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# JERSEY CRIME FIGHT AID HITS \$26 MILLION MARK

## DATUM: NEW LIFE FOR ID

Picture the scene. A detective in, say Paterson, is dusting for fingerprints at the site of a burglary. He discovers a single print, the only trace of evidence.

With some 35,000 sets of fingerprints in the Paterson Police Department files, the job of matching the single print with its possible duplicate becomes something like a 350,000-to-one shot, an impractical if not impossible task.

The impossible will soon become possible in Paterson and six other major New Jersey cities thanks to a newly approved \$300,000 SLEPA grant. It will enable the municipal police departments in Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Camden, Trenton, Paterson and Atlantic City to microfilm their current identification records, develop a common coding system and, through a computer-like device, store pertinent identification information.

The program is DATUM, "Detection and Apprehension Through Use of Microfilm". It will give the police departments of the seven cities the tools to do thorough cross-checks on prints and to dig up in a matter of minutes matching prints, mug shots, arrest information or "rap" sheets and other data from the files.

"It's a major breakthrough in police identification work," says William P. Finkel, Chief, police services for SLEPA and coordinator of the project.

"Identification has become a lost science in many departments," says the former New Jersey State Trooper and Elizabeth policeman. "All seven cities are experiencing difficulty in retrieving records for making criminal identifications. It's a time consuming and often hap-hazard process. The multiplicity of criminal files makes it impossible to manually survey files for comparisons of crime scene evidence and such things as prints or witness identifications."

Finkel says some departments rely heavily on the memories of their men for this sort of work. "Others just don't have the time to bother and for some the capability just doesn't exist," says Finkel.

The automated system not only will permit the seven police departments to quickly compare crime scene evidence with existing filed evidence but thanks to the common coding system, the departments will be able to have checks run in each other's

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Approval given during the late spring and early summer to 67 grants totalling slightly more than \$4 million has boosted to some \$26.3 million the amount of Federal Safe Streets Act funds pumped into New Jersey's fight against crime since the inception of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency three years ago.

The most recently authorized grants include some \$3.4 million in 1972 monies (see chart on pages 3-4) and another \$613,000 in 1971 funds. A total of \$16,084,000 in 1972 monies is available for use in New Jersey.

The total funding approved in New Jersey through SLEPA over the three-year period includes \$21,136,951 in action grants, \$1,687,190 in planning grants and \$3,450,264 in discretionary grants.

Drug abuse, juvenile delinquency and the effort to reduce police response time through improved communications are the major targets of 1972 funds but there also were substantial allotments made toward jail and bail practices and police-community relations.

### Fifty-Two New Sub-Grantees

The most recently approved 1971 and 1972 funds will be utilized in 16 of the state's 21 counties. The sub-grantees include 10 state departments and agencies, three state colleges, nine counties and 30 municipalities in 13 counties.

Nine projects aimed at apprehending illegal drug offenders and rehabilitating drug users were granted a total of \$899,183 in 1972 monies while 13 projects providing a variety of programs and services for juvenile offenders account for another \$586,480. Eight projects designed to improve police communications on both the statewide and local levels were awarded a total of \$443,650.

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### ABOUT N.J. JUSTICE

This issue of New Jersey Justice marks the return of a regular SLEPA newsletter. Personalities and projects will be highlighted and some of the most frequently asked questions will be answered. Suggestions for articles, news notes and suitable art will be welcomed. Materials submitted for possible use will not be returned unless specifically requested.



# PROFILE

## John J. Mullaney, Executive Director, SLEPA

The more he investigated and prosecuted organized crime figures, the more John Mullaney became convinced that the real answer to the nation's problems with crime lies not with the number of cases put to trial but in the administration of the criminal justice system.

"For every guy we'd nail, we'd miss six," says the man who now directs the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. "My job—for some eight years as special prosecutor and regional coordinator for the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the U.S. Department of Justice's Criminal Division—was strictly case oriented. As I went on, I became more interested in the system than cases. And there was an obvious need for changes within the system."

It was this interest in promoting changes that set Mullaney on the path that led to his appointment as SLEPA's executive director in October, 1971 at the age of 40. Initially, it spurred a move which in 1967 won for Mullaney in national competition a coveted mid-career executive education award from the Justice Department. With it came a leave of absence for specialized schooling at the University of Virginia's Woodrow Wilson School of Government.

After two years as assistant director for litigation in the Federal Department of Commerce's Compliance Division, in charge of regulating amounts of U.S. investment dollars overseas, Mullaney was asked to direct administration of the Omnibus Crime Control Act program in New Jersey. It was the sort of "within the system" opportunity he had been seeking and he accepted the task.

Mullaney already had won a crime-fighting reputation in New Jersey and had become familiar with the state through his work for the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section in New Jersey and in New York City. He joined the team of mobile federal attorneys pursuing organized crime in 1961 shortly after completing four years with the Air Force's Strategic Air Command as a Judge Advocate. The job meant involvement in the whole federal enforcement process, from investigations into such major racketeering areas as loansharking, waterfront operations and narcotics traffic to seeking Grand Jury indictments and prosecuting cases. Mullaney personally prosecuted several major crime syndicate kingpins and labor racketeers as well as public and police officials. He also worked with the federal team in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

It was during this period that Mullaney developed his interest in the system, part of which was spurred by his study of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Crime Commission report, the document that provided the impetus for the passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act in 1968.

A Brooklyn native, Mullaney earned a bachelor of science degree in education from Fordham University in 1953. Three years later he got his Juris Doctor degree from the Fordham Law School. In 1969, Mullaney had the distinction of having a paper he authored on federal law enforcement selected for reference during President Richard M. Nixon's executive reorganization of the Federal Government.

A grant to Plainfield will aid in the establishment of a juvenile court there that will eliminate costly trips to the juvenile court facility in Elizabeth. Among the drug efforts is a grant that will help provide Sussex County's first full scale program of treatment for addicts. The campaign against juvenile delinquency includes a sizable grant to Essex County for a YM-YWCA-run residential center in Newark that will provide a wide range of services for youthful offenders.

### DOL STUDY UNDERWAY

New Jersey is one of eight states where U.S. Department of Labor funds are being utilized in a comprehensive effort to improve vocational programs for prison inmates and get them into suitable jobs after their release. The planning for the \$2 million project was completed by SLEPA staff members.

### \$26 MILLION MARK (continued from page 1)

Among the more noteworthy projects is an experimental teleprinter system in Camden that gives officers in patrol cars messages 32 times faster than under the more common voice communications system. The project is being funded on a one-year pilot basis.

A reduction in the rate of recidivism among short term offenders and individuals awaiting trial is the aim of a special project in Middlesex County being operated by the New Jersey Association on Correction. It will provide a comprehensive program of services to a group sometimes not given a great deal of attention because of the relatively short period of incarceration. One of a pair of grants to the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control will be used to conduct an intensive survey of drug abuse programs funded by SLEPA as to their effect on reducing victim-related crimes.

## NEW JERSEY PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 1972 FEDERAL FUNDS

Grant No.	Applicant-Implementing Agency	Project Description	Amount
A-1-72	N.J. Dept. of Civil Service	Police Recruitment Expansion	\$ 60,000*
A-2-72	N.J. Administrative Office of Courts	Criminal Justice Standards Training for Judges	5,790
A-3-72	Sussex County — Family Counselling Center	Drug Prevention Rehabilitation Center	38,249
A-4-72	Woodbridge Twp. — Drug Abuse Agency	Drug Abuse Prevention-Treatment	75,000*
A-5-72	Plainfield — Public Affairs — Safety Department	Juvenile Court Establishment	14,000
A-6-72	Camden — North Camden Day Care Program Inc.	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention	40,334*
A-7-72	Union County — Probation Dept.	Youth Probation Services	80,431
A-8-72	Paterson — Police Department	Community Service Training	41,148
A-9-72	Camden — Police Bureau	Experimental Teleprinter System	54,329
A-10-72	Stockton State College	Baccalaureate Criminal Justice Degree	41,285
A-11-72	Trenton State College	Baccalaureate Criminal Justice Degree	84,856
A-12-72	William Paterson State College	Baccalaureate Criminal Justice Degree	78,000
A-13-72	Paterson	City-wide Drug Abuse Prevention & Rehabilitation	336,533*
A-14-72	Essex County	Narcotic Rehabilitation — Youth Facility	124,516*
A-15-72	N.J. Dept. of Law & Public Safety	Homicide Investigation Seminar	6,154
A-16-72	N.J. Dept. of Health — Div. of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control	Vocational Evaluation — Work Adjustment for Addicts	95,139
A-17-72	Hudson County — Prosecutor's Office	Child Abuse Seminar	1,615
A-18-72	N.J. Dept. of Law & Public Safety — Division of Systems & Communications	Statewide Communications and Info System	260,000
A-19-72	Newark	Criminal Justice Information System	410,924
A-20-72	N.J. Dept. of Health — Div. of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control	Drug Abuse Treatment Information	99,965
A-21-72	N.J. Office of the Public Defender	Public Defender Services Expansion	500,000
A-22-72	Trenton — Police Department	Patrol Force Separate Radio Net	31,500*
A-23-72	Trenton — Police Department	Community Relations Unit Expansion	33,829*
A-24-72	Lawrence Twp. — Police Dept.	Police Dispatching System	31,653
A-25-72	Hoboken — Police Department	Community Relations Expansion	44,529*
A-26-72	Perth Amboy — Police Department	Criminal Identification Equipment	3,871
A-27-72	Vineland — Police Dept.	Computer Aids for Better Manpower Use	24,267
A-28-72	Highland Park — Police Department	Improved Communications System	15,055
A-29-72	Burlington City-Twp. — Police Depts.	Response Time System — Radio Equipment	6,875
A-30-72	Somerville — Police Department	Improved Communications System	17,018
A-31-72	Eatontown — Police Department	Response Time Data System	9,393
A-32-72	South Plainfield — Police Dept.	Drug Enforcement Unit Expansion	22,522*
A-33-72	Elizabeth — Police Department	Speaker Bureau Public Education Expansion	2,224*
A-34-72	Essex County — County Youth House	Delinquent Educational Services Expansion	77,430
A-35-72	Passaic County — Children's Shelter	Improved Education — Social Services	39,800
A-36-72	Bergen County — Probation Department	Job Bank for Probationers	17,190
A-37-72	Union County — Probation Department	Pre-Trial Bail and Release	15,429*
A-38-72	Mercer County — Youth House	Diagnostic Services Expansion	28,985*
A-39-72	Camden County — Probation Dept.	Hard Core Delinquents Rehabilitation	60,143
A-40-72	Bergen County — Bergen Pines Hospital	Juvenile Rehabilitation	23,355
A-41-72	Middletown Township — Belford Boys Club	"SPARTA" Youth Services	62,314

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**NEW JERSEY PROJECTS APPROVED** (continued from page 3)

<b>Grant No.</b>	<b>Applicant-Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
A-42-72	Atlantic County – Freeholder Board	Bail-Jail Monitoring System Improvement	5,160
A-43-72	Franklin Township – Police Dept.	Juvenile Aid Bureau Establishment	18,221
A-44-72	Jersey City – Police Dept.	Teen Post Juvenile Relations-Services	33,149
A-45-72	Union City – Police Dept.	Improved Juvenile Relations	32,023*
A-46-72	Atlantic County – Freeholder Board	Rural School Drug Education	27,259*
A-47-72	Washington Township & Seven Contiguous Communities – Police Depts.	Regional Communications Net Expansion	72,156*
	Essex County-Adm. Office of the Courts – Community Info & Referral Service	Experimental Pre-Trial Release	33,000
E-1-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions & Agencies – Division of Correction & Parole	Coordination – Community Based Programs	33,483*
E-2-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions & Agencies – Yardville Youth Reception & Correction Center	Wharton Tract Narcotic Treatment	80,000*
E-3-72	N.J. Dept. of Institutions & Agencies N.J. Education Consortium Inc.	Yardville Youth Center Counselling	76,295*
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,426,396</b>

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**QUESTION BOX**

- Q. What's the best way to apply for a grant from SLEPA?
- A. Don't just file an application. Phone SLEPA. The Operations Section has been divided into four "desks"; Police, Prevention, Adjudication and Corrections-Parole. Staff members will provide guidance helping applicants select the proper program area and in assuring that the application is written properly.  
Phone (609) 292-2016.
- Q. What do we mean by "hard cash match"?
- A. Starting with action projects funded under the 1973 plan, at least 40 percent of the non-federal funding must be provided through appropriation from the state or individual unit of government sub-grantee or both. Under the 75-25 percent contribution ratio, it boils down to a cash contribution of 10 percent of the total project cost. The remaining 15 percent of the local match can be in-kind.

**NEW LIFE FOR ID** (continued from page 1)

files. Atlantic City was selected along with the state's six largest cities for the pilot program because of its high crime index.

Finkel says the cooperating departments are enthused over the project and he views it as a possible forerunner to the installation of the same system in other police departments in the state. He says it probably will take a year to evaluate the system in terms of its success in helping the departments to track down suspects and make arrests. The project is being designed, he notes, so as not to duplicate criminal history records being compiled as part of the new statewide information system.

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