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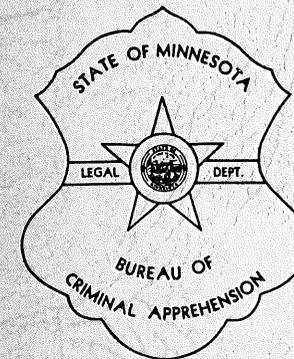
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ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ending
June 30, 1954



Minn. BUREAU OF
CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

HV
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1954

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St. Paul 2, Minnesota

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TO HONORABLE C. ELMER ANDERSON

and

THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

I have the honor to submit, herewith, for your consideration the annual report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954 and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar year 1953.

This is a statistical picture of crime in Minnesota along with a summary of Bureau operations. The five main divisions of the Bureau: investigation, identification, laboratory, statistics, and administration have continued to operate without additional personnel; and, except for the approval of a Firearms Examiner for the laboratory effective September 1, 1954, there have been no personnel changes. However the increase in crime, which was nationwide in 1953, resulted in a 12.7 percent increase in the number of cases reported to the Bureau for handling during the past fiscal year. Because there are only nine agents at the present time compared to sixteen agents in 1938, the agents were able to investigate only 1,253 or 30.6 percent of the 4,093 cases reported; although this represents a 19.0 percent increase over the cases investigated the previous year. Because of this general increase in the rate of crime, law enforcement agencies throughout the country have had to increase their staffs.

The Bureau has continued to assist at policing public gatherings, Bureau agents have been called upon to speak at public functions throughout the State, and have worked in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in conducting police schools. The weekly bulletin, which contains information on crime and criminals, is now mailed to 1,050 agencies and is an effective deterrent to crime.

It is through continued service to the local law enforcement officers that the fullest degree of cooperation will be attained. I believe that this is the key to reducing crime and, therefore, our aim.

As Superintendent of the Bureau I pledge for myself and every member of this Bureau continued cooperation with every law enforcement officer in this State and officers and agencies out-of-state.

Respectfully submitted,
John J. Tierney
Superintendent

BUREAU SERVICES

INVESTIGATION

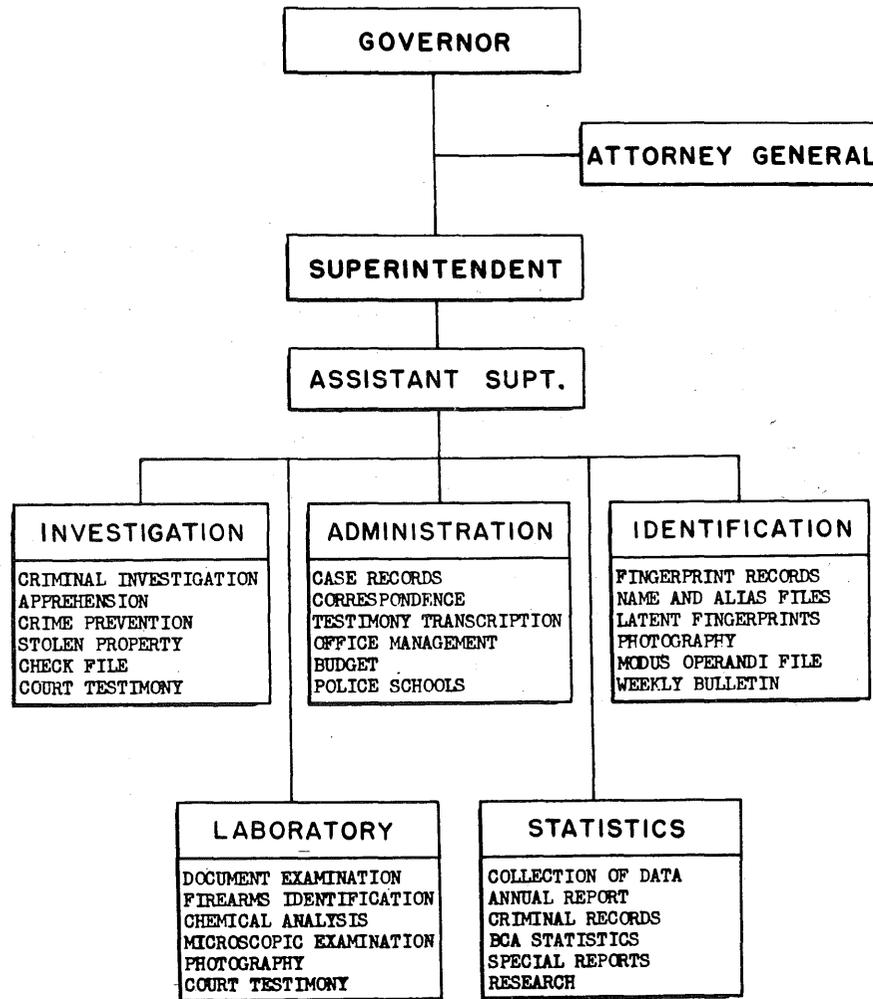
The basic function of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is to assist local law enforcement authorities in controlling crime. The Bureau assists local officers in the investigation phase of crime control by making trained agents available to them. Agents make criminal investigations of offenses which often involve making arrests, recovering stolen property, or testifying in court. For the convenience of local officers, district offices are maintained at Brainerd, Grand Rapids, and Rochester in addition to the St. Paul headquarters.

Bureau agents investigated 1,253, or 30.6 percent, of the 4,093 cases reported for handling during 1953-54. Only 30.6 percent of the cases were investigated because the small staff employed by the Bureau makes it impossible to assign an agent to work on each case reported. However, when help is especially requested by local officers, a special effort is made to provide assistance. Cases reported that are not investigated by one of the Bureau agents are indexed in the files and otherwise acted on in one or more of the following ways: published in a weekly bulletin or circular, sent out over the teletype network, or processed through the laboratory.

The 1,253 cases investigated during 1953-54 represent a 19.0 percent increase over the previous year total of 1,053. Burglary was the type of offense most frequently investigated during both fiscal years. Criminal cases totaled 1,072, or 85.6 percent, of all cases investigated. In addition to the 1,253 current cases worked on, Bureau agents made initial investigations on 62 cases that occurred prior to July 1, 1953 and did follow-up work on 79 other prior cases during 1953-54. Cases reported and cases investigated are shown by type of case for two years in table 1. Offenses reported are classified according to the system outlined and practiced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Bureau agents arrested or assisted local officers in arresting 103 persons the past year during the course of their investigations. When making arrests, Bureau agents cooperate with local officers if possible. "Persons released, no formal charge" includes juveniles released to their parents and persons who escaped prosecution by making restitution. Arrests made during 1953-54 are shown, by offense, on page 2.

CHART I
ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION



Offense	Number of arrests
Total	<u>103</u>
Rape, carnal knowledge	2
Robbery	9
Burglary	21
Larceny	11
Auto theft	1
Forgery and fraud	7
Offenses against family	5
Malicious destruction of property	13
Other offenses	10
Persons released, no formal charge	21
Arrests for out-of-state authorities	3

TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1953-54 and 1952-53

Type of Case	Cases assistance requested		Cases investigated	
	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53
GRAND TOTAL	4,093	3,632	1,253	1,053
Criminal cases - total	3,430	2,890	1,072	824
Criminal homicide	20	11	18	10
Rape, carnal knowledge	17	15	9	8
Robbery	62	55	22	22
Aggravated assault	10	9	5	7
Burglary, breaking or entering	707	512	356	250
Larceny, except auto theft	251	245	53	66
Auto theft	342	238	12	31
Forgery and counterfeiting	147	99	93	50
Embezzlement and fraud	566	446	323	232
Other sex offenses	13	14	4	5
Escape (penal) and jail break	191	206	4	7
Escapes from state hospitals	149	148	4	4
Parole and probation violation	157	145	4	3
Offenses against family and children	57	38	22	17
Motor vehicle law violations	37	26	19	10
Malicious destruction of property	20	20	17	19
Federal offenses	9	11	1	2
Other criminal	51	50	19	18
Out-of-state criminal	624	602	87	63
Noncriminal cases - total	663	742	181	229
Missing persons and runaways	822	309	7	3
Policing service (fairs, etc.)	20	12	21	12
Unfounded offense reports	26	24	10	8
Deaths, suspected homicides	28	40	21	30
Laboratory tests only	72	96	63	87
Miscellaneous noncriminal	87	142	50	80
Out-of-state noncriminal	108	119	9	9

Clearances of criminal cases handled by the Bureau are shown by offense in table 2. Cases reported cleared include clearances of cases handled during previous years but exclude clearances of 1953-54 cases reported subsequent to July 1, 1954. Clearances of criminal cases numbered 1,819, or 53.0 percent, of the 3,430 total. Part I offenses (homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) handled totaled 1,409 of which 509, or 36.1 percent, were reported cleared. Table 16, which shows Part I offense clearances for the entire state, indicates 7,060, or only 27.4 percent, of the 25,725

CHART 2
CASES HANDLED COMPARED WITH INVESTIGATIVE STAFF



TABLE 2. CLEARANCES OF CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1953-54

Offense	Cases assistance requested	Cases reported cleared	Percent reported cleared
Total	3,430	1,819	53.0
Criminal homicide	20	17	85.0
Rape, carnal knowledge	17	14	82.4
Robbery	62	34	54.8
Aggravated assault	10	10	100.0
Burglary, breaking or entering	707	246	34.8
Larceny	251	89	35.5
Auto theft	342	99	29.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	147	79	53.7
Embezzlement and fraud	566	347	61.3
Escape (penal) and jail break	191	190	99.5
Escapes from state hospitals	149	134	89.9
Parole and probation violation	157	136	86.6
Offenses against family	57	41	71.9
Other criminal offenses	130	85	65.4
Out-of-state criminal cases	624	298	47.8

total offenses as cleared. These clearance percentages indicate local officers obtained good results on cases reported to the Bureau, especially since easily solved cases are not as likely to be reported as the more difficult cases.

Escapes and clearances reported to the Bureau are shown in table 3 by institution. Three out of every four escapes from all institutions during 1953-54 were returned to custody before the end of the year. The percentage of penal and correctional institution escapes returned before the end of the year was 85.3. In addition to the 255 persons returned from 1953-54 escapes, there were 69 returned to custody who had escaped prior to July 1, 1953.

TABLE 3. ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION, 1953-54

Institution	Number of escapes	Clearances	
		Current cases	Prior cases
Total	340	255	69
Adult penal institutions	31	23	9
State Prison (farm colony)	3	2	1
State Reformatory for Men	6	6	6
Jails and municipal workhouses	14	13	1
Other (military guard houses, etc.)	8	2	1
Juvenile correctional institutions	160	140	18
Glen Lake School for Boys	8	5	-
Owatonna State Public School	32	32	5
Red Wing Training School for Boys	76	71	9
Sauk Centre Home for Girls	29	21	2
Willow River YCC Camp	12	9	2
Other	3	2	-
State nonpenal institutions	149	92	42
Anoka State Hospital	25	19	8
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics	-	-	1
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded	23	10	4
Fergus Falls State Hospital	-	-	3
Hastings State Hospital	12	8	4
Moose Lake State Hospital	32	24	7
Rochester State Hospital	15	5	5
St. Peter State Hospital	27	18	10
Sandstone State Hospital	14	8	-
Willmar State Hospital	1	-	-

The estimated loss and recovery figures, shown in table 4, apply only to Minnesota cases handled by the Bureau during 1953-54. The \$368,054 recovery figure represents only partially the value of law enforcement activities because it includes only cases involving property losses. The total loss in all property cases handled during the year amounts to \$585,394. Recoveries amounted to 62.9 percent of the total losses.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES, 1953-54

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total	\$585,394	\$368,054
Losses in robberies, burglaries, and larcenies:		
Motor vehicles	349,625	333,525
Currency, notes, etc.	78,699	3,878
Jewelry and precious metals	5,102	633
Clothing	5,091	416
Livestock; cattle, chickens, etc.	4,115	210
Furs, raw and manufactured hides	3,670	-
Grain, seed or feed	2,080	1,480
Other property	87,816	16,231
Losses in forgery and fraud cases:		
Check cases (forgeries and frauds)	7,898	20
Other frauds and embezzlement	41,298	11,661

During the latter part of 1953 the Bureau joined with the St. Paul Police Department, the Minnesota Highway Patrol, the Minneapolis Police Department, the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office, and the Hennepin Radio Station to form a teletype network in the Twin Cities area. This expedient method of transferring messages to other law enforcement offices has proven a valuable aid in the first full six months of operation. Table 5 shows the number of original and follow-up messages, concerning Bureau cases, sent out over the teletype network during January-June of 1954.

TABLE 5. TELETYPE MESSAGES, 1954 (January-June)

Type of message	Total	Original messages	Follow-up messages
Total	1,046	615	431
Criminal homicide	1	1	-
Rape	3	2	1
Robbery	31	21	10
Aggravated assault	4	2	2
Burglary	22	15	7
Larceny	51	42	9
Auto theft	411	213	198
Forgery	11	7	4
Embezzlement and fraud	50	35	15
Other sex offenses	5	3	2
Escape (penal) and jail break	73	41	32
Escapes from state hospitals	98	60	38
Parole and probation violation	94	56	38
Offenses against family	4	4	-
Federal offenses	8	4	4
Other criminal	28	17	11
Missing persons, runaways	152	92	60

IDENTIFICATION

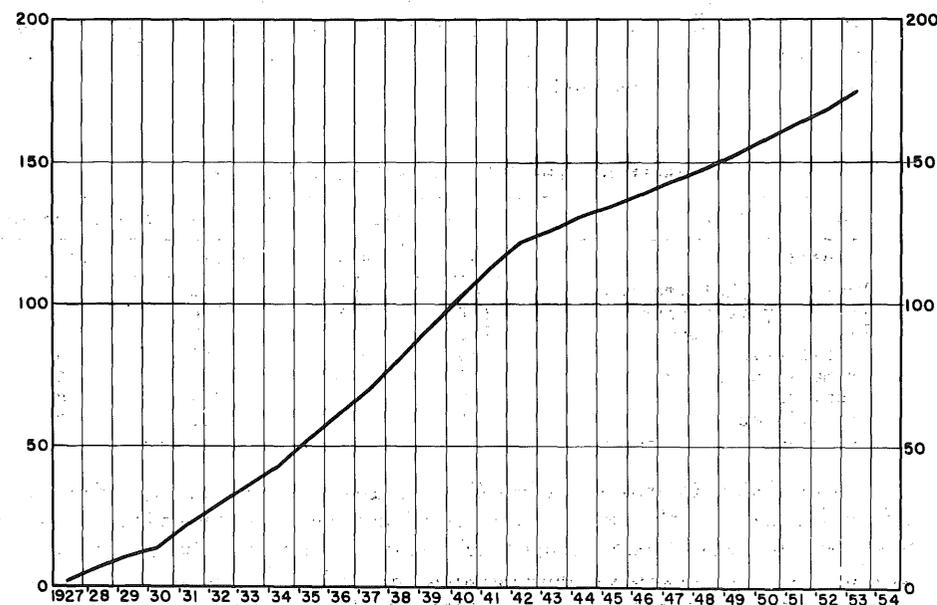
The identification division is the central state clearing house for fingerprint identification. Its function, on a statewide basis, is similar to the national system administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It provides law enforcement authorities with a place to obtain past records of criminals, fugitives, or suspects. Each fingerprint record submitted is compared with similar records on file in the Bureau to determine whether or not a prior record exists. Complete copies of prior arrest records are automatically furnished contributing agencies. During the past fiscal year 5,537 fingerprint records were received and processed. Persons who had no previous record in Bureau files (new subjects) totaled 3,646, which increased the number of different persons on file to 138,073 as of June 30, 1954.

Fingerprint arrest records received from Minnesota agencies during the past year increased 187, or 4.4 percent, over the previous year. A decline in the number of out-of-state records received, however, kept the total records received from all sources slightly below the 1952-53 figure. The 4,424 prints received from Minnesota agencies included 1,688 (38.2 percent) prints of persons who already had a record on file in the Bureau. Minnesota penal institutions forwarded 779 prints of which 688, or 88.3 percent, were of persons with a record already on file. The latter percentage figure indicates most arresting officers submit fingerprint records to the Bureau in felony cases resulting in commitment to state institutions. The number of fingerprints received the past two fiscal years is shown by contributor in table 6.

TABLE 6. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED BY CONTRIBUTOR, 1953-54 and 1952-53

Contributor	1953-54			1952-53		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand total	5,537	3,646	1,891	5,584	3,815	1,769
Minnesota - total	4,424	2,736	1,688	4,237	2,656	1,581
Sheriffs	1,044	710	334	999	650	349
Police departments	2,347	1,867	480	2,390	1,876	514
Prison and reformatories	779	91	688	633	80	553
Youth Conservation Commission	217	48	169	181	32	149
Other Minnesota	37	20	17	34	18	16
Out-of-state - total	1,113	910	203	1,347	1,159	188
State police	14	13	1	22	18	4
Sheriffs	8	6	2	35	33	2
Police departments	36	32	4	96	89	7
Institutions	887	718	169	1,084	927	157
Other out-of-state	168	141	27	110	92	18

CHART 3
GROWTH OF B. C. A. FINGERPRINT RECORD FILE
CUMULATIVE PICTURE IN THOUSANDS OF RECORDS



In addition to processing fingerprint records received by the Bureau, the identification division examined evidence for latent fingerprints in 95 cases the past year. A total of 152 comparable prints were found in these 95 cases and 980 comparisons were made with records on file in the Bureau. Comparison of a latent print with records on file resulted in identification of the latent print in 13 instances. When an identification is made and the suspect is tried in court, comparison charts are prepared and submitted as evidence for prosecution. Comparable prints that are not identified are kept on file for future comparison with logical suspects. Table 7 shows data concerning latent fingerprint cases processed during 1953-54.

TABLE 7. LATENT FINGERPRINT CASES PROCESSED, 1953-54

Type of case	Number of cases	Articles processed	Comparable prints found	Comparison studies	Identifications
Total	95	406	152	980	13
Field investigation	6	16	11	39	-
Articles submitted	64	390	93	637	5
Latent lifts received	24	-	47	287	8
Latent photos received	1	-	1	17	-

Cases involving photographic activities increased 58, or 9.7 percent, over the 599 for 1952-53. The 657 cases handled during 1953-54 involved making 618 negatives, 2,718 photographic prints, and 118 enlargements. The 618 negatives made include 65 of prisoners fingerprinted and photographed by the Bureau in the Bureau office or at the Women's Reformatory in Shakopee.

TABLE 8. PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES, 1953-54

Classification	Cases	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	657	618	2,718	118
Prisoners photographed	65	65	425	-
Photographic copies	159	163	796	-
Photostatic copies	247	-	687	-
Latent prints	95	331	382	35
Crime scene photos	7	43	10	49
Reprints	62	-	378	6
Miscellaneous	22	16	40	28

The Modus Operandi Crime Classification photograph file is an effective aid in the positive identification of criminals. This file now contains 2,002 photographs of subjects who have been convicted of felonies. The prisoner photographs are classified according to the type of offense committed and subdivided by race, sex, age, and height. A large collection of suspect photographs can be viewed by a victim in a short time in this file. It is accessible to all law enforcement agencies to further assist in the identification and apprehension of wanted subjects.

The law enforcement bulletin published by the identification division is distributed throughout the nation. The bulletin contains reports of crimes, stolen property, wanted persons, releases from penal institutions, warnings, general information and notices to law enforcement officers. Current distribution is as follows:

Minnesota	597
Wisconsin	89
Iowa	80
South Dakota	58
North Dakota	50
Nebraska	23
Montana	15
Illinois	14
Michigan	13
Kansas	8
Other states	89
Canada	14
Total	1,050

Two Bureau circulars were issued during the year. However, circulars submitted by law enforcement agencies requesting widespread circulation are also handled for enclosure with the weekly bulletin.

The identification division forwarded 701 fingerprint cards and photographs of felony prisoners to law enforcement agencies in Duluth, Minneapolis, Michigan State Police, North Dakota State Bureau, and 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 above agencies.

Another service performed by the identification division includes daily checks concerning character references for local and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, military services, federal officers, and other agencies. A total of 6,032 inquiries were received and checked during the past fiscal year.

LABORATORY

Scientific methods of evaluating evidence have become an integral and indispensable part of police work in recent years. Authorities have become aware of the fact that, as criminals become acquainted with police methods and learn to avoid their consequences, the assistance of science is required if crime is to be suppressed. The Bureau laboratory is the center for this service for all law enforcement agencies in Minnesota. These services are provided by the Bureau because it would not be practical for individual agencies to maintain and operate their own laboratories. Services of the laboratory were utilized in the past year by law enforcement authorities from 62 different Minnesota counties. In addition, six cases from North Dakota and one from Wisconsin were worked on by the laboratory.

TABLE 9. LABORATORY CASES BY TYPE, 1953-54 -- 1949-50

Type of case	Number of cases ¹				
	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
Total	265	252	263	220	138
Murder	9	6	14	5	6
Rape	1	5	3	-	3
Robbery	3	3	1	2	1
Assault	7	7	5	2	4
Burglary	45	26	74	61	32
Larceny	13	10	11	8	4
Forgery and fraud	76	65	59	52	33
Liquor violation	-	2	-	2	-
Driving while intoxicated	28	6	5	3	*
Hit-and-run	4	12	8	2	6
Arson	1	1	2	2	*
Malicious destruction of property	24	30	18	20	12
Food poisoning	5	6	5	3	7
Animal poisoning	11	12	10	14	8
Investigation of death	23	30	24	28	7
Narcotics	5	10	13	*	*
Game violation	3	4	2	*	*
Miscellaneous	7	17	9	16	15

¹ One case may include more than one offense.

* Not recorded.

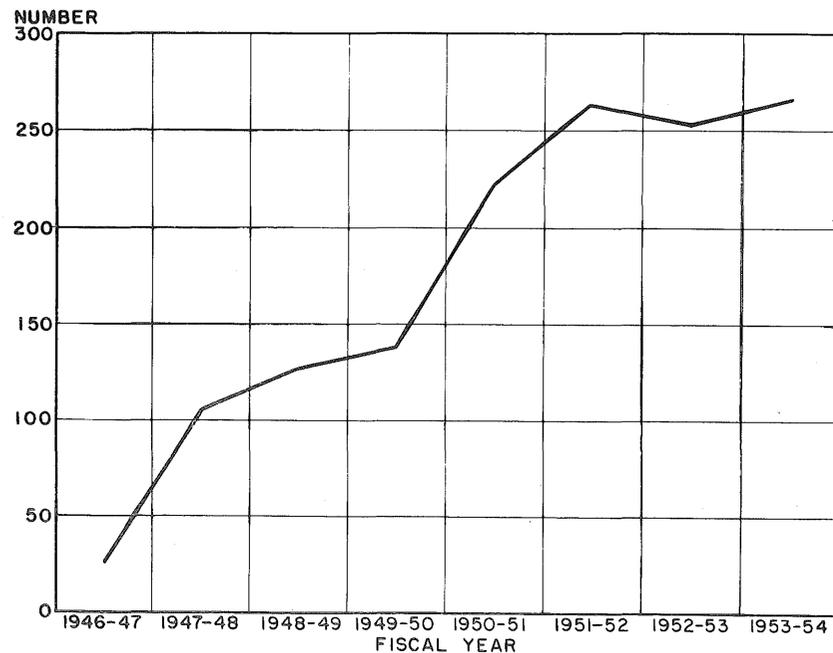
TABLE 10. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS BY TYPE, 1953-54 -- 1949-50

Type	Number of examinations				
	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
Total	1,189	1,099	753	531	256
Chemical	256	205	173	108	59
Document	302	209	141	147	51
Firearms identification	105	128	69	32	19
Microscopic	381	242	223	117	127
Photographic negatives	145	315	147	127	*

* Not recorded

CHART 4

CASES EXAMINED BY THE LABORATORY



Work involving actual laboratory examination 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 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 biolo-

gical origin, blood grouping, and detection of seminal stains. The number and type of examinations conducted in this division during the past two fiscal years are shown below:

Type	Number of examinations	
	1953-54	1952-53
Total	256	205
Toxicological:		
Animal Poisoning	20	16
Food Poisoning	28	31
Human Poisoning	29	42
General:		
Blood tests	84	58
Blood alcohol	36	17
Explosives	6	3
Identification of unknown material	14	15
Liquor	-	2
Motor fuels and lubricants	11	8
Narcotics and drugs	23	11
Miscellaneous analysis	5	2

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 during the last two fiscal years:

Type	Number of examinations	
	1953-54	1952-53
Total	381	242
Debris from explosives	-	3
Fibers	72	27
Firebrick	7	3
Footprints	2	1
Fuses and caps	-	1
Glass	13	2
Gross physical examination	164	127
Hair	13	7
Latent print	1	5
Laundry mark identification	2	1
Motor fuels and lubricants	7	8
Paint	21	10
Semen	2	11
Soil	-	1
Tire tracks	1	-
Tool marks	29	15
Ultraviolet light examination	6	9
Vacuum sweepings	23	3
Wood and other vegetable materials	5	3
Miscellaneous	13	5

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 is shown below:

Type	Number of examinations	
	1953-54	1952-53
Total	302	209
Altered or obliterated writing	3	6
Charred documents	-	6
Check comparison (total checks)	120	57
Checkwriter comparisons	2	5
Comparison and identification of typewriting	18	11
Comparison of unknown writing with exemplars	140	123
Embossed writing	-	1
Ink examinations	2	-
Matching cut or torn paper	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 is 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 cases examination, serial number restorations, and examinations of powder burns, patterns, and residues.

Type	Number of examinations	
	1953-54	1952-53
Total	105	128
Ammunition identification	9	8
Bullet comparison	25	33
Cartridge case comparisons	28	69
Functioning tests on guns	8	3
Gun type identifications from bullets or cartridge cases	13	7
Powder pattern tests	13	5
Serial number restorations	4	-
Shot pattern tests	5	2
Sifting for bullet recovery	-	1

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 1953-54 are as follows:

Type of case	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	45	63	153
Crime scene	45	15	59
Infrared	8	7	4
Photomacrography	68	35	90
Photomicrography	8	6	-
Photostatic copies	11	-	-
Reflex copies	5	-	-

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

Activity	1953-54	1952-53
Total	49	39
Consultations	10	6
Court appearances	18	16
Crime scene investigations	16	15
Educational lectures	5	2

MINNESOTA CRIME STATISTICS

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Major crimes in Minnesota increased 2,802 offenses, or 12.0 percent, during 1953 compared with 1952. The increase over 1952 was reflected in all crime categories; but murder and non-negligent manslaughter showed the largest percentage increase, 47.8. The lowest percentage increase (6.7) was recorded for the least serious offense--larceny, under \$50 in value. The seriousness of the crime increase is further shown by the following: crimes of violence rose 28.8 percent throughout the state compared with an 11.3 percent increase in burglaries and thefts.

Urban crime rose 10.8 percent in 1953 with increases ranging from 6.0 percent for larceny (under \$50) offenses to 54.3 percent for manslaughter by negligence cases. Crimes in rural areas rose 18.7 percent supported by increases in all classes except negligent manslaughters (-8.3 percent). Slightly more than 84 percent of the crimes were committed in urban areas although only 53.9 percent of the Minnesota 1950 population is classified as urban. Crime trends are shown by offense in table 11.

The Bureau compiles crime figures in accordance with a nation-wide system called "Uniform Crime Reporting". Offenses listed in table 11 are referred to as Part I offenses under this system of crime reporting. They are offenses found to be most generally and completely reported to police officers. Part I offenses are included as "offenses known to the police" whether they become known to police authorities through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting court officials, or otherwise. Attempted murders are reported as aggravated assaults, but all other attempted offenses are included in the same manner as completed offenses. Complaints found to be groundless through investigation are not included. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those committed by adults, regardless of prosecutive action.

Over 96 percent of the population of Minnesota is represented by the police departments and sheriffs' offices that submitted twelve crime reports for 1953. Urban population represented in the returns was 97.9 percent compared with 94.5 percent rural representation. Sheriffs and police departments filing 12 returns number 81 and 84, respectively. Chiefs of police in 91 cities, 2,500 or over in population, are instructed to report crimes occurring in their municipalities. The 87 county sheriffs are asked to report only offenses committed in places less than 2,500 in population and in rural areas under their jurisdiction.

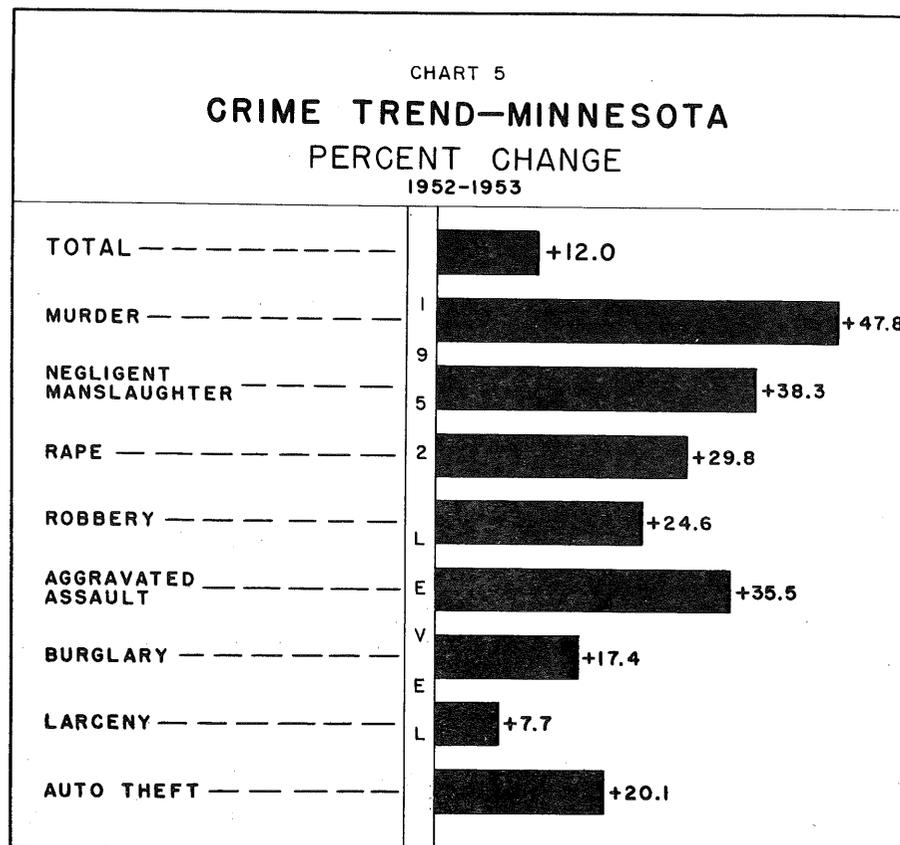
TABLE 11. CRIME TRENDS BY OFFENSE

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1952	1953	Number	Percent
ALL OFFENSES				
Total	23,337	26,139	2,802	12.0
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	23	34	11	47.8
Manslaughter by negligence	47	65	18	38.3
Rape	171	222	51	29.8
Robbery	496	618	122	24.6
Aggravated assault	152	206	54	35.5
Burglary	5,514	6,472	958	17.4
Larceny--\$50 and over	3,179	3,533	354	11.1
Larceny--under \$50	11,403	12,165	762	6.7
Auto theft	2,352	2,824	472	20.1
URBAN OFFENSES				
Total	19,837	21,984	2,147	10.8
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	15	16	1	6.7
Manslaughter by negligence	35	54	19	54.3
Rape	99	137	38	38.4
Robbery	454	544	90	19.8
Aggravated assault	121	144	23	19.0
Burglary	4,143	4,822	679	16.4
Larceny--\$50 and over	2,459	2,733	274	11.1
Larceny--under \$50	10,439	11,061	622	6.0
Auto theft	2,072	2,473	401	19.4
RURAL OFFENSES				
Total	3,500	4,155	655	18.7
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	8	18	10	125.0
Manslaughter by negligence	12	11	-1	-8.3
Rape	72	85	13	18.1
Robbery	42	74	32	76.2
Aggravated assault	31	62	31	100.0
Burglary	1,371	1,650	279	20.4
Larceny--\$50 and over	720	800	80	11.1
Larceny--under \$50	964	1,104	140	14.5
Auto theft	280	351	71	25.4

Offenses were estimated for the following areas delinquent in submitting monthly crime reports:

County	City
Beltrami	Cambridge
Crow Wing	Crosby
Kandiyohi	Falcon Heights
Isanti	Golden Valley
Nicollet	Jackson
Pipestone	Roseville
	Willmar

Estimates were obtained by applying the known rate of offenses as shown in table 13 to the populations of the delinquent areas. Bureau records of offenses for delinquent areas were used if they exceeded the estimates. Rural and urban estimates were 218 and 196 offenses,



respectively. These 414 estimated offenses comprise only 1.6 percent of the 26,139 state total.

Part I offense figures, compiled on a statewide basis since 1936, are shown by year in table 12. During 1953 more offenses were committed in Minnesota than in any other year on record. Record highs were recorded for negligent manslaughters, burglaries, and larcenies. Rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and auto theft offenses were more numerous than they have been for twelve years. Murder offenses were at a five-year high. Figures for every offense type emphasize the fact that crime is increasing.

Many times crime increases are blamed on population increases. The Minnesota population increase from 1950 to 1953 inclusive is estimated at approximately three percent (maximum). Total crime in 1953 was 34 percent over 1950. There are not only more crimes in total number, but also more crimes per unit of population.

TABLE 12. CRIME TRENDS¹, 1936-1953

Year	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Lar- ceny	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	4,899	11,946	1,997
1950	19,458	30	42	199	448	180	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

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

A total of 25,725 offenses were reported by sheriffs and police representing 96.3 percent of the Minnesota population. Reported offenses, excluding estimates made for areas delinquent in reporting, are reduced to rates per 100,000 inhabitants in table 13. The rates are calculated by population groups (1950 census) so crime on a local level may be compared with appropriate state crime rates. Generally, the crime rates increase as the size of the city or county increases. The total crime rate for 1953 was 895.7 Part I offenses for each 100,000 inhabitants or 9 offenses per 1,000 persons.

It is generally conceded that crime is more prevalent in urban centers than in rural areas. In order to express this relationship clearly, ratios obtained from dividing urban crime rates by rural crime rates are shown by offense below:

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rate
Total	4.6
Offenses against persons	1.7
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0.7
Manslaughter by negligence	3.8
Rape	1.4
Aggravated assault	2.1
Offenses against property	4.7
Robbery	6.8
Burglary	2.5
Larceny	6.2
Auto theft	6.1

TABLE 13. RATE OF CRIME¹ PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1953

Population group ²	Total	Murder	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Larceny		Auto theft
								\$50 and over	Under \$50	
TOTAL										
Cities and counties combined; population, 2,872,211:										
Number of offenses known	25,725	34	65	217	607	200	6,336	3,464	12,019	2,783
Rate per 100,000	895.7	1.2	2.3	7.6	21.1	7.0	220.6	120.6	418.5	96.9
URBAN TOTAL										
84 cities; population, 1,573,096:										
Number of offenses known	21,788	16	54	136	541	143	4,774	2,701	10,973	2,450
Rate per 100,000	1,385.0	1.0	3.4	8.7	34.4	9.1	303.5	171.7	697.5	155.7
RURAL TOTAL										
81 counties; pop., 1,299,115:										
Number of offenses known	3,937	18	11	81	66	57	1,562	763	1,046	333
Rate per 100,000	303.1	1.4	0.9	6.2	5.1	4.4	120.2	58.7	80.5	25.6
GROUP I										
2 cities over 250,000; pop., 833,067:										
Number of offenses known	15,160	13	50	107	485	121	3,607	1,813	7,129	1,835
Rate per 100,000	1,819.8	1.6	6.0	12.8	58.2	14.5	433.0	217.6	855.8	220.3
GROUP II										
1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; pop., 104,511:										
Number of offenses known	1,346	1	2	4	19	6	171	200	817	126
Rate per 100,000	1,287.9	1.0	1.9	3.8	18.2	5.7	163.6	191.4	781.7	120.6
GROUP III										
2 counties, 50,000 to 100,000; pop., 122,428:										
Number of offenses known	754	3	-	16	11	7	358	140	167	52
Rate per 100,000	615.9	2.5	-	13.1	9.0	5.7	292.4	114.4	136.4	42.5

TABLE 13. (Continued)

Population group ²	Total	Murder	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Larceny		Auto theft
								\$50 and over	Under \$50	
GROUP IV										
3 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; pop., 83,326:										
Number of offenses known	1,013	-	-	2	2	2	127	139	677	64
Rate per 100,000	1,215.7	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.4	152.4	166.8	812.5	76.8
5 counties, 25,000 to 50,000; pop., 158,320:										
Number of offenses known	639	2	-	13	6	1	160	160	234	63
Rate per 100,000	403.6	1.3	-	8.2	3.8	0.6	101.1	101.1	147.8	39.8
GROUP V										
16 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; pop., 238,849:										
Number of offenses known	2,480	1	2	11	10	3	435	256	1,546	216
Rate per 100,000	1,038.3	0.4	0.8	4.6	4.2	1.3	182.1	107.2	647.3	90.4
58 counties, 10,000 to 25,000; pop., 904,988:										
Number of offenses known	2,133	13	9	48	44	37	870	397	514	201
Rate per 100,000	235.7	1.4	1.0	5.3	4.9	4.1	96.1	43.9	56.8	22.2
GROUP VI										
62 cities, 2,500 to 10,000; pop., 313,343:										
Number of offenses known	1,789	1	-	12	25	11	434	293	804	209
Rate per 100,000	570.9	0.3	-	3.8	8.0	3.5	138.5	93.5	256.6	66.7
16 counties, 2,500 to 10,000; pop., 113,379:										
Number of offenses known	411	-	2	4	5	12	174	66	131	17
Rate per 100,000	362.5	-	1.8	3.5	4.4	10.6	153.5	58.2	115.5	15.0

¹ Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

² Based on 1950 decennial census.

The figures show crime rates in urban areas are higher than rural rates for all offense types except murder and non-negligent manslaughter. Property offense rates are particularly high in urban centers. Robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft rates in urban areas are 6.8, 2.5, 6.2, and 6.1 times higher, respectively, than rural rates. Urban crime rates for offenses against persons exceed rural rates by a ratio of 1.7 to 1. However, murder rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Including all offenses, the urban crime rate is 4.6 times greater than the rural rate.

Although crime increased 12 percent during 1953 in Minnesota, the crime rates are still below the United States rates in every Part I offense class for both urban and rural areas. Aggravated assault rates are particularly low in Minnesota compared with national rates. Other crimes involving violence also show considerable contrast, being low in Minnesota for both urban and rural groups. Burglary, larceny, and auto theft rates in Minnesota urban areas are fairly close to the national rates.

The urban crime rates for Minnesota, which are found to be lower than national rates in the following table, were effected with less police protection than national averages. Police protection figures are shown at the end of this section.

TABLE 14. MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS¹ COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1953

Offense	Urban		Rural	
	Minnesota rate	National rate ²	Minnesota rate	National rate ²
Total	1,385.0	1,761.5	303.1	630.0
Offenses against persons	22.2	104.7	12.9	58.7
Murder	1.0	4.8	1.4	4.8
Manslaughter by negligence	3.4	3.6	0.9	5.5
Rape	8.7	11.7	6.2	12.5
Aggravated assault	9.1	84.6	4.4	35.9
Offenses against property	1,362.8	1,656.8	290.2	571.3
Robbery	34.4	64.0	5.1	19.5
Burglary	803.5	409.9	120.2	207.3
Larceny	869.2	988.1	139.3	281.7
Auto theft	155.7	194.8	25.6	62.8

¹ Based on 1950 decennial census.
² "Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XXIV, No. 2, F.B.I., Washington, D.C., pages 87 and 92.

Seasonal variations in the frequency of Part I offenses are shown in table 15. Most robberies, assaults, and auto thefts were committed during the last quarter of the year. The high month for criminal homicides was September. Rapes occurred most frequently during the spring months. Burglaries were high from August through

November. Larceny offenses were committed most frequently in October and least frequently in January. Including all offenses; January, with a 1,578 total, was 39.1 percent below the peak of 2,591 recorded in October.

TABLE 15. MONTHLY VARIATION OF PART I OFFENSES¹, 1953

Month	Total	Murder	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Total	25,725	34	65	217	607	200	6,336	15,483	2,783
January	1,578	2	9	17	49	6	463	791	241
February	1,593	5	2	10	44	18	456	837	221
March	1,951	2	5	18	53	17	497	1,138	221
April	2,283	-	4	21	38	12	591	1,400	217
May	2,257	2	4	16	55	19	441	1,491	229
June	2,257	3	6	33	86	19	455	1,494	211
July	2,172	2	7	21	43	22	493	1,386	198
August	2,472	1	1	20	62	19	654	1,509	206
September	2,435	8	12	17	36	12	570	1,520	260
October	2,591	-	5	18	67	25	621	1,552	303
November	2,342	4	6	15	60	21	600	1,376	260
December	1,794	5	4	11	64	10	495	989	216

¹ Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

Police and sheriffs cleared by arrest 27.4 percent of the 25,725 reported crimes in 1953. The clearance percentage for crimes against persons was 82.6 compared with 26.3 for property offenses. Rural clearance percentages were higher than the urban for every offense class. Sheriffs reported clearances in 38.7 percent of all rural crimes and chiefs of police reported 25.4 percent of the urban crimes as cleared. Clearances are shown by offense in table 16.

The average number of police department employees per 1,000 inhabitants reported by chiefs of police for 1953 is compared with national figures by population groups in the following:

	Minnesota	National ¹
Total, all cities	1.21	1.78
Group I (250,000 or over)	1.23	2.23
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1.36	1.65
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	-	1.60
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	1.31	1.52
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1.10	1.39
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000)	1.17	1.29

¹ "Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XXIV, No. 1, F.B.I., Washington, D.C., page 21. Figures as of April 30, 1953

Police protection in Minnesota cities is less than the national average in every population group. Minnesota cities in Group I have an average of 1.23 police employees for each 1,000 inhabitants (1950

census) in contrast to the national figure of 2.23 employees per 1,000 inhabitants. Although the figures above show 1.21 police employees for each 1,000 urban inhabitants during 1953 in Minnesota, police protection is much less because of the following factors: police employees generally work in three shifts, days off are taken for illness and vacations, and time is spent in performing administrative functions.

TABLE 16. CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST, 1953 .

Offense	Offenses known	Offenses reported	Offenses cleared
		Number	Percent
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	25,725	7,060	27.4
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	34	32	94.1
Manslaughter by negligence	65	56	86.2
Rape	217	175	80.7
Robbery	607	179	29.5
Aggravated assault	200	163	81.5
Burglary	6,336	1,664	26.3
Larceny--\$50 and over	3,464	673	19.4
Larceny--under \$50	12,019	3,053	25.4
Auto theft	2,783	1,065	38.3
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	21,788	5,537	25.4
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	16	15	93.8
Manslaughter by negligence	54	46	85.2
Rape	136	102	75.0
Robbery	541	144	26.6
Aggravated assault	143	112	78.3
Burglary	4,774	1,103	23.1
Larceny--\$50 and over	2,701	462	17.1
Larceny--under \$50	10,973	2,661	24.3
Auto theft	2,450	892	36.4
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	3,937	1,523	38.7
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	18	17	94.4
Manslaughter by negligence	11	10	90.9
Rape	81	73	90.1
Robbery	66	35	53.0
Aggravated assault	57	51	89.5
Burglary	1,562	561	35.9
Larceny--\$50 and over	763	211	27.7
Larceny--under \$50	1,046	392	37.5
Auto theft	333	173	52.0

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

The number of defendants disposed of in district courts for all offenses during 1953 was 1,838, representing an increase of 1.9 percent over the 1,804 reported for 1952. A total of 1,699, or 92.4 percent, of the 1,838 defendants were convicted. Only 62, or 3.7 percent, of the 1,699 defendants convicted were found guilty by jury or court. The remaining 1,637, or 96.3 percent, were convicted by pleas of guilty.

Defendants demanded trial by jury in 96, or 5.2 percent, of the 1,838 cases. Only 51, or 53.1 percent, of these 96 defendants were found guilty by the juries. Defendants charged with crimes against persons (homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) demanded trial by jury in 14.9 percent of the cases while only 4.0 percent of those charged with other crimes were tried by jury. Trial by court after waiver of jury occurred 13 times during 1953. The courts found the defendants guilty in 11 of these 13 cases.

Only 24, or 1.3 percent, of the 1,838 defendants were reported prosecuted by grand jury indictment. The remaining 1,814 were charged by information.

District courts are the courts that have original jurisdiction over felony cases in Minnesota. During 1953, all 87 clerks of district court reported on individual case cards dispositions of defendants charged by indictment, information, or affidavit with criminal offenses. In cases where an apparent single united court action resulted in several convictions, the defendant was assigned to the most serious offense of which convicted. If the defendant was not convicted, he was assigned to the most serious offense of which charged. Defendants prosecuted in two different court actions during the year were counted twice. Figures on district court dispositions showing type of disposition, by offense, are shown in table 17.

The type of sentence imposed on the 1,699 convicted defendants is shown in table 18. Almost 50 percent of all defendants convicted were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence. Defendants convicted of abandonment, considered a felony under Minnesota law, received probation sentences in 79 percent of the cases. Only 25 percent of all defendants convicted received prison or reformatory sentences. Four offense groups: robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft accounted for 78 percent of all commitments to the Youth Conservation Commission. Of the 181 youths sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission 101, or 55.8 percent, were committed to a reformatory by July 1, 1954.

TABLE 17. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY OFFENSE AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION, 1953

Offense	Total	Disposed of without conviction			Convicted			Percent con- victed			
		Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by Jury Court	Total	Plea of guilty	By jury court				
Total	1,888	139	83	45	2	9	1,699	1,637	51	11	92.4
Major offenses-total	1,514	116	69	38	1	8	1,398	1,348	41	9	92.3
Murder	5	3	-	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-
Manslaughter	9	2	-	2	-	-	7	7	1	-	-
Crim. negligence, traffic	30	4	-	4	-	-	26	23	3	-	77.8
Rape	94	9	6	3	-	-	85	81	3	1	86.7
Robbery	108	3	1	2	-	-	100	97	2	1	90.4
Aggravated assault	64	9	1	5	-	3	55	48	7	1	97.1
Burglary	251	18	16	2	-	-	233	238	5	1	85.9
Larceny	374	27	16	10	-	1	347	337	9	1	92.8
Auto theft	185	6	5	1	-	-	129	124	3	2	92.8
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	147	5	5	-	-	-	142	141	1	-	95.6
Receiving stolen property	17	1	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	96.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	118	8	6	1	-	-	110	109	-	1	94.1
Sex, except rape	90	16	10	4	-	2	74	70	3	1	82.2
Narcotics	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	100.0
Abortion	10	1	1	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	90.0
Arson	18	2	1	-	-	1	16	14	1	1	88.9
Escape	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	23	3	-	100.0
Other major offenses	16	2	1	1	-	-	14	13	-	1	87.5
Minor offenses-total	324	23	14	7	1	1	301	289	10	2	92.9
Abandonment or desertion	146	16	13	1	1	1	130	128	2	-	89.0
Non-support	21	1	1	-	-	-	20	18	-	2	95.2
Destruction of property	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	-	100.0
Game laws	46	2	-	-	-	-	44	42	2	-	95.7
Liquor laws	54	4	-	4	-	-	50	46	4	-	92.6
Minor assault	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	18	1	-	100.0
Other minor offenses	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	1	-	100.0

¹ Includes check frauds.

TABLE 18. SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED BY OFFENSE, 1953

Offense	Total	Prison and reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Jail or wkhs.	Fine or costs only
Total	1,699	422	181	844	173	79
Major offenses-total	1,398	400	181	647	146	24
Murder	2	2	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	7	5	1	1	-	-
Crim. negligence, traffic	26	3	2	13	5	3
Rape	85	26	11	41	7	-
Robbery	100	43	27	24	6	-
Aggravated assault	55	19	4	29	1	2
Burglary	233	78	35	106	13	1
Larceny	347	77	40	189	34	7
Auto theft	129	30	39	49	8	3
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	142	8	2	77	49	6
Receiving stolen property	16	3	-	8	3	2
Forgery	110	41	10	51	8	-
Sex, except rape	74	30	4	34	6	-
Narcotics	7	3	-	4	-	-
Abortion	9	2	-	6	1	-
Arson	16	5	1	9	1	-
Escape	26	22	3	-	1	-
Other major offenses	14	3	2	6	3	-
Minor offenses-total	301	22	-	197	27	55
Abandonment or desertion	130	22	-	102	6	-
Non-support	20	-	-	17	3	-
Destruction of property	21	-	-	20	-	1
Game laws	44	-	-	18	4	22
Liquor laws	50	-	-	22	6	22
Minor assault	19	-	-	12	3	4
Other minor offenses	17	-	-	6	5	6

¹ Includes check frauds.

Defendants less than 21 years of age amounted to 23.2 percent of all dispositions during 1953. The most frequent age was 18, followed by ages 19 and 21. The median age was 27.6 years for all offenses. Defendants charged with auto theft were the youngest with a median age of 21.6. Table 19 shows age data on defendants.

Female defendants accounted for only 4.5 percent of all the dispositions in district courts during 1953. Larceny and forgery were the two offenses for which females were most frequently taken into the district court. The non-white race was responsible for 138, or 7.5 percent, of the total dispositions. Indians were defendants most often in burglary and auto theft cases. The Negro race was charged most often with the offense of larceny. Table 20 shows sex and race of defendants by offense class.

The relationship between county population and the number of defendants disposed of in district courts is shown in table 21. The proportion of dispositions is high in Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis counties compared with respective population proportions. Conversely, the 84 other counties group accounts for only 51.7 percent of the defendants disposed of as against 56.7 percent of the total population.

TABLE 19. AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN DISTRICT COURTS BY OFFENSE, 1953

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	1,838	53	148	117	65	74	65	65	68	322	212	159	129	173	188	27.6
Major offenses-total	1,514	42	146	112	63	71	60	61	56	277	181	119	103	141	82	26.9
Murder	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-
Manslaughter	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	-
Crim. negligence, traffic	30	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	2	8	4	2	1	2	4	27.5
Rape	94	4	12	10	5	6	6	6	6	14	12	4	1	6	2	23.5
Robbery	103	5	11	13	11	9	8	4	6	19	4	4	6	2	1	22.3
Aggravated assault	64	3	-	1	3	2	4	2	3	13	10	4	4	9	6	29.2
Burglary	251	3	41	35	12	21	16	15	10	36	21	9	13	8	11	22.5
Larceny	374	10	39	21	20	12	11	16	9	77	42	28	23	48	18	27.6
Auto theft	135	12	27	17	5	9	6	3	2	26	11	4	9	1	3	21.6
Embezzlement and fraud ²	147	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	22	28	22	12	20	25	33.8
Receiving stolen property	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	2	1	1	-
Forgery	118	1	9	7	2	1	2	6	8	20	23	11	10	15	3	30.3
Sex, except rape	90	1	2	2	-	1	2	2	4	15	14	16	13	15	3	35.2
Narcotics	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-
Abortion	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	3	-	-
Arson	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	3	2	1	3	3	-
Escape	26	-	-	1	1	6	1	1	-	8	3	2	2	1	-	26.9
Other major offenses	16	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	4	2	2	1	-
Minor offenses-total	324	11	2	5	2	3	5	4	12	45	31	40	26	32	106	33.2
Abandonment or desertion	146	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	4	31	22	31	19	13	17	34.7
Non-support	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	4	1	-	6	-
Destruction of property	21	9	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-
Game laws	46	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	4	3	2	1	4	3	25	29.2
Liquor laws	54	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	3	2	11	33	45.8
Minor assault	19	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	3	8	-
Other minor offenses	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	2	10	-

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

TABLE 20. SEX AND RACE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY OFFENSE, 1953

Offense	Total	Sex		Total	Race ¹		
		Male	Female		White	Negro	Indian
Total	1,838	1,755	83	1,838	1,700	62	76
Criminal homicide	44	48	1	44	40	3	1
Rape	94	94	-	94	87	5	2
Robbery	103	102	1	103	94	4	5
Aggravated assault	64	62	2	64	50	8	6
Burglary	251	249	2	251	229	6	16
Larceny	374	350	24	374	389	20	15
Auto theft	135	133	2	135	117	2	16
Embezzlement, fraud	147	139	8	147	144	2	1
Forgery	118	103	15	118	116	2	-
Sex, except rape	90	89	1	90	89	1	-
Misc. major offenses	94	79	15	94	89	5	-
Abandonment	146	142	4	146	132	3	11
Misc. minor offenses	178	170	8	178	174	1	3

1 Includes Mexican.

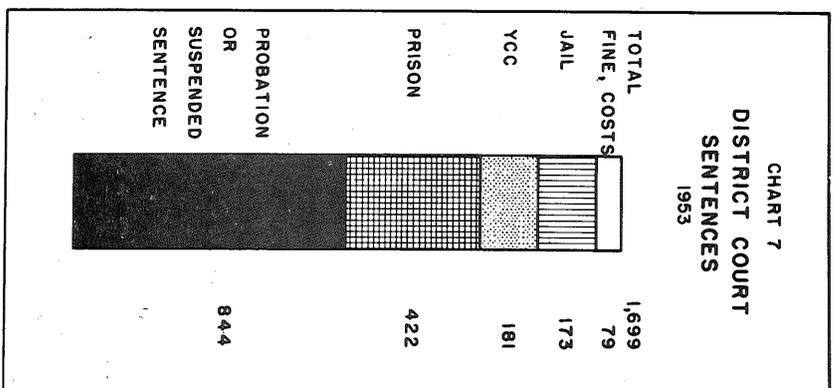
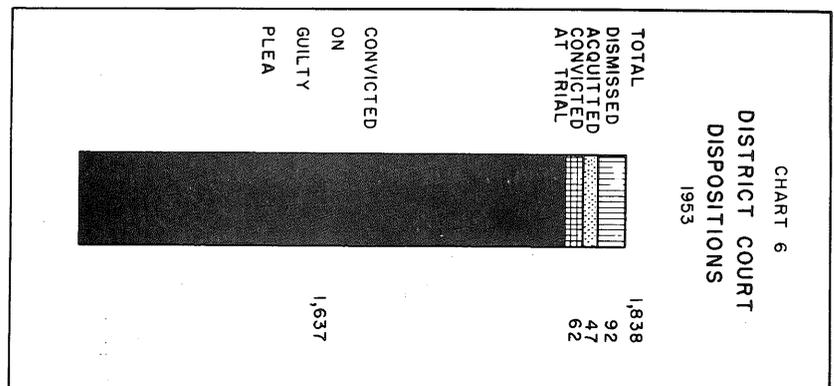


TABLE 21. DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS COMPARED WITH MINNESOTA POPULATION BY COUNTY, 1953

County	Population ¹		Defendants disposed of	
	Number	(15 years & over) Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,158,584	100.0	1,838	100.0
Hennepin	515,719	23.9	459	25.0
Ramsey	265,113	12.3	267	14.5
St. Louis	152,552	7.1	162	8.8
84 other counties	1,225,200	56.7	950	51.7

¹ Based on 1950 decennial census.

The time that elapses between filing and disposition of a criminal case and the time interval between final plea and disposition have been analyzed in table 22. One-half of all defendants were disposed of in 1953 in less than 20 days, the median time. Although all defendants were disposed of in about 20 days on the average; those defendants who entered a plea of guilty were disposed of in 16 days, while those who went to jury or court trial averaged 40 days. A median time of 71 days was taken for dismissals.

TABLE 22. TIME ELAPSED IN DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS BY COUNTY AND DISPOSITION, 1953

Interval	Total	Median time (days)			
		Hennepin county	Ramsey county	St. Louis county	Other counties
Filing to disposition					
All defendants	20	43	23	2	3
Dismissed	71	30	*	*	106
Tried	40	45	*	*	37
Plead guilty	16	43	22	1	1
Final plea to disposition					
All defendants	3	37	15	1	1
Dismissed	40	29	*	*	58
Tried	35	45	*	*	26
Plead guilty	1	37	14	1	1

*Median not shown where number of cases was less than 20.

The median time elapse between final plea and disposition was three days for all defendants, one day for defendants who plead guilty, 35 days for defendants who were tried, and 40 days for defendants whose cases were dismissed.

There is a wide difference among counties in the median time that elapses between filing of the information or indictment and the final plea. It took a median of 43 days to dispose of a case in Hennepin County, followed by Ramsey County with 23 days. The 84 other counties took an average of three days and St. Louis County took only

two days. Differences between counties in the time it takes to dispose of a case can probably be accounted for by two factors: differences in workload and differences in amount of time taken for pre-sentence investigation.

TABLE 23. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS BY COUNTY, 1953 and 1952

County	1953	1952	County	1953	1952
Total	1,838	1,804	Mahnomen	5	7
Aitkin	22	21	Marshall	7	7
Anoka	7	3	Martin	13	15
Becker	11	17	Meeker	1	5
Beltrami	20	40	Mille Lacs	9	11
Benton	11	8	Morrison	12	11
Big Stone	4	3	Mower	18	21
Blue Earth	11	25	Murray	1	5
Brown	9	14	Nicollet	1	2
Carlton	35	43	Nobles	14	7
Carver	6	6	Norman	4	1
Cass	24	29	Olmsted	31	29
Chippewa	8	3	Otter Tail	32	24
Chisago	3	11	Pennington	4	10
Clay	25	30	Pine	18	18
Clearwater	12	17	Pipestone	3	3
Cook	9	4	Polk	15	14
Cottonwood	7	6	Pope	1	4
Crow Wing	22	23	Ramsey	267	267
Dakota	31	34	Red Lake	2	1
Dodge	4	8	Redwood	2	7
Douglas	12	19	Renville	14	1
Faribault	12	10	Rice	14	17
Fillmore	10	11	Rock	8	10
Freeborn	20	24	Roseau	8	3
Goodhue	31	32	St. Louis	162	161
Grant	5	5	Scott	4	15
Hennepin	459	396	Sherburne	12	13
Houston	8	7	Sibley	1	6
Hubbard	7	11	Stearns	23	30
Isanti	2	2	Steele	8	8
Itasca	27	26	Stevens	8	2
Jackson	5	5	Swift	3	5
Kanabec	10	1	Todd	27	15
Kandiyohi	6	9	Traverse	6	2
Kittson	2	1	Wabasha	7	9
Koochiching	19	8	Wadena	14	5
Lac qui Parle	0	6	Waseca	6	7
Lake	7	3	Washington	15	11
Lake of the Woods	1	1	Watonwan	8	1
LeSueur	4	15	Wilkin	5	2
Lincoln	13	8	Winona	27	19
Lyon	28	25	Wright	14	8
McLeod	13	11	Yellow Medicine	2	4

FINGERPRINT ARREST DATA

Minnesota agencies forwarded 4,424 fingerprint arrest records during 1953-54 consisting of 641 records of persons printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody (duplicates), 136 sleeper and other noncriminal prints, and 3,647 different records of persons charged with criminal offenses. The 3,647 different records, including both old and new subjects, are classified by sex and offense charged in table 24. The female sex accounted for only 253, or 6.9 percent, of the 3,647 Minnesota arrests. Both sexes were charged most often with larceny. Next to larceny females were printed most often for prostitution. The second most frequent offense for males was drunkenness.

TABLE 24. SEX OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1953-54

Offense charged	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	3,647	3,394	253
Criminal homicide	44	43	1
Robbery	130	122	8
Aggravated assault	76	72	4
Burglary, breaking or entering	278	276	2
Larceny	615	562	53
Auto theft	153	152	1
Embezzlement and fraud	198	175	23
Stolen property; buying, etc.	10	10	-
Arson	9	9	-
Forgery and counterfeiting	95	87	8
Rape, including carnal knowledge	112	112	-
Prostitution and commercialized vice	46	8	38
Other sex offenses	179	171	8
Narcotic drug laws	14	14	-
Weapons; carrying, etc.	31	30	1
Offenses against family	113	112	1
Liquor laws	87	86	1
Driving while intoxicated	143	143	-
Other traffic laws	109	109	-
Disorderly conduct	109	103	6
Drunkenness	304	284	20
Vagrancy	99	76	23
Minor assault	94	91	3
Investigation	345	312	33
All other offenses	304	285	19

¹ Excludes 641 duplicate arrest prints and 136 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

Persons 18 years of age were arrested and printed more often than persons of any other age, during 1953-54, according to the age data shown by offense in table 25. Age groups in which the greatest number of Minnesota arrests occurred following 18 are 19, 24, 20, and 23, respectively. These five age groups combined include more than 25 percent of the total arrests.

TABLE 25. AGE OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1953-54

Offense charged	AGE													Median age ²			
	16 & under		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39		40-44	45 & over	
	Total	88	92	249	229	167	150	145	162	169	622	459	327		301	487	
Total	3,647	88	92	249	229	167	150	145	162	169	622	459	327	301	487	28.0	
Criminal homicide	44	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	10	2	6	12	34.0
Robbery	130	3	9	6	16	8	12	7	5	9	23	17	6	3	3	2	23.0
Assault (all degrees)	170	1	2	6	33	9	16	9	4	9	33	20	21	13	8	31	30.0
Burglary	278	16	12	41	33	16	18	13	18	11	47	13	21	8	11	22.2	22.2
Larceny	615	15	21	56	51	23	28	15	30	26	108	75	39	42	86	27.0	27.0
Auto theft	153	12	13	24	21	6	9	8	1	6	21	17	5	6	4	21.1	21.1
Embezzlement and fraud	198	2	1	2	10	7	11	10	8	31	37	23	19	30	1	31.4	31.4
Stolen property	10	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-
Arson	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	-
Forgery	95	-	1	6	1	4	1	1	3	9	20	23	15	6	5	30.3	30.3
Rape	112	1	4	11	13	12	6	6	6	7	25	10	1	1	1	23.5	23.5
Prostitution	46	-	-	1	3	4	4	4	-	4	8	7	7	3	5	20.4	20.4
Other sex offenses	179	1	1	7	5	3	4	5	3	9	27	32	13	19	50	33.8	33.8
Narcotic drug laws	14	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	5	4	1	-	1	-	-
Weapons, carrying, etc.	31	-	-	5	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	4	5	3	-	26.5	26.5
Offenses against family	113	-	-	11	5	6	3	2	4	6	25	20	20	21	11	33.9	33.9
Liquor laws	87	-	1	11	5	6	4	6	9	3	23	18	13	14	38	33.2	33.2
Driving while intoxicated	143	-	2	4	3	6	4	5	10	6	19	11	10	6	9	25.1	25.1
Other traffic laws	109	-	-	6	7	12	8	5	10	6	30	8	11	8	8	26.8	26.8
Disorderly conduct	109	-	-	8	7	4	3	6	10	6	37	35	40	51	97	39.5	39.5
Drunkenness	304	-	-	5	3	4	8	2	12	10	37	14	15	13	14	33.2	33.2
Vagrancy	99	-	-	2	2	3	5	1	3	7	5	14	15	13	14	17	33.2
Investigation	345	11	9	27	21	20	12	22	13	19	60	33	35	30	33	26.5	26.5
All other offenses	304	25	14	16	19	15	11	15	11	11	51	49	23	23	21	26.5	26.5

¹ Excludes 641 duplicate arrest prints and 136 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.
² Median not calculated when number of cases was less than 20.

Fifty percent of all records received were of persons less than 28 years of age. However, the median age of persons charged with some of the more serious crimes is somewhat lower than 28 years. Median ages of persons charged with robbery, burglary, auto theft, and rape are 23.0, 22.2, 21.1, and 23.5 years, respectively. The oldest median age, 39.5 years, is for persons charged with drunkenness.

The 3,647 arrests are classified by race in table 26 as follows: 3,141, or 86.1 percent, white; 246, or 6.8 percent, Negro; 184, or 5.0 percent, Indian; 74, or 2.0 percent, Mexican; and 2, or 0.1 percent, Japanese. Compared with the 1950 Minnesota population of persons 15 years of age and over, there are an unusually large number of non-white arrests. Members of the non-white race, excluding Mexicans, include 11.9 percent of the arrests and only 0.9 percent of the population.

TABLE 26. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA, 1953-54

Race	Number	Percent
Total	3,647	100.0
White	3,141	86.1
Negro	246	6.8
Indian	184	5.0
Mexican	74	2.0
Japanese	2	0.1

INSTITUTION STATISTICS

The inmate population of State adult penal institutions and St. Peter Hospital for the Criminally Insane increased 223, or 10.8 percent, during the past year. A total of 1,103, or 48.2 percent, of the 2,288 inmates confined as of June 30, 1954 were housed at Stillwater Prison. Most of the inmates placed on parole during the year were from St. Cloud Reformatory. Movement of population figures are shown in table 27.

Slightly more than two-thirds of the 1,846 inmates in Minnesota adult penal institutions have prior records of conviction for felony or gross misdemeanor offenses according to Bureau files. An additional 147, or 8.0 percent, are serving time as a result of violating probation sentence or parole on their first conviction. Only 436, or 23.6 percent, of the 1,846 inmates are in prison after their first conviction without being given a chance on probation or parole. Included in this group of 436 are 114 persons serving time for criminal homicide.

TABLE 27. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE, 1953-54

Movement	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reform. for Men	Shakopee Reform. for Women	St. Peter Hospital ¹
Population July 1, 1953	2,065	1,000	748	47	270
Admissions - total	1,050	421	534	34	61
Committed by court	569	295	233	18	23
Youth Commission (YCC)	148	-	145	3	-
Returned from parole or conditional release	194	76	109	8	1
Returned from escape	16	3	8	5	-
Transfer	123	47	39	-	37
Discharges - total	827	318	434	31	44
Expiration of sentence	158	90	66	2	-
Sentence commuted	4	4	-	-	-
Unconditional discharge	54	20	29	-	5
Paroled	378	154	205	17	2
Conditional pardon, etc.	1	-	1	-	-
Medical reprieve, etc.	48	21	18	9	-
Deaths (natural causes)	10	5	1	-	4
Escapes	11	2	7	-	2
Transfers	153	22	105	1	25
Other	10	-	2	2	6
Population June 30, 1954	2,288	1,103	848	50	287

¹ Male and female combined.

Stillwater Prison has the highest percentage of repeaters of the three institutions and, also, has inmates with the longest records. Of the 216 other first conviction cases at Stillwater, 98 are serving time for criminal homicide. The highest percentage (55.8) of first conviction cases is at the Women's Reformatory in Shakopee. Data concerning prior conviction records of inmates are shown in table 28.

TABLE 28. INMATES IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY OR GROSS MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS

Conviction	Number of inmates ¹			
	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory	Shakopee Reformatory for Women
Total	1,846	1,021	782	43
First conviction - total	583	265	294	24
Violated probation or parole	147	49	92	6
Other	436	216	202	18
Repeaters - Total	1,263	756	488	19
Juvenile ²	185	10	169	6
Second	589	320	260	9
Third	252	199	50	3
Fourth	135	127	7	1
Fifth	44	43	1	-
Sixth	27	26	1	-
Seventh	21	21	-	-
Eighth and over	10	10	-	-

¹ Population as of January 1, 1954.

² Includes prisoners who served time at a juvenile correctional institution prior to present terms. Juvenile commitment records of other repeaters were not counted.

The number and percent of inmates, with prior felony or gross misdemeanor conviction records, are shown by crime of confinement in table 29. An attempt has also been made to classify prior convictions as similar or dissimilar to the crimes of confinement. The figures show 88.5 percent of the inmates serving time for auto theft have prior conviction records compared with only 40.0 percent for those confined for homicide offenses. The data further indicate that persons confined for auto theft, forgery or checks, and burglary are most likely to have a similar prior conviction. Persons confined for criminal homicide are least likely to have a prior similar conviction on their records. Considering all of the cases, inmates are more likely to have a dissimilar prior conviction than a similar prior conviction.

TABLE 29. INMATES IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS HAVING A PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD¹ BY CRIME OF CONFINEMENT

Crime	Total inmates confined ²	Inmates with prior conviction(s)			
		Percent	Number		
			Total	Similar crime(s)	Dissimilar crime(s)
Total	1,846	68.4	1,263	528	735
Criminal homicide	190	40.0	76	7	69
Robbery	198	75.8	150	39	111
Aggravated assault	74	62.2	46	9	37
Burglary	204	81.9	167	96	71
Larceny	412	77.7	320	141	179
Auto theft	130	88.5	115	69	46
Forgery and checks	230	80.9	186	112	74
Rape; carnal knowledge	116	50.9	59	15	44
Other sex offenses	128	45.3	58	21	37
Abandonment	116	45.7	53	11	42
Other offenses	48	68.8	33	8	25

¹ Includes prior felony or gross misdemeanor convictions.

² Population as of January 1, 1954.

Records on file in the Bureau show 444, or 24.1 percent, of the 1,846 inmates had served time in juvenile correctional institutions. The number of inmates with juvenile institution records is shown by institution in the following:

	Total inmates	Number	Percent
Total	1,846	444	24.1
Stillwater prison	1,021	159	15.6
St. Cloud Reformatory	782	278	35.6
Shakopee Reformatory	43	7	16.3

Patients examined under Minnesota's psychopathic personality law during 1953-54 numbered 29. The probate courts committed 25 of the 29 patients examined to the following institutions: St. Peter, 12; Rochester, 5; Moose Lake, 4; Fergus Falls, 3; and Anoka, 1. Four

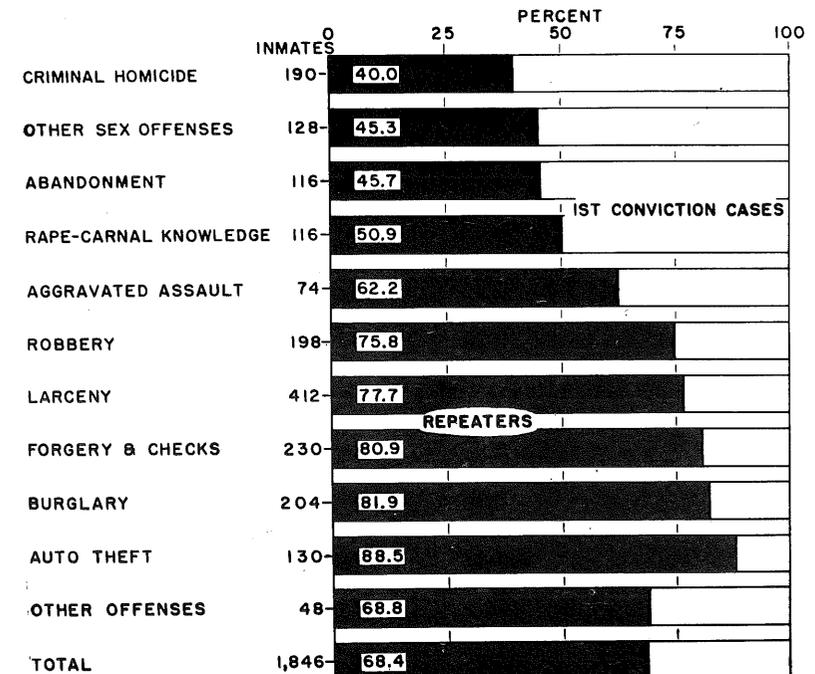
persons examined under the "sex case" law the past year received dismissals. However, one of these four persons was committed as a senile person and one was placed on probation. Four of the 29 patients were examined in Ramsey County, 7 in St. Louis County, and 18 in other counties.

The law defines a psychopathic personality 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 person irresponsible for his conduct with respect to sexual matters and thereby dangerous to other persons."

CHART 8
(DATA OF TABLE 29)

RECIDIVISM BY CRIME OF CONFINEMENT

PERCENTAGES OF INMATES IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS JANUARY 1, 1954 HAVING A PRIOR FELONY OR GROSS MISDEMEANOR CONVICTION RECORD



A total of 338, or 91.4 percent, of the 370 patients examined since 1939 have been committed by the probate courts as psychopathic personalities. Patients examined and committed since the law was established are shown 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
Total	370	338

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