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WATERFRONT COMMISSION OF NEW YORK HARBOR

1974-1975 ANNUAL REPORT

THE WATERFRONT COMMISSION OF NEW YORK HARBOR

"The Commission was created to purge the waterfront of the evils that were plaguing legal port operations. To require honesty as a condition of employment from those engaged in the sensitive work of safeguarding property on the piers is essential if the Commission is to carry out its purposes. We . . . recognize the Commission's long standing experience with waterfront problems. . ."

SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY. June 10, 1975

Contents

Highlights of the Year 5

Litigation 8

Legislation 10

Commission Determinations 13

Charts and Tables 14–18

Financial Statement 19

THE COVER: *From a mural depicting "Old South Street" in 1876, looking from the East River west to Broadway and south from the Fulton Street area. Skyline buildings from left to right are Castle Garden, Trinity Church, Equitable Life, Western Union, Evening Post, St. Paul's Chapel, Shot Tower, Post Office and the Tribune Tower. Some of the buildings at the waterside are still standing. (Designed by Carl G. Evers for James Seaman Studios, Inc., a division of Masonite Corp.)*

ANNUAL REPORT
1974-1975

THE WATERFRONT COMMISSION OF NEW YORK HARBOR

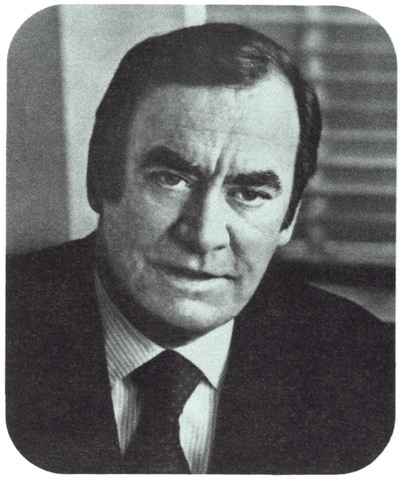
BEST WISHES

As this report went to press, the Commission regretfully accepted the resignation of William P. Sirignano, its executive director since 1965. A staff member of the Commission almost since its inception, Bill Sirignano is leaving the waterfront to embark upon a new career in private industry after thirty-six years in public service. He leaves behind him an enviable record in fighting crime and corruption in the port and a staff dedicated to continuing that fight to maintain the climate of peace and tranquility established by the Commission over the last two decades.

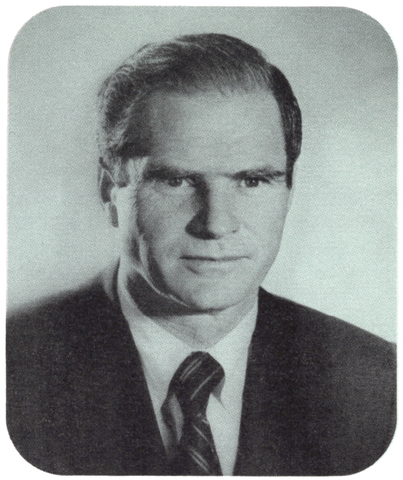
Commissioners Joseph Kaitz and Ralph C. DeRose

and the entire staff

The Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor



To the Honorable Hugh L. Carey, Governor, and the Legislature of the State of New York



To the Honorable Brendan T. Byrne, Governor, and the Legislature of the State of New Jersey

We are pleased to forward the 21st Annual Report of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor for the fiscal year 1974-1975. Contained herein is a summary of the Commission's activities of the past fiscal year, together with pertinent observations concerning the Commission's administration and enforcement of the Compact between New York and New Jersey.

The Waterfront Commission is a regulatory and law enforcement agency operating along the 755 miles of developed waterfront in New York and New Jersey which make up New York Harbor. It is unique in its functions — which include operating the employment centers for the Commission-registered longshoremen and checkers who make up the waterfront work force — and it constantly concentrates on waterfront crime and other related port problems. The Commission's jurisdiction covers the entire port area and its purpose and mandate is to preserve the peace and prosperity of the port which the Commission so dramatically re-established after its creation as a bi-state agency in 1953.

The Commission's funds come not from the taxpayers of both States but from assessments paid by waterfront employers, not employees, on their total payroll of registered dockworkers. During the fiscal year, the Commission effected a savings of $217,305 in its authorized budget of $4,917,307—a 4.4% reduction. This allowed the Commission to reduce its overall assessment rate to 1.83% for the fiscal year 1975 - 1976. Although its jurisdiction over waterfront activities has by legislative mandate increased over the years, the Commission's staff has been reduced from a high of 278 in 1958 to the present level of 210 — contrary to the usual trend in government agencies.

The Commission is headed by two Commissioners, one from each State, who have been appointed by their respective Governors and approved by their State Legislatures. The present Commissioner from New York, Joseph Kaitz, is a retired Captain in the United States Naval Reserve who started his law enforcement career as one of the original members of the staff of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey. He later became chief investigator for the State Crime Commission which conducted the inquiry of the crime-controlled waterfront of the 1950s and which led to the establishment of the Waterfront Commission. The Commissioner from New Jersey is Ralph C. DeRose, an attorney with many years of public service starting as a legislative assistant and becoming a State Senator of New Jersey. The Commission's Executive Director is William P. Sirignano, a former Assistant District Attorney of New York City who served under both Thomas E. Dewey and Frank S. Hogan.

The Waterfront Commission continues to stand guard over the port and seeks to block any attempts by organized crime to re-establish a foothold on the piers of both States. This vigilance has, over the years, infused a new confidence and established an improved climate on the waterfront.

* * *

Under its authority to reduce and uproot criminality, to assure fair hiring practices, to supervise employment centers and to bring the longshore work force into balance to meet the needs of the port, the Commission has been able to effect dramatic changes which once again re-established the reputation and vitality of the shipping industry on both sides of the Hudson. The Commission's constructive influence has become more evident each year despite the covert opposition of some elements of industry and labor on the waterfront who seek to repeal the laws which prevent them from regaining abusive control over the port. The effectiveness of the Commission has been recognized and appreciated over the years. Responsible elements in the waterfront community, along with the news media and the public, have supported the Commission and opposed and defeated all attempts — both covert and overt — to return the waterfront to the days of the jungle. This continued support is vital in assisting the Commission to preserve the reforms needed to maintain the atmosphere necessary to attract new business to the port.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey reported that foreign trade in the port increased in 1974 to its highest level in over three decades. Exports and imports totaled more than $23 billion, compared to $19 billion in 1973. The Commission in the last fiscal year reported a total of 13,726 men registered as longshoremen and checkers who earned a total of $172,974,763 as compared to $156,375,900 in the previous fiscal year, despite a reduction in hirings, because of more efficient methods of cargo handling, from 2,697,728 to 2,398,590. In 1974 - 1975, one-half of the work force earned over $12,000 a year; one-third of the work force earned over $15,000 a year; and one-tenth earned over $20,000 annually.



Berths 68-74 in Elizabeth

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

The Commission's Special Agents constantly check the piers in the port for signs or reports of any illegalities. Its attorneys and accountants probe the accounts and records of firms licensed by or seeking licenses from the Commission, and develop cases when violations are found. A prime target is the exposure and removal of underworld characters from legitimate businesses. In its history, the Commission has pursued scores of cases involving attempts of organized criminals to control legitimate waterfront firms. In many, these invasions by racketeers have led to criminal prosecutions and the ejection of the firms and their dubious associates from waterfront operations, by revocation or denial of licenses.

Gambling Watch

The attempt at infiltration by organized crime extends particularly into the realm of gambling. The current popularly accepted concept that gambling is merely a harmless sport is not shared by the Commission. This so-called "sport" extends throughout all areas of the city and the piers and pier workers are the focal point of criminals who regard the dock workers as a permanent and captive clientele. This same situation exists in other sections of the city. The Commission, however, maintains a continuous watch and takes swift action against policy operators discovered on the piers, mindful of the fact that gambling receipts, which run into the millions, constitute the basic treasury for the financing of other underworld activities. For gambling alone, Special Agents of the Commission in plainclothes made a total of 58 arrests of gambling operators in and around the port last year; eleven of those arrested were registered as dock workers, forty-seven others were non-registrants who used the piers as their private hunting ground. Two of these had once been dock workers who lost their registrations through Commission action.

The Commission was responsible for smashing a widespread policy ring operated by organized crime in the downtown section of Brooklyn and on the Brooklyn waterfront last year. It was estimated that the ring had been collecting at least six million dollars a year in bets from longshoremen and other workers on the piers. The investigation grew out of the arrest of a non-dock worker, who was observed visiting the men's room on Port Authority Piers 1 and 5. The Agents discovered that the man was using the wash rooms as a drop and had installed magnetic hide-a-key boxes in each room where runners on the piers placed the numbers bets collected daily. He was seized with 850 plays totaling $581 and was held for grand jury action. The investigation continued and the Agents were not too surprised to see the man return to the piers the following day after his release on bail. They continued to watch him each day, found him meeting another man and the surveillance was transferred to the latter. This man traveled into Queens each afternoon and turned over the envelopes of policy plays he collected to a third man. The Agents arrested both and identified them as members of an operation conducted by the organized crime family of the late Vito Genovese. Together with detectives from the Brooklyn District Attorney's office, they conducted an authorized search of the third man's home and uncovered 100 folders containing 90,553 plays for one day which amounted to $138,710. The investigation is still continuing in an effort to pinpoint "the higher-ups."



Tin Ingots recovered by Commission Agents in Brooklyn.

The Candy Caper

In another case, undercover Commission Agents, posing as truck drivers, arrested a warehouseman at Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, after he sold them over $750 worth of candy bars for $100. The Agents passed the money over to the thief in marked bills and seized the 15 cases of stolen candy, totaling 5,400 bars.

The Theft That Boomeranged

A seizure and arrest with an unusual twist occurred when Agents arrested two Brooklyn tool dealers on charges of having sold 18 kegs of stolen nuts and bolts to a third man who unwittingly resold them to their original owners. The kegs were stolen from the 21st Street Pier in Brooklyn and resold two days later to a company in Long Island. The firm was surprised to discover that they had purchased a shipment of their own merchandise. A complaint was made to the Waterfront Commission and investigation led to the arrest of two partners in a retail hardware store. The Agents had traced the shipment and sale to a Manhattan firm which had purchased articles, not knowing they were stolen and resold by coincidence to their original owners.

Forged Pay Checks

In the course of its investigations, the Commission suspended a Brooklyn dock boss and ordered him to hearing on charges of having forged the names of vacationing dock workers to pay checks and cashing the checks for his own purposes. A six-month Commission investigation disclosed that the dock boss and timekeeper at a Brooklyn pier had misappropriated $2,317 from his employer by making false entries on timesheets and listing certain employees as working when they were in fact on vacation and had no knowledge of his actions. In the course of the investigation, the Commission employed the services of a handwriting expert who was able to establish that the signatures on the pilfered checks and on sign-in sheets listing the employees as working had been forged and that the signatures had been written by the dock boss. He was indicted on 37 counts of forgery and is waiting trial in Brooklyn.

Untaxed Cigarettes

In another action, Agents seized a truck carrying 360 cartons of untaxed cigarettes and arrested two men as they were about to transfer the cigarettes to a station wagon. The cigarettes had been destined for export, but all marks had been removed from the cartons.

False Payroll

The Commission last year completed action against 15 port watchmen employed by a private detective agency who were charged with preparing false payroll records which enabled the company to falsely overbill and collect almost $65,000 from various shipping companies in the port during 1971 for services which had never been rendered. Ten of the men, after lengthy hearings, admitted to the charges and two pleaded nolo contendere. The penalties of the twelve ranged from sixty days to a year. The licenses of two others were revoked in their cases and the fifteenth left the industry when his license expired. The private agency had been named as a co-defendant and was not a party to the hearing since it is not licensed by the Waterfront Commission but by the States of New York and New Jersey. The Commission's records of the investigation and hearing are being sent to the appropriate state agencies for their information and action.

Truck Shakedown

From time to time throughout the years, the Commission has encountered cases of dock workers who, on an individual basis, so far as can be learned, extorted payments from truck drivers and trucking companies in exchange for preferential treatment on pier truck lines. One of the first actions taken by the Commission after its formation in 1953 was to expel from the piers a group of men who had become known as "public loaders". It had been the practice of these men, who operated in various areas of the port, to demand and receive payments from truckers loading and unloading cargo at the piers; their yearly illegal toll had run into the millions. The men were banished from the piers and truckers and shippers alike were free from this extortionate practice. However, from time to time, certain individuals have revived the "shakedown" for their own selfish purposes. One such case came to the attention of the Commission which, after an extensive investigation, revoked the registration of a dock boss in Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, who had made such extortions a regular practice. At his hearing, a court-approved telephonic interception of his office disclosed discussions of such payments between the dock boss and trucking company personnel and conversations in which he had ordered other dock workers to give preferential treatment to certain drivers. His fee was generally $5 a truck and it was estimated that he had collected between $400 and $500 a week by this method and that he had been doing it for at least four years.

The disclosures led the Commission to schedule a public hearing in the fall of 1975 to determine the extent and impact of such shakedowns with a view towards eliminating such an illegal and uncalled for cost to the port and the public.



Lt. William F. Stockey, of Commission police, receives Award for aiding New York Police. Left, Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd, Right, Waterfront Commissioner Joseph Kaitz.

LITIGATION

From time to time, the Commission's determinations, made after Commission hearings, have been challenged in court. About 100 cases have been argued by Commission attorneys since its inception and the Commission's findings have never been upset, although, in a few instances, some of its penalties have been modified by the court. This outstanding record continued during the last fiscal year and summaries of several such cases argued by the Commission's Litigation and Review Division are listed below:

[John J. Knoble and Sergio Introna v. The Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, Supreme Court of New Jersey.]

This was an appeal from an order of the Waterfront Commission which revoked the licenses of both Knoble and Introna as port watchmen, as well as revoking a temporary permit which had been issued to Knoble. The Commission had found following a hearing against Knoble, Introna and Richard Roed, also a port watchman and son-in-law of Knoble, that the three men, while acting in concert with each other and aiding and abetting each other, misappropriated approximately $400 from their employer during a five-month period, by falsely listing Roed as working when he had not been. The New Jersey Superior Court, Appellate Division, affirmed the Commission's orders but reduced the punishments imposed. The Commission appealed to the Supreme Court of New Jersey which reinstated the original penalty imposed by the Waterfront Commission and stated: "The Commission was created to purge the waterfront of the evils that were plaguing legitimate port operations. To require honesty as a condition of employment from those engaged in the sensitive work of safeguarding property on the piers is essential if the Commission is to carry out its purposes. We must recognize the Commission's long standing experience with waterfront problems and ordinarily defer to its jugment as to the appropriate penalty or discipline to be imposed in a given situation."

* * *

[In the Matter of Eugene Staffile v. Joseph Kaitz, Ralph DeRose, Commisioners, Waterfront Commision of New York Harbor, New York Supreme Court, App. Div., 1st Dept.)

Both the sufficiency of the evidence at a Commission hearing and the penalty imposed by the Commission were challenged by this appeal. Following a hearing, the Commission revoked Staffile's temporary longshoreman registration and denied Staffile's application for permanent registration as a longshoreman upon the finding that Staffile had committed fraud in a Commission interview relating to the misapprpriation of an $800 carton of pens from a pier and further that Staffile had misappropriated the carton of pens. Additionally, the Commission found that Staffile's longshore registration was previously revoked upon a finding that Staffile had been convicted in Richmond County of conspiracy to bribe a grand jury witness. A five judge bench unanimously confirmed the Commission's determination and dismissed the appeal without filing a written opinon. Later, the Court of Appeals denied a motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals.

* * *

[In the Matter of the Application of William Riley v. The Watefront Commission of New York Harbor, New York Supreme Court, App. Div., 1st Dept.]

This was an appeal brought to review an order of the Waterfront Commission which revoked Riley's checker registration and brought to challenge the sufficiency of the evidence adduced at a Commission hearing and the punishment imposed. The Commission had determined after a hearing that Riley was guilty of misappropriating money from his employer, ITO, Inc. in that on three specific days, Riley's name appeared on the payroll records and Riley received pay for those days although surveillances by Commission Agents established that Riley was not on the pier on each of the three days. The Commission also determined that Riley lacked good character and integrity. Five judges of the Appellate Division unanimously confirmed the Commission's determination and dismissed Riley's petition without rendering a written opinion. These five judges later denied Riley's motion to leave to re-argue or in the alternative for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals.

* * *



Handling Lumber at Port Elizabeth.

[Jesse Smith v. The Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, New York Supreme Court, New York County.]

This was an appeal to review an order of the Waterfront Commission which revoked Smith's registration as a longshoreman based upon a finding that Smith was convicted of possessing a loaded revolver as a felony after previously having been convicted of unlawful possession of a pistol as a misdemeanor. The court found that Smith failed to show that the Commission's determination was arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion and further stated that it would "not substitute its judgment as to the appropriate measure of discipline to that of the Commission". Accordingly, the court dismissed the appeal.

* * *

[Charles Guica v. Joseph Kaitz, Richard J. Vander Plaat, Commissioners of the Waterfront Commission, and the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, New York Supreme Court, App. Div., 1st Dept.)

This appeal to review an order of the Commission which revoked Guica's longshoreman registration challenged both the sufficiency of the evidence elicited at a Commission hearing and the punishment imposed by the Commission after the hearing.

Guica, whose registration was previously revoked by the Commission in 1961 based upon a conviction in Brooklyn for receiving stolen property, was apprehended while misappropriating 41 pounds of frozen shrimp from a pier. The shrimp had been secreted in the engine compartment of a hi-lo which Guica was driving toward the pier gate. The Commission found that Guica had committed a misappropriation and that his presence on the piers was a danger to the public peace and safety. A four-judge bench of the Appellate Division unanimously confirmed the Commission's determination and dismissed the appeal without writing a formal opinion. Later, Guica's motion for leave to re-argue the appeal was also denied by the Appellate Division.

LEGISLATION

From the very enactment of the Waterfront Commission Act and the creation of the Commission in 1953, the Legislatures and Governors of both states have cooperated with the Commission in passing legislation making it possible for the Commission to deal more effectively with conditions that disturb the lawful conduct of business in the harbor and to protect the many thousands of decent waterfront workers from exploitation by criminal elements.

The original Waterfront Commission Act established a licensing and registration system for waterfront companies and their employees; abolished the notorious shape-up method of hiring which fostered kickbacks and bribery to obtain jobs; required the selection of waterfront workers for employment to be under the supervision and scrutiny of the Commission; created the means to reduce the vast oversupply of labor in the Port and stabilize the work force; and established the Commission as a continuing investigatory body concerning waterfront practices.

To assist the Commission in its law enforcement functions and to prevent the attempted circumvention of the Act by criminal elements, the Legislatures have through the years amended the Act. Thus, the Commission has been granted the authority during the course of an investigation to confer immunity from prosecution to a witness who refused to answer questions. Additional categories of waterfront labor were brought under the Commission's licensing jurisdiction when it was found that criminals barred from working as longshoremen obtained positions in non-covered capacities and were working side by side with registered workers. Companies performing new services in the port, such as the repair of containers, are now required to meet standards of integrity and be licensed. And to meet the changing labor needs of the harbor, the Legislatures have given the Commission the power to make determinations to suspend or accept applications for longshore registration.

In the past fiscal year, however, several bills were introduced into the New York Legislature at the behest of the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association. These bills, if passed, would have seriously weakened and jeopardized the reforms initiated by the Commission which have helped free the waterfront worker, the industry and the general public from the debilitating and costly influence of lawlessness.

One of these bills sought to terminate the Commission's operation of the employment centers in the port through which longshoremen are required to be selected for employment in a non-discriminatory manner, to transfer such centers to the control of persons designated by the ILA and NYSA, and even possibly eliminate such centers entirely. Another would have taken away from the Commission the power to recruit new workers when needed into the waterfront industry on a fair and objective basis and vest this governmental power jointly in the ILA and NYSA who would then decide who the new entrants would be in the industry. A third bill would have limited the Commission's authority to temporarily suspend a waterfront worker's license, pending a final administrative hearing, to only those cases where the licensee has been indicted for a felony. A fourth bill would have required the States to pay the cost of operating the Commission, costs which are presently paid under the law by an assessment on the companies employing waterfront workers.

The bills seeking to end government operation of the employment centers and divesting the Commission of its function to regularize and balance the port's work force were vigorously opposed by the Commission. In memoranda submitted to the New York State Senate and Assembly, the Commission stressed that these bills would "undo the legislative reforms now existing in the port and would result in a return to the evils specifically found by the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey to be depressing and degrading to waterfront labor". It was pointed out that terminating government operation of the employment centers would eliminate the Commission's monitoring and protection of the seniority rights of longshoremen and the rights of minority workers against discrimination, would vest the International Longshoremen's Association with control over the hiring and make possible ILA favors to relatives and cronies and even the sale of jobs, and, because of ambiguities in the bill, could entirely void the present requirement that waterfront workers be hired through employment centers, thereby returning the Port to the infamous era of the pier "shape-up" when fear, exploitation and subjugation were the order of the day for longshoremen, and kickbacks and favoritism were prevalent in the hiring system.

The Commission objected to the proposed legislation which would vitiate the States' authority to balance the size of the harbor's work force with the needs for labor on the

The New York Times

JUNE 2, 1975

Policing the Port

The Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor was created in 1953 after investigations by the New York State Crime Commission had shown both infiltration and control of waterfront unions and businesses by members of organized crime families. The agency's mission was to clean up an area described as "practically a private preserve for criminals and racketeers" and to eliminate oppressive mob-imposed labor practices which included kickbacks, cronyism and usury.

Now, two decades later—as if the public has no memory—the Legislature, primarily under pressure from the Democratic leadership of the Assembly, is considering two bills which would return most of the employment and labor force regulation functions to the waterfront employers and the International Longshoremen's Association. The advances under the commission have been real. While organized crime has not been routed entirely, its grip has been loosened and the labor system is fairer and substantially more humane.

The sorry pictures of criminal influences at Kennedy airport and in the garment industry should serve as powerful contemporary reminders of the continued value of a policing agency. The two bills deserve early burial.

New York Post

JUNE 10, 1975

On the Waterfront

Many miles upriver from New York harbor and its busy piers, some legislation launched in Albany at this session would apparently have a substantial, serious effect on the waterfront here. The bills have been moored in the Legislature. It may be best if they are tied up there indefinitely.

The legislation, a source of abrasive contention between the International Longshoremen's Assn. and the New York Shipping Assn. on one side and the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor on the other, would generally restore to the union and the employer group the authority to run longshoremen's hiring centers and regulate the size of the labor force—functions now performed by the commission.

The commission is objecting vigorously, warning of possible "return to the chaos and criminality which plagued the waterfront until the creation of the commission in 1953." The ILA, for its part, has been protesting "police-state laws," and one prominent union official defends the union's and employers' "historic and traditional right to supervise and control the hiring of workers in this port."

That is an attractive-sounding principle, but it hardly seems sufficient justification for scrapping the commission—which has a long, effective record.

There may be specific deficiencies in the commission's policies. Its rules on temporary license suspensions especially aggrieve the ILA. Nor does it necessarily follow that modifications would automatically restore the grim, brutal era of the shapeup and the shakedown. But there is no plausible reason for eliminating the commission's authority. There are many reasons for protecting it.

220 East 42d St. DAILY NEWS NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER (212) MU 2-1234

MAY 28, 1975

MAY 28, 1975

HOBBLE THE WCNYH?

WCNYH stands for Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor.

The commission was set up some 22 years ago by the states of New York and New Jersey to ride shotgun on crime, corruption and violence along the docks of the giant Port of New York. Current executive director: William P. Sirignano.



W. P. Sirignano

Two bills aimed at undercutting and de-clawing the WCNYH have been submitted to the Legislature and are getting far-too-respectful consideration, if you ask us, from a couple of legislative committees.

The bills are backed by the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association — two outfits which, with due respect to their achievements, long since proved unable to curb wharf crime and violence.

One measure would take control of six dock-employment centers from the WCNYH and give it to the ILA and the NYSA. The other would give the ILA and NYSA the WCNYH's long-held power to gear the size of the waterfront work force to the Port's manpower needs.

Thus, the WCNYH would be largely robbed of the muscle which has enabled it to do an excellent job of dock policing for years and years. We move that the Legislature heave these two measures out the nearest window.

220 East 42d St. DAILY NEWS NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER (212) MU 2-1234

JUNE 18, 1975

JUNE 18, 1975

UNCOVERING THE WATERFRONT

Three bills that would pretty much leave the Waterfront Commission completely fangless as a watchdog over New York docks have slipped through the Assembly with suspicious speed and stealth.



State Sen. Marchi

If enacted, they would turn back the clock to the bad old pre-commission days when the docks were a cesspool of crime and longshoremen had to bribe union bosses to get work.

The independent agency has managed to rid the waterfront of some of the choicer thugs, and apportion work fairly through its hiring halls.

Why, then, would the Democratic-controlled Assembly want to pull its teeth? The answer is simple, politics.

The chiefs of the longshoremen's union despise the commission. And the most powerful of those bosses, Anthony Scotto, is one of Gov. Hugh Carey's oldest, dearest and heartiest supporters.

This special-interest legislation has been referred to the State Senate Finance Committee, whose skeptical chairman—John Marchi (R-C Staten Island)—says he intends to make "a deep study" of its terms and impact.

After that scrutiny, we earnestly recommend a swift burial for this package—provided Marchi's committee can find a hole deep enough that the stench won't be noticeable.

WATERFRONT COMMISSION
EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION CENTERS

Showing Comparison of Hirings for the years ending June 30th, 1974-1975 and 1973-1974.

Center and Location	Piers and Areas	HIRINGS 1974-1975	HIRINGS 1973-1974	Increase or Decrease	% Change	% Share of Port Employment 1974-1975	% Share of Port Employment 1973-1974
Manhattan Center 261-281 Hudson Street	Piers 64-99 North River including Irvington and Yonkers Piers 18-62 North River Piers 1-17 North River Piers 4-68 East River	150,658	211,545	– 60,887	– 28.78%	06.28%	07.84%
TOTAL – MANHATTAN		150,658	211,545	– 60,887	– 28.78%	06.28%	07.84%
Brooklyn Center 5914 3rd Avenue	Brooklyn Port Authority Piers Long Island City, Greenpoint and Williamsburg Atlantic and Erie Basins Breakwater and Gowanus Bush Docks 21st St., Green Docks & 39th St.	1,187,064	1,173,671	+ 13,393	+ 01.14%	49.49%	43.51%
TOTAL – BROOKLYN		1,187,064	1,173,671	+ 13,393	+ 01.14%	49.49%	43.51%
10 – Staten Island 22 Wave Street	Staten Island	72,979	132,194	– 59,215	– 44.79%	03.04%	04.90%
TOTAL – STATEN ISLAND		72,979	132,194	– 59,215	– 44.79%	03.04%	04.90%
11 – Port Newark	Port Newark and Port Elizabeth Perth Amboy and Carteret	712,032	860,309	– 148,277	– 17.24%	29.69%	31.89%
Hudson County*	Jersey City and Bayonne Hoboken, Weehawken & Edgewater	275,857	320,009	– 44,152	– 13.80%	11.50%	11.86%
TOTAL – NEW JERSEY		987,889	1,180,318	– 192,429	– 16.30%	41.19%	43.75%
PORTWIDE TOTALS		2,398,590	2,697,728	– 299,138	– 11.09%	100%	100%

NOTE: Manhattan Center officially opened on December 10, 1973. This is the date when former Manhattan Centers 1, 3 and 4 ceased operations.

*Represents the hirings for Centers 12 and 13 which are still functioning.

APPLICATIONS AND REAPPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND PROCESSED DURING FISCAL YEARS

As of June 30th

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Longshoremen	3,983	2,926	2,141	3,189	1,640	1,566	1,283	3,107	1,557	1,846	4,810	1,741[c]	1,196*	1,126*	1,192**	1,093*
Checkers	398	265	134	613	171	453	286	276	320	516	1,233	87	0	2	0	2
Pier Guards[a]	2,415	335	168	321	199	418	2,081	472	699	1,014	858	512	612	573	404	470
Pier Superintendents	88	73	84	176	41	37	47	73	116	57	131	82	67	60	74	66
Hiring Agents	127	107	119	103	66	51	127	92	169	66	172	139	69	63	77	68
Stevedore Companies[b]	45	0	36	1	29	0	53	5	53	7	99	32	117	19	121	20
TOTALS	7,056	3,706	2,683	4,403	2,146	2,525	3,877	4,024	2,914	3,506	7,303	2,693	2,061	1,843	1,868	1,719

(a) Pier Guards are required to renew licenses every third year.

(b) Stevedores are required to renew licenses every second year.

(c) Includes 640 warehousemen, container repairmen, and other persons required to register under amendments to Waterfront Commission Act, effective September 1, 1969.

* Includes 631 1969 Legislation Applicants

** Includes 711 1969 Legislation Applicants.

REGISTRATIONS AND LICENSES IN EFFECT DURING FISCAL YEARS

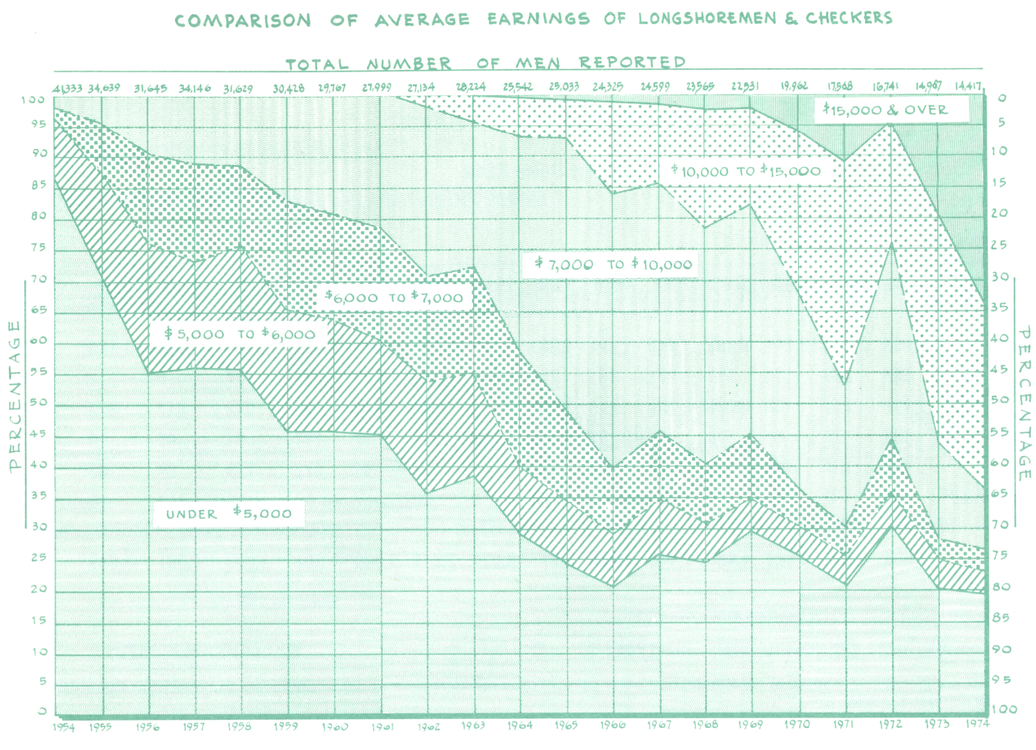
As of June 30th

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Longshoremen[c]	24,182	22,661	22,079	22,691	20,408	19,792	19,110	18,352	17,026	16,612	17,646	16,367[b]	16,006	14,226	13,704[c]	12,515
Checkers	4,268	4,140	4,095	4,503	4,197	4,511	4,397	4,220	4,115	4,335	3,979	3,714	3,557	2,176	3,006	2,728
Hiring Agents	622	589	607	609	578	565	606	631	600	559	602	605	545	493	512	427
Pier Superintendents	411	392	403	438	418	417	414	430	417	365	403	406	414	374	395	370
Pier Guards	2,021[a]	3,047	1,961	1,756	1,652	1,801	1,551	1,630	1,654	1,637	1,548	1,485	1,405	1,291	1,064	979
Stevedore Companies	39	36	33	29	29	28	49	49	50	46	93	106	109	117	113	118
TOTALS	31,543	29,865	29,178	30,026	27,282	27,114	26,127	25,312	23,862	23,554	24,271	22,683	22,046	19,677	18,794	17,137

(a) Supervisory personnel required to be licensed under Waterfront Commission Regulations effective January 1, 1960.

(b) Includes warehousemen, container repairmen, and other persons required to be registered under amendments to Waterfront Commission Act, effective September 1, 1969.

(c) Includes 2,163 1969 Legislation Registrants (warehousemen, containermen, etc.)



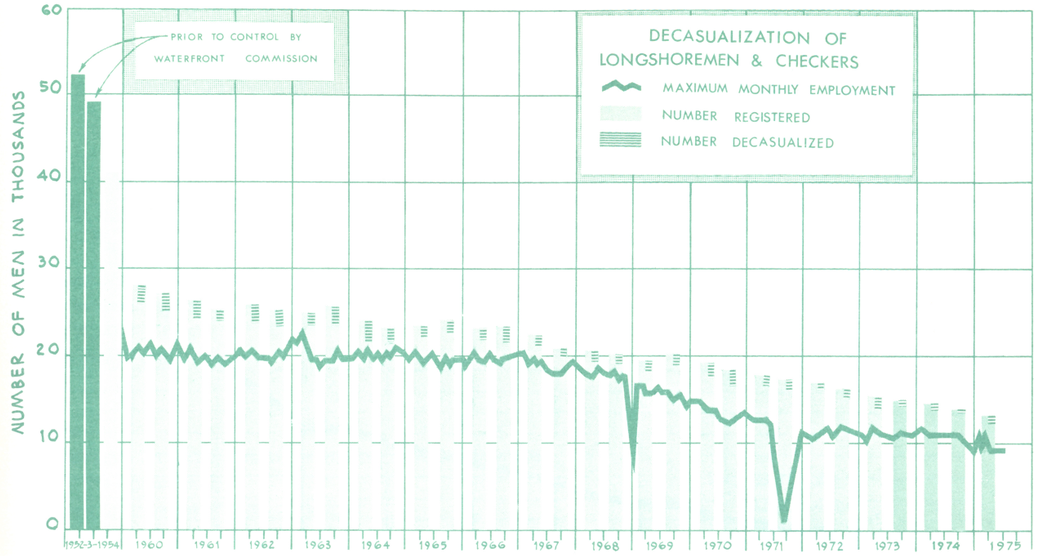
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE EARNINGS OF LONGSHOREMEN AND CHECKERS

	1954	1972***	1973	1974
$20,000 to $25,000	(*)	117	594	983
$15,000 to $20,000	(*)	591	1,957	3,342
$12,000 to $15,000	(*)	1,310	3,063	2,769
$10,000 to $12,000	(*)	2,089	2,357	1,470
$10,000 and Over	(*)	4,147	8,308	9,102
$ 7,000 to $10,000	406	4,960	2,216	1,528
$ 6,000 to $ 7,000	802	1,202	614	494
$ 5,000 to $ 6,000	2,589	1,183	613	437
$ 4,000 to $ 5,000	6,330	1,103	532	445
$ 3,000 to $ 4,000	7,013	893	525	364
UNDER $3,000	24,193	3,253	2,159	2,047
TOTAL REPORTED	41,333	16,741	14,967	14,417
Total Earnings	$102,061,108.	$132,197,865.#	$156,375,900.	$172,974,763.
Total Hours Worked	37,813,991.	22,627,084.	24,435,284.	24,665,089.
% Hours Overtime	24.3%	21.6%	23.6%	26.8%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES**	$ 2,469	$ 7,897	$ 10,488	$ 11,998

— Corrected figure as shown in NYSA Report No. 3137
* — Records incomplete for 1954
** — Does not include fringe benefits
*** — 57 Day portwide strike — Started 10-1-71 ended 11-26-71

NOTE: This table includes craftsmen such as carpenters, coopers, maintenance men and miscellaneous personnel required to be registered as longshoremen effective May 27, 1957, but does not include most persons required to be registered as waterfront warehousemen and in other capacities effective September 1, 1969. Similar tables in annual reports prior to 1957-58 included earnings of longshoremen and checkers only, as reported by the New York Shipping Association, whose fiscal year ends September 30th.

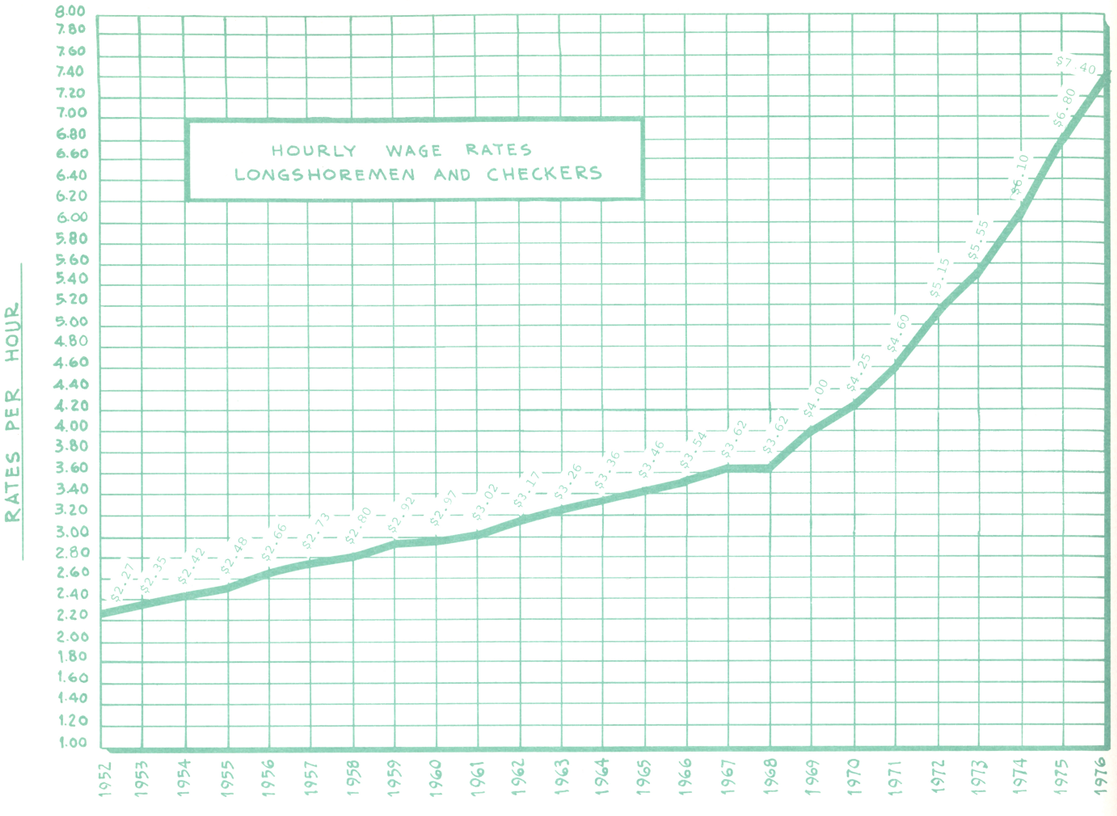
SOURCE: New York Shipping Association for fiscal year ended September 30, 1974.



DECASUALIZATION OF LONGSHOREMEN AND CHECKERS

		Number Decasualized	Remaining Registrants
1st decasualization	June 3, 1955	7,141	31,574*
11th decasualization	May 11, 1960	1,807	28,355
12th decasualization	October 27, 1960	1,577	27,535
13th decasualization	May 11, 1961	1,859	26,920
14th decasualization	October 26, 1961	1,536	25,754
15th decasualization	May 10, 1962	1,498	25,758
16th decasualization	October 25, 1962	1,012	25,843
17th decasualization	May 10, 1963	1,182	25,218
18th decasualization	October 22, 1963	1,523	25,997
19th decasualization	April 10, 1964	2,096	24,172
20th decasualization	October 15, 1964	1,715	23,084
21st decasualization	April 16, 1965	934	23,796
22nd decasualization	October 7, 1965	581	23,920
23rd decasualization	March 31, 1966	1,070	23,332
24th decasualization	November 7, 1966	1,226	23,471
25th decasualization	March 31, 1967	1,142	22,100
26th decasualization	October 6, 1967	954	21,515
27th decasualization	April 12, 1968	903	20,901
28th decasualization	October 18, 1968	770	20,384
29th decasualization	April 22, 1969	999	19,973
30th decasualization	October 3, 1969	1,022	20,627**
31st decasualization	April 13, 1970	1,098	19,512**
32nd decasualization	October 30, 1970	1,012	18,651**
33rd decasualization	April 2, 1971	715	18,115**
34th decasualization	September 30, 1971	514	17,742***
35th decasualization	March 30, 1972	227	17,626***
36th decasualization	September 27, 1972	523	16,316***
37th decasualization	April 9, 1973	930	15,368***
38th decasualization	September 27, 1973	330	14,792***
39th decasualization	March 25, 1974	423	14,409***
40th decasualization	September 26, 1974	271	14,143***
41st decasualization	March 27, 1975	425	13,726***

*Does not include craftsmen whose registrations were required on or after May 27, 1957.
**Does not include warehousemen, container repairmen, and other persons required to be registered on or after September 1, 1969.
***Does not include 1969 Legislation registrants.





ERRATUM: Under Receipts, Line 2
Interest on time certificates of deposit should be: $ 103,995.48

WATERFRONT COMMISSION OF NEW YORK HARBOR

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Year Ended June 30, 1975

Balance of funds at beginning of year:		
Cash balance (net of amounts withheld from employees' earnings)		$ 274,551.42
Cash in savings accounts		10,725.00
Time certificates of deposit		380,000.00
		665,276.42
Receipts:		
Assessments on employers of persons registered or licensed by the Commission	$4,719,410.25	
Interest on time certificates of deposit	203,995.48	
Interest on savings account	1,667.26	
Penalties and fines	12,500.00	
Sale of land (used for general moving expense — see below)	151,250,00	4,988,822.99
		5,654,099.41
Disbursements:		
Salaries	3,059,721.04	
Rentals	372,037.96	
Retirement, group insurance and social security taxes	813,323.43	
General moving expense — Note A	140,000.00	
Special services and expense	43,997.06	
Communications	79,796.53	
Carfare, auto and travel expense	56,053.68	
Leasehold alterations	9,612.34	
General office expense	32,261.66	
Repairs and maintenance	55,499.31	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	33,145.08	
Hearing officers, auditors and consultant fees	26,481.10	
Insurance	49,504.00	
Light, heat and power	45,626.95	
Printing	17,479.77	
Miscellaneous overtime expense	3,919.48	
Seniority plan costs	1,542.82	
Badge deposits — net	125.00	4,840,127.21
Excess of receipts and balance of funds at beginning of year over disbursements—balance of funds at end of year consisting of:		
Cash in checking accounts and on hand	307,006.56	
Less — taxes and other withholdings from employees	47,586.23	
	259,420.33	
Cash in savings account	189,551.87	
Time certificates of deposit	365,000.00	$ 813,972.00

Note A — Represents prepayment of a portion of the first seven years rental under the terms of the lease for 150 William Street, New York City. This amount will be amortized (including interest at 10% per annum) as a reduction of the monthly rentals over the term of the lease.

S. D. LEIDESDORF & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
100 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N Y 10017

AREA CODE 212 697-0200
TELEX: 12-5278 LEIDESDORF NYK

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

To the Commissioners
Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor

We have examined the statement of cash receipts and disbursements of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor for the year ended June 30, 1975. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered neccessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements presents fairly the cash transactions of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor for the year ended June 30, 1975, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

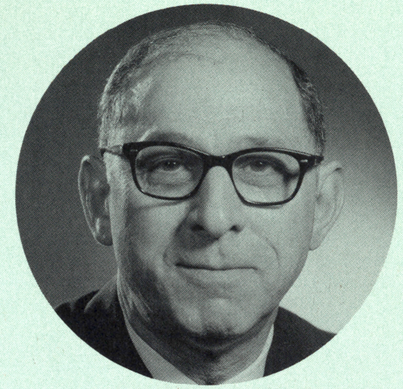
S. D. Leidesdorf & Co.

New York, N. Y.
July 11, 1975

WATERFRONT COMMISSION OF NEW YORK
1974-1975



Ralph C. De Rose
Commissioner
for
New Jersey



Joseph Kaitz
Commissioner
for
New York



William P. Sirignano
Executive Director

Gerald P. Lally, *Commission Counsel*

Arthur D. Lerner, *Secretary*

Jerome J. Klied, *Administrative Counsel and Assistant to Executive Director*

Irving Malchman, *Director, Litigation and Review*

Thomas F. Jones, *Director, Division of Law Enforcement*

Leonard Maran, *Director, Division of Law*

Jesse O. Langston, *Director, Employment Information Centers*

Carmine A. Cardone, *Director, Division of Licensing*

Gemma T. Maculuso, *Director, Administration*

Elmer H. Williams, Jr., *Comptroller*

Walter Arm, *Director of Information*

150 William Street, New York, N.Y. 10038
212-964-3520

