

17 - 0824



REIVED II, 3

DEC 28 1966

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
COMMITTEE

STATE OF MINNESOTA

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

BIENNIAL REPORT

From July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1966

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY  
STATE OF MINNESOTA

Pursuant to

M.S.A. 626.48

HV  
7273  
.A25  
1964/66

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY  
STATE OF MINNESOTA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

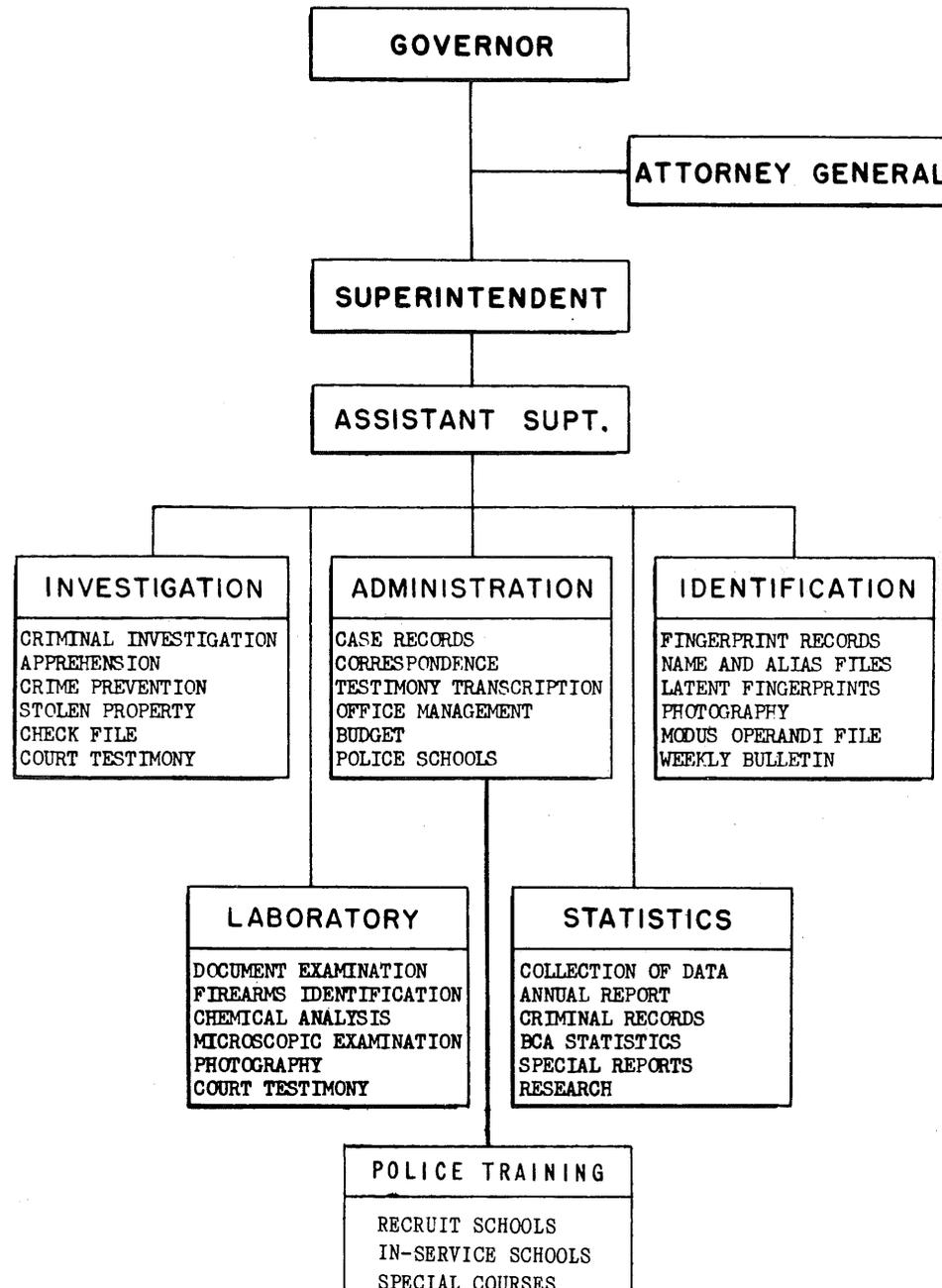
Bureau Services

	Page
Investigation . . . . .	1
Psychopathic Personality Cases . . . . .	5
Uniform Crime Reports . . . . .	5
Judicial Criminal Statistics . . . . .	12
Police Training School . . . . .	16
Laboratory . . . . .	17
Identification . . . . .	21

LIBRARY  
STATE OF MINNESOTA

C152.6  
5921

CHART I  
**ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART  
 BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**



TO HONORABLE KARL F. ROLVAAG, GOVERNOR

and

THE MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LEGISLATURE

There is submitted herewith, for your information and consideration, the biennial report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the period July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1966 and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar years 1964 and 1965. This report presents a statistical picture of crime in Minnesota and sets forth a summary of the operations of the Bureau. In addition to the statistical division, the Bureau has an investigation division, a police training division, a scientific laboratory, identification division, and a very busy administration division.

The investigation division now has twelve investigators, three of whom were acquired during the past year, and the laboratory has six analysts, two acquired within the past four months. These agents and analysts gave individual attention to 3,747 cases, or 34.5 percent of the 10,870 cases referred to the Bureau for assistance from July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1966. This was an increase of 18.5 percent over the 3,161 cases investigated July 1962-June 1964. In the past ten years the volume of cases reported, asking for assistance, has increased 18.3 percent and the number of cases investigated has increased 8.7 percent, despite the fact that it has been necessary to restrict our activities to the more serious violations in order to be of maximum assistance plus the usual shortage of personnel. Criminal cases represent 84.0 percent of the cases worked on in this biennium and of the 9,946 criminal cases reported 4,598 or 46.2 percent were cleared. The estimated stolen property was valued at \$3,279,491.00 and the amount of the recovery at \$1,027,840.00.

Major crimes in Minnesota increased 26.7 percent or from 110,978 offenses in 1962-63 to 140,558 offenses in 1964-65. There has been a steady increase in crime since 1944-45, the years during which the least number of major offenses were reported (28,119 offenses), which results in an increase of 399.9 percent. During the past biennium crime increased 149.9 percent when compared with 56,254 offenses recorded in 1954-55, while the increase in population was over eleven percent. Crime continues to increase at an alarming rate. Twenty-four percent of the major crimes were cleared. The average loss per crime in 1964 was \$163.16 and in 1965 it was \$182.70. The total loss in 1964 was \$11,301,522.00 and the total loss in 1965 was \$12,770,486.00 with 57.6 percent of the loss being recovered in 1964 and 58.9 percent of the loss being recovered in 1965. The median age of all persons arrested in the past biennium was 20.5 years. The number of police officers in Minn-

Reports for individuals taken into custody and disposed of in district court during the past two-year period decreased -6.5 percent or from 4,540 defendants in 1962-63 to 4,263 defendants in 1964-65. Of the 4,263 dispositions 87.8 percent, or 3,745 persons, were charged with major offenses; and of these 3,745 defendants 89.9 percent, or 3,366 persons, were convicted and sentenced. The median age of all defendants whose cases were disposed of was 24.3 years.

The police training division conducted courses in which 996 men from sheriffs' offices, municipal police departments, and various other departments throughout the State participated in courses of instruction consisting of 1,264 hours of instruction devoted to general police science-880 hours, specialized instruction-224 hours, and supervisory and management instructions-160 hours. Classes were held at Hibbing, Marshall, Moorhead, New Brighton (Highway Patrol Training Center), Rochester, and Willmar in facilities which were obtained without charge.

The work of the laboratory shows an increase of 52.4 percent during the past biennium, going from 933 cases during July 1962-June 1964 to 1,422 cases during July 1964-June 1966. This increase indicates the response by law enforcement officers to the suggestion that a greater use be made of scientific evidence in the prosecution of a case.

The identification division recorded an increase of 1,518 prints, or 11.1 percent, in the number of fingerprints received (15,230 prints) during the past two-year period when compared with those received July 1962-June 1964 (13,712 prints). The median age of persons fingerprinted in Minnesota was 24.9 years for the period July 1964-June 1966 compared with 25.8 years for the previous two-year period. Eighteen-year-olds were most frequently fingerprinted. Persons under the age of twenty-one years accounted for 30.2 percent of the fingerprints received. They were responsible for 44.0 percent of the burglary, 59.3 percent of the auto theft, and 72.3 percent of the prints received for violation of liquor laws. Persons under twenty-five years accounted for 47.5 percent of all crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) and for 66.1 percent of the prints for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft). As of June 30, 1966 there are 184,907 different fingerprint records on file.

Many public appearances were made by Bureau employees speaking before business and social groups and this service will continue.

A substantial increase in personnel and equipment will be presented to the next legislative session for all divisions. It was not thought possible to prepare this report, but again the one employee in the statistical division spent many unreimbursed hours to assemble this data.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy T. Noonan,

## BUREAU SERVICES

### INVESTIGATION

The primary function of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is to coordinate the law-enforcement activities of peace officers throughout the State. This directive is accomplished in the following manner:

- (1) It cooperates with peace officers in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals by furnishing trained personnel throughout the State to investigate reported offenses.
- (2) It conducts police training classes in various parts of the State for qualified police employees.
- (3) It offers the services of a well-trained, fully equipped scientific laboratory where chemical analyses, microscopic findings, documentary examinations, firearms identification, and photographic assistance are offered.
- (4) It maintains a centralized fingerprint file, a modus operandi file, and a general criminal record file where an officer might apply for information.
- (5) It provides a communications center linking the Bureau with sheriffs and police departments in Minnesota as well as other law enforcement facilities in the United States through a localized teletype operation.
- (6) It issues a weekly bulletin, showing current activity, as well as monthly reports on crime in Minnesota.

Bureau investigators located at Duluth, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, St. Cloud, Mankato, Willmar, Rochester, and St. Paul offer what ever assistance is requested, which would enable law enforcement authorities in the vicinity to solve crimes, apprehend and convict alleged violators of the criminal laws of the State. During the past biennium (July 1964-June 1966) 10,870 cases were reported to the Bureau as compared with 9,299 cases during July 1962-June 1964. This is an increase of 16.9 percent, or 1,571 cases. Bureau agents and laboratory analysts conducted investigations in 3,747 or 34.5 percent of the current cases, as shown in Table 1, as well as proceeding with 123 initial investigations of cases which occurred prior to July 1, 1964 and they did follow-up work on 249 cases. Burglary offenses (2,152) and check forgeries and frauds (1,585) were the most common cause for complaint.

Places of private residence (568) were most frequently burglarized, while 170 gasoline stations and 166 hardware stores were the next most common places of entry. These three places of attack account for 42.0 percent of the 2,152 burglaries reported. Thefts of outboard motors, boats, and other sporting equipment account for 26.9 percent of the larceny offenses.

**TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU**  
July 1962-June 1964 - July 1964-June 1966

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases investigated	
	1964-65	1962-63	1964-65	1962-63
	1965-66	1963-64	1965-66	1963-64
Total	10,870	9,299	3,747	3,161
Criminal cases-total	9,946	8,420	3,148	2,628
Criminal homicide	104	87	98	84
Rape, carnal knowledge	53	30	36	19
Robbery	89	90	29	29
Aggravated assault	76	61	56	37
Burglary	2,152	1,606	933	708
Larceny	1,135	904	180	130
Auto theft	1,040	744	52	41
Forgery	382	364	316	232
Embezzlement and fraud	1,203	1,263	864	868
Other sex offenses	33	28	14	18
Escape (penal) and jail break	1,018	819	13	10
Escape from state hospital	240	345	-	4
Parole and probation violation	687	550	4	4
Offense vs. family and children	25	34	7	14
Narcotics violation	51	16	33	2
Motor vehicle violation	108	62	95	46
Malicious destr. of property	131	70	118	58
Federal offenses	20	14	4	2
Other criminal	166	130	91	86
Out-of-state criminal	1,233	1,203	205	186
Noncriminal cases-total	924	879	599	533
Missing persons and runaways	95	152	8	7
Policing service (fairs, etc.)	21	23	20	23
Unfounded offense reports	22	36	8	15
Deaths, suspected homicide	317	192	261	175
Laboratory tests only	135	149	127	136
Miscellaneous noncriminal	276	241	163	163
Out-of-state noncriminal	58	86	12	14

**TABLE 2. CLEARANCE OF CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED**  
July 1964-June 1966 - July 1962-June 1964

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases reported cleared <sup>1</sup>		Percent reported cleared	
	1964-65	1962-63	1964-65	1962-63	1964-65	1962-63
	1965-66	1963-64	1965-66	1963-64	1965-66	1963-64
Total	9,946	8,420	4,598	3,888	46.2	46.2
Criminal homicide	104	87	77	60	74.0	69.0
Rape, carnal knowledge	53	30	26	18	49.1	60.0
Robbery	89	90	37	30	41.6	33.3
Aggravated assault	76	61	55	42	72.4	68.9
Burglary	2,152	1,606	558	407	25.9	25.3
Larceny	1,135	904	145	170	12.8	18.8
Auto theft	1,040	744	211	142	20.3	19.1
Forgery	382	364	181	176	47.4	48.4
Embezzlement and fraud	1,203	1,263	629	720	52.3	57.0
Escape (penal) and jail break	1,018	819	966	746	94.9	91.1
Escape from state hospital	240	345	234	272	97.5	78.8
Parole and prob. violation	687	550	694	444	101.0	80.7
Offenses against family	25	34	23	29	92.0	85.3
Other criminal offenses	509	320	252	179	49.5	55.9
Out-of-state criminal cases	1,233	1,203	510	453	41.4	37.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes prior cases.

Criminal cases cleared by arrest are listed in Table 2 and show a clearance rate of 46.2 percent. All cases cleared during the past two years have been included even though the offense cleared may have been handled during a previous year, as indicated in parole and probation violation cases.

**TABLE 3. ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION**  
July 1964 - June 1966

Institution	Number of escapes	Clearances	
		Current cases	Prior cases
Total	1,258	949	251
Adult penal institutions	83	57	17
State Prison (farm colony)	10	9	-
Men's Reformatory (inc. camps)	4	2	-
Women's Reformatory	-	-	1
Sandstone Federal Institution	5	4	-
Jails and municipal workhouses	40	31	14
Other (military guard house, etc.)	24	11	2
Juvenile correctional institution	935	751	141
Owatonna State Public School	12	7	2
Red Wing Training School for Boys	493	395	61
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls	170	137	49
Youth Conservation Camps	260	212	29
State nonpenal institutions	240	141	93
Anoka State Hospital	55	35	14
Brainerd State School and Hospital	1	1	-
Cambridge State Hospital	23	18	6
Faribault State School	26	10	8
Fergus Falls State Hospital	3	-	-
Hastings State Hospital	9	6	-
Moose Lake State Hospital	7	4	3
Rochester State Hospital	-	-	2
St. Peter State Hospital	91	55	49
Willmar State Hospital	8	6	11
Other	17	6	-

Persons who escaped from and were returned to a penal or nonpenal institution during the period July 1964-June 1966 are recorded by institution in Table 3. Of the 1,258 persons who escaped, 949 or 75.4 percent were returned by the end of the year. Persons who escaped prior to July 1964 were returned in 251 instances.

**TABLE 4. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES**  
July 1964 - June 1966

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total	\$3,279,491	\$1,027,840
Losses in robberies, burg. and larc.:		
Motor vehicles	1,048,664	938,946
Currency, notes, etc.	548,050	5,618
Jewelry	377,524	2,978
Furs, raw and manuf. hides	94,391	780
Grain, feed and seed	26,930	-
Clothing	18,120	123
Livestock	12,513	2,000
Narcotics	11,958	710
Other property	1,010,124	73,716
Losses in forgery and fraud:		
Check forgery	25,152	350
Check frauds and embezzlement	106,065	2,619

The estimated loss and recovery of property, taken in cases handled by the Bureau and occurring in Minnesota which involve offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft and the amounts for which forgery or no account checks were written, are recorded in Table 4. These figures are an estimate of property stolen or recovered and in no way show the entire property loss for the State. (Property losses in Minnesota are more completely recorded in Table 10.) Estimated stolen property was valued at \$3,279,491.00 and the recovery at \$1,027,840.00

The Twin City area law enforcement officers consisting of police departments in Bloomington, Edina, Fridley, Minneapolis, Richfield, St. Louis Park, and St. Paul; sheriff's offices in Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Scott counties; the Minnesota Highway Patrol, and the Hennepin Radio Station are serviced by a teletype network. Original and follow-up messages sent and received by the Bureau, as well as the authority for this information, are recorded in Table 5.

TABLE 5. TYPE OF AND AUTHORITY FOR TELETYPE MESSAGES  
July 1964 - June 1966

Offense	SENT			RECEIVED		
	Total	Original message	Follow-up message	Total	Original message	Follow-up message
Total	337	5	332	3,339	2,283	1,056
Criminal homicide	2	-	2	34	22	12
Sex offenses	1	-	1	14	6	8
Robbery	4	-	4	71	57	14
Assault (all degrees)	2	-	2	25	16	9
Burglary	7	2	5	198	162	36
Larceny	4	-	4	317	274	43
Auto theft	220	-	220	1,661	1,060	601
Check forgery and fraud	23	-	23	255	197	58
Offense against family	1	-	1	21	14	7
Escape	63	1	62	430	255	175
Parole and probation	2	-	2	73	48	25
All other	6	1	5	144	101	43
Missing and runaway	1	-	1	79	56	23
Other	1	1	-	17	15	2
Contributor						
Total	337	5	332	3,339	2,283	1,056
Minnesota-total	302	4	298	2,976	2,009	967
Sheriff	86	1	85	1,121	808	313
Police	109	1	108	1,590	1,036	554
Bur. of Crim. Appreh.	49	1	48	1	1	-
State hosp. & school	1	-	1	71	41	30
Youth Conserv. Comm.	37	1	36	69	42	27
Federal	15	-	15	72	51	21
Penal	5	-	5	37	20	17
Highway Patrol	-	-	-	2	1	1
Parole Board	-	-	-	13	9	4
Out-of-state - total	35	1	34	363	274	89
Iowa	5	1	4	48	35	13
North Dakota	3	-	3	40	28	12
South Dakota	6	-	6	50	34	16
Wisconsin	17	-	17	126	98	28
Other states	4	-	4	99	79	20

The sheriff's teletype communications center was assigned to the Bureau on January 1, 1966 and some operations were begun on February 10, 1966. By March 5, 1966 all of the machines were installed and in operation. For the period February 10 to June 30, 1966 a total of 71,898 messages were handled in the communications center and during this period the sheriffs originated 19,339 messages. On April 15th the interstate LETS was initiated into the communications center and through June 30th a total of 1,929 messages were sent and received to another state on behalf of the sheriffs. The operation of this network is administered by the commissioner of administration.

#### PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY CASES

The probate court has examined 537 and committed 486 persons judged to be psychopathic personalities since the law became effective April 26, 1939.

Bureau records show 315 patients were eventually released on provisional discharge or were restored to capacity, with the median time served for those patients released for the first time being thirty-one months. Forty-two patients had served six months or less at the time of their release. Time served ranged from thirty-one days to 22 years, four months, and seven days. Thirty-one patients died while confined at an institution, twenty-one patients were returned to the institution from provisional discharge, nine patients were discharged and later recommitted from the probate court, and 93 persons had escaped with forty being returned to the institution at a later date. Nine persons escaped more than once and one patient escaped seven times and presently is not confined in an institution.

Ramsey County conducted 100 examinations, St. Louis County 62, Hennepin 27, and all other counties 348. Nine of the patients examined were women; two were Negroes and one was an Indian; 229 patients were single, 208 married, five separated, 38 divorced, 27 widowed, and 30 classified as unknown. The median age of all offenders examined was 38.2 years and the most common offenses were "indecent liberties". Minor persons were victims in 70.4 percent of the cases tried.

#### UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

The figures published in this section were obtained in accordance with a nation-wide system, adopted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, commonly referred to as "Uniform Crime Reporting" initiated in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The crimes recorded are those most generally and completely reported to police authorities covering the following seven categories; criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Currently these reports are being received from 97.6 percent of the State's 1965 estimated population<sup>(1)</sup> (3,555,000) which include 96.6 percent (84) of the 87 sheriffs and 92.1 percent (116) of the 126 chiefs

of police in cities with a population which exceeds 2,500 inhabitants. Estimates were made for areas delinquent in reporting and they represent 1.2 percent of the offenses recorded during the past two-year period. The following table reflects the number of offenses compiled on a statewide basis during each calendar year since 1936.

<sup>1</sup>Based on estimated population as of July 1, 1965, Minnesota Department of Health - April 26, 1966

The 140,558 major crimes reported during 1964 and 1965 are combined and have been compared in table 7 with the 110,978 crimes reported during 1962 and 1963 showing an increase of 26.7 percent, while Minnesota's population is estimated to have increased 1.8 percent during the period. Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) increased 106.6 percent while

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF MAJOR OFFENSES<sup>1</sup>, 1936-1965

Year	Total	Murder	Neg. mansl.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
1936	16,784	38	31	101	788	274	4,778	7,203	3,571
1937	17,075	35	10	73	661	180	4,000	8,843	3,273
1938	19,341	33	29	127	648	175	4,203	10,984	3,142
1939	20,166	54	27	156	649	207	4,665	11,582	2,826
1940	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	2,205
1941	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	2,210
1942	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,735
1943	13,932	38	46	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,647
1944	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	7,986	1,571
1945	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	8,703	2,279
1946	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,260
1947	17,130	25	42	158	420	191	3,861	10,189	2,244
1948	19,274	39	48	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	1,815
1949	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	11,946	1,997
1950	19,458	30	42	199	448	130	4,491	12,245	1,873
1951	20,966	30	35	148	418	103	4,708	13,291	2,233
1952	23,337	23	47	171	496	152	5,514	14,582	2,352
1953	26,139	34	65	222	618	206	5,472	15,698	2,824
1954	28,661	23	79	182	764	235	7,532	17,277	2,569
1955	27,593	28	76	185	580	197	7,164	16,622	2,741
1956	34,611	31	72	181	648	162	8,098	21,972	3,447
1957	34,341	43	70	210	635	171	8,224	21,667	3,321
1958	39,081	30	69	127	703	229	9,504	24,827	3,592
1959	39,199	38	64	78	644	257	9,185	25,021	3,912
1960	47,281	40	81	76	945	329	11,732	29,515	4,563
1961	49,411	36	63	96	932	381	12,489	30,721	4,693
1962	52,711	34	71	124	1,030	475	12,479	33,523	4,975
1963	58,267	46	71	86	1,176	596	13,238	37,916	5,138
1964	69,830	51	57	144	1,295	1,165	18,634	42,171	6,313
1965	70,728	56	63	169	1,433	1,400	18,730	41,756	7,121

<sup>1</sup>Offenses in places not reporting were estimated beginning in 1942. Prior to that time, Bureau records of crime in delinquent areas were used.

crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) increased 25.6 percent. According to the 1960 decennial census, 62.2 percent of Minnesota's population is classified as urban, while 89.0 percent of the crimes reported during the past biennium occurred in urban areas. For each crime reported in a rural area nine-and-one half crimes were reported in an urban area. Metropolitan crimes for

offenses against the person exceed rural rates by almost six-and-one half to one and offenses against property are greater by over nine-and-one half to one.

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rates
Total	9.5
Offenses against persons	6.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.0
Manslaughter by negligence	7.6
Rape	5.5
Aggravated assault	7.0
Offenses against property	9.6
Robbery	32.3
Burglary	6.1
Larceny	11.3
Auto theft	15.6

TABLE 7. CRIME TRENDS BY OFFENSE (1962-63 and 1964-65)

Offenses	Number of offenses 1964-65	1962-63	Percent change
<b>ALL OFFENSES</b>			
Total	140,558	110,978	26.7
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	107	80	33.8
Manslaughter by negligence	120	142	-15.5
Rape	313	210	49.0
Robbery	2,728	2,206	23.7
Aggravated assault	2,565	1,071	139.5
Burglary	37,364	25,717	45.3
Larceny--\$50 and over	22,691	17,698	27.6
Larceny--under \$50	61,236	53,741	13.9
Auto theft	13,434	10,113	32.8
<b>URBAN OFFENSES</b>			
Total	127,129	100,377	26.7
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	71	58	22.4
Manslaughter by negligence	106	124	-14.5
Rape	265	150	76.7
Robbery	2,646	2,124	24.6
Aggravated assault	2,244	927	142.1
Burglary	32,083	21,456	49.5
Larceny--\$50 and over	19,765	15,442	28.0
Larceny--under \$50	57,326	50,563	13.4
Auto theft	12,623	9,533	32.4
<b>RURAL OFFENSES</b>			
Total	13,429	10,601	26.7
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	36	22	63.6
Manslaughter by negligence	14	18	-22.2
Rape	48	60	-20.0
Robbery	82	82	-
Aggravated assault	321	144	122.9
Burglary	5,281	4,261	23.9
Larceny--\$50 and over	2,926	2,256	29.7
Larceny--under \$50	3,910	3,178	23.0
Auto theft	811	580	39.8

An average of 1,352 major offenses were reported each week during 1964 and 1965 with eight offenses being reported each hour. Two criminal homicide offenses, three rapes, twenty-five aggravated assaults, and twenty-six robberies were committed each week. Each day fifty-one places were burglarized and eighteen automobiles were stolen. Each hour five larcenies were committed.

During 1965 there was a seasonal variation of 42.3 percent in the number of offenses reported during December (6,831), the highest month, and the offenses reported in February (3,943), the lowest month; while in 1964 the greatest number (6,712) of offenses were recorded in October and the least number (4,562) in January with a seasonal variation of 32.2 percent. The number of offenses reported each month during 1962-1965 are listed in Table 8.

TABLE 8. MONTHLY VARIATIONS OF MAJOR OFFENSES<sup>1</sup>, 1962-1965

Month	1965	1964	1963	1962
Total	69,898	69,265	58,039	52,125
January	4,648	4,562	3,278	3,018
February	3,943	4,822	3,234	2,799
March	4,084	4,959	4,131	3,484
April	5,767	5,637	5,044	4,514
May	5,864	6,012	5,105	4,610
June	6,689	6,349	5,381	5,045
July	6,813	6,594	5,930	5,043
August	6,590	6,706	5,870	5,146
September	6,010	6,410	4,954	4,631
October	6,798	6,712	5,569	4,931
November	5,866	5,507	5,155	4,420
December	6,831	4,995	4,388	4,484

<sup>1</sup> Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

Sheriffs in rural areas recorded a clearance rate of 29.3 percent and chiefs of police in urban areas cleared 23.7 percent of the offenses reported. The clearance rate for major offenses for 1964 and 1965 was 24.2 percent, while for crimes against persons it was 74.2 percent compared with 23.9 percent for property crimes.

The value of property stolen in offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft amounted to \$12,770,486.00 during 1965 and \$11,301,522.00 during 1964. When divided by the actual number of offenses reported, the average loss in 1965 was \$182.70 and in 1964 it was \$163.16 per crime. Officers recovered \$7,526,358.99, or 58.9 percent, of the property in 1965 and \$6,512,584.00, or 57.6 percent, of the property loss in 1964. The theft of automobiles in 1965 accounts for 57.5 percent of the loss and 91.9 percent of the recovery and in 1964 automobiles account for 54.5 percent of the loss and 89.7 percent of the recovery.

TABLE 9. CRIMES<sup>1</sup> CLEARED BY ARREST, 1964-1965

Offenses	Offenses known	Offenses cleared Number	Percent
<b>ALL OFFENSES</b>			
Total	139,163	33,710	24.2
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	107	100	93.5
Manslaughter by negligence	119	85	71.4
Forcible rape	310	203	65.5
Robbery	2,722	936	34.1
Aggravated assault	2,542	1,895	74.5
Burglary	36,929	7,584	20.5
Larceny--\$50 and over	22,411	2,798	12.5
Larceny--under \$50	60,692	16,603	27.3
Auto theft	13,331	3,506	26.3
<b>URBAN OFFENSES</b>			
Total	126,462	29,990	23.7
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	71	66	92.9
Manslaughter by negligence	106	74	69.8
Forcible rape	264	169	64.0
Robbery	2,643	896	33.9
Aggravated assault	2,240	1,624	72.5
Burglary	31,948	6,101	19.1
Larceny--\$50 and over	19,643	2,267	11.5
Larceny--under \$50	56,981	15,738	27.6
Auto theft	12,566	3,055	24.3
<b>RURAL OFFENSES</b>			
Total	12,701	3,720	29.3
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	36	34	94.4
Manslaughter by negligence	13	11	84.6
Forcible rape	46	34	73.9
Robbery	79	40	50.6
Aggravated assault	302	271	89.7
Burglary	4,981	1,483	29.8
Larceny--\$50 and over	2,768	531	19.2
Larceny--under \$50	3,711	865	23.3
Auto theft	765	451	59.0

<sup>1</sup> Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

TABLE 10. VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED: 1964 and 1965

Property	1965		1964	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
Total	\$12,770,486	\$7,526,358	\$11,301,522	\$6,512,584
Automobiles	7,344,567	6,917,322	6,167,270	5,839,784
Miscellaneous	3,203,190	435,686	2,918,260	465,352
Currency	1,039,759	69,823	1,262,380	111,523
Jewelry	586,394	31,739	387,281	47,491
Clothing	341,251	54,249	404,524	37,250
Furs	305,325	17,539	161,807	11,184

The 1964 and 1965 rates of crime in Minnesota per 100,000 inhabitants are compared with the national rate in table 11. In 1964 Minnesota's crime rate was 1,112.1 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants compared with the national rate of 1,361.2 crimes and in 1965 Minnesota's rate was 1,185.6 while the national rate was 1,434.3. All crime rates in Minnesota are lower than those for the Nation.

TABLE 11. MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1964<sup>1</sup> and 1965<sup>2</sup>

Offense	1965		1964	
	Minnesota rate	National rate <sup>3</sup>	Minnesota rate	National rate <sup>4</sup>
Total	1185.6	1434.3	1112.1	1361.2
Offenses against persons	47.6	123.3	39.3	112.1
Murder	1.7	5.1	1.5	4.8
Forcible rape	4.9	11.6	4.2	10.7
Aggravated assault	41.0	106.6	33.6	96.6
Offenses against property	1138.0	1311.0	1072.8	1249.0
Robbery	42.4	61.4	37.4	58.4
Burglary	547.0	605.3	535.7	580.4
Larceny--over \$50	339.0	393.3	318.2	368.2
Auto theft	209.6	251.0	181.5	242.0

<sup>1</sup>Based on 1964 estimated population Minn. Dept. of Health 7/1/64.

<sup>2</sup>Based on 1965 estimated population Minn. Dept. of Health 4/26/66.

<sup>3</sup>"Crime in the United States"--Uniform Crime Reports--1964 Annual, FBI, Washington, D.C., page 49.

<sup>4</sup>"Crime in the United States"--Uniform Crime Reports--1965 Annual, FBI, Washington, D.C., page 51.

Arrest data on persons taken into custody during 1964 and 1965 are shown in tables 12 and 13 giving information on age, sex, and race of the persons arrested. The median age of all persons arrested was 20.5 years; whereas, the median age for male subjects was 21.3 years and the median age for female subjects was 16.6 years. Male subjects constituted 87.5 percent of the 123,131 persons arrested and 12.5 percent were female subjects. According to the 1960 Minnesota population, the nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans) constitutes 1.2 percent of the population while 12.1 percent of the arrests were for persons of the nonwhite race. Of the 123,131 arrests, 108,275 or 87.9 percent were of the white race, 8,837 or 7.2 percent were Indian, 5,476 or 4.5 percent were Negro, and 543 or 0.4 percent were in a miscellaneous grouping.

TABLE 12. AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED 1964 and 1965

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	123,131	107,739	15,392
10 and under	2,686	2,427	259
11-12	4,469	3,880	589
13-14	11,881	9,408	2,473
15	8,522	6,763	1,759
16	9,333	7,508	1,825
17	8,821	7,451	1,370
18	6,081	5,507	574
19	4,586	4,127	459
20	3,626	3,308	318
21	3,184	2,843	341
22	2,854	2,553	301
23	2,291	2,037	254
24	2,110	1,884	226
25-29	8,008	7,088	920
30-34	6,671	5,892	779
35-39	7,190	6,467	723
40-44	7,437	6,732	705
45-49	7,134	6,578	556
50-54	5,763	5,352	411
55-59	4,169	3,943	226
60-64	2,857	2,717	140
65 and over	3,458	3,274	184

TABLE 13. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED 1964 and 1965

Race	Total	Percent	1965	1964
Total	123,131	100.0	65,632	57,499
White	108,275	87.9	57,772	50,503
Indian	8,837	7.2	4,705	4,132
Negro	5,476	4.5	2,868	2,608
Other	543	0.4	287	256

In Minnesota one police officer is responsible for the protection of the lives and property of approximately 902 persons. Disrespect for authority on the part of many citizens by committing assaults on police officers acting in the line of duty has become more and more common. The average police employee per 1,000 inhabitants in Minnesota cities is 1.6 employees compared with the National average of 1.9 employees. The average of 1.4 employees is especially low in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, where the National average for this population group is 2.6 employees. However, the following tabulation also indicates that police protection in Minnesota cities is less than the National average in every population group.

TABLE 14. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY OFFENSE AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION, 1964 and 1965

Offense	Total	Disposed of without conviction				Convicted		By Court	Percent convicted		
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by jury	Acquitted by Court	Other	Total				
Total	4,263	436	266	122	17	31	3,827	3,509	257	61	89.8
Major offenses-total	3,745	379	234	102	13	30	3,366	3,087	225	54	89.9
Murder	46	12	3	3	1	6	34	22	7	5	73.9
Manslaughter	24	4	-	4	-	-	20	15	5	3	83.3
Crim. negl., traffic	44	13	4	8	1	-	31	25	3	3	70.5
Rape	27	16	10	5	1	-	11	5	3	1	40.7
Carnal knowledge	63	12	8	3	1	-	51	45	6	1	81.0
Robbery	259	35	22	12	1	1	224	193	31	9	86.5
Aggravated assault	169	38	20	14	1	4	131	91	31	9	77.5
Burglary	1,160	61	39	18	2	2	1,099	1,037	46	16	94.7
Larceny	484	47	33	11	1	2	437	410	23	4	90.3
Auto theft	325	31	20	6	1	3	294	279	11	4	90.5
Embezzlement and fraud	166	9	8	1	1	1	157	152	4	1	94.6
Rec. stolen property	67	12	8	3	3	1	55	52	3	3	82.1
Forgery	467	30	24	8	2	2	437	413	21	3	93.3
Sex, except rape	192	30	18	6	1	5	162	143	14	5	84.4
Narcotics	84	10	6	4	1	1	74	62	9	3	88.1
Arson	48	11	4	4	1	1	32	30	2	1	74.4
Escape	79	-	-	-	-	-	79	77	2	-	100.0
Other major offenses	46	8	7	1	-	-	38	36	2	-	82.6
Minor offenses-total	518	57	32	20	4	1	461	422	32	7	89.0
Abandonment or desertion	21	5	3	1	1	-	16	16	1	-	76.2
Nonsupport	47	4	3	-	1	-	43	41	2	-	91.5
Game laws	131	18	9	9	-	-	113	103	8	2	86.3
Liquor laws	137	17	7	9	-	-	120	112	5	-	87.6
Minor assault	39	2	1	-	-	-	37	32	5	-	94.9
Other minor offenses	143	11	9	2	-	-	132	118	9	5	92.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes check frauds.

	Minnesota	National <sup>1</sup>
Total, all cities	1.6	1.9
Group I (250,000 or over)	1.4	2.6
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1.2	1.7
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	1.0	1.5
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	1.1	1.5
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1.2	1.4
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000)	1.1	1.5

<sup>1</sup>"Crime in the United States", 1965 Uniform Crime Reports FBI, Washington, D.C., page 148 as of December 31, 1965.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

The district court has original jurisdiction over felony cases in Minnesota. The 87 clerks of district court have been very cooperative in submitting individual case cards on dispositions of defendants who were charged in an indictment, information, or affidavit with a criminal offense. During the past biennium, report of filing and disposition cards were received for 4,263 defendants showing a decrease of -6.5 percent when compared with the 4,540 defendants whose cases were disposed of during 1962-63.

Of the 4,263 defendants whose cases were disposed of, 3,745 or 87.8 percent were charged with a major offense; 3,366 or 89.9 percent of the 3,745 defendants charged with a major offense were convicted and sentenced; 986 or 29.3 percent of the 3,366 persons convicted and sentenced for a major offense were sentenced to a state prison or reformatory, 570 or 16.9 percent were committed to the Youth Conservation Commission, 1,558 or 46.3 percent were placed on probation or were given a suspended sentence, and 252 or 7.5 percent were sent to a local jail or were fined.

Defendants plead guilty in 3,509 or 91.7 percent of the convictions while 318 or 8.3 percent were found guilty by a jury or the court.

In 436 instances the cases were disposed of without conviction --266 were dismissed, 139 defendants were acquitted by a jury or court, and thirty-one were disposed of in some other manner.

Of the 576 persons sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission during 1964-65, 339 or 58.8 percent had been committed to a reformatory by July 1, 1966.

As of July 1, 1966 commitments to an institution resulting from violation of probation or suspended sentence totaled 103 persons, or 5.8 percent of the 1,786 persons placed on probation for all offenses during the year.

Tables 14 and 15 show the number of defendants charged, the offenses disposed of, type of disposition, and sentence imposed on defendants taken into district court during 1964 and 1965. Offenses of burglary, larceny, and auto theft represent 54.4 percent of the 3,366 convictions for a major offense.

TABLE 15. SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, BY OFFENSE 1964 and 1965

Offense	Total	Prison and reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Jail wks.	Fine or costs only
Total	3,827	992	576	1,786	308	165
Major offenses-total	3,366	986	570	1,558	227	25
Murder	34	30	4	-	-	-
Manslaughter	20	12	4	-	-	-
Crim. negl., traffic	31	7	4	18	1	1
Rape	11	6	1	4	-	-
Carnal knowledge	51	12	7	31	1	-
Robbery	224	116	65	36	7	-
Aggravated assault	131	38	20	56	14	3
Burglary	1,099	288	227	519	61	4
Larceny	437	90	30	266	49	2
Auto theft	294	70	99	107	16	2
Embezzlement and fraud <sup>1</sup>	157	28	5	102	17	5
Rec. stolen property	55	7	3	36	8	1
Forgery	437	167	42	208	20	-
Sex, except rape	162	53	9	80	19	1
Narcotics	74	14	10	48	1	1
Arson	32	7	6	14	4	1
Escape	79	34	32	8	5	-
Other major offenses	38	7	2	21	4	4
Minor offenses-total	461	6	6	228	81	140
Abandonment or desertion	16	1	-	15	-	-
Nonsupport	43	2	-	39	2	-
Game laws	113	-	-	30	5	78
Liquor laws	120	-	-	59	21	40
Minor assault	37	1	-	7	23	6
Other minor offenses	132	2	6	78	30	16

<sup>1</sup>Includes check frauds.

Thirty percent of the 4,263 dispositions in district court during the past two years were for persons under twenty-one years of age. While the median age for all defendants was 24.3 years, nineteen-year-olds were most frequently tried in district court. The youngest median age of 20.5 years was for persons charged with auto theft. Data on the age of a defendant at the time his case was disposed of in district court is recorded in table 16.

Female defendants were most commonly charged with forged or no account checks (39.6 percent of the 230 defendants) and account for 5.4 percent of the 4,263 district court dispositions. Male offenders charged with burglary or larceny account for 1,586, or 39.3 percent, of the 4,033 convictions.

TABLE 16. AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN DISTRICT COURT, BY OFFENSE, 1964 and 1965

Offense	Total	AGE																		Median
		17 & under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-	29	34	39	44	45 & over	Not given				
Total	4,263	83	320	399	339	309	261	217	190	645	378	315	176	329	307	24.3				
Major offenses-total	3,745	74	303	366	314	283	233	192	175	585	343	271	149	274	183	24.1				
Murder	46	1	1	2	5	-	2	1	1	10	8	3	3	6	7	30.6				
Manslaughter	24	1	-	2	1	-	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	35.0				
Crim. negl., traffic	44	-	-	3	1	-	3	3	4	7	3	4	4	4	9	25.7				
Rape	27	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	7	3	1	-	1	3	22.5				
Carnal knowledge	63	-	-	3	8	-	4	3	7	5	4	4	1	1	4	22.8				
Robbery	259	8	14	27	16	25	15	22	14	53	25	16	13	8	16	23.9				
Aggravated assault	169	2	10	16	13	6	11	10	10	27	16	16	18	8	15	25.4				
Burglary	1,180	24	160	150	137	102	90	58	57	165	88	45	22	30	44	22.0				
Larceny	434	33	13	40	37	40	20	29	16	101	59	49	19	39	22	26.8				
Auto theft	325	3	61	45	31	29	14	16	12	31	14	8	9	7	15	20.5				
Embezzlement & fraud <sup>2</sup>	166	1	4	4	7	5	10	8	3	11	24	23	13	25	10	31.4				
Rec. stolen property	67	-	-	4	6	5	5	3	3	7	7	5	5	4	4	24.0				
Forgery	487	3	23	35	28	27	20	24	21	77	56	55	35	52	11	28.1				
Sex, except rape	192	-	2	8	8	9	10	5	7	14	5	5	2	3	3	23.8				
Narcotics	84	-	7	7	12	9	8	5	5	15	5	5	2	3	3	26.2				
Arson	43	-	2	4	2	3	4	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	22.4				
Escape	79	1	5	8	12	8	9	7	5	15	2	6	2	4	6	22.7				
Other major offenses	46	-	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	11	2	2	1	1	1	22.4				
Minor offenses-total	518	9	17	33	25	26	28	25	15	60	30	44	27	55	124	26.6				
Abandonment or desertion	21	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	2	5	2	5	2	37.0				
Nonsupport	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	4	10	7	8	7	37.5				
Game laws	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	11	11	5	11	4	27.8				
Liquor laws	137	1	3	6	5	5	7	7	3	11	9	4	9	20	4	24.8				
Minor assault	39	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	6	3	1	1	3	3	25.0				
Other minor offenses	143	7	10	20	12	10	6	4	5	14	5	13	3	8	26	21.0				

<sup>1</sup>Median not calculated when number of cases was less than 20.  
<sup>2</sup>Includes check frauds.

Race data for the 4,263 defendants are as follows: 3,762 or 88.2 percent White, 269 or 6.3 percent Negro, 190 or 4.5 percent Indian, and 42 or 1.0 percent other. Persons of the Nonwhite race (excluding Mexican) comprise 11.8 percent of the dispositions as compared to 1.2 percent of the 1960 decennial census in Minnesota for persons fifteen years and over.

TABLE 17. SEX AND RACE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY OFFENSE 1964 and 1965

Offense	SEX			RACE				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Other <sup>1</sup>
Total	4,263	4,033	230	4,263	3,762	269	190	42
Criminal homicide	114	100	14	114	94	12	7	1
Rape	27	27	-	27	26	1	-	-
Carnal knowledge	63	63	-	63	57	3	1	2
Robbery	259	254	5	259	196	45	13	5
Aggravated assault	169	159	10	169	124	30	11	4
Burglary	1,160	1,150	10	1,160	1,050	47	51	12
Larceny	484	436	48	484	424	46	10	4
Auto theft	325	319	6	325	271	9	41	4
Embezzlement, fraud <sup>2</sup>	166	141	25	166	162	3	-	1
Forgery	467	401	66	467	430	27	8	2
Sex, except rape	192	190	2	192	182	4	3	3
Narcotics	84	76	8	84	62	20	2	-
Misc. major offenses	235	221	14	235	205	15	13	2
Misc. minor offenses	518	496	22	518	479	7	30	2

<sup>1</sup>Includes 41 Mexicans and 1 Japanese.

<sup>2</sup>Includes check frauds.

#### POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

The police training program in Minnesota has completed its seventh year of instruction during which time 80 of 87 sheriffs departments and 265 municipal police departments have participated on a voluntary basis. Minnesota Statutes authorize the program which is approved by the police officers training advisory board, conducted by the police training division of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, and supported by legislative appropriation to the division.

Included in the course of instruction are lectures on general police science and specialized courses in intermediate command, police management and records, fingerprinting, laws of arrest, first aid, criminal code, juvenile statutes, etc. Bureau personnel as well as law enforcement officers in federal, state, county, and municipal agencies have served as instructors. In the past biennium, 1,264 hours of instruction were devoted to general police science (880 hours), spec-

ialized instructions (224 hours), and supervisory and management instructions (160 hours).

During the past two years 996 persons have attended classes conducted in various parts of the State where facilities used were obtained without cost in the following cities: Hibbing, Marshall, Moorhead, New Brighton (Highway Patrol Training Center), Rochester, and Willmar.

TABLE 18. LABORATORY CASES, BY TYPE  
July 1962-June 1964 - July 1964-June 1966

Type of Case	Number of Cases <sup>1</sup>	
	1964-65 1965-66	1962-63 1963-64
Total	1,422 <sup>2</sup>	933
Murder, other death investigations	412	246
Rape	31	15
Robbery	17	10
Assault	41	28
Burglary	207	118
Larceny	38	33
Forgery and fraud	252	213
Liquor violation	9	7
Driving while intoxicated	33	7
Hit-and-run	67	47
Arson	28	14
Malicious destruction of property	91	41
Food poisoning	10	14
Animal poisoning	4	13
Narcotics	75	37
Game violation	8	4
Miscellaneous	99	86

<sup>1</sup>One case may include more than one offense.

<sup>2</sup>No examinations performed in 52 of these cases.

#### LABORATORY

Laboratory services provide law enforcement agencies with scientific assistance in the apprehension and prosecution of criminals.

In many cases evidence obtained through the laboratory is an important factor in determining a suspect's innocence or guilt. Services of the laboratory were utilized by law enforcement authorities from 77 different Minnesota counties during the past two years in addition to eight cases from neighboring states.

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF SEPARATE SPECIMENS EXAMINED

July 1964-June 1965 - July 1965-June 1966

Specimen	Number	
	1965-66	1964-65
Specimens examined - total	2,718	3,209
CHEMISTRY-total	165	233
Fire debris	19	13
Liquor	7	3
Motor fuels and lubricants	25	40
Narcotics and dangerous drugs (including marijuana)	24	22
Pharmaceutical products (pills, capsules) for identification by physical characteristics	62	140
Unknown material	9	9
Miscellaneous	19	6
DOCUMENTS-total	804	917
Exemplars (persons)	210	243
Questioned	581	666
Other	13	8
FIREARMS-total	156	124
Ammunition	80	66
Firearms	76	58
MICROSCOPIC-total	1,338	1,154
Blood stains	146	152
Clothing	412	347
Fibers	17	23
Glass	58	14
Hairs	51	44
Laundry marks	-	2
Lipstick	-	1
Metals	15	20
Mineral material (safe insulation, soil, building material)	45	31
Paint	156	144
Plastics	6	4
Semen	18	37
Tools	96	85
Weapons, excluding firearms	26	12
Wood and other plant material	43	29
Other	249	209
TOXICOLOGY-total	255	781
Blood	167	518
Brain	5	28
Food and other samples	11	35
Kidney	10	27
Liver	12	39
Lung	1	4
Stomach and stomach contents	20	51
Urine	27	68
Other organs	2	11

TABLE 20. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS BY TYPE

July 1964-June 1965 - July 1965-June 1966

Type	Number	
	1965-66	1964-65
Examinations - total	4,168	5,750
SUBSTANCES EXAMINED FOR - total	271	988
Volatile organic-total	126	372
Carbon monoxide	22	29
Chlorinated hydrocarbon	-	11
Ethyl alcohol	66	110
General screen	28	195
Placidyl	-	24
Other	10	3
Non-volatile organic - total	128	586
Barbiturates	18	90
Dilantin	-	5
Doriden	-	21
Salicylates	-	27
Tranquilizers	3	42
Ultraviolet screen, acid	45	237
Ultraviolet screen, basic	45	150
Ultraviolet screen, neutral	2	14
Other	15	-
Heavy metals - total	17	30
Reinsch screen	9	10
Spectrographic screen	-	1
Other	8	19
METHODS OR STUDIES APPLIED - total	3,897	4,762
Instrumental-total	423	1,613
Gas chromatography (chromatograms)	148	127
Hydrocarbon indicator	14	7
Infrared spectrograms	124	291
Paper chromatography (chromatograms)	1	11
Spectrographic (spectrograms)	19	46
Spectrographic (spectrograms) chart recordings	-	11
Thin layer chromatography (chromatograms)	6	65
Ultraviolet qualitative	79	628
Ultraviolet quantitative	32	427
Micro-analytical-total	1,702	1,516
Color tests for blood	197	151
Color tests for paint	143	179
Color tests for semen	-	47
Color tests, miscellaneous	54	91
Density	52	28
Melting point	3	15
Micro-crystalline tests for blood	125	44
Micro-crystalline tests for semen	7	32
Micro-crystalline tests, miscellaneous	34	22
Microscopic search or study	829	759
RI (Abbe Refractometer)	6	3
RI (Becke Line)	10	10
Solubility	94	64
Vacuum sweepings	132	71
Other	16	-

(continued)

Type	Number	
	1965-66	1964-65
Physical methods of comparison-total	945	868
Bullet	85	73
Cartridge case	172	151
Check	275	191
Foot and tire imprints	30	35
Physical matchings	8	31
Powder patterns (distance firing problems)	14	13
Toolmark	141	110
Typewriting	11	3
Unknown writing	200	243
Other	9	18
Serological and immunological procedures-total	165	241
Blood grouping - whole blood	15	51
Blood grouping - blood stains	95	112
Precipitin tests	55	78
Specialized examinations, firearms-total	404	312
Bullet, powder, charges, - weighings	47	63
Functioning tests on guns	21	20
Gun type identifications	8	6
Serial number restorations	7	7
Sifting for bullet recovery	-	2
Test shots	281	192
Trigger pull	7	4
Other	33	18
Specialized examinations, documents-total	14	19
Altered or obliterated writing	5	3
Ink identification	-	2
Invisible writing	3	4
Paper cutter marks	2	5
Physical matches	-	5
Other	4	-
Other specialized examinations-total	244	193
Chemical procedures	7	14
Test toolmarks	208	170
Other	29	9

TABLE 21. LABORATORY PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES  
July 1964-June 1966

Type of Case	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	648	2,924	639
Color photography	20	-	-
Crime scene	283	333	358
Infrared and ultraviolet	55	35	5
Photomacrography	290	91	276
Photostatic copies	-	2,465	-

The number of cases handled in the biennial period beginning July 1, 1964 and ending June 30, 1966 are shown, by type, in table 18 and record an increase of 52.4 percent over the previous biennial period. This explosive increase is reflective of law enforcement response to suggestions for greater utilization of scientific evidence as expressed in recent supreme court decisions.

Tables 19 and 20 show for the past two years the types of evidence received and the types of examinations performed, respectively. It will be noted that a decrease in case load was experienced in the second year of the biennium. This decrease was an adjustment necessitated by losses in personnel. Beginning with the period July 1, 1964 a new system for recording case statistical data was used. For this reason the category "Laboratory Examinations by Type" (Table 20) cannot be compared with similar tables and periods in the past. This was necessitated by the greatly expanded activities of the laboratory and the recent acquisition of several new pieces of instrumentation. Useful comparisons under this heading will be possible in the years ahead. Photographic activities are shown in table 21.

Another important type of service performed by the laboratory involves work other than actual laboratory examination of evidence. These functions are shown in the following:

Activity	1964-65	1962-63
	1965-66	1963-64
Total	253	254
Consultations	62	44
Court appearances	77	52
Crime scene investigations	32	36
Educational lectures	82	122

## IDENTIFICATION

The 15,230 fingerprints received during the past two years include 13,745 prints forwarded by Minnesota authorities and 1,485 prints from out-of-state contributors. This is an increase of 11.1 percent; or 1,518 more prints were received July 1964-June 1966 than were received July 1962-June 1964. The Bureau maintains a fingerprint record file of 184,907 individual prints as of June 30, 1966 in addition to past records of criminals, fugitives, and suspects. Police officers in cities of the first, second, and third class and county sheriffs are to submit fingerprints and photographs of persons arrested on a felony charge. Prints received from Minnesota penal institutions and the

**TABLE 22. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED, BY CONTRIBUTOR**

July 1962-June 1964 - July 1964-June 1966

Contributor	July 1964-June 1966			July 1962-June 1964		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Total	15,230	9,853	5,377	13,712	8,280	5,432
Minnesota total	13,745	8,810	4,935	12,235	7,199	5,036
Sheriffs	4,849	3,286	1,563	3,204	2,054	1,150
Police departments	6,539	4,834	1,705	6,342	4,633	1,709
State prison and reform.	1,432	74	1,358	1,590	74	1,516
Sandstone	775	584	191	449	309	140
Youth Conservation Commission	138	28	110	635	119	516
Other Minnesota	12	4	8	15	10	5
Out-of-state total	1,485	1,043	442	1,477	1,081	396
State police	24	22	2	52	46	6
Sheriff	25	16	9	17	13	4
Police departments	34	30	4	29	26	3
Institutions	1,147	739	408	1,109	754	355
Other out-of-state	255	236	19	270	242	28

**TABLE 23. SEX OF ARRESTS<sup>1</sup> BY OFFENSE**

July 1964-June 1966

Offense charged	SEX		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	12,464	11,387	1,077
Criminal homicide	129	115	14
Rape, inc. carnal knowledge	149	149	-
Robbery	384	365	19
Aggravated assault	416	392	24
Burglary, breaking or entering	1,365	1,329	36
Larceny	1,117	887	230
Auto theft	528	512	16
Embezzlement and fraud	881	750	131
Stolen property	55	52	3
Arson	29	27	2
Forgery and counterfeiting	452	384	68
Prostitution and commercialized vice	180	3	177
Other sex offenses	262	242	20
Narcotic drug laws	111	88	23
Weapons, carrying, etc.	34	32	2
Federal	969	962	7
Offenses against family	171	168	3
Liquor laws	839	804	35
Driving while intoxicated	615	595	20
Other traffic laws	771	749	22
Disorderly conduct	411	377	34
Drunkenness	1,238	1,154	84
Vagrancy	111	90	21
Minor assault	179	162	17
Felony registration	51	51	-
Investigation	259	233	26
All other offenses	687	646	41
Not stated	71	69	2

<sup>1</sup>Excludes 1,157 duplicate arrest prints and 125 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

Youth Conservation Commission Reception Centers indicate that 93.4 percent of the arresting officers had submitted prints to the Bureau prior to the subject's commitment to a state institution.

In the process of classifying and filing the 15,230 prints received, it was determined that 9,853 prints were for "new subjects"--no previous fingerprint record on file--and 5,377 prints were for "old subjects". Table 22 shows the number of fingerprints submitted by various contributors during July 1964-June 1966 compared with July 1962-June 1964.

After eliminating 1,157 duplicate arrest records (persons printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody) and 125 "sleeper" or other noncriminal subjects, there remain 12,464 records of persons charged with a criminal offense. These subjects are classified by offense charged and sex in table 23. Female subjects account for 8.6 percent of the fingerprints received and were most often printed for larceny, followed by the passing of fraudulent checks and the offense of prostitution. Male subjects were most commonly fingerprinted for burglary offenses, followed by drunkenness and the passing of fraudulent or forged checks.

The white race (including Mexican) accounts for 85.2 percent of the 12,464 Minnesota prints received. According to the 1960 Minnesota decennial census for persons fifteen years of age and over, the nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans) constituted 1.2 percent of the population while 14.8 percent of the fingerprints processed were for persons of the non-white race. The race of those fingerprinted is shown in Table 24.

**TABLE 24. RACE OF PERSONS FINGERPRINTED IN MINNESOTA**

July 1964-June 1966

Race	Number	Percent
Total	12,464	100.0
White	10,516	84.4
Negro	954	7.7
Indian	890	7.1
Mexican	103	0.8
Other	1	-

Eighteen-year olds were most frequently fingerprinted during July 1964-June 1966, however, the median age of all persons fingerprinted was 24.9 years. The youngest median age of 19.7 years was recorded for persons charged with liquor law violations and the oldest median age of 37.1 years was for persons charged with driving while intoxicated. Persons under twenty-one years of age accounted for 30.2 percent of the fingerprints received and were responsible for 44.0 percent of the burglary, 59.3 percent of the auto theft, and 72.3 percent of the prints re-

TABLE 25. AGE OF ARRESTS<sup>1</sup> BY OFFENSE, July 1964-June 1966

Offense charged	Total	AGE														Median age <sup>2</sup>	
		Not known	16& under	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44		45& over
Total	12,464	13	171	213	1,494	918	968	728	684	567	513	1,743	1,154	992	845	1,461	24.9
Criminal homicide	129	-	1	1	6	4	8	5	10	5	4	21	13	18	9	24	29.8
Rape	149	-	6	4	15	10	17	11	10	13	6	23	15	5	5	9	23.1
Robbery	384	-	14	14	42	27	27	33	31	21	26	76	23	26	11	13	23.2
Assault (all)	595	-	6	8	61	32	54	39	36	18	25	93	57	54	43	69	26.0
Burglary	1,365	-	24	55	264	127	131	123	81	71	82	207	90	39	32	39	21.7
Larceny	1,117	-	9	19	176	112	111	70	57	41	46	140	82	77	59	118	23.1
Auto theft	528	-	41	48	118	56	50	36	25	18	18	48	25	13	18	14	20.0
Embezzlement and fraud	881	-	1	3	29	29	32	49	46	48	36	171	125	122	93	97	29.0
Stolen property	55	-	1	1	9	1	5	5	5	1	4	9	7	4	1	3	24.0
Arson	29	-	1	1	1	5	4	4	4	3	1	1	4	3	3	3	-
Forgery	452	-	3	5	44	25	34	27	26	25	19	57	49	54	35	49	26.6
Prostitution	180	-	1	1	11	14	18	14	25	21	15	36	8	9	4	3	23.3
Other sex offenses	262	-	2	-	14	12	11	13	16	12	5	39	35	31	17	55	31.0
Narcotic drug laws	111	-	1	2	9	5	18	11	7	5	7	27	4	7	4	4	23.6
Weapons, carrying etc.	34	-	-	-	3	5	2	2	1	2	1	9	1	5	2	1	-
Federal	969	5	2	5	27	26	34	32	44	44	42	189	153	123	108	135	31.3
Offenses against family	171	1	-	-	1	2	3	7	8	8	9	30	30	32	20	19	32.5
Liquor laws	839	3	4	8	284	173	136	27	19	17	13	35	26	20	18	56	19.7
Driving while intoxicated	615	-	-	-	10	9	17	20	27	28	14	80	72	73	82	183	37.1
Road and driving laws	771	2	2	2	61	70	77	50	56	52	54	106	82	64	39	54	24.3
Other traffic	37	-	-	-	3	-	2	4	4	2	2	5	3	2	5	5	-
Disorderly conduct	411	-	8	2	54	28	29	28	30	22	12	57	46	29	25	41	24.3
Drunkenness	1,238	1	6	3	64	55	58	49	48	47	26	124	111	111	154	381	36.3
Vagrancy	111	-	-	-	11	5	10	5	8	6	6	16	15	6	7	16	26.6
Felony registration	51	-	-	-	1	3	8	3	4	2	4	12	5	1	2	6	-
Investigation	259	-	6	12	61	23	18	21	11	9	11	33	21	12	11	10	21.4
Not stated	71	-	1	1	6	3	6	1	3	5	4	16	6	9	6	4	26.6
All other offenses	650	1	32	18	109	57	52	39	42	21	22	83	46	43	35	50	22.4

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 1,157 duplicate arrest prints and 125 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

<sup>2</sup> Median not calculated when number of prints was less than 50.

ceived for violation of liquor laws. Persons under twenty-five years accounted for 47.5 percent of all crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) and for 66.1 percent of the prints for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft). Table 25 records the age and offense for which the 12,464 persons were fingerprinted in Minnesota.

Evidence, which required processing for latent fingerprints, was received in 419 cases. Examination of this evidence resulted in the development of 803 comparable prints upon which 3,487 studies were conducted. Positive identification of latent fingerprints in 101 cases was effected. In the event a latent fingerprint is identified with the fingerprints of a suspect and the case goes to trial, comparison charts are prepared and submitted as evidence for prosecution. The identification officer appeared in court for seven presentations in latent fingerprint identification. This activity is recorded in Table 26.

TABLE 26. LATENT FINGERPRINT CASES PROCESSED

July 1964-June 1966

Type of case	Number of cases	Articles processed	Comparable prints developed	Comparison studies	Identification
Total	419	2,084	803	3,487	101
Articles submitted	283	2,039	504	3,053	72
Field investigations	1	45	28	-	-
Latent lifts submitted	122	-	247	423	25
Latent photos submitted	13	-	24	11	4

Photographic work conducted in the identification department is shown in table 27 resulting in 1,922 negatives being developed, 5,148 photographic prints being made, as well as 1,621 enlargements.

TABLE 27. PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES

July 1964-June 1966

Classification	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	1,922	5,148	1,621
Administrative (noncriminal)	27	94	-
Class photos-training division	26	-	308
Latent prints	1,806	1,824	1,134
Reprints	-	728	-
Reproductions	478	2,363	54
Subjects in custody	57	555	-
Miscellaneous	28	84	125

Fingerprint cards and photographs of felony prisoners are submitted to the Bureau by the Minnesota State Reformatory and State Prison for the purpose of reciprocal exchange with law enforcement agencies in Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, North Dakota State Bureau, and South Dakota Prison. During the past two-year period, 1,162 fingerprint cards and photographs were exchanged.

Since 1952 a Modus Operandi Crime Classification photograph file, containing 9,397 photographs of subjects convicted of a felony, has been maintained. During July 1964-June 1966 photographs of 1,347 subjects, classified according to the offense of which convicted and subdivided by race, sex, age, and height, were added to this file. Many prisoner photographs may be viewed by a victim in a short period of time and the file is accessible to all law enforcement agencies to assist them in the identification and apprehension of fugitives from justice.

Record checks at the request of local and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, military services, and federal agencies were conducted in approximately 13,259 instances. Nation-wide activity of the Interstate Parole Compact in the supervision of juvenile and adult parolees and probationers has increased. In many instances fingerprints, photographs, and record transcripts concerning out-of-state subjects must be obtained in order to complete a file and requests from other states supervising Minnesota subjects has increased.

The law enforcement bulletin containing reports of crimes, stolen property, "wanted" fugitives, admissions and releases from penal institutions, calendar of parolee hearings, notices to law enforcement officers, and general information is issued each week.