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BIENNIAL REPORT

From July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1962

Pursuant to

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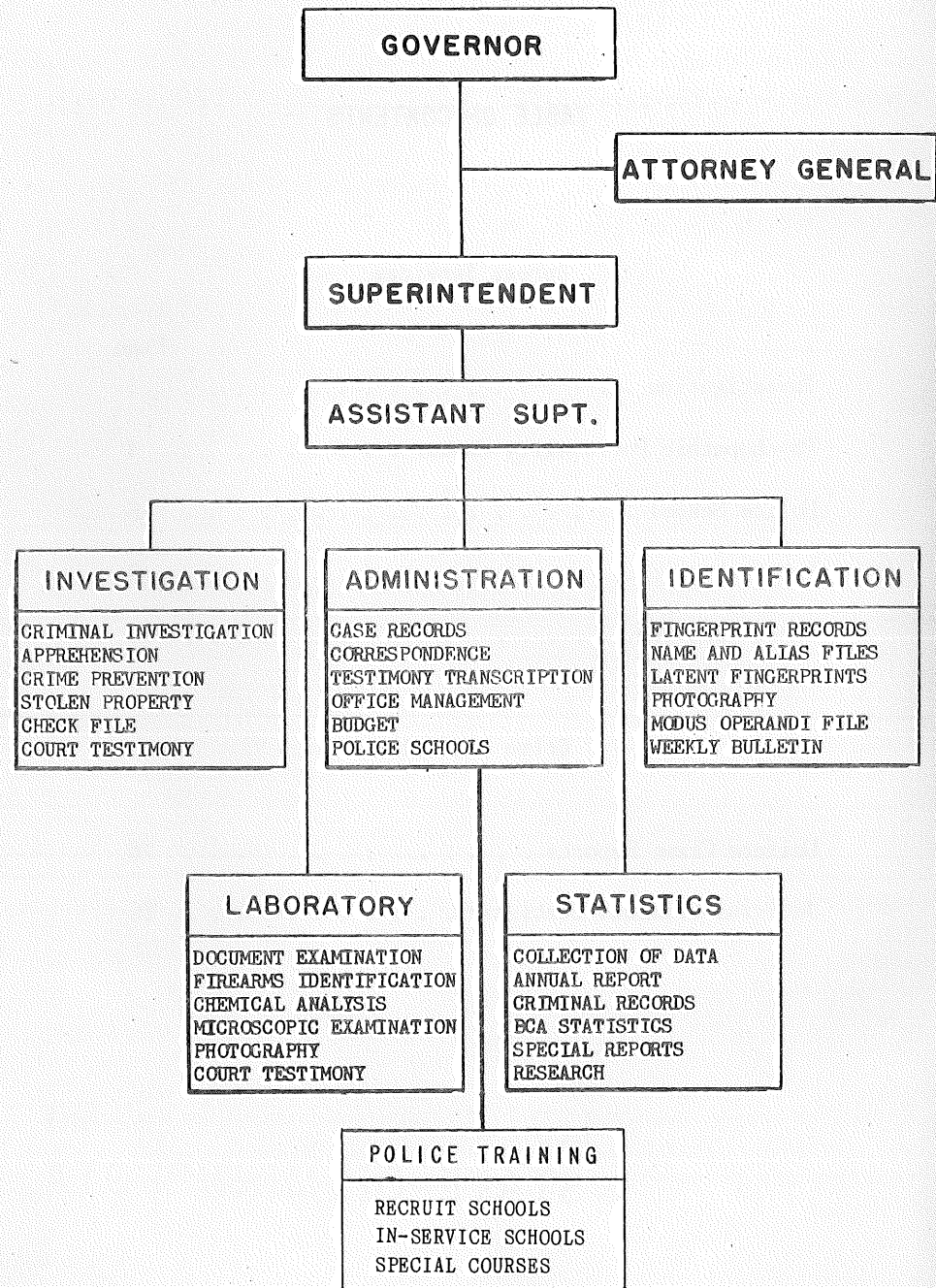
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CHART I
**ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART
 BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**



TO HONORABLE ELMER L. ANDERSEN, 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 two fiscal years ending June 30, 1962 and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar years 1960 and 1961. 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.

There were 8,397 requests for assistance from July 1960-June 1962. Individual attention by Bureau agents was given to 3,148 current cases, or 37.5 percent of the 8,397 cases reported, in addition to working on 331 prior cases. The investigation of the 3,148 cases was conducted by nine Bureau agents and four laboratory analysts. The volume of cases reported in the past ten years has increased 5.5 percent, or from 7,957 cases during July 1950-June 1952 to 8,397 in the past two-year period, and the number of cases investigated has increased 32.2 percent, or from 2,381 to 3,148 cases for the same period. Of the 3,148 cases worked on, 2,699 or 85.7 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. Of 7,500 criminal cases in which assistance was requested, 3,689 or 49.2 percent were cleared. Estimated stolen property was valued at \$1,562,687.00 and the recovery at \$576,209.00. It would seem very apparent that this Bureau should have additional investigators in order to render assistance to sheriffs and police in a greater number of cases than it can now do.

The police training division has conducted throughout the State eleven sessions of a basic police science course, each consisting of eighty hours of training. At the same time, night classes, each consisting of eight hours of training, were attended by auxiliary police units. Three identification and records procedure courses, consisting of forty hours of training in fingerprint classification and filing procedures, were conducted in addition to one four-week basic police science course and five two-day arrest-search institutes. These classes were attended by 1,058 officers from police departments and sheriff's offices in the State. Plans have been made for the coming years to provide a basic police science course of 160 hours,

an identification school, and two newly instituted intermediate command schools.

The work of the laboratory shows an increase of 6.1 percent during the past biennium, going from 737 cases during July 1958-June 1960 to 782 cases during July 1960-June 1962. The number of examinations and negatives made in the 782 cases increased 13.3 percent or from 5,981 to 6,778 for the same periods. This is remarkable since the work of the laboratory was disrupted for a period of at least two months due to the moving into new quarters when some types of examinations were practically at a standstill for this period. We are still awaiting certain installations and fixtures. Adding to this the resignation of the laboratory director in May 1962, who had been here since the origin of the laboratory, makes this record still more noteworthy. The laboratory is still far behind in its operations and we are requesting, in the next session of the legislature, additional personnel and equipment.

In the identification division there was an increase of 910 prints, or 7.7 percent, in the number of fingerprints received (12,698 prints) during the past two-year period when compared with those received July 1958-June 1960 (11,788 prints). These prints include 10,964 prints from Minnesota contributors and 1,734 prints from out-of-state agencies. As of June 30, 1962 there were 166,774 different fingerprint records on file and a total of 222,754 prints. The median age of persons fingerprinted in Minnesota was 26.1 years for the period July 1960-June 1962 compared with 25.8 years for the previous two-year period. Nineteen-year-olds were most frequently fingerprinted. The lowest median age of 20.2 years was for persons fingerprinted for auto theft. Persons under the age of twenty-one accounted for 26.0 percent of the fingerprints received. They were responsible for 57.8 percent of the auto theft prints and 43.0 percent of the burglary prints. Persons under twenty-five years accounted for 46.9 percent of all fingerprints received and were responsible for 79.1 percent of the auto thefts, 70.1 percent of the burglaries, 67.9 percent of the rape offenses, 58.0 percent of the robbery charges, and 53.7 percent of the larceny offenses. This division processed evidence for latent fingerprints in 268 cases which is an 11.7 percent increase when compared with 240 cases during July 1958-June 1960. Comparison studies resulted in positive identification of the latent print in 74 cases.

Statistical data shows major crimes reported in the Uniform Crime Reporting System in Minnesota increased 23.5 percent or from 78,280 offenses in 1958-59 to 96,692 offenses in 1960-61. An increase

of 185.6 percent is noted in the number of crimes reported during 1960-61 (96,692), the period during which the greatest number of major offenses were reported to the Bureau, over those reported during 1936-37 (33,859), the first years in which the Bureau collected information on major offenses. 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 243.9 percent. During the past biennium (1960-61) crime increased 139.2 percent when compared with 40,424 offenses recorded in 1950-51, while the increase in population was 15.9 percent. Crime continues to increase at an alarming rate. An average of 923 major offenses were committed each week, or 5½ offenses each hour, during the past biennium. Two criminal homicides, two forcible rapes, seven aggravated assaults, and eighteen robberies were committed each week. Each day thirty-three places were burglarized and thirteen automobiles were stolen. There were three larcenies committed each hour. During 1960-61, fourteen offenses were committed for every 1,000 inhabitants. Twenty-four percent of the major crimes were cleared, with the sheriffs showing a clearance rate of 31.5 percent and chiefs of police a clearance rate of 23.1 percent. The average crime loss in 1960 was \$140.86 and in 1961 it was \$146.33 per crime.

Reports for individuals taken into custody and disposed of in district court during the past two-year period increased 11.7 percent or from 4,032 defendants in 1958-59 to 4,506 defendants in 1960-61. Of the 4,506 dispositions 83.1 percent, or 3,743 persons, were charged with major offenses; and of these 3,743 defendants 91.5 percent, or 3,424 persons, were convicted and sentenced. Of the 545 persons sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission, 67.7 percent or 369 defendants, were committed to a reformatory by July 1, 1962 and 9.4 percent of the 2,169 persons placed on probation or who were given a suspended sentence were committed to an institution by July 1, 1962.

Bureau agents have spoken at public functions throughout the State and have appeared before business and other groups on several occasions. Such activities will continue in the coming biennium.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY T. NOONAN

Superintendent

BUREAU SERVICES

Investigation

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, acting as a service agency for the past thirty-five years, has assisted sheriffs, police, and other law enforcement officers by providing investigators, laboratory analysts, fingerprint technicians, and recently a police training instructor 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 centralized fingerprint, modus operandi, and general criminal record files; provides a scientific crime detection laboratory where chemical analyses, microscopic findings, documentary examinations, firearms identification, and photographic assistance are offered; and conducts police schools in various parts of the State; investigators located at Duluth, Fergus Falls, Rochester, Thief River Falls, and Willmar offer whatever assistance is necessary which would enable law enforcement authorities in the vicinity to solve crimes, apprehend and convict alleged violators of the criminal laws of the State.

There were 8,397 cases reported to the Bureau during the past biennium (July 1960-June 1962) compared with 9,095 during July 1958-June 1960. This is a decrease of -7.7 percent, or 698 fewer cases reported. The most common complaints in Minnesota were for check forgeries and frauds (1,523) and burglary offenses (1,490). Bureau agents and laboratory analysts conducted investigations in 3,148 or 37.5 percent of the 8,397 cases reported. In addition to the 3,148 current cases worked on, Bureau personnel conducted initial investigations in 96 cases which occurred prior to July 1960 and did follow-up work on 235 cases. However, this should not be used as an absolute measure of the amount of work performed because of the wide variance in time and personnel required for different cases. Criminal cases totaled 2,699 offenses or 85.7 percent of the 3,148 cases investigated. Table 1 records all cases reported to and investigated by the Bureau during July 1960-June 1962.

Burglary offenses occurred most frequently at places of private residence with 197 offenses, while 145 gasoline stations and 123 beer taverns were burglarized. These three places of attack account for 31.2 percent of the 1,490 burglaries recorded.

TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU
July 1958-June 1960 -- July 1960-June 1962

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases investigated	
	1960-61	1958-59	1960-61	1958-59
	1961-62	1959-60	1961-62	1959-60
Grand total	8,397	9,095	3,148	3,466
Criminal cases-total	7,500	7,919	2,699	2,953
Criminal homicide	69	51	64	49
Rape, carnal knowledge	28	35	20	31
Robbery	88	93	28	35
Aggravated assault	40	42	23	23
Burglary	1,490	1,596	734	970
Larceny	792	707	175	184
Auto theft	716	1,070	52	47
Forgery	278	215	222	146
Embezzlement and fraud	1,245	1,324	916	967
Other sex offenses	18	39	12	27
Escape (penal) and jail break	497	419	3	25
Escape from state hospital	404	368	6	3
Parole and probation violation	399	361	5	6
Minor assault	3	2	1	2
Offenses vs. family and children	43	70	10	23
Motor vehicle violations	71	45	51	35
Malicious destr. of property	68	79	60	68
Federal offenses	35	27	4	5
Other criminal	175	148	119	76
Out-of-state criminal	1,041	1,228	189	231
Noncriminal cases-total	897	1,176	449	513
Missing persons and runaways	241	449	17	24
Policing service (fairs, etc.)	23	25	23	22
Unfounded offense reports	54	70	22	35
Deaths, suspected homicide	72	94	66	91
Laboratory tests only	144	144	134	129
Miscellaneous noncriminal	254	253	178	197
Out-of-state noncriminal	109	141	9	15

Criminal cases cleared by arrest during July 1960-June 1962 are compared with the clearance rates for the previous two-year period in table 2. One-half (49.2 percent) of the 7,500 offenses were cleared. Bureau agents assisted officers in arresting 241 persons during the past biennium.

While there were 901 escapes from State Institutions during the past two years, 640 or 71.0 percent were returned prior to July 1, 1962. Persons who had escaped previous to July 1960, were returned in 188 instances. The number of persons who escaped from and were returned to institutions in the State are recorded in table 3.

Property losses and recoveries in Minnesota cases only were estimated for July 1960-June 1962 in table 4. These figures show an estimate of the property stolen or recovered and in no way show the entire property loss for the State. (Additional information on property losses in major offenses are shown in table 23.) Estimated

TABLE 2. CLEARANCE OF CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED
July 1958-June 1960 -- July 1960-June 1962

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases reported cleared		Percent reported cleared	
	1960-61 1961-62	1958-59 1959-60	1960-61 1961-62	1958-59 1959-60	1960-61 1961-62	1958-59 1959-60
Total	7,500	7,919	3,689	3,787	49.2	47.8
Criminal homicide	69	51	51	37	73.9	72.5
Rape, carnal knowledge	28	35	19	21	67.9	60.0
Robbery	88	93	48	44	54.5	47.3
Aggravated assault	40	42	31	25	77.5	59.5
Burglary	1,490	1,596	380	547	25.5	34.3
Larceny	792	707	165	180	20.8	25.5
Auto theft	716	1,070	168	184	23.5	17.2
Forgery	278	215	140	129	50.4	60.0
Embezzlement and fraud	1,245	1,324	712	745	57.2	56.3
Escape (penal) and jailbreak	497	419	431	380	86.7	90.9
Escape from state hospital	404	368	397	320	98.3	86.7
Parole and probation violation	399	361	337	356	84.5	98.6
Offense against family	43	70	36	58	83.7	82.9
Other criminal offenses	370	340	210	188	56.8	55.3
Out-of-state criminal cases	1,041	1,228	564	573	54.2	46.7

TABLE 3. ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION
July 1960-June 1962

Institution	Number of escapes	Clearances	
		Current cases	Prior cases
Total	901	640	188
Adult penal institutions	71	60	20
State Prison (farm colony)	4	4	1
Men's Reformatory (inc. camps)	9	7	1
Women's Reformatory	7	6	2
Sandstone Federal Institution	3	3	4
Jails and municipal workhouses	45	39	12
Other (military guard house, etc.)	3	1	-
Juvenile correctional institutions	426	304	47
Glen Lake School for Boys	6	4	3
Owatonna State Public School	32	27	2
Red Wing Training School for Boys	140	101	21
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls	131	88	13
Youth Conservation Camps	117	84	8
State nonpenal institutions	404	276	121
Anoka State Hospital	61	42	14
Brainerd State School & Hospital	3	3	-
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics	7	3	1
Faribault School for Feeble-minded	28	22	18
Fergus Falls State Hospital	4	3	3
Hastings State Hospital	22	14	9
Moose Lake State Hospital	50	29	28
Rochester State Hospital	5	2	10
St. Peter State Hospital	209	153	34
Willmar State Hospital	15	5	4

stolen property was valued at \$1,562,687 and the recovery at \$576,209. Thefts of motor vehicles account for 34.0 percent of the loss and 85.3 percent of the recovery. As of June 30, 1962, 7.5 percent, or 54 of the 716 stolen automobiles had not been recovered.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES
July 1960-June 1962

	Loss	Recovery
Total	\$1,562,687	\$576,209
Losses in robberies, burglaries and larcenies:		
Motor vehicles	531,499	491,669
Currency, notes, etc.	339,302	36,563
Jewelry	48,819	1,280
Furs, raw and manuf. hides	32,043	-
Livestock	16,068	1,020
Clothing	8,824	1,135
Grain, feed or seed	758	-
Other property	463,880	38,147
Losses in forgery and fraud:		
Check forgery	14,613	212
Check frauds and embezzlement	106,881	6,183

Twin City law enforcement offices are serviced by a teletype network comprised of the following departments: Ramsey County Sheriff, St. Paul Police Department, The Minnesota Highway Patrol, Hennepin Radio Station, Hennepin County Sheriff, police departments in Bloomington, Edina, Fridley, Minneapolis, Richfield, St. Louis Park, and the Scott County Sheriff. This method of transmitting messages to other law-enforcement officers has been very effective during the past biennium. Original and follow-up messages sent and received by the Bureau, as well as the authority for this information, are recorded in tables 5 and 6.

Psychopathic Personality Cases

The probate court has examined 496 and committed 452 persons judged to be psychopathic personalities since the law became effective on April 26, 1939. The law defines a psychopathic personality to be "the existence in any person of such conditions of emotional instability or impulsiveness of behavior, or lack of customary standards of good judgment, or failure to appreciate the consequences of his acts, or a combination of any such conditions, as to render such

TABLE 5. TELETYPE MESSAGES
July 1960-June 1962

Type of message	SENT			RECEIVED		
	Total	Original message	Follow-up message	Total	Original message	Follow-up message
Total	136	5	131	2,835	1,768	1,067
Criminal homicide	-	-	-	36	20	16
Sex offenses	1	1	-	12	8	4
Robbery	1	-	1	79	53	26
Assault (all degrees)	-	-	-	27	17	10
Burglary	6	2	4	88	54	34
Larceny	8	-	8	188	145	43
Auto theft	58	-	58	1,339	786	553
Check forgery and fraud	19	-	19	275	186	89
Offense against family	1	-	1	22	15	7
Escape	24	1	23	293	181	112
Parole and probation	7	-	7	89	52	37
All other	11	1	10	118	79	39
Missing and runaway	-	-	-	258	164	94
Other	-	-	-	11	8	3

TABLE 6. AUTHORITY FOR TELETYPE MESSAGE
July 1960-June 1962

Contributor	SENT			RECEIVED		
	Total	Original message	Follow-up message	Total	Original message	Follow-up message
Total	136	5	131	2,835	1,768	1,067
Minnesota-total	115	5	110	2,399	1,437	912
Sheriff	41	-	41	924	559	365
Police	36	1	35	1,209	763	446
Bur. of Crim. Appreh.	10	-	10	2	1	1
State hosp. & school	3	-	3	64	41	23
Youth Conserv. Com.	11	1	10	57	37	20
Federal	12	3	9	100	61	39
Penal	2	-	2	25	13	12
Highway Patrol	-	-	-	2	1	1
Parole Board	-	-	-	16	11	5
Out-of-state - total	21	-	21	436	281	155
Iowa	1	-	1	67	40	27
North Dakota	1	-	1	52	32	20
South Dakota	8	-	8	79	49	30
Wisconsin	9	-	9	181	121	60
Other states	2	-	2	57	39	18

a person irresponsible for his conduct with respect to sexual matters and thereby dangerous to other persons." Of the 452 patients committed, 281 were eventually released on provisional discharge or restored to capacity. The median time served (date of disposition to date of release) by the 281 persons released for the first time was approximately twenty-six months. Thirty-eight patients had served six months or less at the time of their release. Time served ranged from

thirty-one days to eighteen years, ten months, and twenty-two days. Twenty-six patients died while in confinement, twenty-one were returned from provisional discharge to the custody of an institution, and seven patients were discharged and recommitted from probate courts. During this period 88 persons have escaped, 37 of whom were 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 in an institution.

Ramsey County accounted for 91 examinations, St. Louis County with 59, Hennepin with 27, and all other counties had 319 examinations. Nine of the patients examined since 1939 were women; two were Negroes, and one was an Indian. Two hundred and seventeen patients were single, 186 married, four were separated, 37 divorced, 27 widowed, and 25 cases were classified as "unknown".

The median age of all offenders examined was 38.0 years. The most common offenses were "indecent assault" with 132 cases, followed by "sodomy, homosexuality" with 123 cases. In some instances psychopathic sex behavior is not readily classified by type. The behavior classification, therefore, represents an approximate grouping of the cases as shown in table 7.

Minor persons were victims in at least 350, or 70.6 percent, of the 496 cases tried in probate court. Female minors included 249, or 71.1 percent, of these 350 cases. The cases are tabulated in table 8 by behavior pattern according to the youngest victim listed. In most instances several persons were listed as known victims on one case report. Many other victims do not become involved in the probate court proceedings against this type of offender.

Police School

The 1959 session of the Minnesota legislature established a State supported training program for local law enforcement officers. The provisions concerning this program are contained in Minnesota Statutes 626.461-469. The Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is directed to provide courses at convenient locations throughout the State for the training of peace officers. While the Bureau administers the program, it is subject to the control of an eleven man Police Officers Training Advisory Board who determine the nature, date, and location of the courses to be given. The head of every police department and sheriff's office in the State is asked to complete a questionnaire concerning their anticipated participation

TABLE 7. AGE OF PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED BY BEHAVIOR

Behavior	Total	Not given		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65 & Median over age		
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Total	496	17	17	23	53	67	52	60	47	41	30	26	25	55	38.0									
Rape	10	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Carnal knowledge	26	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	6	1	1	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Incest	18	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Prostitution	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sodomy, homosexuality	123	3	11	15	16	14	16	16	13	10	8	8	1	1	8	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	4	
Indecent assault	39	-	1	5	10	6	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	13	6	11	6	11	13	22	22	
Indecent liberties	132	2	4	9	13	10	18	13	13	11	6	3	1	4	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	12	
Indecent exposure	82	2	4	14	18	6	5	5	9	4	3	1	1	4	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	12	
Peeping Tom	5	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other and not given	60	9	1	1	7	4	10	8	4	5	3	3	2	2	4	11	11	11	3	3	2	4	4	

TABLE 8. AGE AND SEX OF VICTIMS IN PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY CASES, BY BEHAVIOR

Behavior	Total	A G E												Public and other	Perc. minor
		Under 7		7 - 12		13 - 19		Other minors ¹		Adults		Public and other	Perc. minor		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Total	496	6	46	32	98	36	45	27	60	21	40	85	70.6		
Rape	10	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	50.0		
Carnal knowledge	26	-	3	-	10	-	10	-	2	-	1	-	96.2		
Incest	18	-	1	-	7	-	7	-	1	-	2	-	88.9		
Prostitution	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Sodomy, homosexuality	123	6	-	24	2	29	-	25	1	20	2	14	71.9		
Indecent assault	39	-	5	4	7	2	6	1	6	-	8	5	79.4		
Indecent liberties	132	-	28	3	54	4	11	-	24	-	3	5	93.9		
Indecent exposure	82	-	7	-	15	-	6	-	22	-	6	26	60.9		
Peeping Tom	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	20.0		
Other and not given	60	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	11	37	10.8		

¹ Includes descriptive terms such as boys, girls, teen-age boys or girls, small girls or boys, male or female children, boys or girls of tender years, etc.

in the training schedule, any suggestions for additional types of training, and comments regarding the program. An analysis of this survey is made by the Bureau, which suggests to the Board the nature of training most desired and the locations of the courses allowing the greatest number of officers the opportunity to participate.

Since the start of the program, 68 sheriff's offices and 182 police departments have sent a total of 1,431 officers to these sessions. During the past two years eleven basic police science courses, consisting of an eighty-hour course of intensified instruction in police science designed as a refresher course for experienced officers and initial training for new men, were conducted at the following locations: Brainerd, Hibbing, Mankato, Marshall, Moorhead, Rochester, St. Louis Park, Virginia, Willmar, Winona, and Worthington. The training division assisted the State Department of Civil Defense in conducting evening courses, consisting of eight hours, in the training of local units of the Civil Defense Auxiliary Police at the same location as that of the basic sessions. Three identification and records procedure courses, consisting of forty hours of training in fingerprint classification and filing procedure necessary to establish and maintain proper identification records were conducted in St. Paul.

During the past year (1961-62) one four-week basic police science course was conducted at the University of Minnesota and five two-day arrest-search institutes were conducted in Duluth, Mankato, Minneapolis, Moorhead, and Rochester.

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 79 different Minnesota counties during the past two years. In addition, nine cases from neighboring states were worked on by the laboratory.

The number of cases handled by the laboratory during the past biennium increased 45, or 6.1 percent, over the 737 worked on during 1958-60. The number of examinations and negatives made in the 782 cases increased 797, or 13.3 percent, over the previous two-year period. Cases worked on by the laboratory are shown by type in table 9. A total of 6,778 examinations, as shown in table 10, or an average of 8.7 examinations per case were made in the 782 cases.

TABLE 9. LABORATORY CASES BY TYPE
July 1958-June 1960 -- July 1960-June 1962

Type of case	Number of cases ¹	
	1960-61 1961-62	1958-59 1959-60
Total	782	737
Murder and death investigations	126	138
Rape	19	30
Robbery	9	10
Assault	17	17
Burglary	113	147
Larceny	31	21
Forgery and fraud	191	156
Liquor violation	5	4
Driving while intoxicated	4	8
Hit-and-run	47	33
Arson	18	7
Malicious destruction of property	46	47
Food poisoning	15	13
Animal poisoning	5	14
Narcotics	48	27
Game violation	14	11
Miscellaneous	74	54

¹One case may include more than one offense.

TABLE 10. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS BY TYPE
July 1958-June 1960 -- July 1960-June 1962

Type of examination	Number of examinations	
	1960-61 1961-62	1958-59 1959-60
Total	6,778	5,981
Chemical	1,443	1,104
Document	861	826
Firearms identification	1,439	879
Microscopic	2,443	2,531
Photographic negatives	592	641

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 on the following page.

Type	Number of examinations	
	1960-61 1961-62	1958-59 1959-60
Total	1,443	1,104
Toxicological:		
Animal poisoning	26	39
Food poisoning	113	109
Human poisoning	228	197
General:		
Blood tests	338	446
Blood alcohol	39	56
Explosives	11	10
Identification of unknown material	36	52
Liquor	10	4
Motor fuels and lubricants	19	72
Narcotics and drugs	469	58
Pill identification	78	-
Volatile material from fire debris	47	27
Miscellaneous analyses	29	34

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 below shows the nature and extent of work done in this division:

Type	Number of examinations	
	1960-61 1961-62	1958-59 1959-60
Total	2,443	2,531
Fibers	51	90
Firebrick and building materials	26	45
Footprints and tire tracks	16	21
Glass	41	52
Gross physical examination	1,303	1,416
Hair	53	90
Laundry mark identification	2	8
Microscopic search	149	-
Motor fuels and lubricants	5	4
Paint	203	222
Semen	55	78
Soil	-	9
Tool marks	311	127
Ultraviolet light examination	33	126
Vacuum sweepings	103	171
Wood and other vegetable materials	15	17
Miscellaneous	77	55

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	
	1960-61 1961-62	1958-59 1959-60
Total	861	826
Altered or obliterated writing	24	24
Charred documents	3	7
Check comparisons (total checks)	333	170
Comparison and identification of typewriting	71	138
Comparison of unknown writing with exemplars	303	461
Comparison of checkwriting and stamps	7	2
Ink examinations	2	8
Matching cut or torn paper or cloth	100	-
Paper comparisons	3	16
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	
	1960-61 1961-62	1958-59 1959-60
Total	1,439	879
Bullet comparison	391	149
Cartridge case comparisons	315	161
Examination of tissue surrounding wounds	11	4
Explosive material identification	10	1
Functioning tests on guns	98	72
Gun type identification from bullets or cartridge cases	51	21
Powder pattern tests	19	16
Serial number restorations	8	20
Shot pattern tests	4	3
Test shots	501	432
Weighing bullets, powder, and shot charges	31	-

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 1960-June 1962 are as follows:

Type of case	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	592	3,130	446
Color photographs	90	44	-
Crime scene	67	30	56
Infrared and ultraviolet	115	33	9
Photomacrography	320	48	381
Photostatic copies	-	2,975	-

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	1960-61 1961-62	1958-59 1959-60
Total	149	158
Consultations	39	16
Court appearances	45	46
Crime scene investigations	14	41
Educational lectures	51	55

Identification

The identification section of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension maintains a fingerprint record file of 166,774 individual prints as of June 30, 1962 and it offers law enforcement authorities the opportunity to obtain past records of criminals, fugitives, and suspects in criminal cases. During the past two years, 12,698 fingerprint records were received and processed. This represents an increase of 7.7 percent over the 11,788 fingerprints received during July 1958-June 1960. Classification and filing of these prints revealed that 7,830 prints were for "new subjects"--persons who had no previous fingerprint record on file--and 4,868 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. Fingerprints received from Minnesota penal institutions and

the Youth Conservation Commission indicate that 90.9 percent of the arresting officers had submitted prints to the Bureau prior to the subject's being committed to a State institution. Minnesota authorities submitted 10,964 prints and 1,734 prints were received from out-of-state. This information is tabulated in table 11.

TABLE 11. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED, BY CONTRIBUTOR
July 1958-June 1960 -- July 1960-June 1962

Contributor	1960-61 - 1961-62			1958-59 - 1959-60		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand total	12,698	7,830	4,868	11,788	7,471	4,317
Minnesota total	10,964	6,495	4,469	10,096	6,215	3,881
Sheriffs	3,411	2,315	1,096	3,116	2,154	962
Police departments	5,311	3,965	1,346	4,720	3,772	948
Prison and reformatories	1,628	86	1,542	1,626	150	1,476
Youth Conservation Commission	588	116	472	592	120	472
Other Minnesota	26	13	13	42	19	23
Out-of-state total	1,734	1,335	399	1,692	1,256	436
State police	117	106	11	91	83	8
Sheriffs	10	9	1	28	21	7
Police departments	29	25	4	29	23	6
Institutions	1,281	919	362	1,353	970	383
Other out-of-state	297	276	21	191	159	32

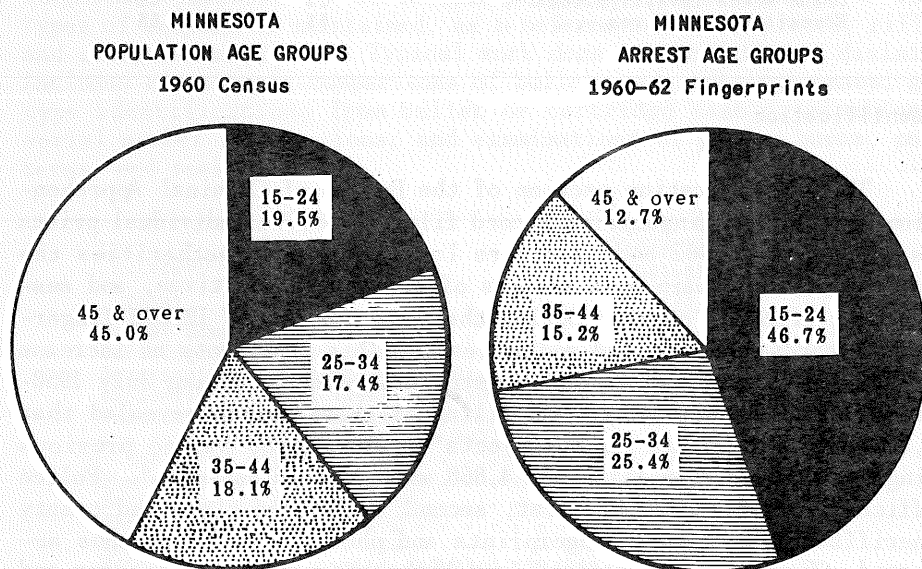
Of the 10,964 fingerprint arrest records received from Minnesota agencies, 1,448 were for duplicate arrests (persons printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody) and 157 were for sleepers or other noncriminal subjects. The following tabulations include 9,359 records and do not include duplicate or noncriminal prints. Females fingerprinted in Minnesota account for 7.2 percent or 673 of the prints received during July 1960-June 1962. Male subjects were fingerprinted most frequently for burglary, forged or no account checks, and larceny; while females were involved in charges of forged or no account checks, larceny, and prostitution. Persons fingerprinted in Minnesota are classified by sex and offense charged in table 12.

TABLE 12. SEX OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE
July 1960-June 1962

Offense charged	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	9,359	8,686	673
Criminal homicide	81	74	7
Rape, inc. carnal knowledge	184	183	1
Robbery	369	358	11
Aggravated assault	261	241	20
Burglary, breaking or entering	1,188	1,168	20
Larceny	1,165	1,078	87
Auto theft	417	407	10
Embezzlement and fraud	827	713	114
Stolen property, buying etc.	45	43	2
Arson	45	41	4
Forgery and counterfeiting	443	381	62
Prostitution and commercialized vice	89	5	84
Other sex offenses	345	331	14
Narcotic drug laws	42	35	7
Weapons, carrying, etc.	54	54	-
Offenses against family	262	247	15
Liquor laws	392	382	10
Driving while intoxicated	349	342	7
Other traffic laws	361	353	8
Disorderly conduct	400	364	36
Drunkenness	696	653	43
Vagrancy	108	85	23
Minor assault	159	148	11
Felony registration	142	137	5
Investigation	258	232	26
All other offenses	677	631	46

¹Excludes 1,448 duplicate arrest prints and 157 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

CHART 2



Nineteen-year-olds were arrested and fingerprinted more often than persons of any other age during July 1960-June 1962 according to the age data recorded in table 13. Persons under twenty-one years of age account for 26.0 percent of all fingerprints received and are responsible for 57.8 percent of the auto theft prints and 43.0 percent

TABLE 13. AGE OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE,
July 1960-June 1962

Offense charged	Total known	A G E											45- 44 over	Median age ²	
		16 & under	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25- 29	30- 34			35- 39
Total	9,359	127	659	887	658	567	573	417	397	1,357	1,009	783	634	1,181	26.1
Criminal homicide	81	-	4	3	7	4	3	3	5	11	9	8	4	17	28.6
Rape	184	1	16	26	24	21	17	8	10	24	11	9	4	11	22.1
Robbery	369	9	36	36	27	31	23	23	19	66	32	26	15	16	22.5
Assault (all)	420	2	6	15	24	26	29	35	22	90	44	28	40	45	27.1
Burglary	1,188	15	33	153	181	129	101	93	63	168	97	41	22	27	21.8
Larceny	1,165	14	19	96	149	110	76	69	54	39	150	76	63	134	23.9
Auto theft	417	22	24	70	84	41	37	20	16	39	16	20	7	4	20.2
Embezzlement and fraud	827	3	18	27	28	27	40	44	36	156	128	129	73	118	31.4
Stolen property	45	-	3	6	2	3	2	2	6	3	5	6	2	5	24.8
Arson	45	-	2	1	2	1	5	3	4	6	5	3	3	10	29.2
Forgery	443	1	2	26	28	22	18	24	20	76	60	54	39	48	28.8
Prostitution	89	-	4	2	6	6	15	6	6	19	6	7	7	5	24.8
Other sex offenses	345	-	12	16	12	14	21	13	12	48	57	35	35	70	30.2
Narcotic drug laws	42	-	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	12	4	2	4	4	27.1
Weapons, carrying etc.	54	-	1	1	4	2	5	3	5	6	6	2	3	5	24.6
Offenses against family	262	-	-	-	1	6	7	6	16	42	72	49	32	30	33.6
Liquor laws	392	1	3	36	79	58	22	29	11	12	33	21	23	16	21.9
Driving while intoxicated	349	-	1	5	4	11	12	9	10	54	39	47	49	108	38.1
Road and driving laws	361	2	1	28	38	30	27	34	21	15	57	35	15	21	37
Other traffic	16	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	2	-	3	-
Disorderly conduct	400	2	11	17	44	19	34	23	21	18	55	47	31	23	25.1
Drunkennes	596	3	6	3	17	20	16	22	15	21	17	63	69	78	39.9
Vagrancy	108	-	2	10	4	7	4	3	3	13	13	11	11	27	33.1
Gambling	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	2	-	2	2	-
Investigation	258	1	3	29	30	17	15	20	15	4	34	26	18	17	23.9
Felony registration	142	-	1	8	14	9	8	4	4	32	17	14	12	19	28.6
Not stated	21	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	-	2	3	-
All other offenses	627	10	8	660	61	48	34	49	27	30	89	63	49	53	24.3

¹Excludes 1,448 duplicate arrest prints and 157 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.
²Median not calculated when number of prints was less than 20.

of the burglary prints. Almost half, 46.9 percent, of the fingerprints received were for persons under twenty-five years of age. They were fingerprinted for 79.1 percent of the auto thefts, 70.1 percent of the burglaries, 67.9 percent of the rape offenses, 58.0 percent of the robberies, and 53.7 percent of the larceny charges. The median age of persons fingerprinted in Minnesota was 26.1 years. Persons charged with auto theft record the youngest median age of 20.2 years and those charged with drunkenness record the oldest median of 39.9 years.

According to the 1960 Minnesota decennial census for persons fifteen years of age and over, the nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans) constitutes 1.2 percent of the population while 16.8 percent of the fingerprints processed were for persons of the nonwhite race. The white race (including Mexicans) account for 83.2 percent of the 9,359 fingerprint records received. For every 1,000 inhabitants 1.7 persons of the white race (including Mexicans) were fingerprinted and 30.7 persons of the nonwhite race were fingerprinted. The race of persons fingerprinted is shown in table 14.

TABLE 14. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA
July 1960-June 1962

Race	Number	Percent
Total	9,359	100.0
White	7,712	82.4
Indian	1,011	10.8
Negro	558	6.0
Mexican	78	0.8

The identification division processed evidence for latent fingerprints in 268 cases, which is an 11.7 percent increase when compared with the 240 cases handled July 1958-June 1960. A total of 451 comparable prints were found in these 268 cases and 1,733 comparison studies were conducted with records previously on file in the Bureau. These studies resulted in positive identification of the latent fingerprint in 74 cases. In the event a latent fingerprint is identified with the fingerprints of a suspect and the case goes to trial, com-

TABLE 15. LATENT FINGERPRINT CASES PROCESSED
July 1960-June 1962

Type of case	Number of cases	Articles processed	Comparable prints developed	Comparison studies	Identifications
Total	268	907	451	1,733	74
Articles submitted	191	879	299	906	41
Field investigations	2	28	15	168	-
Latent lifts submitted	68	-	127	633	31
Latent photos submitted	7	-	10	26	2

parison charts are prepared and submitted as evidence for prosecution. Unidentified comparable latent fingerprints are retained on file for comparison with fingerprints of logical suspects.

Cases involving photographic work by the division are recorded in table 16. Negatives were developed in 1,394 instances, 3,578 photographic prints were made, in addition to 646 enlargements. The Bureau photographed and fingerprinted 89 prisoners either in the Bureau office or at the Women's Reformatory in Shakopee.

TABLE 16. PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
July 1960-June 1962

Classification	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	1,394	3,578	646
Habitual "offender" series	14	-	423
Latent prints	987	1,104	171
Prisoners photographed	89	746	-
Reprints	-	305	-
Reproductions	234	1,161	28
Miscellaneous	70	262	24

Fingerprint cards and photographs of 1,297 subjects committed to penal institutions in Minnesota, which were submitted to the Bureau, were forwarded to law enforcement agencies in Duluth, Minneapolis, North Dakota State Bureau, and South Dakota Prison.

Since 1952 a Modus Operandi Crime Classification photograph file, containing 6,625 photographs of subjects who have been convicted of a felony, has been maintained. The prisoner photographs are classified according to the nature of offense committed and subdivided by race, sex, age, and height. Many suspect photographs can be viewed by a victim in a short time. It is accessible to all law enforcement agencies to assist in the identification and apprehension of fugitives from justice.

Approximately 8,500 character reference checks were made during the past two years for local and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, military services, federal officers, and other agencies. Increased activity of the Interstate Parole Compact in the supervision of adult parolees and probationers has been noted. In order to maintain a complete file of fingerprints, photographs, and record transcripts concerning the out-of-state parolees and probationers, information must be secured from the participating agencies. At the same time requests from out-of-state agencies supervising Minnesota parolees and probationers are increasing.

The law enforcement bulletin issued every other week is circulated throughout the nation. The bulletin contains reports of crimes, stolen property, "wanted" fugitives, warnings, general information, and notices to law enforcement officers. The current distribution is 1,349 copies. Bureau circulars publicizing "wanted" subjects are issued at the request of law enforcement agencies. Circulars submitted by law enforcement agencies interested in nationwide coverage are accepted for insertion in the bulletin.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Based on 1960 and 1961 reports submitted to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension by law enforcement officers in the State, there were 96,692 offenses of murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. This figure represents an increase of 23.5 percent over the 78,280 offenses recorded during the previous two-year period (1958 and 1959), while the population¹ increase was estimated at 1.3 percent; a 139.2 percent increase over the 40,424 offenses recorded during the two-year period 1950 and 1951, with a population² increase of 15.9 percent; and an increase of 150.7 percent over the 38,567 offenses recorded during 1940 and 1941, when the population³ increase amounted to 19.2 percent. These rates of increase for crime are alarming when compared with the population increase. Major offenses reported in each calendar year since 1936 are recorded in table 17.

The success of the Uniform Crime Reporting System in Minnesota has been very gratifying. This system of reporting crimes was adopted in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and currently is the basis used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its collection of information on major offenses reported on a national scale. During 1961 reports were received from 97.7 percent of the 87 sheriffs and from 92.9 percent of the 126 chiefs of police in cities having a population of 2,500 or more residents, which constitutes 98.2 percent of the 1961 estimated population¹ (3,456,784) for the State of Minnesota. Offenses were estimated for those areas delinquent in reporting and represent 0.7 percent of the 96,692 offenses shown.

¹Based on 1961 estimated population, Minnesota department of Health April 18, 1962.

²Based on 1950 decennial census, Bureau of the Census.

³Based on 1940 decennial census, Bureau of the Census.

CHART 3
CRIME TREND-MINNESOTA
Percent Change
1960-1961 over 1958-1959

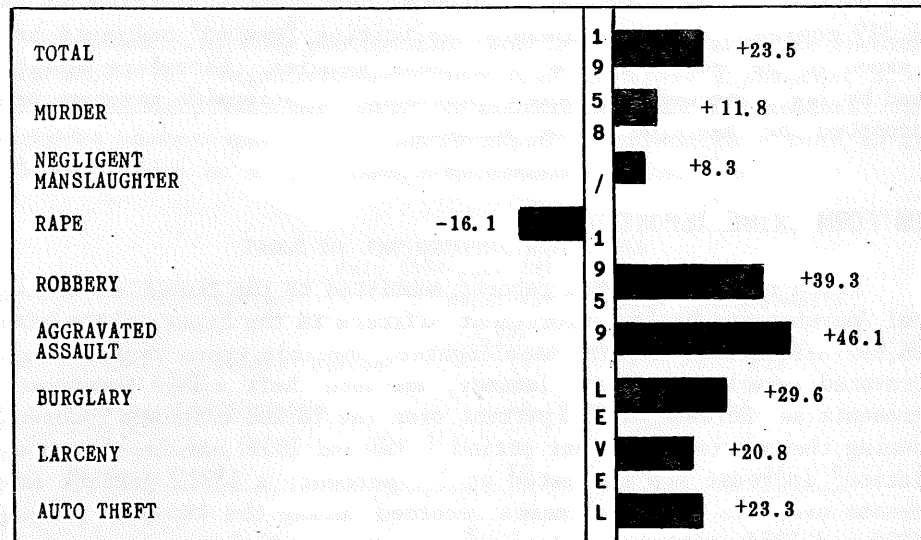


TABLE 17. NUMBER OF MAJOR OFFENSES¹, 1936-1961

Year	Total	Murder	Neg. mansl.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
1936	16,734	38	31	101	788	274	4,778	7,203	3,571
1937	17,075	35	10	73	661	180	4,000	8,843	3,273
1938	19,341	33	29	127	648	175	4,203	10,984	3,142
1939	20,166	54	27	156	649	207	4,665	11,582	2,826
1940	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	2,205
1941	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	2,210
1942	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,735
1943	13,932	38	46	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,647
1944	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	7,986	1,571
1945	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	8,703	2,279
1946	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,260
1947	17,130	25	42	158	420	191	3,861	10,189	2,244
1948	19,274	39	48	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	1,815
1949	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	11,946	1,997
1950	19,458	30	42	199	448	130	4,491	12,245	1,873
1951	20,966	30	35	148	418	103	4,708	13,291	2,233
1952	23,337	23	47	171	496	152	5,514	14,582	2,352
1953	26,139	34	65	222	618	206	6,472	15,698	2,824
1954	28,661	23	79	182	764	235	7,532	17,277	2,569
1955	27,593	28	76	185	580	197	7,164	16,622	2,741
1956	34,611	31	72	181	648	162	8,098	21,972	3,447
1957	34,341	43	70	210	635	171	8,224	21,667	3,321
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

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

Offenses occurring in Minnesota during 1960 and 1961 are compared with those which occurred in 1958 and 1959 in table 18. During the 1960-61 biennium, 18,412 more offenses were reported, accounting for an increase of 23.5 percent. The greatest increase of a major offense involved aggravated assault charges. Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) as well as crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) increased 23.5 percent.

TABLE 18. CRIME TRENDS BY OFFENSE
(1958-59 and 1960-61)

Offenses	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1960-61	1958-59	
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	96,692	78,280	23.5
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	76	68	11.8
Manslaughter by negligence	144	133	8.3
Rape	172	205	-16.1
Robbery	1,877	1,347	39.3
Aggravated assault	710	486	46.1
Burglary	24,221	18,689	29.6
Larceny--\$50 and over	14,286	11,355	25.8
Larceny--under \$50	45,950	38,493	19.4
Auto theft	9,256	7,504	23.3
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	85,510	67,701	26.3
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	51	49	4.1
Manslaughter by negligence	116	117	-0.9
Rape	125	131	-4.6
Robbery	1,810	1,238	46.2
Aggravated assault	595	367	62.1
Burglary	19,874	14,387	38.1
Larceny--\$50 and over	11,905	9,237	28.9
Larceny--under \$50	42,368	35,382	19.7
Auto theft	8,666	6,793	27.6
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	11,182	10,579	5.7
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	25	19	31.6
Manslaughter by negligence	28	16	75.0
Rape	47	74	-36.5
Robbery	67	109	-38.5
Aggravated assault	115	119	-3.4
Burglary	4,347	4,302	1.0
Larceny--\$50 and over	2,381	2,118	12.4
Larceny--under \$50	3,582	3,111	15.1
Auto theft	590	711	-17.0

Crimes reported in urban areas (cities with a population of 2,500 or more inhabitants) increased 26.3 percent while rural crimes increased 5.7 percent. For each crime occurring in a rural area, seven and one-half crimes were committed in an urban area. Metropolitan crime rates for offenses against persons exceed rural rates by four to one and offenses against property are greater by 7.7 to one. According to the 1960 decennial census, 62.2 percent of

Minnesota's population is classified as urban, while 88.4 percent of the crimes reported during 1960 and 1961 occurred in urban areas. It is clearly evident from these figures that crimes are most frequently committed in urban areas.

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rates
Total	7.6
Offenses against persons	4.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.0
Manslaughter by negligence	4.1
Rape	2.7
Aggravated assault	5.2
Offenses against property	7.7
Robbery	27.0
Burglary	4.6
Larceny	9.1
Auto theft	14.7

The 1960 rates of crime in Minnesota per 100,000 inhabitants are compared with the national rate in table 19. Offenses of manslaughter by negligence and larceny under \$50 are not included in this tabulation because the Federal Bureau does not publish these figures. However, in table 20, where the Minnesota rate of crime per 100,000 inhabitants is shown for 1960 and 1961, these two categories are included. The national crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants for 1961 were not available. All crime rates in Minnesota are lower than those recorded for the Nation. The 1960 rate of crime (excluding manslaughter by negligence and larceny under \$50) per 100,000 inhabitants in Minnesota was 728.2 offenses and for the Nation it was 1037.9 offenses.

TABLE 19. MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS¹ COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1960

Offense	Minnesota rate	National rate ²
Total	728.2	1037.9
Offenses against persons	13.0	86.4
Murder	1.1	5.1
Forcible rape	2.2	8.7
Aggravated assault	9.7	72.6
Offenses against property	715.2	951.5
Robbery	28.1	49.6
Burglary	346.6	457.9
Larceny--over \$50	205.1	264.8
Auto theft	135.4	179.2

¹Based on 1960 decennial census.

²"Crime in the United States"-Uniform Crime Reports-1960 Annual, FBI, Washington, D.C., page 33.

The crime rate for seven crime categories in 1960 was 1400.4 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants, or fourteen offenses per 1,000 persons and the rate in 1961 was 1443.8 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants or fourteen and one-half offenses per 1,000 persons.

TABLE 20. RATE OF CRIME¹ PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1960 and 1961

Offense	1961 ²	1960 ³
Total	49,023	46,976
Rate per 100,000	1,443.8	1,400.4
Murder	36	38
Rate per 100,000	1.1	1.1
Manslaughter	63	80
Rate per 100,000	1.9	2.4
Forcible rape	96	75
Rate per 100,000	2.8	2.2
Robbery	931	944
Rate per 100,000	27.4	28.1
Aggravated assault	381	325
Rate per 100,000	11.2	9.7
Burglary	12,379	11,626
Rate per 100,000	364.6	346.6
Larceny--\$50 and over	7,297	6,878
Rate per 100,000	214.9	205.1
Larceny--under \$50	23,175	22,468
Rate per 100,000	682.5	669.8
Auto theft	4,665	4,542
Rate per 100,000	137.4	135.4

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

²Based on 1961 estimated population, Minnesota Department of Health, April 18, 1962.

³Based on 1960 decennial census.

During each week of 1960 and 1961 an average of 923 major offenses occurred, or five and one-half offenses were reported each hour. Two criminal homicides, two forcible rapes, seven aggravated assaults, and eighteen robberies were committed each week. Each day thirty-three places were burglarized and thirteen automobiles were stolen. Three larcenies occurred each hour.

There is a noticeable difference in the number of offenses occurring during the summer months and those occurring in the winter months as shown in chart 4. In 1960 there was a seasonal variation of 33.8 percent between the offenses recorded in August (the high month) and those recorded in January (the low month) and in 1961 this variation amounted to 27.3 percent for the same months.

Monthly variations during 1960 and 1961 are listed according to offense in table 21. Over half (53.8 percent) of the major offenses occurred during the warmer months of May through October. Auto theft and criminal homicide tend to occur most frequently during winter months and offenses involving rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny are more numerous during the summer months.

CHART 4
MONTHLY CRIME TRENDS—MINNESOTA
Major Offenses

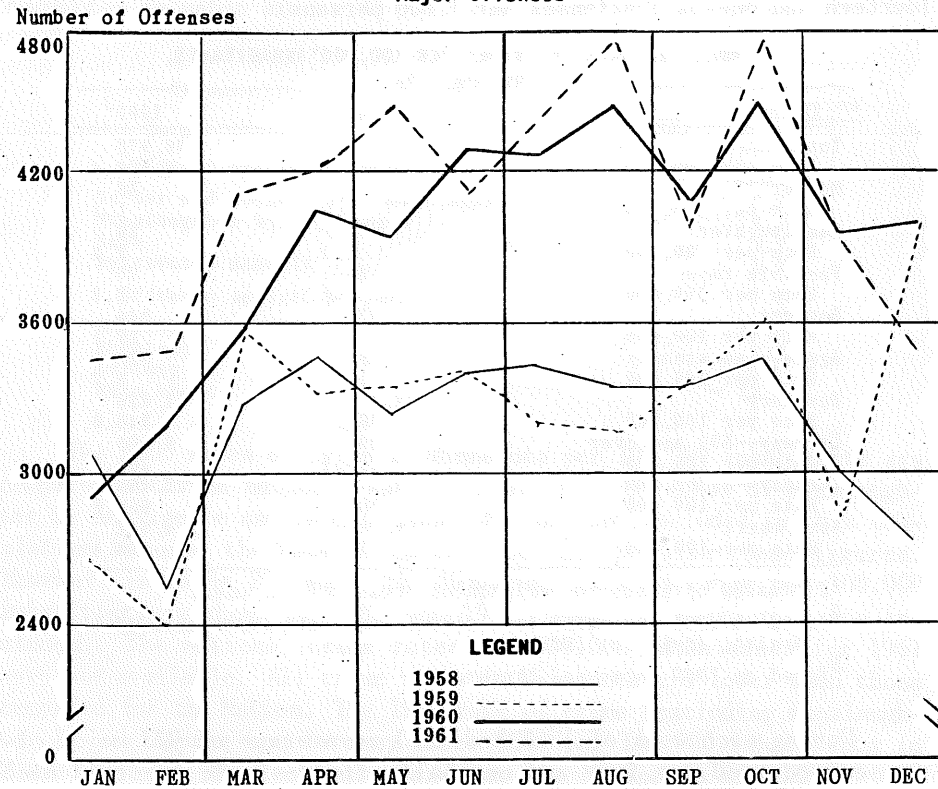


TABLE 21. MONTHLY VARIATIONS OF PART I OFFENSES¹,
1960 AND 1961

Month	Total	Murder	Neg. mansl.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Total	95,999	74	143	171	1,875	706	24,005	59,818	9,207
January	6,390	6	16	11	142	51	1,940	3,477	747
February	6,701	4	20	8	122	38	1,881	3,896	733
March	7,686	3	8	26	131	62	2,047	4,568	841
April	8,313	4	6	11	159	46	2,035	5,234	818
May	8,368	3	13	15	154	66	2,056	5,346	715
June	8,396	9	10	11	161	64	1,848	5,718	575
July	8,622	9	15	16	176	59	1,992	5,590	765
August	9,184	7	11	14	128	61	2,206	5,986	771
September	8,054	4	8	19	174	61	2,030	5,044	714
October	9,021	11	4	12	151	54	2,048	5,852	889
November	7,820	8	17	22	193	61	1,928	4,750	841
December	7,444	6	15	6	185	83	1,994	4,357	798

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

Law enforcement officers cleared twenty-four percent of the major offenses recorded during the past biennium. Sheriffs reported clearance of 31.5 percent of their cases while chiefs of police a 23.1 percent clearance. Crimes against the person were cleared at the rate of 79.5 percent and the clearance rate for property crimes was 23.4 percent. Offenses cleared by arrest are tabulated in table 22.

TABLE 22. CRIMES¹ CLEARED BY ARREST, 1960 and 1961

Offenses	Offenses known	Offenses cleared Number	Percent
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	95,999	23,083	24.0
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	74	69	93.2
Manslaughter by negligence	143	133	93.0
Forcible rape	171	122	71.3
Robbery	1,875	585	31.2
Aggravated assault	706	546	77.3
Burglary	24,005	5,331	22.2
Larceny--\$50 and over	14,175	1,914	13.6
Larceny--under \$50	45,643	11,463	25.1
Auto theft	9,207	2,920	31.7
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	85,110	19,651	23.1
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	51	48	94.1
Manslaughter by negligence	116	109	94.0
Forcible rape	125	78	62.4
Robbery	1,809	541	29.9
Aggravated assault	594	450	75.8
Burglary	19,776	3,973	20.1
Larceny--\$50 and over	11,854	1,379	11.6
Larceny--under \$50	42,152	10,527	25.0
Auto theft	8,633	2,546	29.5
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	10,889	3,432	31.5
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	23	21	91.3
Manslaughter by negligence	27	24	88.9
Forcible rape	46	44	95.7
Robbery	66	44	66.7
Aggravated assault	112	96	85.7
Burglary	4,229	1,358	32.1
Larceny--\$50 and over	2,321	535	23.1
Larceny--under \$50	3,491	936	26.8
Auto theft	574	374	65.2

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

The value of property stolen in offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft was \$12,157,105 during the past biennium. The property stolen and recovered is listed separately for 1960 and 1961 in table 23. Dividing the number of urban offenses (41,319) recorded during 1960, the average loss per crime was \$140.86 and in 1961 (43,304) the loss amounted to \$146.33. Through the efforts of police officers \$3,773,592 or 64.8 percent of the loss, was recovered in 1960 and \$3,926,027, or 62.0 percent, was recovered in 1961. The

theft of automobiles account for 60.2 percent of the total loss and 89.6 percent of the recovery for 1960 and 55.6 percent of the total loss and 87.1 percent of the recovery for 1961.

TABLE 23. VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED, 1960 and 1961

Property	1961		1960	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
Total	\$6,336,705	\$3,926,027	\$5,820,400	\$3,773,592
Automobiles	3,524,950	3,422,717	3,501,066	3,382,618
Miscellaneous	1,586,006	349,252	1,315,733	299,986
Currency	739,979	100,720	617,355	51,095
Jewelry	233,190	24,569	183,705	17,223
Clothing	175,760	22,811	135,552	19,375
Furs	76,820	5,958	66,989	3,295

Sheriffs and chiefs of police, representing two-thirds of the State's population, submitted age, sex, and race summary forms containing information on the number of arrests in their jurisdiction and the offense charged at the time of arrest. The 1960 and 1961 figures are combined and total 106,692 arrests. Male persons (95,293) constituted 89.3 percent of the arrests. The most common offenses for which the 11,399 females were arrested were for drunkenness (2,606) and larceny (2,128).

According to the 1960 Minnesota population for persons fifteen years of age and over, the nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans) constitutes 1.2 percent of the population while 11.2 percent of the arrests were for persons of the nonwhite race. Of the 106,692 arrests, 94,754 or 88.8 percent were of the white race, 7,021 or 6.6 percent were Indian, 4,449 or 4.2 percent were Negro, and 468 or 0.4 percent were in a miscellaneous grouping.

The median age for persons arrested was 27.6 years. Those charged with auto theft, burglary, larceny, and receiving stolen property record the youngest median ages of 15.9 and 16.6 years. Persons charged with drunkenness record the oldest median age of 43.9 years. Of the 2,673 arrests for auto theft 2,247, or 84.1 percent, were persons under eighteen years of age; those under twenty-one years of age were charged with committing 2,702, or 80.8 percent, of the 3,346 burglaries; and 46.3 percent (49,354) of the 106,692 persons arrested for all offenses were under the age of twenty-five years. Table 24 denotes the grouping of arrests for persons under 18, 21, and 25 years of age, while arrests by age group are recorded in table 25.

A police officer in Minnesota is responsible for the protection of the lives and property of approximately 826 persons. In the

TABLE 24. GROUPING OF ARRESTS FOR PERSONS UNDER 18, 21, and 25 YEARS: 1960-61

Offense	Total	Persons under 18		Persons under 21		Persons under 25	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses	106,692	28,976	27.2	40,403	37.9	49,354	46.3
Major offenses	19,017	12,296	64.7	14,404	75.7	15,637	82.2
Property crimes	18,555	12,231	65.9	14,259	76.8	15,416	83.1
Crimes vs. persons	462	65	14.1	145	31.4	221	47.8
Burglary	3,346	2,180	65.2	2,702	80.8	2,993	89.5
Larceny	12,039	7,624	63.3	8,785	73.0	9,454	78.5
Auto theft	2,673	2,247	84.1	2,486	93.0	2,595	97.1
Sex offenses	993	391	39.4	523	52.6	651	65.6
Liquor violations	7,519	1,809	24.1	5,555	73.9	6,247	83.1

following tabulation it is noted that all population groups in Minnesota average fewer employees per 1,000 inhabitants than do other cities in the country.

	Minnesota	National ¹
Total, all cities	1.2	1.9
Group I (250,000 or over)	1.4	2.5
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1.3	1.7
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	0.7	1.6
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	1.1	1.4
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1.0	1.4
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000)	1.2	1.4

¹"Crime in the United States", 1960 Uniform Crime Reports F.B.I., Washington, D.C., page 105 as of December 31, 1960.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Report of filing and disposition cards on judicial criminal statistics were forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension by the 87 Minnesota clerks of district court covering those defendants charged by indictment, information, or affidavit with a criminal offense and whose case was disposed of in district court during 1960 and 1961. Individual case cards were received for 4,506 defendants. This is an increase of 474 persons or 11.7 percent over the previous two-year period when 4,032 defendants were disposed of. Following is a synopsis of district court dispositions for 1960-61:

Of the 4,506 defendants, 3,743 or 83.1 percent were charged with a major offense; 3,424 or 91.5 percent of the 3,743 defendants charged with a major offense were convicted and sentenced; 813 or 23.7 percent of the 3,424 persons convicted and sentenced for a major offense were sentenced to a state prison or reformatory, 540 or 15.8 percent were committed to the Youth Conservation Commission, 1,812 or 52.9 percent were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence, and 259 or 7.6 percent were sent to a local jail or were fined.

TABLE 25. ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS: 1960 and 1961

Offense	A G E														45 & over		
	15 & under	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44			
Total	106,692	17,155	5,684	6,137	4,433	3,770	3,224	2,723	2,345	1,987	1,946	7,896	8,378	8,280	25,227	27.6	
Murder	47	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	5	8	4	2	13	31.9
Mansl. by neg.	60	1	1	3	6	5	3	5	4	1	1	12	7	5	4	12	29.2
Rape	72	7	3	9	7	5	6	5	4	3	4	11	5	1	2	20.8	20.8
Robbery	497	92	48	40	55	23	30	17	22	19	22	58	19	22	8	16	19.6
Aggr. assault	283	13	16	11	12	17	16	11	9	12	15	45	18	18	18	51	25.9
Burglary	3,346	1,423	405	352	285	172	115	98	71	62	60	156	90	44	30	33	16.6
Larceny	12,039	5,414	1,090	1,120	515	363	283	235	175	144	115	489	416	363	318	1,019	16.6
Auto theft	2,673	1,408	475	364	111	72	56	41	30	23	15	30	11	17	12	8	15.9
Other assaults	2,674	1,777	97	110	94	83	84	104	100	91	96	408	333	303	217	377	28.7
Forgery	475	35	20	29	31	15	20	15	22	14	16	63	65	49	36	45	26.6
Embezzlement	2,178	27	10	25	31	28	42	70	77	71	77	410	356	362	225	367	33.1
Stolen property	356	154	39	51	16	20	7	3	7	4	2	16	9	8	5	15	16.6
Carry. weapons	407	135	41	34	25	16	30	17	13	10	6	20	9	14	14	23	17.8
Prostitution	270	-	-	1	9	9	9	27	24	17	16	70	33	20	13	22	26.6
Sex offenses	993	213	82	96	49	41	42	38	40	29	21	92	75	47	41	87	20.4
Of. ag. family	1,521	14	12	3	16	18	25	41	46	46	81	290	292	246	171	220	32.8
Narcotics	50	-	-	2	2	6	4	5	5	3	3	9	7	1	5	3	25.0
Liquor violations	7,519	322	555	932	1,503	1,252	991	299	175	119	99	261	202	182	168	459	19.4
Drunkenness	34,722	370	558	817	288	318	337	494	492	392	467	2,054	3,142	4,043	4,544	16,406	43.9
Dis. conduct	6,708	1,299	395	445	350	348	296	326	289	223	214	640	537	404	327	615	21.7
Vagrancy	1,300	68	46	41	35	28	34	32	13	19	24	70	89	112	134	555	41.4
Gambling	214	-	-	1	1	5	7	5	3	3	3	32	40	36	23	58	36.4
Drvg. wh. intox.	9,181	5	18	49	114	163	204	307	281	245	269	1,158	1,056	1,139	1,148	3,025	38.2
Suspicion	4,144	426	208	236	381	280	203	166	161	131	96	413	340	268	240	595	23.1
All other offenses	14,963	5,551	1,565	1,369	549	488	380	344	284	255	228	765	737	670	577	1,201	17.3

Defendants plead guilty in 3,833 or 93.5 percent of the convictions while 267 or 6.5 percent were found guilty by a jury or court.

In 406 instances the cases were disposed of without conviction--269 were dismissed, 112 defendants were acquitted by a jury or court, and 25 were disposed of in some other manner.

Of the 545 (includes minor offenses) persons sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission during 1960-61, 369 or 67.7 percent had been committed to a reformatory by July 1, 1962.

Commitments to an institution resulting from violation of probation or suspended sentence totaled 204, or 9.4 percent, of the 2,169 persons placed on probation during the past two years.

Convictions involving charges of burglary, larceny, and auto theft represent 53.4 percent of all dispositions for a major offense.

Tables 26 and 27 show the number of crimes committed, the offenses disposed of, type of disposition, and sentence imposed on defendants taken into district court during 1960 and 1961.

TABLE 27. SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, BY OFFENSE, 1960 and 1961

Offense	Total	Prison and reform.	Prob. or YCC suspended	Jail or sentence wks.	Fine or costs only
Total	4,100	822	545	2,169	220
Major offenses-total	3,424	813	540	1,812	21
Murder	17	13	4	-	-
Manslaughter	21	14	4	3	-
Crim. negligence, traffic	36	5	4	27	-
Rape and carnal knowledge	128	38	29	55	6
Robbery	188	98	43	45	2
Aggravated assault	123	44	22	54	3
Burglary	1,013	214	205	549	43
Larceny	531	101	55	335	30
Auto theft	283	40	104	126	12
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	395	20	7	248	117
Receiving stolen property	52	5	2	37	7
Forgery and counterfeiting	334	117	27	187	1
Sex, except rape	148	49	16	77	6
Narcotics	24	7	1	16	-
Abortion	7	1	-	3	3
Arson	35	12	1	22	-
Escape	51	22	16	7	6
Other major offenses	38	13	-	21	2
Minor offenses-total	676	9	5	357	106
Abandonment or desertion	97	8	-	89	-
Nonsupport	78	1	-	65	12
Game laws	143	-	-	26	4
Liquor laws	164	-	1	73	34
Minor assault	64	-	-	27	28
Other minor offenses	130	-	4	77	28

¹Includes check frauds.

TABLE 26. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY OFFENSE AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION, 1960 and 1961

Offense	Disposed of without conviction				Convicted						
	Total	Total	Dis-missed	Acquitted by Jury Court	Total	Plea of guilty	By Jury Court	By Court	Percent Convicted		
										10	25
Total	4,506	406	269	102	10	25	4,100	3,833	223	44	91.0
Major offenses-total	3,743	319	202	85	7	25	3,424	3,194	193	37	91.5
Murder	22	5	1	2	-	2	17	8	8	1	77.3
Manslaughter	33	12	4	7	-	1	21	18	3	-	63.6
Crim. negligence, traffic	43	7	1	5	1	-	36	28	8	-	83.7
Rape & carnal knowledge	155	27	18	8	1	-	128	110	17	1	82.6
Robbery	205	17	9	7	1	-	188	166	22	-	91.7
Aggravated assault	153	30	14	9	-	7	123	102	16	5	80.4
Burglary	1,063	50	31	16	2	1	1,013	967	39	7	95.3
Larceny	588	57	38	15	4	-	531	501	25	5	90.3
Auto theft	302	19	13	3	1	2	283	270	8	5	93.7
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	431	36	28	6	1	1	395	381	10	4	91.6
Receiving stolen property	54	2	2	-	-	-	52	47	3	2	96.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	352	18	16	1	-	1	334	317	12	5	94.9
Sex, except rape	168	20	13	3	1	3	148	136	10	2	88.1
Narcotics	25	1	1	-	-	-	24	20	4	-	96.0
Abortion	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	100.0
Arson	40	5	3	2	-	-	35	33	2	-	87.5
Escape	54	3	2	-	-	1	51	48	3	-	94.4
Other major offenses	48	10	8	1	-	1	38	35	3	-	79.2
Minor offenses-total	763	87	67	17	3	-	676	639	30	7	88.6
Abandonment or desertion	125	28	23	4	1	-	97	89	7	1	77.6
Nonsupport	78	-	-	-	-	-	78	76	1	1	100.0
Game laws	152	9	5	4	-	-	143	136	7	-	94.1
Liquor laws	175	11	5	6	-	-	164	160	4	-	93.7
Minor assault	64	-	-	-	-	-	64	55	7	2	100.0
Other minor offenses	169	39	34	3	2	-	130	123	4	3	76.9

¹Includes check frauds.

TABLE 28. AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN DISTRICT COURT, BY OFFENSE, 1960 AND 1961

Offense	AGE															
	Total	17 & under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Not given	Median ¹
Total	4,506	103	437	413	295	281	236	205	156	140	229	254	235	284	202	23.8
Major offenses - total	3,743	100	389	389	278	250	207	181	140	529	336	254	185	284	202	23.8
Murder	22	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	4	-	-	1	7	1	32.5
Manslaughter	33	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	5	5	2	7	3	35.3
Crim. negl., traffic	43	-	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	11	5	4	-	5	6	27.7
Rape	29	2	3	6	2	4	4	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	21.2
Carnal knowledge	126	3	13	16	6	7	4	5	15	12	6	4	4	13	2	23.1
Robbery	205	13	22	16	12	21	17	13	6	41	13	10	7	12	2	28.0
Aggravated assault	153	12	4	5	8	11	11	4	9	26	9	8	5	28	13	26.2
Burglary	1,063	24	164	166	117	89	69	64	41	132	74	36	21	26	40	22.6
Larceny	588	8	74	58	37	42	28	28	24	81	60	45	31	37	35	24.1
Auto theft	302	29	69	56	35	18	14	13	10	24	14	7	5	2	6	19.9
Embezzlement and fraud ²	431	1	6	8	13	20	12	21	17	69	50	66	43	58	47	34.3
Rec. stolen property	54	-	5	7	3	4	3	2	2	7	9	4	-	5	3	25.2
Forgery	352	2	23	27	11	17	21	16	12	62	43	32	37	38	11	27.7
Sex, except rape	168	3	9	12	8	7	10	3	2	21	16	13	15	37	12	30.9
Narcotics	25	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	5	5	5	2	1	-	31.5
Abortion	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-
Arson	40	-	1	4	3	4	1	1	2	5	4	2	2	8	3	28.0
Escape	54	-	4	5	10	5	3	2	4	7	4	4	5	1	-	23.0
Other major offenses	48	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	1	10	6	5	5	6	7	31.7
Minor offenses-total	763	3	29	24	17	31	29	24	16	93	77	71	50	97	202	30.9
Abandonment	106	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4	21	22	18	10	9	16	33.2
Desertion	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	3	1	2	2	-
Nonsupport	78	-	-	2	-	3	1	2	14	18	14	11	11	5	6	33.3
Game laws	152	-	4	3	3	4	4	2	1	18	10	4	10	14	75	30.0
Liquor laws	175	-	4	2	3	16	15	11	3	9	9	10	1	27	65	25.0
Minor assault	64	1	6	4	3	3	1	3	1	12	5	8	5	6	6	27.9
Other minor offenses	169	2	15	13	8	6	3	4	5	15	6	14	12	34	32	29.0

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

²Includes check frauds.

Persons under twenty-one years of age account for 27.7 percent of the 4,506 dispositions in district court during the past two years. While the median age for all defendants was 24.5 years, eighteen-year-olds were most frequently tried in district court. The youngest median age of 19.9 years was for persons convicted of auto theft. Data on the age of a defendant at the time his case was disposed of in district court during 1960-1961 are shown in table 28.

Burglary and larceny convictions account for 1,603 or 37.3 percent of the cases involving a male offender, while offenses involving forged or no account checks account for 44.5 percent of the 211 female defendants. Females were involved in 4.7 percent of the 4,506 district court dispositions.

Race data for the 4,506 defendants are as follows: 3,992 or 88.6 percent White, 255 or 5.7 percent Indian, 218 or 4.8 percent Negro, and 41 or 0.9 percent Mexican. Persons of the nonwhite race (excluding Mexican) comprise 10.5 percent of the dispositions as compared to 1.2 percent of the 1960 decennial census in Minnesota for persons fifteen years and over.

TABLE 29. SEX AND RACE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY OFFENSE, 1960 AND 1961

Offense	SEX			RACE				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	White	Indian	Negro	Mex.
Total	4,506	4,295	211	4,506	3,992	255	218	41
Criminal homicide	98	90	8	98	85	4	8	1
Rape	29	29	-	29	25	3	1	-
Carnal knowledge	126	126	-	126	107	4	9	6
Robbery	205	201	4	205	178	14	12	1
Aggravated assault	153	145	8	153	118	13	18	4
Burglary	1,063	1,050	13	1,063	912	68	72	11
Larceny	588	553	35	588	534	28	26	-
Auto theft	302	299	3	302	236	56	9	1
Embezzlement, fraud ¹	431	389	42	431	423	3	4	1
Forgery	352	300	52	352	331	11	10	-
Sex, except rape	168	166	2	168	157	3	4	4
Misc. major offenses	225	202	23	225	188	14	19	4
Abandonment	106	106	-	106	95	6	5	-
Misc. minor offenses	660	639	21	660	603	28	21	8

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