

17 - 0828



STATE OF MINNESOTA
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

BIENNIAL REPORT
FROM JULY 1, 1956 TO JUNE 30, 1958

PURSUANT TO

M. S. A. 626.48

HV
7273
.A25
1956/58

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
STATE OF MINNESOTA

FOREWORD

The State of Minnesota celebrated its centennial in observance of its being accepted into the Union on May 11, 1858. During the past biennium, on July 1, 1957, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension completed its thirtieth year of rendering service to law enforcement authorities throughout the State.

This State agency was created because of a growing need for the development of closer working relations between peace officers in the state and the maintenance of a centralized criminal record system where a law enforcement officer might apply for fingerprints, photographs, and records of criminals, fugitives, and suspects. Its establishment strengthened interchanging of information regarding criminals and coordinated the tracing of criminals across local and county lines.

When created in 1927 the Bureau personnel consisted of a maximum of twelve employees, headed by a superintendent, which resulted in somewhat limited activities by the agency. However, the 1935 Legislature increased the staff to twenty-eight employees enabling the Bureau to establish district offices throughout the state, expand its identification division and the handling of fingerprints, create a statistical division to analyze crime trends, and establish a state radio system resulting in speedier communications. In 1953 the Bureau recommended that the radio communication function be transferred to the Highway Patrol in the interest of efficiency and economy and this was accomplished. Presently the Bureau is part of a teletype network comprising the twin cities area operations. The growing need for scientific skill became apparent and resulted in the development of the scientific laboratory in 1947. The Bureau now offers up-to-date and complete services for the handling and examination of evidence in criminal cases.

Currently the Bureau has twenty-nine employees, an increase of only one employee during the past twenty years. However, in analyzing the contents of this biennial report it will be noted that the volume of work has increased to a much greater extent. In the past ten years the number of cases reported increased 68.8 percent, or from 5,637 during July 1944-June 1946 to 9,515 cases during July 1956-June 1958, and the cases investigated increased 152.1 percent, or from 1,505 to 3,794 cases for each respective period.

An essential function of government is to protect the life, liberty, and property of its residents. Today modern equipment and rapid means of transportation enable criminals to accomplish their misdeeds hurriedly and to escape. The apprehending of criminals has become more than a local concern. The Bureau, realizing its responsibility in this regard, now offers its services on a twenty-four hour basis.

2152.6
2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

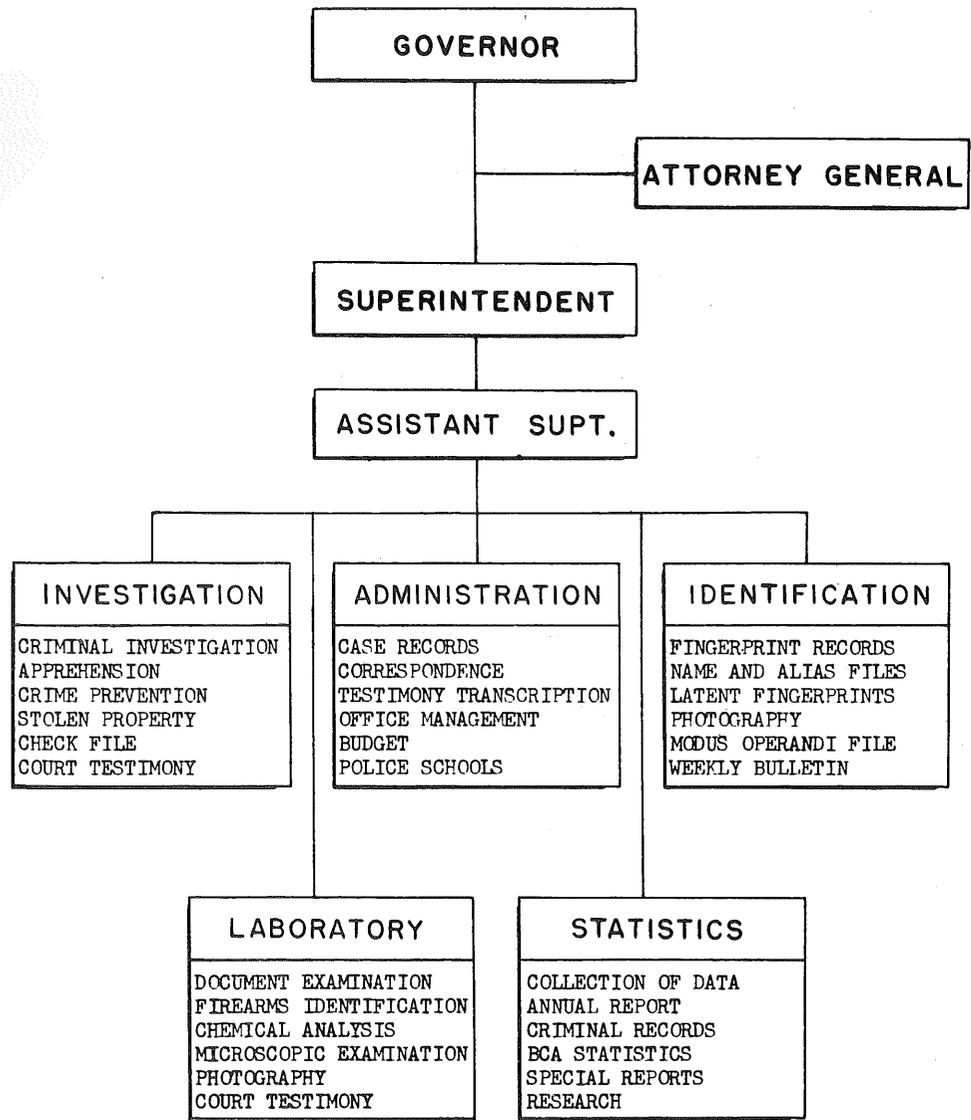
BUREAU SERVICES

	Page
Investigation	1
Institution and Psychopathic- Personality Commitments	6
Laboratory.	8
Identification.	13

CRIME STATISTICS

Uniform Crime Reports	20
Judicial Criminal Statistics.	29

CHART I
 ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART
 BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION



TO HONORABLE ORVILLE FREEMAN, GOVERNOR

and

THE MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LEGISLATURE

I submit herewith for your information and consideration the biennial report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1958, and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar years 1956-57.

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 and Statistics.

There was an increase in 1956-58 in the number of cases wherein requests for investigative assistance was received, the total requests being 9,515. Individual attention was given to 3,794 cases, or about 40 percent of the number reported. Nearly 10 percent more cases were investigated during this period than the preceding two years. While one additional investigative agent was secured in June 1956, making a total of 10, one agent died in September 1957 and his position was not filled until May 1958. Another agent has since retired, and budget conditions will not permit the filling of his position until about April 1959.

The Identification Division received 15 percent more fingerprints than in the previous biennium for a total of 11,374 prints. This was anticipated due to an increase in the crime rate and as a result of constructive legislation passed in the 1957 session requiring the printing of additional persons. We were fortunate in arranging for an additional employee in the Identification Division to handle this increase as well as to restore functions previously dropped for lack of personnel.

The Laboratory showed a decrease of 2½ percent in the number of cases worked during this biennium, but this is accounted for by the fact we had to discontinue the blood alcohol examinations July 1, 1957. The number of this type of case had grown all out of proportion to the point where such cases had become so numerous no time was available to the technicians for other important criminal examinations. In addition, one of the four Laboratory men resigned effective July 1, 1957 and his position was not filled until late in January 1958. It is an accepted fact today that scientific aid in crime detection and

investigation is becoming increasingly important and, realizing this, specific detailed requests are being made of the Legislature to provide much needed modern equipment and manpower. These requests will include the much needed spectrograph in use by 20 or more of the leading laboratories in the country. It will also include requests for additional laboratory analysts so we may resume the all important blood alcohol or so-called drunk driver tests on a statewide basis. Of necessity, the increasing volume will require at least one additional employee in the Administrative Section.

Statistical data shows an increase in major crimes in Minnesota of 22.6 percent in 1956-57 over 1954-55, and this is over 100 percent more than was reported 20 years ago during 1936-37, the first year in which this data was recorded for statistical purposes.

Bureau agents have spoken at public functions throughout the state and police schools have been conducted in several places, and such activity will continue in the coming biennium.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY T. NOONAN

Superintendent

BUREAU SERVICES

INVESTIGATION

Acting as a service agency the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension cooperates "with the respective sheriffs, constables, marshals, police and other peace officers of the state in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals..." (1) This is accomplished by making available trained officers to assist in investigating crimes; maintaining centralized fingerprint, modus operandi, and general criminal record files; providing a scientific crime detection laboratory where chemical analysis, microscopic findings, documentary examinations, firearms identification, and photographic assistance are offered; and assisting in conducting police schools in various parts of the State of Minnesota. In addition to the St. Paul headquarters, district offices are located at Brainerd, Duluth, Rochester, Thief River Falls, and Willmar to assist officers in adjacent areas.

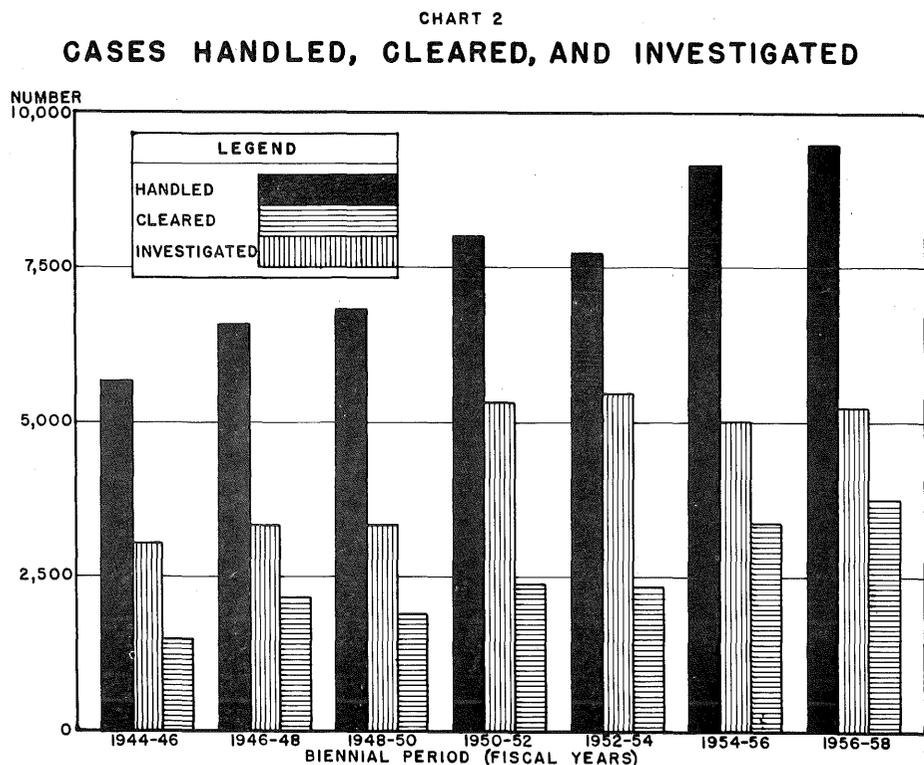
If local authorities desire the assistance of the Bureau's facilities, such service is available twenty-four hours a day. However, field action is not undertaken except on request. When the Bureau enters a case it has the "power to conduct such investigations as the superintendent may deem necessary to secure evidence which may be essential to the apprehension and conviction of alleged violators of the criminal laws of the state." (1)

Ten Bureau agents and four laboratory analysts investigated 3,794 or 39.9 percent of the 9,515 cases reported during the biennium July 1956-June 1958. In addition to the 3,794 current cases worked on, initial investigations were conducted in 136 cases which occurred prior to July 1956 and follow-up work was carried on in 149 prior cases. During the past two-year period investigation by Bureau personnel of 3,794 cases records an increase of 10.1 percent over the 3,447 cases investigated July 1954-June 1956. Since July 1944-June 1946 the volume of cases reported has increased 68.8 percent or from 5,637 to 9,515 cases and the number of cases investigated has increased 152.1 percent or from 1,505 to 3,794 cases. The 9,515 cases reported during the past biennium record an increase of 3.6 percent when compared with July 1954-June 1956.

All Bureau cases are designated as definite types of crime in conjunction with the uniform classification system practiced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In table 1 all cases reported to and

(1) Laws of 1935--Chapter 197--H.F. No. 261--Section 1 (9950-6)

investigated by the Bureau from July 1, 1956-June 30, 1958 are recorded. Offenses involving burglary and check frauds were the most common complaints reported with 1,393 and 1,361 cases, respectively, and they were also most frequently investigated by Bureau agents. Criminal cases totaled 3,281 offenses or 86.5 percent of the 3,794 cases investigated.



Burglary offenses occurred most frequently at places of residence with 237 offenses, while 140 gasoline stations and 124 food markets were burglarized. These three places of attack represent 36 percent of all the burglaries recorded.

Offenses involving the theft of sporting equipment, such as out-board motors, boats, etc., were most common in the larceny classification.

Clearances of 4,079 of the 8,012 criminal cases are shown in table 2 with the percentage of clearance for various crimes from July 1956-June 1958 compared with the previous two-year period. Offenses

TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU
July 1954-June 1956 -- July 1956-June 1958

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases investigated	
	1956-57	1954-55	1956-57	1954-55
	1957-58	1955-56	1957-58	1955-56
Grand total	9,515	9,188	3,794	3,447
Criminal cases-total	8,012	7,977	3,281	3,042
Criminal homicide	67	26	59	18
Rape, carnal knowledge	42	33	27	16
Robbery	92	94	35	24
Aggravated assault	27	46	13	25
Burglary	1,393	1,481	848	797
Larceny	654	540	175	114
Auto theft	1,277	1,133	43	33
Forgery	289	289	206	218
Embezzlement and fraud	1,072	996	726	660
Other sex offenses	27	29	23	16
Escape (penal) and jail break	396	371	23	10
Escape from state hospital	243	276	3	2
Parole and probation violation	311	269	6	4
Minor assault	10	4	3	1
Offenses vs. family and children	75	61	34	23
Laboratory, drvg. while intox.	777	798	769	798
Motor vehicle violations	52	61	26	39
Malicious destr. of property	78	55	64	46
Federal offenses	13	2	1	1
Other criminal	108	127	59	52
Out-of-state criminal	1,009	1,286	138	145
Noncriminal cases-total	1,503	1,211	513	405
Missing persons & runaways	653	525	26	17
Policing service (fairs, etc.)	31	52	31	51
Unfounded offense reports	87	67	35	21
Deaths, suspected homicide	96	62	83	58
Laboratory tests only	150	131	125	131
Miscellaneous noncriminal	292	203	194	117
Out-of-state noncriminal	194	171	19	10

TABLE 2. CLEARANCE OF CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED
July 1954-June 1956 -- July 1956-June 1958

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases reported cleared		Percent reported cleared	
	1956-57	1954-55	1956-57	1954-55	1956-57	1954-55
	1957-58	1955-56	1957-58	1955-56	1957-58	1955-56
Total	8,012	7,977	4,079	4,116	50.9	51.6
Criminal homicide	67	26	50	18	74.6	69.2
Rape, carnal knowledge	42	33	33	20	78.6	60.6
Robbery	92	94	51	43	55.4	45.7
Aggravated assault	27	46	16	28	59.2	60.9
Burglary	1,393	1,481	335	532	24.0	35.9
Larceny	654	540	161	136	24.6	25.2
Auto theft	1,277	1,133	229	288	17.9	25.4
Forgery	289	289	156	174	54.0	60.2
Embezzlement and fraud	1,072	996	671	536	62.6	53.8
Escape (penal) & jail break	396	371	346	315	87.4	84.9
Escape from state hospital	243	276	219	245	90.1	88.8
Parole & probation violation	311	269	293	215	94.2	79.9
Offense against family	75	61	57	45	76.0	73.8
Other criminal offenses	1,065 ¹	1,076 ²	965 ¹	937 ²	90.6	87.1
Out-of-state criminal cases	1,009	1,286	497	584	49.2	45.4

¹ Includes 777 laboratory, driving while intoxicated cases.
² Includes 798 laboratory, driving while intoxicated cases.

involving violation of parole or probation record a clearance rate of 94.2 percent. The clearance rate for the past biennium was 50.9 percent. All cases cleared during the past two years are included even though the offense cleared may have been handled during a previous year.

During the course of their investigations Bureau agents arrested or assisted local officers in arresting 232 persons during the past biennium. Arrests for offenses of burglary and larceny involve 103 persons, or 44.4 percent of the 232 arrests.

Persons who escaped from and were returned to a penal or nonpenal institution during the period July 1956-June 1958 are recorded by institution in table 3. Seventy-one percent or 454 of the 639 persons who escaped during the past biennium were returned by the end of the year. Persons who had escaped in cases occurring prior to July 1956 were returned in 111 instances.

TABLE 3. ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION
July 1956-June 1958

Institution	Number of escapes	Clearances	
		Current cases	Prior cases
Total	639	454	111
Adult penal institutions	99	80	9
State Prison (farm colony)	7	6	-
State Reformatory for Men	19	18	-
State Reformatory for Women	6	4	1
Jails and municipal workhouses	44	34	7
Other (military guard houses, etc)	23	18	1
Juvenile correctional institutions	297	207	50
Glen Lake School for Boys	64	20	27
Owatonna State Public School	22	13	2
Red Wing Training School for Boys	145	124	8
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls	21	12	7
Youth Conservation Camps	44	38	6
Other	1	-	-
State nonpenal institutions	243	167	52
Anoka State Hospital	48	34	7
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics	-	-	1
Faribault School for Feeble-minded	24	15	10
Fergus Falls State Hospital	1	-	-
Hastings State Hospital	25	18	1
Moose Lake State Hospital	37	29	6
Rochester State Hospital	27	15	7
St. Peter State Hospital	42	32	16
Sandstone State Hospital	32	20	2
Willmar State Hospital	6	3	2
Other	1	1	-

The estimated loss and recovery figures shown in table 4 apply only to cases occurring in Minnesota during July 1956-June 1958 which were handled by the Bureau and in no way reflect the entire property loss for the State. (Property losses in Part I offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft for the year 1957 are more completely recorded in table 22.) Estimated stolen property was valued at \$1,659,513.00 and the recovery at \$1,003,346.00. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 59.3 percent of the estimated loss and 95.5 percent of the estimated recovery. As of June 30, 1958 forty-one automobiles, or 3.2 percent of the 1,277 stolen automobiles, had not been recovered.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES
July 1956-June 1958

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total	\$1,659,513	\$1,003,346
Losses in robberies, burglaries and larcenies:		
Motor vehicles	985,638	958,083
Currency, notes, etc.	226,619	4,327
Jewelry	35,060	2,685
Livestock	12,217	375
Clothing	9,228	1,270
Furs, raw and manuf. hides	4,755	410
Grain, seed or feed	3,062	-
Other property	248,311	30,786
Losses in forgery and fraud:		
Check forgery	17,287	58
Check frauds and embezzlement	117,336	5,352

Since 1953 the Bureau has been a part of a teletype network comprising the St. Paul Police Department, the Minnesota Highway Patrol, the Minneapolis Police Department, the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office, the Hennepin Radio Station, and the Richfield Police Department. This method of transmitting messages to other law-enforcement officers has been very effective during the past biennium. 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 5. TELETYPE MESSAGES
July 1956-June 1958

Type of Message	SENT			RECEIVED		
	Total	Original message	Follow-up message	Total	Original message	Follow-up message
Total	375	40	335	4,616	2,707	1,909
Criminal homicide	6	1	5	33	18	15
Sex offenses	2	-	2	19	13	6
Robbery	10	1	9	113	73	40
Assault (all degrees)	1	-	1	41	23	18
Burglary	8	3	5	85	54	31
Larceny	11	4	7	213	151	62
Auto theft	147	5	142	2,481	1,405	1,076
Check forgery and fraud	41	9	32	280	169	111
Offense against family	3	-	3	33	22	11
Escape	57	9	48	302	184	118
Parole and probation	9	1	8	62	39	23
All other	12	-	12	115	67	48
Missing and runaway	65	6	59	806	468	338
Other	3	1	2	33	21	12

TABLE 6. AUTHORITY FOR TELETYPE MESSAGE
July 1956-June 1958

Contributor	SENT			RECEIVED		
	Total	Original message	Follow-up message	Total	Original message	Follow-up message
Total	375	40	335	4,616	2,707	1,909
Minnesota-total	324	37	287	3,979	2,342	1,637
Sheriff	135	17	118	1,520	888	632
Police	123	5	118	2,270	1,343	927
Bur. of Crim. Appreh.	4	1	3	3	-	3
State hosp. & school	11	3	8	40	29	11
Youth Conserv. Com.	14	2	12	35	22	13
Federal	12	2	10	62	33	29
Penal	16	5	11	27	15	12
Highway Patrol	2	1	1	7	3	4
Parole Board	7	1	6	13	8	5
County Attorney	-	-	-	2	1	1
Out-of-state - total	51	3	48	637	365	272
Iowa	7	-	7	133	68	65
North Dakota	9	-	9	113	64	49
South Dakota	4	1	3	74	46	28
Wisconsin	22	-	22	231	137	94
Other states	9	2	7	86	50	36

INSTITUTION AND PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY COMMITMENTS

Persons committed to and discharged from State adult penal institutions and St. Peter State Hospital for the Criminally Insane during the past biennium are shown in table 7 by type of movement. The inmate population on June 30, 1958 at these institutions was seven percent

more than it was on July 1, 1956. This is an increase of 159 subjects. The Prison at Stillwater housed 51.6 percent of all prisoners confined. Forty percent of the inmates admitted to the prison or the reformatories were committed from district court. Of the 2,353 inmates who were discharged, 50.8 percent were placed on parole. Females confined in adult penal institutions, excluding St. Peter Hospital, accounted for 2.1 percent of the total population.

TABLE 7. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE, July 1956-June 1958

Movement	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reform. for Men	Shakopee Reform. for Women	St. Peter Hospital
Population July 1, 1956	2,283	1,105	860	49	269
Admissions - total	2,576	1,145	1,263	94	74
Committed by court	1,034	515	461	34	24
Youth Commission (YCC)	424	-	413	11	-
Returned from parole or conditional release	573	289	249	27	8
Returned from escape	36	5	21	10	-
Transfer	509	336	119	12	42
Discharges - total	2,417	991	1,271	91	64
Expiration of sentence	246	135	102	7	2
Sentence commuted	2	-	-	2	-
Unconditional discharge	293	205	78	-	10
Paroled	1,200	554	597	45	4
Conditional pardon, etc.	15	10	2	3	-
Medical reprieve, etc.	53	26	8	19	-
Deaths (natural causes)	18	8	-	-	10
Escapes	31	6	20	5	-
Transfers	557	47	464	10	36
Other	2	-	-	-	2
Population June 30, 1958	2,442	1,259	852	52	279

1 Male and female combined

A total of 436 persons have been examined and 398 persons have been committed under Minnesota's psychopathic personality law since the date it became effective, April 26, 1939, through June 30, 1958. The law defines a psychopathic personality as "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 number of examinations and commitments conducted by the

probate court 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
Total	436	398

During the past biennium thirty-six patients were examined and thirty-one were committed to the following institutions: Rochester 8, Moose Lake 7, Fergus Falls and St. Peter 6 each, Anoka 3, and Willmar 1. These patients were committed from the following counties: Koochiching 4; Fillmore 3; Blue Earth, Rice, and St. Louis 2; and one from Anoka, Benton, Brown, Carlton, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Douglas, Faribault, Mahnomen, Morrison, Nicollet, Nobles, Ramsey, Stearns, Stevens, Wabasha, Wilkin, and Winona.

LABORATORY

Scientific methods of evaluating evidence have become a necessary part of police work. In many cases evidence obtained through the laboratory is an important factor in determining a suspect's innocence or guilt. The Bureau laboratory is the center of this service for all law enforcement agencies in Minnesota, because it would be impractical for an individual agency to maintain a laboratory of its own. Services of the laboratory were utilized by law enforcement authorities in 84 counties in Minnesota and assistance was rendered in seven cases to neighboring states.

The number of cases handled by the laboratory during the past biennium decreased -2.5 percent or from 1,468 cases during July 1954-

June 1956 to 1,431 cases. However, the number of examinations and negatives made in the 1,431 cases increased from 5,262 to 5,394 or an increase of 2.5 percent. Cases worked on by the laboratory are shown by type in table 8.

TABLE 8. LABORATORY CASES BY TYPE
July 1954-June 1956 -- July 1956-June 1958

Type of case	Number of cases ¹	
	1956-57 1957-58	1954-55 1955-56
Total	1,431	1,468
Murder	13	13
Rape	15	11
Robbery	9	6
Assault	10	27
Burglary	115	182
Larceny	50	19
Forgery and fraud	136	147
Liquor violation	3	2
Driving while intoxicated	778	799
Hit-and-run	34	28
Arson	8	6
Malicious destruction of property	47	43
Food poisoning	8	23
Animal poisoning	22	41
Investigation of death	115	65
Narcotics	25	9
Game violation	9	13
Miscellaneous	34	34

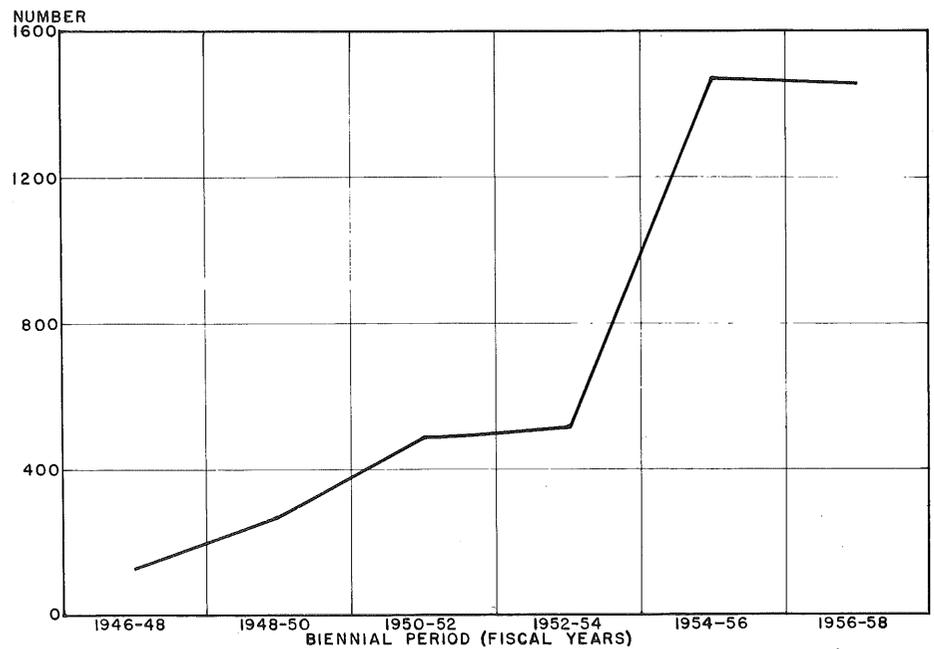
¹ One case may include more than one offense.

A total of 5,394 examinations as shown in table 9, or an average of 3.8 examinations per case, were made in the 1,431 cases.

TABLE 9. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS BY TYPE
July 1954-June 1956 -- July 1956-June 1958

Type of case	Number of examinations	
	1956-57 1957-58	1954-55 1955-56
Total	5,394	5,262
Chemical	1,701	1,806
Document	556	542
Firearms identification	647	473
Microscopic	2,022	1,715
Photographic negatives	468	726

CHART 3
CASES EXAMINED BY THE LABORATORY



The results of scientific skill in chemical, microscopic, documentary, firearms, and photographic examinations conducted by the laboratory are shown in the following divisions:

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 and animal viscera and chemical analysis of food, water, feed, etc., 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 on the following page.

Type	Number of examinations	
	1956-57 1957-58	1954-55 1955-56
Total	1,701	1,806
Toxicological:		
Animal poisoning	48	127
Food poisoning	74	141
Human poisoning	347	152
General:		
Blood tests	272	382
Blood alcohol	863	832
Explosives	9	9
Identification of unknown material	14	77
Liquor	2	7
Motor fuels and lubricants	18	42
Narcotics and drugs	45	20
Miscellaneous analysis	9	17

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, microscopic examinations of vacuum sweepings, and detections of foreign material in motor fuels and lubricants. The tabulation below shows the nature and extent of work done in this division:

Type	Number of examinations	
	1956-57 1957-58	1954-55 1955-56
Total	2,022	1,715
Fibers	118	155
Firebrick and building materials	12	25
Footprints and tire tracks	21	31
Glass	19	24
Gross physical examination	1,194	803
Hair	58	67
Latent print	12	10
Motor fuels and lubricants	37	25
Paint	140	110
Semen	50	49
Soil	27	9
Tool marks	97	112
Ultraviolet light examination	70	72
Vacuum sweepings	72	126
Wood and other vegetable materials	26	22
Laundry mark identification	4	-
Miscellaneous	65	75

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	
	1956-57 1957-58	1954-55 1955-56
Total	556	542
Altered or obliterated writing.	27	27
Check comparisons (total checks).	159	113
Comparison and identification of typewriting.	44	20
Comparison of unknown writing with exemplars	306	341
Ink examinations.	3	7
Matching cut or torn paper.	7	22
Paper comparisons	10	12

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	
	1956-57 1957-58	1954-55 1955-56
Total	647	473
Ammunition identification	-	17
Bullet comparison	54	37
Cartridge case comparisons.	115	24
Dermal nitrate tests.	4	-
Functioning tests on guns	38	41
Gun type identifications from bullets or cartridge cases.	17	17
Powder pattern tests.	29	22
Serial number restorations.	7	4
Shot pattern tests.	10	3
Sifting for bullet recovery	1	6
Test shots.	349	292
Examination of tissue surrounding wounds.	7	10
Weighing of shot, bullets, and powder charges.	16	-

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 ultra-violet photography to bring out laundry marks and faded writing. Photographic activities of the laboratory during July 1956-June 1958 are as follows:

Type of case	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	468	3,826	555
Crime scene	174	80	183
Infrared.	58	29	13
Photomacrography.	236	209	359
Photostatic copies.	-	3,508	-

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	1956-57	1954-55
	1957-58	1955-56
Total	88	196
Consultations.	27	66
Court appearances.	35	39
Crime scene investigations	15	64
Educational lectures	8	20
Crime scene sketches	3	7

IDENTIFICATION

The identification division was established with a primary purpose of providing a central clearing house in the State where fingerprint and criminal records are maintained. It is the "duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties and of the police officers in cities of the first, second, and third classes under the direction of the chief of police in such cities, to take or cause to be taken immediately finger and thumb prints, photographs and such other identification data as may be requested or required by the superintendent of the bureau . . . and within 24 hours thereafter to forward such fingerprint records and other identification data on such forms and in such

manner as may be prescribed by the superintendent to the bureau of criminal apprehension." (1) All fingerprint cards received are compared with records on file in the Bureau to determine whether or not a prior record exists. Copies of prior arrest records are furnished to the contributing agency giving the complete criminal history on the person fingerprinted. During the past biennium 11,374 fingerprint records were received and processed. Classification and filing of these prints revealed that 7,162 prints were for "new subjects"--persons who had no previous fingerprint record on file. This increased the number of different fingerprint records on file in the Bureau to 151,473 as of June 30, 1958.

Fifteen percent more fingerprint cards were received July 1956-June 1958 (11,374 cards) than were received from July 1954-June 1956 (9,890 cards). These 11,374 cards include 9,673 prints from Minnesota contributors and 1,701 prints from out-of-state agencies.

Fingerprints received from Minnesota agencies increased 16.3 percent during the past biennium when 9,673 prints were received as compared with 8,316 in the previous two-year period. This is a difference of 1,357 prints. Sixty-one percent, or 5,898, of the prints received from Minnesota contributors were for persons who had no previous record on file. Old-subject prints received from Minnesota penal institutions totaled 1,615 and represent 91.4 percent of the 1,766 total. This is an indication that the majority of arresting officers submit fingerprint records to the Bureau in felony cases resulting in commitment to a State institution. The total number of prints forwarded by each agency are listed in table 10.

TABLE 10. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED BY CONTRIBUTOR
July 1954-June 1956 - July 1956-June 1958

Contributor	1956-57 - 1957-58			1954-55 - 1955-56		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand total	11,374	7,162	4,212	9,890	6,288	3,602
Minnesota total	9,673	5,898	3,775	8,316	5,104	3,212
Sheriffs	2,285	1,579	706	1,885	1,258	627
Police departments	5,033	3,980	1,053	4,452	3,522	930
Prison and reformatories	1,766	151	1,615	1,474	166	1,308
Youth Conservation Commission	537	157	380	446	122	324
Other Minnesota	52	31	21	59	36	23
Out-of-state totals	1,701	1,264	437	1,574	1,184	440
State police	21	20	1	37	30	7
Sheriffs	31	23	8	21	18	3
Police departments	60	56	4	108	98	10
Institutions	1,277	895	382	1,169	777	392
Other out-of-state	312	270	42	289	211	28

(1) Laws of 1935--Chapter 197--H.F. No. 261--Section 1 (9950-10)

The 9,673 prints received from Minnesota contributors include 1,490 duplicates resulting when a person is fingerprinted for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody and 286 "sleeper" or other noncriminal prints. When the duplicate, "sleeper", and other noncriminal prints are deducted from the 9,673 prints forwarded by Minnesota agencies, there remain 7,897 records of persons charged with a criminal offense. The 7,897 new and old subjects are classified by sex and offense charged in table 11. Of the 7,897 fingerprints received, 490 or 6.2 percent were for the female sex. Females were most frequently fingerprinted for larceny and then for prostitution while males were printed most often for larceny and then for burglary.

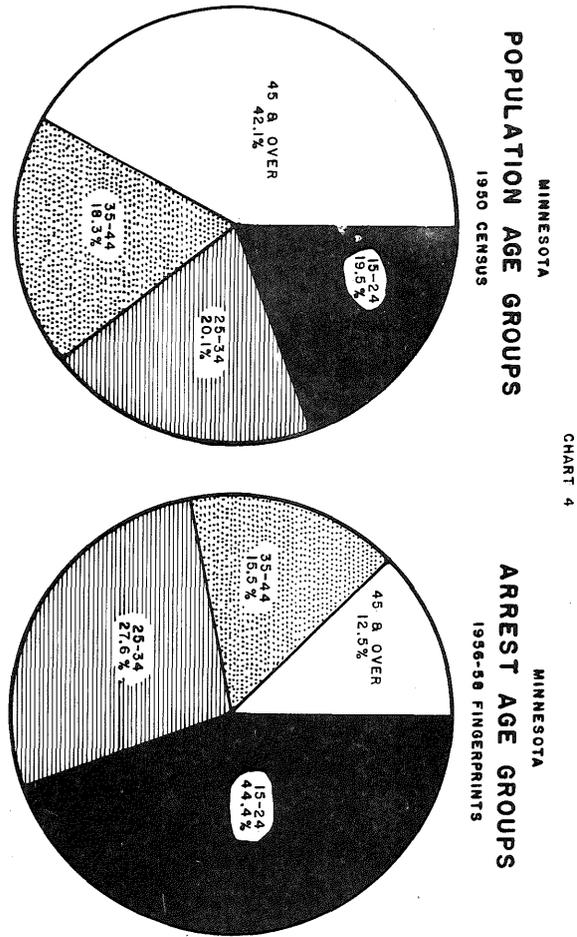
TABLE 11. SEX OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE
July 1956-June 1958

Offense charged	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,897	7,407	490
Criminal homicide	87	80	7
Rape, inc. carnal knowledge	299	298	1
Robbery	342	323	19
Aggravated assault	193	184	9
Burglary, breaking or entering	780	759	21
Larceny	1,108	1,045	63
Auto theft	336	331	5
Embezzlement and fraud	579	500	79
Stolen property, buying etc.	29	27	2
Arson	13	12	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	360	324	36
Prostitution and commercialized vice	59	1	58
Other sex offenses	381	369	12
Narcotics violation	63	58	5
Weapons, carrying etc.	77	76	1
Offenses against family	207	206	1
Liquor laws	151	145	6
Driving while intoxicated	392	382	10
Other traffic laws	220	216	4
Disorderly conduct	264	257	7
Drunkenness	545	523	22
Vagrancy	113	88	25
Minor assault	125	124	1
Felony registration	184	178	6
Investigation	537	477	60
All other offenses	453	424	29

¹ Excludes 1,490 duplicate arrest prints and 286 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

The median age of persons fingerprinted in Minnesota July 1956-June 1958 was 26.6 years which is younger than the 27.7 median set in the previous two-year period. Persons charged with auto theft record the youngest median age of 20.3 years and those charged with drunkenness record the oldest median age of 40.6 years. More eighteen-year-olds were arrested than any other age group. Persons under the age of twenty-one years account for 26.4 percent of all the fingerprints received and constitute 55.1 percent of all the prints received for auto

theft and 48.8 percent of those received for burglary. Persons under the age of twenty-five years account for 71.4 percent of the auto thefts, 70.6 percent of the burglaries, 64.5 percent of the rapes, 54.1 percent of the larcenies, and 51.8 percent of the robbery offenses. Detailed age data in Minnesota arrests during July 1956-June 1958 are shown in table 12 according to the offense charged at the time of arrest.



The white race accounted for 86.2 percent of the 7,897 criminal fingerprint records received from Minnesota agencies during the past two-year period. 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 12.4 percent of the fingerprints which were processed were for persons of the nonwhite race. For every 1,000 inhabitants 1.6 persons of the white race (including Mexicans) were fingerprinted and 25.7 persons of the nonwhite race were fingerprinted. Table 13 shows, by race, the number and percent of persons fingerprinted.

The identification division processed evidence for latent fingerprints in 224 cases, which is a 2.2 percent decrease when compared with the 229 cases handled July 1954-June 1956. A total of 268 comparable prints were found in these 224 cases and 996 comparison studies

TABLE 12. AGE OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, JULY 1956-JUNE 1958

Offense charged	Total	A G E														Median age ²	
		Not known	16 & under	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44		45 & over
Total	7,897	13	191	217	645	558	471	418	386	322	308	1,273	894	725	487	989	26.6
Criminal homicide	87	-	3	2	2	8	4	3	1	6	3	19	9	7	5	15	27.9
Rape	299	-	4	21	24	31	26	34	23	23	7	47	23	13	11	12	22.4
Robbery	342	-	6	9	24	37	20	26	14	25	17	82	45	18	10	9	24.6
Assault (all degrees)	318	1	6	6	23	16	12	25	17	19	14	52	42	32	18	35	26.9
Burglary	780	1	45	38	131	92	75	52	45	32	41	112	43	33	17	23	21.2
Larceny	1,108	1	39	49	132	99	73	66	67	36	39	154	106	90	44	113	23.8
Auto theft	336	-	37	26	60	36	26	22	13	10	10	40	26	15	7	8	20.3
Embezzlement and fraud	579	-	1	2	12	15	23	15	19	31	28	114	97	87	55	80	31.5
Stolen property	29	-	1	1	3	2	5	-	3	1	-	2	1	1	6	3	22.7
Arson	13	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	-
Forgery	360	-	2	7	21	20	16	13	19	16	8	65	49	50	36	38	29.5
Prostitution	59	-	-	-	-	6	6	5	5	6	4	12	8	3	2	2	24.3
Other sex offenses	376	-	-	4	21	14	13	13	11	15	22	61	48	39	26	89	31.5
Narcotics violation	68	-	-	-	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	22	12	8	3	8	27.0
Weapons, carrying, etc.	77	-	-	1	5	4	6	6	5	1	4	14	11	8	5	7	27.1
Offenses against family	207	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	4	8	32	37	43	36	33	35.9
Liquor laws	151	-	2	3	32	28	27	12	4	2	4	10	4	4	6	13	20.4
Driving while intoxicated	392	-	-	2	5	8	9	16	16	7	22	68	52	47	34	106	34.1
Road and driving laws	208	1	3	3	13	14	21	14	21	7	14	32	24	14	8	19	24.5
Other traffic	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	2	-
Disorderly conduct	264	-	2	-	20	18	18	13	18	14	10	62	35	30	8	16	26.6
Drunkenness	545	3	-	1	8	10	8	13	10	12	7	61	64	67	71	210	40.6
Vagrancy	113	1	1	1	6	3	4	4	4	6	5	25	13	12	10	18	29.2
Gambling	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-
Investigation	537	5	16	17	52	44	29	25	30	25	16	80	67	50	27	54	25.6
Not stated	14	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	4	-	-	2	2	-
Felony registration	184	-	-	-	6	9	7	9	9	7	6	33	24	27	18	29	31.2
All other offenses	433	-	21	23	41	37	37	24	20	16	13	67	49	24	18	43	23.8

¹ Excludes 1,490 duplicate arrest prints and 286 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.
² Median not calculated when number of prints was less than 20.

were made with records on file in the Bureau. Comparison study of a latent print with suspect fingerprints on file resulted in positive identification of the latent print in 37 cases. In the event a latent fingerprint is identified with the fingerprint of a suspect, the probability of a trial is anticipated. Therefore, comparison charts must be prepared for submission as evidence in prosecution. Unidentified comparable latent fingerprints are retained on file for future comparison with fingerprints of logical suspects.

The results of work involving photographic activities by the division are recorded in table 15. Negatives were developed in 1,017 instances, 3,643 photographic prints were made, in addition to 1,050 enlargements. There were 99 prisoners fingerprinted and photographed by the Bureau either in the Bureau office or at the Women's Reformatory in Shakopee.

The identification division forwarded 1,486 fingerprint cards and photographs of felony prisoners to law enforcement agencies in Duluth, Minneapolis, the North Dakota State Bureau, and the South Dakota State Prison. These records of felony prisoners are submitted to the Bureau by the Minnesota State Reformatory and Prison for the purpose of reciprocal exchange with the aforementioned agencies.

TABLE 13. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA
July 1956-June 1958

Race	Number	Percent
Total	<u>7,897</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	6,803	86.2
Negro	538	6.8
Indian	441	5.6
Mexican	111	1.4
Japanese	2	-
Chinese	1	-
Gypsy	1	-

TABLE 14. LATENT FINGERPRINT CASES PROCESSED
July 1956-June 1958

Type of case	Number of cases	Articles processed	Comparable prints developed	Comparison studies	Identifications
Total	<u>224</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>996</u>	<u>37</u>
Field investigations	5	122	14	12	4
Articles submitted	153	857	159	601	22
Latent lifts submitted	56	-	85	371	11
Latent photos submitted	10	-	10	12	-

TABLE 15. PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
July 1956-June 1958

Classification	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	<u>1,017</u>	<u>3,643</u>	<u>1,050</u>
Prisoners photographed	99	660	16
Reproductions	333	1,556	434
Latent prints	436	631	97
Crime scene photographs	82	5	164
Reprints	-	566	24
"Offender" Series Photos	4	-	220
Miscellaneous	63	225	95

The Modus Operandi Crime Classification photograph file is an effective aid in the positive identification of criminals. This file, which was set up the latter part of 1952, currently contains 4,482 photographs of subjects who have been convicted of some type of felony. The prisoner photographs 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.

Another service performed by the identification division includes daily screening concerning character references for local and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, military services, federal officers, and other agencies. During the past two-year period 6,525 inquiries were received and checked.

A weekly law enforcement bulletin is issued by the identification division and 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. Current distribution is as follows:

Minnesota	830
Wisconsin	96
Iowa	89
South Dakota	62
North Dakota	56
Nebraska	24
Other states	147
Canada	14
Total	<u>1,318</u>

Three Bureau circulars featuring "wanted" subjects were issued at the request of law enforcement agencies. In addition, circulars submitted by law enforcement agencies desiring nationwide circulation are also handled for inclusion in the weekly bulletin.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

A nation-wide system of "Uniform Crime Reports", established in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was adopted (1) by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension in 1936 as the basis for obtaining information on the number of Part I offenses committed in Minnesota each year. This method of collecting crime statistics has been very successful in Minnesota as is evidenced by the fact that during 1957 reports were received from 96.1 percent of the 87 sheriffs and from 98.4 percent of the State's 91 chiefs of police in cities having a population of 2,500 or more residents, which constitutes 94.9 percent of the 1950 Minnesota decennial census.

In order to account for the 5.3 percent of the contributors who were delinquent in reporting during 1956 and 1957, estimates were made by applying the known rate of offenses in a particular area, as shown in table 19, to the population (1950 decennial census) of the delinquent area. If the Bureau's record of known offenses in a certain area exceeded the estimates, the Bureau's records were used. Rural and urban estimates were 323 and 466 offenses, respectively. The 789 estimated offenses comprise 1.1 percent of the 68,952 offenses occurring in 1956 and 1957.

The crimes tabulated in this section are referred to as Part I offenses and consist of the following major offenses which are most generally and completely reported to police authorities; criminal homicide (murder and manslaughter), rape (including carnal knowledge), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary (breaking or entering), larceny (except auto theft), and auto theft. All major offenses reported, including attempts, are recorded whether they become known to police authorities by way of police officers, citizens, prosecuting court officials, or otherwise. Attempted offenses are included in the same manner as completed offenses, except in the case of attempted murder which is recorded as aggravated assault. If investigation proves an offense to be groundless, this is recorded as an "unfounded" offense. Juvenile offenders, who are involved in committing a Part I offense, are included in the same manner as an adult offender regardless of prosecutive action.

Part I offenses, which have been compiled on a statewide basis since 1936, are shown by year in table 16. More offenses (34,611)

(1) Laws of 1935--Chapter 197--H.F. No. 261--Section 2 (9950-7)

were recorded during 1956 than in any other of the twenty years during which the Bureau has received this information. Taking the past biennium (1956-1957), which recorded a total of 68,952 offenses, and comparing it with 1936 and 1937, when 33,859 offenses were recorded, an increase of 103.6 percent is noted. During the World War II years (1944 and 1945), when the least number of Part I offenses were recorded (28,119), an increase of 145.2 percent is noted when compared with 1956 and 1957. Since 1950 and 1951, when 40,424 crimes were reported, an increase of 70.6 percent is noted while the population in Minnesota is estimated to have increased approximately eleven percent since 1950. From this it can be noted that crime is increasing at an alarming rate when compared with the increase in population.

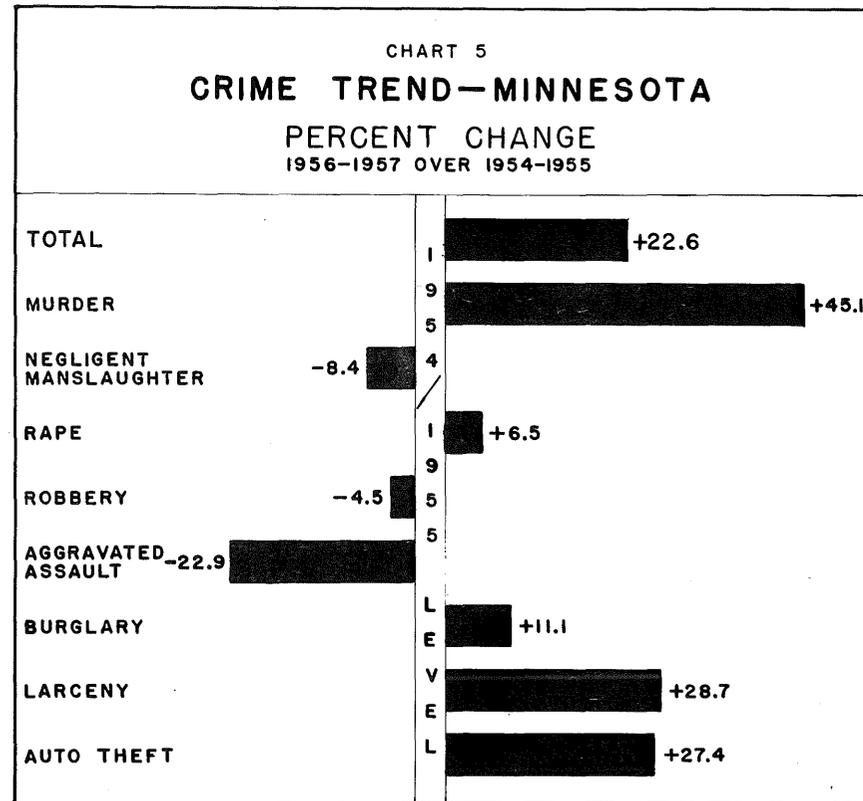
TABLE 16. CRIME TRENDS¹, 1936-1957

Year	Total	Murder	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	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	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

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

Major offenses reported during the past biennium in Minnesota were committed at an average rate of 663 each week, or approximately four offenses each hour. During each week, on the average, there occurred two criminal homicides, three aggravated assaults, four rapes, and twelve robbery offenses. Each day nine automobiles were stolen and twenty-two places were entered by burglars. Offenses of larceny,

which occurred most frequently, were committed at the rate of almost three an hour. During 1956 and 1957 a total of 68,952 Part I offenses were committed in Minnesota. This is an increase of 22.6 percent over the previous two-year period 1954 and 1955. Crimes occurring in urban areas account for the greater part of this increase (25.2 percent) while crimes occurring in rural areas increased 7.9 percent.



Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) decreased -6.5 percent, while crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) increased 23.1 percent. The percent of increase or decrease for Part I offenses committed during 1956 and 1957 in urban and rural areas are compared with those committed in 1954 and 1955 in table 17.

From the information presented in chart 6 it is noted that in 1954, 1955, and 1956 more offenses were recorded in October than in any other month. However, in 1957 the greatest number of offenses was recorded in December. The least number of offenses recorded occurred

TABLE 17. CRIME TRENDS BY OFFENSE
(1954-55 and 1956-57)

Offenses	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1956-1957	1954-1955	
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	68,952	56,254	22.6
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	74	51	45.1
Manslaughter by negligence	142	155	- 8.4
Rape, including carnal knowledge	391	367	6.5
Robbery	1,283	1,344	- 4.5
Aggravated assault	333	432	-22.9
Burglary	16,322	14,696	11.1
Larceny--\$50 and over	8,899	7,180	23.9
Larceny--under \$50	34,740	26,719	30.0
Auto theft	6,768	5,310	27.4
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	59,705	47,684	25.2
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	37	26	42.8
Manslaughter by negligence	128	128	-
Rape, including carnal knowledge	246	204	20.6
Robbery	1,194	1,244	- 4.0
Aggravated assault	257	335	-23.3
Burglary	12,709	11,261	12.8
Larceny--\$50 and over	7,075	5,466	29.4
Larceny--under \$50	31,998	24,339	31.5
Auto theft	6,061	4,681	29.5
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	9,247	8,570	7.9
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	37	25	32.4
Manslaughter by negligence	14	27	-48.1
Rape, including carnal knowledge	145	163	-11.0
Robbery	89	100	-11.0
Aggravated assault	76	97	-21.6
Burglary	3,613	3,435	5.2
Larceny--\$50 and over	1,824	1,714	6.4
Larceny--under \$50	2,742	2,380	15.2
Auto theft	707	629	12.4

during the months of January and February for this four-year period. The number of Part I offenses occurring each month during 1956 and 1957 are listed in table 18. A greater percentage of crime (54.2 percent) was committed during the warmer months of 1956 and 1957 May through October than in the colder months November through April. The month of July recorded the greatest number of criminal homicides (27). Of the reported rapes, 39.6 percent occurred during the months July through October. Offenses of robbery, burglary, and auto theft occurred most frequently in December. More than half of the aggravated assault (52.6 percent) and larceny (56.9 percent) offenses were committed in the warmer months of May through October. January, with a low total of 4,355 offenses, was 33.7 percent below the peak of 6,573 offenses recorded in October.

CHART 6
MONTHLY CRIME TRENDS—MINNESOTA
PART I OFFENSES

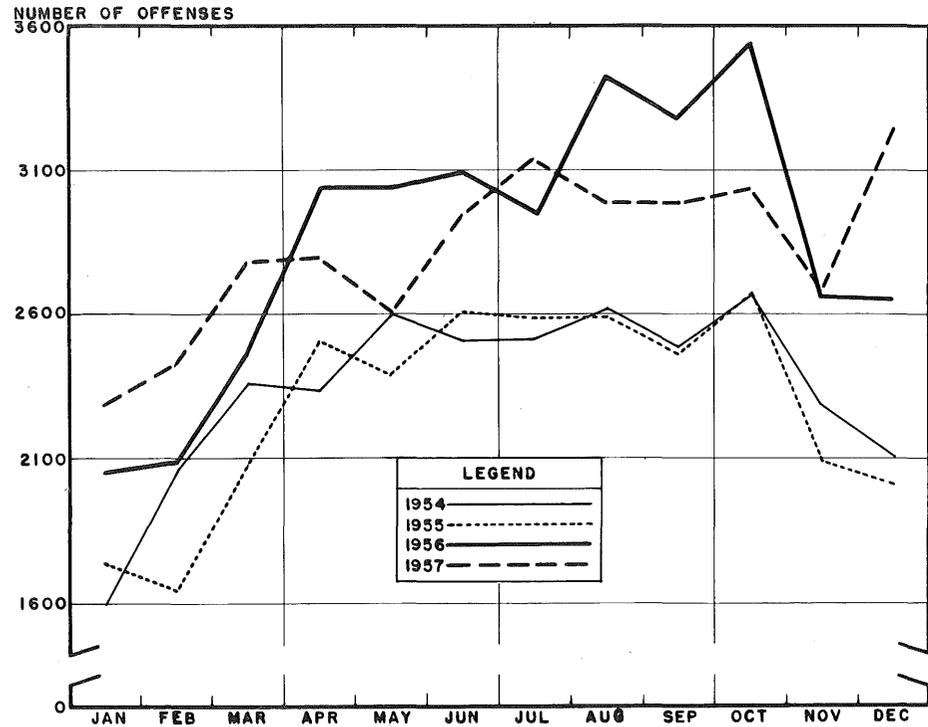


TABLE 18. MONTHLY VARIATIONS OF PART I OFFENSES¹, 1956 and 1957

Month	Total	Murder	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Total	68,163	72	142	384	1,277	325	16,097	43,168	6,698
January	4,355	3	9	28	117	30	1,285	2,344	539
February	4,467	7	11	36	107	26	1,243	2,529	508
March	5,256	5	7	33	111	18	1,216	3,267	599
April	5,862	6	6	30	84	31	1,290	3,828	587
May	5,641	5	11	34	78	27	1,209	3,842	435
June	6,015	3	13	24	96	35	1,402	3,955	487
July	6,082	14	13	47	118	14	1,438	3,907	531
August	6,384	5	10	35	114	24	1,437	4,229	530
September	6,269	5	14	40	98	30	1,293	4,297	492
October	6,573	7	16	30	101	41	1,384	4,315	679
November	5,347	6	19	28	100	26	1,342	3,222	604
December	5,912	6	13	19	153	23	1,558	3,433	707

¹ Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

In figuring the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants, as shown in table 19, the estimated offenses for areas delinquent in reporting have been eliminated. Population figures used are from the 1950 census. During 1956 the total crime rate was 1,181.6 Part I offenses for each 100,000 inhabitants, or twelve offenses per 1,000 persons. In 1957 the crime rate was 1,168.6 offenses for each 100,000 inhabitants, or approximately 11 2/3's offenses per 1,000 persons.

Minnesota crime rates during 1957, shown in table 20 are less than the rates for the United States in every Part I offense for both urban and rural areas except for offenses of manslaughter by negligence in urban areas. The national rate for this offense was 3.5 offenses for every 100,000 inhabitants, while Minnesota recorded 4.0 offenses. Crime rates for offenses against the person are especially low for Minnesota when compared with the national rate as are the rates in rural areas.

Urban crime rates exceeded rural crime rates by five to one. Offenses of murder were the only category in which more crimes were committed in a rural area than in an urban area. Crimes against the person and crimes against property in urban areas exceeded those committed in rural areas by two to one and four to one, respectively. The urban crime rate is extremely high when taking into consideration the fact that 53.9 percent of the 1950 population for the State of Minnesota is classified as urban, while 86.9 percent of the reported crimes during 1957 were committed in urban areas.

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rates
Total	5.2
Offenses against persons	2.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.7
Manslaughter by negligence	1.0
Rape	1.8
Aggravated assault	3.7
Offenses against property	4.1
Robbery	12.1
Burglary	2.8
Larceny	7.0
Auto theft	7.0

"Cleared by arrest" refers to those cases in which one or more of the persons involved in a crime has been arrested and made available for prosecution. The arrest of one person may clear several offenses. On the other hand, the arrest of several persons may clear but one offense. The number of crimes cleared, and not the number of persons arrested, is recorded. Recovery of stolen property alone does not

TABLE 19. RATE OF CRIME¹ PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1956 and 1957

Offense	Total		Urban		Rural	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
Total	33,982	34,231	29,255	29,984	4,677	4,247
Rate per 100,000	1,168.6	1,181.6	1,849.2	1,892.3	353.8	323.6
Murder	42	30	19	18	23	12
Rate per 100,000	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.9
Manslaughter by negligence	70	72	64	64	6	8
Rate per 100,000	2.4	2.5	4.0	4.0	0.4	0.6
Rape	206	178	127	117	79	61
Rate per 100,000	7.1	6.1	8.0	7.4	6.0	4.6
Robbery	632	645	591	600	41	45
Rate per 100,000	21.8	22.3	37.4	37.9	3.1	3.4
Aggravated assault	166	159	135	120	31	39
Rate per 100,000	5.7	5.5	8.5	7.6	2.3	3.0
Burglary	8,108	7,989	6,246	6,369	1,862	1,620
Rate per 100,000	279.2	275.8	394.8	402.0	140.9	123.5
Larceny--\$50 and over	4,624	4,158	3,282	3,282	889	876
Rate per 100,000	159.3	143.5	236.1	207.1	67.3	66.8
Larceny--Under \$50	16,799	17,587	15,402	16,333	1,397	1,254
Rate per 100,000	578.6	607.1	978.6	1,030.8	105.7	95.5
Auto theft	3,285	3,413	2,936	3,081	349	332
Rate per 100,000	113.1	117.8	135.6	134.4	26.4	25.3

¹ Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded

TABLE 20. MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS¹ compared by offense, 1957

Offense	Urban		Rural	
	Minnesota rate	National rate ²	Minnesota rate	National rate ²
Total	1,849.2	2,253.6	353.8	881.0
Offenses against persons	21.7	113.9	10.4	64.9
Murder	1.2	5.1	1.7	4.6
Manslaughter by negligence	4.0	3.5	0.4	5.9
Rape	8.0	15.1	6.0	13.7
Aggravated assault	8.5	90.2	2.3	40.7
Offense against property	1,827.5	2,139.7	443.4	816.1
Robbery	37.4	64.3	3.1	18.9
Burglary	394.8	502.9	140.9	282.7
Larceny	1,209.7	1,317.8	173.0	437.2
Auto theft	185.6	254.7	26.4	77.3

¹ Based on 1950 decennial census.

² "Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, F.B.I., Washington D.C., pages 92 and 96.

warrant the closing of a case. Police and sheriffs cleared 26.6 percent of the 68,163 reported offenses occurring in 1956 and 1957. Sheriffs reported a clearance of 38.7 percent of their cases and chiefs of police a 24.8 percent clearance. Crimes against the person record an 82.9 percent clearance and crimes against property a 25.8 percent clearance. Clearance of crimes occurring during 1956 and 1957 are recorded in table 21.

During 1957 chiefs of police in fifty-one cities, having a population of 2,500 or more inhabitants, submitted Supplementary Return A reports giving information on the value of property stolen and recovered in the Part I crimes reported to the Bureau. The population of 1,290,255 persons (1950 decennial census) in these cities represents 43.3 percent of the total population for the State.

The value of property stolen in offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft amounted to \$3,969,810.95. When divided by the number of offenses (24,723) recorded in the reports received from the fifty-one contributors, the average loss per crime was \$160.57. Through the efforts of police officers \$2,915,230.30, or 73.4 percent of the total loss, was recovered.

Thefts of automobiles accounted for 68.2 percent of the total loss, 91.5 percent of the total recovery, and by the end of the year 98.5 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered. Information received on the value of property stolen and recovered was fairly complete for 1957 and is being presented for the first time in table 22.

TABLE 21. CRIMES¹ CLEARED BY ARREST, 1956 and 1957

Offenses	Offenses known	Offenses cleared Number	Percent
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	68,163	18,143	26.6
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	72	64	88.9
Manslaughter by negligence	142	129	90.8
Rape	384	317	82.6
Robbery	1,277	411	32.2
Aggravated assault	325	255	78.5
Burglary	16,097	4,093	25.4
Larceny--\$50 and over	8,782	1,424	16.2
Larceny--Under \$50	34,386	8,841	25.7
Auto theft	6,698	2,609	39.0
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	59,239	14,692	24.8
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	37	30	81.1
Manslaughter by negligence	128	120	93.7
Rape	244	191	78.3
Robbery	1,191	368	30.9
Aggravated assault	255	194	76.1
Burglary	12,615	2,801	22.2
Larceny--\$50 and over	7,017	909	12.9
Larceny--Under \$50	31,735	7,816	24.6
Auto theft	6,017	2,263	37.6
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	8,924	3,451	38.7
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	35	34	97.1
Manslaughter by negligence	14	9	64.3
Rape	140	126	90.0
Robbery	86	43	50.0
Aggravated assault	70	61	87.1
Burglary	3,482	1,292	37.1
Larceny--\$50 and over	1,765	515	29.2
Larceny--Under \$50	2,651	1,025	38.7
Auto theft	681	346	50.8

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

TABLE 22. VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED, 1957

Property	Stolen	Recovered
Total	\$3,969,810.95	\$2,915,230.30
Automobiles	2,708,484.00	2,667,811.50
Miscellaneous	698,874.71	169,459.39
Currency	351,633.39	47,339.23
Jewelry	100,609.72	14,732.18
Clothing	74,707.23	14,703.00
Furs	35,501.90	1,185.00

Chiefs of police in Minnesota cities exceeding 2,500 in population (1950 decennial census) reported a total of 2,158 employees or an average of 1.3 police officers for each 1,000 urban inhabitants. This

is in contrast to the national figure of 2.0 employees per 1,000 inhabitants. During 1957 one police officer in Minnesota was responsible for the protection of the lives and property of 743 persons. Police protection in Minnesota cities is less than the national average for every population group as shown in the following tabulations:

	Minnesota	National ¹
Total, all cities	1.3	2.0
Group I (250,000 or over)	1.3	2.5
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1.3	1.9
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	-	1.7
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	1.4	1.7
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1.3	1.6
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000)	1.4	1.5

¹ "Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, F.B.I., Washington D.C., page 24. Figures as of April 30, 1957.

Actually this police protection lessens when it is realized that police department employees perform administrative functions, generally work in three shifts, and days off are taken for illness and vacation.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

The Bureau recognizes its responsibility for collecting judicial criminal statistics, as charged in Mason's Minnesota Statutes the Laws of 1935⁽¹⁾, and since 1936 has collected individual dispositions from the clerks of district court for those defendants whose case was disposed of in district court during each calendar year. Those persons involved in criminal cases which were introduced in district court by a proceeding other than by the filing of an indictment, information, or affidavit were not considered. All persons involved in more than one proceeding at approximately the same time were counted but once, for the most serious offense of which charged, if it appeared to be a single united action. However, if a defendant was prosecuted more than once during the course of a year, and it was evident that the proceedings were separate actions, he was counted a second time. Generally, all clerks of district court have been very cooperative in reporting dispositions; thereby enabling the Bureau to submit complete and comprehensive information on judicial criminal statistics. During 1956-57 one county, Pennington, failed to submit district court dispositions.

(1) Chapter 197--H.F. No. 261--Section 6 (9950-18)

Individual case cards were received for 3,658 defendants during the past biennium--1,834 being received in 1956 and 1,824 during 1957. This is a decrease of 218 persons or 5.6 percent less than the 3,876 records received for 1954-55. The following is a synopsis of the district court dispositions for 1956-57 which may be viewed in more detail in the tabulations following this summary:

In 269 instances, or in only 7.4 percent of all the cases, were defendants disposed of without conviction--162 being dismissed, 79 were acquitted by a jury or the court, and 28 were disposed of in some other manner.

Pleas of guilty were entered by 3,258 or 96.1 percent of all the defendants convicted, while 131 or 3.9 percent were found guilty by a jury or by the court.

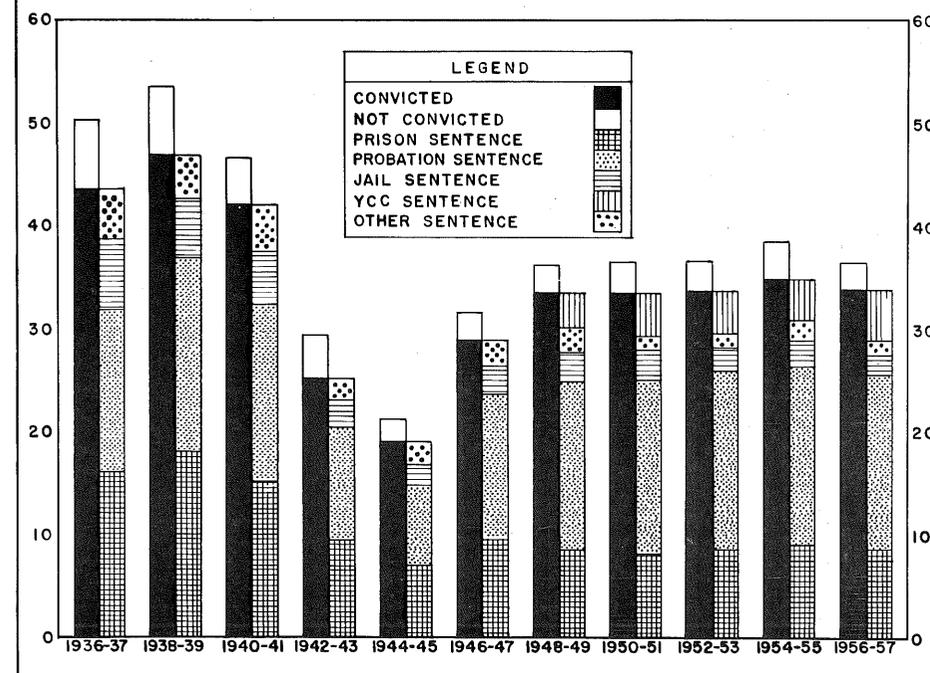
Defendants in 3,043 of the dispositions were charged with major offenses representing 83.2 percent of the 3,658 dispositions. Of the 3,043 defendants charged with a major offense, 2,827, or 92.9 percent were convicted and sentenced. Of these 2,827 persons convicted and sentenced, 806 or 28.5 percent were sentenced to a state prison or reformatory, 497 or 17.6 percent were committed to the Youth Conservation Commission, 1,336 or 47.3 percent were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence, 185 or 6.5 percent were sent to a local jail or were fined, and three persons or 0.1 percent were given no penalty sentences.

Of the 502 persons sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission, 354 or 71 percent were committed to a reformatory by July-1, 1958.

Commitments to an institution resulting from violation of probation or suspended sentence totaled 179 or 10.7 percent of the 1,677 persons placed on probation during the past two years.

Defendants disposed of for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, stolen property, forgery, and counterfeiting) totaled 2,303 persons. Of these defendants, 2,177 or 94.5 percent were convicted. Persons disposed of for offenses against the person (murder, manslaughter including criminal negligence, rape, and aggravated assault) totaled 397, of whom 347 or 87.4 percent were convicted. Tables 23 and 24 show the number of crimes committed, the offenses disposed of, type of disposition, and sentence imposed on defendants taken into district court during 1956 and 1957.

CHART 7
DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS
BIENNIAL PICTURE IN HUNDREDS OF DEFENDANTS--ALL OFFENSES



Persons under 21 years of age accounted for 816 or 22.3 percent of the 3,658 dispositions in district court during the past biennium. More nineteen-year-olds (278 persons) were disposed of than any other age group followed by ages 21 and 20, respectively. The median age for defendants disposed of for all offenses during the past two years was 26.1 years. The youngest median age recorded, 20.8 years, was for persons who had committed auto theft. Offenses against the family (abandonment, desertion, or nonsupport) recorded the oldest median age of 36.5 years. Data on the age of a defendant at the time his case was disposed of in district court during 1956-1957 are shown in table 25.

TABLE 23. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY OFFENSE AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION, 1956 and 1957

Offense	Disposed of without conviction			Convicted		Percent con- victed
	Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by Jury Court	Total	Plea of guilty	
Total	3,658	269	162	72	7	28
Major offenses-total	3,043	216	127	59	2	28
Murder	18	6	-	3	-	3
Manslaughter	25	7	-	6	-	1
Crim. negligence, traffic	52	4	-	4	-	1
Rape, including carn. know.	191	13	7	5	-	1
Robbery	180	9	6	3	-	1
Aggravated assault	111	20	12	6	-	2
Burglary	652	23	15	7	-	1
Larceny	524	43	32	7	-	4
Auto theft	288	18	8	6	-	3
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	288	23	21	1	-	1
Receiving stolen property	39	3	2	1	-	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	332	7	5	1	-	1
Sex, except rape	181	23	9	5	-	8
Narcotics	25	1	-	1	-	-
Abortion	17	5	4	1	-	-
Arson	24	5	1	1	-	3
Escape	48	-	-	-	-	48
Other major offenses	48	6	5	1	-	-
Minor offenses-total	615	53	35	13	5	-
Abandonment or desertion	211	21	16	1	4	-
Nonsupport	64	-	-	-	-	-
Game laws	69	3	-	3	-	-
Liquor laws	103	5	3	2	-	-
Minor assault	47	1	1	-	-	-
Other minor offenses	121	23	15	7	1	-
Total	3,658	269	162	72	7	28
Major offenses-total	3,043	216	127	59	2	28
Total	3,389	3,268	115	16	16	92.6
Major offenses-total	2,827	2,718	96	13	13	92.9
Murder	12	6	-	6	-	66.7
Manslaughter	18	15	-	3	-	72.0
Crim. negligence, traffic	48	38	-	10	-	92.3
Rape, including carn. know.	178	168	-	9	-	98.2
Robbery	171	158	-	12	-	95.0
Aggravated assault	629	617	-	9	-	96.5
Burglary	481	463	-	18	-	91.8
Larceny	270	263	-	6	-	93.8
Auto theft	265	263	-	2	-	92.0
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	36	35	-	1	-	92.3
Receiving stolen property	325	315	-	9	-	97.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	158	152	-	2	-	87.3
Sex, except rape	24	23	-	1	-	96.0
Narcotics	12	11	-	1	-	70.6
Abortion	19	18	-	1	-	79.2
Arson	48	48	-	-	-	100.0
Escape	42	39	-	2	-	87.5
Other major offenses	562	540	-	19	-	91.4
Minor offenses-total	190	185	-	4	-	90.0
Abandonment or desertion	64	61	-	1	-	100.0
Nonsupport	66	63	-	3	-	95.7
Game laws	98	97	-	1	-	95.1
Liquor laws	46	43	-	3	-	97.9
Minor assault	98	91	-	7	-	81.0

¹Includes check frauds.

TABLE 24. SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, BY OFFENSE, 1956 and 1957

Offense	Total	Prison and reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Jail or wkhs.	Fine or costs only	Other no penalty
Total	3,389	835	502	1,677	201	170	4
Major offenses-total	2,827	806	497	1,836	158	27	3
Murder	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	18	9	2	7	-	-	-
Crim. negligence, traffic	48	10	3	30	4	1	-
Rape	178	65	43	63	7	-	-
Robbery	171	92	48	31	-	-	-
Aggravated assault	91	36	9	40	4	2	-
Burglary	629	166	146	298	15	3	1
Larceny	481	115	59	274	21	12	-
Auto theft	270	62	113	89	6	-	-
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	265	16	2	168	76	3	-
Rec. stolen property	36	3	3	26	3	1	-
Forgery and counterfeit.	325	117	40	159	6	1	2
Sex, except rape	158	57	9	90	2	-	-
Narcotics	24	4	2	15	3	-	-
Abortion	12	4	-	7	1	-	-
Arson	19	5	6	8	-	-	-
Escape	48	21	11	8	8	-	-
Other major offenses	42	12	1	23	2	4	-
Minor offenses-total	562	29	5	341	43	143	1
Abandonment	152	20	-	130	2	-	-
Desertion	38	8	-	29	1	-	-
Nonsupport	64	1	-	59	3	1	-
Game laws	66	-	-	11	-	55	-
Liquor laws	98	-	1	40	6	50	1
Minor assault	46	-	-	23	14	9	-
Other minor offenses	98	-	4	49	17	28	-

¹Includes check frauds.

Burglary and larceny convictions combined account for 1,146 or 32.8 percent of the convictions for male offenders. Forgery was the most common offense with which the female sex was charged involving 36 dispositions or 22.5 percent of the cases disposed of for this sex. Only 4.4 percent of the 1956-1957 district court dispositions, or 160 cases, involved a female. Race data for the 3,658 defendants disposed of during 1956-1957 are as follows: 3,240 or 88.6 percent White, 219 or 6.0 percent Indian, 159 or 4.3 percent Negro, 38 or 1.0 percent Mexican, and two or 0.1 percent Japanese or Filipino. Persons of the nonwhite race (excluding Mexican) comprise 10.4 percent of the total dispositions as compared with 0.9 percent of the total Minnesota 1950 population 15 years and over. Nonwhites were defendants in 29 or 26.1 percent of the 111 aggravated assault dispositions. Table 26 shows sex and race for defendants by offense class.

TABLE 25. AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN DISTRICT COURT, BY OFFENSE, 1956 and 1957

Offense	Total	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	3,658	101	214	278	223	224	200	148	132	521	357	313	205	344	398	26.1.	
Major offenses-total	3,043	100	206	260	220	209	190	139	114	453	293	249	158	249	203	24.8	
Murder	18	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	7	-	-	
Manslaughter	25	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	3	2	2	5	29.2	
Crim. negligence, traffic	52	1	2	4	2	7	1	3	2	8	6	5	1	4	6	25.6	
Rape, inc. carn. knowledge	191	12	14	17	11	26	18	12	12	30	12	8	5	4	10	22.6	
Robbery	180	10	12	13	12	19	12	8	17	34	17	10	3	11	2	24.2	
Aggravated assault	111	2	5	3	7	4	3	5	5	14	9	12	7	16	19	28.9	
Burglary	652	20	75	94	74	48	60	32	24	81	44	25	26	22	27	22.0	
Larceny	524	3	32	49	39	32	39	17	12	82	57	41	26	51	44	26.0	
Auto theft	288	44	38	38	23	26	15	9	8	27	21	13	7	6	13	20.8	
Embezzlement and fraud ²	288	-	2	2	4	9	10	14	7	58	36	46	24	30	46	32.1	
Receiving stolen property	39	-	1	5	4	4	3	3	-	3	2	4	5	2	3	23.3	
Forgery	332	4	8	20	23	14	12	23	16	48	47	55	28	26	8	29.4	
Sex, except rape	181	2	7	10	7	8	6	6	6	29	15	14	14	48	9	31.7	
Narcotics	25	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	6	6	3	1	5	1	32.5	
Abortion	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	3	5	-	-	
Arson	24	-	3	2	4	-	1	-	-	5	1	1	2	2	3	26.0	
Escape	48	-	1	6	7	7	2	1	7	4	5	1	2	2	1	22.7	
Other major offenses	48	-	-	1	1	4	3	2	2	10	6	5	2	6	6	29.0	
Minor offenses-total	615	1	8	18	3	15	10	9	18	68	64	64	47	95	195	34.5	
Abandonment or desertion	211	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	5	30	33	42	31	34	27	36.8	
Nonsupport	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	15	10	6	11	12	35.5	
Game laws	69	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	5	4	1	5	40	31.3	
Liquor laws	103	-	-	2	-	4	2	4	-	7	6	4	1	19	54	34.2	
Minor assault	47	1	2	7	1	5	2	1	2	6	1	2	4	4	9	24.5	
Other minor offenses	121	-	5	9	2	2	-	1	5	12	4	2	4	22	53	29.2	

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

TABLE 26. SEX AND RACE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY OFFENSE, 1956 and 1957

Offense	SEX		RACE					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	White	Indian	Negro	Other
Total	3,658	3,498	160	3,658	3,240	219	159	40
Criminal homicide	95	91	4	95	84	5	8	3
Rape	191	191	-	191	172	7	8	10
Robbery	180	174	6	180	148	15	17	4
Aggravated assault	111	106	5	111	82	15	11	3
Burglary	652	647	5	652	569	49	30	4
Larceny	524	499	25	524	458	28	32	11
Auto theft	288	284	4	288	280	39	12	7
Embezzlement, fraud ²	288	267	21	288	280	2	5	1
Forgery	332	296	36	332	303	17	9	3
Sex, except rape	181	180	1	181	172	4	4	1
Misc. major offenses	201	167	34	201	173	13	14	1
Abandonment	166	166	-	166	152	9	4	1
Misc. minor offenses	449	430	19	449	422	16	10	1

1 Includes 38 Mexicans, 1 Filipino charged with Forgery, and 1 Japanese charged with Abandonment.
2 Includes check frauds.

Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis counties constitute 43.3 percent of the State's population, based on the 1950 decennial census, for persons 15 years and over. It is noted in table 27 that 49.8 percent, nearly half, of the 1956-1957 district court dispositions for major offenses occurred in these three counties.

TABLE 27. DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS COMPARED WITH MINNESOTA'S POPULATION, BY COUNTY, 1956 and 1957

County	Population ¹ (15 years & over)		Defendants disposed of			
	Number	Percent	All offenses Number	Percent	Major offenses Number	Percent
Total	2,158,584	100.00	3,658	100.0	3,043	100.0
Hennepin	515,719	23.9	983	26.9	868	28.5
Ramsey	265,113	12.3	399	10.9	358	11.8
St. Louis	152,552	7.1	355	9.7	288	9.5
84 other counties	1,225,200	56.7	1,921	52.5	1,529	50.2

¹Based on 1950 decennial census