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Annual Report
OF THE
Bureau of Criminal
Apprehension

TO THE
Governor and the Legislature
OF THE
State of Minnesota

For the Year Ending
June 30, 1950

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
488 North Wabasha Street
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

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MINN. CAP.
REFERENCE

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TO HONORABLE LUTHER W. YOUNGDAHL

and

THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

In accordance with my responsibilities as Superintendent of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, I have the honor of presenting to you the annual report, covering the activities of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950 and all other law-enforcement units for the calendar year 1949.

During the past year it has been my privilege to work with all law-enforcement officers throughout the State and to become familiar with some of their common problems. As an aid to more efficient and effective law enforcement, the following recommendations are submitted for your consideration:

1. To anticipate any peace-time disaster, the residents of the State be requested to have their fingerprints taken for civilian identification purposes. This is a logical and important step to take. In the event of a mass disaster, civil or military, experience in Europe has shown that positive identification is assured only to persons who have previously been fingerprinted. All of the prints should be maintained in files separate and distinct from criminal files.
2. That County Coroners be required to fingerprint, or have fingerprinted, all unknown dead. At the present time almost all of the unknown dead are being buried without being printed. These fingerprints should be forwarded to the Bureau for processing and identification.
3. That all persons who have been convicted of a felony within the past ten (10) years, be required to register with the Chief of Police in all cities of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, and with the Sheriff of the County in all other municipalities or jurisdiction within 48 hours from the time they arrive in such City or County in this State. St. Paul and Rochester now have ordinances to this effect, which ordinances are extremely effective as crime control and preventive factors.
4. That a law be enacted which will provide that anyone who falsely reports a crime to any law-enforcement agency, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Several large cities have had such ordinances for some time, and the officers of the rural districts have no such protection. False crime reports cause officers to waste many hours of time, when they have not the funds or the staff to carry out unnecessary investigations.

During the past year this Bureau has enjoyed the cooperation of all law-enforcement agencies, on Local, County, State, and Federal levels. We have endeavored to furnish with our personnel and facilities, the maximum assistance and cooperation requested by all police agencies. To all of these law-enforcement agencies, we wish to express our sincere appreciation for their cooperation which is a prime factor in the apprehension of criminals on a State-wide basis.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. TIERNEY

Superintendent

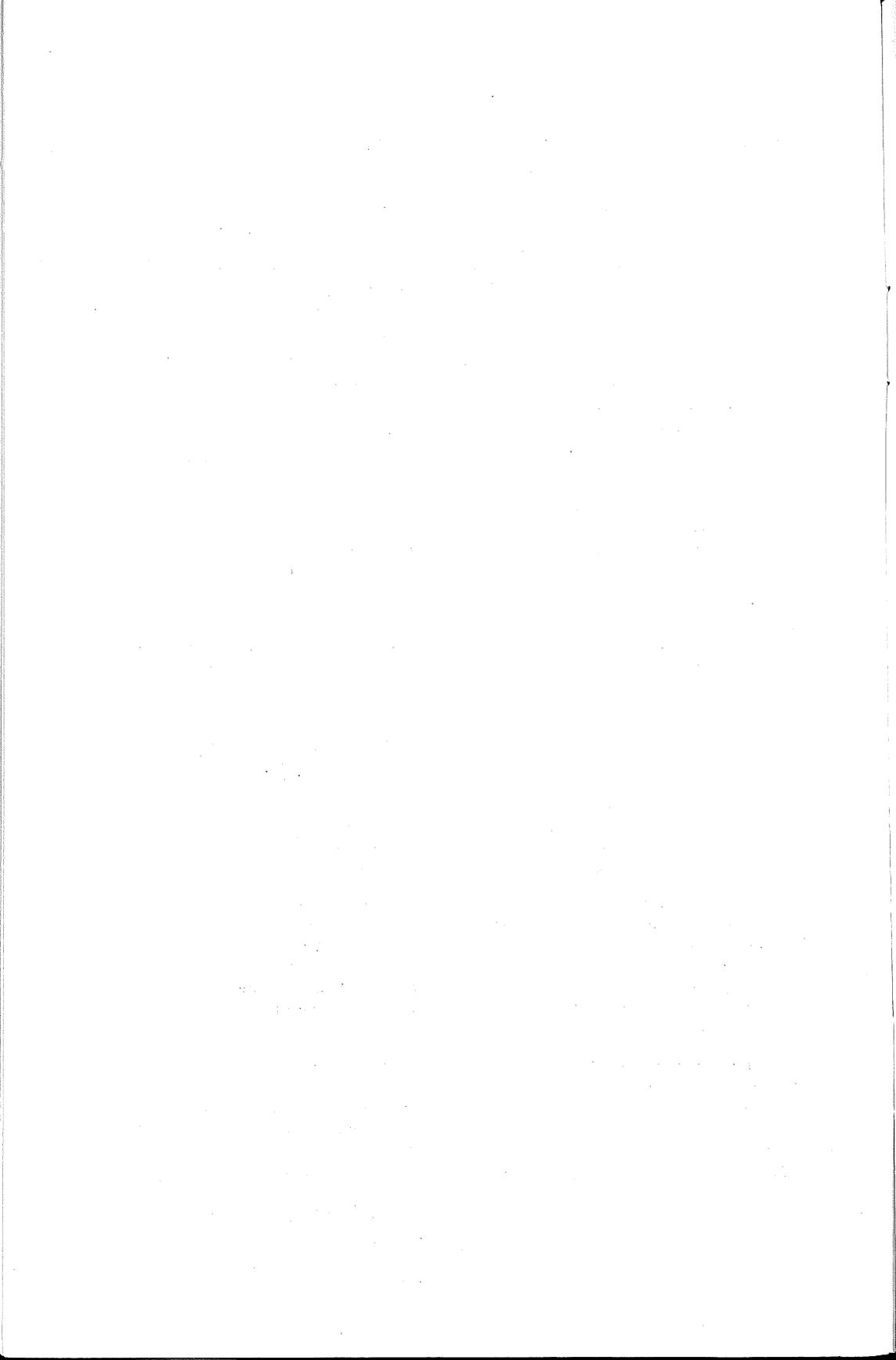


CHART 1. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINNESOTA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

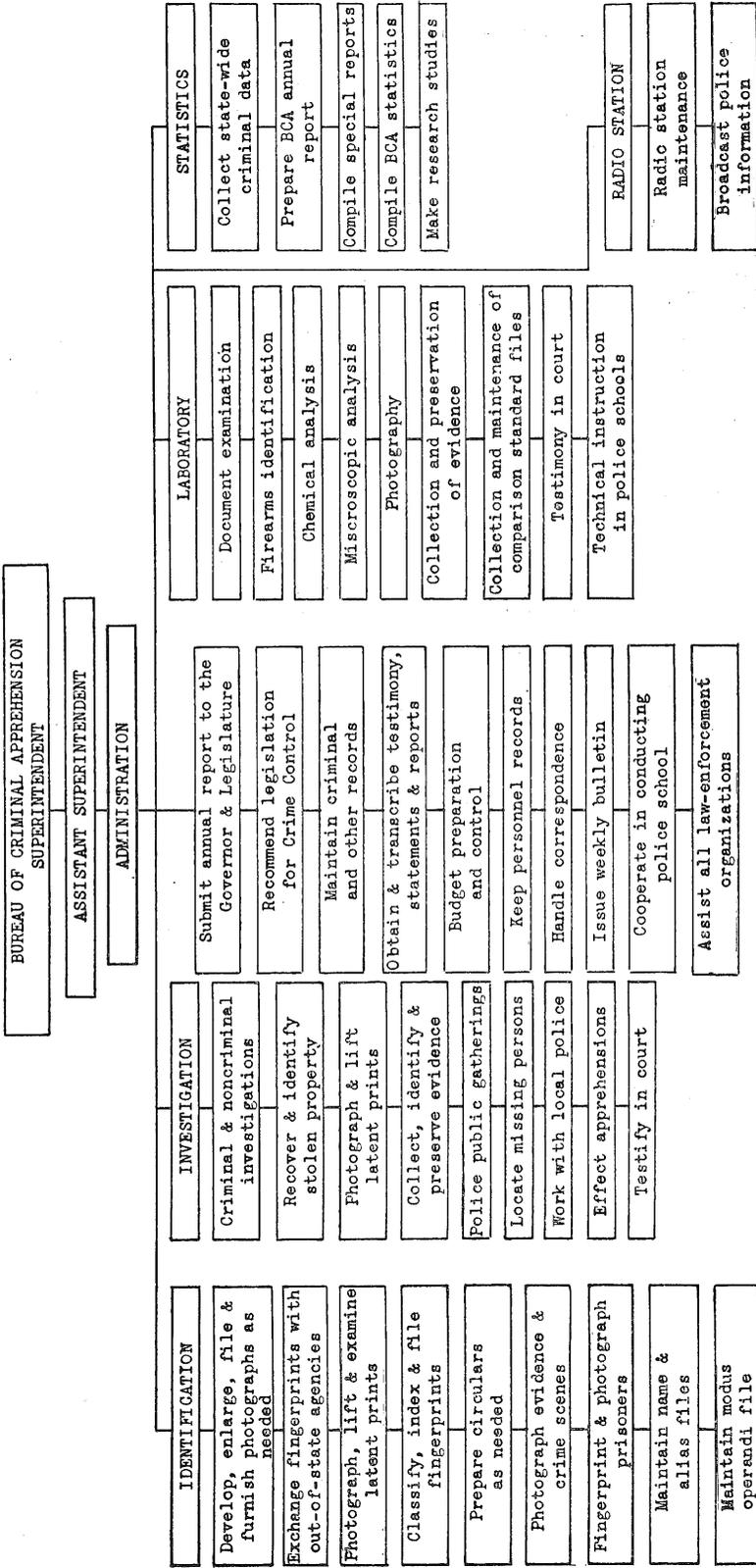


TABLE 1
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, 1949-50 and 1948-49

Expense	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (Excluding radio station)		State radio station KAB268	
	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49
Total expenditures -----	\$106,619.18	\$107,251.82	\$14,470.12	\$14,820.53
Current expenses				
Salaries -----	78,724.86	73,864.48	12,606.82	12,432.00
Office rents and leases -----	4,926.00	4,480.92	—	—
Travel expenses—total -----	12,179.04	11,413.99	54.50	102.85
Travel and subsistence -----	6,549.19	5,647.91	25.15	78.35
Rents and leases (garage, etc.) -----	504.00	600.00	—	—
Repairs and maintenance -----	1,065.76	1,562.60	29.25	24.50
Gasoline, lubricants, etc., automotive equipment -----	3,460.09	3,603.48	—	—
Supplies and materials—total -----	1,580.77	3,035.08	75.76	190.30
Stationery and office -----	892.70	1,193.01	26.13	42.25
Scientific and educational -----	256.48	520.73	—	7.00
Miscellaneous -----	431.59	1,321.34	49.63	141.05
Communications -----	3,941.57	3,967.39	842.77	871.86
Freight and express -----	4.44	5.64	—	—
Printing and binding -----	1,409.32	1,874.73	—	—
Power and electricity -----	720.11	653.64	728.94	758.67
Workmen's compensation cost -----	—	2,269.94	—	—
Bonds and insurance -----	10.00	189.62	—	—
Non-state-employee service -----	51.82	7.69	120.00	120.00
Other contractual services -----	164.65	131.55	41.43	55.30
Acquisition of property				
Equipment—total -----	2,906.60	5,357.15	—	289.55
Motor vehicles, including accessories -----	986.95	3,775.85	—	—
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures -----	1,446.11	1,070.97	—	289.55
Scientific and educational -----	446.54	459.08	—	—
Other equipment -----	27.00	51.25	—	—

Investigation

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension completed its 23rd year of service. Organized in 1927 to fill the need for a centralized law-enforcement agency, it has proven an effective aid to local officers in the control of crime. The major functions of the Bureau include coordinating the law-enforcement activities of peace officers throughout the state; cooperating with peace officers in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals; maintaining fingerprint, photograph, and other criminal records; providing a communications system; and conducting police schools. A more detailed account of the Bureau's activities is shown in chart I. The Bureau has trained personnel available 24 hours a day to assist peace officers in these law-enforcement functions.

Cases Investigated

The number of 1949-50 cases investigated by Bureau agents during the past fiscal year totaled 942. Investigations of Minnesota criminal cases numbered 716, or 76.0 percent, of this total. Assistance was requested most frequently in burglary and forgery and fraud cases. In addition to the 942 current cases worked on, Bureau agents made initial investigations on 36 cases that occurred before July 1, 1949 and did follow-up work on 50 other prior cases during 1949-50. Cases involving Bureau assistance are designated as definite types of crime according to the uniform classification outlined and practiced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The number of 1949-50 and 1948-49 cases investigated by Bureau agents is shown by type in table 2. These data cannot be used as an absolute measure of the amount work performed because of the wide variance in time and personnel needed for different cases.

TABLE 2
CASES INVESTIGATED, 1949-50 and 1948-49

Types of cases	Cases investigated	
	1949-50	1948-49
Total—all cases -----	942	967
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	716	750
Criminal homicide -----	6	8
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	11	12
Robbery -----	13	11
Aggravated assault -----	7	6
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	314	300
Larceny, except auto theft -----	71	120
Auto theft -----	13	22
Forgery and fraud -----	173	169
Other criminal -----	108	101
Offense not stated -----	—	1
Minnesota other cases—total -----	148	154
Missing persons or runaways -----	4	9
Policing service -----	32	33
Unfounded crime reports -----	10	7
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	12	13
Miscellaneous laboratory tests -----	33	42
Other miscellaneous -----	57	50
Out-of-state cases—total -----	78	63
Criminal cases -----	69	53
Other cases -----	9	10

Arrests

Arrests by Bureau agents are made with the assistance of local officers whenever possible. The 159 arrests shown by offense in table 3, therefore, represent cooperative action in which Bureau investigators participated. "Persons released with no formal charge" include juveniles who were released to their parents and persons who made restitution but were not prosecuted.

TABLE 3
ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, 1949-50

Offense	1949-50
Total -----	159
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota -----	108
Murder and manslaughter -----	3
Rape -----	4
Robbery -----	7
Assault, all degrees -----	36
Burglary -----	9
Larceny -----	2
Auto theft -----	3
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	8
Fraud and embezzlement -----	36
Other offenses -----	37
Persons released, no formal charge -----	14
Arrests for out-of-state authorities -----	14

Cases Handled

The number of cases handled by the Bureau during 1949-50 increased 515, or 16.4 percent, over the previous year. Of the 3,663 cases handled, 2,378, or 64.9 percent, were classified as Minnesota criminal cases; 638, or 17.4 percent, were Minnesota noncriminal cases; and 647, or 17.7 percent, were out-of-state cases. Burglary offenses alone constituted 17.3 percent of the total cases handled. A case is considered "handled" if it is acted on in at least one of the following ways: investigated by Bureau agents, published in a weekly bulletin or circular, broadcasted over KAB268, or indexed in the files. A tabulation of cases handled is shown, by offense, for the past two fiscal years in table 4.

TABLE 4
CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1949-50 and 1948-49

Cases handled	1949-50	1948-49
Total cases handled -----	3,663	3,148
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	2,378	2,107
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter -----	6	9
Manslaughter by negligence -----	1	3
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	13	14
Robbery -----	44	28
Aggravated assault -----	9	9
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	635	484
Larceny, except auto theft -----	266	312
Auto theft -----	397	358
Forgery -----	134	119
Embezzlement and fraud -----	471	369
Other sex offenses -----	7	9
Stolen property, buying etc. -----	2	—
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc. -----	2	2
Narcotic drug laws -----	—	1
Abortion -----	—	2
Arson -----	1	2
Bigamy -----	—	1
Escape (penal) and jail break -----	74	81
Kidnaping -----	1	—
Parole and probation violation -----	47	31
Perjury -----	1	—
Minnesota minor criminal cases:		
Minor assault -----	5	9
Offenses against family and children -----	39	50
Liquor-law violations -----	1	3
Driving while intoxicated -----	—	4
Other motor-vehicle law violations -----	14	20
Disorderly conduct; drunkenness; vagrancy -----	9	5
Gambling -----	3	3
Illegitimacy -----	3	1
Malicious mischief and destruction of property -----	24	23
Escapes from state hospitals -----	123	127
Commitment warrant -----	20	5
Contributing to juvenile delinquency -----	1	1
Contempt of court -----	2	1
Unauthorized use of auto -----	12	3
State and regulatory laws -----	4	2
Possessing obscene pictures, etc. -----	—	1
Federal offenses occurring in Minnesota -----	2	1
Offenses not stated -----	5	14
Minnesota non-criminal cases—total -----	638	585

Missing persons and runaways -----	380	313
Policing service (fairs and public gatherings) -----	36	32
Unfounded offense reports -----	55	35
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	12	15
Laboratory tests only -----	42	55
Other miscellaneous -----	113	85
Out-of-state criminal cases -----	572	428
Out-of-state noncriminal cases -----	75	78

Table 5 shows, by offense, the number and percent of Minnesota criminal cases handled by the Bureau which were cleared by arrest. All cases cleared during 1949-50 are shown, even though the offense cleared may have been handled during a previous year. Data regarding class I offenses cleared by arrest for the entire state may be found in table 48.

TABLE 5
CLEARANCES OF MINNESOTA CRIMINAL CASES
HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1949-50

Offense	Cases handled	Cases reported cleared	Percent reported cleared
Total -----	2,378	1,084	45.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter ---	6	7	116.7
Manslaughter by negligence -----	1	1	100.0
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	13	13	100.0
Robbery -----	44	18	40.9
Aggravated assault -----	9	7	77.8
Burglary -----	635	216	34.0
Larceny -----	266	90	33.8
Auto theft -----	397	136	34.3
Forgery -----	134	68	50.8
Embezzlement and fraud -----	471	204	43.3
Escape (penal) and jailbreak -----	74	61	82.4
Escapes from state hospitals -----	123	112	91.1
Offenses against family and children -----	39	32	82.1
Parole or probation violation -----	47	31	66.0
Other criminal offenses -----	119	88	74.0

The "place of occurrence" of robberies, burglaries, and larcenies (handled by the Bureau) is shown in tables 6 and 7. More than fifty percent of the robberies were committed in commercial establishments. Burglaries were most frequently committed in homes, gasoline service stations, and public garages. Larcenies occurred most frequently outside of buildings in fields, pastures, streets, etc. The types of larcenies handled by the Bureau are shown for the past two fiscal years in table 8.

TABLE 6
ROBBERIES BY PLACE OF ATTACK, 1949-50

Place of attack	Total	Rural	Urban
Total -----	44	16	28
Highway (city streets, alleys, roads, etc.) -----	8	5	3
Commercial house (taverns, general stores, cafes, etc.) -----	23	4	19
Residence -----	1	1	1
Oil Station -----	6	5	1
Not stated -----	6	2	4

TABLE 7
BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1949-50

Place	Total	Burglaries	Larcenies
Total -----	901	635	266
Farm buildings; barns, coops, granaries, and sheds -----	35	31	4
Homes, including apartments -----	107	92	15
Garages, private -----	4	4	—
Retail stores: -----	289	257	32
Gasoline service stations -----	95	90	5
General and department stores; clothiers -----	40	33	7
Grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries and dairies -----	37	36	1
Drug stores -----	11	3	8
Liquor stores -----	13	13	—
Jewelry stores -----	8	5	3
Lumber yards -----	17	17	—
Other retail outlets; hardware, implement, etc. -----	68	60	8
Commercial establishments: -----	180	169	11
Beer parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls -----	44	42	2
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants -----	17	14	3
Public garages, motor-vehicle sales and repairs -----	59	57	2
Creameries -----	9	8	1
Elevators -----	31	30	1
Professional offices (doctor's, dentist's) -----	1	1	—
Unclassified commercial places -----	19	17	2
Miscellaneous: -----	286	82	204
School buildings -----	29	28	1
Post offices, including those in stores -----	11	8	3
Governmental buildings except post offices -----	6	2	4
All other places and type not stated -----	121	44	77
Outside of buildings (highway, pasture, etc.) -----	119	—	119

TABLE 8
LARCENIES BY TYPE, 1949-50 and 1948-49¹

Classification of larcenies	1949-50	1948-49
All larcenies -----	266	312
Pocket-picking -----	7	4
Purse-snatching -----	—	2
Shoplifting -----	24	16
Thefts from autos; excluding auto accessories, gas, license plates, and tires -----	52	41
Thefts of auto accessories and supplies: -----	23	47
Gasoline -----	6	4
License plates -----	12	25
Tires and tubes -----	1	11
Other auto accessories -----	4	7
Thefts of: -----		
Bicycles -----	3	1
Livestock, (cattle hogs, sheep, turkeys, etc.) -----	22	26
Money -----	21	35
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery -----	10	19
Other property -----	97	116
Type not stated -----	7	5

¹Excludes property taken in burglaries and auto thefts.

Auto theft cases handled during the past two years are classified by type in table 9. All but 18 or 4.5 percent of the 397 vehicles reported stolen during 1949-50 were recovered by the end of the year. However, many of these vehicles had been stripped of contents or accessories, and some wrecked or injured mechanically. The following tabulation excludes motor vehicles taken in robbery, burglary, fraud, and forgery cases.

TABLE 9
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS, 1949-50 and 1948-49

Type of theft	1949-50	1948-49
Total -----	397	358
Pleasure vehicles -----	370	320
Trucks, buses -----	27	32
Motorcycles -----	—	6

The number of escape cases and clearances reported are listed by institution in table 10. A total of 129 or 65.5 percent of the 197 persons who escaped during the year were reported in custody by the year's end. In addition there were 44 clearances

reported on cases which occurred prior to 1949-50. In approximately two out of three cases the escapes were from nonpenal institutions. Escapes from penal and nonpenal institutions are shown for two years in table 11.

TABLE 10
ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION, 1949-50

Institution having custody before escape	Number of persons		
	who escaped in 1949-50	Cases reported 1949-50	cleared cases Prior cases
All escapes -----	197	129	44
Adult penal institutions -----	23	20	7
State Prison-Farm Colony -----	1	1	—
State Reformatory for Men (including camps) -----	11	11	2
State Reformatory for Women -----	1	—	2
County jails -----	10	8	3
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions -----	49	30	4
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County) -----	3	2	—
Owatonna State Public School -----	36	20	3
Red Wing State Training School for Boys -----	7	7	1
Sank Centre Home for Girls -----	2	1	—
Other -----	1	—	—
State nonpenal institutions -----	123	78	33
Anoka State Hospital -----	5	4	3
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics -----	5	3	2
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded -----	21	9	2
Fergus Falls State Hospital -----	—	—	1
Hastings State Hospital -----	21	15	1
Moose Lake State Hospital -----	20	12	8
Rochester State Hospital -----	26	15	10
St. Peter State Hospital -----	25	20	5
Willmar State Hospital -----	—	—	1
Other nonpenal institutions -----	2	1	—

TABLE 11
ESCAPES, PENAL AND NONPENAL, 1949-50 and 1948-49

Classification	1949-50	1948-49
Total -----	197	208
Escapes from nonpenal institutions -----	125	127
Escapes from penal and correctional institutions -----	72	81
Juvenile institutions -----	49	49
Adult institutions -----	23	32

Missing and runaway persons reported during 1949-50 numbered 380, a 21.4 percent increase over the 313 reported during the previous year. Cases originating in urban areas (cities with 2,500 or more inhabitants) accounted for 77.1 percent of the 1949-50 total. In 71.1 percent of the cases the persons were male. The median age of the missing and runaway persons was 17.3 years. The 1949-50 cases are compared with those reported during the previous year in table 12.

TABLE 12
MISSING AND RUNAWAY PERSONS, 1949-50 and 1948-49

Origin and sex	Number		Median age	
	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49
Total -----	380	313	17.3	17.2
Origin of cases:				
Rural -----	87	90	18.1	18.2
Urban -----	293	223	17.1	16.8
Sex:				
Male -----	270	202	17.3	16.7
Female -----	110	111	17.2	17.9

The loss and recovery information in table 13 applies only to Minnesota cases handled by the Bureau. Consideration is not given to the intangible value of law-enforcement activity resulting from handling cases that do not involve property. The estimated property losses in 1949-50 cases amounted to \$611,429. Recoveries on these cases during the same period totaled \$335,898. Motor vehicles accounted for 53 percent of the total losses and 93 percent of the total recoveries. Currency, jewelry, and livestock losses followed automobiles in the value of property taken.

TABLE 13
ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES, 1949-50

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total -----	\$611,429	\$335,898
Losses in robberies, burglaries, and larcenies:		
Motor vehicles -----	325,490	313,225
Currency, negotiable paper -----	92,005	4,832
Jewelry, precious metals -----	48,817	885
Clothing, except furs -----	11,355	545
Furs, raw and manufactured; hides -----	7,790	—
Grain, seeds, or feed -----	1,279	5
Livestock:		
Cattle -----	5,232	850
Chickens -----	3,823	—
Swine -----	2,310	—
Dogs -----	600	450
Mink -----	300	—
Sheep -----	200	—
Other property -----	66,785	11,315
Losses in forgery and fraud cases:		
Check cases (forgeries and frauds) -----	28,032	2,508
Other frauds, embezzlement -----	17,411	1,283

The Bureau handled 572 out-of-state criminal cases during the year. Embezzlement and fraud, burglary, and auto theft cases totaled 308 or 53.9 percent of the 572 cases handled. There were 247 cases reported cleared during the year, some of them as a result of Bureau investigations and services. Table 14 shows, by offense, out-of-state offenses and clearances reported to the Bureau.

TABLE 14
OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES
REPORTED TO THE BUREAU, 1949-50

Offense	Criminal cases handled	Cases reported cleared ¹
Total -----	572	247
Criminal homicide -----	7	5
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	1	1
Robbery -----	39	12
Aggravated assault -----	1	—
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	101	28
Larceny, except auto theft -----	56	17
Auto theft -----	84	29
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	67	40
Embezzlement and fraud -----	123	62
Offenses against family and children -----	13	8
All other offenses:		
Escapes -----	44	29
A.W.O.L. (Army and Navy) -----	5	1
Other -----	29	14
Offense not stated -----	2	1

¹Includes prior cases cleared by arrest during 1949-50.

Penal Statistics

Statistics on the movement of population in State adult penal institutions and St. Peter Hospital for the Criminally Insane are shown in table 15 for the past fiscal year. Only 48 or 2.6 percent of the 1,834 adult prisoners in the prison and reformatories on June 30, 1950 were females. The types of admissions and discharges from adult penal institutions are shown for four years in tables 16 and 17.

TABLE 15
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND
ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE, 1949-50

Classification	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory for Men	Shakopee Reformatory for Women	St. Peter Hospital ¹
Prisoners in custody, July 1, 1949 -----	1,970	908	743	45	274
Admissions during year -----	537	250	261	13	13
By commitment from courts -----	136	33	89	14	—
Parole or conditional-release violators returned -----	25	3	18	3	1
Escapes returned under old sentence -----	66	21	26	—	19
Transferred from other institutions -----	135	—	129	6	—
Youth Conservation Commission -----					
Total admissions -----	899	307	523	36	33

Discharges during year					
Unconditional discharges:					
Expiration of sentence -----	199	100	94	5	—
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge	4	3	1	—	—
Discharged by YCC and Board of Parole:					
full pardons, etc -----	73	31	42	—	—
Conditional discharges:					
Parole -----	342	82	240	13	7
Conditional pardon, commutation, reprieve	10	5	4	1	—
Other conditional discharges					
(released for new trial, medical re-					
prieve, etc.) -----	38	19	6	13	—
Other types of discharge:					
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota)	12	4	—	—	8
Escaped -----	17	2	12	1	2
Transferred to other institutions -----	57	29	21	—	7
Other discharges (released by court order, U.S. cases, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.) -----	1	—	—	—	1
Total discharges -----	753	275	420	33	25
Prisoners in custody, June 30, 1950 -----	2,116	940	846	48	282

¹Male and female combined.

TABLE 16
ADMISSIONS¹ TO STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE,
1946-47—1949-50

Type of admission	Number				Percent			
	'49-50	'48-49	'47-48	'46-47	'49-50	'48-49	'47-48	'46-47
Total -----	819	660	705	601	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Court commitments -----	524	459	570	522	64.0	69.6	80.9	86.9
Youth Conservation Commission	135	94	16	—	16.5	14.2	2.3	—
Parole violators returned -----	136	92	99	63	16.6	13.9	14.0	10.5
Escapes returned -----	24	15	17	15	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.5
Other -----	—	—	3	1	—	—	0.4	0.1

¹Excluding transfers and Federal prisoners.

TABLE 17
DISCHARGES¹ FROM STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE,
1946-47—1949-50

Type of discharge	Number				Percent			
	'49-50	'48-49	'47-48	'46-47	'49-50	'48-49	'47-48	'46-47
Total -----	678	645	620	551	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Expiration of sentence -----	199	215	259	232	29.4	33.3	41.3	42.1
Parole -----	335	272	223	186	49.4	42.2	36.0	33.8
Death -----	4	9	7	3	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.5
Escape -----	15	20	14	20	2.2	3.1	2.2	3.6
Other -----	125	129	117	110	18.4	20.0	18.9	20.0

¹Excluding transfers and federal prisoners.

Psychopathic Personality Cases

A total of 266 patients have been examined under Minnesota's psychopathic personality law from the date it became effective April 21, 1939 to July 1, 1950. Of these 266 patients examined by the probate courts, 248 were committed to institutions as psychopathic personalities.

Bureau records show 106 patients were eventually released on parole or provisional discharge. The median time served (date of disposition to date of release) by the 106 patients released for the first time was one year and twenty-nine days. Eighteen patients had served less than six months at the time of their release. Time served ranged from thirty-one days to seven years, two months, and twenty-three days. Ten patients died while in confinement at an institution.

The number of patients examined in the probate courts since the law was established is shown, by year, in the following:

Year	Patients Examined
1939	32
1940	35
1941	32
1942	15
1943	11
1944	12
1945 (January-June)	8
1945-46	26
1946-47	38
1947-48	21
1948-49	21
1949-50	25

Ramsey County has had more patients examined than any other county in the State. Ramsey accounted for 56, followed by Hennepin County with 24, St. Louis 19, and all other counties, 167.

Only five of the patients examined since 1939 were women. Two were Negroes and one was an Indian. One hundred and twenty-four patients were single, 88 married, 4 separated, 16 divorced, 20 widowed, and 14 cases were classified as unknown. Data regarding age of patients examined are shown by behavior classification in table 18. The median age of all the offenders examined was 40.0 years. The most general offense was "indecent liberties" with 77 cases, followed by "sodomy" with 71 cases since 1939. In some instances psychopathic sex behavior is not readily classified by type. The behavior classification, therefore, represents an approximate grouping of the cases.

Number of Persons

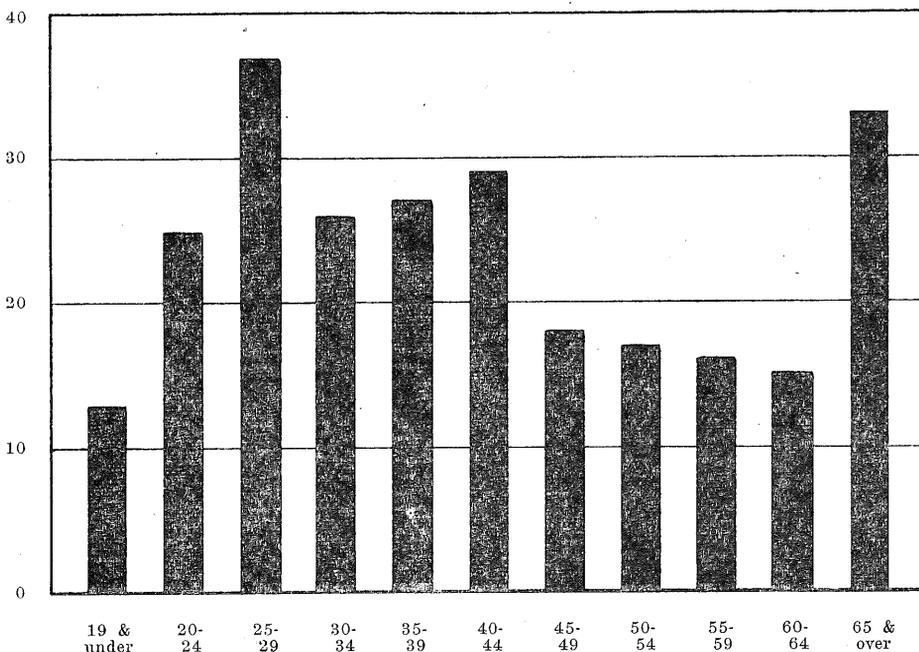


Chart 2. Age of Patients Examined Under the Psychopathic Personality Law, 1939—1949-50. (Data of Table 18)

TABLE 18
AGE OF PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED BY
OFFENSE, April 21, 1939—June 30, 1950

Behavior	AGE													
	Total	Not given	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65- & over	
Total -----	266	10	13	25	37	26	27	29	18	17	16	15	33	
Rape -----	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Carnal knowledge -----	16	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	3	—	1	3	2	
Incest -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	—	—	—	
Prostitution -----	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sodomy; homosexuality -----	71	1	5	8	10	9	12	8	5	3	5	1	4	
Indecent assault -----	11	—	1	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	
Indecent liberties with girls -----	77	1	4	4	7	6	5	8	4	5	7	9	17	
Indecent exposure -----	41	3	3	5	11	2	1	6	2	2	—	1	5	
Peeping tom -----	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other; oversexed, etc. -----	26	3	—	4	3	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Not classifiable -----	8	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	

The 25 patients examined under Minnesota's "sex case" law during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950 are classified by behavior as follows: carnal knowledge, 2; sodomy or homosexuality, 6; indecent assault, 1; indecent liberties with young girls, 7; indecent exposure, 5; peeping tom, 1; and other, 3. In one case the charge was dismissed and in two cases patients were placed on probation. The remaining 22 patients were committed to the following institutions: St. Peter, 12; Moose Lake, 6; Rochester, 1; Fergus Falls, 1; and Veteran's Administration, 2. Four of the patients were examined in Ramsey County, two in Hennepin County, two in St. Louis County, and 17 in other counties.

Radio

The Bureau's radio station at Redwood Falls, Minnesota was utilized 2,302 times for broadcasts of crimes, arrests, recoveries, and other criminal items during 1949-50. These 2,302 broadcasts are comprised of 1,356 original messages and 946 follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations. Criminal messages concerning auto theft, check cases, escape, burglary, and larceny were most frequent in that order. In addition to the criminal broadcasts KAB268 was on the air 660 times with noncriminal messages, 2,127 times with repeats of KAB267 Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries, and 24,183 times with other miscellaneous messages. Transmissions of all messages combined totaled 29,272. A detailed account of these broadcasts, including messages originating out-of-state, is shown in table 19. The number of original (first-alarm) criminal broadcasts is presented by month for the last two fiscal years in table 20.

TABLE 19
KAB268 BROADCASTS, 1949-50

Classification of broadcasts	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand total -----	29,272	26,979	2,293
Criminal broadcasts—total -----	2,302	1,356	946
Murder or manslaughter -----	13	6	7
Sex offenses -----	4	4	—
Robbery -----	56	39	17
Assault—all degrees -----	4	2	2
Burglary -----	244	185	59
Larceny—except auto -----	185	140	45
Auto theft -----	941	474	467
Check cases -----	289	188	101
Offenses against family or children -----	36	25	11
Escapes -----	277	145	132
Violation of probation or parole -----	52	32	20
All other offenses -----	201	116	85
Noncriminal messages—total -----	660	365	295
Missing persons and runaways -----	627	336	291
Other -----	33	29	4
Miscellaneous messages—total -----	26,310	25,258	1,052
Repeats of KAB267 Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries -----	2,127	1,075	1,052
Fixed station contacts:			
Auto and drivers license checks -----	4,972	4,972	—
Criminal record checks -----	428	428	—
Routine information -----	3,171	3,171	—
Mobile station contacts:			
Auto and drivers license checks -----	1,652	1,652	—
Accident calls -----	815	815	—
Routine reports -----	8,817	8,817	—
Information to local officers -----	291	291	—
Weather and road information -----	180	180	—
Test signals -----	845	845	—
Other -----	3,012	3,012	—

TABLE 20
ORIGINAL KAB268 CRIMINAL BROADCASTS BY MONTH,
1949-50 and 1948-49

Month	Original broadcasts of criminal cases	
	1949-50	1948-49
Total -----	1,356	1,247
July -----	123	121
August -----	136	126
September -----	150	113
October -----	154	136
November -----	114	114
December -----	97	85
January -----	59	76
February -----	90	71
March -----	85	85
April -----	103	92
May -----	97	118
June -----	148	110

Sheriffs

Aitkin -----	4	9
Anoka -----	22	10
Becker -----	3	2
Beltrami -----	11	12
Benton -----	4	2
Big Stone -----	10	8
Blue Earth -----	11	5
Brown -----	7	5
Carlton -----	13	3
Carver -----	24	22
Cass -----	1	4
Chippewa -----	9	2
Chisago -----	18	16
Clay -----	13	13
Clearwater -----	5	2
Cook -----	2	1
Cottonwood -----	21	25
Crow Wing -----	5	9
Dakota -----	17	15
Dodge -----	5	5
Douglas -----	6	9
Faribault -----	29	28
Fillmore -----	15	20
Freeborn -----	10	—
Goodhue -----	9	8
Grant -----	6	3
Hennepin -----	146	104
Houston -----	2	2
Hubbard -----	8	5

Sheriffs

Isanti -----	10	11
Itasca -----	3	2
Jackson -----	33	27
Kanabec -----	5	—
Kandiyohi -----	20	17
Kittson -----	4	1
Koochiching -----	13	7
Lac qui Parle -----	10	9
Lake -----	2	6
Lake of the Woods -----	7	1
LeSueur -----	23	22
Lincoln -----	4	3
Lyon -----	32	36
McLeod -----	9	25
Mahnomen -----	—	2
Marshall -----	26	23
Meeker -----	4	5
Mille Lacs -----	20	16
Morrison -----	7	3
Mower -----	23	27
Murray -----	3	3
Nicollet -----	14	18
Nobles -----	14	9
Norman -----	7	17
Olmsted -----	26	21
Otter Tail -----	7	19
Pennington -----	6	4
Pine -----	9	7

Sheriffs

Pipestone -----	13	13
Polk -----	30	14
Pope -----	4	3
Ramsey -----	17	26
Red Lake -----	2	6
Redwood -----	72	24
Renville -----	18	9
Rice -----	24	16
Rock -----	10	3
Roseau -----	4	5
St. Louis -----	12	10
Scott -----	16	6
Sherburne -----	2	2
Sibley -----	11	10
Stearns -----	27	10
Steele -----	6	11
Stevens -----	5	23
Swift -----	6	11
Todd -----	18	11
Traverse -----	5	6
Wabasha -----	12	5
Wadena -----	20	29
Waseca -----	12	12
Washington -----	29	22
Watsonwan -----	22	16
Wilkin -----	1	3
Winona -----	20	1
Wright -----	17	17
Yellow Medicine -----	1	5

Total -----

1,213 1,019

Laboratory

The Bureau maintains a crime detection laboratory equipped to offer scientific assistance in the apprehension and prosecution of criminals. It is operated to serve sheriffs' offices, police departments, and other law-enforcement authorities in Minnesota. The laboratory also cooperates with law-enforcement authorities in neighboring states. For this service the work of the laboratory is divided into the following five sections:

1. The toxicological section is a chemical laboratory equipped for qualitative and quantitative analyses. Examples of the type of work handled are:

Chemical analysis of human and animal viscera in cases of suspected poisoning.

Chemical analysis of food, water, feed, etc. in cases of suspected poisoning.

Blood alcohol determinations.

Detection of blood and determination of biological origin and type.

Detection of seminal stains.

2. The microscopic section is equipped with low-power stereoscopic, petrographic, and comparison microscopes. Other equipment consists of refractometer, micro-spectroscope, 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, and twine. Typical work handled in this section is as follows:

Identification of clothing fibers.

Identification of human and animal hair.

Identification of glass fragments.

Identification of tool marks.

3. The document section is equipped with a complete set of handwriting and typewriting measuring instruments. The section also has a collection of typewriting standards, a collection of paper standards, and an ink collection. Examinations in this section include:

Comparisons of handwriting, typewriting, printing, etc.

Examinations of questioned additions, interlineations, and substitutions in documents.

Examination and reproduction of erased, faded, or obliterated writing.

4. The firearms section is equipped with a comparison microscope and the necessary accessories for bullet and shell identification. It also has the necessary photographic equipment to demonstrate its findings. The section is equipped for firing and recovering "test" bullets for comparison purposes. A file on the various types of ammunition is kept. Typical work done in the firearms section includes:

Microscopic comparisons of bullets and cartridge cases.

Examinations of powder burns and powder residues.

Identification of explosives.

Dermal nitrate tests.

5. The photographic section is equipped with press, miniature, view, and micro cameras for both field and laboratory use. A fully equipped dark room is at its disposal. Typical work done by this section includes:

Crime scene photography.

Assisting other sections in the preparation of photographic evidence for court presentation.

Using special photographic techniques, such as infra-red and ultra-violet photography to bring out laundry marks, faded writing, etc.

Laboratory services were utilized by law-enforcement authorities from 54 different Minnesota counties during the past year. Use of laboratory services was also made available to Wisconsin officers in two cases. The types of examinations made by the laboratory in cases handled during the past two years are shown in table 23. Examinations made during 1949-50 increased 28, or 11.9 percent over the 236 recorded for 1948-49.

TABLE 23
ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU LABORATORY, 1949-50 and 1948-49

Activity	Number of examinations	
	1949-50	1948-49
Total -----	264	236
Chemical examinations:		
Acid -----	—	1
Bleaches -----	1	—
Blood -----	6	14
Blood alcohol -----	2	—
Crank case oil -----	5	5
Dermal nitrate -----	2	3
Explosives -----	1	3
Floor wax -----	—	3
Fluorescent paste -----	1	—
Gasoline -----	2	4
Grease -----	1	2
Inflamables -----	—	1
Liquor -----	1	1
Paint -----	1	1
Tar -----	2	—
Toxicological -----	34	24
Court attendances -----	8	5
Document examinations -----	51	34
Examination of skeletal remains -----	—	1
Firearms examinations -----	19	19
Laundry marks -----	1	4
Microscopic examinations:		
Ashes -----	3	1
Blood -----	6	14
Debris from explosives -----	2	3
Fibers -----	22	16
Fire brick -----	3	2
Footprints -----	5	5
Fuses and caps -----	3	5
Glass -----	7	6
Glue -----	1	1
Grease -----	—	2
Hair -----	10	11
Leather -----	2	—
Leaves -----	2	—
Lipstick -----	1	—
Matches -----	1	1
Metal -----	5	4
Metal -----	9	13
Paint -----	2	2
Powder residues -----	2	2
Rope -----	—	2
Semen -----	3	2
Soap -----	2	3
Soil -----	—	2
Tar -----	2	—
Tire tracks -----	2	—
Tobacco -----	2	2
Tool marks -----	13	12
Vacuum sweepings -----	13	—
Wax -----	2	1
Wood -----	3	1

Table 24 shows, for the past two fiscal years, the number and type of cases in which the Bureau Laboratory participated. One case sometimes involves several examinations, therefore, the total number of cases shown will be less than the number of examinations shown in table 23.

TABLE 24
TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE
1949-50 and 1948-49

Types of cases	Number of cases ¹	
	1949-50	1948-49
Total -----	138	126
Murder -----	6	6
Rape -----	3	1
Robbery -----	1	—
Assault, all degrees -----	4	8
Burglary -----	32	19
Larceny -----	4	8
Forgery and fraud -----	33	23
Abortion -----	—	1
Liquor violations -----	—	1
Hit and run (auto) -----	6	11
Malicious destruction of property -----	12	16
Game violations -----	—	2
Food poisoning -----	7	5
Animal poisoning -----	8	7
Investigation of death -----	7	6
Miscellaneous -----	15	12

¹An investigation which covers several offenses is counted as one laboratory case in this tabulation.

Identification

Source of Fingerprint Records

Fingerprint records received by the Bureau from all sources numbered 5,227 during the past fiscal year. Records of new subjects totaled 3,490, thereby increasing the number of different subjects on file in the Bureau to 123,662 on June 30, 1950. A new subject is one that does not have a previous fingerprint record on file in the State Bureau. An old subject is one with a previous record on file.

The 4,326 fingerprint records received from Minnesota agencies during 1949-50 represent an increase of 685, or 18.8 percent, over the 3,641 received during 1948-49. Of the 632 prints received from Minnesota penal institutions 557, or 88.1 percent, already were on file in the Bureau. This percentage indicates that in about eight out of every nine cases Minnesota law-enforcement officers are submitting fingerprint records to the Bureau in felony cases resulting in commitment to state institutions. A two-year record of fingerprints received is shown, by contributor, in table 25.

TABLE 25
FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED BY CONTRIBUTOR, 1949-50 and 1948-49

Contributor	1949-50			1948-49		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand total -----	5,227	3,490	1,737	4,849	3,296	1,553
Minnesota agencies—total ----	4,326	2,752	1,574	3,641	2,295	1,346
Sheriffs -----	1,183	826	357	896	577	319
Police departments -----	2,262	1,769	493	1,958	1,560	398
Prison and reformatories -----	632	75	557	567	78	489
Youth Conservation Commission ----	189	40	149	157	40	117
Other sources -----	60	42	18	63	40	23
Out-of-state agencies—total ----	901	738	163	1,208	1,001	207
State police -----	19	16	3	13	12	1
Sheriffs -----	26	21	5	9	9	—
Police departments -----	66	54	12	93	88	5
Institutions -----	672	552	120	1,042	851	191
Other sources -----	118	95	23	51	41	10

A monthly record of fingerprints received from all sources is shown in table 26. Minnesota criminal arrest records received were highest in August and lowest in July. The number of fingerprint records received from Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices, respectively, is shown in tables 27 and 28 for the past two years. The following police departments or sheriffs' offices submitted more than 100 records during 1949-50: Minneapolis 833; St. Paul, 443; St. Cloud, 230; Duluth, 185; South St. Paul, 167; Dakota County, 155; Olmsted County, 136; and Polk County, 126.

TABLE 26
MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED, 1949-50

Month	From all sources	From Minnesota agencies			Penal insts.	From out-of-state agencies
		Total	Police authorities	Noncriminal ¹ Criminal		
Total -----	5,227	3,694	288	3,406	632	901
July -----	238	154	—	154	33	51
August -----	566	468	23	445	12	86
September -----	371	234	13	221	95	42
October -----	590	400	29	371	69	121
November -----	411	264	16	248	81	66
December -----	385	294	28	266	—	91
January -----	474	259	28	231	104	111
February -----	417	336	16	320	49	32
March -----	481	327	38	289	71	83
April -----	484	362	66	296	52	70
May -----	361	237	16	221	46	78
June -----	449	359	15	344	20	70

¹Includes 275 "sleepers", 11 "mental deficients", and 2 "unknown dead".

TABLE 27
FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM
MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS, 1949-50 and 1948-49

City	1949-50	1948-49
Total -----	2,262	1,958
First class cities -----	1,461	1,173
Duluth ¹ -----	185	138
Minneapolis -----	833	836
St. Paul -----	443	199
Second class cities -----	286	355
Rochester -----	41	199
St. Cloud -----	230	136
Winona -----	15	20
Third class cities -----	320	286
Albert Lea -----	1	22
Austin -----	25	12
Brainerd -----	64	26
Faribault -----	11	7
Fergus Falls ² -----	—	—
Hibbing -----	28	19
Mankato -----	21	22
South St. Paul -----	167	178
Virginia -----	3	—
Other cities and villages -----	195	144
Alexandria -----	—	1
Anoka -----	6	1
Benson -----	1	—
Breckenridge -----	—	2
Delano -----	5	4
East Grand Forks -----	3	1
Fairmont -----	3	2
Marshall -----	27	—
New Ulm -----	—	1
Owatonna -----	1	3
Red Wing -----	74	70
Willmar -----	75	59

¹Includes fingerprints from Cook and St. Louis Counties.

²Included with fingerprints from local sheriffs' office.

TABLE 28
FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM
MINNESOTA SHERIFFS' OFFICES, 1949-50 and 1948-49

County	1949-50	1948-49	County	1949-50	1948-49
Total -----	1,183	896			
Aitkin -----	40	50	Mahnomen -----	—	—
Anoka -----	2	1	Marshall -----	1	2
Becker -----	15	20	Martin -----	2	2
Beltrami -----	8	18	Meeker -----	3	—
Benton ¹ -----	—	—	Mille Lacs -----	3	6
Big Stone -----	—	—	Morrison -----	6	—
Blue Earth -----	24	14	Mower -----	27	19
Brown -----	8	8	Murray -----	—	2
Carlton -----	—	—	Nicollet -----	6	4
Carver -----	—	—	Nobles -----	15	6
Cass -----	3	—	Norman -----	—	—
Chippewa -----	9	2	Olmsted -----	136	104
Chisago -----	12	6	Otter Tail ² -----	27	35
Clay -----	48	41	Pennington ³ -----	10	3
Clearwater -----	—	—	Pine -----	2	—
Cook ² -----	2	—	Pipestone -----	1	—
Cottonwood -----	3	4	Polk -----	126	64
Crow Wing -----	15	26	Pope -----	3	—
Dakota -----	155	139	Ramsey -----	—	—
Dodge -----	1	—	Red Lake -----	—	—
Douglas -----	12	4	Redwood -----	3	13
Faribault -----	10	7	Renville -----	10	13
Fillmore -----	15	12	Rice -----	95	64
Freeborn ³ -----	23	15	Rock -----	5	—
Goodhue -----	7	10	Roseau -----	3	3
Grant -----	—	—	St. Louis ² -----	—	3
Hennepin -----	16	28	Scott -----	1	1
Houston -----	8	5	Sherburne -----	—	—
Hubbard -----	—	—	Sibley -----	—	—
Isanti -----	1	1	Stearns ¹ -----	28	21
Itasca -----	2	5	Steele -----	14	4
Jackson -----	5	6	Stevens -----	11	1
Kanabec -----	5	—	Swift -----	—	—
Kandiyohi -----	30	17	Todd -----	7	4
			Traverse -----	—	2

Kittson -----	4	---	Wabasha -----	6	3
Koochiching ----	11	6	Wadena -----	6	5
Lac qui Parle ---	4	1	Waseca -----	13	7
Lake -----	---	---	Washington ----	10	5
Lake of the Woods	---	---	Watsonwan ----	19	15
LeSueur -----	23	17	Wilkin -----	2	1
Lincoln -----	13	5	Winona -----	24	18
Lyon -----	14	7	Wright -----	7	3
McLeod -----	4	1	Yellow Medicine	---	---

¹Benton County prisoners are fingerprinted by Stearns County sheriff.

²Included with fingerprints from Duluth police department.

³Includes fingerprints from police department of county seat.

The identification division examined evidence (objects or latent lifts), received from law-enforcement officers during 1949-50, in 89 cases for latent prints and compared these with fingerprints of suspects. In 50 cases latent prints were photographed. Latent prints obtained in this manner are checked with incoming fingerprint records as long as the case remains unsolved.

An example of the amount of work involved in a latent fingerprint case is shown in an unsolved murder committed during the 1948-49 fiscal year. During 1949-50 alone, 52 photographs of latent fingerprints processed from the scene were reprinted and forwarded to 13 law-enforcement agencies for latent fingerprint identification. In addition, the fingerprints of 25 suspects were compared with the unidentified fingerprints and 31 letters were written to various agencies requesting fingerprints and photographs of possible suspects. Efforts to uncover evidence leading to the identity of this criminal will continue until the case is closed.

Another service offered, which makes searching the fingerprint files a daily task, is that of making character checks for local and out-of-state law-enforcement agencies, military officers, federal officers, and foreign agencies.

A total of 587 fingerprint cards and photographs were forwarded to Minnesota and out-of-state authorities during the year by the Bureau. Agencies receiving fingerprint records of felony prisoners supplied to the Bureau by the State Reformatory and Prison are as follows:

Minnesota police	Out-of-state authorities
Duluth	Michigan State Police
Minneapolis	North Dakota State Bureau
St Paul	South Dakota State Prison

Minnesota Arrest Data

The 4 326 fingerprint arrest records sent to the Bureau by Minnesota agencies during 1949-50 consist of 650 duplications (persons printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody), 288 "sleeper" or other noncriminal prints, and 3,388 different records of persons charged with criminal offenses. More than 56 percent (1,909) of the 3,388 different records examined represented arrests for major violations. Minnesota 1949-50 arrests are presented according to offense charged in table 29. The number and percentage of new-subject arrests is shown, by offense, for the past two years in table 30. Of the 2,562 new-subject arrests, 222, or 8.7 percent, represented arrests for crimes against persons and 1,047, or 40.9 percent, were classified as crimes against property.

TABLE 29
SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1949-50

Offense charged	All subjects			New subjects			Old subjects		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Grand total -----	3,388	3,191	197	2,562	2,384	178	826	807	19
Major offenses—total -----	1,909	1,789	120	1,424	1,318	106	485	471	14
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter ----	13	10	3	8	5	3	5	5	—
Manslaughter by negligence -----	12	12	—	10	10	—	2	2	—
Rape, including carnal knowledge ----	120	120	—	101	101	—	19	19	—
Robbery -----	111	108	3	74	71	3	37	37	—
Aggravated assault -----	38	37	1	32	31	1	6	6	—
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	257	253	4	205	201	4	52	52	—
Larceny, except auto theft -----	535	489	46	401	359	42	134	130	4
Auto theft -----	189	187	2	126	125	1	63	62	1

Embezzlement and fraud	233	220	13	176	164	12	57	56	1
Stolen property; buying, etc.	14	13	1	9	8	1	5	5	3
Forgery and counterfeiting	108	99	9	56	50	6	52	49	5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	23	—	23	18	—	18	5	—	—
Other sex offenses	153	149	4	131	127	4	22	22	—
Violation of drug laws	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Weapons, carrying, etc.	17	15	2	14	12	2	3	3	—
Abortion	5	3	2	5	3	2	—	—	—
Arson	14	14	—	11	11	—	3	3	—
Bigamy	8	6	2	7	5	2	1	1	—
Escape and jail break	15	11	4	10	6	4	5	5	—
Federal offenses	17	17	—	15	15	—	2	2	—
Kidnapping	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Perjury	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Violation of parole or probation	19	18	1	8	7	1	11	11	—
Other offenses—total	1,479	1,402	77	1,138	1,066	72	341	386	5
Minor assault	94	91	3	71	69	2	23	22	1
Offenses against family, children	150	150	—	102	102	—	48	48	—
Violation of liquor laws	11	11	—	9	9	—	2	2	—
Driving while intoxicated	96	95	1	78	77	1	18	18	—
Violation of road and driving laws	50	50	—	43	43	—	7	7	—
Other violations, motor vehicle laws	40	39	1	26	25	1	14	14	—
Disorderly conduct	120	109	11	108	97	11	13	12	1
Drunkenness	274	265	9	169	161	8	105	104	1
Vagrancy	135	116	19	90	72	18	44	44	—
Gambling	4	4	—	3	3	—	1	1	—
Illegitimacy	9	9	—	7	7	—	2	2	—
Malicious mischief and destruction of property	9	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Tampering with auto	19	19	—	15	15	—	4	4	—
Violation of regulatory laws	12	11	1	8	8	—	4	3	1
All other offenses	75	70	5	67	63	4	8	7	1
Offenses not stated:									
Suspicion and investigation	348	324	24	303	279	24	45	45	—
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.)	33	30	3	30	27	3	3	3	—

The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 190 male; old subjects, 98 male.

TABLE 30
NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY CRIME, 1949-50 and 1948-49

Offense	1949-50		1948-49	
	Number 2,562	Percent 100.0	Number 2,190	Percent 100.0
Total				
Criminal homicide	18	0.7	26	1.2
Rape, including carnal knowledge	101	3.9	70	3.2
Robbery	74	2.9	53	2.4
Assault, aggravated and other	103	4.0	87	4.0
Burglary, breaking or entering	205	8.0	136	6.2
Larceny, except auto theft	401	15.7	323	14.8
Auto theft	126	4.9	109	5.0
Embezzlement and fraud	176	6.9	113	5.2
Stolen property; buying, etc.	9	0.4	1	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	56	2.2	60	2.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	18	0.7	22	1.0
Other sex offenses	131	5.1	70	3.2
Violation of drug laws	6	0.2	5	0.2
Weapons; carrying, etc.	14	0.6	8	0.4
Arson	11	0.4	5	0.2
Offenses against family and children	102	4.0	75	3.4
Violation of liquor laws	9	0.4	5	0.2
Driving while intoxicated	78	3.0	91	4.2
Violation of other motor vehicle laws	69	2.7	51	2.3
Disorderly conduct	108	4.2	154	7.0
Drunkenness	169	6.6	234	10.7
Vagrancy	90	3.5	79	3.6
Other offenses	155	6.1	104	4.8
Offense not stated	30	1.2	25	1.1
Suspicion and investigation	303	11.8	284	13.0
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape)	222	8.7	183	8.4
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery, and stolen property; selling, etc.)	1,047	40.9	795	36.3

Sex

Female arrests in Minnesota during the year numbered 197, or 5.8 percent, of the 3,388 total. Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males increased 14.5 percent over the figures for 1948-49 while female arrests showed only a 1.0 percent increase.

Age

Age 19 predominated in the frequency of arrests during 1949-50, according to records received from Minnesota police agencies. This age group was followed by those of 21, 18, 23, 20, and 22, respectively. The frequency of male arrests followed the same pattern as above, while arrests of females showed the largest number occurring at age 23 followed by 22. The six age groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred for all subjects are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests		
	Total	New subjects	Old subjects
19	199	180	19
21	194	161	33
18	177	172	5
23	172	136	36
20	163	145	18
22	162	133	29

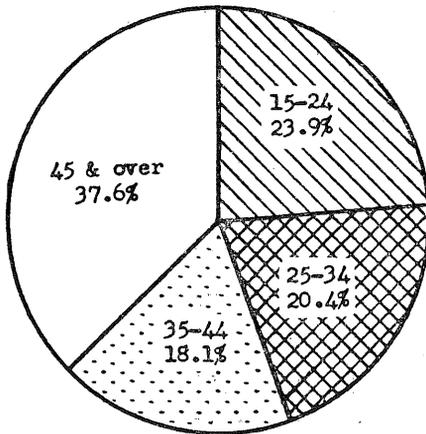
Detailed age data on Minnesota arrests during 1949-50 are shown, by sex and subject status, in table 31. The median age shown for all records received indicates that half of the arrests were older and half were younger than 27.9 years. The median age of new and old subjects combined is 27.9 years for males and 27.8 years for females. Including both male and female, the median age is 26.3 years for new subjects and 32.8 years for old subjects.

TABLE 31
SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS OF ARRESTS¹ BY AGE, 1949-50

Age	All subjects			New subjects			Old subjects		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,388	3,191	197	2,562	2,384	178	826	807	19
10-14	12	11	1	12	11	1	—	—	—
15	21	20	1	20	19	1	1	1	—
16	48	46	2	47	45	2	1	1	—
17	70	68	2	64	62	2	6	6	—
18	177	173	4	172	168	4	5	5	—
19	199	188	11	180	169	11	19	19	—
20	163	155	8	145	137	8	18	18	—
21	194	184	10	161	151	10	33	33	—
22	162	150	12	133	123	10	29	27	2
23	172	157	15	136	123	13	36	34	2
24	133	122	11	99	90	9	34	32	2
25-29	597	559	38	430	397	33	167	162	5
30-34	408	382	26	294	271	23	114	111	3
35-39	317	292	25	213	192	21	104	100	4
40-44	262	252	10	167	158	9	95	94	1
45-49	166	156	10	105	95	10	61	61	—
50-54	121	113	8	71	63	8	50	50	—
55-59	81	79	2	57	55	2	24	24	—
60-64	44	44	—	28	28	—	16	16	—
65-69	24	24	—	15	15	—	9	9	—
70-74	11	11	—	10	10	—	1	1	—
75-79	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	—
80 and over	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Not stated	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Median	27.9	27.9	27.8	26.3	26.2	27.7	32.8	33.0	28.5

¹The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 190 male; old subjects, 98 male.

POPULATION



NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS

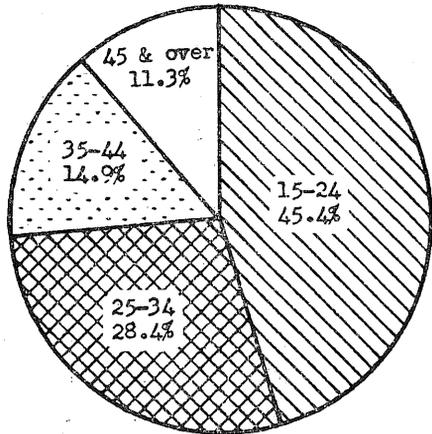


Chart 3. Percentage of Minnesota 1940 Population (15 years and over) and 1949-50 New-Subject Arrests in Each Specified Age Group.

Persons under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted for the first time numbered 640, constituting 25.0 percent of the total 1949-50 new-subject arrests. In addition 529, or 20.7 percent, were between the ages of 21 and 24 and 430, or 16.8 percent were between the ages of 25 and 29. A total of 1,599, or 62.4 percent, of the Minnesota new-subject arrests were less than 30 years of age.

Youths less than 21 years of age accounted for 55.6 percent of the arrests for auto theft, 54.6 percent of the arrests for burglary, and 43.2 percent of the arrests for robbery in Minnesota during 1949-50 according to the records received from police agencies. During the year, 45.6 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 constituted 80.0 percent of those charged with burglary, 75.4 percent of those charged with auto theft, 67.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 63.8 percent of those charged with violating traffic and motor vehicle laws, 63.4 percent of those charged with rape, and 53.9 percent of those charged with larceny. Of the 1,047 new subjects of all ages arrested for crimes against property, 35.5 percent were less than 21 years of age. The youngest median age (20.0 years) is for new subjects charged with auto theft. Burglary follows with a median of 20.6 years. Age data on new-subject arrests in Minnesota during 1949-50 are presented, by offense charged, in tables 32 and 33.

TABLE 32
AGE OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1949-50

Offense charged	A G E																			Median age ²						
	Not known	10-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19	20	21	22	23-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75-79				
Total	2,562	1	20	47	64	172	180	145	180	145	133	136	99	430	294	213	167	105	71	57	28	15	10	2	263.9	
Criminal homicide	18	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	8	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22.9
Rape	101	1	2	3	2	8	12	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21.7
Robbery	74	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28.5
Assault (all degrees)	103	1	5	8	12	36	22	24	20	16	14	4	20	5	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20.6
Burglary	205	1	5	2	8	13	43	42	26	28	21	19	9	60	43	24	18	14	11	7	5	2	1	1	1	23.7
Larceny	401	1	4	9	8	17	24	7	5	4	12	4	19	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20.0
Auto theft	126	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	3	7	7	10	54	35	28	11	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	29.9
Embezzlement and fraud	176	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27.9
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27.9
Forgery	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30.1
Prostitution	181	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30.1
Other sex offenses	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30.1
Narcotic drug laws	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30.1
Weapons, carrying, etc.	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30.1
Arson	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30.1
Offenses against family, children	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32.5
Liquor laws	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32.5
Driving while intoxicated	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34.1
Road and driving laws	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34.1
Other traffic	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33.0
Disorderly conduct	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27.4
Drunkenness	169	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36.5
Vagrancy	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33.9
Gambling	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33.9
Suspicion	303	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27.0
Not stated	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28.6
All other offenses	152	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22.9

¹One-hundred and ninety male "sleepers" and other noncriminal prints are excluded.
²Median not calculated when number of cases was less than 20.

TABLE 33
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS
UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1949-50

Offense charged	Number			Percentage		
	Total persons arrested	Under 18 years	Under 21 years	Under 18 years	Under 21 years	Under 25 years
Total	2,562	143	640	5.6	25.0	45.6
Criminal homicide	18	—	2	—	11.1	38.9
Rape	101	6	35	64	5.9	34.7
Robbery	74	5	32	50	6.8	43.2
Assault (all degrees)	103	2	16	39	1.9	15.5
Burglary	205	30	112	164	14.6	54.6
Larceny	401	28	139	216	7.0	34.7
Auto theft	126	22	70	95	17.5	55.6
Embezzlement and fraud	176	1	8	35	0.6	4.6
Forgery	56	—	9	21	—	16.1
Prostitution	18	—	1	6	—	5.6
Other sex offenses	131	2	16	39	1.5	12.2
Offenses against family, children	102	—	—	14	—	13.7
Driving while intoxicated	78	—	7	20	—	9.0
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	69	—	22	44	—	31.9
Disorderly conduct	108	—	16	42	—	14.8
Drunkenness	169	—	10	34	—	5.9
Vagrancy	90	—	9	20	—	10.0
Suspicion	303	14	66	132	4.6	21.8
All other	234	33	70	125	14.1	29.9

Race

Members of the white race accounted for 91.3 percent of the arrests during 1949-50, while 4.6 percent were Negroes, 3.0 percent were Indians, and 1.1 percent were representatives of the Mexican race. The number and percent of new and old subjects arrested in Minnesota during the past year are shown in table 34, by race.

TABLE 34
RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA, 1949-50

Race	Number		Percent	
	New	Old	New	Old
Total	2,562	826	100.0	100.0
White	2,339	755	91.3	91.4
Negro	131	26	5.1	3.2
Indian	61	39	2.4	4.7
Mexican	31	6	1.2	0.7

The race of persons arrested in Minnesota during 1949-50 is compared with the 1940 population of persons 15 years and over in table 35. Although members of the white race represent 99.2 percent of the population (15 years and over), only 92.4 percent of the arrest records received were for members of the white race. The rates of arrests per 1,000 inhabitants are 1.50 for the white race, 19.58 for the Negro race, and 12.58 for all other races.

TABLE 35
RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1949-50 COMPARED WITH
THE MINNESOTA POPULATION

Race	Persons arrested		Population ¹ (15 years and over)		Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	3,388	100.0	2,103,149	100.0	1.61
White (includes Mexican)	3,131	92.4	2,087,181	99.2	1.50
Negro	157	4.6	8,019	0.4	19.58
Other	100	3.0	7,949	0.4	12.58

¹Based on 1940 decennial census.

Criminal Repeaters

Of the 3,388 different arrest records received, 826, or 24.4 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file for a previous arrest in the identification division of the Bureau. The percentage of males having prior records was 25.3 and for females the percentage was 9.6. The percentage of recidivism was 7.3 for persons less than 21 years of age, 13.5 for persons less than 25, and 17.9 for persons less than 30.

Photographs

Cases involving photographic activities totaled 623 during 1949-50. There were 855 photographs taken and 2,708 prints made in these 623 cases. Of the 855 photos taken, 103 were of prisoners fingerprinted and photographed by the Bureau in the Bureau office or at the Women's Reformatory in Shakopee.

TABLE 36
PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES, 1949-50

Classification	Cases	Photos	Prints	Enlargements
Total	623	855	2,708	23
Prisoners photographed	88	103	552	—
Photographic copies of photos, checks & instruments	153	153	614	—
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments	175	264	534	—
Latent prints	89	291	372	5
Scenes of crimes photographed	8	18	31	5
Additional prints made from negatives on file	84	—	499	—
Miscellaneous	26	26	106	13

Weekly Bulletin and Circulars

More than 900 law-enforcement authorities throughout the nation receive the weekly bulletin, published by the identification division. The bulletin contains records of crimes, stolen property, wanted persons, releases from penal institutions, warnings, general information, and notices to law-enforcement officers. Distribution of the bulletin is now as follows:

	Number of addresses
Minnesota	514
Iowa	71
North Dakota	50
South Dakota	49
Wisconsin	73
Other states	147
Canada	14
Total	918

Two Bureau circulars were issued during the year in addition to those furnished by law-enforcement agencies for enclosure with the weekly bulletin. These circulars, distributed to a nation-wide mailing list, have proven to be an effective aid in the apprehension of fugitives.

Uniform Crime Reports

The nation-wide system of compiling crime statistics initiated in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police is called "Uniform Crime Reporting". This method of collecting information concerning crime on a national scale makes available more reliable figures on crime and provides a sounder basis for comparing criminal data between states. The Bureau cooperates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in collecting crime statistics in Minnesota and the Federal "Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook" is used for instructions in classifying offenses. Monthly reports of class I offenses are received from chiefs of police in cities having a population of 2,500 or more and from the county sheriffs in Minnesota.

Classification of Offenses

The analysis included in this section is limited to the following group of seven classes of serious offenses, referred to as class I crimes, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to police officers: criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny theft; and auto theft. These crimes are included as "offenses known to the police" whether they become known to police authorities through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. Complaints which upon investigation prove to be groundless are not included. An attempted crime (except murder) is reported in the same manner as a completed crime. Attempted murders are recorded as aggravated assaults. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action.

Extent of Reporting Area

Over 96 percent of the population of Minnesota is represented by the police departments and sheriffs' offices from which twelve monthly crime reports were received for 1949. Eighty-one, or 93.1 percent, of the sheriffs filed twelve returns, representing 95.1 percent of the rural population; and seventy-two, or 92.3 percent, of the police filed twelve returns, including 97.9 percent of the urban population.

Contributors of twelve monthly crime reports are shown for cities and counties according to the size with 1940 population figures in table 37. Chiefs of police, in cities 2,500 or over, are instructed to report crimes which occur in their municipalities; sheriffs are notified to report only offenses committed in places having a population of less than 2,500 and in rural areas under their jurisdiction.

TABLE 37
CONTRIBUTORS BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1949

Population group	Total number of cities or counties	Police or sheriffs filing 12 returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total -----	165	153	92.7	2,792,300	2,693,651	96.5
Urban total -----	78	72	92.3	1,390,098	1,360,413	97.9
Cities 250,000 or over ----	2	2	100.0	780,106	780,106	100.0
Cities 100,000 to 250,000 -	1	1	100.0	101,065	101,065	100.0
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 ---	1	1	100.0	26,312	26,312	100.0
Cities 10,000 to 25,000 ---	11	11	100.0	170,763	170,763	100.0
Cities 2,500 to 10,000 ----	63	57	90.5	311,852	282,167	90.5
Rural total -----	87	81	93.1	1,402,202	1,333,238	95.1
Counties 50,000 to 100,000--	1	1	100.0	54,355	54,355	100.0
Counties 25,000 to 50,000--	7	7	100.0	241,926	241,926	100.0
Counties 10,000 to 25,000---	61	58	95.1	965,951	921,983	95.5
Counties under 10,000 ----	18	15	83.3	139,970	114,974	82.1

Offenses Known to the Police

A class I crime was committed every 27.4 minutes during 1949 in Minnesota and by the end of the year the total reached 19,214 offenses. Every week, on the average, seven persons were raped, feloniously assaulted, or killed. In addition, there were 10 robberies, 85 burglaries, 230 larcenies, and 38 auto thefts committed each average week.

The number of class I offenses reported and estimated for 1949 is presented in table 38 by rural-urban status with the cities and counties grouped according to size. Estimates for delinquent counties and cities were obtained by applying the known rate of offenses to the population of the delinquent areas (see table 45). Bureau records of offenses for the delinquent areas were used if they exceeded the estimates.

TABLE 38
CLASS I OFFENSES BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1949

Population group	Total	Murder	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	—Larceny— \$50 or Over Under \$50		Auto theft	No. of contributors	Pop. 1940 (Census Bureau)
State total	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	2,711	9,235	1,997	165	2,792,300
Urban total	16,176	11	43	87	445	108	3,284	2,052	8,436	1,710	78	1,390,098
Group I (250,000 or over)	10,905	8	39	71	397	97	2,185	1,454	5,552	1,102	2	780,106
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1,502	1	—	6	18	1	239	159	913	165	1	101,065
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	237	—	—	—	3	1	82	38	88	25	1	26,312
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1,508	—	—	2	9	1	278	149	917	152	11	170,763
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000):												
Reported by police	1,831	2	4	7	16	7	452	228	874	241	57	282,167
Estimated	193	—	—	1	2	1	48	24	92	25	6	29,685
Rural total	3,038	12	5	61	50	50	1,115	659	799	287	87	1,402,202
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	204	1	—	—	—	3	53	62	78	7	1	54,355
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	510	1	2	15	11	3	221	107	97	53	7	241,926
Group V (10,000 to 25,000):												
Reported by sheriffs	1,941	9	2	43	32	40	683	397	549	186	58	921,983
Estimated	93	—	—	2	2	2	33	19	26	9	3	43,968
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000):												
Reported by sheriffs	239	1	1	1	4	2	103	61	40	26	15	114,974
Estimated	51	—	—	—	1	—	22	13	9	6	3	24,996

Crime Trends, Offenses Known to the Police

The total volume of crime showed very little change in 1949, decreasing 0.3 percent from the 1948 figures. Increases were recorded as follows: robberies, 5.5 percent; larceny, \$50 or over, 1.0 percent; and auto theft, 10.0 percent. The decreases from the 1948 figures were murder, 41.0 percent; manslaughter, 17.2 percent; rape, 16.4 percent; aggravated assault, 8.1 percent; burglary, 2.6 percent; and larceny, under \$50, 1.2 percent. Rural crime decreased 2.0 percent while urban crime showed no change. Although only 49.8 percent of the Minnesota population is classified as urban, 84.2 percent of the crimes were reported to have occurred in urban areas. Table 39 gives the number of class I offenses for 1948 and 1949 with the percent of change by population grouping.

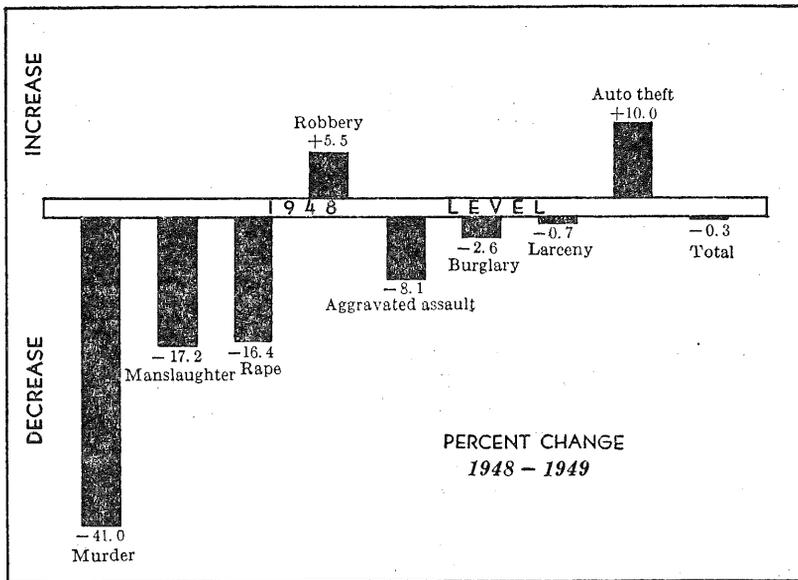


Chart 4. Class I Offenses Known to the Police in Minnesota.
(Data of Table 39)

TABLE 39
CRIME TRENDS BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1948-49

Population group	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Larceny- \$50 or Under \$50	Auto theft	
Total, entire state;										
population 2,792,300:										
1948 -----	19,274	39	58	177	469	172	4,514	2,684	9,346	1,815
1949 -----	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	2,711	9,235	1,997
Percent change ----	-0.3	-41.0	-17.2	-16.4	+5.5	-8.1	-2.6	+1.0	-1.2	+10.0
Urban, 78 cities;										
population 1,390,098:										
1948 -----	16,175	26	42	98	422	126	3,450	1,950	8,540	1,521
1949 -----	16,176	11	43	87	445	108	3,284	2,052	8,436	1,710
Percent change ----	0.0	-57.7	+2.4	-11.2	+5.5	-14.3	-4.8	+5.2	-1.2	+12.4
Rural, 87 counties;										
population 1,402,202:										
1948 -----	3,099	13	16	79	47	46	1,064	734	806	294
1949 -----	3,038	12	5	61	50	50	1,115	659	799	287
Percent change ----	-2.0	-7.7	-68.8	-22.8	+6.4	+8.7	+4.8	-10.2	-0.9	-2.4
Group I, (250,000 or over)										
2 cities; population 780,106:										
1948 -----	10,813	17	34	72	372	105	2,566	1,290	5,312	1,045
1949 -----	10,905	8	39	71	397	97	2,185	1,454	5,552	1,102
Percent change ----	+0.9									
Group II, (100,000 to 250,000)										
1 city; population 101,065:										
1948 -----	1,506	1	4	2	29	—	122	190	1,022	136
1949 -----	1,502	1	—	6	18	1	239	159	913	165
Percent change ----	-0.3									
Group III, (50,000 to 100,000)										
1 county; population 54,355:										
1948 -----	239	3	—	—	1	2	69	65	84	15
1949 -----	204	1	—	—	—	3	53	62	78	7
Percent change ----	-14.6									
Group IV, (25,000 to 50,000)										
1 city; population 26,312:										
1948 -----	251	—	—	—	1	—	34	41	152	23
1949 -----	237	—	—	—	3	1	82	38	88	25
Percent change ----	-5.6									
7 counties; pop. 241,926:										
1948 -----	684	5	1	18	14	8	241	198	116	83
1949 -----	510	1	2	15	11	3	221	107	97	53
Percent change ----	-25.4									

Group V (10,000 to 25,000)										
11 cities; pop. 170,763:										
1948	1,522	2	—	11	5	3	282	165	941	113
1949	1,508	—	—	2	9	1	278	149	917	152
Percent change -----										
61 counties; pop. 965,951:										
1948	1,911	3	13	56	31	34	666	405	539	163
1949	2,034	9	2	45	34	42	716	416	575	195
Percent change -----										
+6.4										
Group VI, (2,500 to 10,000)										
63 cities; pop. 311,852:										
1948	2,083	6	4	13	15	18	446	264	1,113	204
1949	2,024	2	4	8	18	8	500	252	966	266
Percent change -----										
-2.8										
18 counties; pop. 139,970:										
1948	266	2	2	5	1	2	88	66	67	33
1949	290	1	1	1	5	2	125	74	49	32
Percent change -----										
+9.0										

In table 40 there is shown a ten-year record of offenses known to the police. Larcenies, \$50 or over, increased in 1949 to a high point for Minnesota while murders decreased to the lowest total ever recorded. Robberies during 1949 increased to a ten-year high but were still 37.2 percent below the peak of 788 recorded in 1936.

In order to increase the accuracy of the monthly crime reports, individual offenses known to the Bureau have been checked with the offenses as reported and adjustments or additions, when warranted, were made after corresponding with the contributors. The Bureau's verification procedure resulted in the addition of 225 offenses to the 1949 returns. Offenses in places not reporting were estimated beginning in 1942. Prior to that time, Bureau records of crime in delinquent areas were used.

TABLE 40
CRIME TRENDS, 1940-1949

Year	Total offenses	Murder	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	Larcenies		Auto theft	
								Total	\$50 or over		
1940	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	1,600	9,873	2,205
1941	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	1,670	9,775	2,210
1942	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,443	8,944	1,735
1943	13,932	38	46	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,339	7,256	1,647
1944	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	7,986	1,332	6,654	1,571
1945	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	8,703	1,675	7,028	2,279
1946	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,298	7,930	2,260
1947	17,130	25	42	158	420	191	3,861	10,189	2,432	7,757	2,244
1948	19,274	39	58	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	2,684	9,346	1,815
1949	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	11,946	2,711	9,235	1,997

Long-term crime trend data, shown in table 41, indicate that only manslaughters and larcenies, \$50 or over, increased to points above the prewar average during 1949. Decreases from the prewar average are murder, 45.2 percent; rape, 18.7 percent; robbery, 2.2 percent; aggravated assault, 19.4 percent; burglary, 4.0 percent; larceny, under \$50, 5.0 percent; and auto theft, 23.1 percent. Crime, as a total during 1949 was 1.6 percent under the prewar average and 31.2 percent over the war period average.

TABLE 41
CRIME IN 1949 COMPARED WITH PREWAR AND WAR PERIODS

Class I offenses	Prewar average (1938-1941)	War period average (1942-1945)	1949	Percent change	
				Prewar	1949 over War period
Total	19,519	14,640	19,214	-1.6	+31.2
Murder	42	34	23	-45.2	-32.4
Manslaughter by negligence	43	57	48	+11.6	-15.8
Rape	182	150	148	-18.7	-1.3
Robbery	506	231	495	-2.2	+114.3
Aggravated assault	196	151	158	-19.4	-4.6
Burglary	4,583	3,291	4,399	-4.0	+33.7
Larceny:					
\$50 or over	1,648	1,447	2,711	+64.5	+87.4
Under \$50	9,723	7,471	9,235	-5.0	+23.6
Auto theft	2,596	1,808	1,997	-23.1	+10.5

Monthly Variations in Crime

Class I offenses in Minnesota for 1949 (table 42) were most frequently committed during the warmer months, reaching a peak of 1,874 in October. January with 1,053 offenses was 44 percent below the October level. Larceny offenses follow the same general pattern as the total. Offenses of robbery and burglary were most frequently committed during the last quarter of the year and were lowest in frequency during the first quarter. Auto thefts were highest in October and lowest in December.

Rape and aggravated assault cases were highest during the summer months. Man-slaughter offenses were most frequent during the last quarter reaching a peak in December. Offenses of murder were highest in February.

TABLE 42
MONTHLY VARIATION OF CLASS I OFFENSES¹, 1949

Month	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Lar- ceny	Auto theft
January-December -----	18,877	23	48	145	490	155	4,296	11,763	1,957
January-March -----	3,582	5	12	26	99	33	825	2,101	481
April-June -----	5,078	8	8	37	117	42	1,070	3,281	515
July-September -----	5,211	6	11	45	126	56	1,190	3,310	467
October-December -----	5,006	4	17	37	148	24	1,211	3,071	494
January -----	1,053	—	3	9	41	16	265	566	153
February -----	1,107	5	3	8	30	9	250	649	153
March -----	1,422	—	6	9	28	8	310	886	175
April -----	1,652	3	2	9	40	11	328	1,098	161
May -----	1,774	1	4	16	37	16	384	1,137	179
June -----	1,652	4	2	12	40	15	358	1,046	175
July -----	1,703	2	3	14	33	23	412	1,071	145
August -----	1,840	2	2	16	51	21	409	1,181	158
September -----	1,668	2	6	15	42	12	369	1,058	164
October -----	1,874	—	5	14	50	12	411	1,191	191
November -----	1,654	2	4	7	42	8	391	1,019	181
December -----	1,478	2	8	16	56	4	409	861	122

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

Offenses in Individual Cities and Counties

Class I offenses reported by police departments and sheriffs' offices are tabulated by city and county, respectively, in tables 43 and 44. These figures are published in order that interested individuals and organizations may have information available concerning crime in their communities. In analyzing the data shown here consideration should be given to the following statement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.¹:

“Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

- Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community."

"Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XX, No. 2 F.B.I., Washington D.C., page 98.

TABLE 43
URBAN CRIMES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE, 1949

City	Population ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Larceny—		Auto theft
									\$50 or over	Under \$50	
Urban total -----	1,360,413	15,983	11	43	86	443	107	3,236	2,028	8,344	1,685
Group I—total -----	780,106	10,905	8	39	71	397	97	2,185	1,454	5,552	1,102
(250,000 or over)											
Minneapolis -----	492,370	5,983	3	31	11	221	23	1,138	1,107	2,694	755
St. Paul -----	287,736	4,922	5	8	60	176	74	1,047	347	2,858	347
Group II—total -----	101,065	1,502	1	—	6	18	1	239	159	913	165
(100,000 to 250,000)											
Duluth -----	101,065	1,502	1	—	6	18	1	239	159	913	165
Group IV—total -----	26,312	237	—	—	—	3	1	82	38	88	25
(25,000 to 50,000)											
Rochester -----	26,312	237	—	—	—	3	1	82	38	88	25
Group V—total -----	170,763	1,508	—	—	2	9	1	278	149	917	152
(10,000 to 25,000)											
Albert Lea -----	12,200	112	—	—	—	1	—	28	6	61	16
Austin -----	18,307	161	—	—	—	1	1	23	7	117	12
Brainerd -----	12,071	122	—	—	—	1	—	27	11	63	20
Faribault -----	14,527	116	—	—	1	—	—	34	10	58	13
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	32	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	14	3
Hibbing -----	16,385	195	—	—	—	2	—	16	25	126	26
Mankato -----	15,654	182	—	—	—	2	—	39	26	103	12
St. Cloud -----	24,173	233	—	—	1	1	—	40	20	160	11
South St. Paul -----	11,844	84	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	45	14
Virginia -----	12,264	105	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	74	8
Winona -----	22,490	166	—	—	—	1	—	35	17	96	17
Group VI—total -----	282,167	1,831	2	4	7	16	7	452	228	874	241
(Under 10,000)											
Alexandria -----	5,051	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	1
Anoka -----	6,426	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	3
Bayport -----	2,633	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bemidji -----	9,427	78	—	—	1	1	1	26	11	30	8
Benson -----	2,729	7	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	2
Blue Earth -----	3,702	23	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	2	4
Breckenridge -----	2,745	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—
Chisholm -----	7,487	33	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	19	1
Cloquet -----	7,304	54	—	1	—	—	—	4	6	40	3
Columbia Heights -----	6,035	122	—	—	—	—	1	21	12	85	3
Crookston -----	7,161	91	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	60	9
Crosby -----	2,954	28	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	16	5
Detroit Lakes -----	5,015	17	—	—	—	1	—	8	4	3	1
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	102	—	1	—	4	1	6	17	57	16
Edina -----	5,855										
(Eight reports received)											
Ely -----	5,970	6	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—
Eveleth -----	6,887	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	4
Fairmont -----	6,988	93	—	—	—	—	—	17	15	53	8
Gilbert -----	2,504	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1
Glenwood -----	2,564	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	41	—	—	—	2	1	5	5	14	14
Hastings -----	5,662	27	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	13	3
Hopkins -----	4,100										
(Nine reports received)											
Hutchinson -----	3,887	10	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	1
International Falls -----	5,626	74	—	—	1	—	—	27	10	30	6
Jackson -----	2,840										
(No reports received)											
Lake City -----	3,204	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	4
Litchfield -----	3,920	25	—	—	—	1	—	12	4	7	1
Little Falls -----	6,047	29	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	16	1
Luverne -----	3,114	14	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	4

Marshall	4,590	32	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	5	6
Montevideo	5,220	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Moorhead	9,491	133	—	—	—	1	—	22	16	81	13
Morris	3,214	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	5
New Ulm	8,743	41	—	1	—	—	—	12	8	19	1
North Mankato	3,517	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1
North St. Paul	3,135	—	—	—	—	(Six reports received)	—	—	—	—	—
Northfield	4,533	13	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	1
Owatonna	8,694	57	—	—	1	—	—	20	5	23	8
Park Rapids	2,643	17	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	6	1
Pipestone	4,682	42	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	14	8
Red Wing	9,962	64	—	—	—	1	—	5	9	37	12
Redwood Falls	3,270	30	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	20	7
Richfield	6,750	25	2	—	—	—	—	6	6	10	1
Robbinsdale	6,018	—	—	—	—	(One report received)	—	—	—	—	—
St. James	3,400	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	8
St. Louis Park	7,737	—	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—
St. Peter	5,870	33	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	10	2
Sauk Centre	3,016	11	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	4	1
Sauk Rapids	2,981	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3
Sleepy Eye	2,923	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	18	—
Staples	2,952	6	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Sillwater	7,013	49	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	28	11
Thief River Falls	6,019	27	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	5	8
Tracy	3,085	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	3
Two Harbors	4,046	23	—	1	—	—	1	8	4	7	2
Wadena	2,916	15	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	1	5
Waseca	4,270	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	2
West St. Paul	5,733	25	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	11	4
White Bear Lake	2,858	29	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	15	3
Willmar	7,623	68	—	—	—	2	1	8	13	35	9
Winom	2,807	32	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	24	—
Worthington	5,918	27	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	3	5

Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

TABLE 44
RURAL CRIMES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS, 1949

County	Population ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Larceny— \$50 or Under over \$50	Auto theft	
Rural total	1,333,238	2,894	12	5	59	47	48	1,060	627	764	272
Group III—total	54,355	204	1	—	—	—	3	53	62	78	7
(50,000 to 100,000)											
St. Louis	54,355	204	1	—	—	—	3	53	62	78	7
Group IV—total	241,926	510	1	2	15	11	3	221	107	97	53
(25,000 to 50,000)											
Fillmore	25,830	36	—	—	3	—	1	16	11	2	3
Hennepin	46,069	277	—	2	8	8	2	116	44	68	29
Itasca	28,121	61	—	—	1	—	—	29	18	5	8
Otter Tail	42,344	33	—	—	3	—	—	8	10	6	6
Polk	27,062	59	1	—	—	—	—	29	15	11	1
Stearns	44,950	21	—	—	—	1	—	7	6	3	4
Wright	27,550	23	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	2	2
Group V—total	921,983	1,941	9	2	43	32	40	683	397	549	186
(10,000 to 25,000)											
Aitkin	17,865	23	—	—	3	—	2	11	1	3	3
Becker	21,547	23	—	—	1	1	—	6	6	6	3
Beltrami	16,680	—	—	—	(Two reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benton	10,371	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone	10,447	32	—	—	—	1	—	20	2	8	1
Blue Earth	20,549	27	1	—	5	1	2	3	12	—	3
Brown	13,878	12	—	—	1	—	1	3	5	2	—
Carlton	16,908	27	—	—	2	1	2	11	4	5	2
Carver	17,606	30	—	—	2	1	—	16	7	4	—
Cass	20,646	29	—	—	—	1	—	13	4	8	3
Chippewa	11,707	38	—	—	2	—	2	8	6	20	—
Chisago	13,124	34	—	—	—	1	—	15	7	8	3
Clay	15,846	43	—	—	3	3	2	17	4	9	5
Clearwater	11,153	30	1	1	—	2	1	6	6	13	—
Cottonwood	13,336	14	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	2	—
Crow Wing	15,201	188	—	—	—	3	—	39	35	84	27
Dakota	16,421	35	—	—	—	2	—	11	7	9	6
Dodge	12,931	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Douglas	15,318	17	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	2	1
Faribault	20,239	18	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	2	3

Freeborn	19,580	39	—	—	2	—	5	13	3	5	11
Goodhue	21,602	18	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	1	3
Houston	14,735	35	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	7	3
Isanti	12,950	21	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3	5
Jackson	13,965	10	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	1	—
Kandiyohi	18,901	43	—	—	2	1	1	16	7	10	6
Kittson	10,717	18	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	2	4
Koochiching	11,304	46	—	—	2	—	1	25	11	5	2
Lac qui Parle	15,509	38	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	13	—
LeSueur	19,227	47	—	—	—	1	—	16	11	15	4
Lincoln	10,797	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	1
Lyon	13,894	18	—	—	—	—	1	7	4	3	3
McLeod	17,493	11	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	2	1
Marshall	18,364	21	—	—	1	—	1	14	1	1	3
Martin	17,668	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	2	—
Meecker	15,357	23	—	—	—	—	2	9	4	7	1
Mille Lacs	15,558	35	—	—	1	1	—	20	6	5	2
Morrison	21,426	19	—	—	—	—	1	8	4	5	1
Mower	17,806	29	—	—	1	—	—	16	4	8	—
Murray	15,060	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Nobles	15,297	14	1	—	—	—	1	5	1	5	1
Norman	14,746	19	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	6	—
Olmsted	16,346	71	—	1	2	1	—	18	20	28	1
Pine	21,478	31	2	—	2	—	—	12	4	2	9
Pope	10,980	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—
Ramsey	16,206	294	1	—	3	6	1	74	47	147	15
Redwood	19,020	11	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	4
Renville	24,625	43	—	—	1	—	1	17	13	4	7
Rice	13,100	63	1	—	1	1	1	13	25	18	3
Roseau	15,103	7	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4
Scott	15,585	27	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	12	4
Sibley	16,625	9	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	3
Steele	11,055	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2
Swift	12,740	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Todd	24,486	43	—	—	1	2	8	18	7	5	2
Wabasha	14,449	19	—	—	—	—	1	8	6	2	2
Waseca	10,916	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Washington	16,784	98	—	—	—	—	—	38	24	26	10
Watsonwan	10,502	15	2	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	1
Winona	15,305	28	—	—	1	—	—	10	9	4	4
Yellow Medicine	16,917										
(One report received)											
Group VI—total	114,974	239	1	1	1	4	2	103	61	40	26
(2,500 to 10,000)											
Anoka	9,982	42	—	—	—	—	—	29	5	—	8
Cook	3,030	20	1	—	—	—	—	3	11	3	2
Grant	9,828	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1
Hubbard	8,442										
Kanabec	9,651	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(Five reports received)											
Lake	2,910	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—
Lake of the Woods	5,975	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Mahnomen	8,054	26	—	—	1	3	—	10	7	2	3
Nicollet	8,895	17	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	6	1
Pennington	6,894	18	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	5	2
Pipestone	9,112	22	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	5	2
Red Lake	7,413	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	3
Rock	7,819	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Sherburne	8,271										
Stevens	7,825	23	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	6	3
(No reports received)											
Traverse	8,283										
(One report received)											
Wadena	9,856	14	—	—	1	—	—	7	2	4	—
Wilkin	7,730	20	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	2	—

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

Crime Rates

The offenses reported by sheriffs and police in Minnesota have been reduced to crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants in table 45. The data are divided by rural-urban status into groups according to size to make possible a comparison of crime rates in a local community with state averages for cities or counties of the same approximate population. It may be noted that as the size of the city or county group increases the total rate of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants generally increases also. The total rate of reported offenses in Minnesota for each 100,000 persons represented

was 700.8 in 1949 or an average of seven class I offenses for each 1,000 persons. A summary of the crime rates and percentage distribution of the crimes is given in table 46. Population figures used in computing crime rates are from the 1940 census.

TABLE 45
RATE OF CRIMES¹ PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1949

Population group	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Bur- assault glary	—Larceny— \$50 or Under \$50		Auto theft	
Total										
Cities and counties combined; population 2,693,651:										
Number of offenses known --	18,877	23	4 ²	145	490	155	4,296	2,655	9,108	1,957
Rate per 100,000 -----	700.8	0.9	1.8	5.4	18.2	5.8	159.5	98.6	338.1	72.7
Urban total										
73 cities; population 1,360,413:										
Number of offenses known --	15,983	11	4 ³	86	443	107	3,236	2,028	8,344	1,685
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,174.9	0.8	3.2	6.3	32.6	7.9	237.9	149.1	613.3	123.9
Rural total										
82 counties; pop. 1,333,238:										
Number of offenses known --	2,894	12	5	59	47	48	1,060	627	764	272
Rate per 100,000 -----	217.1	0.9	0.4	4.4	3.5	3.6	79.5	47.0	57.3	20.4
Group I										
2 cities over 250,000; pop. 780,106:										
Number of offenses known --	10,905	8	39	71	397	97	2,185	1,454	5,552	1,102
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,397.9	1.0	5.0	9.1	50.9	12.4	280.1	186.4	711.7	141.3
Group II										
1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; pop. 101,065:										
Number of offenses known --	1,502	1	—	6	18	1	239	159	913	165
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,486.2	1.0	—	5.9	17.8	1.0	236.5	157.3	903.4	163.3
Group III										
1 county, 50,000 to 100,000; population 54,355:										
Number of offenses known --	204	1	—	—	—	3	53	62	78	7
Rate per 100,000 -----	375.3	1.8	—	—	—	5.5	97.5	114.1	143.5	12.9
Group IV										
1 city, 25,000 to 50,000; pop. 26,312:										
Number of offenses known --	237	—	—	—	3	1	82	38	88	25
Rate per 100,000 -----	900.7	—	—	—	11.4	3.8	311.6	144.4	334.5	95.0
7 counties, 25,000 to 50,000; population 241,926:										
Number of offenses known --	510	1	2	15	11	3	221	107	97	53
Rate per 100,000 -----	210.8	0.4	0.8	6.2	4.6	1.2	91.4	44.2	40.1	21.9
Group V										
11 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 170,763:										
Number of offenses known --	1,508	—	—	2	9	1	278	149	917	152
Rate per 100,000 -----	883.1	—	—	1.2	5.3	0.6	162.8	87.3	537.0	89.0
58 counties, 10,000 to 25,000; population 921,983:										
Number of offenses known --	1,941	9	2	43	32	40	683	397	549	186
Rate per 100,000 -----	210.5	1.0	0.2	4.7	3.5	4.3	74.1	43.1	59.6	20.2
Group VI										
57 cities, 2,500 to 10,000; pop. 282,167:										
Number of offenses known --	1,831	2	4	7	16	7	452	228	874	241
Rate per 100,000 -----	648.9	0.7	1.4	2.5	5.7	2.5	160.2	80.8	309.8	85.4
15 counties, under 10,000; pop. 114,974:										
Number of offenses known --	239	1	1	1	4	2	103	61	40	26
Rate per 100,000 -----	207.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.5	1.7	89.6	53.1	34.8	22.6

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

TABLE 46
CRIME RATES BY OFFENSE STATUS, 1949

Offense	Rate per 100,000			Percent		
	State	Urban	Rural	State	Urban	Rural
Total	700.8	1,174.9	217.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Larceny	436.7	762.4	104.3	62.3	64.9	48.0
Burglary	159.5	237.9	79.5	22.8	20.3	36.6
Auto theft	72.7	123.9	20.4	10.4	10.6	9.4
Robbery	18.2	32.6	3.5	2.6	2.8	1.6
Aggravated assault	5.8	7.9	3.6	0.8	0.7	1.7
Rape	5.4	6.3	4.4	0.8	0.5	2.0
Manslaughter by negligence	1.8	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Murder	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4

Rural and urban crime rates presented in table 46 are compared by offense classification in the tabulation which follows:

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rate
All class I offenses -----	5.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	0.9
Manslaughter by negligence -----	8.0
Rape -----	1.4
Robbery -----	9.3
Aggravated assault -----	2.2
Burglary -----	3.0
Larceny -----	7.3
Auto theft -----	6.1

The urban crime rate is approximately five times higher than the rural crime rate for all class I offenses reported in Minnesota for 1949. Urban crime rates against the person (excluding manslaughter) are generally comparable with those in the rural areas but the data for crimes against property are considerably higher. Crime rates for robberies, larcenies, auto thefts, and burglaries exceeded those in rural areas by ratios of nine to one, seven to one, six to one, and three to one, respectively. Manslaughter rates favored urban areas by a ratio of eight to one. Aggravated assault rates in urban areas exceeded the rural rate by a ratio of two to one. Murder and rape crime rates were about the same for both areas.

A comparison is made between the Minnesota crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants (table 45) and the national rates by offense class in table 47. The Minnesota rate of class I offenses per 100,000 inhabitants is less than the rate for the United States in every offense class for both rural and urban population groupings.

TABLE 47
MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000
INHABITANTS' COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1949

Offense	Urban		Rural	
	Minnesota rate	National rate ²	Minnesota rate	National rate ²
Total -----	1,174.9	1,776.9	217.1	527.0
Murder -----	0.8	5.8	0.9	5.5
Manslaughter by negligence -----	3.2	3.3	0.4	4.2
Rape -----	6.3	12.5	4.4	12.4
Robbery -----	32.6	64.7	3.5	20.1
Aggravated assault -----	7.9	82.6	3.6	35.8
Burglary -----	237.9	419.1	79.5	170.3
Larceny -----	762.4	1,023.4	104.3	229.6
Auto theft -----	123.9	165.5	20.4	49.1

¹Based on 1940 decennial census.

²"Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XX, No. 2, F.B.I., Washington, D.C., pages 93 and 97.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest

An offense is considered "cleared by arrest" when one or more of the offenders involved in the crime has been arrested and/or made available for prosecution. Recovery of stolen property in itself does not render a case cleared by arrest. The arrest of one person may clear several offenses; on the other hand the arrest of several persons may clear but one offense. All clearances effected during 1949 are included in the following tabulations even though the offense cleared may have been one that occurred but was listed as not cleared during a previous year. A summary of state, rural and urban clearances by offense class follows:

Offense	Percent cleared		
	State	Rural	Urban
Total -----	31.8	40.2	30.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	87.0	91.7	81.8
Manslaughter by negligence -----	79.2	100.0	76.7
Rape -----	82.1	91.5	75.6
Robbery -----	37.1	46.8	36.1
Aggravated assault -----	84.5	93.8	80.4
Burglary -----	32.2	37.6	30.5
Larceny -----	28.8	33.9	28.1
Auto theft -----	37.3	57.0	34.1

Percent Cleared

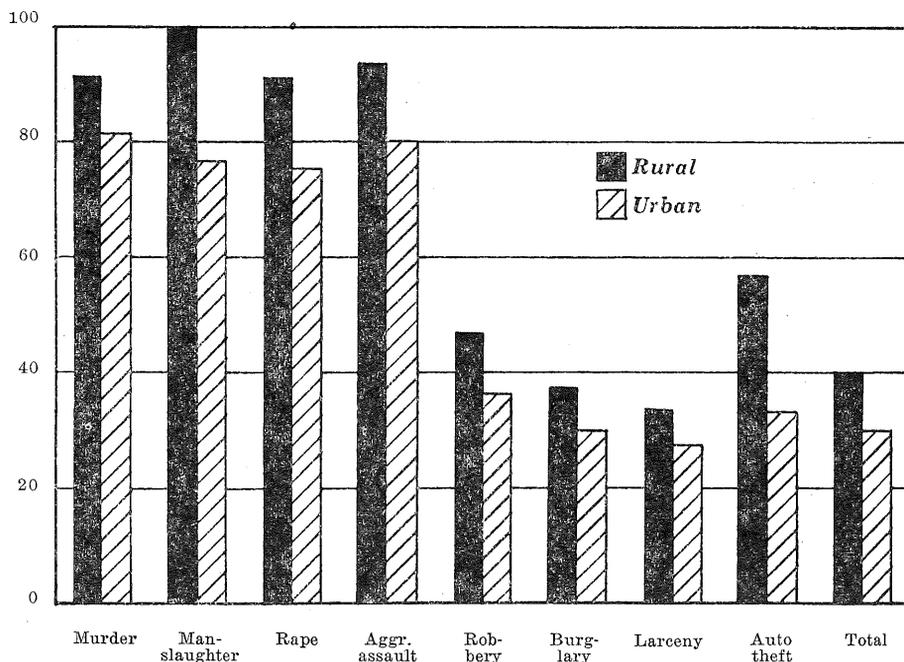


Chart 5. Percentage of Class I Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1949. (Data of Table 48)

The police and sheriffs, in 1949, cleared by arrest 31.8 percent of the known offenses. Clearances were reported for specific offenses as follows: murder, 87.0 percent; manslaughter, 79.2 percent; rape, 82.1 percent; aggravated assault, 84.5 percent; robbery, 37.1 percent; burglary, 32.2 percent; larceny, 28.8 percent; and auto theft, 37.3 percent. As groups, 83.0 percent of the crimes against persons and 30.7 percent of the crimes against property were cleared by arrest during 1949. The percentage of offenses cleared in the rural areas was higher than the urban in every offense class. Sheriffs reported clearances in 40.2 percent of the rural crimes and chiefs of police reported 30.2 percent of the urban crimes as cleared. Data on clearances of class I crimes are presented by population groups in table 48.

TABLE 48
CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST, 1949

Population group ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Larceny— \$50 or Under \$50		Auto theft
State total										
Offenses reported -----	18,877	23	48	145	490	155	4,296	2,655	9,108	1,957
Offenses cleared -----	5,993	20	38	119	182	131	1,385	780	2,609	729
Percent cleared -----	31.8	87.0	79.2	82.1	37.1	84.5	32.2	29.4	28.7	37.3
Urban total										
Offenses reported -----	15,983	11	43	86	443	107	3,236	2,028	8,344	1,685
Offenses cleared -----	4,831	9	33	65	160	86	987	596	2,321	574
Percent cleared -----	30.2	81.8	76.7	75.6	36.1	80.4	30.5	29.4	27.8	34.1
Group I offenses	10,905	8	39	71	397	97	2,185	1,454	5,552	1,102
Clearances -----	3,585	6	29	51	145	78	643	473	1,814	546
Percent cleared -----	32.9	75.0	74.4	71.8	36.5	80.4	29.4	32.5	32.7	31.4
Group II offenses	1,502	1	—	6	18	1	239	159	913	165
Clearances -----	251	1	—	5	5	1	43	21	139	86
Percent cleared -----	16.7	100.0	—	83.3	27.8	100.0	18.0	13.2	15.2	21.8

Group IV offenses -----	237	—	—	—	3	1	82	38	88	25
Clearances -----	44	—	—	—	2	1	19	4	14	4
Percent cleared -----	18.6	—	—	—	66.7	100.0	23.2	10.5	15.9	16.0
Group V offenses -----	1,508	—	—	2	9	1	273	149	917	152
Clearances -----	427	—	—	2	2	1	118	52	176	76
Percent cleared -----	28.3	—	—	100.0	22.2	100.0	42.4	34.9	19.2	50.0
Group VI offenses -----	1,831	2	4	7	16	7	452	228	874	241
Clearances -----	524	2	4	7	6	5	164	46	178	112
Percent cleared -----	28.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	37.5	71.4	36.3	20.2	20.4	46.5
Rural total -----										
Offenses reported -----	2,894	12	5	59	47	48	1,060	627	764	272
Offenses cleared -----	1,162	11	5	54	22	45	398	184	288	155
Percent cleared -----	40.2	91.7	100.0	91.5	46.8	93.8	37.6	29.4	37.7	57.0
Group III offenses -----	204	1	—	—	—	3	53	62	78	7
Clearances -----	75	1	—	—	—	3	22	19	22	8
Percent cleared -----	36.8	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	41.5	30.6	28.2	114.3
Group IV offenses -----	510	1	2	15	11	3	221	107	97	53
Clearances -----	264	1	2	14	4	2	123	42	41	35
Percent cleared -----	51.8	100.0	100.0	93.3	36.4	66.7	55.7	39.3	42.3	66.0
Group V offenses -----	1,941	9	2	43	32	40	683	397	549	186
Clearances -----	742	8	2	39	18	38	223	109	208	97
Percent cleared -----	38.2	88.9	100.0	90.7	56.3	95.0	32.7	27.5	37.9	52.2
Group VI offenses -----	239	1	1	1	4	2	103	61	40	26
Clearances -----	81	1	1	1	—	2	30	14	17	15
Percent cleared -----	33.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	29.1	23.0	42.5	57.7

¹See table 39 for population range in each group.

Police Department Employees

Chiefs of police in Minnesota cities exceeding 2,500 in population reported an average of 1,758 police department employees during 1949 or 1.27 employees for each 1,000 inhabitants. The data are expressed in terms of the number of inhabitants per police employee in the following:

	1949	1948
Total, all cities -----	786	807
Group I (250,000 or over) -----	785	800
Group II (100,000 to 250,000) -----	717	735
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000) -----	642	800
Group V (10,000 to 25,000) -----	794	794
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000) -----	829	870

It should not be inferred from the foregoing tabulation that the lives and property of each 786 citizens were protected by one police employee during 1949. Police employees generally work in three shifts and, in addition, take days off for vacation and illness. The available police protection is also reduced because of administrative duties of employees.

Table 49 shows the average number of police employees and the number per 1,000 inhabitants for 78 cities grouped by size according to the 1940 census. When comparing police strength between cities, differences in the volume and type of police work handled, and in the type of equipment used must be considered.

TABLE 49
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, 1949
(Average number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants)

City	Population	Number of police employees	Average per 1,000 inhabitants
Urban total -----	1,382,361	1,758	1.27
Group I—total (250,000 or over) -----	780,106	994	1.27
Minneapolis -----	492,370	629	1.28
St. Paul -----	287,736	365	1.27
Group II—total (100,000 to 250,000) -----	101,065	141	1.40
Duluth -----	101,065	141	1.40
Group IV—total (25,000 to 50,000) -----	26,312	41	1.56
Rochester -----	26,312	41	1.56

Group V—total (10,000 to 25,000) -----	170,763	215	1.26
Albert Lea -----	12,200	15	1.23
Austin -----	18,307	27	1.48
Brainerd -----	12,071	11	.91
Faribault -----	14,527	13	.90
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	9	.83
Hibbing -----	16,385	21	1.28
Mankato -----	15,654	23	1.47
St. Cloud -----	24,173	26	1.08
South St. Paul -----	11,844	19	1.60
Virginia -----	12,264	23	1.88
Winona -----	22,490	28	1.25
Group VI—total (2,500 to 10,000) -----	304,115	367	1.21
Alexandria -----	5,051	5	.99
Anoka -----	6,426	7	1.09
Bayport -----	2,633	4	1.52
Bemidji -----	9,427	9	.96
Benson -----	2,729	5	1.83
Blue Earth -----	3,702	4	1.03
Breckenridge -----	2,745	3	1.09
Chisholm -----	7,487	12	1.60
Cloquet -----	7,304	10	1.37
Columbia Heights -----	6,035	8	1.33
Crookston -----	7,161	8	1.12
Crosby -----	2,954	4	1.35
Detroit Lakes -----	5,015	5	1.00
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	9	2.56
Edina -----	5,855	7	1.20
Ely -----	5,970	12	2.01
Eveleth -----	6,887	14	2.03
Fairmont -----	6,988	9	1.29
Gilbert -----	2,504	4	1.60
Glenwood -----	2,564	3	1.17
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	5	1.03
Hastings -----	5,662	5	.88
Hopkins -----	4,100	7	1.71
Hutchinson -----	3,887	5	1.29
International Falls -----	5,626	7	1.24
Jackson -----	2,840	3 ¹	1.06
Lake City -----	3,204	4	1.25
Litchfield -----	3,920	4	1.02
Little Falls -----	6,047	7	1.16
Luverne -----	3,114	4	1.28
Marshall -----	4,590	5	1.09
Montevideo -----	5,220	6 ¹	1.15
Moorhead -----	9,491	11	1.16
Morris -----	3,214	3	.93
New Ulm -----	8,743	9	1.03
Northfield -----	4,533	4	.88
North Mankato -----	3,517	3	.85
North St. Paul -----	3,135	3	.96
Owatonna -----	8,694	11	1.27
Park Rapids -----	2,643	3	1.14
Pipestone -----	4,682	7	1.50
Red Wing -----	9,962	11	1.10
Redwood Falls -----	3,270	3	.92
Richfield -----	6,750	11	1.63
Robbinsdale -----	6,018	5	.83
St. James -----	3,400	4	1.18
St. Louis Park -----	7,737	(no record)	
St. Peter -----	5,870	4	.68
Sauk Centre -----	3,016	2	.66
Sauk Rapids -----	2,981	2	.67
Sleepy Eye -----	2,923	4	1.37
Staples -----	2,952	4 ¹	1.36
Stillwater -----	7,013	8	1.14
Thief River Falls -----	6,019	7	1.16
Tracy -----	3,085	4	1.30
Two Harbors -----	4,046	6	1.48
Wadena -----	2,916	5	1.72
Waseca -----	4,270	4	.94
West St. Paul -----	5,733	5 ¹	.87
White Bear Lake -----	2,858	3	1.05
Willmar -----	7,623	9	1.18
Windom -----	2,807	2	.71
Worthington -----	5,918	6	1.01

¹No record received. Taken from "Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XX, No. 1 issued by the F.B.I. (Figures as of April 30, 1949)

Judicial Criminal Statistics

There were 1,438 defendants disposed of for major offenses in the district courts of Minnesota during 1949, according to individual case reports received from the 87 clerks of court. A total of 1,341, or 93.2 percent, of these 1,438 defendants were convicted. The 1,341 convicted defendants were sentenced as follows: 390, or 29.1 percent, were sent to a state prison or reformatory; 168, or 12.5 percent, were committed to the Youth Conservation Commission; 636, or 47.4 percent, were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence; and 147, or 11.0 percent, were fined or imprisoned in a local jail. Only 3.9 percent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 90.5 percent were convicted by pleas of guilty. Convictions were obtained in 1,056, or 94.5 percent, of the 1,118 dispositions classified as major crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, stolen property, forgery, and counterfeiting); and in 160, or 86.5 percent, of the 185 dispositions classified as major crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault). A contrast is shown in that only 1.9 percent of those charged with property crimes as compared with 17.3 percent of those charged with crimes against persons were tried by juries. The total number of major offense dispositions during 1949 increased only two cases over the 1,436 recorded for 1948.

A five-year record of defendants disposed of and defendants convicted for major offenses with the rates per 100,000 inhabitants is shown in table 50 by offense. Dispositions for larceny were the most numerous during 1949 with forgery and counterfeiting (including check cases), and burglary following in second and third places, respectively.

TABLE 50
DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF AND DEFENDANTS CONVICTED,
FOR MAJOR OFFENSES, WITH RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1945-1949

Offense	Number					Rate per 100,000				
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1949 ¹	1948 ¹	1947 ¹	1946 ¹	1945 ²
Defendants disposed of										
Total	1,438	1,436	1,305	1,179	933	51.5	51.4	46.7	42.2	37.5
Murder	6	6	6	12	14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
Manslaughter	28	35	39	30	18	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.7
Rape	38	97	84	66	57	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.3
Robbery	97	56	75	38	45	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.4	1.8
Aggravated assault	63	60	49	65	48	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.9
Burglary	222	241	207	164	139	8.0	8.6	7.4	5.9	5.6
Larceny, except auto theft	329	320	315	252	190	11.8	11.5	11.3	9.0	7.6
Auto theft	187	135	155	196	132	6.7	4.8	5.6	7.0	5.3
Embezzlement and fraud	61	44	35	29	31	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.2
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	12	21	8	10	14	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting ³	240	280	217	165	119	8.6	10.0	7.8	5.9	4.8
Other major offenses	135	141	115	152	126	4.8	5.1	4.1	5.4	5.1
Defendants convicted										
Total	1,341	1,351	1,209	1,096	821	48.0	48.4	43.3	39.3	33.0
Murder	5	4	4	8	7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Manslaughter	22	31	34	22	11	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.4
Rape	82	86	73	60	42	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.7
Robbery	66	51	69	37	39	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.6
Aggravated assault	51	51	42	53	42	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.7
Burglary	211	235	199	152	127	7.6	8.4	7.1	5.4	5.1
Larceny, except auto theft	301	304	300	241	173	10.8	10.9	10.7	8.6	7.0
Auto theft	180	129	142	188	125	6.5	4.6	5.1	6.7	5.0
Embezzlement and fraud	58	42	28	25	28	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	12	20	7	10	12	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting ³	228	269	205	162	112	8.2	9.6	7.3	5.8	4.5
Other major offenses	125	129	106	138	103	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.9	4.1

¹Based on 1940 population census.

²Based on estimate of civilian population of the state.

³Includes check frauds.

Number of Defendants

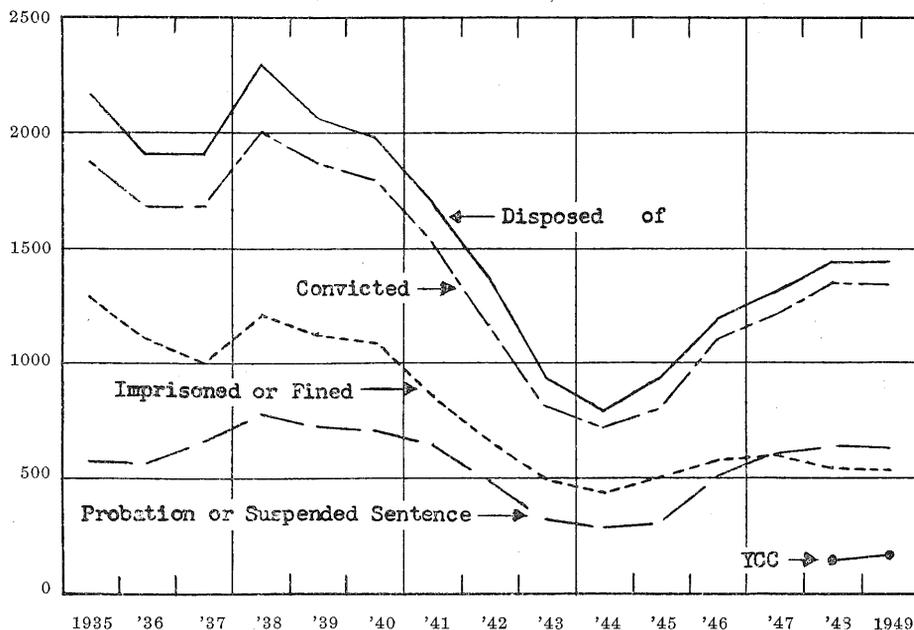


Chart 6. District Court Disposition of Defendants for Major Offenses, 1935-1949.

Defendants were convicted in 92.5 percent of all dispositions involving major crimes during the past five years. Almost all of the defendants convicted pleaded guilty. In 1949, 90.5 percent of all defendants pleaded guilty, whereas, only 2.7 percent were found guilty by jury or by court. A total of 35 or 62.5 percent of the 56 defendants tried by juries for major offenses in 1949 were convicted. Table 51 shows the procedural outcome of dispositions for major offenses for the past five years.

TABLE 51
PROCEDURAL OUTCOME FOR DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF
FOR MAJOR OFFENSES, 1945-1949

Procedural outcome	Number					Percent				
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Defendants disposed of	1,438	1,436	1,305	1,179	933	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without conviction	97	85	96	83	112	6.8	5.9	7.4	7.0	12.0
Dismissed	72	47	65	57	73	5.0	3.2	5.0	4.8	7.8
Acquitted by court (jury waived)	21	1	21	20	31	1.5	0.1	1.6	1.7	3.3
Acquitted by jury	4	6	10	6	8	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9
Other no-penalty disposition										
Convicted and sentenced	1,341	1,351	1,209	1,096	821	93.2	94.1	92.6	93.0	88.0
Pleaded guilty	1,302	1,304	1,169	1,060	772	90.5	90.8	89.5	89.9	82.8
Found guilty by court (jury waived)	4	3	1	1	4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Found guilty by jury	35	44	39	35	45	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.8

During the past five years 46.8 percent of all defendants convicted of major offense were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence. The proportion of defendants sentenced to a state prison or reformatory during the past five years is 35.7 percent. A total of 107 or 63.7 percent of the 168 defendants sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission during 1949 had been committed to a reformatory by June 30, 1950. Data on the type of sentence imposed on convicted defendants are shown in table 52.

TABLE 52
TYPE OF SENTENCE IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS
CONVICTED OF MAJOR OFFENSES, 1945-1949

Sentence	Number					Percent				
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Defendants convicted and sentenced -----	1,341	1,351	1,209	1,096	821	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State prison or reformatory -----	390	408	450	445	386	29.1	30.2	37.2	40.6	47.0
Youth Conservation Commission -----	168	149	---	---	---	12.5	11.0	---	---	---
Probation or suspended sentence -----	636	647	609	512	316	47.4	47.9	50.4	46.7	38.5
Local jail or workhouse -----	136	131	129	111	91	10.2	9.7	10.7	10.1	11.1
Fine or costs only -----	11	16	19	25	24	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.9
Institution for juvenile delinquents only -----	---	---	2	3	4	---	---	0.1	0.3	0.5

Defendants 20 years of age were most frequently disposed of for major offenses in Minnesota district courts during 1949. This age group was followed by those of 19, 18, 22, and 21 respectively. A total of 330 or 25.4 percent of the 1,299 defendants, for whom the age was given, were under 21 years of age. The median age of all defendants disposed of for major offenses was 25.8 years. The youngest median age was recorded for auto theft followed by burglary, robbery, and rape in that order. Age data on defendants disposed of for major offenses are shown in table 53 by offense. There were 139 cases in which the birth date of the defendant was not given. Age of defendants is computed as of the disposition date in full years.

TABLE 53
AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF FOR MAJOR OFFENSES
BY OFFENSE, 1949

Offense	Total	AGE													Median age	
		Not given	17 & under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44		45 & over
Total -----	1,438	139	21	84	111	114	72	83	62	59	264	127	97	81	124	25.8
Criminal homicide -----	34	5	---	2	4	2	4	1	1	5	4	2	2	2	2	25.5
Rape -----	88	9	2	6	7	11	4	3	4	4	12	6	8	2	10	24.6
Robbery -----	67	2	---	5	9	6	5	7	5	6	11	6	2	---	3	23.1
Aggravated assault -----	63	12	1	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	14	6	3	6	3	27.3
Burglary -----	222	15	7	26	21	28	13	18	14	7	36	10	10	7	10	22.5
Larceny -----	329	34	5	13	18	17	13	17	16	14	59	33	31	24	35	27.9
Auto theft -----	187	10	4	22	32	22	18	12	5	10	34	11	3	3	1	21.5
Embezzlement, fraud -----	61	10	---	---	---	1	---	3	5	4	9	11	5	3	10	31.6
Forgery ¹ -----	240	27	---	1	11	14	7	8	7	4	61	28	23	24	25	29.5
Other sex offenses -----	64	11	1	4	2	2	---	5	1	---	11	8	3	3	13	30.3
Arson -----	21	1	1	1	1	2	3	---	---	1	2	1	1	3	4	27.5
Other major offenses -----	62	3	---	3	6	5	5	2	2	5	10	3	6	4	8	25.8

¹Includes check frauds.

The tables included in this section present data on the disposition of persons charged with a criminal offense and brought before a district court, which is the court having original jurisdiction over felony cases in Minnesota. A defendant charged with more than one offense, if not convicted, was assigned to the most serious offense of which charged, and in the case of conviction, to the most serious offense of which convicted. Data on procedural outcome and sentence or treatment of all defendants disposed of during 1949 are shown by offense and by county, respectively, in tables 54 and 55. There were 374 defendants disposed of for minor offenses in addition to the 1,438 major offense dispositions.

TABLE 54
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS BY OFFENSE, 1949

Offense	Total defendants disposed of	Dis-posed of without conviction		Total	Convicted and sentenced		Plead guilty court ¹	Found guilty by jury	Prison and YCC reform.	Sentence for those convicted				
		Total	Dis-missed		Acquitted by court ¹	Other no-penalty				1,679	1,627	4	48	405
Total offenses	1,812	133	98	31	4	1,679	1,627	4	48	405	171	822	162	119
Major offenses—total	1,438	97	72	21	4	1,341	1,302	4	35	390	168	636	136	11
Murder	6	1	2	3	1	5	4	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	28	6	3	3	—	22	18	—	4	6	2	11	2	1
Rape	88	6	3	3	—	82	78	—	4	27	11	85	9	—
Robbery	67	1	1	—	—	66	62	—	4	37	18	9	2	—
Aggravated assault	63	12	6	4	—	51	38	—	13	15	7	26	2	1
Burglary	222	11	8	4	—	211	207	—	3	46	49	99	16	1
Larceny (except auto theft)	329	28	24	3	—	301	298	—	2	91	21	149	36	4
Auto theft	187	7	6	1	—	180	179	—	1	46	38	82	13	1
Embezzlement and fraud	161	3	3	—	—	58	58	—	—	8	—	43	7	—
Stolen property; receiving, etc.	12	—	—	—	—	12	11	—	—	2	—	7	1	—
Forgery and counterfeiting ²	240	12	11	—	—	228	227	—	1	54	15	119	38	2
Commercialized vice	64	4	2	—	—	60	58	—	—	22	1	30	7	—
Other sex offenses	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violation drug laws	3	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deadly weapons; carrying, etc.	10	1	1	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	21	1	1	—	—	20	20	—	—	7	8	10	—	—
Arson	8	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	3	—	5	—	—
Bigamy	26	3	3	—	—	23	23	—	—	20	2	—	—	—
Escape and jail break	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	374	36	26	10	—	338	325	—	13	15	3	186	26	108
Minor offenses—total	26	13	12	—	—	26	23	—	3	14	—	8	7	11
Nonsupport and neglect	157	12	5	—	—	144	139	—	5	—	—	120	8	1
Liquor laws	86	12	7	—	—	74	70	—	4	—	—	9	2	62
Gambling	11	2	—	—	—	9	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Other minor offenses	94	9	7	—	—	85	85	—	—	—	—	49	—	25

¹Jury waived

²Includes check frauds

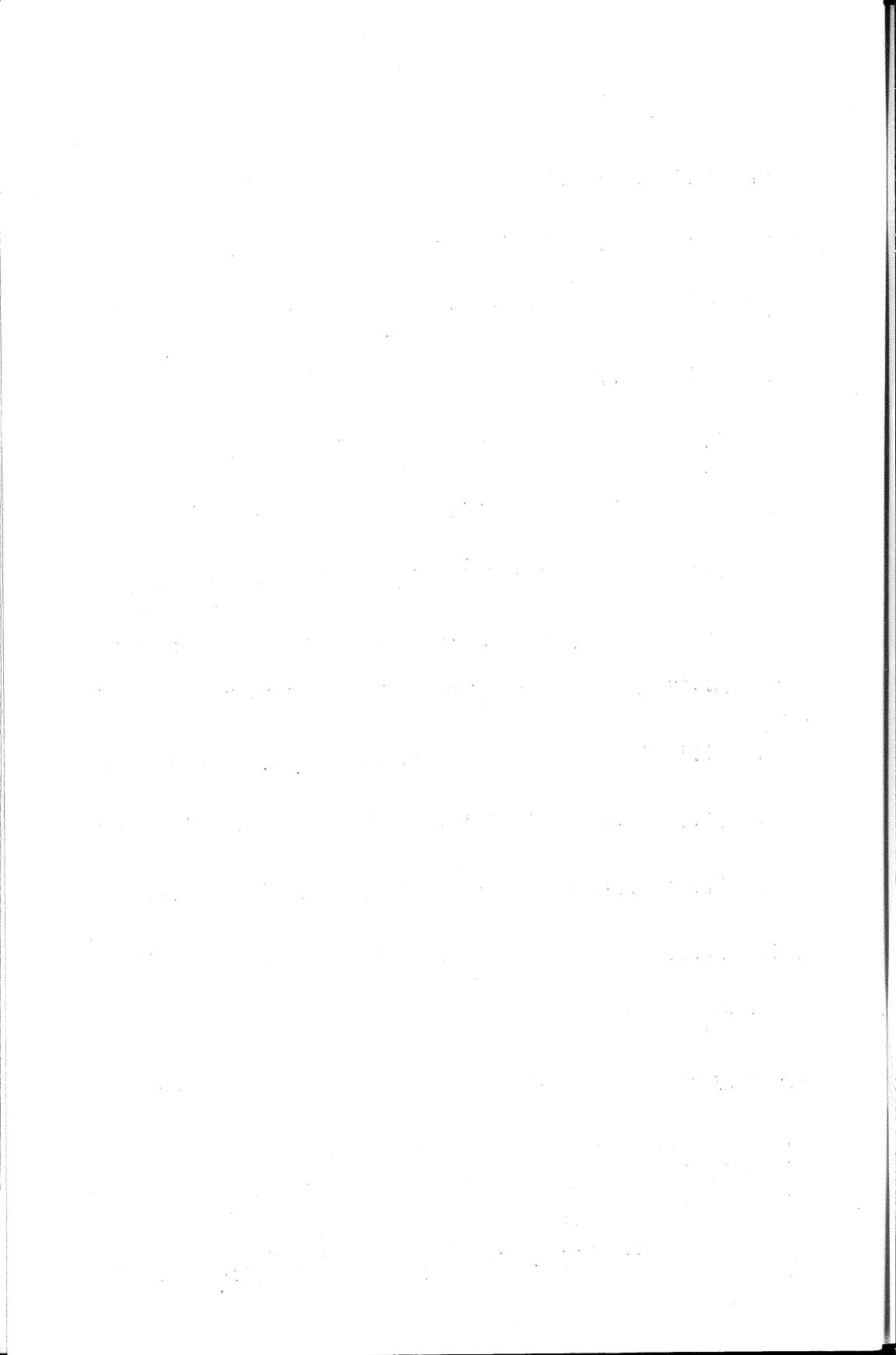
³Offenses generally tried in justice and municipal courts

TABLE 55
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS, BY COUNTY, 1949

County	Total defendants disposed of	Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by court	31	4	Other no- penalty	Convicted and sentenced— Total	Plead guilty	48	Prison and reform.	405	171	Sentence YCC	822	for these Prob. or suspended sentence	162	Fine or Local costs only	119
Total	1,812	133	98	—	31	4	1,679	1,627	4	48	405	171	822	162	119				
Aitkin	30	6	5	—	1	—	24	24	—	—	1	1	19	1	2				
Anoka	14	0	1	—	1	—	12	11	—	1	3	—	1	1	7				
Becker	18	0	—	—	—	—	18	17	—	1	4	—	14	—	—				
Bemidji	25	0	—	—	—	—	25	24	—	1	4	—	11	1	2				
Benton	9	4	2	—	1	—	5	4	—	1	1	—	4	—	—				
Big Stone	9	0	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	2	—	4	—	3				
Blue Earth	27	0	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	13	—	11	—	—				
Brown	16	0	—	—	—	—	16	14	—	2	4	—	8	—	—				
Carlton	45	7	6	—	1	—	38	37	—	1	11	—	18	1	4				
Carver	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—				
Cass	35	14	9	—	5	—	21	18	—	3	2	—	11	—	3				
Chippewa	7	0	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	3	—	4	—	—				
Chisago	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	—	2	—	2				
Clay	33	4	1	—	3	—	29	27	—	2	13	—	6	—	10				
Clearwater	8	1	—	—	—	1	7	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—				
Cook	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—				
Cottonwood	9	0	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	1	—	2	—	6				
Crow Wing	30	6	6	—	—	—	24	24	—	—	6	—	4	—	13				
Dakota	20	2	1	—	1	—	18	18	—	—	4	—	2	—	8				
Dodge	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1				
Douglas	8	0	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	2	—	1	—	4				
Faribault	21	0	—	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	1	—	3	—	6				
Fillmore	12	0	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	1	—	6	—	3				
Freeborn	29	3	3	—	—	—	26	26	—	—	3	—	4	—	11				
Goodhue	14	1	—	—	1	—	13	12	—	1	3	—	3	—	3				
Grant	1	0	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—				
Hennepin	368	17	14	—	3	—	351	344	—	6	87	—	31	—	193				
Houston	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	—	4	—	1				
Hubbard	1	0	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Isanti	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Itasca	22	0	—	—	—	—	22	21	—	1	6	—	4	—	8				
Jackson	1	0	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—				
Kanabec	1	0	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Kandiyohi	15	2	1	—	1	—	13	10	—	3	2	—	8	—	8				
Kittson	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Koochiching	16	1	1	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	4	—	1	—	6				
Lac qui Parle	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	3	—	3				
Lake	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Lake of the Woods	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
LeSueur	7	1	1	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Lincoln	15	0	1	1	1	15	2	2	2	9	1	2
Lyon	24	0	1	1	1	24	3	4	4	16	1	1
McLeod	4	0	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	6	1	3
Mahnonen	8	0	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	5	1	3
Marshall	9	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	5	1	2
Martin	22	0	1	1	1	22	4	1	1	8	1	8
Meeker	16	0	1	1	1	16	1	3	1	12	1	1
Mille Lacs	10	0	1	1	1	10	2	1	1	7	1	2
Morrison	9	0	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	5	1	3
Mower	22	0	1	1	1	22	3	3	2	9	1	3
Murray	4	0	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	4	1	1
Nicollet	10	0	1	1	1	10	5	1	1	5	1	1
Nobles	9	0	1	1	1	9	5	1	1	5	1	2
Nerman	8	0	1	1	1	8	5	1	1	3	1	1
Olmsted	28	3	1	1	1	25	9	5	3	7	1	1
Otter Tail	28	0	1	1	1	28	14	3	1	11	1	1
Pennington	5	0	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	1
Pine	17	0	1	1	1	17	2	2	1	8	1	5
Pipestone	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polk	35	6	1	1	1	29	12	2	1	14	1	1
Pope	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Ransley	246	8	1	1	1	238	61	19	35	122	1	1
Red Lake	4	0	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	2
Redwood	8	0	1	1	1	8	3	1	1	2	1	2
Renville	15	0	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	12	1	1
Rice	12	2	1	1	1	10	3	1	1	6	1	1
Rock	3	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Rosseau	14	0	1	1	1	12	3	2	1	3	1	4
St. Louis	132	13	1	1	1	119	21	8	38	50	2	2
Scott	12	4	1	1	1	8	4	1	1	3	1	1
Sherburne	16	0	1	1	1	16	13	1	1	1	2	2
Sibley	0	0	1	1	1	0	8	1	3	11	1	1
Stearns	28	5	1	1	1	23	3	1	1	5	1	1
Steele	8	0	1	1	1	8	3	1	1	4	1	1
Stevens	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	1
Swift	6	0	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	5	1	3
Todd	26	2	1	1	1	24	3	2	1	16	1	1
Traverse	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wabasha	8	0	1	1	1	8	1	3	2	2	1	1
Wadena	11	0	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	7	1	1
Waseca	11	1	1	1	1	10	1	2	1	7	1	1
Washington	14	0	1	1	1	14	3	1	1	6	1	3
Watonwan	8	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	6	1	1
Wilkin	3	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Winona	37	10	4	1	1	27	5	1	9	6	1	6
Wright	7	0	1	1	1	7	3	3	1	1	1	3
Yellow Medicine	4	0	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1

Jury Waived



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