

## JJDP Plan Expands Scope of Delinquency Programs

The scope of delinquency prevention programs will be expanded to include school drop-out prevention programs and programs to separate juveniles from adult offenders if and when the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) approves the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Supplement to the 1976 Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey.

The two new program areas were part of the JJDP Plan Supplement when the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) Governing Board unanimously approved the Plan at the March 24 meeting. The 150-page Plan also represents an application for \$881,000 in JJDP Act funds from LEAA's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In addition to the new program areas,

the JJDP Plan proposes to supply federal funds for juvenile justice planning and youth service bureaus.

The JJDP Plan is New Jersey's response to develop a comprehensive plan and action program to combat juvenile delinquency. It describes the juvenile justice system, its corresponding needs and problems and programs needed to attack the increasing amount of juvenile delinquency. The LEAA's JJDP Office has been designated to implement the provisions of the JJDP Act and has developed guidelines and procedures to fund states and local governments to assist them in conducting a variety of activities designed to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency.

To receive JJDP Act funds the LEAA requires state planning agen-

cies to develop a plan which devotes top priority to the provision that alleged or adjudicated juvenile delinquents shall not be detained or confined in institutions where they have regular contact with adult inmates charged or convicted of a criminal offense.

The 1976 JJDP Plan Supplement apportioned the federal funds requested to the following program areas:

- \$410,000 for grants to the Division of Correction and Parole to begin to separate the 350 juveniles from the adult offenders who are housed together in State correctional institutions. Program funds will be used to create alternatives for one-third of the juveniles who are incarcerated with adults.

- \$178,650 for grants to local school systems to develop alternative activities for suspended and expelled students; to develop projects to prevent the expulsion and suspension of students; and to reduce disruptive behavior, vandalism and truancy within public schools.

- \$162,000 for grants to local units of government to expand Agency support for three additional Youth Service Bureaus.

- \$130,350 to develop planning and administrative capabilities on the State and local levels to analyze and attack the problems within the juvenile justice system.

Last year, the SLEPA participated in the JJDP Act Program and received \$261,000 from LEAA. These funds were used to develop the planning capacity and begin the implementation of JJDP programming. Research from additional Agency staff, State agencies, local planners and private organizations provided the data to formulate the 1976 Plan Supplement.

The Federal JJDP Office is expected to respond to the SLEPA JJDP Plan Supplement by June 1976.

## Victim Assistance Centers Advanced by SLEPA and Standards & Goals

Two recent acts will soon make victim assistance centers a reality in New Jersey. On March 5, the Governor's Adult and Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee approved three standards for victim assistance centers. Then on March 24, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency approved a \$37,463 grant to establish the first victim service center in the State.

The new center to be established in Union City is the first effort to assure justice for those most seriously affected by criminal acts. According to John J. Mullaney, SLEPA Executive Director, the program was needed because "The needs and rights of victims tend to be ignored by the very system which exists for their protection. In fact, the possibility exists that a victim may be further 'victimized' by the loss of time and wages for court appearances."

The need for centers which provide "immediate services" was confirmed by Ms. Judith Yaskin, Assistant Public Advocate. When she recommended that four victim related standards be adopted by the Advisory Committee, Ms. Yaskin said it was essential that victims of violent crimes receive services merely by reporting the crime and not after determination of the offender's guilt.

The Union City Victim Assistance Center will offer victims of robbery, rape, assault and larceny assistance to obtain transportation to the hospital and court, emergency medical treatment, temporary lodging, counseling, guidance and other essential services. Federal funds will be used to pay the salaries of a project director, victim agent and expenses to purchase emergency services.

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## PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 1974 AND 1975 FUNDS

GRANT NO.	APPLICANT/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
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### 1974 FUNDS

A-230-74	Camden Co./Drug Treatment Project	Turning Point — Out Patient Drug Treatment	\$ 31,624
A-231-74	Middlesex Co./Courts	Automated Criminal Justice System	41,454
A-232-74	Dept. of L&PS/L&PS	Training of Forensic Science Bureau Personnel	14,129
A-233-74	Admin. Office of the Courts/Courts	Municipal Court Judges Conference	2,622
A-234-74	Admin. Office of the Courts/Courts	Technical Assistance from National Center for State Courts	48,446
A-235-74	Admin. Office of the Courts/Courts	Assistant Trial Court Administrator Program Finalization	20,974
A-236-74	Atlantic Co./Courts & Prosecutor	Pre-Trial Intervention	36,199
A-237-74	Burlington Co./Courts	Criminal Management Information System	30,000
A-238-74	Camden Co./Courts	Microfilming of County Clerks Records	20,182
A-239-74	Essex Co./Prosecutors Office	Special Case Processing	175,000
A-240-74	North Bergen Twp./ Housing Authority	Senior Citizen Residential Security System	7,000
A-241-74	Passaic Co./Prosecutors Office	Specialized Surveillance Equipment	30,000
A-242-74	Trenton/United Progress Inc.	Alcoholic Detoxification Program	41,962
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$499,592</b>
E-31-74	Dept. of I&A/N.J. Bar Association	Legal Information System	\$ 38,037
E-32-74	Dept. of I&A/I&A	Correctional Service Project Coordinator	27,832
E-33-74	Dept. of I&A/I&A	Special Offender Unit	44,672
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$100,541</b>

### 1975 FUNDS

A-138-75	Dept. of L.&P.S./Office of Attorney General	Advanced Prosecutor Training Seminar	\$ 12,870
A-139-75	Union Co./Chosen Freeholders	Union County Youth Services	238,339
A-140-75	Wayne Twp./Police Department	"FAR" Flexability-Adaptability Reliability	50,816
A-141-75	Glassboro/State College	Higher Education & Professional Development	12,500
A-142-75	Admin. Office of the Courts/Courts	Probation Staff Coordination for Volunteer Services	29,368
A-143-75	Dept. of I&A/N.J. Association of Retarded Children	Police Training in Recognition and Handling of Retarded Citizens	2,228
A-144-75	Admin. Office of the Courts/Courts	Appellate Division — Central Research Staff	243,572
A-145-75	Atlantic Co./Harborfields	Diagnostic Evaluation Team to Service Juvenile Justice System	51,647
A-146-75	Atlantic Co./Juvenile Domestic Relations Court	Juvenile Intake Services	70,100
A-147-75	Bergen Co./Probation Dept.	Parent Project — Workshop for Parents of Juvenile Offenders	35,868
A-148-75	Burlington Co./Drenk Memorial Guidance Center	Adolescent Offender Treatment	77,063
A-149-75	Camden Co./Police Dept.	Youth Service Division	48,434
A-150-75	Camden Co./Archway School	Residential Treatment Center	48,816
A-151-75	Cumberland Co./Probation Dept.	Domestic Counseling Program	28,864
A-152-75	Essex Co./Correction Center	E.C.C.C. Diagnostic Center	88,614
A-153-75	Hackensack/Police Dept.	Juvenile Counseling Program	36,425
A-154-75	Middlesex Co./Probation Dept.	Volunteers in Probation	28,529
A-155-75	Middlesex Co./Y.W.C.A.	Residential Shelter for Juveniles Without Suitable Domicile	15,000
A-156-75	Newark/Independence High School	Community Involvement in Local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention	90,000
A-157-75	Orange/Police Dept.	"CARR" Computerized Allocation of Police Resources	20,000
A-158-75	Plainfield/Police Dept.	Police Youth Counseling	30,240
A-159-75	Wildwood/Police Dept.	Increase Police Communications	69,274

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# Governor's Advisory Committee Approves Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

Continued from Page 1

The Victim Assistance Standards approved by the committee propose to establish victim service programs on a regional basis. The committee also approved a standard to improve and expand the services of the Violent Crimes Compensation Board.

At the Second Conference on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, the committee also approved standards on Community Involvement (to reduce juvenile delinquency) Pre-Adjudication Alternatives (for juveniles) Community Crime Prevention and Pretrial Processing (for adults). The entire package of 53 standards will be forwarded to the Governor and the SLEPA Governing Board to be used as an action plan to bring about changes throughout the State's criminal justice system. Implementation of these standards will be accomplished by legislation, court rule, executive order or voluntary compliance of local, county or State criminal justice agencies.

The New Jersey Juvenile and Adult Justice Advisory Committee is the State's answer to the National Advisory Commission's recommendation to states and local governments to evaluate their criminal justice system and implement appropriate standards and goals. In April, 1975, SLEPA received a two-year federal discretionary grant for the committee activity and staff support.

Governor Brendan T. Byrne appointed 49 persons representing all areas of the criminal justice system and concerned citizens to serve on the Advisory Committee last October. Subsequently, the Governor appointed four additional members.

## NEW JERSEY JUSTICE Vol. 6, No. 6

Published six times annually by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, 3535 Quaker Bridge Rd., Trenton, N.J. 08625. Phone (609) 292-4984. Suggestions for articles and suitable art may be submitted for possible use but will not be returned unless specifically requested.

Attorney General William F. Hyland  
Governing Board Chairman  
John J. Mullaney, Executive Director  
Warren D. Blackshear, Editor

The newly appointed Advisory Committee members are Christopher Deitz, New Jersey State Parole Board Chairman; Anthony N. Mackron, Dover Deputy Police Chief; Alphonse Pezzuit, Passaic County Chief Probation Officer; and John Wolf, Union College Department of Criminal Justice Director.

A brief summary of the standards approved by the committee are as follows:

### COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (to reduce juvenile delinquency)

Seven standards propose to encourage the establishment of locally operated youth service bureaus which will focus on special problems of all youth in the community. The adoption of legislation is urged to provide a matching grant program to establish youth service bureaus.

Six standards propose alternative educational experiences and propose dropout prevention programs for students considered disruptive and difficult to control. Also recommended is that coordination between school systems and juvenile justice system agencies be established and school facilities made available during afterschool hours and on weekends.

Standard 1.14—proposes that recreation programs be expanded or created to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Two standards propose that job opportunities for disadvantaged youth be expanded and training programs instituted to sensitize management to the problems youth bring to their jobs.

### PRE-ADJUDICATION ALTERNATIVES (for juveniles)

Six standards propose that police agencies, where conditions warrant it, establish a juvenile bureau and every police department must designate a juvenile officer. Policies and procedures regarding police action in juvenile matters should include procedures for release and detention and referral to governmental and non-governmental agencies for alternative action.

Seven standards propose the establishment of a statewide network of court intake service units in every juvenile and domestic relations court. The intake unit should be adequately staffed to provide the review of all juvenile complaints, screening and referral for court or alternative action.

### COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

Two standards propose to amend the State Building Code to incorporate a Uniform Building Security Code to deter crime through procedures that increase security of property, buildings and the area surrounding them.

Two standards propose to amend legislation to improve the recovery of stolen property and reduce insurance rates for participants in Operation Identification and security survey programs.

Four standards propose that law enforcement agencies and local governments develop crime prevention bureaus within each county and region of the State that encourage the public to take an active role in preventing crime and establish a liaison between law enforcement officials and the mass media. Also, crime prevention training should be developed by the Police Training Commission.

### PRETRIAL PROCESSING (for adults)

Standard 1.1—proposes mandatory use of summons in lieu of warrant for arrest and continued detention following arrest for offenses other than felonies such as arson, burglary, kidnapping, murder, rape, robbery or attempts to commit such crimes.

Two standards propose guidelines for prosecuting attorneys to promote uniformity in screening cases and permit the prosecutors to dismiss a case prior to indictment where appropriate.

Standard 1.4—proposes that initial appearances on all charges be scheduled before a judge without unnecessary delay and in the case where the defendant is detained no longer than 48 hours after arrest. It also recommends that the judge decide and effect the defendant's pretrial release if appropriate.

Three standards propose that a court rule be adopted to develop, authorize and encourage the use of a variety of alternatives to the detention of persons awaiting trial.

# Criminal Justice Costs Up 15%

Total direct expenditures for criminal justice activities throughout the nation was almost \$15 billion during fiscal year 1974—up 15% over the previous year, according to a LEAA report. During fiscal year 1974, local governments accounted for 61% of all criminal justice expenditures, states spent 26%, and Federal expenditures were 13% of the total.

The report, "Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1974," was published jointly by the Bureau of the Census and the LEAA. It is the sixth in a joint series presenting statistics on criminal justice em-

ployment and expenditures in the United States.

In dollar amounts, local governments accounted for \$9.1 billion of the total direct expenditures for criminal justice activities during fiscal year 1974—up \$1 billion over 1973. States spent \$3.9 billion and the Federal government \$2 billion. Total direct expenditures (\$15 billion) were almost 15% above fiscal year 1973, the report said.

Local governments led the Federal and state governments in numbers of full-time equivalent criminal justice employees with 664,862. State governments em-

ployed 252,588, and the Federal government 93,755 as of October 1974.

Overall, the largest proportion of criminal justice expenditures by all governments was for police protection—57 percent, or \$8.5 billion.

Corrections accounted for 22 percent (\$3.2 billion); judicial 12 percent (\$1.8 billion); legal services and prosecution 5 percent (\$771 million); other criminal justice less than 3 percent (\$388 million); and indigent defense less than 2 percent (\$245 million).

Total employees in the criminal justice field increased by 6.8 percent over the previous year and their payroll was up 5.6 percent.

*Continued from page 2*

GRANT NO.	APPLICANT/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
A-160-75	Trenton State College/T.S.C.	Baccalaureate Degree Program in Criminal Justice	18,750
A-161-75	Union Co./Police Dept.	Police Chiefs Training Association Film Library	14,545
A-162-75	Dept. of L&PS/L&PS	Investigation of Criminal Evidence Transactions	61,190
A-163-75	Passaic Co./Prosecutors Office	Case Screener & Evaluation Unit	35,000
A-164-75	Passaic Co./Prosecutors Office	Office Manager	25,000
A-166-75	Atlantic Co./Youth Service Bureau	Atlantic Co. Youth Service Bureau	138,828
A-167-75	Bergen Co./Probation Dept.	Juvenile Intake Project	79,200
A-168-75	Burlington Co./Probation Dept.	Juvenile Intake Project	42,858
A-169-75	Burlington Co./Prosecutor Office	Prosecutors Case Screening & Evaluation Team	35,000
A-170-75	Camden City/Courts	Municipal Court Improvement	150,000
A-171-75	Camden Co./City-Co. Law Enforcement Planning	"CONIR" Cooperative Narcotic Intelligence Region	3,060
A-172-75	Elizabeth/Police Dept.	Public Housing Security Program	75,017
A-173-75	Essex Co./Turning Point Inc.	Alcoholism Detoxification & Rehabilitation Program	72,270
A-174-75	Gloucester Co./Children's Shelter	Rehabilitation of Juveniles In Temporary Custody	18,200
A-175-75	Gloucester Co./Sheriff's Dept.	Gloucester Co. Multi Purpose Program	42,385
A-176-75	Hudson Co./Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court	Juvenile Court Intake Unit	76,124
A-177-75	Lyndhurst Twp./Police Dept.	Lyndhurst Police Juvenile Aide Program	28,399
A-178-75	Mercer Co./Dept. of Rehabilitation Services	Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program	46,052
A-179-75	Newark/Newark Boy's Club	Youth Service Agency	96,565
A-180-75	New Brunswick/Police Dept.	Housing Special Police Unit	94,500
A-181-75	Ocean Co./Prosecutors Office	County Wide Cooperative Narcotic Enforcement Bureau	24,948
A-182-75	Twp. of Old Bridge/Police Dept.	Improve Police Communications Project	44,550
A-183-75	Parsippany Troy Hills/Twp.	Crime Prevention Through Public Education	14,758
A-184-75	Perth Amboy/Puerto-Rican Association for Human Development	Community Juvenile Delinquent Prevention Center	71,053
A-185-75	Borough of Sayreville/Police Dept.	Sayreville Counseling Program	22,678
A-186-75	Trenton/Court	Informal Hearing Program	32,807
A-187-75	Union City/Police Dept.	Victim Service Center	37,463
A-188-75	Union Co./YWCA Group Home	Summit YWCA Group Home	15,000
TOTAL			\$2,744,767
E-15-75	Dept. of I&A/I&A	Medical Surgical Technician Program	\$58,914
TOTAL			\$58,914

# Governor Byrne Appoints Juvenile Justice Committee

Governor Brendan Byrne, on March 11, appointed 30 members to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Advisory Committee, which will assist the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in developing programs to aid juvenile offenders.

The members appointed and their affiliations are as follows:

—Thomas Benjamin of Trenton, field representative for the New Jersey Department of the Public Advocate.

—Joseph Buga of Passaic, a graduate student at Rutgers.

—Leroy Coleman of Neptune City, a juvenile officer at the Training School for Boys in Jamesburg, and Vice President of Local 105 of the PBA.

—David Dupell of Trenton, Director of the Office of Youth Services in the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.

—Albert Elias of Annandale, the supervising superintendent of the Youth Correctional Institution Complex.

—Steve Grossman of Roosevelt, Director of Professional Youth Services in the Division of Narcotics and Drug Abuse in the State Department of Health, and a member of the Roosevelt Board of Education.

—Lillian Hall of Rosemont, Executive Director of the Union Industrial Home.

—Edgar Lawrence of Camden, Director of the North Camden; Youth Opportunity Program and Board President of the Group Homes for Camden County.

—Jose Morales of Somerset, a research associate for the Puerto Rican Congress.

—Alicia Nettles of Trenton, an income maintenance technician for the Mercer County Welfare Board and a member of the Governing Board of SLEPA.

—Robert L. Parker of Matawan, Director of the Outreach Bayshore Youth Services Program for the Red Bank YMCA and a member of the Monmouth County Multi-Services Association.

—Paula Rosenblum of Teaneck, Director of the Teaneck Group Care Home and a member of the Teaneck Municipal Youth Guidance Council.

—John Scagnelli of Morris Plains, Executive Director of the New Jersey Association for Retarded Citizens.

—Phyllis Thomas of Bridgeton, Coordinator of volunteers and programs for the Cumberland County Juvenile Center.

—B. Thomas Leahy of Bound Brook, Presiding Judge Somerset County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

—Thomas Mading of Annandale, Rutgers Law School student in Camden.

—Peter Krotcha of Manville, Police Commissioner and Board of Education member.

—B. Franklin Reinauer of Hackensack, former Mayor of Ridgewood and national board member of the Boys Clubs of America.

—Sharon Grossman of Morristown, corporate attorney for Exxon in Florham Park.

—John Robertson of Sewell, criminal justice planner for Gloucester County and an instructor in Juvenile Delinquency at Gloucester County College.

—Tom Byrne of Princeton, son of Governor and Mrs. Byrne and a student at Princeton University.

—C. Harvey Conover of Point Pleasant, Chief Probation Officer in Ocean County and vice president of the New Jersey Chief Probation Officers Association.

—Michael Martin of Stanhope, accountant with Brooks, Franchino and Leshner CPA firm.

—Paul Bontempo of Florham Park, former assistant to the Commissioner in the Department of Community Affairs.

—David Wallace of Kearny, president of the Hudson-Hamilton Council of the Boy Scouts and former member of the New Jersey General Assembly.

—Mark Wiener of Parsippany, attorney and a member of the Parsippany-Troy Hills Juvenile Conference Committee.

—William Rosenberger of Somers Point, independent Exxon dealer and former Mayor of Atlantic City.

—Larry Leverett of Passaic, director of the Passaic Youth Services Bureau.

—Theodore J. Savage of Princeton, Chief Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Services for the Administrative Office of the Courts.

—Thomas R. Stevens of Rahway, student at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University.

## Study Shows Many Uncooperative . . . What Would You Do?

If you witnessed an armed robbery and police asked for your name and address in front of the handcuffed man who was arrested on the spot, what would you do?

Would you tell? Or would you hesitate—fearful of reprisal, worried that the man or his friends might get even with you?

A new Law Enforcement Assistance Administration study suggests that you would be so terrified that you might lie about your identity and where you live.

According to the study, you might do what one in four witnesses have done: give the arresting officers an address you moved away from 10 years ago, or the

address of a vacant building, or even someone else's: 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue—the White House.

A subpoena, notifying you to appear in court, would be returned to the court as unforwardable. The inevitable result? Another case dropped because of "witness problems."

This may sound implausible, but it's not. It can and does happen in a number of cities, including the nation's capital.

Studying the records of some 2,997 witnesses, an LEAA-financed team from the Institute for Law and Social Research, a Washington-based nonprofit research firm,

found that a startling 23 percent of the addresses witnesses provided were incorrect.

As part of its work under the \$161,000 grant from LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, INSLAW has produced a practical handbook to help avoid the pitfalls of lost witnesses, "drop outs" and dropped cases.

For example, the handbook discusses the bad-address problem in Washington—also documented in New York and Chicago—and suggests that on-the-spot verifications with drivers' licenses or other documents could help solve the problem.



# NEWS NOTES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Governor Brendan T. Byrne recently appointed the three new members to the Governing Board of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Two of the appointments were made to fill the positions left vacant by the resignations of Union County Sheriff Ralph Oriscello and State Senator Raymond H. Bateman.

The new appointees are:

Paul Kiernan, Sr., sheriff of Monmouth County and the Long Branch democratic chairman;

Joseph A. LeFante, democratic assemblyman from Hudson County and Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly; and

John F. Cryan of Newark who is also the sheriff of Essex County.

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The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has awarded two grants totalling \$235,340 to New Jersey to create planning and evaluation units in the Attorney General's Office and the Division of Corrections and Parole.

\* \* \*

The National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals will meet May 1, 2, and 3 at the Nassau Inn, Princeton. Major subjects on the agenda are disorders and terrorism; juvenile justice and delinquency prevention; organized crime; private security; and research and development.

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The LEAA has awarded New Jersey \$100,000 to continue efforts to establish a state crime information center. The Center will report information and statistics concerning crime and the criminal justice system and conduct special studies to assist state planners and legislators in combatting crime.

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Plainfield and Camden were the recipients of LEAA grants totalling \$371,663 for anti-crime projects. The Plainfield Police Department was funded for the establishment of a crime prevention, enforcement and analysis unit and an addict diversion and treatment program was awarded to Camden County for the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime project.

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A survey of 13 cities has found that 85% of the police managers and officers interviewed believe civilians should be hired for a large number of routine police tasks including fingerprinting, dispatching cars, gathering and processing physical evidence from crime scenes and handling prisoners. The LEAA Urban Institute survey revealed that the police officials favored civilian employees in certain areas because they relieved officers for more critical

assignments, reduce costs and often improve service to the public.

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The Victim/Witness Assistance Project has been operating a new type of Children's Center in the Kings County Criminal Court Building. Sponsored by the Vera Institute of Justice, the project provides short term children's care for the children of victims and witnesses of crimes. It was established to provide children with a supportive environment as an alternative to the emotional stresses and strains of sitting in the court room.

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The New Jersey Adult and Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee approved unanimously a resolution supporting the passage of the "Victims of Crime Act of 1975," a bill introduced in Congress by Peter W. Rodino, Jr., (D-10th Dist.). The Act proposes to establish a Violent Crimes Compensation Commission which would award grants to states with an established violent crime compensation agency. Eligible states could receive 50% of the awards to victims of violent crimes and sets the maximum individual award at \$50,000.

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