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STATE OF MINNESOTA

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

BIENNIAL REPORT

FROM JULY 1, 1958 TO JUNE 30, 1960

PURSUANT TO

M. S. A 626. 48

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1958/60

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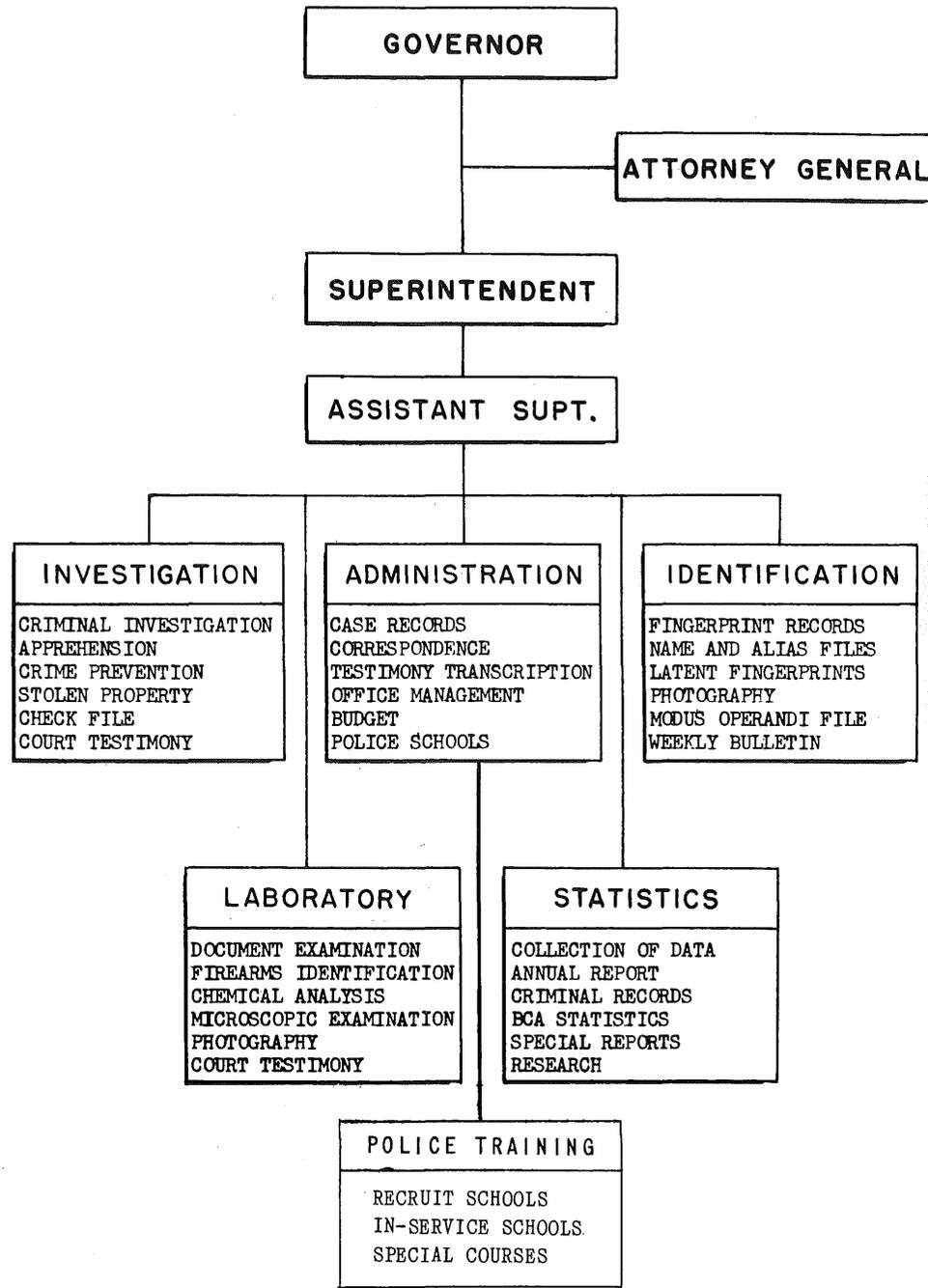
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CHART I
**ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART
 BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**



TO HONORABLE ORVILLE FREEMAN, 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 two fiscal years ending June 30, 1960 and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar years 1958 and 1959.

This report presents a statistical picture of crime in Minnesota and sets forth a summary of the operations of the Bureau. The main divisions of the Bureau are Investigative, Identification, Laboratory, Statistics, and during 1959 a Training Division was added.

There were 9,095 requests for investigative assistance from July 1958-June 1960, an increase of 3.9 percent over the 8,751 from July 1956-June 1958. These figures were arrived at after eliminating 764 driving while intoxicated cases conducted prior to July 1, 1957, which type of case has not since been handled. Individual attention was given to 3,466 current cases, or 38.1 percent of those reported, and 341 prior cases which is an increase of 14.4 percent over the cases worked on during 1956-58. Of these, 85.2 percent were criminal cases, or 7,919, and of this number 47.8 percent, or 3,787 cases, were cleared in one way or another. Estimated stolen property was \$1,926,684 and the recovery at \$985,176. Looking at the number of cases in which assistance was requested and those in which it was given, the need for additional investigators is apparent.

The Identification Division received 11,788 fingerprints, an increase of 414 prints over the previous two-year period. They now have 210,056 fingerprints on file and they represent 158,944 different persons. What would appear to be of particular interest is that the median age of persons fingerprinted in Minnesota was 25.8 years for the period July 1958-June 1960 compared to 26.6 years for the previous two-year period and that eighteen-year-olds were most frequently fingerprinted. The lowest median age of 19.8 and 19.9 years were for persons fingerprinted for auto theft and burglary, respectively.

The work of the Laboratory shows an increase of 10.5 percent during the past biennium, or from 667 cases to 737 cases. These figures were arrived at by eliminating the 764 driving while intoxicated cases, as above mentioned. Again, realizing that scientific aid is more and more in demand in criminal investigations, specific detailed requests for up-to-date equipment and qualified manpower will be made of the Legislature at the coming session.

Statistical data shows an increase of 13.5 percent in major crimes in Minnesota for the calendar years 1958 and 1959 over those of 1956 and 1957, or from 68,952 to 78,280 offenses. It is astounding to note that when comparing these figures with 1936-1937, the first years during which the BCA collected information on major offenses, the increase has amounted to 131.2 percent. During the years 1958-59 there were 4,032 dispositions in district court. Of this number, 3,369 were charged with major offenses and 91.7 percent of these were convicted and sentenced. Sixty-five percent of the 507 persons sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission were committed to a reformatory by July 1, 1960 and 10 percent of the 1,853 persons placed on probation or who were given a suspended sentence were committed to an institution by July 1, 1960.

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, by legislative enactment of a police training bill in the 1959 session of the State Legislature, set up a training division. As a result eight sessions of a basic police science course, each consisting of eighty hours of training, were conducted throughout the State. These classes were attended by 373 officers, 291 of whom received certificates of completion, from 107 police departments and 46 sheriff's offices. In addition, eight sessions of night classes, each consisting of eight hours of training, have been completed by 346 members of 62 auxiliary police units. The same basic school, plus two identification schools, are planned for the coming year and increased attendance is indicated.

Bureau agents have spoken at public functions throughout the State and have appeared before business and other groups on several occasions. Such activities will continue in the coming biennium.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY T. NOONAN

Superintendent

BUREAU SERVICES

Investigation

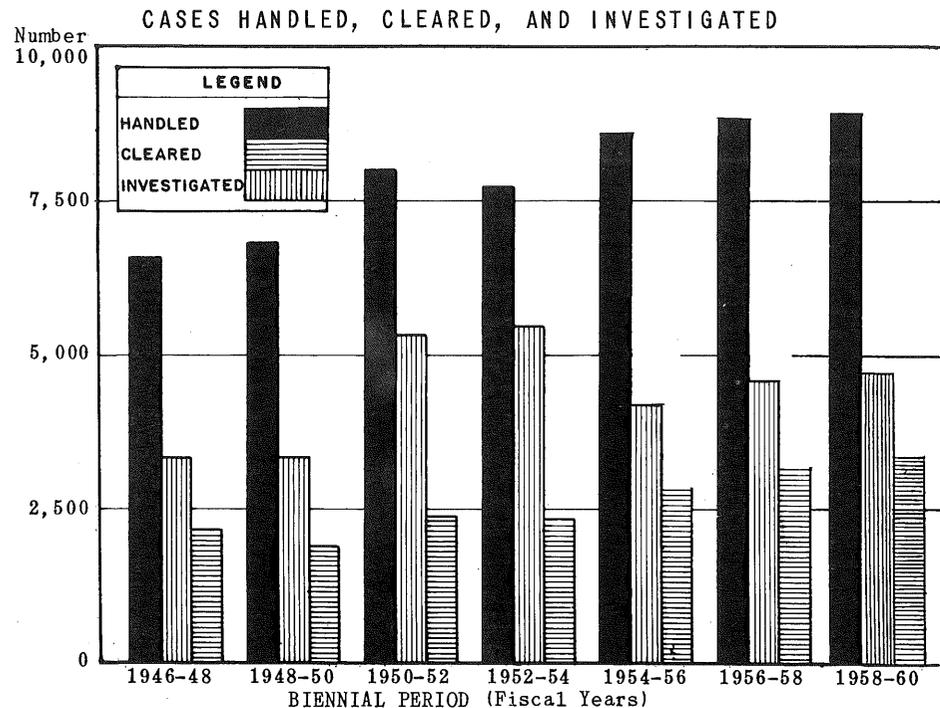
Cooperating with law enforcement authorities throughout the State and assisting them by furnishing well-trained officers to support in the solving of crimes and apprehending of criminals are the fundamental purposes of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. In order to achieve this responsibility, the Bureau maintains a centralized fingerprint file, a modus operandi file, and a general criminal record file where an officer might apply for information; provides a scientific crime detection laboratory where chemical analyses, microscopic findings, documentary examinations, firearms identification, and photographic assistance are offered; and conducts police schools in various parts of the State by offering an eighty-hour daily basic training school to qualified officers as well as an eight-hour nightly course to auxiliary police units. Upon request district officers, located at Duluth, Fergus Falls, Rochester, Thief River Falls, and Willmar, assist authorities in adjacent areas with any investigation necessary in order to secure evidence essential to the apprehension and conviction of alleged violators of the criminal laws of the State.

During the biennium July 1958-June 1960, Bureau agents and laboratory analysts conducted investigations in 3,466 or 38.1 percent of the 9,095 cases reported. Criminal cases, which totaled 2,953 offenses, represent 85.2 percent of the 3,466 cases worked on. Additional work was conducted in 133 initial and 208 follow-up investigations of cases occurring prior to July 1, 1958. The 3,466 investigations conducted during the past two-year period represent an increase of 14.4 percent when compared with the 3,030 cases worked on during July 1956-June 1958.

Table 1 shows the number of cases reported July 1958-June 1960 in which assistance was requested and the number of cases in which investigations were conducted by Bureau agents as compared with July 1956-June 1958. The uniform crime classification system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was used in assigning definite types of crimes to all Bureau cases. The most common complaints involved burglary and check frauds with 1,596 and 1,539 cases, respectively. The 9,095 cases reported for July 1958-June 1960 are an increase of 3.9 percent, or 344 more cases, over the period July 1956-June 1958.

Private homes, with 256 offenses, were most frequently burglarized while 196 filling stations and 131 taverns were the next most common places of entry. These three places of attack account for 36.5 percent of the 1,596 burglaries reported. Many of the larceny offenses involve thefts of outboard motors, boats, and other sporting equipment.

CHART 2



Criminal cases cleared by arrest during the past biennium are compared with the previous two-year period in table 2. The clearance rate during July 1958-June 1960 was 47.8 percent or 3,787 of the 7,919 criminal cases reported compared with 45.7 percent or 3,315 of the 7,248 cases reported during July 1956-June 1958. Persons arrested for violation of their parole or probation record the highest clearance rate. Bureau agents assisted officers in arresting 186 persons, 45.7 percent of whom were charged with having committed a burglary or larceny.

Seventy-one percent or 560 of the 787 persons who escaped from a State institution during the past two years were returned by June 30, 1960. An additional 140 persons, who had escaped prior to July 1, 1958, were also returned. Persons who escaped from and were returned to a penal or nonpenal institution from July 1958-June 1960 are recorded by institution in table 3.

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

TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU
July 1956-June 1958 -- July 1958-June 1960

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases investigated	
	1958-59 1959-60	1956-57 1957-58	1958-59 1959-60	1956-57 1957-58
Grand total	9,095	8,751 ¹	3,466	3,030 ¹
Criminal cases-total	7,919	7,248 ¹	2,953	2,517 ¹
Criminal homicide	51	67	49	59
Rape, carnal knowledge	35	42	31	27
Robbery	93	92	35	35
Aggravated assault	42	27	23	13
Burglary	1,596	1,393	970	848
Larceny	707	654	184	175
Auto theft	1,070	1,277	47	43
Forgery	215	289	146	206
Embezzlement and fraud	1,324	1,072	967	726
Other sex offenses	39	27	27	23
Escape (penal) and jail break	419	396	25	23
Escape from state hospital	368	243	3	3
Parole and probation violation	361	311	6	6
Minor assault	2	10	2	3
Offenses vs. family and children	70	75	23	34
Motor vehicle violations	45	52	35	26
Malicious destr. of property	79	78	68	64
Federal offenses	27	13	5	1
Other criminal	148	121	76	64
Out-of-state criminal	1,228	1,009	231	138
Noncriminal cases-total	1,176	1,503	513	513
Missing persons and runaways	449	653	24	26
Policing service (fairs, etc.)	25	31	22	31
Unfounded offense reports	70	87	35	35
Deaths, suspected homicide	94	96	91	83
Laboratory tests only	144	150	129	125
Miscellaneous noncriminal	253	292	197	194
Out-of-state noncriminal	141	194	15	19

¹Blood alcohol tests conducted prior to July 1, 1957 in 764 driving while intoxicated cases have been excluded.

TABLE 2. CLEARANCE OF CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED
July 1956-June 1958 -- July 1958-June 1960

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases reported cleared		Percent reported cleared	
	1958-59 1959-60	1956-57 1957-58	1958-59 1959-60	1956-57 1957-58	1958-59 1959-60	1956-57 1957-58
Total	7,919	7,248 ¹	3,787	3,315 ¹	47.8	45.7
Criminal homicide	51	67	37	50	72.5	74.6
Rape, carnal knowledge	35	42	21	33	60.0	78.6
Robbery	93	92	44	51	47.3	55.4
Aggravated assault	42	27	25	16	59.5	59.2
Burglary	1,596	1,393	547	335	34.3	24.0
Larceny	707	654	180	161	25.5	24.6
Auto theft	1,070	1,277	184	229	17.2	17.9
Forgery	215	289	129	156	60.0	54.0
Embezzlement and fraud	1,324	1,072	745	671	56.3	62.6
Escape (penal) & jail break	419	396	380	346	90.9	87.4
Escape from state hospital	368	243	320	219	86.7	90.1
Parole & probation violation	361	311	356	293	98.6	94.2
Offense against family	70	75	58	57	82.9	76.0
Other criminal offenses	340	301	188	201	55.3	66.8
Out-of-state criminal cases	1,228	1,009	573	497	46.7	49.2

¹Blood alcohol tests conducted prior to July 1, 1957 in 764 driving while intoxicated cases have been excluded.

TABLE 3. ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION
July 1958-June 1960

Institution	Number of escapes	Clearances	
		Current cases	Prior cases
Total	787	560	140
Adult penal institutions	96	72	16
State Prison (farm colony)	5	3	4
State Reformatory for Men	9	9	-
State Reformatory for Women	11	8	2
Sandstone Federal Institution	2	2	-
Jails and municipal workhouses	56	43	5
Other (military guard house, etc.)	13	7	5
Juvenile correctional institutions	323	242	50
Glen Lake School for Boys	10	4	15
Owatonna State Public School	27	19	3
Red Wing Training School for Boys	120	94	20
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls	85	57	7
Youth Conservation Camps	75	63	5
Other	6	5	-
State nonpenal institutions	368	246	74
Anoka State Hospital	50	37	10
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics	1	1	1
Faribault School for Feeble-minded	32	21	12
Fergus Falls State Hospital	3	1	-
Hastings State Hospital	95	65	9
Moose Lake State Hospital	50	33	10
Rochester State Hospital	19	14	7
St. Peter State Hospital	72	52	12
Sandstone State Hospital	19	15	11
Willmar State Hospital	27	7	2

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 Part I offenses are more completely recorded in table 22.) The loss in stolen property was estimated at \$1,926,684 and the recovery at \$985,176. The estimated loss in motor vehicle thefts accounted for 50.7 percent of the total and 92.6 percent of the total recovery. As of June 30, 1960, seven percent, or 75 of the 1,070 stolen automobiles had not been recovered.

Each year, since 1953 when a teletype network was formed in the Twin Cities area, several law enforcement offices have been added to the system, which justifies the effectiveness of this expedient method of transmitting messages. The network is comprised of the following departments: Ramsey County Sheriff, St. Paul Police Department, the Minnesota Highway Patrol, Hennepin Radio Station, Hennepin County Sheriff, police departments in Bloomington, Edina, Minneapolis, Richfield, St. Louis Park, and the Scott County Sheriff. The number of original and follow-up messages sent and received by the Bureau, as well as the authority for this information, are recorded in tables 5 and 6.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES
July 1958-June 1960

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total	\$1,926,684	\$ 985,176
Losses in robberies, burglaries and larcenies:		
Motor vehicles	977,638	911,878
Currency, notes, etc.	277,208	18,263
Jewelry	50,897	3,318
Furs, raw and manuf. hides	31,880	-
Livestock	19,884	1,685
Clothing	16,585	14
Grain, seed or feed	3,910	-
Other property	363,610	42,305
Losses in forgery and fraud:		
Check forgery	13,668	161
Check frauds and embezzlement	171,404	7,552

TABLE 5. TELETYPE MESSAGES
July 1958-June 1960

Type of Message	SENT			RECEIVED		
	Total	Original message	Follow-up message	Total	Original message	Follow-up message
Total	220	13	207	3,999	2,392	1,607
Criminal homicide	4	2	2	5	3	2
Sex offenses	1	-	1	6	4	2
Robbery	3	1	2	82	59	23
Assault (all degrees)	3	-	3	32	19	13
Burglary	11	1	10	100	63	37
Larceny	14	2	12	189	142	47
Auto theft	78	3	75	2,071	1,159	912
Check forgery and fraud	32	1	31	291	197	94
Offense against family	-	-	-	33	20	13
Escape	43	2	41	444	270	174
Parole and probation	-	-	-	52	33	19
All other	5	-	5	149	91	58
Missing and runaway	25	1	24	539	328	211
Other	1	-	1	6	4	2

Psychopathic Personality and Institution Commitments

Minnesota's psychopathic-personality law defines this situation to be "the existence in any person of such conditions of emotional instability or impulsiveness of behavior, or lack of customary standards of good judgment, or failure to appreciate the consequences of his acts, or a combination of any such conditions, as to render such a person irresponsible for his conduct with respect to sexual matters and thereby dangerous to other persons." The probate court has examined 471 and committed 432 persons judged to be a psychopathic personality since the date the law became effective on April 26, 1939. The

number of examinations and commitments conducted are listed by year in the following:

Year	Patients examined	Patients committed
1939	32	31
1940	35	34
1941	22	22
1942	15	14
1943	11	11
1944	12	10
1945 (January-June)	8	7
1945-46	26	23
1946-47	38	34
1947-48	21	19
1948-49	21	21
1949-50	25	22
1950-51	22	21
1951-52	24	19
1952-53	29	25
1953-54	29	25
1954-55	16	16
1955-56	14	13
1956-57	16	15
1957-58	20	16
1958-59	18	18
1959-60	17	16
Total	471	432

TABLE 6. AUTHORITY FOR TELETYPE MESSAGE
July 1958-June 1960

Contributor	SENT			RECEIVED		
	Total	Original message	Follow-up message	Total	Original message	Follow-up message
Total	220	13	207	3,999	2,392	1,607
Minnesota-total	193	12	181	3,517	2,067	1,450
Sheriff	74	5	69	1,354	781	573
Police	70	1	69	1,830	1,085	745
Bur. of Crim. Appreh.	3	1	2	3	1	2
State hosp. & school	8	-	8	169	100	69
Youth Conserv. Com.	14	1	13	43	26	17
Federal	14	3	11	69	41	28
Penal	9	1	8	26	17	9
Highway Patrol	1	-	1	10	7	3
Parole Board	-	-	-	13	9	4
Out-of-state - total	27	1	26	482	325	157
Iowa	9	1	8	82	55	27
North Dakota	3	-	3	76	48	28
South Dakota	-	-	-	68	43	25
Wisconsin	11	-	11	178	131	47
Other states	4	-	4	78	48	30

During the past two years thirty-five patients were examined and thirty-four were committed to the following institutions: Rochester 12, Moose Lake 10, Fergus Falls 7, Anoka 4, and St. Peter 1. St. Louis County examined seven persons; Douglas and Waseca examined three persons; Anoka, Carlton, Goodhue, LeSueur, and Olmsted examined two

persons; and each of the following counties examined one person under the psychopathic personality law: Clay, Dakota, Faribault, Fillmore, Itasca, Kittson, Otter Tail, Pine, Roseau, Sherburne, Washington, and Winona.

The 2,401 inmates confined at State adult penal institutions and St. Peter Hospital for the Criminally Insane on June 30, 1960 decreased 1.7 percent when compared with the 2,442 inmates confined on June 30, 1958. The Women's Reformatory at Shakopee records an increase of 15.4 percent, the State Prison at Stillwater and the St. Peter State Hospital record decreases of -2.8 and -5.0 percent, respectively, and no change was recorded at the Men's Reformatory at St. Cloud. Fifty-one percent of all prisoners confined are housed at the Prison at Stillwater. The district courts committed to a reformatory or the prison 42.3 percent of the 2,393 admissions and 53.4 percent, or 1,293, of the 2,420 persons discharged from a reformatory or the prison were placed on parole. Admissions to and discharges from adult penal institutions and St. Peter Hospital for Criminally Insane from July 1958-June 1960 are recorded in table 7.

TABLE 7. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE, July 1958-June 1960

Movement	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reform. for Men	Shakopee Reform. for Women	St. Peter Hospital ¹
Population July 1, 1958	2,442	1,259	852	52	279
Admissions - total	2,467	1,056	1,246	91	74
Committed by court	1,034	521	456	36	21
Youth Commission (YCC)	402	-	387	15	-
Returned from parole or conditional release	564	292	246	25	1
Returned from escape	30	8	13	9	-
Transfer	437	235	144	6	52
Discharges - total	2,508	1,091	1,246	83	88
Expiration of sentence	288	177	101	5	5
Sentence commuted	4	1	-	3	-
Unconditional discharge	239	186	49	2	2
Paroled	1,294	552	698	43	1
Conditional pardon, etc.	29	1	8	-	20
Medical reprieve, etc.	88	62	19	7	-
Deaths (natural causes)	27	9	2	-	16
Escapes	28	6	13	9	-
Transfers	509	97	356	14	42
Other	2	-	-	-	2
Population June 30, 1960	2,401	1,224	852	60	265

¹Male and female combined.

Police School

The United States Supreme Court has said, "Modern community living requires modern scientific methods of crime detection lest the public go unprotected." The 1959 session of the State Legislature, recognizing this, enacted legislation establishing a State Police Training

Program. Since the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension had been charged with the duty of providing police training for local agencies, administration of this program was placed in its hands. Below is a summary of the training division's activities to date and the proposed program for the 1960-61 "school year."

It is generally agreed by authorities in the field of police science that proper training for a new police officer requires at least 160-240 hours of training. This training should be given at a location where adequate staff and training facilities are available. Since this is not possible, it was decided to offer a Basic Police Science Course at regional locations throughout the State. An attempt is being made to conduct sessions of the course in locations which will permit students attending to commute daily. The course will be offered twice in each general area with the idea that those departments wishing to take advantage of it would be able to send one half of their personnel the first time and the balance the second. Following completion of the second session, it is anticipated that the basic course will be lengthened and will be offered twice a year at a convenient location in order to train newly appointed police officers. The training division will also offer advanced courses of a specialized nature in the various fields of police science.

Concerning the basic course itself, a six week basic training course was outlined. Under existing circumstances the presentation of such a course was impossible for two reasons: first, lack of funds and facilities, such as a firearms range and gymnasium; and secondly, most of the departments would be unable to permit officers now on the job to be away from their duties for a long period of time. As a result of surveys, it was felt that generally the division could expect good participation in an 80-hour course. The material presented in the current course is a condensation of the material normally given in a six-week course, with certain subjects being eliminated entirely, such as participation in firearms and physical training. Inquiries were directed to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in an effort to obtain the best qualified instructors for each subject. Instructors were then selected on the basis of formal education and experience in the particular field, plus teaching experience. All of the federal, state, and local agencies have been extremely cooperative in furnishing the requested instructors.

Classes are held from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. each day Monday through Friday. Attendance is taken on an hourly basis. All students are required to outline the lectures and their notebooks are examined and graded. Final written examinations are given. Only those students who participate in the entire 80 hours of training are awarded a certificate.

From September of 1959 through May of 1960 eight such sessions were held throughout the State in locations as follows:

1. Thief River Falls	9/14-25/59	25 attended	20 completed	
2. Benson	10/12-23/59	46 attended	44 completed	
3. Rochester	11/30-12/11/59	57 attended	32 completed	
4. Detroit Lakes	1/11-22/60	46 attended	38 completed	
5. Duluth	2/2-19/60	77 attended	47 completed	3 made up
6. St. Cloud	3/14-25/60	43 attended	34 completed	2 made up
7. Mankato	4/11-23/60	55 attended	49 completed	
8. St. Paul	5/2-13/60	24 attended	19 completed	3 made up

During the eight sessions, officers from 107 police departments and 46 sheriff's offices attended. A total of 373 officers attended while 291 of these received certificates of completion.

The entire 87 counties will not have been offered this course until late in the coming year, so final analysis cannot be made. However, it is felt that some conclusions can be drawn at the present time.

Almost all of the local law enforcement agencies need and support such a program as is indicated above. By way of additional evidence supporting this fact, it is noted that many of the officers attending have been in law enforcement for twenty years or more. They drove daily, in the middle of winter, distances of sixty miles or more to sit on hard wooden benches in an inadequately heated converted garage in order to take the course. Many local departments, that sent only a few representatives from their department when the course was offered the first time in their area, advise that they are scheduling their activities so that the next time the course is offered a larger percentage of their personnel will participate. Other departments, not waiting for a second session, have sent some of their personnel to distant schools where the officers stayed for the entire two weeks.

Each officer, who completed the course, was asked to fill out and return a survey form. Without exception all returns indicated a highly favorable reception. In addition, it is noted, that the overwhelming majority of these officers attending stated they felt the course was too short. The records indicate that several of the officers attending used their vacation time in order to attend; while others were required, after driving 50 to 120 miles to-and-from school daily, to put in an eight-hour night shift on their job. One chief of police from a small department drove home one night during the school and, because of the first aid training he had received that day, was able to save the life of his infant son. Numerous letters have been received, from officers who attended and department heads whose personnel have taken the course, advising that the officer's efficiency has greatly improved.

From September 1960 through May 1961 the basic course will be offered in eight localities. Based upon survey returns even better attendance than the past year is indicated.

Many departments have requested special training in identification and records. Therefore a 40-hour course covering such subjects as fingerprint classification, indexing, searching and filing of fingerprints, and photography has been scheduled. Returns from inquiries made in June of this year indicate that about double the number of departments anticipated wish to send personnel to this course. It will therefore be necessary to hold two and possibly three such specialized courses during the coming year.

Attention must also be directed to one other aspect of the program, which has been borne out during the past year. Unfortunately a few sheriffs and other officers, who desired to attend the Basic Police Science Course when the session was held in their area, were refused permission to do so by their county boards or municipal governing authorities. The governing authorities refused to authorize reimbursement of the expense.

In response to many requests, arrangements were made to conduct eight hours of night classes for Auxiliary Police Units in conjunction with each session. In the eight sessions completed to date, 346 members of 62 Auxiliary Police Units have received eight hours of training. The Bureau has been designated as the state agency responsible for the coordination of training for such auxiliary units and has designated each resident investigator as area coordinator. As a result of this program, interest in organizing and training Auxiliary Police Units has been greatly stimulated. It is hoped that the training division will be able to continue this service for the local departments.

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 75 different Minnesota counties during the past two years. In addition, seven cases from neighboring states were worked on by the laboratory.

The number of cases handled by the laboratory during the past biennium increased 70 or 10.5 percent from the 667 worked on during 1956-58. The number of examinations and negatives made in the 737 cases increased 1,351 or 29.2 percent over the two-year period. Cases worked on by the laboratory are shown by type in table 8.

A total of 5,981 examinations, as shown in table 9, or an average of 8.1 examinations per case were made in the 737 cases.

CHART 3
CASES EXAMINED BY THE LABORATORY

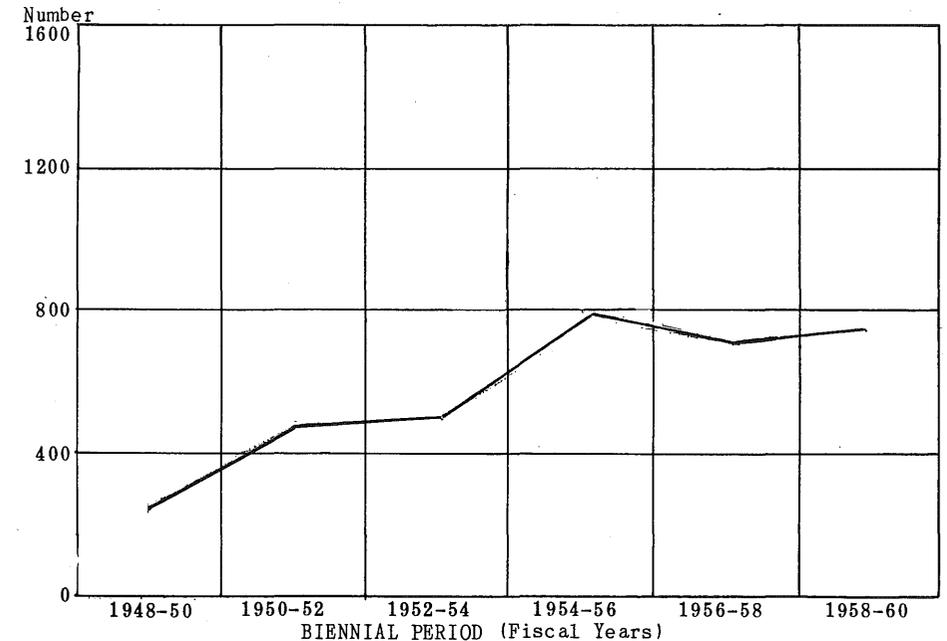


TABLE 8. LABORATORY CASES BY TYPE
July 1956-June 1958 -- July 1958-June 1960

Type of case	Number of cases ¹	
	1958-59 1959-60	1956-57 1957-58
Total	737	667 ²
Murder and death investigations	138	128
Rape	30	15
Robbery	10	9
Assault	17	10
Burglary	147	115
Larceny	21	50
Forgery and fraud	156	136
Liquor violation	4	3
Driving while intoxicated	8	14 ²
Hit-and-run	33	34
Arson	7	8
Malicious destruction of property	47	47
Food poisoning	13	8
Animal poisoning	14	22
Narcotics	27	25
Game violation	11	9
Miscellaneous	54	34

¹One case may include more than one offense.

²Blood alcohol tests conducted prior to July 1, 1957 in 764 driving while intoxicated cases have been excluded.

TABLE 9. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS BY TYPE
July 1956-June 1958 -- July 1958-June 1960

Type of case	Number of examinations	
	1958-59 1959-60	1956-57 1957-58
Total	5,981	4,630 ¹
Chemical	1,104	937 ¹
Document	826	556
Firearms identification	879	647
Microscopic	2,531	2,022
Photographic negatives	641	468

¹Blood alcohol tests conducted prior to July 1, 1957 in 764 driving while intoxicated cases have been excluded.

Work involving actual laboratory examinations of evidence is explained in detail in the following five sections:

1. The CHEMICAL DIVISION is a chemical laboratory equipped for qualitative and quantitative analysis. It is broken down into two sections, a toxicological section and a general analytical section. Types of work done in the toxicological section are chemical analysis of human viscera and chemical analysis of food, water, or feed in cases of suspected poisoning. Types of work done in the general analytical section include analysis of unknown materials, blood alcohol determinations, detection of blood and determination of biological origin, blood grouping, and detection of seminal stains. The number and type of examinations conducted in this division during the past two biennium periods are shown below:

Type	Number of examinations	
	1958-59 1959-60	1956-57 1957-58
Total	1,104	937 ¹
Toxicological:		
Animal poisoning	39	48
Food poisoning	109	74
Human poisoning	197	347
General:		
Blood tests	446	272
Blood alcohol	56	99 ¹
Explosives	10	9
Identification of unknown material	52	14
Liquor	4	2
Motor fuels and lubricants	72	18
Narcotics and drugs	58	45
Volatile material from fire debris	27	-
Miscellaneous analyses	34	9

¹Blood alcohol tests conducted prior to July 1, 1957 in 764 driving while intoxicated cases have been excluded.

2. The MICROSCOPIC DIVISION is equipped with low-power stereoscopic, petrographic, and comparison microscopes. Other equipment

consists of refractometer, microspectroscope, micro-projector, and micro-camera. A complete set of natural and synthetic clothing fibers is on hand, as well as collections of animal hair, rope, twine, native woods of Minnesota and North America, and a collection of safety fuses and detonating devices. Some examples of typical work handled in this section are hair and fiber identifications, tool mark comparisons and microscopic examinations of vacuum sweepings. The tabulation below shows the nature and extent of work done in this division:

Type	Number of examinations	
	1958-59 1959-60	1956-57 1957-58
Total	2,531	2,022
Fibers	90	118
Firebrick and building materials	45	12
Footprints and tire tracks	21	21
Glass	52	19
Gross physical examination	1,416	1,194
Hair	90	58
Laundry mark identification	8	4
Motor fuels and lubricants	4	37
Paint	222	140
Semen	78	50
Soil	9	27
Tool marks	127	97
Ultraviolet light examination	126	70
Vacuum sweepings	171	72
Wood and other vegetable materials	17	26
Miscellaneous	55	77

3. The DOCUMENT DIVISION is equipped with a complete set of handwriting and typewriting measuring instruments. The division also has a collection of typewriting standards, a collection of paper standards, and an ink collection. Examinations in this division include comparisons of handwriting, typewriting, and printing; examinations of questioned additions, interlineations, and substitutions in documents; and examination and restoration of erased, faded, or obliterated writing. The number and type of document examinations made are shown below:

Type	Number of examinations	
	1958-59 1959-60	1956-57 1957-58
Total	826	556
Altered or obliterated writing	24	27
Charred documents	7	-
Check comparisons (total checks)	170	159
Comparison and identification of typewriting	138	44
Comparison of unknown writing with exemplars	461	306
Comparison of checkwriting and stamps	2	-
Ink examinations	8	3
Paper comparisons	16	17

4. The FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION DIVISION is equipped with microscopes and necessary accessories for bullet and shell identification. It also has photographic equipment for demonstrating its findings. Other equipment allows the firing and recovery of "test" bullets for comparison purposes. A collection of bullets fired through various types of weapons is maintained, as a reference file on pistol, rifle, and shotgun ammunition. Typical work done in the firearms division includes microscopic comparisons of bullets and cartridge cases; gun type identifications from bullet or cartridge case examinations; serial number restorations; and examinations of powder burns, patterns, and residues.

Type	Number of examinations	
	1958-59	1956-57
	1959-60	1957-58
Total	879	647
Bullet comparison	149	54
Cartridge case comparisons	161	115
Examination of tissue surrounding wounds	4	7
Explosive material identification	1	4
Functioning tests on guns	72	38
Gun type identifications from bullets or cartridge cases	21	33
Powder pattern tests	16	29
Serial number restorations	20	7
Shot pattern tests	3	10
Sifting for bullet recovery	-	1
Test shots	432	349

5. The PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION is equipped with press, miniature, view, and micro cameras for both field and laboratory use. In addition, a fully equipped dark room is maintained at the laboratory. Activities of this division include crime scene photography; assisting other divisions in the preparation of photographic evidence for court presentation; and using special techniques, such as infrared and ultraviolet photography to bring out laundry marks and faded writing. Photographic activities of the laboratory during July 1958-June 1960 are as follows:

Type of case	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	641	2,764	496
Color photographs	96	-	-
Crime scene	41	18	60
Infrared and ultraviolet	128	17	57
Photomacrography	364	93	379
Photomicrography	12	30	-
Photostatic copies	-	2,606	-

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	1958-59	1956-57
	1959-60	1957-58
Total	158	88
Consultations	16	27
Court appearances	46	35
Crime scene investigations	41	15
Crime scene sketches	-	3
Educational lectures	55	8

Identification

The identification division of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is a central clearing house for fingerprint identification in Minnesota. Its functions in the State are similar to the national system administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in that it affords law enforcement authorities the opportunity to obtain past records of criminals, fugitives, and suspects and maintains a fingerprint record file of 158,944 individual prints as of June 30, 1960.

During the past biennium, 11,788 fingerprint records were received and processed. This is an increase of 3.6 percent, or 414 more prints were received during the past two-year period than were received during 1956-1958 (11,374 prints). In the process of classifying and filing, it was determined that 7,471 prints were for "new subjects" -- persons who had no previous fingerprint record on file -- and 4,317 prints were for old subjects. Fingerprints received from Minnesota penal institutions and the Youth Conservation Commission Reception Center indicate that 87.8 percent of the arresting officers had submitted prints to the Bureau prior to the subject's being committed to a State institution. Fingerprints forwarded by Minnesota authorities totaled 10,096 prints and out-of-state authorities forwarded 1,692 prints as shown in table 10.

Table 10. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED BY CONTRIBUTOR
July 1956-June 1958 - July 1958-June 1960

Contributor	1958-59 - 1959-60			1956-57 - 1957-58		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand total	11,788	7,471	4,317	11,374	7,162	4,212
Minnesota total	10,096	6,215	3,881	9,673	5,898	3,775
Sheriffs	3,116	2,154	962	2,285	1,579	706
Police departments	4,720	3,772	948	5,033	3,980	1,053
Prison and reformatories	1,626	150	1,476	1,766	151	1,615
Youth Conservation Commission	592	120	472	537	157	380
Other Minnesota	42	19	23	52	31	21
Out-of-state total	1,692	1,256	436	1,701	1,264	437
State police	91	83	8	21	20	1
Sheriffs	28	21	7	31	23	8
Police departments	29	23	6	60	56	4
Institutions	1,353	970	383	1,277	895	382
Other out-of-state	191	159	32	312	270	42

Eliminating 1,503 duplicate fingerprints, which resulted when a person was fingerprinted for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody, and 159 "sleeper" or other noncriminal prints from the 10,096 fingerprints received from Minnesota contributors from July 1958-June 1960; there remain 8,434 records of persons charged with a criminal offense. These 8,434 new and old subjects are classified by sex and offense charged in table 11. Females account for 6.9 percent of the 8,434 prints and were most frequently fingerprinted for offenses involving forged or no account checks, larceny, and prostitution. Male subjects were most frequently printed for larceny, forged or no account checks, and burglary.

TABLE 11. SEX OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE
July 1958-June 1960

Offense charged	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,434	7,851	583
Criminal homicide	85	73	12
Rape, inc. carnal knowledge	214	214	-
Robbery	276	268	8
Aggravated assault	337	315	22
Burglary, breaking or entering	927	905	22
Larceny	1,242	1,149	93
Auto theft	413	399	14
Embezzlement and fraud	830	723	107
Stolen property, buying etc.	40	39	1
Arson	16	13	3
Forgery and counterfeiting	350	301	49
Prostitution and commercialized vice	70	2	68
Other sex offenses	369	363	6
Narcotic drug laws	50	36	14
Weapons, carrying etc.	66	62	4
Offenses against family	203	201	2
Liquor laws	244	235	9
Driving while intoxicated	318	315	3
Other traffic laws	243	242	1
Disorderly conduct	240	226	14
Drunkenness	586	550	36
Vagrancy	114	85	29
Minor assault	96	94	2
Felony registration	146	141	5
Investigation	345	321	24
All other offenses	614	579	35

¹Excludes 1,503 duplicate arrest prints and 159 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

Age data on persons fingerprinted in Minnesota from July 1958-June 1960 are shown, according to the offense with which the subject was charged at the time of his arrest, in table 12. The median age was calculated to be 25.8 years, which is younger than the 26.6 years and 27.7 years set in each of two previous biennial periods. Median ages of 19.8 years for auto theft and 19.9 years for burglary record the youngest medians and 39.0 years for drunkenness records the oldest median age for persons fingerprinted. More eighteen-year-olds were

TABLE 12. AGE OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, July 1958-June 1960

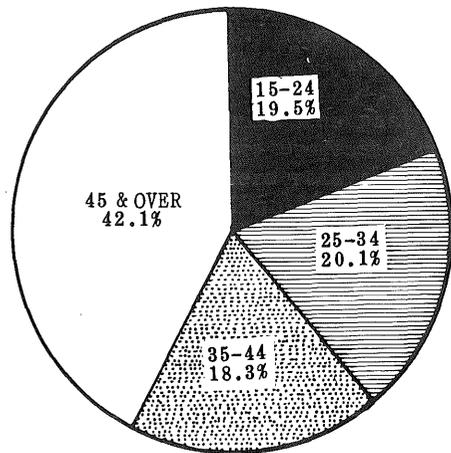
Offense charged	AGE																	Total	Not known	Median age ²
	12	13	14	15	16 & under	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44			
Total	8,434	12	180	196	752	697	520	507	431	359	373	1,239	928	697	546	1,002	25.8			
Criminal homicide	85	-	-	-	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	7	14	9	6	11	13	28.6		
Rape	214	-	-	6	28	27	25	23	14	9	11	9	34	16	7	7	7	21.9		
Robbery	276	-	2	13	24	25	15	24	22	15	17	17	62	21	15	12	9	23.5		
Assault (all degrees)	433	1	12	13	18	32	27	16	24	27	18	18	58	51	53	32	51	27.4		
Burglary	927	-	57	43	162	121	87	81	49	45	42	42	94	65	41	18	22	19.9		
Larceny	1,242	1	20	28	146	133	78	94	71	56	53	53	174	116	84	71	117	23.9		
Auto theft	413	-	35	28	83	75	42	16	23	19	10	28	28	28	14	5	7	19.8		
Embezzlement and fraud	830	2	2	14	20	32	29	27	24	33	195	149	111	74	118	5	118	31.3		
Stolen property	40	1	1	-	-	6	5	4	3	2	2	3	5	2	2	1	5	23.0		
Arson	16	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-		
Forgery	350	-	5	2	23	22	14	12	16	10	18	18	67	55	37	28	41	29.0		
Prostitution	70	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	6	7	4	4	20	11	3	3	3	26.3		
Other sex offenses	369	-	1	7	19	13	12	17	17	19	15	15	64	49	32	33	71	30.0		
Narcotic drug laws	50	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	5	7	1	1	10	9	1	3	3	25.5		
Weapons, carrying, etc.	66	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	5	7	-	3	12	8	7	5	11	29.2		
Offenses against family	203	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	4	7	10	41	47	31	29	24	34.9		
Liquor laws	244	2	2	1	58	42	35	16	11	10	7	22	8	8	5	7	18	20.5		
Driving while intoxicated	318	-	-	2	8	6	6	11	13	9	16	16	38	44	51	36	83	36.1		
Road and driving laws	243	-	4	6	22	16	21	26	12	12	18	18	36	29	14	10	17	24.1		
Other traffic	14	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	-		
Disorderly conduct	240	1	4	2	18	16	15	21	15	20	14	14	38	14	19	16	27	24.6		
Drunkenness	586	2	2	3	18	19	12	27	10	9	19	55	61	72	68	209	39.0			
Vagrancy	114	-	-	2	6	5	4	6	5	3	7	8	16	15	12	12	25	33.4		
Gambling	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	1	-	1	-	-		
Investigation	345	2	12	17	39	33	17	14	14	16	14	14	52	27	22	22	38	24.2		
Not stated	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	5	3	2	2	26.9		
Felony registration	146	-	-	-	-	2	5	12	15	8	1	5	20	22	16	14	26	31.1		
All other offenses	564	-	18	23	57	59	43	29	39	26	24	24	88	59	34	22	48	23.5		

¹Excludes 1,503 duplicate arrest prints and 159 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

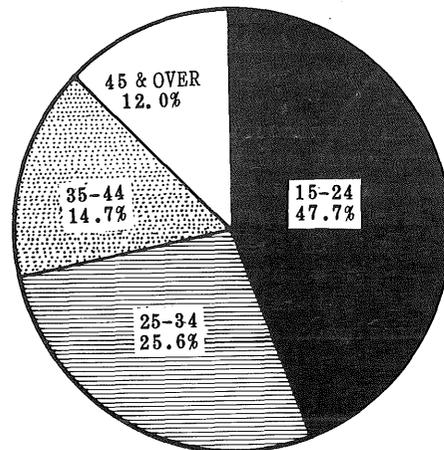
²Median not calculated when number of prints was less than 20.

arrested than any other age group. Persons under twenty-one years of age account for 27.9 percent of all the fingerprints received and were responsible for 63.7 percent of the prints received for auto theft, 57.0 percent of the liquor law violations, and 50.7 percent of the burglary offenses. Youthful offenders continue their participation in the commission of major offenses when it is noted that 80.1 percent of the auto theft arrests, 75.0 percent of the liquor law violations, 74.1 percent of the burglaries, 66.8 percent of the rape offenses, and 56.9 percent of the robberies were charged against persons under twenty-five years of age.

CHART 4
MINNESOTA
POPULATION AGE GROUPS
1950 CENSUS



MINNESOTA
ARREST AGE GROUPS
1958-60 FINGERPRINTS



Persons of the white race accounted for 85.0 percent of the 8,434 criminal fingerprint records forwarded by Minnesota agencies during the past two-year period. The nonwhite race, excluding Mexicans, which accounts for only 0.9 percent of the 1950 Minnesota population is accountable for 13.9 percent of the fingerprint records received. For every 1,000 inhabitants 1.7 persons of the white race (including Mexicans) were fingerprinted and 30.6 persons of the nonwhite race were fingerprinted. The race of persons fingerprinted is shown in table 13.

Evidence, which required processing for latent fingerprints by the identification division, was received in 240 cases during July

1958-June 1960 as compared with 224 cases in the previous two-year period. Further examination of the 240 cases developed 351 comparable prints and 1,138 comparison studies were conducted with records previously on file in the Bureau. These comparison studies resulted in the positive identification of the latent fingerprint in 51 instances. A trial is anticipated when a latent fingerprint is identified with the fingerprint of a suspect. Therefore, comparison charts must be prepared to substantiate this evidence in court. Unidentified comparable latent fingerprints are retained on file for future comparison with fingerprints of logical suspects. Latent fingerprint activity is recorded in table 14.

TABLE 13. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA
July 1958-June 1960

Race	Number	Percent
Total	8,434	100.0
White	7,169	85.0
Indian	632	7.5
Negro	533	6.3
Mexican	94	1.1
Gypsy	6	0.1

TABLE 14. LATENT FINGERPRINT CASES PROCESSED
July 1958-June 1960

Type of case	Number of cases	Articles processed	Comparable prints developed	Comparison studies	Identifications
Total	240	1,256	351	1,138	51
Articles submitted	168	1,063	219	792	38
Field investigations	11	193	26	79	2
Latent lifts submitted	55	-	95	240	8
Latent photos submitted	6	-	11	27	3

Cases involving photographic activities by the division are recorded in table 15. The Bureau photographed and fingerprinted 131 prisoners either in the office or the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee. Negatives were developed in 1,222 instances and 4,720 photographic prints were made therefrom in addition to 553 enlargements.

TABLE 15. PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
July 1958-June 1960

Classification	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	1,222	4,720	553
Crime scene photographs	18	15	13
Habitual "Offender" Series	16	-	440
Latent prints	691	965	16
Prisoners photographed	131	925	40
Reprints	-	865	4
Reproductions	310	1,705	16
Miscellaneous	56	245	24

Fingerprint cards and photographs of subjects committed to a Minnesota penal institution were forwarded to Duluth, Minneapolis, North Dakota State Bureau, and South Dakota Prison for the purpose of reciprocal exchange with other law enforcement agencies. During the past biennium 1,342 fingerprint cards and photographs were exchanged.

The Modus Operandi Crime Classification photograph file is a helpful and effective consequent in the positive identification of criminals. This file was instituted during the latter part of 1952 and currently contains 5,573 photographs of subjects who have been convicted of some type of felony. The photographs contained therein are classified according to the nature of offense committed and further subdivided by race, sex, age, and height. A large collection of suspect photographs can be viewed by a victim in a relatively short period of time. It is accessible to all law enforcement agencies to further assist in the relentless effort effecting 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 are conducted daily. This screening is inestimable but approximately 6,779 inquiries were received and checked. Increased activity of the Interstate Parole Compact in the supervision of adult parolees and probationers directly adds to the work in the identification division. In most cases fingerprints, photographs, and record transcripts concerning out-of-state parolees and probationers must be solicited from various departments and requests from other states supervising Minnesota parolees and probationers are increasing in number.

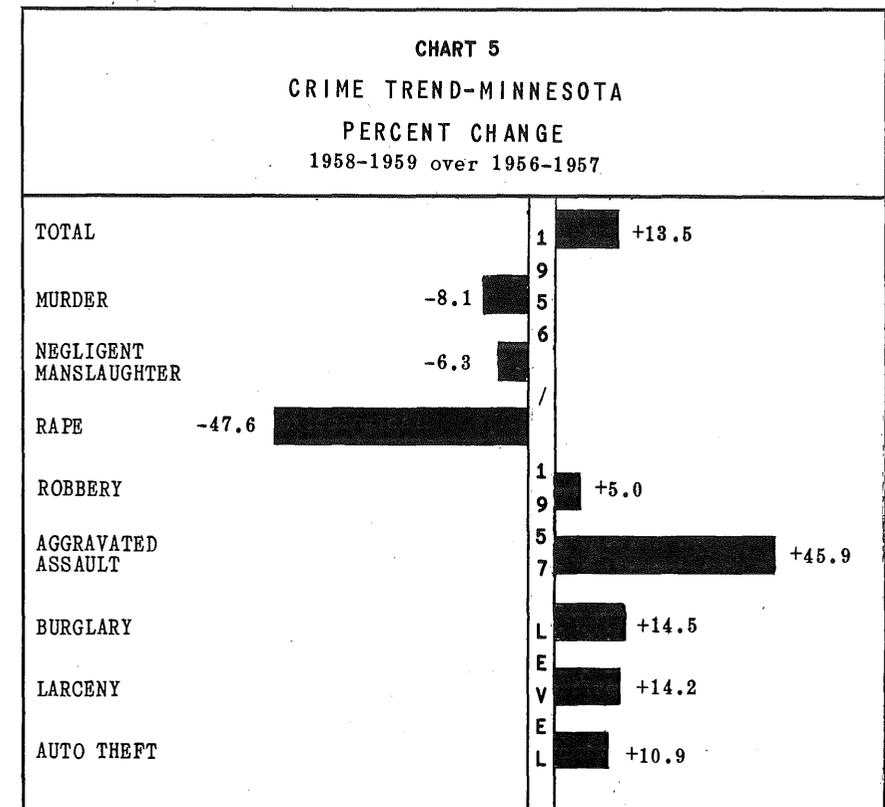
The law enforcement bulletin issued weekly by the identification division is circulated throughout the nation. The bulletin contains reports of crimes, stolen property, "wanted" fugitives from justice, admissions and releases from penal institutions, calendar of parole hearings, warnings, general information, and notices to law enforcement officers. The current distribution is 1,336 copies. Bureau circulars publicizing "wanted" subjects are issued at the request of law enforcement agencies. In addition, circulars submitted by law enforcement agencies interested in nation-wide coverage are also accepted for insertion in the weekly bulletin.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Information on the number of major offenses committed in Minnesota was received from 93.1 percent of the 87 sheriffs and from 97.8 percent of the 91 chiefs of police in cities having a population of 2,500 or more residents, which constitutes 97.6 percent of the 1959 estimated

population¹ (3,419,316) for the State of Minnesota. A system of "Uniform Crime Reporting" was adopted in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and is currently being used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a national scale. When a statistical section was established in the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension in 1936, this system of collection for the State of Minnesota was initiated in order to provide a sounder basis for comparing criminal data with other states.

Uniform crime reporting consists of those offenses which are most generally and completely reported to police authorities and include the following seven categories: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Any offense which, when investigated, proves to be groundless is recorded as "unfounded". An offense committed by a juvenile is included in the same manner as one committed by an adult regardless of prosecutive action.



¹ Information Minnesota Department of Health 2/15/60.

The volume of crime reported during the 1958-1959 biennium reached an all-time high of 78,280 offenses. This is an increase of 13.5 percent over the 1956-57 biennium when 68,952 major offenses were recorded. The estimated increase in Minnesota's population since 1950 is approximately fifteen percent, while the number of major offenses committed (40,424) has increased 93.6 percent. In ten years the rate of crime has increased at an alarming rate when compared with the population increase. Major offenses committed in each calendar year since 1936 are recorded in table 16.

TABLE 16. CRIME TRENDS¹, 1936-1959

Year	Total	Murder	Mans. by neg.	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	2,238
1952	23,337	23	47	171	496	152	5,514	14,582	2,352
1953	26,139	34	65	222	618	206	6,472	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

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

Percent of increase or decrease for offenses occurring in urban and rural areas during 1958 and 1959 are compared with those occurring during 1956 and 1957 in table 17. Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) decreased -5.1 percent, while crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) increased 13.8 percent. Starting with January of 1958, statutory rape offenses were to be eliminated from the Uniform Crime Reporting system. This factor accounts for the large decrease in the number of forcible rape offenses reported. The greatest increase of a major offense involved aggravated assault cases which recorded a 45.9 percent increase.

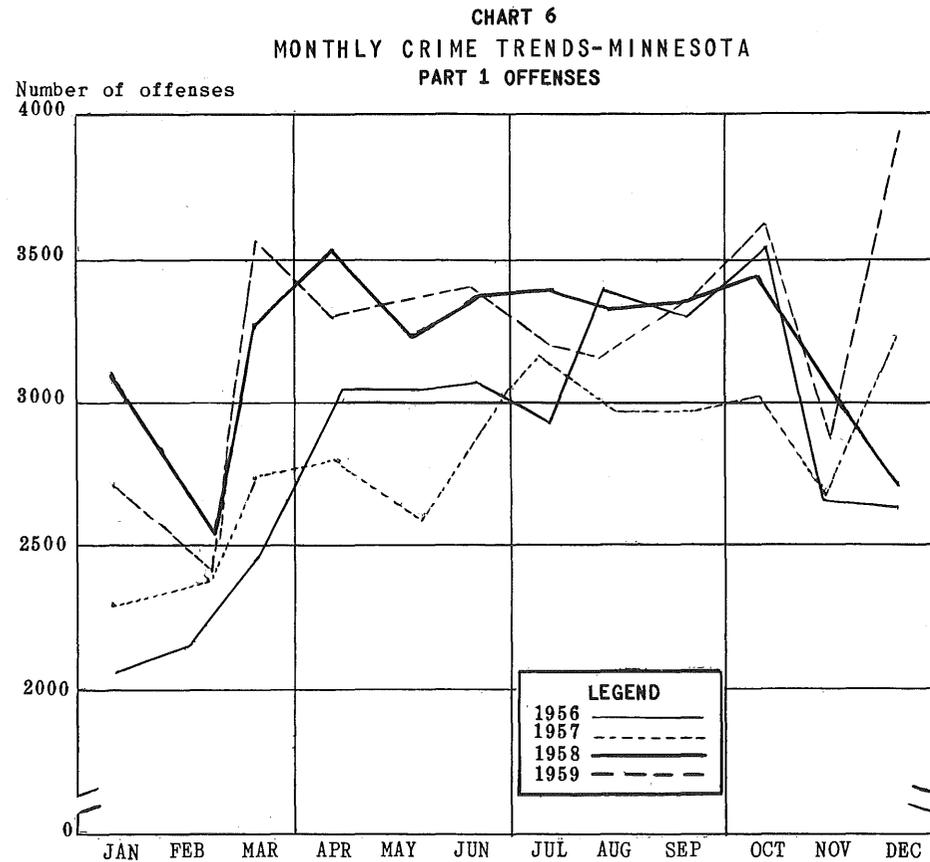
TABLE 17. CRIME TRENDS BY OFFENSE (1956-57 and 1958-59)

Offenses	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1958-59	1956-57	
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	78,280	68,952	13.5
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	68	74	-8.1
Manslaughter by negligence	133	142	-6.3
Rape	205	391	-47.6
Robbery	1,347	1,283	5.0
Aggravated assault	4,486	3,033	45.9
Burglary	18,689	16,322	14.5
Larceny--\$50 and over	11,355	8,899	27.6
Larceny--under \$50	38,493	34,740	10.8
Auto theft	7,504	6,768	10.9
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	67,701	59,705	13.4
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	49	37	32.4
Manslaughter by negligence	117	128	-8.6
Rape	131	246	-46.7
Robbery	1,238	1,194	3.7
Aggravated assault	367	257	42.8
Burglary	14,387	12,709	13.2
Larceny--\$50 and over	9,237	7,075	30.6
Larceny--under \$50	35,382	31,998	10.6
Auto theft	6,793	6,061	12.1
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	10,579	9,247	14.4
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	19	37	-48.6
Manslaughter by negligence	16	14	14.3
Rape	74	145	-49.0
Robbery	109	89	22.5
Aggravated assault	119	76	56.6
Burglary	4,302	3,613	19.1
Larceny--\$50 and over	2,118	1,824	16.1
Larceny--under \$50	3,111	2,742	13.4
Auto theft	711	707	0.6

For every crime committed in a rural area, six crimes occurred in an urban area. Three times as many crimes were committed against the person and six times more property crimes were committed in metropolitan areas than in rural areas. The urban crime rate in Minnesota is extremely high when considering that 53.9 percent of the population is classified as urban, while 87.1 percent of the crimes occurring during 1959 were committed in urban areas.

OFFENSE	Ratio of urban to rural crime rates
Total	6.4
Offenses against persons	3.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3.2
Manslaughter by negligence	7.0
Rape	2.1
Aggravated assault	3.4
Offenses against property	6.5
Robbery	11.6
Burglary	3.2
Larceny	9.0
Auto theft	10.0

Seasonal variations showing the total offenses reported each month for the years 1956-1959 are shown in chart 6. In 1957 (3,262) and 1959 (3,943) the month of December recorded the greatest number of offenses, while in 1956 October recorded 3,545 offenses and 3,517 offenses were recorded in April of 1958. The 3,943 offenses recorded in December 1959 show the greatest number of offenses reported during one month in twenty-three years of recording major crimes. During 1959 there was a seasonal variation of 61.2 percent in the number of offenses reported in December (3,943), the highest month, and the offenses reported in February (2,413), the lowest month.



Monthly variations, listed according to the offense, are shown in table 18 for the biennium 1958 and 1959. During this two-year period, more offenses (7,040) were reported in October than any other month. More than half, 52.1 percent of the major crimes, were committed during the warm months, May through October. Offenses

involving criminal homicide, robbery, and burglary were most frequently committed during the winter months; while offenses of rape, assault, larceny, and auto theft occurred most frequently during the warm months of the year. The totals in table 18 are 1.6 percent less than those in table 17 because estimated offenses for delinquent areas have been eliminated.

TABLE 18. MONTHLY VARIATIONS OF PART I OFFENSES¹, 1958 and 1959

Month	Total	Murder	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Total	77,038	68	133	199	1,337	475	18,322	49,095	7,409
January	5,771	14	15	13	133	31	1,672	3,275	618
February	4,971	-	12	13	110	27	1,303	2,958	548
March	6,811	2	2	17	103	44	1,688	4,358	597
April	6,820	7	13	26	117	43	1,564	4,453	597
May	6,545	6	13	8	94	37	1,370	4,379	638
June	6,746	4	4	19	104	39	1,405	4,504	667
July	6,612	8	7	19	92	55	1,398	4,511	522
August	6,508	5	12	21	112	52	1,559	4,201	546
September	6,677	4	11	21	105	37	1,589	4,217	693
October	7,040	4	17	15	121	40	1,625	4,458	760
November	5,859	7	7	15	106	28	1,507	3,582	607
December	6,678	7	20	12	140	42	1,642	4,199	616

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

An average rate of 753 major offenses were committed each week, or five offenses each hour, during the past biennium. Two criminal homicides, two forcible rapes, five aggravated assaults, and thirteen robberies were committed each week. Each day twenty-six places were burglarized and ten automobiles were stolen. Three larcenies occurred each hour.

The actual offenses per 100,000 inhabitants during 1958 and 1959 presented in tables 19 and 20 are figured on the basis of the estimated population for the State of Minnesota during each of these years. The rates are figured for the State as a whole, since estimated population figures for urban areas are not available. Formerly, rates per 100,000 inhabitants were calculated on the basis of the decennial census figures. Starting with 1958, the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual "Uniform Crime Reports" will use estimated population figures on the basis of a recommendation by the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. Table 20 records the rate of crime per 100,000 inhabitants and includes manslaughter by negligence and larceny under \$50 offenses. These two categories are not recorded in table 19 where Minnesota's crime rates for 1958 are compared with the Nation, because the Federal Bureau does not publish this information. In all instances

the Minnesota rates are lower than those for the Nation. The national crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants during 1959 were not available.

TABLE 19. MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS¹ COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1958

Offense	Minnesota rate	National rate ²
Total	596.8	835.2
Offenses against persons	11.6	77.3
Murder	0.9	4.7
Forcible rape	3.8	7.6
Aggravated assault	6.9	65.0
Offenses against property	585.2	757.9
Robbery	21.6	39.3
Burglary	287.2	354.5
Larceny--over \$50	167.1	208.4
Auto theft	109.3	155.7

¹Based on 1958 estimated population.

²"Uniform Crime Reports", 1958 Annual, F.B.I., Washington, D.C., page 3.

The crime rate (including manslaughter by negligence and larceny under \$50) in Minnesota for 1958 was 1184.8 offenses for every 100,000 persons or twelve offenses per 1,000 and in 1959 the rate was 1163.8 for every 100,000 persons or 11 2/3's offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. Estimated offenses for delinquent areas have been eliminated from table 20.

TABLE 20. RATE OF CRIME¹ PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1958 and 1959

Offense	1959	1958
Total	38,838	38,200
Rate per 100,000	1,163.8	1,184.8
Murder	38	30
Rate per 100,000	1.1	0.9
Manslaughter	64	69
Rate per 100,000	1.9	2.1
Forcible rape	76	123
Rate per 100,000	2.3	3.8
Robbery	641	696
Rate per 100,000	19.1	21.6
Aggravated assault	254	221
Rate per 100,000	7.6	6.9
Burglary	9,061	9,261
Rate per 100,000	271.5	287.2
Larceny--\$50 and over	5,755	5,387
Rate per 100,000	172.5	167.1
Larceny--under \$50	19,063	18,890
Rate per 100,000	571.3	585.9
Auto theft	3,886	3,523
Rate per 100,000	116.5	109.3

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

The number of offenses cleared by arrest during 1958-1959 is shown in table 21. Law enforcement officers cleared 24.5 percent of the 77,038 offenses occurring during the past biennium. Sheriffs reported a clearance rate of 35.4 percent and chiefs of police cleared 22.9 percent of the crimes which occurred in urban areas. Crimes against the person, which generally receive more intensive investigation, record a high clearance rate of 80.8 percent while 23.8 percent of the property crimes were cleared by arrest.

TABLE 21. CRIMES¹ CLEARED BY ARREST, 1958 and 1959

Offenses	Offenses known	Offenses cleared Number	Percent
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	77,038	18,862	24.5
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	68	64	94.1
Manslaughter by negligence	133	123	92.5
Forcible rape	199	129	64.8
Robbery	1,337	377	28.2
Aggravated assault	475	391	82.3
Burglary	18,322	4,388	23.9
Larceny--\$50 and over	11,142	1,542	13.8
Larceny--Under \$50	37,953	9,273	24.4
Auto theft	7,409	2,575	34.8
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	67,020	15,317	22.9
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	49	45	91.8
Manslaughter by negligence	117	108	92.3
Forcible rape	130	77	59.2
Robbery	1,234	320	25.9
Aggravated assault	363	287	79.1
Burglary	14,247	2,929	20.6
Larceny--\$50 and over	9,138	990	10.8
Larceny--under \$50	35,005	8,379	23.9
Auto theft	6,737	2,182	32.4
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	10,018	3,545	35.4
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	19	19	100.0
Manslaughter by negligence	16	15	93.8
Forcible rape	69	52	75.4
Robbery	103	57	55.3
Aggravated assault	112	104	92.9
Burglary	4,075	1,459	35.8
Larceny--\$50 and over	2,004	552	27.5
Larceny--under \$50	2,948	894	30.3
Auto theft	672	393	58.5

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

Supplementary Return A reports, giving information on the value of property stolen and recovered, were received from 49 chiefs of police. The value of property stolen in offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft amounted to \$4,323,887.63 during 1958 and \$4,246,852.15 during 1959. When divided by the number of offenses (28,192) recorded during 1958, the average loss per crime was \$153.37 and in 1959 it was \$152.06 per crime (27,929). Police effected the

recovery of \$3,100,788.46, or 71.7 percent, of the loss in 1958 and \$2,868,633.40, or 67.6 percent, of the loss in 1959. Stolen automobiles account for 65.1 percent of the loss in 1958 and 61.7 percent of the loss in 1959. During 1958 and 1959, 89.5 percent of the recovered property involved automobiles.

TABLE 22. VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED:
1958 and 1959

Property	1959		1958	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
Total	\$4,246,852.15	\$2,868,633.40	\$4,323,887.63	\$3,100,788.46
Automobiles	2,624,512.35	2,567,633.35	2,814,484.20	2,778,265.65
Miscellaneous	874,947.11	205,315.63	872,354.81	243,011.92
Currency	427,923.63	48,682.93	392,387.50	39,865.49
Jewelry	154,354.76	25,816.23	121,789.81	22,342.77
Clothing	105,663.30	15,026.21	102,410.31	16,287.68
Furs	59,451.00	6,159.00	20,461.00	1,014.95

Information on the age, sex, and race of persons arrested for all offenses during 1959 is being presented for the first time in tables 23 and 24. Sheriffs and chiefs of police, representing 64.6 percent of the State's population, submitted summary forms showing the number of persons arrested in their jurisdiction and the offense with which they were charged at the time of arrest.

A total of 48,834 persons were arrested. Of this number, 43,153, or 88.4 percent, were of the white race; 3,341, or 6.8 percent, were of the Indian race; 2,191, or 4.5 percent, were of the Negro race; and 149, or 0.3 percent, were in a miscellaneous grouping. According to the 1950 Minnesota population for persons 15 years of age and over, the nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans) constitutes 0.9 percent of the population while 11.6 percent of the arrests were for persons of the nonwhite race.

Male persons arrested (43,581) constituted 89.2 percent of the arrests. The most common offenses for which the 5,253 females were arrested were for drunkenness (1,329) and larceny (860).

The median age of all persons arrested was 28.5 years. Persons arrested for receiving stolen property, auto theft, burglary, and larceny record the youngest median ages of 15.7, 15.9, 16.3, and 16.3 years, respectively. The oldest median was 43.3 years for persons charged with drunkenness. Persons under 18 years of age were charged with committing 1,064, or 86.1 percent, of the 1,235 auto thefts; persons arrested under 21 years of age were charged with committing 83.5 percent of the burglaries; and 45 percent (21,986) of the 48,834

persons arrested for all offenses were under the age of 25 years. A grouping of arrests for persons under 18, 21, and 25 years is recorded in table 23 and the arrests by age group are recorded in table 24.

TABLE 23. GROUPING OF ARRESTS FOR PERSONS UNDER
18, 21, and 25 YEARS: 1959

Offense	Total	Persons under 18		Persons under 21		Persons under 25	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses	48,834	13,482	27.6	18,124	37.1	21,986	45.0
Major offenses	7,715	5,288	68.5	6,050	78.4	6,454	83.7
Property crimes	7,516	5,260	70.0	5,992	79.7	6,359	84.6
Crimes vs. persons	199	28	14.1	58	29.1	95	47.7
Burglary	1,385	1,013	73.1	1,157	83.5	1,246	90.0
Larceny	4,704	3,130	66.5	3,598	76.5	3,801	80.8
Auto theft	1,235	1,064	86.1	1,147	92.9	1,186	96.0
Sex offenses	498	225	45.2	286	57.4	342	68.7
Liquor violations	3,085	802	26.0	2,423	78.5	2,662	86.3

The average number of police department employees per 1,000 inhabitants is compared with the national figures by population groups in the following:

	Minnesota	National ¹
Total, all cities	1.4	1.8
Group I (250,000 or over)	1.3	2.4
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1.4	1.6
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	-	1.5
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	1.6	1.4
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1.4	1.3
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000)	1.4	1.3

¹"Uniform Crime Reports", 1958 Annual, F.B.I., Washington D.C., page 99. Figures as of April 30, 1958.

Minnesota cities having a population of 100,000 or more (Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul) average fewer employees per 1,000 inhabitants than do other cities in the country in the same population groupings. Cities under 50,000 average more employees per 1,000 inhabitants than is shown for the national average. A Minnesota police officer is responsible for the protection of the lives and property of 735 persons.

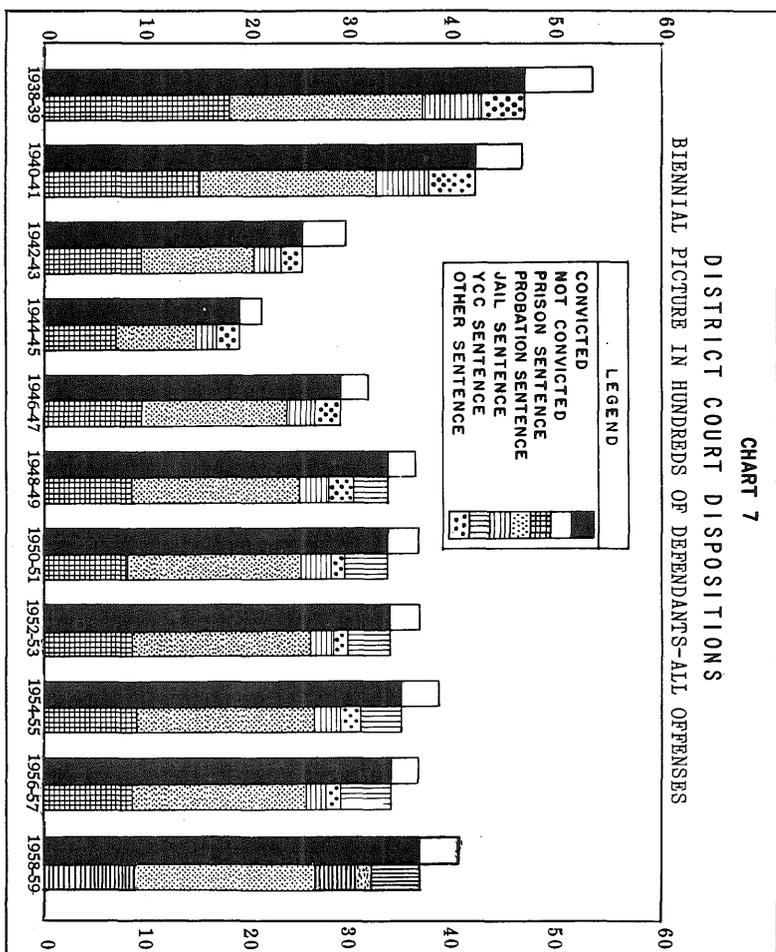
TABLE 24. ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS: 1959

Offense	Total	A G E														Median ¹	
		15 & under	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44		45 & Over
Total	48,834	7,937	2,895	2,650	1,896	1,546	1,200	1,092	1,032	894	844	3,472	3,759	3,894	3,948	11,775	28.5
Murder	20	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	-
Mansl. by negl.	39	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	3	2	5	5	4	6	6	32.0
Rape	38	3	2	2	6	3	4	1	3	-	-	7	4	2	1	-	20.8
Robbery	192	27	14	12	20	10	7	11	13	6	6	26	14	15	6	5	21.5
Aggr. assault	102	6	3	7	5	3	6	3	7	5	6	8	10	8	9	16	25.0
Burglary	1,385	621	214	178	76	38	30	37	22	16	14	55	39	15	15	15	16.3
Larceny	4,704	2,195	534	401	226	144	98	70	65	39	29	168	136	145	104	350	16.3
Auto theft	1,235	631	259	174	42	23	18	10	8	12	9	20	14	8	2	5	15.9
Other assaults	1,058	104	48	43	36	30	34	41	43	39	34	146	136	119	73	132	27.6
Forgery	208	17	17	10	12	7	6	4	11	6	5	32	24	19	14	24	26.4
Embezzlement	588	27	12	5	3	6	12	11	16	18	21	90	89	99	60	119	34.1
Stolen property	109	60	17	12	5	2	2	3	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	3	15.7
Carrying weapons	168	72	15	12	6	2	4	4	5	2	1	8	13	10	4	10	16.8
Prostitution	91	-	-	-	3	6	-	4	6	6	2	19	12	9	7	17	30.0
Other sex off.	498	118	56	51	23	25	13	17	16	11	12	45	33	24	16	38	19.0
Of. ag. family	547	8	5	2	3	12	13	6	27	22	21	104	106	83	71	64	32.4
Narcotics	17	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	4	2	2	1	-
Liquor viol.	3,085	172	244	386	658	581	382	87	71	41	40	91	67	50	65	150	19.1
Drunkenness	16,817	275	289	374	136	150	139	239	226	264	241	1,053	1,550	1,860	2,273	7,748	43.3
Dis. conduct	3,573	812	274	258	168	135	112	143	129	100	119	354	294	216	148	311	21.2
Vagrancy	628	49	28	24	13	12	10	11	5	5	8	49	61	62	67	224	38.1
Gambling	80	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	-	2	9	16	9	7	23	34.7
Drv. wh. intox.	5,073	6	13	23	63	73	89	157	167	163	128	636	635	717	595	1,608	37.7
Suspicion	2,357	186	151	123	180	123	105	101	73	61	65	263	213	173	145	395	27.1
All other	6,222	2,545	699	552	209	154	115	123	113	71	78	279	282	242	254	506	16.8

¹Median not calculated when less than 20 offenses were recorded.

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 charged by an indictment, information, or affidavit with a criminal offense. During the past biennium, 4,032 defendants were disposed of in district court. This is an increase of 374 defendants or 10.2 percent over the previous two-year period when 3,658 defendants were disposed of. Following is a summary of 1958-1959 district court dispositions which may be viewed in greater detail in the tabulations following the summary:



A total of 3,703, or 91.8 percent, of the 4,032 defendants were convicted and 329 or 8.2 percent were disposed of without conviction. In the cases of those who were not convicted, 220 defendants were dismissed, 86 were acquitted by a jury or the court, and 23 were disposed of in some other manner.

TABLE 25. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY OFFENSE AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION, 1958 and 1959

Offense	Disposed of without conviction			Convicted			
	Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by Jury Court	Total	Plea of guilty	By jury court	Percent Convicted
Total	4,032	220	88	3,703	3,524	162	91.8
Major offenses-total	3,369	181	73	3,091	2,940	135	91.7
Murder	21	1	1	16	9	6	76.2
Manslaughter	26	1	5	19	12	7	73.1
Crim. negligence, traffic	49	1	7	41	30	10	83.7
Rape and carnal knowledge	178	17	8	153	149	4	86.0
Robbery	172	10	2	162	153	7	94.2
Aggravated assault	140	13	8	116	100	15	82.9
Burglary	752	26	3	726	697	27	96.5
Larceny	601	49	16	552	531	20	91.8
Auto theft	324	29	6	295	285	10	91.0
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	47	19	5	336	332	2	93.1
Receiving stolen property	313	6	1	40	36	4	85.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	210	10	1	302	293	7	96.5
Sex, except rape	25	19	9	175	164	7	83.3
Narcotics	4	5	1	19	17	2	76.0
Abortion	26	4	1	4	3	1	100.0
Arson	60	1	1	22	20	2	84.6
Escape	60	1	1	59	55	4	98.3
Other major offenses	60	6	1	54	54	0	90.0
Minor offenses-total	663	39	10	612	584	27	92.3
Abandonment or desertion	136	23	1	111	108	3	81.6
Nonsupport	85	1	3	84	82	2	98.8
Game laws	125	8	3	117	117	0	93.6
Liquor laws	133	6	3	123	118	5	92.5
Minor assault	56	1	1	55	49	5	98.2
Other minor offenses	128	4	2	122	110	12	95.3

¹Includes check frauds.

Defendants plead guilty in 3,524 or 95.2 percent of the convictions and 179 defendants were found guilty by a jury or by the court.

Of the 3,703 persons convicted, 881 or 23.8 percent were sentenced to a state prison or reformatory, 507 or 13.7 percent were committed to the Youth Conservation Commission, 1,853 or 50 percent were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence, and 462 or 12.5 percent were sent to a local jail or were fined.

By July 1, 1960, 328 or 65 percent of the 507 persons sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission had been committed to a reformatory.

Commitments to an institution resulting from violation of probation or suspended sentence totaled 176 or ten percent of the 1,853 persons placed on probation during the past two years.

Persons charged with 3,369 major offenses represent 83.6 percent of the 4,032 defendants disposed of. Convictions involving charges of burglary, larceny, and auto theft represent 50.9 percent of all dispositions for a major offense. Tables 25 and 26 show the number of crimes committed, the offenses disposed of, type of disposition, and sentence imposed on defendants taken into district court during 1958 and 1959.

TABLE 26. SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, BY OFFENSE, 1958 and 1959

Offense	Total	Prison and Reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Jail or wks.	Fine or costs only
Total	3,703	881	507	1,853	291	171
Major offenses-total	3,091	865	496	1,495	209	26
Murder	16	14	2	-	-	-
Manslaughter	19	9	4	6	-	-
Crim. negligence, traffic	41	8	4	24	5	-
Rape and carnal knowledge	153	33	34	84	2	-
Robbery	162	78	51	33	-	-
Aggravated assault	116	54	19	42	-	1
Burglary	726	185	160	349	29	3
Larceny	552	137	59	311	35	10
Auto theft	295	64	101	120	8	2
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	336	30	3	191	107	5
Rec. stolen property	40	6	2	26	6	-
Forgery and counterfeiting	302	131	23	146	2	-
Sex, except rape	175	52	16	97	10	-
Narcotics	19	6	-	13	-	-
Abortion	4	3	-	1	-	-
Arson	22	5	3	14	-	-
Escape	59	31	14	11	3	-
Other major offenses	54	19	1	27	2	5
Minor offenses-total	612	16	11	358	82	145
Abandonment	92	12	1	79	-	-
Desertion	19	4	-	15	-	-
Nonsupport	84	-	-	78	5	1
Game laws	117	-	-	28	17	72
Liquor laws	123	-	1	59	23	40
Minor assault	55	-	-	26	18	11
Other minor offenses	122	-	9	73	19	21

¹Includes check frauds.

TABLE 27. AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN DISTRICT COURT, BY OFFENSE, 1958 and 1959

Offense	AGE											Not given	Median ¹				
	17 & under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39			40-44	45 & over		
Total	3,369	118	376	292	228	202	200	146	124	468	313	221	192	271	336	417	24.8
Major offenses-total	4,032	126	396	305	247	234	221	170	138	530	380	286	246	271	336	417	24.1
Murder	21	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	6	3	1	2	4	4	1	24.3
Manslaughter	26	1	3	1	6	4	4	2	1	5	8	3	4	3	3	1	29.0
Crim. negligence, traffic	49	3	3	2	3	5	7	4	2	4	2	1	3	4	4	8	30.1
Rape	32	6	18	17	20	3	3	3	9	18	10	1	2	2	2	2	23.0
Carnal knowledge	146	13	25	15	11	13	14	8	5	31	13	10	3	7	4	6	21.4
Robbery	172	3	9	7	10	7	9	8	6	14	20	13	9	16	4	11	22.5
Aggravated assault	752	33	139	101	77	55	58	29	34	90	32	27	23	17	37	37	27.9
Burglary	601	10	74	45	36	42	37	28	20	89	64	39	38	39	40	40	24.4
Larceny	324	37	64	46	26	22	21	16	8	28	16	15	8	3	14	14	20.3
Auto theft	361	8	8	11	8	12	13	14	2	64	56	51	28	43	46	46	31.8
Embezzlement and fraud ²	47	2	6	5	5	3	4	4	2	7	2	1	3	4	4	4	23.5
Receiving stolen property	313	2	17	19	14	8	16	11	9	55	42	32	32	47	9	9	30.1
Sex, except rape	210	5	11	6	7	7	3	7	7	22	25	17	20	57	16	16	34.4
Narcotics	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	1	1	4	3	3	3	29.4
Abortion	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30.0
Arson	26	4	1	3	7	3	6	3	2	13	8	2	2	4	4	3	24.5
Escape	60	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	11	7	5	4	7	12	12	29.5
Other major offenses	60	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	11	7	5	4	7	7	7	29.5
Minor offenses-total	663	8	20	13	19	32	21	24	14	62	67	65	54	65	65	199	31.3
Abandonment	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	10	24	22	17	15	20	20	36.6
Desertion	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	36.2
Nonsupport	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	17	16	11	9	9	18	35.6
Game laws	125	1	3	3	3	6	8	1	4	14	9	4	4	6	6	59	26.1
Liquor laws	133	1	3	3	3	15	6	8	5	13	6	6	6	20	20	42	27.9
Minor assault	56	2	2	4	1	3	3	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	18	25.0
Other minor offenses	128	7	15	3	12	6	3	4	2	7	6	7	7	10	10	39	22.3

¹Median not calculated when number of cases was less than 20.

²Includes check frauds.

The median age for defendants disposed of for all offenses during 1958-59 was 24.8 years. The youngest median age recorded was 20.3 years for persons convicted of auto theft. Persons under 21 years of age accounted for 1,074 or 26.6 percent of the 4,032 dispositions in district court during the past two years. Data on the age of a defendant at the time his case was disposed of in district court during 1958-1959 are shown in table 27.

Females were involved in 187 or 4.6 percent of the 4,032 district court dispositions and were most frequently convicted of an offense involving a forged or no account check. Burglary and larceny convictions account for 1,319 or 34.3 percent of the cases involving a male offender. The 4,032 defendants are classified by race as follows: 3,600 or 89.3 percent white, 247 or 6.1 percent Indian, 155 or 3.9 percent Negro, and 30 or 0.7 percent Mexican. Nonwhites were defendants in 33 or 23.6 percent of the 140 aggravated assault dispositions.

TABLE 28. SEX AND RACE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY OFFENSE, 1958 and 1959

Offense	SEX			RACE				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	White	Indian	Negro	Mex.
Total	4,032	3,845	187	4,032	3,600	247	155	30
Criminal homicide	96	83	13	96	82	3	11	-
Rape	32	32	-	32	29	3	-	-
Carnal knowledge	146	146	-	146	129	5	5	7
Robbery	172	167	5	172	139	19	12	2
Aggravated assault	140	136	4	140	107	16	14	3
Burglary	752	742	10	752	644	84	20	4
Larceny	601	577	24	601	541	27	31	2
Auto theft	324	320	4	324	279	33	9	3
Embezzlement, fraud ¹	361	325	36	361	350	4	7	-
Forgery	313	273	40	313	285	18	8	2
Sex, except rape	210	207	3	210	198	4	7	1
Misc. major offenses	222	198	24	222	186	13	19	4
Abandonment	113	112	1	113	107	5	1	-
Misc. minor offenses	550	527	23	550	524	13	11	2

¹Includes check frauds.

While Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis counties constitute 36.2 percent of the 1959 estimated population for the State, 46.2 percent of the 1958-1959 district court dispositions were for major offenses disposed of in these three counties.