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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, 1951

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

488 North Wabasha Street

St. Paul 2, Minnesota

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**Bureau of Criminal
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**For the Year Ending
June 30, 1951**

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

Printed at the
PRISON PRINTING DEPARTMENT
Stillwater, Minnesota
7029 48449 11-51 800msp

TO HONORABLE C. ELMER ANDERSON

and

THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The annual report of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, is herewith respectfully submitted. Included is information on the numerous activities of the Bureau itself and also state-wide data concerning crime and criminals in Minnesota.

Of increasing concern are growing problems which are more than taxing the capacity of present personnel and which emphasize the need for additional manpower. This last year has been a busy year for the department as the following pages will disclose. While we feel we have various needs, both personnel and equipment, we nevertheless realize the State has a complicated and critical financial problem. We sincerely appreciate and are grateful for whatever consideration is given us and shall do our best to serve the public well and faithfully.

As Superintendent of the Bureau I have endeavored at all times to obtain close cooperation with all law enforcement agencies in the State, as well as Federal and out-of-state officers. In the work of crime detection and criminal apprehension, mass efforts alone can bring the results for which we all aim. I have enjoyed the hearty and sincere cooperation of our peace officers, and it is their assistance which has made possible our fine record in the bureau. I wish to express my appreciation and gratitude to all of you whose constructive support has enabled the Bureau to maintain its functions, so valuable to law enforcement in Minnesota.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. TIERNEY

Superintendent

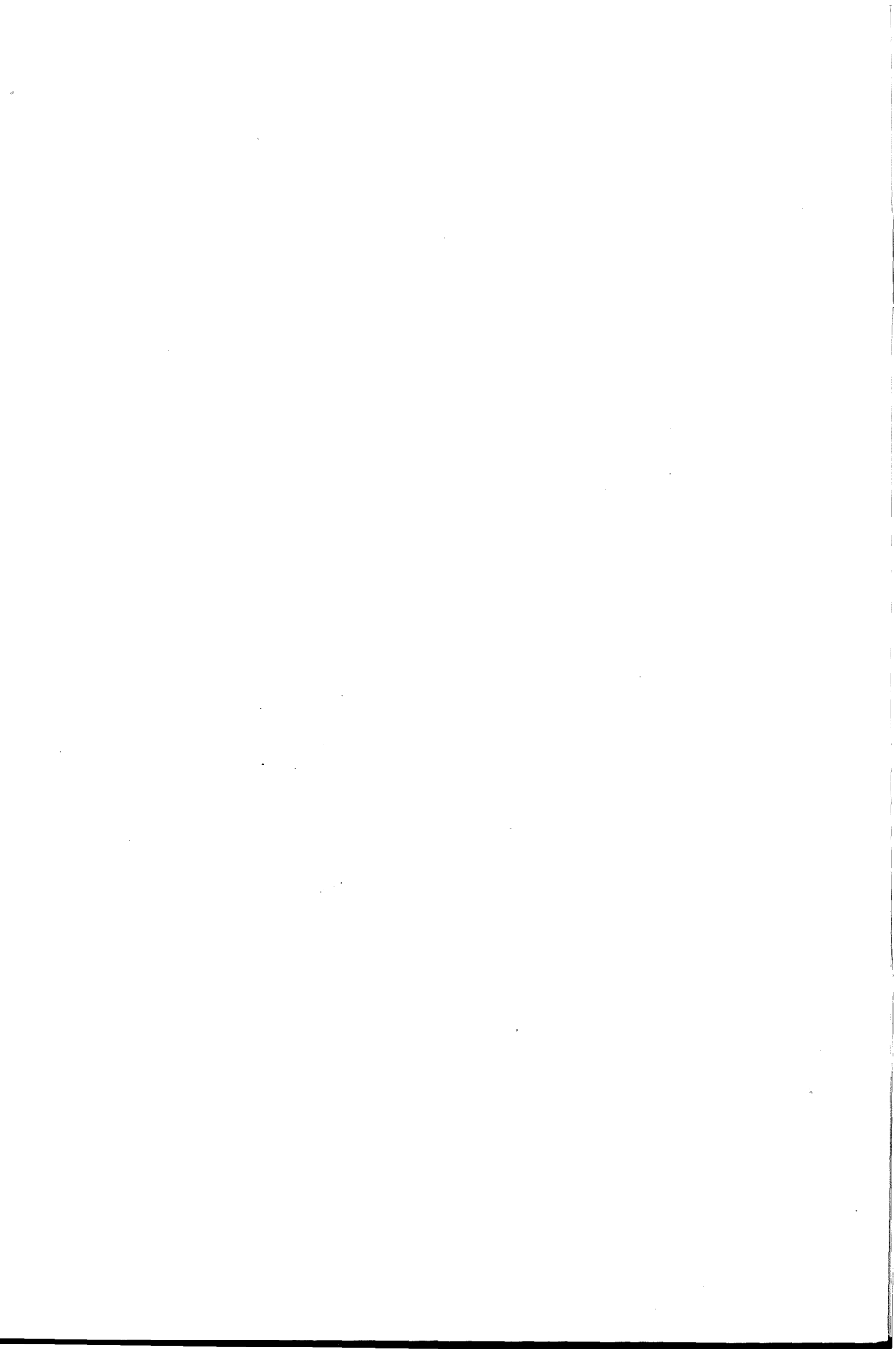


CHART 1. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINNESOTA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

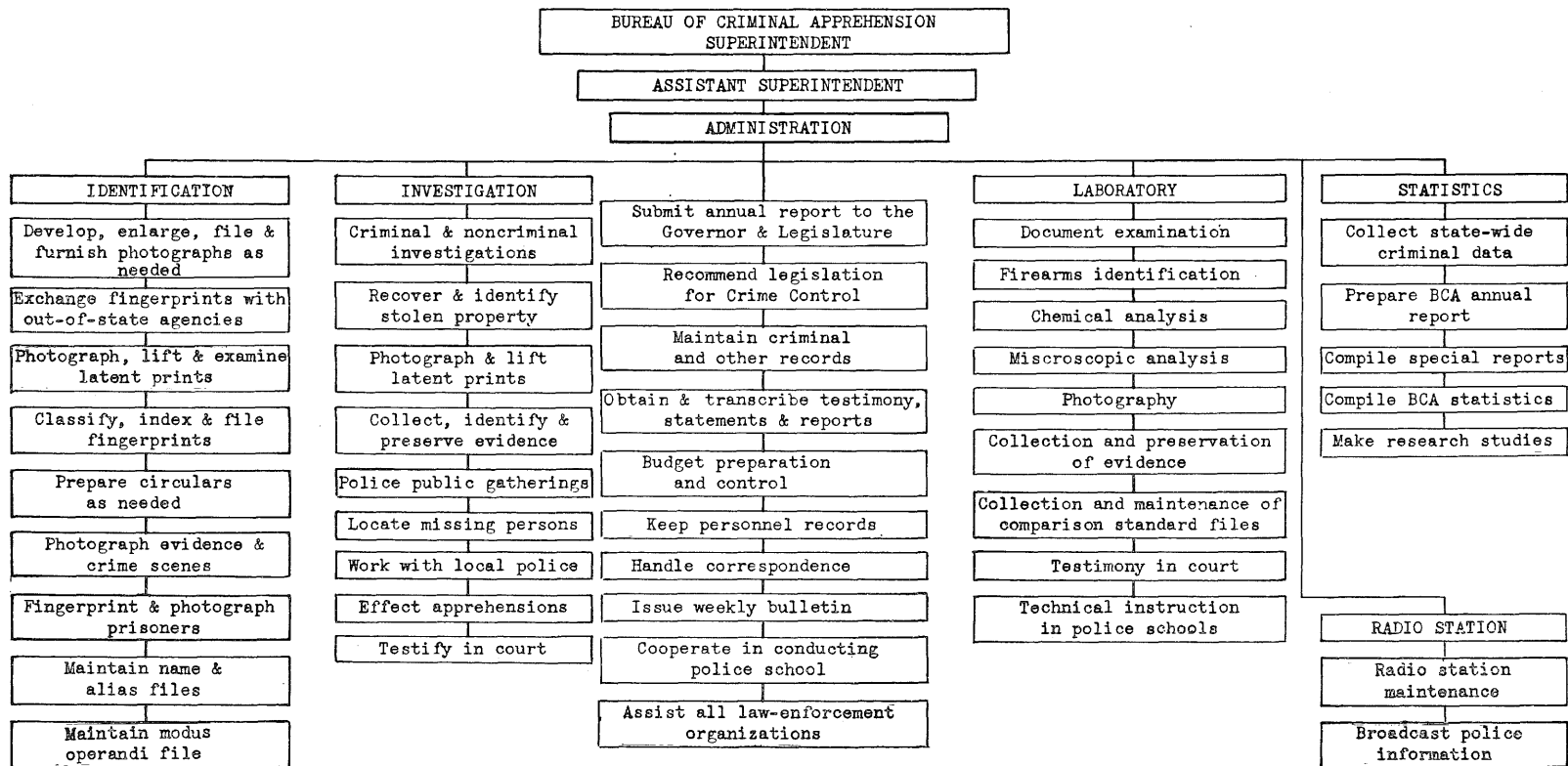


TABLE 1
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Expense	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (Excluding radio station)		State radio station KAB268	
	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50
Total expenditures -----	\$117,387.67	\$106,619.18	\$13,809.55	\$14,470.12
Current expenses				
Salaries -----	86,713.79	78,724.86	12,199.03	12,606.82
Office rents and leases -----	4,926.00	4,926.00	—	—
Travel expenses—total -----	11,863.48	12,179.04	19.70	54.50
Travel and subsistence -----	6,712.57	6,549.19	19.70	25.15
Rents and leases (garage, etc.) -----	523.00	504.00	—	—
Repairs and maintenance -----	1,631.10	1,665.76	—	29.25
Gasoline, lubricants, etc., automotive equipment -----	2,996.81	3,460.09	—	—
Supplies and materials—total -----	2,661.19	1,580.77	91.27	75.76
Stationery and office -----	1,278.07	892.70	37.78	26.13
Scientific and educational -----	808.28	256.48	—	—
Miscellaneous -----	574.84	431.59	53.49	49.63
Communications -----	4,360.78	3,941.57	544.97	842.77
Freight and express -----	5.77	4.44	—	—
Printing and binding -----	1,681.87	1,409.32	—	—
Power and electricity -----	795.64	720.11	791.78	728.94
Workmen's compensation cost -----	309.44	—	—	—
Bonds and insurance -----	116.23	10.00	—	—
Non-state-employee service -----	93.95	51.82	120.00	120.00
Other contractual services -----	310.05	164.65	42.80	41.43
Acquisition of property				
Equipment—total -----	3,549.48	2,906.60	—	—
Motor vehicles, including accessories ----	1,402.61	986.95	—	—
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures ----	417.21	1,446.11	—	—
Educational and scientific -----	1,729.66	446.54	—	—
Other equipment -----	—	27.00	—	—

Investigation

The prevention of crime is the most important function of any law-enforcement agency. Of equal importance is the saving of human lives from criminal careers and the avoidance of property damage and theft. Because of the great number of crimes committed and the many offenders who menace the public each year, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension was organized in 1927 as a service agency to fill the need for a centralized law-enforcement agency in Minnesota. In twenty-four years of service the Bureau has proven an effective aid to local officers by controlling crime in the following manner:

1. It coordinates the law-enforcement activities of peace officers throughout the state.
2. It cooperates with peace officers in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals.
3. It maintains fingerprint, photographic, and other criminal records.
4. It provides a communication system.
5. It offers the services of a well-trained, fully equipped laboratory.

A detailed account of the Bureau's activities is shown in chart I. The Bureau has trained personnel available twenty-four hours a day to assist peace officers in these law-enforcement functions.

Cases Investigated

During 1950-51 Bureau agents investigated 1,283 cases, an increase of 30.5 percent over the 942 cases investigated in the previous year. Minnesota criminal cases number 983, or 76.6 percent, of the total investigations. Assistance was requested most frequently in burglary and forgery and fraud cases. Frequently Bureau agents must do follow-up work on prior cases. During 1950-51 such investigations were conducted on 82 cases which occurred prior to July 1, 1950, and initial investigations were conducted on 89 prior cases. Cases involving Bureau assistance are designated as definite types of crime according to the uniform classification outlined and practiced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The number of 1950-51 and 1949-50 cases investigated by Bureau agents is shown by type in table 2. These data cannot be used as an absolute measure of the amount of work performed because of the wide variance in time and personnel needed for different cases. At the present time only one-third of the Minnesota cases receive personal attention of Bureau investigators.

TABLE 2
CASES INVESTIGATED, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Types of cases	Cases Investigated	
	1950-51	1949-50
Total—all cases -----	1,283	942
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	983	716
Criminal homicide -----	6	6
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	2	11
Robbery -----	7	13
Aggravated assault -----	6	7
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	317	314
Larceny, except auto theft -----	96	71
Auto theft -----	19	13
Forgery and fraud -----	403	173
Offenses against family and children -----	26	23
Other criminal -----	101	85
Minnesota other cases—total -----	206	148
Missing persons or runaways -----	13	4
Policing Service -----	23	32
Unfounded crime reports -----	9	10
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	12	12
Miscellaneous laboratory tests -----	76	33
Other miscellaneous -----	73	57
Out-of-state-cases—total -----	94	78
Criminal cases -----	78	69
Other cases -----	16	9

Arrests

Arrests by Bureau agents are made with the assistance of local officers whenever possible. The 173 arrests shown by offense in table 3, therefore, represent cooperative action in which Bureau investigators participated. "Persons released with no formal charge" include juveniles who were released to their parents and persons who made restitution but were not prosecuted.

TABLE 3
ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, 1950-51

Offense	1950-51
Total -----	173
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota -----	142
Murder and manslaughter -----	—
Rape -----	—
Robbery -----	1
Assault, all degrees -----	2
Burglary -----	31
Larceny -----	31
Auto theft -----	8
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	1
Fraud and embezzlement -----	22
Offenses against family and children -----	15
Other offenses -----	31
Persons released, no formal charge -----	23
Arrests for out-of-state authorities -----	8

Cases Handled

All cases reported to the Bureau are indexed in the files, broadcast over the Bureau radio KAB268 at Redwood Falls, and published in the weekly bulletin when so requested, or otherwise "handled." The number of cases "handled" by the Bureau during 1950-51 increased 532, or 14.5 percent, over the previous year. Of the 4,195 cases handled, 2,848, or 67.9 percent, were classified as Minnesota criminal cases; 654, or 15.6 percent, were Minnesota noncriminal cases; and 693, or 16.5 percent, were out-of-state cases. Embezzlement and fraud offenses alone constituted 17.5 percent of the total cases 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. A tabulation of cases handled is shown, by offense, for the past two fiscal years in table 4.

TABLE 4
CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Cases handled	1950-51	1949-50
Total cases handled -----	4,195	3,663
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	2,848	2,378
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter -----	6	6
Manslaughter by negligence -----	1	1
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	3	13
Robbery -----	32	44
Aggravated assault -----	14	9
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	601	635
Larceny, except auto theft -----	326	266
Auto theft -----	419	397
Forgery -----	108	134
Embezzlement and fraud -----	733	471
Other sex offenses -----	10	7
Stolen property, buying, etc. -----	—	2
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc. -----	1	2
Narcotic drug laws -----	2	—
Abduction -----	2	—
Abortion -----	1	—
Arson -----	3	1
Escape (penal) and jail break -----	158	74
Kidnaping -----	4	1
Parole and probation violation -----	74	47
Perjury -----	1	1
Minnesota minor criminal cases:		
Minor assault -----	1	5
Offenses against family and children -----	41	39
Liquor law violations -----	10	1
Driving while intoxicated -----	2	—
Other motor-vehicle law violations -----	22	14
Disorderly conduct; drunkenness; vagrancy -----	10	9
Gambling -----	22	3
Illegitimacy -----	6	3
Malicious mischief and destruction of property -----	32	24
Escapes from state hospitals -----	156	123
Commitment warrant -----	18	20
Contributing to juvenile delinquency -----	3	1
Contempt of court -----	2	2
Unauthorized use of auto -----	4	12
State and regulatory laws -----	2	4
Federal offenses occurring in Minnesota -----	3	2
Offense not stated -----	15	5
Minnesota noncriminal cases—total -----	654	638
Missing persons and runaways -----	371	380
Policing service (fairs and public gatherings) -----	30	36
Unfounded offense reports -----	37	55
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	18	12
Laboratory tests only -----	90	42
Other miscellaneous -----	108	113
Out-of-state criminal cases -----	595	572
Out-of-state noncriminal cases -----	98	75

More than half, or 54.9 percent, of the 2,848 Minnesota criminal cases handled by the Bureau during 1950-51 were cleared. These clearances, together with the number and percent of Minnesota criminal cases handled by the Bureau, are shown by offense in table 5. All cases cleared during 1950-51 are shown, even though the offense cleared may have been handled during a previous year. Data regarding class I offenses cleared by arrest for the entire state may be found in table 48.

TABLE 5
CLEARANCES OF MINNESOTA CRIMINAL CASES
HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1950-51

Offense	Cases handled	Cases reported cleared	Percent reported cleared
Total -----	2,848	1,564	54.9
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	6	6	100.0
Manslaughter by negligence -----	1	1	100.0
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	3	5	166.7
Robbery -----	32	21	65.6
Aggravated assault -----	14	13	93.8
Burglary -----	601	245	40.8
Larceny -----	326	126	38.7
Auto theft -----	419	125	29.8
Forgery -----	108	94	87.0
Embezzlement and fraud -----	733	440	60.0
Escape (penal) and jail break -----	158	157	99.3
Escapes from state hospitals -----	156	145	92.9
Offenses against family and children -----	41	39	95.1
Parole or probation violation -----	74	46	62.2
Other criminal offenses -----	176	101	56.8

Tables 6 and 7 show the places where the robberies, burglaries, and larcenies reported to the Bureau occurred. Most robberies were committed in commercial establishments and oil stations. Burglaries occurred most frequently in gasoline service stations, public garages, and homes. Forty-six percent of the larcenies occurred in open areas such as fields, pastures, streets, etc. The types of larcenies handled by the Bureau are shown for the past two fiscal years in table 8.

TABLE 6
ROBBERIES BY PLACE OF ATTACK, 1950-51

Place of attack	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	32	13	19
Highway (city streets, alleys, roads, etc.)	6	6	—
Commercial house (taverns, general stores, cafes, etc.)	8	1	7
Residence	1	—	1
Oil station	8	4	4
Not stated	9	2	7

TABLE 7
BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES BY PLACES OF OCCURRENCE, 1950-51

Place	Total	Burglaries	Larcenies
Total	927	601	326
Farm buildings; barns, coops, granaries, and sheds	29	18	11
Homes, including apartments	82	60	22
Garages, private	4	3	1
Retail stores:	322	288	34
Gasoline service stations	115	104	11
General and department stores; clothiers	57	48	9
Grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries and dairies	31	31	—
Drug stores	5	5	—
Liquor stores	17	17	—
Jewelry stores	5	3	2
Lumber yards	26	26	—
Other retail outlets; hardware, implement, etc.	66	54	12
Commercial establishments:	200	182	18
Bear parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls	35	35	—
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants	17	16	1
Public garages, motor-vehicle sales and repairs	67	63	4
Creameries and produce companies	16	14	2
Elevators	26	24	2
Professional offices (doctor's, dentist's)	8	8	—
Unclassified commercial places	31	22	9
Miscellaneous:	290	50	240
School buildings	7	5	2
Post offices, including those in stores	8	7	1
Governmental buildings except post offices	12	12	—
All other places and type not stated	113	26	87
Outside of buildings (highway, pasture, etc.)	150	—	150

TABLE 8
LARCENIES BY TYPE, 1950-51 and 1949-50¹

Classification of larcenies	1950-51	1949-50
All larcenies	326	266
Pocket-picking	—	7
Purse-snatching	—	—
Shoplifting	19	24
Thefts from autos; excluding auto accessories, gas, license plates, and tires	34	52
Thefts of auto accessories and supplies:	46	23
Gasoline	4	6
License plates	30	12
Tires and tubes	5	1
Other auto accessories	7	4
Thefts of:		
Bicycles	1	3
Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys, etc.)	42	22
Money	25	21
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery	11	10
Other property	137	97
Type not stated	11	7

¹Excludes property taken in burglaries and auto thefts.

The number of vehicle theft cases handled during the past two years are classified by type in table 9. All but 13 or 3.1 percent of the 419 vehicles reported stolen during 1950-51 were recovered by the end of the year. However, many of these

vehicles have been stripped of contents or accessories, and some wrecked or injured mechanically. The following tabulation excludes motor vehicles taken in robbery, burglary, fraud, and forgery cases.

TABLE 9
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Type of theft	1950-51	1949-50
Total	419	397
Pleasure vehicles	376	370
Trucks, buses	40	27
Motorcycles	1	—
Airplanes	2	—

Escape cases and clearances reported during 1950-51 are listed by institution in table 10. A total of 250 or 79.6 percent of the 314 persons who escaped during the year were reported in custody by the year's end. In addition there were 52 clearances reported on cases which occurred prior to 1950-51. Escapes from penal and nonpenal institutions are shown for two years in table 11.

TABLE 10
ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION, 1950-51

Institution having custody before escape	Number of persons who escaped in 1950-51	Cases reported cleared 1950-51	Prior cases
All escapes	314	250	52
Adult penal institutions	33	23	1
State Prison-Farm Colony	1	1	—
State Reformatory for Men (including camps)	11	8	—
State Reformatory for Women	3	2	1
County jails	10	5	—
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails	8	7	—
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions	125	118	15
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County)	2	2	3
Owatonna State Public School	58	57	6
Red Wing State Training School for Boys	34	31	2
Sauk Centre Home for Girls	26	23	2
Other	5	5	2
State nonpenal institutions	156	109	36
Anoka State Hospital	10	5	1
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics	3	3	2
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded	18	15	6
Fergus Falls State Hospital	1	—	2
Hastings State Hospital	23	19	2
Moose Lake State Hospital	32	19	8
Rochester State Hospital	22	16	9
St. Peter State Hospital	43	27	2
Sandstone State Hospital	4	4	1
Willmar State Hospital	—	—	3

TABLE 11
ESCAPES, PENAL AND NONPENAL, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Classification	1950-51	1949-50
Total	314	197
Escapes from nonpenal institutions	156	125
Escapes from penal and correctional institutions	158	72
Juvenile institutions	125	49
Adult institutions	33	23

There was a decrease of 2.3 percent in the number of missing and runaway persons reported to the Bureau during 1950-51 as compared with those who were reported missing during 1949-50. Cases originating in urban areas (cities with 2,500 or more inhabitants) accounted for 72 percent of the 1950-51 total and this figure also indicates the percentage of male escapes. The median age of the missing and runaway persons was 17.0 years. The 1950-51 cases are compared with those reported during the previous year in table 12.

TABLE 12
MISSING AND RUNAWAY PERSONS, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Origin and sex	Number		Median age	
	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50
Total -----	371	380	17.0	17.3
Origin of cases:				
Rural -----	104	87	18.7	18.1
Urban -----	267	293	16.3	17.1
Sex:				
Male -----	266	270	16.8	17.3
Female -----	105	110	17.2	17.2

Table 13, which shows the estimated value of property losses and recoveries during 1950-51, applies only to Minnesota cases handled by the Bureau. It should also be borne in mind that the data are not applicable as an estimate of State-wide crime losses, because officers do not always report the value of the loss. In these instances an estimate was placed on the stolen property. No tangible value can be placed on the law-enforcement activities resulting from handling cases that do not involve property. The estimated property losses in 1950-51 cases amounted to \$648,763. Recoveries on these cases during the same period totaled \$351,303. Motor vehicles accounted for 48.8 percent of the total losses and 87.4 percent of the total recoveries. Currency, furs, and clothing losses followed automobiles in the value of property taken.

TABLE 13
ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES, 1950-51

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total -----	\$648,763	\$351,303
Losses in robberies, burglaries, and larcenies:		
Motor vehicles -----	316,365	307,135
Currency, negotiable paper -----	101,130	3,706
Furs, raw and manufactured; hides -----	21,635	3,000
Clothing, except furs -----	11,063	2,093
Jewelry, precious metals -----	9,217	3,555
Grain, seeds, or feed -----	9,199	175
Livestock:		
Cattle -----	5,306	673
Swine -----	2,245	360
Chickens -----	1,753	-----
Mink -----	800	-----
Dogs -----	200	100
Turkeys -----	100	-----
Other property -----	83,261	18,110
Losses in forgery and fraud cases:		
Check cases (forgeries and frauds) -----	50,439	2,342
Other frauds, embezzlement -----	36,050	10,054

The Bureau handled 693 out-of-state cases during the year of which 595 or 85.9 percent were criminal cases. Embezzlement and fraud and larceny cases totaled 270 offenses and represent 45.4 percent of the total criminal cases handled. There were seventy-two missing persons reported which represent 73.5 percent of the total non-criminal cases. There were 299 cases reported cleared during the year, some of them as a result of Bureau investigations and services. Table 14 shows, by offense, out-of-state offenses and clearances reported to the Bureau.

TABLE 14
OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES
REPORTED TO THE BUREAU, 1950-51

Offense	Criminal cases handled	Cases reported cleared ¹
Total -----	693	299
Total criminal cases -----	595	255
Criminal homicide -----	21	20
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	1	1
Robbery -----	17	7
Aggravated assault -----	3	2
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	74	17
Larceny, except auto theft -----	95	21
Auto theft -----	77	25
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	29	23

Embezzlement and fraud -----	175	79
Offenses against family and children -----	13	5
All other offenses:		
Escapes -----	42	21
A.W.O.L. (Army and Navy) -----	3	4
Other -----	41	29
Offense not stated -----	4	1
Total noncriminal cases -----	98	44
Missing persons -----	72	38
Other cases -----	26	6

¹Includes prior cases cleared by arrest during 1950-51

Penal Statistics

The movement of population in State adult penal institutions and St. Peter Hospital for the Criminally Insane is shown in table 15 for the past fiscal year. Only 50 or 2.7 percent of the 1,866 adult prisoners in the prison and reformatories on June 30, 1951 were females. The types of admissions and discharges from adult penal institutions are shown for four years in tables 16 and 17. Of the 833 persons admitted to the prison and reformatories during 1950-51, 512 or 61.5 percent were committed from district court and of the 782 persons discharged, 405 or 51.8 percent were placed on parole upon their release.

TABLE 15
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND
ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE, 1950-51

Classification	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory for men	Shakopee Reformatory for women	St. Peter Hospital ¹
Prisoners in custody, July 1, 1950 -----	2,116	940	846	48	282
Admissions during year					
By commitment from courts -----	538	255	241	16	26
Parole or conditional-release violators returned --	147	40	89	14	4
Escapes returned under old sentence -----	13	1	10	2	—
Transferred from other institutions -----	66	40	10	—	16
Youth Conservation Commission -----	165	—	160	5	—
Total admissions -----	929	336	510	37	46
Discharges during year					
Unconditional discharges:					
Expiration of sentence -----	199	109	87	3	—
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge -----	1	1	—	—	—
Discharged by YCC and Board of Parole: full pardons, etc. -----	116	46	62	8	—
Conditional discharges:					
Parole -----	412	105	290	10	7
Conditional pardon, commutation, reprieve --	10	—	8	—	2
Other conditional discharges (released for new trial, medical re- prieve, etc.) -----	33	14	8	10	1
Other types of discharges:					
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota) --	11	3	1	—	7
Escaped -----	28	1	13	3	11
Transferred to other institutions -----	75	22	46	1	6
Other discharges (released by court order, U.S. cases, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.) -----	5	—	—	—	5
Total discharges -----	890	301	515	35	39
Prisoners in custody, June 30, 1951 -----	2,155	975	841	50	289

¹Male and female combined.

TABLE 16
ADMISSIONS¹ TO STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE,
1947-48—1950-51

Type of admission	Number				Percent			
	'50-51	'49-50	'48-49	'47-48	'50-51	'49-50	'48-49	'47-48
Total -----	833	819	660	705	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Court commitments -----	512	524	459	570	61.5	64.0	69.6	80.9
Youth Conservation Commission -----	165	135	94	16	19.8	16.5	14.2	2.3
Parole violators returned -----	143	136	92	99	17.2	16.6	13.9	14.0
Escapes returned -----	13	24	15	17	1.5	2.9	2.3	2.4
Other -----	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	0.4

¹Excludes transfers.

TABLE 17
DISCHARGES¹ FROM STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE,
1947-48—1950-51

Type of discharge	Number				Percent			
	'50-51	'49-50	'48-49	'47-48	'50-51	'49-50	'48-49	'47-48
Total -----	782	678	645	620	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Expiration of sentence -----	199	199	215	259	25.4	29.4	33.3	41.3
Parole -----	405	335	272	223	51.8	49.4	42.2	36.0
Death -----	4	4	9	7	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.1
Escape -----	17	15	20	14	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.2
Other -----	157	125	129	117	20.1	18.4	20.0	18.9

¹Excludes transfers.

Psychopathic Personality Cases

Since the psychopathic personality law went into effect on April 21, 1939 in Minnesota, 288 patients have been examined by the probate courts and 269 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

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, 22 male persons were examined during 1950-51 and all but one were committed to institutions as having psychopathic personalities. The 1950-51 cases are classified according to behavior in table 18. This table also shows the institution to which they were committed.

TABLE 18
PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED,
BY BEHAVIOR AND COMMITMENT, 1950-51

Behavior ¹	Number	Fergus Falls	Institution St. Cloud Vet. Admin.	St. Peter	Not Committed
Total -----	22	4	1	16	1
Sodomy, homosexuality -----	10	1	—	9	—
Indecent liberties with girls -----	2	—	—	2	—
Indecent assault -----	1	1	—	—	—
Indecent exposure -----	5	—	1	4	—
Molesting children -----	1	—	—	1	—
Other -----	3	2	—	—	1

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

Radio

KAB268, the Bureau's radio station at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, was on the air 31,171 times during 1950-51 with 2,648 broadcasts of crimes, arrests, and recoveries; 696 messages regarding missing persons, runaways, etc.; 2,551 repeats of KAB247 Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries; and 25,276 times with miscellaneous messages. In addition to the 1,547 original criminal broadcasts, there were 1,101 follow-up messages giving additional information or announcing arrests, recoveries, or cancellations on Bureau items. The majority of original criminal broadcasts, or 32.4 percent, pertained to auto theft, followed by escapes, check cases and larceny offenses.

A detailed account of these broadcasts, including messages originating out-of-state, is shown in table 19. The number of original (first-alarm) criminal broadcasts is presented by months for the past two fiscal years in table 20.

TABLE 19
KAB268 BROADCASTS, 1950-51

Classification of broadcasts	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand total -----	31,171	28,465	2,706
Criminal broadcasts—total -----	2,648	1,547	1,101
Murder or manslaughter -----	19	10	9
Sex offenses -----	4	4	—
Robbery -----	44	26	18
Assault—all degrees -----	14	9	5
Burglary -----	221	173	48
Larceny—except auto -----	251	186	65
Auto theft -----	1,003	501	502
Check cases -----	314	199	115
Offenses against family or children -----	48	30	18
Escapes -----	407	228	179
Violation of probation or parole -----	91	49	42
All other offenses -----	232	132	100
Noncriminal messages—total -----	696	367	329
Missing persons and runaways -----	656	337	319
Other -----	40	30	10
Miscellaneous messages—total -----	27,827	26,551	1,276
Repeats of KAB247 Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries --	2,551	1,275	1,276
Fixed station contacts:			
Auto and drivers license checks -----	4,423	4,423	—
Criminal record checks -----	426	426	—
Routine information -----	3,040	3,040	—
Mobile station contacts:			
Auto and drivers license checks -----	2,115	2,115	—
Accident calls -----	904	904	—
Routine reports -----	10,474	10,474	—
Information to local officers -----	303	303	—
Weather and road information -----	356	356	—
Test signals -----	789	789	—
Other -----	2,446	2,446	—

TABLE 20
ORIGINAL KAB268 CRIMINAL BROADCASTS BY MONTH,
1950-51 and 1949-50

Month	Original broadcasts of criminal cases	
	1950-51	1949-50
Total -----	1,547	1,356
July -----	192	123
August -----	170	136
September -----	156	150
October -----	151	154
November -----	119	114
December -----	112	97
January -----	109	59
February -----	97	90
March -----	92	85
April -----	100	103
May -----	125	97
June -----	124	148

Minnesota and out-of-state agencies authorized 3,344 broadcasts of criminal and noncriminal messages during 1950-51. These broadcasts are shown, by authority, in table 21. Authorizations of broadcasts by Minnesota police departments and sheriffs'

offices are shown, in detail, for the past two years in table 22. The radio station was used by 85 of the 87 county sheriffs and by 87 police departments in Minnesota during 1950-51. Out-of-state agencies authorized 441 or 13.1 percent of the criminal and emergency broadcasts during 1950-51.

TABLE 21
USE OF KAB268 BY AUTHORITY, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Authority	Broadcasts	
	1950-51	1949-50
Grand total -----	3,344	2,962
Minnesota agencies—total -----	2,903	2,561
Sheriffs -----	1,329	1,213
Police departments -----	918	938
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension -----	34	70
Highway Patrol -----	12	9
Federal -----	84	46
Parole Board -----	62	33
State hospitals and schools -----	330	215
Penal institutions -----	21	19
Youth Conservation Commission -----	84	6
Other -----	29	12
Out-of-state agencies—total -----	441	401
Iowa -----	110	125
North Dakota -----	43	49
South Dakota -----	36	34
Wisconsin -----	140	82
Other -----	112	111

TABLE 22
USE OF KAB268 BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS,
1950-51 and 1949-50

Authority		Broadcasts		Authority		Broadcasts		Authority		Broadcasts	
		1950-51	1949-50			1950-51	1949-50			1950-51	1949-50
Police Departments											
Aitkin -----	1	—	Green Isle -----	—	1	Pine City -----	—	3			
Albert Lea -----	13	23	Hastings -----	9	3	Pipestone -----	12	19			
Alexandria -----	6	12	Hector -----	—	1	Princeton -----	7	7			
Anoka -----	3	4	Henderson -----	—	1	Prior Lake -----	1	—			
Appleton -----	6	2	Hibbing -----	3	11	Proctor -----	—	3			
Austin -----	7	7	Hopkins -----	5	5	Red Wing -----	42	10			
Balaton -----	—	2	Hugo -----	1	—	Redwood Falls -----	6	3			
Bemidji -----	—	1	Hutchinson -----	4	5	Renville -----	—	2			
Benson -----	8	2	International Falls -----	7	5	Richfield -----	14	12			
Bird Island -----	—	1	Inver Grove -----	—	1	Robbinsdale -----	2	4			
Brainerd -----	2	16	Jordan -----	—	2	Rochester -----	41	39			
Breckenridge -----	—	1	Kenyon -----	1	—	Rush City -----	2	5			
Brownton -----	2	—	Lake Elmo -----	1	—	St. Cloud -----	31	22			
Canby -----	9	—	LeSueur -----	—	3	St. James -----	8	13			
Cannon Falls -----	3	4	Litchfield -----	—	4	St. Louis Park -----	5	3			
Centerville -----	—	1	Little Falls -----	8	6	St. Michael -----	—	2			
Chisholm -----	3	2	Luverne -----	—	1	St. Paul -----	54	77			
Clearbrook -----	—	2	Madison -----	—	2	St. Paul Park -----	2	3			
Cloquet -----	5	5	Mahtomedi -----	—	1	St. Peter -----	4	2			
Cokato -----	3	3	Mankato -----	26	34	Sacred Heart -----	—	3			
Columbia Heights -----	18	10	Marshall -----	11	20	Sauk Centre -----	—	3			
Crookston -----	—	2	Milaca -----	—	1	Sauk Rapids -----	3	—			
Crosby -----	2	—	Minneapolis -----	208	190	Shakopee -----	1	4			
Dassel -----	2	—	Montevideo -----	9	3	South St. Paul -----	35	27			
Delano -----	4	5	Montgomery -----	1	—	Sleepy Eye -----	4	—			
Deer River -----	1	—	Montrose -----	2	—	Springfield -----	2	9			
Dilworth -----	—	1	Moorhead -----	11	9	Stewartville -----	—	2			
Duluth -----	55	45	Mora -----	1	2	Stillwater -----	17	18			
East Grand Forks -----	6	3	Murdock -----	—	1	Tracy -----	—	1			
Edina -----	5	—	Nashwauk -----	—	1	Two Harbors -----	—	3			
Elk River -----	—	3	New Brighton -----	—	4	Virginia -----	5	7			
Eveleth -----	1	5	New Richland -----	—	2	Wabasha -----	2	—			
Fairfax -----	2	—	New Ulm -----	3	4	Wadena -----	—	7			
Fairmont -----	17	17	Newport -----	2	4	Wayzata -----	3	—			
Faribault -----	21	12	North Mankato -----	2	1	West Concord -----	2	—			
Farmington -----	1	2	North St. Paul -----	4	—	West St. Paul -----	1	2			
Fergus Falls -----	8	7	Northfield -----	8	14	White Bear Lake -----	4	11			
Forest Lake -----	—	2	Olivia -----	2	—	Willmar -----	26	16			
Glenwood -----	—	2	Ortonville -----	2	—	Windom -----	—	3			
Golden Valley -----	—	2	Osakis -----	—	1	Winona -----	6	9			
Grand Rapids -----	1	3	Osseo -----	—	1	Worthington -----	11	4			
Granite Falls -----	—	2	Owatonna -----	13	26	Zimmerman -----	1	—			
						Zumbrota -----	—	4			
Total -----									918	938	

Sheriffs

Aitkin	11	4
Anoka	7	22
Becker	1	3
Beltrami	6	11
Benton	11	4
Big Stone	28	10
Blue Earth	4	11
Brown	8	7
Carlton	6	13
Carver	27	24
Cass	7	1
Chippewa	9	9
Chisago	36	18
Clay	19	13
Clearwater	1	5
Cook	—	2
Cottonwood	27	21
Crow Wing	19	5
Dakota	19	17
Dodge	4	5
Douglas	9	6
Faribault	21	29
Fillmore	22	15
Freeborn	7	10
Goodhue	8	9
Grant	3	6
Hennepin	208	146
Houston	5	2
Hubbard	16	8

Sheriffs

Isanti	35	10
Itasca	13	3
Jackson	32	33
Kanabec	6	5
Kandiyohi	14	20
Kittson	2	4
Koochiching	8	13
Lac qui Parle	8	10
Lake	6	2
Lake of the Woods	2	7
LeSueur	17	23
Lincoln	3	4
Lyon	32	32
McLeod	19	9
Mahnomen	2	—
Marshall	1	—
Martin	26	26
Meeker	7	4
Mille Lacs	11	20
Morrison	15	7
Mower	24	23
Murray	—	3
Nicollet	28	14
Nobles	22	14
Norman	14	7
Olmsted	21	26
Otter Tail	13	7
Pennington	2	6
Pine	30	9

Sheriffs

Pipestone	17	13
Polk	3	30
Pope	3	4
Ramsey	20	17
Red Lake	3	2
Redwood	22	72
Renville	18	18
Rice	33	24
Rock	7	10
Roseau	1	4
St. Louis	14	12
Scott	9	16
Sherburne	3	2
Sibley	8	11
Stearns	31	27
Steele	12	6
Stevens	13	6
Swift	6	6
Todd	17	18
Traverse	12	5
Wabasha	16	12
Wadena	19	20
Waseca	6	12
Washington	25	29
Watonwan	18	22
Wilkin	1	1
Winona	10	20
Wright	18	17
Yellow Medicine	2	1

Total ----- 1,329 1,213

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025																																																							
Population	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995	1000

1 0000

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 sheriffs' 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 analyses. 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 typing, and detection of seminal stains.

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 fibers is on hand, as well as collections of animal hair, rope, twine, native woods of Minnesota and North America, and a collection of safety fuses and detonating devices. Some examples of typical work handled in this section are hair and fiber identifications, tool mark comparisons, microscopic examinations of vacuum sweepings, and detections of foreign material in motor fuels and lubricants.

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 reproduction of erased, faded, or obliterated writing.

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

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.

Laboratory services were utilized by law-enforcement authorities from 64 different Minnesota counties during the past year. Use of laboratory services was also made available to officers in Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, and California in

seven cases. Examinations conducted in four laboratory divisions (excluding photography) during 1950-51 are compared with 1949-50 in table 23. During the current year there was an increase of 53.0 percent, or 140 examinations, over those recorded for 1949-50. The number of examinations conducted in each laboratory division is shown in table 24. The photographic activities are listed in table 25 and show that in 371 instances the laboratory took pictures, made prints or enlargements of cases handled. Activities outside the laboratory include 3 consultations, 5 court appearances, 20 crime scene investigations, and 4 educational lectures.

TABLE 23
ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU LABORATORY, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Activity	Number of examinations	
	1950-51	1949-50
Total	404	256 ¹
Chemical division	108	59
Toxicological	58	34
General	50	25
Microscopic division	117	127
Document division	147	51
Firearms identification division	32	19

¹Eight "court appearances," which were included in the total for the 1949-50 report, have been removed from the total. During 1950-51 "court appearances" were counted as activities outside of the laboratory.

TABLE 24
NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE BUREAU LABORATORY, 1950-51

Activity	Number of examinations	
I. Chemical division		108
Toxicological		58
Human	20	
Chemical tests	10	
Physiological tests	5	
Spectrophotometric tests	5	
Animal	15	
Chemical tests	12	
Physiological tests	2	
Spectrophotometric tests	1	
Food	23	
Chemical tests	13	
Physiological tests	6	
Spectrophotometric tests	4	
General		50
Blood	17	
Blood alcohol	6	
Explosives	6	
Liquor	3	
Motor fuels and lubricants	8	
Narcotics and drugs	1	
Paint	1	
Identification of unknown material	7	
Miscellaneous analysis	1	
2. Microscopic division		117
Debris from explosives	4	
Fibers	31	
Fire brick	1	
Footprints	10	
Fuses and caps	3	
Glass	5	
Hair	10	
Metal		
Motor fuels and lubricants	1	
Paint	3	
Semen		
Soap	2	
Soil	1	
Tire tracks	3	
Tool marks	22	
Vacuum sweepings	10	
Wood and other vegetable materials	3	
Laundry mark identification	2	
Miscellaneous serial number restoration	2	
Miscellaneous	4	
3. Document division		147
Altered or obliterated writing	3	
Charred documents	1	

Check comparisons (total checks) -----	63
Comparison and identification of typewriting -----	6
Comparison of unknown writing with exemplars -----	68
Embossed writing -----	-----
Ink examinations -----	3
Matching cut or torn paper -----	1
Paper comparisons -----	2
4. Firearms identification division -----	32
Ammunition identification -----	5
Bullet -----	11
Cartridge case comparisons -----	4
Functioning tests on guns -----	2
Gun type identification from bullets or cartridge cases -----	5
Powder pattern tests -----	2
Serial number restorations -----	1
Shot pattern tests -----	1
Sifting for bullet recovery -----	2

TABLE 25
ACTIVITIES OF THE LABORATORY PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION, 1950-51

Total -----	Total	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
-----	371	127	191	53
Crime scene -----	245	75	149	21
Fingerprints -----	13	7	6	-----
Infra-red -----	9	3	6	-----
Photomicrography -----	81	34	19	28
Photomicrography -----	6	2	-----	4
Photostatic copies -----	2	-----	2	-----
Reflex copies -----	15	6	9	-----
Ultra-violet -----	-----	-----	-----	-----

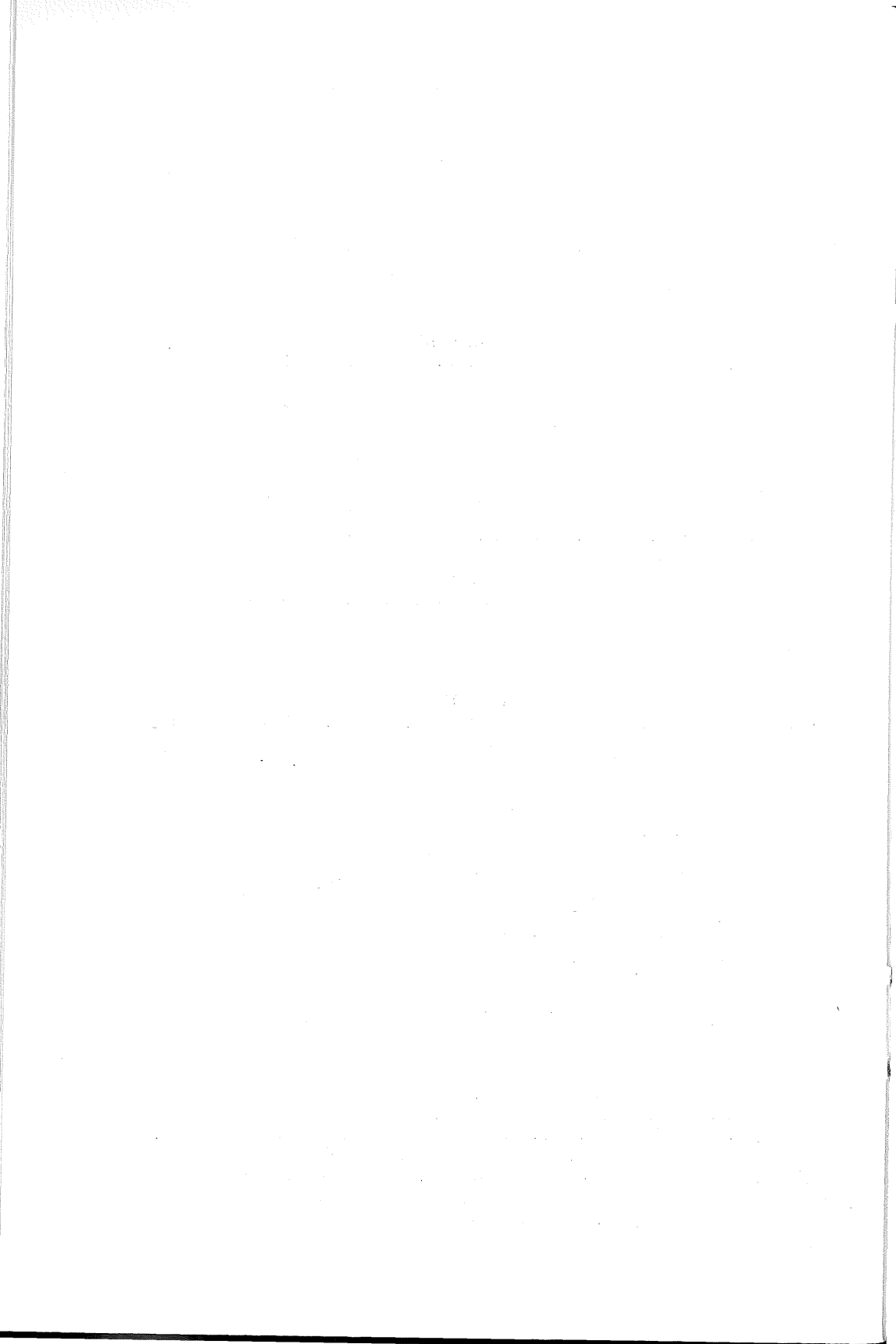
Table 26 shows, for the past two fiscal years, the number and types of cases in which the Bureau Laboratory participated. One case sometimes involves several examinations, therefore, the total number of cases shown will be less than the number of examinations shown in table 23.

TABLE 26
TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE,
1950-51 and 1949-50

Types of cases	Number of cases ¹	
	1950-51	1949-50
Total -----	220	138
Murder -----	5	6
Rape -----	-----	3
Robbery -----	2	1
Assault, all degrees -----	2	4
Burglary -----	61	32
Larceny -----	8	4
Forgery and fraud -----	52	33
Liquor violations -----	2	-----
Driving while under the influence of liquor -----	3	-----
Hit and run -----	2	6
Arson -----	2	-----
Malicious destruction of property -----	20	12
Food poisoning -----	3	7
Animal poisoning -----	14	8
Investigation of death -----	28	7
Miscellaneous -----	16	15

¹An investigation which covers several offenses is counted as one laboratory case in this tabulation.

For the period September 1, 1950 through May 31, 1951 the document division set up and operate the state fraudulent check file. During this time 166 cases were processed through the file. In addition to the examination, classification, and record search necessary for the identification of a fraudulent check, the establishment and maintenance of an active file required the making of 221 reflex copy negatives and the reproduction of 252 reflex copy prints. These figures are not included in the statistics for the photographic division, nor are the number of check comparisons made included in the statistics for the document division.



Identification

Source of Fingerprint Records

The Bureau received a total of 5,742 fingerprint records during the fiscal year 1950-51. Of this number, 3,645 fingerprints were for new subjects or for persons who had no previous fingerprint record on file in the State Bureau. As of June 30, 1951 the Bureau files contain the fingerprints of 127,307 different subjects.

Minnesota agencies forwarded a total of 4,809 fingerprints during 1950-51 which represents an increase of 483 prints, or 11.2 percent, over the 4,326 received during 1949-50. Penal institutions located in Minnesota forwarded 825 prints of which 740, or 89.7, were for individuals who already had prints on file in the Bureau. This is an indication that the majority of law-enforcement officers in the state are submitting fingerprint records in felony cases which result in commitment to a state institution. A two-year record of fingerprints received is shown, by contributor, in table 27.

TABLE 27
FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED BY CONTRIBUTOR, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Contributor	1950-51			1949-50		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand total	5,742	3,645	2,097	5,227	3,490	1,737
Minnesota agencies—total	4,809	2,915	1,894	4,326	2,752	1,574
Sheriffs	1,014	629	385	1,183	826	357
Police departments	2,636	2,096	540	2,262	1,769	493
Prison and reformatories	825	85	740	632	75	557
Youth Conservation Commission	258	56	202	189	40	149
Other sources	76	49	27	60	42	18
Out-of-state agencies—total	933	730	203	901	738	163
State police	7	5	2	19	16	3
Sheriffs	18	17	1	26	21	5
Police departments	58	53	5	66	54	12
Institutions	746	569	177	672	552	120
Other sources	104	86	18	118	95	23

Table 28 shows a monthly record of fingerprints received from all sources. Minnesota criminal arrest records received were highest in December and lowest in January. The number of fingerprint records received from Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices, respectively, is shown in tables 29 and 30 for the past two years. The following police departments or sheriffs' offices submitted more than 100 records during 1950-51: Minneapolis, 800; St. Paul, 766; Rochester, 385; St. Cloud, 143; Duluth, 124; South St. Paul, 107; Willmar, 103; Dakota County, 165; Olmsted County, 153; and Polk County, 116.

TABLE 28
MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED, 1950-51

Month	From all sources	From Minnesota agencies			From-out of-state agencies	
		Total	Police authorities ¹	Penal insts.		
Total	5,742	3,984	252	3,732	825	933
July	426	297	14	283	17	112
August	518	288	23	265	153	77
September	480	367	14	353	77	36
October	466	329	7	322	48	89
November	365	264	30	234	49	52
December	602	529	17	512	29	44
January	423	234	24	210	91	98
February	554	386	37	349	79	89
March	498	355	29	326	106	37
April	362	282	42	240	22	58
May	469	334	8	326	63	72
June	579	319	7	312	91	169

¹Includes 205 "sleepers," 40 "mental deficients," 4 "unknown dead," and 3 "runaways."

TABLE 29
FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM
MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS, 1950-51 and 1949-50

City	1950-51	1949-50
Total -----	2,636	2,262
First class cities -----	1,690	1,461
Duluth ¹ -----	124	185
Minneapolis -----	800	833
St. Paul -----	766	443
Second class cities -----	546	286
Rochester -----	385	41
St. Cloud -----	143	230
Winona -----	18	15
Third class cities -----	219	320
Albert Lea -----	5	1
Austin -----	8	25
Brainerd -----	61	64
Faribault -----	5	11
Fergus Falls ² -----	—	—
Hibbing -----	17	28
Mankato -----	5	21
South St. Paul -----	107	167
Virginia -----	11	3
Other cities and villages -----	181	195
Anoka -----	11	6
Benson -----	—	1
Cokato -----	1	—
Delano -----	9	5
East Grand Forks -----	19	3
Fairmont -----	5	3
Marshall -----	—	27
Owatonna -----	5	1
Red Wing -----	28	74
Willmar -----	103	75

¹Includes fingerprints from Cook and St. Louis Counties.

²Included with fingerprints from local sheriff's office.

TABLE 30
FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM
MINNESOTA SHERIFFS' OFFICES, 1950-51 and 1949-50

County	1950-51	1949-50	County	1950-51	1949-50
Total -----	1,014	1,183	Mahnomen -----	—	—
Aitkin -----	46	40	Marshall -----	—	2
Anoka -----	—	2	Martin -----	1	1
Becker -----	10	15	Meeker -----	1	2
Beltrami -----	6	8	Mille Lacs -----	3	3
Benton ¹ -----	—	—	Morrison -----	5	6
Big Stone -----	—	—	Mower -----	22	27
Blue Earth -----	11	24	Murray -----	—	—
Brown -----	13	8	Nicollet -----	—	6
Carlton -----	1	—	Nobles -----	2	15
Carver -----	5	—	Norman -----	—	—
Cass -----	1	3	Olmsted -----	153	136
Chippewa -----	8	9	Otter Tail ³ -----	24	27
Chisago -----	14	12	Pennington ³ -----	5	10
Clay -----	49	48	Pine -----	1	2
Clearwater -----	5	—	Pipestone -----	—	1
Cook ² -----	—	2	Polk -----	116	126
Cottonwood -----	1	3	Pope -----	2	3
Crow Wing -----	16	15	Ramsey -----	—	—
Dakota -----	165	155	Red Lake -----	—	—
Dodge -----	1	1	Redwood -----	2	3
Douglas -----	21	12	Renville -----	2	10
Faribault -----	9	10	Rice -----	81	95
Fillmore -----	7	15	Rock -----	2	5
Freeborn ² -----	16	23	Roseau -----	1	3
Goodhue -----	18	7	St. Louis ² -----	—	—
Grant -----	—	—	Scott -----	—	1
Hennepin -----	—	16	Sherburne -----	—	—
Houston -----	2	8	Sibley -----	—	—
Hubbard -----	30	—	Stearns ¹ -----	4	28
Isanti -----	—	1	Steele -----	8	14
Itasca -----	2	2	Stevens -----	3	11
Jackson -----	15	5	Swift -----	—	—
Kanabec -----	2	5	Todd -----	7	7
Kandiyohi -----	10	30	Traverse -----	—	—
Kittson -----	1	4	Wabasha -----	—	6
			Wadena -----	9	6

Koochiching ----	17	11	Waseca -----	1	13
Lac qui Parle ---	1	4	Washington ----	6	10
Lake -----	1	—	Watonwan -----	13	19
Lake of the Woods	—	—	Wilkin -----	1	2
LeSueur -----	2	23	Winona -----	11	24
Lincoln -----	—	13	Wright -----	7	7
Lyon -----	15	14	Yellow Medicine -	—	—
McLeod -----	—	4			

¹Benton County prisoners are fingerprinted by Stearns County sheriff

²Included with fingerprints from Duluth police department

³Includes fingerprints from police department of county seat

In addition to processing the 5,742 fingerprints received during the year, the identification division examined evidence for latent fingerprints in 107 current cases and 36 prior cases which required additional comparison examinations. This is an increase of 20.2 percent over the examinations conducted during the previous year.

Evidence requiring latent fingerprint examinations is received in one of the following ways: by mail, personally submitted by law-enforcement agency, or the identification officer or a Bureau investigator may be called upon to process the scene of a crime. A high percentage of these cases involve burglary investigations, and in all cases the latent fingerprints are retained on file for comparison with the fingerprints of logical suspects. Latent prints were photographed in 68 cases during 1950-51. 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. As an illustration of this procedure, an offender, who was caught in the basement of a local hardware store, was subsequently convicted of burglary. The sheriff requested a comparison examination of his fingerprints with outstanding latent prints of similar modus operandi cases. Upon identification of the prints, comparison charts are prepared and submitted to the court as a basis for evidence in the prosecution.

The identification division also makes daily checks for character references for local and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, military officers, federal officers, and foreign agencies.

A total of 728 fingerprint cards and photographs were forwarded to Minnesota and out-of-state authorities during the year. Agencies receiving fingerprint records of felony prisoners supplied to the Bureau by the State Reformatory and Prison are as follows:

Minnesota police
Duluth
Minneapolis
St. Paul

Out-of-state authorities
Michigan State Police
North Dakota State Bureau
South Dakota State Prison

Minnesota Arrest Data

Included in the 4,809 fingerprint arrest records sent to the Bureau by Minnesota agencies are 820 duplications of prints for persons who were fingerprinted for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody; 252 "sleeper" or other noncriminal prints, and 3,737 different records of persons charged with criminal offenses. Persons fingerprinted for major violations number 2,026, or 54.2 percent of the 3,737 different prints received. The 1950-51 fingerprint arrests are presented according to offense charged in table 31. The number and percentage of new-subject arrests is shown, by offense, for the past two years in table 32. Of the 2,752 new subject arrests, 234, or 8.5 percent, represented arrests for crimes against persons and 1,028, or 37.3 percent, were classified as crimes against property.

TABLE 31
SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1950-51

Offense charged	All subjects			New subjects			Old subjects		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Grand total -----	3,737	3,517	220	2,752	2,553	199	985	964	21
Major offenses—total -----	2,026	1,880	146	1,441	1,310	131	585	570	15
Murder—nonnegligent manslaughter ----	10	10	—	6	6	—	4	4	—
Manslaughter by negligence -----	13	13	—	10	10	—	3	3	—
Rape; including carnal knowledge ----	112	112	—	92	92	—	20	20	—
Robbery -----	131	126	5	85	82	3	46	44	2
Aggravated assault -----	64	60	4	49	45	4	15	15	—
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	251	246	5	173	169	4	78	77	1
Larceny, except auto theft -----	584	547	37	426	392	34	158	155	3
Auto theft -----	151	149	2	105	103	2	46	46	—
Embezzlement and fraud -----	240	221	19	166	147	19	74	74	—
Stolen property; buying, etc. -----	13	12	1	10	9	1	3	3	—
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	132	120	12	63	54	9	69	66	3
Prostitution & commercialized vice -----	50	4	46	45	3	42	5	1	4
Other sex offenses -----	168	157	11	141	131	10	27	26	1
Violation of drug laws -----	12	10	2	10	9	1	2	1	1
Weapons; carrying, etc. -----	15	14	1	11	10	1	4	4	—
Abortion -----	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Arson -----	9	9	—	6	6	—	3	3	—
Bigamy -----	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Escape and jail break -----	17	16	1	6	5	1	11	11	—
Federal offenses -----	25	25	—	23	23	—	2	2	—
Kidnaping -----	4	4	—	3	3	—	1	1	—
Violation of parole and probation -----	22	22	—	9	9	—	13	13	—
Other offenses—total -----	1,711	1,637	74	1,311	1,243	68	400	394	6
Minor assault -----	93	86	7	77	70	7	16	16	—
Offenses against family, children -----	131	131	—	93	93	—	38	38	—
Violation of liquor laws -----	9	8	1	9	8	1	—	—	—
Driving while intoxicated -----	187	184	3	156	153	3	31	31	—
Violation of road and driving laws -----	48	48	—	35	35	—	13	13	—
Disorderly conduct -----	129	124	5	106	101	5	23	23	—
Drunkenness -----	410	403	7	289	283	6	121	120	1
Vagrancy -----	87	75	12	66	56	10	21	19	2
Gambling -----	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
Illegitimacy -----	15	15	—	10	10	—	5	5	—
Malicious mischief and destruction of property -----	9	8	1	9	8	1	—	—	—
Tampering with auto -----	20	20	—	17	17	—	3	3	—
Other violations, motor vehicle laws -----	72	72	—	54	54	—	18	18	—
Violation of regulatory laws -----	12	9	3	9	6	3	3	3	—
All other offenses -----	103	98	5	72	68	4	31	30	1
Offenses not stated:									
Suspicion and investigation -----	361	333	28	293	266	27	68	67	1
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.) --	22	20	2	14	13	1	8	7	1

¹The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 164 male, 5 female; old subjects 82 male; 1 female.

TABLE 32
NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY CRIME, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Offense	1950-51		1949-50	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total -----	2,752	100.0	2,562	100.0
Criminal homicide -----	16	0.6	18	0.7
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	92	3.3	101	3.9
Robbery -----	85	3.1	74	2.9
Assault, aggravated and other -----	126	4.6	103	4.0
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	173	6.3	205	8.0
Larceny, except auto theft -----	426	15.5	401	15.7
Auto theft -----	105	3.8	126	4.9
Embezzlement and fraud -----	166	6.0	176	6.9
Stolen property; buying, etc. -----	10	0.4	9	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	63	2.3	56	2.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice -----	45	1.6	18	0.7
Other sex offenses -----	141	5.1	131	5.1
Violation of drug laws -----	10	0.4	6	0.2
Weapons, carrying, etc. -----	11	0.4	14	0.6
Arson -----	6	0.2	11	0.4
Offenses against family and children -----	93	3.4	102	4.0
Violation of liquor laws -----	9	0.3	9	0.4
Driving while intoxicated -----	156	5.7	78	3.0
Violation of other motor vehicle laws -----	89	3.2	69	2.7
Disorderly conduct -----	106	3.9	108	4.2
Drunkenness -----	289	10.5	169	6.6
Vagrancy -----	66	2.4	90	3.5
Other offenses -----	162	5.9	155	6.1

Offense not stated -----	14	0.5	30	1.2
Suspicion and investigation -----	293	10.6	303	11.8
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape) -----	234	8.5	222	8.7
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, and fraud, forgery, and stolen property; selling, etc.) -----	1,028	37.4	1,047	40.9

Sex

There were 220 female arrests in Minnesota during the year, which is 5.9 percent of the 3,737 prints received. Fingerprint cards forwarded for the arrest of females increased 11.1 percent over the figures for 1949-50 while male arrests showed a 10.2 percent increase.

Age

Youthful ages continue to predominate the frequency at which male individuals were fingerprinted for criminal offenses in Minnesota during 1950-51, while the age of females who were fingerprinted was somewhat older. The frequency of male arrests during 1950-51 was for ages 20, 18, 23, 19, 21 and 22 years. Arrests for females showed the largest number occurring at age 21, followed by ages 22, 24, 25, 20 and 29. The six 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
20 -----	225	178	47
18 -----	215	190	25
21 -----	201	157	44
19 -----	200	172	28
23 -----	200	146	54
22 -----	170	130	40

Detailed age data on Minnesota arrests during 1950-51 are shown, by sex and subject status, in table 33. The median age shown for all records received indicates that half of the arrests were older and half were younger than 27.8 years. The median age of new and old subjects combined is 27.8 years for males and 28.2 years for females. Including both male and female, the median age is 26.6 years for new subjects and 34.9 years for old subjects. The age of old subjects, therefore, is considerably older than for those individuals who were fingerprinted for the first time.

TABLE 33
SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS OF ARRESTS¹ BY AGE, 1950-51

Age	All subjects			New subjects			Old subjects		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total -----	3,737	3,517	220	2,752	2,553	199	985	964	21
10-14 -----	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
15 -----	13	11	2	13	11	2	—	—	—
16 -----	48	45	3	47	44	3	1	1	—
17 -----	70	66	4	67	63	4	3	3	—
18 -----	215	209	6	190	184	6	25	25	—
19 -----	200	191	9	172	164	8	28	27	1
20 -----	225	213	12	178	166	12	47	47	—
21 -----	201	185	16	157	141	16	44	44	—
22 -----	170	157	13	130	121	9	40	36	4
23 -----	200	193	7	146	140	6	54	53	1
24 -----	154	141	13	127	115	12	27	26	1
25-29 -----	655	616	39	444	410	34	211	206	5
30-34 -----	430	395	35	297	265	32	133	130	3
35-39 -----	373	347	26	253	227	26	120	120	—
40-44 -----	294	283	11	196	186	10	98	97	1
45-49 -----	211	196	15	140	128	12	71	68	3
50-54 -----	119	115	4	81	79	2	38	36	2
55-59 -----	69	66	3	51	48	3	18	18	—
60-64 -----	54	53	1	35	34	1	19	19	—
65-69 -----	20	19	1	12	11	1	8	8	—
70-74 -----	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
75-79 -----	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Not stated -----	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Median -----	27.8	27.8	28.2	26.6	26.5	28.2	34.9	35.4	29.0

¹The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 164 male, 5 female; old subjects, 82 male, 1 female.

Of the 2,752 Minnesota new-subject arrests received during 1950-51, 1,677 persons or 60.9 percent, were less than 30 years of age. Further breakdowns in various age groups show that 673, or 24.5 percent of the total new-subject prints, were for persons under 21 years of age; 560, or 20.3 percent, were between the ages of 21 and 24, and 444, or 16.1 percent, were between the ages of 25 and 29.

Youths less than 21 years of age accounted for 59.0 percent of the arrests for auto theft, 56.1 percent of the arrests for burglary, and 44.7 percent of the arrests for robbery in Minnesota during 1950-51 according to the records received from police agencies. During the year, 44.8 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 constituted 81.0 percent of those charged with auto theft, 72.9 percent of those charged with robbery, 71.7 percent of those charged with burglary, 68.5 percent of those charged with rape, 58.4 percent of those charged with violating traffic and motor vehicle laws, and 55.9 percent of those charged with larceny. This is a clear indication that almost two-thirds, or 61.9 percent, of the persons fingerprinted for having committed a Class I offense (homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft) were less than 25 years of age. Of the 1,028 new subjects of all ages arrested for crimes against property, 37.6 percent were less than 21 years of age. The youngest median age (20.1 years) is for new subjects charged with auto theft. Burglary follows with a median of 20.6 years. Age data on new-subject arrests in Minnesota during 1950-51 are presented, by offense charged, in tables 34 and 35.

TABLE 34
AGE OF NEW SUBJECT ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1950-51

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-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-			
Total	2,752	1	6	13	47	67	190	172	178	157	130	146	127	444	297	253	196	140	81	51	35	12	6	3	26.6		
Criminal homicide	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	1	3	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Rape	92	—	—	—	2	4	9	11	11	6	9	5	6	10	11	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	
Robbery	85	1	—	1	2	3	8	11	13	8	7	4	5	10	6	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	21.5	
Assault (all degrees)	126	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	5	9	7	4	7	26	13	10	12	5	7	3	4	1	—	—	—	28.5	
Burglary	173	—	—	4	5	9	30	26	23	9	10	10	8	20	6	7	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	
Larceny	426	—	1	3	6	13	47	41	43	27	22	23	12	64	38	28	19	15	13	5	3	3	—	—	—	23.4	
Auto theft	105	—	2	1	8	7	22	12	10	6	7	5	5	9	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.1	
Embezzlement and fraud	166	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	8	8	4	10	9	45	26	20	10	8	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	28.7	
Stolen property	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arson	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Forgery	63	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	5	4	4	—	3	12	12	6	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	27.9	
Prostitution	45	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	4	2	2	8	7	5	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	27.5	
Other sex offenses	141	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	10	6	8	9	26	23	20	9	11	4	—	3	3	1	—	—	30.9	
Narcotic drug laws	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Weapons, carrying, etc.	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Offenses against family, children	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	5	2	17	14	18	16	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	35.6	
Liquor laws	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Driving while intoxicated	156	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	6	4	13	4	21	23	26	19	10	10	6	3	1	—	1	—	34.6	
Road and driving laws	35	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	3	3	2	3	—	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	
Other traffic	54	—	—	—	2	—	5	3	9	3	3	6	3	9	2	1	3	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	23.3	
Disorderly conduct	106	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	8	7	6	7	23	19	10	7	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	27.4	
Drunkenness	289	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	7	7	12	10	34	30	45	43	41	20	16	9	—	3	2	—	38.9	
Vagrancy	66	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	1	3	14	7	10	10	6	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	34.3	
Gambling	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Investigation	293	—	1	1	9	9	27	20	18	16	16	15	19	52	31	19	20	9	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	24.8	
Not stated	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All other offenses	160	—	2	3	9	15	12	8	7	14	3	8	8	25	8	11	10	6	3	4	2	1	1	—	—	23.9	

¹The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: 164 male, 5 female.

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

TABLE 35
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS
UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1950-51

Offense charged	Number				Percentage		
	Total persons arrested	Under 18 years	Under 21 years	Under 25 years	Under 18 years	Under 21 years	Under 25 years
Total -----	2,752	133	673	1,233	4.8	24.5	44.8
Criminal homicide -----	16	—	1	6	—	6.3	37.5
Rape -----	92	6	37	63	6.5	40.2	68.5
Robbery -----	85	6	38	62	7.1	44.7	72.9
Assault (all degrees) -----	126	1	18	45	0.8	14.3	35.7
Burglary -----	173	18	97	134	10.4	56.1	71.7
Larceny -----	426	23	154	238	5.4	36.2	55.9
Auto theft -----	105	18	62	85	17.1	59.0	81.0
Embezzlement and fraud -----	166	1	19	50	0.6	11.4	30.1
Forgery -----	63	2	14	25	3.2	22.2	39.7
Prostitution -----	45	1	6	19	2.2	13.3	42.2
Other sex offenses -----	141	—	8	41	—	5.7	29.1
Offenses against family, children -----	93	—	2	14	—	2.2	15.1
Driving while intoxicated -----	156	2	9	36	1.3	5.8	23.1
Traffic and motor vehicle laws -----	89	4	29	52	4.5	32.6	58.4
Disorderly conduct -----	206	—	14	42	—	13.2	39.6
Drunkenness -----	289	—	10	46	—	3.5	15.9
Vagrancy -----	66	—	4	13	—	6.1	19.7
Suspicion -----	293	20	85	151	6.8	29.0	51.5
All other -----	222	31	66	111	14.0	29.7	50.0

Race

The white race accounted for 89.4 percent of the fingerprints received during 1950-51, while 5.7 percent were for Negroes, 2.7 percent were for Mexicans, 2.0 percent were for Indians, and 0.2 percent were for persons of the Chinese and Japanese races. The number and percent of new and old subjects arrested in Minnesota during the past year are shown in table 36, by race.

TABLE 36
RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA, 1950-51

Race	Number		Percent	
	New	Old	New	Old
Total -----	2,752	985	100.0	100.0
White -----	2,460	882	89.4	89.5
Negro -----	171	41	6.2	4.2
Indian -----	67	8	2.4	0.8
Mexican -----	48	54	1.7	5.5
Chinese -----	5	—	0.2	—
Japanese -----	1	—	0.1	—

Criminal Repeaters

In tabulating the 3,737 different arrest records received, it is noted that 985, or 26.3 percent, were for persons who had previously been arrested and had fingerprint cards on file in the identification division of the Bureau. The percentage of males having prior records was 27.4 and for females the percentage was 9.5. The percentage of recidivism was 13.4 for persons less than 21 years of age, 17.9 for persons less than 25, and 22.3 for persons less than 30.

Photographs

There were 573 cases involving photographic activities during 1950-51. In these 573 cases, 597 photographs were taken and 2,374 prints were made. Of the 597 photos taken, 86 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 37
PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES, 1950-51

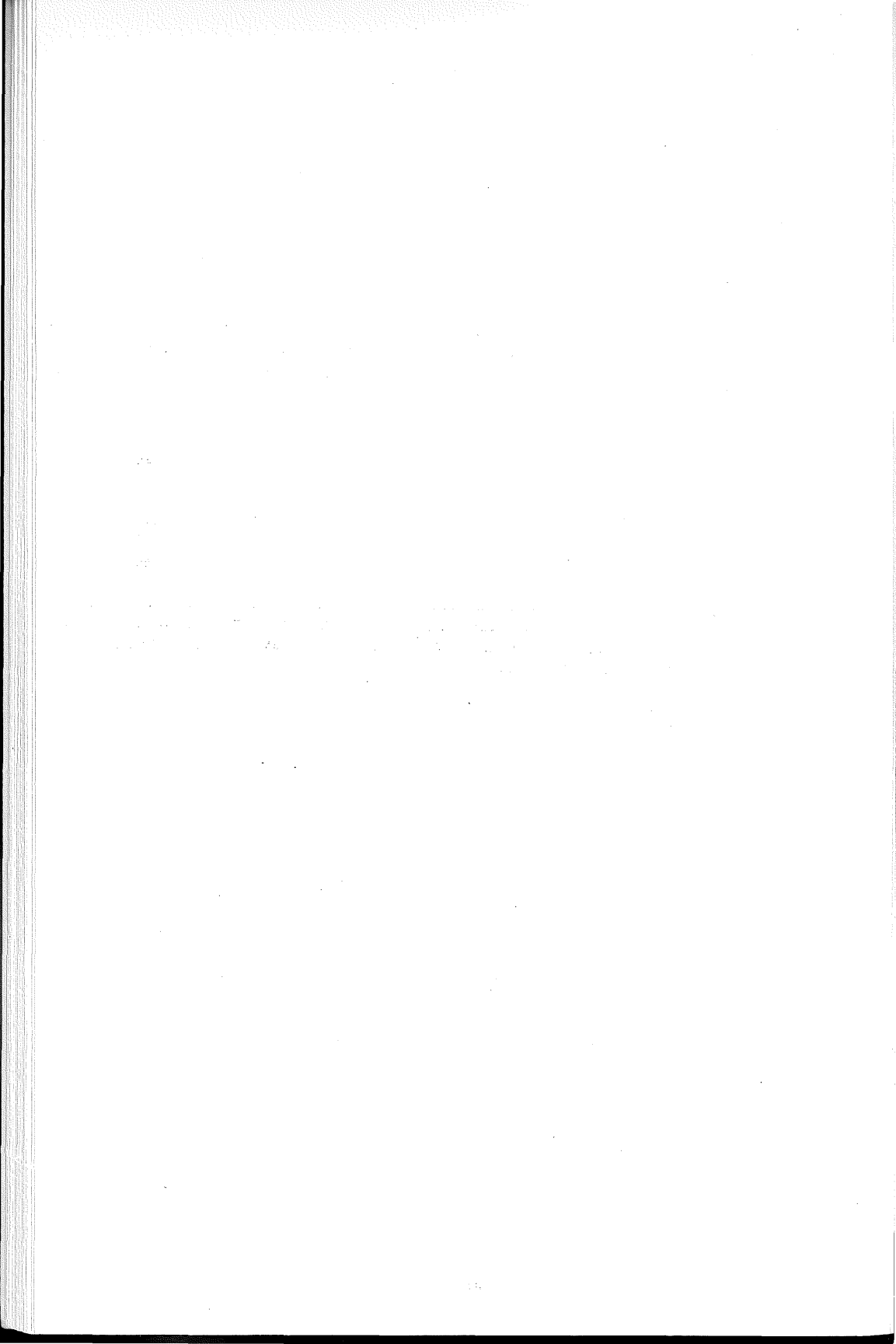
Classification	Cases	Photos	Prints	Enlargements
Total -----	573	597	2,374	56
Prisoners photographed -----	85	86	500	—
Photographic copies of photos, checks & instruments -----	174	170	745	2
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, & instruments -----	61	—	—	—
Latent prints -----	143	302	449	15
Crime scenes photographed -----	7	21	15	35
Additional photos reprinted -----	80	—	530	—
Miscellaneous -----	23	18	135	4

Weekly Bulletin and Circulars

A total of 960 law-enforcement authorities throughout the nation receive the weekly bulletin, published by the identification division. The bulletin contains records of crimes, stolen property, wanted persons, releases from penal institutions, warnings, general information and notices to law-enforcement officers. Distribution of the bulletin is now as follows:

	Number of addresses
Minnesota -----	543
Iowa -----	77
North Dakota -----	50
South Dakota -----	49
Wisconsin -----	79
Other states -----	148
Canada -----	14
Total -----	960

Four Bureau circulars and one reissue were mailed during the year in addition to those furnished by law-enforcement agencies for enclosure with the weekly bulletin. These circulars, distributed to a nation-wide mailing list, have proven to be an effective aid in the apprehension of fugitives.



Uniform Crime Reports

The Federal "Uniform Crime Reporting" system of collecting crime statistics is used in compiling crime figures for Minnesota. This is done so that crime in Minnesota may be compared with crime in other states. The Bureau cooperates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in collecting crime reports from chiefs of police in cities having a population of 2,500 or over, and from all county sheriffs in Minnesota. The Federal "Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook" is used for instructions in classifying offenses.

Classification of Offenses

The seven types of serious offenses included in this section are those shown by experience to be most generally and completely reported to police officers. These crimes, designated as Part I offenses, are: criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking and entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. Attempted offenses are included in the same manner as completed offenses, with one exception. Attempted murders are reported as aggravated assaults. Complaints which through investigation are found to be groundless are not included. Offenses committed by juveniles are reported in the same manner as those committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action.

Extent of Reporting Area

There were 155 sheriffs' offices and police departments that submitted twelve monthly crime reports, each covering 1950 offenses. These 155 contributors represent 95.5 percent of the Minnesota population. Seventy-eight, or 89.7 percent, of the sheriffs filed twelve returns, representing 91.5 percent of the rural population; and seventy-seven, or 98.7 percent, of the police filed twelve returns representing 99.4 percent of the urban population. Data on contributors of monthly crime reports are shown for both urban and rural areas, by size, with 1940 population figures in table 38. Chiefs of police, in cities 2,500 or over, are instructed to report crimes which occur in their municipalities; sheriffs are notified to report only offenses committed in places having a population of less than 2,500 and in rural areas under their jurisdiction.

TABLE 38
CONTRIBUTORS BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1950

Population group	Total number of cities or counties	Police or sheriffs filing 12 returns		Total Population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total -----	165	155	93.9	2,792,300	2,665,321	95.5
Urban total -----	78	77	98.7	1,390,098	1,382,361	99.4
Cities 250,000 or over ----	2	2	100.0	780,106	780,106	100.0
Cities 100,000 to 250,000 -	1	1	100.0	101,065	101,065	100.0
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 ---	1	1	100.0	26,312	26,312	100.0
Cities 10,000 to 25,000 ---	11	11	100.0	170,763	170,763	100.0
Cities 2,500 to 10,000 ----	63	62	98.4	311,852	304,115	97.5
Rural total -----	87	78	89.7	1,402,202	1,282,960	91.5
Counties 50,000 to 100,000	1	1	100.0	54,355	54,355	100.0
Counties 25,000 to 50,000 -	7	7	100.0	241,926	241,926	100.0
Counties 10,000 to 25,000 -	61	55	90.2	965,951	871,152	90.2
Counties under 10,000 ----	18	15	83.3	139,970	115,527	82.5

Offenses Known to the Police

Part I offenses reported and estimates of offenses made for delinquent contributors are shown in table 39 by selected population groups. The estimated offenses shown for delinquent areas were obtained by applying the known rate of offenses, table 45, to the population of the areas that did not submit twelve crime reports. Bureau records of offenses for the delinquent areas were used if they exceeded the estimates. The 288 estimated offenses comprise only 1.5 percent of the 19,458 state total.

TABLE 39
CLASS I OFFENSES BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1950

Population group	Total	Murder	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Bur-glary	—Larceny— \$50 or Under \$50		Auto theft	No. of contri-butors	Pop. 1940 (Census Bureau)
State total	19,458	30	42	199	448	130	4,491	2,596	9,649	1,873	165	2,792,300
Urban total	16,455	24	33	116	408	93	3,212	2,055	8,900	1,614	78	1,390,098
Group I (250,000 or over)	11,164	17	28	89	367	78	2,235	1,463	5,736	1,151	2	780,106
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1,360	—	1	1	12	3	204	151	879	109	1	101,065
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	179	2	1	—	—	—	35	48	75	18	1	26,312
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1,676	—	1	13	13	2	287	130	1,136	94	11	170,763
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000):												
Reported by police	2,024	5	2	13	16	9	440	256	1,047	236	62	304,115
Estimated	52	—	—	—	—	1	11	7	27	6	1	7,737
Rural total	3,003	6	9	83	40	37	1,279	541	749	259	87	1,402,202
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	251	—	2	1	1	—	83	57	102	5	1	54,355
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	576	2	—	26	8	5	291	104	100	40	7	241,926
Group V (10,000 to 25,000):												
Reported by sheriffs	1,735	2	3	48	28	26	725	295	439	169	55	871,152
Estimated	190	2	—	5	3	3	79	32	48	18	6	94,799
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000):												
Reported by sheriffs	205	—	3	2	—	2	83	41	52	22	15	115,527
Estimated	46	—	1	1	—	1	18	12	8	5	3	24,443

Crime Trends, Offenses Known to the Police

Crime in Minnesota during 1950 rose 1.3 percent over 1949. Urban communities showed a 1.7 percent increase as compared with a 1.2 percent decrease in rural areas. Offenses showing increases were: murder, 30.4 percent; rape, 34.5 percent; burglary, 2.1 percent; and larceny, under \$50., 4.5 percent. Decreases were recorded as follows: manslaughter by negligence, 12.5 percent; robbery, 9.5 percent; aggravated assault, 17.7 percent; larceny, \$50. or over, 4.2 percent; and auto theft, 6.2 percent. Most of the offenses recorded (84.6 percent) occurred in urban areas although only 49.8 percent of the Minnesota 1940 population is classified as urban. Part I offenses for 1949 and 1950 are shown in table 40, with the percent of change, by population groups.

Percent Change

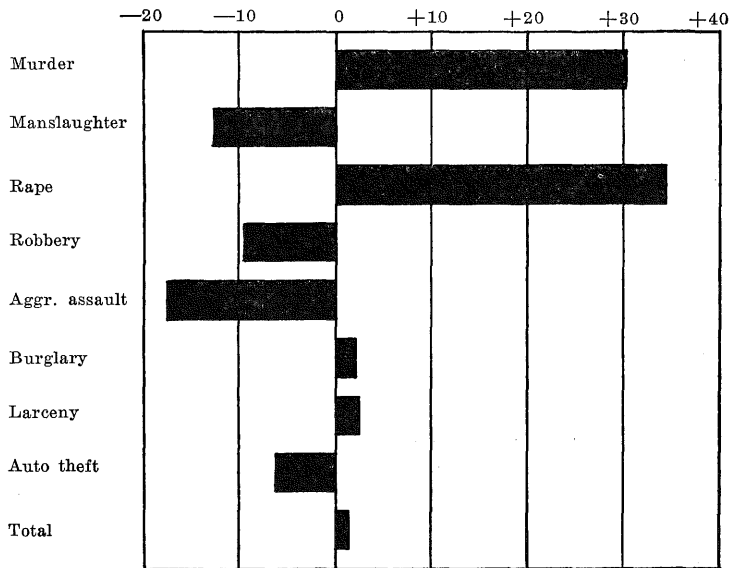


Chart 2. Percent Change in Part I Offenses Known to the Police in Minnesota, 1949-1950

TABLE 40
CRIME TRENDS BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1949-50

Population group	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Larceny— \$50 or Under \$50		Auto theft
Total, entire state; population 2,792,300:										
1949 -----	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	2,711	9,235	1,997
1950 -----	19,458	30	42	199	448	130	4,491	2,596	9,649	1,873
Percent change ----	+1.3	+30.4	-12.5	+34.5	-9.5	-17.7	+2.1	-4.2	+4.5	-6.2
Urban, 78 cities; population 1,390,098:										
1949 -----	16,176	11	43	87	445	108	3,284	2,052	8,436	1,710
1950 -----	16,455	24	33	116	408	93	3,212	2,055	8,900	1,614
Percent change ----	+1.7	+118.2	-23.3	+33.3	-8.3	-13.9	-2.2	+0.2	+5.5	-5.6
Rural, 87 counties: population 1,402,202:										
1949 -----	3,038	12	5	61	50	50	1,115	659	799	287
1950 -----	3,003	6	9	83	40	37	1,279	541	749	259
Percent change ----	-1.2	-50.0	+80.0	+36.1	-20.0	-26.0	+14.7	-17.9	-6.3	-9.8
Group I, (250,000 or over) 2 cities; population 780,106										
1949 -----	10,905	8	39	71	397	97	2,185	1,454	5,552	1,102
1950 -----	11,164	17	28	89	367	78	2,235	1,463	5,736	1,151
Percent change ----	+2.4									
Group II, (100,000 to 250,000) 1 city; population 101,065;										
1949 -----	1,502	1	—	6	18	1	239	159	913	165
1950 -----	1,360	—	1	1	12	3	204	151	879	109
Percent change ----	-9.5									
Group III, (50,000 to 100,000) 1 county; population 54,355:										
1949 -----	204	1	—	—	—	3	53	62	78	7
1950 -----	251	—	2	1	1	—	83	57	102	5
Percent change ----	+23.0									
Group IV, (25,000 to 50,000) 1 city; population 26,312:										
1949 -----	237	—	—	—	3	1	82	38	88	25
1950 -----	179	2	1	—	—	—	35	48	75	18
Percent change ----	-24.5									

7 counties; population 241,926											
1949	-----	510	1	2	15	11	3	221	107	97	53
1950	-----	576	2	—	26	8	5	291	104	100	40
Percent change		+12.9									
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)											
11 cities; population 170,763:											
1949	-----	1,508	—	—	2	9	1	278	149	917	152
1950	-----	1,676	—	1	13	13	2	287	130	1,136	94
Percent change		+ 11.1									
61 counties; population 965,951:											
1949	-----	2,034	9	2	45	34	42	716	416	575	195
1950	-----	1,925	4	3	53	31	29	804	327	487	187
Percent change		-5.4									
Group VI, (2,500 to 10,000)											
63 cities; population 311,852:											
1949	-----	2,024	2	4	8	18	8	500	252	966	266
1950	-----	2,076	5	2	13	16	10	451	263	1,074	242
Percent change		+2.6									
18 counties; population 139,970:											
1949	-----	290	1	1	1	5	2	125	74	49	32
1950	-----	251	—	4	3	—	3	101	53	60	27
Percent change		-13.5									

The total of 19,458 offenses recorded for 1950 represents a ten-year high for Minnesota. This increase is partly accounted for by the rise in larcenies to 12,245, a high point for Minnesota. The ten-year record of offenses known to the police is shown in table 41.

TABLE 41
CRIME TRENDS, 1941-50

Year	Total offenses	Mur-der	Mans-by neg.	Rape	Rob-bery	Aggr. assault	Burg-lary	Larcenies			Auto theft
								Total	\$50 or over	Under \$50	
1941	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	1,670	9,775	2,210
1942	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,443	8,944	1,735
1943	13,932	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	58	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	2,684	9,346	1,815
1949	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	11,946	2,711	9,235	1,997
1950	19,458	30	42	199	448	130	4,491	12,245	2,596	9,649	1,873

In order to increase the accuracy of the monthly crime reports, individual offenses known to the Bureau have been checked with the offenses as reported and adjustments or additions, when warranted, were made after corresponding with the contributors. This verification procedure resulted in the addition of 215 offenses to the 1950 returns. Offenses in places not reporting were estimated beginning in 1942. Prior to that time, Bureau records of crime in delinquent areas were used.

Monthly Variations in Crime

The effect different seasons of the year appear to have on the frequency of the various types of crime is shown in table 42. Larcenies and auto thefts were most frequently committed during the warm months while robberies were most prevalent during the cold months. Burglaries were fairly steady throughout the year, being only slightly more prevalent during the warm months.

Murder and aggravated assault cases were most frequent during the hot summer months. Manslaughters were highest during the last quarter of the year and rape cases were most prevalent during the spring and summer months.

TABLE 42
MONTHLY VARIATIONS OF CLASS I OFFENSES¹, 1950

Month	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Lar- ceny	Auto theft
January-December -----	19,170	28	41	193	445	125	4,383	12,111	1,844
January-March -----	3,509	4	5	41	121	23	1,040	1,901	374
April-June -----	5,315	4	7	58	84	34	1,126	3,499	503
July-September -----	5,509	11	11	58	110	42	1,134	3,625	518
October-December -----	4,837	9	18	36	130	26	1,083	3,086	449
January -----	1,048	3	—	8	51	13	327	538	108
February -----	1,220	1	1	19	39	6	360	658	136
March -----	1,241	—	4	14	31	4	353	705	130
April -----	1,558	2	3	16	19	7	228	1,018	165
May -----	1,839	—	2	21	27	19	391	1,224	155
June -----	1,918	2	2	21	38	8	407	1,257	183
July -----	1,870	3	6	21	31	14	375	1,269	151
August -----	1,908	4	2	25	45	17	378	1,263	174
September -----	1,731	4	3	12	34	11	381	1,093	193
October -----	1,993	4	6	17	38	7	381	1,351	189
November -----	1,520	1	8	10	57	11	337	968	128
December -----	1,324	4	4	9	35	8	365	767	132

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

Offenses in Individual Cities and Counties

The number of offenses reported by police departments and sheriffs' offices as having occurred during 1950 are shown by city and county, respectively, in tables 43 and 44. Information concerning crime in local communities is made available to interested individuals or organizations in these tables. Before comparing the data shown here, consideration should be given to the following statement issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation¹:

“Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the difference in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The following is a list of some of the factors which affect 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.”

¹“Uniform Crime Reports,” Vol. XXI, No. 2, F. B. I., Washington, D. C., Page 93.

TABLE 43
URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE: 1950

Municipality	Population ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Larceny—		Auto theft
									\$50 or over	Under \$50	
Urban total -----	1,382,361	16,403	24	33	116	408	92	3,201	2,048	8,873	1,608
Group I—total -----	780,106	11,164	17	28	89	367	78	2,235	1,463	5,736	1,151
(250,000 or over)											
Minneapolis -----	492,370	6,343	8	20	16	236	33	1,188	1,096	2,944	802
St. Paul -----	287,736	4,821	9	8	73	131	45	1,047	367	2,792	349
Group II—total -----	101,065	1,360	—	1	1	12	3	204	151	879	109
(100,000 to 250,000)											
Duluth -----	101,065	1,360	—	1	1	12	3	204	151	879	109
Group IV—total -----	26,312	179	2	1	—	—	—	35	48	75	18
(25,000 to 50,000)											
Rochester -----	26,312	179	2	1	—	—	—	35	48	75	18
Group V—total -----	170,763	1,676	—	1	13	13	2	287	130	1,136	94
(10,000 to 25,000)											
Albert Lea -----	12,200	187	—	—	—	—	—	28	8	138	13
Austin -----	18,307	243	—	—	—	—	—	18	2	211	12
Brainerd -----	12,071	103	—	—	1	—	1	20	17	54	10
Faribault -----	14,527	138	—	1	1	2	—	44	14	67	9
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	36	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	16	4
Hibbing -----	16,385	160	—	—	—	2	—	15	8	121	14
Mankato -----	15,654	126	—	—	—	2	—	39	8	76	1
St. Cloud -----	24,173	275	—	—	5	2	1	40	24	193	10
South St. Paul -----	11,844	112	—	—	—	2	—	29	8	66	7
Virginia -----	12,264	106	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	79	9
Winona -----	22,490	190	—	—	6	3	—	33	28	115	5
Group VI—total -----	304,115	2,024	5	2	13	16	9	440	256	1,047	236
(Under 10,000)											
Alexandria -----	5,051	30	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	14	3
Anoka -----	6,426	17	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	7
Bayport -----	2,633	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bemidji -----	9,427	89	—	—	—	—	—	23	22	40	4
Benson -----	2,729	9	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2
Blue Earth -----	3,702	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Breckenridge -----	2,745	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—
Chisholm -----	7,487	34	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	21	7
Cloquet -----	7,304	40	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	27	4
Columbia Heights -----	6,035	152	—	—	1	1	—	22	13	107	8
Crookston -----	7,161	118	—	—	4	—	—	12	17	78	7
Crosby -----	2,954	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	15	2
Detroit Lakes -----	5,015	25	1	—	—	—	—	10	3	9	2
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	84	1	—	—	—	—	10	14	44	15
Edina -----	5,855	62	—	—	—	2	—	10	19	29	2
Ely -----	5,970	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	1
Eveleth -----	6,887	18	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	9	2
Fairmont -----	6,988	69	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	44	2
Gilbert -----	2,504	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—
Glenwood -----	2,564	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	19	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	1	8
Hasings -----	5,662	22	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	5	5
Hopkins -----	4,100	124	—	1	2	1	1	34	11	66	8
Hutchinson -----	3,887	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
International Falls -----	5,626	102	—	1	—	1	—	22	9	64	5
Jackson -----	2,840	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
Lake City -----	3,204	23	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	12	3
Litchfield -----	3,920	27	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	17	3
Little Falls -----	6,047	33	—	—	—	1	—	8	2	20	2
Luverne -----	3,114	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	2
Marshall -----	4,590	15	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	3
Montevideo -----	5,220	13	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	5
Moorhead -----	9,491	178	—	—	—	1	—	24	19	116	18
Morris -----	3,214	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
New Ulm -----	8,743	50	—	—	—	—	1	19	5	24	1
North Mankato -----	3,517	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
North St. Paul -----	3,135	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Northfield -----	4,533	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—
Owatonna -----	8,694	43	—	—	—	—	1	12	5	20	5
Park Rapids -----	2,643	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1

Pipestone	4,682	28	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	18	4
Red Wing	9,962	76	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	46	15
Redwood Falls	3,270	15	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	7
Richfield	6,750	57	—	—	—	1	—	17	9	23	7
Robbinsdale	6,018	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	9
St. James	3,400	9	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	—	1
St. Louis Park	7,737	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Peter	5,870	24	1	—	—	—	—	7	2	9	5
Sauk Centre	3,016	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	8
Sauk Rapids	2,981	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Sleepy Eye	2,923	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—
Staples	2,952	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stillwater	7,013	41	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	15	7
Thief River Falls	6,019	11	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	2	1
Tracy	3,085	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1
Two Harbors	4,046	17	—	—	—	—	1	10	1	2	3
Wadena	2,916	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1
Waseca	4,270	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
West St. Paul	5,733	37	—	—	2	—	—	6	4	21	4
White Bear Lake	2,858	21	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	11	1
Willmar	7,623	74	—	—	—	1	—	15	23	30	5
Windom	2,807	20	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15	—
Worthington	5,918	22	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	10	3

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

TABLE 44
RURAL OFFENSES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS: 1950

County	Population ¹	Total	Mans.		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Larceny		Auto theft
			Mur- der	by neg.					\$50 or over	Under \$50	
Rural total	1,282,960	2,767	4	8	77	37	33	1,182	497	693	236
Group III—total	54,355	251	—	2	1	1	—	83	57	102	5
(50,000 to 100,000)											
St. Louis	54,355	251	—	2	1	1	—	83	57	102	5
Group IV—total	241,926	576	2	—	26	8	5	291	104	100	40
(25,000 to 50,000)											
Fillmore	25,830	38	—	—	17	—	1	11	6	2	1
Hennepin	46,069	308	2	—	5	5	1	174	45	52	24
Itasca	28,121	76	—	—	—	—	—	32	20	20	4
Otter Tail	42,344	31	—	—	2	1	3	18	5	2	—
Polk	27,062	44	—	—	1	1	—	15	16	10	1
Stearns	44,950	34	—	—	—	1	—	16	5	10	2
Wright	27,550	45	—	—	1	—	—	25	7	4	8
Group V—total	871,152	1,735	2	3	48	28	26	725	295	439	169
(10,000 to 25,000)											
Aitkin	17,865	25	1	1	—	—	—	12	8	3	—
Becker	21,547	38	—	—	1	—	—	24	3	7	3
Beltrami	16,680	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benton	10,371	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone	10,447	22	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	6	6
Blue Earth	20,549	15	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	1	—
Brown	13,878	10	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	2
Carlton	16,908	—	—	—	(Seven reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carver	17,606	43	—	1	—	—	—	24	5	10	3
Cass	20,646	36	—	—	—	1	2	23	5	3	2
Chippewa	11,707	54	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	34	2
Chisago	13,124	64	—	—	—	1	—	28	9	19	7
Clay	15,846	33	—	—	3	3	2	19	1	1	4
Clearwater	11,153	—	—	—	(Seven reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottonwood	13,336	23	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	10	1
Crow Wing	15,201	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota	16,421	40	—	—	2	—	—	22	4	6	6
Dodge	12,931	13	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	2	2
Douglas	15,318	16	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	1	—
Faribault	20,239	20	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	3	1
Freeborn	19,580	50	1	—	2	—	11	14	8	4	10
Goodhue	21,602	28	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	—	5
Houston	14,735	40	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	9	5
Isanti	12,950	25	—	—	—	1	—	11	1	8	4
Jackson	13,965	11	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	1	2
Kandiyohi	18,901	40	—	—	2	2	1	13	2	17	3
Kittson	10,717	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	3	—
Koochiching	11,304	43	—	—	—	1	2	14	16	8	2
Lac qui Parle	15,509	47	—	—	—	—	—	28	8	10	1
LeSueur	19,227	48	—	—	—	1	—	21	12	10	4

Lincoln	10,797	15	—	—	—	—	8	2	4	1	
Lyon	13,894	29	—	2	—	—	18	1	2	6	
McLeod	17,493	11	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	2	
Marshall	18,364	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	
Martin	17,668	10	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	2	
Meecker	15,357	23	—	—	2	—	9	5	6	1	
Mille Lacs	15,558	50	—	2	1	—	28	10	2	7	
Morrison	21,426	20	—	—	—	—	11	3	3	3	
Mower	17,806	17	—	—	—	—	12	2	2	1	
Murray	15,060	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	
Nobles	15,297	12	—	1	—	—	7	3	—	1	
Norman	14,746	21	—	1	—	—	12	6	—	2	
Olmsted	16,346	69	—	4	1	—	17	19	22	6	
Pine	21,478	28	—	2	3	1	16	1	2	3	
Pope	10,980	17	—	—	2	—	11	1	3	—	
Ramsey	16,206	271	—	17	5	1	60	45	129	14	
Redwood	19,020	14	—	—	—	—	6	1	3	4	
Renville	24,625	40	—	—	—	—	14	7	12	7	
Rice	13,100	42	—	3	—	2	9	11	17	—	
Roseau	15,103	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	
Scott	15,585	31	—	—	—	—	14	6	8	3	
Sibley	16,625	13	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	1	
Steele	11,055	6	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	
Swift	12,740	9	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	?	
Todd	24,486										
(No reports received)											
Wabasha	14,449	19	—	—	—	—	10	1	3	5	
Waseca	10,916	7	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	
Washington	16,784	80	—	—	—	—	28	22	24	6	
Watsonwan	10,502	11	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	2	
Winona	15,305	43	—	1	—	1	16	8	12	5	
Yellow Medicine	16,917	12	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	6	
Group VI—total	115,527	205	—	3	2	—	2	83	41	52	22
(2,500 to 10,000)											
Anoka	9,982	16	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	1	
Cook	3,030	19	—	1	—	—	9	6	2	1	
Grant	9,828	12	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	1	
Hubbard	8,442										
Kanabec	9,651	20	—	—	—	—	6	4	7	3	
(Seven reports received)											
Lake	2,910	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Lake of the Woods	5,975	17	—	—	—	—	8	3	6	—	
Mahnomen	8,054	18	—	1	—	—	7	5	4	1	
Nicollet	8,895	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	1	
Pennington	6,894	9	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	
Pipestone	9,112	13	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	2	
Red Lake	7,413	15	—	—	—	—	8	3	1	3	
Rock	7,819	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Sherburne	8,271										
Stevens	7,825	19	—	—	—	—	2	2	14	1	
(No reports received)											
Traverse	8,283	14	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	3	
Wadena	9,856	20	—	1	2	—	1	10	4	1	
Wilkin	7,730										
(Ten reports received)											

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

Crime Rates

The offenses reported by sheriffs and police in Minnesota are shown as crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants) in table 45. These rates, calculated on the basis of the 1940 census, are divided by rural-urban status into population groups so that individuals interested in measuring crime on a local level may make direct comparisons of crime rates based on local figures with communities of the same general size. The total crime rate in Minnesota for 1950 was 719.2 Part I offenses for each 100,000 inhabitants or approximately 7 offenses per 1,000 persons. A summary of the crime rates and percentage distribution of the crimes is given in table 46.

TABLE 45
RATE OF CRIMES¹ PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1950

Population group	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Larceny— \$50 or Under \$50	Auto theft
Total									
Cities and counties combined; population 2,665,321:									
Number of offenses known	19,170	28	41	193	445	125	4,383	2,545	9,566
Rate per 100,000	719.2	1.1	1.5	7.2	16.7	4.7	164.5	95.5	358.9
Urban total									
73 cities; population 1,382,361									
Number of offenses known	16,403	24	33	116	408	92	3,201	2,048	8,873
Rate per 100,000	1,186.6	1.7	2.4	8.4	29.5	6.7	231.6	148.2	641.9

Rural total											
82 counties; population 1,282,960:											
Number of offenses known --	2,767	4	8	77	37	33	1,182	497	693	236	
Rate per 100,000 -----	215.7	0.3	0.6	6.0	2.9	2.6	92.1	38.7	54.0	18.4	
Group I											
2 cities over 250,000; pop.											
780,106:											
Number of offenses known --	11,164	17	28	89	367	78	2,235	1,463	5,736	1,151	
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,431.1	2.2	3.6	11.4	47.0	10.0	286.5	187.5	735.3	147.5	
Group II											
1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; pop.											
101,065:											
Number of offenses known --	1,360	—	1	1	12	3	204	151	879	109	
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,345.7	—	1.0	1.0	11.9	3.0	201.9	149.4	869.7	107.9	
Group III											
1 county, 50,000 to 100,000; pop.											
54,355:											
Number of offenses known --	251	—	2	1	1	—	83	57	102	5	
Rate per 100,000 -----	461.8	—	3.7	1.8	1.8	—	152.7	104.9	187.7	9.2	
Group IV											
1 city, 25,000 to 50,000; pop.											
26,312:											
Number of offenses known --	179	2	1	—	—	—	35	43	75	18	
Rate per 100,000 -----	680.3	7.6	3.8	—	—	—	133.0	182.4	285.0	68.4	
Group V											
7 counties, 25,000 to 50,000; pop.											
241,926:											
Number of offenses known --	576	2	—	26	8	5	291	104	100	40	
Rate per 100,000 -----	238.1	0.8	—	10.8	3.3	2.1	120.3	43.0	41.3	16.5	
Group VI											
11 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; pop.											
170,763:											
Number of offenses known --	1,676	—	1	13	13	2	287	130	1,136	94	
Rate per 100,000 -----	981.5	—	0.6	7.6	7.6	1.2	168.1	76.1	665.3	55.1	
Group VII											
55 counties, 10,000 to 25,000; pop.											
871,152:											
Number of offenses known --	1,735	2	3	48	28	26	725	295	439	169	
Rate per 100,000 -----	199.2	0.2	0.3	5.5	3.2	3.0	83.2	33.9	50.4	19.4	
Group VIII											
62 cities, 2,500 to 10,000; pop.											
304,115:											
Number of offenses known --	2,024	5	2	13	16	9	440	256	1,047	236	
Rate per 100,000 -----	665.5	1.6	0.7	4.3	5.3	3.0	144.7	84.2	344.3	77.6	
Group IX											
15 counties, under 10,000; pop.											
115,527:											
Number of offenses known --	205	—	3	2	—	2	83	41	52	22	
Rate per 100,000 -----	177.5	—	2.6	1.7	—	1.7	71.9	35.5	45.0	19.0	

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

TABLE 46
CRIME RATES BY OFFENSE STATUS, 1950

Offense	Rate per 100,000			Percent		
	State	Urban	Rural	State	Urban	Rural
Total -----	719.2	1,186.6	215.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Larceny -----	454.4	790.0	92.8	63.2	66.6	43.0
Burglary -----	164.5	231.6	92.1	22.9	19.5	42.7
Auto theft -----	69.2	116.3	18.4	9.6	9.8	8.5
Robbery -----	16.7	29.5	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.4
Rape -----	7.2	8.4	6.0	1.0	0.7	2.8
Aggravated assault -----	4.7	6.7	2.6	0.7	0.6	1.2
Manslaughter by negligence -----	1.5	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Murder -----	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

A comparison is made between the urban and rural crime rates, shown in table 46, in the following:

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rate
All class I offenses -----	5.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	5.7
Manslaughter by negligence -----	4.0
Rape -----	1.4
Robbery -----	10.2
Aggravated assault -----	2.6
Burglary -----	2.5
Larceny -----	8.5
Auto theft -----	6.3

It can be seen from the foregoing tabulation that urban crime rates exceed rural rates for each offense classification. Crime rates for property crimes are particularly high in urban areas compared with rural rates. Robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft rates in urban areas exceed those recorded in rural areas by ratios of ten to one, three to one, nine to one, and six to one, respectively. Crime rates for murder, manslaughter and aggravated assault exceeded those in rural areas by six to one, four to

one, and three to one respectively. Rape crime rates are about the same for both areas. The urban crime rate for the total part I offenses exceeds the rural by a ration of five and one-half to one.

Urban Minnesota crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants (table 45) are compared with the national rates by offense status in table 47. The urban crime rates for Minnesota are lower than the comparable rates for the United States in every offense class. This is true although the Minnesota rates are based on 1940 census figures while the national rates are based on population data from the 1950 decennial census.

TABLE 47
MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000
INHABITANTS¹ COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1950

Offense	Urban	
	Minnesota rate	National rate ²
Total -----	1,186.6	1,547.3
Murder -----	1.7	5.1
Manslaughter by negligence -----	2.4	3.3
Rape -----	8.4	10.8
Robbery -----	29.5	50.0
Aggravated assault -----	6.7	73.4
Burglary -----	231.6	356.4
Larceny -----	790.0	894.9
Auto theft -----	116.3	153.4

¹Based on 1940 decennial census.

²"Uniform Crime Reports," Vol. XXI, No. 2, F. B. I., Washington D. C., page 89

Offenses Cleared by Arrest

An offense is considered "cleared by arrest" when one or more of the offenders involved have been arrested or otherwise made available for prosecution. Recovery of stolen property in itself does not render a case 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. All clearances effected during 1950 are included in the following tabulations even though the offense cleared may have been one that occurred but was listed as not cleared during a previous year. A summary of state, rural and urban clearances by offense class follows:

Offense	Percent cleared		
	State	Rural	Urban
Total -----	33.5	37.7	32.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	71.4	100.0	66.7
Manslaughter by negligence -----	65.9	75.0	63.6
Rape -----	83.4	87.0	81.0
Robbery -----	52.8	59.5	52.2
Aggravated assault -----	80.8	93.9	76.1
Burglary -----	36.7	34.1	37.7
Larceny -----	30.4	33.5	30.1
Auto theft -----	31.2	47.0	28.9

During 1950 sheriffs and police reported as cleared by arrest 33.5 percent of the known offenses. The percentage of clearances for crimes against the person was 79.9 and for crimes against property, 32.5. For specific offenses, clearances were recorded as follows: murder, 71.4 percent; manslaughter, 65.9 percent; rape 83.4 percent; robbery, 52.8 percent; aggravated assault, 80.8 percent; burglary, 36.7 percent; larceny, 30.4 percent; and auto theft, 31.2 percent. Rural clearances exceeded urban for all offenses excepting burglary. Clearances were reported for 37.7 percent of the rural and 32.8 percent of the urban part I offenses in Minnesota for 1950. Data on offenses cleared by arrest are presented by population groups in table 48.

TABLE 48
CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST, 1950

Population group ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Larceny		Auto theft
								\$50 or over	Under \$50	
State total										
Offenses reported -----	19,170	28	41	193	445	125	4,383	2,545	9,566	1,844
Offenses cleared -----	6,417	20	27	161	235	101	1,610	743	2,944	576
Percent cleared -----	33.5	71.4	65.9	83.4	52.8	80.8	36.7	29.2	30.8	31.2

Duluth -----	101,065	135	1.34
Group IV—total (25,000 to 50,000) -----	26,312	41	1.56
Rochester -----	26,312	41	1.56
Group V—total (10,000 to 25,000) -----	170,763	228	1.34
Albert Lea -----	12,200	16	1.31
Austin -----	18,307	28	1.53
Brainerd -----	12,071	13	1.08
Faribault -----	14,527	14	.96
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	10	.92
Hibbing -----	16,385	21	1.28
Mankato -----	15,654	25	1.60
St. Cloud -----	24,173	28	1.16
South St. Paul -----	11,844	19	1.60
Virginia -----	12,264	23	1.88
Winona -----	22,490	31	1.38
Group VI—total (2,500 to 10,000) -----	304,115	386	1.27
Alexandria -----	5,051	6	1.19
Anoka -----	6,426	7	1.09
Bayport -----	2,633	4	1.52
Bemidji -----	9,427	9	.96
Benson -----	2,729	5	1.83
Blue Earth -----	3,702	4	1.08
Breckenridge -----	2,745	3	1.09
Chisholm -----	7,487	12	1.60
Clouet -----	7,304	11	1.51
Columbia Heights -----	6,035	8	1.33
Crookston -----	7,161	8	1.12
Crosby -----	2,954	4	1.35
Detroit Lakes -----	5,015	6	1.29
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	9	2.56
Edina -----	5,855	7	1.20
Ely -----	5,970	12	2.01
Eveleth -----	6,887	15	2.18
Fairmont -----	6,988	10	1.43
Gilbert -----	2,504	5	2.00
Glenwood -----	2,564	3	1.17
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	6	1.23
Hastings -----	5,662	5	.88
Hopkins -----	4,100	7	1.71
Hutchinson -----	3,887	5	1.29
International Falls -----	5,626	7	1.24
Jackson -----	2,840	3	1.06
Lake City -----	3,204	4	1.25
Litchfield -----	3,920	4	1.02
Little Falls -----	6,047	7	1.16
Luverne -----	3,114	4	1.28
Marshall -----	4,590	5	1.09
Montevideo -----	5,220	10	1.92
Moorhead -----	9,491	14	1.48
Morris -----	3,214	3	.93
New Ulm -----	8,743	9	1.03
Northfield -----	4,533	4	.88
North Mankato -----	3,517	3	.85
North St. Paul -----	3,135	3	.96
Owatonna -----	8,694	11	1.27
Park Rapids -----	2,643	6	2.27
Pipestone -----	4,682	6	1.28
Red Wing -----	9,962	11	1.10
Redwood Falls -----	3,270	4	1.22
Richfield -----	6,750	9	1.33
Robbinsdale -----	6,018	6	1.00
St. James -----	3,400	4	1.18
St. Louis Park -----	7,737	(no record)	
St. Peter -----	5,870	4	.68
Sauk Centre -----	3,016	2	.66
Sauk Rapids -----	2,981	3	1.01
Sleepy Eye -----	2,923	4	1.37
Staples -----	2,952	4	1.36
Stillwater -----	7,013	8	1.14
Thief River Falls -----	6,019	8	1.33
Tracy -----	3,085	3	.97
Two Harbors -----	4,046	6	1.48
Wadena -----	2,916	5	1.72
Waseca -----	4,270	4	.94
West St. Paul -----	5,733	5	.87
White Bear Lake -----	2,858	4 ¹	1.40
Willmar -----	7,623	9	1.18
Windom -----	2,807	2	.71
Worthington -----	5,918	7	1.18

¹No record received. Taken from "Uniform Crime Reports," Vol. XXI, No. 1 issued by the F. B. I. (Figures as of April 30, 1950)

Judicial Criminal Statistics

Individual case cards were received from the 87 clerks of court for 1,520 defendants disposed of for major offenses in Minnesota District Courts during 1950. This represents an increase of 82, or 5.7 percent, over the 1,438 major offense dispositions reported for 1949. More than 93 percent (1,418) of the 1,520 defendants disposed of were convicted. The 1,418 convicted defendants were sentenced as follows: 403, or 28.4 percent, were sent to a state prison or reformatory; 222, or 15.7 percent, were committed to the Youth Conservation Commission; 666, or 47.0 percent, were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence; and 127, or 9.0 percent, were fined or imprisoned in a local jail. Trial by jury was demanded in only 4.0 percent of the cases while 90.2 percent of the defendants charged with major crimes entered pleas of guilty. Of the 1,187 defendants disposed of for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, and stolen property), 1,123, or 94.6 percent, were convicted; and of the 199 defendants disposed of for crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, rape and aggravated assault), 175, or 87.9 percent, were convicted. Only 2.8 percent of those charged with property crimes, as compared with 10.1 percent of those charged with crimes against persons, were tried by juries.

The rates per 100,000 inhabitants are shown by offense, for defendants disposed of and defendants convicted in table 50. The rates for other sex offenses, rape, robbery, and burglary reached high points for the five years during 1950. Dispositions during 1950 were the most numerous in the larceny and burglary offense classification. These two groups comprise 40.9 percent of the total dispositions.

TABLE 50
DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF AND DEFENDANTS CONVICTED
FOR MAJOR OFFENSES, WITH RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1946-1950

Offense Defendants disposed of	Number					Rate per 100,000				
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1950 ¹	1949 ²	1948 ²	1947 ²	1946 ²
Total	1,520	1,438	1,436	1,305	1,179	51.0	48.5	48.8	44.6	40.6
Murder	8	6	6	6	12	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Manslaughter	20	28	35	39	30	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0
Rape	115	88	97	84	66	3.9	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.3
Robbery	98	67	56	75	38	3.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.3
Aggravated assault	56	63	60	49	65	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.2
Burglary	296	222	241	207	164	9.9	7.5	8.2	7.1	5.6
Larceny, except auto theft	326	329	320	315	252	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.8	8.7
Auto theft	140	187	135	155	196	4.7	6.3	4.6	5.3	6.7
Embezzlement and fraud	51	61	44	35	29	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0
Stolen property; receiving, etc.	15	12	21	8	10	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting ³	261	240	280	217	165	8.8	8.1	9.5	7.4	5.7
Other sex offenses	93	64	79	62	76	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.6
Other major offenses	41	71	62	53	76	1.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.6
Defendants convicted										
Total	1,418	1,341	1,351	1,209	1,096	47.5	45.3	45.9	41.3	37.7
Murder	6	5	4	4	8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Manslaughter	15	22	31	34	22	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.8
Rape	102	82	86	73	60	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.1
Robbery	90	66	51	69	37	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.3
Aggravated assault	52	51	51	42	53	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.8
Burglary	285	211	235	199	152	9.6	7.1	8.0	6.8	5.2
Larceny except auto theft	302	311	304	300	241	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	8.3
Auto theft	134	180	129	142	188	4.5	6.1	4.4	4.9	6.5
Embezzlement and fraud	44	58	42	28	25	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.9
Stolen property; receiving, etc.	15	12	20	7	10	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting ³	253	228	269	205	162	8.5	7.7	9.1	7.0	5.6
Other sex offenses	84	60	71	55	67	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.3
Other major offenses	36	65	58	51	71	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.4

¹Based on 1950 population census.

²Based on estimate of population of the state

³Includes check frauds

Convictions were obtained in 93.3 percent of all dispositions involving major crimes during the past five years. More than 90 percent of the defendants convicted pleaded guilty, while only 3.1 percent were found guilty by jury or court. A total of 193, or 62.9 percent, of the 307 defendants tried by juries for major offenses during the past five years were convicted. The procedural outcome of dispositions for major offenses is shown for five years in table 51.

Number of Defendants

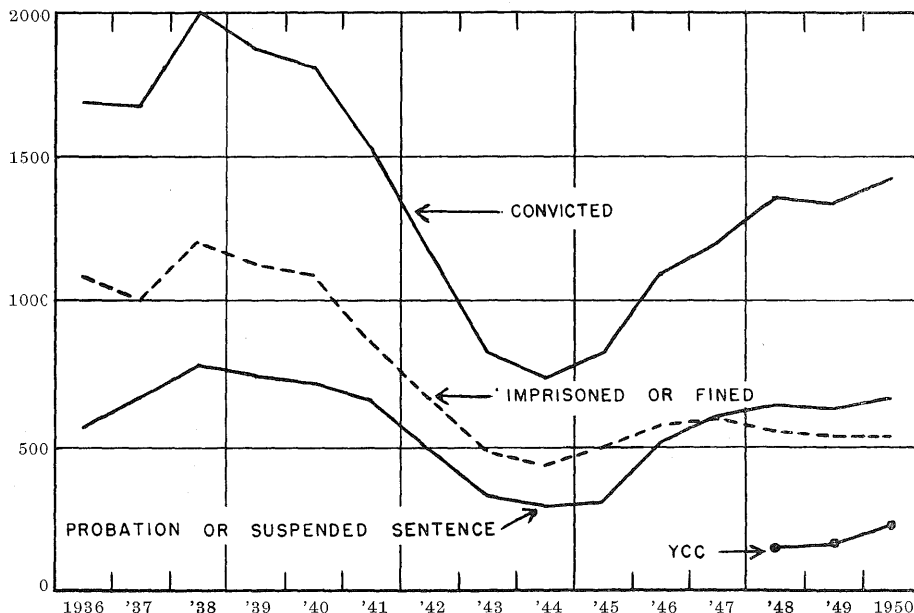


Chart 3. District Court Disposition of Defendants for Major Offenses 1936-1950.

**TABLE 51
PROCEDURAL OUTCOME FOR DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF
FOR MAJOR OFFENSES, 1946-1950**

Procedural outcome Defendants disposed of	Number					Percent				
	1950 1,520	1949 1,438	1948 1,436	1947 1,305	1946 1,179	1950 100.0	1949 100.0	1948 100.0	1947 100.0	1946 100.0
Without conviction -----	102	97	85	96	83	6.7	6.8	5.9	7.4	7.0
Dismissed -----	75	72	47	65	57	4.9	5.0	3.2	5.0	4.8
Acquitted by court (jury waived) -----	21	21	31	21	20	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.7
Acquitted by jury -----	6	4	6	10	6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5
Other no-penalty disposition -----										
Convicted and sentenced ---	1,418	1,341	1,351	1,209	1,096	93.3	93.2	94.1	92.6	93.0
Pleaded guilty -----	1,371	1,302	1,304	1,169	1,060	90.2	90.5	90.8	89.5	89.9
Found guilty by court (jury waived) -----	7	4	3	1	1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Found guilty by jury -----	40	35	44	39	35	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.0

Almost 48 percent of the defendants convicted of major offenses during the past five years were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence. During 1950, only 28.4 percent of the convicted defendants were sentenced to a state prison or reformatory while 47.0 percent were given probation or suspended sentence. Of the 222 defendants sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission during 1950, 152 or 68.5 percent had been committed to a reformatory by June 30, 1951. Table 52 presents data on the types of sentences imposed on defendants convicted of major offenses for the past five years.

TABLE 52
TYPE OF SENTENCE IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED
OF MAJOR OFFENSES, 1946-1950

Sentence	Number					Percent				
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Defendants convicted and sentenced -----	1,418	1,341	1,351	1,209	1,096	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State Prison or reformatory -----	403	390	408	450	445	28.4	29.1	30.2	37.2	40.6
Youth Conservation Commission --	222	168	149	—	—	15.7	12.5	11.0	—	—
Probation or suspended sentence --	666	636	647	609	512	47.0	47.4	47.9	50.4	46.7
Local jail or workhouse -----	115	136	131	129	111	8.1	10.2	9.7	10.7	10.1
Fine or cost only -----	12	11	16	19	25	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.3
Institution for juvenile delinquents only -----	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	0.1	0.3

Approximately 26 percent of the defendants disposed of for major offenses in Minnesota District Courts during 1950 were under 21 years of age. Defendants 18 and 19 years of age were the most numerous, followed by ages 20, 21, 23, and 22, respectively. The median age of all defendants disposed of for major offenses was 25.3 years. Defendants disposed of for auto theft were the youngest, followed by those disposed of for burglary, rape, and robbery. Data on age of defendants are shown in table 53 by offense. The age of a defendant is computed as of the disposition date in full years.

TABLE 53
AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF FOR MAJOR OFFENSES
BY OFFENSE, 1950

	AGE															Median age
	Total given	Not 17 & under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 & over		
Total -----	1,520	99	43	117	117	98	93	79	80	70	239	156	109	80	140	25.3
Criminal homicide -----	28	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	9	37.5
Rape -----	115	10	4	10	17	7	9	9	8	5	15	13	2	3	3	22.6
Robbery -----	98	2	2	7	12	15	7	7	6	8	18	8	1	4	1	22.7
Aggravated assault -----	56	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	3	3	6	3	6	4	17	35.0
Burglary -----	296	8	9	43	38	31	24	23	14	14	37	19	18	8	10	22.0
Larceny -----	326	21	9	22	17	25	19	18	20	14	57	36	21	16	31	25.8
Auto theft -----	140	4	12	25	16	5	13	8	17	8	16	7	7	1	1	21.8
Embezzlement, fraud --	51	7	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	2	13	9	4	4	5	30.0
Forgery ¹ -----	261	31	1	5	7	5	7	5	10	10	58	42	32	19	29	30.8
Other sex offenses -----	93	7	1	2	3	2	8	1	—	3	1	11	11	9	25	35.9
Other major offenses --	56	3	2	2	2	3	4	2	—	1	8	5	5	10	9	32.5

¹Includes check frauds.

The tables included in this section present figures on the disposition of persons brought before a district court, which is the court having original jurisdiction over felony cases in Minnesota. A defendant charged with more than one offense, if not convicted, was assigned to the most serious offense of which charged, and in the case of conviction, to the most serious offense of which convicted. Tables 54 and 55 show data on procedural outcome and sentence or treatment of all defendants disposed of during 1950 by offense and by county, respectively. A total of 314 defendants was disposed of for offenses classified as minor in addition to the 1,520 defendants disposed of for major offenses.

TABLE 54
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS BY OFFENSE, 1950

Offense	Total defendants disposed of	—Disposed of without conviction—					—Convicted and sentenced—				—Sentence for those convicted—				
		Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by Court ¹	jury	Other no- penalty	Total	Plead guilty	Found guilty by Court ¹	jury	Prison and reform.	YCC	Prob or suspended sentence	Local jail wkhs. etc.	Fine or cost only
Total offenses -----	1,834	128	97	1	22	8	1,706	1,643	11	52	420	222	842	132	90
Major offenses—total -----	1,520	102	75	0	21	6	1,418	1,371	7	40	403	222	666	115	12
Murder -----	8	2	1	—	—	1	6	3	—	3	6	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter -----	20	5	—	—	5	—	15	14	—	1	6	—	8	1	—
Rape -----	115	13	12	—	1	—	102	96	1	5	24	16	56	6	—
Robbery -----	98	8	3	—	5	—	90	85	1	4	43	33	13	1	—
Aggravated assault -----	56	4	3	—	—	1	52	47	—	5	22	6	20	3	1
Burglary -----	296	11	9	—	2	—	285	279	1	5	72	67	129	15	2
Larceny (except auto theft) -----	326	24	20	—	3	1	302	293	—	9	80	38	154	26	4
Auto theft -----	140	6	5	—	1	—	134	133	1	—	25	38	62	7	2
Embezzlement and fraud -----	51	7	6	—	1	—	44	42	1	1	3	—	38	2	1
Stolen property; receiving, etc. -----	15	0	—	—	—	—	15	14	—	1	2	—	5	6	—
Forgery and counterfeiting ² -----	261	8	7	—	—	1	253	252	—	1	65	14	133	40	1
Commercialized vice -----	1	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other sex offenses -----	93	9	6	—	3	—	84	81	1	2	40	6	32	5	1
Violation drug laws -----	6	1	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
Deadly weapons; carrying, etc. -----	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion -----	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Arson -----	14	1	—	—	—	1	13	11	—	2	4	1	8	—	—
Bigamy -----	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Blackmail and extortion -----	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and jail break -----	6	1	1	—	—	—	5	4	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
Kidnaping -----	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Perjury -----	1	0	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Minor offenses—total -----	314	26	22	1	1	2	288	272	4	12	17	—	176	17	78
Minor assault -----	19	0	—	—	—	—	19	15	—	4	—	—	12	3	4
Nonsupport or neglect -----	151	17	14	1	—	2	134	128	3	3	14	—	117	3	—
Liquor laws -----	52	2	1	—	1	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	10	3	37
Gambling -----	8	0	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other minor offenses -----	84	7	7	—	—	—	77	71	1	5	3	—	36	8	30

¹Jury Waived

²Includes check frauds

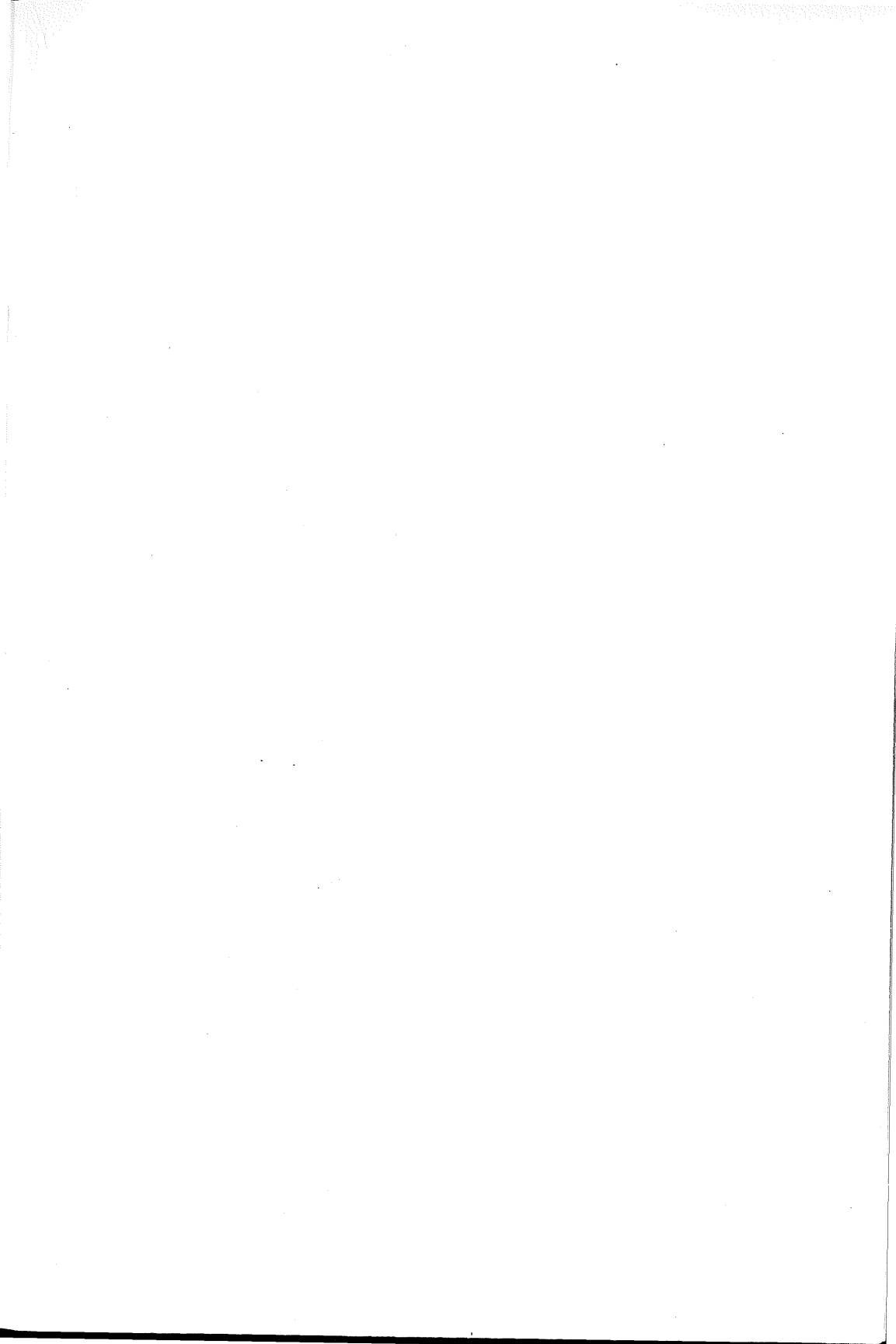
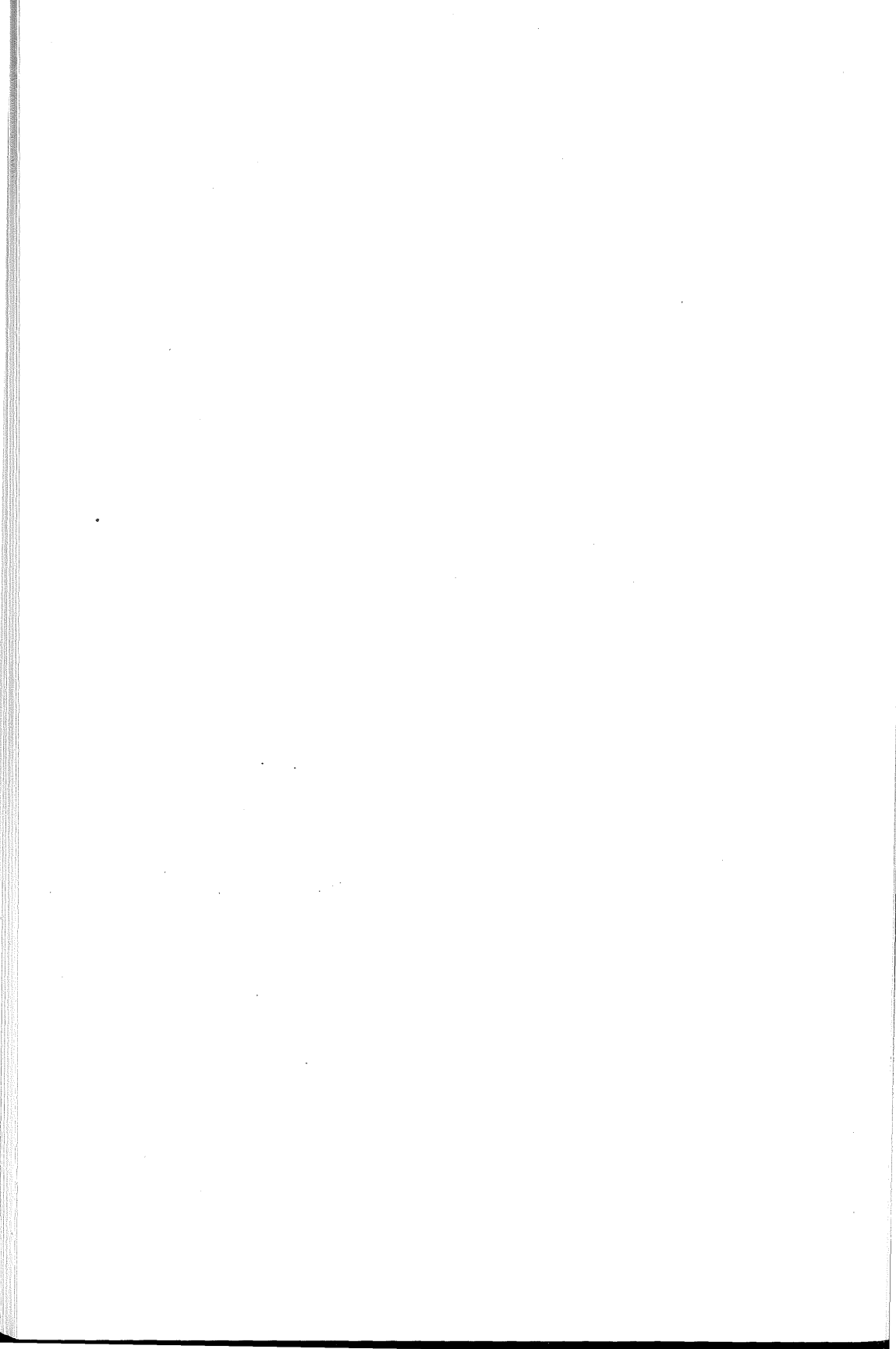


TABLE 55
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS, BY COUNTY, 1950

County	Total defendants disposed of	Disposed of without conviction					Convicted and sentenced				Sentence for those convicted				Fine or cost only
		Total	Dis-missed	Acquitted by Court ¹	by jury	Other no. penalty	Total	Plead guilty	Found guilty by Court ¹	by jury	Prison and reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Local jail wks. etc.	
Total -----	1,834	128	97	1	22	8	1,706	1,643	11	52	420	222	842	132	90
Aitkin -----	22	6	4	—	2	—	16	15	—	1	1	—	11	2	2
Anoka -----	5	0	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
Becker -----	22	3	1	—	1	1	19	19	—	—	4	—	11	2	2
Beltrami -----	19	2	2	—	—	—	17	15	—	2	—	1	9	2	—
Benton -----	5	0	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Big Stone -----	8	0	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	1	3	4	—	—	1
Blue Earth -----	21	0	—	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	4	3	14	—	—
Brown -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Carlton -----	31	5	4	—	1	—	26	26	—	—	5	3	13	—	5
Carver -----	5	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Cass -----	29	5	2	—	3	—	24	20	—	4	4	2	9	1	8
Chippewa -----	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Chisago -----	10	0	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	2	2	5	1	—
Clay -----	46	2	2	—	—	—	44	42	—	2	13	8	21	2	—
Clearwater -----	15	1	1	—	—	—	14	13	—	1	5	2	7	—	—
Cook -----	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Cottonwood -----	9	0	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	1
Crow Wing -----	26	0	—	—	—	—	26	26	—	—	5	4	17	—	—
Dakota -----	47	2	2	—	—	—	45	44	1	—	6	11	24	3	1
Dodge -----	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	4	1	1
Douglas -----	16	0	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	4	5	7	—	—
Faribault -----	15	1	—	—	1	—	14	14	—	—	6	2	3	1	2
Fillmore -----	20	1	—	—	1	—	19	19	—	—	6	—	12	—	1
Freeborn -----	20	2	2	—	—	—	18	17	—	1	4	—	10	3	1
Goodhue -----	29	9	9	—	—	—	20	19	—	1	8	6	6	—	—
Grant -----	8	0	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	2	1	3	—	2
Hennepin -----	394	23	17	1	3	2	371	358	4	9	85	55	190	40	1
Houston -----	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hubbard -----	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Isanti -----	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Itasca -----	19	0	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	4	2	3	—	10
Jackson -----	9	0	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	2	3	4	—	—
Kanabec -----	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandiyohi -----	12	0	—	—	—	—	12	11	—	1	2	1	9	—	—
Kittson -----	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	2	—	4	—	—
Koochiching -----	18	1	1	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	9	2	4	—	2
Lac qui Parle -----	5	0	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	1	2	2	1	—	—
Lake -----	5	0	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Lake of the Woods -----	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
LeSueur -----	15	1	1	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	2	—	12	—	—

Lincoln	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Lyon	29	0	—	—	—	—	29	28	—	1	7	7	14	1
McLeod	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mahnomen	5	0	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Marshall	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Martin	16	0	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	3	3	9	—
Meeker	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mille Laes	9	1	1	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	2	—	6	—
Morrison	9	1	—	—	1	—	8	8	—	—	3	—	4	1
Mower	19	4	2	—	1	1	15	13	—	2	1	2	7	3
Murray	1	0	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nicollet	7	0	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	2	—	5	—
Nobles	8	0	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	1	1	1	3	3
Norman	12	0	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	7	—	4	1
Olmsted	30	1	1	—	—	—	29	28	—	1	9	4	14	1
Ottertail	27	1	—	—	—	1	26	26	—	—	6	3	16	—
Pennington	8	0	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	3	—	5	—
Pine	12	0	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	1	8	1	3	—
Pipestone	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Polk	33	0	—	—	—	—	33	32	—	1	13	1	14	5
Pope	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	1	2	—
Ramsey	314	28	20	—	6	2	286	274	—	3	9	74	43	136
Red Lake	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwood	9	0	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	4	1
Renville	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
Rice	17	1	1	—	—	—	16	15	—	1	5	—	11	—
Rock	6	0	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	2	4
Roseau	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	3	—
St. Louis	98	8	6	—	2	—	90	86	—	4	20	10	35	16
Scott	1	0	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sherburne	2	0	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sibley	3	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
Stearns	35	4	4	—	—	—	31	29	—	1	7	1	20	1
Steele	9	0	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	1	—	8	—
Stevens	6	1	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	—	3	—
Swift	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Todd	18	0	—	—	—	—	18	17	—	1	4	2	8	3
Traverse	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wabasha	13	0	—	—	—	—	13	11	—	2	2	2	3	1
Wadena	11	0	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	3	2	6	—
Waseca	10	1	1	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	1	—	8	—
Washington	28	1	1	—	—	—	27	26	—	1	4	2	14	—
Watonwan	13	2	2	—	—	—	11	10	—	1	—	1	7	1
Wilkin	4	1	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
Winona	24	2	2	—	—	—	22	20	—	2	8	4	5	2
Wright	10	0	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	7	—	3	—
Yellow Medicine	7	0	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	2	2	3	—

1/2 Jury waived



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