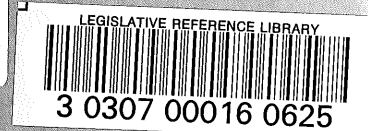


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STATE OF MINNESOTA

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

BIENNIAL REPORT

From July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1964

Pursuant to

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

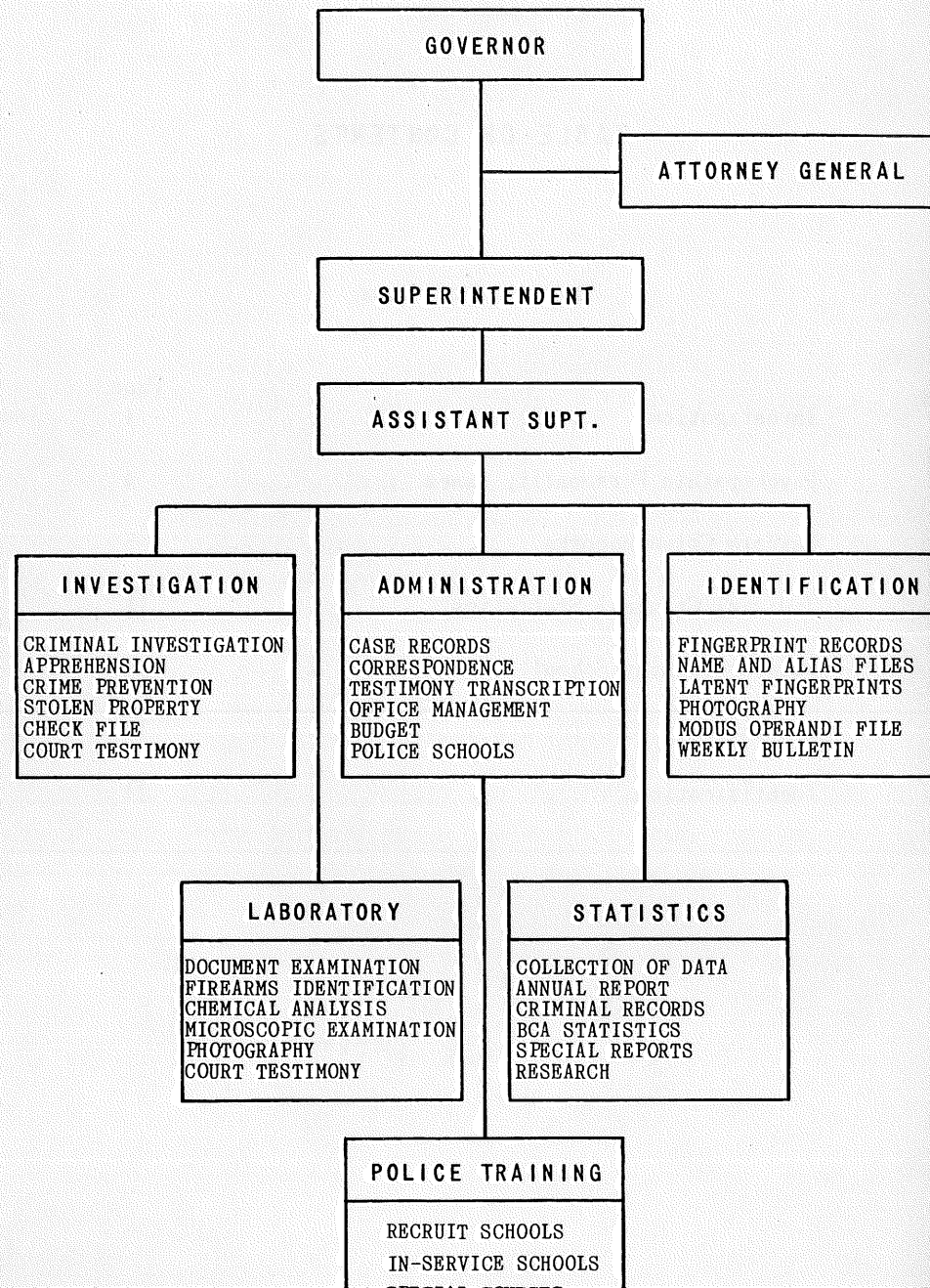
Bureau Services

	Page
Investigation	1
Psychopathic Personality Cases.	4
Uniform Crime Reports	5
Judicial Criminal Statistics.	11
Police Training School.	15
Laboratory.	17
Identification.	21

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CHART I
ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION



TO HONORABLE KARL F. ROLVAAG, GOVERNOR

and

THE MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LEGISLATURE

There is submitted herewith, for your information and consideration, the biennial report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the period July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1964 and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar years 1962 and 1963. This report presents a statistical picture of crime in Minnesota and sets forth a summary of the operations of the Bureau. The main divisions of the Bureau are Investigative, Police Training, Laboratory, Identification, and Statistics. Investigative agents are stationed at Duluth, Fergus Falls, Rochester, Thief River Falls, and Willmar.

There were 9,299 requests for assistance from July 1962-June 1964, which is an increase of 10.7 percent over the 8,397 requests from July 1960-June 1962. Individual attention by Bureau agents was given to 3,161 current cases, or 34.0 percent of the 9,299 cases reported, in addition to working on 258 prior cases. The investigation of 3,161 cases conducted by eight Bureau agents and five laboratory analysts records an increase of 1.0 percent over the 3,148 cases investigated July 1960-June 1962. The volume of cases reported in the past ten years has increased 20.4 percent, or from 7,725 cases during July 1952-June 1954 to 9,299 in the past two-year period, and the number of cases investigated has increased 37.1 percent, or from 2,306 to 3,161 cases for the same period. Of the 3,161 cases worked on, 2,628 or 83.1 percent were criminal cases. Check forgeries and frauds and burglary offenses were the most common complaints as well as the type of crime most frequently investigated by Bureau agents. Of 8,420 criminal cases in which assistance was requested, 3,888 or 46.2 percent were cleared. Estimated stolen property was valued at \$2,181,592.00 and the recovery at \$772,790.00. It would again seem very apparent that additional investigators should be added to the present staff in order to render greater assistance than we do now.

Major crimes in Minnesota increased 14.8 percent or from 96,692 offenses in 1960-61 to 110,978 offenses in 1962-63. There has been a steady increase in crime since 1944-45, the years during which the least number of major offenses were reported (28,119 offenses), which results in an increase of 294.7 percent. During the past biennium (1962-63) crime increased 124.3 percent when compared with 49,476 offenses recorded in 1952-53, while the increase in population was just over thirteen percent. Crime continues to increase at an alarm-

ing rate. An average of 1,067 major offenses were committed each week, or six-and-one-third offenses each hour, during the past biennium. Two criminal homicides, two forcible rapes, ten aggravated assaults, and twenty-one robberies were committed each week. Each day thirty-five places were burglarized and fourteen automobiles were stolen. There were four larcenies committed each hour. During 1963, eight-and-one-half major offenses were committed for every 1,000 inhabitants compared with the National average of thirteen offenses for every 1,000 inhabitants. Twenty-four percent of the major crimes were cleared, with the sheriffs showing a clearance rate of 30.2 percent and chiefs of police a clearance rate of 23.6 percent. The average crime loss in 1962 was \$155.19 and in 1963 it was \$165.84 per crime.

Reports for individuals taken into custody and disposed of in district court during the past two-year period increased 0.8 percent or from 4,506 defendants in 1960-61 to 4,540 defendants in 1962-63. Of the 4,540 dispositions 86.8 percent, or 3,941 persons, were charged with major offenses; and of these 3,941 defendants 90.4 percent, or 3,564 persons, were convicted and sentenced. Of the 527 persons sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission, 65.8 percent, or 347 defendants, were committed to a reformatory by July 1, 1964 and 7.8 percent of the 2,103 persons placed on probation or who were given a suspended sentence were committed to an institution by July 1, 1964.

More than sixteen hundred men from sheriffs' offices, municipal police departments, and various other departments throughout the State participated in courses of instruction consisting of 1,040 hours devoted to general police science and 364 hours to specialized courses during the past two years. Classes were held at Austin, Crookston, Duluth, Fairmont, Marshall, Moorhead, New Brighton (Highway Patrol Training Center), Rochester, and St. Cloud in facilities which were obtained without charge. The schedule for the coming year has been approved by the Police Training Board, as required by law, and we are putting on more specialized schools than in the past as there has been a big demand for this type of training.

The work of the laboratory shows an increase of 19.3 percent during the past biennium, going from 782 cases during July 1960 to June 1962 to 933 cases during July 1962-June 1964. The number of examinations and negatives made in the 933 cases increased 10.0 percent or from 6,778 to 7,453 for the same periods. The increase in the output of cases by the laboratory has, in a great measure, been brought about by the fact that we have now become settled in our new quarters and have been granted some first-class new equipment as a result of our requests of the 1963 legislature. While we can well use additional

equipment, our present problem is personnel. Qualified persons of the type necessary for our laboratory are few and far between and recruitment is difficult. With a complement of six, we have two vacancies--one by reason of resignation in August of 1964 of a Crime Laboratory Analyst I. We are hoping that the next session of the legislature will grant us additional personnel to attack this ever increasing work load in this technical field.

There was an increase of 1,014 prints, or 8.0 percent, in the number of fingerprints received (13,712 prints) during the past two-year period when compared with those received July 1960-June 1962 (12,698 prints). These prints include 12,235 prints from Minnesota contributors and 1,477 prints from out-of-state agencies. As of June 30, 1964 there are 175,054 different fingerprint records on file. The median age of persons fingerprinted in Minnesota was 25.8 years for the period July 1962-June 1964 compared with 26.1 years for the previous two-year period. Nineteen-year-olds were most frequently fingerprinted. The youngest median age of 20.4 years was for persons fingerprinted for liquor law violations. Persons under the age of twenty-one years accounted for 27.6 percent of the fingerprints received. They were responsible for 41.8 percent of the burglary, 52.8 percent of the auto theft, and 59.0 percent of the prints received for violation of liquor laws. Persons under twenty-five years accounted for 48.2 percent of all crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) and for 65.3 percent of the prints for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft). The identification division processed evidence for latent fingerprints in 306 cases which is a 14.2 percent increase when compared with 268 cases received during July 1960-June 1962. Our problem in the identification division became acute in the past year. Under trying circumstances, we had been putting out our law enforcement bulletin for years through this division. We had only three persons capable of classifying fingerprints and carrying on the photographic work. One of these employees became inoperative in December 1963 which culminated in resignation in March 1964. We were unable to arrange a replacement until September 15, 1964 and this with an inexperienced person, who will have to go through an extensive period of training. One of the other of this trio was incapacitated by illness for two months. As a result we had to discontinue publication of the bulletin, much to our regret and to the dismay of most of the sheriffs and police departments throughout the country. It is felt that this bulletin can be republished in its present manner only by the addition of a capable full time employee and we are going to make that definite request of the next legislative session.

There has been an increasing demand for members of this Bureau to speak at public gatherings and before business functions and other groups. Most of these requests have been complied with and we will continue to appear as time permits.

For years additional help has been requested for the statistical division but was never received and we still have only one employee handling all these records. The 1960-62 report was made possible by many hours of voluntary overtime work on this employee's part. Since the last session of the legislature abolished overtime pay and since overtime can not be demanded, it was not believed possible to prepare this present report. However, this employee again put in much voluntary overtime work preparing this report. Unless additional help is granted by the next session of the legislature, no further biennial report can be expected.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY T. NOONAN,

Superintendent

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

INVESTIGATION

Cases reported to the Bureau during July 1962-June 1964 totaled 9,299, which is an increase of 10.7 percent or 902 more cases than the 8,397 cases reported during the previous two-year period. Bureau agents and laboratory analysts conducted investigations in 3,161 or 34.0 percent of the current cases reported, as well as proceeding with 94 initial investigations of cases which occurred prior to July 1, 1962 and they did follow-up work on 164 cases. The 1,627 check forgery and fraud cases were the most common complaint, followed by 1,606 complaints involving a burglary. The unlawful entry of homes (332 offenses) occurred most frequently, followed by burglaries committed at gasoline service stations (135) and supermarkets (130). These three places of occurrence represent 37.2 percent of all burglaries reported. The type of case and investigation conducted are recorded in table 1.

Clearances of 3,888 of the 8,420 criminal cases are shown in table 2 with the percentage of clearance for various crimes from July 1962-June 1964, compared with the previous two-year period. The clearance rate for the past biennium was 46.2 percent. All cases cleared during the past two years are included even though the offense cleared may have been handled during a previous year.

Escapes from Minnesota institutions are listed in table 3 with the number of current and prior cases in which the person was returned. Seventy-one percent of the escapees were returned by June 30, 1964. Persons who escaped in cases occurring prior to July 1962 were returned in 191 instances.

The estimated figures for property lost and recovered in table 4 apply only to Bureau cases occurring in Minnesota during July 1962-June 1964 and in no way reflect the entire property loss for the State. (Information on property losses and recoveries in offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft are more completely recorded in table 10.) Estimated stolen property was valued at \$2,181,592.00 and the recovery at \$772,790.00.

TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU
July 1960-June 1962 - July 1962-June 1964

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases investigated	
	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	1960-61
	1963-64	1961-62	1963-64	1961-62
Total	9,299	8,397	3,161	3,148
Criminal cases-total	8,420	7,500	2,628	2,699
Criminal homicide	87	69	84	64
Rape, carnal knowledge	30	28	19	20
Robbery	90	88	29	28
Aggravated assault	61	40	37	28
Burglary	1,606	1,490	708	734
Larceny	904	792	130	175
Auto theft	744	716	41	52
Forgery	364	278	282	222
Embezzlement and fraud	1,263	1,245	868	916
Other sex offenses	28	18	18	12
Escape (penal) and jail break	819	497	10	3
Escape from state hospital	345	404	4	6
Parole and probation violation	550	399	4	5
Minor assault	6	3	1	1
Offenses vs. family and children	34	43	14	10
Motor vehicle violations	62	71	46	51
Malicious destr. of property	70	68	58	60
Federal offenses	14	35	2	4
Other criminal	140	175	87	119
Out-of-state criminal	1,203	1,041	186	189
Noncriminal cases-total	879	897	533	449
Missing persons and runaways	152	241	7	17
Policing service (fairs, etc.)	23	23	23	23
Unfounded offense reports	36	54	15	22
Deaths, suspected homicide	192	72	175	66
Laboratory tests only	149	144	136	134
Misc. noncriminal	241	254	163	178
Out-of-state noncriminal	86	109	14	9

TABLE 2. CLEARANCE OF CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED
July 1962-June 1964 - July 1960-June 1962

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases reported cleared		Percent reported cleared	
	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	1960-61
	1963-64	1961-62	1963-64	1961-62	1963-64	1961-62
Total	8,420	7,500	3,888	3,689	46.2	49.2
Criminal homicide	87	69	60	51	69.0	73.9
Rape, carnal knowledge	30	28	18	19	60.0	67.9
Robbery	90	88	30	48	33.3	54.5
Aggravated assault	61	40	42	31	68.9	77.5
Burglary	1,606	1,490	407	380	25.3	25.5
Larceny	904	792	170	165	18.8	20.8
Auto theft	744	716	142	168	19.1	23.5
Forgery	364	278	176	140	48.4	50.4
Embezzlement and fraud	1,263	1,245	720	712	57.0	57.2
Escape (penal) and jail break	819	497	746	431	91.1	86.7
Escape from state hospital	345	404	272	397	78.8	98.3
Parole and probation violation	550	399	444	337	80.7	84.5
Offenses against family	34	43	29	36	85.3	83.7
Other criminal offenses	320	370	179	210	55.9	56.8
Out-of-state criminal cases	1,203	1,041	453	564	37.7	54.2

TABLE 3. ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION
July 1962-June 1964

Institution	Number of escapes	Clearances	
		Current cases	Prior cases
Total	1,164	827	191
Adult penal institutions	88	69	9
State Prison (farm colony)	5	5	-
Men's Reformatory (inc. camps)	4	4	-
Women's Reformatory	9	9	1
Sandstone Federal Institution	9	6	1
Jails and municipal workhouses	39	31	4
Other (military guard house, etc.)	22	14	3
Juvenile correctional institution	731	563	105
Glen Lake School for Boys	-	-	4
Owatonna State Public School	22	16	3
Red Wing Training School for Boys	296	239	30
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls	219	156	37
Youth Conservation Camps	194	152	31
State nonpenal institutions	345	195	77
Anoka State Hospital	68	43	10
Brainerd State School and Hospital	2	2	-
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics	38	8	1
Faribault School for Feeble-minded	13	5	7
Fergus Falls State Hospital	6	4	1
Hastings State Hospital	5	-	5
Moose Lake State Hospital	14	5	6
Rochester State Hospital	3	-	3
St. Peter State Hospital	192	127	41
Willmar State Hospital	1	1	3
Other	3	-	-

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES
July 1962-June 1964

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total	\$2,181,592	\$772,790
Losses in robberies, burglaries and larcenies:		
Motor vehicles	737,058	615,173
Currency, notes, etc.	460,177	67,974
Jewelry	72,757	4,000
Furs, raw and manuf. hides	39,460	-
Grain, feed or seed	37,325	-
Clothing	16,855	84
Livestock	16,775	450
Other property	700,000	80,792
Losses in forgery and fraud:		
Check forgery	26,240	10
Check frauds and embezzlement	74,945	4,307

TABLE 5. TYPE OF AND AUTHORITY FOR TELETYPE MESSAGES
July 1962-June 1964

Type of message	SENT			RECEIVED		
	Total	Original message	Follow-up message	Total	Original message	Follow-up message
Total	128	6	122	2,647	1,763	884
Criminal homicide	-	-	-	30	19	11
Sex offenses	-	-	-	19	12	7
Robbery	1	-	1	70	53	17
Assault (all degrees)	1	-	1	42	27	15
Burglary	7	2	5	92	75	17
Larceny	6	2	4	206	166	40
Auto theft	43	-	43	1,290	807	483
Check forgery and fraud	18	1	17	225	157	68
Offense against family	-	-	-	12	9	3
Escape	29	1	28	323	200	123
Parole and probation	5	-	5	68	43	25
All other	7	-	7	85	61	24
Missing and runaway	2	-	2	173	127	46
Other	9	-	9	12	7	5
Contributor						
Total	128	6	122	2,647	1,763	884
Minnesota-total	103	4	99	2,262	1,486	776
Sheriff	36	1	35	783	508	275
Police	38	1	37	1,199	811	388
Bur. of Crim. Appreh.	5	2	3	3	1	2
State hosp. & school	2	-	2	61	39	22
Youth Conserv. Com.	18	-	18	80	47	33
Federal	3	-	3	66	42	24
Penal	1	-	1	62	32	30
Parole Board	-	-	-	8	6	2
Out-of-state - total	25	2	23	385	277	108
Iowa	1	-	1	56	35	21
North Dakota	4	-	4	55	31	24
South Dakota	2	1	1	61	45	16
Wisconsin	12	1	11	152	120	32
Other states	6	-	6	61	46	15

The teletype network in the Twin City area is comprised of the following law enforcement offices: police departments in Bloomington, Edina, Fridley, Minneapolis, Richfield, St. Louis Park, and St. Paul; sheriff's offices in Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Scott counties; the Minnesota Highway Patrol, and the Hennepin Radio Station. Original and follow-up messages sent and received by the Bureau, as well as the authority for this information, are recorded in table 5.

PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY CASES

A total of 524 patients have been examined by the probate courts under Minnesota's psychopathic personality law from the date it became effective, April 26, 1939 to July 1, 1964, and of this number 476 were committed to institutions as psychopathic personalities. Of the

476 patients committed, 301 were eventually released on provisional discharge or were restored to capacity with the median time served for those released for the first time being 29½ months. However, thirty-eight patients had served six months or less at the time of their release.

Time served ranged from thirty-one days to 22 years, 4 months, and 7 days. Thirty-one patients died while in confinement, twenty-one patients were returned from provisional discharge to the custody of an institution, and nine patients were discharged and recommitted from probate court. During the period, 92 persons have escaped, 40 of whom were returned to the institution at a later date.

Ramsey County accounted for 98 examinations, followed by St. Louis County with 62, Hennepin County 27, and all other counties 337. Nine of the patients examined since 1939 were women; two were Negroes and one was an Indian; 228 patients were single, 199 married, 5 separated, 38 divorced, 27 widowed, and 27 cases were classified as unknown. The median age of all offenders examined was 39.4 years and the most common offenses were "indecent liberties". Minor persons were victims in 70.6 percent of the cases tried.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

"Uniform Crime Reports", used in Minnesota as the basis for its collection of information on major offenses occurring in the State, were adopted in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and are currently used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in reporting crime trends on a national scale. Under this system, offenses most generally and completely reported to police authorities are included in the following seven categories: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. At the present time, 98.9 percent of the State's 1963 estimated population¹ (3,541,778) is included in reports received from 97.7 percent of the 87 sheriffs and from 96.0 percent of the 126 chiefs of police in cities having a population of 2,500 or more inhabitants. Estimates were made for areas delinquent in reporting and they represent 0.7 percent of the offenses recorded during the past biennium. Offenses reported in each calendar year since 1936 are recorded in table 6 showing a continuous increase since 1955.

¹Based on 1963 estimated population, Minnesota Department of Health, April 1, 1963.

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF MAJOR OFFENSES¹, 1936-1963

Year	Total	Mur- der	Neg. mansl.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
1936	16,784	38	31	101	788	274	4,778	7,203	3,571
1937	17,075	35	10	73	661	180	4,000	8,843	3,273
1938	19,341	33	29	127	648	175	4,203	10,984	3,142
1939	20,166	54	27	156	649	207	4,665	11,582	2,826
1940	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	2,205
1941	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	2,210
1942	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,735
1943	13,932	38	46	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,647
1944	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	7,986	1,571
1945	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	8,703	2,279
1946	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,260
1947	17,130	25	42	158	420	191	3,861	10,189	2,244
1948	19,274	39	48	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	1,815
1949	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	11,946	1,997
1950	19,458	30	42	199	448	130	4,491	12,245	1,873
1951	20,966	30	35	148	418	103	4,708	13,291	2,233
1952	23,337	23	47	171	496	152	5,514	14,582	2,352
1953	26,139	34	65	222	618	206	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

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

The 110,978 offenses listed in 1962-1963 are compared with the 96,692 offenses listed in 1960-1961 (table 7) and show an increase of 14.8 percent. Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) increased 36.4 percent while crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) increased 14.5 percent. Crimes occurring in urban areas increased 17.4 percent, while crimes in rural areas decreased -5.2 percent. For each crime reported in a rural area, nine and one-half crimes were reported in an urban area. Crimes against the person and crimes against property in urban areas exceeded those committed in rural areas by five to one and nine and six-tenths to one, respectively.

Each week of 1962 and 1963 recorded 1,067 major offenses with six and one-third offenses reported each hour. Two criminal homicides, two rapes, ten aggravated assaults, and twenty-one robberies were

TABLE 7. CRIME TRENDS BY OFFENSE
(1960-61 and 1962-63)

Offenses	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1962-63	1960-61	
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	110,978	96,692	14.8
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	80	76	5.3
Manslaughter by negligence	142	144	- 0.1
Rape	210	172	22.1
Robbery	2,206	1,877	17.5
Aggravated assault	1,071	710	50.8
Burglary	25,717	24,221	6.2
Larceny--\$50 and over	17,698	14,286	23.9
Larceny--under \$50	53,741	45,950	16.9
Auto theft	10,113	9,256	9.3
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	100,377	85,510	17.4
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	58	51	13.7
Manslaughter by negligence	124	116	6.9
Rape	150	125	20.0
Robbery	2,124	1,810	17.3
Aggravated assault	927	595	55.8
Burglary	21,456	19,874	8.0
Larceny--\$50 and over	15,442	11,905	29.7
Larceny--under \$50	50,563	42,368	19.3
Auto theft	9,533	8,666	10.0
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	10,601	11,182	- 5.2
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	22	25	- 12.0
Manslaughter by negligence	18	28	- 35.7
Rape	60	47	27.7
Robbery	82	67	22.4
Aggravated assault	144	115	25.2
Burglary	4,261	4,347	- 2.0
Larceny--\$50 and over	2,256	2,381	- 5.2
Larceny--under \$50	3,178	3,582	- 11.3
Auto theft	580	590	- 1.7

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rates
Total	9.5
Offenses against persons	5.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.6
Manslaughter by negligence	6.9
Rape	2.5
Aggravated assault	6.4
Offenses against property	9.6
Robbery	25.9
Burglary	5.0
Larceny	12.3
Auto theft	16.5

committed each week. Every day thirty-five places were burglarized and fourteen automobiles were stolen. Four larcenies occurred each hour.

In 1962 and again in 1963, thirty-eight percent of the major offenses reported occurred during the summer months of May through August with a noticeable drop in the number of offenses reported in September. The greatest number of offenses reported in 1962 occurred during August, when 5,146 offenses were recorded. This is a variance of 83.8 percent compared with February 1962, when 2,799 offenses were reported. A similar situation occurred in 1963 when 5,930 offenses were recorded in July compared with 3,234 in February. This is a difference of 83.1 percent. Monthly variations are listed in table 8.

TABLE 8. MONTHLY VARIATION OF MAJOR OFFENSES¹, 1960-1963

Month	1963	1962	1961	1960
Total	58,039	52,125	49,023	46,976
January	3,278	3,018	3,458	2,932
February	3,234	2,799	3,480	3,221
March	4,131	3,484	4,108	3,578
April	5,044	4,514	4,235	4,078
May	5,105	4,610	4,452	3,916
June	5,381	5,045	4,136	4,260
July	5,930	5,043	4,399	4,223
August	5,870	5,146	4,757	4,427
September	4,954	4,631	3,985	4,069
October	5,569	4,931	4,616	4,405
November	5,155	4,420	3,887	3,933
December	4,388	4,484	3,510	3,934

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

The clearance rate of major offenses for 1962 and 1963 was 24.2 percent as shown in table 9. Sheriffs in rural areas cleared 30.2 percent of the offenses reported while the clearance rate for chiefs of police in urban areas was 23.6 percent. Clearance percentage for crimes against persons was 78.8 percent compared with 23.5 percent for property crimes.

Information on the value of property stolen and recovered was received from chiefs of police in cities with 2,500 or more inhabitants. Losses in offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft amounted to \$7,299,292.00 in 1962 and a loss of \$8,637,658.00 in 1963 as shown in table 10. When divided by the number of urban offenses (47,035) recorded in the reports received for 1962, the average loss per crime was \$155.19 and in 1963 (52,083 offenses) the loss amounted to \$165.84 per crime. Police officers recovered \$4,578,158.00, or 62.7 percent, of the 1962 losses and \$5,155,897.00, or 59.7 percent, of the 1963 losses. In 1962 thefts of automobiles account for 56.8 percent of the loss and 89.4 percent of the recovery and in 1963 automobiles account for 54.6 percent of the loss and 86.9 percent of the recovery.

TABLE 9. CRIMES¹ CLEARED BY ARREST, 1962 and 1963

Offenses	Offenses known	Offenses cleared Number	Percent
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	110,164	26,700	24.2
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	78	65	83.3
Manslaughter by negligence	141	128	90.8
Forcible rape	208	131	63.0
Robbery	2,201	687	34.3
Aggravated assault	1,065	851	79.9
Burglary	25,469	5,528	21.7
Larceny--\$50 and over	17,540	2,165	12.3
Larceny--under \$50	53,404	14,195	26.6
Auto theft	10,058	2,950	29.3
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	99,978	23,625	23.6
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	58	48	82.8
Manslaughter by negligence	124	113	91.1
Forcible rape	150	90	60.0
Robbery	2,122	649	30.6
Aggravated assault	926	717	77.4
Burglary	21,370	4,324	20.2
Larceny--\$50 and over	15,374	1,664	10.8
Larceny--under \$50	50,356	13,444	26.7
Auto theft	9,498	2,576	27.1
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	10,186	3,075	30.2
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	20	17	85.0
Manslaughter by negligence	17	15	88.2
Forcible rape	58	41	70.7
Robbery	79	38	48.1
Aggravated assault	139	134	96.4
Burglary	4,099	1,204	29.4
Larceny--\$50 and over	2,166	501	23.1
Larceny--under \$50	3,048	751	24.6
Auto theft	560	374	66.8

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

TABLE 10. VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED: 1962 and 1963

Property	1963		1962	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
Total	\$8,637,658	\$5,155,897	\$7,299,292	\$4,578,158
Automobiles	4,720,798	4,483,371	4,146,430	4,095,243
Miscellaneous	2,312,426	451,103	1,861,218	345,635
Currency	967,187	124,894	766,281	66,210
Jewelry	309,478	67,526	247,134	40,634
Clothing	276,328	22,590	223,606	25,886
Furs	51,441	6,413	54,623	4,550

A rate of 794 serious crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in Minnesota was established in 1962, compared with the National rate of 1102, and

during 1963 Minnesota's rate per 100,000 inhabitants was 851 and the National rate was 1198. This information is recorded in table 11 and it can be noted that all crime rates in Minnesota are lower than those recorded for the Nation. Manslaughter by negligence and larceny under \$50 offenses have not been included in this tabulation.

**TABLE 11. MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1962¹ and 1963²**

Offense	1963		1962	
	Minnesota rate	National rate ³	Minnesota rate	National rate ⁴
Total	851.1	1198.3	793.5	1102.3
Offenses against persons	20.8	91.6	18.4	88.4
Murder	1.3	4.5	0.9	4.5
Forcible rape	2.5	8.7	3.6	8.8
Aggravated assault	17.0	78.4	13.9	75.1
Offenses against property	830.3	1106.6	775.1	1013.8
Robbery	33.6	53.1	30.3	51.3
Burglary	377.2	517.6	362.9	480.4
Larceny--over \$50	273.0	324.3	236.1	290.5
Auto theft	146.5	211.6	145.8	191.6

¹Based on 1962 estimated population Minn. Dept. of Health 4/5/63.

²Based on 1963 estimated population Minn. Dept. of Health 4/1/64.

³"Crime in the United States" - Uniform Crime Reports - 1963 Annual, FBI, Washington, D.C., page 47.

⁴"Crime in the United States" - Uniform Crime Reports - 1962 Annual, FBI, Washington, D.C., page 35.

Police protection in Minnesota cities is less than the National average in every population group as shown in the following tabulation:

	Minnesota National ¹	
	1.2	1.9
Total, all cities	1.2	1.9
Group I (250,000 or over)	1.4	2.7
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1.1	1.7
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	0.9	1.5
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	1.1	1.5
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1.1	1.4
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000)	1.1	1.4

¹"Crime in the United States", 1963 Uniform Crime Reports FBI, Washington, D.C., page 129 as of December 31, 1963.

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. In Minnesota one police officer is responsible for the protection of the lives and property of approximately 805 persons. The average police employee per 1,000 inhabitants in Minnesota cities is 1.2 employees compared with the National average of 1.9 employees. 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 2.7 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 case was disposed of by the district court during a calendar year. Report of filing and disposition cards were received for 4,540 defendants during the past biennium. This is an increase of 0.8 percent over the previous two-year period, when 4,506 defendants were disposed of.

Of the 4,540 defendants disposed of, 4,111 or 90.6 percent were convicted and 429, or 9.4 percent were disposed of without conviction in the following manner: 275 defendants were dismissed, 132 defendants were acquitted by a jury or the court, and 22 were disposed of in some other manner.

Defendants plead guilty in 3,801 or 92.5 percent of the convictions and 310 defendants were found guilty by a jury or by the court. The sentences imposed for the 4,111 defendants convicted are as follows: 900 or 21.9 percent were committed to a state prison or reformatory, 527 or 12.8 percent were committed to the Youth Conservation Commission, 2,103 or 51.2 percent were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence, and 581 or 14.1 percent were sent to a local jail or were fined.

Of the 527 persons sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission during 1962-63, 347 or 65.8 percent had been committed to a reformatory by July 1, 1964.

Commitments to an institution resulting from violation of probation or suspended sentence totaled 165, or 7.8 percent, of the 2,103 persons placed on probation during the past two years.

Of the 4,540 defendants disposed of, 3,941 or 86.8 percent were charged with a major offense. Convictions involving charges of bur-

TABLE 12. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY OFFENSE AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION, 1962 and 1963

Offense	Total	Disposed of without conviction			Convicted			Percent convicted
		Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by Jury Court	Total	Plea of guilty	By jury court	
Total	4,540	429	275	123	4,111	3,801	250	90.6
Major offenses-total	3,941	377	240	111	3,564	3,296	215	90.4
Murder	30	7	2	2	23	12	11	76.7
Manslaughter	23	6	3	2	17	11	5	73.9
Crim. negligence, traffic	44	4	2	2	40	32	7	90.9
Rape and carnal knowledge	117	25	14	9	92	83	8	78.6
Robbery	228	27	14	12	201	185	13	88.2
Aggravated assault	180	39	21	14	141	116	18	78.3
Burglary	1,177	69	43	22	1,108	1,036	57	94.1
Larceny	575	53	32	20	522	482	34	90.8
Auto theft	323	17	12	4	306	286	16	94.7
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	381	36	31	3	345	337	5	90.6
Receiving stolen property	45	7	7	-	38	36	2	84.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	448	27	21	4	421	407	8	94.0
Sex, except rape	174	27	15	9	147	138	17	84.5
Narcotics	19	-	-	-	19	18	-	100.0
Abortion	20	5	3	2	15	11	4	75.0
Arson	45	13	7	4	32	28	4	71.1
Escape	64	4	4	-	60	57	3	93.8
Other major offenses	48	11	9	2	37	31	3	77.1
Minor offenses-total	599	52	35	12	547	505	35	91.3
Abandonment or desertion	47	11	9	2	36	34	2	76.6
Nonsupport	43	2	2	-	41	40	-	95.3
Game laws	167	10	5	3	157	145	9	94.0
Liquor laws	136	9	6	2	127	120	7	93.4
Minor assault	58	1	-	1	57	43	11	98.3
Other minor offenses	148	19	13	4	129	123	6	87.2

¹ Includes check frauds

glary, larceny, and auto theft represent 54.3 percent of all dispositions for a major offense.

Tables 12 and 13 show the number of crimes committed, the offenses disposed of, type of disposition, and sentence imposed on defendants taken into district court during 1962 and 1963.

TABLE 13. SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, BY OFFENSE, 1962 and 1963

Offense	Total	Prison and reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Jail or wkhs.	Fine or costs only
Total	4,111	900	527	2,103	379	202
Major offenses-total	3,564	897	527	1,836	283	21
Murder	23	17	6	-	-	-
Manslaughter	17	10	-	7	-	-
Crim. negligence, traffic	40	6	2	29	3	-
Rape and carnal knowledge	92	24	13	49	6	-
Robbery	201	101	48	52	-	-
Aggravated assault	141	54	23	56	5	3
Burglary	1,108	227	201	613	57	10
Larceny	522	104	61	295	57	5
Auto theft	306	65	98	135	8	-
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	345	16	4	231	93	1
Receiving stolen property	38	6	3	24	5	-
Forgery and counterfeiting	421	167	36	203	15	-
Sex, except rape	147	48	6	80	12	1
Narcotics	19	10	1	6	2	-
Abortion	15	2	-	13	-	-
Arson	32	6	5	20	-	1
Escape	60	23	16	6	15	-
Other major offenses	37	11	4	17	5	-
Minor offenses-total	547	3	527	267	96	181
Abandonment or desertion	36	3	-	33	-	-
Nonsupport	41	-	-	34	6	1
Game laws	157	-	-	38	16	103
Liquor laws	127	-	-	69	17	41
Minor assault	57	-	-	28	21	8
Other minor offenses	129	-	-	65	36	28

¹ Includes check frauds.

The median age for defendants disposed of during the past bien-nium was 24.5 years. Persons under twenty-one years of age accounted for 29.5 percent of the district court dispositions. Nineteen-year-olds were most frequently taken into district court. The youngest median age was 20.6 years for persons charged with auto theft. Information on the age of a defendant at the time his case was disposed of in district court is recorded in table 14.

Female defendants were involved in 5.1 percent of the 4,540 dispositions and were most commonly convicted of an offense involving a forged or fraudulent check. Offenses of burglary and larceny consti-

TABLE 14. AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN DISTRICT COURT, BY OFFENSE, 1962 and 1963

Offense	Total	A G E														Median ¹
		17 & under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 & over	Not given	
Total	4,540	99	415	441	296	313	244	205	163	629	423	369	237	347	359	24.5
Major offenses-total	3,941	96	397	421	277	279	214	188	144	561	372	327	201	289	175	24.1
Murder	30	4	2	2	1	-	1	2	1	4	1	2	2	8	-	27.5
Manslaughter	23	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	4	2	1	3	7	1	35.0
Crim. negl., traffic	44	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	4	5	5	4	6	6	31.0
Rape	11	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
Carnal knowledge	106	1	6	17	10	11	6	11	1	16	6	5	3	6	7	22.8
Robbery	228	10	22	23	16	24	14	15	8	38	24	15	6	12	1	23.3
Aggravated assault	180	5	8	15	6	11	8	13	7	36	12	14	9	18	18	26.1
Burglary	1,177	24	184	172	124	103	86	58	51	159	78	45	28	31	34	21.7
Larceny	575	8	58	67	41	32	25	26	20	75	62	58	41	34	28	24.8
Auto theft	323	38	54	51	24	23	27	15	7	32	15	16	7	5	9	20.6
Embezzlement and fraud ²	381	-	4	8	9	16	11	10	17	69	52	53	25	64	43	32.3
Rec. stolen property	45	-	5	6	3	5	4	-	1	2	2	6	4	6	1	22.8
Forgery	448	3	28	30	23	33	16	21	22	57	63	67	34	44	7	28.9
Sex, except rape	174	2	11	9	4	7	1	4	4	27	19	21	21	32	12	33.2
Narcotics	19	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	2	3	4	2	2	1	-
Abortion	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	1	7	1	-
Arson	45	-	4	4	1	1	2	1	2	9	6	4	4	5	2	28.3
Escape	64	-	6	6	8	7	4	5	1	11	7	5	3	-	1	23.2
Other major offenses	48	-	2	6	3	2	2	1	1	10	10	3	4	1	3	28.0
Minor offenses-total	599	3	18	20	19	34	30	17	19	68	51	42	36	58	184	28.5
Abandonment	38	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	3	4	10	3	7	37.5
Desertion	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	2	-
Nonsupport	43	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	9	8	7	3	3	8	32.5
Game laws	167	1	6	2	3	5	5	3	3	13	9	5	7	7	98	27.3
Liquor laws	136	-	3	4	5	19	7	3	5	13	9	9	6	16	37	26.5
Minor assault	58	1	2	3	1	3	4	3	4	8	6	5	3	7	8	27.5
Other minor offenses	148	1	7	11	10	7	12	5	3	16	15	12	4	21	24	26.9

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

²Includes check frauds.

tute 39.6 percent of the charges against male defendants. Persons of the nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans) comprise 12.2 percent of the dispositions as compared with 1.2 percent of the decennial census in Minnesota for persons fifteen years and over. Race data for the 4,540 defendants are as follows: 3,944 or 86.9 percent White, 279 or 6.1 percent Negro, 278 or 6.1 percent Indian, and 39 or 0.9 percent Mexican. The sex and race of defendants disposed of during 1962 and 1963 are recorded in table 15.

TABLE 15. SEX AND RACE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY OFFENSE, 1962 and 1963

Offense	SEX			RACE				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	White	Indian	Negro	Mex.
Total	4,540	4,309	231	4,540	3,944	278	279	39
Criminal homicide	97	90	7	97	86	6	5	1
Rape	11	11	-	11	8	1	2	-
Carnal knowledge	106	106	-	106	87	6	12	1
Robbery	228	225	3	228	178	9	39	2
Aggravated assault	180	174	6	180	138	15	24	3
Burglary	1,177	1,156	21	1,177	997	82	80	18
Larceny	575	549	26	575	505	23	42	5
Auto theft	323	314	9	323	247	61	13	2
Embezzlement, fraud ¹	381	341	40	381	373	6	2	-
Forgery	448	384	64	448	414	23	9	2
Sex, except rape	174	174	-	174	160	5	6	3
Misc. major offenses	241	213	28	241	199	10	30	2
Abandonment	38	37	1	38	34	3	1	-
Misc. minor offenses	561	535	26	561	518	28	14	1

¹Includes check frauds.

During the past thirty years there has been a reversal in the trend of the number of persons committed to an institution and those placed on probation or given a suspended sentence. In 1933, for instance, 56.5 percent of the defendants convicted of a major offense were committed to an institution and 23.7 percent were given probation or a suspended sentence; whereas, in the past year 24.7 percent were committed and 52.3 percent received probation or a suspended sentence. Table 16 lists these dispositions for major offenses since 1933 to date.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Minnesota police training program is authorized by State statutes, approved by the Minnesota police officer's training board, conducted by the police training division of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, and supported by legislative appropriation to the division. Voluntary participation in the program on the part of

TABLE 16. DISPOSITION OF MAJOR OFFENSES IN DISTRICT COURT
(1933 - 1963)

Year	Total	Prison or Reform.		Prob. or Susp. Sent.		YCC ¹		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1933	1,838	1,039	56.5	435	23.7	-	-	364	19.8
1934	1,707	906	53.1	442	25.9	-	-	359	21.0
1935	1,878	966	51.4	585	31.2	-	-	327	17.4
1936	1,680	789	47.0	573	34.1	-	-	318	18.9
1937	1,676	757	45.2	672	40.1	-	-	247	14.7
1938	2,001	903	45.1	788	39.4	-	-	310	15.5
1939	1,873	859	45.9	740	39.5	-	-	274	14.6
1940	1,807	788	43.6	719	39.8	-	-	300	16.6
1941	1,522	683	44.9	661	43.4	-	-	178	11.7
1942	1,166	518	44.4	496	42.5	-	-	152	13.0
1943	826	406	49.2	330	40.0	-	-	90	10.9
1944	735	321	43.7	292	39.7	-	-	122	16.6
1945	821	386	47.0	316	38.5	-	-	119	14.5
1946	1,096	445	40.6	512	46.7	-	-	139	12.7
1947	1,209	450	37.2	609	50.4	-	-	150	12.4
1948	1,351	408	30.2	647	47.9	149	11.0	147	10.9
1949	1,341	390	29.1	636	47.4	168	12.5	147	11.0
1950	1,418	403	28.4	666	47.0	222	15.7	127	9.0
1951	1,359	364	26.8	660	48.6	173	12.7	162	11.9
1952	1,378	399	29.0	697	50.6	180	13.1	102	7.4
1953	1,398	400	28.6	647	46.3	181	12.9	170	12.2
1954	1,586	492	31.0	723	45.6	219	13.8	152	9.6
1955	1,366	359	26.3	701	51.3	206	15.1	100	7.3
1956	1,395	407	29.2	655	46.9	252	18.1	81	5.8
1957	1,432	399	27.8	681	47.6	245	17.1	107	7.5
1958	1,611	455	28.2	776	48.2	258	16.0	122	7.6
1959	1,480	410	27.7	719	48.6	238	16.1	113	7.6
1960	1,589	385	24.2	816	51.4	269	16.9	119	7.5
1961	1,835	428	23.3	997	54.3	271	14.8	139	7.6
1962	1,792	460	25.7	910	50.8	276	15.4	146	8.1
1963	1,772	437	24.7	926	52.3	251	14.2	158	8.8

¹Youth Conservation Commission started to receive commitments March 10, 1948.

over sixteen hundred men during the past two years from sheriff's offices, municipal police departments, and various other departments throughout the State has been very gratifying.

Courses of instruction consist 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. During the past biennium, 1,040 hours of instruction were devoted to general police science and 364 hours to specialized courses.

Classes have been conducted in various parts of the state and all facilities used were obtained without cost in the following cities: Austin, Crookston, Duluth, Fairmont, Marshall, Moorhead, New Brighton (Highway Patrol Training Center), Rochester, and St. Cloud. It was necessary to cancel a portion of the program because of an administrative order affecting all state departments.

LABORATORY

Scientific methods of evaluating evidence have become an important part of police work. In many cases evidence obtained by the laboratory is an important factor in determining a suspect's innocence or guilt. Law enforcement authorities in seventy-seven Minnesota counties utilized the services of the laboratory. In addition six cases from neighboring states were worked on by the laboratory.

The number of cases handled during the past biennium increased 151, or 19.3 percent, from the 782 worked on during 1960-1962. The number of examinations and negatives made in the 933 cases increased 675 or 10.0 percent over the previous two-year period. A total of 7,453 examinations (table 18), or an average of 8.0 examinations per case, were made in the 933 cases. Cases worked on by the laboratory are shown by type for July 1962-June 1964 compared with July 1960-June 1962 in table 17.

TABLE 17. LABORATORY CASES BY TYPE
July 1960-June 1962 - July 1962-June 1964

Type of case	Number of cases ¹	
	1962-63 1963-64	1960-61 1961-62
Total	933	782
Murder and death investigations	246	126
Rape	15	19
Robbery	10	9
Assault	28	17
Burglary	118	113
Larceny	33	31
Forgery and fraud	213	191
Liquor violation	7	5
Driving while intoxicated	7	4
Hit-and-run	47	47
Arson	14	18
Malicious destruction of property	41	46
Food poisoning	14	15
Animal poisoning	13	5
Narcotics	37	48
Game violation	4	14
Miscellaneous	86	74

¹One case may include more than one offense.

TABLE 18. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS BY TYPE
July 1960-June 1962 - July 1962-June 1964

Type of examination	Number of examinations	
	1962-63 1963-64	1960-61 1961-62
Total	7,453	6,778
Chemical	1,439	1,443
Document	943	861
Firearms identification	907	1,439
Microscopic	3,685	2,443
Photographic negatives	479	592

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

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

Type	Number of examinations	
	1962-63	1960-61
	1963-64	1961-62
Total	1,439	1,443
Toxicological:		
Animal poisoning	19	26
Food poisoning	32	113
Human poisoning	387	228
General:		
Blood tests	525	338
Blood alcohol	75	39
Explosives	6	11
Flammability study of fabrics	11	-
Identification of unknown material	32	36
Infrared spectrograms	149	-
Liquor	9	10
Motor fuels and lubricants	38	19
Narcotics and drugs	52	469
Pill identification	37	78
Volatile material from fire debris	20	47
Miscellaneous analyses	47	29

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

Type	Number of examinations	
	1962-63	1960-61
	1963-64	1961-62
Total	3,685	2,443
Fibers	64	51
Firebrick and building materials	13	26
Footprints and tire tracks	40	16
Glass	61	41
Gross physical examination	2,134	1,303
Hair	135	53
Laundry mark identification	-	2
Lipstick print	150	-
Microscopic search	221	149
Motor fuels and lubricants	15	5
Paint	187	203
Semen	43	55
Tool marks	205	311
Ultraviolet light examination	27	33
Vacuum sweepings	118	103
Wood and other vegetable materials	97	15
Miscellaneous	175	77

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

Type	Number of examinations	
	1962-63	1960-61
	1963-64	1961-62
Total	943	861
Altered or obliterated writing	44	24
Charred documents	5	3
Comparison and identification of typewriting	83	71
Comparison of unknown writing with exemplars	376	303
Comparison of checkwriting and stamps	4	7
Check comparisons (total checks)	423	333
Ink examinations	6	2
Matching cut or torn paper or cloth	-	100
Paper comparisons	2	3
Paper cutter marks	-	15

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

type identifications from bullet or cartridge case examinations; serial number restorations; and examinations of powder burns, patterns, and residues.

Type	Number of examinations	
	1962-63 1963-64	1960-61 1961-62
Total	907	1,439
Bullet comparison	124	391
Cartridge case comparisons	331	315
Examination of tissue surrounding wounds	1	11
Explosive material identification	11	10
Functioning tests on guns	32	98
Gun type identification from bullets or cartridge cases	15	51
Powder pattern tests	13	19
Serial number restorations	9	8
Shot pattern tests	-	4
Test shots	296	501
Weighing bullets, powder and shot charges	50	31
Miscellaneous	25	-

5. The PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION is equipped with press, miniature, view, and micro cameras for both field and laboratory use. In addition, a fully equipped dark room is maintained at the laboratory. Activities of this division include crime scene photography; assisting other divisions in the preparation of photographic evidence for court presentation; and using special techniques, such as infrared and ultraviolet photography to bring out laundry marks and faded writing. Photographic activities of the laboratory during July 1962-June 1964 are as follows:

Type of case	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	479	2,746	281
Color	9	2	6
Crime scene	140	88	113
Infrared and ultraviolet	74	34	14
Photomacrography	237	55	137
Photomicrography	19	22	11
Photostatic copies	-	2,545	-

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

Activity	1962-63 1963-64	1960-61 1961-62
	1963-64	1961-62
Total	254	149
Consultations	44	39
Court appearances	52	45
Crime scene investigations	36	14
Educational lectures	122	51

IDENTIFICATION

The identification division of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension functions in the State similarly to the way the Federal Bureau of Investigation does on a national scale in that it enables law enforcement authorities the opportunity to obtain past records of criminals, fugitives, and suspects and maintains a fingerprint record file of 175,054 individual prints as of June 30, 1964. During the past biennium, 13,712 fingerprints were received and processed representing an increase of 8.0 percent when compared with the 12,698 fingerprints received during 1962-63. Classifying and filing of these 13,712 prints indicated that 8,280 prints were for "new subjects"--persons who had no previous fingerprint record on file--and 5,432 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 and the Youth Conservation Commission Reception Centers indicate that 91.3 percent of the arresting officers had submitted prints to the Bureau prior to the subject's being committed to a State institution. Table 19 records the number of prints submitted by various contributors with 12,235 prints having been received from Minnesota contributors and 1,477 prints received from out-of-state.

TABLE 19. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED, BY CONTRIBUTOR
July 1960-June 1962 - July 1962-June 1964

Contributor	July 1962-June 1964			July 1960-June 1962		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Total	13,712	8,280	5,432	12,698	7,830	4,868
Minnesota total	12,235	7,199	5,036	10,964	6,495	4,469
Sheriffs	3,204	2,054	1,150	3,411	2,315	1,096
Police departments	6,342	4,633	1,709	5,311	3,965	1,346
State prison and reform.	1,590	74	1,516	1,628	86	1,542
Sandstone	449	309	140	-	-	-
Youth Conservation Commission	635	119	516	588	116	472
Other Minnesota	15	10	5	26	13	13
Out-of-state total	1,477	1,081	396	1,734	1,335	399
State police	52	46	6	117	106	11
Sheriffs	17	13	4	10	9	1
Police departments	29	26	3	29	25	4
Institutions	1,109	754	355	1,281	919	362
Other out-of-state	270	242	28	297	276	21

After eliminating 1,511 duplicate fingerprints, which results when a person is fingerprinted for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody, and 156 "sleeper" or other noncriminal prints from the 12,235 fingerprints received from Minnesota contributors from July 1962-June 1964; there remain 10,568 records of persons

charged. These new and old subjects are listed by sex in table 20 and show that male subjects were most frequently fingerprinted for burglary, forged or no account checks and larceny charges; while females were most commonly charged with forged or no account checks, prostitution, and larceny.

TABLE 20. SEX OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE
July 1962-June 1964

Offense charged	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	10,568	9,760	808
Criminal homicide	81	71	10
Rape, inc. carnal knowledge	174	174	-
Robbery	398	378	22
Aggravated assault	406	372	34
Burglary, breaking or entering	1,286	1,256	30
Larceny	1,124	1,016	108
Auto theft	430	419	11
Embezzlement and fraud	657	582	75
Stolen property, buying etc.	62	59	3
Arson	38	35	3
Forgery and counterfeiting	529	440	89
Prostitution and commercialized vice	115	5	110
Other sex offenses	260	256	4
Narcotic drug laws	64	55	9
Weapons, carrying etc.	45	43	2
Federal	546	541	5
Offenses against family	159	153	6
Liquor laws	593	574	19
Driving while intoxicated	420	414	6
Other traffic laws	533	524	9
Disorderly conduct	301	278	23
Drunkenness	1,095	991	104
Vagrancy	142	118	24
Minor assault	154	137	17
Felony registration	103	101	2
Investigation	347	312	35
All other offenses	481	433	48
Not stated	25	25	-

¹Excludes 1,511 duplicate arrest prints and 156 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

In table 21 it can be noted that persons of the white race accounted for 82.3 percent of the 10,568 fingerprints forwarded by Minnesota agencies during the past two-year period. The nonwhite race, excluding Mexicans, which accounts for 1.2 percent of the 1960 Minnesota population for persons fifteen years of age and over is accountable for 16.7 percent of the fingerprints processed. For every 1,000 inhabitants 1.9 persons of the white race (including Mexicans) were fingerprinted and 34.4 persons of the nonwhite race were fingerprinted.

The median age of persons fingerprinted in Minnesota was 25.8 years. Persons charged with liquor law violations record the youngest median age of 20.4 years and those charged with driving while intoxicated record the oldest median age of 37.5 years. More nineteen-year-olds were fingerprinted during July 1962-June 1964 than any

other age group. Youths under twenty-one years of age account for 27.6 percent of all fingerprint records received and they are responsible for 41.8 percent of the burglary, 52.8 percent of the auto theft, and 59.0 percent of the prints received for violation of liquor laws. Persons under twenty-five years of age were fingerprinted for 48.2 percent of the crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) and for 65.3 percent of the crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft.)

TABLE 21. RACE OF PERSONS FINGERPRINTED IN MINNESOTA
July 1962-June 1964

Race	Number	Percent
Total	10,568	100.0
White	8,700	82.3
Indian	1,038	9.8
Negro	721	6.8
Mexican	108	1.0
Other	1	0.1

In addition to processing fingerprint records received by the Bureau, the identification division examined evidence for latent fingerprints in 306 cases during the past two years. A total of 480 comparable prints were found in these 306 cases and 717 comparison studies were conducted with records on file in the Bureau, resulting in the identification of latent prints in twenty-seven cases. When an identification is made and the suspect is tried in court, comparison charts are prepared and submitted as evidence for prosecution. Comparable prints that are not identified are kept on file for future comparison with logical suspects. Table 23 shows data concerning latent fingerprint cases processed during July 1962-June 1964.

TABLE 23. LATENT FINGERPRINT CASES PROCESSED
July 1962-June 1964

Type of case	Number of cases	Articles processed	Comparable prints developed	Comparison studies	Identifications
Total	306	1,146	480	717	27
Articles submitted	238	1,145	354	463	20
Field investigations	1	1	6	-	-
Latent lifts submitted	60	-	111	174	6
Latent photos submitted	7	-	9	80	1

The Bureau photographed and fingerprinted seventy-six persons either in the Bureau office or at the Women's Reformatory in Shakopee. Photographic activity is recorded in table 24 indicating that 1,305 negatives were developed, 4,207 photographic prints were made, in addition to 1,131 enlargements.

TABLE 22. AGE OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, July 1962-June 1964

Offense charged	A G E																	Median age ²
	Total	Not 16 & known under		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 & over		
Total	10,568	16	128	148	801	1,001	832	678	544	466	428	1,508	979	943	712	1,384	25.8	
Criminal homicide	81	-	2	2	5	6	3	3	6	5	4	11	7	4	7	16	26.8	
Rape	174	-	-	3	14	26	18	14	10	12	18	33	5	6	9	6	23.2	
Robbery	398	-	4	8	45	36	44	37	27	24	22	71	29	24	9	18	22.9	
Assault (all)	560	2	13	13	32	36	30	39	23	32	23	89	60	61	39	68	27.1	
Burglary	1,286	1	22	36	138	187	153	106	122	75	66	172	93	53	31	31	22.0	
Larceny	1,124	-	22	17	104	155	114	82	52	39	44	145	103	78	56	113	23.4	
Auto theft	430	-	24	23	79	66	35	35	32	22	17	40	22	17	13	5	20.7	
Embezzlement and fraud	657	2	1	-	11	23	19	27	38	24	28	128	89	105	66	96	31.6	
Stolen property	62	-	-	-	4	5	9	5	4	4	2	7	10	2	5	5	24.0	
Arson	38	-	-	-	4	4	3	2	1	1	-	4	2	8	3	6	30.0	
Forgery	529	-	3	2	23	37	38	36	19	23	25	90	68	77	33	55	28.2	
Prostitution	115	-	1	-	5	10	13	15	6	10	9	25	15	3	2	1	23.7	
Other sex offenses	260	-	1	-	6	18	4	9	13	9	3	44	31	38	27	57	33.7	
Narcotic drug laws	64	-	-	-	5	5	3	3	2	5	3	12	14	5	2	5	27.5	
Weapons, carrying etc.	45	-	-	-	6	5	4	2	4	-	1	10	2	3	6	2	27.5	
Federal	394	5	-	5	7	15	13	6	9	15	17	90	68	55	35	54	26.0	
Offenses against family	159	2	-	-	1	3	1	1	4	5	5	31	24	27	22	33	35.6	
Liquor laws	593	-	-	2	109	140	99	50	26	13	7	35	16	31	21	44	20.4	
Driving while intoxicated	420	-	-	-	9	8	14	15	10	13	12	51	44	69	43	132	37.5	
Road and driving	533	-	4	-	32	35	46	50	39	44	33	97	48	34	26	45	24.5	
Other traffic	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	-	
Gambling	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Disorderly conduct	301	2	4	8	26	26	32	18	9	18	17	42	27	19	21	32	24.5	
Drunkenness	1,095	1	12	13	27	35	35	42	30	29	20	91	88	119	150	403	35.2	
Vagrancy	142	-	-	1	5	6	5	6	7	2	3	17	18	16	13	43	35.3	
Felony registration	103	-	-	-	5	9	9	3	7	4	6	26	11	9	4	10	25.8	
Investigation	347	-	3	8	46	45	32	27	15	15	14	32	28	25	28	29	32.8	
Not stated	25	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	7	1	3	2	3	27.1	
All other offenses	617	-	12	7	51	59	54	42	28	21	27	107	54	49	39	67	25.3	

¹ Excludes 1,511 duplicate arrest prints and 156 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

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

TABLE 24. PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
July 1962-June 1964

Classification	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	1,305	4,207	1,131
Crime scene	1	-	6
Habitual offender series	8	-	280
Latent prints	791	1,119	193
Prisoners photographed	76	688	-
Reprints	-	529	-
Reproductions	316	1,634	14
Training div. police school	30	-	614
Miscellaneous	83	237	24

Fingerprint cards and photographs, which were submitted to the Bureau, of 1,244 subjects committed to penal institutions in the State were forwarded to law enforcement agencies in Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, North Dakota State Bureau, and South Dakota Prison.

A Modus Operandi Crime Classification photograph file, containing 8,050 photographs of subjects who have been convicted of a felony, has been maintained since 1952. Many prisoner photographs, classified according to offense committed and subdivided by race, sex, age, and height, may be viewed by a victim in a short period of time. This file is accessible to all law enforcement agencies to assist them in the identification and apprehension of fugitives from justice.

Approximately 11,000 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 maintained.

The law enforcement bulletin, containing reports of crimes, stolen property, history regarding fugitives from justice, warnings, general information, notices to law-enforcement officers, "wanted" circulars, and admissions and releases from the State prison and reformatories, has a distribution of 1,376 copies.