal as a company-wide policy.
- “U.S. citizens only for this position” can be legal when tied to national security laws, classified contracts, export-control restrictions, or security clearances.

Also, some online discussions claim that many ITAR or defense-related companies only hire citizens, but legal experts and DOJ guidance note that ITAR alone does not automatically require citizenship-only hiring in every case.

Summary

It is clear that many laws are not protecting Americans within our own country, but unfortunately are being used against US.

There are two sides of the coin, as immigrant workers and US workers both act as supporters of each other, aiding the US economy as well as global economy.

However, when Americans are laid off at this level:

It's not about the American economy anymore, it's (gravely) hurting US citizens.

American Layoffs and Discharges Since 2019

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics “layoffs and discharges” category includes permanent layoffs, temporary layoffs, firings, and other employer-initiated separations.

Year Approximate U.S. Layoffs & Discharges

2019 ~20 million

2020 40.8 million

2021 17.1 million

Year Approximate U.S. Layoffs & Discharges

2022 17.6 million

2023 19.8 million

2024 20.2 million

2025 21.2 million

2026 3.38 million through February