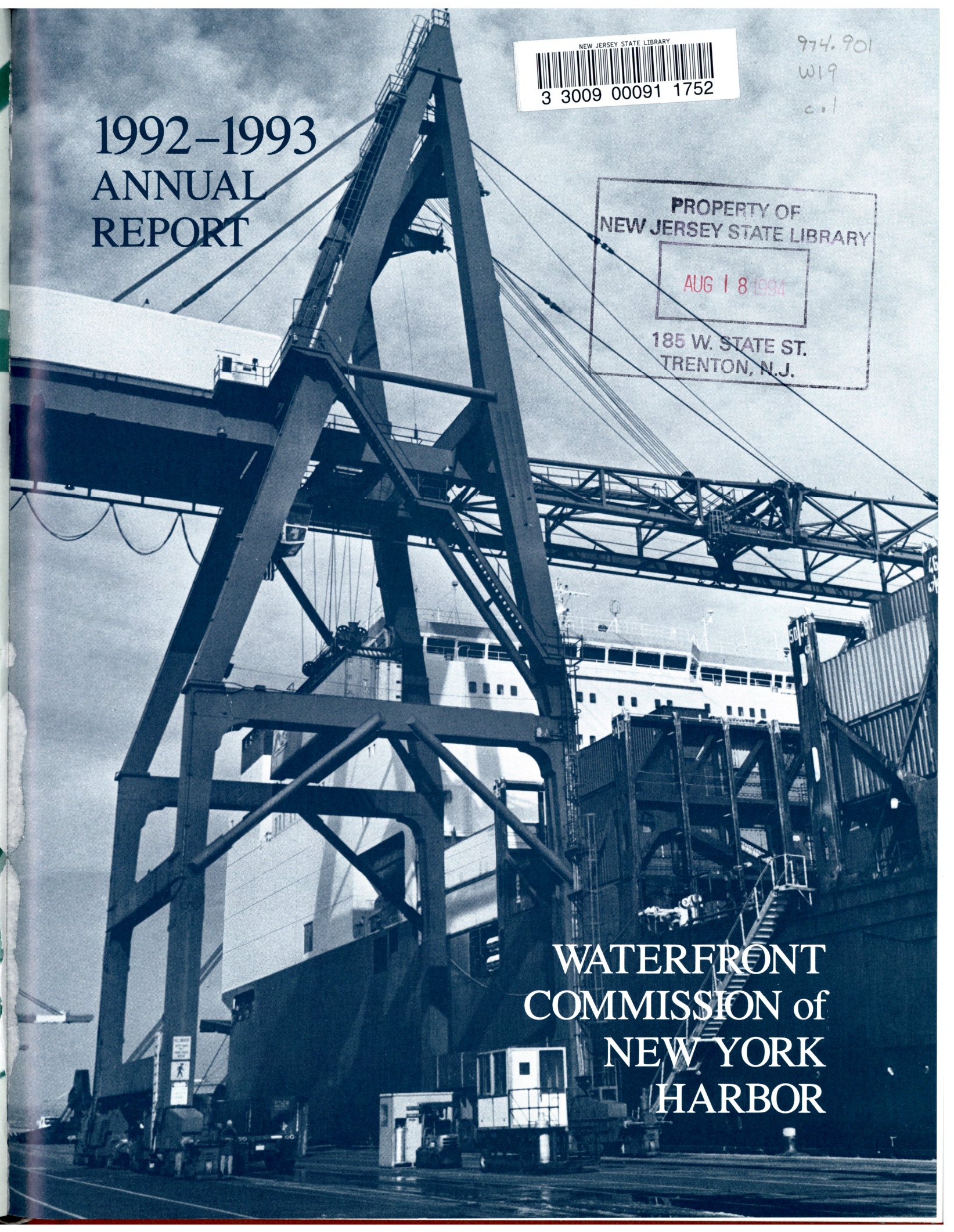


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WATERFRONT COMMISSION of NEW YORK HARBOR



To the Honorable Christine Todd Whitman, Governor, and the Legislature of the State of New Jersey



To the Honorable Mario M. Cuomo, Governor, and the Legislature of the State of New York

We are pleased to forward the Annual Report of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor for its fiscal year 1992–1993. Contained herein are representative activities of the Commission, together with pertinent observations concerning its administration and enforcement of the Waterfront Commission Compact between the States of New York and New Jersey. The Commission has continued to perform its designated responsibilities under the Compact, with particular concern for the improvement of the overall economy and well-being of the bi-state Port.

ANNUAL REPORT
1992–1993

THE WATERFRONT COMMISSION OF NEW YORK HARBOR

AN INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE STATES OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY



THE COMMISSION

Born on a rising tide of public indignation, the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor was created by a Compact between the States of New York and New Jersey in 1953 as a direct aftermath of an investigation of the bi-state port conducted by the New York State Crime Commission, with the assistance of the New Jersey Law Enforcement Council and sundry police agencies. Subsequent to the Compact's enactment by the States of New York and New Jersey, it was approved by Congress and signed into law by then President Dwight D. Eisenhower on August 12, 1953.

The Compact vests this unique agency with investigative, police, licensing and regulatory authority. Its statutory jurisdiction generally encompasses piers and waterfront terminals in the 1,500-square mile Port of New York District, including existing waterfront facilities in Brooklyn, Manhattan, Yonkers, Port Newark-Port Elizabeth, Bayonne and Jersey City.

The Compact authorizes the Commission to:

- register longshorepersons, checkers and, by recent legislation, telecommunications system controllers; license pier guards, hiring agents, pier superintendents and stevedore companies;
- investigate criminal and corrupt activity in the harbor and collect and compile information concerning waterfront practices generally;
- temporarily register dock workers to meet special or emergency needs in the Port;
- operate information centers to monitor the hiring of longshorepersons, checkers and pier guards and make available to them data concerning employment opportunities;
- regularize the waterfront labor work force by periodically removing from the register those dock workers who fail to work or seek employment on a regular basis and by balancing the number of eligible longshorepersons and checkers with the demand of stevedores and steamship companies for their services;
- bar persons with felony or other serious criminal convictions from holding positions in unions representing registered or licensed dock personnel, and in welfare funds or trusts administered by such waterfront unions;
- issue subpoenas throughout both states to compel the attendance of witnesses, the giving of testimony and the production of other evidence; administer oaths; appoint police officers; confer immunity from criminal prosecution; promulgate rules and regulations; cooperate with and receive from other governmental units such assistance and data as will enable the Commission to properly perform its functions; and to
- make recommendations and reports to the Governors and Legislatures of the two states for the improvement of the conditions of waterfront labor and for the effectuation of the Compact.

The Compact also eliminated two vicious practices which infected the docks for many years. The "shape-up" provided hoodlums with a ready means to gain dominion over the livelihood of hapless dockers. Under this system, when work was available at a particular pier, longshoremen would gather around the hiring boss in a semi-circle. The boss, often a convicted felon, would pick those men he wanted without regard to seniority, qualifications or experience. A kickback to the foreman was often the quid pro quo for obtaining four hours of work. The legislatures of New York and New Jersey specifically found that the "shape up" resulted in "a loss of fundamental rights and liberties of labor, has impaired the economic stability of the Port of New York district and weakened law enforcement therein." As a result, the "shape up" was banned by the Compact, and the Commission was mandated to regulate and monitor the hiring of dockworkers.

The Compact also eliminated another waterfront evil known as "public loading" which required truckers, on many occasions by means of coercion and extortion, to pay certain unsavory groups of individuals to load or unload cargo from their trucks at the piers, even though the services were not required or desired.

* * *

The Commission is comprised of two members, one appointed by the Governor of each State, with the advice and consent of each State Senate. The Commissioners are each appointed for a three-year term, with compensation set by the appointing Governor. The Compact requires a unanimous vote of both Commissioners for the agency to act. The Commissioners are vested with authority to

appoint such officers, agents and employees as they deem necessary and to prescribe their powers, duties, qualifications and salaries.

New York has been represented on the agency since 1979 by Nicholas Scoppetta, a member of the New York and Federal Bars. Commissioner Scoppetta has devoted over thirty years to public service as an Assistant District Attorney in New York County; an Associate Counsel to the Knapp Commission in connection with its probe of police corruption in New York City; Special Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York; New York City's Commissioner of Investigation under two mayors, and Deputy Mayor for Criminal Justice for New York City. He also served as Director of the Institute of Judicial Administration and as a Professor of Law at the New York University Law School. Commissioner Scoppetta was, from 1987 to 1993, President of the Board of Trustees of the Children's Aid Society and this year was elected its Chairman.

Philip M. Keegan has represented the State of New Jersey on the Commission since February 1992. Commissioner Keegan, a resident of Maplewood, New Jersey, graduated from Villanova University with a Bachelor of Science in Economics and is President of a consulting and environmental engineering firm in Union, New Jersey. His former government positions have included memberships in the New Jersey General Assembly, and Freeholder, Purchasing Agent and governmental officer for Essex County, New Jersey. Commissioner Keegan also has been the Chairman of the New Jersey State Democratic Committee. He currently serves on the Board of Trustees for Seton Hall Preparatory School, the New Jersey Institute of Technology and the New Jersey Alliance for Action.

Leonard Newman, a member of the New York and Federal Bars, has served as the Commission's Executive Director for the past seventeen years. Director Newman was an Assistant District Attorney in New York County for thirty-two years and was Chief of the Fraud Bureau for the last eight of those years. Subsequently, he served as First Deputy Commissioner of New York's State Division of Criminal Justice Services, where he was directly in charge of the Office of Special Services. In this capacity, he supervised New York's Prosecutorial Technical Assistance Unit, the Bureau of Municipal Police and the Juvenile Justice Institute.

* * *

The Commission carries out its statutory mandate through six divisions, each under the general supervision of the Executive Director.

Responsibility for the implementation of the policies promulgated by the Commissioners devolves through the Executive Division to the other Divisions. This Division, in conjunction with the agency's Comptroller, formulates the Commission's budget which, by law, is submitted to the Governors of both States for review and approval. The Commission's budgeted expenses are met by assessments upon employers of those pier personnel registered or licensed by the Commission. The assessment is statutorily limited to a maximum of two percent of gross payroll payments made by the employers to registered longshorepersons and checkers as well as licensed hiring agents, pier superintendents and pier guards. Payable each calendar quarter year, the assessments are in lieu of any fee for the issuance of registrations and licenses and for the utilization of the Commission's Employment Information Centers. Each assessed employer is legally required to keep accurate payroll and other records pertaining to its employment of persons registered or licensed by the Commission.

The Executive Division also prepares and reviews proposed legislation, regulations, resolutions, leases and contracts; handles public relations; collectively bargains with two unions representing Commission police and clerical personnel, respectively; formulates annual and special reports to the Governors and Legislatures and, under the auspices of the General Counsel, performs legal research and litigation.

The Division of Law, which is staffed by Assistant Counsel, investigates violations of criminal and other laws pertaining to the Port as well as violations of the Compact. The attorneys assigned to this Division are responsible for the conducting of administrative hearings to determine whether to revoke, cancel or suspend registrations or licenses of persons who have engaged in any illegal or otherwise prohibited conduct. In the course of their duties, Law Division counsel work closely with Commission detectives and accountants. This Division, in conjunction with other Commission personnel, holds public hearings to determine, among other things, whether new legislation or regulations are needed to further effectuate the purposes of the Compact.

The Division of Licensing and Employment Information Centers is vested with the following major responsiblities: 1) processing of applications for registrations and licenses submitted by individuals and firms which fall within the Commission's licensing jurisdiction; 2) monitoring the industry's hiring of longshorepersons, checkers and pier guards and 3) administering the Compact's procedures intended to balance the waterfront labor force by removing those dock workers who, without good cause, fail to work or be available for work on a regular basis. Assistant Counsel assigned to the Division conduct administrative proceedings to determine whether filed applications for licenses and registrations should be granted or denied.

Detectives, detective-investigators and waterfront organized crime analysts comprise the Commission's Division of Police. Commission detectives and detective-investigators, who have plenary police powers in both New Jersey and New York, investigate criminal activity and violations of Commission Regulations in the bi-state port and beyond, when necessary. They also perform background and criminal history checks of those individuals and companies who have applied for registration and licenses. Police Division staff also interprets organized crime data, evaluates cargo protection programs and security at stevedore and shipping line facilities and safeguards the Commission's investigative and licensing files.

The Police Division remains an integral part of various federal and state task forces which probe criminality relating to the Port of New York and New Jersey.

The Division of Audit and Control, staffed by investigative accountants, examines books and records of individuals and companies under Commission investigation. Financial and corporate records of companies applying for stevedore licenses are also scrutinized by the accounting staff. The books of companies licensed by the Commission are periodically audited to insure compliance with the Commission's recordkeeping requirements. Payroll and related records of employers of Commission registrants and licensees are checked to verify the accuracy of assessment reports. Commission accountants also assist other law enforcement agencies in waterfront related investigations.

The Division of Administration supports the other divisions with essential stenographic, clerical, court reporting, library and messenger services. It also maintains personnel and other agency records.

* * *

The Commission conducted operations during its fiscal year terminating June 30, 1993 with a complement of 100 employees. Its staff, through careful management and administration, has been reduced by 66 employees, or 39%, over the past ten years. In carrying out its statutory responsibilities, the Commission spent $6,187,525, or $352,599 below the $6,540,124 budget approved by each Governor.

* * *

THE PORT

The bi-state harbor comes alive each morning with the activity of longshorepersons, truck drivers, warehouse personnel and other waterfront workers as they move, store and handle export and import seagoing cargo. A total of 38,023,739 long tons (a long ton is 2,240 pounds) of oceanborne cargo valued at $54.7 billion was handled in the Port last year.

The Port is well equipped to manage the volume. Its facilities include 12 marine terminals housing 75 berths, 48 container cranes and a labor force of some 6,800 persons who have been checked and licensed by the Commission. A new on-dock express double stack rail service benefits the Port in accessing inland markets. Some 4,420 vessels called at the harbor last year including an estimated 1,350 container ships.

In 1992, the equivalent of 2,014,052 loaded and unloaded twenty-foot containers were handled in the Port. The year 1992 saw 373,000 motor vehicles imported and exported. The number of vehicles exported in 1992 exceeded the prior year's exports by 25,000. Vehicles imported in 1992 totalled 314,000. This represents a decrease of 4,000 vehicles imported in 1991.

Regional economic activity generated by the Port was estimated to be $20.3 billion in 1992, an increase of $2.3 billion over the previous year. It was estimated that 180,800 jobs were directly or indirectly related to the Port's functions in 1992, an increase of 800 jobs over 1991.

The total value of waterborne cargo rose markedly from $50.44 billion in 1991 to $54.7

billion in 1992, an increase of 8.4%. The per ton value of general cargo also rose by $165, from $3,830 in 1991 to $3,995 in 1992.

There were 25,286,886 long tons of bulk cargo (2,242,371 in exports and 23,044,515 in imports) valued at $3.9 billion, and 12,736,853 long tons of general cargo (4,353,959 in exports and 8,382,894 in imports) valued at $50.8 billion, handled by the Port in 1992.

* * *

Between October 1, 1991 and September 30, 1992, the port industry's collective bargaining year, 4,043 Commission registered "deep-sea" longshorepersons and cargo checkers were paid a total of $231,981,218 in regular and overtime wages, vacation, holiday and guaranteed annual income payments. This represents average annual earnings for the 4,043 dockworkers of $57,378. In the prior contract year, which concluded on September 30, 1991, 4,440 "deep-sea" registered employees were paid $225,125,826 or an average annual income of $50,704.

"Deep- sea" longshorepersons are those dockworkers registered and generally employed to physically move waterborne freight at piers. Excluded from this category are those waterfront workers registered under 1969 amendments to the Compact to perform services incidental to the movement of waterborne freight at warehouses and other waterfront terminals. Checkers are registered pier workers who perform checking or custodial accounting of cargo and sundry clerical duties on the docks.

* * *

At the conclusion of the agency's fiscal year on June 30, 1993, Commission registered and licensed harbor workers numbered:

- 2,745 "deep-sea" longshorepersons, including 78 individuals registered on a temporary basis as "hustler drivers" to eliminate projected shortages in this labor category during the 1993 summer vacation period;
- 1,053 checkers including 70 emergency temporary checkers who were temporarily registered to fill in for vacationing regular checkers during the summer of 1993;
- 2,077 individuals registered under 1969 amendments to the Compact to perform services incidental to the movement of waterborne freight, such as freight warehousing; crane and container repair as well as other maintenance functions on the piers;
- 394 pier guards and security officers;
- 174 hiring agents (individuals who, on behalf of stevedores or carriers, select pier workers for employment);
- 309 pier superintendents (individuals employed by stevedores or steamship companies to directly or indirectly supervise the work of registered workers);
- 14 telecommunications system controllers (employees of a joint board of management and labor who participate in the telecommunications system of hiring "deep-sea" longshorepersons and checkers).

Additionally, as of June 30, 1993, 68 firms were licensed by the Commission as stevedores which are authorized to provide such functions as physical movement of waterborne freight or services incidental to said movement, including container and equipment repair and cargo warehousing at waterfront locations.

THIS YEAR

*"You're lucky they don't have a waterfront commission to oversee you people [JFK Airport Security] like they do on the docks."**

The Commission's RICO Role

In its last four Annual Reports the Commission recounted various developments which arose from an extensive investigation conducted by the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York in conjunction with the Waterfront Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Department of Labor into alleged domination by organized crime groups over certain union officials, locals and members of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA). As a result of this investigation, a civil suit was instituted by the United States Government against six ILA Locals, their Executive Boards and over 30 present or former union officials under the Federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act, commonly known as RICO.

Subsequently, six ILA locals settled with the Government resulting in various forms of monitoring over the locals and the removal of a number of union officials from office.

Recently, a consent decree entered in the RICO action placed the Commission in a new role. The decree enables the United States Government to commence administrative proceedings to remove certain persons from employment on the waterfront. It allows for proceedings to remove any individual defendant who defaulted in the RICO suit or who was found by the Court to have engaged in a RICO violation enumerated in the civil suit; any individual who has knowingly associated with a member of an organized crime group and who has committed a felony; and, any individual who is a member of an organized crime group.

A management association of stevedore and steamship companies was named in the RICO suit as a nominal defendant for the purposes of effecting complete relief. By the terms of the consent order, the management association and its participating member companies agreed not to employ any individuals found to be within the above-enumerated categories.

Because of the Commission's extensive participation in the investigation leading to the institution of the RICO action and in the case itself, and because of its expertise in waterfront matters, the Commission agreed to be designated by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to assist in the implementation of the consent decree. The Commission's function is to decide, based upon an initial determination of the Port Hearing Officer appointed by the Federal Court, whether an individual fits into any of the above mentioned categories and, thus, should be barred from employment on the waterfront. Under the terms of the consent order, the Commission will also provide administrative support for this process.

The consent decree not only covers companies and their employees that are within the Commission's licensing jurisdiction but also, significantly, applies to many entities and persons who are not now subject to the Commission's jurisdiction.

* * *

Stevedore Shenanigans

Firms performing stevedoring services in the Port are required to obtain a license from the Commission. Stevedores fall into two main categories: The "general" stevedore has a contractual arrangement with a steamship company to load and unload ships docked at piers and to move waterborne freight on piers where the vessels are docked or at other waterfront terminals. The "other waterfront terminal" may include any warehouse, depot or other terminal which is located within 1000 yards of any active pier in the Port of New York District and which is used for waterborne freight in whole or substantial part and also includes expanded geographical areas classified as marine terminals. In 1969 the States of New York and New Jersey granted the Commission further authority to license as stevedores those companies which have a contractual arrangement to perform labor or services incidental to the movement of waterborne freight (e.g., warehousing, carpentry, waterfront maintenance, container repair) or which "stuff" (load) and "strip" (unload) containers. These firms, known as "1969 Amendment stevedores", may perform such services on piers or at other waterfront terminals including marine terminals.

The "1969 Amendments" to the Waterfront Commission Act, which expanded the Commission's regulatory jurisdiction over certain companies and individuals, were drafted by the Commission to meet challenges resulting from containerization. One outgrowth of containerization was that new contractors and companies on the waterfront handled cargo in consolidating depots and warehouses located some distances from the piers. The Commission found that individuals it removed from pier employment because of misconduct were able to return to the waterfront as employees of the new companies and work in proximity to registered dockworkers. The Commission considered the "1969 Amendments" necessary "to meet the inroad of underworld characters infiltrating waterfront businesses * * *." *Waterfront Commission of N.Y. Harbor, Memo in Support of N.J. Senate No. 705, at 8.*

All individual applicants for a stevedore license, all members of a partnership applicant and all officers, directors and those stockholders owning 5 percent or more of any of the stock of a corporate applicant must demonstrate to the Commission's satisfaction that they meet certain qualifications and, in particular, that they possess good character and integrity. In addition, the application of a prospective stevedore licensee is subject to denial if the applicant has paid anything of value or offered to pay anything of value to a union official for an improper or unlawful purpose or to subordinate

*Remo Franceschini, *A Matter of Honor*, p. 123, Simon & Schuster 1993. Lt. Franceschini had been employed as an organized crime expert by the Queens County, New York, District Attorney's Office.

the interests of the union or its members to the interests of the license applicant. Such payoffs or attempted payoffs are also grounds for the revocation of a stevedore license. Further, a stevedore license may be revoked if the licensee fails to maintain a complete set of books and records containing a true and accurate account of the licensee's receipts and disbursements arising out of its activities in the bi-state port. In addition, the failure of any licensed stevedore, individual owner, partner, officer, director or a shareholder owning 5 percent or more of the stock in the company to maintain the good character and integrity standard would also be grounds for the revocation of a stevedore's license.

* * *

This year, the Commission conducted an intensive investigation of a firm which performed warehousing in the Port and which held a temporary permit as a stevedore. The investigation revealed that the company had been engaged in a scheme whereby checks were issued in the name of an independent truck driver who supposedly performed trucking services for the company. In fact, the checks were not actually issued for such services but were cashed and the company kept the proceeds from the checks. The Commission's investigation also disclosed that a company Vice President, who held temporary permits as a hiring agent and pier superintendent, assisted the company in the perpetration of this scheme. Moreover, the probe uncovered the fact that the company employed individuals to work as longshorepersons who were not registered by the Commission, as required by law, and that the firm similarly had two persons performing pier superintendent and hiring agent functions without being licensed as such. Finally, Commission auditors found that the warehouse failed to document various expenditures in accordance with Commission Regulations.

A Notice of Hearing was issued by the Commission. The company pleaded "No Contest" to a charge emanating out of the check issuance ploy. The Vice President entered the same plea to aiding in this activity. Guilty pleas were interposed on behalf of the firm to charges alleging the use of unregistered and unlicensed individuals and the failure to document expenditures.

The Commission denied the firm's application for a stevedore license and revoked its temporary permit for one year. In lieu thereof, the company exercised an option offered by the Commission to pay a penalty of $125,000.00. In addition, the company was placed on probation. The temporary permits of the Vice President as a pier superintendent and as a hiring agent were suspended for thirty days.

* * *

This past year, the Commission ordered a hearing to determine whether to grant or deny the application for a license as a stevedore of a company that warehoused coffee. The Notice of Hearing charged the president, who was also the principal owner of the warehouse, with bribing a delegate of a waterfront local of the International Longshoremen's Association to influence the delegate with respect to his actions and decisions in organizing employees of the company. The President was also charged with refusing to answer questions at a Commission interview concerning this alleged bribe.

Additionally, the corporation and its principals were alleged to have possessed forklifts stolen from the Javits Convention Center in Manhattan and with operating as a stevedore prior to obtaining a license from the Commission,

Confronted with these charges, the president and his wife, the other shareholder of the corporation, sold the company and entered into a consent order which barred them from any interest or involvement with any company subject to the Commission's jurisdiction.

* * *

After a lengthy investigation involving a stevedore company and its affiliates, the Commission entered into a consent order in which the stevedore admitted that, over a period of years: it had violated a Commission Regulation requiring it to substantiate certain disbursements; it had employed unlicensed pier superintendents and hiring agents; and, it had violated a Regulation which prohibited the hiring of longshorepersons except through an Employment Information Center. In lieu of the revocation of their stevedore permits, the companies elected to pay $100,000.00 in penalties.

* * *

Wrong Number Woes

In last year's Annual Report the Commission detailed the results of an unsuccessful court proceeding instituted by two telecommunications system controllers who had been under investigation by the Commission. That probe uncovered a conspiracy by the controllers, who were also registered as checkers, to manipulate the telephonic hiring system (THS) by assisting a registered longshoreman to defraud the joint management - labor Guaranteed Annual Income fund, certain benefit funds and the Commission itself.

In the early years of the Commission's existence employment information centers were sprinkled throughout the bi-state Port to fulfill the needs of the thousands of pier workers who were available for work. With the establishment of a prior day ordering system in the early 1970's and the utilization of computers in connection with that method of hiring, the large number of workers who were required to physically appear at the centers was significantly reduced. In addition, in subsequent years, the waterfront labor force declined since fewer people were required to handle containerized oceanborne cargo Thus, in 1989 the obsolete and costly personal appearance system at the employment centers was replaced by the establishment of the THS by the industry and the Commission. Crucial to the operation of the THS are the controllers who are registered by the Commission under a strict standard of "good character and integrity."

Typically, between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. longshorepersons and checkers call the Commission's telephonic hiring facility located at the World Trade Center to ascertain if they have been ordered to work for the next day. A controller or a Commission employee will access a computer to determine which particular dockworkers have been ordered. Those dockworkers will then be told to report to a particular location on the following morning. Those not ordered to report must be available for work on the next morning and reachable at a telephone number designated by the worker between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. for possible assignment to replace any absentees. A person who is not so available loses certain industry benefits and is not given credit by the Commission towards the work and availability requirements necessary to be retained on the register.

To deter fraud in obtaining these benefits and credits, an auditing process is conducted each weekday from a computer-generated list of 60 randomly selected dockworkers who did not receive orders when calling on the prior evening. Between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m., 50 of these individuals are telephoned by controllers and l0 others are called by Commission employees to determine if these pier workers are actually at their designated telephone numbers.

All transactions occurring through the telephonic hiring system involving the ordering and hiring of dockworkers and the auditing process are entered into a computer system. All telephone calls occurring during these operations, with the knowledge of the controllers, are also recorded and are subject to monitoring by the Commission.

While conducting an unrelated investigation involving an organized crime figure, the Commission, in conjunction with the New York City Police Department, obtained a court authorized wiretap for a telephone located in a Brooklyn social club where it was alleged that illegal gambling activity was taking place.

A telephone conversation between a registered longshoreman, who was present in the club, and another individual was overheard. The longshoreman told the individual that he would be away for several days but that he would, nevertheless, obtain work availability credit. The Commission received information that the longshoreman was scheduled to leave on vacation from Newark International Airport, and a Commission detective and a New York City police officer observed the longshoreman embark from that facility. Two days after the longshoreman left, a Commission detective made a pretext telephone call to him at a hotel in Puerto Rico where the longshoreman was staying. Investigation by Commission Employment Information Center personnel disclosed that someone called in for the longshoreman as though he was available for work even though he was actually on vacation in Puerto Rico. Armed with this knowledge, Commission personnel began to review the telephone tape recordings of the hiring proceedings for the days the longshoreman was on vacation. It was discovered that, on one such day, he was subject to the telephone audit procedure and that he was called between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. at the local telephone number designated by him.

An analysis of the recorded telephone conversation established that one telecom-

munications system controller, charged with the responsibility of ascertaining the longshoreman's availability for work on one particular day, telephoned another controller in the employment center to make it appear as though he was calling the longshoreman. Stated simply, the telephone audit was staged by the two controllers. The Commission electronically analyzed the tape recording of the audit call and determined that the call was not placed to the longshoreman's Staten Island telephone number, but to a number in an office in the Trade Center.

The Commission charged the controllers with aiding and abetting the longshoreman in obtaining guaranteed annual income payments and certain other benefits as well as with obtaining work credits from the Commission for retention on the longshoreman's register. The longshoreman was individually charged. After an extended hearing before an Administrative Judge, the Commission found all charges against the controllers and the dockworker. Thereupon, the controllers were barred from working in that capacity and their checker registrations were revoked. The longshoreman's registration was revoked for a four-month period.

* * *

Vigilance Against Drug Abuse

While pernicious drug abuse is not prevalent on the waterfront, nevertheless, the Commission is vitally concerned with the hazards it presents to the industry. Likewise, labor and management are painfully aware of the problem and have effected comprehensive procedures to assure a drug-free workplace. Testing and rehabilitation are the essential components of the program.

* * *

In one case, a registered checker was convicted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York of a twenty-two month conspiracy to distribute a substantial quantity of heroin. That conviction provided the basis of administrative charges leveled at the checker. After a hearing, the Commission revoked his registration and subsequently denied his petition for reconsideration.

In a challenge brought by the checker, the Kings County Supreme Court ordered the Commission to set forth its reasons for denying the petition for reconsideration. In a Memorandum of Decision the Commission elaborated, in part, that:

> "[it] is painfully aware of the dismal fact that illegal drugs have resulted in an unmitigated disaster in American society and that heroin use is particularly heinous. It is a favorite commodity of organized crime which, unfortunately, also haunts the waterfront. Violent heroin related street crime ranging from murder to muggings occur countless times on a daily basis in New York City alone. It infests our schools and rips families asunder. Heroin is a major factor in the spread of AIDS, since it is usually taken by hypodermic injection. The economic and social impact of heroin is staggering beyond belief."

* * *

In another case, a registered longshoreman had been operating a container crane in Port Elizabeth, New Jersey when an accident occurred causing equipment damage. A container crane typically is as tall as a twenty-story building and is utilized to load and unload trailer-size boxes onto and off of ships. In conducting its investigation, the Commission ascertained that the crane operator was under the influence of cocaine at the time of the accident. After a hearing, the Commission revoked his registration.

* * *

In a case which had a happier ending, the Commission, after a hearing, revoked a checker's registration on the basis of his drug possession and use. The Commission permitted him to reapply upon a showing he was drug-free; and upon such demonstration he would be placed on probation for six months.

The individual, who had been registered as a checker since 1964 and who had been a drug abuser for some time, entered a rehabilitation program prior to his revocation. Upon his re-application and on subsequent occasions, the checker continued to show the Commission that he was "drug free". Thus, at the conclusion of the probationary period, the Commission restored his permanent checker registration.

* * *

"Tipping" Prohibited

Based upon a vigilant pier guard's observation of a payment of money from a trucker to a checker, Commission detectives launched an investigation in which it was learned that on two occasions the truck driver paid the checker $5.00 to expedite paperwork and to enable the driver to "jump" the line.

Commission charges were lodged against the checker. After a hearing before an Administrative Judge, the Commission revoked the checker's registration for six months.

* * *

CONTAINING PIER THEFTS

Pilfered Plantains

One morning at 2:00 a.m., a pier guard observed a longshoreman inside a shed on a Port Newark pier. The guard's suspicions were aroused – never before did he see the dockworker at the pier this early in the morning and the worker's van was not parked in its usual location. Keeping the dockworker under observation, the guard saw him loading his van with cartons of plantains which had just been unloaded from a ship.

The guard notified a gateman to close the terminal gate to prevent the dockworker from leaving. Approximately one-half an hour later, as the longshoreman attempted to leave the pier, he was stopped at the gate and his van was searched. The search revealed that the van was loaded with 96 cartons of plantains.

The Commission issued a Notice of Hearing charging the longshoreman with the misappropriation of cargo. Following a hearing, the Commission sustained the Administrative Judge's finding that the dockworker misappropriated the plaintains. In view of the longshoreman's 24 years of service on the waterfront, the Commission revoked the longshoreman's registration for one year with an opportunity to reapply for reinstatement. The longshoreman's appeal of the Commission's determination was denied by the Appellate Division of New Jersey's Superior Court.

* * *

Tuning Out a Radio Thief

A longshoreman was observed by Commission detectives retrieving a stolen new automobile radio that had been secreted under a mat along a roadside in the Port. After a complex hearing involving significant legal issues, including the need to compel the appearance of a crucial witness by order of the Essex County Superior Court, the Commission determined that misappropriation charges against the longshoreman had been established and suspended his registration for sixty days.

* * *

Sentences

In its last two Annual Reports, the Commission recounted the details of a sweeping joint investigation by the Commission, the United States Customs Service and the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, resulting in the indictment and conviction of a number of members of two affiliated criminal organizations heavily involved in the smuggling of sizeable amounts of cocaine and marijuana and the theft of numerous shipments of waterborne freight.

This year, the gang leader, who had been found guilty in Federal Court in Brooklyn, New York, of twelve counts of racketeering and twenty-seven substantive acts, was sentenced to ten concurrent life sentences plus five years. Three other individuals, who had been convicted of various racketeering and substantive charges, were sentenced to thirty years, ten years and thirty-three months respectively. Two persons pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to import narcotics; one was sentenced to ten years in prison, and the other received a five year term. One person, who pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy of theft from an interstate shipment, was sentenced to probation for five years as was another individual, who pleaded guilty to theft from an interstate shipment.

In a related matter, an employee of a coffee roaster company was arrested for the double murder of a mother and daughter. Their bodies had been concealed in the trunk of a car for at least a year. The daughter had been strangled and the mother died from a blow to her neck. The killer was convicted after trial of two counts of murder in the Kings County Supreme Court and was sentenced to two consecutive life terms.

At the conclusion of the case, the District Attorney's Office of Kings County in a letter to the Commission noted that "this was an extremely difficult murder case to prosecute in that there were no eyewitnesses to the murders

and the case was entirely circumstantial in nature." The excellent investigative work by a Commission detective and his "testimony at trial [were] extremely important in the ultimate successful prosecution of the defendant."

* * *

The Commission participated in a probe of organized crime figures which resulted in a sweeping indictment of members of two crime families. Eight of these individuals were convicted in Federal court in New Jersey on charges such as racketeering and extortion and they received sentences this year ranging from four years and nine months to 24-1/2 years.

* * *

A longshore foreman who participated in the removal of thousands of pounds of bagged coffee from his employer's Brooklyn waterfront warehouse was arrested by Commission detectives. The longshoreman, who is no longer employed on the waterfront, pleaded guilty to interstate transportation of stolen property in Brooklyn Federal Court and was placed on probation for five years.

In a letter to the Commission, the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York stated:

> "* * * allow me to compliment your office on the skill and professionalism that was shown by the detectives who were assigned to this case. Working with relatively little time before trial, (the Detectives) quickly gathered the relevant evidence and found the witnesses who were necessary for trial. Their skill and commitment to the job greatly assisted this office in arriving at a quick disposition of the case."

* * *

Meeting Labor Needs of the Waterfront Industry

The Commission may satisfy its mandate to balance the number of registered longshorepersons and checkers with the industry's requirements by exercising two of its statutory powers. In 1966, the Commission was granted authority to make determinations to close and open the "deep-sea" register to new workers. In making such determinations the Commission is required to consider six statutory criteria and to consult with the Port Employers, labor representatives, and "* * * any other person whose interests may be affected by the size of the longshoremen's register." Further, since its inception, the Commission has been empowered to temporarily register pier workers to meet the Port's emergency or special needs.

In its last two Annual Reports, the Commission described how it exercised its special powers to temporarily register checkers as well as yard hustler and car drivers to alleviate shortages of personnel in these categories during vacation and holiday periods. During the past fiscal year, management and labor once again jointly requested that the Commission issue temporary registrations to meet checker and driver shortages for the summer and holiday vacation periods.

Accordingly, the Commission registered sufficient persons to meet the industry's needs. It mandated that the selection of checkers and drivers be made on a fair and non-discriminatory basis in accordance with the laws of the United States and the States of New York and New Jersey dealing with equal employment opportunities, and also required that persons issued temporary registrations only be employed after eligible and registered labor was first offered work.

* * *

Licensing

Registrations of longshorepersons, checkers and telecommunications system controllers are issued without termination date. As long as a licensed pier guard periodically furnishes supplemental personal history information, completes a training refresher course and meets established mental and physical standards, his or her license is also of indefinite duration.

The licenses of pier superintendents and hiring agents remain in effect for the time period the licensee continues to be employed by a sponsoring steamship line or stevedore company. Stevedore licenses must be renewed every three years.

The Waterfront Commission Act prohibits the denial of any application for a registration or a license without prior notice and an opportunity for a hearing. Nor may any registration or license be revoked, cancelled or suspended without notice of allegations and a hearing with respect to them.

Commission hearings are open to the public and are held pursuant to Regulations adopted by the Commission. Administrative Judges, selected from a panel of attorneys from the compacting states, preside over these hearings. Applicants and respondents enjoy the right to counsel, are afforded the opportunity to present testimony and other evidence on their behalf, may cross-examine adverse witnesses and may request the Administrative Judge to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses.

At the termination of the hearing, the Administrative Judge submits a report containing findings of fact and recommendations to the Commissioners for their final determination of the matter. This report is served upon all parties to the proceeding who may file written exceptions and arguments with the Commission.

After carefully reviewing the entire case record, the Commissioners reach a final decision. The order embodying that determination is subject to judicial review in the courts of New Jersey or New York.

An aggrieved applicant or respondent may, in addition to judicially challenging the Commission's order, petition the Commission for reconsideration or rehearing of the matter, for leave to reapply for a license or registration or for restoration of a revoked registration or license.

In fiscal 1993, the Commission reviewed 1,166 applications and reapplications, including 656 applications for inclusion in the longshore register and the ancillary longshore category, 95 for checker registrations, 254 for pier guard licenses, 70 for licenses as pier superintendents, 24 for hiring agent licenses, and 67 to perform functions as stevedores. Last year, 1,150 applications and reapplications were processed and more than 152,516 have been acted upon since the Commission's inception in 1953.

* * *

The Commission made determinations in 67 administrative matters during the past year. Fifteen applications or reapplications for registration were denied including one as a "deep-sea" longshoreperson and 14 seeking ancillary warehouse or maintenance registration. Two applications for pier guard licenses were denied. After hearings, two applications for maintenance/warehouse registrations were granted, as were one application each for licenses as a pier guard, hiring agent and pier superintendent.

In addition, 18 registrations were revoked, 14 with leave granted to reapply after stated periods and 4 unconditionally. The registrations of 6 longshorepersons, 2 checkers and 6 waterfront warehouse/maintenance workers were suspended, as were 2 hiring agent licenses, 1 pier superintendent license and 3 pier guard licenses. A hiring agent, a pier guard and a pier superintendent were officially reprimanded. The registrations of two "deep-sea" longshorepersons and the licenses of one hiring agent and one pier superintendent were temporarily suspended pending a hearing.

Thirty-nine decisions were reached in miscellaneous proceedings. In addition, the Commission ruled on 21 submitted petitions, denying 17 and granting 4.

In accordance with its statutory obligation to remove from the "deep-sea" register those checkers and longshorepersons who, without good cause, fail to be employed or to seek work in accordance with set standards, the Commission cancelled the registrations of 104 such persons in fiscal 1993.

* * *

Personnel

This year saw the retirement of a number of employees who served the agency for many years with distinction.

William E. Schnalke, a special agent and later a detective in the Commission's Police Division, retired after more than 23 years with the agency. He primarily saw duty on the New Jersey side of the Port. Prior to his employment with the Commission he worked for the North Bergen, New Jersey Police Department for six years and served in the United States Air Force for 2 years.

Agnes Patricia O'Shea retired after over 25 years of service with the Commission. She had been Secretary to the Commissioners from March 1973 to the time of her retirement and Secretary to the Director of Law Enforcement prior to March 1973. Before her employment with the agency she was employed by New York Telephone in the office of the Special Agent for 10 years.

Eileen B. Davis retired after more than 20

years of service as Chief Hearing Reporter. Prior to her Commission employment she had been a court reporter with the New York State Supreme Court.

Caralyne Hrycenko retired after twenty-four and one-half years of service. She was employed in a clerical capacity in the Division of Licensing and Employment Information Centers and primarily worked in the Commission's New Jersey hiring halls.

Santos LaMonica retired after twenty years of service with the Commission. Initially he worked in the Division of Administration in a clerical capacity and subsequently was appointed as a Field Records Examiner. As such, he was the Commission's liaison with the state and federal courts, police departments and various agencies of New York, New Jersey and other jurisdictions.

* * *

The Commission wishes to congratulate Goldie Torres Colonna, who was the first woman appointed to the New Jersey State post of Ombudsman for the Institutionalized Elderly. She had served as a Commission Assistant Counsel.

* * *

The Commissioners, Executive Director and staff note with sorrow the deaths of the following former employees:

Thomas F. Jones served the agency from the time of its inception in 1953 for 24 years. He retired in 1977 as Director of the Division of Law Enforcement (now the Police Division) and had served as the agency's acting Executive Director. Mr. Jones previously held positions with the Law Enforcement Division as Assistant Chief Investigator and Chief Investigator. Prior to his employment with the Commission, he was a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and an Investigator for the New York State Crime Commission.

Kathryn McDougal, the Commission's Chief Telephone Operator and Receptionist for 26 years, was one of the Commission's original employees. She was employed by the New York State Crime Commission prior to joining the agency.

Constance D. Salvato served the Commission as a telephone operator for over 18 years and retired in 1975. She held a similar position with the New York State Racing Commission.

Adele A. Widmayer, also one of the Commission's original employees, served as a Validating Senior Clerk in the Commission's Brooklyn and Manhattan Employment Information Centers. She retired after 21 years of employment in 1974.

Joseph P. Murphy, who retired as a Detective in 1986, served the agency for twenty-one years. He was formerly a member of the Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey Police Department and previously served in the United States Air Force.

* * *

CONCLUSION

To continue and preserve the accomplishments of the Commission and the gains realized in the Port of New York-New Jersey under the enforcement of the Waterfront Commission Act, the Waterfront Commission finds and determines that public necessity still exists for the continued registration of longshorepersons, the continued licensing of those occupations and types of employment required to be licensed under the Waterfront Commission Act and the amendments thereto, and the continued public operation of the employment information centers provided for in Article XII of the Compact.

Respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS SCOPPETTA
Commissioner for New York

PHILIP M. KEEGAN
Commissioner for New Jersey

WATERFRONT COMMISSION OF NEW YORK HARBOR
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Year ended June 30, 1993

Balance of funds at beginning of year:		
Cash in checking accounts and on hand	$ 224,546	
Cash in money market accounts	480,259	
Cash in savings accounts	8,272	
Time certificates of deposit	135,000	
	848,077	
Less taxes and other withholdings from employees	281	$ 847,796
Receipts:		
Assessments on employers of persons registered or licensed by the Commission	6,069,950	
Penalties, fines and miscellaneous income	71,550	
Interest:		
Time certificates	20,249	
Money market accounts	13,316	
Savings accounts	252	6,175,317
		7,023,113
Disbursements:		
Salaries	3,979,692	
Retirement, group insurance and Social Security taxes	1,144,076	
Rentals	557,684	
General insurance	125,590	
Light, heat and power	99,159	
Repairs and maintenance	50,603	
Furniture and equipment	32,582	
Carfare, auto and travel	42,524	
Communications	40,173	
Special services and supplies	63,291	
General office	31,423	
Printing	10,948	
Hearing officers, auditors and consultant fees	9,780	
		6,187,525
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	195,182	
Cash in money market accounts	303,317	
Cash in savings accounts	8,435	
Time certificates of deposit	330,000	
	836,934	
Less taxes and other withholdings from employees	1,325	$ 835,588

See accompanying notes to statement of cash receipts and disbursements.

(1) **Description of Business and Accounting Policy**

(a) *Description of Business*

The Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor (the Commission), a bistate instrumentality, was created in 1953 by joint legislative action of the States of New York and New Jersey. It is vested with broad investigative, licensing and regulatory jurisdiction over the piers and terminals in the Port of New York District. It is not subject to income taxes.

(b) *Accounting Policy*

It is the policy of the Commission to prepare its financial statement on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements; consequently, revenue and related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned and expenses are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred.

KPMG Peat Marwick

Certified Public Accountants

New Jersey Headquarters
150 John F. Kennedy Parkway
Short Hills, NJ 07078

Independent Auditors' Report

The Commissioners
Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor:

We have audited the statement of cash receipts and disbursements of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor for the year ended June 30, 1993. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Commission's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in note 1(b), this financial statement was prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the statement of cash receipts and disbursements referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the cash transactions of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor for the year ended June 30, 1993 on the basis of accounting described in note 1(b).

KPMG Peat Marwick

July 27, 1993

Member Firm of
Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler

(2) **Retirement Benefits**

The Commission has established a reserve account to fund its liability for eligible retired employees' medical, dental and life insurance benefits. As of June 30, 1993, the balance of this account was $204,311.

(3) **Lease Commitments**

Future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) as of June 30, 1993 are as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
1994	$ 437,000
1995	437,000
1996	437,000
1997	460,000
1998	460,000
Thereafter	1,426,000
Total minimum lease payments	$3,657,000

COMMISSION DETERMINATIONS

Year Ended June 30, 1993

APPLICATIONS AND REVOCATIONS

	Denied	Granted	Revoked	Revoked L/R	Suspended	Reprimanded	Suspended P/H	Totals
Longshorepersons	1	0	1	9	6	0	2	19
Checkers	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Hiring Agents	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	5
Pier Guards	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	7
Pier Superintendents	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4
Stevedores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance/Warehouse	14	2	2	5	6	0	0	29
Totals	17	5	4	14	20*	3**	4	67

* Includes 17 summary proceedings
**Includes 3 summary proceedings

PETITIONS

	Denied	Granted	Totals
Petitions for Reconsideration	3	0	3
Petitions for Leave to Reapply	1	1	2
Petitions for Rehearing	0	0	0
Petitions to withdraw	1	1	2
Petitions to Remove Ineligibility	0	1	1
Petitions for Restoration of Registration/License	8	1	9
Petitions to Vacate Temporary Suspension	0	0	0
Petitions for Retention or Reinstatement	2	0	2
Petitions for Stay	2	0	2
Totals	17	4	21

ADDITIONAL COMMISSION DETERMINATIONS

Recommendations for Permanent Registration/License	23
Recommendations to continue Temporary Permits/Registrations	4
Recommendations to withdraw Notice of Hearing	2
Recommendations to Issue Notice of Hearing	2
Recommendations to Amend Notice of Hearing	4
Recommendations to Amend Order of the Commission	0
Recommendations to Rescind Order of the Commission	2
Recommendations to Approve Consent Order	2
Totals	39

DECASUALIZATION OF LONGSHOREPERSONS AND CHECKERS

		Number Decasualized	Remaining Registrants
1st decasualization	June 3, 1955	7,141	31,574a
25th decasualization	March 31, 1967	1,142	22,100
30th decasualisation	October 3, 1969	1,022	20,627b
40th decasualization	September 26, 1974	271	14,143b
50th decasualization	September 28, 1979	124	10,956b.c
60th decasualization	October 4, 1984	88	8,026b
65th decasualization	April 9, 1987	100	7,159b.c
70th decasualization	October 5, 1989	126	5,846b
73rd decasualization	April 5, 1991	55	4,195b
74th decasualization	October 3, 1991	51	4,014b
75th decasualization	April 3, 1992	33	3,941b
76th decasualization	October 8, 1992	39	3,904b
77th decasualization	April 2, 1993	65	3,728b

(a) Does not include craftsmen whose registrations were required on or after May 27, 1957.
(b) Does not include warehousemen, container repairmen, and other persons required to be registered on or after September 1, 1969.
(c) Includes persons registered on a temporary basis to meet special and emergency needs.

REGISTRATIONS AND LICENSES IN EFFECT DURING FISCAL YEARS

As of June 30th

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Longeshore-persons	11,420 a	11,150 a	10,804 a & b	10,289 a & b	9,947 a & b	9,474 a	8,702 a	7,955 a	7,810 a	6,999 a	6,520 a	6,511 a	5,371 a	5,129 a	5,095 a &b	4,822 a &b
Checkers	2,408	2,468	2,373	2,231	2,084	2,017	1,806	2,065	1,894 b	1,686 b	1,578 b	1,510	1,175	1,200 b	1,107 b	1,053 b
Hiring Agents	361	357	339	327	304	291	279	242	242	229	233	185	179	173	182	174
Pier Superin-tendents	340	357	344	353	341	325	304	298	317	304	302	268	279	278	303	309
Pier Guards	789	750	705	655	635	560	525	491	455	404	387	343	356	391	392	394
Stevedore Companies	113	116	113	109	110	104	101	87	83	80	73	71	69	68	71	68
Telecommunica-tions System Controllers														14 c	14 c	14 c
TOTALS	15,431	15,198	14,678	13,964	13,421	12,771	11,717	11,138	10,801	9,702	9,093	8,888	7,429	7,253	7,164	6,834

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

(b) Includes persons registered on a temporary basis to meet special and emergency needs.

(c) Includes persons required to be registered under amendment to Waterfront Commission Act, effective July 9, 1990.



A presentation by William J. Meglin, Supervising Agent, United States Customs Service, Newark, of a plaque to the police officers and the staff of the Commission in appreciation of their joint successes. In the photo flanking the plaque are from the left, William J. Meglin, the Commission's Executive Director, Leonard Newman and Deputy Executive Director, Carmine A. Cardone.

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION CENTERS

Showing Comparision of Hirings for the years ending June 30th, 1992 and 1993

Piers and Areas	HIRINGS 1992-1993	HIRINGS 1991-1992	Increase or Decrease	% Change	% Share in Port Employment 1992-1993	% Share in Port Employment 1991-1992
Manhattan	22, 013	23,526	-1,513	-06.43	02.99%	03.05%
Brooklyn & Staten Island	120,459	131,942	-11,483	-08.70	16.36%	17.07%
Port Newark & Port Elizabeth	508,558	505,655	+2,903	+00.57	69.08%	65.43%
Jersey City & Bayonne	85,158	111,641	-26,483	-23.72	11.57%	14.45%
TOTAL– NEW JERSEY	593,716	617,296	-23,580	-03.82	80.65%	79.88%
TOTAL–NEW YORK	142,472	155,468	-12,996	-08.36	19.35%	20.12%
PORT WIDE TOTALS	736,188	772,764	-36,576	-04.73	100.00%	100.00%

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE EARNINGS OF LONGSHOREPERSONS & CHECKERS

	1954(*)	1990	1991	1992
Over $100,000	(*)	72	141	223
$75,000 to $100,000	(*)	422	589	499
$50,000 to $ 75,000	(*)	817	836	1,041
$25,000 to $ 50,000	(*)	1,563	1,251	1,085
$20,000 to $ 25,000	(*)	227	204	117
$15,000 to $ 20,000	(*)	275	172	91
$10,000 to $ 15,000	(*)	226	192	90
$ 5,000 to $ 10,000	3,797	346	210	202
Under $5,000	37,536	1,009	845	694
TOTAL REPORTED	41,333	4,957	4,440	4,042
Total Earnings	$102,061,108	$166,450,724	$174,582,588	$183,158,850
Total Hours Worked	37,813,991	7,625,570	7,509,156	7,410,502
% Hours Overtime	24.3%	33.1%	36.1%	37.1%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES**	$2,469	$33,579	$39,320	$45,314

* Records Incomplete for 1954.

** Does Not Include Fringe Benefits.

NOTE: This table includes craftsmen such as carpenters, coopers, maintenance personnel 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 1957-1958 included earnings of longshoremen and checkers only, as reported by the New York Shipping Association. Guaranteed Annual Wage payments to qualifying persons are not included in the above figures.

SOURCE: New York Shipping Association for its fiscal year ending September 30th.





Nicholas Scoppetta
Commissioner
for
New York



Philip M. Keegan
Commissioner
for
New Jersey



Leonard Newman
Executive Director

Carmine A. Cardone, *Deputy Executive Director*

Gerald P. Lally, *General Counsel*

Joseph DiPasquale, *Secretary*

James P. McGowan, *Chief, Division of Police*

Gemma T. Macaluso, *Director, Administration*

Frank Nastasi, *Director, Division of Audit and Control*

Arthur J. Davoren, *Comptroller*

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