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1944/45

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, 1945**

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

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1945

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**For the Year Ending
June 30, 1945**

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

Printed at the
PRISON PRINTING DEPARTMENT
Stillwater, Minnesota

40943 12-45 750

TO GOVERNOR EDWARD J. THYE

and

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
OF MINNESOTA:

The report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, 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. Bureau activities are summarized on a fiscal year basis in conformity with other State departments and with the budget year. Statistical data collected in cooperation with federal agencies are tabulated each calendar year.

Bureau Accomplishments in 1944-45 (July 1-June 30)

Although Bureau activities as shown in this report are too varied to summarize completely here, a few of the noteworthy accomplishments during the year should be mentioned.

Bureau agents investigated 804 cases and filed reports on them at headquarters.

The Bureau handled a total of 2,589 new cases of which 1,561 were criminal offenses and 530 were miscellaneous cases originating within the State.

KNHD, the Bureau's radio station at Redwood Falls, was on the air with 642 first-alarm criminal broadcasts. Including repeat and noncriminal messages, tests, and other broadcasts, the unit was on the air 20,464 times.

The Bureau laboratory assisted officers in 33 counties, as well as Federal, State, and other agencies. There were 65 cases involving laboratory aid, of which 6 dealt with ballistics, 31 with chemical analyses and tests, and 11 with microscopical examinations.

The files of the Bureau's identification division were searched in 30,785 instances for defense plants, military authorities, and others.

Identifications were made in approximately one-fourth of the 2,028 criminal fingerprint records received during the year from Minnesota police officers. In all, 4,036 fingerprint records were received, classified, and filed. This department also made 624 photographs and 2,100 prints of prisoners, crime scenes, latent prints, checks, and other records.

The statistical division checked and audited monthly crime reports from 168 chiefs of police and sheriffs and furnished the data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The division also checked and otherwise handled monthly reports from clerks of district courts and individual case cards on all persons charged in the 87 counties. In addition, the division compiled the data for this report.

Bureau expenditures, including the radio station, for the year ending June 30, 1945, amounted to \$82,582.04. In contrast to this, \$198,417.00 in stolen motor vehicles and other property was reported recovered. A considerable portion of this recovery resulted from Bureau services. When the additional savings to taxpayers resulting from the Bureau's crime-prevention work is considered, it is clear that the Bureau more than paid for itself in financial savings alone. The primary function of the Bureau, however, includes the protection of life as well as property, and the former cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

Criminal Activity In Wartime

An indication of crime changes in Minnesota during our fourth year of war may be found in the following preliminary comparisons of metropolitan data for 1945 (Jan.-June) with the average for the pre-war years 1938-1940. The year 1941 was excluded from the pre-war average because mobilization and war activities then were already in operation to a considerable degree.

DATA	1945 Jan. 1- June 30	Pre-War 3-Year Ave. (1938-1940) Jan. 1- June 30	Percent Change in 1945
Offenses reported by Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis police departments:			
Crimes against property—Total -----	4,174	5,658	-26.2
Robbery -----	80	208	-61.5
Auto theft -----	586	876	-33.1
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	886	1,178	-24.8
Larceny—except auto theft -----	2,622	3,396	-22.8
Bicycle theft ¹ -----	543	736	-26.2

¹Bicycle thefts are included in the larceny classification.

ELMER O. STOVERN
Superintendent

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

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

Superintendent

Assistant Superintendent

STATISTICS

COLLECT STATE-WIDE CRIMINAL STATISTICS

ASSIST COOPERATING AGENCIES

PREPARE BCA ANNUAL REPORT

COMPILE SPECIAL REPORTS

COMPILE BCA STATISTICS

MAKE RESEARCH STUDIES

IDENTIFICATION

DEVELOP, ENLARGE, FILE, & FURNISH PHOTOGRAPHS AS REQUESTED

EXCHANGE FINGERPRINTS WITH OUT-OF-STATE AGENCIES

LIFT, PHOTOGRAPH, & EXAMINE LATENT PRINTS

CLASSIFY, INDEX, & FILE FINGERPRINTS

ISSUE CIRCULARS ON WANTED PERSONS

PHOTOGRAPH EVIDENCE & CRIME SCENES

FINGERPRINT & PHOTOGRAPH PRISONERS

MAINTAIN NAME & ALIAS FILE

FURNISH POLICE WITH RECORDS

MAINTAIN BAD CHECK FILE

EXAMINE HANDWRITING

INVESTIGATION

MAKE INVESTIGATIONS OF CRIME ALONE & IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

RECOVER AND RETURN STOLEN PROPERTY

LIFT & PHOTOGRAPH LATENT PRINTS

COORDINATE POLICE ACTIVITIES

COLLECT & PRESERVE EVIDENCE

POLICE PUBLIC GATHERINGS

LOCATE MISSING PERSONS

WORK WITH LOCAL POLICE

MAKE APPREHENSIONS

TESTIFY IN COURT

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY

ANALYZE EVIDENCE FOR BLOOD, POISONS, LIQUOR, AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

PERFORM BALLISTICS TESTS ON FIREARMS, BULLETS, & SHELLS

MAKE OTHER SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATIONS OF EVIDENCE

PRESERVE EVIDENCE WITH PLASTER & METALLIC CASTS

MAKE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS & APPREHENSIONS

MAKE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

PREPARE EXHIBITS FOR & TESTIFY IN COURT

COLLECT COMPARISON STANDARDS & SAMPLES

EXAMINE EVIDENCE MICROCHEMICALLY

ADMINISTRATION

MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR DEALING WITH CRIME PROBLEMS

SUBMIT ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & LEGISLATURE

TAKE & TRANSCRIBE TESTIMONY, STATEMENTS, & REPORTS

MAINTAIN CRIME, ARREST, & OTHER RECORDS

COOPERATE IN CONDUCTING POLICE SCHOOL

MAINTAIN ACCOUNTING RECORDS

PREPARE DAILY BULLETINS

REQUISITION SUPPLIES

KEEP PERSONNEL RECORDS

ISSUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE

CONTROL EXPENDITURES

MAKE OUT PAYROLL

PREPARE BUDGET

RADIO STATION

MAINTAIN INTERSTATE COMMUNICATION

CORRECT LOCAL RADIO DIFFICULTIES

DISPATCH EMERGENCY MESSAGES

BROADCAST POLICE ALARMS

PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

June 30, 1945

Administration

Elmer O. Stovern ----- Superintendent
M. E. Boerger ----- Assistant Superintendent
Dorothy Dvorak ----- Account Clerk
Dorothy Welke ----- Stenographer

Investigation

Headquarters, St. Paul

Gustave J. Carlson ----- Investigator
William L. Conley ----- Investigator
Evelyn Hazelton ----- Investigator
Michael C. McGinnis ----- Investigator
Fred H. Nelson ----- Investigator
Charles J. Reiter ----- Investigator

District No. 1, Worthington

O. C. Lee ----- Investigator

District No. 2, Rochester

William P. Bennyhoff ----- Investigator

District No. 3, Detroit Lakes

Martin A. Knutson ----- Investigator

District No. 4, Willmar

John B. Burns ----- Investigator

District No. 5, Grand Rapids

Elmer A. Madson ----- Investigator

Laboratory

H. H. Goetzinger ----- Chemist

Statistics

Elizabeth Saunders ----- Statistician
Evelyn Neuman ----- Clerk

Identification

Robert W. Hall ----- Identification Officer
Stephanie Dec ----- Assistant Identification Officer
Elaine G. Moore ----- Stenographer

Radio Station KNHD (Redwood Falls)

Herschel Olson ----- Supervisor
William Selke ----- Operator
Clark Sponaule ----- Operator

TABLE 1. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
1944-45 and 1943-44

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (not including radio station)		State Radio Station KNHD	
	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44
	July 1- June 30	July 1- June 30	July 1- June 30	July 1- June 30
Total Expenditures -----	\$72,854.61	\$69,143.44	\$9,727.43	\$8,850.43
CURRENT EXPENSES				
Salaries and Wages -----	53,225.56	52,892.23	5,946.00	6,238.49
Travel Expenses—Total -----	10,962.91	10,313.30	167.71	198.37
Travel and subsistence -----	7,046.33	7,137.49	167.71	198.37
Rents and leases -----	346.00	300.39	—	—
Repairs and maintenance ¹ -----	1,440.22	1,364.88	—	—
Gasoline, lubricants, etc., automotive equip- ment -----	2,130.36	1,510.54	—	—
Supplies and Materials—Total -----	2,860.63	1,410.66	356.43	201.56
Stationery and office supplies -----	1,490.12	908.27	45.90	14.97
Scientific and educational supplies -----	209.01	194.27	—	2.94
Sundry supplies -----	1,161.50	308.12	310.53	183.65
Communication Service -----	1,447.01	1,759.68	213.22	234.06
Freight, Express, Drayage -----	8.00	8.80	—	—
Printing, Binding, etc. -----	548.12	1,001.77	—	—
Power, Electricity -----	—	—	373.61	305.36
Repairs and Alterations -----	—	—	1,977.94	1,426.45
Annuities and Pensions -----	2,233.49	—	—	—
Miscellaneous: (Bonds and insurance, non-state-employee service, and other contractual services) -----	438.06	223.16	38.00	22.00
ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY				
Equipment—Total -----	1,130.83	1,533.84	654.52	224.14
Motor vehicles, including accessories -----	862.96	1,339.24	—	—
Furniture, furnishings, fixtures -----	261.57	—	194.04	—
Educational, photographic, laboratory and other police equipment -----	6.30	—	—	—
Buildings and improvements -----	—	194.60	460.48	224.14

¹Repairs to office equipment are included.

SECTION I

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Activities

The Bureau is a service agency which cooperates "with the respective sheriffs, constables, marshals, police and other peace officers of the state in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals . . ."

In practice local officers have the responsibility for enforcing the law in their communities; but if they desire the assistance of the Bureau's investigators, laboratory technician, radio station, fingerprint expert, or statistician, such aid is available 24 hours a day.

Although field action is not taken except on request,

(1) the Bureau has the "power to conduct such investigations as the superintendent may deem necessary to secure evidence which may be essential to the apprehension and conviction of alleged violators of the criminal laws of the state"¹ and

(2) members of the Bureau "have and may exercise throughout the state the same powers of arrest possessed by a sheriff . . ."

Chart No. 1 shows examples of the Bureau's current activities as well as its logical organization. Many functions have developed during the Bureau's 19 years of service, all of which assist local officers in the detection of crime, the apprehension of criminals, and the recovery of lost and stolen property.

Handicapped by lack of investigators, the Bureau cannot respond to all requests for personal assistance in the field. Many of the Bureau's activities, however, operate continually and yield results without extensive field investigations. Some of these central-office activities are as follows:

1. *Modus-operandi studies of crime reports.* Similarity in the methods employed by criminals, for example, in writing and passing worthless checks, in blowing safes or committing other types of burglaries, in executing robberies from the approach to the get-away, or in perpetrating swindles leads to cross references and special files.

2. *Spot maps of similar crimes.* Map tacks mark the trail of fugitive offenders. As each check appears or a new burglary is reported, it is spotted on the map with similar crimes, giving a vivid picture of the scope and location of the activities of the offender or gang involved. Different colored tacks distinguish one year from the next if the criminal activity continues unabated.

3. *Stolen property file.* Automobiles, typewriters, firearms, outboard motors, and all types of stolen property bearing serial numbers are readily identified, sometimes even though the numbers have been eradicated. The Bureau's centralized file of lost, strayed, and stolen property has proven of great value not only in recoveries but also in connecting criminals with crimes through merchandise in their possession.

4. *Publication of information in weekly bulletin.* Here again is an essential activity which does not involve investigative action. Now in its 14th

¹Laws of 1935, Chapter 197.

year of regular weekly distribution, the bulletin carries warnings; crime reports; descriptions of fugitives, missing persons, and lost or stolen property; lists of prisoners released from State institutions; and facts regarding clearances and recoveries to officers in Minnesota, nearly every other state in the Union, and Canada.

5. *Issuing of circulars.* In special cases, the Bureau issues and distributes circulars, bearing the photograph, fingerprints, criminal history, and description of the fugitive. Circulars are useful, also, in the search for missing persons.

6. *Criminal history files and fingerprint records.* A carefully indexed identification file is maintained for each individual whose record is reported. A routine check of all fugitives, suspects, and arrests noted on crime reports or fingerprint cards yields valuable information which is at once communicated to interested officers. The Bureau's criminal file of over 100,000 persons has proven one of the most important adjuncts of a central crime bureau.

Reference to the alphabetical and fingerprint files furnishes leads to Bureau investigators as well as to local officers.

7. *Photographic file or rogues' gallery.* Of prime importance is the identification of fugitives in major cases. Once identified, "hold" notices may be placed in the files of the State and Federal Bureaus, and circulars may be issued.

The pictures in this file are on cards which may be removed from the files. If victims cannot come to headquarters, the photographs may be taken to the scene of the crime.

8. *Felony disposition file.* This file furnishes the disposition of all criminal cases tried in the district courts of Minnesota. Beginning in 1936 the court clerks have reported data concerning individual defendants to the division of criminal statistics. After this division processes the cards, they are filed alphabetically by county available for criminal history records.

9. *Record of penal admissions and discharges.* These movement-of-population records received from the State prison and reformatories for men and women are also statistical reports which furnish important data for the identification division. Every prisoner received at the institutions as well as those discharged are listed individually on monthly reports. Pertinent information is posted on the index cards and published in the bulletin.

10. *Broadcasting service.* A police radio system is necessary in an up-to-date law-enforcement program. The Bureau broadcasts reports of crimes, missing persons, and other messages on all cases as a routine service to local officers. The items are carried over the Highway Patrol station WAMV near St. Paul and over KNHD, the Bureau's station, at Redwood Falls. In addition, broadcasts are repeated in many instances over the 16 local stations around the State.

11. *Laboratory service.* Essentially a part of criminal investigation, the crime laboratory may be cited as an example of services offered at headquarters. In this division the Bureau maintains scientific equipment to assist local officers as well as Bureau investigators. Equipment in the laboratory now includes ultraviolet and infrared lamps, single and comparison microscopes, photographic equipment, chemical supplies and equipment, and an extensive library.

12. *Statistical service.* This service, also, is principally a headquarters function. Field visits may be necessary to assist local departments in setting up adequate record and reporting systems, but as a rule the work emanates

from the St. Paul office. Information on crime trends and police efficiency as measured by clearances in local communities compared with the average for other Minnesota cities of the same size is available, together with data regarding the use of police statistics.

The present low crime rate and high percentage of clearance in rural areas is in no small way attributable to the efficient operation of the Bureau's field and headquarters activities and investigations. In summarizing the part played by the Bureau in Minnesota's law-enforcement program, the following points are outstanding:

1. Bureau investigations, broadcasts, publications, and other activities assist in making numerous arrests.

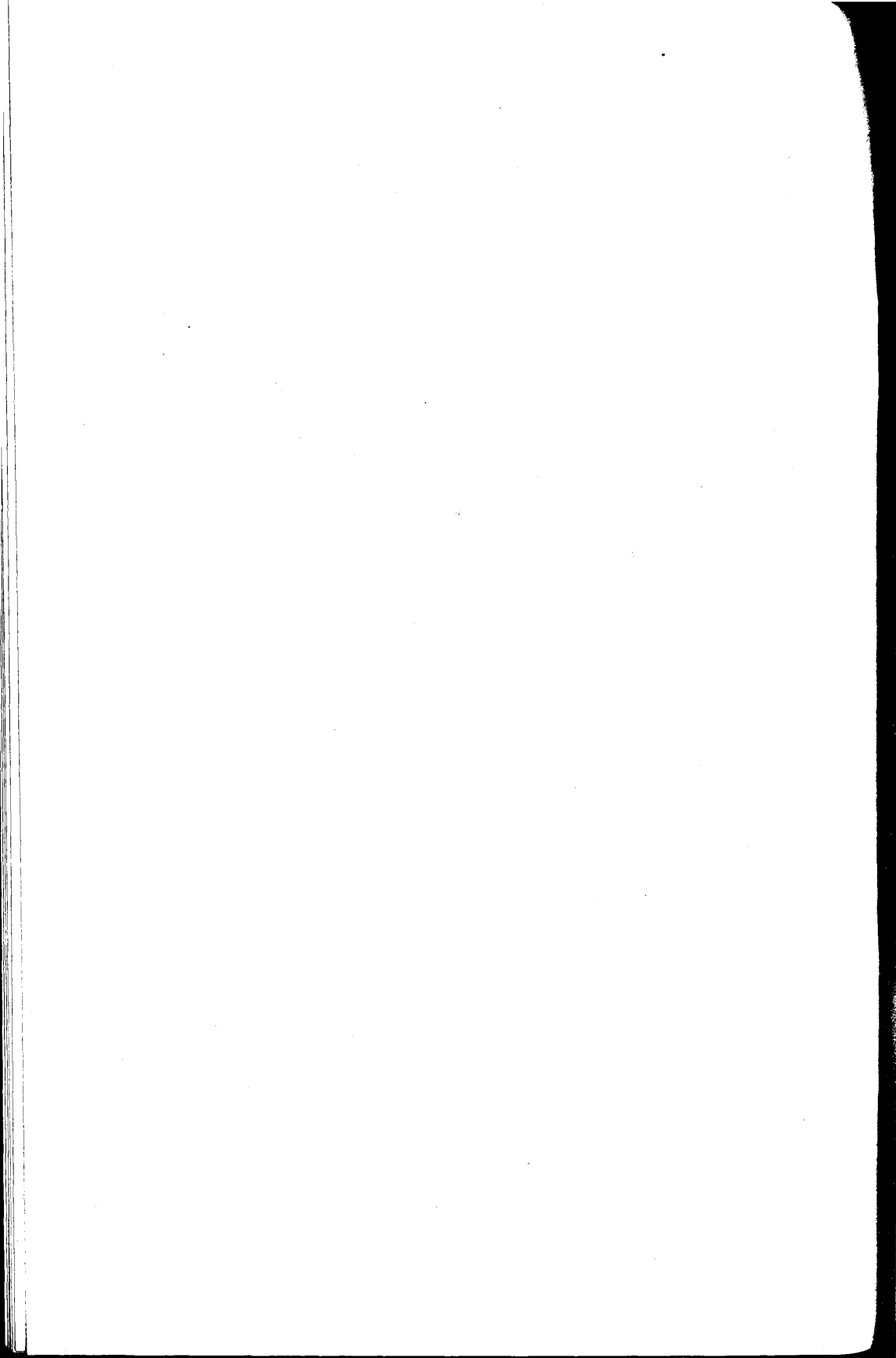
2. Bureau records and routine investigations result in the clearance of many crimes when the offenders are arrested. Officers are notified of these clearances, thus closing their cases.

3. Property identifications and recoveries are effected through Bureau activities.

4. Officers receive notification of discharges from State penal institutions.

5. Bureau warnings and educational activities result in crime prevention. Notices in the bulletin as well as publication of current crimes warn officers who in turn notify local citizens to be on the alert.

6. The Bureau's existence is a deterrent to crime in the State. Hundreds of criminals who believed they were safely away from the crime scene have learned that the Bureau is effective in aiding the law to overtake them. Just as the F.B.I. is effective in the prevention of Federal violations, similarly the Bureau is a powerful force in the prevention of State violations.



Investigational Services

Crime prevention is the most important function of any law-enforcement agency, and the saving of human lives from criminal careers and the avoidance of property damage and theft are of inestimable value to society. The major value of Bureau services cannot be determined, therefore, as there is no way of determining either the number of crimes which would have occurred or the number of offenders who would have menaced the public were it not for the department's activities.

The following analyses, therefore, should be regarded as only a partial record of Bureau services.

A. Cases Investigated

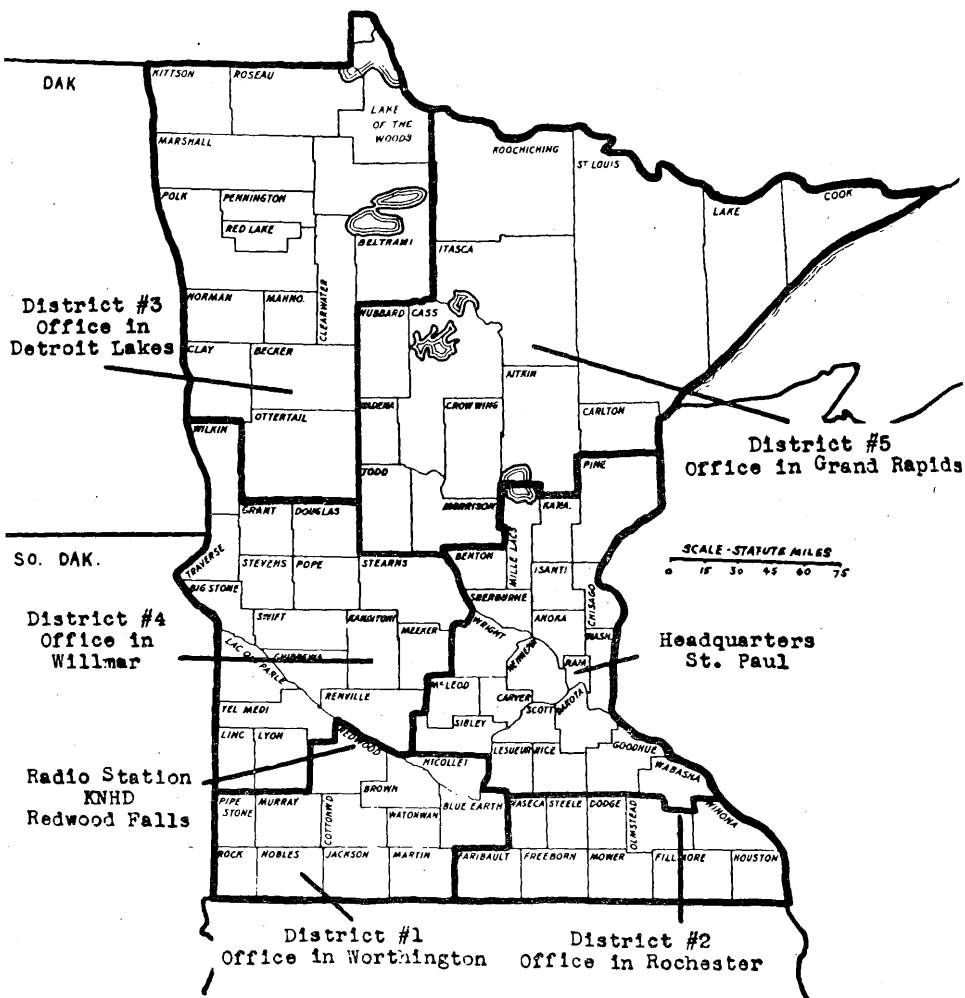
Ranging from murder to missing persons, requests for Bureau assistance cover every variety of police activity. Most frequent were requests for assistance in burglary and larceny cases, of which there were 337, and next most common were the 136 check cases. Though comparatively few in number, the 10 criminal homicide investigations involved the most time and personnel. Table 2 presents a summary of cases investigated during the year ending June 30, 1945.

TABLE 2. TYPES OF CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE BUREAU STAFF: 1944-45

TYPES OF CASES	Cases Investigated
Total—All Cases -----	804
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	644
Criminal homicide -----	10
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	8
Robbery -----	3
Aggravated assault -----	6
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	234
Larceny, except auto theft -----	103
Auto theft -----	38
Check forgeries and frauds -----	136
Other criminal -----	105
Offense not stated -----	1
Minnesota other cases—total -----	129
Missing person or runaway cases -----	15
Policing service -----	17
Unfounded crime reports -----	13
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicide -----	9
Other miscellaneous -----	75
Out-of-State cases—total -----	31
Criminal cases -----	29
Other cases -----	2

The Bureau's investigative staff consisted of only 11 crime investigators, and with this small staff it is impossible to visit the crime scene or make an investigation in every case reported to the Bureau. It has been necessary, therefore, to assign agents to help local officers only when such assistance is requested. For the convenience of local officers, the Bureau maintains five district offices with headquarters in Detroit Lakes, Grand Rapids, Rochester, Willmar, and Worthington. Counties embraced in each district are shown in Chart 2.

CHART 2. LOCATION OF STATE RADIO STATION KNHD AND DISTRICT OFFICES OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION



It is imperative that more investigators be added to the Bureau's staff. At present only about one-third of the Minnesota cases can receive the personal attention of an investigator. Anticipated post-war crime problems will tax the efforts of Minnesota law-enforcement officers to the utmost, and Bureau services will then be more important than ever.

**TABLE 3. CASES INVESTIGATED BY BUREAU PERSONNEL: WAR YEARS
CONTRASTED WITH PRE-WAR YEAR 1939-40**

YEAR (July 1-June 30)	All Cases	Minnesota	Out-of-State
1939-40 -----	1,517	1,371	146
1942-43 -----	849	783	66
1943-44 -----	813	801	12
1944-45 -----	804	773	31

B. Typical Cases Involving Bureau Assistance

When reports of cases involving Bureau assistance are prepared for Bureau files, they are designated as definite types of crime according to a uniform classification plan outlined and practiced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There are seven classes of most serious offenses; namely, criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. From the Bureau file of over 800 cases worked on during the fiscal year 1944-45, the following have been chosen and briefly summarized to typify these seven groups:

1. *Criminal Homicide*

The body of a farm worker was found near a railroad siding. Bureau participation in the questioning of the suspect in this case, Narvin T. Narveson, resulted in a complete confession signed by Narveson.

A farmer was found dead in the cellar of his home. Bureau assistance was requested by the county sheriff. The victim's son lived with his father and was suspected of the crime. When confronted with the money which he had attempted to steal from his father, Alois Kuklok admitted the murder. After a hearing and examination in probate court, he was adjudged as criminally insane and committed to the State Hospital at St. Peter.

2. *Rape*

A description of his appearance and of the car he drove led to the apprehension of the man who assaulted a young woman on her way to work.

3. *Robbery*

Three men in a roadside cafe suddenly announced, "This is a holdup!" While one of them went out to start their car, another kept the cafe customers covered and the third emptied the cash register, jerked out the phone and broke the light. Good personal descriptions of the robbers and several excellent fingerprints obtained at the scene of the crime resulted in the arrest of Anthony Johnson and Vernon Svendal, who were convicted also of several other robberies and at least one auto theft.

4. *Aggravated Assault*

A father and his son, engaged in stealing hogs at night, had a fight. The son assaulted his father with a knife, and the father in turn obtained a pistol and fired several shots at his son. The son was charged with assault with a dangerous weapon.

5. *Burglary*

The apprehension of Albert and Werner Zavoral and Holdridge Stevens solved the burglaries of at least four stores, two gas stations, two taverns, one lumber company and one railroad station. All of these places were broken into at night within a period of three weeks. Three auto thefts were also attributed to this trio of escapees from the Moose Lake Prison Camp.

6. *Larceny*

A series of livestock and poultry thefts was brought to an end with the arrest of Donald Sauve, Charles Champagne and Anthony DeLage.

Another long list of thefts, miscellaneous in nature, was confessed to by Adolph Nelson after he was caught stealing some junked car radiators.

7. *Auto Theft*

The assistance of the Bureau was requested in the case of an automobile stolen from the owner's yard during the night. This car had been driven to another town and sold for \$40. It was recovered by the Highway Patrol. A suspect, Donald Graham, had been arrested and, when questioned by a Bureau investigator and a local detective, he admitted stealing this car and also seven others, one of which he had sold for \$225.

The other classes of offenses reported to the Bureau for investigation by Bureau agents include forgery, embezzlement and fraud, offenses against the family and violations of narcotic drug laws, liquor laws and motor vehicle laws. Aid is given also by the Bureau in the location of missing persons and of escapees from state hospitals, penal institutions, and prisoner-of-war camps.

C. Arrests by Bureau Investigators

The effectiveness of investigations cannot be measured by cases handled nor by arrests, however, since a single homicide may take the time of several men over a long period of time.

When Bureau agents make arrests, they do so with the assistance of local officers whenever possible. Arrests shown in table 4, therefore, are cited merely to indicate cooperative action in which Bureau investigators participated.

Persons released with no formal charge are included among the 173 Bureau arrests shown in table 4. Many of those released, juveniles for example, who were released to their parents, are included; likewise, persons who made restitution but were not prosecuted are counted as arrests.

TABLE 4. BUREAU ARRESTS BY MONTHS, INCLUDING PERSONS RELEASED WITH NO FORMAL CHARGE: 1944-45

MONTH	Total	PERSONS APPREHENDED		Arrested Out of State ¹	
		Held in Minnesota	Returned to Other States	Returned to Minnesota	Held out Of State
Total -----	173	169	1	3	—
July—1944 -----	17	17	—	—	—
August -----	20	18	—	2	—
September -----	15	15	—	—	—
October -----	28	28	—	—	—
November -----	11	11	—	—	—
December -----	4	4	—	—	—
January—1945 ----	28	28	—	—	—
February -----	9	9	—	—	—
March -----	11	10	—	1	—
April -----	9	9	—	—	—
May -----	12	12	—	—	—
June -----	9	8	1	—	—

¹Out-of-State arrests are included if Bureau investigators assisted in making the apprehension or assisted in returning prisoners to Minnesota.

Bureau apprehensions are turned over to other officers for prosecution. The result of court action in these cases is not shown separately, therefore, but State-wide judicial statistics may be examined on pages 56 through 59 of this report.

Burglars and thieves constituted the bulk of Bureau arrests again during the past year, 48 of the arrests being of this type. Table 5 shows the offense charged in current and 1943-44 arrests, together with the number of persons released without charge, and arrests for out-of-State authorities.

TABLE 5. APPREHENSIONS BY BUREAU INVESTIGATORS: 1944-45 AND 1943-44

CLASSIFICATION OF ARRESTS	1944-45 (July-June)	1943-44 (July-June)
Total Apprehensions -----	173	241
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota -----	90	166
Murder and manslaughter -----	3	3
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	3	1
Robbery -----	2	—
Assault—all degrees -----	4	5
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	26	48
Larceny—except auto theft -----	22	23
Auto theft -----	2	8
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	6	6
Fraud and embezzlement -----	2	12
Other offenses and offense not stated -----	20	65
Persons released, no formal charge -----	80	71
Pick-ups of insane, feeble-minded, etc. -----	2	—
Arrests for out-of-State authorities -----	1	4

D. Cases Handled by the Bureau (Including those investigated, indexed, published in the bulletin, broadcast, etc.)

In addition to cases investigated personally by Bureau agents (Table 2), many other cases are reported which cannot be assigned because of the manpower shortage. All cases reported, however, are indexed in the files; and they are all broadcast, published in the weekly bulletin, or otherwise "handled".

The following tabulations of Bureau cases are presented as a general analysis of the types of crimes most commonly reported. Increases or decreases in crimes handled from year to year are not necessarily indicative of State-wide crime trends because the policy of reporting crimes as well as the number of officers who request assistance varies from one year to the next. The activity of Bureau investigators and the number of field offices is also a variable factor affecting the number of cases handled.

Bureau cases have been divided into "criminal" and "other" cases for tabulating purposes. Those which relate to crimes, fugitives, escapes, and other criminal matters are classified as "criminal" while those pertaining to missing persons, unfounded crimes, suspicious deaths, other noncriminal matters, and miscellaneous investigations are classed as "other" cases. They are considered as "handled" when they are investigated, published in weekly bulletins or circulars, broadcast over KNHD, indexed in the files, or otherwise acted on by the Bureau.

TABLE 6. CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1944-45, 1943-44 AND THE PRE-WAR ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR 1938-1940

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES HANDLED	1944-45 (July-June)	1943-44 (July-June)	Pre-War 3-Year Average (1938-40)
Total cases handled -----	2,589	2,541	4,321
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	1,561	1,600	3,150
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter -----	9	7	16
Manslaughter by negligence -----	3	2	1
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	12	7	19
Robbery -----	13	17	75
Aggravated assault -----	6	9	5
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	326	381	778
Larceny—except auto theft -----	205	244	582
Auto theft -----	283	241	437
Check forgeries and frauds -----	232	149	581
Other criminal cases—including type not stated -----	472	543	656
Minnesota other cases—total -----	530	492	515
Missing persons and runaways -----	358	310	249
Policing service (fairs and public gatherings) -----	16	25	43
Unfounded offense reports -----	36	28	31
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	9	14	13
Other miscellaneous -----	111	115	179
Out-of-State criminal cases -----	453	375	575
Out-of-State miscellaneous cases -----	45	74	81

The first eight offenses shown in table 6 are the crimes most commonly reported to the police and they are the offenses being analyzed currently on a national basis by the F.B.I. When these "Class I" offenses are grouped into two classifications, "crimes against the person" and "crimes against property," the data in table 7 are noted.

TABLE 7. CLASS I OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1944-45, 1943-44 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE

CLASSIFICATION OF CLASS I OFFENSES	1944-45 (July-June)	1943-44 (July-June)	Pre-War 3-Year Average (1938-40)
Crimes against the person -----	30	18	40
Crimes against property, including robbery -----	827	883	1,872

A detailed summary of 1944-45 Bureau cases showing the number of offenses reported and the number which proved to be unfounded is presented in table 67 in the appendix.

1. Place of Attack in Property Crimes.

An analysis of reported robberies, burglaries, and larcenies reveals the most common victims of these crimes against property. In the 13 robbery cases reported during 1944-45 no banks or oil stations were robbed.

**TABLE 8. BUREAU ROBBERY CASES BY PLACE OF ATTACK:
1944-45 (JULY-JUNE)**

PLACE OF ATTACK	Total	Rural	Urban
Total -----	13	2	11
Highway (city streets, alleys, roads, etc.) -----	1	1	—
Commercial house (drug stores, garages, cafes, etc.) -----	3	—	3
Oil station -----	—	—	—
Chain store -----	3	—	3
Residence (anywhere on premises) -----	1	1	—
Bank -----	—	—	—
Miscellaneous -----	5	—	5

There were 326 burglary cases handled during the year ending June 30, 1945 compared with 381 during the year 1943-44. Analysis of the breaking-or-entering offenses recorded the past year reveals that:

43 burglaries occurred in homes
31 burglaries were chicken coop cases
252 burglaries were of other types

There were 205 larcenies handled during the fiscal year 1944-45. These larcenies are shown in table 9 compared with the number reported in the previous year. They are classified either as pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, thefts from autos, or as to type of property taken. Cases in which auto accessories were stripped from motor vehicles while stolen are not included, such offenses being listed as auto thefts. Chicken thefts from farm buildings are classified as burglaries in accordance with Uniform-Crime-Reporting procedure and, therefore, are not included in table 9.

TABLE 9. TYPES OF LARCENIES REPORTED: 1944-45 AND 1943-44¹

CLASSIFICATION OF LARCENIES	1944-45 (July-June)	1943-44 (July-June)
All larcenies -----	205	244
Pocket-picking -----	3	4
Purse-snatching -----	1	2
Shoplifting -----	1	13
Thefts from autos—excluding auto accessories, gas, license plates, and tires	23	19
Thefts of auto accessories and supplies: -----	57	53
Gasoline -----	8	10
License plates -----	15	15
Tires and tubes -----	28	26
Other auto accessories -----	6	2
Thefts of: -----		
Bicycles -----	7	13
Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys, etc.) -----	33	43
Lumber and timber -----	—	2
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery -----	3	7
Other property -----	74	86
Type not stated -----	3	2

¹Property taken in burglaries is not included in this table.

Open areas such as fields, pastures, and lake shore provided the scene for more than half of the larcenies while nearly one-third of the burglaries occurred in retail stores. Burglaries by definition always occur in some type of structure but larcenies, too, are frequently committed in buildings. For both crimes combined, homes were entered most often; farm buildings were next in order; and schools were the third

most frequently pilfered. Out of the 531 cases, 58 involved homes; 50 involved farm buildings; and 37 schools. Next in frequency were thefts from gasoline stations, 36 such attacks occurring. General stores and liquor stores each suffered losses in 18 instances. A summary of the place of attack in burglary and larceny cases follows in table 10.

**TABLE 10. PLACE WHERE BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES OCCURRED:
1944-45**

PLACE	Total	Burglaries	Larcenies
Total -----	531	326	205
Farm buildings: barns, coops, granaries, and sheds -----	50	39	11
Homes, including apartments -----	58	43	15
Garages, private -----	11	10	1
Retail stores: -----	111	100	11
Gasoline service stations -----	36	30	6
General and department stores; clothiers -----	18	16	2
Grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries, dairies -----	5	5	—
Drug stores -----	3	3	—
Liquor stores -----	18	18	—
Jewelry stores -----	2	1	1
Other retail outlets: hardware, implement, lumber, etc. -----	29	27	2
Commercial establishments and professional services: -----	88	76	12
Beer parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls -----	31	25	6
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants -----	8	7	1
Public garages, motor-vehicle sales and repairs -----	14	13	1
Creameries -----	3	3	—
Elevators -----	14	14	—
Produce companies -----	2	1	1
Professional offices (doctors, dentists) -----	2	2	—
Unclassified commercial places -----	14	11	3
Miscellaneous: -----	86	58	28
School buildings -----	37	33	4
Post offices, including those in stores -----	2	2	—
Governmental buildings except post offices -----	1	1	—
All other places and type not stated -----	46	22	24
Outside of buildings (highway, pasture, etc.) -----	127	—	127

2. Auto Thefts

From the summary in table 11, it is apparent that stolen vehicles are practically always recovered; they are not, however, always found in good condition. A few are wrecked, some are injured mechanically; while many are stripped of contents and accessories. Most auto thefts tallied by the Bureau occurred outside of metropolitan areas. Such thefts reported during the year 1944-45 represent a 36 percent decrease from the pre-war average but show an increase of 14 percent over the 1943-44 figure.

TABLE 11. MINNESOTA MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS AND RECOVERIES¹

Year of Theft	Stolen Motor Vehicles	Vehicles not recovered to date Number	Percent
Pre-war 3-year average (1938-1940) -----	458	8	1.7
1943-44 -----	258	1	0.4
1944-45 -----	293	3	1.0

¹Motor vehicles taken in all types of crimes are included in this table.

No motorcycles were reported stolen during the year 1944-45, but the number of trucks and buses and pleasure vehicles stolen shows an increase over the previous year.

**TABLE 12. THEFTS OF PLEASURE VEHICLES, TRUCKS, AND MOTORCYCLES:
1944-45, 1943-44 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE¹**

TYPE OF THEFT	1944-45 (July-June)	1943-44 (July-June)	Pre-War 3-Year Average (1938-1940)
Total -----	283	241	437
Pleasure vehicles -----	255	223	414
Trucks; buses -----	28	17	21
Motorcycles -----	—	1	2

¹Motor vehicles taken in robbery, burglary, fraud, and forgery cases are excluded in this comparison.

3. Escapes

Escapes are classified in table 13 according to penal and nonpenal types. There is a considerable reduction in the number of escapes from State hospitals. Only 19 such cases a month were reported in 1944-45 as compared to 24 a month during the pre-war period.

**TABLE 13. SUMMARY OF PENAL AND NONPENAL ESCAPES REPORTED
TO THE BUREAU: 1944-45, 1943-44, AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE¹**

Year	All Escapes	Escapes from Nonpenal Institutions (State Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-Minded, Epileptic, etc.)	Escapes from Penal & Correctional Institutions		
			Both	Juvenile	Adult
Pre-War 2-year Average 1939-1940	322	283	39	19	20
1943-44 -----	305	252	53	30	23
1944-45 -----	265	231	34	13	21

¹The year 1938 not included in the average because escapes from nonpenal institutions were not reported during the entire year.

In table 14 escapes are listed by adult penal institutions, juvenile correctional or detention institutions, State hospitals, and nonpenal institutions. The Faribault School for the Feeble-minded reported the greatest number of escapes with 89 persons leaving the institution. The St. Peter, Willmar, and Rochester State Hospitals were next highest with 44, 24, and 19 escapes respectively.

**TABLE 14. ESCAPE CASES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION:
1944-45 (JULY-JUNE)**

Institution Having Custody Before Escape	Number of Persons Who Escaped			Cases Reported Prior Cases
	In 1944-45	1944-45 Cases		
All Escapes -----	265	184		66
Adult penal institutions -----	21	14		7
State Reformatory for Men; (including camps) -----	4	4		—
State Prison (including farm colony) -----	1	1		—
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails -----	9	5		3
Other (Fort Snelling guard house, etc.) -----	7	4		4
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions -----	13	10		2
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County) -----	11	8		1
Highwood Boys' Farm (Ramsey County) -----	2	2		—
Red Wing State Training School for Boys -----	—	—		1
State nonpenal institutions -----	231	160		57
Anoka State Asylum -----	4	4		5
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics -----	18	13		3
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded -----	89	50		13
Fergus Falls State Hospital -----	12	10		3
Hastings State Asylum -----	13	10		4
Moose Lake State Hospital -----	8	6		2
Rochester State Hospital -----	19	16		8
St. Peter State Hospital -----	44	40		10
Willmar State Asylum -----	24	11		9

4. Missing-person and Runaway Cases

Missing and runaway persons, of which there were 358 during the year 1944-45, increased 15 percent over the previous year. Considering all cases together for 1944-45, 66 percent were males, and 89 percent of the reports originated in urban places (cities with 2,500 or more inhabitants). The median age of the 1944-45 runaways was 16.4 years. A comparison of the 1944-45 cases with those reported during the previous year is given in table 15.

TABLE 15. MISSING AND RUNAWAY PERSONS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU BY ORIGIN OF CASE, SEX, AND MEDIAN AGE: 1944-45 AND 1943-44

Year	ORIGIN OF CASE				SEX			Median Age
	Total	Rural	Urban	% Urban	Male	Female	% Female	
1943-44 -----	310	79	231	75	214	96	31	16.5
1944-45 -----	358	36	322	89	238	120	34	16.4

5. Out-of-State Cases

The out-of-State offenses reported to the Bureau during the year 1944-45 are shown in table 16. The Bureau was requested to assist other State and Federal authorities in 55 escapes, 220 A.W.O.L. cases, 57 auto thefts, 9 homicides, 5 robberies, and in 107 other offenses. Clearances of 312 cases were reported during the year, some of them a result of Bureau investigations and services.

TABLE 16. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES:
1944-45 (JULY-JUNE)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known to the Bureau		Cleared by Arrest in 1944-45 (Includes Exceptional Clearances and Prior Cases)	
Grand Total -----	453		312	
Criminal homicide -----	9		5	
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	—		—	
Robbery -----	5		4	
Aggravated assault -----	—		—	
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	23		10	
Larceny—except auto theft -----	21		15	
Auto theft -----	57		25	
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	17		11	
Embezzlement and fraud -----	32		12	
Offenses against the family and children -----	4		3	
All other offenses:				
Escapes -----	55		55	
A.W.O.L. (Army & Navy) -----	220		168	
Other -----	7		3	
Offense not stated -----	3		1	

6. Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries

In considering the following loss and recovery information it should be borne in mind that the data apply only to cases handled by the Bureau. They are not applicable as an estimate of State-wide crime losses. Officers do not always report the value of property losses; in these cases, an estimate was placed on the merchandise. The total estimated loss in 1944-45 Bureau cases was \$276,606. Recoveries in the same period totaled \$198,417. Motor vehicles constituted 66 percent of the total loss and 91 percent of the total recovery. Currency losses were second to automobiles in value of property taken, livestock third, and jewelry fourth.

**TABLE 17. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES
IN BUREAU CASES: 1944-45 (JULY-JUNE)**

PROPERTY	LOSS	RECOVERY
Total	\$276,606	\$198,417
Losses in Robberies, Burglaries, and Larcenies:		
Motor Vehicles	183,530	180,880
Currency; negotiable paper	18,204	1,377
Jewelry; precious metals	6,390	3,757
Clothing—except furs	2,369	244
Furs, raw and manufactured; hides	1,700	—
Grain, seeds, feed	1,478	—
Livestock:	12,084	305
Chickens	4,422	—
Cattle	2,505	—
Swine	1,952	30
Sheep	1,505	—
Turkeys, ducks, geese	1,250	175
Dogs	350	—
Horses	100	100
Other property	41,593	11,275
Losses in Forgery and Fraud Cases:		
Check cases—forgeries and frauds	7,387	138
Other frauds, embezzlement	1,871	441

Restitution is considered a recovery, but this fact is seldom reported.

A comparison of livestock losses with the previous year reveals the following:

	1944-45	1943-44
Total	\$12,084	\$17,321
Poultry	5,672	10,093
Cattle	2,505	1,421
Swine	1,952	4,278
Sheep	1,505	1,099
Dogs	350	—
Horses	100	430

Radio Division

The Federal Communications Commission listed 18 police radio systems operating in Minnesota from fixed stations during the year 1944-45. These stations are listed in table 18 with the station power and number of portable-mobile units which were in 2-way conversation with each station.

TABLE 18. POLICE RADIO SYSTEMS IN MINNESOTA (JULY 1, 1945)

Call Location	Fixed Power	Port. mob. Units	Call Location	Fixed Power	Port. mob. Units
STATE SYSTEMS:			CITY SYSTEMS (Cont'd):		
KNHD Redwood Falls -----	400w	—	KGPB Minneapolis -----	400w	66
WAMV St. Paul -----	1,000w	—	KGPB Mpls.—Interzone ---	500w	—
CITY SYSTEMS:			KGPR Minneapolis -----	400w	(Aux.)
KQBG Austin -----	25w	1	KQDB Red Wing -----	100w	1
WRJP Brainerd -----	50w	1	KQAM Rochester -----	25w	4
WFJC Cloquet -----	50w	4	KQFY St. Cloud -----	15w	2
KNFE Duluth -----	400w	23	WPDS St. Paul -----	500w	47
KNFE Duluth—Interzone ---	500w	—	KQGR So. St. Paul -----	(15w)*	3
KQRK Duluth (Portable) ---	100w	1	WDCX Virginia -----	20w	2
KQED Faribault -----	100w	1	KBZB Winona -----	30w	3
WJUI Hibbing -----	50w	3	COUNTY SYSTEMS:		
KQAA Mankato -----	100w	5	KPDW Dakota -----	(15w)*	2
			KANN Hennepin -----	250w	15
			KRIN Kandiyohi -----	250w	15
			KQKW Ramsey -----	(15w)*	3

*Tuned to St. Paul Station.

KNHD was on the air 20,464 times during the year 1944-45 with 1,102 broadcasts of crimes, arrests, recoveries, and other criminal items; 389 emergency messages of missing and located persons; 1,211 contacts with fixed and mobile units; 1,367 repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries; and other items. In addition to the 642 original criminal broadcasts, there were 460 follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations. These broadcasts are summarized in table 19. Minnesota and out-of-State messages are combined in the KNHD tabulations.

TABLE 19. KNHD BROADCASTS: 1944-45 (JULY-JUNE)

Classification of Broadcasts	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand Total -----	20,464	19,141	1,323
Criminal—Total -----	1,102	642	460
Murder and manslaughter -----	4	2	2
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	2	1	1
Robbery -----	10	8	2
Assault—all degrees -----	1	1	—
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	77	62	15
Larceny—except auto theft -----	89	64	25
Auto theft -----	522	261	261
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	25	19	6
Fraud and embezzlement -----	22	17	5
All other offenses -----	350	207	143
Other:			
Emergency messages, missing persons, etc. -----	389	203	186
Contacts with fixed and mobile units -----	1,211	1,211	—
Tests, signal reports -----	14,227	14,227	—
Resumes; repeats -----	487	487	—
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol -----	783	783	—
Weather reports -----	—	—	—
Repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries -----	1,367	690	677
Schedules and other -----	898	898	—

Original (first-alarm) criminal broadcasts by months are shown in table 20. The winter months were the lowest for each of the years 1944-45 and 1943-44; this is the same seasonal pattern as shown by the 3-year average.

**TABLE 20. MONTHLY ORIGINAL KNHD CRIMINAL BROADCASTS:
1944-45, 1943-44 AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE 1939-1941**

MONTH	Number of Original Broadcasts of Criminal Cases		
	1944-45 ¹	1943-44	3-Year Average (1939-1941)
Total -----	642	699	1,933
July -----	73	85	181
August -----	6	15	205
September -----	—	96	184
October -----	—	96	168
November -----	37	59	161
December -----	79	38	131
January -----	61	67	135
February -----	70	28	115
March -----	60	38	134
April -----	87	42	164
May -----	91	67	180
June -----	78	68	173

¹KNHD out of service August 3 to November 15, 1944.

TABLE 21. USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS¹

Authority	Broadcasts (July-June)		Authority	Broadcasts (July-June)		Authority	Broadcasts (July-June)	
	1944-45 ²	1943-44		1944-45 ²	1943-44		1944-45 ²	1943-44
Police Depts.			Police Depts.			Police Depts.		
Albert Lea -----	7	2	Fairfax -----	—	1	Ortonville -----	2	—
Alexandria -----	5	5	Fairmont -----	15	14	Osseo -----	1	—
Anoka -----	2	5	Faribault -----	14	19	Owatonna -----	13	17
Belgrade -----	1	2	Fergus Falls -----	4	3	Red Wing -----	10	7
Bemidji -----	—	2	Forest Lake -----	1	1	Redwood Falls -----	1	2
Benson -----	1	2	Hibbing -----	1	1	Richfield -----	1	—
Brainerd -----	17	11	Hutchinson -----	5	—	Robbinsdale -----	4	—
Breckenridge -----	3	1	International Falls -----	—	4	Rochester -----	14	17
Brooklyn Center -----	—	2	Jordan -----	1	3	Rosemount -----	—	1
Buffalo -----	1	1	Lake City -----	1	—	St. Cloud -----	5	4
Canby -----	4	—	Lake Crystal -----	—	2	St. James -----	1	2
Cannon Falls -----	1	4	Lamberton -----	1	—	St. Louis Park -----	2	1
Clara City -----	—	1	Litchfield -----	5	2	St. Paul -----	69	96
Clarkfield -----	—	1	Mahtomedi -----	—	2	Sauk Centre -----	—	3
Cloquet -----	—	2	Mankato -----	21	20	Sleepy Eye -----	3	6
Columbia Heights -----	3	2	Marshall -----	1	2	South Haven -----	—	1
Crookston -----	—	2	Minneapolis -----	265	109	South St. Paul -----	11	9
Crosby -----	2	—	Montevideo -----	1	4	Springfield -----	1	6
Delano -----	1	2	Moorhead -----	2	—	Stillwater -----	1	2
Duluth -----	22	29	Moose Lake -----	—	2	Thief River Falls -----	—	1
East Grand Forks -----	1	16	Nashauk -----	—	1	White Bear -----	6	4
Eden Valley -----	1	—	New Prague -----	—	2	Willmar -----	7	19
Edina -----	4	—	New Ulm -----	1	6	Winona -----	1	5
Elk River -----	2	—	Northfield -----	5	8	Worthington -----	5	1
Ely -----	1	—	Olivia -----	—	1			

Total ----- 581 503

Authority	Broadcasts (July-June)		Authority	Broadcasts (July-June)		Authority	Broadcasts (July-June)	
	1944-45 ^a	1943-44		1944-45 ^a	1943-44		1944-45 ^a	1943-44
Sheriffs			Sheriffs			Sheriffs		
Aitkin	2	2	Isanti	2	13	Pipestone	15	7
Anoka	—	1	Itasca	3	5	Polk	3	—
Becker	7	12	Jackson	4	26	Pope	1	6
Beltrami	2	2	Kanabec	—	—	Ramsey	1	6
Benton	1	2	Kandiyohi	7	12	Red Lake	—	2
Big Stone	1	2	Kittson	—	—	Redwood	15	18
Blue Earth	6	5	Koochiching	5	3	Renville	4	10
Brown	1	4	Lac qui Parle	7	9	Rice	9	13
Carlton	4	—	Lake	—	—	Rock	6	8
Carver	14	19	Lake of the Woods	—	—	Roseau	—	2
Cass	1	1	LeSueur	3	10	St. Louis	1	6
Chippewa	5	7	Lincoln	1	4	Scott	7	12
Chisago	10	11	Lyon	6	11	Sherburne	4	3
Clay	4	7	McLeod	5	16	Sibley	4	1
Clearwater	1	—	Mahnomen	—	—	Stearns	9	3
Cook	—	—	Marshall	—	—	Steele	7	10
Cottonwood	12	10	Martin	3	6	Stevens	4	7
Crow Wing	3	4	Meeker	5	7	Swift	1	9
Dakota	8	10	Millie Lacs	3	9	Todd	—	3
Dodge	1	3	Morrison	6	8	Traverse	2	7
Douglas	1	3	Mower	5	28	Wabasha	2	3
Faribault	10	12	Murray	3	5	Wadena	6	10
Fillmore	12	6	Nicollet	11	15	Waseca	6	11
Freeborn	2	2	Nobles	23	15	Washington	17	6
Goodhue	9	11	Norman	3	10	Watonwan	10	9
Grant	2	1	Ohmsted	8	11	Wilkin	2	3
Hennepin	41	38	Otter Tail	15	16	Winona	—	3
Houston	4	9	Pennington	1	3	Wright	10	11
Hubbard	2	4	Pine	2	5	Yellow Medicine	2	3
Total						445 627		

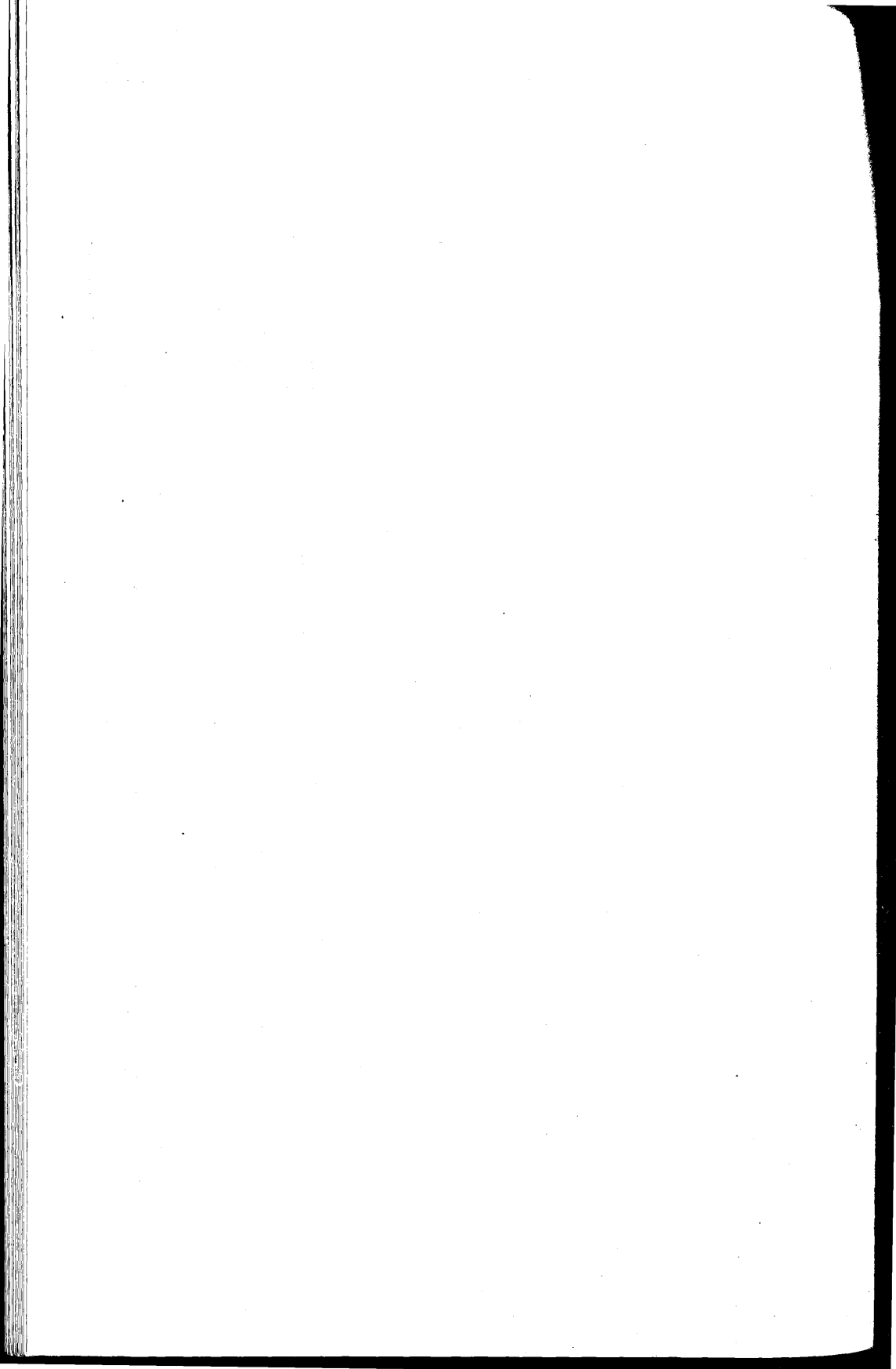
^aNumber of times KNHD was authorized to broadcast original or supplementary messages is shown.

²KNHD out of service August 3 to November 15, 1944.

Other authorities for KNHD broadcasts are summarized in table 22. Out-of-State agencies authorized 319 or 21.2 percent of KNHD's authorizations in 1944-45. These agencies reciprocated by broadcasting Minnesota alarms over their radio networks.

TABLE 22. USE OF KNHD BY AUTHORITIES OTHER THAN MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1944-45	1943-44
Minnesota agencies—total	157	234
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension	64	95
KNHD	—	2
Highway Patrol	7	9
Federal	45	57
Parole Board	13	41
Other	28	30
Out-of-State agencies—total	319	241
Iowa	48	72
North Dakota	13	10
South Dakota	17	21
Wisconsin	25	30
Other (except Federal)	23	53
Federal	193	55



Identification Division

A. Fingerprint Section

The number of civilian records checked for industrial agencies increased in 1944-45 over the previous year, 26,898 being examined from July 1 through June 30. In addition, 3,887 records were checked for military authorities, making a total of 30,785. The brief tabulation in table 23 shows applications and records checked in 1944-45 compared with the previous year.

TABLE 23. INDIVIDUAL RECORDS EXAMINED FOR CRIMINAL HISTORIES IN NONARREST CASES

AGENCY AND TYPE OF RECORD	1944-45	1943-44
	(July 1-June 30)	(July 1-June 30)
Total—all agencies -----	30,785	19,656
Industrial organizations:		
Applications of prospective employees -----	26,898	16,256
Military officers:		
Records of civilian and military personnel -----	3,887	3,400

Fingerprint records received from all sources during the fiscal year 1944-45 totaled 4,036, of which 2,423 were from Minnesota contributors. After checking the files 2,760 were found to be new records, increasing the number of different subjects on file to 107,915 on June 30, 1945.

TABLE 24. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS¹

CONTRIBUTOR	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED					
	1944-45 (July 1-June 30)			1943-44 (July 1-June 30)		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand Total -----	4,036	2,760	1,276	4,873	3,087	1,786
Minnesota agencies—Total -----	2,423	1,612	811	3,102	2,041	1,061
Sheriffs -----	818	615	203	1,075	747	328
Police departments -----	1,180	913	267	1,527	1,207	320
Penal institutions -----	395	69	326	469	69	400
Other sources -----	30	15	15	31	18	13
Out-of-State agencies—Total -----	1,613	1,148	465	1,771	1,046	725
State Police -----	38	38	—	41	41	—
Sheriffs -----	6	5	1	3	2	1
Police departments -----	87	75	12	69	64	5
Institutions -----	1,461	1,017	444	1,648	932	716
Other sources -----	21	13	8	10	7	3

¹A new subject is one with no previous fingerprint record on file in the State Bureau; an old subject is one with a previous record on file.

Fingerprints received during the year 1944-45 are contrasted in the following table with the number received from all sources in 1943-44 and with the average number received annually during the pre-war 3-year period 1938-1940.

Fingerprints Received	1944-45	1943-44	Pre-War
	(July 1-June 30)	(July 1-June 30)	3-Year Average (1938-1940)
Total -----	4,036	4,873	10,852
From Minnesota Agencies -----	2,423	3,102	8,653

Identifications of records which were received from Minnesota police officers during 1944-45 were at the same high level as in the previous year. (See table 25) Prior records on file were noted in 23.9 percent of the police arrests and 82.5 percent of the penal commitments. The latter figure indicates that in more than 8 out of 10 cases, law-enforcement officers are submitting fingerprint records to the Bureau in felony cases resulting in commitment to State institutions.

TABLE 25. PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES AND ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS¹

CONTRIBUTOR	Percentage of Identifications— (Subjects with Previous Records)	
	1944-45	1943-44
	(July 1-June 30)	(July 1-June 30)
Police agencies (sheriffs, police departments, and others) -----	23.9	25.1
Penal institutions (State prison and reformatories) -----	82.5	85.3
Total Minnesota agencies and institutions -----	33.5	34.2

¹The percentage of the total Minnesota prints which were submitted by police agencies for the fiscal years 1944-45 and 1943-44 respectively are as follows: 83.7 and 84.9.

The monthly summary of fingerprint records received (table 26) reveals that June was the high month with 562 while March was low with 190 records received. This tabulation reveals that sleepers (noncriminal records) were very seldom fingerprinted during the year. Minnesota criminal arrests during the year 1944-45 were most common in July and April.

TABLE 26. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED 1944-45

MONTH	From all Sources	FROM MINNESOTA AGENCIES			From Out-of-State Agencies
		Total	Police Authorities— Noncriminal ¹ Criminal	Penal Insts.	
Total -----	4,036	2,028	32 1,996	395	1,613
July -----	430	258	5 253	47	125
August -----	377	172	1 171	18	187
September -----	328	143	2 141	33	152
October -----	300	128	3 125	18	154
November -----	381	214	4 210	15	152
December -----	316	121	2 119	68	127
January -----	293	168	1 167	21	104
February -----	283	147	— 147	46	90
March -----	190	96	— 96	18	76
April -----	356	223	1 222	60	73
May -----	220	141	7 134	14	65
June -----	562	217	6 211	37	308

¹Noncriminal are principally "sleepers"; these figures do not include the records which were received from transient camps, auxiliary police, defense plants, military authorities, etc.

TABLE 27. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS¹

CITY	1944-45 (July 1- June 30)	1943-44 (July 1- June 30)	CITY	1944-45 (July 1- June 30)	1943-44 (July 1- June 30)
Total -----	1,180	1,527	Hibbing -----	5	3
First Class Cities ---	755	1,080	Mankato -----	7	5
Duluth -----	104	99	South St. Paul -----	114	138
Minneapolis -----	596	483	Virginia -----	—	5
St. Paul -----	55	498	Other Cities and Villages -----	75	63
Second Class Cities --	209	225	Columbia Heights ---	1	4
Rochester -----	162	167	Delano -----	5	—
St. Cloud -----	25	45	East Grand Forks ---	2	1
Winona -----	22	13	Fairmont -----	2	—
Third Class Cities --	141	159	New Ulm -----	—	1
Brainerd -----	9	8	Red Wing -----	40	16
Faribault -----	6	—	Sleepy Eye -----	2	4
			Springfield -----	3	5
			Wadena -----	—	1
			Willmar -----	20	31

¹The police department combines with the sheriff in submitting fingerprints in Albert Lea, Austin, Duluth, Fergus Falls, Richfield, and St. Louis Park.

**TABLE 28. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA
SHERIFFS' OFFICES'**

COUNTY	1944-45 (July 1- June 30)	1943-44 (July 1- June 30)	COUNTY	1944-45 (July 1- June 30)	1943-44 (July 1- June 30)
Total -----	818	1,075	Mahnomen -----	—	—
Aitkin -----	6	7	Marshall -----	—	—
Anoka -----	2	2	Martin -----	3	1
Becker -----	17	36	Meeker -----	3	3
Beltrami -----	1	—	Mille Lacs -----	—	3
Benton -----	—	—	Morrison -----	3	2
Big Stone -----	—	—	Mower -----	13	10
Blue Earth -----	7	5	Murray -----	3	1
Brown -----	15	11	Nicollet -----	—	4
Carlton -----	5	1	Nobles -----	11	9
Carver -----	2	—	Norman -----	—	4
Cass -----	5	3	Olmsted -----	—	7
Chippewa -----	3	1	Otter Tail -----	96	79
Chisago -----	3	5	Pennington -----	4	4
Clay -----	26	25	Pine -----	2	5
Clearwater -----	9	5	Pipestone -----	—	—
Cook -----	—	—	Polk -----	33	17
Cottonwood -----	4	5	Pope -----	2	—
Crow Wing -----	42	37	Ramsey -----	5	18
Dakota -----	134	133	Red Lake -----	1	—
Dodge -----	—	1	Redwood -----	1	2
Douglas -----	1	11	Renville -----	3	4
Faribault -----	7	9	Rice -----	15	10
Fillmore -----	16	16	Rock -----	1	—
Freeborn -----	34	41	Roseau -----	—	1
Goodhue -----	12	7	St. Louis -----	—	—
Grant -----	—	—	Scott -----	4	5
Hennepin -----	129	296	Sherburne -----	—	—
Houston -----	2	—	Sibley -----	—	3
Hubbard -----	6	11	Stearns -----	25	32
Isanti -----	1	—	Steele -----	10	13
Itasca -----	—	2	Stevens -----	2	2
Jackson -----	1	15	Swift -----	—	—
Kanabec -----	—	—	Todd -----	6	6
Kandiyohi -----	11	68	Traverse -----	—	—
Kittson -----	2	8	Wabasha -----	2	1
Koochiching -----	5	2	Wadena -----	1	—
Lac qui Parle -----	2	1	Waseca -----	7	6
Lake -----	—	—	Washington -----	6	8
Lake of the Woods -----	—	—	Watsonwan -----	14	5
Le Sueur -----	4	5	Wilkin -----	1	6
Lincoln -----	5	4	Winona -----	12	15
Lyon -----	5	11	Wright -----	—	1
McLeod -----	5	4	Yellow Medicine -----	—	—

'Police department in county seat combines with sheriff's office in submitting fingerprints in the counties of Freeborn, Mower, Otter Tail, Pennington, and St. Louis. The Cook and Lake County prisoners are fingerprinted by the Duluth Police Department; Benton County prisoners are fingerprinted by the Stearns County Sheriff.

In 56 cases objects brought to the Bureau, by other officers as well as by Bureau personnel, were processed for latent prints. In 37 cases latent prints were photographed. In addition, comparison of "new suspect" fingerprints with latent prints previously processed is requested from time to time.

Eight circulars were issued during the year. Bureau circulars, forwarded to a nation-wide mailing list, have proven to be an effective aid in the apprehension of fugitives.

Continuing the policy of exchanging criminal records with cooperating agencies, the identification division forwarded 328 fingerprint cards and photographs to Minnesota and out-of-State authorities during the year 1944-45. Agencies receiving each of these felony records, supplied to the Bureau by the State Reformatory and Prison, are listed below:

**AGENCIES SUPPLIED WITH FINGERPRINT RECORDS
OF FELONY PRISONERS**

Minnesota Police

Duluth
Minneapolis
St. Paul

Out-of-State Authorities

Michigan State Police
North Dakota State Bureau
South Dakota State Prison

Another important activity of the division is the publishing of the weekly bulletin, now mailed to over 750 authorities throughout the nation. The bulletin contains records of crimes, stolen property, wanted persons, releases from penal institutions, warnings, general information, and notices to law-enforcement officers. Upon request circulars furnished by law-enforcement agencies are enclosed with the weekly bulletin. The distribution of the bulletin is now as follows:

State	Number of Addresses
Minnesota -----	422
Iowa -----	50
North Dakota -----	36
South Dakota -----	47
Wisconsin -----	65
Other states -----	137
Canada -----	14
Total -----	771

In addition to the above, the daily routine work of the identification division includes: checking, adding to, and correcting records to keep them up-to-date at all times; cooperating with all Federal and State law-enforcement units; supplying Bureau investigators and others with pictures and other data concerning wanted persons; and photographic activities.

B. Photographic Section

There were 625 photographs taken and 2,100 prints made in 1944-45. There were 74 prisoners photographed by the Bureau in 1944-45 including those taken in the Bureau office and at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee. By means of the photostatic machine the division made 221 copies of 158 different instruments and photographs during the year. There were 88 photographs other than those of prisoners.

TABLE 29. SUMMARY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION: 1944-45 (JULY-JUNE)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	Cases	Photos	Prints
Total -----	308	625	2,100
Prisoners photographed -----	74	74	444
Photographic copies of photos, checks, and instruments ----	43	45	350
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments -----	80	158	221
Latent prints -----	37	183	243
Scenes of crimes photographed -----	15	62	159
Enlargements -----	—	—	124
Additional prints made from "old" films -----	27	—	334
Miscellaneous -----	32	103	225

Bureau Laboratory

The Bureau laboratory, with its microscopes, ultraviolet and infrared lamps, chemical equipment, ballistics apparatus, and other aids, is operated to serve local officers throughout the State as well as to assist Bureau investigators. The duties of the crime chemist are of a technical nature and include the observation, study, analysis, and experimentation necessary to furnish assistance in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases. When called to a crime scene, he makes a routine investigation even though no specimens are obtained. Examinations made in the laboratory include the following:

1. Chemical, microscopic, or microchemical examinations to determine the presence of:

Blood	Narcotics	Gunpowder residues
Liquor	Acid stains	Volatile oils (arson cases)
Poisons	Seminal fluids	

2. Analyses and examinations by various chemical and physical methods of many types of evidence, such as:

Marihuana	Wood splinters	Clothing fibers and fabrics
Human bones	Dust in clothing	Inks on important documents
Tire treads	Check protectors	Bullets, shells, and firearms
Human tissue	Unknown substances	Minute quantities of material
Pencil marks	Alterations and erasures	String, yarn, rope, paper, etc.

3. Other determinations, tests, and investigations, such as:

Reading so-called invisible-ink writing
Making metallic casts of tool and jimmy marks
Determining the make of gun which fired a given bullet
Restoring serial numbers which have been filed or ground off
Identifying tool marks as having been made with a specific tool
Preparing plaster casts and photographs of footprints, tire tracks, etc.
Examining and photographing forgeries and obliterations by infrared light
Examining extractor, ejector, firing, and breech marks on fired shell cases
Studying samples of typewriting microscopically to determine individual characteristics
Photographing microscopically tool marks on safes and other objects for future reference.

Local officers in 33 different counties received assistance of the laboratory chemist during the year 1944-45. Assistance was also given out-of-state authorities in two Iowa cases. The Bureau welcomes the opportunity to furnish scientific laboratory service to law-enforcement officers.

It is difficult to make a tabulation of laboratory activities which will reflect accurately the work performed. One assignment may take a few minutes while another may require days or weeks. The principal activities of the laboratory in the 65 cases handled from July 1, 1944 through June 30, 1945, however, have been roughly classi-

fied in table 30. Ballistics tests and examinations of firearms, bullets, and shells were made in 6 cases; chemical tests and analyses were made in 31 cases; while microscopic examinations were made in 11 cases. Infrared, microscopic, and ultraviolet photography was included in 37 cases, and there were other types of examinations in 16 cases. Out-of-state cases are included in tables in this section.

**TABLE 30. ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU LABORATORY:
1944-45 (JULY-JUNE)**

ACTIVITY	Cases	Estimated Number of Tests, Examinations, etc.
Ballistics; tests of firearms, bullets, shells -----	6	137
Photographs—Total -----	37	231
Infrared -----	2	3
Microphotographs -----	6	17
Ultraviolet -----	1	2
Other -----	28	209
Chemical analyses—Total -----	31	1,616
For blood -----	11	165
For poisons -----	13	1,422
Other -----	7	29
Microscopic examinations—Total -----	11	48
Histologic -----	4	27
Other -----	7	21
Examinations by ultraviolet light -----	3	40
Other examinations -----	13	38

The number and types of cases in which the Bureau laboratory participated are shown in table 31. The total number of cases in table 31 is less than in table 30 because one case sometimes involves several activities.

**TABLE 31. TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS
WERE MADE: 1944-45 (JULY-JUNE)**

TYPES OF CASES	Number of Cases ¹
Total -----	65
Violent and suspicious deaths -----	9
Rape or carnal knowledge, other sex cases; suspected offenses -----	2
Robbery -----	1
Aggravated assault, shootings, etc. (including suspected food poisoning) -----	3
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	21
Larceny -----	1
Forgery and fraud -----	3
Malicious destruction of property, killing of livestock, etc. -----	16
Hit-run and other auto accidents, nonfatal -----	3
Other -----	6

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

Division of Criminal Statistics

This division compiles the Bureau's annual report, and maintains an extensive file of statistics pertaining to crime and criminals. Research studies are undertaken when time permits or the occasion arises. Although the division devotes a greater portion of its time to the tabulation and analysis of Bureau activities, considerable progress has been made in collecting State-wide criminal statistics.

Examination of the information in this report will show the detail involved in compiling Bureau records and the State-wide data. Requests for statistics from officials and the public in general consume considerable time during the year, also, as do the special projects which arise. Activities of the division may be represented by the following listing of statistical compilations:

A. Compilation of data re Bureau activities:

1. Tabulating and analyzing cases handled by the Bureau showing Minnesota and out-of-State, rural and urban, and cleared and not cleared status.
2. Analyzing in detail robberies, burglaries, larcenies, check cases, escapes, and missing person cases.
3. Classifying arrests on Bureau cases.
4. Estimating losses and recoveries in Bureau cases by type of property stolen.
5. Analyzing laboratory activities.
6. Compiling radio station statistics.
7. Preparing expenditure and personnel tabulations.
8. Listing activities of identification division.

B. Compilation of State-wide criminal statistics:

1. Collecting and analyzing Uniform Crime Reports
Monthly crime reports are collected from 87 sheriffs and 81 chiefs of police. These reports, covering the major crimes most commonly reported to the police, included over 27,000 crimes during the two years 1943-44. In addition, a supplementary report showing a modus operandi breakdown of these crimes and the value of losses and recoveries is obtained from municipal officers. Annual arrest reports are also collected from the 168 law-enforcement agencies included in the reporting area showing the number of persons arrested for each crime classification.
2. Verifying monthly crime reports
Crimes known to the Bureau are checked against monthly reports and if not included they are added to the returns. Correspondence with contributing officers increases the value of the records. Over 600 offenses were added to reports in the two years 1943-44 by this process.

3. Collecting judicial criminal statistics

Individual case cards are received from the 87 clerks of district court for each defendant in criminal actions. The cards containing offense data are checked against Uniform Crime Reports. They also serve a useful purpose in supplying dispositions to other departments. During the two years 1943-44 cards were received for over 1,900 defendants whose cases were tallied as final dispositions.

4. Collecting penal statistics

Monthly reports of admissions and discharges are received from the State prison and reformatories for men and women and the St. Peter Hospital for the Criminally Insane.

5. Tabulating data concerning sex offenders

Probate courts supply reports on psychopathic personality patients examined under provisions of the 1939 law.

6. Analyzing bank crimes in Minnesota and other states.

7. Compiling arrest data based on fingerprint records received.

8. Collecting data concerning homicides and suicides.

The data reflecting Bureau activities have been presented in the preceding pages. Selected data from available State-wide criminal statistics are tabulated and analyzed in the following section.

SECTION II

State-Wide Criminal Statistics

It should not be inferred that statistical control has been obtained in the series presented in this section, or that the data can be accepted at their face value as a reliable index of crime in Minnesota.

A. Offenses Known to the Police (including sheriffs) Based on Monthly "Return A" Reports.

The Bureau cooperates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in collecting crime statistics and the Federal "Handbook Containing Suggestions for the Preparation of Uniform Reports" has been adopted as the official manual of instructions. This was done in order that Minnesota reports would be more comparable with other states.

1. Extent of Reporting Area

Prior to the beginning of the statistical division in September 1935, monthly crime reports were submitted to the Bureau on a voluntary basis. The following tabulation shows the results achieved by the division after 1935.

**TABLE 32. CONTRIBUTORS WHO SUBMITTED MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS
FOR ENTIRE YEAR: 1930-1944¹**

Year	Chiefs	Sheriffs
1930 -----	14	—
1931 -----	30	—
1932 -----	33	19
1933 -----	36	14
1934 -----	37	11
1935 -----	37	6
1936 -----	72	87
1937 -----	72	87
1938 -----	72	84
1939 -----	71	78
1940 -----	68	76
1941 -----	73	72
1942 -----	75	73
1943 -----	75	73
1944 -----	72	71

¹There are 87 sheriffs in the State; 72 chiefs were included in the reporting area from 1930-1940; in 1941, 6 more were added. Three chiefs in places under 2,500 submit reports voluntarily; they are excluded from this table.

In table 33 there is tabulated the number of police departments and sheriffs' offices from which 12 monthly crime reports were received during 1944. The data are shown for cities and counties according to size with 1940 population figures. Police departments, in places 2,500 or over, it may be pointed out, are requested to report crimes which occurred in their municipalities even though the cases were handled by the sheriff; sheriffs are notified to tabulate on Return A only the offenses which were committed in places under 2,500 and in rural areas.

**TABLE 33. POLICE AND SHERIFFS SUBMITTING COMPLETE REPORTS
FOR 1944: BY POPULATION GROUPING**

POPULATION GROUP	Total No. of Cities or Counties	Police or Sheriffs Filing —12 Returns—		Total Population	Population Represented —in Returns—	
		No.	Percent		Number	Percent
Entire State -----	165	143	86.7	2,792,300	2,564,052	91.8
Urban Places -----	78	72	92.3	1,390,098	1,369,768	98.5
Cities 250,000 or over -----	2	2	100.0	780,106	780,106	100.0
Cities 100,000 to 249,999 -----	1	1	100.0	101,065	101,065	100.0
Cities 25,000 to 49,999 -----	1	1	100.0	26,312	26,312	100.0
Cities 10,000 to 24,999 -----	11	11	100.0	170,763	170,763	100.0
Cities 2,500 to 9,999 -----	63	57	90.5	311,852	291,522	93.5
Rural Areas -----	87	71	81.6	1,402,202	1,194,284	85.2
Counties 25,000 to 100,000 ¹ --	8	8	100.0	296,281	296,281	100.0
Counties 10,000 to 24,999 -----	61	50	82.0	965,951	795,322	82.3
Counties under 10,000 -----	18	13	72.2	139,970	102,681	73.4

¹St. Louis County with 54,355 is the only one with a rural population over 50,000.

It is apparent in table 33 that the 92 percent of the cities reporting represent nearly 99 percent of the urban population and that the 82 percent of the counties reporting include 85 percent of the rural population.

2. Summary of Class I Offenses Reported in 1944 Contrasted with Previous Years

The seven crimes (referred to as class I crimes) most commonly called to the attention of the police which are included in these reports are: murder and manslaughter, rape (including carnal knowledge), robbery (holdup, etc.), aggravated assault, burglary (breaking or entering), larceny (except auto theft), and auto theft. Attempted offenses of this type are included, but complaints which proved to be unfounded are excluded.

The number of these crimes which were reported during 1944 by police departments in urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants) and by sheriffs in each county is presented in tables 68 and 69 in the appendix. These data are published in order that interested individuals and organizations may have information available concerning crime in their communities. Individual cities and counties should not be compared with each other without considering the factors below. As pointed out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation¹, "the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community". Some of the factors affecting the amount of crime listed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which must be considered are:

"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."

¹Uniform Crime Reports, Vol. XV No. 2, FBI Washington, D.C., page 72.

"In comparing crime rates," the Federal Bureau of Investigation publication continues, "it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community."

The total number of offenses known to the police in 1944 is given in table 34 together with 1943 and the 3-year average (1938-40). The number of estimated offenses in areas not reporting for 1944 was obtained by applying the known rate to the population of the delinquent areas (see table 70 in the appendix). If the Bureau had record of more offenses than the estimate indicated, the Bureau figure was used.

TABLE 34. NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS REPORTED ON RETURN A: 1944 CONTRASTED WITH 1943 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE¹
(Offenses in areas not reporting were estimated in 1943 and 1944)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED								
	1944			1943			3-Year Average 1938-1940		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses	13,158	1,982	11,176	13,932	1,999	11,933	19,694	3,347	16,347
Murder and non-neg- ligent manslaughter	33	13	20	38	12	26	40	20	20
Manslaughter by neg- ligence	62	27	35	46	20	26	39	25	14
Rape—including car- nal knowledge	138	46	92	174	78	96	164	87	77
Robbery	174	15	159	194	26	168	571	105	466
Aggravated assault	142	37	105	126	36	90	197	63	134
Burglary	3,052	727	2,325	3,112	733	2,379	4,612	1,136	3,476
Larceny—except auto theft—Total	7,986	903	7,083	8,595	867	7,728	11,346	1,544	9,802
\$50 or over	1,332	305	1,027	1,339	296	1,043	1,640	493	1,147
Under \$50	6,654	598	6,056	7,256	571	6,685	9,706	1,051	8,655
Auto theft	1,571	214	1,357	1,647	227	1,420	2,725	367	2,358

¹Rural classification includes places under 2,500; urban includes places with 2,500 or more inhabitants. See table 70 for source of 1944 data.

During 1944, the third year of war for the United States, an estimated total of 13,158 Class I offenses were known to the police; this is 33.2 percent under the pre-war 3-year average of 19,694 for the years 1938-1940. Likewise there were 40.8 percent fewer rural offenses and 31.6 percent fewer urban crimes of the type reported. Of the 1944 offenses, only 1,982 or 15.1 percent were rural.

The effect of the war on crime is indicated by a comparison of individual 1944 crimes with the pre-war average. The offenses are grouped below showing the percentage changes in 1944.

Crime Classification	Percentage Change in 1944 Compared with the 3-year Pre-war Average (1938-40)
Crimes against the person	
Manslaughter by negligence	+ 59.0
Rape, including carnal knowledge	-15.9
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	-17.5
Aggravated assault	-27.9
Crimes against property	
Larceny—\$50 or over	-18.8
Larceny—under \$50	-31.4
Burglary, breaking or entering	-33.8
Auto theft	-42.3
Robbery	-69.5

Reported manslaughter-by-negligence cases showed an increase again in 1944, but this is because the average is based on a period of inadequate reporting of auto deaths on Return A. All other offenses decreased in 1944. Robberies declined the most, nearly 70 percent, while auto thefts declined over 40 percent.

Beginning in 1938, individual offenses known to the Bureau were checked against monthly returns; and they were added if it appeared that they were not shown thereon after first corresponding with the contributor for verification. This fact may account for part of the increase in the number of offenses which were listed for 1938 and 1939 as compared with the previous years as shown in table 35. The major increase occurred, however, in the larceny-under-\$50 grouping; and this may be accounted for by improved reporting of minor larcenies known to contributors, especially in the large cities. The increase in the manslaughter-by-negligence classification is no doubt accounted for by more accurate reporting of auto fatalities and the Bureau's verification procedure. It is clear, therefore, that an increased crime rate is not in itself sufficient evidence of an actual increase in crime; other factors as to the reliability of the data must be taken into consideration before any such conclusion is justified.

TABLE 35. OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN MINNESOTA: BY YEARS¹

Year	NUMBER OF OFFENSES										
	All Offenses	Murder	Mans. by		Rob-bery	Ag. Ass't	Burg-lary	Larcenies			Auto Theft
			Neg.	Rape				Total	Over \$50	Under \$50	
1936 --	16,784	38	31	101	788	274	4,778	7,203	1,348	5,855	3,571
1937 --	17,075	35	10	73	661	180	4,000	8,843	1,604	7,239	3,273
1938 --	19,341	33	29	127	648	175	4,203	10,984	1,716	9,268	3,142
1939 --	20,166	54	27	156	649	207	4,665	11,582	1,604	9,978	2,826
1940 --	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	1,600	9,873	2,205
1941 --	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	1,670	9,775	2,210
1942 --	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,443	8,944	1,735
1943 --	13,932	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

¹Offenses in places not reporting were estimated beginning in 1942. Prior to then, Bureau records of crime in delinquent areas served as the basis for offenses in these areas.

Examination of a yearly comparison of rural and urban offenses in the Bureau files reveals that two urban offense groups declined continuously from 1936 to date. These crimes were robbery and auto theft. There were 630, 541, 532, 516, 350, 247, 219, 168, and 159 urban robbery offenses reported for the years 1936 to 1944, respectively; similarly, there were 3,305; 2,951; 2,693; 2,453; 1,927; 1,902; 1,438; 1,420; and 1,357 auto thefts for the years 1936-1944.

Offenses known to the police are shown as rates per 100,000 inhabitants (1940 Census) in table 36. Estimated offenses were excluded in this table.

TABLE 36. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS: 1944 COMPARED WITH 1943 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE¹
(Minnesota offenses reported on Return A)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED PER 100,000 INHABITANTS								
	1944			1943			3-Year Average 1938-1940		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses	498.8	142.1	809.8	521.8	143.1	861.7	705.3	238.7	1,176.0
Murder and non-neg- ligent manslaughter	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
Manslaughter by neg- ligence -----	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.0
Rape—including car- nal knowledge ----	5.1	3.4	6.6	6.3	5.6	6.9	5.9	6.2	5.5
Robbery -----	6.6	0.8	11.6	7.3	1.9	12.2	20.4	7.5	33.5
Aggravated assault --	5.3	2.6	7.6	4.7	2.6	6.5	7.1	4.5	9.7
Burglary -----	114.2	52.1	168.4	115.3	52.6	171.7	165.2	81.0	250.1
Larceny—except auto theft—total -----	304.5	65.1	513.2	323.6	62.1	558.3	406.3	110.1	705.2
\$50 or over -----	50.0	21.8	74.5	49.7	21.0	75.4	58.7	35.2	82.5
Under \$50 -----	254.5	43.3	438.7	273.9	41.1	482.9	347.6	74.9	622.7
Auto theft -----	59.7	15.3	98.3	61.6	16.1	102.3	97.6	26.2	169.6

¹The Census Bureau's 1940 population data were used in calculating all of the above rates.

Benson, Breckenridge, Glenwood, Jackson, Park Rapids, and Windom with a total population of 16,328 became urban in the 1940 census. They are included with the rural data in the 1940 tabulation, however, because the sheriffs reported offenses in these places. Nashwauk and Proctor were urban in 1940 and prior data, but they became rural in the 1940 census.

Urban vs. Rural Crime Rates

It is commonly stated that crime is more prevalent in urban centers. That this contention is borne out in Minnesota is apparent when the rural and urban rates in table 37 are compared.

Offense Classification	1944 Ratio of Urban to Rural Crime Rate
All Class I offenses -----	5.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	1.7
Manslaughter by negligence -----	1.4
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	1.9
Robbery -----	14.5
Aggravated assault -----	2.9
Burglary -----	3.2
Larceny—except auto theft—total -----	7.9
\$50 or over -----	3.4
Under \$50 -----	10.1
Auto theft -----	6.4

During 1944, minor larcenies (under \$50) in urban places exceeded those reported in rural areas by a ratio of 10 to 1. Auto thefts and robberies were also predominantly urban crimes, the rate in cities exceeding the rural rate by ratios of over 6 to 1 and 14 to 1 respectively. Urban larcenies where the loss was \$50 or over and urban burglaries exceeded rural cases by ratios of over 3 to 1.

Crimes against the person were less urban in frequency of occurrence. Rape cases favored urban places by a ratio of only 2 to 1 while the highest ratio was 3 to 1 for aggravated assault.

Crime Rates by Population Groups

In order to furnish crime-rate data for rural and urban population groups, table 37 is presented. Local cities (except groups I and II) and counties may fairly be compared with the average rates for their respective population grouping as shown in this table.

TABLE 37. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES PER 100,000
INHABITANTS BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1944¹

Classification of Contributors	Total	Mans. Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggra. Asslt	Burglary	Larceny— \$50 or Over	Under \$50	Auto Theft	Pop. in Reporting Area
State Total -----	498.8	1.2	2.2	5.1	6.6	5.3	114.2	50.0	254.5	59.7	2,564,052
Urban Total -----	809.8	1.5	2.6	6.6	11.6	7.6	168.4	74.5	438.7	98.3	1,369,768
Rural Total -----	142.1	0.9	1.9	3.4	0.8	2.6	52.1	21.8	43.3	15.3	1,194,284
Urban Places:											
I (250,000 or over) -----	875.5	1.9	4.1	7.2	17.2	10.1	206.6	93.6	418.7	116.1	780,106
II (100,000-249,999) -----	1,152.7	1.0	2.0	4.9	12.9	4.0	131.6	108.8	753.0	134.6	101,065
IV (25,000-49,999) -----	1,258.0	3.8	—	3.8	3.8	—	114.0	41.8	1,007.2	83.6	26,312
V (10,000-24,999) -----	913.6	1.2	0.6	7.6	2.9	2.3	153.4	49.2	614.3	82.0	170,763
VI (2,500-9,999) -----	413.7	0.3	—	5.5	2.1	5.8	92.3	29.5	229.1	49.1	291,522
Rural Areas:											
III (50,000-99,999) -----	248.4	3.7	—	1.8	—	—	126.9	22.1	77.3	16.6	54,355
IV (25,000-49,999) -----	139.3	0.8	5.4	5.0	1.2	3.3	40.9	21.1	46.7	14.9	241,926
V (10,000-24,999) -----	139.9	0.8	1.3	3.1	0.9	2.6	50.0	22.4	42.8	16.1	795,322
VI (2,500-9,999) -----	109.1	1.0	—	1.9	—	1.9	54.5	18.5	21.4	9.7	102,681

¹Based on data received from reporting agencies only, as shown in tables 68 and 69; places for which offenses were estimated excluded.

To bring out the contrast in rural and urban crime rates, the average rate for the 5-year period 1937-1941 is contrasted with 1944 in table 38 for crimes against the person and crimes against property including robbery.

TABLE 38. 1944 RURAL AND URBAN CRIME RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES CONTRASTED WITH THE 1937-1941, 5-YEAR AVERAGE

Offense Classification	Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants ¹		Number and Percent of Offenses			
	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Class I Offenses Reported:						
5-year average 1937-1941 -----	223.6	1,143.3	3,136	100.0	15,893	100.0
1944 -----	142.1	809.8	1,982	100.0	11,176	100.0
Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault):						
5-year average 1937-1941 -----	13.6	17.1	191	6.1	238	1.5
1944 -----	8.8	18.3	123	6.2	252	2.5
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft):						
5-year average 1937-1941 -----	210.0	1,126.2	2,945	93.9	15,655	98.5
1944 -----	133.3	791.5	1,859	93.8	10,924	97.7

¹Population for 1940 used in calculating rates.

The urban rate during 1944 and the 5-year period was over five times the rural rate for crimes against property. Crimes against the person, while typically urban, were only twice the rural rate in 1941 and less than that on an average. The violent crimes of homicide, rape, and aggravated assault constituted 6.2 percent of the rural class I crimes in 1944 but only 2.3 percent of the urban total.

3. Offenses Cleared by Arrest

Clearances of Class I offenses in Minnesota are presented in detail in tables 72 and 73 in the appendix. By reference to these tables, and to table 71, clearances of an individual department may be compared with the average for its population grouping. Rural and urban clearances reported for 1944 may be contrasted as follows:

Offense	Percent Cleared	
	Rural	Urban
Total -----	44.3	36.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	90.9	95.0
Manslaughter by negligence -----	95.7	94.3
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	87.5	84.6
Robbery -----	60.0	38.4
Aggravated assault -----	96.8	80.8
Burglary -----	41.8	43.9
Larceny, \$50 or over -----	34.6	41.4
Larceny, under \$50 -----	41.2	31.4
Auto theft -----	47.0	32.6

Rural clearances exceeded urban for all crimes except murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, burglary, and larcenies valued at \$50 or more. The rural crimes most frequently solved were crimes against the person, over 85 percent of these offenses being cleared. Rural aggravated assaults were cleared in 96.8 percent of the cases, manslaughter by negligence in 95.7, murder in 90.9, and rape in 87.5 percent of the cases. The urban offenses most commonly solved, also, were crimes against the person; the percent cleared being 95.0 for murder, 94.3 for manslaughter by negligence, 84.6 for rape, and 80.8 for assault cases.

The rural crimes least likely to be solved were in order: larceny \$50 or over (34.6 percent), larceny under \$50 (41.2 percent), burglary (41.8 percent), and auto theft (47.0 percent). Over half of the rural robberies (60 percent) were cleared. Similarly, urban crimes least likely to be cleared were: larceny under \$50 (31.4 percent), auto theft (32.6 percent), robbery (38.4 percent), larceny \$50 or over (41.4 percent), and burglary (43.9 percent).

4. The Reliability of Monthly Crime Reports.

In order to increase the accuracy of monthly crime reports, the statistical division checks them against the Bureau's known offenses. Similarly, offenses reported by clerks of district court are also checked against Return A data and adjustments or additions are made after correspondence with the contributor. If a report shows one burglary, for example, but the Bureau has a record of two, one would be added. It is necessary to assume that the one burglary offense already shown was one of the Bureau's cases; in other words, only those offenses are added which are obviously omitted. Beginning in 1943 contributors were requested to furnish a list of facts regarding offenses tallied on their reports; this list facilitated the work of checking the reports. The Bureau's verification procedure resulted in the addition of 385 offenses to 1943 returns and 263 to 1944 returns. These represented additions to the returns; reclassifications and corrections to reports were not included in the data. A summary of the number of offenses which were added to the 1944 returns follows in table 39.

TABLE 39. NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO AND PERCENT INCREASE OVER CRIMES REPORTED DURING 1944: BY POPULATION GROUPS¹

Grouping of Contributors	Total	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggra. Ass't	Burglary	Larcenies \$50 or Over	Under \$50	Auto Theft
State Total										
Offenses Reported ----	12,526	27	43	107	169	117	2,877	1,248	6,450	1,488
Offenses Added -----	263	4	15	24	—	18	51	33	76	42
Percent Increase ---	2.1	14.8	34.9	22.4	—	15.4	1.8	2.6	1.2	2.8
Urban Total										
Offenses Reported ----	10,985	17	31	77	159	99	2,284	1,012	5,970	1,336
Offenses Added -----	107	3	4	14	—	5	22	9	39	11
Percent Increase ---	1.0	17.6	12.9	18.2	—	5.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Rural Total										
Offenses Reported ----	1,541	10	12	30	10	18	593	236	480	152
Offenses Added -----	156	1	11	10	—	13	29	24	37	31
Percent Increase ---	10.1	10.0	91.7	33.3	—	72.2	4.9	10.2	7.7	20.4
Offenses Added by Population Groupings										
Urban:										
Group I -	11	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group II -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group IV -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group V -	17	2	1	3	—	2	3	1	4	1
Group VI -	79	1	—	3	—	3	19	8	35	10
Rural:										
Group III -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Group IV -	41	1	6	3	—	3	2	10	14	2
Group V -	103	—	5	7	—	9	22	12	22	26
Group VI -	10	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	1	1

¹Bureau and clerk-of-district court cases were checked against monthly returns and offenses were added when not shown by contributor. Local agencies were notified of such changes and requested to advise the Bureau if the crimes should not be added. Offenses reported in this table were those listed on Return A records before additions were made.

The reliability of rural and urban returns is further contrasted in the following tabulation which shows the percentage increase by crime resulting from the verification procedure:

Offense Classification Total -----	Percent the Reported Offenses were Increased by Checking Monthly Returns against Known Cases	
	Rural Returns 10.1	Urban Returns 1.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	10.0	17.6
Manslaughter by negligence -----	91.7	12.9
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	33.3	18.2
Robbery -----	-----	-----
Aggravated assault -----	72.2	5.1
Burglary -----	4.9	1.0
Larceny \$50 or over -----	10.2	0.9
Larceny under \$50 -----	7.7	0.7
Auto theft -----	20.4	0.8

It is obvious that the uncorrected returns are incomplete from both rural and urban sources. The rape classification was the most inaccurate urban offense, the returns being increased from 77 to 91 offenses or 18.2 percent. The manslaughter-by-negligence class was the most incomplete rural crime, 11 offenses being added to the 12 reported, an increase of 91.7 percent. The rural rape, manslaughter-by-negligence, and aggravated assault classifications were all increased by one-third or more while urban murder, manslaughter, and rape reports were increased 10 percent or more. No offenses were added to the rural robbery grouping and the next lowest rural increase occurred for the burglary grouping. Although urban crimes against the person were found to be incomplete by 5 percent or more by Bureau checking, increases in urban crimes against property were all 1 percent or less.

Further analyses by population groups may be made from table 39 which shows the number of offenses added to each rural and urban classification. The number of uncorrected offenses for each group may be derived from this and tables 68 and 69 in the appendix.

Verification of statistical reports is essential; it not only increases the reliability of individual reports, but it also serves as a continuous educational program.

5. Preliminary 1945 Record of Offenses Known to the Police in Metropolitan Centers.

The following preliminary tabulations of monthly reports are presented as indicative of the 1945 trend:

a. Tri-City Bicycle Thefts

During the first six months of 1945 there were 543 bicycle thefts in the three metropolitan communities; this is a 5.6 percent reduction from 1944 when 575 were reported stolen. During the 3-year pre-war period 1938-1940, the average number of bicycles stolen in the corresponding 6 months was 736; compared with this average, 1945 shows a 26.2 percent decrease. Table 40 presents quarterly bicycle-theft data as reported by the three cities.

TABLE 40. QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF BICYCLE THEFTS IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL: 1945, 1944, AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE

PERIOD	Bicycles Reported Stolen			Percent Change in 1945 from Pre-War Average
	1945	1944	3-Yr. Pre-War Average (1938-1940)	
First Six Months -----	543	575	736	-26.2
1st Quarter (Jan.-March) ----	119	165	152	-21.7
2nd Quarter (April-June) ----	424	410	584	-27.4

b. Tri-City Auto Thefts

The decrease from the pre-war average has been greater for auto thefts than for bicycle thefts. During the first six months of 1945 there were 33.1 percent fewer auto thefts than during the corresponding periods of 1938-40.

However, when the 1945 data are compared with 1944, there is shown a significant increase in the number of auto thefts in the three cities of the first class. During the first six months of 1945 there were 586 auto thefts, an increase of 21.8 percent over the 481 reported for the same period in 1944.

TABLE 41. QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF AUTO THEFTS IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL: 1945, 1944, AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE

PERIOD	—Motor Vehicles Reported Stolen—			Percent Change in 1945 from Pre-War Average
	1945	1944	3-Yr. Pre-War Average (1938-1940)	
First Six Months -----	586	481	876	-33.1
1st Quarter (Jan.-March) ----	300	241	459	-34.6
2nd Quarter (April-June) ----	286	240	417	-31.4

c. Tri-City Crimes Against Property

Robberies, burglaries, larcenies, auto thefts and bicycle thefts, as reported by the Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul police departments, are listed by months in table 42.

TABLE 42. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL IN 1945: BY MONTHS

MONTH	Rob- beries	Burg- laries	Larcenies Except Auto	Auto Thefts	Bicycle Thefts
January -----	17	142	328	93	18
February -----	14	106	307	92	5
March -----	8	155	485	115	96
April -----	9	138	426	91	124
May -----	13	169	543	97	151
June -----	19	176	533	98	149

A summary of these data for the three cities reveals the 6-month comparison of 1945 with 1944 and the pre-war average shown in table 43.

Robbery, the most violent crime of the group, shows the greatest drop from the pre-war 3-year average with a decline of 61.5 percent. Auto theft decreased the next largest amount with 33.1 percent fewer offenses. The burglary group decreased 24.8 percent and the larceny classification 22.8. Bicycle thefts, presumably included in the larceny classification, show a 26.2 percent decrease from the pre-war level.

There were 4,174 property crimes reported by the three metropolitan cities in 1945, a reduction of 26.2 percent from the pre-war average. Since the year 1944 was 37.6 percent below this average, the 1945 figure indicates an upward trend in the number of crimes against property.

TABLE 43. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL: 6-MONTH COMPARISON OF 1945, 1944, AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1945	1944	Pre-War 3-Yr. Average (1938-1940)	Percent Change in 1945 Compared with Pre-War Average
Total -----	4,174	3,533	5,658	-26.2
Robbery -----	80	82	208	-61.5
Burglary -----	886	883	1,178	-24.8
Larceny—except auto -----	2,622	2,087	3,396	-22.8
Auto theft -----	586	481	876	-33.1
Bicycle theft -----	543	575	736	-26.2

B. Bank Burglaries and Robberies

There have been no bank attacks in Minnesota during the past three years. Those which have occurred in Minnesota over a longer period may be compared with the entire United States to note whether the trend has been Nation-wide rather than local. This comparison as given in table 44 is based upon the fiscal year ending August 31.

Bank burglaries in both Minnesota and the United States have shown erratic fluctuations during the 19-year period, but robberies definitely rose to a peak in the early 30's and then declined to the present low level.

TABLE 44. BANK CRIMES IN MINNESOTA COMPARED WITH THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1927-1945¹

YEAR (Sept. 1-Aug. 31)	Burglaries		Robberies		Total	
	Minnesota	United States	Minnesota	United States	Minnesota	United States
1927 -----	8	136	3	258	11	394
1928 -----	—	106	7	317	7	423
1929 -----	3	104	13	384	16	488
1930 -----	2	78	26	446	28	524
1931 -----	3	90	32	608	35	698
1932 -----	6	131	22	609	28	740
1933 -----	6	147	31	579	37	726
1934 -----	2	73	16	411	18	484
1935 -----	8	86	5	289	13	375
1936 -----	6	61	3	181	9	242
1937 -----	6	43	2	129	8	172
1938 -----	10	36	5	124	15	160
1939 -----	7	23	—	130	7	153
1940 -----	4	27	5	109	9	136
1941 -----	1	15	—	58	1	73
1942 -----	6	16	3	49	9	65
1943 -----	—	1	—	22	—	23
1944 -----	—	13	—	33	—	46
1945 -----	—	29	—	41	—	70

¹The figures for the continental United States were obtained from the American Bankers Association; they reflect attacks reported by members of the Association and are not complete for all banks. They include Minnesota figures which have been reported to the Association. Attempted and frustrated attacks are included.

C. Movement of Population in Adult Penal Institutions

Movement-of-population data for State adult penal institutions during 1944 (calendar year) are given in table 45. The St. Peter State Hospital figures are included again in the tabulation. Minnesota's adult penal population, exclusive of St. Peter cases, as of December 31 decreased 8.6 percent during 1944, from 1,769 to 1,617 prisoners. Of the 1,769 adult prisoners in the prison and reformatories on December 31, 1943, only 51 or 2.9 percent were females, while of the 1,617 at the end of 1944, 50 or 3.1 percent were females.

Considering admissions to adult penal institutions during the past five years, with the exclusion of transfers and U. S. prisoners, the fact that court commitments have decreased more than other types of admissions is quite apparent (table 45). In 1944, for example, commitments from the district courts were 57.3 percent below the 1940 level while admissions of conditional release violators were only 12.7 percent under the pre-war year. Thus we see that war-time conditions have reduced a parolee's chances of getting into serious trouble about one-fifth as much as for nonparolees. The higher rate of parole admissions accounts for the steady increase in their proportion to the total admissions. In 1940 only 14.3 percent were admitted for conditional release violations, but in 1944 this figure rose to 25.2 percent of the total for the year.

TABLE 45. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS TO STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS: BY YEARS (Excluding Transfers and Federal Prisoners)

YEAR (Calendar)	TYPE OF ADMISSION									
	Total No.	Pct.	Court Commitments No.	Pct.	Parole Violators Returned No.	Pct.	Escapes Returned under Old Sentence No.	Pct.	Other No.	Pct.
1940 ----	1,049	100.0	882	84.1	150	14.3	2	0.2	15	1.4
1941 ----	953	100.0	797	83.6	148	15.5	1	0.1	7	0.8
1942 ----	782	100.0	607	77.6	162	20.7	12	1.6	1	0.1
1943 ----	628	100.0	480	76.4	142	22.6	3	0.5	3	0.5
1944 ----	519	100.0	377	72.6	131	25.2	4	0.8	7	1.4

A comparison of the proportion of discharges by years is given in table 46.

**TABLE 46. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGES
FROM STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS: BY YEARS
(Excluding Transfers and Federal Prisoners)**

YEAR (Calendar)	TYPE OF DISCHARGE											
	Total		Expiration of Sentence		Parole		Death		Escape		Other	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
1940 -----	1,136	100.0	309	27.2	637	56.1	7	0.6	2	0.2	181	15.9
1941 -----	1,115	100.0	303	27.2	653	58.5	12	1.1	1	0.1	146	13.1
1942 -----	1,133	100.0	325	28.7	667	58.9	11	1.0	12	1.0	118	10.4
1943 -----	927	100.0	314	33.9	451	48.7	13	1.4	3	0.3	146	15.7
1944 -----	671	100.0	270	40.2	255	38.0	8	1.2	8	1.2	130	19.4

The outstanding fact revealed by this tabulation is that parole as a method of discharge decreased markedly during the past two years. Over 55 percent of the discharged prisoners were placed on parole in the years 1940-1942, but in 1944 this proportion dropped to 38 percent. Discharges by expiration reversed this trend by rising from less than 30 percent during the 3-year period 1940-1942 to 40 percent in 1944. Other types including discharges by the parole board also increased in 1944.

The ratio of prisoners placed on parole to those returned for violating parole was fairly stable at about 4 to 1 during the three years 1940-1942. During 1944, however, this ratio dropped to below 2 to 1, a result of the rapidly decreasing rate of parole discharges and the almost stationary rate of parole violation. These relationships are shown in the following table.

**TABLE 47. RATIO OF PRISONERS PLACED ON PAROLE TO
THOSE RETURNED FOR PAROLE VIOLATION: BY YEARS
(Data for Minnesota Adult Penal Institutions)**

YEAR (Calendar)	Prisoners Placed on Parole	Returned for Parole Violation	Ratio
1940 -----	637	150	4.2 to 1
1941 -----	653	148	4.4 to 1
1942 -----	667	162	4.1 to 1
1943 -----	451	142	3.2 to 1
1944 -----	255	131	1.9 to 1

**TABLE 48. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS
AND ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE: 1944
(Federal Prisoners Excluded)**

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	Grand Total All Institutions	MOVEMENT OF POPULATION				Female Inmates	
		Total Males	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory	St. Peter Hospital ¹	Shakopee Reformatory ²	St. Peter Hospital ³
Prisoners in custody, January 1 -----	2,031	1,978	974	744	260	51	2
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR							
By commitment from courts -----	397	373	143	212	18	22	2
Parole or conditional-release violators returned --	137	134	60	68	6	3	—
Escapes returned under old sentence -----	4	2	—	2	—	2	—
Transferred from other institutions -----	63	63	42	11	10	—	—
Other admissions (Returned from insane hospital, U.S. cases, temporarily from parole, etc.) ---	7	6	—	6	—	1	—
TOTAL ADMISSIONS -----	608	578	245	299	34	28	2
DISCHARGES DURING YEAR							
Unconditional discharges:							
Expiration of sentence -----	272	264	131	133	—	8	—
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge	21	20	10	10	—	1	—
Discharged by Board of Parole; full pardons	65	63	29	33	1	2	—
Conditional discharges:							
Parole -----	276	267	93	154	20	9	—
Conditional pardon-commutation-reprieve ---	29	29	19	10	—	—	—
Other conditional discharge (Released for new trial, medical reprieve, etc.) -----	16	14	14	—	—	2	—
Other types of discharge:							
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota) --	13	13	3	5	5	—	—
Escaped -----	9	5	—	5	—	4	—
Transferred to other institutions -----	59	58	8	38	12	1	—
Other discharges (Released by court order, U.S. cases, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.) -----	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL DISCHARGES -----	762	733	307	388	38	29	—
Prisoners in custody, December 31 -----	1,877	1,823	912	655	256	50	4

¹The admissions by transfer include patients received from Prison and Reformatory; the discharges by transfer include releases to Prison and Reformatory.

²U.S. prisoners excluded from this table are three female discharges, one an unconditional discharge, two other discharges.

³St. Peter Hospital reported no criminally insane females received or discharged in 1941 and only one each year in 1942 and 1943.

D. Examinations of Psychopathic-personality Patients in Probate Court

Examinations under the State's 1939 psychopathic-personality law are summarized in table 49. As defined in the law, the term psychopathic-personality "means 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."

TABLE 49. PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED, BY OFFENSE AND LOCALITY: 1944

CLASSIFICATION OF BEHAVIOR ¹	NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS				
	Entire State	Hennepin County	Ramsey County	St. Louis County	Other Counties
Total -----	12	1	6	—	5
Rape—including attempts -----	1	—	1	—	—
Carnal knowledge (girls under 18) -----	2	—	2	—	—
Sodomy; homosexual acts with males -----	2	1	1	—	—
Incest -----	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent liberties with young girls -----	3	—	2	—	1
Indecent exposure -----	3	—	—	—	3
Peeping Tom -----	—	—	—	—	—
Other: oversexed, indecent writing, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not classifiable -----	1	—	—	—	1

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

All but two of the 12 patients examined in 1944 were ordered committed to State hospitals as follows: 7 to St. Peter, 2 to Fergus Falls, and 1 to Rochester State Hospital. Two were found not to be psychopathic-personality subjects. The 1944 cases were all males. Only one female has been examined under the law since its passage in 1939. Detailed reports concerning all patients examined since the law was passed, including data on length of time served, are available. These may be examined in the Bureau office upon request.

The number of sex offenders who have appeared in probate courts since the law was established is as follows:

Year	Psychopathic-Personality Patients Examined
1939 -----	32
1940 -----	35
1941 -----	22
1942 -----	15
1943 -----	11
1944 -----	12

E. Arrest Statistics Compiled from Fingerprint Records

On the basis of fingerprint records received from Minnesota police agencies, arrest statistics compiled by crime, sex, age, and race are presented in this section. The sample is fairly large and representative of new-subject arrests, but not for old subjects as officers often do not send in a record if a set of prints and photograph is already on file. All sheriffs in the 87 counties and all chiefs of police in cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants are required by law to submit fingerprints. These officers, however, are required to fingerprint prisoners only in felony cases; when it is believed that they

are fugitives from justice; or when arrested they possessed burglar tools, weapons, or other machines or appliances which the officer believes to be intended for unlawful purposes. Persons arrested by officers in places under 10,000 are usually placed in the county jails where they are fingerprinted by the sheriff; thus arrests in all sections of the State for major crimes are included. It is known, however, that about one-tenth of the arrests for felonies are not reported since the fingerprints of 9 percent of adult prisoners received at State penal institutions in 1944 were not forwarded to the Bureau by police agencies during the current or prior years. Fingerprint records do not constitute such a large sample of minor arrests because fingerprinting for misdemeanors is not required.

1. Offense as reported on fingerprint record.

Minnesota 1944 arrests by offense, as indicated on records received, are presented in detail by sex and subject status in table 74 in the appendix. Duplications were eliminated before tabulations were made, so no individual is counted more than once except by error, even though he may have been arrested more than once for different crimes.

Considering the 2,021 records selected for analysis, 91 or 4.5 percent were duplications. These were instances where the prisoners were printed by more than one agency while in custody.

Rearrests for different offenses were noted in 27 instances. If a study were being made of police activity, these would be included; and the arrest data would be improved by 1.3 percent. The comparisons that follow, however, concern individual offenders and it is illogical to count a person more than once. Omitting duplications and re-arrest records improves the data by about 6 percent.

It has been observed that officers frequently do not forward fingerprint records for old subjects. The belief is prevalent that a record is not necessary if a set of prints and a picture is already on file. The data in table 74 do not constitute, therefore, an accurate measure of recidivism. There is a difference, however, in the percentage of old subjects in the various crime classifications as shown by the following:

Crime Classification	Percent of 1944 Subjects Who had Prior Records on File
Criminal homicide -----	12.5
Robbery -----	32.4
Assault—all degrees -----	20.4
Burglary -----	20.5
Larceny—except auto -----	20.9
Auto theft -----	16.2
Forgery, fraud and embezzlement -----	30.3
Rape -----	15.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice -----	18.2
Other sex offenses -----	15.6

In over 30 percent of the robbery, and the forgery-fraud groupings, for example, the subjects had former records on file. Offenses less likely to involve fingerprinting of new subjects include homicide, auto theft, and sex offenses.

A percentage distribution of new-subject arrests in 1944 compared with 1943 is shown in table 50. These percentages are based upon all offenses including "suspicion or investigation" as well as offense-not-stated records. Of the 1,603 fingerprint records of new subjects forwarded to the Bureau in 1944, as shown in the table, 519 or 32.4 percent were classified as crimes against property; while 144 or 9.0 percent were listed as offenses against the person.

The increase in the percentage of "suspicion" arrests may indicate a tendency to omit the crime of which suspected. Contributors are instructed to show the offense involved so that arrests may be coded by crime.

TABLE 50. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY CRIME COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY POLICE AGENCIES: 1944 COMPARED WITH 1943¹

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1944		1943	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total -----	1,603	100.0	1,947	100.0
Criminal homicide -----	21	1.3	21	1.1
Robbery -----	25	1.6	23	1.2
Assault—aggravated and other -----	74	4.6	97	5.0
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	66	4.1	102	5.2
Larceny—except auto theft -----	246	15.3	255	13.1
Auto theft -----	67	4.2	84	4.3
Embezzlement and fraud -----	65	4.0	85	4.4
Stolen property; buying, etc. -----	9	0.6	7	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	41	2.6	45	2.3
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	49	3.1	66	3.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice -----	9	0.6	44	2.3
Other sex offenses -----	65	4.0	70	3.6
Violation of drug laws -----	2	0.1	1	0.1
Weapons; carrying, etc. -----	8	0.5	8	0.4
Offenses against family and children -----	26	1.6	64	3.3
Violation of liquor laws -----	11	0.7	18	0.9
Driving while intoxicated -----	86	5.4	132	6.8
Violation of other motor-vehicle laws -----	56	3.5	52	2.7
Disorderly conduct -----	87	5.4	67	3.1
Drunkenness -----	199	12.4	276	14.2
Vagrancy -----	54	3.4	73	3.7
Gambling -----	—	—	6	0.3
Other offenses -----	133	8.3	190	9.7
Offense not stated -----	27	1.7	26	1.3
Suspicion and investigation -----	177	11.0	142	7.3
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape) -----	144	9.0	184	9.5
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery, and stolen property-selling, etc.) -----	519	32.4	601	30.9

¹The table excludes the noncriminal fingerprints of sleepers.

The yearly comparison of new-subject fingerprint records received since 1936 in table 51 reveals a continuous decline since 1938.

TABLE 51. NEW-SUBJECT FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU: 1936-1944

YEAR	NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS—		
	Total	Male	Female
1936 -----	4,226	3,948	278
1937 -----	4,535	4,235	300
1938 -----	5,405	5,059	346
1939 -----	4,895	4,619	276
1940 -----	4,803	4,472	331
1941 -----	4,345	4,026	319
1942 -----	3,260	2,977	283
1943 -----	1,947	1,692	255
1944 -----	1,603	1,391	212

The average number of new-subject records received during the three pre-war years 1938-1940 was 5,035. Compared with this, there were 68.2 percent fewer records received in 1944. Male arrests declined 70.5 percent from the pre-war average while female apprehensions declined 33.3 percent. This comparison follows in table 52:

TABLE 52. CURRENT NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS CONTRASTED WITH PRE-WAR AVERAGE: BY SEX

Type of New-Subject Records Received	1944	3-Yr. Pre-war Average (1938-1940)	Pct. Change in 1944
Total -----	1,603	5,035	-68.2
Male -----	1,391	4,717	-70.5
Female -----	212	318	-33.3

2. Sex

As measured by fingerprints received, 13.2 percent of the new-subject arrests were female in 1944 as compared to 13.1 percent in 1943. Data for the United States as compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (old and new subjects combined)

show that the percentage of female arrests was 17.1 in 1944 and 16.1 in 1943. The increase in the proportion of female arrests in both Minnesota and the Nation in war years is explained by a decrease in the civilian male population.

3. Age

Considering new and old subjects together, records received from Minnesota police agencies during 1944 indicate that persons of 17 years were again most frequently fingerprinted in 1944. This age group was followed by those of 19, 18, 20, and 22, respectively. Similarly, in 1943, persons of 18 years appeared most frequently; this group was followed by age groups 19, 20, 17, and 21. Age 17 was represented in the five highest frequency age groups in both of the years listed.

The tabulation below shows the five most common age groups for the past two years by subject status. Duplications have been eliminated in this analysis. In 1944, ages 17, 18, and 19 were the most frequently fingerprinted; in 1943, ages 18, 19, and 20 topped the list. When new subjects alone are combined for the two years, it is found that 18 years is the most frequent age, 19 is next, 17 the next, followed by 20 and 21.

1944				1943			
Age	Number of Arrests			Age	Number of Arrests		
	All	New	Old		All	New	Old
17	111	106	5	18	144	135	9
19	103	84	19	19	137	119	18
18	101	87	14	20	111	100	11
20	95	83	12	17	99	87	12
22	79	65	14	21	97	83	14

Detailed age data are shown in table 53 by sex and subject status. This table represents a tabulation of different persons, duplications being eliminated. The unverified ages were obtained from the prisoners at the time of fingerprinting.

TABLE 53. AGE OF PERSONS WHOSE FINGERPRINTS WERE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES DURING 1944: BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS¹

AGE	1944						1943		
	Total	All Subjects		Total	New Subjects		Total	Old Subjects	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
All Ages	2,021	1,790	231	1,603	1,391	212	418	399	19
10-14	15	14	1	14	13	1	1	1	—
15	29	27	2	29	27	2	—	—	—
16	52	50	2	50	48	2	2	2	—
17	111	106	5	102	97	5	9	9	—
18	101	87	14	89	75	14	12	12	—
19	103	84	19	85	66	19	18	18	—
20	95	83	12	79	67	12	16	16	—
21	76	58	18	65	48	17	11	10	1
22	79	65	14	63	50	13	16	15	1
23	68	53	15	57	42	15	11	11	—
24	60	49	11	47	36	11	13	13	—
25-29	264	231	33	191	160	31	73	71	2
30-34	247	216	31	179	154	25	68	62	6
35-39	191	171	20	139	120	19	52	51	1
40-44	176	164	12	143	133	10	33	31	2
45-49	141	131	10	100	94	6	41	37	4
50-54	93	85	8	74	67	7	19	18	1
55-59	72	69	3	57	55	2	15	14	1
60-64	26	26	—	21	21	—	5	5	—
65-69	9	9	—	7	7	—	2	2	—
70-74	9	9	—	8	8	—	1	1	—
75-79	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Not Stated	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Median	29.2	29.7	25.3	28.2	29.0	24.5	32.0	31.7	34.6

¹"Sleepers" are excluded as are other noncriminal records. Medians were calculated from grouped data. There are no duplications of persons in this table.

Table 54 shows new-subject arrests in age groupings for 1944 contrasted with 1943, and the 2-year average for 1939 and 1940, with comparative data from the 1940 census. The percentage of new subjects who were under 30 years in 1944 (54.3 per-cent) was practically the same as during the 2-year pre-war period when 54.7 percent were in this group.

TABLE 54. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION: 1944 CONTRASTED WITH 1943 AND 2-YEAR AVERAGE (1939-1940)

AGE GROUP	MINNESOTA NEW SUBJECT ARRESTS							
	1944		1943		2-Year Average 1939-1940		General Population (1940 Census)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages -----	1,603	100.0	1,947	100.0	4,846	100.0	2,792,300	100.0
Under 15 -----	14	0.9	8	0.4	30	0.6	689,151	24.7
15-19 -----	355	22.1	416	21.4	793	16.4	257,349	9.2
20-29 -----	502	31.3	618	31.7	1,828	37.7	470,689	16.9
30-44 -----	461	28.8	523	26.9	1,442	29.8	583,959	20.9
45 or over -----	270	16.8	380	19.5	748	15.4	791,152	28.3
Unknown -----	1	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.1	—	—

During the pre-war period, 17 percent of the new subjects were under 20; in 1944, this percentage rose to 23 percent. Does this mean that there has been an increase in the fingerprinting of youths? The answer is "no, not an absolute increase." The apparent rise resulted from the greater decrease in the number of arrests of 20-29 year-olds. Arrests at all age levels have declined during the war, but arrests of youths under 20 declined the least. A comparison of the decrease since 1939-1940 by age groups follows:

Age Group	Percentage decrease in new-subject arrests in 1944 compared with pre-war years 1939-1940
Under 15 -----	-53.3
15-19 -----	-55.2
20-29 -----	-72.5
30-44 -----	-68.0
45 and over -----	-63.9

Thus it is clear, in reference to pre-war years, that there has been no increase in the fingerprinting of juveniles. The decline has been over 50 percent at all age levels and greatest in the age group 20-29 which is most affected by the war.

The increase in the proportion of persons 45 or over which was noted in 1943 did not continue in the past year. During 1939-1940, the proportion of persons 45 or over whose fingerprints were received was 15.4 percent; this rose to 20.0 in 1942 and 19.5 in 1943 but dropped to 16.8 in 1944. Rates per 100,000 population at each age level would be an important computation, but census data are not available by age groups for recent years.

Of persons 15 years or older in 1940, 34.6 percent of the State's population were under 30; while of those arrested during the 3-year period 53.4 percent, and in 1944, 54.0 percent were under 30 years. This comparison is shown in table 55.

TABLE 55. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN AGE GROUPS 15 YEARS OR OLDER: 1944 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1939-41

AGE GROUPING	NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS				(1940 Census)	
	1944		1939-1941 3-Year Total		General Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 and over—Total -----	1,588	100.0	13,937	100.0	2,103,149	100.0
15-29 -----	857	54.0	7,449	53.4	728,038	34.6
30 and over -----	731	46.0	6,488	46.6	1,375,111	65.4

A factor which affects the validity of the age data is the failure of some agencies to fingerprint a prisoner if a set of his prints is already on file in the local department, especially if the subject is a local character. This would probably result in fewer old subjects at all ages, and, therefore, would not affect one age group more than another. Other factors affecting these age comparisons are that youthful persons are not as a rule fingerprinted and ages were not verified except by questioning.

Until 1943 the median age of males who were fingerprinted for the first time had been growing slightly older instead of younger (table 56). The 1943 median age of new-subject males was 29.6, however, and the 1944 median declined to 29.0 years. The first-offender group of females has shown no consistent trend, but both 1943 and 1944 show median ages of less than 25 years, three years under previous lows. The female medians for all subjects are based on a small number of cases. The medians for old subjects should, of course, be older than those for new subjects. Old-subject data for the years 1939-1941 were omitted in table 56 since duplications were not eliminated.

**TABLE 56. MEDIAN AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA
BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS: BY YEARS**

YEAR	New Subjects			Old Subjects		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female ¹
1939 -----	28.1	28.0	29.1	—	—	—
1940 -----	28.8	29.0	27.5	—	—	—
1941 -----	29.5	29.6	28.8	—	—	—
1942 -----	30.4	30.8	28.2	34.8	35.3	28.4
1943 -----	28.7	29.6	24.3	34.4	34.6	31.8
1944 -----	28.2	29.0	24.5	32.0	31.7	34.6

¹Median based on only 35, 15, and 19 cases, respectively.

4. Arrests of persons 18-21 years of age

Interest has been expressed in the 18-21 year age group so available information concerning this group follows:

**TABLE 57. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS OF YOUTHS 18 THROUGH 21
YEARS OF AGE: 1939-1944¹**

(Based on Fingerprint Records Submitted to the Bureau)

YEAR	Total New Subjects		Ages 18 through 21		Other Ages		Age Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1939 -----	4,898	100.0	1,011	20.6	3,882	79.3	5	0.1
1940 -----	4,794	100.0	935	19.5	3,854	80.4	5	0.1
1941 -----	4,345	100.0	852	19.6	3,485	80.2	8	0.2
1942 -----	3,260	100.0	651	20.0	2,603	79.8	6	0.2
1943 -----	1,947	100.0	437	22.4	1,508	77.5	2	0.1
1944 -----	1,603	100.0	318	19.8	1,284	80.1	1	0.1

¹Both sexes combined

Approximately one out of five of the first offenders were in the 18-21 age group, it will be noted, during the 6-year period. In 1944 the percentage was the third highest of the six years listed. There was no noticeable difference between 1944 and the pre-war years in the fingerprinting of youths 18-21 years of age.

5. Age-crime data

a. Youths 18-21 years of age.

Further information on youthful arrests is revealed in age-crime data for new subjects. Old subjects were excluded in the data because of duplications formerly included. In table 58, the comparison is between the year 1944 and the pre-war year 1940.

**TABLE 58. CRIMES FOR WHICH 18-21 YEAR OLD NEW SUBJECTS
WERE ARRESTED: 1944 CONTRASTED WITH 1940**

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1944		1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total -----	318	100.0	935	100.0
Homicide -----	3	0.9	2	0.2
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	14	4.4	27	2.9
Robbery -----	10	3.1	12	1.3
Assault, all degrees -----	6	1.9	27	2.9
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	19	6.0	112	12.0
Larceny, except auto theft -----	66	20.8	283	30.3
Auto theft -----	21	6.6	74	7.9
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	12	3.8	46	4.9
Fraud and embezzlement -----	3	0.9	24	2.6
Stolen property, buying, etc. -----	3	0.9	9	0.9
Weapons, carrying, etc. -----	—	—	7	0.7
Prostitution and other sex offenses -----	1	0.3	26	2.8
Driving while drunk -----	7	2.2	12	1.3
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, vagrancy ---	52	16.4	103	11.0
All other, including not stated -----	101	31.8	171	18.3
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person -----	23	7.2	56	6.0
Crimes against property -----	134	42.1	560	59.9

Of the 318 youths 18-21 whose fingerprints were submitted to the Bureau during 1944, in 23 or 7.2 percent of the cases crimes against the person were involved. In the pre-war year 1940, 6.0 percent of the arrests were for crimes against the person. Similarly, for crimes against property, 42.1 percent of the 1944 and 59.9 percent of the 1940 youthful arrests involved property crimes.

Noteworthy changes in the types of crimes charged during war years as compared with 1940 are that youths of the 18-21 year old class have become involved in proportionately more crimes against the person, more drunken driving cases, more disorderly conduct-drunkenness-vagrancy cases, and more miscellaneous crimes. They have become involved in a smaller proportion of crimes against property. In 1940, approximately 60 percent of the arrests were for property crimes; in the war year 1944 the proportion had dropped to 42 percent. No data is available which might indicate changes in police practices relative to arrests, but they probably do not change appreciably from year to year.

b. All subjects

Detailed age-crime tabulations are included again in this report. In table 75 in the appendix new subjects by age are shown for the various crime classifications, together with the median ages.

Half of the persons arrested during 1944 were under 19 in auto theft and burglary cases, and half were under 29 in all cases. When the youngest median ages are arranged in order, for 1940 and the 1944 war period, we find that persons who committed auto thefts were the youngest during both the pre-war and war period, while burglars were next in youthfulness. The comparison of median ages follows:

**TABLE 59. MEDIAN AGE OF YOUNGEST NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS:
1944 CONTRASTED WITH 1940**

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1944	1940
Auto theft -----	18.2	19.6
Burglary -----	19.0	20.3
Larceny -----	23.5	24.1
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	25.9	25.0
Robbery -----	20.4	25.8
Forgery -----	24.5	26.2
Disorderly Conduct -----	28.6	28.6

It would be expected that the median ages would drop in those cases usually involving youthful persons and that it would rise in cases involving older men, as a result of the war. The median ages of the youthful crimes dropped in five out of seven cases, but a similar comparison for crimes with the oldest ages shows that the medians rose in only three out of seven cases.

**TABLE 60. MEDIAN AGE OF OLDEST NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS:
1944 CONTRASTED WITH 1940**

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1944	1940
Drunkenness -----	38.4	39.0
Sex offenses excluding rape and commercialized vice ----	33.8	35.9
Drunken driving -----	35.0	35.2
Embezzlement and fraud -----	36.6	34.0
Vagrancy -----	26.9	33.8
Offenses against family and children -----	35.9	33.3
Assault—All degrees -----	31.6	31.3

During the war year 1944, over 50 percent of the drunks who were arrested for the first time were 38 or older, over half of the sex offenders (excluding rape and prostitution) were over 33, and over half of the drunken drivers were 35 years of age or older. Noteworthy is the observation that robbers who were fingerprinted as new subjects in 1944 were five years younger than the 1940 group; likewise new-subject vagrants were seven years younger in 1944 than during the pre-war year.

6. Race

During 1944, 91.2 percent of the fingerprints received were those of the white race (table 61). The Negro race constituted 4.5 percent and other races the remaining 4.3 percent. Duplicate and rearrest cases were excluded in the race tables. The proportion of nonwhites increased from 7.4 in 1943 to 8.8 percent in 1944.

**TABLE 61. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA: 1944 AND 1943
(Based on Fingerprint Records)**

RACIAL GROUP	1944		1943	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total -----	2,021	100.0	2,462	100.0
White -----	1,844	91.2	2,279	92.6
Negro -----	90	4.5	97	3.9
Mexican -----	24	1.2	32	1.3
Indian -----	58	2.9	53	2.2
Japanese -----	2	0.1	—	—
Gypsy -----	—	—	—	—
Other -----	3	0.1	1	—

¹Data not shown where less than 0.1 percent. New and old subjects are combined in these data; duplicates are excluded (no subject is counted more than once).

Table 62 sets forth a comparison of the race of persons whose fingerprints were received for arrests in Minnesota and the 1940 census of persons 15 and over. Approximately 99 percent of the State's population 15 or older were members of the white race, while between 91 and 93 percent of those arrested were white.

**TABLE 62. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1944 AND 1943 COMPARED WITH
THE 1940 MINNESOTA GENERAL POPULATION (AGES 15 YEARS AND OLDER)**

RACIAL GROUP	PERCENT BY RACE GROUPS			
	Persons Arrested		General Population ¹ (15 years and over)	
	1944	1943	1940 Number	Percent
All races -----	100.0	100.0	2,103,149	100.0
White -----	91.2	92.6	2,087,181	99.2
Negro -----	4.5	3.9	8,019	0.4
Other -----	4.3	3.5	7,949	0.4

¹Source of population data: Bureau of the Census.

F. Criminal Homicides and Suicides

The Bureau has available on file comprehensive information concerning violent deaths in the State such as the following: place and date of death, cause of death, weapons used, motive for the killing, and facts concerning the killers and their prosecution. The following current sources supply the statistical division with reports of homicidal deaths:

- Monthly reports from sheriffs and police departments
- Monthly reports from clerks of district courts
- Bureau cases and fingerprint cards
- Homicide reports from the Division of Vital Statistics
- Press clippings

A file of all the known homicides in the State is now available for the years 1938 through 1944.

G. Judicial Criminal Statistics (Based on Clerk of District Court Reports)

The Bureau has been collecting judicial criminal statistics from clerks of district courts since 1933 in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of the Census. Tabulations of criminal statistics as presented in tables in this section were prepared by the State Bureau and verified by the Bureau of the Census. Some pertinent observations from the detailed tables in this section of the report are as follows:

Of the 803 defendants disposed of for major offenses in 1944, 735, or 91.5 percent, were convicted and sentenced; 321, or 43.7 percent, of the defendants convicted and sentenced were sent to the Prison or Reformatory; and 292, or 39.7 percent, were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence.

The number of defendants charged with major offenses reached a peak of 2,295 in 1938; this figure declined steadily to 803 in 1944. This is a 62.1 percent drop from the 1938-1940 average of 2,118 persons.

In 1944 only 5.9 percent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 87.0 percent were convicted by pleas of guilty.

Of the 47 defendants tried by juries for major offenses in 1944, 35, or 74.5 percent, were convicted.

More defendants were disposed of for larceny than for any other offense in 1944, with forgery and counterfeiting following in second place, and the two offense groups together accounting for 43.8 percent of all major offense dispositions.

Of the 803 defendants disposed of for major offenses, 560, or about two-thirds, were charged with the taking of property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, fraud, forgery, etc.); of these, about 9 out of 10 were convicted.

The number of persons charged with crimes against property, 560, was 66.8 percent under the 1938-1940 average of 1,686 defendants.

The number of persons charged with doing personal injury was 125 in 1944; of these, more than 8 out of 10 were convicted.

The number charged with crimes against the person, 125, was 43.7 percent under the 1938-1940 average of 222 defendants.

Table 63 gives a 5-year comparison of procedural disposition and sentence or treatment for all offenses combined. This table includes all defendants before district court who were charged with both major and minor offenses.

Tables 64 through 66 and tables 76 through 78 in the appendix present data on major offenses, principally felonies.

TABLE 63. PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS FOR ALL OFFENSES: 1940-1944¹

YEAR	DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT									
	Procedural Disposition			Sentence or Treatment						
	Defendants disposed of during the yr.	Disposed of without conviction	Convicted of offense charged or lesser offense	Defendants sentenced during the yr.	State prison or reformatory	Institutions for juveniles only	Local jails or workhouses	Fine or costs only	Probation or suspended sentence	Other
1940	2,602	262	2,340	2,340	813	5	315	344	863	—
1941	2,101	226	1,875	1,875	706	2	204	114	848	1
1942	1,801	270	1,531	1,531	536	3	159	154	679	—
1943	1,152	147	1,005	1,005	410	6	90	88	410	1
1944	1,002	84	918	918	327	4	104	113	370	—

¹The statistics presented here are for those persons actually brought before the district courts having felony jurisdiction, whose cases were disposed of by the court during the calendar year. 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.

TABLE 64. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME: 1935-1944

YEAR		PROCEDURAL OUTCOME																			
		Eliminated Without Conviction										Convicted									
		Grand Total Defendants Disposed of Yearly		Total		Dismissed		Jury waived, acquitted by court		Acquitted by jury		Other no-penalty dispositions		Total		Plea of guilty		Court finds guilty		Jury verdict guilty	
No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.		
1935	--	2,164	100.0	284	13.1	202	9.3	1	*	60	2.8	21	1.0	1,880	86.9	1,762	81.4	3	0.1	115	5.3
1936	--	1,911	100.0	231	12.1	168	8.8	1	0.1	46	2.4	16	0.8	1,680	87.9	1,586	83.0	6	0.3	88	4.6
1937	--	1,908	100.0	232	12.2	161	8.4	1	0.1	55	2.9	15	0.8	1,676	87.8	1,578	82.7	8	0.4	90	4.7
1938	--	2,295	100.0	294	12.8	231	10.1	2	0.1	43	1.9	18	0.8	2,001	87.2	1,903	82.9	6	0.3	92	4.0
1939	--	2,069	100.0	196	9.5	132	6.4	—	—	56	2.7	8	0.4	1,873	90.5	1,784	86.2	6	0.3	83	4.0
1940	--	1,990	100.0	183	9.2	130	6.5	3	0.2	43	2.2	7	0.4	1,807	90.8	1,741	87.5	3	0.2	63	3.2
1941	--	1,696	100.0	174	10.3	125	7.4	1	0.1	43	2.5	5	0.3	1,522	89.7	1,434	84.6	7	0.4	81	4.8
1942	--	1,385	100.0	219	15.8	153	11.0	1	0.1	46	3.3	19	1.4	1,166	84.2	1,089	78.6	5	0.4	72	5.2
1943	--	929	100.0	103	11.1	74	8.0	—	—	25	2.7	4	0.4	826	88.9	777	83.6	5	0.5	44	4.7
1944	--	803	100.0	68	8.5	48	6.0	—	—	12	1.5	8	1.0	735	91.5	699	87.0	1	0.1	35	4.4

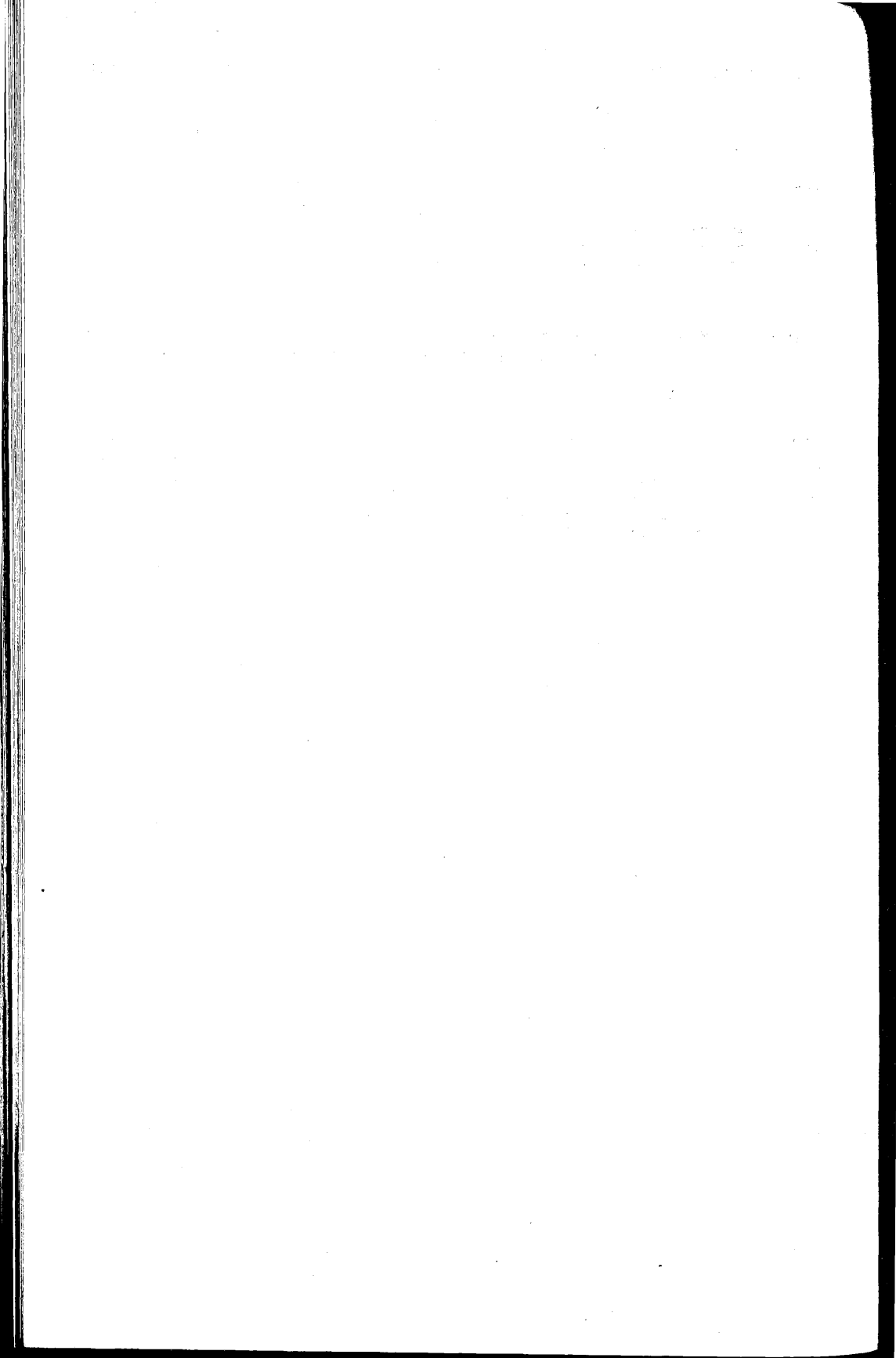
*Percent not shown where less than 0.1

TABLE 65. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF MAJOR OFFENSES IN DISTRICT COURTS: 1940-1944

YEAR	Total Number of Defendants Convicted and Sentenced		SENTENCE OR TREATMENT											
			State prison or reformatory		Probation or suspended sentence		Local jail or workhouse		Fine or costs only		Institution for juvenile delinquents only		Other Sentence	
			No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
1940 --	1,807	100.0	788	43.6	719	39.8	240	13.3	55	3.0	5	0.3	—	—
1941 --	1,522	100.0	683	44.9	661	43.4	148	9.7	27	1.8	2	0.1	1	0.1
1942 --	1,166	100.0	518	44.4	496	42.5	122	10.5	27	2.3	3	0.3	—	—
1943 --	826	100.0	406	49.2	330	40.0	64	7.7	19	2.3	6	0.7	1	0.1
1944 --	735	100.0	321	43.7	292	39.7	88	12.0	30	4.1	4	0.5	—	—

TABLE 66. DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY OUTCOME AND METHOD OF TRIAL: 1940-1944

YEAR	Total defendants disposed of by trial		OUTCOME				METHOD OF TRIAL			
			Acquitted		Convicted		Disposed of by court trial		Disposed of by jury trial	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
1940 ----	112	100.0	46	41.1	66	58.9	6	5.4	106	94.6
1941 ----	132	100.0	44	33.3	88	66.7	8	6.1	124	93.9
1942 ----	124	100.0	47	37.9	77	62.1	6	4.8	118	95.2
1943 ----	74	100.0	25	33.8	49	66.2	5	6.8	69	93.2
1944 ----	48	100.0	12	25.0	36	75.0	1	2.1	47	97.9



SECTION III

Appendix

The detailed tables in the appendix furnish source material referred to in this report. If more information on any phase of criminal statistics is desired, the reader is advised to contact the Division of Criminal Statistics, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, 488 North Wabasha Street, St. Paul 2, Minnesota.

**TABLE 67. MINNESOTA OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU
DURING 1944-45 (JULY-JUNE)¹**

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known	Unfounded Cases	Actual Offenses
GRAND TOTAL—ALL OFFENSES -----	1,597	36	1,561
Major offenses—Total -----	1,232	35	1,197
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter -----	9	—	9
Manslaughter by negligence -----	3	—	3
Robbery -----	13	—	13
Aggravated assault -----	6	—	6
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	328	2	326
Larceny—except auto theft -----	217	12	205
Auto theft -----	303	20	283
Forgery -----	132	—	132
Embezzlement and fraud -----	125	—	125
Stolen property—buying, selling, etc. -----	1	—	1
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	12	—	12
Commercialized vice; prostitution -----	1	—	1
Other sex offenses -----	6	1	5
Drug-law violations -----	—	—	—
Weapons—carrying, etc. -----	—	—	—
Miscellaneous major offenses:			
Abduction -----	2	—	2
Abortion -----	—	—	—
Arson -----	3	—	3
Bigamy -----	—	—	—
Blackmail and extortion -----	—	—	—
Escape (penal) and jail break -----	34	—	34
Kidnaping -----	1	—	1
Perjury -----	—	—	—
Parole and probation violation -----	36	—	36
Other Offenses—Total -----	349	1	348
Minor assault -----	9	1	8
Offenses against family and children -----	25	—	25
Liquor-law violations -----	2	—	2
Driving while intoxicated -----	—	—	—
Other motor-vehicle law violations -----	15	—	15
Disorderly conduct; drunkenness; vagrancy -----	3	—	3
Gambling -----	—	—	—
Illegitimacy -----	6	—	6
Malicious mischief and destruction of property -----	32	—	32
Escapes from State hospitals -----	231	—	231
Federal offenses occurring in Minnesota -----	20	—	20
Unclassified offenses -----	6	—	6
Offense not stated -----	16	—	16

¹A detailed break down of offenses by rural and urban status is available upon request.

**TABLE 68. RURAL OFFENSES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS: 1944
(Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law.
Places under 2,500 in Population are Included as Rural.)**

County	Population ¹	Mur- der	Mansl.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Asslt	Burg- lary	Larceny \$50 or Over	Under \$50	Auto Theft	Total
Rural Total -----	1,194,284	11	23	40	10	31	622	260	517	183	1,697
Group III—Total ----- (50,000 to 99,999)	54,355	2	—	1	—	—	69	12	42	9	135
St. Louis ² -----	54,355	2	—	1	—	—	69	12	42	9	135

Group IV—Total (25,000 to 49,999)	241,926	2	13	12	3	8	99	51	113	36	337
Fillmore	25,830	—	—	3	—	—	7	2	7	5	24
Hennepin	46,069	1	6	2	1	1	34	16	53	4	118
Itasca ²	28,121	1	—	1	—	1	19	1	19	14	56
Otter Tail	42,344	—	1	—	—	3	9	6	3	1	23
Polk	27,062	—	—	3	—	2	15	13	16	2	51
Stearns	44,950	—	6	1	2	1	13	8	10	6	47
Wright	27,550	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	5	4	18
Group V—Total (10,000 to 24,999)	795,322	6	10	25	7	21	398	178	340	128	1,113
Aitkin	17,865	—	1	—	—	—	19	1	7	1	29
Becker	21,547	1	1	3	1	2	14	3	11	3	39
Beltrami	16,680	—	—	—	—	—	(Only 1 month received)	—	—	—	—
Benton	10,371	—	—	—	—	—	(Only 2 months received)	—	—	—	—
Big Stone	10,447	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	3	1	18
Blue Earth	20,549	—	—	—	—	—	(Only 8 months received)	—	—	—	—
Brown	13,878	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	2	3	12
Carlton	16,908	—	1	4	1	2	9	2	8	4	31
Carver	17,606	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	—	30
Cass	20,646	1	—	1	—	1	36	5	4	2	50
Chippewa	11,707	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	9	4	21
Chisago	13,124	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	4	2	17
Clay	15,846	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	3	1	13
Clearwater	11,153	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	8
Cottonwood	13,336	—	—	—	2	—	9	2	4	—	17
Crow Wing	15,201	—	—	—	—	—	(Only 8 months received)	—	—	—	—
Dakota	16,421	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	12	7	26
Dodge	12,931	—	—	—	—	—	(Only 4 months received)	—	—	—	—
Douglas	15,318	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	5	16
Faribault	20,239	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	5	2	18
Freeborn	19,580	—	—	—	—	—	(No returns received)	—	—	—	—
Goodhue	21,602	—	1	—	—	—	14	3	9	1	28
Houston	14,735	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	6	6	27
Isanti	12,950	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	13	4	23
Jackson	13,965	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	10	2	21
Kandiyohi	18,901	1	—	2	—	2	4	18	7	8	42
Kittson	10,717	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	8	1	19
Koochiching	11,304	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	1	9
Lac qui Parle	15,509	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	7	3	24
LeSueur ²	19,227	1	—	—	—	—	16	2	8	3	30
Lincoln	10,797	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	7
Lyon	13,894	—	—	1	—	—	8	4	1	1	15
McLeod	17,493	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	11	2	28
Marshall	18,364	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4
Martin	17,668	—	—	1	—	—	3	13	22	2	41
Meeker	15,357	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	14
Mille Lacs	15,558	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	8
Morrison	21,426	—	1	—	2	—	6	2	1	1	13
Mower	17,806	—	—	2	—	—	9	10	4	5	30
Murray	15,060	—	1	—	—	1	5	4	—	1	12
Nobles	15,297	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	4	—	21
Norman	14,746	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	8
Olsted	16,346	—	—	—	—	—	(Only 9 months received)	—	—	—	—
Pine	21,478	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	—	1	8
Pope	10,980	—	—	—	—	—	(No returns received)	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	16,206	—	—	1	1	—	28	23	28	19	100
Redwood	19,020	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	3	11
Renville	24,625	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	2	2	24
Rice	13,100	—	1	1	—	—	17	8	15	3	45
Roseau	15,103	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Scott	15,585	—	1	—	—	1	10	2	15	5	34
Sibley	16,625	—	—	—	—	—	(Only 6 months received)	—	—	—	—
Steele	11,055	—	1	1	—	—	8	1	9	2	22
Swift	12,740	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	8
Todd	24,486	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	12	—	19
Wabasha	14,449	—	—	—	—	—	(Only 1 month received)	—	—	—	—
Waseca	10,916	—	—	—	—	1	10	1	5	—	17
Washington	16,784	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	17	4	32
Watonswan	10,502	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	1	—	14
Winona	15,305	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	—	8
Yellow Medicine	16,917	—	—	—	—	—	(Only 6 months received)	—	—	—	—
Group VI—Total (2,500 to 9,999)	102,681	1	—	2	—	2	56	19	22	10	112
Anoka	9,982	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5
Cook	3,030	—	—	—	—	—	(Only 3 months received)	—	—	—	—

Grant -----	9,828	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	5
Hubbard -----	8,442	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	17
Kanabec -----	9,651	—	—	—	—	(Only 1 month received)					—
Lake -----	2,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lake of the Woods ---	5,975	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Mahnomen -----	8,054	—	—	—	—	(Only 8 months received)					—
Nicollet -----	8,895	—	—	—	1	—	12	1	9	1	24
Pennington -----	6,894	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	—	9
Pipestone -----	9,112	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	8
Red Lake -----	7,413	1	—	—	—	—	9	5	1	—	16
Rock -----	7,819	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
Sherburne -----	8,271	—	—	—	—	(Only 1 month received)					—
Stevens -----	7,825	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	1	—	11
Traverse -----	8,283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wadena -----	9,856	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	5
Wilkin -----	7,730	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	6

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

²Places included in county figures above but reported to the Bureau by chiefs of Police.
(Nashwauk and Proctor formerly urban.)

LeSueur County,											
Montgomery ----	1,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Itasca County,											
Nashwauk -----	2,228	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	2	13
St. Louis County,											
Proctor -----	2,468	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	5

TABLE 69. URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE: 1944
(Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law.
Places with 2,500 or More Inhabitants are Classified as Urban.)

Municipality	Population ¹	Mur- der	Mansl.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Asslt	Burg- lary	Larceny— \$50 or Over Under \$50		Auto Theft	Total
Urban Total -----	1,369,768	20	35	91	159	104	2,306	1,021	6,009	1,347	11,092
Group I—Total ----- (250,000 or over)	780,106	15	32	56	134	79	1,612	730	3,266	906	6,830
Minneapolis -----	492,370	13	18	14	80	34	887	566	1,416	621	3,649
St. Paul -----	287,736	2	14	42	54	45	725	164	1,850	285	3,181
Group II—Total ----- (100,000 to 249,999)	101,065	1	2	5	13	4	133	110	761	136	1,165
Duluth -----	101,065	1	2	5	13	4	133	110	761	136	1,165
Group IV—Total ----- (25,000 to 49,999)	26,312	1	—	1	1	—	30	11	265	22	331
Rochester -----	26,312	1	—	1	1	—	30	11	265	22	331
Group V—Total ----- (10,000 to 24,999)	170,763	2	1	13	5	4	262	84	1,049	140	1,560
Albert Lea -----	12,200	—	—	3	—	1	7	9	21	9	50
Austin -----	18,307	—	—	—	—	—	42	19	259	33	353
Brainerd -----	12,071	—	—	3	1	1	24	4	66	5	104
Faribault -----	14,527	—	—	1	—	—	10	6	44	10	71
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	11	4	25
Hibbing -----	16,385	—	—	2	3	—	24	8	84	14	135
Mankato -----	15,654	—	—	1	1	—	19	3	37	7	68
St. Cloud -----	24,173	—	1	—	—	1	51	15	149	11	228
South St. Paul -----	11,844	—	—	2	—	—	32	4	95	13	146
Virginia -----	12,264	2	—	—	—	—	12	8	99	25	146
Winona -----	22,490	—	—	1	—	—	32	8	184	9	234
Group VI—Total ----- (Under 10,000)	291,522	1	—	16	6	17	269	86	668	143	1,206
Alexandria -----	5,051	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	12
Anoka -----	6,426	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	10	—	16
Bayport -----	2,633 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bemidji -----	9,427	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	20	5	34
Benson -----	2,729	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	6
Blue Earth -----	3,702	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	10
Breckenridge -----	2,745	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
Chisholm -----	7,487	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	10	3	18
Cloquet -----	7,304	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	10	5	20
Columbia Heights ---	6,035	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	46	1	62
Crookston -----	7,161	—	—	1	—	1	9	3	70	6	90
Crosby -----	2,954	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	4	—	17

Detroit Lakes -----	5,015	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	8	2	14
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	—	—	—	2	1	9	3	28	14	57
Edina -----	5,855	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	1	14
Ely -----	5,970	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	1	8
Eveleth -----	6,887	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	10	3	25
Fairmont -----	6,988	—	—	3	—	4	6	4	25	1	43
Gilbert -----	2,504	—	—	(No returns received)							
Glenwood -----	2,564	—	—	(Only 2 months received)							
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	7	7	25
Hastings -----	5,662	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	5	2	16
Hopkins -----	4,100	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	8	—	19
Hutchinson -----	3,887	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	19	1	25
International Falls ---	5,626	—	—	—	—	1	13	5	5	10	34
Jackson -----	2,840	—	—	(No returns received)							
Lake City -----	3,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Litchfield -----	3,920	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	27	2	38
Little Falls -----	6,047	—	—	(No returns received)							
Luverne -----	3,114	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	8
Marshall -----	4,590	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	9	2	18
Montevideo -----	5,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorhead -----	9,491	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	41	15	67
Morris -----	3,214	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	1	9
New Ulm -----	8,743	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	31	—	38
Northfield -----	4,533	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	9
North Mankato -----	3,517	—	—	(Only 6 months received)							
North St. Paul -----	3,135	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	6
Owatonna -----	8,694	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	25	7	36
Park Rapids -----	2,643	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	5	1	15
Pipestone -----	4,682	—	—	3	—	—	5	4	10	1	23
Red Wing -----	9,962	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	56	5	75
Redwood Falls -----	3,270	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	3	4	17
Richfield -----	6,750	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	7
Robbinsdale -----	6,018	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	8
St. James -----	3,400	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	5
St. Louis Park -----	7,737	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
St. Peter -----	5,870	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	3	10
Sauk Center -----	3,016	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	1	—	11
Sauk Rapids -----	2,981	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
Sleepy Eye -----	2,923	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	3	14
Staples -----	2,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	7
Stillwater -----	7,013	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	12	—	21
Thief River Falls ---	6,019	—	—	—	—	1	10	3	28	—	42
Tracy -----	3,085	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	1	11
Two Harbors -----	4,046	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4
Wadena -----	2,916	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	8
Waseca -----	4,270	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	9	—	17
West St. Paul -----	5,733	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	6
White Bear Lake ---	2,858	—	—	(No returns received)							
Willmar -----	7,623	—	—	2	—	—	7	3	30	5	47
Windom -----	2,807	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	14	1	20
Worthington -----	5,918	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	18	6	32

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

²Includes the population of State Prison.

TABLE 70. MINNESOTA CLASS I OFFENSES REPORTED OR ESTIMATED DURING 1944 BY RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND POPULATION GROUPS¹

Classification of Contributors	Total	Mans. by			Rob- bery	Aggra. Ass't. lary	Burg- lary	— Larceny — \$50 or Over Under \$50		Auto Theft	No. of Pop. 1940 Contrib- utors (Census Bureau)	
Entire State -----	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	1,332	6,654	1,571	165	2,792,300
Urban Total --	11,176	20	35	92	159	105	2,325	1,027	6,056	1,357	78	1,390,098
Rural Total ---	1,982	13	27	46	15	37	727	305	598	214	87	1,402,202
Urban:												
Reported by Contributors— total -----	11,092	20	35	91	159	104	2,306	1,021	6,009	1,347	72	1,369,768
Estimated—total	84	—	—	1	—	1	19	6	47	10	6	20,330
Cities by Population Groups												
Group I (250,000 or over) -----	6,830	15	32	56	134	79	1,612	730	3,266	906	2	780,106
Group II (100,000 to 249,999) ---	1,165	1	2	5	13	4	133	110	761	136	1	101,065
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999) -----	331	1	—	1	1	—	30	11	265	22	1	26,312
Group V (10,000 to 24,999) ---	1,560	2	1	13	5	4	262	84	1,049	140	11	170,763

Group VI (2,500 to 9,999)														
Reported by police	1,206	1	—	16	6	17	269	86	668	143	57	291,522		
Estimated	84	—	—	1	—	1	19	6	47	10	6	20,330		
Rural:														
Reported by Contributors—total	1,697	11	23	40	10	31	622	260	517	183	71	1,194,284		
Estimated—total	285	2	4	6	5	6	105	45	81	31	16	207,918		
Counties by Population Groups														
Group III (50,000 to 99,999)	135	2	—	1	—	—	69	12	42	9	1	54,355		
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)	337	2	13	12	3	8	99	51	113	36	7	241,926		
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)														
Reported by contributors	1,113	6	10	25	7	21	398	178	340	128	50	795,322		
Estimated	239	2	2	5	2	5	85	38	73	27	11	170,629		
Group VI (2,500 to 9,999)														
Reported by contributors	112	1	—	2	—	2	56	19	22	10	13	102,681		
Estimated	46	—	2	1	3	1	20	7	8	4	5	37,289		

*Reported by contributors unless otherwise indicated. Offenses added by the Bureau are included as reported by contributors. The estimated offenses are based on the rate in the reporting areas. If more offenses were known to the Bureau than the estimated number, the known offenses were counted.

TABLE 71. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST BY POPULATION AND RURAL-URBAN GROUPINGS: 1944¹

Grouping of Contributors	Total	Murder	Mans. by		Robbery	Aggr. Ass't. lary	Burglary	Larceny—		Auto Theft
			Neg.	Rape				\$50 or Over	Under \$50	
State Total										
Offenses Reported -----	12,789	31	58	131	169	135	2,928	1,281	6,526	1,530
Offenses Cleared -----	4,789	29	55	112	67	114	1,272	513	2,102	525
Percent Cleared -----	37.4	93.5	94.8	85.5	39.6	84.4	43.4	40.0	32.2	34.3
Urban Total										
Offenses Reported -----	11,092	20	35	91	159	104	2,306	1,021	6,009	1,347
Offenses Cleared -----	4,037	19	33	77	61	84	1,012	423	1,889	439
Percent Cleared -----	36.4	95.0	94.3	84.6	38.4	80.8	43.9	41.4	31.4	32.6
Rural Total										
Offenses Reported -----	1,697	11	23	40	10	31	622	260	517	183
Offenses Cleared -----	752	10	22	35	6	30	260	90	213	86
Percent Cleared -----	44.3	90.9	95.7	87.5	60.0	96.8	41.8	34.6	41.2	47.0
Urban Population Grouping										
Group I Offenses -----	6,830	15	32	56	134	79	1,612	730	3,266	906
Clearances -----	2,956	14	30	44	51	61	820	346	1,293	297
Percent Cleared -----	43.3	93.3	93.8	78.6	38.1	77.2	50.9	47.4	39.6	32.8
Group II Offenses -----	1,165	1	2	5	13	4	133	110	761	136
Clearances -----	248	1	2	4	3	4	20	27	137	50
Percent Cleared -----	21.3	100.0	100.0	80.0	23.1	100.0	15.0	24.5	18.0	36.8
Group IV Offenses -----	331	1	—	1	1	—	30	11	265	22
Clearances -----	75	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	59	8
Percent Cleared -----	22.7	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	—	10.0	18.2	22.3	36.4
Group V Offenses -----	1,560	2	1	13	5	4	262	84	1,049	140
Clearances -----	340	2	1	13	4	4	70	21	181	44
Percent Cleared -----	21.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	26.7	25.0	17.3	31.4
Group VI Offenses -----	1,206	1	—	16	6	17	269	86	668	143
Clearances -----	418	1	—	15	2	15	99	27	219	40
Percent Cleared -----	34.7	100.0	—	93.8	33.3	88.2	36.8	31.4	32.8	28.0
Rural Population Grouping										
Group III Offenses -----	135	2	—	1	—	—	69	12	42	9
Clearances -----	53	2	—	1	—	—	24	5	17	4
Percent Cleared -----	39.3	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	34.8	41.7	40.5	44.4
Group IV Offenses -----	337	2	13	12	3	8	99	51	113	36
Clearances -----	162	2	13	12	2	8	46	19	47	13
Percent Cleared -----	48.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	46.5	37.3	41.6	36.1
Group V Offenses -----	1,113	6	10	25	7	21	398	178	340	128
Clearances -----	478	5	9	20	4	20	159	59	138	64
Percent Cleared -----	42.9	83.3	90.0	80.0	57.1	95.2	39.9	33.1	40.6	50.0
Group VI Offenses -----	112	1	—	2	—	2	56	19	22	10
Clearances -----	59	1	—	2	—	2	31	7	11	5
Percent Cleared -----	52.7	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	55.4	36.8	50.0	50.0

¹See tables 68 and 69 for population range in each group.

TABLE 72. RURAL CLEARANCES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS: 1944
 (Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law.
 Places under 2,500 in Population are Included as Rural.)

County	Murder	Mansl.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Ass't	Burg- lary	Larceny \$50 or Over	Under \$50	Auto Theft	Total
Rural Total	10	22	35	6	30	260	90	213	86	752
Group III—Total (50,000 to 99,999)	2	—	1	—	—	24	5	17	4	53
St. Louis (inc. Proctor)	2	—	1	—	—	24	5	17	4	53
Group IV—Total (25,000 to 49,999)	2	13	12	2	8	46	19	47	13	162
Fillmore	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	3	4	12
Hennepin	1	6	2	1	1	13	8	27	3	62
Itasca (inc. Nashwauck)	1	—	1	—	1	6	—	1	1	11
Otter Tail	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	9
Polk	—	—	3	—	2	11	7	13	—	36
Stearns	—	6	1	1	1	10	3	2	3	27
Wright	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	5
Group V—Total (10,000 to 24,999)	5	9	20	4	20	159	59	138	64	478
Aitkin	—	1	—	—	—	15	1	5	—	22
Becker	1	1	3	—	2	4	1	2	2	16
Beltrami	—	—	—	(Only 1 month received)			—	—	—	—
Benton	—	—	—	(Only 2 months received)			—	—	—	—
Big Stone	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	7
Blue Earth	—	—	—	(Only 8 months received)			—	—	—	—
Brown	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	1	9
Carlton	—	—	3	1	2	4	1	2	2	15
Carver	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	—	27
Cass	1	—	1	—	1	22	1	2	2	30
Chippewa	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	5	4	14
Chisago	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	8
Clay	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	1	9
Clearwater	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	6
Cottonwood	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
Crow Wing	—	—	—	(Only 8 months received)			—	—	—	—
Dakota	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	9
Dodge	—	—	—	(Only 4 months received)			—	—	—	—
Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	2	9
Faribault	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Freeborn	—	—	—	(No returns received)			—	—	—	—
Goodhue	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	7
Houston	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	7
Isanti	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	6
Jackson	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5
Kandiyohi	1	—	2	—	2	2	5	2	4	18
Kittson	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	7
Koochiching	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	1	8
Lac qui Parle	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	8
LeSueur (inc. Montgomery)	1	—	—	—	—	8	2	3	2	16
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
Lyon	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	7
McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
Marshall	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Martin	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	4
Meeker	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	7
Mille Lacs	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Morrison	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4
Mower	—	—	1	—	—	7	10	—	—	18
Murray	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	6
Nobles	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
Norman	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Olmsted	—	—	—	(Only 9 months received)			—	—	—	—
Pine	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	7
Pope	—	—	—	(No returns received)			—	—	—	—
Ramsey	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	11	14	45
Redwood	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	5
Renville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	1	1	—	—	5	1	4	1	13
Roseau	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scott	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	11
Sibley	—	—	—	(Only 6 months received)			—	—	—	—

Steele -----	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	11
Swift -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Todd -----	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	8
Wabasha -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waseca -----	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	5	—	11
Washington -----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	11
Watsonwan -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	8
Winona -----	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	5
Yellow Medicine -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group VI—Total -----	1	—	2	—	2	31	7	11	5	59
(2,500 to 9,999)										
Anoka -----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cook -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant -----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4
Hubbard -----	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Kanabec -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake of the Woods -----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Mahnomen -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicollet -----	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	7	1	20
Pennington -----	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	6
Pipestone -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	5
Red Lake -----	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	7
Rock -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherburne -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens -----	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Traverse -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wadena -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Wilkin -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	5

TABLE 73. URBAN CLEARANCES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE: 1944
 (Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law.)
 Places with 2,500 or More Inhabitants are Classified as Urban.)

Municipality	Murder	Mansl.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Ass't	Burg- lary	Larceny — \$50 or Over	Under \$50	Auto Theft	Total
Urban Total -----	19	33	77	61	84	1,012	423	1,889	439	4,037
Group I—Total -----	14	30	44	51	61	820	346	1,293	297	2,956
(250,000 or over)										
Minneapolis -----	12	17	13	35	25	625	283	724	154	1,888
St. Paul -----	2	13	31	16	36	195	63	569	143	1,068
Group II—Total -----	1	2	4	3	4	20	27	137	50	248
(100,000 to 249,999)										
Duluth -----	1	2	4	3	4	20	27	137	50	248
Group IV—Total -----	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	59	8	75
(25,000 to 49,999)										
Rochester -----	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	59	8	75
Group V—Total -----	2	1	13	4	4	70	21	181	44	340
(10,000 to 24,999)										
Albert Lea -----	—	—	3	—	1	1	6	8	5	24
Austin -----	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	2	7	24
Brainerd -----	—	—	3	1	1	11	1	16	3	36
Faribault -----	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	9	3	16
Fergus Falls -----	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	5	3	12
Hibbing -----	—	—	2	3	—	11	—	33	5	54
Mankato -----	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	11	4	22
St. Cloud -----	—	1	—	—	1	7	4	24	3	40
South St. Paul -----	—	—	2	—	—	5	3	21	4	35
Virginia -----	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	19	3	29
Winona -----	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	33	4	48
Group VI—Total -----	1	—	15	2	15	99	27	219	40	418
(Under 10,000)										
Alexandria -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Anoka -----	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	8
Bayport -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bemidji -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	5
Benson -----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Blue Earth -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Breckenridge -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Chisholm -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

Cloquet	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	12
Columbia Heights	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	6
Crookston	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	16	3	27
Crosby	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	3	—	16
Detroit Lakes	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
East Grand Forks	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	8
Edina	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	7
Ely	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eveleth	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—
Fairmont	—	—	3	—	4	4	2	13	—	10
Gilbert	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Glenwood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(No returns received)										
(Only 2 months received)										
Grand Rapids	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	8
Hastings	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4
Hopkins	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
Hutchinson	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	1	17
International Falls	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	4	3	19
Jackson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(No returns received)										
Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Litchfield	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	—	10
Little Falls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(No returns received)										
Luverne	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4
Marshall	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	1	12
Montevideo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorhead	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	1	11
Morris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
New Ulm	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	23	—	27
Northfield	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
(Only 6 months received)										
North Mankato	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
North St. Paul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
Owatonna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
Park Rapids	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Pipestone	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	2	—	9
Red Wing	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	22	3	26
Redwood Falls	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	2	10
Richfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Robbinsdale	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
St. James	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
St. Louis Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Peter	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	6
Sauk Center	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Sauk Rapids	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Sleepy Eye	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
Staples	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	7
Stillwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	7
Thief River Falls	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	5	—	11
Tracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Two Harbors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wadena	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Waseca	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	6
West St. Paul	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
(No returns received)										
White Bear Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willmar	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	9	1	15
Windom	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	8
Worthington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5

**TABLE 74. OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS
FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES
IN 1944: BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS¹
(Duplicates and Re-arrests are excluded)**

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	All Subjects			New Subjects			Old Subjects		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Grand Total -----	2,021	1,790	231	1,603	1,391	212	418	399	19
Major offenses—Total -----	1,000	904	96	778	691	87	222	213	9
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter --	20	15	5	17	13	4	3	2	1
Manslaughter by negligence -----	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Robbery -----	37	37	—	25	25	—	12	12	—
Aggravated assault -----	41	39	2	35	33	2	6	6	—
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	83	80	3	66	64	2	17	16	1
Larceny, except auto theft -----	311	273	38	246	211	35	65	62	3
Auto theft -----	80	80	—	67	67	—	13	13	—
Embezzlement and fraud ² -----	93	88	5	65	60	5	28	28	—
Stolen property; buying, etc. -----	10	10	—	9	9	—	1	1	—
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	59	46	13	41	30	11	18	16	2
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	58	58	—	49	49	—	9	9	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice --	11	1	10	9	—	9	2	1	1
Other sex offenses -----	77	65	12	65	53	12	12	12	—
Violation of drug laws -----	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
Weapons; carrying, etc. -----	10	8	2	8	6	2	2	2	—
Miscellaneous major offenses -----									
Abortion -----	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	—
Arson -----	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
Bigamy -----	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Blackmail and extortion -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and jail break -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal offenses -----	53	52	1	48	47	1	5	5	—
Kidnaping -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violation of parole and probation --	36	34	2	12	10	2	24	24	—
Other offenses—Total -----	784	685	99	621	532	89	163	153	10
Minor assault -----	52	51	1	39	38	1	13	13	—
Offenses against family and children --	38	36	2	26	24	2	12	12	—
Violation of liquor laws -----	17	16	1	11	10	1	6	6	—
Driving while intoxicated -----	102	99	3	86	84	2	16	15	1
Violation of road and driving laws ----	47	46	1	42	41	1	5	5	—
Parking violations -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other violations of motor-vehicle laws --	16	16	—	14	14	—	2	2	—
Disorderly conduct -----	94	72	22	87	65	22	7	7	—
Drunkenness -----	269	245	24	199	179	20	70	66	4
Vagrancy -----	72	37	35	54	23	31	18	14	4
Gambling -----	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Illegitimacy -----	8	8	—	5	5	—	3	3	—
Malicious mischief and destruction of property -----	11	10	1	9	8	1	2	2	—
Tampering with auto -----	6	6	—	5	5	—	1	1	—
Violation of regulatory laws -----	7	5	2	5	3	2	2	2	—
All other offenses -----	44	37	7	39	33	6	5	4	1
Offense not stated ³ -----									
Suspicion and investigation -----	205	170	35	177	142	35	28	28	—
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.) -----	32	31	1	27	26	1	5	5	—

¹Some prisoners were fingerprinted more than once for the same offense; for example, by the St. Paul Police Department and the Ramsey County Sheriff. Duplicate records of this type as well as re-arrest records were excluded in this tabulation.

²The fraud classification includes persons held for "bad checks", no other information given; some of these may have been forgeries.

³The following "sleeper" and noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects 19 male, 4 female; old subjects, 6 male.

TABLE 75. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY AGE AND OFFENSE, BOTH SEXES COMBINED: 1944

(Data from Fingerprint Records Forwarded by Minnesota Police Agencies. Persons Released without Prosecution are Included.)

OFFENSE CHARGED	A G E																										Median
	Total All Ages	Not Known																			75- 79	Age ¹					
		10-14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64			65- 69	70- 74			
Total	1,603	1	14	29	50	102	89	85	79	65	63	57	47	191	179	139	143	100	74	57	21	7	8	3	28.2		
Criminal homicide	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	2	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	32.5		
Robbery	25	—	1	—	3	2	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.4		
Assault (all degrees)	74	—	—	—	3	2	2	2	—	2	7	1	4	11	9	4	11	4	3	6	2	—	1	—	31.6		
Burglary	66	—	3	4	4	13	9	4	3	3	4	3	—	6	4	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	19.0		
Larceny	246	—	3	8	11	21	16	12	22	16	5	18	6	26	21	11	16	14	10	8	2	—	—	—	23.5		
Auto theft	67	—	—	6	13	12	10	7	3	1	3	3	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2		
Embezzlement and fraud	65	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	4	3	1	10	7	8	5	7	6	3	4	—	2	—	36.6		
Stolen property	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Arson	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Forgery	41	—	—	1	—	1	1	8	3	—	5	1	1	5	5	4	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	24.5		
Rape	49	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	6	3	4	3	—	8	6	5	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	25.9		
Prostitution	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other sex offenses	65	—	1	—	2	3	6	5	1	—	—	2	2	3	10	5	6	6	3	6	3	1	—	—	33.8		
Narcotic drug laws	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Weapons, carrying etc.	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Offense against family and chil- dren	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	3	11	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.9		
Liquor laws	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Driving while intoxicated	86	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	2	1	—	1	13	20	12	13	10	2	2	1	2	1	—	35.0		
Road and driving laws	42	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	9	4	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	30.6		
Parking violations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other traffic	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Disorderly conduct	87	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	5	5	3	3	5	16	5	11	8	8	4	2	1	—	—	—	28.6		
Drunkenness	199	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	4	6	7	4	6	20	23	24	27	23	17	19	1	2	3	—	38.4		
Vagrancy	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	5	3	4	8	8	4	1	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	26.9		
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Suspicion	177	1	—	2	2	18	13	14	8	8	6	2	5	20	22	15	21	10	5	2	—	1	1	1	27.5		
Not stated	27	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	27.5		
All other offenses	131	—	5	6	7	14	10	6	7	6	8	3	3	13	9	15	5	5	7	1	1	—	—	—	22.6		

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

TABLE 76. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE
DISTRICT COURTS OF MINNESOTA, BY OFFENSE: 1944

OFFENSE	Total Defendants Disposed of	Disposed of Without Conviction				Other no-penalty dispositions	Total	Convicted and Sentenced		
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted By court, jury waived	By Jury			Plead- ed guilty	Found Guilty By court, jury waived	By Jury
All offenses -----	1,002	84	61	—	15	8	918	876	2	40
Major offenses—Total ¹ -----	803	68	48	—	12	8	735	699	1	35
Murder -----	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Manslaughter -----	21	5	2	—	1	2	16	13	—	3
Robbery -----	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	31	—	3
Aggravated assault -----	43	9	1	—	6	2	34	33	—	1
Burglary -----	91	4	4	—	—	—	87	85	—	2
Larceny, except auto theft -----	258	27	25	—	1	1	231	227	—	4
Auto theft -----	53	3	3	—	—	—	50	47	—	3
Embezzlement and fraud -----	19	2	2	—	—	—	17	15	—	2
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	11	1	1	—	—	—	10	10	—	—
Forgery and counterfeiting ² -----	94	1	1	—	—	—	93	92	—	1
Rape -----	59	7	5	—	2	—	52	47	1	4
Commercialized vice -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other sex offenses -----	73	6	3	—	1	2	67	58	—	9
Violating drug laws -----	14	1	—	—	1	—	13	13	—	—
Carrying, etc., weapons -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Other major offenses—Total -----	25	2	1	—	—	1	23	22	—	1
Abortion -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Arson -----	6	1	—	—	—	1	5	4	—	1
Bigamy -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Blackmail and extortion -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Escape and jail break -----	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Kidnaping -----	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minor offenses ³ -----	199	16	13	—	3	—	183	177	1	5

¹This group represents those felonies or serious offenses that are more comparable between states than the total offenses reported by the general trial courts.

²Forgery classification includes check cases.

³This group consists principally of misdemeanors such as minor assault; nonsupport; violating liquor, gambling, and driving laws; and other offenses generally tried in justice and municipal courts.

TABLE 77. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED
IN THE DISTRICT COURTS, BY OFFENSE: 1944

OFFENSE	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	Sentence or Treatment				
		State prison and reform- atory	Probation or suspended sentence	Local jail or work- house	Fine or costs only	Institution for juvenile delinquents only
All offenses -----	918	327	370	104	113	4
Major offenses—Total ¹ -----	735	321	292	88	30	4
Murder -----	2	2	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter -----	16	10	2	2	2	—
Robbery -----	34	31	3	—	—	—
Aggravated assault -----	34	12	17	1	4	—
Burglary -----	87	41	33	9	2	2
Larceny, except auto theft -----	231	82	110	27	10	2
Auto theft -----	50	21	23	6	—	—
Embezzlement and fraud -----	17	4	11	1	1	—
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	10	1	5	4	—	—
Forgery and counterfeiting ² -----	93	37	43	12	1	—
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	52	26	18	7	1	—
Commercialized vice -----	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other sex offenses -----	67	35	16	13	3	—
Violating drug laws -----	13	9	1	1	2	—
Carrying, etc., weapons -----	5	—	1	—	4	—
Other major offenses: -----	23	9	9	5	—	—
Abortion -----	7	2	4	1	—	—
Arson -----	5	2	3	—	—	—
Bigamy -----	8	3	2	3	—	—
Blackmail and extortion -----	1	—	—	1	—	—
Escape and jail break -----	2	2	—	—	—	—
Minor offenses ³ : -----	183	6	78	16	83	—

¹This group represents those felonies or serious offenses that are more comparable between States than the total offenses reported by the general trial courts.

²Forgery classification includes check cases.

³This group consists principally of misdemeanors such as minor assault; nonsupport; violating liquor, gambling, and driving laws; and other offenses generally tried in justice and municipal courts.

TABLE 78. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF AND DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, FOR
MAJOR OFFENSES, WITH RATE PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION: 1940-1944

OFFENSE FOR WHICH DISPOSED OF	Number					Rate per 100,000 of the Population				
	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1944 ¹	1943 ¹	1942 ¹	1941 ¹	1940 ²
DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF										
Total -----	803	929	1,385	1,696	1,990	32.2	36.8	51.8	62.3	71.3
Murder -----	2	7	11	17	14	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
Manslaughter -----	21	25	37	37	24	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.9
Robbery -----	34	19	63	61	53	1.4	0.8	2.4	2.2	1.9
Aggravated Assault -----	43	47	63	57	76	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.7
Burglary -----	91	105	122	191	278	3.6	4.2	4.6	7.0	10.0
Larceny, except auto theft -----	258	292	499	589	636	10.3	11.6	18.6	19.8	22.8
Auto theft -----	53	72	107	139	151	2.1	2.9	4.0	5.1	5.4
Embezzlement and fraud -----	19	18	42	61	52	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.2	1.9
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	11	17	29	27	38	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.4
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	94	120	187	295	353	3.8	4.8	7.0	10.8	12.6
Rape -----	59	89	84	120	91	2.4	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.3
Other major offenses -----	118	118	141	152	224	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.6	8.0
DEFENDANTS CONVICTED										
Total -----	735	826	1,166	1,522	1,807	29.5	32.7	43.6	55.9	64.7
Murder -----	2	5	10	12	10	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manslaughter -----	16	17	25	26	16	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6
Robbery -----	34	17	57	53	50	1.4	0.7	2.1	1.9	1.8
Aggravated assault -----	34	36	39	42	58	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.1
Burglary -----	87	100	105	172	264	3.5	4.0	3.9	6.3	9.5
Larceny, except auto theft -----	231	274	434	498	590	9.3	10.8	16.2	18.3	21.1
Auto theft -----	50	60	92	135	143	2.0	2.4	3.4	5.0	5.1
Embezzlement and fraud -----	17	11	33	42	36	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.3
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	10	14	23	24	35	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	93	114	165	270	333	3.7	4.5	6.2	9.9	11.9
Rape -----	52	72	65	105	81	2.1	2.9	2.4	3.9	2.9
Other major offenses -----	109	106	118	143	191	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.3	6.8

¹Based on estimate of civilian population of the State. Rates for 1941 differ, therefore, from rates previously published by the Bureau of the Census which were based on the Population census of 1940.

²Based on Population census of 1940.