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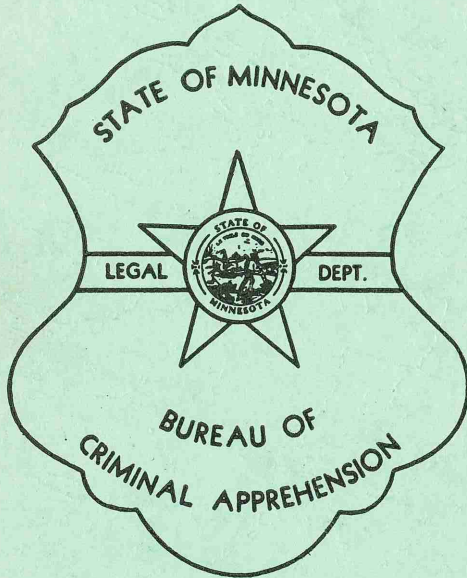
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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1953



Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**Bureau
of
Criminal Apprehension**

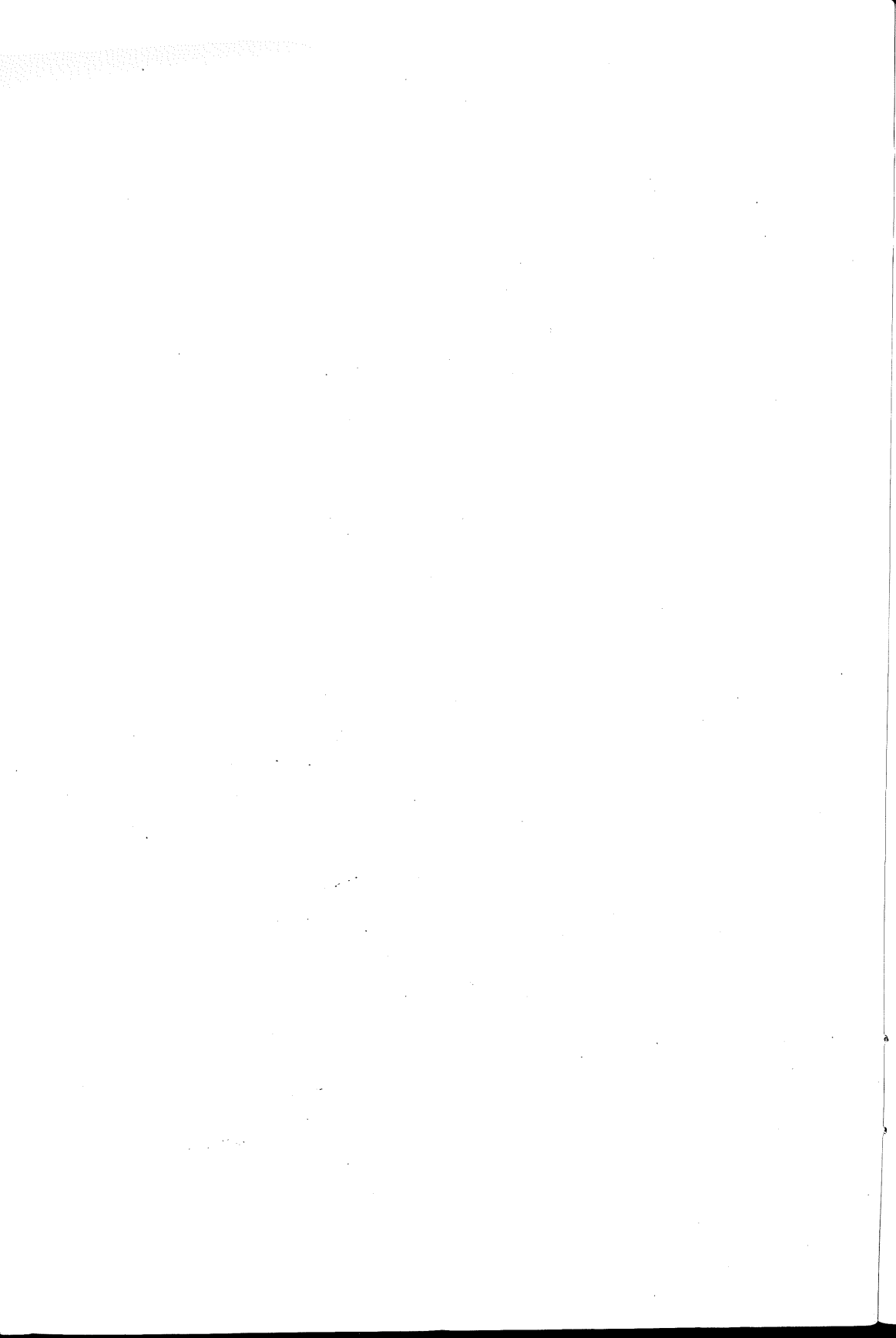
to the

GOVERNOR and the LEGISLATURE

of the

STATE of MINNESOTA

**For the Year Ending
June 30, 1953**



TO HONORABLE C. ELMER ANDERSON

and

THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration the annual report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar year 1952.

This is a detailed report of the operations of the Bureau, of information about crime and the handling of crimes and criminals by state and local officials, collected by the Bureau with appropriate interpretations and comments.

There has been no material change in the organization of the Bureau during the past year. The five main divisions: investigation, identification, laboratory, statistics, and administration have attempted to improve their service to the local agencies.

The state radio station, located at Redwood Falls since October 10, 1935 and under the supervision of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, will be closed early in the next fiscal year. The Highway Patrol's new station at Marshall, Minnesota will absorb the work formerly done by the Redwood Falls station.

During the past year there were two bank holdups. On August 18, 1952 the Citizen's State Bank at Waterville, Minnesota was held up. On August 29, 1952 through the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Minneapolis police, and this Bureau, the bandit was arrested in Minneapolis. On May 21, 1953 the Bank at Elk River was held up. Through the cooperation of the sheriff of Sherburne County, the sheriff of Anoka County, the Highway Patrol, and this Bureau the bandit was apprehended. In less than an hour from the time the bank was held up the bandit was apprehended, placed in jail, and all of the money taken was recovered. In the 30's and early 40's there were as many as 40 bank holdups per year. Because of the cooperation of all law enforcement agencies, bank robberies have been reduced to a minimum during the past thirteen years.

During the past year the Bureau assisted in policing public gatherings, the state fair, and county fairs held throughout the state. Crime prevention, an important function of the Bureau, was carried out at every opportunity. The weekly bulletin, which contains information on crime and criminals, is now mailed to 1,029 agencies.

From the foregoing and the statistical report that follows some idea of the problems and activities of the Bureau and the importance of adequate facilities to accomplish our purpose are conveyed to you.

To the end that the Bureau may serve as a powerful influence in crime prevention as well as crime detection and criminal apprehension, your support and cooperation as well as your advice and suggestions are earnestly solicited.

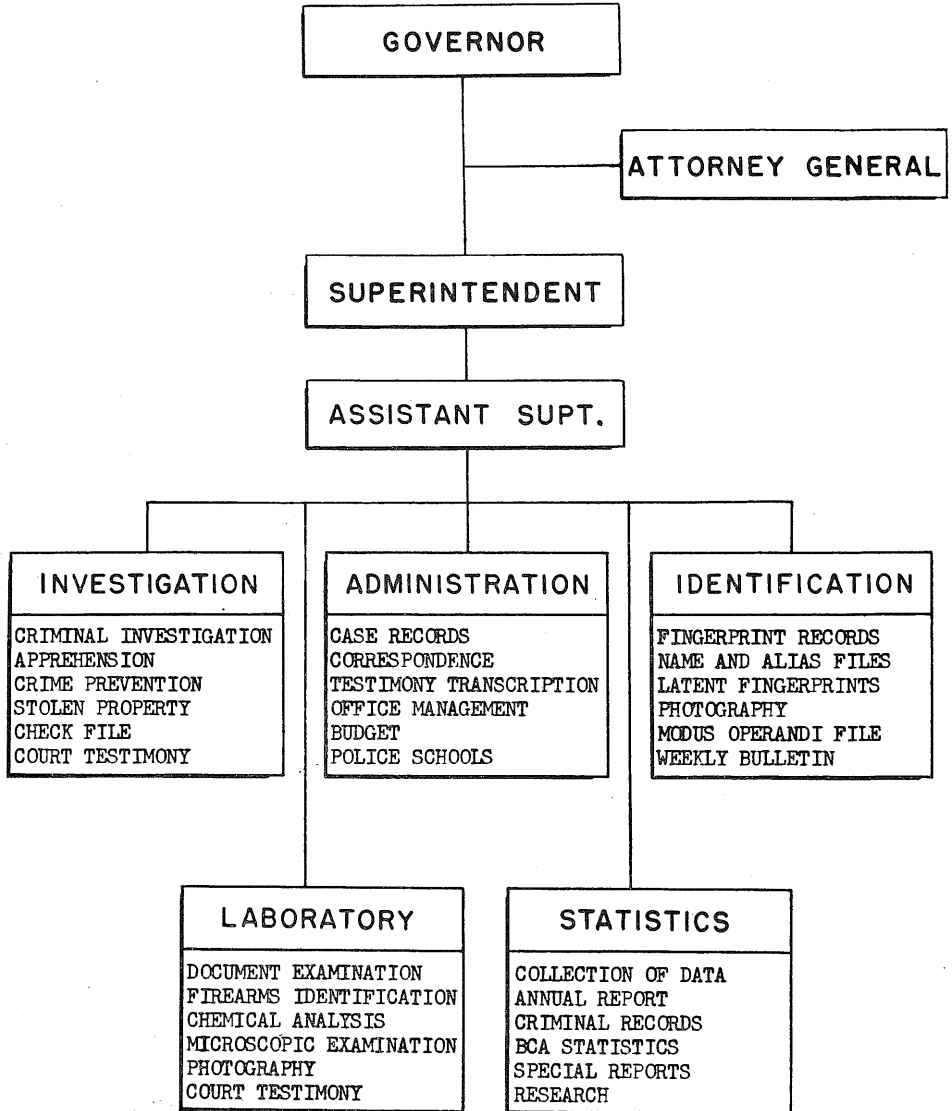
As Superintendent of the Bureau, I have endeavored at all times to obtain close cooperation with all law enforcement agencies in the state as well as all government agencies and out-of-state officers. I am elated over the hearty and sincere cooperation of our peace officers, and it is the assistance received from them which has made possible our fine record in the Bureau.

Respectfully submitted

John J. Tierney

Superintendent

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION



INVESTIGATION

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension was established in 1927 to fill the need for a centralized assisting law enforcement agency in Minnesota. Functions performed by the Bureau to serve that purpose are shown in the organization and function chart. In general terms, the Bureau coordinates the law enforcement activities of peace officers throughout the state; cooperates with peace officers in the detection of crime and apprehension of criminals; maintains fingerprint, photographic, and other criminal records; provides a scientific crime detection laboratory; and cooperates in conducting police schools. (The 1953 legislature closed the Bureau's radio station, KAB268.) To assist local officers in these law enforcement functions, district offices are maintained at Brainerd, Grand Rapids, Rochester, and Willmar in addition to the St. Paul headquarters. The Bureau, within its capabilities, welcomes the opportunity to provide any of its services at all times.

Bureau agents investigated 1,053, or 29.0 percent, of the 3,632 cases reported for handling during the past fiscal year. The small staff employed by the Bureau makes it impossible to investigate every case reported, therefore, agents are assigned to work on a case only when help is especially requested by local officers. In addition to the 1,053 current cases worked on, Bureau agents made initial investigations on 52 cases that occurred prior to July 1, 1952 and did follow-up work on 39 other prior cases during 1952-53. The data shown in table 1 cannot be used as an exact measure of the amount of work performed because some cases take more time than others. Offenses reported are classified according to the system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

TABLE 1
CASES INVESTIGATED, 1952-53 and 1951-52

Types of Cases	Number	
Grand total -----	1952-53	1951-52
	1,053	1,098
Criminal cases—total -----	824	833
Criminal homicide -----	10	20
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	8	3
Robbery -----	22	7
Aggravated assault -----	7	6
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	250	339
Larceny, except auto theft -----	86	112
Auto theft -----	31	14
Forgery and fraud -----	282	182
Offenses against family and children -----	17	34
Other criminal -----	68	81
Out-of-state criminal -----	63	35
Other cases—total -----	229	265
Missing persons or runaways -----	3	4
Policing service -----	12	28
Unfounded crime reports -----	8	8
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	30	22
Miscellaneous laboratory tests -----	87	93
Other miscellaneous -----	80	100
Out-of-state other -----	9	10

During the course of their investigation, Bureau agents arrested or assisted local officers in arresting 94 persons the past year. Whenever possible, Bureau agents cooperate with local officers in making arrests. Juveniles released to their parents and persons who escaped prosecution by making restitution are included in "persons released, no formal charge". Arrests, by offense, made during 1952-53 are as follows:

Offense	Number of arrests
Total -----	94
Criminal homicide -----	1
Aggravated assault -----	1
Burglary -----	21
Larceny -----	14
Auto theft -----	3
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	3
Fraud and embezzlement -----	5
Offenses against family and children -----	5
Other offenses -----	13
Persons released, no formal charge -----	21
Arrests for out-of-state authorities -----	7

Cases reported to the Bureau are indexed in the files and otherwise acted on in one or more of the following ways: investigated by Bureau agents, published in a weekly bulletin or circular, broadcasted over KAB268, or processed through the laboratory. The Bureau handled 3,632 cases during the past year of which 2,890, or 79.6 percent, were criminal cases. Burglary was the type of offense most frequently reported. Cases handled by the Bureau during the past two years are shown by offense in table 2. The curve in chart 2 shows the number of cases handled by the Bureau during each of the past 26 calendar years.

TABLE 2
CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1952-53 and 1951-52

Types of cases	Number	
	1952-53	1951-52
Grand total -----	3,632	3,762
Criminal cases—total -----	2,890	2,936
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter -----	7	15
Manslaughter by negligence -----	4	2
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	15	7
Robbery -----	55	21
Aggravated assault -----	9	10
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	512	625
Larceny, except auto theft -----	245	331
Auto theft -----	238	234
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	99	102
Embezzlement and fraud -----	446	391
Commercialized vice, prostitution -----	—	2
Other sex offenses -----	14	13
Narcotic drug laws -----	1	4
Escape (penal) and jail break -----	206	125
Kidnapping -----	3	1
Parole and probation violation -----	145	125
Federal offenses occurring in Minnesota -----	11	4
Other major offenses -----	6	4
Minor assault -----	4	5
Offenses against family and children -----	38	61
Motor vehicle law violations -----	26	19
Gambling -----	5	8
Malicious mischief and destruction of property -----	20	25
Escapes from state hospitals -----	148	184
Other minor offenses -----	31	43
Out-of-state offenses -----	602	575
Noncriminal cases—total -----	742	826
Missing persons and runaways -----	309	353
Policing service (fairs and public gatherings) -----	12	24
Unfounded offense reports -----	24	27
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	40	23
Laboratory tests only -----	96	88
Miscellaneous noncriminal -----	142	189
Out-of-state noncriminal -----	119	122

The number and percentage of Minnesota criminal cases reported cleared by arrest is shown by offense in table 3. Cases reported cleared include clearances of cases handled during previous years. Part I offenses cleared by arrest for the entire state may be found in table 29.

TABLE 3
CLEARANCES OF MINNESOTA CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1952-53

Offense	Cases handled	Cases reported cleared	Percent reported cleared
Total -----	2,288	1,307	57.1
Criminal homicide -----	11	8	72.7
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	15	9	60.0
Robbery -----	55	16	29.1
Aggravated assault -----	9	6	66.7
Burglary -----	512	194	37.9
Larceny -----	245	75	30.6
Auto theft -----	238	119	50.0
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	99	68	68.7
Embezzlement and fraud -----	446	248	55.6
Escape (penal) and jail break -----	206	188	91.3
Escapes from state hospitals -----	148	147	99.3
Parole and probation violation -----	145	114	78.6
Offenses against family and children -----	38	33	86.8
Other criminal offenses -----	121	82	67.8

Thousands
of Cases

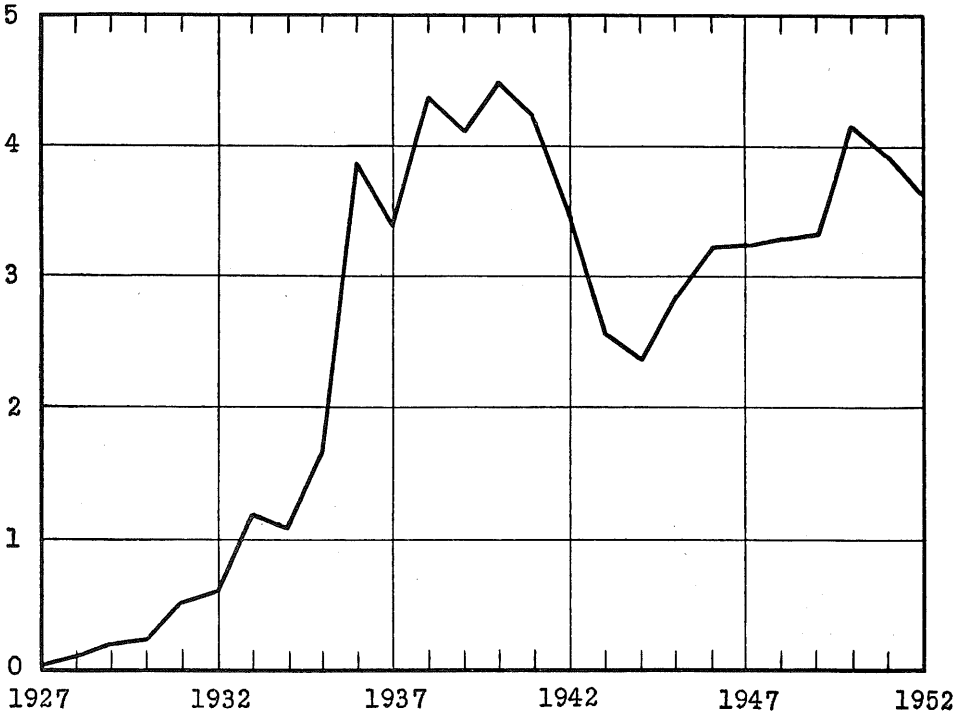


Chart 2. Cases Handled by the Bureau, 1927-1952.

Burglaries, reported to the Bureau, were most frequently committed in homes or apartments during the past year while larcenies occurred most frequently outside of buildings in streets, fields, etc. Burglaries and larcenies handled by the Bureau are shown by place of occurrence in the following table.

TABLE 4
BURLARIES AND LARCENIES BY PLACES OF OCCURRENCE, 1952-53

Place	Total	Burglaries Larcenies	
		757	512
Banks -----	1	1	—
Farm buildings; barns, coops, granaries and sheds --	12	8	4
Homes, including apartments -----	76	72	4
Garages, private -----	7	4	3
Retail stores:			
Gasoline service stations -----	69	52	17
General and department store; clothiers ----	29	20	9
Grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries and dairies -----	25	23	2
Drug stores -----	7	2	5
Liquor stores -----	36	36	—
Jewelry stores -----	8	6	2
Lumber yards -----	10	9	1
Other retail outlets; hardware, implement, etc.--	71	58	13
Commercial establishments:			
Beer parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls -----	36	32	4
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants -----	16	12	4
Public garages, motor-vehicle sales and repairs -----	58	55	3
Creameries and produce companies -----	11	11	—
Elevators -----	15	15	—
Unclassified commercial places -----	27	23	4
Miscellaneous:			
School buildings -----	28	26	2
Post offices, including those in stores -----	6	4	2
Governmental buildings except post offices ---	2	—	2
All other places and type not stated -----	95	43	52
Outside of buildings (highway, pasture, etc.) -	112	—	112

Escape cases and clearances reported are listed by institution in table 5. During the past year 272, or 76.8 percent, of the 354 escapes were cleared before the end of the year. An additional 63 persons, who had escaped prior to July 1, 1952, were also returned to custody. The percentage of penal and correctional institution escapes returned before the end of the year was 85.4.

**TABLE 5
ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION, 1952-53**

Institution having custody before escape	Number of persons who escaped in		Cases reported cleared Prior cases
	1952-53	'52-'53 cases	
Total escapes -----	354	272	63
Adult penal institutions -----	38	29	4
State Prison-Farm Colony -----	1	—	1
State Reformatory for Men (including camps) -----	16	12	2
State Reformatory for Women -----	1	—	—
County jails -----	9	9	1
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails -----	6	5	—
Other (military guard houses, etc.) -----	5	3	—
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions -----	168	147	8
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County) --	8	8	—
Owatonna State Public School -----	21	19	3
Red Wing State Training School for Boys -----	101	92	3
Sauk Centre Home for Girls -----	19	15	—
YCC Camp Willow River -----	19	13	2
State nonpenal institutions -----	148	96	51
Anoka State Hospital -----	17	8	2
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics -----	5	4	1
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded -----	19	14	5
Fergus Falls State Hospital -----	7	—	1
Hastings State Hospital -----	7	5	7
Moose Lake State Hospital -----	38	26	14
Rochester State Hospital -----	24	15	9
St. Peter State Hospital -----	25	15	12
Sandstone State Hospital -----	8	7	—
Willmar State Hospital -----	1	1	—
Other -----	2	1	—

Estimated losses and recoveries in Minnesota cases handled by the Bureau are shown in table 6 by type of property. The estimated property losses in 1952-53 cases totaled \$712,401. Recoveries amounted to \$356,846, or 50.1 percent, of the total losses. Motor vehicle losses included 46 percent of the total losses and 89 percent of the total recoveries. Only six of the motor vehicles stolen during the year had not been reported recovered by the end of the year. Currency and jewelry followed motor vehicles in the value of property taken. Many cases handled do not involve property losses, therefore, these figures represent only partially the value of law enforcement activities.

**TABLE 6
ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES, 1952-53**

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total -----	\$712,401	\$356,846
Losses in robberies, burglaries, and larcenies:		
Motor vehicles -----	325,025	316,625
Currency, notes, etc. -----	156,920	12,048
Jewelry and precious metals -----	93,448	11,599
Clothing -----	5,599	587
Furs, raw and manufactured; hides --	680	—
Grain, seeds, or feed -----	120	120
Livestock; cattle, chickens, etc. -----	5,639	650
Other property -----	87,686	12,752
Losses in forgery and fraud cases:		
Check cases (forgeries and frauds) --	25,306	69
Other frauds and embezzlement -----	11,978	2,396

The Bureau handled 721 out-of-state criminal and noncriminal cases during the year. A total of 364 cases were reported cleared during the year, some of them as a result of Bureau investigations and services. The most frequent criminal offense reported was embezzlement and fraud followed by burglary and larceny.

TABLE 7
OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES REPORTED

Offense	Cases handled	Cases reported cleared ¹
Grand total -----	721	364
Criminal cases—total -----	602	306
Criminal homicide -----	22	15
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	1	—
Robbery -----	44	29
Aggravated assault -----	5	3
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	98	33
Larceny, except auto theft -----	68	11
Auto theft -----	52	24
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	47	55
Embezzlement and fraud -----	151	67
Offenses against family and children -----	10	4
Escapes -----	43	35
A.W.O.L. (military services) -----	13	9
Other criminal -----	48	21
Noncriminal cases—total -----	119	58
Missing persons -----	97	51
Other cases -----	22	7

¹Includes prior cases cleared by arrest during 1952-53.



INSTITUTION STATISTICS

The inmate population of State adult penal institutions and St. Peter Hospital for the Criminally Insane increased slightly during the past year to a total of 2,065. At the end of the past fiscal year 1,000, or 48.4 percent, of all the inmates were housed in Stillwater Prison. More than 60.0 percent of the inmates placed on parole during the year were from the Men's Reformatory at St. Cloud. Movement of population figures are shown in table 8.

TABLE 8
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND
ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE, 1952-53

Classification	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory for men	Shakopee Reformatory for women	St. Peter Hospital
Population July 1, 1952 -----	2,058	992	741	50	275
Admissions—total -----	930	337	521	32	40
Committed by courts -----	523	254	229	16	24
Committed by Youth Conservation Commission -----	116	—	114	2	—
Returned from:					
Parole or conditional release -----	189	50	124	14	1
Escape -----	25	1	23	—	1
Transferred from other institutions -----	77	32	31	—	14
Discharges—total -----	923	329	514	35	45
Unconditional:					
Expiration of sentence -----	146	86	56	4	—
Sentence commuted to date of discharge	5	5	—	—	—
YCC or Parole Board; full pardons; e.c.	93	28	51	1	13
Conditional:					
Parole -----	428	149	262	15	2
Pardon, commutation or reprieve ---	4	1	3	—	—
Other (new trial, medical reprieve, etc.) -----	95	40	41	14	—
Other discharges:					
Deaths (natural causes) -----	14	7	1	—	6
Escapes -----	29	1	27	—	1
Transfers to other institutions -----	108	12	73	1	22
Other (released by court order, discharg- ed to new sentence, U.S. cases, etc.) -	1	—	—	—	1
Population June 30, 1953 -----	2,065	1,000	748	47	270

¹Male and female combined.

Inmates of Minnesota penal institutions are classified, in table 9, by the number of felony or gross misdemeanor convictions noted on their Bureau records. Misdemeanor offense convictions are excluded. Approximately two-thirds of the 1,812 inmates have prior records of conviction for felony or gross misdemeanor offenses. An additional 119, or 6.6 percent, were committed as a result of violating probation sentence on their first conviction. Only one-fourth (453) of the 1,812 total represents persons committed after their first conviction without being given a chance on probation. Included in this group of 453 were 125 persons (102 at Stillwater) committed for the offense of criminal homicide.

Prisoners at Stillwater have the longest criminal records with the number of convictions ranging from one to twelve. The Women's Reformatory at Shakopee has the highest percentage (62.7) of first conviction cases.

TABLE 9
RECIDIVISM DATA ON PRISONERS SERVING TIME IN MINNESOTA'S
PENAL INSTITUTIONS, FEBRUARY 1, 1953

Conviction	Total		Stillwater		St. Cloud		Shakopee	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
Total -----	1,812	100.0	1,011	100.0	750	100.0	51	100.0
First conviction—total ---	572	31.6	264	26.1	276	36.8	32	62.7
Probation violators -----	119	6.6	42	4.1	74	9.9	3	5.9
Others -----	453	25.0	222	22.0	202	26.9	29	56.9
Repeaters—total -----	1,240	68.4	747	73.9	474	63.2	19	37.3
Juv., subseq. convicted ¹ -----	146	8.1	9	0.9	135	18.0	2	3.9
Second -----	559	30.9	269	26.6	276	36.8	14	27.5
Third -----	280	15.5	224	22.2	53	7.1	3	5.9
Fourth -----	150	8.3	141	13.9	9	1.2	—	—
Fifth -----	53	2.9	52	5.1	1	0.1	—	—
Sixth -----	26	1.4	26	2.6	—	—	—	—
Seventh -----	11	0.6	11	1.1	—	—	—	—
Eighth -----	7	0.4	7	0.7	—	—	—	—
Ninth -----	2	0.1	2	0.2	—	—	—	—
Tenth -----	4	0.2	4	0.4	—	—	—	—
Eleventh -----	1	0.1	1	0.1	—	—	—	—
Twelfth -----	1	0.1	1	0.1	—	—	—	—

¹Includes prisoners who served time at juvenile institutions such as Red Wing prior to being sentenced for one subsequent conviction. Juvenile court convictions were not counted for prisoners who had more than one other conviction.

Number of Inmates

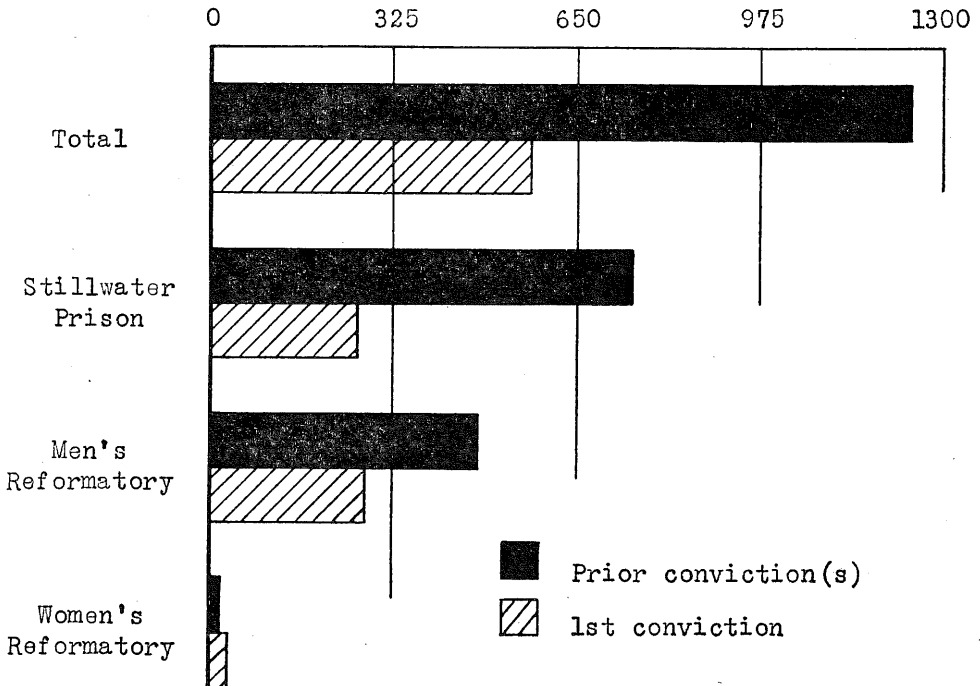


Chart 3. Felony and Gross Misdemeanor Conviction Records of Inmates Serving Time in Minnesota Penal Institutions, February 1, 1953. (Data of Table 9.)

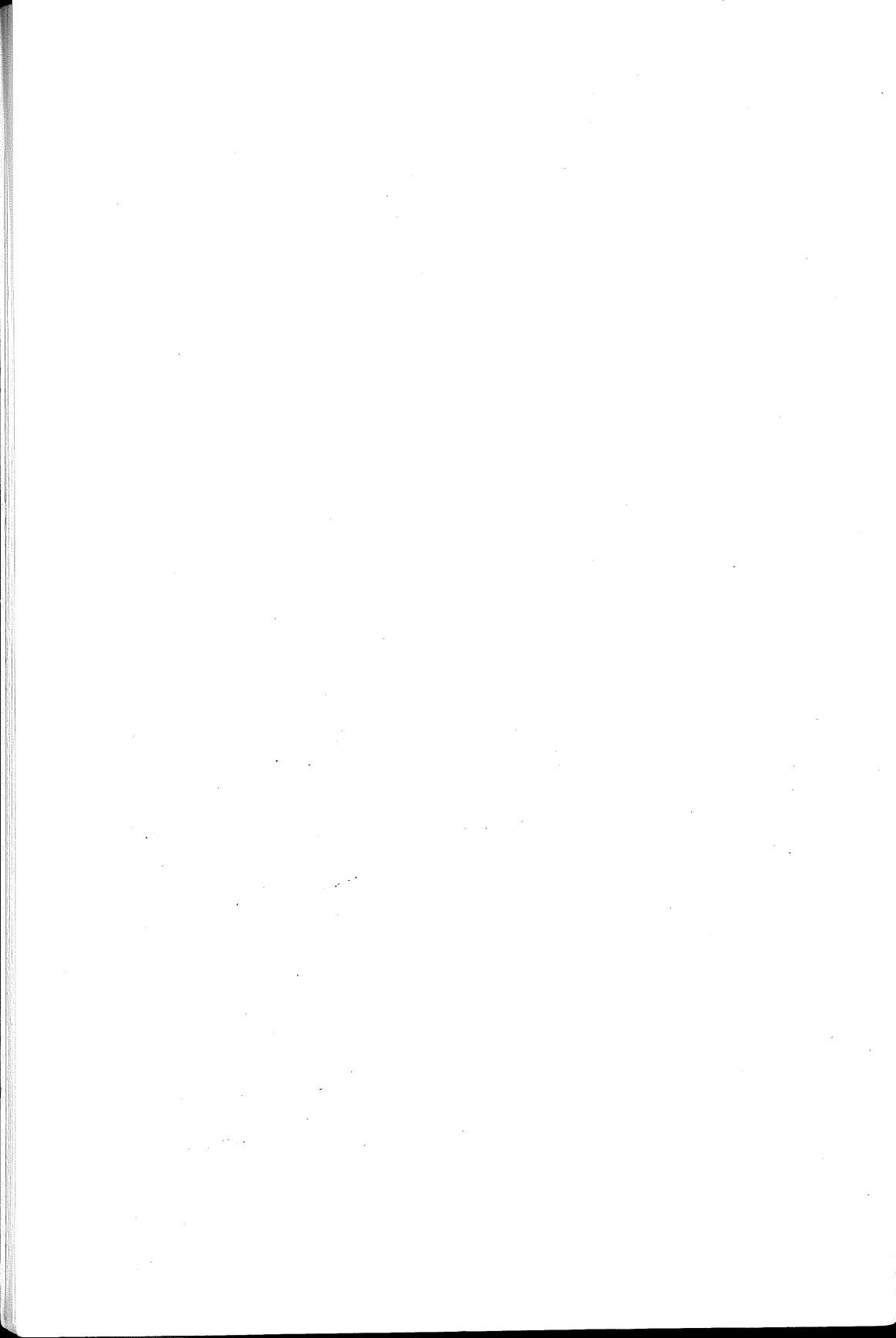
The 29 patients examined under Minnesota's psychopathic personality law during 1952-53 makes a total of 341 patients examined since 1939. Of these 341 patients examined 313, or 91.8 percent, were committed to institutions as psychopathic personality patients. Patients examined and committed by the probate courts since the law was established are shown, by year, in the following:

Year	Patients examined	Patients committed
1939 -----	32	31
1940 -----	35	34
1941 -----	22	22
1942 -----	15	14
1943 -----	11	11
1944 -----	12	10
1945 (January-June) ----	8	7
1945-46 -----	26	23
1946-47 -----	38	34
1947-48 -----	21	19
1948-49 -----	21	21
1949-50 -----	25	22
1950-51 -----	22	21
1951-52 -----	24	19
1952-53 -----	29	25
Total -----	341	313

Probate courts committed 25 of the 29 patients examined during 1952-53 to the following institutions: St. Peter, 12; Fergus Falls, 5; Moose Lake, 4; Rochester, 2; and Anoka, 2. Four persons examined under Minnesota's "sex case" law during the past year received dismissals. However, two of these persons were placed on probation, one was committed as an inebriate and one was committed as a senile person. Psychopathic sex behavior of patients is sometimes difficult to classify, therefore, the behavior classification in table 10 represents an approximate grouping of the 1952-53 cases.

TABLE 10
PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED, BY BEHAVIOR, 1952-53

Behavior	Total	Hennepin	Ramsey	St. Louis	Other counties
Total -----	29	1	7	6	15
Carnal knowledge -----	2	—	1	—	1
Incest -----	2	—	—	1	1
Sodomy; homosexuality -----	9	—	2	4	3
Indecent assault -----	4	1	2	—	1
Indecent liberties with girls -----	4	—	1	1	2
Indecent exposure -----	6	—	1	—	5
Other -----	2	—	—	—	2



RADIO

The State radio station at Redwood Falls, which has been operated by the Bureau since its completion October 10, 1935, will be closed early in the next fiscal year. The Highway Patrol's new station at Marshall, Minnesota will assume the work formerly done by the Redwood Falls station.

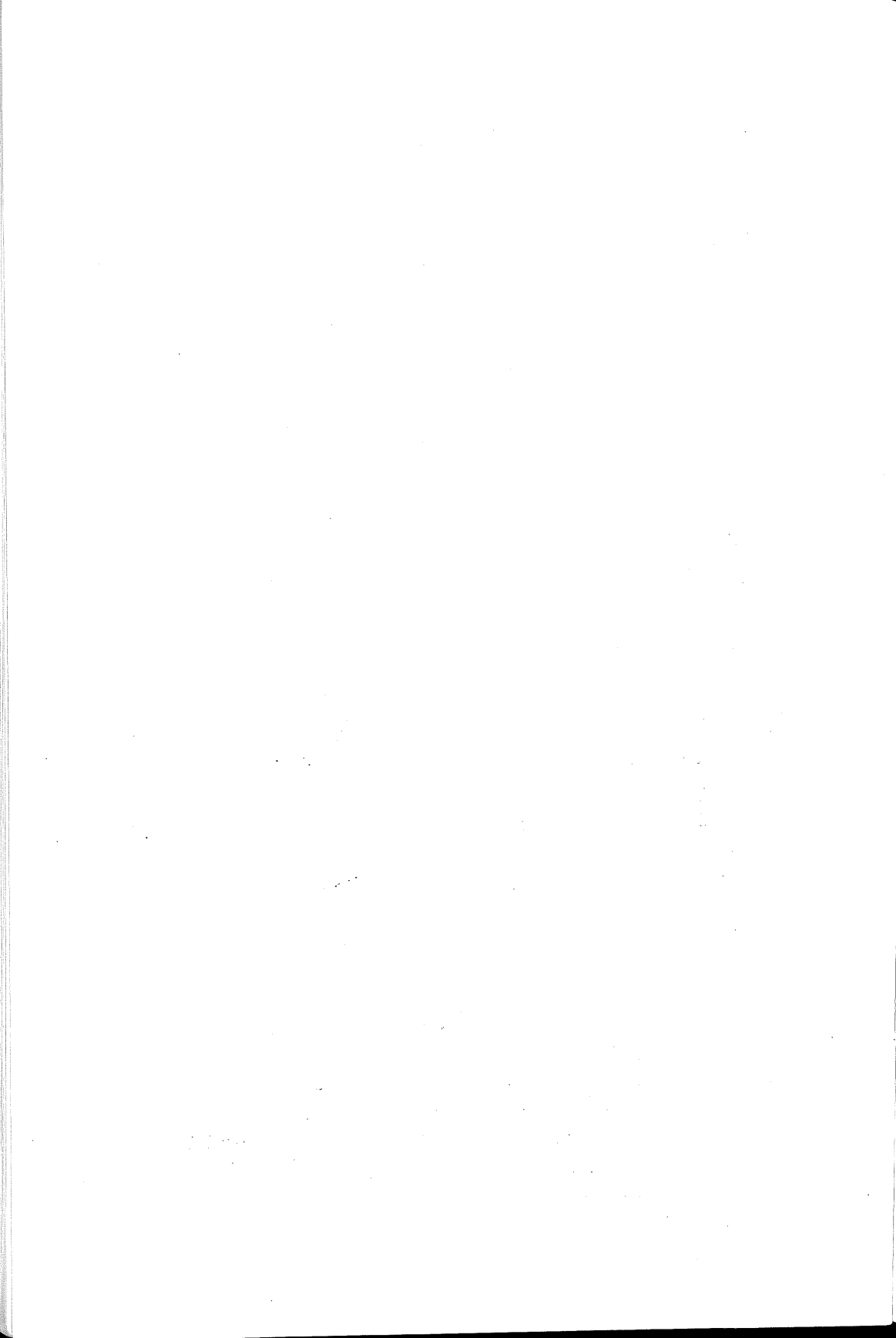
During the past fiscal year KAB268 was used 1,558 times for broadcasts of crimes, arrests, recoveries, or other criminal items. In addition to the criminal broadcasts KAB268 was on the air 653 times with noncriminal messages and 24,334 times with miscellaneous messages. Transmissions totaling 26,545 are shown by type in table 11. Broadcasts of criminal and noncriminal messages, authorized by Minnesota and out-of-state agencies, are shown for two years by authority in table 12.

TABLE 11
KAB268 BROADCASTS, 1952-53

Classification of broadcasts	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand total -----	26,545	25,607	938
Criminal broadcasts—total -----	1,558	919	639
Murder or manslaughter -----	18	8	10
Sex offenses -----	10	6	4
Robbery -----	67	47	20
Assault—all degrees -----	14	8	6
Burglary -----	103	73	30
Larceny—except auto -----	87	69	18
Auto theft -----	418	219	199
Check cases -----	131	78	53
Offenses against family or children -----	46	29	17
Escapes -----	380	222	158
Violation of probation or parole -----	113	68	45
All other offenses -----	171	92	79
Noncriminal messages—total -----	653	354	299
Missing persons and runaways -----	646	347	299
Other -----	7	7	—
Miscellaneous messages—total -----	24,334	24,334	—
Fixed station contacts:			
Auto and drivers license checks -----	2,714	2,714	—
Criminal record checks -----	231	231	—
Routine information -----	2,399	2,399	—
Mobile station contacts:			
Auto and drivers license checks -----	1,644	1,644	—
Accident calls -----	480	480	—
Routine reports -----	13,477	13,477	—
Information to local officers -----	199	199	—
Weather and road information -----	170	170	—
Test signals -----	802	802	—
Other -----	2,218	2,218	—

TABLE 12
USE OF KAB268 BY AUTHORITY, 1952-53 and 1951-52

Authority	Broadcasts	
	1952-53	1951-52
Grand total -----	2,211	2,333
Minnesota agencies—total -----	1,930	1,966
Sheriffs -----	702	823
Police departments -----	463	504
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension -----	13	13
Highway Patrol -----	26	8
Federal -----	71	71
Parole Board -----	51	54
State hospitals and schools -----	263	293
Penal institutions -----	32	19
Youth Conservation Commission -----	306	156
Other -----	3	25
Out-of-state agencies—total -----	281	367
Iowa -----	84	95
North Dakota -----	19	32
South Dakota -----	30	41
Wisconsin -----	82	116
Other -----	66	83



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 71 different Minnesota counties during the past year. In addition, four cases from North Dakota and one from Nebraska were worked on by the laboratory.

The number of cases handled by the laboratory during the past fiscal year decreased 11, or 4.2 percent, from the 263 worked on during 1951-52. However, the number of examinations and negatives made in the 252 cases increased 346, or 46.0 percent, over the previous year. A total of 1,099 examinations (table 14), or an average of 4.4 examinations per case, were made in the 252 cases. Cases worked on by the laboratory are shown by type for the past five fiscal years in table 13.

TABLE 13
LABORATORY CASES BY TYPE, 1952-53—1948-49

Type of case	Number of cases ¹				
	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49
Total -----	252	263	220	138	126
Murder -----	6	14	5	6	6
Rape -----	5	3	—	3	1
Robbery -----	3	1	2	1	—
Assault -----	7	5	2	4	8
Burglary -----	26	74	61	32	19
Larceny -----	10	11	8	4	8
Forgery and fraud -----	65	59	52	33	23
Liquor violation -----	2	—	2	—	1
Driving while intoxicated -----	6	5	3	*	*
Hit-and-run -----	12	8	2	6	11
Arson -----	1	2	2	*	*
Malicious destruction of property -----	30	18	20	12	16
Food poisoning -----	6	5	3	7	5
Animal poisoning -----	12	10	14	8	7
Investigation of death -----	30	24	28	7	6
Narcotics -----	10	13	*	*	*
Game violation -----	4	2	*	*	2
Miscellaneous -----	17	9	16	15	13

¹One case may include more than one offense.

*Not recorded.

TABLE 14
LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS BY TYPE, 1952-53—1948-49

Type	Number of examinations				
	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49
Total -----	1,099	753	531	256	236
Chemical -----	205	173	108	59	62
Document -----	209	141	147	51	34
Firearms identification -----	128	69	32	19	19
Microscopic -----	242	223	117	127	121
Photographic negatives -----	315	147	127	*	*

*Not recorded.

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

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

Type	Number of examinations	
	1952-53	1951-52
Total -----	205	173
Toxicological:		
Animal poisoning -----	16	19
Food poisoning -----	31	29
Human poisoning -----	42	34
General:		
Blood tests -----	58	37
Blood alcohol -----	17	7
Explosives -----	3	5
Identification of unknown material -----	15	8
Liquor -----	2	
Motor fuels and lubricants -----	8	10
Narcotics and drugs -----	11	16
Miscellaneous analysis -----	2	8

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

Type	Number of examinations	
	1952-53	1951-52
Total -----	242	223
Debris from explosives -----	3	4
Fibers -----	27	40
Firebrick -----	3	
Footprints -----	1	6
Fuses and caps -----	1	5
Glass -----	2	4
Gross physical examination -----	127	74
Hair -----	7	2
Latent print -----	5	
Laundry mark identification -----	1	
Motor fuels and lubricants -----	8	11
Paint -----	10	12
Semen -----	11	6
Soap -----		2
Soil -----	1	4
Tire tracks -----		2
Tool marks -----	15	15
Ultraviolet light examination -----	9	10
Vacuum sweepings -----	3	10
Wood and other vegetable materials -----	3	10
Miscellaneous -----	5	6

3. The DOCUMENT DIVISION is equipped with a complete set of hand-writing 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	
	1952-53	1951-52
Total -----	209	141
Altered or obliterated writing -----	6	12
Charred documents -----	6	
Check comparison (total checks) -----	57	12
Checkwriter comparisons -----	1	
Comparison and identification of typewriting -----	11	6
Comparison of unknown writing with exemplars -----	123	98
Embossed writing -----	1	
Ink examinations -----		12
Other mechanical writing device comparisons -----	4	
Paper comparisons (including watermarks) -----		1

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 cases examination, serial number restorations, and examinations of powder burns, patterns, and residues.

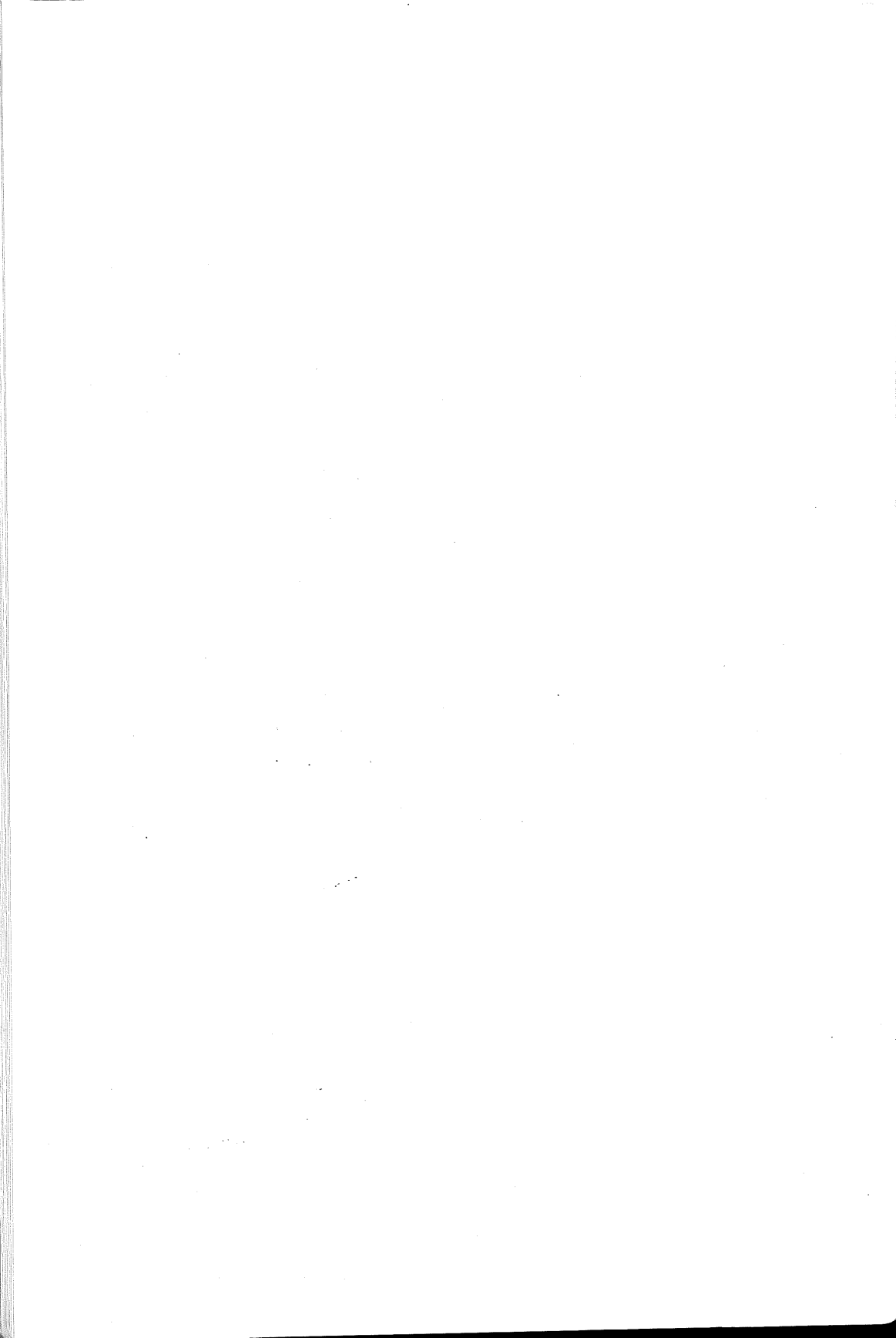
Type	Number of examinations	
	1952-53	1951-52
Total -----	128	69
Ammunition identification -----	8	4
Bullet comparison -----	33	20
Cartridge case comparisons -----	69	25
Functioning tests on guns -----	3	4
Gun type identification from bullets or cartridge cases -----	7	8
Powder pattern tests -----	5	1
Serial number restorations -----	—	1
Shot pattern tests -----	2	4
Sifting for bullet recovery -----	1	2

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 infra-red and ultra-violet photography to bring out laundry marks and faded writing. Photographic activities of the laboratory during 1952-53 are as follows:

Type of case	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total -----	315	180	215
Crime scene -----	21	89	—
Fingerprint -----	3	3	—
Infra-red -----	14	9	16
Photomacrography -----	254	40	184
Photomicrography -----	20	25	15
Photostatic copy -----	—	6	—
Reflex copy -----	3	8	—

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

Activity	1952-53	1951-52
Total -----	39	46
Consultations -----	6	8
Court appearances -----	16	16
Crime scene investigations -----	15	15
Educational lectures -----	2	7



IDENTIFICATION

The Bureau's fingerprint record file provides law enforcement authorities with a place to obtain past records of persons held in custody or under investigation. In order to determine whether prior criminal records exist, each fingerprint record submitted is classified and compared with similar records on file in the Bureau. When a prior arrest record is found, a complete copy is furnished the contributing agency. During the past fiscal year 5,584 fingerprint records were received and processed. A total of 3,815 were records of new subjects, persons who had no previous arrest record in Bureau files, which increased the number of different subjects on file to 134,427 as of June 30, 1953.

Fingerprint arrest records received from all sources during 1952-53 increased 445, or 8.7 percent, over the previous year. However, arrest records submitted by Minnesota agencies decreased 211, or 4.7 percent, from the 4,448 received during 1951-52. Of the 4,237 prints received from Minnesota agencies 1,581, or 37.3 percent, were for persons with a record already on file (old subjects) in the Bureau. Old subject prints received from Minnesota penal institutions numbered 553, or 87.4 percent, of the 633 total. This indicates very few arresting officers fail to submit fingerprint records in felony cases resulting in commitment to state institutions. Table 15 shows the number of fingerprints received the past two years by contributor.

TABLE 15
FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED BY CONTRIBUTOR,
1952-53 and 1951-52

Contributor	1952-53			1951-52		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand total -----	5,584	3,815	1,769	5,139	3,305	1,834
Minnesota agencies—total -----	4,237	2,656	1,581	4,448	2,802	1,646
Sheriffs -----	999	650	349	1,201	778	423
Police departments -----	2,390	1,876	514	2,388	1,889	499
Prison and reformatories -----	633	80	553	628	74	554
Youth Conservation Commission -----	181	32	149	187	35	152
Other sources -----	34	18	16	44	26	18
Out-of-state agencies—total -----	1,347	1,159	188	691	503	188
State police -----	22	18	4	19	14	5
Sheriffs -----	35	33	2	25	19	6
Police departments -----	96	89	7	45	36	9
Institutions -----	1,084	927	157	504	357	147
Other sources -----	110	92	18	98	77	21

The number of fingerprint records received from police departments and sheriffs' offices, respectively, is shown in tables 16 and 17 for two years. Police departments or sheriffs' offices that submitted more than 100 records during 1952-53 are as follows: St. Paul, 805; Minneapolis, 687; Otter Tail County, 213; Rochester, 182; Duluth, 167; Dakota County, 129; Brainerd, 127; and South St. Paul, 106.

TABLE 16
FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE
DEPARTMENTS, 1952-53 and 1951-52

City	1952-53	1951-52
Total -----	2,390	2,388
First class cities -----	1,659	1,717
Duluth ¹ -----	167	165
Minneapolis -----	687	701
St. Paul -----	805	851
Second class cities -----	302	314
Austin -----	12	2
Rochester -----	182	181
St. Cloud -----	83	98
Winona -----	25	33
Third class cities -----	351	307
Albert Lea -----	1	3
Bemidji -----	1	1
Brainerd -----	127	85
Faribault -----	10	18
Fergus Falls ² -----	1	1
Hibbing -----	41	40
Mankato -----	15	20
Owatonna -----	1	3
Red Wing -----	45	36
Richfield -----	1	1
South St. Paul -----	106	98
Virginia -----	5	3
Other cities and villages -----	78	50
Alexandria -----	1	1
Anoka -----	45	16
Chisholm -----	1	1
Cokato -----	2	1
Crookston -----	3	1
Delano -----	3	1
Fairmont -----	13	18
Hopkins -----	1	1
Little Falls -----	1	2
Marshall -----	1	1
Stillwater -----	1	1
Wadena -----	1	2
Willmar -----	9	8

¹Includes fingerprints from Cook and St. Louis counties.

²Included with fingerprints from local sheriff's office.

TABLE 17
FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA SHERIFFS'
OFFICES, 1952-53 and 1951-52

County	1952-53	1951-52	County	1952-53	1951-52
Total -----	999	1,201	Mahnomen -----	—	1
Aitkin -----	28	33	Marshall -----	2	3
Anoka -----	3	2	Martin -----	—	—
Becker -----	4	10	Meecker -----	—	—
Beltrami -----	—	9	Mille Lacs -----	3	2
Benton ¹ -----	—	—	Morrison -----	6	6
Big Stone -----	1	5	Mower -----	13	27
Blue Earth -----	4	10	Murray -----	—	—
Brown -----	16	9	Nicollet -----	—	1
Carlton -----	2	3	Nobles -----	3	11
Carver -----	1	7	Norman -----	—	—
Cass -----	—	—	Olmsted -----	37	68
Chippewa -----	4	8	Otter Tail ² -----	213	225
Chisago -----	8	21	Pennington ³ -----	3	4
Clay -----	30	40	Pine -----	—	—
Clearwater -----	7	3	Pipestone -----	—	1
Cook ² -----	—	—	Polk -----	99	120
Cottonwood -----	1	1	Pope -----	1	—
Crow Wing -----	39	54	Ramsey -----	—	—
Dakota -----	129	125	Red Lake -----	—	—
Dodge -----	1	—	Redwood -----	1	2
Douglas -----	15	9	Renville -----	3	6
Faribault -----	4	4	Rice -----	50	57
Fillmore -----	5	7	Rock -----	2	—
Freeborn ³ -----	15	23	Roseau -----	—	—
Goodhue -----	35	27	St. Louis ² -----	—	2
Grant -----	—	1	Scott -----	27	31
Hennepin -----	—	1	Sherburne -----	4	2
Houston -----	25	23	Sibley -----	—	—
Hubbard -----	7	12	Stearns -----	2	4
Isanti -----	—	—	Steele -----	5	8
Itasca -----	10	2	Stevens -----	2	2
Jackson -----	6	—	Swift -----	—	—
Kanabec -----	—	2	Todd -----	29	53
Kandiyohi -----	1	7	Traverse -----	—	1
Kittson -----	—	—	Wabasha -----	6	3
Koochiching -----	10	9	Wadena -----	2	7
Lac qui Parle -----	1	—	Waseca -----	—	4
Lake -----	—	—	Washington -----	—	2
Lake of the Woods -----	—	—	Watsonwan -----	9	3
LeSueur -----	7	2	Wilkin -----	—	—
Lincoln -----	7	7	Winona -----	20	15
Lyon -----	18	32	Wright -----	4	17
McLeod -----	1	—	Yellow Medicine -----	8	5

¹Benton County prisoners are fingerprinted by Stearns County sheriff.

²Included with fingerprints from Duluth police department.

³Includes fingerprints from police department of county seat.

The Bureau received 4,237 fingerprint arrest records from Minnesota agencies during 1952-53 consisting of 564 duplications or persons printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody, 119 sleeper and other noncriminal prints, and 3,554 different records of persons charged with criminal offenses. Persons printed for major offenses include 1,938, or 54.5 percent, of the 3,554 total. The female sex accounted for 256, or 7.2 percent, of Minnesota arrests. Females were printed most frequently for prostitution while the male sex was charged most frequently with larceny. Minnesota 1952-53 arrests, excluding duplicates and noncriminal arrests, are shown by offense charged in table 18.

TABLE 18
SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1952-53

Offense charged	All subjects			New subjects			Old subjects		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Grand total -----	3,554	3,298	256	2,578	2,349	229	976	949	27
Major offenses—total -----	1,938	1,754	184	1,409	1,244	165	529	510	19
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter-----	9	7	2	9	7	2	—	—	—
Manslaughter by negligence-----	18	18	—	18	18	—	—	—	—
Rape, including carnal knowledge-----	96	96	—	73	73	—	23	23	—
Robbery-----	117	113	4	77	73	4	40	40	—
Aggravated assault-----	89	79	10	69	60	9	20	19	1
Burglary, breaking or entering-----	245	239	6	172	167	5	73	72	1
Larceny, except auto theft-----	504	468	36	354	324	30	150	144	6
Auto theft-----	136	132	4	95	91	4	41	41	—
Embezzlement and fraud-----	197	177	20	148	131	17	49	46	3
Stolen property; buying, etc.-----	20	16	4	16	12	4	4	4	—
Forgery and counterfeiting-----	119	109	10	63	53	10	56	56	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice-----	69	4	65	61	2	59	8	7	6
Other sex offenses-----	165	151	14	143	130	13	22	21	1
Violation of drug laws-----	14	10	4	6	3	3	8	7	1
Weapons, carrying, etc.-----	11	11	—	10	10	—	1	1	—
Abortion-----	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Arson-----	16	16	—	12	12	—	4	4	—
Bigamy-----	5	3	2	5	3	2	—	—	—
Escape and jail break-----	12	12	—	4	4	—	8	8	—
Federal offenses-----	73	72	1	64	63	1	9	9	—
Kidnapping-----	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Perjury-----	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Violation of parole or probation-----	18	17	1	5	4	1	13	13	—
Other offenses—total-----	1,616	1,544	72	1,169	1,105	64	447	439	8
Minor assault-----	87	82	5	72	67	5	15	15	—
Offenses against family, children-----	124	123	1	71	70	1	53	53	—
Violation of liquor laws-----	13	13	—	11	11	—	2	2	—
Driving while intoxicated-----	197	192	5	146	141	5	51	51	—
Violation of road and driving laws-----	81	81	—	61	61	—	20	20	—
Other violations, motor vehicle laws-----	40	40	—	31	31	—	9	9	—
Disorderly conduct-----	137	129	8	107	100	7	30	29	1
Drunkenness-----	357	341	16	247	231	16	110	110	—
Vagrancy-----	93	80	13	61	51	10	32	29	3
Gambling-----	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Illegitimacy-----	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Malicious mischief and destr. of prop.-----	9	9	—	8	8	—	1	1	—
Tampering with auto-----	13	13	—	9	9	—	4	4	—
Violation of regulatory laws-----	19	19	—	14	14	—	5	5	—
All other offenses-----	121	117	4	64	63	1	57	54	3
Offenses not stated:									
Suspicion and investigation-----	297	280	17	241	224	17	56	56	—
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.)-----	17	14	3	15	13	2	2	1	1

¹The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 75 male and 3 female; old subjects, 41 male.

Youths 19 years of age were arrested and printed more often than persons of any other age, during 1952-53, according to the age data shown by sex and subject status in table 19. Both male and female arrests were greatest for persons age 19. The five age groups in which the largest number of Minnesota arrests occurred are as follows:

Age	Total	Number of arrests	
		New subjects	Old subjects
19 -----	216	187	29
18 -----	199	182	17
20 -----	177	128	49
22 -----	171	125	46
23 -----	158	120	38

Fifty percent of all records received were of persons less than 28.3 years of age. The median age of new and old subjects combined is 28.3 years for males and 27.8 years for females. Old subjects have a median age of 31.0 years compared with 27.2 years for new subjects.

The 3,554 different arrest records received included 976, or 27.5 percent, persons who already had fingerprint cards in the Bureau file for a previous arrest. The percentage of males having prior records was 28.8 compared with 10.6 for females. Criminal repeaters include 13.4 percent of the arrests under 21 years of age, 19.0 percent of the arrests under 25 years of age, and 23.2 percent of the arrests under 30 years of age.

TABLE 19
SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS OF ARRESTS¹ BY AGE, 1952-53

Age	All subjects			New subjects			Old subjects		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,554	3,298	256	2,578	2,349	229	976	949	27
10-14	14	13	1	13	12	1	1	1	—
15	15	13	2	15	13	2	—	—	—
16	42	40	2	40	38	2	2	2	—
17	98	95	3	94	91	3	4	4	—
18	199	190	9	182	174	8	17	16	1
19	216	198	18	187	170	17	29	28	1
20	177	161	16	128	114	14	49	47	2
21	136	121	15	100	86	14	36	35	1
22	171	155	16	125	110	15	46	45	1
23	158	152	6	120	115	5	38	37	1
24	135	123	12	98	88	10	37	35	2
25-29	628	578	50	425	381	44	203	197	6
30-34	420	369	51	293	252	41	127	117	10
35-39	362	346	16	232	217	15	130	129	1
40-44	303	284	19	200	182	18	103	102	1
45-49	188	177	11	118	107	11	70	70	—
50-54	119	113	6	85	79	6	34	34	—
55-59	81	79	2	55	53	2	26	26	—
60-64	49	48	1	38	37	1	11	11	—
65-69	28	28	—	16	16	—	12	12	—
70-74	9	9	—	8	8	—	1	1	—
75-79	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Not stated	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Median	28.3	28.3	27.8	27.2	27.1	27.7	31.0	31.2	28.8

¹The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 75 male and 3 female; old subjects, 41 male.

More than one-fourth of the new subject arrests reported by Minnesota agencies were of persons less than 21 years of age. An additional 443, or 17.2 percent, were between the ages of 21 and 24. Persons less than 30 years of age accounted for 1,527, or 59.2 percent, of the 2,578 new subject arrests reported during 1952-53.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of major offenses is considerable. Persons less than 21 years of age include 65.3 percent of the arrests for auto theft, 58.7 percent of the arrests for burglary, and 53.3 percent of the arrests for robbery. Persons less than 25 years of age accounted for 81.4 percent of the burglary arrests, 79.0 percent of the auto theft arrests, 70.1 percent of the robbery arrests, 60.3 percent of the rape arrests, and 50.3 percent of the larceny arrests. One-half of the new subject arrests for auto theft were under 18.8 years of age. The median ages for persons charged with burglary and robbery were 19.7 and 20.8 years, respectively. The oldest median age, 38.2 years, is for persons charged with drunkenness. Tables 20 and 21 show age figures by offense charged on new subject arrests reported by Minnesota agencies during the past fiscal year.

TABLE 20
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS
UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1952-53

Offense charged	Total persons arrested	Number			Percentage		
		Under 18 years	Under 21 years	Under 25 years	Under 18 years	Under 21 years	Under 25 years
Total	2,578	162	659	1,102	6.3	25.6	42.8
Criminal homicide	27	5	8	9	18.5	29.6	33.3
Robbery	77	13	41	54	16.9	53.3	70.1
Assault (all degrees)	141	3	25	56	2.1	17.7	39.7
Burglary	172	43	101	140	25.0	58.7	81.4
Larceny	354	22	111	178	6.2	31.4	50.3
Auto theft	95	31	62	75	32.6	65.3	79.0
Embezzlement and fraud	148	3	16	29	2.0	10.8	19.6
Forgery	63	4	15	25	6.4	23.8	39.7
Rape	73	—	22	44	—	30.1	60.3
Prostitution	61	1	10	22	1.6	16.4	36.1
Other sex offenses	143	—	19	45	—	13.3	31.5
Offenses against family, children	71	1	2	9	1.4	2.8	12.7
Driving while intoxicated	146	—	8	24	—	5.5	16.4
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	92	1	23	38	1.1	25.0	41.3
Disorderly conduct	107	—	19	47	—	17.8	43.9
Drunkenness	247	—	12	38	—	4.9	15.4
Vagrancy	61	—	7	20	—	11.5	32.8
Suspicion	241	16	66	110	6.6	27.4	45.6
All other	259	19	92	139	7.3	35.5	53.7

TABLE 21
AGE OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1952-53

Offense charged	Not 10-		A		G		E		Median age ²									
	Total	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79					
Total	2,578	313	1540	128	98	425	293	282	200	118	85	55	38	16	8	3	3	27.2
Criminal homicide	27	3	8	2	1	2	10	125	120	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	1	30.6
Robbery	77	1	3	10	6	12	10	6	6	2	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	20.8
Assault (all degrees)	141	1	1	1	10	6	6	16	16	2	4	4	9	15	0	3	4	27.8
Burglary	172	7	3	13	20	23	29	6	10	9	16	4	4	3	1	1	1	19.7
Larceny	354	3	6	16	33	36	20	22	13	10	65	33	28	16	15	13	6	24.9
Auto theft	95	3	3	9	16	21	8	2	3	8	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	18.8
Embezzlement and fraud	148	1	1	1	4	2	7	2	1	7	33	22	20	18	9	11	4	32.7
Stolen property	16	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	—
Arson	12	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	—
Forgery	63	2	2	5	3	3	4	4	2	7	10	9	6	4	3	5	1	28.3
Rape	73	1	1	8	10	4	4	4	4	2	14	17	4	2	1	2	1	23.5
Prostitution	61	1	1	1	6	2	4	4	4	2	17	4	2	1	1	1	1	28.0
Other sex offenses	143	1	1	8	5	6	3	3	3	6	25	23	22	10	6	4	2	30.3
Narcotic drug laws	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Weapons, carrying, etc.	10	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	—
Offenses against family, children	71	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	14	13	13	14	14	2	34.6
Liquor laws	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Driving while intoxicated	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	14	13	13	14	14	2	—
Road and driving laws	146	1	1	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	29	19	19	25	13	4	7	35.3
Other traffic	31	1	1	3	7	3	1	3	2	6	11	7	4	4	4	3	1	30.7
Disorderly conduct	107	1	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	8	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	25.8
Drunkness	247	1	1	6	7	6	7	6	7	8	17	14	4	7	10	4	2	26.9
Vagrancy	61	1	1	4	5	3	6	10	6	4	29	32	38	29	32	22	11	38.2
Gambling	241	1	1	4	2	3	4	4	4	2	11	6	10	4	8	3	3	29.5
Investigation	15	1	1	10	21	10	3	12	17	12	37	28	23	23	23	9	3	26.4
Not stated	185	1	2	3	11	19	18	20	10	8	9	29	14	9	9	14	3	22.9

¹The following 'sleeper' and other noncriminal prints are excluded: 75 male, 3 female.
²Median not calculated when number of cases was less than 20.

POPULATION

ARRESTS

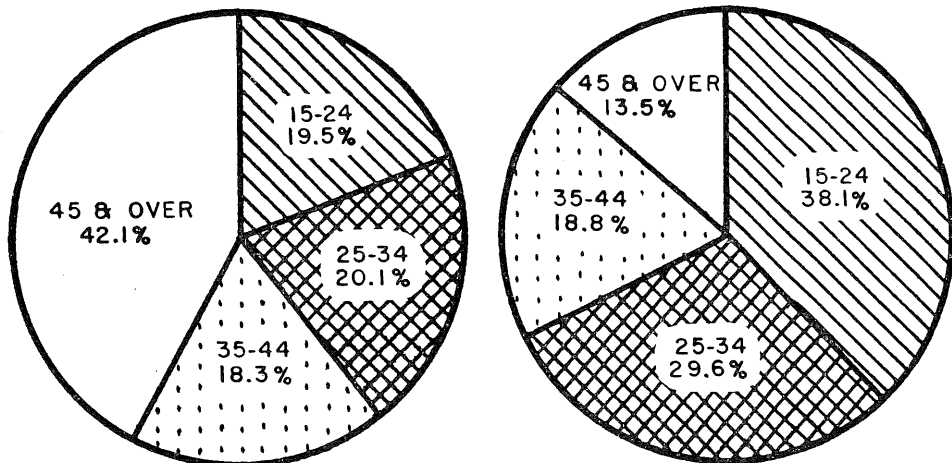


Chart 4. Percentage Distribution of Minnesota 1950 Population (15 years and over) and 1952-53 Arrests by Specified Age Groups.

The 3,554 new and old subject arrests are classified by race as follows: 3,178, or 89.4 percent, white; 217, or 6.1 percent, Negro; 117, or 3.3 percent, Indian; and 42, or 1.2 percent, Mexican. Members of the nonwhite race, excluding Mexicans, include 9.4 percent of the total arrests compared with 0.9 percent of the Minnesota 1950 population 15 years of age and over. The rates of arrests per 1,000 inhabitants are 1.51 for whites (including Mexican) and 17.47 for nonwhites. The number and percent of new and old subjects reported arrested in Minnesota during the past year are shown by race in table 22.

TABLE 22
RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA, 1952-53

Race	Number		Percent	
	New	Old	New	Old
Total	2,578	976	100.0	100.0
White	2,284	894	88.6	91.6
Negro	186	31	7.2	3.2
Indian	73	44	2.8	4.5
Mexican	35	7	1.4	0.7

The identification division examined evidence for latent fingerprints in 87 cases during the past year and, in addition, made 1,081 comparisons with latent fingerprints on file in 15 prior cases. Ten of the 87 cases involved processing the scene of the crime for latent fingerprints. A total of 109 comparable prints were found in the 87 cases and 328 comparisons were made with records on file in the Bureau. In 21 instances latent prints found were identified. When latent fingerprints are identified 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. Data concerning latent fingerprint cases processed during 1952-53 are shown in table 23.

TABLE 23
LATENT FINGERPRINT CASES PROCESSED, 1952-53

Type of case	Number of cases	Articles processed	Comparable prints found	Comparisons made	Identifications made
Total -----	87	336	109	328	21
Field investigation -----	10	122	16	30	8
Articles submitted -----	49	214	58	242	5
Latent print lifts submitted -----	12	—	18	21	3
Latent print photos submitted -----	16	—	17	35	5

The number of cases involving photographic activities the past year increased 168, or 39.0 percent, over the 431 for 1951-52. There were 565 negatives, 2,468 photographic prints, and 45 enlargements made in the 599 cases. The 565 negatives made include 52 of prisoners fingerprinted and photographed by the Bureau in the Bureau office or at the Women's Reformatory in Shakopee.

TABLE 24
PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES, 1952-53

Classification	Cases	Negatives made	Photographic prints	Enlargements
Total -----	599	565	2,468	45
Prisoners photographed -----	50	52	358	—
Photographic copies of photos and instruments -----	196	198	975	—
Photostatic copies of checks and instruments -----	169	—	429	—
Latent prints -----	87	281	260	26
Crime scenes photographed -----	5	21	—	19
Additional prints made from negatives on file -----	69	—	385	—
Miscellaneous -----	23	13	61	—

The Modus Operandi Crime Classification photograph file, which began operating the latter part of 1952, has proved an effective aid in the positive identification of criminals. This file now contains 1,451 photographs of subjects convicted of felonies, classified according to the type of offense committed and sub-divided by race, sex, age, and height. Large numbers of suspect photographs can be viewed by a victim in a short time in this file. The file is accessible to all law enforcement agencies to further assist in the identification and apprehension of wanted subjects.

Over 1,000 law enforcement authorities throughout the nation receive the weekly bulletin, published by the Bureau's identification division. The bulletin contains reports of crimes, stolen property, wanted persons, releases from penal institutions, warnings, general information, and notices to law enforcement officers. Distribution is as follows:

Minnesota -----	585
Iowa -----	79
North Dakota -----	51
South Dakota -----	56
Wisconsin -----	87
Nebraska -----	21
Other states -----	136
Canada -----	14
Total -----	1,059

Three Bureau circulars on wanted persons were issued during the year, in addition to those furnished by law enforcement agencies, for enclosure with the weekly bulletin. These circulars are an effective aid in the apprehension of fugitives.

The Bureau forwarded 556 fingerprint cards and photographs of felony prisoners to law enforcement agencies in Duluth, Minneapolis, Michigan State Police, North Dakota State Bureau, and South Dakota State Prison. These records of felony prisoners are supplied to the Bureau by the Minnesota State Reformatory and Prison.

Another service performed by the identification division involves daily checks concerning character references for local and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, military services, federal officers, and other agencies. A total of 8,788 inquiries were received and checked during the past fiscal year.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Crime increased 11.3 percent during 1952, rising to a total of 23,337 serious offenses or 2,371 over 1951. The 23,337 total represents the highest recorded since the Bureau began using the "Uniform Crime Reporting" system in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1936. Substantial increases were recorded for each offense class excepting murder, which decreased 23.3 percent. The 23,337 major crimes represent an average rate of 64 crimes each day during 1952.

Urban communities showed a 12.1 percent crime increase as compared with a 6.9 percent increase in rural areas. Most of the offenses recorded (85.0 percent) occurred in urban areas although only 53.9 percent of the Minnesota 1950 population was classified as urban. Crime trends are shown by offense in table 25.

TABLE 25
CRIME TRENDS BY OFFENSE

Offense	Total Offenses			Rural Offenses			Urban Offenses		
	1951	1952	Percent change	1951	1952	Percent change	1951	1952	Percent change
Total	20,966	23,337	11.3	3,274	3,500	6.9	17,692	19,837	12.1
Murder, nonnegligent mans.	30	23	-23.3	17	8	-52.9	13	15	15.4
Manslaughter by negligence	35	47	34.3	8	12	50.0	27	35	29.6
Rape	148	171	15.5	52	72	38.5	96	99	3.1
Robbery	418	496	18.7	41	42	2.4	377	454	20.4
Aggravated assault	103	152	47.6	29	31	6.9	74	121	63.5
Burglary	4,708	5,514	17.1	1,238	1,371	10.7	3,470	4,143	19.4
Larceny:									
\$50 or over	3,006	3,179	5.8	689	720	4.5	2,317	2,459	6.1
Under \$50	10,285	11,403	10.9	958	964	0.6	9,327	10,439	11.9
Auto theft	2,233	2,352	5.3	242	280	15.7	1,991	2,072	4.1

The crimes listed in table 25 are referred to as part I offenses, shown by experience to be most generally and completely reported to police officers. Part I offenses are included as "offenses known to the police" whether they become known to police authorities through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting court officials, or otherwise. Attempted offenses are included in the same manner as completed offenses with one exception. Attempted murders are reported as aggravated assaults. Complaints which through investigation are found to be groundless are not included. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those committed by adults, regardless of prosecutive action. The Bureau uses the Federal "Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook" for instructions in classifying offenses.

Monthly reports of part I offenses are received from chiefs of police in cities having a population of 2,500 or more and from the county sheriffs in Minnesota. There were 161 sheriffs' offices and police departments that submitted twelve monthly crime reports, representing 94.6 percent of the Minnesota population, during 1952. Seventy-nine, or 90.8 percent, of the 87 sheriffs filed twelve returns representing 92.9 percent of the rural population; and 82, or 90.1 percent, of the 91 chiefs of police filed twelve returns representing 96.1 percent of the urban population.

Offenses were estimated for areas delinquent in reporting. It was necessary to estimate 524 offenses for the following cities: Cambridge, Crosby, Falcon Heights, Golden Valley, Jackson, Park Rapids, Robbinsdale, St. Louis Park, and Thief River Falls. Offenses totaling 217 were estimated for the following counties: Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Mahnomon, Pipestone, Traverse, and Yellow Medicine. Estimates were obtained by applying the known rate of offenses for 1952 to the populations of the delinquent areas. Bureau records of offenses for delinquent areas were used if they exceeded the estimates. The 741 estimated offenses comprise 3.2 percent of the 23,337 state total.

Offenses known to the police, compiled on a statewide basis since 1936, are shown by year in table 26. Burglaries and larcenies rose to record highs during 1952. Murder offenses committed were lowest during 1949 and 1952. Total offenses, shown graphically in chart 5, increased gradually prior to World War II, dropped during the war years, and increased steadily through 1952 during the post-war years.

TABLE 26
CRIME TRENDS¹, 1936-52

Year	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Larcenies			
								Total	\$50 or over	Under \$50	Auto theft
1936 --	16,784	38	31	101	788	274	4,778	7,203	1,348	5,855	3,571
1937 --	17,075	35	10	73	661	180	4,000	8,843	1,604	7,239	3,273
1938 --	19,341	33	29	127	648	175	4,203	10,984	1,716	9,268	3,142
1939 --	20,166	54	27	156	649	207	4,665	11,532	1,604	9,928	2,826
1940 --	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	1,600	9,873	2,205
1941 --	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	1,670	9,775	2,210
1942 --	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,443	8,944	1,735
1943 --	13,932	33	46	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,339	7,256	1,647
1944 --	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	7,986	1,332	6,654	1,571
1945 --	14,961	30	58	124	234	150	3,333	8,703	1,675	7,028	2,279
1946 --	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,298	7,930	2,260
1947 --	17,130	25	42	158	420	191	3,861	10,189	2,432	7,757	2,244
1948 --	19,274	39	48	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	2,684	9,346	1,815
1949 --	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	11,946	2,711	9,235	1,997
1950 --	19,458	30	42	199	448	130	4,491	12,245	2,596	9,649	1,873
1951 --	20,966	30	35	148	418	103	4,708	13,291	3,006	10,285	2,233
1952 --	23,337	23	47	171	496	152	5,514	14,582	3,179	11,403	2,352

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

Thousands
Of Offenses

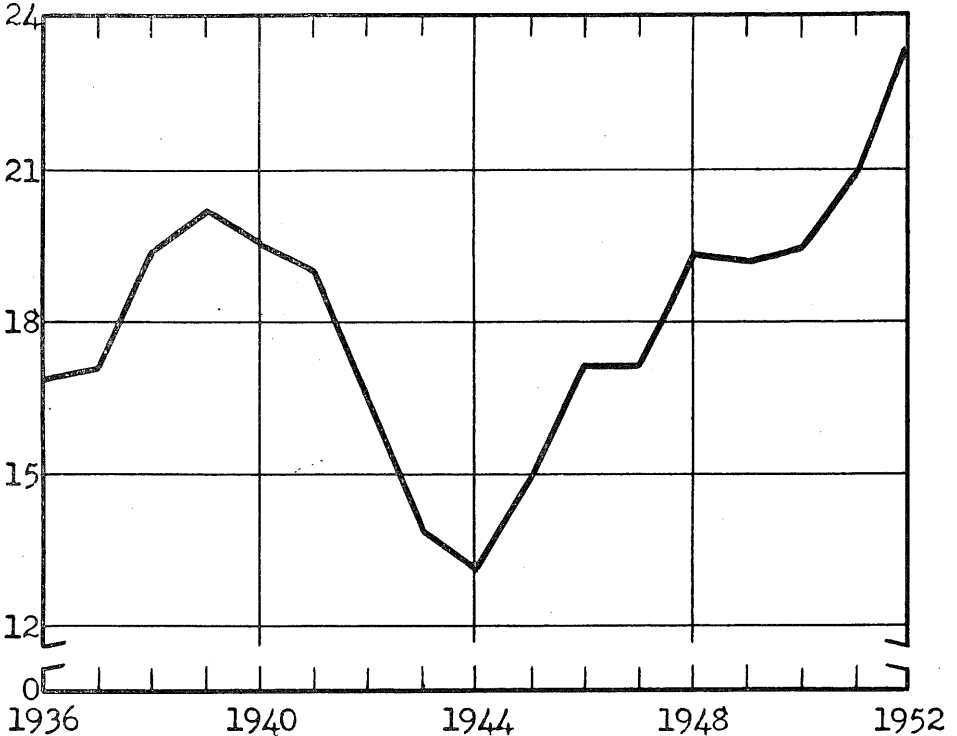


Chart 5. Crime Trend in Minnesota, 1936-1952
(Data of Table 26.)

Only offenses reported by Minnesota sheriffs and police are used to figure crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants) shown in table 27. Population figures used are from the 1950 census. The rates are calculated by population groups so crime on a local level may be compared with crime in communities of the same general size in Minnesota. The total crime rate for 1952 was 800.6 part I offenses for each 100,000 inhabitants or 8 offenses per 1,000 persons.

TABLE 27
RATE OF CRIMES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1952

Population Group	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Larceny		Auto theft
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50	
Total										
Cities and counties combined; population 2,822,386:										
Number of offenses known -	22,596	22	46	164	491	147	5,338	3,072	11,027	2,289
Rate per 100,000 -----	800.6	0.8	1.6	5.8	17.4	5.2	189.1	108.8	390.7	81.1
Urban total										
82 cities; pop. 1,545,057:										
Number of offenses known -	19,313	15	35	98	452	120	4,051	2,397	10,119	2,026
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,250.0	1.0	2.3	6.3	29.3	7.8	262.1	155.1	654.9	131.1
Rural total										
79 counties; pop. 1,277,329:										
Number of offenses known --	3,283	7	11	66	39	27	1,287	675	908	263
Rate per 100,000 -----	257.0	0.6	0.9	5.2	3.1	2.1	100.8	52.8	71.1	20.6
Group I										
2 cities over 250,000; pop. 833,067:										
Number of offenses known -	12,734	12	34	72	404	106	2,929	1,544	6,166	1,467
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,528.6	1.4	4.1	8.6	48.5	12.7	351.6	185.3	740.2	176.1
Group II										
1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; pop. 104,511:										
Number of offenses known -	1,592	2	1	9	26	1	210	219	971	153
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,523.3	1.9	1.0	8.6	24.9	1.0	200.9	209.6	929.1	146.4
Group III										
2 counties, 50,000 to 100,000; pop. 122,428:										
Number of offenses known -	662	—	—	9	5	—	305	146	156	41
Rate per 100,000 -----	540.7	—	—	7.4	4.1	—	249.1	119.3	127.4	33.5
Group IV										
3 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; pop. 83,326:										
Number of offenses known -	971	—	—	1	5	3	164	122	633	43
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,165.3	—	—	1.2	6.0	3.6	196.8	146.4	759.7	51.6
Group V										
5 counties, 25,000 to 50,000; pop. 158,320:										
Number of offenses known -	525	1	—	9	9	4	176	95	180	51
Rate per 100,000 -----	331.6	0.6	—	5.7	5.7	2.5	111.2	60.0	113.7	32.2
Group VI										
14 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; pop. 204,916:										
Number of offenses known -	2,187	1	—	2	8	6	329	216	1,449	176
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,067.3	0.5	—	1.0	3.9	2.9	160.6	105.4	707.1	85.9
Group VII										
56 counties, 10,000 to 25,000; pop. 880,782:										
Number of offenses known -	1,800	4	11	45	23	21	675	367	506	148
Rate per 100,000 -----	204.4	0.5	1.3	5.1	2.6	2.4	76.6	41.7	57.4	16.8
Group VIII										
62 cities, 2,500 to 10,000; pop. 319,237:										
Number of offenses known -	1,829	—	—	14	9	4	419	296	900	187
Rate per 100,000 -----	572.9	—	—	4.4	2.8	1.3	131.3	92.7	281.9	58.6
Group IX										
16 counties, 2,500 to 10,000; pop. 115,799:										
Number of offenses known -	296	2	—	3	2	2	131	67	66	23
Rate per 100,000 -----	255.6	1.7	—	2.6	1.7	1.7	113.1	57.9	57.0	19.9

Urban and rural crime rates shown in table 27 are compared by offense in the following:

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rate
Total offenses -----	4.9
Offenses against persons -----	2.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	1.7
Manslaughter by negligence -----	2.6
Rape -----	1.2
Aggravated assault -----	3.7
Offenses against property -----	5.0
Robbery -----	9.5
Burglary -----	2.6
Larceny -----	6.5
Auto theft -----	6.4

The foregoing tabulation shows crime rates in urban areas are higher than rural rates in every offense classification. Urban crime rates for offenses against persons exceed rural rates by two to one compared with five to one for offenses against property. Rape offense rates are closest to being identical for both urban and rural areas. Robbery crime rates in urban areas are 9.5 times greater than in rural districts. The urban crime rate including all offenses, is five times greater than the total rural rate.

Minnesota crime rates are less than the rate for the United States in every part I offense class for both urban and rural areas. Crime rates for offenses against persons are particularly low compared with national averages. Aggravated assault rates contrast sharpest being very low in Minnesota for both urban and rural groups. Urban and rural crime rates for Minnesota are compared with national rates by offense in table 28.

TABLE 28
MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS¹
COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1952

Offense	Urban		Rural	
	Minnesota rate	National rate ²	Minnesota rate	National rate ²
Total -----	1,250.0	1,701.2	257.0	562.3
Offenses against persons -----	17.4	101.5	8.8	55.9
Murder -----	1.0	5.1	0.6	5.0
Manslaughter by negligence -----	2.3	3.4	0.9	5.6
Rape -----	6.3	11.5	5.2	11.4
Aggravated assault -----	7.8	81.5	2.1	33.9
Offenses against property -----	1,232.5	1,599.7	248.4	506.4
Robbery -----	29.3	59.6	3.1	17.2
Burglary -----	262.1	391.5	100.8	173.7
Larceny -----	810.0	961.6	123.9	257.7
Auto theft -----	131.1	187.0	20.6	57.8

¹Based on 1950 decennial census.

²"Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XXIII, No. 2, F.B.I., Washington D.C., pages 92 and 96.

Only 26.5 percent of the known offenses were reported cleared by arrest by sheriffs and police during 1952. This 26.5 percent clearance rate is the lowest recorded since the Bureau began tabulating offenses cleared in 1942. The second lowest clearance percentage, 30.6, was recorded in 1945. The percentage of crimes against persons cleared was 74.1 compared with a 25.7 clearance percentage for crimes against property. Sheriffs reported 31.7 percent of the rural crimes cleared which is 6.0 percent higher than the 25.7 clearance percentage reported by police for urban offenses. Clearances for specific offenses are shown for rural and urban groups in table 29.

TABLE 29
CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST, 1952

Offense	Total Offenses			Rural Offenses			Urban Offenses		
	Reported	Cleared	Percent cleared	Reported	Cleared	Percent cleared	Reported	Cleared	Percent cleared
Total -----	22,596	5,996	26.5	3,283	1,041	31.7	19,313	4,955	25.7
Murder, nonnegl. mans.-----	22	19	86.4	7	5	71.4	15	14	93.3
Manslaughter by neg.-----	46	30	65.2	11	8	72.7	35	22	62.9
Rape -----	164	128	78.1	66	54	81.8	98	74	75.5
Robbery -----	491	169	34.4	39	13	33.3	452	156	34.5
Aggravated assault -----	147	104	70.8	27	22	81.5	120	82	68.3
Burglary -----	5,388	1,426	26.7	1,287	365	28.4	4,051	1,061	26.2
Larceny:									
\$50 or over -----	3,072	598	19.5	675	166	24.6	2,397	432	18.0
Under \$50 -----	11,027	2,673	24.2	908	263	29.0	10,119	2,410	23.8
Auto theft -----	2,289	849	37.1	263	145	55.1	2,026	704	34.7

The average number of police department employees reported by chiefs of police in Minnesota cities of 2,500 or over in population was 1,895, or 1.19 employees for each 1,000 inhabitants. The data are expressed in terms of the number of inhabitants per police employee and compared with national figures by population groups in the following:

Total, all cities -----	Minnesota 843	National ¹ 571
Group I (250,000 or over) -----	813	453
Group II (100,000 to 250,000) -	731	602
Group III (50,000 to 100,000) --	—	645
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000) ---	801	699
Group V (10,000 to 25,000) ----	948	758
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000) ----	910	794

¹"Uniform Crime Reports," Vol XXIII, No. 1 F.B.I., Washington D.C., page 22. Figures as of April 30, 1952.

According to the foregoing figures Minnesota cities have substantially less police protection than the national average. Although there was one police employee for each 843 urban inhabitants during 1952 in Minnesota, police protection is much less because of the following factors: police employees generally work in three shifts; days off are taken for illness and vacations; and time is spent performing administrative functions.

Average figures, showing the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants, are given in table 30 with the cities grouped by size according to the 1950 census. Police strength between cities should not be compared without recognizing differences in the volume and type of police work handled and in the type of equipment used.

TABLE 30
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, 1952
(Average number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants)

City	Population	Number of police employees	Average per 1,000 inhabitants
Urban total -----	1,597,472	1,895	1.19
Group I—total (250,000 or over) -----	833,067	1,025	1.23
Minneapolis -----	521,718	639	1.23
St. Paul -----	311,349	386	1.24
Group II—total (100,000 to 250,000) -----	104,511	143	1.37
Duluth -----	104,511	143	1.37
Group IV—total (25,000 to 50,000) -----	83,326	104	1.25
Rochester -----	29,885	41	1.37
St. Cloud -----	28,410	30	1.06
Winona -----	25,031	33	1.32
Group V—total (10,000 to 25,000) -----	238,849	252	1.06
Albert Lea -----	13,545	17	1.26
Austin -----	23,100	28	1.21
Bemidji -----	10,001	9	.90
Brainerd -----	12,637	14	1.11
Faribault -----	16,028	14	.87
Fergus Falls -----	12,917	9	.70
Hibbing -----	16,276	20	1.23
Mankato -----	18,809	27	1.44
Moorhead -----	14,870	15	1.01
Owatonna -----	10,191	11	1.08
Red Wing -----	10,645	11	1.03
Richfield -----	17,502	12	.69
Robbinsdale -----	11,289	11	.97
St. Louis Park -----	22,644	12 ¹	.53
South St. Paul -----	15,909	19	1.19
Virginia -----	12,486	23	1.84
Group VI—total (2,500 to 10,000) -----	337,719	371	1.10
Alexandria -----	6,319	6	.95
Anoka -----	7,396	8	1.08
Bayport -----	2,502	4	1.60
Benson -----	3,398	5	1.47
Blue Earth -----	3,843	4	1.04
Breckenridge -----	3,623	5	1.38
Brooklyn Center -----	4,284	2	.47
Cambridge -----	2,978	1 ¹	.34
Chisholm -----	6,861	12	1.75
Cloquet -----	7,685	10	1.30
Columbia Heights -----	8,175	8	.98
Crookston -----	7,352	9	1.22
Crosby -----	2,777 ²	(no record)	
Crystal -----	5,713	4	.70
Detroit Lakes -----	5,787	5	.87
East Grand Forks -----	5,049	9	1.78
Edina -----	9,744	10	1.03
Ely -----	5,474	11	2.01
Evele'h -----	5,872	14	2.38
Fairmont -----	8,193	11	1.34
Falcon Heights -----	3,884 ²	(no record)	
Fridley -----	3,796	3	.79
Glencoe -----	2,801	3	1.07
Glenwood -----	2,666	5	1.88
Golden Valley -----	5,551	4	.72
Grand Rapids -----	6,019	5	.83
Granite Falls -----	2,511	4	1.59
Hastings -----	6,560	5	.76
Hopkins -----	7,595	8	1.05
Hutchinson -----	4,690	5	1.07
International Falls -----	6,269	7	1.12
Jackson -----	3,313 ²	(no record)	
Lake City -----	3,457	4	1.16
LeSueur -----	2,713	4	1.47
Litchfield -----	4,608	4	.87
Little Falls -----	6,717	7	1.04
Luverne -----	3,650	4	1.10
Marshall -----	5,923	7	1.18
Montevideo -----	5,459	11	2.02
Morris -----	3,811	4	1.05

New Ulm -----	9,848	10	1.07
Northfield -----	7,487	4	.53
North Mankato -----	4,788	3	.63
North St. Paul -----	4,248	3	.71
Ortonville -----	2,577	4	1.55
Park Rapids -----	3,027	4	1.32
Pipestone -----	5,269	5	.95
Proctor -----	2,693	4	1.49
Redwood Falls -----	3,813	4	1.05
Roseville -----	6,437	2	.31
St. James -----	3,861	4	1.04
St. Peter -----	7,754	4	.52
Sauk Centre -----	3,140	2	.64
Sauk Rapids -----	3,410	3	.88
Shakopee -----	3,185	3	.94
Sleepy Eye -----	3,278	4	1.22
Springfield -----	2,574	3	1.17
Staples -----	2,782	4 ¹	1.44
Stillwater -----	7,674	8	1.04
Thief River Falls -----	6,926	8	1.16
Tracy -----	3,020	3	.99
Two Harbors -----	4,400	6	1.36
Wadena -----	3,958	6	1.52
Waseca -----	4,927	5	1.02
West St. Paul -----	7,955	6 ¹	.75
White Bear Lake -----	3,646	4	1.10
Willmar -----	9,410	12	1.28
Windom -----	3,165	3	.95
Worthington -----	7,923	8	1.01

¹No record received. Taken from "Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XXIII, No. 1 issued by the F. B. I. (Figures as of April 30, 1952)

²Population excluded from total.



JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Defendants disposed of in district courts for major offenses during 1952 numbered 1,476, a decrease of only three from the 1,479 reported during 1951. Major offenses include serious crimes and exclude cases generally tried in minor courts. An additional 328 defendants were disposed of for minor offenses in the district courts. District courts have original jurisdiction over felony cases in Minnesota.

Clerks of district court have generally been very cooperative in reporting dispositions as evidenced by another 100 percent contribution record for the 87 counties during 1952. Individual case cards are used to report dispositions of defendants charged by indictment, information, or affidavit with criminal offenses. In cases where an apparent single united court action resulted in several convictions, the defendant was assigned to the most serious offense of which convicted. If the defendant was not convicted he was assigned to the most serious offense of which charged. Defendants prosecuted in two different court actions during the year were counted twice.

Convictions resulted in 1,378, or 93.4 percent, of the 1,476 cases disposed of for major offenses during 1952. Pleas of guilty were entered by 1,316, or 95.5 percent, of those convicted. Only 62, or 4.5 percent, of the 1,378 defendants were convicted by juries or courts. The 1,378 convicted defendants were sentenced as follows: 399, or 29.0 percent, were sent to a state prison or reformatory; 180, or 13.1 percent, were committed to the Youth Conservation Commission; 697, or 50.6 percent, were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence; and 102, or 7.4 percent, were fined or imprisoned in a local jail.

Trial by jury was demanded by defendants in 73, or 4.9 percent, of the 1,476 major offense cases. Juries found defendants guilty in 49, or 67.1 percent, of these 73 cases. Defendants charged with crimes against persons demanded trial by jury in 15.7 percent of the cases while only 3.3 percent of those charged with property crimes were tried by jury.

Trial by court after waiver of jury occurred 16 times during 1952. In 13 of the 16 instances the court found the defendant guilty. The number of court trials was higher during 1952 than it has been for the past 18 years.

The percentage of convictions for defendants disposed of for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, and stolen property) was 94.4 compared with 88.3 for defendants disposed of for crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault).

Defendants disposed of for larceny and burglary accounted for 656, or 44.4 percent of the 1,476 major offense dispositions.

The Youth Conservation Commission committed to a reformatory 102 or 55.7 percent of the 183 youths sentenced to its judgment during 1952 by July 1, 1953. Commitments to an institution resulting from violation of probation or suspended sentence numbered 63 or 7.1 percent of the 884 total as of July 1, 1953.

The procedural outcome and sentence of all defendants disposed of during 1952 is shown by offense in table 31. Although abandonment is listed under minor offenses, it is considered a felony offense under Minnesota law.

TABLE 31
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS BY OFFENSE, 1952

Offense	Total defendants disposed of	Disposed of without conviction			Convicted and sentenced			Plead guilty court ¹	Found guilty by jury	Prison by and jury reform.	Sentence for those convicted		Fine or costs
		Total	Dis-missed	Acquitted by court ¹	Other no-penalty	Total	Plead guilty				Prob. or suspended sentence	Local jail, etc.	
Total offenses	1,804	128	82	3	31	12	1,676	15	57	417	183	884	82
Major offenses—total	1,476	98	59	3	24	12	1,378	13	49	399	180	697	19
Murder	11	2	—	—	—	2	9	—	6	9	—	—	—
Manslaughter by negligence	39	3	—	1	2	—	36	3	6	16	4	15	1
Rape	83	6	3	—	3	—	77	—	3	22	12	88	5
Robbery	73	4	2	2	—	—	69	—	7	30	22	17	—
Aggravated assault	64	12	3	—	7	—	52	1	4	24	6	19	1
Burglary	268	14	10	—	2	—	254	—	6	77	37	136	4
Larceny (except auto theft)	288	25	17	—	6	—	263	2	4	73	49	213	8
Auto theft	124	3	3	—	2	—	116	1	3	28	36	48	4
Embezzlement and fraud ²	148	7	7	—	—	—	141	—	4	12	1	81	7
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	93	3	3	—	—	—	20	—	2	5	11	13	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	177	3	3	—	—	—	114	8	2	49	11	51	1
Other sex offenses	87	9	7	—	1	—	78	—	2	31	2	44	—
Narcotic drug laws	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	2	—	7	—
Bigamy	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and jail break	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	9	—	5	—
Habitual criminal	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—
Blackmail and extortion	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other major offenses	6	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	2	—
Minor offenses—total	328	30	23	—	7	—	298	2	8	18	8	187	63
Abandonment or desertion	133	15	14	—	1	—	118	2	2	18	—	100	—
Nonsupport	23	2	2	—	—	—	21	—	1	—	—	21	—
Gambling	6	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Game laws	47	2	—	—	2	—	45	—	1	—	1	18	18
Minor assault	29	2	2	—	—	—	27	—	1	—	—	14	6
Selling liquor to minors	10	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	—
Other liquor laws	45	4	2	—	2	—	41	—	1	—	—	11	8
Other minor offenses	35	3	3	—	—	—	32	—	1	—	—	19	22
1)Jury waived.													6
2)Includes check frauds formerly included with forgery offense group.													

Per Cent

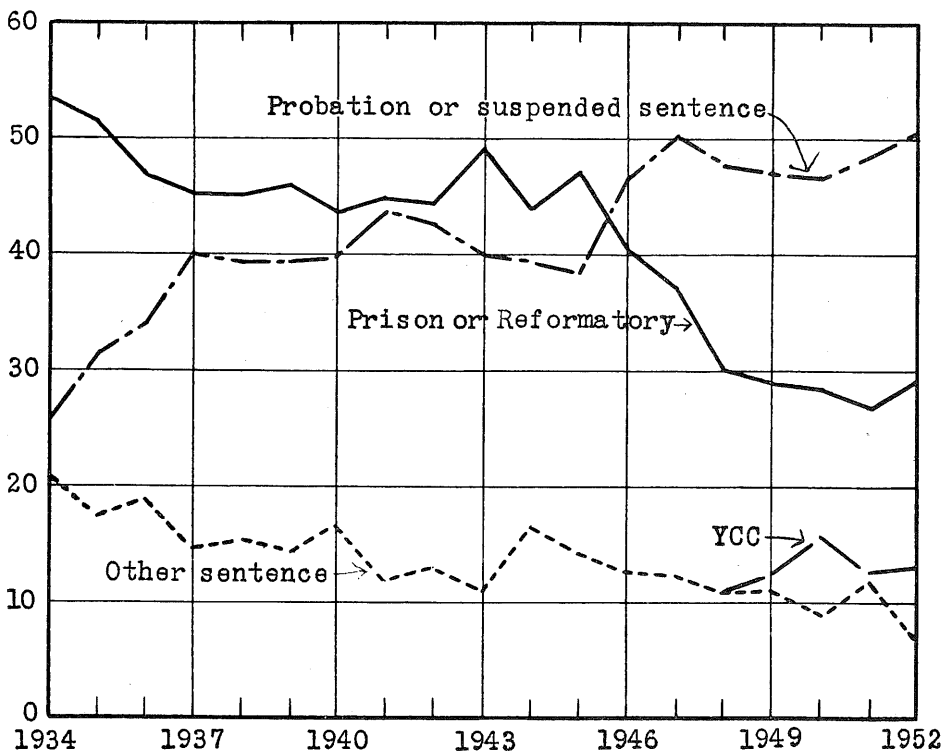


Chart 6. Percentage Distribution of District Court Sentences for Defendants Convicted of Major Offenses, 1934-1952.

The female sex accounted for 86 or 4.8 percent of the dispositions for all offenses. Larceny was the most frequent offense for which females were taken into district court. The 1,804 defendants are classified by race as follows: 75, or 4.2 percent, Negro; 85, or 4.7 percent, Indian; and 1,644, or 91.1 percent, White. Members of the Nonwhite race comprise 8.9 percent of the total dispositions compared with 0.9 percent of the total Minnesota 1950 population 15 years and over. Nonwhites were defendants in 22, or 34.4 percent, of the 64 aggravated assault dispositions. Sex and race of defendants by offense class are shown in table 32.

TABLE 32
SEX AND RACE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY OFFENSE, 1952

Total	Sex		Female	Race		
	Total	Male		Total	White ¹	Negro Indian
Total	1,804	1,718	86	1,804	1,644	75 85
Major offenses	1,476	1,398	78	1,476	1,332	70 74
Criminal homicide	50	48	2	50	46	3 1
Rape	83	82	1	83	72	4 7
Robbery	73	73	—	73	60	12 1
Aggravated assault	64	61	3	64	42	11 11
Burglary	268	262	6	268	238	15 15
Larceny	388	359	29	388	359	18 11
Auto theft	124	124	—	124	105	2 17
Embezzlement, fraud	148	141	7	148	148	— 3
Forgery	117	103	14	117	113	1 3
Other sex offenses	87	81	6	87	81	3 3
Other major offenses	74	64	10	74	68	1 5
Minor offenses	328	320	8	328	312	5 11
Abandonment, nonsupport	156	153	3	156	144	3 9
Other minor offenses	172	167	5	172	168	2 2

¹Includes Mexican.

Nearly one-fourth (23.2 percent) of all defendants disposed of during 1952 had not reached their twenty-first birthday. Defendants age 18 were most numerous, accounting for 7.8 percent of all dispositions, followed by ages 19, 22, 20, and 21, respectively. The median age was 26.9 for all offenses. The youngest median age was recorded for auto theft, followed by rape, robbery, and burglary. Defendants disposed of for other sex offenses were the oldest, having a median age of 35.2. Data on age of defendants are shown in table 33.

TABLE 33
AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN DISTRICT COURTS BY OFFENSE, 1952

Offense	AGE																Median age
	Total given	Not under 17	17 & 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 & over			
Total	1,804	242	58	121	99	85	83	86	62	65	315	179	145	106	158	26.9	
Major offenses	1,476	121	56	114	96	80	78	82	54	55	275	146	109	80	130	26.1	
Criminal homicide	50	4	5	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	9	8	2	6	11	32.5	
Rape	83	7	—	12	7	7	5	8	3	7	15	2	2	—	8	22.9	
Robbery	73	2	3	7	11	5	5	5	5	—	19	5	3	1	2	22.9	
Aggravated assault	64	6	2	4	1	2	3	3	1	1	12	9	9	3	8	30.0	
Burglary	268	10	16	30	28	16	20	22	17	13	40	25	14	8	9	22.9	
Larceny	388	42	14	28	24	26	21	15	10	18	73	32	27	28	30	26.2	
Auto theft	124	5	14	17	16	8	8	10	5	5	19	9	2	3	3	21.6	
Embezzlement, fraud ¹	148	26	—	2	1	3	4	2	3	5	32	21	14	14	21	32.1	
Forgery	117	4	1	5	3	7	5	7	3	2	29	17	13	9	12	29.1	
Other sex offenses	87	10	—	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	8	10	16	5	18	35.2	
Other major offenses	74	5	1	5	1	2	3	6	4	2	19	8	7	3	8	27.8	
Minor offenses	328	121	2	7	3	5	5	4	8	10	40	33	36	26	28	33.0	
Abandonment	133	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	23	24	28	17	12	34.8	
Other minor offenses	195	104	2	7	3	5	5	2	6	2	17	9	8	9	16	29.0	

¹Includes check frauds.

The proportion of convicted defendants (major offenses) placed on probation or given a suspended sentence has been gradually increasing during the past 19 years. The percentage was 25.9 in 1934 compared with 50.6 in 1952. In contrast, the percentage of convicted defendants committed to a prison or reformatory has decreased from 53.1 in 1934 to 29.0 in 1952. Other sentences, including jail or workhouse and fine or costs only, have also been decreasing proportionally since 1934. About 13 of every 100 defendants convicted have been sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission during the past five years. Type of sentence trends are shown in chart 6.

The volume of criminal cases appearing in the district courts is distributed among the counties closely in proportion to the population (15 years and over) as shown in table 34. Ramsey county shows the greatest variance, accounting for 16.0 percent of the major offense dispositions compared with 12.3 percent of the total population. The proportion of major offense dispositions in Hennepin County is almost identically in proportion to its population, 15 years and over.

TABLE 34
DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS COMPARED WITH MINNESOTA
POPULATION BY COUNTY, 1952

County	Population ¹ (15 years & over)		All Offenses Number	Defendants		Disposed of Major Offenses	
	Number of persons	Percentage distribution		Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,158,584	100.0	1,804	100.0	1,476	100.0	
Hennepin	515,719	23.9	396	22.0	357	24.2	
Ramsey	265,113	12.3	267	14.8	236	16.0	
St. Louis	152,552	7.1	161	8.9	128	8.7	
84 other counties	1,225,200	56.7	980	54.3	755	51.2	

¹Based on 1950 decennial census.

Table 35 shows, by county, the procedural outcome and sentence or treatment of all defendants disposed of during 1952.

TABLE 35
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS BY COUNTY, 1952

County	Total defendants disposed of	Disposed of without conviction				Convicted and sentenced court ¹	Pleaded guilty	Total	Prison reform.		Prob. or suspended sentence		Local jail wks., etc.	Fine or costs only
		Dis-missed	Acquitted by court ¹	Other no-penalty	Found guilty by jury				YCC	and	183	884		
Total	1,804	128	3	31	12	1,676	1,604	15	57	417	183	884	110	82
Aitkin	21			2		19	17		2	4	1	9	3	2
Anoka	3					2	2			1		1	1	
Becker	17	1				16	16			1		14	1	
Beltrami	40					40	40			10	5	23	2	
Benton	8					8	8					8		
Big Stone	3					3	2		1	1		2		
Blue Earth	25					25	25			3		17	1	
Brown	14					14	14			3		9	1	
Carlton	43	10			1	32	32			2		24	3	3
Carver	6					6	5		1	3	2	1		
Cass	29	6		1		23	22		1	3	3	13		4
Chippewa	3					3	3			1		2		2
Chicago	11	1		1		10	10			4		3	1	2
Clay	30	1				29	27		2	12	4	11	1	1
Clearwater	17	2				15	14		1	7	1	6		1
Cook	4					1	1					1		
Cottonwood	6					6	6				1	4	1	
Crow Wing	23	1				22	21		1	10	5	10	1	1
Dakota	34	4			1	30	30			8		16		1
Dodge	8	1				7	7			1		6		
Douglas	19	1				18	17		1	1		13		4
Faribault	10					10	10			3	2	4		1
Fillmore	11					11	11			4		6		1
Freeborn	24			2		21	21			6		14	1	
Goodhue	32					32	31		1	7	15	10		
Grant	5	1			1	4	4			1		2	1	
Hennepin	396	26	1	5	4	370	342	9	19	95	52	202	13	1
Houston	7					7	7			2	3			
Hubbard	11					11	11			1	1	5	3	
Isanti	2					2	1		1	1	1			
Itasca	26					26	26			8	3	14		1
Jackson	5	1		1		4	4			1		1		2
Kanabec	1					1	1			1		1		
Kandiyohi	9					9	8		1	5	1	2	1	
Kittson	1					1	1							1
Koochiching	8	1		1		7	7			3		2		2
Lac qui Parle	3					3	3					1	5	1
Lake	3					3	3				1	1	1	1
Lake of the Woods	1					1	1							
LeSueur	15					15	15					15		

Stearns	30	4	4	4	26	3	1	6	1	6	2	11	15
Steele	8	---	---	---	8	136	30	---	---	---	80	---	---
Stevens	2	---	---	---	2	14	4	---	---	---	10	---	---
Swift	5	---	---	---	5	11	5	2	5	---	8	---	---
Todd	15	3	---	---	12	16	---	---	8	---	6	---	4
Traverse	9	2	---	---	2	25	---	---	4	---	14	---	---
Wabasha	2	1	---	1	7	7	1	1	4	---	3	1	---
Wadena	5	---	---	---	5	2	---	---	1	---	1	---	---
Waseca	7	4	2	---	3	5	1	---	1	---	3	1	---
Washington	11	---	---	---	11	12	---	---	---	3	9	---	---
Watsonwan	1	---	---	---	1	2	1	---	1	---	1	---	---
Watsonwan	1	---	---	---	2	9	---	1	---	2	1	---	1
Wilkin	2	---	---	---	1	9	1	---	1	---	3	---	---
Winona	19	1	---	1	18	5	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
Wright	8	---	---	---	8	2	2	1	2	---	1	---	---
Yellow Medicine	4	---	---	---	4	9	5	1	5	2	3	---	1
Yellow Medicine	4	---	---	---	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	---	---
Jury waived.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Olmsted	29	2	2	---	27	18	1	1	1	6	1	---	---
Other Tail	24	4	3	1	20	8	3	---	3	1	4	---	---
Pennington	10	2	1	1	8	4	---	---	1	---	3	---	---
Pine	18	1	---	---	17	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pipestone	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Polk	14	2	1	1	12	7	2	1	2	11	3	1	1
Pope	4	---	---	---	4	24	6	1	6	---	8	---	---
Ramsay	267	11	4	---	256	9	2	---	2	---	7	3	---
Red Lake	1	1	1	5	6	7	---	---	1	---	4	1	---
Redwood	7	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	---
Renville	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---
Rice	17	---	---	---	14	14	1	1	1	1	5	2	6
Rock	10	---	---	---	5	5	2	2	2	2	3	---	---
Rosau	8	---	---	---	10	10	1	1	1	1	6	---	4
St. Louis	101	19	13	1	8	21	6	8	6	1	---	---	4
Scott	15	1	---	5	14	5	---	---	---	---	5	---	---
Sherburne	13	---	---	1	13	2	1	---	1	---	1	---	1
Sibley	6	---	---	---	6	7	---	---	2	---	4	---	---
Lincoln	8	---	---	---	8	27	3	---	3	2	17	5	---
Lyon	25	---	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
McLeod	11	---	---	---	11	20	6	1	6	1	10	---	3
Mahnomen	7	1	1	---	8	16	1	---	6	1	7	2	---
Marshall	7	---	---	---	7	8	---	---	---	---	3	3	---
Martin	15	---	---	---	15	12	5	---	5	2	2	---	---
Meeker	5	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mille Lacs	11	1	---	1	4	4	1	4	1	2	1	37	3
Morrison	11	---	---	---	10	248	65	---	---	32	110	---	---
Morrow	11	---	---	---	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mower	21	---	---	---	21	6	2	---	2	1	2	1	---
Murray	5	---	---	---	5	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nicollet	2	---	---	---	2	17	---	---	---	---	14	---	2
Nobles	7	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norman	1	1	---	1	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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