

P U B L I C H E A R I N G
before
ASSEMBLY SUBCOMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONAL SECURITY
on
RAHWAY STATE PRISON

Held:
October 17, 1979
Woodbridge Municipal Building
Woodbridge, New Jersey

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE PRESENT:

Assemblyman George J. Otlowski (Chairman)

ALSO:

John D. Kohler, Research Associate
Office of Legislative Services
Aide, Subcommittee on Correctional Security

Kathleen Fazzari, Research Assistant

* * * * *

I N D E X

	<u>PAGE</u>
Vincent Martino Freeholder Third Ward Councilman Woodbridge Township, New Jersey	1, lx, & 8x
Philip Cerria Fourth Ward Councilman Woodbridge, New Jersey	3
John J. Cassidy Mayor Woodbridge Township, New Jersey	4 & 5x
Arthur W. Burgess Director of Law Woodbridge Township, New Jersey	6
Maureen Henningsen Avenel, New Jersey	11
Hazel Pichalski Avenel, New Jersey	13
Joseph DeMarino Sheriff Middlesex County, New Jersey	18
Lawrence S. Weiss Senator 19th District	24
Alan J. Karcher Assemblyman 19th District	26
Joseph W. Sitarz Councilman Carteret, New Jersey	29
Winifred Canright Warren, New Jersey	30
<u>ALSO SUBMITTED:</u>	
Statement from Sidney Hicks Acting Superintendent Rahway State Prison	29X

* * * * *

ASSEMBLYMAN GEORGE J. OTLOWSKI (Chairman): I am going to call this hearing to order. My name is George Otlowski. I am the Chairman of this Subcommittee. Aside from myself, the Committee consists of Assemblyman Ray Lesniak and Assemblyman DiFrancesco, both of whom are absent at the moment. They will be here very shortly.

The purpose of this Subcommittee is to investigate the problems that have arisen for the public, particularly the public of this area, due to the facilities that Rahway Prison has outside the walls. There have been escapes. There have been other problems that the community has had to face over the years. As a matter of fact, right now the Township is in court with an action against the Correction Department.

Primarily, our purpose is to get the views of the people of this area, for the record. That record will then be studied by this Subcommittee and turned over to the Committee as a whole - that is, the Institutions, Health and Welfare Committee. The Chairman of the Committee, Richard Visotcky, will probably then make the record available to different standing committees of the Legislature so that they can review it to determine if legislation is needed in order to correct this present situation, or to change it.

So, that, basically, is the purpose of the Committee. Let's just set some ground rules for the hearing. There will be no speeches. Everyone who is here is here to testify, and that is precisely what I am going to expect everybody to do - to testify for the record. The testimony should be material. It should be relevant and it should deal with the issue specifically. If it is not, I will call your attention to it, to keep you on the track.

In addition to that, those people who are here and who will not testify, the people who are here as observers, or as auditors -- I wish that they would identify themselves for the record so their interest will be shown on the record when the Committee is reviewing the record.

In the meantime, we are going to conduct the hearing by using the usual practices that the Legislature follows: By calling on Legislators first; by calling on county officials second; and then, thirdly, by calling on local officials. That is what we are going to do.

We are ready for the first witness and since neither Senator Weiss nor Assemblyman Alan Karcher is here, we are going to take Freeholder Vincent Martino first. Freeholder, would you identify yourself for the record, please?

F R E E H O L D E R V I N C E N T M A R T I N O: My name is Vincent Martino. I am presently serving as a Freeholder, in an appointed capacity. However, I also serve as the Third Ward Councilman in Woodbridge Township, which is the Ward that encompasses the New Jersey State Prison.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Now, Freeholder, in your own words, and based upon your experience with this problem, as it relates to the community, would you just tell us what you see this problem to be, and what you think should be done to correct it?

F R E E H O L D E R M A R T I N O: Yes. I don't have a prepared statement. The fact of the matter is, I think I have more or less been prepared because I have been abreast of the situation since it first developed. I think the situation is such that many of the residents of the area have called me at different hours of the day and night to express concern and fear. This is because of the walk-aways that have taken place at the New Jersey State Prison.

I have sent numerous letters to the Governor, and to the State, asking for a crackdown on the type of prisoners that were permitted to be outside the wall in the trailer park. Two, I have asked them to be in conspicuous uniforms so that when they do walk away in the daytime, they can be observed. This, incidentally, was also denied. At that time, I suggested they wear stripes, but of course, any other type of conspicuous uniform that would be visible to passing motorists would at least have been a guard against walk-aways, such as took place in broad daylight.

We have received promises on top of promises from the State of New Jersey and from the prison officials that the security would be increased, that they have put horses out there, they have put barbed wire fences, and just about everything to reduce the problem of the walk-aways. It is my opinion that the time has come to have legislation mandating maximum security institutions, such as Rahway and Trenton, New Jersey, be enclosed by a wall, which is, in itself, security to the people who live near there.

Now, I have lived near that New Jersey State Prison all my life. I only live a couple of miles away. I went to school and everybody from Woodbridge Township went to school - Avenel and all - near there. The State Prison was never anything anyone had to fear. It was when they started this outside trailer court and put in the types of criminals that are there now that these walk-aways have taken place.

Many of the residents of Avenel are reluctant to come forward because of fear - retaliatory fear, by the way. They express concern as to what would happen should a prisoner walk away and suddenly be confronted with a police car, realizing that he must go back into the prison for perhaps another year or two, or maybe be transferred to Trenton.

Despite the pleas from the prison officials, nothing really has changed much. That is why I am asking for legislation mandating what a maximum security prison be like, so that the administrators within the prison system can, and must, obey the law and the policy set by the elected officials.

In closing, I just want to point out one thing. I will give you a copy of this for the record also. We were promised, back in 1977-- I will just read one comment. I asked the Superintendent of Rahway State Prison to review all the inmates at the Rahway camp and the Rahway Trailer Park to see that the original criteria established is being met. As a result of this review, eight inmates were transferred out of the trailer park to the Rahway camp. Incidentally, we received an assurance from the State Prison that we would be furnished with the crimes and the types of inmates that were housed outside of the state prison.

I have a letter here from Director Galassi, dated October 15th.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Are you going to submit that for the record?

FREEHOLDER MARTINO: Yes, I will, but I want to point something out.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: All right. I am just asking.

FREEHOLDER MARTINO: I will submit a copy for the record.

I asked him if, from his files, he could give me the types of crimes of the inmates. I would just like to enter some of them into the record: Armed robbery, rape, murder -- that is in the compound. You see, we have a compound and a trailer park, which in my opinion are no different except for the type of structure they live in. They are both adjacent to each other. Now, many of these names are not filled in. I do not know the reason for this. They are supposed to maintain this on a twice-a-month basis, or whatever the criteria established at that time was. But, they haven't done it, because there are a lot of names

that have no offense next to them.

Listed are: Armed robbery, murder, homicide, carnal abuse, possession of a dangerous weapon, murder, murder, robbery, robbery -- these are the people that are here as of October 15, 1979. They are outside that wall. The prison system has not dealt with that prison - Rahway - as a maximum security institution.

As a councilman from the area, I am asking you people to legislate maximum security prisons to be enclosed fully by a wall. I think that will solve the problem of the Rahway State Prison. And, along with that, I also think we ought to have the return to the conspicuous type uniform, whatever it may be. But, we cannot have prisoners walking away in broad daylight. They take taxi cabs and whatever else to leave.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Freeholder, thank you very much. Your testimony has been very, very helpful. The letter you have that you said you wanted as part of the record, is that a letter from the Police Director?

FREEHOLDER MARTINO: Yes. I had asked the Police Director, just last week, to furnish me with the number of prisoners located at the minimum security camp.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: And you wanted it to be part of the record? I just want to get it marked for the record. The letter from the Police Director, Galassi, submitted by Freeholder Martino, will be marked as exhibit 1. We are going to call them by the number. This will be exhibit 1. (see page 1x)

I think you have been very thorough and very complete. Thank you very, very much, Freeholder.

We are now going to take Councilman Philip Cerria, who wants to testify at this time because he has another engagement. Councilman, we are ready for you. Would you please identify yourself and the position you hold in the community, Councilman?

C O U N C I L M A N P H I L I P C E R R I A: Yes. Thank you very much, George. I am Phil Cerria. I am the Fourth Ward Councilman of Woodbridge Township, which is comprised of Iselin, Menlo Park Terrace and a section of Colonia.

I just want to make a brief and concise statement insofar as the Rahway State Prison Minimum Security Camp is concerned. As one of the councilmen who has been acting towards closing down the security camp and getting these types of prisoners behind the wall, I would just like to point out one major important factor, insofar as these prisoners escaping is concerned. Back about six years ago, in Menlo Park Terrace, we had the unfortunate incident of a woman being raped by a prisoner who had escaped. At that time, of course, it was brought before the State Prison and the State officials and we thought it was corrected. But, just approximately three months ago, I think it was, over at the Menlo Park Soldier's Home where the prisoners, by the way, do work, we had one escape from the Home during his work day.

The thing is, with this prison here - this minimum security camp - as Councilman Martino pointed out, they are walking away. They are dangerous to the area, to the people not only of Avenel but throughout the Township, and they have posed many, many problems, even economic as far as our Police Department is concerned, due to the fact that we have beefed up our police patrols in order to prevent this problem from happening.

So, again, I am only here to support Council's position - Councilman Martino's as well as everyone else - and, of course, the Mayor. I ask that these prisoners be returned to behind the wall at Rahway State Prison.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: I know that the Mayor is going to testify. He will probably be very, very circumspect about his testimony because of the fact that he will undoubtedly be advised by the law director of the direction his testimony should take because of the pending court action.

The question I want to ask you, since you are not under that kind of restraint, is, can you give us some specific incidents of escapes, what kind of escapes they were, what those escapes did particularly to the community, etc.? I am sure that some of the other citizens will be testifying to that, but from your point of view as a Councilman, can you give us some specific incidents for the record?

COUNCILMAN CERRIA: I was just advised that the Law Department, Mr. Otlowski, will cite some of these incidents. I would just like to - in that particular vein - emphasize, as I indicated earlier in the testimony, the incident that happened with the prisoner from Rahway who escaped and raped a woman over in Menlo Park Terrace, six years ago.

As far as present escapees and incidents, the Law Department will testify to that.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Is there anything else that you want to add to your testimony?

COUNCILMAN CERRIA: The only thing is, as I said, we definitely would like to see them behind the walls.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Do you favor legislation in that area?

COUNCILMAN CERRIA: Definitely.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: You feel that legislation is needed?

COUNCILMAN CERRIA: It is definitely needed, yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Thank you, Councilman, very much.

COUNCILMAN CERRIA: You are welcome.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: I am going to ask the Mayor, if he is ready, to testify at this time. Mayor, before you testify, I know the restraints you are under. As a matter of fact, it is all right with me if your counsel sits next to you. If the Law Director wants to sit next to you, it is perfectly all right. I know the importance you are attaching to your court case.

I understand, Mayor, that you have a prepared statement to make. Mayor, for the record, would you please give us your name and your position?

M A Y O R J O H N J . C A S S I D Y: Mayor John J. Cassidy, Woodbridge Township.

May I, first of all, welcome you to our great township. On behalf of each and every one of our citizens, I thank you for exhibiting to all of us your sincere interest in this very serious social and statewide problem.

I purposely intend to make my remarks brief, since your presence as a Committee in this community is the answer to my personal endeavors as Mayor of this Township. To my knowledge, this hearing establishes a hallmark in the community since it is probably the first time that a Legislative Committee of this magnitude has decided to examine and investigate an issue at the community level. And, secondly, it is a direct response to my invitation and that of all of our elected officials.

I have no doubt that at the conclusion of your hearings and your examination of all of the facts, new legislation designed to protect communities like ours will be introduced in the State Assembly. I am not only encouraged by your presence here, but warmed by the knowledge that you have the same deep

devotion I have for our people; that your function, like mine, is to make our cities, towns, and hamlets safe and better places in which to live with our families.

From the outset of this problem that you are now investigating, and up to the latest escape from the prison camp, my police, detectives, and Law Department have fought and worked hard in an effort to make all the facts known to everyone in this State who has an interest in our safety and welfare. To these individuals I want to publicly express my appreciation and that of all of our citizens. To you, I extend the full and complete cooperation of all of my departments and their personnel. I further ask that you consider making this community the sole and exclusive place to carry on and conduct these hearings. Let my people see and hear in person, if they choose, the work effort that is being expended by this township and for the community, in the community, and with the community.

I know, gentlemen, that unfortunately, you are the only vehicle left to carry through our message to the departments of the State that are responsible for the prison system which we have had in our midst for many years. The message you must bear should have attached to it a bill which I expect will come out of this Committee mandating a change in the minimum security standards that prisons have developed for themselves, without community involvement, without community participation, and without community concern. I will not tolerate the continued testing of our patience by constant escapes from these institutions, and I will not accept anything less than total protection for our citizens. I will not rest comfortably at night until I know that my endeavors, and yours, have brought about the kind of protection to our community that every one of my people and your people deserve. Thank you very much.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: May we have a copy of that for the reporter, please?

MAYOR CASSIDY: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: If you have extra copies, you may want to give them to the people who are here from the press.

Mayor, before you leave, let me ask you this question: Do you feel that legislation is necessary in this area?

MAYOR CASSIDY: Absolutely.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: And, you would advocate it and favor it?

MAYOR CASSIDY: And immediately.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Mayor, I suppose the Law Director is going to testify following you? Am I correct about that?

MAYOR CASSIDY: Whatever procedure you want to follow.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: If it is all right with you.

Maybe this is just for the Mayor's edification, and maybe we ought to do it at this point, for the record. We are going to call this exhibit 2 at this point and we are handing a copy over to the Mayor. It is a letter from the Department of Correction, dated March 29, 1979. It is addressed to Chairman Richard Visotcky, Chairman of the Committee on Institutions, Health, and Welfare. In this, the Correction Department outlines some of the measures that were taken as of that date. Let that be entered into the record.

Mayor, the copy, of course, is just for your use and your review with your Law Department. (see page 5x)

Mayor, we don't have any more questions. Thank you very, very much and thank you for the use of the hall.

We will now hear from Arthur Burgess, the Law Director of Woodbridge. Mr. Burgess, for the record, would you identify yourself, please?

A R T H U R W . B U R G E S S : Yes. My name is Arthur W. Burgess. I hold the position in the municipality of Director of Law.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Mr. Burgess, at the present time you have a case pending. I think it is in the Appellate Court. Am I correct about that?

MR. BURGESS: It is presently at the Superior Court level for the purpose of establishing a record. That position has been taken as a result of a mandate from the Appellate Division. There is a technical problem with where it really is. Theoretically, it is still in the Appellate Division, although practically it is before the Superior Court.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Again, for the purpose of the record, and if you are free to do it, the reason for the case is to establish restraints on the Correction Department to comply with some of the wishes of Woodbridge Township, is that the nature of that case?

MR. BURGESS: Let me tell you briefly, if I can, as much as I can. Let me preface my answer to that question by saying first that I have done a lot of soul searching with respect to presenting to this Committee not only the record that has been made by our Department in conjunction with our police and other assistants in the community, but we have - as you noted already - a pending suit, part of which is presently to be tried. The information in detail concerning that suit, to some degree, is known by all the parties - that is, the Attorney General's office and our Department have conducted extensive discovery. It is a matter of record, presently, as to what the testimony of some of the prison officials is and what we expect may happen.

The case has not yet been listed for trial. It was scheduled for pre-trial in the last month and adjourned, basically because of the availability of the judge that was assigned to the case.

We are also well aware of the fact that the Attorney General's office, more particularly the Criminal Division, has undertaken to hold Grand Jury hearings because of not only the investigation and complaint that was lodged on behalf of this municipality, but also as a result of an escape that took place in this community sometime in February.

As a result of those hearings and that Grand Jury investigation, I felt personally that in fairness to the citizens of this community and to this Committee and to the Department of Law of the State of New Jersey - who has chosen not to participate on this level at this point in time - that we too would aid and assist this Committee as best we can, but ask your indulgence to await the completion of our trial and also a determination by the Criminal Division of the Attorney General's office as to the prospects of a pending indictment against certain persons. We feel that any disclosure of facts at this particular point in time could jeopardize one, or both, of those proceedings.

To now be more specific and to try and analyze what has been happening with the case and what we propose to do with regard to aiding and assisting this community, I have decided to have our entire file, including all of the testimony - which is quite voluminous - completely copied and cataloged and at the appropriate point in time present it to the Committee and have it be made part of the record.

We also feel that as a result of the record which we will establish, hopefully, in our court proceeding, it will be made clear, once and for all,

specifically what we are attempting to do. Now, to be more responsive to you, it is not the intention of this community to close down such a facility. I think we all recognize that minimum security has a time and a place. The problem that we are confronted with is a problem that deals with the fact that the security facility that functions at Rahway now has created such a public nuisance and has caused such hazards and dangers in the community, that it, in its present form in operation, must be closed. And, until such time as reasonable standards, acceptable to the community, are set up by the Department, this kind of facility cannot function.

I personally believe that it is your committee that will act as the conduit and the tool and the vehicle to enact the kind of legislation that will result in the kind of regulations that will establish standards setting up a safe place for these prisoners and a safe place for our citizens.

We had implored, long before we started litigation in this matter, the departments involved and prison personnel to consider the kind of person that is allowed to participate in those programs. We implored them not to put people out there who had records of crimes of violence; that those kinds of persons are being tempted daily to get out into the community because the security facilities, as we now know from our own litigation, were deplorable. They were not functioning adequately or properly, and as a matter of fact, we maintain that the same conditions exist today.

After the escape in February, we were promised again - after repeated prior promises - that security would be tightened up. Everyone knew what the problem was. Everyone was concerned about the problem. Came July of 1979 and we had another break-out. I want to say publicly that I feel, personally, that there is going to be a very serious offense committed in this community unless something is done with this facility. It is not a question of it happening, it is just a question of when it is going to happen. We implore this Committee to move as rapidly as it can, keeping in mind - again, as I pointed out - that we have the pending litigation. We will give this Committee a voluminous record which I personally believe will exhibit the fact that this condition cannot exist and that legislation is necessary.

Now, that is a long answer to a short question.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: As a matter of fact, it was very thorough and very enlightening. I am sure it is going to be very helpful to the Committee.

Just for the purpose of emphasis, there will be two records. One, there is a Grand Jury record, am I correct about that?

MR. BURGESS: I believe that the Criminal Division of the Attorney General's office has established a Grand Jury record and that that record does exist and that persons and prison officials have appeared before the Grand Jury and have given testimony.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Two, the other record will be the record that you will submit. It is the one that you have pending now in the court action?

MR. BURGESS: Yes. We will, as I have indicated - other than work product that we have established for the presentation of our case - photocopy, catalog and present to this Committee the voluminous testimony, the pleadings in the case, the responses and all of the reports, both of our police department in their investigation and what we gathered in our discovery process from the prison officials.

May I say that I took it upon myself, Mr. Otlowski, to ask both the Director of the Department of Police as well as the Chief, not to give testimony

today. I did that based on my own initiative, after, again, some serious soul searching as to the posture of our pending litigation, and neither of those officials will then appear before the Committee at this time. I want you to know that it was at my direction that they are not appearing.

But, all of the voluminous record will be made available and all of the incidents of escape, the nature of the offenses that these escapees were serving time for, their records of offenses, and all of the data that backs up each one of those particular escapees will be made available. Some of that record may not even be evidentiary in the proceeding that we propose to conduct before the court, but I think it is important for your Committee to see all of the investigative reports -- how the police personnel and how the special task force has acted in protecting the community by doing what they can within the scope of what they can do to see to it that these escapees, when they are free in the community, are apprehended. In addition thereto, the record will disclose many factors of inmate involvement on a day to day basis in the community. The details of those facts, I would like to leave, again, for your review.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: In your opinion, when do you think that record will be made available to the Committee? Have you any idea?

MR. BURGESS: Yes. I will have our record presented to this Committee no later than next Friday.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Oh, good. Now, will the record specifically show that the Director of Police and the Chief of Police are not at this hearing and are not testifying by the direction of the Law Director because of the pending case? (no response)

I just want to make this comment: I think that the fact that you are going to make that record available to this Committee, which will deal with many, many specifics, will be very helpful to this Committee. I want to express my personal thanks to you for your cooperation and your helpfulness to this Committee. Before you leave, I would like to ask just one question, that I am going to keep repeating, probably, all day: Do you think that legislation should be enacted, based upon your experience and based upon what you have been doing? Do you think that legislation should be enacted?

MR. BURGESS: Mr. Otlowski, I truly believe that the only solution to our problem is the adoption of legislation that would lead to the promulgation of rules and regulations to establish more reasonable standards than presently exist for the operation of minimum security facilities, such as that at Rahway Camp and Rahway Trailer Park.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Let me take unfair advantage of you. Would your Department, under your direction, prepare a memorandum of guidelines for legislation like that?

MR. BURGESS: You are not taking unfair advantage at all. I welcome such a challenge. I will see to it that such a memorandum is prepared and presented to the Committee before it closes its hearing.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Wonderful.

MR. KOHLER: Mr. Burgess, there is a problem that society and correction officials has to wrestle with and that is in terms of people before parole -- before they go out on parole. I don't know if I am phrasing this correctly, but before people go out on parole, it doesn't seem you can take them from maximum security - let's say their crime was murder and they are held in maximum security - when their parole time comes up and say, "Okay, John Kohler, you are free to go."

You have served your time and you can go out into the community." There seems to be, at least among correction officials, a policy of reintegration into the community in the sense that you go from maximum security, if you have a good record, into - I don't know what they call it - "medium security" and then "minimum security." You will be making recommendations as to minimum security? For example, if a man has been convicted of murder and serves whatever the required time is - I don't even know what that is; let's say he served 17 years - would you be in favor of him then going into a minimum security facility prior to being released into the community, or do you think you would rather they serve maximum security time and then on January 1st just be free to walk out the door?

MR. BURGESS: Well, this is my own personal view. I do not purport to be a correction official, nor do I have the wherewithal to examine what is a very serious problem. My own view of the subject matter and the questions that are posed is that an integration must occur. I don't truly believe that it makes sense to have a person serve all of his time, for whatever crime he has committed, within the confines of the prison walls, and not be exposed in some fashion to the community. I have been inside many prisons in my career as a lawyer and it is a world all unto itself. I recognize all of the things the prisons officials are concerned about, in terms of getting someone prepared to come back into society. However, I do not believe that - and I am going to use an analogy of another problem we have in this community - the establishment of liquefied natural gas tanks on Staten Island is the place for those kinds of storage facilities to be put, whether they are there now or to be built in the future. I believe that the integration should take place in a different fashion. You can't tempt a prisoner to walk away from the trailer park, walk down to the local bar, go in and consume alcohol, get into a car with his girlfriend, ride around the streets of this community, go to the local motels and meet with people, have drugs available to him and have that condition continue in our society or in our community, nor in a big town.

We have had that prison there a long time. Someone said to me at the Attorney General's level one day, "Well, you sound like everybody else - don't put it in my back yard." Well, that is utter nonsense and that is preposterous. We know it is there. We can't do anything about it. We want to live in a society and in an atmosphere that is acceptable to everyone. I feel that the kind of system that exists there now, the kind of security that the prison officials have chosen to apply to minimum security, is totally unacceptable. There is a place, and I am sure a study can be made, and I am sure studies have been made that have laid out the format of the kind of integration that these prisoners should go through. I believe it should be supervised. It is not now being supervised. It is not being carefully watched. Some of the factual experiences that we see in the record are harrowing. You can't even conceive of them. I live in this community - and so does everyone else, practically, in this room - and so does the Assemblyman himself. He is next door to us. We fear for our children and our wives, as Councilman Martino and Councilman Cerria pointed out. The people have a true fear and this kind of activity cannot go on in this community. They can't live in safety.

Supervised programs are the kinds of criteria that I think should be established. I can be more specific when, hopefully, we have an opportunity to respond to your request to develop legislation and also regulations. I hope that I will be better informed as we get through this proceeding and the trial about

the kind of program that we think is acceptable.

MR. KOHLER: So, not only from the point of view of the safety of the community, but from the point of view of successful reintegration of inmates into society, supervised programs are necessary?

MR. BURGESS: Yes. They have to be. I don't know of any other way. You can't just turn them loose. When they are back in society they are in a different element. The ballgame is played on different grounds. The rules are totally different.

They are still in a prison atmosphere and once they can go back and forth, and once they have their friends and their influences, and all of the other things that are available to them, available to them, that is the danger. It has to be done in a different fashion.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Mr. Burgess, you touched on something that I feel should be part of this record. Notwithstanding however cautious you have to be because of the pending litigation, I think I am going to ask you some questions now that I would like to get into the record. I think these questions are important and I know the Committee is going to be impressed by them.

A moment ago you said that from that compound, outside the walls, these prisoners, many of whom are convicted of violent crimes, get outside, go to local taverns, go to local motels, ride through the streets, and that the community, as a result of this, is very fearful for themselves and for their families. Has that been much of an experience for the local authorities and for the local people, from your point of view? Are you willing to say that for the record at this point?

MR. BURGESS: The particulars I will avoid. If I may generalize, I can respond to the question. As far as I am concerned, the investigation that we have conducted - and when I say we, I mean our local police department that has worked long and hard hours, many of the men, by the way, on their own time, without compensation, because they have a real interest in the protection of all of us - has indicated, in my opinion, that the exposure in the community is greater than any of us could possibly imagine. I am talking about those factual circumstances that we have been able to establish, sometimes from citizens who are totally reluctant to get involved because they fear reprisals being directed towards themselves. Their fear is well founded. If they talk about "Prisoner X", tomorrow morning "Prisoner X" is still in the same circumstance. He may be back out next weekend.

So, we had a great reluctance and a barrier established by people who wanted to help and who wanted to make known the facts. By the way, we have agreed that we would never call them as witnesses. We could not present them because they fear for their own safety.

I think that the factual investigation that has been conducted and those facts that we have established and those that we will present will show the nucleus of the problem. We feel that that exposure and what we have been able to document is only a small part of what goes on in this community, then and now, on a fairly regular basis. And, yes, I do fear that it is quite voluminous.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Mr. Burgess, again thank you very, very much. You have been helpful and we are looking forward to that record, number one, and, again, appealing to your generosity for the requested memorandum concerning the proposed legislation.

MR. BURGESS: Mr. Otlowski, I would like to say in closing that I join

with the Mayor and all the other public officials in expressing my deep appreciation to you personally, as well as to all members of the Committee, for showing and expressing your interest in this problem. I truly believe, without any question or reservation, that the solution of our problem is really in your hands. I know that you will deal with it properly, expeditiously, and completely. Thank you very much.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Thank you very much.

Freeholder, what is your problem?

FREEHOLDER MARTINO: I just want to enter this into the record.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Yes. Is that your testimony?

FREEHOLDER MARTINO: This is part of the correspondence that I have had with the prison officials.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Would you hand that to me, please? For the purpose of identifying it--

FREEHOLDER MARTINO: There are several copies of correspondence. These will express the frustration that we have had.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: For the record, this is correspondence addressed to Commissioner Robert Mulcahy; correspondence addressed to Mayor John Cassidy; correspondence addressed to Governor Brendan Byrne; replies from Mulcahy; replies from Commissioner Fauver, the Acting Commissioner of Corrections. Let this be entered into the record and be marked Exhibit 3. Thank you. (see page 8x)

There is a mother here with some children and we are going to give her a high priority. If she is going to testify, we will take her now. The mother who is here with children, can we take her now, please? We are not going to have the children testify, just the mother, because the remarks of the children are already in the record. Let me ask you this: Do you want to give your name and address?

WITNESS: It doesn't really matter.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Because you don't have to if you don't want to.

WITNESS: No, it makes no difference.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: All right. Let us have your name and your address.

MAUREEN HENNINGSEN: My name is Maureen Henningsen. Our address is 132 Oak Street, Avenel.

When we bought our house in Avenel, six years ago, we had no fear of the prison being where it was. We knew where it was and it made no difference. But, since we live here, many of our neighbors have been robbed by people walking out of the camp and just walking into their houses. Two neighbors were robbed within our one block radius. Both nights I was out, so there was nothing holding them back from walking into my house and doing whatever they wanted.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Excuse me. You say their houses were broken into?

MS. HENNINGSEN: They were broken into.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: In the night?

MS. HENNINGSEN: In the early evening.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: In the early evening their homes were broken into.

MS. HENNINGSEN: The people were not at home. The people were on vacation.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: The people were not attacked or hurt?

MS. HENNINGSEN: No. One person was not at home. They were on vacation at the time.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: But things were removed from the home? Things were stolen from the home?

MS. HENNINGSEN: Yes. Now, the other people-- The house around the corner from us was also broken into. It was believed the prisoners did it, and the prisoners were arrested right there. So, the prisoners did do it.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: How long ago was this? Give me an approximate date.

MS. HENNINGSEN: In February.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: In February of 1979?

MS. HENNINGSEN: Right. Also, not too long ago - I would say about two months ago, in August - we had the experience of sitting in our living room at about 12:00 at night on a Friday evening and having flashlights showing in our living room windows. When my husband went out to check it out, he was told there were three escapees from the prison and they were checking in the area for them.

MR. KOHLER: This was the police?

MS. HENNINGSEN: These were State Troopers.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: And when was this, approximately?

MS. HENNINGSEN: This was August.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Oh, August, 1979?

MS. HENNINGSEN: Right, 1979. Now, we later found out these were sex offenders that had escaped from the prison and were at large and free in our area. Now, we never got to sleep until 4:00 in the morning. We had Department of Correction cars, State Troopers, Woodbridge Police, and the K-9 corps all over our area. It was a terrible feeling.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: How many children do you have and what are their ages?

MS. HENNINGSEN: I have two children. One is 8 years old. She goes to an Avenel school. And, I have a son who is 2 years old. I don't want them growing up being the next victim of these prisoners. That's it.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Is there anything else you want to add to your testimony?

MS. HENNINGSEN: I would like to know what the state feels is a maximum security prison. I was always under the impression, growing up as a child in New Jersey, that a maximum security prison meant that the prisoners were behind the wall; they didn't come out.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: We may have to define that by legislation.

MS. HENNINGSEN: Okay. If that is what it takes, maybe that is what we need.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Excuse me. Would you just stay in your seat?

MS. HENNINGSEN: Yes.

MR. KOHLER: Do you know if they ever caught those men?

MS. HENNINGSEN: Yes. There was an article in a newspaper I read saying that they were arrested in Wildwood, holding up a candy store. So, they were right back into the same thing again.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: But the incidents that you mentioned directly affected you and your family?

MS. HENNINGSEN: It affected our safety, living in the area. We have to live in fear.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: As a matter of fact, you said that you were up all that night on this one occasion?

MS. HENNINGSEN: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Because of your anxiety and your fear?

MS. HENNINGSEN: Just our fear in general. As it turned out, the following day we were having a house full of company, which had nothing to do with our being up, but what was to stop - who knew if these people were in the fields? - them in the middle of the afternoon, while I had company in our house, from coming into our back yard and harassing anyone, or doing damage to anyone? There was nothing to stop them.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Okay. If that is all you have to offer this Committee, we appreciate it. Thank you very much. You have been very, very helpful.

MS. HENNINGSEN: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Excuse me. I was just alerted to something and I am going to appeal to the press for a moment. This lady who just testified - I would ask you not to use her address. I don't mind about her name, but don't use her address. And, any other witness that we call, where they give us their name and their address, please don't use their address. The addresses are just for our record. We don't want to be sending telegraphs, you know, as to where to go and who to see. I think that the press will be guided by that. The name of the town doesn't matter, as long as we don't have the street address, or that kind of identification. I think, of course, that we would want to show the town, and that they are from the town, but we don't want to pinpoint these identifications, or to telegraph addresses.

Yes, ma'am?

MEMBER OF AUDIENCE: I would like to testify.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: All right, while you are testifying, we will give the Sheriff an opportunity to catch his breath. We will hear from you now, all right? Again, you don't have to give your name and you don't have to give your address. That is a matter of judgment for you. It is helpful to us if you give your name and you give your address. We have a promise from the press that they are not going to use street addresses. Now, it is a matter of judgment for you.

H A Z E L P I C H A L S K I: Well, I have given my name before, so I have no objections to do it again.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: All right. May we have your name?

MS. PICHALSKI: My name is Hazel Pichalski. I live on Rahway Avenue in Avenel, about one-half mile from the prison.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: You don't have to give the number.

MS. PICHALSKI: I am one of the citizens who bothers Mr. Martino so much about the prison. I was one of the citizens who bothered him about the conjugal visiting. I didn't approve of it. I live in fear for my two young boys' lives ever since they built the sex offenders building.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Excuse me. Just for the record, how old are your boys?

MS. PICHALSKI: My boys are now 13 and 14, but they were born and raised in this house on Rahway Avenue.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: You have two children?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes, at home.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: And they are 13 and 14?

MS. PICHALSKI: That's right. They attend the local school and I never was afraid up until the last couple of years. But, once they put those trailers outside, I became very hesitant as to allowing them the freedom they should have. They should be able to go up the road for ice cream, to the Dairy Queen, and I won't let them go on a bicycle. I make them go in a car with me.

I just feel there should be some kind of legislation that would seal that prison off from the community. I think a wall could be built around the entire complex. We have no say, because of the law of Eminent Domain as to what is built there, or as to what kind of people they bring there. But, I don't think we should have to be exposed to it constantly and I don't think our children should be exposed to it. There were numerous cases of break-ins, as Mrs. Henningsen said. My own child was stopped, innocently coming home at 8:00 at night, by a police officer in plain clothes, in February, just because he was walking down the street. They were stopping everybody. As soon as he got in the house, one of his friends called and said, "Did you get stopped by the cops?" and he said, "Yea, and I didn't even do anything." This isn't a healthy thing for the children either. They shouldn't have to be stopped at 8:00 at night - not a 13-year-old. They should be allowed to be out at that time.

Through Mr. Martino's efforts this thing was brought forward and I really think the Legislature should be able to enact some kind of a law that says, "maximum is maximum." The dictionary says that is the most you can do and those trailers are certainly not maximum security.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: You are saying that you favor legislation in this area?

MS. PICHALSKI: I certainly do, yes. I feel that it is a necessity. You don't seem to get anywhere any way else. We went to the prison officials. Our township has done everything possible. Our police department -- if it wasn't for them, those guys would still be getting out under the hole in the fence.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: From your experience - you say you live one-half mile from the prison--

MS. PICHALSKI: That's right.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: (continuing) --did you have any personal experiences that you want to put into the record that were disturbing, or that affected you personally?

MS. PICHALSKI: At one time, there was an escape on a Sunday night.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: In what year, roughly?

MS. PICHALSKI: Within the last two years. I really couldn't tell you an exact date. It was in the wintertime because there was snow on the ground.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: In the winter of '77?

MS. PICHALSKI: Approximately. I can't give you a specific date.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: What were the facts relating to that particular incident?

MS. PICHALSKI: The man who walked away, was trapped by the correction officers, right to my doorway. Then he turned around, when he couldn't get in, and went across the street to a public telephone booth. They followed his tracks in the snow. He apparently called a taxi cab, or a friend, to come and pick him up and away he went. I don't know if they ever caught that one.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Did you have any knowledge of what that man was convicted of?

MS. PICHALSKI: No. I don't know.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: And the other time was what?

MS. PICHALSKI: Another time, in our business - which I prefer not to name - an employee of the prison was approached by one of the inmates and asked if he was recognized. When he wasn't, they called the prison and they took a head count and everybody was supposed to be there, but the next day in the papers they reported an escape. I don't know if it was the same man or not.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: What period of time was this?

MS. PICHALSKI: Within the last three months. I couldn't give you the exact date.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: In 1979?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Three months ago?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes, within the last three months. It was in the warm weather. I can't give you an exact date.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Yes. And, what other personal experience have you had that relates to you personally?

MS. PICHALSKI: Nothing that would relate to me directly, other than the fact that I am a parent-teacher past president and that I am someone that other people call.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: From your position as past president of the parent-teachers--?

MS. PICHALSKI: That's right.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: (continuing) --you say that mothers complain directly to you?

MS. PICHALSKI: Right and then I call Vinney Martino because he is our Councilman, and that is who I go to next. He then carries it further, if there is a need to.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: And, as the president, did you have many people complain to you?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes. People are afraid, they really are, especially in what we call the college section in Avenel.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: The what section?

MS. PICHALSKI: Where Mrs. Henningsen lives. It is called the college section. The streets are named Yale Avenue and Lehigh Avenue - and like that. They are afraid over there. They really are. They don't want to come out and say they are afraid. They don't know who to go to. I have lived in the community a long time.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: When those people spoke to you, you referred those complaints to Councilman Martino?

MS. PICHALSKI: That's right.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: And they were numerous?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: And you say those people were afraid and lived in fear?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes, they still do because they don't think anything has been done since all this uproar in February. They feel badly because our law department is just being pushed from here to there in the courts; nothing has

been accomplished. You were at our meeting. We had a meeting at the local school in March, if I am not mistaken.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Excuse me, that meeting that was at a local school; that meeting was in a school in Avenel, as I remember.

MS. PICHALSKI: That's right, the Avenel Street School.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: What date was that held on?

MS. PICHALSKI: It was in March, I believe.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: In March of 19--?

MS. PICHALSKI: 1979.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: In March of 1979?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: As I remember that particular meeting, that was held in what school?

MS. PICHALSKI: Avenel Street School.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Avenel Street School?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: It was held in the auditorium if I remember correctly?

MS. PICHALSKI: That is correct.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: If I am correct, the auditorium was crowded with people from the Avenel section?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Further, those people, as a matter of fact, made their views known at that meeting and those views were that they were alarmed and afraid, am I correct about that?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes, you are, sir.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Do you want to add anything else about that meeting that took place at that time in that crowded school?

MS. PICHALSKI: We requested that something be done by the legislature and you were kind enough to say that you would investigate with your committee and this is the end result of that. You did promise us a public meeting, and I am sorry there aren't more citizens here but it is hard in the daytime for men to take off from work and that is probably the reason there aren't more people here.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: As a matter of fact, at that time the people requested a meeting of the legislative committee to take place in Woodbridge and they requested that it take place in the evening, isn't that so?

MS. PICHALSKI: Yes, it is.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: So that they could testify. Let me just say this for your edification and so you can take it back to those people. This is also for the officials of Woodbridge. The practice of the legislature is to hold all hearings in Trenton. The rules call for that. There are exceptions, when the Speaker makes the exception. The Speaker made the exception in this case. A night meeting poses many problems. So, we had to resort to a day meeting. As a result of that, obviously we are going to inconvenience a lot of people who would want to testify.

I just wanted to say that so the record would show that when it is reviewed.

Do you want to say anything else about that? Do you want to say anything

SHERIFF DE MARINO: Exactly, even more so than the murderer, the rapist - the rapist or those who are convicted of child molestation. I often wonder what would happen to the mind of a person who has been in an institution for five or six years and who has been deprived of sex. If after those five or six years someone in the Department of Corrections - or whoever sets the rules - says, "He has served enough time, now let's put him outside the camp and prepare him" - I assume this is what they are attempting to do, to prepare them to come back into society - and then he is put into minimum security and told he has one more year to put in and that if he is good in the trailer and behaves as he should - as an inmate who is about to be released back into society - he will be released -- I wonder what goes through the mind of the man who spent six, seven, eight, or ten years behind prison bars and now there he is sitting in this trailer with the freedom and the flexibility to move around, and the ability to get out is very simple? I wonder what goes through his mind when he sees a girl walk by or during visitation when people come into the prison? I wonder if we try that mind beyond the breaking point during that one year? That, in my opinion, is what the people are afraid of in this area. There is no psychiatrist, no psychologist, no penologist who can turn around and tell you if and when a human mind is going to take an action that is going to be detrimental to either the citizen or the public.

Now, if we get back to the concept of prisons, the law is as clear as a bell: The responsibility of people, such as myself and the Department of Corrections, is to take those people that violate laws and remove them from society. That is your priority in any institution built in this country -- to separate them from the public for two reasons: One is to protect the public if they are psychopathic. You have to protect them both. They are put in places like the Vroom Building in Trenton. That is a separate institution for the criminally insane.

The second priority in which we are failing miserably in this state, and maybe in this country, is in the field of rehabilitation. Really, no money is spent to rehabilitate them - not outside the wall nor inside the wall. There is nothing being done to teach him any vocation, other than making license plates, or sewing clothes. So, I think that is a fear of the people because we just don't want to spend money for that type of rehabilitation.

It is not a popular thing for any politician to turn around and say, "Let's build a jail." And, if we look at this state, we will see that in this state we haven't constructed - other than Yardville approximately 10 years ago - any institutions whatsoever for maximum security. We say that we run a Lottery in this state and that the money is going to be used for hospitals and for education and I think the word is "institutions." I am just wondering why? It may pay to have one month of special Lotteries to build a couple of jails in this state - a couple of prisons in this state large enough so that we can accomplish the two priorities. We should keep them separate from the public and also we should use these monies to attempt to rehabilitate them within the confines of the maximum security prison.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: You hit on something that is very sensitive and I was just wondering if, from your experience, you had any suggestions to make for the record so that when the record is reviewed we can learn something from your testimony? You said that nobody wants a prison in their back yard. Have you any suggestions? For example, you and I know that there is bond issue money to build prisons. And, you and I know too that nobody wants the prison in their county and nobody wants the prison in their town. Have you any suggestions as to how that should be done? Would you get that into the record, please?

SHERIFF DE MARINO: Yes. I have several suggestions. One, I don't know what testimony was given before I arrived here, but I know that area well. I know the people well and I have walked that area many times. And, they know me well. They know that Councilman Martino is their representative on the local level. They also know that I am the Sheriff and that I am closely aligned with Councilman Martino and with the problems of our community.

I didn't hear anyone object to the fact that the prison is there. The prison was there long before the people came. I can remember the prison when I was a boy. It was a reformatory long before it was a prison. It was a boys reformatory at that.

Now, I can't believe that this state is not wealthy enough to add on to that prison. It could add four or five more wings, if they are necessary. They can have a maximum security wing. People are not concerned about the fact, in my opinion, that the prison is there. We are not arguing with that fact. We don't expect it to be blown away. We know it is there. I think what the public is saying - those who are concerned and who live in the immediate vicinity and those who were robbed by people who took the liberty while they were in minimum security of breaking many laws-- This is nothing new. I can remember seven or eight years ago we had a rape in the Menlo Park Terrace area done by an inmate who got away from the diagnostic center. He was from the Rahway Prison minimum security area. I do not think the people are objecting to the fact that the prison is there. I don't know of anybody who ever said, take the prison away. What I think they are saying, and what I think has to be done is, we have to - and this is not only Rahway but Trenton also - expand the prisons. If the Legislature wants to do this, other than going straight up in trying to remodel that place - I think that is money going down the drain - we have enough open land in the Pinelands, or in other parts of this state - the northern parts of the state - to use state owned property to make an institution. If we are looking to increase what we have, there is no doubt in my mind that Rahway can be made a lot larger, without going up, and can be made maximumly secure so that no one will ever have to be afraid of living near it, or anything else. I think it is as simple as that.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: So, you are saying that in your opinion there are places. You are talking about the Pinelands and the Fort Dix area that was a prison.

SHERIFF DE MARINO: There is no doubt in my mind.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: You are talking about Kittatinny, where there are large available spaces. You are saying that those spaces could be utilized. Is that what you are saying?

SHERIFF DE MARINO: That is what I am saying. I am saying that money should be made available to pick up the load.

I want to say this as a Sheriff, and it irks me when I think about this: We literally have a prison of prisoners in Limbo. This gentleman from the Department of Corrections knows exactly what I am talking about.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Don't make that accusation.

SHERIFF DE MARINO: Well, I don't know if he is or he isn't. I had to make that point because I heard you mention the Department of Corrections.

The thing that disturbs me greatly is this: There are prisoners that are in transit. On any given day in the State of New Jersey I would venture to say that there are 50 to 100 prisoners that are in transit. This means they have committed a crime; they have been sentenced to Trenton. County jails are supposed to hold those who are innocent and who are awaiting trial. Instead, we have murderers in the county jails. We have rapists in the county jails. And, yet, we get the innocent guy who violates the law with something minor - larceny, which is bad but not as bad as murder, rape, etc. - and

he is housed in with these prisoners who are rapists and murderers and who are doing life and may be up for charges in other areas. We have come up with a method in this state, through the Department of Corrections that I have screamed about as sheriff - and most of the sheriffs in this state agree - where we have prisoners who are in transit. For example, if a judge sentences a man to state prison today, we hold them for 30 days and then we have to wait for an alphabetical order system. The state says Middlesex County is M and when we get to M, that is when we will take prisoners from Middlesex County. And, while we are doing that, prisoners are actually sitting in security spots, like the Workhouse and the jail of our county, where they shouldn't be. We are supposed to be holding innocents, those who are waiting for trial, those that have not ever been convicted.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Sheriff, you are saying, in effect - and I just want to develop this for a moment - that in your opinion, based on your experience, you would like to see maximum security prisons for the murderer, the robber, the rapist, for that kind of a prison to be a maximum security prison. Are you saying this for the misdemeanor crimes - the the embezzler, the person who commits petty larceny and crimes in that area - that they could probably be handled in county institutions, if proper county institutions were built?

SHERIFF DE MARINO: That is exactly what I am saying. There is maximum security for high misdemeanors and the violation of those laws, and I am talking about those who commit white collar crimes. Let me name a few: The bookmaker that gets caught. I don't know what good we do putting him in jail for a year with the state running Lotteries right now. I don't know what rehabilitation we are going to do for him.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: The only difference is the state doesn't get any taxes from the bookmaker.

SHERIFF DE MARINO: Right. Okay. So then, I say this: If we apprehend the bookmaker, break him. If we get a corrupt politician who is stealing \$50 thousand, then you fine him \$200 thousand. You break him. Take them all the way down and throw that money into the state coffers. I think that you will be doing more along that line than you would by attempting to throw them into Rahway Prison or into Jones Farm, or into anything like that. In other words, let the punishment fit the crimes. What these people are saying is: They are not afraid of bookmakers and they are not afraid of the automobile theaf - even though that is something we should all be concerned about - they are afraid the child molester; they are afraid the rapist; they are afraid of the murderer; they are afraid of the psychopath; they are afraid of the man who is charged with atrocious assault and battery and those that get kicks out of maiming people. That is what they are afraid of.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Sheriff, from your testimony I get the feeling that you feel legislation is needed in this area to deal with these categories we are talking about, legislation which says how a person should be confined under maximum security and who should be confined. It should not be done totally by departmental regulation, is that what you are saying?

SHERIFF DE MARINO: That is what I am saying. I am saying that legislation should be constructed in such a way that it deals with the two things our penal system institutions are built on: One, take those who are violating serious crimes and put them into an institution that is maximumly secure. I don't say put them in a two by four cell with a commode and destroy them. I am saying put them there and then bring in your professionals and let them go in there and see if there is any rehabilitation that can be effective - if there is any salvation of these minds within the maximum security sctructure.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Mr. Kohler.

MR. KOHLER: To get back to the two-pronged point of your testimony - maximum security and rehabilitation - it is no doubt true that if maximum sentencing comes about, we are going to need more jails. And, the second point, about rehabilitation even for maximum security offenders, some correction officials have stressed that the one link, in terms of rehabilitation for successful reintegration into the community, is the ongoing relationships of inmates with their family, or inmates with their loved ones, or whatever. I was wondering what you thought of this philosophy: Instead of placing prisons in the Pinelands or in Fort Dix, place them where they have access to them - that is, placing prisons in urban areas?

SHERIFF DE MARINO: I know the concept you are talking about. They are talking about trying to construct 21 prisons in 21 counties and putting them as close to where they live as possible. Well, if communities were built by people who were lived in them - for instance, where I was born and raised, that community practically stayed the same over 20 or 30 years-- I don't think it is that way in most parts of the state. I think that most people, because of their jobs and because of the mode of transportation and all of that, are in transit most of the time. Most of them work in the cities.

Now, I am not going to totally disagree with the fact that maybe it is better to put the man closer to the community in which he lived, where he was born and raised. That is the type of prisoner you have, one that is born and raised here. He lives here. Put him in that community. But, then again, the degree of the crime has to be understood. A murder comes from passion. We don't know when it is going to happen again. No one knows. You know from the Vroom Building that after we examine people time and time again we still can't tell. People who are involved with criminals can't say. They say their condition is guarded, which is a nice word used in the Department of Corrections by psychologists and psychiatrists. They say that the man is on the 50 yard line. We don't know where he is going. That, to me, in my opinion is a risk that is too great to take.

I would rather see four well-placed new institutions. I don't think if you had one to handle the northern part, one to handle the southern part, one to handle the midsection, and one down at the southern tip of the state that you would be taking them that far away from the community in which they live. What we need in this state, really, is an unpopular thing. People don't like to spend money but our streets will never be safe unless we have enough room.

Don't forget, we have added judges to the system. We have added courts to the system. We have added police to the system. We have added everything known to man, except one thing. We made a funnel and we have no place to put them. If we sentence them to life, we have no place for them to serve life. We sentence them to 20 years, yet, we have no place where they can serve 20 years. What we have done is, we have done everything possible.

I'll tell you right now that no judge in his right mind is going to tell me that the fact that he doesn't have anyplace to send a prisoner is not affecting his decision to put him away for a lengthy period of time. If we had institutions enough that would absorb the amount of prisoners who were breaking the law, then without a doubt, that judge would say, with ease, 20 years. By law, we say to the judges, you must, by law, at the start of every court session, visit every institution in this state. Well, what runs through that judges mind when he sees the last institution

was 130 years old and he sees a two-by-four cell and he sees that there is no more room, and now he sees a man standing before him, clean-shaven, not the type he was when he committed the crime, and he has to weigh that decision of how much time he is going to sentence that man to. He is not going to tell me in a million years that it doesn't have anything to do with it and it is not influencing his decision. I am convinced of that.

In fact, I am so convinced, I will tell you that on Fridays in this county, in the county institutions, I have to supply a list to the judges of crimes by seriousness. We used to have a lot of drunks 50 years ago in jails. We don't put drunks away. We don't have room for them. We have murderers in the county jails. We have rapists in our county jails. We have armed robbers in our county jails. We have AA&B people in our county jails - atrocious assault and battery. And, I am going to tell you something: Every Friday a man from the Probation Department must come down and review that list and see how many openings we are going to have on the weekend, so that if anyone gets arrested in any one of the 25 towns, he will have a place to go for that weekend.

It is a factor in their decisions and I say it is one that is going to cause more people who are violating the laws to be released to the public - and that is one of the purposes of an institution; not to release criminals to the public.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: I want to express my appreciation. I think that you helped to develop this subject more than we had anticipated. Your testimony has been very important and I think, as a matter of fact, it is going to be very helpful to the Committee. Thank you very, very much. Is there something you want to add?

SHERIFF DE MARINO: I just want to add one thing in closing. I would suggest that the Committee pick up the Dean Irving Report. I was privileged to serve on that Commission on County Institutions. What you see happening in there on the county level is also happening on the state level. I think it is a committee that went on for about three years.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: When was that report published?

SHERIFF DE MARINO: The report was published, I think, the latter part of 1978. I'm sorry, it was the early part of '78.

MR. KOHLER: Is that the Dean Irving Report?

SHERIFF DE MARINO: Yes, it is Dean Irving of Seaton Hall. He is the Law Professor at Seaton Hall. He chaired the committee.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: You think that would be helpful to the committee?

SHERIFF DE MARINO: Well, I think it would be helpful. It will give you an idea of what is happening in county jails. It will give you an idea of what is happening in local lock-ups. As a result, these county jails that are supposed to be designed to hold people who are awaiting court cases are, in fact, holding prisoners who should be in state prison somewhere and who are sitting in each of the 21 counties.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Sheriff, thank you very much.

Freeholder, do you have something you would like to add?

FREEHOLDER MARTINO: Yes. I would like to add something to that last question the gentleman asked the Sheriff regarding the location of prisoners.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Do you want to come back for a moment?

FREEHOLDER DE MARTINO: I want this to be part of the record.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Just for the record, this is Freeholder Vincent De Martino.

FREEHOLDER DE MARTINO: The last question you asked the Sheriff concerning specifically locating--

MR. KOHLER: Geographical location.

FREEHOLDER DE MARTINO: Geographical location of prisoners. I want to point something out. We had a meeting here with the then Commissioner Mulcahey, right in this Council Chamber, several years ago, at the beginning of the walk-away problem that we had. One of the things he pointed out is that the prisons are over-crowded and there was no place that they could locate a prison.

At that time - and I discussed this with the residents of Avenel. I discussed it at meetings. I discussed it on a personal basis prior to this comment that I made to them, and I will state it again for the record - we had no objection to tearing down that Motor Vehicle station and building a new prison. The reason I said a new prison was, when I said if you enlarge the Rahway Prison and enclose it with walls, the people could care less what you did behind the walls or what went on, or what type of criminals are in there. They said to me at that time - and I will quote them - administratively, they could not enlarge the Rahway Prison because it would be too large to manage. At that time I told them that if that was the case, they should tear down the Motor Vehicle station, build a new prison right next to it and run two prisons on the state property. We could care in the least in this area, so long as we don't have to use our police department to constantly go out there and so our residents don't have to live in fear and we can go back to the earlier days when prisons were prisons and not rest homes. Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Thank you very much, Freeholder.

Can we now hear from Senator Lawrence Weiss, please? Senator, while you are taking your seat, for the record, we are going to call this exhibit 5. It is a memorandum from Rahway State Prison, Sidney Hicks, Acting Superintendent.

Senator, for the purpose of the record, will you please give us your name and the position you hold?

S E N A T O R L A W R E N C E S. W E I S S: My name is Lawrence S. Weiss. I am a Senator from the 19th District. I live in Woodbridge.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: You are on, Senator.

SENATOR WEISS: Am I on?

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Yes.

SENATOR WEISS: Okay. Mr. Chairman and the members of the Subcommittee on Correctional Security, let me say at the outset that I am more than happy to once more go on record with respect to the problems that are the concern of this committee. I might add that these problems are the concern of the residents of this area and, by the same token, residents of other areas adjacent to other prisons, as they may be located throughout the state.

The problem of security at Rahway Prison is not new, nor is my concern with respect to providing ways and means for discouraging and constraining those who would escape from their places of confinement, having been sent there by due process of law.

I am not an expert in matters pertaining to prisons, the management of prisons, or devices and structures to insure that prisoners stay put and do not have the opportunity to move out into the community where their presence or potential presence can create an atmosphere of fear among the residents of adjacent areas. These matters I leave, sir, to the specialists.

If recommendations by such Prison specialists require legislative action, let me say that I stand committed. I will initiate, or will actively support any measures whose thrust is in the direction of tighter security, this is a key response to the

problem of prison escapes.

I did not feel, however, that I required any special expertise for attempting to deal with ways and means for making an escape an expensive matter for a wayward prisoner. In this context the term "expensive" refers to the time spent, or to be spent in prison.

Accordingly, in an effort to address this facet of the prison escape problem, immediately on taking office as Senator from District 19, I introduced several measures. If enacted into law, I believed these measures would prove helpful in imposing restraints on members of prison populations who would breach the rules of confinement, and would, if the opportunity permitted, escape, or attempt to escape, from such confinement.

My first of such measures, S-107, focused on the unlawful possession of dangerous weapons by prisoners. It provided that any prisoner who makes or possesses a dangerous instrument shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 2 years, nor more than 10 years.

A sentence imposed under this act was mandated to run consecutively and not concurrently with any sentence which the offender was serving prior to a conviction under this section.

A second measure, S-108, which passed the Senate by a vote of 34-0, was directed against acts of assault and battery with an offensive weapon on any law enforcement officer whose duty it is to supervise the administration of criminal punishment. The penalty here is that of a high misdemeanor, with the added proviso that any imposed sentence must run, again, consecutively and not concurrently with any sentence that the offender was serving prior to the conviction for assault and battery under this bill.

Finally, S-109, which also passed the Senate by a vote of 33-0, provided a mandatory sentence of imprisonment for not less than 2 years nor more than 10 years for any prisoner who escapes or attempts to escape from a place of confinement, custody or control. This measure also would apply should a prisoner leave the building or grounds of his place of confinement without the consent of the officer in charge.

Here too the imposed sentence following conviction for escaping or attempting to escape would be mandated to run, again, consecutively and not concurrently with any sentence which the offender was serving prior to conviction for this violation.

In all these measures, the key element is the mandated consecutive sentence. There is no discretion allowed the court with respect to the added sentencing.

It must be kept in mind that under our existing parole structure, under certain circumstances, a prisoner serving a so-called life term for murder could be considered for parole at the end of 25 years. Not only would a sentence imposed under the provisions of these measures add to the statutory minimum for parole consideration, but the additional sentence would of itself have a constraining effect on a parole-granting body.

Escapes from prison by dangerous offenders impinge on the constitutional rights of law-abiding citizens who are entitled to be free from the fear that comes with the potential of risk from the criminal who has unlawfully opted to free himself of court imposed custody.

When these bills were introduced by me, the New Jersey Penal Code was under consideration for revision. The revised penal code is now law, effective as of September 1, 1979. Many of its provisions negate existing criminal law and serve to override to some degree measures under consideration, such as S-107, S-108. and S-109.

There is currently underway amending legislation to correct and improve the revised Penal Code in many of its aspects. Also, there will be a need to review pending measures such as the three I have introduced, so that if need be, they can be made

to fit into the revised Penal Code structure. I have already ordered that a study be made for this purpose.

In conclusion, let me say this: Prisoners have certain rights. This is provided under the law. But people in the community also have rights. The most important right is to be able to live at peace and tranquility in their homes and not to be fearful of the consequences of prison escapes, which are the subject of this hearing.

Prisoners have to be put into confinement because they broke the law. Residents of the areas adjacent to prisons have not broken the law. They should not be put into a condition of confinement by fear because mechanisms for physical confinement of prisoners are faulty in their execution.

This Committee is to be commended for their sincere effort in addressing this problem. I pledge myself to support their findings with whatever means are at my legislative disposal.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Thank you very much, Senator. Senator, I think your statement speaks for itself. It covers all the ground.

I just saw Assemblyman Karcher walk into the room and I just want to say for the record that this Committee and this hearing results, of course, from the insistence the three legislators from District 19 used upon the Legislature. I know that all of us express the hope that this Committee will be the beginning of the changes that are being advocated here today.

Senator, thank you very, very much.

SENATOR WEISS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your indulgence.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: It is good to see you.

SENATOR WEISS: We will work together on this problem to get it straightened out.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Thank you very much.

May we have Assemblyman Alan Karcher?

A S S E M B L Y M A N A L A N K A R C H E R: Assemblyman, I have a very brief statement and I will provide you with a copy.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Assemblyman, just for the record, would you give us your name and your title so that it will be clear in the record?

ASSEMBLYMAN KARCHER: Yes, sir. I am Alan J. Karcher, Assemblyman from the 19th District.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Do you have a prepared statement?

ASSEMBLYMAN KARCHER: Yes. It is very short. It is very, very brief.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: May we hear it?

ASSEMBLYMAN KARCHER: I personally am opposed to the lack of security at the Rahway State Prison, in Woodbridge Township. Parenthetically, I see it from both directions, not only from representing the 19th District but also from representing the City of Rahway as Law Director, where the problems overlap jurisdictionally and come to my attention in both capacities. What I find even more disturbing is that despite a steady stream of complaints from Woodbridge officials concerning apparent laxity, very few effective counter measures seem to have been adopted.

Now, I recognize that at this time it may be economically and practically impossible to shut the facility down as some are asking, and as some have asked in the past. But, I don't think it is impractical to improve security measures. I don't think it is impractical to take whatever steps are necessary to see that some guards are not working in cooperation with the inmates they are supposed to be guarding. Neither is it impractical to prohibit any inmate who has been placed in Rahway for commission

of a violent crime to be allowed the freedom of residing in the prison farm adjacent to the prison. That, obviously, has been one of the sorest points of contention - once again, parenthetically.

The point I am trying to make is that the officials and the residents of Woodbridge, particularly those residents of the Avenel and Port Reading sections, have very real and very legitimate complaints about the security at Rahway. And, the data concerning the number of escapes justify the complaints.

At this point, I want my comments to be interpreted not as a threat but a warning. The residents of Woodbridge Township, its local officials, and I, want some dramatic improvements in prison security - and justifiably so. I would not want, Assemblyman, to suggest that those improvements are necessitated because of some type of ineptness or lack of expertise on the part of the prison officials themselves. They have the requisite expertise. It is just a question of their, perhaps on a policy level, having a better sense of direction and a better sense of their obligation concerning what the Legislature and what the Administration expects of them.

However, unless I see some dramatic improvements, I am going to suggest that the Legislature take more effective steps and perhaps take a stronger role in it, Assemblyman.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Assemblyman, just on the point you made, during the morning most everyone who testified indicated that they favored legislation and that the legislation should act as the deterrent by providing the differentiation between people who should be kept under maximum security, behind walls, under lock and key and people who have committed non-violent crimes. They, of course, could be kept anywhere. Have you any comment to make about that, for the record?

ASSEMBLYMAN KARCHER: I was going to add that perhaps the point of the Legislative direction, or the thrust of the Legislative direction, has to be that we have delegated, without a proper sense of direction, to the prison officials this obligation without really setting up guidelines. So, both non-violent and violent criminals and those who have been incarcerated for the commission of violent crimes are intermingled and really not differentiated. I would hesitate to use the word "segregated" because of the connotation that has. But, there has to be some demarcation between those who justifiably should be allowed a greater latitude in their incarceration and those who really pose a danger to society.

We have to take it from point one: that everyone who is there, prima facie, has performed some anti-social behavior and is a danger to society in one form or another. There are different forms and different degrees of what the threat to society is. There are those who pose a threat to society because they are committing white collar crimes and they are committing business crimes, etc. and there are those who pose a substantially graver threat to the peace of the community because of the violent nature of their acts. While it may be anti-social just as well as the white collar crime is, it is anti-social in a much more threatening manner. I think there is an obligation to mark those prisoners and curtail the amount of latitude they are permitted within the confines of the prison.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Do you want to comment on this? There was also testimony given here today concerning the bond issue money, taking the position: "Build a prison, but not in my back yard." The suggestion was also made that probably for maximum security purposes there ought to be four prisons built throughout the State -- South, North, East, and West -- and that that should be done quickly and those prisons, of course, should be maximum security prisons. The remaining prisons - the remaining confinement that you referred to for white collar crimes, or the lesser crimes, the non-violent crimes - could probably even be handled on a county level in a minimum

security prison in many cases. Have you any comment to make on that?

ASSEMBLYMAN KARCHER: Well, obviously, both of us have said in the past that you can't very well say you want mandatory incarceration or, as we have now in the new penal code, a higher degree or a higher likelihood of mandatory incarceration without being ready to support the obvious corollary of that proposition: that we need more space in the prisons. Of course, there is a significant resistance to having a prison located anywhere in a residential or any type of urban or suburban community. By the same token, the prisoners themselves would like to be incarcerated somewhere where it is convenient for them. I don't know if we look at the right end of the scope when we say that we should be building prisons for the benefit and convenience of those who are incarcerated there. I think the best hope for development of some additional facilities would probably be in conjunction with some of the federal facilities that are now being phased out and I would like to point out two of them - and, as I said, this is only my personal opinion: These are Fort Dix and the Picatinny arsenal. These have always struck me as being sites that are not so far removed so as to isolate people, but, by the same token, are far enough removed from suburban and urban centers that they would be able to have incarceration there without the types of problems we see now in Woodbridge.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: It was also suggested by Arthur Burgess, the Law Director, earlier this morning, that he would be willing to draft a memorandum suggesting legislation for maximum security. I know, of course, that when this is made available to the committee - I think I can say this - we are going to look at that very closely and if it is related to something that we are thinking of, we would give it the kind of thrust it would need in the Assembly, and I am certain that Senator Weiss would give it the thrust that it would need in the Senate. It seems to that earlier this morning at this hearing everybody was developing the need for legislation. You, yourself, said a moment ago that the Legislature has relinquished its authority in that area and has permitted it be absorbed by your regulations. Have you any comment to make about that?

ASSEMBLYMAN KARCHER: There are two things I want to say about that: Number one, I think we have to deal with the problem with some degree of sensitivity. No one wants to return to the solution that the British had for prisons here in New Jersey, where they just put them on ships and held them out in the bay for years on end.

By the same token, on the other side of that it is regrettable that some of these socio-technicians, I will call them, who have been dealing with the problem have chosen this as maybe an area for some experimentation. I don't want to be medieval about the way we treat prisoners, but, regrettably, it has been the experience in Woodbridge, which has been used as a focal point for some of these experiments, that it just hasn't been successful. Now, whether or not the baby ought to go out with the bath water, I am not sure. I think perhaps you could continue with some successful experimentation by trying to bring back and assimilate those who have been incarcerated into normal life. To some degree, that is a step in the right direction. However, the problems have to be addressed and they should perhaps be addressed legislatively, as was suggested. The most constructive way to address it is by noting that if there is that differentiation, we are not experimenting beyond those who do not show justification for the experiment. What I mean by that is when you do have violent criminals-- I don't know how this happens and I have never understood it, but it has always been a mystery to me as to how they have gotten into these programs and how the laxity crept into this system.

So, I think that the Legislature could best address this by creating a better sense of direction for the administration and a better sense of direction would be some kind of demarcation between the degree of anti-social behavior involved in the crime that was committed.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Assemblyman, just for the record there is an observer here from the police department at Rahway.

For the record - while the Assemblyman is testifying - may we have the name of that officer who is here for Rahway?

OBSERVER: My name is Captain Paul R. Schuster and I am from the Parole Division of the Rahway Police Department.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Thank you very much.

Assemblyman, do you have anything further at this point?

ASSEMBLYMAN KARCHER: No, sir.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Thank you very, very much.

ASSEMBLYMAN KARCHER: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: I am going to take one more witness and then we are going to recess for lunch. We will reconvene this hearing after lunch. Is an official here from any town who wants to testify? Is there anyone from Carteret? Do you want to testify for Carteret?

MEMBER OF AUDIENCE: All I would like to say is that I am Councilman Sitarz.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Councilman, may we have your name and your position?

C O U N C I L M A N J O S E P H W. S I T A R Z: I am Councilman Joseph W. Sitarz.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: And you are from Carteret?

COUNCILMAN SITARZ: I am from Carteret. I am in charge of public safety.

After hearing all this testimony here this morning, I wholeheartedly agree with Assemblyman Karcher and Sheriff DeMarino and all their concepts. As it is right now, Carteret is a next door neighbor to Avenel. I heard the women testify. I happened to be in Headquarters on the night of August -- I forget the date - when the three inmates did break away from the prison. This came over on the teletype. That is just one of the problems faced by all communities in this area. I know that it is a great concern to everybody. But, I do believe in the concept of the Sheriff. He should have a maximum security prison. You know, with time the way it is on the street today, putting people in with hardened criminals for petty larceny is not feasible.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Councilman, thank you very much.

MR. KOHLER: I would like to ask one question. It is just a general question. Those three people who broke away, according to Mrs. Henningsen, were sex offenders. Were they housed in the camps? Does anyone know? Did they break away from behind the walls or were they at the trailer camp? I just wondered if anybody knew.

COUNCILMAN SITARZ: If I remember correctly, they were from the sex offender unit.

MR. KOHLER: Oh, I know which one you mean.

COUNCILMAN SITARZ: I think what she was bringing out was, this is just another case where, at night, suddenly there are lights outside and there are people walking up and down the street. I think she just used that incident to illustrate what were probably 15 or 16 incidents prior to that. That was just another case. Where they came from wouldn't be the important thing; the important thing is the fact that they were out.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Does anyone else who is here want to testify?

MEMBER OF AUDIENCE: I would like to testify.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Would you come forward and take a seat, please? Again, you don't have to give your address. As a matter of fact, you don't even have

to give your name.

WINIFRED CANRIGHT: I would be happy to. I am not a resident of this area. My name is Winifred Canright and I live in the town of Warren. I have a great sympathy and understanding of the problems of the people of Woodbridge, but I do want to state that we live in a violent society and none of us anywhere are free from threats on our life or of property damage.

I live in an affluent, rural community and within this summer, twice, there have been shots fired -- not only one, but a whole series of them -- into our front yard, out into the field where my grandchildren were working. This was done by the children of an ex-Mayor, who lives next door to us. We are all in the same boat. They may be in a more critical area, but if anyone escapes from any one of these prisons, once he is clear of the prison and if he is met by a car, he can be in anyone's neighborhood.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Are you advocating that Mayors and their children be put in maximum security prisons?

MS. CANRIGHT: No. I am not. I am simply trying to say there is not going to be a perfect solution to this problem. The thing that has impressed me--

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: There never really is one.

MS. CANRIGHT: There never is. Some things -- maybe. But, I think I should also add that I have been closely involved in the whole problem of corrections in the State of New Jersey, ever since Attica, when I began to be involved in forming an organization to prevent an Attica in New Jersey. We were too late. Within two months there was a Rahway riot. But, since then, my main interest in life has been in volunteer service in the state prisons and in organizations, trying to improve and help with the situation, with the correction system situation.

Three years ago - ending up a couple of years ago - the state spent \$200 thousand, plus - and the plus was considerable - on a study - the name slips me at the moment - for a model prison system. They had the best experts, chosen from the correction system. They were representatives of the public who were in a very significant minority, but they did have some influence. They came up with a recommendation that put top priority on the development of alternatives to the present prison system: Small community centers, with emphasis on job training, rehabilitation, and so forth.

The Commission, on its final days - and I was at those sessions - with a huge majority accepted that as the priority the state should set. Later, when the bond issue came up, Commissioner Bob Mulcahey told me personally, when he was calling for support for the bond issue, that he would see to it that a "fair" proportion of the monies would be used for developing alternatives to our present system. That has not been done. We still have at state halfway houses, only one that is doing a significant job, and that is in Newark. It is doing a good job for an average of 30 men at a time. There have been few complaints and I believe that the records will show that there is less recidivism than there is for people who have come directly from prisons and have been dumped on to the community. They do get significant job experience. Also, through the Morrow Project of the New Jersey Association for Corrections, there are some halfway houses which, according to present law, have been receiving men who have not completed their sentences, but who are out where they can get work release jobs and live outside under the supervision of these places.

While nothing is going to be a perfect solution, they have given a significant contribution and the results should be studied before we begin to believe that maximum security institutions are the only solution.

I have been busy studying the literature on this for the last ten years, the literature on alternatives to prison, and it shows that it not only costs the taxpayer much less, but also that the recidivism rate of people turned out into the community is much less than with people who have simply been confined in maximum institutions. From what I know - and I know a great deal about our maximum institutions - men have come out with sort of a numbed physical and mental attitude. They have not been allowed to make decisions. I am speaking mainly of Trenton, which I know the best. They have so little opportunity--

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Excuse me. Isn't the problem that has brought about this hearing just the reverse of what you are talking about? This situation in Rahway has resulted from some of the advanced theoris that have been made about the treatment of prisoners.

From the testimony that we have here and from the experience that we have here, the complaint is that it is not working and as a matter of fact that it is a dangerous thing; it is a dangerous thing to the community.

When you are talking about times of violence, there is always a reaction to a society that is violent, and that is a counter-violence. One of the things that was testified to here this morning - and as a matter of fact I sit on the permanent committee, and I have never been satisfied with this - was about all of the rehabilitative programs that we have had. I think we are going nowhere with them, from what I have been able to see with the violence that is developing in society. It has come to the point, it seems to me, where you have to take sharp, drastic, protective measures to protect society from the violent criminal and the violence and you are not going to do that, it seems to me, with the halfway houses and the unfenced, unwallled areas. That hasn't worked.

I think too that while there isn't any one solution that is going to be the answer and while we have the obligation to look for alternatives, I am not such a romanticist any longer - maybe I was 25 years ago, but I am not such a romanticist any longer - that I can believe in some of the theories that are advanced for alternative solutions. We have come to the point now where it is actually a matter of protection. And, the cost of some of the rehabilitative programs have not been stated correctly. They are enormous and in many cases it is money down the drain.

So, I think the point you make, that we have the obligation to look for alternative solutions, is correct. But, by the same token, I don't think that we can be carried off, as we have been, by romantic excursions because I am convinced-- And I am merely reflecting my own opinion and it is an opinion based on long experience. I have been a chairman of a penal committee for many years in this county and during my chairmanship there was discipline, there was productivity, and as a matter of fact, we got correction as a result of that. Not only that, society had many benefits from the work programs and from everything else that was produced in those days. That is gone. In many instances prisoners are just hanging around today and, as you said, becoming numb from the lack of work, from the lack of direction -- numb from just sitting around and waiting for the clock to pass time. That is something else. That can even be worked out in maximum security prisons.

I think the danger today that society is fearful of is the fact that the violence that we have in our society is made to order for the violent criminal, for the murderer, for the robber, for the rapist. He knows when he commits that crime that there is a deal he can make by a plea. There is a deal he can make by pleading guilty: His sentence will be lessened and he will be back out on the street. The first thing that he wants to know when he commits the crime is how quickly can he be back on the street. That is what he wants to know. Let me just tell you something. There

is one thing the criminal is afraid of, from my knowledge: He is afraid of prison. Now, when that prison is made so that he can come in and out and he has no fear, then the fear reverts to society. That is the kind of problem that exists in this area.

You know, when you tell me you come from Warren Township or Warren County--

MS. CANRIGHT: Warren Township.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Is that in Warren County?

MS. CANRIGHT: It is in Somerset.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: It is in Somerset?

MS. CANRIGHT: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: The western part of Somerset.

MS. CANRIGHT: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: That beautiful, hilly section--

MS. CANRIGHT: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: (continuing) --that the Lord created as a special place for people in New Jersey?

MS. CANRIGHT: Yes, but He had some bad ones too.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Well, He has bad ones everywhere. The point that I make is, in the urban areas - in the highly populated urban areas - there is great fear. I see it as the Mayor of my town and I talk to other Mayors. They are afraid of the violent criminal. They want him off the streets. They want him put away for a long time. You can't put him in a prison where he can walk in and out. This is the point, I think, that the people are making here today.

MS. CANRIGHT: When you put it as the violent criminal, I cannot contend with it. But, I think that all penologists, including our own correction authorities in this state, realize that there are many people in our prisons that are not. I also want to specify that I do not think that Rahway is a model or the system of the trailers without fencing completely around them is anything that I advocate.

What I am saying is, there are other more effective ways. Now, the man who is in charge of the Newark Halfway House - Newark House - told me that while they were physically equipped to handle 40 or possibly 50, 30 was as many men as he could handle efficiently and effectively. I do not think that it is an improper assertion that there is corruption in your prison systems and in their administration. And--

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Excuse me, this committee isn't going into that at the moment.

MS. CANRIGHT: No.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: I don't know if the committee as a whole will get into that area. That is something that this subcommittee isn't authorized to do.

What this committee is authorized to do - this subcommittee - is to hear the people of this area and to compile a record to see if legislation is necessary. The committee as a whole may go into the aspect you are talking about because we have had calls saying that people are meeting in restaurants - from the prison they meet in restaurants - where they pass narcotics that eventually find their way into the prison. That is something else. We are not going into that at the moment.

MS. CANRIGHT: What I brought that up for was, there needs to be a break between the prisons and the halfway - I don't like that phrase but is a good short hand for it - or the institution outside, with a different set of guards than they are using.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: You know, the sad thing about it is - and I am impressed by your sincerity and your desire to do something - you know we have had so much hope for the probation system, but the truth of the matter is that it isn't working. We have had so much hope for the parole system but the truth of the matter is it

isn't working. There are grave defects in the whole system. One of them the Sheriff pointed out.

MS. CANRIGHT: He said a lot of good things.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Where does the funnel begin? How do you turn the funnel down? How do you turn the pyramid upside down? There aren't any easy answers.

MS. CANRIGHT: It is going to get worse before it gets better.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: The fact of the matter is that many Chiefs of Police tell me that with the new penal code they expect things to get worse. And, the truth of the matter is that with many things that are happening today with our society and our economy, we could be headed for times that are worse. But, I just want you to know that all of the great experts, the penologists and, as the Sheriff so well put it, all the psychiatrists and the psychologists and all of the sociologists haven't offered any solutions, that I see. This is a terrible admission for me to make because I have spent my life in this field. The forty of years that I have given to the people, many of those years were spent in penal institutions and with correction. I don't see anything significant coming out of the end of this tunnel, nor experts that have offered any of the solutions - you know, the solutions that people like you or me have such great hopes in. Sadly, it is a time now for reality and the reality, of course, is in protection. These are some of the things that I think we are immediately concerned about.

MS. CANRIGHT: We need to be. And, we also have to keep the human element by the fact that there are so many different kinds and degrees of criminality, some of which I admit require maximum. But, there are many between stages and the huge institutions are not equipped to separate--

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: I agree, the huge institutions should be abandoned immediately. They are the worst kind of depraved things that exist.

MS. CANRIGHT: Right.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: The big institutions are a depravity. As a matter of fact, one of the things that I hope comes out of this is to make those institutions so that they are liveable, workable, and that they become human. And, that goes for hospitals and that goes for prisons; that goes for any big institution. They don't fit into our present social structure.

MS. CANRIGHT: That's right.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Thank you very, very much.

MS. CANRIGHT: Thank you very much for letting me speak. I hope that the Legislature will be broad enough that it covers more than Woodbridge and Avenel.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Let me just say this to you: I thank God that there are people of such great faith as you. Thank God for that.

MS. CANRIGHT: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Is there anyone else? We are going to adjourn for lunch until 2:00. We are going to come back at 2:00. There are some people who have said they are going to come back at 2:00. That will give our reporters a chance to rest and give John a chance to get his act together for this afternoon.

We stand recessed until 2:00.

AFTERNOON SESSION

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: I would like to call the committee to order. I am calling myself to order, that is pretty good. Before I make a closing statement, is there anything you want to say or are you just an observer?

MEMBER OF AUDIENCE: I am just an observer.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Do you want your name entered into the record as

an observer?

MEMBER OF AUDIENCE: My name is Cynthia Jackson and I am from the New Jersey Association on Correction.

ASSEMBLYMAN OTLOWSKI: Thank you very much. We are going to wrap this up now. For the record, I have asked Mr. John Kohler to prepare a memorandum to the Chairman of the Committee as a whole, Richard Visotcky, pointing out to him that this phase of the hearing is concluded. We have heard the officials of Woodbridge and the people of Woodbridge, who have testified. I think it is very imperative for the Chairman to meet with Mr. Kohler and with me to discuss the Grand Jury minutes and the accessibility of those minutes for this subcommittee and, number two, the accessibility of the court records that are now compiled in the action that was instituted by the Township of Woodbridge in the Appellate Court of New Jersey in which Arthur Burgess, the Law Director of Woodbridge, appeared for the Township. He has taken a number of depositions and affidavits that should be very interesting to the committee and that certainly would be an invaluable source material to the committee in making any kind of a judgment or recommendation.

The depositions will also show that he dealt with prison officials. The Chairman of the committee has to determine what our next step is and how we are going to approach prison officials. I would like to suggest to him that when we deal with the prison officials that it be in camera so that they would be able to talk confidentially to the committee.

I would like to suggest also, if it is possible, that they be put under oath.

That is it. I want to thank the staff and the reporters for being so patient with me. We will now stand adjourned. Thank you very much everybody.

(Hearing Concluded)

EXHIBIT
10-17-79
V.F.

Councilmen at-Large
Robert F. Gawroniak
Frank Jacci
Richard J. Kuzniak
Martin Linger

Ward Councilmen
First — Bernard J. Peterson
Second — Stephen J. Dalina
Third — Vincent R. Martino
Fourth — Philip M. Cerna
Fifth — Vincent J. Mondano



Office of the Council
MEMORIAL MUNICIPAL BUILDING
1 MAIN STREET
WOODBIDGE, NEW JERSEY 07095
(201) 634-4500

Council President
Richard J. Kuzniak

Council Vice President
Vincent R. Martino

Joseph V. Valenti, CMC
Municipal Clerk
Registrar of Vital Statistics
1975-1977 President
International Municipal Clerks

October 12, 1979

MEMO TO: Joseph Galassi, Director of Police

FROM: Vincent R. Martino, Council Vice President

Would you please furnish me with the following information:

- (1) The number of prisoners located in the minimum security compound in Rahway State Prison
- (2) The types of crimes committed by those persons located outside of the wall of the prison.

It is my understanding, from a previous agreement, that the Police Department would be furnished with this information.

I need this information for the hearing on Wednesday, October 17.

Very truly yours,

Vincent R. Martino
Vincent R. Martino
Council Vice President

VRM/maur



JOHN J. CASSIDY, Mayor

Joseph A. Galassi
Director

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
375 BERRY STREET
WOODBIDGE, N.J.
07095
(201) 634-7700

Anthony W. O'Brien
Chief of Police



Date: October 15, 1979

Memo to: Vincent R. Martino, Council Vice President

From: Joseph A. Galassi, Director of Police

Re: Minimum Security Compound - Rahway State Prison

In compliance with your request, attached hereto please find names of prisoners presently confined to the Rahway State Prison Compound - Trailer Park.

The information contained thereon is all the information that we have received from the Prison. In the case of those listed without any offense after their name, this information was never given to us.

JAG:rh
Att



JOSEPH A. GALASSI
Director of Police

PRISONERS PRESENTLY CONFINED TO RAHWAY STATE PRISON

RAHWAY PRISON COMPOUND

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>
MORRIS, CECIL	
RODRIGUEZ, DAVID	
RIVERS, DAVID	Rob.W/arm 10-14
ALLEN, JOSEPH	Att.to obt.CDS by fraud 3-5
MILLINGS, WESLEY	Sol. to commit murder 2-3
KRIEGER, WILLIAM	
POULIC, THEODORE	
WHALEY, CLARENCE	
JENKINS, LEONARD	
WILLIAMS, LEONARD	
DIXON, HAXEKIAN	
THREADGILL, ROBERT	
RIPULONE, SAL.	
BERENATO, JOSEPH	Carry Weap. Poss.CDS 6-9
DENYSH, VLADIMIR	
LAURENCE, THOMAS	
FRAZIER, HENRY	
BUTLER, LEONARD	Rape;AA&B 7-10
COOK, JESSIE	Murder 15-18
MCCOY, JOHN	
BOATRIGHT, JAMES	

RAHWAY PRISON TRAILER PARK

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>
BROCKINGTON, JAMES	
SILVA, CARLOS	AA&B, Ill. Poss. Weap. 3-5
JACKSON, QUENTIN	
HESLIP, JOHN	Rob. Poss. Weap. 3-6
JONES, JOSEPH	
MELLY, CHARLES	Disp. CDS 2-3
SEKULIC, THEODORE	B & E 3-4
VELASQUEZ, BEN	Robbery 4-6
KNIGHT, WILLIE	
HARMON, ELLIOT	Rob.w/arm/asslt.w/ weapon 8-12
JACKSON, METFORD	Murder 19-25
SHABAZZ, PHILLIP HAKIN	Murder Life
CROSBY, L. ROBERT	Poss. Dan. Weapon 3-7
PAPP, FRANK	Carnal Abuse 6-7
MOODY, ULYSSES	Homicide 20-25
SCOTT, WILLIAM	Murder 15-20
CURRY, ROSSEVELT	Armed Robbery 11-14

RAILWAY PRISON COMPEND

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>
HEFLIN, RAYMOND	
LEE, CHARLES	
AMES, ANDERSON	
MAUSER, ALBERT	
SHEA, DANIAL	
JAROSZ, MARION	AA&B W/Arm 13-17
SZABO, RONALD	Cont. to delq. of Minor 1-2
MCFADDEN, LARRY	
RANDOLPH, JOHN	



WILLIAM H. FAUVER
COMMISSIONER

EXHIBIT #2
10-17-79
V.F.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
P. O. Box 7387
TRENTON, N. J. 08628

March 29, 1979

Honorable Richard F. Visotcky
Chairman, Assembly Institutions,
Health and Welfare Committee
State House
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Dear Assemblyman Visotcky:

I have been deeply concerned by the recent events at the minimum security trailer camp located at Rahway. I know that you, as Chairman of the Assembly Institutions, Health and Welfare Committee, share my concern that these events be properly evaluated, and corrective action taken. I am therefore taking this opportunity to bring you up to date on the following additional security measures which have been implemented at the Rahway minimum security facilities:

1. Hourly prisoner head counts will be conducted around the clock. The counts will be communicated to the communication center.
2. The camp-trailer park area is now specially patrolled. An officer will have the entire fenced area under surveillance at all times.
3. Inmates will not be permitted outside their trailers after dark. No outdoor recreation or visiting between camps or trailers will be permitted after dark. Each inmate must be at his bed for the hourly count.
4. Lights out will be at 11:00 p.m. with no exceptions.
5. Two unannounced counts will be made between 2:20 p.m. and 6:20 a.m. This brings the total number of unannounced counts to four.
6. A correction officer with the rank of lieutenant will be on duty from 3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. every night.
7. An officer has been assigned inside the trailer park compound from 6:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. This is in addition to the officer assigned to the shack at the compound entrance.

8. Fifteen inmates previously assigned to the trailer park have been brought inside the prison. A preliminary screening has already been done by the classification officer and an in depth review of every inmate assigned to minimum custody is now in progress.

9. A new set of written procedures is being put into effect for use by line officers so that daily activities can be reviewed to insure that all security procedures are being followed.

10. The green shading material is being taken out of the fence so that a clear view can be had of the entire fenced in area.

11. Additional lighting is being installed to provide for light from the fence perimeter outward to the street.

12. The trailer park and camp will be separated at all times with no visiting or movement between facilities by inmates.

13. All new rules and regulations will be incorporated into a handbook for distribution to inmates and staff.

14. A new radio system has been put into use which provides for direct communication from every point outside the wall to control center in the prison.

15. All weak sections of fencing have been repaired and where necessary strengthened.

The Division of Criminal Justice is presently investigating the circumstances surrounding the alleged escapes by Thomas Robinson and Melvin Muldrow. This investigation is at a critical stage, and may culminate in some grand jury presentment.

As you may know, the Township of Woodbridge is presently suing the State to force the closing of the minimum security facilities at Rahway. While it would be inappropriate for me to comment on pending litigation, I feel confident that the security measures in place at the Rahway minimum security facilities can withstand close scrutiny.

I would welcome a visit by your committee to the minimum security facilities at Rahway. The best way for the committee to evaluate the procedures at the camp would be an on-site inspection. Should you or any members of your committee wish to make such a tour, the Department will extend its full cooperation to you

Honorable Richard F. Visotcky
Page Two
March 29, 1979

in arranging a mutually convenient date. Please advise me of any additional information which would be helpful to the committee.

Thank you for your continuing concern.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William H. Fauver", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William H. Fauver
Commissioner

WHF:GRM:pag

Councilmen-at-Large
Robert F. Gawroniak
Frank Jacob
Richard J. Kuzniak
Charles Terzella

Ward Councilmen

First - Bernard J. Peterson
Second - John P. Chirico
Third - Vincent R. Martino
Fourth - Philip M. Cerria
Fifth - William J. Kilgollin



Office of the Council

MEMORIAL MUNICIPAL BUILDING
1 MAIN STREET
WOODBIDGE, NEW JERSEY 07095
(201) 634-4500

Council President
John P. Chirico

Council Vice President
Richard J. Kuzniak

Joseph V. Valenti, CMC
Municipal Clerk
Registrar of Vital Statistics
1975-1977 President
International Municipal Clerks

January 3, 1977

Mr. Robert E. Mulcahy, 111, Commissioner
State Department of Corrections
Whittlesey Road, P. O. Box 7387
Trenton, N. J. 08628

Dear Commissioner:

As Councilman of the Third Ward of Woodbridge Township, which encompasses the area of the State Prison, I am outraged at the fact that two prisoners walked away from the minimum security area outside the prison walls.

Considering that the Mayor and Council were assured that only those convicted of minor offenses would be housed outside the walls, this is inexcusable. Particularly since one of the inmates is a two time murderer.

Subjecting area residents and handicapped children of the State School to this type of atmosphere must not be tolerated.

I am requesting that you immediately order the close of the outside (campus type) compound until such time as a wall is constructed to prevent any such future incidents.

Vincent R. Martino

Vincent R. Martino

Councilman, Third Ward

VRM:mc

cc: Governor Brendan T. Byrne
Hon. John J. Fay, Jr.
Hon. George Otłowski
Hon. Alan Karcher

Mayor John J. Cassidy
Municipal Council
Police Director Joseph A. Galassi

Councilman-at-Large
Robert F. Gawroniak
Frank Jacob
Richard J. Kuzniak
Charles Terzella



Council President
John P. Chirico

Council Vice President
Richard J. Kuzniak

Ward Councilmen
First - Bernard J. Paterson
Second - John P. Chirico
Third - Vincent R. Martino
Fourth - Philip M. Cerra
Fifth - William J. Kilgollin

Office of the Council
MEMORIAL MUNICIPAL BUILDING
1 MAIN STREET
WOODBIDGE, NEW JERSEY 07095
(201) 634-4500

Joseph V. Valentini, CMC
Municipal Clerk
Registrar of Vital Statistics
1975-1977 President
International Municipal Clerks

February 15, 1977

Memo to: Mayor John J. Cassidy

From: Vincent R. Martino, Councilman, Third Ward

Re: State Prison

Yesterday I requested the Law Director to advise the Municipal Council what steps the municipality can take to close the outside compound at the State Prison. I have scheduled this matter for discussion at the Council's next agenda session.

Your full cooperation and assistance is requested in an effort to have this compound closed before a serious incident occurs with a child or any resident of the Third Ward. Two convicted murderers walking outside the walls must absolutely not be tolerated.

Vincent R. Martino

Councilman, Third Ward

VRM:mc

cc: Municipal Council

Councilman-at-Large
Robert F. Gawroniak
Frank J. Jallo
Richard J. Kuzniak
Charles Terzella



Council President
John P. Chirico

Council Vice President
Richard J. Kuzniak

Office of the Council

MEMORIAL MUNICIPAL BUILDING
1 MAIN STREET
WOODBIDGE, NEW JERSEY 07095
(201) 634-4500

Ward Councilmen
First - Bernard J. Peterson
Second - John P. Chirico
Third - Vincent R. Martino
Fourth - Philip M. Cerrio
Fifth - William J. Kilgollin

Joseph V. Valenti, CMC
Municipal Clerk
Registrar of Vital Statistics
1975-1977 President
International Municipal Clerks

March 8, 1977

Hon. Brendan T. Byrne, Governor
State of New Jersey
State House
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Dear Governor Byrne:

It appears that it is only a matter of time before a serious incident takes place involving one or several Woodbridge Township residents and inmates of the State Prison. Once again, two convicted murderers left the outside compound. The residents of Woodbridge are outraged, to say nothing of their fear for the safety and welfare of their families.

I demand that you:

1. Order the immediate extension of the wall to completely enclose the outside campus-type compound,
2. Use whatever means available to explore the feasibility of using a naval ship to ease the overcrowding at the Rahway State Prison,
3. Through the appropriate agencies, discontinue the housing of convicts imprisoned for committing heinous crimes in minimum security facilities close to residential areas,
4. Begin a full review of the security system of Rahway State Prison

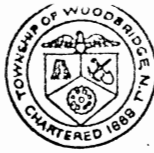
It is unfair to the residents of the Township of Woodbridge for the State of New Jersey to use Rahway for housing prisoners convicted of the most serious crimes. I personally believe it is time for the permissive attitude in our State Prisons to be brought to a halt.

Very truly yours,

Vincent R. Martino
Councilman, Third Ward

VRM:mc

Councilmen-at-Large
Robert F. Gawroniak
Frank Jacob
Richard J. Kuzniak
Charles Terzella



Office of the Council

MEMORIAL MUNICIPAL BUILDING
1 MAIN STREET
WOODBIDGE, NEW JERSEY 07095
(201) 634-4500

Council President
John P. Chirico

Council Vice President
Richard J. Kuzniak

Joseph V. Valenti, CMC
Municipal Clerk
Registrar of Vital Statistics
1975-1977 President
International Municipal Clerks

Ward Councilmen
First - Bernard J. Peterson
Second - John P. Chirico
Third - Vincent R. Martino
Fourth - Philip M. Cerria
Fifth - William J. Kilgallin

July 5, 1977

Mr. Robert E. Mulcahy, III, Commissioner
State Department of Corrections
Whittlesey Road
P. O. Box 7387
Trenton, N. J. 08628

Dear Commissioner:

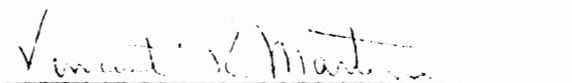
I think the time has come to call a halt to the permissive attitude toward convicted murderers at the Rahway State Prison.

The residents of Woodbridge, particularly the Avenel section, should not have to live with the threat of convicted murderers walking through their neighborhoods. Therefore, I am requesting that you take the following steps immediately:

- 1). Require that the prisoners in the outside compound wear black and white stripes or some other conspicuous type uniform.
- 2). Have a wall constructed around the minimum security compound.
- 3). Move the minimum security compound to an area that is not accessible to the residential neighborhood.

Prisons are supposed to protect law-abiding citizens against persons convicted of murder, rape and other heinous crimes.

We in Woodbridge can no longer accept anything less than maximum security at the Rahway State Prison.



Vincent R. Martino,
Councilman - Third Ward

cc: Gov. Brendan T. Byrne
Hon. John J. Fay, Jr.
Hon. George Otlowski
Hon. Alan Karcher

Hon. Anthony Imperiale
Hon. William J. Hamilton
Hon. Thomas J. Deverin
Hon. John T. Gregorio

Woodbridge - A Thriving Community

Councilmen-at-Large

Robert F. Gawroniak
Frank Jacob
Richard J. Kuzniak
Charles Terzella



Office of the Council

MEMORIAL MUNICIPAL BUILDING
1 MAIN STREET
WOODBIDGE, NEW JERSEY 07095
(201) 634-4500

Ward Councilmen

First - Bernard J. Peterson
Second - John P. Chirico
Third - Vincent R. Martino
Fourth - Philip M. Cerria
Fifth - William J. Kilgallin

Council President
John P. Chirico

Council Vice President
Richard J. Kuzniak

Joseph V. Valenti, CMC
Municipal Clerk
Registrar of Vital Statistics
1975-1977 President
International Municipal Clerks

*Copy of all of the
let. to the Hon. Byrnes,
Trenton*

September 1, 1977

Governor Brendan T. Byrne
State House
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Re: Rahway State Prison

Dear Governor Byrne:

Last night two more prisoners escaped from the Rahway State Prison. This makes a total of eleven (11) escapes since the beginning of 1977. Despite letters, complaints, and meetings with Mr. Robert E. Mulcahy of the Department of Corrections, prison escapes from the Rahway Prison continue.

Therefore, I respectfully request that you immediately remove Mr. Robert E. Mulcahy from his position as Head of the Department of Corrections. It is my opinion that Mr. Mulcahy is incapable of providing the citizens of this Township with protection from having dangerous criminals walking through our streets and is subjecting these citizens and the citizens of adjacent towns to living with an actual fear for their lives.

Mr. Mulcahy's policies on security at the Rahway Prison are intolerable to the citizens of this area and can only be remedied by the removal of Mr. Mulcahy from his position.

It is respectfully urged that you give this matter top priority.

VRM/ebs
cy: All area legislators

Respectfully yours,

Vincent R. Martino
VINCENT R. MARTINO
Councilman - 3rd Ward



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

WHITTLESEY ROAD
POST OFFICE BOX 7387
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08628

ROBERT E. MULCAHY, III
COMMISSIONER

February 3, 1977

Vincent R. Martino
Councilman, Third Ward
Woodbridge Township
Memorial Municipal Building
1 Main Street
Woodbridge, New Jersey 07095

Dear Councilman Martino:

I am sorry for the delay in responding to your letter of January 3, 1977 regarding the security of the outside assignments at the Rahway State Prison.

I am advised that at the meeting to which you alluded in your letter, you were informed that no inmates who had serious offenses would be put in the Trailer Park. In that regard, I asked Mr. Robert Hatrak, Superintendent at Rahway State Prison, to review all of the inmates at the Rahway Camp and Rahway Trailer Park to see that the original criteria established is being met. As a result of this review, eight inmates were transferred out of the Trailer Park to the Rahway Camp.

I have asked the administration at Rahway and, in particular, Superintendent Hatrak to maintain communication with the local police regarding the security arrangements and any changes in their program.

I trust this is at least helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Mulcahy, III
Commissioner

REM:jc

cc: Superintendent Robert Hatrak
Honorable Frank Genesi
Honorable John J. Fay, Jr., Senator
Honorable George Otlowski, Assemblyman
Honorable Alan Karcher, Assemblyman
Honorable John J. Cassidy, Mayor
Honorable Thomas Deverin, Assemblyman



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

WHITTLESEY ROAD

POST OFFICE BOX 7387

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08628

ROBERT E. MULCAHY, III
COMMISSIONER

WILLIAM H. FAUVER
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

July 13, 1977

Mr. Vincent R. Martino
Councilman - Third Ward
Memorial Municipal Building
1 Main Street
Woodbridge, New Jersey 07095

Dear Councilman Martino:

Acknowledgment is made of your letter to Commissioner Mulcahy dated July 5, 1977. I am taking the liberty of responding to you as Acting Commissioner during Commissioner Mulcahy's absence.

I can certainly understand your concern as well as the residents of the area regarding escapes from Rahway Camp.

The Commissioner has formed a committee of Central Office and Prison personnel to review all minimum security guidelines and make any necessary changes as to who can be classified for minimum security with a report due back to him by early August.

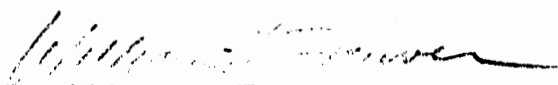
Additionally, we are proceeding with plans to fence in the entire area of the Rahway minimum security unit. As you are aware, only the front part of the trailer area is now fenced in. The fence will completely enclose this area with gates at the end which will be controlled by officers. The fence will also be topped with razor wire which would further prevent escape attempts from this area. The Commissioner has also ordered Rahway Prison officials to review all cases currently in minimum custody and, in their opinion, if any should be brought back behind the wall, this will be done.

It is our hope that the steps presently being taken will help allay the fears and the concerns of the community.

To more specifically respond to the steps mentioned in your letter, I feel that the fence will have the same effect as a wall and this will also address #3 in your letter of making the minimum security compound unaccessible to the residential neighborhood. As to the clothing requirement, it remains the Department's position that clothing issued to the inmates in the system will continue to be khaki.

We would like to assure you of our continued cooperation with local governments in making the areas surrounding our prisons as secure as possible.

Very truly yours,



William H. Fauver
Acting Commissioner

WHF:ps

We, the undersigned, as residents of the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risky at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but that is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

Bernadette Favitta 63 Manhattan Ave Avenel N.J.
Edward Favitta 63 Manhattan Ave Avenel N.J.
Carmela Favitta 63 Manhattan Ave Avenel N.J.

Gene Spombo 217 Avenel St (Work)

Irene Stio 30 Clark Pl Avenel N.J.

Marilyn Latona 34 Fifth Ave. Avenel N.J.

M. Barnaly 20 Yale Ave Avenel N.J.

Edward Barach 213 Jansen Ave Avenel N.J.

Edward Barach Jr 514 Jansen Ave Avenel N.J.

Margaret Lisco 117 E. Hill Rd. Colonia, N.J.

Jane Spino 662 Ambay Ave Woodbridge, N.J.

Patricia Amato 836 McCandless Pl Linden, N.J. (Shop, visit)

Rose Cyers 25 Wedgewood Dr. Carteret N.J.

Ann Mascantola 724 Hudson Blvd. Avenel N.J.

Dorothy Mascantola same as above

Walter Brandys 68 Avenel St Avenel, N.J.

Lillian Kieck 60 Avenel St Avenel, N.J.

Mrs Mizerik 19 B-D St Avenel N.J.

Mrs Ellen 11 D St. Avenel N.J.

Mrs Hoffman 17 B St Avenel N.J.

Janette Rappice 12 B St Avenel, N.J.

Mrs Mary Burke 11 Livingston Ave Avenel, N.J.

Mae E. Williams 31 C St Avenel N.J.

Mrs Lucina Moll 23 A St Avenel, N.J.

Ed. Britt 29 C St. Avenel N.J.

Maurice Slater 33 St. Avenel N.J.

Agnes Sheppard 22 A St. Avenel, N.J.

Alia Sembery	21 A St. Arnel N.J.	
Gerrie Ludek	1732 Hill Ave, Linden, N.J.	
Mari Penelli	133 McFarlane Rd, Colonia, N.J.	
Pat Ruder	23 St. H. Rd, Colonia, N.J.	
Antonia Lina	20 Long Hill Rd Colonia N.J.	
Des Lincione	101 E. Hill Rd Colonia N.J.	
Sam Lincione	101 E. Hill Rd Colonia N.J.	
Ed Lincione	23 Long Hill Rd Colonia N.J.	
Emily Martucallo	168 North Hill Rd Colonia N.J.	
Gloria Lupo	11 Coral Court Colonia N.J.	
John Healy	230 Long Hill Rd Colonia N.J.	
Anthony Penelli	133 McFarlane Rd Colonia N.J.	
Kathryn Paepke	400 Fairview Ave Colonia N.J.	
Deane Lusk	14 Valley Rd Colonia N.J.	
Marilyn A. Pontice	22 North Hill Rd Colonia N.J.	
Frances Chavez	33 North Hill Rd Colonia, N.J.	
Jessie McGowan	350 Maplewood Colonia	
Jessie Dryka	6 Sandwood Ln Colonia	
Joan Frentay	2 Ronald Dr Colonia	
Nelda Bedman	22 Village Gr. Colonia	
Wendy Miller	2 Ronald Dr Colonia	
Carol Evans	22 Village Green Colonia	

we, the undersigned, as residents of the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risky at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but that is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

John S. Granitz	180 Minna Ave.	Avenel N.J.	07001
Caroline P. Mucelli	516 Woodbridge Ave.	Avenel N.J.	07001
John E. Ippis	207 Kenner Ave.	Avenel N.J.	07001
Mrs. G. Krinigenis	60 N. Madison Ave.	Avenel N.J.	07001
Rev. Michael Hroch	248 Avenel Street	Avenel, N.J.	07001
Mrs. Rose Mary Domingo	428 Jansen Ave	Avenel N.J.	07001
George J. Sanders	53 D St	Avenel N.J.	
Emory Kuylen	994 Parkway Ave	Avenel NT	
Helia Guimaraes	460 Jansen Ave.	Avenel, N.J.	07001
Evelyn Pusk	460 Jansen Ave	Avenel, N.J.	07001
Charles Cohen	556 Jansen Ave.	Avenel, N.J.	07001
Marion Conklin	482 Jansen Ave	Avenel N.J.	07001
Brian Conklin	482 Jansen Ave	Avenel N.J.	07001
Robert Cohen	556 Jansen Ave	Avenel, N.J.	07001
Marybeth O'Hardley	491 Jansen ave.	Avenel, N.J.	07001
Barbara Kladinsky	459 Jansen Ave	Avenel, N.J.	07001
Ronald O'Hardley	491 Jansen Ave	Avenel N.J.	07001
Mr O'Hardley	491 Jansen Ave	Avenel N.J.	07001
James Titone	84 Jansen	Avenel N.J.	07001
Ann Titone	84 Jansen	Avenel N.J.	07001
Lillian Cecil	138 Freeman St	Woodbridge N.J.	07095
James D Cecil	138 Freeman St	Woodbridge N.J.	07095
Peggy Jay Cecil	65 Commercial Ave.	Avenel, N.J.	07001
Richard L Cecil, Sr.	65 Commercial Ave.	Avenel, N.J.	07001
Marion A. Sparten	116 St.	Calmar N.J.	07067
Emil E. Sparten	130 WORTH ST	ISLIP, N.Y.	08830
William R. Sparten	138 Commercial	Calmar, N.J.	07067

Immed Spec 117 E. Hill Road. Calveria 0706

We, the undersigned, as residents of the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risly at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but that is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

William T Leahy	- 438 Hudson Blvd	Avenel.
Mrs Albert Stewart	4 Mason Pl	Avenel
Mrs C Leahy	4 Mason Pl	Avenel.
Mrs J. Darrach		
Mrs Skovacs	6 Mason Pl	Avenel
Anne Rooney	102 Grand Ave	Iselin
Toni Li Santi		
Helen Banzurak	48, 171inger St.	Avenel N.J.
Don	53 T. Home	NJ
George E. Aston	337 Prospect Ave	Avenel, N.J.
Anne Marie Carola	632 Woodbridge Ave.	Avenel, N.J.
Edna Todd	18 Lenox Ave	Avenel, N.J.
Ernie Toth	18 LENOX Ave	Avenel N.J.
Cathy Todd	18 Lenox Ave	Avenel N.J.
Alfred Lepore	48 CORNELL ST	AVENEL NJ
Hazel Lepore	48 Cornell St.	Avenel, N.J.

We, the undersigned, as residents of the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risky at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but that is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

Aden Brydettter 219 Avenue St. Avenel, N.J.
Carol Brondtetter 219 Avenel St. Avenel, N.J.
Chris Gadowski 10 Doreen Drive Avenel N.J.
Laura Jaskowicz 64 Sumner Ave. Avenel, N.J.
Naythan Haynes 142 Long Hill Rd. Colonia, N.J.
Robert Haynes 142 Long Hill Rd. Colonia N.J.
Nancy Paulick 1349 St. George Ave, Colonia, N.J.
Lucy Overland 480 Jansen Ave Avenel N.J.
Emil American 480 Jansen Ave Avenel
Emil D American 484 Jansen Ave Avenel N.J.
Rose Caprio 73 Minna Ave, Avenel, N.J.
Carol Hatfield 85 Tappan St. Avenel, N.J.
Stella Lucas 80 Dartmouth St Avenel N.J.
Rosemarie Kane 8 Dolan Avenue Morgan, N.J.
Florence Winter 442 W. Milton Ave Highway N.J.
Maudline M. Pikul 470 Woodbudge Ave Avenel, N.J.
Anthony W. Pikul 470 Woodbudge Ave, Avenel N.J.
Juliana Krumin 477 Wdodge Ave Avenel, N.J.
Joseph Krumin 477 Wdodge Ave. Avenel, N.J.
Grace Racz 35 Claire Ave Wodge. N.J.
Andrew Racz 35 Claire Ave Wodge. N.J.
Mrs. V. DeSura - Harmonia Court Avenel, N.J. 07001
Elayne Witt 16 Remmey St Ford 71 J.
May Cedaik 46 Clark Pl Avenel N.J. 07001
Ann McHugh 63 Commercial Ave. Avenel
Marie Rols 300 W. druff. Ave. Avenel
Mimi Manktel 1317 W. Ave. Avenel

we, the undersigned, as residents of the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risky at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

Edgar Brown
John Rabanack *Gem Motel Avenel - NJ*
Harper
Donna Brandys *68 Avenel St Avenel NJ*
Cindy Martin *36 Smith St Avenel, NJ*
Tom Kenczian *177 Cutter Ave Forks, NJ*
Rebecca Q Hayden *Smith St Avenel NJ*
Robert Kuhn *60 Park Ave Woodbridge NJ*
Joey Graczyk *Five Oaks Motel Avenel NJ*
W. L. Roy *Gem Motel Avenel NJ*
M. McLean *- Avenel, NJ*

We, the undersigned, as residents of the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risky at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but that is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

Josephine	B Kozak	- 47 Cornell St Avenel, N.J.
Garcian	Maria	27 Park Ave. Avenel N.J.
Medina	Helen	379 Avenel St Avenel N.J.
Medina	Robert F	379 Avenel St Avenel, N.J.
Grady	Gloria	- 95 Fiat Ave. Iselin N.J.
Credy,	Donnelly	- 95 Fiat Ave. Iselin N.J.
Benetta	Swaboda	24 Monica Ct. Avenel, N.J.
Lerna	Wilk	53 Jaman Ave Avenel N.J.
May	Ananti	40 Dorem Dr Avenel N.J.
John	Ananti	40 Dorem Dr Avenel N.J.
John	Kozak	47 Cornell St Avenel
Mary	Kozak	47 Cornell St. Avenel, N.J.
Charles	Hill	43 Cornell St. Avenel, N.J.
Frank	Vesce Jr.	51 Cornell St Avenel N.J.
John	Vesce	51 Cornell ST Avenel N.J.
Isabel	Gillespie	51 Cornell St Avenel, N.J.
Marion	Hilbert	38 Cornell St Avenel N.J.
Arthur	Hilbert	38 Cornell St Avenel, N.J.

and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risky at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but that is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

DEBBIE KARNAI 63 MANHATTAN AVE. AVENEL NJ
Mary Pappas 511 Linden Ave. Woodbridge
Marilyn Romanowski 58 Meigs St. Avenel N.J.
Dolores Karuch 7 Seymour Ave. Avenel.
Edna Kachick 36 Livingston Ave. Avenel.

Livise Chapman 119 South Hill Rd Colonia, N.J.
Angela Lanza 52 Clover Dr., Colonia, N.J.
Anne Barber 418 Mainway Ave. Colonia N.J.
Bernie Barber 177 Arthur Ave Colonia, N.J.

Mary Mae Gysel 42 Walter Dr Woodbridge, N.J. 07095
Mary Tyler 111 South Hill Road Colonia, N.J. 07067

We, the undersigned, as residents of the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risky at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but that is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

Mrs Henry Kwasmirski 118 Munroe Ave Avenel
Mr. Frank Blosh 2101 Leesville Ave. Avenel
Mrs. Marge Blosh 2101 Leesville Ave Avenel
Mr. Andrew Amickula 481 Hyatt St. Ave Avenel
Cheryl Amickula 481 Hyatt St. Ave Avenel
Mrs. Dorothy 31 Homestead Ave Avenel
Mr. Wm Donohue 31 Homestead Ave Avenel
Lela Partipfer 1190 St Georges St Avenel
Daniel & Basil 55 Howard Ave Avenel
Margaret Basil 55 Howard Ave Avenel
Anne Hornak 726 Woodbridge Ave. Avenel
Eileen E. Lemmon - 420 Prospect Ave. Avenel N.J.
Mary A. Lynam 726 Woodbridge Ave. Avenel
Theresa Ricetto
Mary Stampske
Robert DeLaurion - 420 Prospect Ave - Avenel N.J.
Roy Menusculo 13 Third St.
Pauline Mozeleski Rahway Avenel
Marie Lefan 19 Avenel St Avenel
Frances Sanfilippo 548 Jansen Ave Avenel
Augusta Sanfilippo 179 Thorpe Ave Avenel
Theresa Reber 34 Moore St. Avenel.

We, the undersigned, as residents of the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risky at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but that is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

Edward J. Couche 950 Highway Ave Avenel
 Henry Yonkakis 446 Avenue St Avenel
 John Pepe 247 Omar Ave (Parkmark)
 Tom Foster - Cutter Dock Rd (Arlin)
 Peter Sudia FOOD CONCENTRATES INC AVENEL
 John V. 255 Blain Ave
 David H. McLaughlin 255 Blain Rd Avenel
 Stephen J. Goryzki 255 Blain Rd. Avenel
 Kenneth Perry Ecov Labs Avenel
 William Dwyer 100 Cornell St Avenel
 Robert Jongkeem 20 Avenel St. Avenel
 Loretta Jongkeem 20 Avenel St Avenel
 John T. Bauer 8 Homestead Ave Avenel
 John T. Bauer Dr. 8 Homestead Ave Avenel
 John P. Hume 64 Oak St. Avenel
 David P. Madgesey 30 Cornell St. Avenel
 Linda Mathews 34 Harvard Ave. Avenel
 Michael Pichalski 281 Devote Ave Woodbridge
 Anna Pichalski 1290 Kalamazoo Ave. Avenel
 Irene Stig 30 Clark Pl Avenel N.J.
 Charles R. Anderson 38 Pleasant Ave. Sewaren
 Theodore Morey 20 Winter St Islip N.J.
 Peter Ricatta 75 Avenue St Avenel N.J.
 Dorothy Morey 20 Winter St Islip N.J.
 Walter Conklin 1367 Oak Tree Rd ISLIP N.J.
 John Deli 380 Blavont Ave, Sewaren, N.J.
 Charles P. Ronebrook 1084 Railway Ave Avenel N.J.
 34 TRINITY PL. AVENEL

Rev. Delmon, 29 Austin St. Secaucus, N.J.
 Geri Linfield Avenue N.J.
 Joseph H. Holppo 749 Cochrane Ave.
 John Basimowicz 345 Edgerton Blvd. Avenel N.J.
 John C. Holppo 1057 Green St. Avenel N.J.
 John Lachowicz 81 Inman Ave. Avenel N.J.
 Nancy Pichalski 1290 Rahway Ave. Avenel, N.J.
 Cindy Kopencos 745 Barron Ave. Woodbridge, N.J.
 Charles Wall. Rahway N.J.
 Peter Duff Woodbridge N.J.
 Marie Duff Woodbridge N.J.
 Stephen P. Khan Avenel N.J.
 John S. Satchinsky 67 Chestnut St. Avenel, N.J. 07001
 Raymond J. Kozlos 16 Smith St. Avenel N.J. 07001
 Thomas J. Kopik 100 W. Henry St. Linden N.J. 07035
 Anthony Pichalski 821 Rahway Ave Avenel N.J.
 Agnes S. Pichalski 811 Rahway Ave Avenel N.J.

We, the undersigned, as residents of the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risky at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but that is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

Leri Williams 29 Berkshire St Avenel, N.J.
 Clifford C. Freeman 91 Washington Ave Iselin, ^{Working} Avenel
 Mrs. J. DeGuzman 45 MacLean Lane, Colonia ("")
 Sophia Szumko 115 Old Rd. Sewaren, N.J.
 Barbara Thomas 490 Woodbridge Ave Avenel, N.J.
 David Peterson 60 High St. Woodbridge, N.J.
 Rita R. Martin 25 School St Port Reading
 Elizabeth Hopta 818 Ridgely Ave Woodbridge
 Linda Austin 544 Woodbridge Ave, Avenel
 Kathleen L. Lutrone 88 Dartmouth Ave. Avenel
 Frank D. Malinski 353 New Dover Rd. Colonia
 Mary Long 159 Arthur Ave. Colonia
 Patricia Kagi 826 Terrace Ave Woodbridge
 H. L. Linscarang 490 Jansen Ave. Avenel
 Mary Ruffer 429 Midland Ave Metuchen N.J. Avenel
 Jennifer A. Smith 60 Smith St Avenel
 Donnell Hansen 453 Prospect Ave Avenel
 Henry J. (I don't have a phone)
 Charles Kozar 19 Middlebell Rd. Colonia N.J.
 Christine Boop 12 Norwood Ave. Woodbridge, N.J.
 Kathleen L. Lutrone 30 Tracy St. Fort L. N.J.
 Eugene Kapsley 24 Chestnut Ave E. Edison
 J. J. J. 865 Coalidge Ave. Woodbridge
 Alfreda Reis 249A Foreman Dr. Cranbury
 Chris Moore 41 Edward Rd. Garden (working Avenel)
 Susan K. K. 124 Clark Ave. Edison (working Avenel)
 Suzanne Spitzer Colonia N.J.
 Della Bate 502 Jansen Ave. Avenel, N.J. 07001

Ralph V. Jeter 500 Janeway Ave Avenel N.J. 07001
 Sandra Perez 130 Holly Street Port Reading
 Sybil Gray 915 Rahway Ave Avenel, N.J.
 Robert Harrison 715 Janeway Ave Avenel N.J.
 Arlene Kovacs 54 Commercial Ave. Avenel
 Randolph Williams 29 Berkshire St. Avenel
 Eugene Horvath 250 Riverwood Lane Port Reading
 David Horvath 250 Riverwood Lane, Port Reading
 Frank Horvath 250 Riverwood Lane Port Reading
 Janet Cole 56 N. Madison Ave. Avenel
 M. Toney 799 Laurel Pl. Rahway
 Margaret Hawkins 509 Tinsdale Pl. Woodbridge
 Joe Wall 148 Rowland Pl. Woodbridge
 Gertrude A. Gehl 97 Longfellow Dr. Colonia, N.J.
 Virginia S. Ross 106 Trinity Pl. Avenel, N.J.
 Ruth C. Eiger 110 Unity Pl. Avenel N.J.
 Pat DeLuca 65 Emma Ave. Avenel N.J.
 Maria Marie Stant 1173 Stone St Rahway 07065
 Dorothy M. Miller 158 Pleasant Ave. Fairwood 07023
 Patricia Tanski 27-D Cherry Hill Lane Old Bridge 08851
 Elaine Burns 83 Church St. Wdgr. N.J.
 Nancy Escalante 65 Claire Ave. Wdgr., N.J. 07095
 Cathryn Milicovich 16 Fairview Rd. Edison N.J.
 Tania Kalganske Avenel St. Avenel, N.J.
 R. R. M. Avenel St. School Avenel N.J.
 Maria Borkowski 72 Lenox Ave Avenel
 Agnes Handwerker 12 Mitchell St Avenel

We, the undersigned, as residents of the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township and as people who work and shop in the area would like to express our support for Councilman Vincent Martino in his fight to keep Avenel a decent place in which to work and live. We fully agree with his desire to prevent conjugal relationships to be provided to maximum security prisoners with women other than their wives at the expense of the taxpayer. Any program of this kind is risky at best, in our opinion and could very well lead to greater tensions behind the walls but that is where we feel it should be kept if instituted at all.

4/12/78 Mrs. Catherine Hoffmann - 532 Woodbridge Ave - Avenel, N.J.
 Mrs. Edward R. Moran 535 Woodbridge Ave Avenel, N.J.
 Edward R. Moran 535 WOODBRIDGE AVE AVENEL N.J.
 Mrs. Marie S. Connell 1275 St. George Ave. Avenel, N.J.
 Mrs. Marie C. Connell 527 Woodbridge Ave. Avenel, N.J.
 Peter F. Connell 527 Woodbridge Ave. Avenel, N.J.
~~Marie Connell~~ 1275 St. George Ave. 6A CONNA, NJ 07067
 Mrs. Maria Letach 524 Woodbridge Ave Avenel.
 Paul Letach 524 WOODBRIDGE AVE Avenel.
 Dottie Bird 521 Woodbridge Ave., Avenel
 Thomas Marciniak 515 Woodbridge Ave. Avenel
 Salina Minniggi 516 WOODBRIDGE AVENEL
 Mr & Mrs Robert Brennan, 520 Woodbridge Ave.
 Mr John Hoffmann 532 Woodbridge Ave Avenel, N.J.
 Josephine Matlaga 51 Fifth Ave Avenel N.J.
 Stella Wukovets 49 Fifth Ave Avenel N.J.
 Carol Matlaga 217 Prospect Ave Avenel N.J.
 Maria Chelak 545 Woodbridge Ave. Avenel
 Mr. ~~George~~ Arnold 564 Woodbridge Ave Avenel N.J.
 George Benzik 559 Woodbridge Ave Avenel, N.J.
 Elizabeth Benzik 559 Woodbridge Ave. Avenel, N.J.
 Mr. William Drago - 570 Woodbridge Ave Avenel N.J.
 Olga Drago 570 Woodbridge Ave. Avenel N.J.
 Mrs. Irene Gassay 557 Woodbridge Ave Avenel N.J.
 Mr. Arnold Kistau 549 Woodbridge Ave. Avenel N.J.
 Mr. Robert Brennan 550 Woodbridge Ave Avenel, N.J.
 Mr. William Chelak 545 Woodbridge Ave Avenel, N.J.
 Edward H. Hayes 17-5th Ave Avenel
 (over)

Angel Hayes	125th Ave	Avenel
Agnes Kohrt	11 Kirk St	Avenel, N.J. 07001
Mary Fergine	340 Prospect Ave	Avenel 07001
Ann Pike	132 Demarest Ave.	Avenel
Ann Vadjach	107 Vassar Pl.	Avenel
Ellen Rogers	56 Marshall Ave	Avenel N.J.
Anna Malaban	17 Merline Ave	Avenel N.J.
Mary Podraga	251 Avenel St	Avenel, N.J.

EXHIBIT #5
RAHWAY STATE PRISON

Sidney Hicks, Acting Superintendent

Rahway State Prison has the largest inmate population in the State's correctional system; 1,065 inside the medium security institution and 240 at three satellite units.

This institution opened in 1896 as a two wing reformatory. As the population grew, wings were added in 1938 and 1951 at the 170 acre tract in Woodbridge Township. A dormitory wing was opened inside the wall in 1967. The reformatory became a prison in 1948.

Most of the inmate population is serving sentences of less than 20 years for offenses against persons.

A regional laundry inside the wall opened in 1962 and employs 150 inmates. The laundry service serves 11 State institutions. The Lifers Juvenile Awareness Program, which attempts to dissuade problem juveniles from criminal activities, brings about 250 juveniles into the prison each week. It has attracted correctional and media attention throughout the country, as well as Canada and Great Britain.

Rahway has three minimum security satellites. 78 men are housed on the grounds of Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital. They work in the hospital kitchen. 102 minimum security men live in the dormitory camp outside the walls of the prison. 60 minimum security men are housed in trailers adjoining the camp.

Of the 500 positions at this prison, 311 are correction officers, 22 are in administration and the remainder work in education, treatment and maintenance programs.

[illegible]