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**STATE OF MINNESOTA**

**BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**

**BIENNIAL REPORT**  
**From July 1, 1966 — June 30, 1968**



Pursuant to  
M. S. A. 626.48

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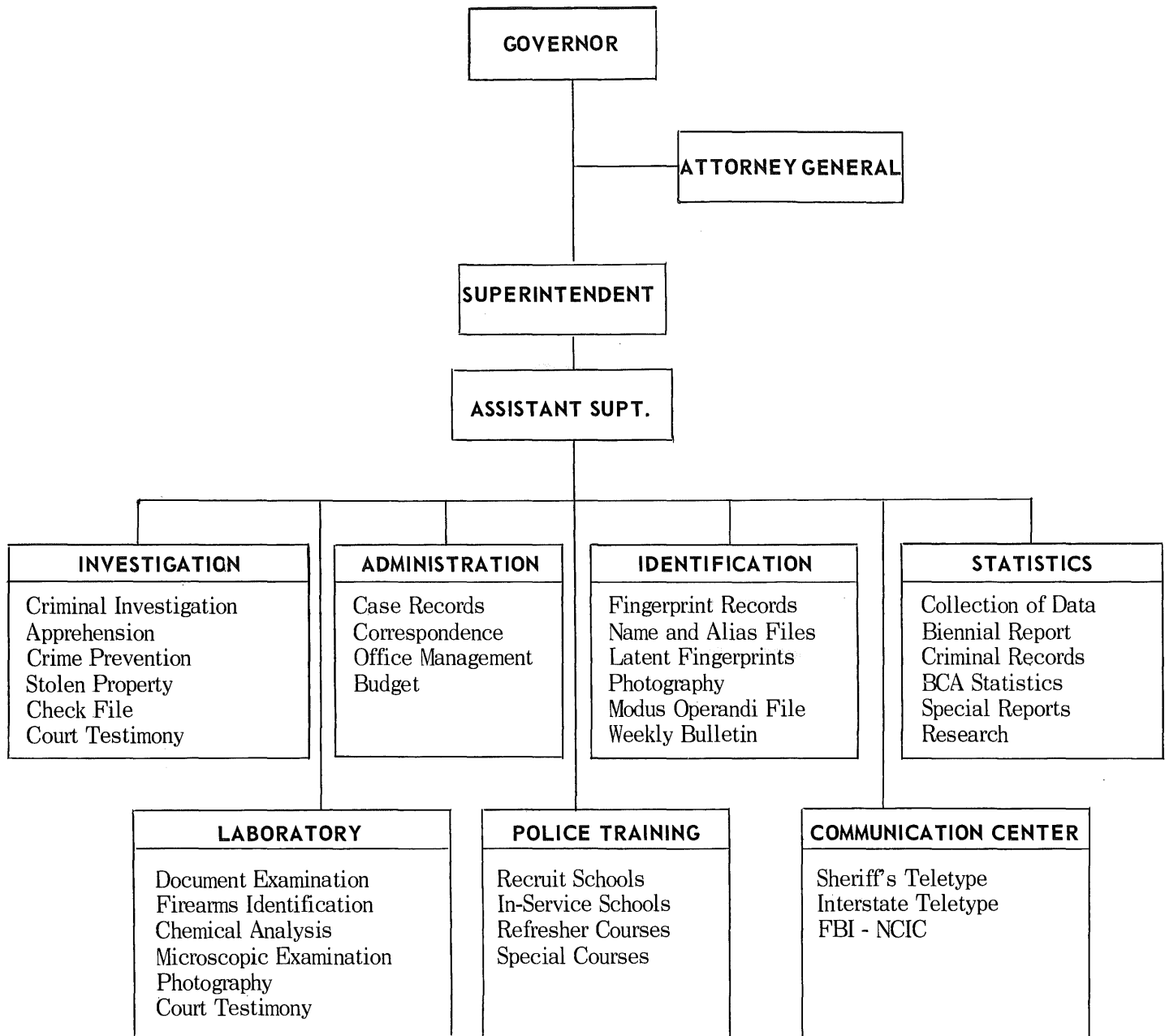
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**ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART  
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**



TO HONORABLE HAROLD LeVANDER

and

THE MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LEGISLATURE

I submit herewith for your information and consideration the biennial report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the two-year period July 1, 1966 through June 30, 1968 and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar years 1966 and 1967. This report sets forth a summary of the operations of the Bureau and presents a statistical account of crime in Minnesota. The activities performed in the investigation division, the teletype communication center, the police training school, the statistical section, the laboratory, and the identification division are stated briefly in the following letter and appear more detailed in the report.

The investigation division with thirteen investigators and the laboratory with six analysts gave individual attention to 4,257 current cases, or 38.7 percent of the 10,983 cases reported, in addition to working on 384 prior cases. Cases reported in the past ten years increased 15.4 percent, from 9,515 during July 1956-June 1958 to 10,983 cases during July 1966-June 1968; while the cases investigated increased 12.2 percent from 3,794 to 4,257 cases for the same period. Criminal cases (10,148) represent 84.4 percent of the cases worked on of which 5,011, or 49.4 percent, were cleared.

In the second year of operation, the communication center recorded an increase of 57.8 percent (281,615 items of information during July 1966-June 1967 and 444,441 items of information during July 1967-June 1968). Traffic on the six circuits increased 41.0 percent from 72,751 messages to 102,611 messages and the interstate operations (LETS) increased 59.5 percent or from 16,409 to 26,168 messages handled.

Courses of instruction offered by the police training division consisted of 2,620 hours devoted to general police science and specialized courses in intermediate command, police management and records, fingerprinting, laws of arrest, first aid, criminal code, juvenile statutes, etc. Refresher courses were conducted regarding changes in the law, court decisions, and other new developments in law enforcement. Classes were conducted in various parts of the State and were attended by 1,252 officers in the past two years.

Indices of crime in Minnesota during 1966-67 compared with 1964-65 show an increase of 22.6 percent, or from 140,558 offenses to 172,351 offenses. Steady increases in crime since 1944-45, the years during which the least number of offenses were reported (28,119), results in an increase that is presently five times as great. During the past ten years crime has increased 150.0 percent, from 68,952 offenses to 172,351, while the population increase is estimated at 8.3 percent. In 1966 Minnesota's rate was 13.6 offenses for every 1,000 inhabitants compared with the National average of 16.6 offenses and in 1967 Minnesota's rate was 16.3 while the National average was 19.2 offenses. Police protection in Minnesota cities is 1.2 employees per 1,000 inhabitants and the National rate is 1.8 employees. Twenty-two percent of the offenses reported were cleared. The total property loss in Minnesota during 1966 was \$15,649,349 and the average loss \$199.76 per crime while in 1967 it was \$19,273,011 and the average loss \$211.16. In 1966 the recovery amounted to 58.8 percent and in 1967 it was 54.5 percent. The median age of all persons arrested was 19.3 years.

Those defendants charged with a criminal offense whose cases were disposed of in district court during the past two years decreased - 1.3 percent or from 4,263 defendants in 1964-65 to 4,208 defendants in 1966-67. Of the 4,208 dispositions 88.9 percent, or 3,741 defendants, were charged with a major offense; and of the 3,741 defendants 86.1 percent, or 3,251 persons, were convicted and sentenced.

The services of the laboratory show an increase of 5.8 percent during the past biennium indicating that 83 more cases were handled. The blood and urine alcohol testing program was started on January 1, 1968 and 905 examinations have been conducted since that time.

As of June 30, 1968 there are 198,456 different fingerprint records on file in the identification section. During the past two years, 5,384 more prints were received (20,614) than were received during the previous two years (15,230 prints). The median age of persons fingerprinted was 23.8 years. Eighteen-year olds were most frequently fingerprinted. Persons under twenty-one years of age account for 36.1 percent of the fingerprints received. They were responsible for 54.0 percent of all burglary prints, 66.6 percent of unlawful use of motor vehicle prints, and 83.2 percent of prints received for violation of liquor laws. Evidence was examined for latent fingerprints in 657 cases resulting in 1,327 comparable prints and the identification of the latent print in 151 cases.

Many public appearances were made by Bureau employees speaking before business and social groups as well as assisting in the police training program.

During the next several years, we will be attempting to carry out the recommendations of the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement, Administration of Justice, and Corrections. It will be necessary to double the present staff in order to expand critical functions and to provide services not now provided. Such new services will include an investigative intelligence unit and a narcotic unit, both critically needed to provide specialized assistance to local law enforcement.

During the present year the MINCIS computer system will become operational. Without any question this is the greatest step forward in the history of Minnesota law enforcement. The benefits of this service will be immediate and will continue to grow as each file is added to its memory facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. HIGGINS,  
Superintendent

## BUREAU SERVICES

### INVESTIGATION

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, created in April 1927, has operated as a service agency for the past forty years by assisting sheriffs, police, and other law enforcement officers in providing investigators, laboratory analysts, fingerprint technicians, and police training instructors to assist in the solving of crimes, the apprehending of criminals, and the training of police personnel. In addition to the St. Paul office, which maintains a centralized fingerprint file, modus operandi, and general criminal record file; which provides a scientific crime detection laboratory where chemical analyses, microscopic findings, documentary examinations, firearms identification, and photographic assistance are rendered; and which conducts police schools in various parts of the State; investigators are located at Duluth, Fergus Falls, Bemidji, Thief River Falls, St. Cloud, Mankato, Willmar, and Rochester to offer whatever assistance is necessary which would enable the authorities in the vicinity to solve crimes, apprehend and convict alleged violators of the criminal laws of the State. Within the past biennium the Bureau has operated a communications center which links sheriffs and police departments in Minnesota with other law enforcement facilities in the United States through a localized teletype system. During the past year this system became a terminal center for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its NCIC (National Crime Information Center) operations.

There were 10,983 cases reported to the Bureau during the past two-year period (July 1966-June 1968) compared with 10,870 cases during July 1964-June 1966. This is an increase of 1.0 percent or 113 cases. These cases are shown in table 1. Bureau agents and laboratory analysts conducted investigations in 4,257 or 38.7 percent of the current cases as well as proceeding with initial investigations of 143 cases which occurred prior to July 1, 1966 and they did follow-up work on 241 prior cases. Polygraph tests were conducted on 163 individuals. The 2,600 burglary and 1,627 cases involving forged and fraudulent checks are the most common complaint.

TABLE 1. CASES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU  
July 1964 - June 1966 - July 1966 - June 1968

Type of cases	Cases assistance requested		Cases investigated	
	1966-67 1967-68	1964-65 1965-66	1966-67 1967-68	1964-65 1965-66
Grand total	10,983	10,870	4,257	3,747
Criminal cases-total	10,148	9,946	3,596	3,148
Criminal homicide	122	104	116	98
Sexual intercourse w/child	82	53	61	36
Robbery	181	89	68	29
Aggravated assault	80	76	64	56
Burglary	2,600	2,152	1,235	933
Theft	1,312 (1)	1,135	157	180
UUMV	126	1,040	58	52
Forgery	551	382	453	316
Embezzlement and fraud	1,076	1,203	806	864
Other sex offenses	38	33	18	14
Escape (penal) and jail break	1,561	1,018	19	13
Escape from state hospital	248	240	-	-
Parole and probation violation	745	687	7	4
Offenses vs. family and children	20	25	4	7
Narcotics violation	111	51	105	33
Driving while intoxicated	40 (2)	33	40	33
Motor vehicle violation	71	108	65	95
Malicious destr. of property	77	131	73	118
Federal offenses	25	20	5	4
Other criminal	180	133	112	58
Out-of-state criminal	902	1,233	130	205
Noncriminal cases-total	835	924	661	599
Missing persons & runaways	58	95	12	8
Policing service (fairs, etc.)	14	21	14	20
Unfounded offense reports	15	22	10	8
Death, suspected homicide	134	317	128	261
Laboratory tests only	206	135	190	127
Miscellaneous noncriminal	357	276	280	163
Out-of-state noncriminal	51	58	27	12

<sup>1</sup> Discontinued making cases on routine auto thefts April 1966.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include 905 blood and urine examinations (started January 1968).

The unlawful entry of homes (609 offenses) occurred most frequently, while 284 liquor stores or beer taverns and 208 gasoline stations were entered. These three places of attack account for 42.3 percent of the 2,600 burglaries reported. Thefts of sporting equipment such as boats, outboard motors, and snowmobiles account for 44.8 percent of the larceny offenses.

Clearance of 5,011 of the 10,148 criminal cases are shown in table 2 with the percentage of clearance for various crimes. The clearance rate for the past biennium was 49.4 percent. All cases cleared during the past two years are included even though the offense cleared may have been handled during a previous year.

TABLE 2. CLEARANCE OF CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED  
July 1964-June 1966 - July 1966-June 1968

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases reported cleared <sup>1</sup>		Percent reported cleared <sup>1</sup>	
	1966-67 1967-68	1964-65 1965-66	1966-67 1967-68	1964-65 1965-66	1966-67 1967-68	1964-65 1965-66
Total	10,148	9,946	5,011	4,598	49.4	46.2
Criminal homicide	122	104	100	77	82.0	74.0
Sexual intercourse w/child	82	53	56	26	68.3	49.1
Robbery	181	89	71	37	39.2	41.6
Aggravated assault	80	76	58	55	72.5	72.4
Burglary	2,600	2,152	526	558	20.2	25.9
Theft	1,312	1,135	129	145	9.8	12.8
UUMV	126	1,040	90	211	71.4	20.3
Forgery	551	382	212	181	38.5	47.4
Embezzlement and fraud	1,076	1,203	562	629	52.2	52.3
Escape (penal) and jailbreak	1,561	1,018	1,509	966	96.7	94.9
Escape from state hospital	248	240	235	234	94.8	97.5
Parole and prob. violation	745	687	696	694 (1)	93.4	101.0
Offenses against family	20	25	14	23	70.0	92.0
Other criminal offenses	542	509	348	252	64.2	49.5
Out-of-state criminal cases	902	1,233	405	510	44.9	41.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes prior cases

While there were 1,809 escapes from State Institutions during the period July 1966-June 1968, 1,462 or 77.2 percent were returned prior to July 1, 1968. Persons who escaped prior to July 1966 were returned in 282 instances. The number of persons who escaped from and were returned to institutions in the State are recorded in table 3.

TABLE 3. ESCAPES AND CLEARANCES  
July 1966-June 1968

Institution	Number of escapes	Clearances	
		Current cases	Prior cases
Total	1,809	1,462	282
Adult penal institutions	102	73	18
State Prison (inc. colony)	6	5	-
Men's Reformatory (inc. camps)	17	13	3
Women's Reformatory	13	12	1
Sandstone Federal Institution	8	6	-
Jails and municipal workhouses	55	37	10
Other (military guard houses, etc.)	3	-	4
Juvenile correctional institution	1,459	1,234	184
Owatonna State Public School	82	51	3
Red Wing Training School for Boys	752	660	98
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls	209	172	31
Youth Conservation Camps	405	348	51
Other	11	3	1
State nonpenal institutions	248	155	80
Anoka State Hospital	14	8	3
Brainerd State School and Hospital	8	4	-
Cambridge State Hospital	17	8	4
Faribault State Hospital	5	2	6
Fergus Falls State Hospital	12	8	2
Hastings State Hospital	-	-	7
Moose Lake State Hospital	36	18	6
Rochester State Hospital	3	3	4
St. Cloud (children's home)	24	16	2
St. Peter State Hospital	63	50	35
Willmar State Hospital	41	20	7
Other	25	18	4

Estimated figures for property lost and recovered, which are recorded in table 4, apply to Bureau cases occurring in Minnesota during July 1966-June 1968 and do not reflect the entire property loss for the State. (Information on property losses and recoveries in offenses of robbery, burglary and auto theft are more completely recorded in table 14.) The Bureau losses cover offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and the amounts for which forged or no account checks were written. Estimated stolen property was valued at \$3,292,154.00 and the recovery at \$244,614.00.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED  
July 1966 - June 1968

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total	\$3,292,154	\$244,614
Losses in robberies, burglaries and larcenies:		
Currency, notes, etc.	641,850	68,812
Motor vehicles	211,318	81,867
Clothing	194,352	1,146
Jewelry	187,482	1,700
Furs, raw and manuf. hides	58,938	1,000
Livestock	31,290	-
Narcotics	9,773	150
Grain, feed and seed	4,590	-
Other property	1,799,546	83,878
Losses in forgery and fraud:		
Check forgery	43,677	48
Check frauds and embezzlement	109,338	6,013

The Twin City area law enforcement officers, referred to as the Metro circuit consisting of nineteen departments, are serviced by a teletype network originating in the Bureau offices. Cases made up from original and follow-up messages sent and received by the communications center as well as the authority for this information are recorded in table 5.

TABLE 5. TYPE OF AND AUTHORITY FOR TELETYPE MESSAGES  
July 1966 - June 1968

OFFENSE	SENT			RECEIVED		
	Total	Orig. message	Follow-up message	Total	Orig. message	Follow-up message
Total	88	3	85	2,831	2,273	558
Criminal homicide	-	-	-	24	19	5
Sex offenses	-	-	-	16	13	3
Robbery	1	-	1	146	126	20
Assault (all degrees)	-	-	-	32	21	11
Burglary	2	1	1	693	651	42
Theft	1	1	-	572	516	56
UUMV	67	-	67	78	55	23
Check forgery and fraud	1	-	1	297	232	65
Offense against family	1	-	1	20	17	3
Escape	10	1	9	663	409	254
Parole and probation	1	-	1	97	68	29
All other offenses	4	-	4	121	94	27
Missing and runaway	-	-	-	40	28	12
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	32	24	8
Contributor						
Total	88	3	85	2,831	2,273	558
Minnesota-total	75	3	72	2,541	2,044	497
Sheriff	20	-	20	2,031	1,642	389
Police	24	-	24	397	329	68
Bur. of Crim. Appreh.	30	3	27	2	2	-
State hosp. & school	-	-	-	4	2	2
Youth Conserv. Comm.	1	-	1	17	8	9
Federal	-	-	-	61	41	20
Penal	-	-	-	15	10	5
Highway Patrol	-	-	-	5	3	2
Parole Board	-	-	-	9	7	2
Out-of-state-total	13	0	13	290	229	61
Iowa	-	-	-	31	23	8
North Dakota	4	-	4	43	35	8
South Dakota	-	-	-	29	20	9
Wisconsin	9	-	9	93	81	12
Other states	-	-	-	94	70	24

## TELETYPE COMMUNICATION CENTER

The sheriff's teletype communications center, assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension on January 1, 1966, became operational on February 10, 1966. In the two-year period July 1966-June 1968, the activity in the communication center shows that 726,056 items of information were emanated. During the first complete year (July 1966-June 1967) of operation, 281,615 items of information were handled and during July 1967-June 1968, 444,441 items of information were handled. This is an increase of 57.8 percent. There was an increase of 41.0 percent in the number of messages sent by the six circuits and an increase of 59.5 percent in messages sent over the interstate (LETS) system. Messages sent and received as well as telephone activity are recorded in table 6.

TABLE 6. RELAY CENTER TELETYPE OPERATIONS  
July 1966-June 1968

Activity			July 1967 June 1968	July 1966 June 1967
Total activity			444,441	281,615
Messages sent by each circuit - total	1967-68	1966-67	102,611	72,751
Circuit 1	12,833	10,198		
Circuit 2	21,355	14,864		
Circuit 3	14,363	12,206		
Circuit 4	15,730	9,049		
Circuit 5	13,011	9,853		
Circuit 6	25,319	16,581		
Total	102,611	72,751		
Messages on interstate - total			26,168	16,409
Sent	8,818	5,855		
Received	17,350	10,554		
Total	26,168	16,409		
BCA messages sent to circuits			5,943	5,238
Record checks (teletype)			11,090	9,544
Drivers license checks			62,189	36,640
Motor vehicle checks			113,819	66,038
Other messages handled, telephone, etc. - total			112,262	74,995
Metro circuit	28,466	21,769		
Weather and road report	2,270	2,535		
Relays between sheriffs	64,936	37,331		
Suspension lists	363	365		
Auto theft and recovery	363	365		
Record check by phone	7,835	6,950		
Boat license check	1,899	2,415		
Misc. telephone check	6,130	3,265		
Total	112,262	74,995		
NCIC activity (December 15, 1967 - June 30, 1968)			10,359	-

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension became a terminal center for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) on December 15, 1967. Since that time 10,359 transactions were completed through the computer center, located in Washington, D. C. The purpose of NCIC is to maintain a file on a National scale where certain kinds of documented police information concerning crime and criminals can be stored and quickly retrieved. The proper operation of the system depends on strict adherence to certain policies, procedures, formats, and codes set forth by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its accuracy is dependent on each agency originating the information. These messages concern stolen vehicles, license plates, guns, serially numbered articles, and wanted persons. Messages can be entered, modified, cancelled, and cleared as well as used to record a locate or to make an inquiry through the terminal center.

### PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY CASES

The probate court has examined 547 patients and committed 493 persons judged to be psychopathic personalities since the law became effective April 26, 1939.

Bureau records show 326 patients were eventually released on provisional discharge or were restored to capacity, with the median time served for these patients released for the first time being thirty-one months. Forty-three patients had served six months or less at the time of their release. Time served ranged from thirty-one days to twenty-four years, four months, and twenty-six days. Thirty-two patients died while in confinement at an institution, twenty-two patients were returned to the institution from provisional discharge, nine patients were discharged and recommitted from the probate court, and 93 persons had escaped with forty being returned to the institution at a later date. Nine persons escaped more than once and one patient escaped seven times and presently is not confined.

Ramsey County conducted 100 examinations, St. Louis County 64, Hennepin 27, and all other counties 356. Nine of the patients examined were women; two were Negroes and one was an Indian; 234 patients were single, 212 were married, five were separated, 39 were divorced, 27 were widowed, and 30 classified as unknown. The median age of all offenders examined was 38.2 years and the most common offenses were "indecent liberties". Minor persons were victims in 70.6 percent of the cases tried.

### POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Minnesota police training program, authorized by 1959 State Statutes, was conducted throughout the State on a voluntary basis until the 1967 legislative session put into effect a mandatory basic police science course for all new officers within one year of the date of his appointment. The police officers training advisory board, which approves the program, sets the dates and location of schools, and determines the type of training offered; was increased from eleven to fifteen members. A full-time executive director was appointed for the advisory board and the board was placed under the Attorney General. During the eight years in which attendance was on a voluntary basis, 81 sheriff's offices and 279 police departments participated in the program.



Courses of instruction consisting of general police science and specialized courses in intermediate command, police management and records, fingerprinting, laws of arrest, first aid, criminal code, juvenile statutes, etc. have been offered as well as refresher courses on the changes in the law, court decisions, and other new developments in law enforcement. During the past biennium 2,620 hours of instruction were devoted to the following: 1,640 hours for general police science, 200 hours of management and supervisory instruction, 380 hours of specialized instruction, and 400 hours for general police science refresher courses. Due to a Federal grant during the 1967-68 school year, it was possible to increase the 940 hours of instruction conducted during 1966-67 to 1,680 hours of instruction during 1967-68.

In the past two years Bureau personnel devoted 1,847 hours of instructive time and other federal, state, county or municipal employees have devoted 2,419 hours serving as instructors, panel members, or group discussion leaders. A breakdown showing the source of outside instructors from law enforcement, education, medical, nursing, and legal professions for the past two years is as follows:

Source	1967-68			1966-67		
	Number agencies	Number instructors	Number hours	Number agencies	Number instructors	Number hours
Federal agency	1	5	105	1	3	59
State agencies	7	27	348	7	17	192
County sheriffs	8	8	45	7	8	34
Municipal police departments	12	24	240	15	25	277
Colleges and universities	2	7	103	5	5	73
Miscellaneous organizations	5	5	40	3	3	20

Classes have been conducted in various parts of the State at no cost to the program. In 1966-67, 166 agencies sent 510 persons to these voluntary sessions and in 1967-68, 233 agencies sent 742 persons to the mandatory training program held at the following locations:

Location	Police science		Refresher		Management,		Specialized	
	Classes	Hours	Classes	Hours	Classes	Hours	Classes	Hours
Alexandria	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-
Austin	2	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bemidji	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crookston	1	120	1	40	-	-	-	-
Fergus Falls	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hibbing	-	-	1	40	-	-	1	40
Marshall	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-
Montevideo	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moorhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40
New Ulm	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-
Owatonna	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-
Rochester	-	-	1	40	-	-	1	40
Training Center (Arden Hills)	5	160	2	40	2	60	1	40
					2	40	1	40
Virginia	1	120	1	40	-	-	2	80
	12	1,640	10	400	4	200	7	380

## UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

This Bureau, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, collects and compiles reports of offenses which are submitted each month by sheriffs and chiefs of police in Minnesota. These reports were received from 93.1 percent of the 87 sheriffs and from 92.4 percent of the 132 chiefs of police in cities with a population which exceeds 2,500 inhabitants. This is representative of 96.2 percent of the State's 1966 estimated population <sup>(1)</sup> (3,576,000). Estimates were made for areas delinquent in reporting and they represent 1.6 percent of the offenses recorded during the past biennium.

"Uniform Crime Reporting" procedures, initiated in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and adopted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are used as the basis for figures published in table 7. Offenses reported in each calendar year since 1936 show a continuous increase since 1955. The crimes recorded are those most generally and completely reported to police authorities covering the following seven categories: crimes of violence-criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and crimes against property-burglary, larceny and auto theft.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA

<sup>1</sup> Based on estimated population as of July 1, 1966, Minnesota Department of Health-May 8, 1967

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF MAJOR OFFENSES,<sup>1</sup> 1936-1967

Year	Total	Mur- der	Neg. mansl.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Lar- ceny	Auto theft
1936	16,784	38	31	101	788	274	4,778	7,203	3,571
1937	17,075	35	10	73	661	180	4,000	8,843	3,273
1938	19,341	33	29	127	648	175	4,203	10,984	3,142
1939	20,166	54	27	156	649	207	4,665	11,582	2,826
1940	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	2,205
1941	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	2,210
1942	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,735
1943	13,932	38	46	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,647
1944	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	7,986	1,571
1945	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	8,703	2,279
1946	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,260
1947	17,130	25	42	158	420	191	3,861	10,189	2,244
1948	19,274	39	48	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	1,815
1949	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	11,946	1,997
1950	19,458	30	42	199	448	130	4,491	12,245	1,873
1951	20,966	30	35	148	418	103	4,708	13,291	2,233
1952	23,337	23	47	171	496	152	5,514	14,582	2,352
1953	26,139	34	65	222	618	206	5,472	15,698	2,824
1954	28,661	23	79	182	764	235	7,532	17,277	2,569
1955	27,593	28	76	185	580	197	7,164	16,622	2,741
1956	34,611	31	72	181	648	162	8,098	21,972	3,447
1957	34,341	43	70	210	635	171	8,224	21,667	3,321
1958	39,081	30	69	127	703	229	9,504	24,827	3,592
1959	39,199	38	64	78	644	257	9,185	25,021	3,912
1960	47,281	40	81	76	945	329	11,732	29,515	4,563
1961	49,411	36	63	96	932	381	12,489	30,721	4,693
1962	52,711	34	71	124	1,030	475	12,479	33,523	4,975
1963	58,267	46	71	86	1,176	596	13,238	37,916	5,138
1964	69,830	51	57	144	1,295	1,165	18,634	42,171	6,313
1965	70,728	56	63	169	1,433	1,400	18,730	41,756	7,121
1966	79,687	77	75	252	1,758	1,577	20,815	46,367	8,766
1967	92,664	65	75	298	2,410	1,986	25,251	52,154	10,425

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

The 172,351 offenses recorded in 1966-1967 are compared with the 140,558 offenses recorded in 1964-1965 (table 8) and show an increase of 22.6 percent, while the population in Minnesota during this period is estimated to have increased 1.4 percent. The violent crimes of murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault increased 41.9 percent and crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) increased 22.2 percent.

TABLE 8. CRIME TRENDS BY OFFENSE  
(1964-65 and 1966-67)

Offenses	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1966-67	1964-65	
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	172,351	140,558	22.6
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	142	107	32.7
Manslaughter by negligence	150	120	25.0
Forcible rape	550	313	75.7
Robbery	4,168	2,728	52.8
Aggravated assault	3,563	2,565	38.9
Burglary	46,066	37,364	23.3
Larceny-over \$50	30,242	22,691	33.3
Larceny-under \$50	68,279	61,236	11.5
Auto theft	19,191	13,434	42.8
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	154,478	127,129	21.5
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	110	71	11.5
Manslaughter by negligence	137	106	29.2
Forcible rape	471	265	77.7
Robbery	4,072	2,646	53.9
Aggravated assault	3,281	2,244	46.2
Burglary	38,643	32,083	20.4
Larceny-over \$50	25,635	19,765	29.7
Larceny-under \$50	64,012	57,326	11.7
Auto theft	18,117	12,623	43.5

RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	17,873	13,429	33.1
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	32	36	-11.1
Manslaughter by negligence	13	14	- 7.1
Forcible rape	79	48	64.6
Robbery	96	82	17.1
Aggravated assault	282	321	-12.1
Burglary	7,423	5,281	40.6
Larceny-over \$50	4,607	2,926	57.4
Larceny-under \$50	4,267	3,910	9.1
Auto theft	1,074	811	32.4

Crimes reported in urban areas (cities with a population of 2,500 or more inhabitants) increased 21.5 percent while rural crimes increased 33.1 percent. For each crime reported in a rural area, more than eight and one-half crimes were reported in an urban area. Urban offenses of violence exceed rural rates by almost ten to one and offenses against property are more than eight and one-half to one. The 1960 decennial census for Minnesota indicates that 62.2 percent of the population is classified as living in an urban area, while 89.6 percent of the crimes reported during the past biennium occurred in urban areas.

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rates
Total	8.6
Violent crimes	9.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3.4
Manslaughter by negligence	10.5
Rape	6.0
Aggravated assault	11.6
Crimes against property	8.6
Robbery	42.4
Burglary	5.2
Larceny	10.1
Auto theft	16.9

The 1967 Minnesota crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants was 1627.1 crimes compared with the National rate of 1921.7 crimes and during 1966 the Minnesota crime rate was 1359.1 offenses compared with the National rate of 1656.0 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. In all instances Minnesota's crime rate is lower than that of the Nation. Manslaughter by negligence and larceny under \$50 offenses are excluded from this tabulation.

TABLE 9. MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS  
COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1966<sup>1</sup> and 1967<sup>2</sup>

Offense	1967		1966	
	Minnesota rate	National <sup>3</sup> rate	Minnesota rate	National <sup>4</sup> rate
Total	1627.1	1921.7	1359.1	1656.0
Offenses against persons	67.7	147.8	55.3	136.9
Murder	1.9	6.1	2.2	5.6
Forcible rape	8.5	13.7	7.3	12.9
Aggravated assault	57.3	128.0	45.8	118.4
Offenses against property	1559.4	1773.8	1303.8	1519.1
Robbery	69.9	102.1	51.5	78.3
Burglary	721.5	811.5	599.3	699.6
Larceny-over \$50	467.6	529.2	398.0	456.8
Auto theft	300.4	331.0	255.0	284.4

<sup>1</sup> Based on 1966 estimated population Minnesota Dept. of Health 7/1/66.

<sup>2</sup> Based on 1967 estimated population Minnesota Dept. of Health 7/1/67.

<sup>3</sup> "Crime in the United States" - Uniform Crime Reports - 1967 Annual, FBI, Washington, D. C., page 62.

<sup>4</sup> "Crime in the United States" - Uniform Crime Reports - 1966 Annual, FBI, Washington D. C., page 58.

There is noticeable difference in the number of offenses reported during the summer months and those reported in the winter months as noted in table 10. In 1967 there was a seasonal variation of 76.2 percent between offenses recorded in August (the high month with 8,823 offenses) and those recorded in February (the low month with 5,006 offenses). August of 1966 was again the high month with 7,732 offenses and January was the low month with 4,489 offenses, a variation of 72.2 percent.

TABLE 10. MONTHLY VARIATIONS OF OFFENSES,<sup>1</sup> 1964-67

Month	1967	1966	1965	1964
Total	91,269	78,340	69,898	69,265
January	5,356	4,489	4,643	4,562
February	5,006	4,831	3,943	4,822
March	6,589	5,750	4,084	4,959
April	8,202	6,752	5,767	5,637
May	7,738	6,367	5,864	6,012
June	8,403	7,150	6,689	6,349
July	8,803	7,630	6,813	6,594
August	8,823	7,732	6,590	6,706
September	8,023	6,788	6,010	6,410
October	8,638	7,413	6,798	6,712
November	7,777	6,764	5,866	5,507
December	7,911	6,674	6,831	4,995

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

During each week of 1966 and 1967 an average of 1,657 major offenses occurred in Minnesota, or almost ten (9.8) offenses each hour. Three criminal homicides, five forcible rapes, thirty-four aggravated assaults, and forty robberies were committed each week. Each day sixty-three places were burglarized and twenty-six automobiles were stolen. Five and one-half larcenies occurred each hour.

Twenty-two percent of the offenses recorded were cleared. The clearance rate in rural areas was 21.6 percent and in urban areas it was 23.2 percent. The clearance rate for violent crimes was 73.7 percent and 20.6 percent of the crimes against property were cleared.

TABLE 11. CRIMES<sup>1</sup> CLEARED BY ARREST, 1966-1967

Offenses	Offenses known	Offenses cleared	
		Number	Percent
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	169,609	37,271	22.0
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	140	117	83.6
Manslaughter by negligence	149	94	63.1
Forcible rape	541	334	61.7
Robbery	4,155	1,193	28.7
Aggravated assault	3,528	2,666	75.6
Burglary	45,215	7,361	16.3
Larceny - \$50 and over	29,627	3,070	10.4
Larceny - under \$50	67,244	18,247	27.1
Auto theft	19,010	4,189	22.0
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	153,088	35,561	23.2
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	110	107	97.3
Manslaughter by negligence	137	88	64.2
Forcible rape	469	313	66.7
Robbery	4,065	1,169	28.7
Aggravated assault	3,266	2,545	77.9
Burglary	38,365	6,672	17.4
Larceny - \$50 and over	25,365	2,830	11.2
Larceny - under \$50	63,295	17,886	28.3
Auto theft	18,016	3,951	21.9
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	16,521	3,570	21.6
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	30	26	86.7
Manslaughter by negligence	12	10	83.3
Forcible rape	72	49	68.1
Robbery	90	47	52.2
Aggravated assault	262	213	81.3
Burglary	6,850	1,480	21.6
Larceny - \$50 and over	4,262	547	12.8
Larceny - under \$50	3,949	690	17.5
Auto theft	994	508	51.1

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

Information on the age, sex, and race of persons arrested for all offenses during 1966 and 1967 is shown in tables 12 and 13. Arrest data was received from 69.9 percent of the sheriffs and chiefs of police. Male subjects constituted 87.1 percent of the 123,844 persons arrested and 12.9 percent were female subjects. The median age of all persons arrested was 19.3 years. Whereas, the median age of male subjects was 19.7 years, the median age for female subjects was 17.4 years.

TABLE 12 AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED  
1966 and 1967

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	123,844	107,815	16,029
10 and under	2,644	2,403	241
11-12	4,788	4,091	697
13-14	13,089	10,460	2,629
15	9,140	7,227	1,913
16	10,754	8,879	1,875
17	10,828	9,279	1,549
18	8,580	7,713	867
19	6,520	5,872	648
20	4,243	3,752	491
21	2,992	2,705	287
22	2,680	2,415	265
23	2,351	2,111	240
24	2,288	2,036	252
25-29	7,324	6,410	914
30-34	5,686	5,008	678
35-39	5,626	5,008	618
40-44	5,894	5,370	524
45-49	5,408	4,950	458
50-54	4,913	4,529	384
55-59	3,334	3,137	197
60-64	2,240	2,099	141
65 and over	2,522	2,361	161

The nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans) constitutes 1.2 percent of the 1960 Minnesota decennial census, while 10.2 percent of the arrests were for persons of the nonwhite race. Of the 123,844 arrests, 111,175 or 89.8 percent were of the white race, 7,722 or 6.2 percent were Indian, 4,513 or 3.6 percent were Negro, and 434 or 0.4 percent were in a miscellaneous grouping.

TABLE 13. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED  
1966 and 1967

Race	Total	Percent
Total	123,844	100.0
White	111,175	89.8
Indian	7,722	6.2
Negro	4,513	3.6
Other	434	0.4

Property stolen during 1967 in offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft was valued at \$19,273,011.00 and in 1966 the property was valued at \$15,649,349.00. The average loss in 1967 was \$211.16 and in 1966 it was \$199.76. Authorities recovered \$10,519,251.00, or 54.6 percent, of the property in 1967 and \$9,210,010.00, or 58.8 percent, of the property loss in 1966. The theft of automobiles in 1967 accounts for 52.6 percent of the loss and 92.1 percent of the recovery and in 1966 automobiles account for 55.3 percent of the loss and 90.6 percent of the recovery.

TABLE 14. VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED: 1966 and 1967

Property	1967		1966	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
Total	\$19,273,011	\$10,519,251	\$15,649,349	\$9,210,010
Automobiles	10,139,858	9,335,608	8,648,685	8,351,747
Miscellaneous	5,817,635	762,697	4,377,292	613,544
Currency	1,666,177	222,349	1,373,122	142,777
Jewelry	906,414	77,170	630,556	52,470
Clothing	554,761	116,352	404,103	43,297
Furs	188,166	5,075	215,591	6,175

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

Total all cities	Minnesota	National <sup>1</sup>
	1.2	1.8
Group I (250,000 or over)	1.4	2.4
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1.2	1.5
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	1.1	1.4
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	1.1	1.3
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1.1	1.4
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000)	1.0	1.4

<sup>1</sup> "Crime in the United States", 1967 Uniform Crime Reports FBI, Washington, D. C., page 157 as of December 31, 1967.

In Minnesota one police officer is responsible for the protection of the lives and property of approximately 815 persons. Disrespect for authority on the part of many citizens by committing assaults on police officers acting in the line of duty has become more and more common. Police protection in Minnesota cities is less than the National average in every population group. The average of 1.4 employees is especially low in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, where the National average for this population group is 2.4 employees.

## JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Judicial criminal statistics forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension by the 87 Minnesota clerks of district court are for those defendants who are charged by indictment, information, or affidavit with a criminal offense and whose cases are disposed of in district court during a calendar year. Report of filing and disposition cards were received for 4,208 defendants during the past two-year period showing a decrease of -1.3 percent when compared with those submitted during 1964 and 1965.

Of the 4,208 defendants whose cases were disposed of, 3,741 or 88.9 percent were charged with a major offense; 3,251 or 86.1 percent of the 3,741 defendants charged with a major offense were convicted and sentenced; 842 or 25.9 percent of the 3,251 persons convicted and sentenced for a major offense were sentenced to a state prison or reformatory, 477 or 14.7 percent were committed to the Youth Conservation Commission, 1,660 or 51.1 percent were placed on probation or the imposition of their sentence was stayed, and 272 persons were sent to a local jail, were fined, or received some other penalty.

Defendants plead guilty in 3,346 or 91.0 percent of the convictions while 329 or 9.0 percent were found guilty by a jury or court.

In 533 instances the cases were disposed of without conviction—333 were dismissed, 154 defendants were acquitted by a jury or court, and 46 defendants were disposed of in some other manner.

Of the 483 persons sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission for all offenses, 295 or 61.1 percent had been committed to a reformatory by July 1, 1968.

As of July 1, 1968 commitments to an institution resulting from violation of probation or suspended sentence totaled 101 persons, or 5.4 percent of the 1,854 persons placed on probation for all offenses during the past biennium.

Tables 15 and 16 show the number of defendants charged, the offenses disposed of, type of disposition, and sentence imposed on defendants taken into district court during 1966 and 1967. Burglary, larceny, and auto theft represent 49.5 percent of the 3,251 convictions for a major offense.

TABLE 15. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY OFFENSE AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION, 1966 and 1967

Offense	Total	Disposed of without conviction					Convicted				Percent convicted
		Total	Dis-missed	Acquitted by Jury Court	Other	Total	Plea of guilty	By Jury	By Court		
Total	4,208	533	333	133	21	46	3,675	3,346	246	83	87.3
Major offenses - total	3,741	490	303	125	17	45	3,251	2,961	213	77	86.1
Murder	51	19	2	7	-	10	32	23	6	3	62.7
Manslaughter	32	9	2	5	1	1	23	16	5	2	71.9
Criminal negligence	47	12	5	7	-	-	35	25	8	2	74.5
Rape	38	18	10	4	-	4	20	10	8	2	52.6
Sex Inter. W/female	63	12	7	5	-	-	51	42	9	-	81.0
Robbery:											
Aggr. robbery	199	34	20	8	2	4	165	131	31	3	82.9
Simple robbery	124	11	9	1	1	-	113	97	8	8	91.1
Aggravated assault	214	43	19	16	2	6	171	135	25	11	79.9
Burglary	1,035	105	70	28	2	5	930	878	36	16	89.9
Theft	461	52	37	14	-	1	409	384	17	8	88.7
UUMV	307	37	25	9	-	3	270	253	13	4	87.9
Embezzlement and fraud <sup>1</sup>	197	23	15	3	1	4	174	164	8	2	88.3
Rec. stolen property	89	13	8	3	2	-	76	69	5	2	85.4
Forgery:											
Aggr. forgery	273	19	15	2	-	2	254	244	8	2	93.0
Uttering	166	15	11	2	-	2	151	146	2	3	91.0
Sex, except rape	154	34	22	7	4	1	120	105	13	2	77.9
Narcotics	95	10	8	-	2	-	85	76	7	2	89.5
Arson:											
Aggr. arson	18	2	1	-	-	1	16	15	-	1	88.9
Simple arson	34	3	2	-	-	1	31	29	1	1	91.1
Escape	101	3	3	-	-	-	98	94	1	3	97.0
Other major offenses	43	16	12	4	-	-	27	25	2	-	62.8
Minor offenses - total	467	43	30	8	4	1	424	385	33	6	90.8
Nonsupport or abandonment	35	7	7	-	-	-	28	24	4	-	80.0
Game laws	91	4	3	1	-	-	87	73	11	3	95.6
Liquor laws	131	22	12	7	3	-	109	104	5	-	83.2
Minor assault	69	-	-	-	-	-	69	63	5	1	100.0
Other minor offenses	141	10	8	-	1	1	131	121	8	2	92.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes check frauds

TABLE 16. SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, BY OFFENSE: 1966 and 1967

Offense	Total	Prison and reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Jail or wkhs.	Fine or costs only	Other penalty
Total	3,675	844	483	1,854	356	136	2
Major offenses - total	3,251	842	477	1,660	257	13	2
Murder	32	20	12	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	23	14	3	6	-	-	-
Criminal negligence	35	3	-	28	2	2	-
Rape	20	8	3	6	3	-	-
Sex. Inter. w/female	51	11	9	24	7	-	-
Robbery:							
Aggr. robbery	165	96	41	27	-	-	1
Simple robbery	113	41	23	39	10	-	-
Aggravated assault	171	41	28	86	16	-	-
Burglary	930	208	155	499	67	1	-
Theft	409	68	28	260	49	4	-

Offense	Total	Prison and reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Jail or wkhs.	Fine or costs only	Other penalty
UUMV	270	45	84	129	10	2	-
Embezzlement and fraud <sup>1</sup>	174	33	4	121	15	1	-
Rec. stolen property	76	6	10	40	18	2	-
Forgery:							
Aggr. forgery	254	90	23	133	7	1	-
Uttering	151	51	7	81	12	-	-
Sex, except rape	120	39	12	58	10	-	1
Narcotics	85	19	3	56	7	-	-
Arson:							
Aggr. arson	16	4	1	11	-	-	-
Simple arson	31	3	2	22	4	-	-
Escape	98	39	23	18	18	-	-
Other major offenses	27	3	6	16	2	-	-
Minor offenses - total	424	2	6	194	99	123	-
Nonsupport or abandonment	28	-	-	23	3	2	-
Game laws	87	-	-	18	8	61	-
Liquor laws	109	-	2	52	20	35	-
Minor assault	69	-	-	30	32	7	-
Other minor offenses	131	2	4	71	36	18	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes check frauds

The median age for defendants disposed of during the past biennium was 23.2 years, while nineteen-year-olds were most frequently tried in district court. Persons under twenty-one years of age account for 37.2 percent of the 4,208 district court dispositions. The youngest median age of nineteen years was for persons charged with auto theft. The age of a defendant at the time his case was disposed of in district court is recorded in table 17.

TABLE 17. AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN DISTRICT COURT, BY OFFENSE, 1966 and 1967

Offense	Total	A G E														Median
		17 & under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45 & over	Not given	
Total	4,208	100	433	510	367	260	230	207	203	542	361	248	173	259	315	23.2
Major offenses - total	3,741	94	403	476	342	240	211	190	187	493	335	226	150	218	176	23.1
Murder	51	5	3	4	7	1	-	3	2	3	5	6	3	8	1	26.7
Manslaughter	32	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	6	1	6	2	10	2	37.5
Criminal negligence	47	1	1	4	2	2	6	3	4	9	2	2	1	5	5	24.8
Rape	38	1	3	4	5	2	4	3	2	8	1	-	3	-	2	22.8
Sex. Inter. w/child	63	1	7	9	8	6	4	3	2	4	4	3	1	4	7	21.7
Robbery	323	11	32	35	27	26	27	15	22	45	34	21	8	8	12	22.9
Aggr. assault	214	15	21	13	19	14	10	9	9	31	21	11	7	25	9	24.2
Burglary	1,035	21	174	173	106	76	57	50	59	132	61	33	17	21	50	21.3
Theft	461	4	39	62	37	29	25	19	31	66	46	29	21	26	27	24.1
UUMV	307	28	59	65	36	16	13	10	11	27	17	5	5	6	9	19.0
Embezzlement and fraud <sup>1</sup>	197	-	5	11	2	8	12	10	5	30	37	25	15	19	18	30.9
Rec. stolen property	89	3	9	12	14	5	1	3	2	10	9	9	4	4	4	22.0
Forgery	439	2	26	39	35	18	27	27	19	55	58	38	35	40	20	26.5
Sex, except rape	154	-	8	11	10	3	8	8	7	24	17	12	14	26	6	29.0
Narcotics	95	-	3	14	6	10	8	9	5	18	4	8	7	3	-	23.8
Arson	52	-	6	5	5	3	3	4	-	5	5	5	5	6	-	24.0
Escape	101	1	4	10	17	14	4	10	6	15	8	4	-	4	4	22.8
Other major offenses	43	-	3	5	5	6	2	2	1	5	5	4	2	3	-	22.5
Minor offenses - total	467	6	30	34	25	20	19	17	16	49	26	22	23	41	139	24.9
Nonsupport or abandonment	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	6	2	2	3	10	30.8
Game laws	91	-	8	2	2	2	-	4	3	11	4	5	2	7	41	25.5
Liquor laws	131	-	4	7	3	8	7	7	6	6	6	4	8	20	45	25.3
Minor assault	69	2	3	5	6	5	3	2	4	8	3	5	2	4	17	24.3
Other minor offenses	141	4	15	20	14	5	9	3	2	14	7	6	9	7	26	22.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes check frauds



Offenses of burglary and larceny constitute 36.6 percent of the 3,931 charges against male defendants, while 46.9 percent of the 277 female defendants were charged with passing forged or no account checks. Female defendants were involved in 6.6 percent of the 4,208 dispositions.

Persons of the nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans) comprise 14.0 percent of the dispositions as compared with 1.2 percent of the decennial census in Minnesota for persons fifteen years of age and over. Race data for the 4,208 defendants are as follows: 3,619 or 86.0 percent were White; 337 or 8.0 percent were Negro; 207 or 4.9 percent were Indian; and 45 or 1.1 percent were Mexican (42), Filipinos (2), or Puerto Rican (1).

TABLE 18. SEX AND RACE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY OFFENSE, 1966 and 1967

Offense	SEX			RACE				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Other <sup>1</sup>
Total	4,208	3,931	277	4,208	3,619	337	207	45
Criminal homicide	130	116	14	130	102	21	5	2
Rape	38	38	-	38	34	4	-	-
Sex. Inter. w/child	63	63	-	63	59	3	1	-
Robbery	323	316	7	323	230	54	31	8
Aggravated assault	214	202	12	214	166	36	7	5
Burglary	1,035	1,019	16	1,035	903	60	60	12
Theft	461	421	40	461	421	30	8	2
UUMV	307	304	3	307	249	15	40	3
Embezzlement, fraud <sup>2</sup>	197	161	36	197	188	6	2	1
Forgery	439	345	94	439	390	27	19	3
Sex, except rape	154	152	2	154	147	4	2	1
Narcotics	95	75	20	95	67	28	-	-
Misc. major offenses	285	267	18	285	245	28	10	2
Misc. minor offenses	467	452	15	467	418	21	22	6

<sup>1</sup> Includes 42 Mexicans, 2 Filipinos, and 1 Puerto Rican.

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

## LABORATORY

Laboratory services provide law enforcement agencies with scientific assistance in the apprehension and prosecution of criminals. In many cases evidence obtained through the laboratory is an important factor in determining a suspect's innocence or guilt. Services of the laboratory were utilized by law enforcement authorities from 86 different Minnesota counties during the past year in addition to seven cases from neighboring states.

The number of cases handled in the biennium July 1, 1966-June 30, 1968 are shown by type in table 19 and record an increase of 83 cases or 5.8 percent over the previous two-year period. Cases involving the blood and urine alcohol testing program, which was started January 1, 1968, are not included in the 1,505 cases shown in the following table.

TABLE 19. LABORATORY CASES, BY TYPE  
July 1964 - June 1966 - July 1966 - June 1968

Type of Case	Number of Cases <sup>1</sup>	
	1966-67 1967-68	1964-65 1965-66
Total	1,505	1,422 <sup>2</sup>
Murder, other death investigations	242	412
Rape	60	31
Robbery	39	17
Assault	65	41
Burglary	240	207
Theft	57	38
Forgery and fraud	277	252
Liquor violation	23	9
Driving while intoxicated <sup>3</sup>	36	33
Hit-and-run	69	67
Arson	27	28
Malicious destruction of property	51	91
Food poisoning	6	10
Animal poisoning	12	4
Narcotics	239	75
Game violation	8	8
Miscellaneous	54	99

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Does not include 905 blood and urine examinations (started January 1968).

Tables 20 and 21 show for the past two years the types of evidence received and the types of examinations performed, respectively. Photographic activities are shown in table 22.

In addition to these activities the laboratory sponsored one and participated in three breath testing device operator's schools during 1967-68. A total of 133 officers who had received the required training and demonstrated their competence in the operation of a breath testing device were certified by the Laboratory Director.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF SEPARATE SPECIMENS EXAMINED  
July 1964 - June 1966 - July 1966 - June 1968

Specimen	Number	
	1966-67 1967-68	1964-65 1965-66
Specimens examined - total	8,026	5,927
CHEMISTRY - total	638	398
Fire debris	44	32
Liquor	27	10
Motor fuels and lubricants	39	65
Narcotics and dangerous drugs (including marijuana)	332	46
Pharmaceutical products (pills, capsules) for identification by physical characteristics	126	202
Unknown materials	19	18
Miscellaneous	51	25
DOCUMENTS - total	1,820	1,721
Exemplars (persons)	472	453
Questioned	1,320	1,247
Other	28	21
FIREARMS - total	739	280
Ammunition	561	146
Firearms	175	134
Tissue bearing wound	3	-
MICROSCOPIC - total	3,586	2,492
Blood stains	447	298
Clothing	1,316	814
Fibers	117	40
Glass	177	72
Hairs	237	95
Laundry marks	4	2
Lipstick	21	1
Metals	102	35
Mineral material (safe insulation, soil, building material)	92	76
Paint	239	300
Plastics	16	10
Tools	220	181
Weapons, excluding firearms	53	38
Wood and other plant material	171	72
Other	374	458
TOXICOLOGY - total	1,243	1,036
Blood	600	685
Brain	1	33
Food and other samples	36	46
Kidney	6	37
Liver	17	51
Lung	3	5
Stomach and stomach contents	39	71
Urine	532	95
Other organs	9	13

TABLE 21. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS BY TYPE  
July 1964 - June 1966 - July 1966 - June 1968

Type	Number	
	1966-67 1967-68	1964-65 1965-66
Examinations - total	14,495	9,918
SUBSTANCES EXAMINED FOR - total	1,416	1,259
Volatile organic-total	1,127	498
Carbon monoxide	25	51
Chlorinated hydrocarbon	-	11
Ethyl alcohol	1,046	176
General screen	40	223
Placidyl	-	24
Other	16	13
Non-volatile organic - total	267	714
Barbiturates	60	108
Dilantin	2	5

Type	Number	
	1966-67 1967-68	1964-65 1965-66
Doriden	-	21
LSD	8	-
Salicylates	6	27
Tranquilizers	21	45
Ultraviolet screen, acid	73	282
Ultraviolet screen, basic	53	195
Ultraviolet screen, neutral	24	16
Other	20	15
Heavy metals - total	22	47
Reinsch screen	12	19
Spectrograph screen	5	1
Other	5	27
METHODS OR STUDIES APPLIED - total	13,079	8,659
Instrumental - total	1,980	2,036
Gas chromatography (chromatograms)	1,385	275
Hydrocarbon indicator	-	21
Infrared spectrograms	116	415
Paper chromatography (chromatograms)	2	12
Spectrographic (spectrograms)	116	65
Spectrographic (spectrograms) chart recordings	-	11
Thin layer chromatography (chromatograms)	92	71
Ultraviolet qualitative	234	707
Ultraviolet quantitative	32	459
Other	3	-
Micro-analytical - total	5,429	3,218
Color tests for blood	1,004	348
Color tests for paint	151	322
Color tests for semen	156	47
Color tests, miscellaneous	438	145
Density	124	80
Melting point	12	18
Micro-crystalline tests for blood	95	169
Micro-crystalline tests for semen	108	39
Micro-crystalline tests, miscellaneous	38	56
Microscopic search or study	2,728	1,588
RI (Abbe' Refractometer)	31	9
RI (Becke Line)	83	20
Solubility	247	158
Vacuum sweepings	86	203
Other	128	16
Physical methods of comparison - total	2,353	1,813
Bullet	257	158
Cartridge case	369	323
Check	878	466
Foot and tire imprints	10	65
Physical matchings	55	39
Powder patterns (distance firing problems)	44	27
Toolmark	211	251
Typewriting	30	14
Unknown writing	478	443
Other	21	27
Serological and immunological procedures - total	1,098	406
Blood grouping - blood stains	441	207
Blood grouping - whole blood	54	66
Precipitin tests	597	133
Secreter	6	-
Specialized examinations, firearms - total	854	716
Bullet, powder, charges - weighings	73	110
Functioning tests on guns	75	41
Gun type identifications	3	14
Serial number restorations	22	14
Sifting for bullet recovery	-	2
Test shots	546	473
Trigger pull	94	11
Other	41	51
Specialized examinations, documents - total	42	33
Altered or obliterated writing	7	8
Ink identification	6	2
Invisible writing	16	7
Paper cutter marks	4	7
Physical matches	6	5
Other	3	4
Other specialized examinations - total	1,323	437
Chemical procedures (including distillations)	944	21
Test toolmarks	218	378
Other	161	38

TABLE 22. LABORATORY PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES  
July 1966 - June 1968

Type of Case	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	1,109	2,682	1,977
Color photography	98	42	29
Crime scene	494	35	1,205
Infrared and ultraviolet	99	27	62
Photomacrography	418	93	681
Photostatic copies	-	2,485	-

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

Activity	1966-67 1967-68	1964-65 1965-66
Total	353	253
Consultations	105	62
Court appearances	157	77
Crime scene investigations	44	32
Educational lectures	47	82

## IDENTIFICATION

The identification section of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension maintains a fingerprint record file of 198,456 individual prints as of June 30, 1968 and it offers law enforcement authorities the opportunity to obtain past records of criminals, fugitives, and suspects in criminal cases. There was an increase of 5,384 prints, 26.1 percent, received during the past two-year period (20,614 prints) over the 15,230 prints received in 1964-1966. In the process of classifying and filing of the 20,614 prints received, it was determined that 13,550 prints were for "new subjects"—persons who had no previous fingerprint record and file—and 7,064 prints were for "old subjects."

Police officers in cities of the first, second, and third class and county sheriffs are to submit fingerprints and photographs of persons arrested on a felony charge. Prints received from Minnesota penal institutions indicate that 94.4 percent of the arresting officers had submitted prints to the Bureau prior to the subject's being committed to a State institution. The number of prints received from various contributors are recorded in table 23.

TABLE 23. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED, BY CONTRIBUTOR  
July 1964 - June 1966 - July 1966 - June 1968

Contributor	Total	1966-67 1967-68		Total	1964-65 1965-66	
		New	Old		New	Old
Grand total	20,614	13,550	7,064	15,230	9,853	5,377
Minnesota-total	19,388	12,667	6,721	13,745	8,810	4,935
Sheriffs	9,527	6,568	2,959	4,849	3,286	1,563
Police departments	7,361	5,281	2,080	6,539	4,834	1,705
State prison and reformatories	1,395	78	1,317	1,432	74	1,358
Sandstone Federal Prison	1,095	738	357	775	584	191
Youth Conservation Commission	-	-	-	138	28	110
Other Minnesota	10	2	8	12	4	8
Out-of-state-total	1,226	883	343	1,485	1,043	442
State police	18	18	-	24	22	2
Sheriff	9	9	-	25	16	9
Police departments	50	49	1	34	30	4
Institutions	895	567	328	1,147	739	408
Other out-of-state	254	240	14	255	236	19

Of the 19,388 fingerprint arrest records received from Minnesota agencies, 1,615 were for duplicate arrests (persons printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody) and 168 were for sleepers or other noncriminal subjects. There remain 17,605 Minnesota prints which are classified by offense and sex in table 24. Female subjects account for 9.4 percent of the fingerprints received and were most often printed for theft, followed by the passing of fraudulent or forged checks and prostitution. Male subjects were most commonly fingerprinted for drunkenness.

TABLE 24. SEX OF ARRESTS<sup>1</sup> BY OFFENSE  
July 1966 - June 1968

Offense charged	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	17,605	15,951	1,654
Criminal homicide	192	174	18
Sexual Intercourse w/child	170	170	-
Robbery	560	536	24
Aggravated assault	621	582	39
Burglary	1,443	1,411	32
Theft	1,439	1,135	304
UUMV	569	547	22
Embezzlement and fraud	878	701	177
Stolen property	115	111	4
Arson	48	41	7
Forgery and counterfeiting	457	364	93
Prostitution and commercialized vice	162	7	155
Other sex offenses	279	263	16
Narcotic drug laws	245	209	36
Weapons, carrying, etc.	74	71	3
Federal violation	1,542	1,525	17
Offenses against family	249	246	3
Liquor laws	1,180	1,095	85
Driving while intoxicated	1,035	984	51
Other traffic laws	1,680	1,628	52
Disorderly conduct	568	525	43
Drunkenness	1,501	1,394	107
Vagrancy	135	121	14
Minor assault	323	309	14
Felony registration	41	41	-
Investigation	428	385	43
All other offenses	1,549	1,269	280
Not stated	122	107	15

<sup>1</sup> Excluded, 1,615 duplicate-arrest prints and 168 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

The white race (including Mexican) accounts for 87.2 percent of the 17,605 Minnesota prints received. According to the 1960 Minnesota decennial census for persons fifteen years of age and over, the nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans) constitute 1.2 percent of the population while 12.8 percent of the fingerprints processed were for persons of the nonwhite race.

TABLE 25. RACE OF PERSONS FINGERPRINTED IN MINNESOTA  
July 1966 - June 1968

Race	Number	Percent
Total	17,605	100.0
White	15,233	86.5
Negro	1,302	7.4
Indian	924	5.3
Mexican	131	0.7
Filipino	9	0.1
Japanese	4	-
Chinese	2	-

Age data on persons fingerprinted in Minnesota from July 1966-June 1968 are shown, according to the offense with which the subject was charged at the time of his arrest, in table 26. While the median age of all persons fingerprinted was 23.8 years, more eighteen-year olds were fingerprinted than any other age group. The median age of persons charged with delinquency was 16.0 years, those charged with liquor law violation were 19.3 years, and those charged with unlawful use of motor vehicle were 19.4 years. The oldest median age of 33.9 years was for persons fingerprinted for driving while intoxicated. Persons under twenty-one years of age account for 36.1 percent of all fingerprints received and were responsible for 54.0 percent of the burglary prints, 66.6 percent of the unlawful use of motor vehicle prints, and 83.2 percent of the fingerprints received for violation of liquor laws. Persons under twenty-five years of age account for 49.2 percent of all fingerprints received for violent crimes (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault), for 68.6 percent of the robbery offenses, and 70.8 percent of the crimes involving property (burglary, theft, and auto theft). Table 26 records the age and offense for which the 17,605 persons were fingerprinted in Minnesota.

TABLE 26 AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED<sup>1</sup>, BY OFFENSE,  
July 1966 - June 1968

Offense charged	A G E																Median age
	Total	Not known	16 & under	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 & over	
Total	17,605	20	666	389	2,204	1,549	1,542	941	863	822	755	2,392	1,590	1,162	1,007	1,703	23.8
Criminal homicide	192	-	5	9	17	10	18	9	6	8	14	31	22	8	3	32	25.0
Rape	170	-	1	2	29	14	14	12	15	13	12	32	14	5	2	5	22.9
Robbery	560	1	14	23	84	55	61	39	34	37	36	88	36	24	21	7	22.1
Assault (all)	944	-	11	14	85	58	84	53	44	44	41	150	120	67	64	109	26.3
Burglary	1,443	1	65	56	295	194	168	93	72	65	58	175	77	54	30	40	20.7
Theft	1,439	2	38	17	263	168	145	83	72	69	46	175	109	76	69	107	22.1
UUMV	569	-	94	36	126	65	58	30	26	23	15	44	31	8	6	7	19.4
Embezzlement and fraud	878	1	3	1	31	34	53	44	53	47	45	183	141	87	77	78	28.5
Stolen property	115	-	4	3	29	13	15	2	4	3	5	9	10	6	7	5	22.3
Arson	48	-	-	-	7	6	5	3	2	2	-	2	2	6	6	7	27.5
Forgery	457	1	3	4	35	33	45	28	30	32	14	78	52	30	27	45	25.2
Prostitution	162	-	-	2	19	14	21	17	23	18	11	26	4	4	2	1	22.6
Other sex offenses	279	1	3	-	23	12	21	19	11	16	12	45	32	17	20	47	28.0
Narcotic drug laws	245	1	4	2	36	33	24	26	13	13	14	33	18	12	9	7	22.1
Weapons, carrying, etc.	74	-	4	1	13	7	9	5	1	-	6	8	4	7	3	6	21.6
Federal	1,542	2	4	19	58	72	120	45	66	61	77	291	218	188	118	203	29.3
Offenses ag. family & child.	249	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	8	10	11	59	54	41	31	25	32.5
Liquor laws	1,180	2	57	49	409	263	203	22	20	18	12	27	20	17	20	41	19.3
Driving while intoxicated	1,035	-	1	1	31	29	26	47	39	47	47	157	118	107	130	255	33.9
Road and driving laws	1,680	1	9	9	145	155	174	137	116	113	105	263	142	107	80	124	23.8
Other traffic	36	-	1	-	4	3	5	2	3	2	1	5	2	3	-	5	22.0
Disorderly conduct	568	2	16	5	94	46	37	27	44	31	37	87	47	21	30	44	23.4
Drunkenness	1,501	1	7	13	122	85	69	83	53	56	57	172	135	141	148	359	31.2
Vagrancy	135	1	1	2	20	16	10	2	8	2	3	11	9	17	9	24	26.4
Felony registration	41	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	5	2	4	7	5	2	3	-	24.3
Investigation	428	1	18	24	62	46	49	27	19	22	14	59	35	20	15	17	21.5
Not stated	122	1	9	5	9	8	5	4	10	5	11	17	7	13	5	13	24.5
All other offenses	1,273	1	104	49	153	102	94	75	65	63	47	158	126	74	72	90	22.8
Delinquent	240	-	190	43	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 1,615 duplicate-arrest prints and 168 noncriminal or "sleepers" prints.

In addition to processing fingerprint records received by the Bureau, the identification division examined evidence for latent fingerprints in 657 cases during the past two years. A total of 1,327 comparable prints were found in these 657 cases and 2,333 comparison studies were conducted with records on file in the Bureau, resulting in the identification of latent prints in 151 cases. In the event a latent fingerprint is identified with the fingerprints of a suspect and the case goes to trial, comparison charts are prepared and submitted as evidence for prosecution. Comparable prints that are not identified are kept on file for future comparison with logical suspects. Table 27 shows data concerning latent fingerprint cases processed during July 1966-June 1968.

TABLE 27. LATENT FINGERPRINT CASES PROCESSED  
July 1966 - June 1968

Type of case	Number of cases	Articles processed	Comparable prints developed	Comparison studies	Identifications
Total	657	2,710	1,327	2,333	151
Articles submitted	469	2,681	903	1,625	101
Field investigations	1	29	2	6	2
Latent lifts submitted	177	-	407	623	43
Latent photos submitted	10	-	15	79	5

Photographs and fingerprints were taken of sixty-five persons either in the Bureau office or at the Women's Reformatory in Shakopee. Photographic activity is recorded in table 28 indicating that 2,682 negatives were developed, 5,531 photographic prints were made, in addition to 3,761 enlargements.

TABLE 28. PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES  
July 1966 - June 1968

Classification	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	2,682	5,531	3,761
Administrative (noncriminal)	15	45	-
Class photos - training division	39	-	602
Latent prints	1,925	378	3,135
Reprints	-	1,316	-
Reproductions	633	3,085	24
Subjects in custody	65	685	-
Miscellaneous	5	22	-

Fingerprint cards and photographs of felony prisoners are submitted to the Bureau by the Minnesota State Reformatory and State Prison for the purpose of reciprocal exchange with law enforcement agencies in Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, North Dakota State Bureau and South Dakota Prison. During the past biennium, 1,012 fingerprint cards and photographs were submitted to the participating agencies.

A Modus Operandi Crime Classification photograph file, containing 10,410 photographs of subjects who have been convicted of a felony, has been maintained since 1952. During July 1966-June 1968, 1,015 photographs of subjects classified according to offense committed and subdivided by race, sex, age, and height were added to this file. A large collection of suspect photographs can be viewed by a victim in a short period of time. The file is accessible to all law enforcement agencies to assist them in the identification and apprehension of fugitives from justice.

Approximately 24,450 inquiries concerning character references were received and checked for local and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, military services, federal officers, and other agencies. A comprehensive file of fingerprints, photographs, and record transcripts of state parolees and probationers, who are under the supervision of the Interstate Parole Compact, is also maintained.

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