Commenting on the OSHA Training Institute that began classes near Chicago on January 17, Robbins said the classes are already full, and that a contract training program will be instituted. This is in response to the number of requests for employer and employee training in the field of occupational safety and health. Joseph Perzella, currently OSHA Region 3 administrator, will shortly begin to design curricula and, when these are established, have classes set up by outside contractors. David Rhone, deputy director of management services, will serve as acting regional administrator for the Philadelphia region.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary reported that the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health is conducting studies on pesticides and hopes to soon have standards on pesticides exposures. He added that this will be under the aegis of a yet-to-be-formed Agricultural Safety Advisory Committee.

Queried about non-payment to workers for the time they spend with OSHA inspectors conducting walk-around inspections, Robbins said this is being looked into. Generally, he said, employees are being paid for the time spent in walk-arounds and the workers are making contributions in assisting the inspectors to uncover violations.

Another query concerned the number of employers who are in compliance with the Act, and he responded that it is still only about 20 percent. He commented that a lot more information is needed to be provided to employers so that they can know what is needed for compliance. In meetings he has had with employers, he said, only 50 or 60 percent of those present are aware of the record-keeping requirements of the Williams-Steiger Occupational and Health Act. An OSHA information officer said the agency is trying to broaden information on all aspects of the Act's requirements through television and radio spots.

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MARITIME TRADES DEPARTMENT DELIVERS REPORT ON MULTINATIONALS, SAYS THEY CREATE HAVOC

The growing number of multinational firms -- which owe allegiance to no nation -- are creating havoc in the economy, especially in employment, of the U.S. and much of the world, according to a special report made to the Executive Board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department, meeting at Bal Harbour, Fla.

The report is one the continuing series of examinations of America's foreign trade policies and practices and is the product of a special committee chaired by George Baldanzi, president of the United Textile Worker of America, and Charles Feinstein, president of the International Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty Workers Union.

The report says that "200 of America's largest 1,000 companies have more than half their assets outside of the U.S. at the end of 1970, American firms had invested $78.1 billion overseas, more than 10 times the investment of $7.2 billion we had overseas at the end of World War II. U.S. companies produced about $200 billion in goods and services overseas in 1970, the report states, showing a trend which "is gradually but relentlessly changing from imports and exports toward direct investment in foreign lands." These figures create a disturbing prospect for American employment, the report states:

> "Thousands of jobs have been exported abroad. While the federal government has yet to develop estimates of the total number of jobs lost, we in the labor movement see U.S. production facilities shut down and moved abroad continually. Entire industries have suffered serious declines at home and as management goes abroad with the plant, the workers go to unemployment rolls and uncertain futures."

Commenting on the loss of the entire radio production industry to foreign countries, the report asks these questions: