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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, 1952

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

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**For the Year Ending
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Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

488 North Wabasha Street

St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Printed at the
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TO HONORABLE C. ELMER ANDERSON

and

THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

I hereby submit the annual report of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. This report includes information on the several activities of the bureau itself, and also data on crime and law enforcement throughout the state.

A year ago I stressed the problems of personnel and equipment shortages within the bureau. These problems are not new. However, some of these problems have now reached the acute stage where positive action becomes the only possible remedy. I believe that it is the intent of the legislature that this bureau should perform only those functions which will enable the local law enforcement officer to better carry out his duties. Realizing the state's financial situation, no special requests for additional personnel or equipment are being made at this time. However our biennial budget request, now being prepared, will contain explanations in detail of those changes and additions which I believe are necessary if we are to carry out the functions assigned to us.

The Redwood Falls radio station, supposedly one of several to serve as a police network, has never been augmented with added facilities. At present this station serves a small portion of the state. Either this station should be, in actuality, one of several stations covering the entire state, or this function should be transferred to the highway patrol radio network. Both sides of this picture are outlined in detail in the biennial budget.

Basic items of equipment, such as a lie detector, have been on the urgent list for several years.

During the past year, as Superintendent of the bureau, it has been my aim to work in closest cooperation with all law enforcement agencies at all times. We know that effective law enforcement depends on complete co-ordination of all law enforcement efforts. Only through such co-ordination can local enforcement match and surpass the results of state police organizations. Any results obtained by this bureau can, in great part, be traced back to complete cooperation of local officers. To these officers throughout the state, I wish to express the appreciation of every member of this bureau.

Respectfully submitted

John J. Tierney

Superintendent

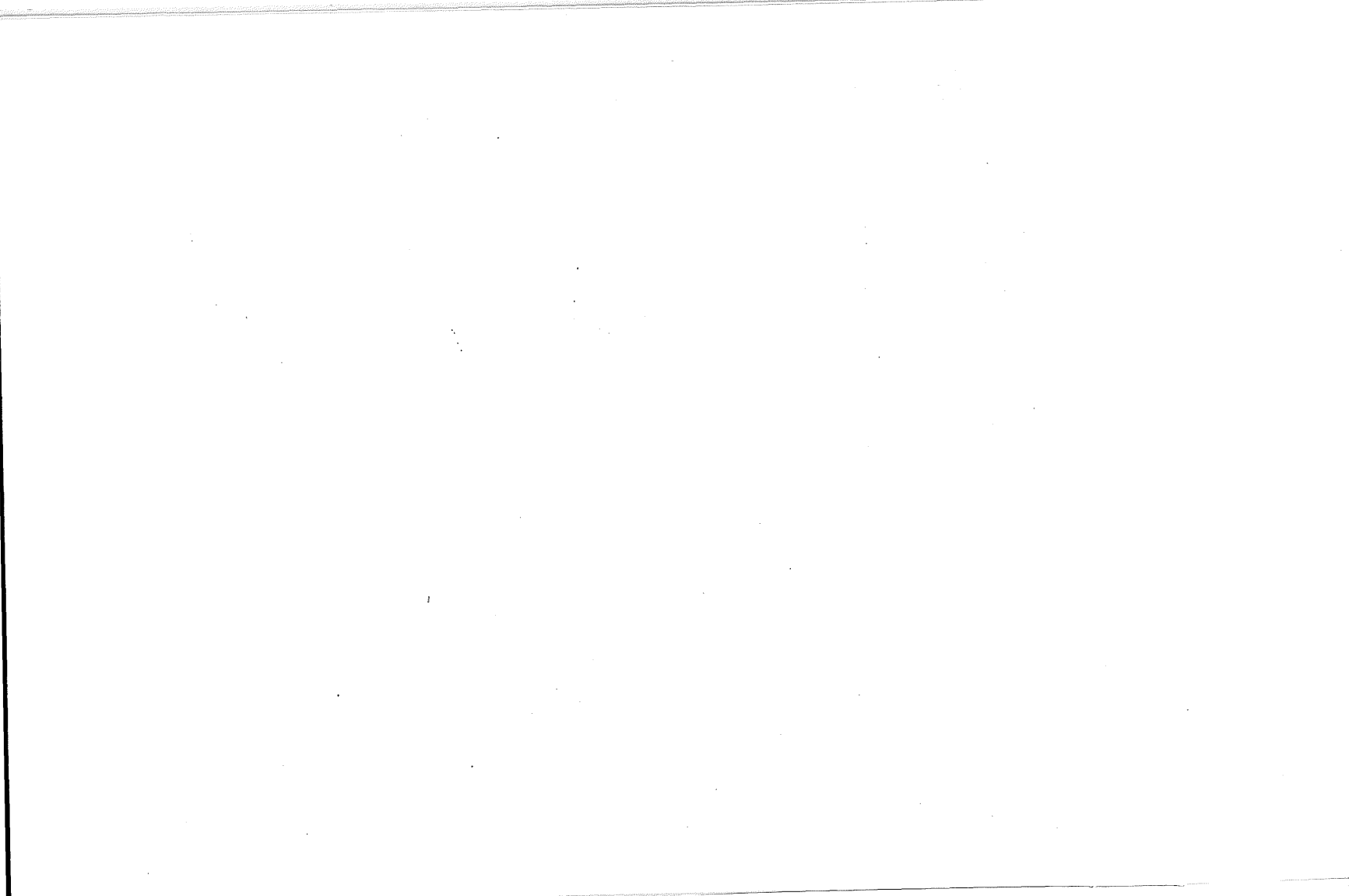


CHART 1. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINNESOTA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

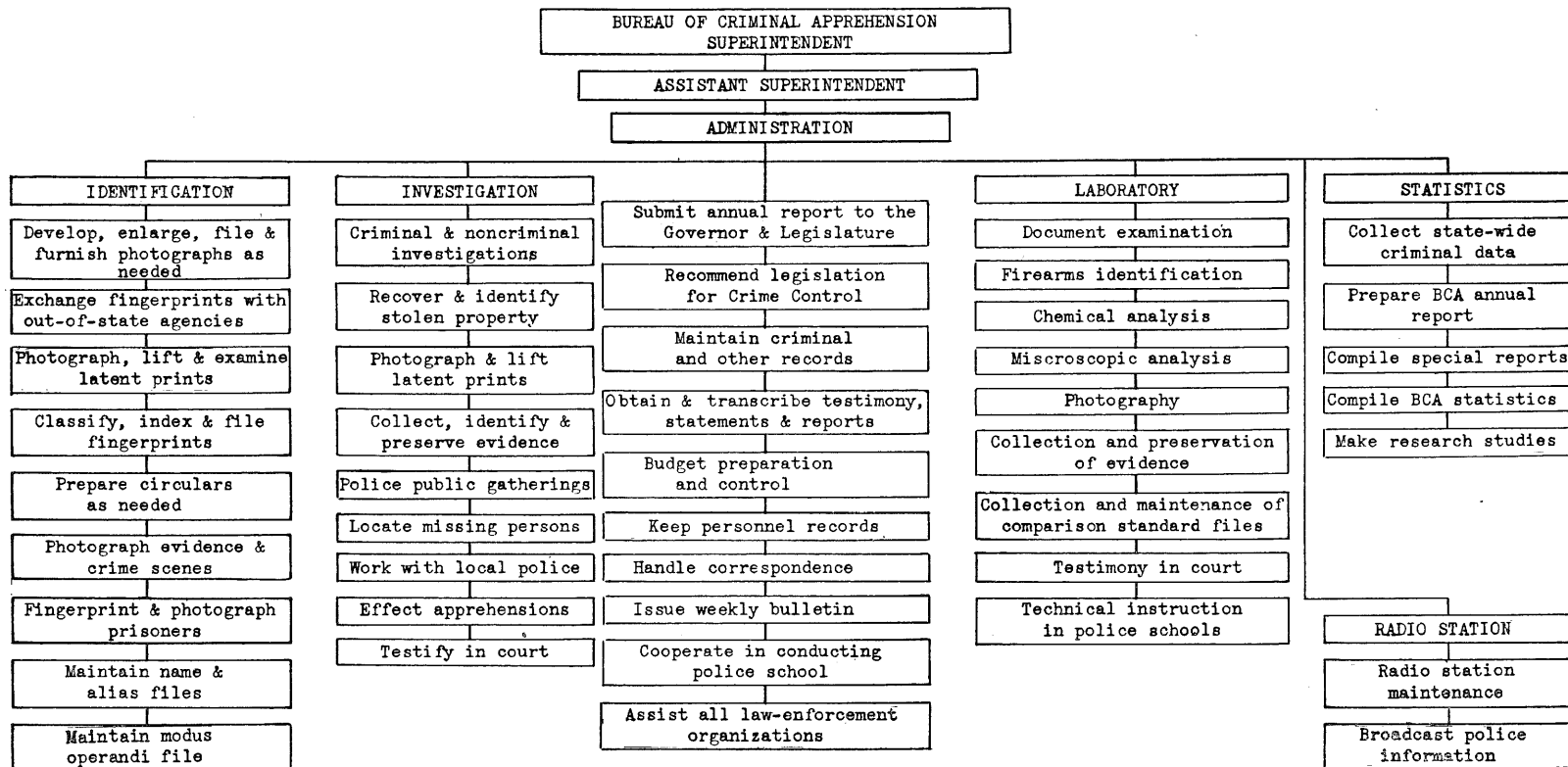


TABLE 1
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, 1951-52 and 1950-51

Expense	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (Excluding radio station)		State radio station KAB268	
	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51
Total Expenditures -----	\$132,268.07	\$117,387.67	\$17,048.01	\$13,809.55
Current expenses				
Salaries -----	99,251.23	86,713.79	14,323.85	12,199.03
Office rents and leases -----	5,665.20	4,926.00	—	—
Travel expenses—total -----	12,753.13	11,863.48	304.50	19.70
Travel and subsistence -----	7,379.97	6,712.57	74.50	19.70
Rents and leases (garage, etc.) -----	524.00	523.00	—	—
Repairs and maintenance -----	1,681.31	1,631.10	230.00	—
Gasoline, lubricants, etc., automotive equipment -----	3,167.85	2,996.81	—	—
Supplies and materials—total -----	2,362.86	2,661.19	324.83	91.27
Stationery and office -----	1,592.44	1,278.07	65.52	37.78
Scientific and educational -----	337.50	808.28	—	—
Miscellaneous -----	432.92	574.84	259.31	53.49
Communications -----	4,227.76	4,360.78	753.16	544.97
Freight and express -----	30.46	5.77	—	—
Printing and binding -----	2,014.87	1,681.87	26.74	—
Power and electricity -----	729.82	795.64	723.06	791.78
Workmen's compensation cost -----	125.17	309.44	—	—
Bonds and insurance -----	7.00	116.23	—	—
Non-state-employee service -----	84.86	93.95	120.00	120.00
Other contractual services -----	354.26	310.05	1.00	42.80
Acquisition of property				
Equipment—total -----	4,661.45	3,549.48	470.87	—
Motor vehicles, including accessories ---	2,869.10	1,402.61	—	—
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures ----	825.36	417.21	—	—
Educational and scientific -----	966.99	1,729.66	—	—
Other equipment -----	—	—	470.87	—

Investigation

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is a service agency designed to coordinate the law-enforcement activities of sheriffs, constables, marshals, police and other peace officers in the state in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1952, the Bureau had served the state for twenty-five years by supplying trained officers to reinforce and assist local officers in solving crimes. It also acted as a central clearing house for criminal records where a law-enforcement officer could obtain desired information in the form of fingerprints, photographs, and records of criminals, fugitives, and suspects.

In practice local officers have the responsibility for enforcing the law in their communities, but if they desire the assistance of the Bureau's investigators, laboratory analysts, radio station, or fingerprint expert, such aid is available 24 hours a day. Although field action is not taken except on request, the Bureau has the "power to conduct such investigations as the superintendent may deem necessary to secure evidence which may be essential to the apprehension and conviction of alleged violators of the criminal laws of the state." ¹Just as the Federal Bureau of Investigation acts in the curbing of crime in Federal violations, so the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is effective in coordinating the efforts of law enforcement officers on a statewide basis. Very often the arrest of an individual in one county, may lead to the clearance of offenses committed in other counties.

A detailed account of the Bureau's activities is shown in chart I.

Requests for Bureau assistance cover every type of police activity and range from the criminal charge of murder to running away from home. Because of the small staff employed by the Bureau, it is impossible to investigate every case reported. It has been necessary, therefore, to assign agents to help local officers only when such help is especially requested. For the convenience of officers in the state, the Bureau maintains district offices at Brainerd, Grand Rapids, Rochester, and Willmar in addition to the St. Paul headquarters. The combined efforts of ten agents show that 1,098 cases were investigated. This is only 30 percent of all cases reported and is a decrease of 185 cases or 14.4 percent fewer cases investigated during 1951-52 than during 1950-51. To a large extent this decrease can be accounted for by the fact that several men were tied up on an investigation at the prison and reformatory for approximately two months during which time no other assignments could be handled by these men.

Minnesota criminal cases number 798, or 72.7 percent, of the total investigations and of these 42.5 percent were for the offense of burglary. In addition to the 1,098 current cases worked on, Bureau agents conducted initial investigations on 40 cases that occurred before July 1, 1951 and did follow-up work on 59 prior cases during the current year. The uniform classification of crime outlined and practiced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is used to designate definite types of crime for all cases reported. The number of 1951-52 and 1950-51 cases investigated by Bureau agents is shown by type in table 2. In analyzing this data, it should be remembered that the number of agents required and the time spent on different types of cases varies considerably.

¹Laws of 1935—Chapter 197—H.F. No. 261—Section 1 (9950.6)

TABLE 2
CASES INVESTIGATED, 1951-52 and 1950-51

Types of cases	Cases Investigated	
	1951-52	1950-51
Total—all cases -----	1,098	1,283
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	798	983
Criminal homicide -----	20	6
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	3	2
Robbery -----	7	7
Aggravated assault -----	6	6
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	339	317
Larceny, except auto theft -----	112	96
Auto theft -----	14	19
Forgery and fraud -----	182	403
Offenses against family and children -----	34	26
Other criminal -----	81	101
Minnesota other cases—total -----	255	206
Missing persons or runaways -----	4	13
Policing service -----	28	23
Unfounded crime reports -----	8	9
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	22	12
Miscellaneous laboratory tests -----	93	76
Other miscellaneous -----	100	73
Out-of-state cases—total -----	45	94
Criminal cases -----	35	78
Other cases -----	10	16

Members of the Bureau "have and may exercise throughout the state the same powers of arrest possessed by a sheriff".¹ Whenever possible the arrests are made with the assistance of local officers. Therefore, the 164 arrests shown in the following table represent cooperative action in which Bureau investigators participated. Juveniles who were released to their parents and persons who made restitution but were not prosecuted are included in "persons released, no formal charge." Persons arrested for burglary constituted 42.7 percent of the total arrests.

TABLE 3
ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, 1951-52

Offense	1951-52
Total -----	164
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota -----	138
Murder and manslaughter -----	—
Rape -----	—
Robbery -----	5
Assault, all degrees -----	1
Burglary -----	59
Larceny -----	19
Auto theft -----	3
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	2
Fraud and embezzlement -----	17
Offenses against family and children -----	12
Other offenses -----	20
Persons released, no formal charge -----	24
Arrests for out-of-state authorities -----	2

Many other cases are reported in addition to those investigated by Bureau agents. The cases "handled" by the Bureau during the past two years are tabulated in table 4. Each case reported has been indexed in the files, broadcast over the Bureau radio KAB268 Redwood Falls, published in the weekly bulletin when so requested, or otherwise "handled." All cases relating to crimes committed, fugitives, escapes, and other criminal matters are classified as "criminal," and those pertaining to missing persons, unfounded reports, suspicious deaths, policing services, laboratory tests, and other miscellaneous investigations are classified as "noncriminal" cases. The number of cases reported during 1951-52 decreased by 433 offenses, or 10.3 percent, under 1950-51. Of the 3,762 cases handled, 2,361 or 62.8 percent were classified as Minnesota criminal cases; 704 or 18.7 percent were noncriminal cases; and 697 or 18.5 percent were out-of-state cases. Burglary offenses were most frequently reported constituting 16.6 percent of all cases handled.

¹Laws of 1935, Chapter 197

TABLE 4
CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1951-52 and 1950-51

Cases handled Total cases handled -----	1951-52 3,762	1950-51 4,195
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	2,361	2,848
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter -----	15	6
Manslaughter by negligence -----	2	1
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	7	3
Robbery -----	21	32
Aggravated assault -----	10	14
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	625	601
Larceny, except auto theft -----	331	326
Auto theft -----	234	419
Forgery -----	102	108
Embezzlement and fraud -----	391	733
Commercialized vice, prostitution -----	2	—
Other sex offenses -----	13	10
Stolen property, buying, etc. -----	1	—
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc. -----	—	1
Narcotic drug laws -----	4	2
Abduction -----	—	2
Abortion -----	—	1
Arson -----	1	3
Escape (penal) and jail break -----	125	158
Kidnapping -----	1	4
Parole and probation violation -----	125	74
Perjury -----	2	1
Minnesota minor criminal cases:		
Minor assault -----	5	1
Offenses against family and children -----	61	41
Liquor law violations -----	4	10
Driving while intoxicated -----	—	2
Other motor-vehicle law violations -----	19	22
Disorderly conduct; drunkenness; vagrancy -----	4	10
Gambling -----	8	22
Illegitimacy -----	4	6
Malicious mischief and destruction of property -----	25	32
Escapes from state hospitals -----	184	156
Commitment warrant -----	14	18
Contributing to juvenile delinquency -----	5	3
Contempt of court -----	1	2
Unauthorized use of auto -----	1	4
State and regulatory laws -----	4	2
Possession obscene pictures, etc. -----	1	—
Federal offenses occurring in Minnesota -----	4	3
Offense not stated -----	5	15
Minnesota noncriminal cases—total -----	704	654
Missing persons and runaways -----	353	371
Policing service (fairs and public gatherings) -----	24	30
Unfounded offense reports -----	27	37
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	23	18
Laboratory tests only -----	88	90
Other miscellaneous -----	189	108
Out-of-state criminal cases -----	575	595
Out-of-state noncriminal cases -----	122	98

Minnesota criminal cases cleared by arrest are shown by offense and percent cleared in table 5. More than half, or 54.4 percent, were cleared during 1951-52. All cases cleared during the past year are shown even though the offense cleared may have been handled during a previous year.

TABLE 5
CLEARANCES OF MINNESOTA CRIMINAL CASES
HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1951-52

Offense Total -----	Cases handled 2,361	Cases reported cleared 1,284	Percent reported cleared 54.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	15	13	86.7
Manslaughter by negligence -----	2	1	50.0
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	7	7	100.0
Robbery -----	21	14	66.7
Aggravated assault -----	10	8	80.0
Burglary -----	625	217	34.7
Larceny -----	331	128	38.7
Auto theft -----	234	110	47.0
Forgery -----	102	75	73.5
Embezzlement and fraud -----	391	236	60.4
Escape (penal) and jail break -----	125	121	96.8
Escapes from state hospitals -----	184	157	85.3
Offenses against family and children -----	61	44	72.1
Parole or probation violation -----	125	75	60.0
Other criminal offenses -----	128	78	60.9

Of the 21 robberies reported to the Bureau during 1951-52, one-third occurred in oil stations. Gasoline service stations were also the places most frequently burglarized. Open areas such as fields, pastures, highways, etc. provided the scene for almost one-half of the larcenies. Burglaries and larcenies by place of occurrence and larcenies by type are listed in the following tables.

TABLE 6
BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES BY PLACES OF OCCURRENCE, 1951-52

Place	Total	Burglaries	Larcenies
Total	956	625	331
Farm buildings; barns, coops, granaries, and sheds	17	13	4
Homes, including apartments	68	52	16
Garages, private	17	14	3
Retail stores:	315	268	47
Gasoline service stations	83	74	9
General and department store; clothiers	52	40	12
Grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries and dairies	34	32	2
Drug stores	6	6	—
Liquor stores	41	40	1
Jewelry stores	5	3	2
Lumber yards	16	15	1
Other retail outlets; hardware, implement, etc.	78	58	20
Commercial establishments:	227	200	27
Beer parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls	51	46	5
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants	17	11	6
Public garages, motor-vehicle sales and repairs	62	60	2
Creameries and produce companies	17	14	3
Elevators	36	35	1
Professional offices (doctor's, dentist's)	8	5	3
Unclassified commercial places	36	29	7
Miscellaneous:	312	78	234
School buildings	31	27	4
Post offices, including those in stores	7	5	2
Governmental buildings except post offices	6	5	1
All other places and types not stated	108	41	67
Outside of buildings (highway, pasture, etc.)	160	—	160

TABLE 7
LARCENIES BY TYPE, 1951-52 and 1950-51

Classification of larcenies	1951-52	1950-51
All larcenies	331	326
Pocket-picking	9	—
Purse-snatching	3	—
Shoplifting	24	19
Thefts from autos; excluding auto accessories, gas, license plates, and tires	58	34
Thefts of auto accessories and supplies:	47	46
Gasoline	3	4
License plates	18	30
Tires and tubes	12	5
Other auto accessories	14	7
Thefts of:		
Bicycles	7	1
Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys, etc.)	26	42
Metals	2	—
Money	18	25
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery	13	11
Other property	113	137
Type not stated	11	11

Auto thefts reported during the current year decreased from 419 during 1950-51 to 234. This is a drop of 185 cases or 44.2 percent. This decrease can be attributed to the lack of communication facilities between the highway patrol radio and the bureau radio station (see radio section for explanation). All but 8 or 34 percent of the 234 stolen vehicles were recovered by the end of the year. Many of these vehicles are stripped of contents or accessories and some are wrecked or injured mechanically, so recovery is not always complete. Of the vehicles stolen 216 were pleasure vehicles and 18 were trucks or buses.

There were 125 escapes from penal and correctional institutions and 184 escapes from nonpenal institutions making a total of 309 escapes for the year 1951-52. Of the 309 persons who had escaped, 230 or 74.4 percent were returned to the custody of the institution by the end of the year. Escape cases which occurred prior to 1951-52 were cleared in 48 instances.

TABLE 8
ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION, 1951-52

Institution having custody before escape	Number of persons who escaped in 1951-52	Cases reported 1951-52 cases	Cases reported cleared Prior cases
All escapes -----	309	230	48
Adult penal institutions -----	25	19	8
State Prison-Farm Colony -----	1	—	—
State Reformatory for Men (including camps) -----	14	10	3
State Reformatory for Women -----	1	1	—
County Jails -----	5	5	4
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails -----	4	3	1
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions -----	100	87	7
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County) -----	2	2	—
Owatonna State Public School -----	30	27	3
Red Wing State Training School for Boys -----	43	39	4
Sauk Centre Home for Girls -----	20	18	—
YCC Camp Willow River -----	3	1	—
Other -----	2	—	—
State nonpenal institutions -----	184	124	33
Anoka State Hospital -----	18	17	1
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics -----	3	3	2
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded -----	26	15	3
Fergus Falls State Hospital -----	1	1	1
Hastings State Hospital -----	23	17	3
Morse Lake State Hospital -----	33	18	10
Rochester State Hospital -----	21	10	5
St. Peter State Hospital -----	54	39	6
Sandstone State Hospital -----	4	4	—
Willmar State Hospital -----	—	—	2
Other -----	1	—	—

Male persons living in urban areas (cities with 2,500 or more inhabitants) accounted for 72 percent of all missing and runaway persons. Fewer persons, 4.9 percent, ran away during 1951-52 than during 1950-51; but the median age, 16.8 years, continues among the youth.

TABLE 9
MISSING AND RUNAWAY PERSONS, 1951-52 and 1950-51

Origin and sex	Number		Median Age	
Total -----	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51
Total -----	353	371	16.8	17.0
Origin of cases:				
Rural -----	97	104	16.2	18.7
Urban -----	256	267	16.6	16.3
Sex:				
Male -----	254	266	16.6	16.8
Female -----	99	105	17.1	17.2

In considering the following loss and recovery information, it should be borne in mind that the data apply only to Minnesota cases reported to the Bureau. In many instances police officers do not report the value of property losses and an estimate is placed on the value. Therefore these figures show only an estimate of the property stolen and recovered and in no way reflect the complete property loss for the state. Neither can a tangible value be placed upon the law-enforcement activities resulting from handling cases that do not involve property. The estimated value of stolen property during 1951-52 amounted to \$505,516 and the recovered property totaled \$228,623. Automobiles accounted for 42.4 percent of the total losses and 90.4 of the recoveries.

TABLE 10
ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES, 1951-52

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total -----	\$505,516	\$228,623
Losses in robberies, burglaries, and larcenies:		
Motor vehicles -----	214,210	206,570
Currency, negotiable paper -----	110,086	3,092
Jewelry, precious metals -----	5,448	700
Clothing, except furs -----	3,000	260
Grain, seeds, or feed -----	2,700	—
Furs, raw and manufactured; hides -----	939	—
Livestock:		
Horses -----	1,400	—
Sheep -----	1,400	—
Cattle -----	1,360	275
Turkeys -----	1,300	—
Dogs -----	1,300	250
Swine -----	1,146	375
Chickens -----	725	50
Rabbits -----	125	125
Other property -----	109,181	16,322
Losses in forgery and fraud cases:		
Check cases (forgeries and frauds) -----	26,949	504
Other frauds, embezzlement -----	24,247	100

Out-of-state cases handled and the number of clearances reported during 1951-52 are shown by offense in table 11. Embezzlement and fraud, burglary, and larceny cases totaled 267 offenses and represent 58.2 percent of the total criminal cases handled. There were 304 cases reported cleared representing 43.6 percent of all cases reported.

TABLE 11
OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES
REPORTED TO THE BUREAU, 1951-52

Offense	Criminal cases handled	Cases reported cleared ¹
Total -----	697	304
Total criminal cases -----	459	187
Criminal homicide -----	11	5
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	2	2
Robbery -----	27	17
Aggravated assault -----	3	1
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	90	32
Larceny, except auto theft -----	81	16
Auto theft -----	66	22
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	76	40
Embezzlement and fraud -----	96	48
Offenses against family and children -----	7	4
All other offenses:		
Escapes -----	54	34
A.W.O.L. (Army and Navy) -----	8	4
Other -----	51	23
Offenses not stated -----	3	—
Total noncriminal cases -----	122	56
Missing persons -----	98	46
Other cases -----	24	10

¹Includes prior cases cleared by arrest during 1950-51.

The movement of population in State adult penal institutions and St. Peter Hospital for the Criminally Insane is shown in table 12 for the past fiscal year. Only 50 or 2.8 percent of the 1,783 adult prisoners in the prison and reformatories on June 30, 1952 were females. Of the 740 persons admitted to the prison and reformatories during 1951-52, 454 or 61.4 percent were committed from district court and of the 805 persons discharged, 428 or 53.1 percent were placed on parole upon their release.

TABLE 12
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND
ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE, 1951-52

Classification	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory for men	Shakopee Reformatory for women	St. Peter Hospital ¹
Prisoners in custody, July 1, 1951 -----	2,155	975	841	50	289
Admissions during year					
By commitment from courts -----	466	244	195	15	12
Parole or conditional-release violators re- turned -----	158	49	95	12	2
Escapes returned under old sentence ----	12	—	12	—	—
Transferred from other institutions ----	73	41	12	—	20
Youth Conservation Commission -----	118	—	116	2	—
Total admissions -----	827	334	430	29	34
Discharges during year					
Unconditional discharges:					
Expiration of sentence -----	169	88	76	5	—
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge -----	7	2	2	3	—
Discharged by YCC and Board of Parole: full pardons, etc. -----	123	56	56	2	9
Conditional discharges:					
Parole -----	430	119	301	8	2
Conditional pardon, commutation, re- prieve -----	7	6	1	—	—
Other conditional discharges (released for new trial, medical reprieve, e.c.) -----	57	28	18	11	—
Other types of discharges:					
Deaths (No legal executions in Min- nesota) -----	13	4	5	—	4
Escaped -----	17	1	10	—	6
Transferred to other institutions ----	97	13	58	—	26
Other discharges (released by court order, U.S. cases, discharged from one sentence to serve another etc.) -----	4	—	3	—	1
Total discharges -----	924	317	530	29	48
Prisoners in custody, June 30, 1952 ---	2,058	992	741	50	275

¹Male and female combined.

Since the psychopathic personality law went into effect on April 21, 1939 in Minnesota, 312 patients have been examined by the probate courts and 288 patients have been committed to institutions as psychopathic personalities.

The number of patients examined is shown, by year, in the following:

Year	Patients examined
1939 -----	32
1940 -----	35
1941 -----	22
1942 -----	15
1943 -----	11
1944 -----	12
1945 (January-June) -----	8
1945-46 -----	26
1946-47 -----	38
1947-48 -----	21
1948-49 -----	21
1949-50 -----	25
1950-51 -----	22
1951-52 -----	24

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 person irresponsible for his conduct with respect to sexual matters and thereby dangerous to other persons." Under these conditions, 24 male persons were examined during 1951-52 and all but five were committed to institutions as having psychopathic personalities. The 1951-52 cases are classified according to behavior in table 13. This table also shows the institution to which they were committed.

TABLE 13
PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED,
BY BEHAVIOR AND COMMITMENT, 1951-52

Behavior ¹	Institution						
	Number	Fergus Falls	Moose Lake	St. Peter	Rochester	Anoka	Not committed
Total	24	4	5	8	1	1	5
Sodomy, homosexuality	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Indecent liberties with girls	5	1	—	4	—	—	—
Indecent assault	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Indecent exposure	4	—	2	—	—	1	1
Incest	3	1	1	—	1	—	—
Rape, carnal knowledge	4	1	2	1	—	—	—
Other	4	—	—	—	—	—	4

¹Psychopathic sex behavior is not readily classified under a single heading. This classification, therefore, represents an approximate grouping of the cases.

Radio

During past years the Highway patrol radio station KAB247 and the Bureau radio station KAB268 have operated in close cooperation. In 1951 a storm destroyed AM facilities of the patrol station. Because a new FM network was under construction, the AM station was not rebuilt. The result of this was that during a major portion of the past year these two stations have had little or no radio contact. This accounts for the large drop in radio messages at the bureau station, and also for the drop in stolen cars reported to the bureau during 1951-52.

KAB268, the Bureau's radio station at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, was on the air 21,333 times during 1951-52 with 1,770 broadcasts of crimes, arrests, and recoveries; 594 messages regarding missing persons, runaways, etc.; 136 repeats of KAB247 Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries; and 18,833 times with miscellaneous messages. In addition to the 1,039 original broadcasts, there were 731 follow-up messages giving additional information or announcing arrests, recoveries, or cancellations on Bureau items. The majority of original criminal broadcasts, or 25.3 percent, pertained to auto theft, followed by escapes, larceny and burglary offenses.

A detailed account of these broadcasts, including messages originating out-of-state, is show in table 14. The number of original (first-alarm) criminal broadcasts is presented by months for the past two fiscal years in table 15.

TABLE 14
KAB268 BROADCASTS, 1951-52

Classification of broadcasts	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand total -----	21,333	20,296	1,037
Criminal broadcasts—total -----	1,770	1,039	731
Murder or manslaughter -----	15	9	6
Sex offenses -----	12	7	5
Robbery -----	36	26	10
Assault—all degrees -----	19	12	7
Burglary -----	134	101	33
Larceny—except auto -----	154	118	36
Auto theft -----	523	263	260
Check cases -----	179	100	79
Offenses against family or children -----	40	26	14
Escapes -----	390	217	173
Violation of probation or parole -----	127	80	47
All other offenses -----	141	80	61
Noncriminal messages—total -----	594	353	241
Missing persons and runaways -----	539	349	240
Other -----	5	4	1
Miscellaneous messages—total -----	18,969	18,904	65
Repeats of KAB247 Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries --	136	71	65
Fixed station contacts:			
Auto and drivers license checks -----	2,755	2,755	—
Criminal record checks -----	339	339	—
Routine information -----	1,110	1,110	—
Mobile station contacts:			
Auto and drivers license checks -----	997	997	—
Accident calls -----	568	568	—
Routine reports -----	9,143	9,143	—
Information to local officers -----	125	125	—
Weather and road information -----	228	228	—
Test signals -----	710	710	—
Other -----	2,858	2,858	—

TABLE 15
ORIGINAL KAB268 CRIMINAL BROADCASTS BY MONTH,
1951-52 and 1950-51

Month Total	Original broadcasts of criminal cases	
	1951-52	1950-51
	1,039	1,547
July -----	145	192
August -----	131	170
September -----	84	156
October -----	107	151
November -----	80	119
December -----	58	112
January -----	61	109
February -----	44	97
March -----	74	92
April -----	76	100
May -----	99	125
June -----	80	124

Minnesota and out-of-state agencies authorized 2,333 broadcasts of criminal and noncriminal messages during 1951-52. These broadcasts are shown, by authority, in table 16. Authorizations of broadcasts by Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices are shown, in detail, for the past two years in table 17. The radio station was used by 85 of the 87 county sheriffs and by 75 police departments in Minnesota during 1951-52. Out-of-state agencies authorized 367 or 15.7 percent of the criminal and emergency broadcasts during 1951-52.

TABLE 16
USE OF KAB268 BY AUTHORITY, 1951-52 and 1950-51

Authority	Broadcasts	
	1951-52	1950-51
Grand total -----	2,333	3,344
Minnesota agencies—total -----	1,966	2,903
Sheriffs -----	823	1,329
Police departments -----	504	918
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension -----	13	34
Highway Patrol -----	8	12
Federal -----	71	84
Parole Board -----	54	62
State hospitals and schools -----	293	330
Penal institutions -----	19	21
Youth Conservation Commission -----	156	84
Other -----	25	29
Out-of-state agencies—total -----	367	441
Iowa -----	95	110
North Dakota -----	32	43
South Dakota -----	41	36
Wisconsin -----	116	140
Other -----	83	112

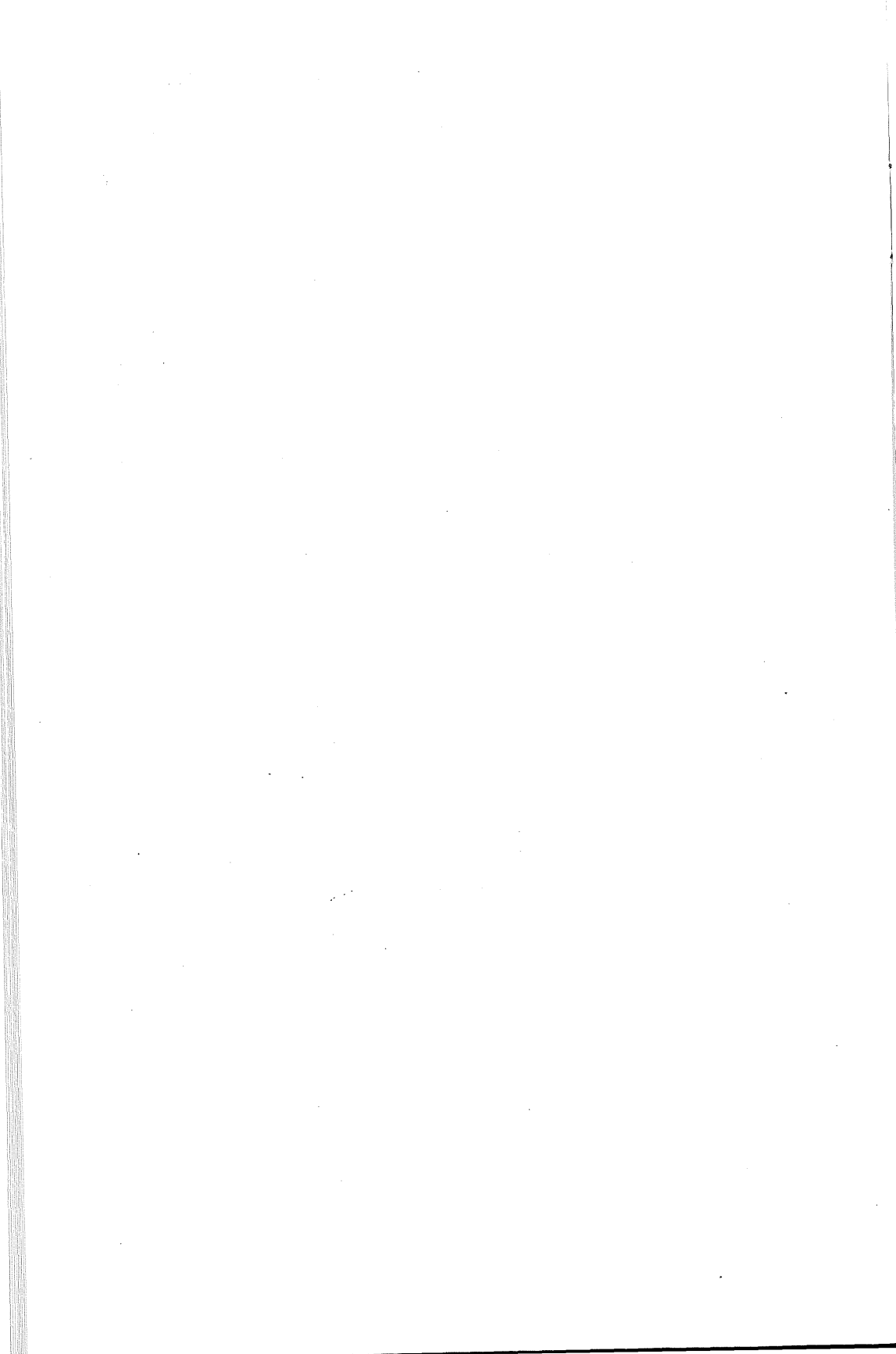
TABLE 17
USE OF KAB268 BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS,
1951-52 and 1950-51

Authority		Broadcasts		Authority		Broadcasts		Authority		Broadcasts	
		1951-52	1950-51			1951-52	1950-51			1951-52	1950-51
Police Departments				Police Departments				Police Departments			
Aitkin	1	1	Granite Falls	2	—	Redwood Falls	2	6	Richfield	5	14
Albert Lea	2	13	Hastings	3	9	Robbinsdale	—	2	Rochester	14	41
Alexandria	7	6	Hibbing	7	3	Rush City	—	2	St. Cloud	8	31
Anoka	4	3	Hopkins	1	5	St. James	2	8	St. Louis Park	4	5
Appleton	1	6	Hugo	—	1	St. Paul	42	54	St. Paul Park	3	2
Aus. in	1	7	Hutchinson	2	4	St. Peter	—	4	Sacred Heart	—	3
Bemidji	3	—	International Falls	2	7	Sauk Centre	4	—	Sauk Rapids	1	3
Benson	3	8	Kenyon	2	1	Savage	1	—	Shakopee	—	1
Blue Earth	1	—	Lake Elmo	—	1	Sleepy Eye	3	4	South St. Paul	18	35
Brainerd	4	2	Lamberton	2	—	Spring Valley	1	—	Springfield	3	2
Brooklyn Center	2	—	Litchfield	2	—	Stillwater	—	17	Thief River Falls	1	—
Brownston	—	2	Little Falls	3	8	Virginia	7	5	Wabasha	—	2
Cambridge	1	—	Madison	—	2	Walnut Grove	2	—	Wayzata	—	3
Campbell	2	—	Mankato	42	26	West Concord	—	2	West St. Paul	2	1
Canby	—	9	Marshall	13	11	White Bear Lake	2	4	Willmar	16	26
Cannon Falls	—	3	Minneapolis	102	208	Windom	—	1	Winona	8	6
Cass Lake	1	—	Montevideo	5	9	Worthington	3	11	Zimmerman	1	1
Chisholm	5	3	Montgomery	—	1						
Cloquet	1	5	Montrose	—	2						
Cokato	1	3	Moorhead	12	11						
Columbia Heights	2	18	Mora	—	1						
Crookston	2	—	Nashwauk	1	—						
Crosby	—	2	New Ulm	4	3						
Dassel	—	2	Newport	—	2						
Delano	—	4	North Mankato	—	2						
Deer River	—	1	North St. Paul	—	4						
Duluth	24	55	Northfield	8	8						
East Grand Forks	—	6	Olivia	—	2						
Edina	1	5	Ortonville	—	2						
Eveleth	2	1	Osseo	1	—						
Fairfax	—	2	Owatonna	14	13						
Fairmont	19	17	Paynesville	1	—						
Faribault	4	21	Pipestone	6	12						
Farmington	—	1	Princeton	—	7						
Fergus Falls	7	8	Prior Lake	1	1						
Grand Rapids	1	1	Red Wing	12	42						

Total										504	918

Sheriffs				Sheriffs				Sheriffs			
Aitkin	3	11	Isanti	21	35	Pipestone	13	17	Polk	1	3
Anoka	12	7	Itasca	7	13	Pope	5	3	Ramsey	12	20
Becker	3	1	Jackson	15	32	Red Lake	—	3	Redwood	22	22
Beltrami	3	6	Kanabec	8	6	Renville	7	18	Rice	19	33
Benton	7	11	Kandiyohi	10	14	Rock	11	7	Roseau	2	1
Big Stone	10	28	Kittson	—	2	St. Louis	1	14	Scott	12	9
Blue Earth	1	4	Koochiching	1	8	Sherburne	5	3	Sibley	11	8
Brown	4	8	Lac qui Parle	5	8	Stearns	15	31	Steele	10	12
Carlton	3	6	Lake	2	6	Stevens	11	13	Swift	3	6
Carver	14	27	Loke of the Woods	1	2	Todd	7	17	Traverse	3	12
Cass	7	7	LeSueur	10	17	Wabasha	2	16	Wadena	16	19
Chippewa	10	9	Lincoln	9	3	Waseca	9	6	Washington	2	25
Chisago	9	36	Lyon	22	32	Watonwan	13	18	Wilkin	4	1
Clay	20	19	McLeod	13	19	Winona	3	10	Wright	8	18
Clearwater	2	1	Mahnomen	5	2	Yellow Medicine	4	2			
Cook	2	—	Marshall	3	1						
Cottonwood	28	27	Martin	21	26						
Crow Wing	17	19	Meeker	7	7						
Dakota	11	19	Mille Lacs	20	11						
Dodge	4	4	Morrison	2	15						
Douglas	4	9	Mower	9	24						
Faribault	23	21	Murray	6	—						
Fillmore	12	22	Nicollet	12	28						
Freeborn	2	7	Nobles	24	22						
Goodhue	15	8	Norman	1	14						
Grant	2	3	Olmsted	4	21						
Hennepin	74	208	Otter Tail	20	13						
Houston	5	5	Pennington	1	2						
Hubbard	15	16	Pine	11	30						

Total										823	1,329



Laboratory

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

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 year 1951-52 are shown below:

CHEMICAL DIVISION	Number of examinations	
Total examinations -----		173
Toxicological -----		82
Human -----		34
Chemical tests -----	27	
Physiological tests -----	7	
Spectrophotometric tests -----	---	
Animal -----		19
Chemical test -----	19	
Physiological tests -----	---	
Spectrophotometric tests -----	---	
Food -----		29
Chemical tests -----	23	
Physiological tests -----	1	
Spectrophotometric tests -----	5	
General -----		91
Blood -----		37
Preliminary identification -----	19	
Species determination -----	10	
Group determination -----	8	
Blood alcohol -----		7
Explosives -----		5
Liquor -----		---
Motor fuels and lubricants -----		10
Paint -----		---
Narcotics and drugs -----		16
Identification of unknown material -----		8
Miscellaneous analysis -----		8

2. The microscopic division is equipped with low-power stereoscopic, petrographic, and comparison microscopes. Other equipment consists of refractometer, micro-spectroscope, micro-projector, and micro-camera. A complete set of natural and synthetic clothing fibres 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 fibre 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 1951-52.

MICROSCOPIC DIVISION

Number of examinations

Total examinations -----	223
Debris from explosives -----	4
Fibers -----	40
Firebrick -----	—
Footprints -----	6
Fuses and caps -----	5
Glass -----	4
Hair -----	2
Metal -----	—
Motor fuels and lubricants -----	11
Paint -----	12
Semen -----	6
Soap -----	2
Soil -----	4
Tire tracks -----	2
Tool marks -----	15
Vacuum sweepings -----	10
Wood and other vegetable materials -----	10
Miscellaneous -----	6
Laundry mark identification -----	—
Miscellaneous serial number restoration -----	—
Gross physical examination -----	74
Ultra violet light examination -----	10

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:

DOCUMENT DIVISION

Number of examinations

Total examinations -----	141
Altered or obliterated writing -----	12
Charred documents -----	—
Check comparison (total checks) -----	12
Comparison and identification of typewriting -----	6
Comparison of unknown writing with exemplars -----	98
Embossed writing -----	—
Ink examinations -----	12
Matching cut or torn paper -----	—
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 is 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.

FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Number of examinations

Total examinations -----	69
Ammunition identification -----	4
Bullet comparison -----	20
Cartridge case comparisons -----	25
Functioning tests on guns -----	4
Gun type identifications from bullets or cartridge cases -----	8
Powder pattern tests -----	1
Serial number restorations -----	1
Shot pattern tests -----	4
Sifting for bullet recovery -----	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 listed below show that in 473 instances the laboratory took pictures, made prints or enlargements of cases handled.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total -----	147	97	229
Crime scene -----	23	33	60
Fingerprints -----	3	5	4
Infra-red -----	8	3	17
Photomaerography -----	73	26	143
Photomicrography -----	3	3	2
Photostatic copies -----	12	—	—
Reflex copies -----	24	27	—
Ultra-violet -----	1	—	3

The activities outside the laboratory are listed below, and include those functions which do not involve actual laboratory examination of evidence.

ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE LABORATORY -----	46
Consultations -----	8
Court appearances -----	16
Crime scene investigations -----	15
Educational lectures -----	7

Laboratory services were utilized by law-enforcement authorities from 73 different Minnesota counties during the past year. Use of laboratory services was also made available to officers in Wisconsin and North Dakota in eight cases. Assistance was given in one case to Army authorities.

The increase in total number of cases examined since the laboratory has been operated by the present staff is shown in chart 2. The types of cases in which laboratory examinations were made over the six year period 1947-52 are shown in table 18. One case sometimes involves several examinations, therefore, the total number of cases shown will be less than the number of examinations shown in table 19. During the current year there was an increase of 50.0 percent, or 202 examinations, over those recorded for 1950-51. Table 19 shows the total number of examinations made in the four main laboratory divisions for the past six years.

Number of cases

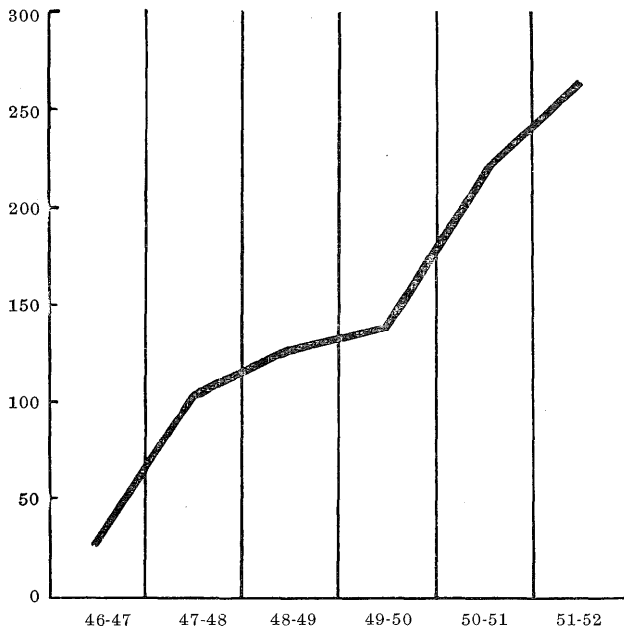


Chart 2. Number of cases examined by the laboratory 1946-1952.

TABLE 18
TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE

Types of cases -----	1951-52	1951-50	1950-49	1949-48	1948-47	1947-46
Total -----	263	220	138	126	105	26
Murder -----	14	5	6	6	2	*
Rape -----	3	—	3	1	1	*
Robbery -----	1	2	1	—	1	*
Assault -----	5	2	4	8	4	2
Burglary -----	74	61	32	19	31	10
Larceny -----	11	8	4	8	6	2
Forgery and fraud -----	59	52	33	23	22	4
Liquor violation -----	—	2	—	1	2	*
Driving while under influence of liquor -----	5	3	*	*	*	*
Hit and run -----	8	2	6	11	2	*
Arson -----	2	2	*	*	*	*
Malicious destruction of property -----	18	20	12	16	8	4
Food poisoning -----	5	3	7	5	5	*
Animal poisoning -----	10	14	8	7	7	*
Investigation of death -----	24	28	7	6	3	3
Narcotics -----	13	*	*	*	*	*
Game violations -----	2	*	*	2	*	*
Miscellaneous -----	9	16	15	13	11	1

*Not recorded.

TABLE 19
ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU LABORATORY

Activity -----	1951-52	1951-50	1950-49	1949-48	1948-47	1947-46
Total -----	606	404	256	236	143	44
Chemical Division -----	173	108	59	62	31	6
Microscopic Division -----	223	117	127	121	72	27
Document Division -----	141	147	51	34	30	6
Firearms Identification Division--	69	32	19	19	10	5

Identification

Fingerprint records received from all sources numbered 5,139 prints during the past fiscal year. Records of new subjects, persons who had no previous fingerprint record on file, totaled 3,305 prints. With this addition, the Bureau fingerprint file contained the fingerprint record of 130,612 different subjects as of June 30, 1952.

There was a decrease of 7.5 percent in the number of fingerprints received from Minnesota agencies during 1951-52. Contributors in Minnesota forwarded 4,448 prints during the current year as compared with 4,809 during the previous year. Table 20 shows a two-year record of fingerprints received. It is noted that of the 4,448 prints received from Minnesota agencies, 1,646 or 37.0 percent were for persons with a previous record on file. Minnesota penal institutions forwarded 628 prints of which 554, or 88.2 percent, were for subjects who already had a print on file. This is an indication that the majority of arresting officers had submitted fingerprint records in felony cases resulting in commitment to state institutions.

TABLE 20
FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED BY CONTRIBUTOR, 1951-52 and 1950-51

Contributor	1951-52			1950-51		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand total -----	5,139	3,305	1,834	5,742	3,645	2,097
Minnesota agencies—total ----	4,448	2,802	1,646	4,809	2,915	1,894
Sheriffs -----	1,201	778	423	1,014	629	385
Police departments -----	2,388	1,889	499	2,636	2,096	540
Prisons and reformatories -----	628	74	554	825	85	740
Youth Conservation Commission --	187	35	152	258	56	202
Other sources -----	44	26	18	76	49	27
Out-of-state agencies—total ----	691	503	188	933	730	203
State police -----	19	14	5	7	5	2
Sheriffs -----	25	19	6	18	17	1
Police departments -----	45	36	9	58	53	5
Institutions -----	504	357	147	746	569	177
Other sources -----	98	77	21	104	86	18

The following tables show the number of fingerprint records received each month and a breakdown of the number of prints received from individual police departments and sheriffs' offices. Several contributors submitted more than 100 fingerprint records during 1951-52. They are as follows: St. Paul 851, Minneapolis 701, Otter Tail County 225, Rochester 181, Duluth 165, Dakota County 125, and Polk County 120.

TABLE 21
MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED, 1951-52

Total	From all sources 5,139	From Minnesota agencies			Penal inst. 628	From out-of-state agencies 691
		Total 3,820	Noncriminal ¹ 136	Criminal 3,684		
July -----	457	366	10	356	54	37
August -----	439	327	1	326	54	58
September -----	375	308	12	296	34	33
October -----	406	314	4	310	35	57
November -----	417	289	5	284	53	75
December -----	379	279	16	263	66	34
January -----	461	321	18	303	33	107
February -----	442	352	9	343	55	35
March -----	426	345	23	322	33	48
April -----	538	344	15	329	84	110
May -----	395	280	3	277	62	53
June -----	404	295	20	275	65	44

¹Includes 109 "sleepers," 22 "mental deficients," 1 "unknown dead," and 4 runaways.

TABLE 22
FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM
MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS, 1951-52 and 1950-51

City	1951-52	1950-51
Total -----	2,388	2,636
First class cities -----	1,717	1,690
Duluth ¹ -----	165	124
Minneapolis -----	701	800
St. Paul -----	851	766
Second class cities -----	312	546
Rochester -----	181	385
St. Cloud -----	98	143
Winona -----	33	18
Third class cities -----	309	252
Albert Lea -----	3	5
Austin -----	2	8
Bemidji -----	1	—
Brainerd -----	85	61
Faribault -----	18	5
Fergus Falls ² -----	—	—
Hibbing -----	40	17
Mankato -----	20	5
Owatonna -----	3	5
Red Wing -----	36	28
South St. Paul -----	98	107
Virginia -----	3	11
Other cities and villages -----	50	148
Anoka -----	16	11
Chisholm -----	1	—
Cokato -----	1	1
Delano -----	1	9
East Grand Forks -----	—	19
Fairmont -----	18	5
Little Falls -----	2	—
Marshall -----	1	—
Wadena -----	2	—
Willmar -----	8	103

¹Includes fingerprints from Cook and St. Louis counties.

²Included with fingerprints from local sheriff's office.

TABLE 23
FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM
MINNESOTA SHERIFFS' OFFICES, 1951-52 and 1950-51

County	1951-52	1950-51	County	1951-52	1950-51
Total -----	1,201	1,014	Mahnomen -----	1	—
Aitkin -----	33	46	Marshall -----	3	—
Anoka -----	2	—	Martin -----	—	1
Becker -----	10	10	Meeker -----	—	1
Beltrami -----	9	6	Mille Lacs -----	2	3
Benton ¹ -----	—	—	Morrison -----	6	5
Big Stone -----	5	—	Mower -----	27	22
Blue Earth -----	10	11	Murray -----	—	—
Brown -----	9	13	Nicollet -----	1	—
Carlton -----	3	1	Nobles -----	11	2
Carver -----	7	5	Norman -----	—	—
Cass -----	—	1	Olmsted -----	68	153
Chippewa -----	8	8	Otter Tail ³ -----	225	24
Chisago -----	21	14	Pennington ³ -----	4	5
Clay -----	40	49	Pine -----	—	1
Clearwater -----	3	5	Pipestone -----	1	—
Cook ² -----	—	—	Polk -----	120	116
Cottonwood -----	1	1	Pope -----	—	2
Crow Wing -----	54	16	Ramsey -----	—	—
Dakota -----	125	165	Red Lake -----	—	—
Dodge -----	—	1	Redwood -----	2	2
Douglas -----	9	21	Renville -----	6	2
Faribault -----	4	9	Rice -----	57	81
Fillmore -----	7	7	Rock -----	—	2
Freeborn ³ -----	23	16	Roseau -----	—	1
Goodhue -----	27	18	St. Louis ² -----	2	—
Grant -----	1	—	Scott -----	31	—
Hennepin -----	1	—	Sherburne -----	2	—
Houston -----	23	2	Sibley -----	—	—
Hubbard -----	12	30	Stearns -----	4	4
Isanti -----	—	—	Steele -----	8	8
Itasca -----	2	2	Stevens -----	2	3
Jackson -----	—	15	Swift -----	—	—
Kanabec -----	2	2	Todd -----	53	7
Kandiyohi -----	7	10	Traverse -----	1	—
Kittson -----	—	1	Wabasha -----	3	—
Koochiching -----	9	17	Wadena -----	7	9
Lac qui Parle -----	—	1	Waseca -----	4	1
Lake -----	—	1	Washington -----	2	6
Lake of the Woods -----	—	—	Watsonwan -----	3	13
Le Sueur -----	2	2	Wilkin -----	—	1
Lincoln -----	7	—	Winona -----	15	11
Lyon -----	32	15	Wright -----	17	7
McLeod -----	—	—	Yellow Medicine -----	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 4,448 fingerprint records received from Minnesota police agencies during 1951-52 includes 653 duplications, which are the result of persons being printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody, 136 "sleeper" or other non-criminal prints, and 3,659 records of persons charged with a criminal offense. Table 24 shows the number of Minnesota prints received according to offense charged from which duplicates and noncriminal cases have been removed. Persons fingerprinted for major violations number 2,063 and represent 56.4 percent of the 3,659 different prints received. The number and percentage of new-subject arrests is shown for the past two years in table 25. Of the 2,715 new subject arrests, 253 or 9.3 percent represented arrests for crimes against persons and 1,031 or 38.0 percent were classified as crimes against property.

TABLE 24
NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY CRIME, 1951-52 and 1950-51

Offense Total -----	1951-52		1950-51	
	Number 2,715	Percent 100.0	Number 2,752	Percent 100.0
Criminal homicide -----	26	1.0	16	0.6
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	96	3.5	92	3.3
Robbery -----	98	3.6	85	3.1
Assault, aggravated and other -----	131	4.8	126	4.6
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	181	6.7	173	6.3
Larceny, except auto theft -----	436	16.1	426	15.5
Auto theft -----	97	3.6	105	3.8
Embezzlement and fraud -----	143	5.3	166	6.0
Stolen property; buying, etc. -----	13	0.5	10	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	63	2.3	63	2.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice -----	54	2.0	45	1.6
Other sex offenses -----	140	5.1	141	5.1
Violation of drug laws -----	17	0.6	10	0.4
Weapons, carrying, e.c. -----	10	0.4	11	0.4
Arson -----	6	0.2	6	0.2
Offenses against family and children -----	91	3.4	93	3.4
Violation of liquor laws -----	14	0.5	9	0.3
Driving while intoxicated -----	150	5.5	156	5.7
Violation of other motor vehicle laws -----	71	2.6	89	3.2
Disorderly conduct -----	112	4.1	106	3.9
Drunkenness -----	237	8.7	289	10.5
Vagrancy -----	67	2.5	66	2.4
Other offenses -----	204	7.5	162	5.9
Offense not stated -----	3	0.1	14	0.5
Suspicion and investigation -----	255	9.4	293	10.6
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape) -----	253	9.3	234	8.5
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, em- bezzlement and fraud, forgery, and stolen property; selling, etc.) -----	1,031	38.0	1,028	37.4

TABLE 25
SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1951-52

Offense charged	All subjects			New subjects			Old subjects		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Grand total -----	3,659	3,405	254	2,715	2,490	225	944	915	29
Major offenses—total -----	2,063	1,891	172	1,502	1,351	151	561	540	21
Murder—nonnegligent manslaughter	19	17	2	16	15	1	3	2	1
Manslaughter by negligence	13	13	—	10	10	—	3	3	—
Rape; including carnal knowledge	121	121	—	96	96	—	25	25	—
Robbery	133	126	7	98	92	6	35	34	1
Aggravated assault	75	70	5	59	56	3	16	14	2
Burglary, breaking or entering	249	247	2	181	179	2	68	68	—
Larceny, except auto theft	608	562	46	436	393	43	172	169	3
Auto theft	130	129	1	97	96	1	33	33	—
Embezzlement and fraud	213	190	23	143	124	19	70	66	4
Stolen property: buying, etc.	18	18	—	13	13	—	5	5	—
Forgery and counterfeiting	113	103	10	63	54	9	50	49	1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	59	8	51	54	7	47	5	1	4
Other sex offenses -----	177	165	12	140	129	11	37	36	1
Violation of drug laws	24	17	7	17	12	5	7	5	2
Weapons; carrying, etc.	12	12	—	10	10	—	2	2	—
Miscellaneous major offenses:									
Abortion	3	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	1
Arson	8	8	—	6	6	—	2	2	—
Bigamy	9	8	1	8	7	1	1	1	—
Escape and jail break	15	15	—	5	5	—	10	10	—
Federal offenses	40	39	1	38	37	1	2	2	—
Kidnaping	3	2	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Perjury	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violation of parole and probation	21	20	1	9	8	1	12	12	—
Other offenses—total -----	1,596	1,514	82	1,213	1,139	74	383	375	8
Minor assault	91	89	2	72	70	2	19	19	—
Offenses against family, children	121	119	2	91	89	2	30	30	—
Violation of liquor laws	16	15	1	14	13	1	2	2	—
Driving while intoxicated	193	188	5	150	145	5	43	43	—
Violation of road & driving laws	73	73	—	55	55	—	18	18	—
Disorderly conduct	123	118	5	112	107	5	11	11	—
Drunkenness	353	343	10	237	230	7	116	113	3
Vagrancy	89	65	24	67	46	21	22	19	3
Gambling	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Illegitimacy	10	10	—	8	8	—	2	2	—
Malicious mischief & destruction of property	7	7	—	6	6	—	1	1	—
Tampering with auto	17	17	—	15	15	—	2	2	—
Other violations, motor vehicle laws	25	25	—	16	16	—	9	9	—
Violation of regulatory laws	11	8	3	10	7	3	1	1	—
All other offenses: -----	153	143	10	99	91	8	54	52	2
Offenses not stated:									
Suspicion and investigation	308	288	20	255	235	20	53	53	—
Other not stated (fugitives; etc.)	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—

¹The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 83 male; 4 female; old subjects, 49 male.

Persons 18 years old were most frequently fingerprinted during 1951-52, according to records received from Minnesota police agencies. This age group was followed by those 19, 20, 21, and 22 years of age. The frequency of male arrests followed this same pattern, while arrests for females were somewhat older showing the greatest number of arrests at 22, years, followed by 18, 20, and 19 years. The five age groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred for all subjects are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests		
	Total	New subjects	Old subjects
18 -----	236	217	19
19 -----	172	155	17
20 -----	171	133	38
21 -----	169	131	38
22 -----	158	117	41

Table 26 presents detailed age data on Minnesota arrests during 1951-52, by sex and subject status. The median age of 28.4 years is the same for both male and female subjects and indicates that half of the arrests were older and half were younger than 28.4 years. Including both male and female, the median age is 27.2 years for new subjects and 32.2 years for old subjects. Old subjects are considerably older than those individuals who are fingerprinted for the first time.

TABLE 26
SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS OF ARRESTS BY AGE, 1951-52

Age	All subjects			New subjects			Old subjects		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total -----	3,659	3,405	254	2,715	2,490	225	944	915	29
10-14 -----	8	7	1	8	7	1	—	—	—
15 -----	23	22	1	21	20	1	2	2	—
16 -----	62	59	3	62	59	3	—	—	—
17 -----	97	90	7	91	84	7	6	6	—
18 -----	236	221	15	217	203	14	19	18	1
19 -----	172	160	12	155	143	12	17	17	—
20 -----	171	158	13	133	121	12	38	37	1
21 -----	169	158	11	131	120	11	38	38	—
22 -----	158	142	16	117	103	14	41	39	2
23 -----	143	132	11	105	94	11	38	38	—
24 -----	156	148	8	114	107	7	42	41	1
25-29 -----	631	588	43	458	417	41	173	171	2
30-34 -----	465	431	34	336	305	31	129	126	3
35-39 -----	347	318	29	219	198	21	128	120	8
40-44 -----	303	278	25	198	180	18	105	98	7
45-49 -----	215	205	10	147	138	9	68	67	1
50-54 -----	158	152	6	100	96	4	58	56	2
55-59 -----	70	65	5	50	46	4	20	19	1
60-64 -----	43	41	2	29	27	2	14	14	—
65-69 -----	22	21	1	17	16	1	5	5	—
70-74 -----	4	4	—	2	2	—	2	2	—
75-79 -----	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	—
80 and over -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated -----	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Median -----	28.4	28.4	28.4	27.2	27.1	27.4	32.2	32.0	38.1

The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 83 male, 4 female; old subjects, 49 male.

Persons under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted for the first time numbered 687, constituting 25.3 percent of the 2,715 new-subject arrests during 1951-52. Persons between 21 and 24 years of age numbered 467 (17.2 percent), bringing the total of all persons less than 25 years old to 1,154, constituting 42.5 percent of all arrests. A total of 1,612, or 59.4 percent, of the Minnesota new-subject arrests were less than 30 years old.

Youths less than 21 years of age accounted for 63.9 percent of the arrests for auto theft, 55.8 percent of the arrests for burglary, and 50 percent of all robbery arrests. Of those persons arrested for having committed a Class 1 offense (homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft), 53.9 percent were less than 25 years of age. Of the 1,031 new subjects of all ages arrested for crimes against property, 50.3 percent were less than 25 years of age. The youngest median age (19.3 years) is for new subjects charged with auto theft. The median age for those committing burglary was 20.3 years. Data regarding age and offense charged of new subject arrests in Minnesota during 1951-52 are shown in tables 27 and 28.

TABLE 27
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS
UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1951-52

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 -----	2,715	182	687	1,154	6.7	25.3	42.5
Criminal homicide -----	26	3	4	6	11.5	15.4	23.1
Rape -----	96	—	28	52	—	29.2	54.2
Robbery -----	98	11	49	73	11.2	50.0	74.5
Assault (all degrees) -----	131	4	24	45	3.1	18.3	34.4
Burglary -----	181	37	101	138	2.0	55.8	76.2
Larceny -----	436	46	164	231	11.0	37.6	53.0
Auto theft -----	97	29	62	77	29.9	63.9	79.4
Embezzlement and fraud -----	143	1	8	32	0.7	5.6	22.4
Forgery -----	63	8	23	34	12.7	36.5	54.0
Prostitution -----	54	—	13	21	—	24.1	38.9
Other sex offenses -----	140	1	10	36	0.7	7.1	25.7
Offenses against family, children -----	91	—	—	10	—	—	11.0
Driving while intoxicated -----	150	1	6	23	0.7	4.0	15.3
Traffic and motor vehicle laws -----	71	2	17	39	2.8	24.0	54.9
Disorderly conduct -----	112	—	19	53	—	17.0	47.3
Drunkenness -----	237	—	14	29	—	5.9	12.2
Vagrancy -----	67	—	10	19	—	14.9	28.4
Suspicion -----	255	14	61	105	5.5	23.9	41.2
All other -----	267	25	74	131	9.4	27.7	49.1

TABLE 28
AGE OF NEW SUBJECT ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1951-52

Offense charged	A G E																									Median age ²
	Total	Not known	10-14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79		
	2,715	2	8	21	62	91	217	155	133	131	117	105	114	158	336	219	198	147	100	50	29	17	2	3	25.0	
Criminal homicide	26	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	6	6	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	30.8	
Robbery	98	—	—	—	7	4	13	16	9	5	7	5	7	12	6	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	21.0	
Assault (all degrees)	131	—	—	—	1	3	8	5	7	10	2	5	4	22	16	13	14	12	3	4	1	1	—	—	30.0	
Burglary	181	—	2	7	12	16	30	19	15	11	10	8	8	21	9	7	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	20.3	
Larceny	436	—	2	4	18	22	51	38	29	18	13	18	18	67	44	20	29	22	13	5	3	2	—	—	24.3	
Auto theft	97	—	1	6	7	15	17	12	4	6	3	3	3	11	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.3	
Embezzlement and fraud	143	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	3	4	7	10	30	25	23	16	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	33.0	
Stolen property	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arson	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Forgery	63	—	—	1	3	4	7	6	2	2	6	1	2	14	5	3	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	23.0	
Rape	96	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	9	5	10	6	3	21	10	5	2	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	23.8	
Prostitution	54	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	3	1	2	2	8	8	6	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	28.8	
Other sex offenses	140	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	5	6	10	31	17	17	9	14	5	5	3	3	—	—	—	30.9	
Narcotic drug laws	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Weapons, carrying, etc.	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offenses against family, children	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	19	21	14	14	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	34.0	
Liquor laws	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Driving while intoxicated	150	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	4	3	5	5	27	27	17	20	15	8	8	2	2	—	—	34.6	
Road and driving laws	55	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	2	4	7	3	2	10	5	4	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	23.7	
Other traffic	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	2	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disorderly conduct	112	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	6	16	7	7	4	21	17	6	2	3	6	1	3	—	—	—	25.7	
Drunkenness	237	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	5	3	3	6	3	29	42	31	26	31	25	9	9	5	—	—	38.1	
Vagrancy	67	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	3	2	4	1	2	12	12	3	8	5	8	2	—	—	—	—	31.3	
Gambling	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Investigation	255	—	—	1	5	8	18	17	12	11	15	10	8	49	27	23	23	12	8	4	2	1	1	—	27.3	
Not stated	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All other offenses	201	—	3	2	7	13	22	8	12	16	11	8	13	29	23	9	12	8	2	1	—	1	—	1	23.9	

¹The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: 83 male, 4 female.

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

An increase of 15.4 percent was noted in the 1951-52 female prints received when 254 records were submitted, as compared with 220 in 1950-51. However there was a decrease of 3.2 percent for male prints submitted, when 3,405 were received in 1951-52 as compared with 3,517 during the previous year.

The white race accounted for 89.7 percent of the fingerprints received during 1951-52, while 5.4 percent were for Negroes, 3.6 percent were for Indians, and 1.3 percent were for Mexicans. The number and percent of new and old subjects arrested in Minnesota during the past year are shown in table 29, by race.

TABLE 29
RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA, 1951-52

Race	Number		Percent	
	New	Old	New	Old
Total	2,715	944	100.0	100.0
White	2,430	853	89.5	90.4
Negro	169	29	6.2	3.1
Indian	72	59	2.7	6.3
Mexican	43	3	1.6	0.2
Chinese	1	—	—	—

Prior fingerprint records were found for 944 (25.8 percent) of the individuals represented in the 3,659 Minnesota arrest records received. The percentage of males who had previously been arrested and whose fingerprint cards were on file in the identification division was 26.9 percent and for females it was 11.4 percent. The percentage of recidivism was 10.7 for persons less than 21 years of age, 17.3 for persons less than 25 years of age, and 20.4 for persons less than 30 years of age.

In addition to processing the 5,139 fingerprints received during the year, the identification division examined evidence for latent fingerprints in 106 current cases and 39 prior cases which involved additional comparison examinations.

Evidence which requires latent fingerprint processing is received by mail, personally submitted by a law-enforcement agency, or by a Bureau investigator. On numerous occasions the Identification Officer is instructed to process the scene of a crime for latent fingerprints and objects which might produce latent fingerprints. A high percentage of these cases involve burglary investigations, and in all cases the latent fingerprints are on file for comparison with the fingerprints of logical suspects. Latent fingerprints were photographed in 67 cases during 1951-52. Photographic copies are furnished to the local officials wherein the offense was committed. All incoming fingerprint records are routinely checked against the unidentified latent fingerprints in unsolved cases. In the event identification of a latent fingerprint is effected, comparison charts are prepared and submitted to the court as a basis for evidence in the prosecution.

The identification division also conducts daily checks concerning character references for local and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, military branches, federal officers and foreign agencies. During the past fiscal year the following inquiries were received: 1,892 from the War Department, 835 from the Navy Department, 113 from the Treasury Department, and 11,700 from other sources.

A total of 556 fingerprint cards and photographs were forwarded to Minnesota and out-of-state law-enforcement agencies during the year. The number is 23.6 percent less than last year due to the increase in commitments to the Youth Conservation Commission. Fingerprints of YCC commitments are furnished for Bureau records only. The fingerprint records of felony prisoners supplied to the Bureau by the State Reformatory and Prison are distributed as follows:

Duluth
Minneapolis
Michigan State Police

North Dakota State Bureau
South Dakota State Prison

A Modus Operandi Crime Classification photograph file was installed during the past fiscal year. Photographs of subjects convicted of a felony are classified according to the type of offense committed and are sub-divided as to race, sex, age, and height. This file makes it possible for a victim to view a large collection of suspect photographs in a short length of time. To date the file contains 498 photo-

graphs and is accessible to all law-enforcement agencies to further assist in the identification and apprehension of wanted subjects.

Cases involving photographic activities totaled 431 during 1951-52. There were 722 photographs taken and 1,942 prints made, in these 431 cases. Of the 722 photos taken, 70 were of prisoners fingerprinted and photographed by the Bureau in the Bureau office or at the Women's Reformatory in Shakopee. In addition to the photographic work done on criminal cases, the identification department issues identification cards for Bureau personnel and other state offices.

TABLE 30
PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES, 1951-52

Classification	Cases	Photos	Prints	Enlargements
Total -----	431	722	1,942	170
Prisoners photographed, fingerprinted -----	66	70	411	—
Photographic copies of photos, checks and instruments -----	160	160	685	—
Photostatic copies of photos, and instruments -----	21	55	—	—
Latent prints -----	106	347	461	2
Crime scenes photographed -----	18	67	67	76
Additional photos reprinted -----	45	—	239	72
Miscellaneous -----	15	23	79	20

The law-enforcement bulletin published by the identification division is distributed throughout the nation. The bulletin contains reports of crimes, stolen property, wanted persons, releases from penal institutions, warnings, general information, and notices to law-enforcement officers. Current distribution is as follows:

	Number of Addresses
Minnesota -----	572
Iowa -----	79
North Dakota -----	50
South Dakota -----	51
Wisconsin -----	85
Nebraska -----	20
Other States -----	132
Canada -----	14
Total -----	1,003

Two Bureau circulars were issued during the year, in addition to those furnished by law-enforcement agencies, for enclosure with the weekly bulletin.

Uniform Crime Reporting

Major offenses in Minnesota were committed at the average rate of 403 each week during 1951, or slightly more than two offenses each hour. During each week, on the average, there occurred one criminal homicide, two aggravated assaults, three rapes, and eight robberies. During each day in Minnesota, six persons had their automobiles stolen and thirteen places were entered by burglars. The most frequent crime committed was larceny, which recorded 1.5 offenses each hour during the year. By the end of the year an estimated 20,966 part I offenses had been committed. These figures are made available through a nation-wide system of compiling crime statistics initiated in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. This system is referred to as "Uniform Crime Reporting." A method of collecting information concerning crime on a national scale makes available more reliable figures on crime and provides a sounder basis for comparing criminal data between states. The Bureau cooperates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in collecting crime statistics in Minnesota and uses the Federal "Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook" as a basis for instruction in the classifying of offenses.

Offenses are reported monthly to the Bureau but are limited to the following group of seven classes of serious offenses:

1. Criminal homicide
 - a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
 - b. Manslaughter by negligence
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge)
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated assault
5. Burglary (breaking or entering)
6. Larceny (except auto theft)
 - a. \$50 or over in value
 - b. Under \$50 in value
7. Auto theft

These offenses are referred to as part I crimes and are shown by experience to be the offenses most generally and completely reported to police officers. Part I crimes are included as "offenses known to the police" whether they become known to police authorities through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. Complaints which upon investigation prove to be groundless are not included. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those committed by adults regardless of the prosecutive action.

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 165 sheriffs' offices and police departments that submitted twelve monthly crime reports during 1951. This represents 96.2 percent of the Minnesota population. Eighty-two, or 94.2 percent, of the 87 sheriffs filed twelve returns representing 95.7 percent of the rural population; and 83, or 91.2 percent, of the 91 chiefs of police filed twelve returns which includes 96.7 percent of the urban population. Police departments in cities 2,500 or over, it may be pointed out, are requested to report crimes which occurred in their municipalities even though the cases were handled by the sheriff. Sheriffs are notified to tabulate on their Return A only the offenses which were committed in places under 2,500 and in rural areas in their jurisdiction. This is done in order to avoid duplication.

In tabulating the offenses reported, it is realized that not all part I crimes are accounted for because of the fact that 3.8 percent of the contributors were delinquent in reporting during 1951. Therefore, an estimate was made of crimes committed in the delinquent areas by applying the known offenses in tables 34 and 35 to the population of the respective delinquent areas that did not submit twelve crime reports. Bureau records of offenses for the delinquent areas were used if they exceeded the estimates. The 452 estimated offenses shown in table 31 comprise only 2.2 percent of the 20,966 state total.

TABLE 31
PART 1 OFFENSES, 1951

Total -----	Total 20,966	Offenses estimated 452	Offenses reported 20,514
Murder -----	30	1	29
Manslaughter by negligence -----	35	—	35
Rape -----	148	3	145
Robbery -----	418	4	414
Aggravated assault -----	103	2	101
Burglary -----	4,708	113	4,595
Larceny:			
\$50 or over -----	3,006	69	2,937
Under \$50 -----	10,285	214	10,071
Auto theft -----	2,233	46	2,187

Crime in Minnesota during 1951 rose 7.8 percent over 1950. Increases were recorded as follows: auto theft 19.2 percent, larceny 8.5 percent, and burglary 4.8 percent. The following crimes showed decreases: rape 25.6 percent, aggravated assault 20.8 percent, manslaughter 16.7 percent, and robbery 6.7 percent. There were 30 murders committed during each of these years. Rural areas showed an increase of 9.0 percent and crime in urban communities increased 7.5 percent. Most of the offenses recorded (84.4 percent) occurred in the 91 incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants which includes 53.9 percent of the population of the state. Percent of increase and decrease for 1951 as compared with 1950 is shown in the following chart.

Percent Change

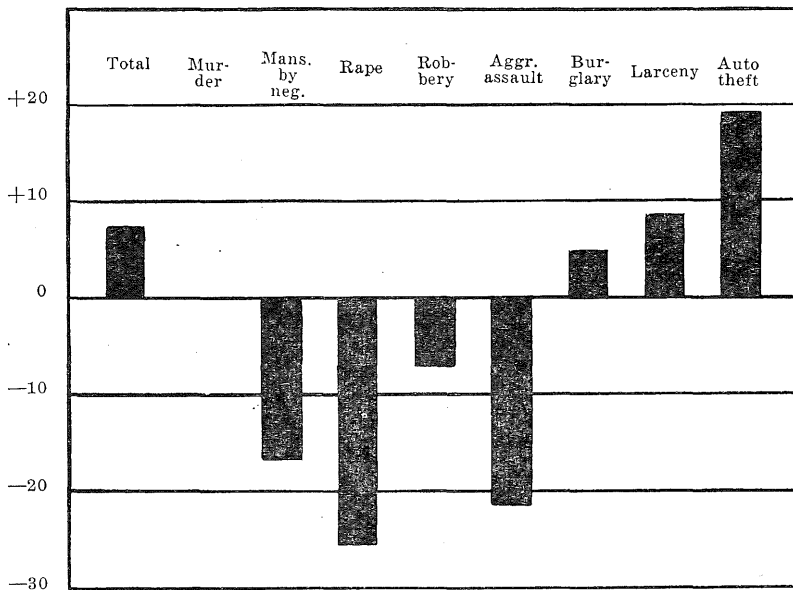


Chart 3. Percentage Change in Part I Offenses
Known to the Police in Minnesota, 1951 over 1950.

In table 32 there is shown a ten-year record of offenses known to the sheriffs and chiefs of police in Minnesota. The total of 20,966 offenses during 1951 represents a ten-year high for Minnesota. The greatest gains are noted in the burglary and larceny classes.

TABLE 32
CRIME TRENDS, 1942-51

Year	Total offenses	Mur-der	Mans. by neg.			Rob-bery	Aggr. assault	Burg-lary	Larcenies		Auto theft
			Rape						Total	\$50 or over	
1942	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,443	8,944	1,735
1943	13,932	38	46	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,339	7,256	1,647
1944	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	7,986	1,332	6,654	1,571
1945	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	8,703	1,675	7,028	2,279
1946	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,298	7,930	2,260
1947	17,130	25	42	158	420	191	3,861	10,189	2,432	7,757	2,244
1948	19,274	39	48	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	2,684	9,346	1,815
1949	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,899	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

The effect that different seasons of the year have upon crime can be noted in the following table. Class I offenses for 1951 were most frequently committed during May. Most murders, robberies, and aggravated assaults were committed during the winter months. Offenses of rape and burglary occurred most frequently during the late summer while most larcenies and auto thefts occurred in early spring.

TABLE 33
MONTHLY VARIATIONS OF CLASS 1 OFFENSES¹ 1951

Month	Total	Mur-der	Mans. by neg.			Rob-bery	Aggr. assault	Burg-lary	Larceny		Auto theft
			Rape						\$50 or over	Under \$50	
January-December	20,514	29	35	145	414	101	4,595	2,937	10,071	2,187	
January-March	4,088	7	5	28	105	24	1,138	538	1,714	529	
April-June	6,014	5	13	38	98	22	1,115	792	3,319	612	
July-September	5,627	3	6	51	91	25	1,212	855	2,834	550	
October-December	4,785	14	11	28	120	30	1,130	752	2,204	496	
January	1,342	1	1	10	41	6	427	178	499	179	
February	1,412	4	2	13	33	12	374	178	585	211	
March	1,354	2	2	5	31	6	337	182	630	139	
April	1,935	1	5	19	23	9	365	259	1,044	210	
May	2,125	2	5	9	27	5	408	250	1,199	220	
June	1,954	2	3	10	48	8	342	283	1,076	182	
July	1,932	1	1	17	35	11	429	301	1,007	180	
August	1,871	—	—	20	28	8	399	299	924	193	
September	1,774	2	5	14	28	6	384	255	903	177	
October	1,912	5	8	16	32	7	387	325	956	176	
November	1,393	3	2	2	42	11	337	228	616	152	
December	1,480	6	1	10	46	12	406	199	632	168	

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

Part I offenses reported by police departments and sheriffs' offices are tabulated by city and county, respectively, in the following tables. Information concerning crimes in local communities is published in order that interested individuals and organizations may compare the number of crimes occurring in their area with those occurring in another area of similar size. However, before analyzing the data, the following considerations are pointed out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The following is a list of some of the factors which effect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community."

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TABLE 34
URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE: 1951

Municipality	Population ¹	Total	Mans.					Larceny		Auto theft	
			Murder	by neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	\$50 or over		Under \$50
Urban Total -----	1,553,989	17,353	13	27	94	374	73	3,402	2,272	9,143	1,955
Group I—Total -----	833,067	11,518	12	25	68	330	56	2,262	1,533	5,824	1,408
(250,000 or over)											
Minneapolis -----	521,718	6,428	6	21	18	197	24	1,142	1,115	2,896	1,009
St. Paul -----	311,349	5,090	6	4	50	133	32	1,120	418	2,928	399
Group II—Total -----	104,511	1,631	—	1	4	15	3	321	178	987	122
(100,00 to 250,000)											
Duluth -----	104,511	1,631	—	1	4	15	3	321	178	987	122
Group IV—Total -----	83,326	845	—	1	5	2	4	135	112	521	65
(25,000 to 50,000)											
Rochester -----	29,885	230	—	—	1	1	4	53	47	88	36
St. Cloud -----	28,410	415	—	1	3	1	—	51	49	294	16
Winona -----	25,031	200	—	—	1	—	—	31	16	139	13
Group V—Total -----	216,205	1,665	1	—	9	9	3	278	190	989	186
(10,000 to 25,000)											
Albert Lea -----	13,545	199	—	—	—	—	—	31	14	139	15
Austin -----	23,100	167	—	—	—	—	2	7	4	139	15
Bemidji -----	10,001	79	—	—	—	1	—	26	14	35	3
Brainerd -----	12,637	157	—	—	2	—	—	32	19	90	14
Faribault -----	16,028	121	—	—	1	2	—	27	20	60	11
Fergus Falls -----	12,917	29	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	4	4
Hibbing -----	16,276	219	—	—	3	—	1	22	29	148	16
Mankato -----	18,809	106	—	—	—	—	—	21	19	50	16
Moorhead -----	14,870	160	—	—	—	1	—	22	11	106	20
Owatonna -----	10,191	41	1	—	—	3	—	8	4	17	8
Red Wing -----	10,645	84	—	—	—	1	—	7	7	37	32
Richfield -----	17,502	68	—	—	2	1	—	14	13	36	2
Robbinsdale -----	11,289	18	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	4
St. Louis Park -----	22,644	—	(One report received)					—	—	—	—
South St. Paul -----	15,909	99	—	—	1	—	—	13	16	49	20
Virginia -----	12,486	118	—	—	—	—	—	23	10	79	6
Group VI—Total -----	316,880	1,694	—	—	8	18	7	406	259	822	174
(Under 10,000)											
Alexandria -----	6,319	31	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	13	3
Anoka -----	7,396	50	—	—	—	1	—	10	8	25	6
Bayport -----	2,502	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benson -----	3,398	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Blue Earth -----	3,843	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Breckenridge -----	3,623	13	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	1
Brooklyn Center -----	4,284	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	1
Cambridge -----	2,978	—	(No reports received)					—	—	—	—
Chisholm -----	6,861	30	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	23	2
Cloquet -----	7,685	44	—	—	1	—	—	8	4	29	2
Columbia Heights --	8,175	144	—	—	—	2	—	14	24	100	4
Crookston -----	7,352	92	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	67	7
Crosby -----	2,777	33	—	—	1	—	—	13	4	13	2
Crystal -----	5,713	52	—	—	—	—	—	20	12	19	1
Detroit Lakes -----	5,787	27	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	12	4
East Grand Forks --	5,049	108	—	—	—	1	1	19	22	48	17
Edina -----	9,744	44	—	—	1	1	—	10	17	11	4

Ely	5,474	15	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	7	2
Eveleth	5,872	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	7	—
Fairmont	8,193	86	—	—	1	—	—	11	9	59	6
Falcon Heights	3,884		(No reports received)								
Fridley	3,796	19	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	14	—
Glencoe	2,801	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	—
Glenwood	2,666	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Valley	5,551	12	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	—	1
Grand Rapids	6,019	22	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	4	7
Granite Falls	2,511	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hastings	6,560	23	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	10	2
Hopkins	7,595	84	—	—	—	1	2	13	23	39	6
Hutchinson	4,690	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	18	2
International Falls	6,269	81	—	—	—	1	—	18	5	54	2
Jackson	3,313		(No reports received)								
Lake City	3,457	23	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	7	1
Le Sueur	2,713	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—
Litchfield	4,608	21	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	10	2
Little Falls	6,717	45	—	—	—	1	—	12	6	21	5
Luverne	3,650	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Marshall	5,923	24	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	10	1
Montevideo	5,459	26	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	14	6
Morris	3,811	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
New Ulm	9,348	28	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	18	—
North Mankato	4,788	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
North St. Paul	4,248		(Six reports received)								
Northfield	7,487	17	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	3	3
Ortonville	2,577	21	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	6	2
Park Rapids	3,027		(Four reports received)								
Pipestone	5,269	11	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	1
Proctor	2,693	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1
Redwood Falls	3,813	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3
Roseville	6,437		(Seven reports received)								
St. James	3,861	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
St. Peter	7,754	32	—	—	—	3	—	12	2	5	10
Sauk Centre	3,140	25	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	9	4
Sauk Rapids	3,410	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Shakopee	3,185	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	1
Sleepy Eye	3,278	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—
Springfield	2,574	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Staples	2,782	10	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2
Stillwater	7,674	31	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	7	9
Thief River Falls	6,926		(Three reports received)								
Tracy	3,020	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Two Harbors	4,400	24	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	18	—
Wadena	3,958	6	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
Waseca	4,927	20	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14	2
West St. Paul	7,955	37	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	23	5
White Bear Lake	3,646	23	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	11	—
Willmar	9,410	65	—	—	—	1	1	28	7	25	3
Windom	3,165	45	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	25	10
Worthington	7,923	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	6	2

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

TABLE 35
RURAL OFFENSES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS: 1951

County	Population ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans.			Aggr. burg-	Larceny—		Auto theft	
				by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery		\$50 or over	Under \$50		
Rural Total	1,315,697	3,161	16	8	51	40	28	1,193	665	928	232
Group III—Total	122,428	632	3	—	10	9	2	239	145	190	34
(50,000 to 100,000)											
Hennepin	70,539	399	2	—	10	7	1	145	88	114	32
St. Louis	51,889	233	1	—	—	2	1	94	57	76	2
Group IV—Total	158,320	532	5	—	11	5	2	159	98	223	29
(25,000 to 50,000)											
Itasca	27,302	46	—	—	—	1	—	15	12	17	1
Otter Tail	38,402	31	3	—	3	1	2	10	5	6	1
Ramsey	25,768	345	2	—	7	3	—	86	52	179	16
Stearns	39,131	62	—	—	—	—	—	30	20	7	5
Wright	27,716	48	—	—	1	—	—	18	9	14	6
Group V—Total	903,357	1,629	8	6	27	25	23	642	348	410	140
(10,000 to 25,000)											
Aitkin	14,327	18	—	—	1	—	1	7	3	5	1

Anoka	16,212	65	—	—	2	3	2	17	10	19	12	
Becker	19,049	92	—	—	3	—	—	57	5	22	5	
Beltrami	14,961		(No reports received)									
Benton	12,501	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	2	
Blue Earth	19,518	17	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	2	1	
Brown	10,695	12	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	3	—	
Carlton	16,899	42	—	2	1	1	3	12	5	10	8	
Carver	18,155	44	1	—	—	—	1	17	13	8	4	
Cass	19,468	24	—	—	—	2	4	12	—	4	2	
Chippewa	11,280	52	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	27	3	
Chisago	12,669	50	—	—	—	—	—	21	9	12	8	
Clay	15,493	24	—	2	4	1	2	9	2	—	4	
Clearwater	10,204		(No reports received)									
Cottonwood	12,598	23	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	4	—	
Crow Wing	15,461		(No reports received)									
Dakota	18,595	37	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	17	2	
Dodge	12,624	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	
Douglas	14,985	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	
Faribault	20,056	20	—	—	—	—	1	10	7	—	2	
Fillmore	24,465	32	1	—	1	—	—	11	7	6	6	
Freeborn	29,972	74	—	—	4	2	5	20	17	23	3	
Goodhue	21,473	21	—	—	—	—	1	12	3	3	2	
Houston	14,435	23	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	4	3	
Jackson	12,993	10	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	1	1	
Kandiyohi	19,234	33	—	—	—	1	—	24	2	6	—	
Koochiching	10,641	51	—	—	1	2	—	16	14	16	2	
Lac qui Parle	14,545	30	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	15	1	
Le Sueur	16,375	25	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	3	2	
Lincoln	10,150	10	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	4	1	
Lyon	13,310	20	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10	—	
McLeod	14,707	11	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	3	
Marshall	16,125	17	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	7	1	
Martin	17,462	23	1	—	1	—	—	7	8	4	2	
Meeker	14,358	21	1	—	—	—	—	12	1	6	1	
Mille Lacs	15,165	46	—	—	—	1	—	25	11	3	6	
Morrison	19,115	15	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	1	1	
Mower	19,177	11	1	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	
Murray	14,801	6	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	
Nobles	14,512	16	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	5	3	
Norman	12,909	12	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	
Olmsted	18,343	71	—	—	1	1	—	15	25	26	3	
Pine	18,223	44	—	—	3	1	—	26	4	7	3	
Polk	23,499	57	1	—	—	1	—	19	10	16	10	
Pope	10,196	10	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	2	1	
Redwood	18,314	15	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	1	2	
Renville	23,954	29	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	4	3	
Rice	12,720	66	—	—	—	2	—	15	12	35	2	
Roseau	14,505	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	
Scott	13,301	53	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	20	4	
Sherburne	10,661		(No reports received)									
Sibley	15,816	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	
Steele	10,964	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
Swift	12,439	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	2	3	
Todd	22,638	24	—	—	1	—	—	10	9	2	2	
Wabasha	13,421	17	—	—	1	—	—	11	2	3	—	
Waseca	10,030	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	
Washington	24,368	103	—	—	—	3	—	34	37	21	8	
Watonwan	10,020	20	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	2	1	
Winona	14,810	34	—	—	1	—	—	2	17	12	2	
Yellow Medicine	13,768	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	
Group VI—Total	131,592	368	—	2	3	1	1	153	74	105	29	
(2,500 to 10,000)												
Big Stone	7,080	52	—	—	—	—	—	28	11	11	2	
Cook	2,900	30	—	1	—	—	—	18	5	5	1	
Grant	9,542	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	2	
Hubbard	8,058	33	—	—	—	—	—	23	1	7	2	
Isanti	9,145	22	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	6	4	
Kanabec	9,192	22	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	8	2	
Kittson	9,649	19	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	6	1	
Lake	3,381	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Lake of the Woods	4,955	18	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	9	—	
Mahnomen	7,059	18	—	—	2	—	1	3	3	6	3	
Nicollet	8,387	28	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	2	3	
Pennington	6,039	24	—	1	—	—	—	12	3	7	1	
Pipestone	8,734	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Red Lake	6,806	20	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	2	—	
Rock	7,628	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	
Stevens	7,295	38	—	—	1	—	—	2	5	28	2	
Traverse	8,053		(Two reports received)									
Wadena	8,848	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	2	
Wilkin	6,944	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	3	

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

Offenses reported by sheriffs and police in Minnesota are shown as crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants) and by percentage distribution in table 36. These rates, calculated on the basis of the 1950 census, are divided into rural and urban status. In so doing we find that crime rates for property crimes are particularly high in urban areas as compared with rural rates. Robbery, auto theft, larceny, and burglary exceeded those recorded in rural areas by ratios of eight to one, seven to one, six to one, and two to one, respectively. However, in crimes against the person, murders committed in rural areas exceeded those occurring in the cities at the rate of 1.5 to one. In other crimes against the person, manslaughter, and aggravated assault, occurred most frequently in urban areas at a ratio of three to one and two to one; but rape crime rates were about the same in both areas. The total 1951 crime rate in Minnesota for each 100,000 persons was 714.8, or approximately seven class I offenses for each 1,000 persons. Almost two-thirds or 63.4 percent of all offenses occurring in the state were for larceny.

TABLE 36
CRIME RATES BY OFFENSE STATUS, 1951

Offense	Rate per 100,000			Per cent		
	State	Urban	Rural	State	Urban	Rural
Total	714.8	1,116.6	240.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Larceny	453.3	734.6	121.1	63.4	65.8	50.4
Burglary	160.1	218.9	90.7	22.4	19.6	37.8
Auto theft	76.2	125.8	17.6	10.7	11.2	7.4
Robbery	14.4	24.1	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.2
Rape	5.0	6.0	3.9	0.7	0.5	1.6
Aggravated assault	3.6	4.7	2.1	0.5	0.4	1.9
Manslaughter by negligence	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Murder	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.5

Rural and urban crime rates presented in table 36 are compared by offense classification in the tabulation which follows. The urban crime rate is 4.6 times higher than the rural crime rate for all part I offenses reported in Minnesota for 1951.

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rate
All class I offenses	4.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.8
Manslaughter by negligence	0.7
Rape	1.5
Robbery	8.0
Aggravated assault	2.2
Burglary	2.4
Larceny	6.1
Auto theft	7.1

A comparison is made between the Minnesota crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants shown in table 36 and the national rates by offense class in table 37. The Minnesota rate of class I offenses per 100,000 inhabitants is less than the rate for the United States in every offense class for both rural and urban population groupings.

TABLE 37
MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000
INHABITANTS¹ COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1951

Offense	Urban		Rural	
	Minnesota rate	National rate ²	Minnesota rate	National rate ²
Total	1,116.6	1,599.8	240.2	507.6
Murder	0.8	4.8	1.2	4.7
Manslaughter by negligence	1.7	3.1	0.6	5.3
Rape	6.0	11.0	3.9	10.3
Robbery	24.1	49.3	3.0	14.2
Aggravated assault	4.7	70.5	2.1	30.0
Burglary	218.9	347.2	90.7	155.7
Larceny	734.6	940.1	121.1	237.5
Auto theft	125.8	173.8	17.6	49.9

¹Based on 1950 decennial census.

²"Uniform Crime Reports," Vol. XXII, No. 2, F.B.I., Washington, D.C., pages 86 and 90.

The term "cleared by arrest" is descriptive of cases in which one or more of the persons involved in the crime has been arrested and made available for prosecution. The recovery of stolen property alone does not warrant the listing of the offense as cleared by arrest. The arrest of one person may clear several offenses; on the other hand, the arrest of several persons may clear but one offense. The number and percentage of clearances occurring in 1951 are shown in table 38 even though the offense cleared may have been one committed in a previous year but not cleared until 1951.

TABLE 38
CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST, 1951

Population group	Total	Mans.		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Larceny		Auto theft
		Mur- der	by neg.					\$50 or over	Under \$50	
State total										
Offenses reported	20,514	29	35	145	414	101	4,595	2,937	10,071	2,187
Offenses cleared	6,857	27	25	111	168	88	1,691	856	3,183	708
Percent cleared	33.4	93.1	71.4	76.6	40.6	87.1	36.8	29.1	31.6	32.4
Urban total										
Offenses reported	17,353	13	27	94	374	73	3,402	2,272	9,143	1,955
Offenses cleared	5,690	11	19	67	153	61	1,234	665	2,889	591
Percent cleared	32.8	84.6	70.4	71.3	40.9	83.6	36.3	29.3	31.6	30.2
Rural total										
Offenses reported	3,161	16	8	51	40	28	1,193	665	928	232
Offenses cleared	1,167	16	6	44	15	27	457	191	294	117
Percent cleared	36.9	100.0	75.0	86.3	37.5	96.4	38.3	28.7	31.7	50.4

Sheriffs and police chiefs reported 33.4 percent of the known offenses as cleared by arrest. Rural clearances exceeded urban for all offenses excepting robbery and larceny. Clearances were reported for 36.9 percent of the rural and 32.8 percent of the urban part I offenses in Minnesota for 1951. Clearances of crimes against the person show the high rate of 81.0 percent while 32.7 percent of the property crimes were cleared by arrest.

Percent Cleared

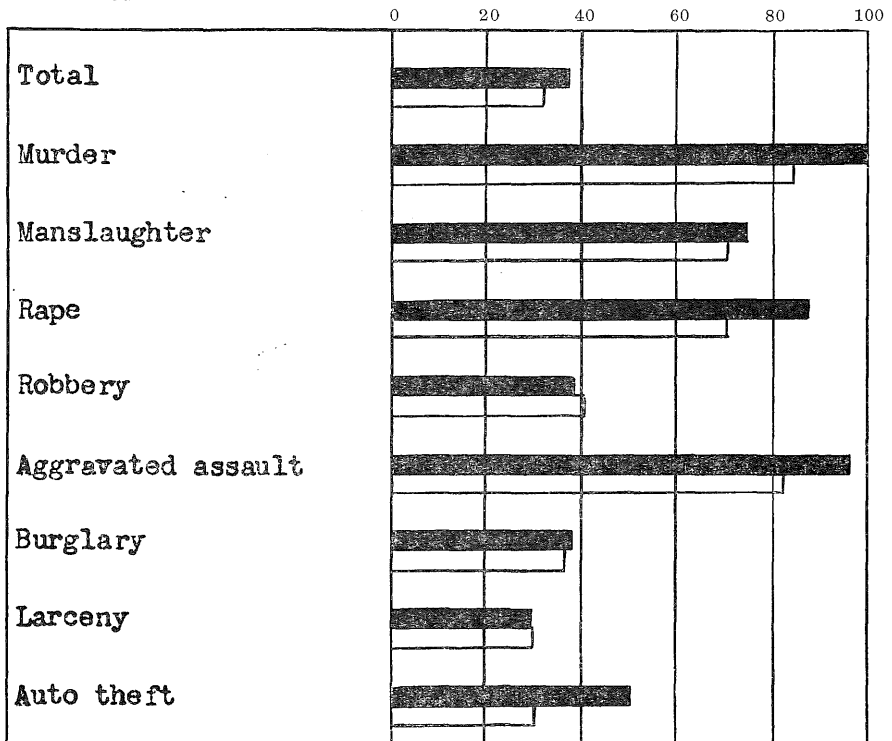


Chart 4. Percentage of 1951 Rural and Urban Offenses Cleared by Arrest.

■ Rural □ Urban

Chiefs of police in Minnesota cities exceeding 2,500 in population reported an average of 1,852 police department employees during 1951 or 1.16 employees for each 1,000 inhabitants. The number of inhabitants for each police employee is expressed in the following:

	1951	1950
Average, all cities -----	862	757
Group I (250,000 or over) -----	807	753
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000) -----	850	642
Group V (10,000 to 25,000) -----	1,008	749
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000) -----	942	788

These figures indicated that one police officer was responsible for the protection of the lives and property of 862 persons during 1951 in Minnesota cities. In considering available police protection, it must be remembered that although police business is continuous the effective strength of a police department is reduced by the fact that officers work shifts, have days off, carry on office procedures, etc. lessening the number of officers on duty at one time. When comparing the number of persons who looked to one police employee for protection during 1951 as compared with 1950, it can readily be seen that citizens are getting less protection than previously. This can partly be explained in the fact that the 1950 population figures were used to arrive at the current figures. However, the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants has not been increased in proportion to the increase in urban population during the past ten years. The following tabulation with cities grouped generally by size and listed alphabetically, shows the average figures for the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants. Police strength between cities can not always be compared because very often there is a difference in the volume and type of police work handled and in the type of equipment used.

TABLE 39
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, 1951
(Average number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants)

City	Population	Number of police employees	Average per 1,000 inhabitants
Urban total -----	1,597,125	1,852	1.16
Group I—total (250,000 or over) -----	833,067	1,032	1.24
Minneapolis -----	521,718	633	1.21
St. Paul -----	311,349	399	1.28
Group II—total (100,000 to 250,000) -----	104,511	127	1.21
Duluth -----	104,511	127	1.21
Group IV—total (25,000 to 50,000) -----	83,326	98	1.18
Rochester -----	29,885	40	1.34
St. Cloud -----	28,410	27	.95
Winona -----	25,031	31	1.24
Group V—total (10,000 to 25,000) -----	238,849	237	.99
Albert Lea -----	13,545	16	1.18
Austin -----	23,100	27	1.17
Bemidji -----	10,001	9	.90
Brainerd -----	12,637	13	1.03
Faribault -----	16,028	14	.87
Fergus Falls -----	12,917	9	.70
Hibbing -----	16,276	19	1.17
Mankato -----	18,809	26	1.38
Moorhead -----	14,870	15	1.01
Owatonna -----	10,191	11	1.08
Red Wing -----	10,645	11	1.03
Richfield -----	17,502	11	.63
Robbinsdale -----	11,289	6	.53
St. Louis Park -----	22,644	81	.35
South St. Paul -----	15,909	19	1.19
Virginia -----	12,486	23	1.84

Group V1—total (2,500 to 10,000) -----	337,372	358	1.06
Alexandria -----	6,319	6	.95
Anoka -----	7,396	8	1.08
Bayport -----	2,502	4	1.60
Benson -----	3,398	6	1.77
Blue Earth -----	3,843	4	1.04
Breckenridge -----	3,623	3	.83
Brooklyn Center -----	4,284	2	.47
Cambridge -----	2,978	1 ¹	.34
Chisholm -----	6,861	12	1.75
Cloquet -----	7,685	11	1.43
Columbia Heights -----	8,175	8	.98
Crookston -----	7,352	8	1.09
Crosby -----	2,777	4	1.44
Crystal -----	5,713	2	.35
Detroit Lakes -----	5,787	6	1.04
East Grand Forks -----	5,049	9	1.78
Edina -----	9,744	8	.82
Ely -----	5,474	11	2.01
Eveleth -----	5,872	14	2.38
Fairmont -----	8,193	10	1.22
Falcon Heights -----	3,884 ²	no record	
Fridley -----	3,796	3	.79
Glencoe -----	2,801	3	1.07
Glennwood -----	2,666	4	1.50
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	4 ¹	.53
Hutchinson -----	4,690	4 ¹	.85
International Falls -----	6,269	7	1.12
Jackson -----	3,313	3 ¹	.91
Lake City -----	3,457	4	1.16
Le Sueur -----	2,713	4	1.47
Litchfield -----	4,608	4	.87
Little Falls -----	6,717	7	1.04
Luverne -----	3,650	4	1.09
Marshall -----	5,923	6	1.01
Montevideo -----	5,459	10	1.83
Morris -----	3,811	3	.79
New Ulm -----	9,348	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	1.32
Pipestone -----	5,269	6	1.14
Proctor -----	2,693	3	1.11
Redwood Falls -----	3,813	3	.79
Roseville -----	6,437 ²	no record	
St. James -----	3,861	4	1.04
St. Peter -----	7,754	4	.51
Sauk Centre -----	3,140	2	.64
Sauk Rapids -----	3,410	3	.88
Shakopee -----	3,185	2	.63
Sleepy Eye -----	3,278	4	1.22
Springfield -----	2,574	3	1.16
Staples -----	2,782	4 ¹	1.44
Stillwater -----	7,674	8	1.04
Thief River Falls -----	6,926	8	1.15
Tracy -----	3,020	4	1.32
Two Harbors -----	4,400	6	1.36
Wadena -----	3,958	6	1.51
Waseca -----	4,927	4	.81
West St. Paul -----	7,955	6 ¹	.75
White Bear Lake -----	3,646	3 ¹	.82
Willmar -----	9,410	11	1.17
Windom -----	3,165	3	.95
Worthington -----	7,923	8	1.01

¹No record received. Taken from "Uniform Crime Reports," Vol. XXII, No. 1 issued by the F.B.I. (Figures as of April 30, 1951)

²Population excluded from total.

Judicial Criminal Statistics

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is charged by Minnesota statutes with the duty of collecting judicial criminal statistics from the clerks of district court throughout the state. A system of reporting detailed information is maintained whereby "report of filing" and "disposition" cards are received for each defendant taken into and disposed of in district court. A defendant is a person charged by indictment, information, or affidavit, with a criminal offense, and whose case was disposed of by the court during the calendar year. Those persons involved in cases which are introduced by proceedings other than those mentioned above are not considered. All persons involved in more than one proceeding at approximately the same time, are counted but once for the most serious offense of which charged if it appears to be a single united action. However, if a defendant is prosecuted more than once during the course of a year and it is evident that the proceedings are separate actions, he would be counted a second time.

The figures shown in this section represent individual case card records received for the disposition of 1,782 defendants, 1,479 of which are for major offenses. Reports were received from 86 counties representing 98.9 percent of the possible contributors. Some pertinent observations from this accumulation are noted as follows:

District court dispositions in Minnesota during 1951 decreased 2.8 percent under those received for the previous year. A total of 1,782 dispositions were received in 1951 and 1,834, or 52 additional cases, were received during 1950.

Major offenses, made up principally of felonies which exclude offenses usually tried in minor courts, decreased 2.7 percent. This is in proportion to the decrease noted in all cases received during 1951. During 1950 a total of 1,520 major offense charges were disposed of. This is the greatest number of cases disposed of for the five-year period 1947-1951, with the least number of cases, 1,305, being disposed of in 1947.

Of the 1,479 defendants disposed of for major offenses, 120 or 8.1 percent were disposed of without conviction; that is, the defendant was acquitted, received a no penalty disposition, or the case was dismissed. The remaining 1,359 defendants, or 91.9 percent were convicted and sentenced.

Defendants Disposed of

Type of Disposition

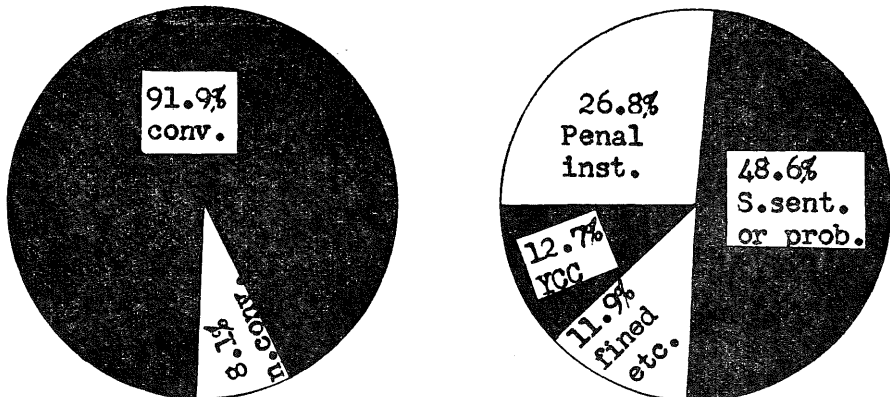


Chart 5. 1951 District Court Dispositions.

Only 4.1 percent of the defendants charged with major offenses demanded a jury trial, while 89.4 percent were convicted after pleas of guilty.

The 1,359 convicted defendants were sentenced as follows: 364, or 26.8 percent, were committed to a state prison or reformatory; 173, or 12.7 percent were placed under the jurisdiction of the Youth Conservation Commission; 660, or 48.6 percent, were given a suspended sentence or were placed on probation; and 162, or 11.9 percent, were fined, imprisoned in a local jail, workhouse, or mental institution. The procedural outcome of dispositions for major offenses has remained somewhat the same during the past five years, with the greatest number of cases being handled during 1938 and the smallest number handled during 1944.

Number of Defendants

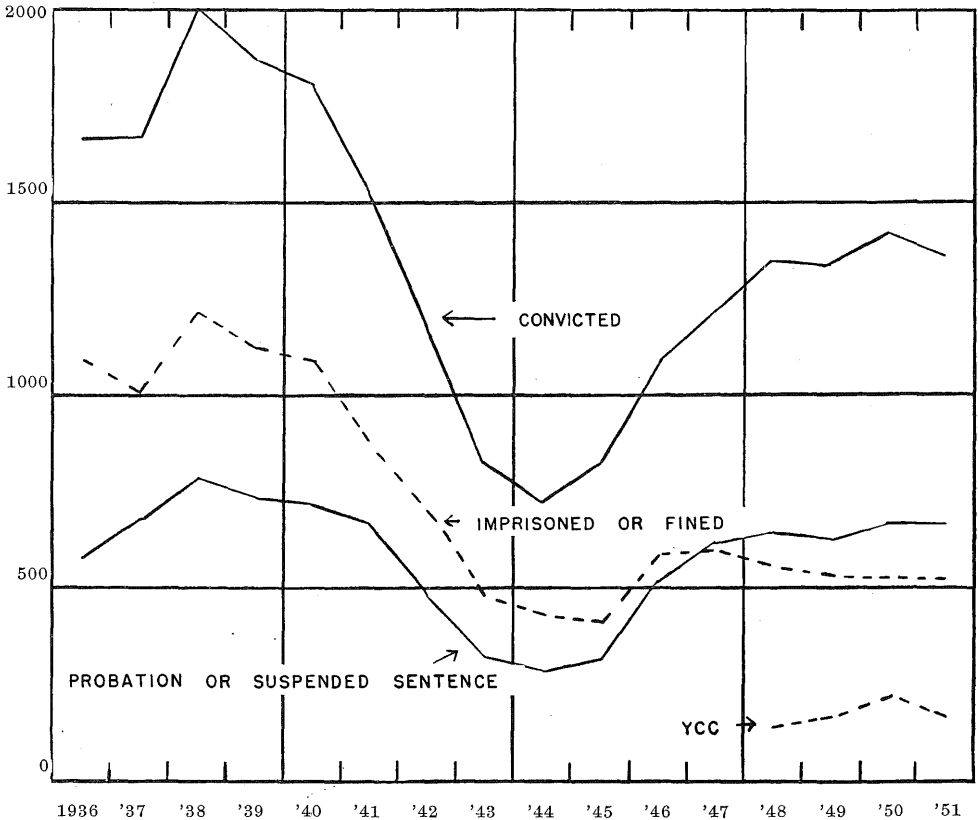


Chart 6. District Court Disposition of Defendants for Major Offenses 1936-1951.

Of the 173 defendants committed to the Youth Conservation Commission during 1951, 97 or 56.1 percent had been committed to a reformatory by June 30, 1952. In the case of persons placed on probation or given a suspended sentence, 51 or 7.7 percent of the 660 defendants had violated their probation and were committed to an institution on the original sentence.

There were 1,154 defendants disposed of for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, and stolen property). Of these, 1,084 or 93.9 percent were convicted. Of the 174 defendants disposed of for crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault), 151 or 86.8 percent were convicted.

Only 1.9 percent of those persons charged with property crimes, as compared with 14.4 percent of those charged with crimes against persons, were tried by juries.

More defendants were disposed of for larceny than for any other offense, with

burglary the next largest group. These two offense groups accounted for 41.9 percent of all major offense dispositions.

The median age for defendants disposed of during 1951 for all offenses was 26.8 years. Those taken into court for auto theft, show a median age of 19.9 years. Offenders committing robbery show a median age 20.8 years. When the figures in table 40 are considered as a whole, it is noted that 23.1 percent of the defendants were under the age of 21 years. Defendants 18 years old were the most numerous, followed by ages 20, 19, and 23 years. The age of a defendant is computed as of the disposition date in full years.

TABLE 40
AGE OF ALL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN DISTRICT COURT
BY OFFENSE, 1951

	Total	Not given	17 & under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	Med. age
Total -----	1,782	191	64	115	91	98	83	79	89	64	303	188	119	114	77	53	30	15	9	26.8
Criminal homicide -----	36	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	5	8	2	3	3	2	1	2	—	27.5
Rape -----	77	2	4	8	5	8	8	6	7	5	9	6	3	1	1	—	3	1	—	21.8
Robbery -----	79	1	2	9	8	10	12	4	5	3	9	9	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	20.8
Aggravated assault -----	61	5	4	1	3	2	2	6	4	—	13	6	2	5	2	3	—	2	1	27.3
Burglary -----	257	16	16	36	23	32	9	11	11	9	44	17	11	11	6	5	—	—	—	21.5
Larceny -----	363	22	13	22	21	21	21	16	17	14	73	42	24	23	17	8	7	2	—	26.8
Auto theft -----	124	3	17	17	15	12	13	5	9	2	18	8	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	19.9
Embezzlement, fraud -----	47	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	3	11	4	3	3	2	8	—	—	—	31.2
Forgery -----	263	24	5	6	6	5	15	13	6	53	42	26	22	18	7	4	3	2	—	31.9
Other sex offenses -----	99	8	—	2	—	—	4	5	4	5	15	13	12	9	6	7	4	3	2	33.8
All other offenses -----	376	103	2	14	8	6	7	8	14	15	53	33	31	33	20	12	11	2	4	31.4

The tables which follow present figures on the disposition of persons brought before a district court, which is the court having original jurisdiction over felony cases in Minnesota. Data on procedural outcome and sentence or treatment of all defendants disposed of during 1951 by offense and by county are shown.

TABLE 41
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS BY OFFENSE, 1951

Offense	Total defendants disposed of	—Disposed of without conviction—				Other no. penalty	—Convicted and sentenced—				—Sentence for those convicted—				Other sentence	
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by court ²	jury		Total	Plead guilty	Found guilty by court ²	jury	Prison reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Loc'l jail etc.		Fine or costs only
Total offenses -----	1,782	143	90	4	37	12	1,639	1,594	5	40	379	177	828	180	74	1
Major offenses—total -----	1,479	120	76	4	28	12	1,359	1,323	3	33	364	173	660	151	10	1
Murder -----	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter -----	30	3	—	—	3	—	27	20	—	7	12	2	11	2	—	—
Rape -----	77	8	6	—	2	—	69	66	—	3	16	7	35	11	—	—
Robbery -----	79	1	1	—	—	—	78	78	—	—	36	22	15	5	—	—
Aggravated assault -----	61	12	8	—	4	—	49	45	1	3	12	5	23	8	1	—
Burglary -----	257	9	7	—	1	1	248	244	—	4	55	59	116	17	—	1
Larceny -----	363	27	17	3	6	1	336	331	—	5	79	24	197	34	2	—
Auto theft -----	124	11	8	—	2	1	113	113	—	—	25	36	47	5	—	—
Embezzlement and fraud -----	47	6	6	—	—	—	41	40	—	1	7	1	31	2	—	—
Stolen property; receiving, etc. -----	21	1	1	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	1	3	5	11	—	—
Forgery and counterfeiting ² -----	263	15	14	—	1	—	248	245	1	2	74	12	124	36	2	—
Commercialized vice -----	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sex offenses -----	99	19	4	1	6	8	80	76	1	3	23	—	40	12	5	—
Violation drug laws -----	7	0	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—
Deadly weapons; carrying, etc. -----	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Abortion -----	7	0	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
Arson -----	8	2	—	—	2	—	6	5	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	—
Bigamy -----	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Blackmail and extortion -----	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and jail break -----	17	1	1	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	11	1	2	2	—	—
Kidnaping -----	2	2	—	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury -----	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Minor offenses—total -----	303	23	14	0	9	0	280	271	2	7	15	4	168	29	64	0
Minor assault -----	27	3	3	—	—	—	24	23	—	1	—	—	10	5	9	—
Nonsupport or neglect -----	142	6	5	—	1	—	136	133	2	1	14	—	118	3	1	—
Liquor laws -----	42	3	2	—	1	—	39	39	—	—	—	—	8	9	22	—
Gambling -----	9	0	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	—
Other minor offenses -----	83	11	4	—	7	—	72	67	—	5	1	4	31	10	26	—

¹Jury waived

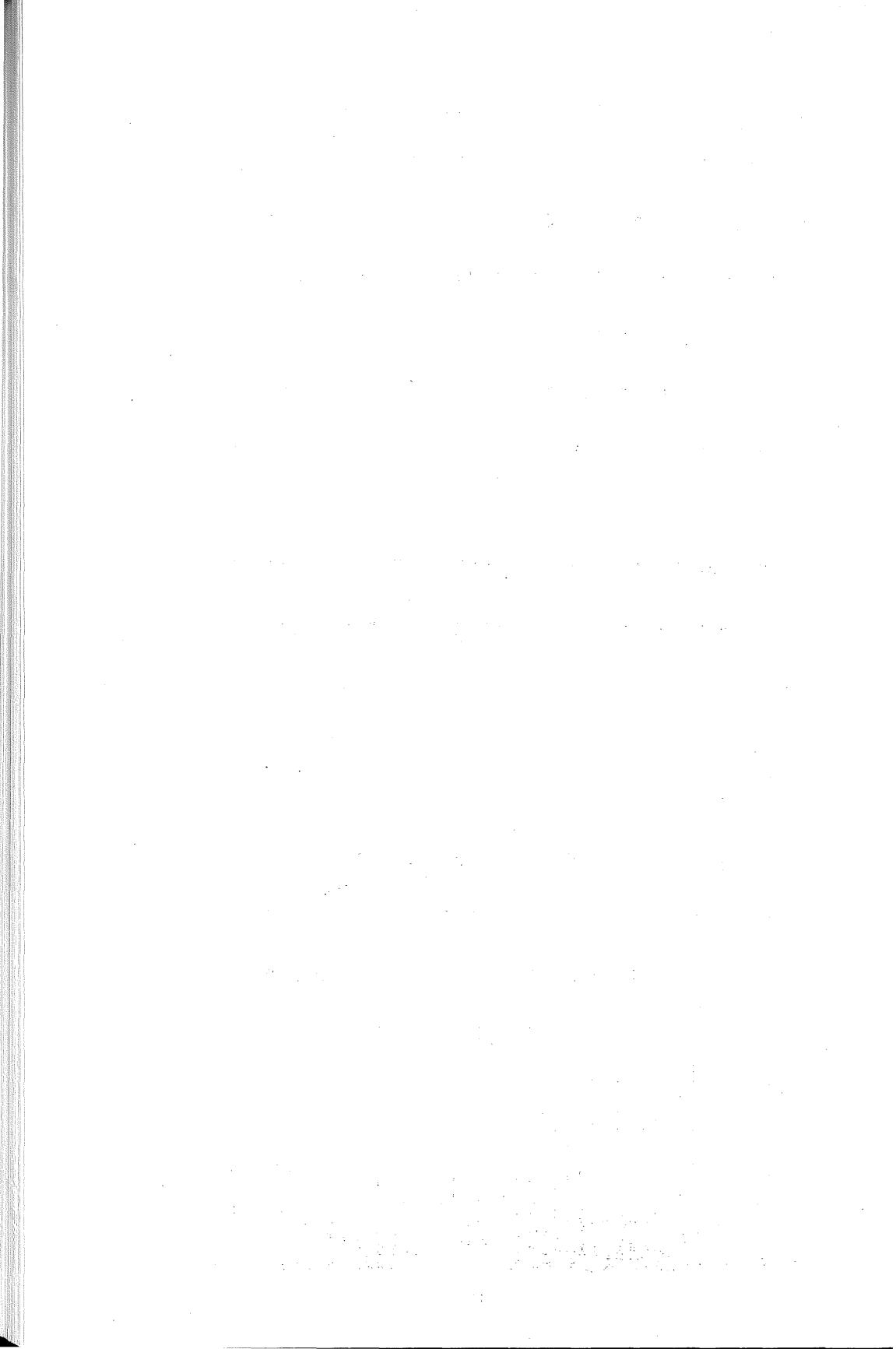
²Includes check frauds

TABLE 42
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS BY COUNTY, 1951

County	Total defendants disposed of	—Disposed of without conviction—					—Convicted and sentenced—				—Sentence for those convicted—					
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by court ¹	by jury	Other no-penalty	Total	Plead guilty	Found guilty by court ¹	by jury	Prison reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Loc'l jail wks. etc.	Fine or costs only	Other sentence
Total -----	1,782	143	90	4	37	12	1,639	1,594	5	40	379	177	828	180	74	1
Aitkin -----	17	3	3	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	3	1	8	2	—	—
Anoka -----	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becker -----	14	1	1	—	—	—	13	12	1	—	4	4	5	—	—	—
Beltrami -----	35	3	2	—	1	—	32	31	—	1	10	1	17	4	—	—
Benton -----	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone -----	5	0	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
Blue Earth -----	15	0	—	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	6	2	7	—	—	—
Brown -----	7	0	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	—
Carlton -----	29	0	—	—	—	—	29	29	—	—	9	1	14	5	—	—
Carver -----	7	0	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
Cass -----	30	5	3	—	2	—	25	23	—	2	2	—	14	2	7	—
Chippewa -----	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
Chisago -----	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Clay -----	34	0	—	—	—	—	34	32	—	2	6	2	22	4	—	—
Clearwater -----	8	0	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—
Cook -----	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Cottonwood -----	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
Crow Wing -----	25	5	4	—	1	—	20	20	—	—	5	2	10	2	1	—
Dakota -----	31	6	3	—	2	1	25	25	—	—	5	5	14	—	1	—
Dodge -----	6	1	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
Douglas -----	16	2	2	—	—	—	14	12	—	2	2	—	8	—	4	—
Faribault -----	7	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—
Fillmore -----	12	0	—	—	1	—	12	11	—	1	3	4	4	—	1	—
Freeborn -----	18	0	—	—	—	—	18	17	—	1	2	—	14	—	2	—
Goodhue -----	35	0	—	—	—	—	35	35	—	—	8	14	13	—	—	—
Grant -----	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Hennepin -----	419	17	9	—	7	1	402	393	1	8	89	42	219	49	2	1
Houston -----	6	3	2	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Hubbard -----	8	1	1	—	—	—	7	6	—	1	—	—	5	1	1	—
Isanti -----	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Itasca -----	22	0	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	3	6	10	—	3	—
Jackson -----	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
Kanabec -----	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kandiyohi -----	8	0	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—
Kittson -----	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Koochiching -----	10	0	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	2	4	3	—	1	—
Lac qui Parle -----	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Lake -----	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Lake of the Woods -----	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	1	—	2	2	—	2	—
Le Sueur -----	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lincoln -----	8	1	1	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	—

Lyon	29	2	2	—	—	—	27	26	—	1	6	1	19	1	—	—
McLeod	10	0	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—
Mahnomen	14	6	2	—	4	—	8	7	—	1	—	—	7	—	1	—
Marshall	5	0	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—
Martin	9	0	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	1	—	2	—	6	—
Meeker	5	0	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
Mille Lacs	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—
Morrison	13	0	—	—	—	—	13	12	—	1	4	3	4	—	2	—
Mower	24	1	—	—	—	1	23	21	—	2	3	2	11	1	6	—
Murray	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Nicollet	7	0	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
Nobles	9	0	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	2	—	6	1	—	—
Norman	8	1	—	—	1	—	7	7	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—
Olmsted	39	4	2	—	2	—	35	34	—	1	7	7	17	4	—	—
Otter Tail	34	3	1	—	2	—	31	31	—	—	4	6	20	—	1	—
Pennington				(no reports received)												
Pine	12	1	1	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
Pipestone	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Polk	19	3	2	—	1	—	16	14	—	2	7	1	3	5	—	—
Pope	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ramsey	283	27	11	4	6	6	256	248	2	6	62	32	114	45	3	—
Red Lake	6	1	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Redwood	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Renville	5	0	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Rice	10	0	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Rock	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Roseau	17	5	4	—	—	1	12	11	—	1	4	—	4	—	4	—
St. Louis	145	17	14	—	3	—	128	126	—	2	27	8	52	32	9	—
Scott	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sherburne	7	1	1	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
Sibley	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Stearns	40	11	10	—	—	1	29	28	—	1	6	1	14	3	5	—
Steele	8	0	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	—
Stevens	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Swift	7	0	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	1	3	—	2	1	1	—
Todd	22	3	2	—	1	—	19	19	—	—	6	3	7	—	3	—
Traverse	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Wabasha	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Wadena	14	0	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	5	1	8	—	—	—
Waseca	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Washington	16	2	1	—	1	—	14	14	—	—	2	—	10	1	1	—
Watsonwan	9	1	1	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	3	—	4	1	—	—
Wilkin	5	0	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
Winona	20	1	—	—	—	1	19	19	—	—	6	4	2	7	—	—
Wright	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Yellow Medicine	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—

¹Jury waived



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