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Annual Report

OF THE

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

TO THE

Governor and the Legislature

OF THE

State of Minnesota

For the Year Ending
June 30, 1946

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

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

Printed at the
PRISON PRINTING DEPARTMENT
Stillwater, Minnesota
42000 10-46 780

TO GOVERNOR EDWARD J. THYE

and

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
OF MINNESOTA:

I respectfully submit for your examination a report of the activities of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar year 1945.

During the year 1945-46, the cost of operating the Bureau was \$82,431.50, and Radio Station KNHD \$11,470.99, making a total of \$93,902.49. The value of property recovered during the year by Bureau investigators in cooperation with other law-enforcement officers amounted to the much greater sum of \$281,739.

From the records given us by the clerks of district courts in Minnesota during the calendar year 1945, we find that 933 defendants were disposed of for major offenses and that of these, 821 or 88% were convicted and sentenced. Twelve percent were dismissed or acquitted. 82.8% entered a plea of guilty whereas only 4.8% were found guilty by a jury. These figures indicate that the police officers of Minnesota have done a splendid job of criminal investigation and, when the cost of jury trials is considered, have saved the taxpayers of Minnesota many thousands of dollars.

On August 8, 1945, our offices were moved from 1279 University Avenue to 488 Wabasha Street. In 1945 also, the Crime Bureau chemist was dismissed. The costs of this move and the dismissal were not anticipated, and, therefore, some Bureau activities were necessarily restricted.

Any person carrying automobile, liability or other insurance is aware of the fact that the cost of insurance premiums is related to crime trends. Increase in crime increases the cost of insurance. The extreme costs of auto theft insurance, for example, are due to the great number of cars stolen. Every dollar spent by state or local government for policing pays dividends to the taxpayer in reduced insurance costs, greater personal and property security and less costly damages due to crime.

To support the foregoing, I recommend the following suggestions which have been endorsed by all police organizations and other civic bodies in Minnesota:

1. A budget sufficient for the next two years which allows for the following:
 - a. A maximum limit of 40 Bureau employees instead of 28. The 1934 report of the Minnesota Crime Commission recommended that the Crime Bureau at that time be increased by 24 agents. The 1945 Interim Committee on State Administration and Employment recommended increasing the Bureau personnel to 34. The increased crime rate during the first six months of 1946 indicates an upward trend for the next biennium which urgently calls for additional Bureau personnel.
 - b. A pathologist to be included in this personnel. It is intended that this man should operate the lie detector and work in the laboratory as an assistant to the chemist or crime analyst.

- c. A contingent fund of not less than \$5000 to be used for obtaining confidential information from others than those on the Bureau payroll and for other emergencies. This was also recommended by the 1945 Interim Committee on State Administration and Employment. A new statute is necessary to provide for the creation of such a fund.
2. A statewide teletype system to originate in the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. With a corresponding setup in every sheriff's office and most other law-enforcement offices in Minnesota, all reports, alarms and cancellations would be dispatched immediately to every police officer in the state, and the effectiveness of efficient policing would be increased. This also was recommended by the 1934 Crime Commission report. Many states are equipped with this service at the present time.
3. A mobile laboratory fully equipped for immediate field service. This recommendation is endorsed by the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association.
4. A lie detector to assist Minnesota police officers in the interrogation of prisoners.
5. A training school to be set up for all law-enforcement officers of Minnesota, continuing for nine months of the year and offering two-week courses on specialized subjects in scientific, practical police procedure and public safety. This school was also recommended by the 1934 Crime Commission report.
6. Installation in the Crime Bureau, after it has been moved from its present location to permanent quarters, of at least six double cells for the detention of prisoners. The present procedure of keeping them in other jails is very unsatisfactory to all police and certainly not the safest and most practical way for the Bureau to transport and handle prisoners.
7. A felony registration law compelling all persons who have been convicted of a felony within the past five or ten years and who have been released from custody to register with the local county sheriff, or chief of police in cities of the first and second class, and also compelling local police officers to send a copy of this registration to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension where it would be filed and available for all police officers in the state of Minnesota. This would include felons who move into our state from other jurisdictions. Such a law exists in the state of Florida, and many large cities, including St. Paul, have adopted such ordinances. Any evasion of registration should be penalized with a jail sentence or fine.
8. A compulsory statewide fingerprint law for personal identification. In times of great disaster, ex-servicemen, federal employees, members of auxiliary forces of the last two wars, and ex-convicts can be immediately and positively identified from their fingerprint records. At the present time approximately 75% of all adults in the nation are fingerprinted. It has been recommended that this program be continued, with the objective of eventually including all citizens, by fingerprinting each child at the time he starts school.

These suggestions are offered for your consideration as possible aids in a forceful crime prevention program. The State Crime Bureau has at all times endeavored to give the best possible service to the people and law-enforcement officers of Minnesota and has enjoyed the sincere cooperation of all.

Respectfully submitted,
ELMER O. STOVERN, *Superintendent*

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

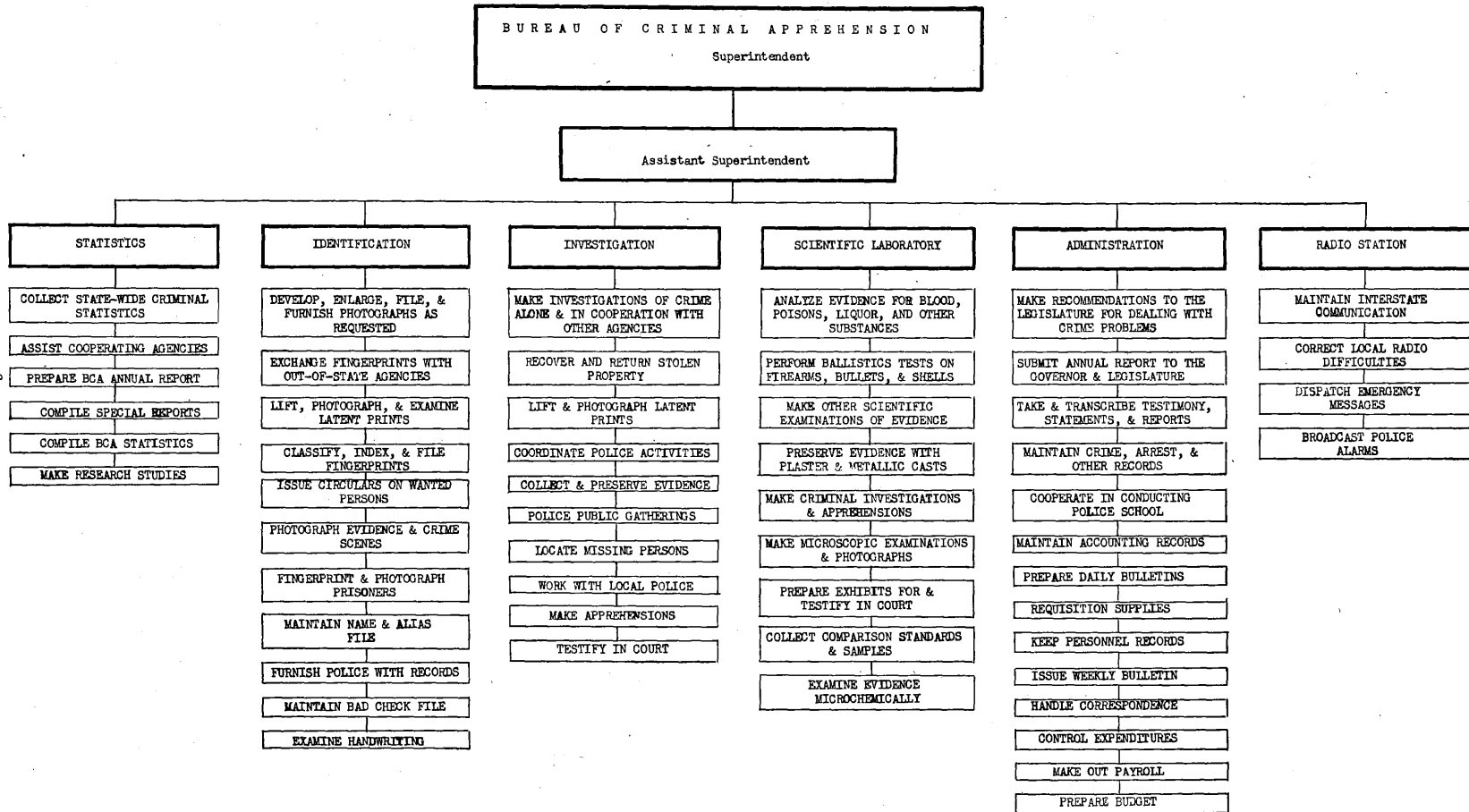
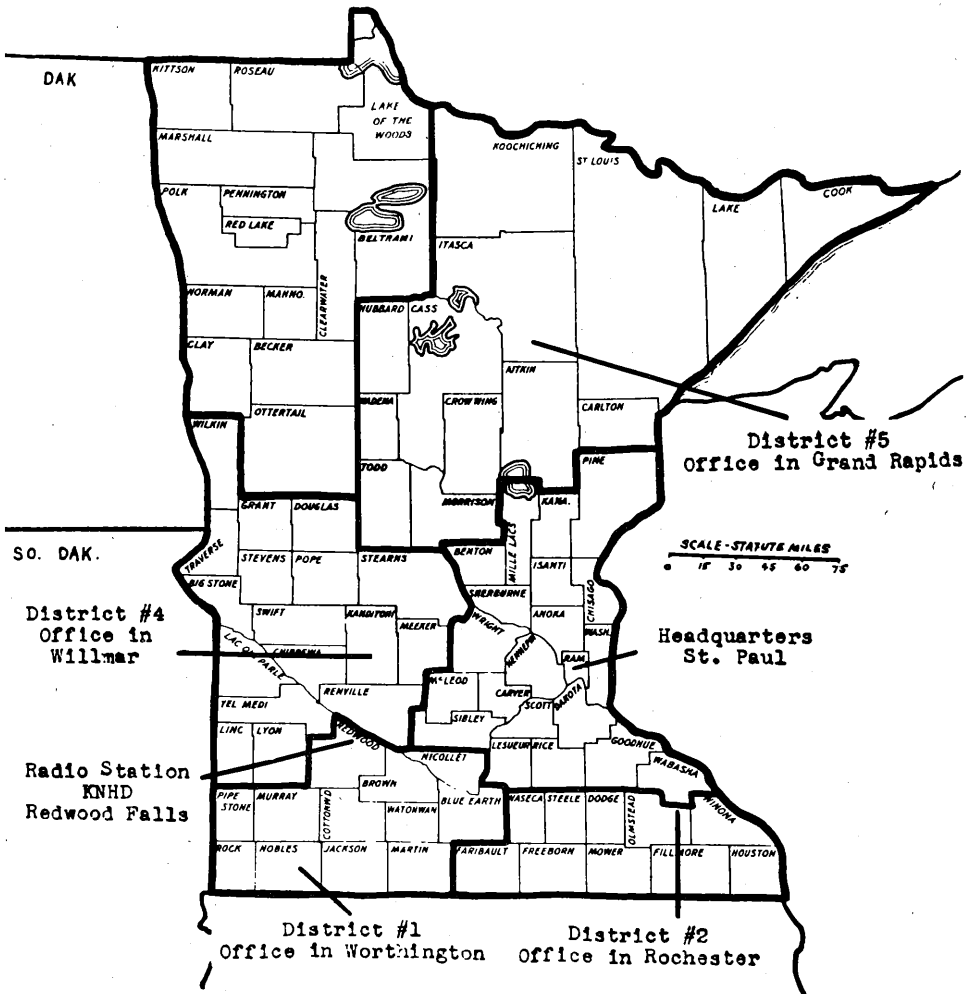


CHART 2. LOCATION OF STATE RADIO STATION KNHD AND DISTRICT OFFICES OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION



PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

June 30, 1946

Administration

Elmer O. Stovern ----- Superintendent
Max E. Boerger ----- Assistant Superintendent
Dorothy Dvorak ----- Clerk
Dorothy Welke ----- Secretary

Investigation

Headquarters, St. Paul

James G. Carlson ----- Investigator
William L. Conley ----- Investigator
Evelyn Hazelton ----- Investigator
Martin A. Knutson ----- 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. 4, Willmar

John B. Burns ----- Investigator

District No. 5, Grand Rapids

Elmer A. Madson ----- Investigator

Laboratory

----- Crime Laboratory Analyst

Statistics

Elizabeth Saunders ----- Statistician
Evelyn Neuman ----- Assistant Statistician

Identification

Robert W. Hall ----- Identification Officer
Stephanie Dec ----- Assistant Identification Officer
Phyllis Christensen ----- Stenographer

Radio Station KNHD (Redwood Falls)

Herschel Olson ----- Supervisor
William Selke ----- Operator
Clark Sponaule ----- Operator
Gertrude Peterson (Hdqtrs., St. Paul) ----- Operator

TABLE 1. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
For the Years Ending June 30, 1946 and 1945

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (Excluding radio station)		State Radio Station KNHD	
	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45
Total Expenditures -----	\$82,431.50	\$72,854.61	\$11,470.99	\$9,727.43
CURRENT EXPENSES				
Salaries and wages -----	56,052.11	53,225.56	9,478.89	5,946.00
Office rents and leases -----	4,035.24	—	—	—
Travel expenses—Total -----	13,125.38	10,962.91	483.80	167.71
Travel and subsistence -----	6,993.92	7,046.33	315.66	167.71
Rents and leases (garage, etc.) -----	554.50	346.00	—	—
Repairs and maintenance ¹ -----	3,129.94	1,440.22	168.14	—
Gasoline, lubricants, etc., automotive equip- ment -----	2,447.02	2,130.36	—	—
Supplies and Materials—Total -----	1,989.12	2,860.63	116.26	356.43
Stationery and office -----	688.36	1,490.12	38.43	45.90
Scientific and educational -----	76.06	209.01	3.00	—
Miscellaneous -----	1,224.70	1,161.50	74.83	310.53
Communication -----	2,710.97	1,447.01	709.61	213.22
Freight and express -----	13.67	8.00	—	—
Printing and binding -----	951.05	548.12	—	—
Power and electricity -----	591.11	—	500.93	373.61
Repairs and alterations -----	—	—	—	1,977.94
Annuities and pensions -----	—	2,233.49	—	—
Bonds and insurance -----	2.12	—	—	—
Non-state-employee service -----	210.55	438.06	—	38.00
Other contractual services -----	152.64	—	54.00	—
ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY				
Equipment—Total -----	2,597.54	1,130.83	127.50	654.52
Motor vehicles, including accessories -----	1,972.84	862.96	—	—
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures -----	518.24	261.57	—	194.04
Buildings and improvements -----	—	—	—	460.48
Other equipment -----	106.46	6.30	127.50	—

¹Includes repairs to office equipment.

Blickenderfer, Donald Grimm, Donald Holmen and John Holmen—also admitted 20 auto and truck thefts within the same 4-month period. Seldom does such an impressive list of clearances result from a single arrest.

6. *Larceny*

A series of approximately 15 car prowls was ended with the arrest of two juveniles, responsible for the theft of articles valued at nearly \$200.

7. *Auto Theft*

Five automobiles were stolen in one community during one night, and all were in wrecked condition when recovered. A young parole violator admitted that he had committed these offenses after a drinking orgy.

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 and penal institutions.

Table 2 shows the types of cases and the number of each type which were investigated by the Bureau staff during the year ending June 30, 1946.

TABLE 2. CASES INVESTIGATED: 1945-46

TYPES OF CASES	Cases Investigated
Total—All Cases -----	701
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	604
Criminal homicide -----	12
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	9
Robbery -----	8
Aggravated assault -----	10
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	274
Larceny, except auto theft -----	73
Auto theft -----	40
Check forgeries and frauds -----	73
Other criminal -----	104
Offense not stated -----	1
Minnesota other cases—total -----	56
Missing person or runaway cases -----	7
Policing service -----	15
Unfounded crime reports -----	7
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicide -----	5
Other miscellaneous -----	22
Out-of-State cases—total -----	41
Criminal cases -----	34
Other cases -----	7

Arrests

When Bureau agents make arrests, they do so with the assistance of local officers whenever possible. Therefore, the arrests shown in this section represent cooperative action in which Bureau investigators participated.

Table 3 shows the number of Bureau arrests made in Minnesota or out of state during each month of the past year. Persons released with no formal charge are included in the 119 arrests shown. Out-of-state arrests were included if Bureau investigators assisted in making the apprehension or in returning prisoners to Minnesota.

Table 4 lists the 1945-46 Bureau arrests according to the offense charged, together with the number of persons released without charge.

TABLE 3. ARRESTS BY MONTH: 1945-46

MONTH	Total	PERSONS APPREHENDED		Arrested Out of State	
		Arrested in Minnesota	Returned to Other States	Returned to Minnesota	Held out Of State
Total -----	119	116	—	3	—
July—1945 -----	13	11	—	2	—
August -----	11	11	—	—	—
September -----	13	13	—	—	—
October -----	15	15	—	—	—
November -----	3	3	—	—	—
December -----	3	3	—	—	—
January—1946 -----	6	6	—	—	—
February -----	6	6	—	—	—
March -----	16	15	—	1	—
April -----	13	13	—	—	—
May -----	11	11	—	—	—
June -----	9	9	—	—	—

TABLE 4. ARRESTS BY OFFENSE: 1945-46

CLASSIFICATION OF ARRESTS	1945-46
Total -----	119
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota -----	95
Murder and manslaughter -----	7
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	3
Robbery -----	3
Assault—all degrees -----	22
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	12
Larceny—except auto theft -----	10
Auto theft -----	10
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	1
Fraud and embezzlement -----	27
Other offenses and offense not stated -----	22
Persons released, no formal charge -----	2
Pick-ups of insane, feeble-minded, etc. -----	

Cases Handled

In addition to cases investigated personally by Bureau agents, (table 2) many other cases are reported. Those which relate to crimes, fugitives, escapes and other criminal matters are classified as "criminal", and those pertaining to missing persons, unfounded reports, suspicious deaths, and other miscellaneous investigations are classified as "noncriminal" 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 5 shows the cases handled by the Bureau during the past two years ending June 30, 1946 and 1945. There was an increase of 17.7 percent in the number of cases handled in 1945-46 over the preceding year.

TABLE 5. CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1945-46 and 1944-45

CASES HANDLED	1945-46	1944-45
Total cases handled -----	3,048	2,589
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	1,918	1,561
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter -----	13	9
Manslaughter by negligence -----	3	3
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	9	12
Robbery -----	22	13
Aggravated assault -----	13	6
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	469	326
Larceny—except auto theft -----	220	205
Auto theft -----	469	283
Forgery -----	87	132
Embezzlement and fraud -----	134	125
Stolen property—buying, selling, etc. -----	2	1
Commercialized vice; prostitution -----	2	1
Other sex offenses -----	12	5
Abduction -----	—	2
Arson -----	3	3
Escape (penal) and jail break -----	90	34
Kidnaping -----	—	1
Parole and probation violation -----	28	36
Minnesota minor criminal cases:		
Minor assault -----	4	8
Offenses against family and children -----	25	25
Liquor-law violations -----	2	2
Driving while intoxicated -----	1	—
Other motor-vehicle law violations -----	17	15
Disorderly conduct; drunkenness; vagrancy -----	1	3
Illegitimacy -----	3	6
Malicious mischief and destruction of property -----	29	32
Escapes from State hospitals -----	223	231
Commitment warrant -----	9	1
Contributing to juvenile delinquency -----	1	1
Contempt of court -----	2	—
Juvenile delinquency -----	1	3
State and regulatory laws -----	1	—
Possessing obscene pictures, etc. -----	—	1
Federal offenses occurring in Minnesota -----	7	20
Offense not stated -----	16	16
Minnesota noncriminal cases—total -----	483	530
Missing persons and runaways -----	367	358
Policing service (fairs and public gatherings) -----	15	16
Unfounded offense reports -----	33	36
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	7	9
Other miscellaneous -----	61	111
Out-of-State criminal cases -----	568	453
Out-of-State noncriminal cases -----	79	45

An analysis of reported robberies, burglaries and larcenies in tables 6, 7, and 8 reveals the most common victims of these crimes against property. No banks were robbed or burglarized in 1945-46. Open areas such as fields, pastures, and lakeshore provided the scene for more than half of the larcenies, but most burglaries occurred in retail stores and other commercial establishments. When burglaries and larcenies are considered in combination, it is evident that homes were entered most often; gasoline service stations were next in order; and public garages were the third most frequently pilfered.

TABLE 6. ROBBERIES BY PLACE OF ATTACK: 1945-46

PLACE OF ATTACK	Total	Rural	Urban
Total -----	22	8	14
Highway (city streets, alleys, roads, etc.) -----	4	3	1
Commercial house (drug stores, garages, cafes, etc.) -----	1	1	—
Oil station -----	2	—	2
Chain store -----	4	1	3
Residence (anywhere on premises) -----	4	2	2
Miscellaneous -----	7	1	6

TABLE 7. BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE: 1945-46

PLACE	Total	Burglaries	Larcenies
	689	469	220
Farm buildings: barns, coops, granaries, and sheds -----	29	20	9
Homes, including apartments -----	66	44	22
Garages, private -----	11	11	—
Retail stores: -----	203	186	17
Gasoline service stations -----	55	52	3
General and department stores; clothiers -----	28	26	2
Grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries, dairies -----	16	16	—
Drug stores -----	9	8	1
Liquor stores -----	31	31	—
Jewelry stores -----	10	5	5
Lumber yards -----	30	29	1
Other retail outlets: hardware, implement, etc. -----	24	19	5
Commercial establishments: -----	170	156	14
Beer parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls -----	36	34	2
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants -----	20	16	4
Public garages, motor-vehicle sales and repairs -----	41	39	2
Creameries -----	12	11	1
Elevators -----	32	31	1
Produce companies -----	3	3	—
Unclassified commercial places -----	26	22	4
Miscellaneous: -----	89	52	37
School buildings -----	17	17	—
Post offices, including those in stores -----	4	3	1
Governmental buildings except post offices -----	6	2	4
All other places and type not stated -----	62	30	32
Outside of buildings (highway, pasture, etc.) -----	121	—	121

TABLE 8. LARCENIES BY TYPE: 1945-46 and 1944-45¹

CLASSIFICATION OF LARCENIES	1945-46	1944-45
All larcenies -----	220	205
Pocket-picking -----	2	3
Purse-snatching -----	1	1
Shoplifting -----	10	1
Thefts from autos—excluding auto accessories, gas, license plates, and tires -----	31	23
Thefts of auto accessories and supplies: -----	54	57
Gasoline -----	3	8
License plates -----	32	15
Tires and tubes -----	18	28
Other auto accessories -----	1	6
Thefts of: -----		
Bicycles -----	2	7
Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys, etc.) -----	23	33
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery -----	8	3
Other property -----	82	74
Type not stated -----	7	3

¹Excludes property taken in burglaries and auto thefts.

Auto thefts reported during the year 1945-46 and summarized in table 9 show an increase of 65.7 percent over the 1944-45 figure. Stolen vehicles are practically always recovered—at the close of the year only 11 of the 469 reported stolen had not been recovered; but they are not always found in good condition. A few are wrecked; some are injured mechanically; and many are stripped of contents and accessories.

TABLE 9. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS: 1945-46 and 1944-45¹

TYPE OF THEFT	1945-46	1944-45
Total -----	469	283
Pleasure vehicles -----	432	255
Trucks; buses -----	36	28
Motorcycles -----	1	—

¹Excludes 14 motor vehicles taken in robberies and burglaries.

Escapes and their clearances are listed in table 10 according to institution. In table 11 they are classified according to penal and nonpenal types and compared with the preceding year.

TABLE 10. ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION: 1945-46

INSTITUTION HAVING CUSTODY BEFORE ESCAPE	Number of Persons Who Escaped		Cases Reported Cleared Prior Cases
	In 1945-46	1945-46 Cases	
All Escapes -----	313	212	54
Adult penal institutions -----	32	28	4
State Prison—Farm Colony -----	5	5	—
State Reformatory for Men (including camps) -----	6	5	—
State Reformatory for Women -----	2	2	—
County jails -----	7	6	1
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails -----	6	5	—
Other (Fort Snelling guard house, etc.) -----	6	5	3
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions -----	58	41	—
Owatonna State Public School -----	30	28	—
Red Wing State Training School for Boys -----	25	12	—
Sauk Center Home School for Girls -----	2	—	—
Other -----	1	1	—
State nonpenal institutions -----	223	143	50
Anoka State Asylum -----	10	10	7
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics -----	18	12	3
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded -----	46	28	9
Fergus Falls State Hospital -----	5	1	3
Hastings State Asylum -----	13	7	3
Moose Lake State Hospital -----	15	13	5
Rochester State Hospital -----	13	8	6
St. Peter State Hospital -----	39	27	7
Willmar State Asylum -----	64	37	7

TABLE 11. ESCAPES, PENAL AND NONPENAL: 1945-46 and 1944-45

	1945-46	1944-45
Total -----	313	265
Escapes from Nonpenal Institutions -----	223	231
Escapes from Penal and Correctional Institutions -----	90	34
Juvenile -----	58	13
Adult -----	32	21

Table 12 indicates that the number of missing and runaway persons reported was approximately the same as for the previous year. 67 percent were males and 80.9 percent of the reports originated in urban places (2,500 or more inhabitants). The median age of the 1945-46 runaways was 16.8 years.

TABLE 12. MISSING AND RUNAWAY PERSONS: 1945-46 and 1944-45

	1945-46	1944-45
Total -----	367	358
Origin of case:		
Rural -----	70	36
Urban -----	297	322
Sex:		
Male -----	246	238
Female -----	121	120

The out-of-state offenses reported to the Bureau during 1945-46 are shown in table 13. Clearances of 339 cases were reported during the year, some of them a result of Bureau investigations and services.

**TABLE 13. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES
REPORTED TO THE BUREAU: 1945-46**

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known to the Bureau	Cleared by Arrest in 1945-46 (Includes Exceptional Clearances and Prior Cases)
Total -----	568	339
Criminal homicide -----	11	8
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	2	2
Robbery -----	16	6
Aggravated assault -----	3	1
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	48	21
Larceny—except auto theft -----	35	8
Auto theft -----	108	27
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	42	18
Embezzlement and fraud -----	35	12
Offenses against the family and children -----	5	1
All other offenses:		
Escapes -----	75	53
A.W.O.L (Army & Navy) -----	173	176
Other -----	13	6
Offense not stated -----	2	—

Estimated values of property losses and recoveries are shown in table 14. The total estimated loss in 1945-46 Bureau cases was \$409,010. Recoveries in the same period totaled \$281,739. Motor vehicles constituted 68 percent of the total loss and 96 percent of the total recovery. Currency losses were second to automobiles in value of property taken, jewelry third, and livestock fourth.

**TABLE 14. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES:
1945-46**

PROPERTY	LOSS	RECOVERY
Total -----	\$409,010	\$281,739
Losses in Robberies, Burglaries, and Larcenies:		
Motor vehicles -----	277,363	269,928
Currency; negotiable paper -----	41,138	1,497
Jewelry; precious metals -----	10,600	700
Clothing—except furs -----	2,075	—
Furs, raw and manufactured; hides -----	405	—
Grain, seeds, feed -----	850	140
Livestock: -----	9,725	200
Chickens -----	4,137	85
Cattle -----	555	—
Swine -----	80	—
Sheep -----	890	—
Turkeys, ducks, geese -----	723	—
Dogs -----	890	115
Other (mink, foxes) -----	2,450	—
Other property -----	49,275	6,149
Losses in Forgery and Fraud Cases:		
Check cases—forgeries and frauds -----	6,207	238
Other frauds, embezzlement -----	11,372	2,887

Penal Statistics

The movement of population in adult penal institutions is reported to the Bureau each month. Table 15 shows the number of admissions and discharges for each of the adult penal institutions and the St. Peter State Hospital for Criminally Insane for the year ending June 30, 1946.

Tables 16 and 17 are comparisons of the various types of admissions and discharges for the two years ending June 30, 1946 and 1945.

TABLE 15. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS
AND ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE: 1945-46

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory for Men	Shakopee Reformatory for Women	St. Peter Hospital
Prisoners in custody, July 1, 1945 -----	1,787	825	638	46	278 ¹
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR					
By commitment from courts -----	518	191	286	23	18
Parole or conditional-release violators returned --	107	34	71	—	2
Escapes returned under old sentence -----	19	3	12	1	3
Transferred from other institutions -----	64	33	16	2	13 ²
Other admissions (Returned from insane hospital, U.S. cases, temporarily from parole, etc.) ---	3	1	2	—	—
Total Admissions -----	711	262	387	26	36 ²
DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR					
Unconditional discharges:					
Expiration of sentence -----	225	88	127	10	—
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge	28	7	18	3	—
Discharged by Board of Parole; full pardons	31	13	15	1	2
Conditional discharges:					
Parole -----	222	74	130	6	12 ²
Conditional pardon-commutation-reprieve -----	41	32	9	—	—
Other conditional discharge (Release for new trial, medical reprieve, etc.) -----	21	17	—	4	—
Other types of discharge:					
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota) --	17	5	4	—	8
Escaped -----	18	5	13	—	—
Transferred to other institutions -----	63	26	26	1	10
Other discharges (Released by court order, U.S. cases, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.) -----	—	—	—	—	—
Total Discharges -----	666	267	342	25	32 ²
Prisoners in custody, June 30, 1946 -----	1,832	820	683	47	282 ¹

¹Includes 9 female patients.

²Includes 1 female patient.

**TABLE 16. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS
TO STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS: 1945-46 and 1944-45
(Excluding Transfers and Federal Prisoners)**

TYPE OF ADMISSION Total -----	1945-46		1944-45	
	Number 624	Percent 100.0	Number 496	Percent 100.0
Court Commitments -----	500	80.1	388	78.2
Parole Violators Returned -----	105	16.8	98	19.8
Escapes Returned -----	16	2.6	2	0.4
Other -----	3	0.5	8	1.6

**TABLE 17. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGES
FROM STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS: 1945-46 and 1944-45
(Excluding Transfers and Federal Prisoners)**

TYPE OF DISCHARGE Total -----	1945-46		1944-45	
	Number 581	Percent 100.0	Number 691	Percent 100.0
Expiration of Sentence -----	225	38.7	233	33.7
Parole -----	210	36.1	293	42.4
Death -----	9	1.6	10	1.5
Escape -----	18	3.1	5	0.7
Other -----	119	20.5	150	21.7

Psychopathic-personality Cases

Examinations under the State's 1939 psychopathic-personality law are summarized in table 18. 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 18. PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED,
BY OFFENSE AND LOCALITY: 1945-46**

CLASSIFICATION OF BEHAVIOR ¹ Total -----	NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS				
	Entire State 26	Hennepin County 2	Ramsey County 5	St. Louis County 1	Other Counties 18
Sodomy; homosexual acts with males	6	1	1	—	4
Incest -----	2	—	1	—	1
Indecent liberties with young girls	6	1	1	—	4
Indecent exposure	1	—	—	—	1
Other: oversexed, indecent writing, etc. -----	10	—	1	1	8
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 3 of the 26 patients examined in 1945-46 were ordered committed as follows: 11 to St. Peter, 6 to Rochester, 3 to Fergus Falls, and 2 to the Moose Lake State Hospital; and 1 to the Veteran's Administration. Three were found not to be psychopathic-personality subjects. The 1945-46 cases were all males. Only one female has been examined under the law since its passage in 1939.

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
1945 (Jan.-June) -----	8
1945-46 -----	26

Identification

Fingerprints and Photographs

Fingerprint records received from all sources during the fiscal year 1945-46 totaled 4,163 of which 2,974 were from Minnesota contributors. A check of the files showed 2,934 to be new records, thereby increasing the number of different subjects on file to 110,849 on June 30, 1946. Table 19 shows, by source, the number of fingerprints received during the past two years.

**TABLE 19. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS'
1945-46 and 1944-45**

CONTRIBUTOR	1945-46			1944-45		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand Total -----	4,163	2,934	1,229	4,036	2,760	1,276
Minnesota agencies—Total -----	2,974	2,011	963	2,423	1,612	811
Sheriffs -----	800	588	212	818	615	203
Police departments -----	1,587	1,292	295	1,180	913	267
Penal institutions -----	558	114	444	395	69	326
Other sources -----	29	17	12	30	15	15
Out-of-State agencies—Total -----	1,189	923	266	1,613	1,148	465
State police -----	9	9	—	38	38	—
Sheriffs -----	3	3	—	6	5	1
Police departments -----	39	33	6	87	75	12
Institutions -----	1,026	789	237	1,461	1,017	444
Other sources -----	112	89	23	21	13	8

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.

Identifications of records which were received from Minnesota police officers during 1945-46 remained at a high level. Prior records on file were noted in 21.5 percent of the police arrests and 79.6 percent of the penal commitments. The latter figure indicates that in about 8 out of every 10 cases, law-enforcement officers are submitting fingerprint records to the Bureau in felony cases resulting in commitment to State institutions.

A monthly record of fingerprints received from all sources is shown in table 20 and in the next two tables, 21 and 22 are listed, by source, the number of fingerprint records received from Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices during the last two years.

**TABLE 20. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED:
1945-46**

MONTH	From all Sources	FROM MINNESOTA AGENCIES— Police Authorities ¹			Penal Insts.	From Out-of-State Agencies
		Total	Noncriminal ¹	Criminal		
Total -----	4,163	2,416	21	2,395	558	1,189
July -----	337	91	6	85	47	199
August -----	323	233	1	232	10	80
September -----	354	244	2	242	21	89
October -----	575	205	4	201	70	300
November -----	373	182	2	180	58	133
December -----	425	262	2	260	77	86
January -----	261	195	—	195	13	53
February -----	251	145	1	144	58	48
March -----	394	284	2	282	55	55
April -----	315	202	1	201	34	79
May -----	182	98	—	98	48	36
June -----	373	275	—	275	67	31

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

**TABLE 21. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA
POLICE DEPARTMENTS: 1945-46 and 1944-45**

CITY	1945-46	1944-45
Total -----	1,587	1,180
First Class Cities -----	893	755
Duluth ¹ -----	167	104
Minneapolis -----	726	596
St. Paul -----	—	55
Second Class Cities -----	363	209
Rochester -----	300	162
St. Cloud -----	21	25
Winona -----	42	22
Third Class Cities -----	283	141
Albert Lea ² -----	—	—
Austin ² -----	—	—
Brainerd -----	10	9
Faribault -----	2	6
Fergus Falls ² -----	—	—
Hubbing -----	2	5
Mankato -----	10	7
South St. Paul -----	248	114
Virginia -----	11	—
Other Cities and Villages -----	48	75
Breckenridge -----	1	—
Columbia Heights -----	—	1
Delano -----	9	5
East Grand Forks -----	4	2
Eveleth -----	2	—
Fairmont -----	3	2
Grand Rapids -----	2	—
Red Wing -----	16	40
Sleepy Eye -----	—	2
Springfield -----	—	3
Willmar -----	11	20

¹Includes fingerprints from Cook, Lake and St. Louis Counties.

²Included with fingerprints from local sheriff's office.

**TABLE 22. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA
SHERIFFS' OFFICES: 1945-46 and 1944-45**

COUNTY	1945-46	1944-45	COUNTY	1945-46	1944-45
Total -----	800	818			
Aitkin -----	8	6	Mahnomen -----	—	—
Anoka -----	2	2	Marshall -----	1	—
Becker -----	26	17	Martin -----	1	3
Beltrami -----	7	1	Meeker -----	2	3
Benton ¹ -----	—	—	Mille Lacs -----	—	—
Big Stone -----	—	—	Morrison -----	3	3
Blue Earth -----	1	7	Mower ² -----	9	13
Brown -----	9	15	Murray -----	11	3
Carlton -----	9	5	Nicollet -----	6	—
Carver -----	—	2	Nobles -----	8	11
Cass -----	—	5	Norman -----	—	—
Chippewa -----	2	3	Olmsted -----	1	—
Chisago -----	1	3	Otter Tail ³ -----	92	96
Clay -----	27	26	Pennington ³ -----	4	4
Clearwater -----	2	9	Pine -----	—	—
Cook ² -----	1	—	Pipestone -----	9	2
Cottonwood -----	1	4	Polk -----	54	33
Crow Wing -----	30	42	Pope -----	—	2
Dakota -----	135	134	Ramsey -----	1	5
Dodge -----	—	—	Red Lake -----	—	1
Douglas -----	12	1	Redwood -----	—	1
Faribault -----	9	7	Renville -----	5	3
Fillmore -----	13	16	Rice -----	24	15
Freeborn ³ -----	15	34	Rock -----	3	1
Goodhue -----	11	12	Roseau -----	—	—
Grant -----	—	—	St. Louis ² -----	—	—
Hennepin -----	96	129	Scott -----	2	4
Houston -----	—	2	Sherburne -----	1	—
Hubbard -----	16	6	Sibley -----	—	—
Isanti -----	2	1	Stearns ¹ -----	15	25
Itasca -----	—	—	Steele -----	16	10
Jackson -----	2	1	Stevens -----	1	2
Kanabec -----	1	—	Swift -----	—	—
Kandiyohi -----	9	11	Todd -----	2	6
Kittson -----	3	2	Traverse -----	—	—
Koochiching -----	5	5	Wabasha -----	2	2
Lac qui Parle -----	1	2	Wadena -----	—	1
			Waseca -----	13	7

COUNTY	1945-46	1944-45	COUNTY	1945-46	1944-45
Lake ² -----	—	—	Washington -----	9	6
Lake of the Woods --	—	—	Watsonwan -----	10	14
LeSueur -----	3	4	Wilkin -----	4	1
Lincoln -----	16	5	Winona -----	6	12
Lyon -----	9	5	Wright -----	1	—
McLeod -----	—	5	Yellow Medicine ---	1	—

¹Benton Co. prisoners are fingerprinted by Stearns Co. Sheriff.

²Included with fingerprints from Duluth Police Department.

³Includes fingerprints from police department of county seat.

In 53 cases objects brought to the Bureau, by other officers as well as by Bureau personnel, were processed for latent prints. In 24 cases latent prints were photographed. All fingerprint records received are compared with latent prints obtained from scenes of crimes as yet unsolved. In one instance, a latent print on file fifteen months was identified by means of this comparison.

Continuing the policy of exchanging criminal records with cooperating agencies, the identification division forwarded 492 fingerprint cards and photographs to Minnesota and out-of-state authorities during the year 1945-46. 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

There were 415 photographs taken and 1,329 prints made in 1945-46. There were 49 prisoners photographed and fingerprinted by the Bureau in 1945-46 including those taken in the Bureau office and at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee. By means of the photostatic machine, 152 copies of 94 different instruments and photographs were made during the year. Table 23 shows this information in detail.

TABLE 23. PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES: 1945-46

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	Cases	Photos	Prints	Enlargements
Total -----	214	415	1,329	113
Prisoners photographed -----	49	50	312	6
Photographic copies of photos, checks, and instruments -----	53	87	365	—
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments --	32	94	152	—
Latent prints -----	24	68	94	22
Scenes of crimes photographed -----	20	83	169	77
Additional prints made from "old" films -----	27	—	119	—
Miscellaneous -----	9	33	118	8

Weekly Bulletin and Circulars

A bulletin is published every week by the identification division and mailed to approximately 800 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 -----	444
Iowa -----	54
North Dakota -----	36
South Dakota -----	47
Wisconsin -----	66
Other states -----	138
Canada -----	14
Total -----	799

Seven 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.

Records Examined in Nonarrest Cases

Identification records are searched daily for federal, other state, and even foreign agencies who request character checks.

Personnel checks for war plants and other industrial agencies with war contracts, which the Bureau handled as a defense service during the war years, show a tremendous drop in this report which covers only the final six weeks of the war. The number of civilian records checked for industrial agencies was 1,526; in addition, 431 records were checked for military authorities, making a total of 1,957. Table 24 shows applications and records checked in 1945-46 compared with the previous year.

TABLE 24. INDIVIDUAL RECORDS EXAMINED FOR
CRIMINAL HISTORIES IN NONARREST CASES

AGENCY AND TYPE OF RECORD	1945-46	1944-45
Total—all agencies -----	1,957	30,785
Industrial organizations:		
Applications of prospective employees -----	1,526	26,898
Military officers:		
Records of civilian and military personnel -----	431	3,887

Arrest Statistics Compiled From Minnesota Fingerprint Records

Offense Charged

During the fiscal year 1945-46, the Bureau received fingerprint records for 2,806 criminal subjects from Minnesota police agencies. Of these, 979 or 34.9 percent represented arrests for crimes against property, and 191 or 6.8 percent were classified as offenses against the person. Minnesota 1945-46 arrests are presented according to offense by sex and subject status in table 25. Duplications, resulting from prisoners being printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody and also from re-arrests, have been excluded; therefore, each individual has been counted only once. There were 147 such duplications. A percentage distribution of new-subject arrests is shown in table 26.

TABLE 25. OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS
BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS:^a 1945-46

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	All Subjects			New Subjects			Old Subjects		
	Both 2,806	Male 2,538	Female 268	Both 1,992	Male 1,762	Female 230	Both 814	Male 776	Female 38
Major offenses—Total	1,303	1,209	94	773	696	77	530	513	17
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter	20	19	1	9	8	1	11	11	—
Manslaughter by negligence	28	26	2	17	16	1	11	10	1
Robbery	55	53	2	22	20	2	33	33	—
Aggravated assault	57	56	1	41	41	—	16	15	1
Burglary—breaking or entering	136	135	1	62	61	1	74	74	—
Larceny, except auto theft	395	360	35	236	208	28	159	152	7
Auto theft	217	215	2	134	133	1	83	82	1
Embezzlement and fraud	77	72	5	52	48	4	25	24	1
Stolen property; buying, etc.	10	10	—	4	4	—	6	6	—
Forgery and counterfeiting	89	77	12	47	37	10	42	40	2
Rape—including carnal knowledge	51	51	—	33	33	—	18	18	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice	17	5	12	13	4	9	4	1	3
Other sex offenses	89	78	11	58	47	11	31	31	—
Violation of drug laws	4	1	3	3	—	3	1	1	—
Weapons; carrying, etc.	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
Miscellaneous major offenses:									
Abortion	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Arson	11	10	1	7	6	1	4	4	—
Bigamy	6	5	1	4	3	1	2	2	—
Blackmail and extortion	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Escape and jail break	8	6	2	5	4	1	3	2	1
Federal offenses	14	11	3	13	10	3	1	1	—
Kidnaping	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Perjury	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Violation of parole and probation	11	11	—	9	9	—	2	2	—
Other offenses—Total	1,088	974	114	873	776	97	215	198	17
Minor assault	35	33	2	29	27	2	6	6	—
Offenses against family and children	76	76	—	53	53	—	23	23	—
Violation of liquor laws	7	6	1	5	4	1	2	2	—
Driving while intoxicated	153	151	2	131	129	2	22	22	—
Violation of road and driving laws	47	47	—	38	38	—	9	9	—
Parking violations	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other viol. of motor-vehicle laws	8	8	—	7	7	—	1	1	—
Disorderly conduct	114	100	14	99	86	13	15	14	1
Drunkenness	411	384	27	319	294	25	92	90	2
Vagrancy	139	82	57	104	60	44	35	22	13
Illegitimacy	12	12	—	9	9	—	3	3	—
Malicious mischief and destruction of property	15	15	—	13	13	—	2	2	—
Tampering with auto	10	10	—	9	9	—	1	1	—
Violation of regulatory laws	13	7	6	13	7	6	—	—	—
All other offenses	47	42	5	43	39	4	4	3	1

Offenses not stated

Suspicion and investigation	381	325	56	324	272	52	57	53	4
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.)	34	30	4	22	18	4	12	12	—

^aThe following "sleeper" and noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects—18 male, 1 female; old subjects—2 male.

TABLE 26. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY CRIME: 1945-46

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1945-46	
	Number	Percent
Total -----	1,992	100.0
Criminal homicide -----	26	1.3
Robbery -----	22	1.1
Assault—aggravated and other -----	70	3.5
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	62	3.1
Larceny—except auto theft -----	236	11.8
Auto theft -----	134	6.7
Embezzlement and fraud -----	52	2.6
Stolen property; buying, etc. -----	4	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	47	2.4
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	33	1.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice -----	13	0.7
Other sex offenses -----	58	2.9
Violation of drug laws -----	3	0.1
Weapons; carrying, etc. -----	2	0.1
Offenses against family and children -----	53	2.7
Violation of liquor laws -----	5	0.2
Driving while intoxicated -----	131	6.6
Violation of other motor-vehicle laws -----	46	2.3
Disorderly conduct -----	99	5.0
Drunkenness -----	319	16.0
Vagrancy -----	104	5.2
Other offenses -----	127	6.4
Offense not stated -----	22	1.1
Suspicion and investigation -----	324	16.3
Above offenses classified as:		
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape) -----	129	6.5
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery, and stolen property-selling, etc.) -----	557	28.0

Sex

Fingerprint cards representing new-subject arrests of males during 1945-46 numbered 1,762, a 26.7 percent increase over the 1,391 cards received during the calendar year 1944. Female arrest prints increased from 212 during 1944 to 230 in 1945-46, representing an increase of 8.5 percent.

Age

Persons 18 years of age were most frequently fingerprinted during 1945-46, according to records received from Minnesota police agencies. The five age groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred are as follows:

Age	Number of Arrests		
	All	New	Old
18 -----	174	131	43
17 -----	147	121	26
21 -----	147	113	34
19 -----	131	100	31
22 -----	127	100	27

Detailed age data are shown in table 27 by sex and subject status. In table 28 the new-subject arrests are presented by age and offense.

TABLE 27. AGE OF PERSONS FOR WHOM FINGERPRINTS WERE RECEIVED,
BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS:^a 1945-1946

AGE	All Subjects			New Subjects			Old Subjects		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages -----	2,806	2,538	268	1,992	1,762	230	814	776	38
10-14 -----	12	12	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
15 -----	35	35	—	30	30	—	5	5	—
16 -----	93	90	3	87	84	3	6	6	—
17 -----	147	144	3	121	118	3	26	26	—
18 -----	174	153	21	131	112	19	43	41	2
19 -----	131	111	20	100	82	18	31	29	2
20 -----	107	91	16	72	58	14	35	33	2
21 -----	147	126	21	113	94	19	34	32	2
22 -----	127	107	20	100	82	18	27	25	2
23 -----	99	87	12	66	55	11	33	32	1
24 -----	111	96	15	74	63	11	37	33	4
25-29 -----	418	376	42	262	226	36	156	150	6
30-34 -----	313	281	32	211	186	25	102	95	7
35-39 -----	255	228	27	174	151	23	81	77	4
40-44 -----	209	191	18	143	130	13	66	61	5
45-49 -----	151	144	7	95	89	6	56	55	1
50-54 -----	110	101	9	80	71	9	30	30	—
55-59 -----	76	74	2	53	51	2	23	23	—
60-64 -----	44	44	—	34	34	—	10	10	—
65-69 -----	28	28	—	23	23	—	5	5	—
70-74 -----	11	11	—	7	7	—	4	4	—
75-79 -----	5	5	—	3	3	—	2	2	—
80 and over -----	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Not stated -----	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Median -----	27.6	27.9	25.4	26.7	27.0	24.9	29.2	29.2	28.8

^aThe following "sleeper" and noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects—18 male, 1 female; old subjects—2 male.

TABLE 28. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY AGE AND OFFENSE: 1945-46

OFFENSE CHARGED	A G E																								Median Age ¹
	Total All Ages	Not Known	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	75-79	
Total	1,992	1	12	30	87	121	131	100	72	113	100	66	74	262	211	174	143	95	80	53	34	23	7	3	26.7
Criminal homicide	26	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	7	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	29.3
Robbery	22	—	—	—	1	2	7	3	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.3
Assault (all degrees)	70	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	3	3	4	2	3	15	7	6	5	5	2	3	2	—	2	—	29.0
Burglary	62	—	6	2	8	10	5	5	5	—	2	1	4	3	6	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	19.0
Larceny	236	—	2	6	12	14	25	19	11	17	12	9	9	36	19	16	15	2	7	2	3	—	—	—	23.0
Auto theft	134	—	2	4	18	19	25	16	8	10	6	6	3	10	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.0
Embezzlement and fraud	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	6	2	6	8	8	5	2	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	27.5
Stolen property	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Forgery	47	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	4	3	2	3	2	11	3	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	24.3
Rape	33	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	8	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.5
Prostitution	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other sex offenses	58	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	5	1	2	9	9	6	5	4	3	3	2	—	—	1	32.2
Narcotic drug laws	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weapons, carrying, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offenses against family, children	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	13	15	8	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	32.5
Liquor laws	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Driving while intoxicated	131	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	3	6	4	3	22	23	16	13	16	13	2	2	1	—	—	34.5
Road and driving laws	38	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	4	2	—	2	3	5	5	6	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	31.0
Parking violations	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other traffic	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly conduct	99	—	—	—	—	2	7	4	4	9	9	3	7	9	9	13	7	3	6	2	1	4	—	—	27.5
Drunkenness	319	—	—	—	2	5	2	5	2	13	8	5	8	37	38	45	45	29	24	21	13	13	3	1	38.8
Vagrancy	104	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	8	5	4	7	3	14	10	8	9	6	5	7	4	2	—	—	30.0
Suspicion	324	—	—	13	29	47	24	21	12	21	21	11	6	42	24	21	17	5	5	2	3	—	—	—	21.8
Not stated	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	25.0
All other offenses	120	1	2	3	15	12	8	2	4	7	5	3	9	13	6	12	4	8	2	4	—	—	—	—	23.3

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

Youthful offenders were predominant among those committing crimes against property. Of the 557 new subjects of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, and receiving or selling stolen property; 254 or 45.6 percent were less than 21 years old; and 368 or 66.1 percent were under 25 years of age.

Youths under 21 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 year 1945-46 the proportion had dropped to 46 percent.

Criminal Repeaters

Of all the 2,806 arrest records received, 814 or 29.0 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the identification division. For males the percentage having prior records was 30.6, and for females the percentage was 14.2.

For males and females combined, the percentage with a prior fingerprint record was 14.3 at age 15 and this figure rose rapidly to 32.7 at age 20. For males, the percentage was 14.3 at age 15 and 36.3 at age 20. For females, there were none with prior fingerprint records at age 15; the percentage was only 12.5 at age 20.

Race

During the year 1945-46, 91.7 percent of the fingerprints received from Minnesota police agencies were those of the white race. The Negro race constituted 4.2 percent and the other races the remaining 4.1 percent. Table 29 indicates by race the number of persons arrested in Minnesota in 1945-46.

TABLE 29. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA: 1945-46

RACIAL GROUP	Number	Percent
Total -----	2,806	100.0
White -----	2,572	91.7
Negro -----	118	4.2
Mexican -----	32	1.1
Indian -----	79	2.8
Japanese -----	4	0.2
Other ¹ -----	1	— ²

¹Puerto Rican

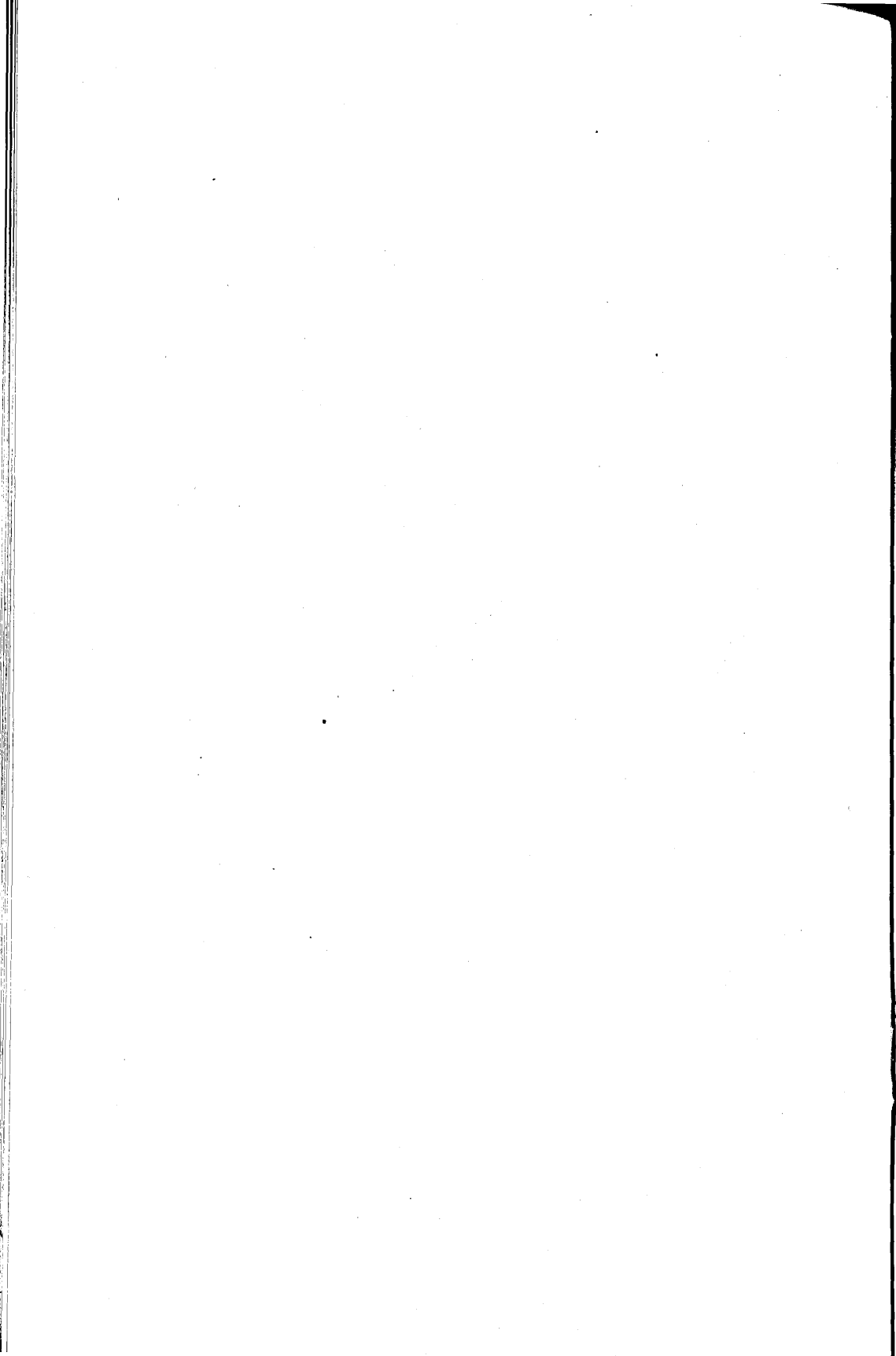
²Data not shown where less than 0.1 percent.

Table 30 presents a comparison, by race, of those arrested and those constituting the total state population aged 15 or over. From this table it is found that approximately 99 percent of the state population 15 or over were of the white race while about 92 percent of those arrested were white.

TABLE 30. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1945-46 COMPARED WITH THE 1940 MINNESOTA GENERAL POPULATION

RACIAL GROUP	PERCENT BY RACE GROUPS		
	Persons Arrested (All Subjects)	General Population ¹ (15 years and over)	
All races -----	100.0	Number 2,103,149	Percent 100.0
White -----	91.7	2,087,181	99.2
Negro -----	4.2	8,019	0.4
Other -----	4.1	7,949	0.4

¹Source of population data: Bureau of the Census



Radio

Station KNHD, operated by the Bureau at Redwood Falls, was on the air 25,522 times during the year 1945-46 with 2,187 broadcasts of crimes, arrests and recoveries; 646 emergency messages of missing and located persons; 2,811 contacts with fixed and mobile units; 2,509 repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries; and other miscellaneous items. In addition to the 1,310 original criminal broadcasts, there were 877 follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries or cancellations. These broadcasts are enumerated in table 31. Minnesota and out-of-state messages are combined.

Original (first-alarm) criminal broadcasts by months are shown in table 32.

TABLE 31. KNHD BROADCASTS: 1945-46

CLASSIFICATION OF BROADCASTS	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand Total -----	25,522	23,084	2,438
Criminal—Total -----	2,187	1,310	877
Murder and manslaughter -----	22	9	13
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	5	2	3
Robbery -----	28	19	9
Assault—all degrees -----	31	16	15
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	228	200	28
Larceny—except auto theft -----	204	160	44
Auto theft -----	1,092	551	541
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	55	36	19
Fraud and embezzlement -----	72	57	15
All other offenses -----	450	260	190
Other:			
Emergency messages, missing persons, etc. -----	646	339	307
Contacts with fixed and mobile units -----	2,811	2,811	—
Tests, signal reports -----	12,176	12,176	—
Resumes; repeats -----	1,123	1,123	—
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol -----	1,098	1,098	—
Weather reports -----	22	22	—
Repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries -----	2,509	1,255	1,254
Schedules and other -----	2,950	2,950	—

**TABLE 32. MONTHLY ORIGINAL KNHD CRIMINAL BROADCASTS:
1945-46 and 1944-45¹**

MONTH	Number of Original Broadcasts of Criminal Cases	
	1945-46	1944-45
Total -----	1,310	642
July -----	89	73
August -----	148	6
September -----	128	—
October -----	151	—
November -----	111	37
December -----	75	79
January -----	95	61
February -----	76	70
March -----	94	60
April -----	134	87
May -----	100	91
June -----	109	78

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

The use of station KNHD by Minnesota police and sheriffs and also by all other authorities is shown in tables 33 and 34. The figures indicate the number of times KNHD was authorized to broadcast original or supplementary messages. Out-of-state agencies authorized 494 or 17.4 percent of the broadcasts in 1945-46. These agencies reciprocated by broadcasting Minnesota alarms over their radio networks.

TABLE 33. USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS
1945-46 and 1944-45¹

Broadcasts			Broadcasts			Broadcasts		
Authority	1945-46	1944-45	Authority	1945-46	1944-45	Authority	1945-46	1944-45
Police Depts.			Police Depts.			Police Depts.		
Albert Lea	9	7	Foley	1	—	Ortonville	—	2
Alexandria	12	5	Forest Lake	2	1	Osseo	—	1
Anoka	6	2	Grand Rapids	3	—	Owatonna	26	13
Appleton	2	—	Hastings	1	—	Red Wing	13	10
Austin	5	—	Hibbing	1	1	Redwood Falls	1	1
Belgrade	—	1	Hutchinson	8	5	Richfield	—	1
Benson	10	1	International Falls	9	—	Robbinsdale	2	4
Brainerd	21	17	Jordan	—	1	Rochester	23	14
Breckenridge	3	3	Kenyon	5	—	Roseau	1	—
Buffalo	—	1	Lake City	—	1	St. Cloud	4	5
Canby	1	4	Lamberton	2	1	St. James	5	1
Cannon Falls	3	1	Litchfield	3	5	St. Louis Park	1	2
Chisholm	2	—	Little Falls	3	—	St. Paul	94	69
Cloquet	2	—	Mahtomedi	1	—	St. Peter	5	—
Columbia Heights	5	3	Mankato	37	21	Sacred Heart	2	—
Crosby	1	2	Marshall	3	1	Shakopee	1	—
Delano	1	1	Milan	2	—	Sleepy Eye	4	3
Dellwood	2	—	Minneapolis	323	265	South St. Paul	6	11
Duluth	95	22	Montevideo	—	1	Springfield	4	1
East Grand Forks	11	1	Montgomery	2	—	Stillwater	2	1
Eden Valley	—	1	Moorhead	9	2	Two Harbors	1	—
Edina	2	4	Moose Lake	2	—	Virginia	5	—
Elk River	—	2	Mora	3	—	White Bear	4	6
Ely	—	1	Mountain Lake	2	—	Willmar	28	7
Fairmont	24	15	New Prague	1	—	Winona	10	1
Faribault	13	14	New Ulm	5	1	Worthington	5	5
Fergus Falls	6	4	Northfield	17	5			
Total						928 581		
Sheriffs			Sheriffs			Sheriffs		
Aitkin	4	2	Isanti	7	2	Pipestone	31	15
Anoka	1	—	Itasca	7	3	Polk	14	3
Becker	20	7	Jackson	39	4	Pope	8	1
Beltrami	10	2	Kanabec	2	—	Ramsey	9	1
Benton	1	1	Kandiyohi	18	7	Red Lake	3	—
Big Stone	6	1	Kittson	2	—	Redwood	20	15
Blue Earth	15	6	Koochiching	14	5	Renville	21	4
Brown	3	1	Lac qui Parle	8	7	Rice	26	9
Carlton	10	4	Lake	—	—	Rock	6	6
Carver	23	14	Lake of the Woods	—	—	Roseau	2	—
Cass	2	1	Le Sueur	6	3	St. Louis	14	1
Chippewa	8	5	Lincoln	7	1	Scott	23	7
Chisago	13	10	Lyon	26	6	Sherburne	—	—
Clay	8	4	McLeod	33	5	Sibley	5	4
Clearwater	8	1	Mahnomen	—	—	Stearns	13	9
Cook	1	—	Marshall	—	—	Steele	10	7
Cottonwood	16	12	Martin	16	3	Stevens	15	4
Crow Wing	11	3	Meeker	16	5	Swift	10	1
Dakota	3	8	Mille Lacs	13	3	Todd	9	—
Dodge	9	1	Morrison	5	6	Traverse	7	2
Douglas	8	1	Mower	18	5	Wabasha	10	2
Faribault	26	10	Murray	3	3	Wadena	15	6
Fillmore	30	12	Nicollet	29	11	Waseca	21	6
Freeborn	2	2	Nobles	15	23	Washington	17	17
Goodhue	19	9	Norman	16	3	Watonwan	11	10
Grant	3	2	Olmsted	4	8	Wilkin	3	2
Hennepin	122	41	Otter Tail	29	15	Winona	2	—
Houston	15	4	Pennington	5	1	Wright	30	10
Hubbard	6	2	Pine	25	2	Yellow Medicine	3	2
Total						1,124 445		

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

**TABLE 34. USE OF KNHD BY AUTHORITIES OTHER THAN MINNESOTA
POLICE AND SHERIFFS: 1945-46 and 1944-45¹**

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1945-46	1944-45
Minnesota agencies—total -----	287	157
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension -----	91	64
KNHD -----	17	7
Highway Patrol -----	86	45
Federal -----	32	13
Parole Board -----	61	28
Other -----		
Out-of-State agencies—total -----	494	319
Iowa -----	141	48
North Dakota -----	28	13
South Dakota -----	53	17
Wisconsin -----	89	25
Other (except Federal) -----	70	23
Federal -----	113	193

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

Crime Laboratory

The Bureau laboratory is equipped with microscopes, ultraviolet and infrared lamps, chemical equipment, ballistics apparatus, and other aids to serve local officers throughout the State as well as to assist Bureau investigators. During the past fiscal year, however, the position of analyst has remained vacant, and, therefore, the services of the laboratory have not been available.

Uniform Crime Reports

During each week of 1945 there were 288 major offenses estimated to have occurred in Minnesota. Every week, on the average, there were two criminal homicides, two rapes, three aggravated assaults, six robberies, 44 auto thefts, 64 burglaries and 167 larcenies. By the end of the year an estimated 14,961 serious crimes had been reported.

These estimates are supported by the monthly reports which this Bureau, in co-operation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, collects from chiefs of police in cities of 2,500 or more and from all sheriffs in Minnesota. Chiefs of police are requested to report all crimes which occur in their respective municipalities; sheriffs are requested to list only the offenses committed in places under 2,500 and in rural areas within their jurisdictions. These reports cover the major crimes most commonly reported to the police and include the following seven classes:

Criminal homicide
Rape (inc. carnal knowledge)
Robbery
Aggravated assault
Burglary (breaking or entering)
Larceny (except auto theft)
Auto theft

Attempted offenses of these types are included, but complaints which proved to be unfounded are excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area

In table 35 there is shown the number of police departments and sheriffs' offices from which 12 monthly crime reports were received during the calendar year 1945. The cities and counties have been grouped according to size, and the population figures are from the 1940 census. This table shows that 98 percent of the urban and 85 percent of the rural population are represented by the reporting cities and counties.

**TABLE 35. POLICE AND SHERIFFS SUBMITTING COMPLETE REPORTS
FOR 1945: 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	144	87.3	2,792,300	2,556,050	91.5
Urban Places -----	78	73	93.6	1,390,098	1,368,052	98.4
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	58	92.1	311,852	289,806	92.9
Rural Areas -----	87	71	81.6	1,402,202	1,187,998	84.7
Counties 25,000 to 100,000 ¹ --	8	7	87.5	296,281	268,160	90.5
Counties 10,000 to 24,999 -----	61	51	83.6	965,951	817,157	84.6
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.

Offenses Known to the Police

Table 36 presents the total number of offenses in Minnesota rural and urban areas in 1945, with the cities and counties divided into groups according to population. Included are all offenses reported by chiefs of police and sheriffs and also the estimated figures for those places not reporting. The estimated number of offenses is obtained by applying the known rate to the population of the delinquent areas. If the Bureau had record of more offenses than the estimate indicated, the Bureau figure was used.

TABLE 36. MINNESOTA CLASS I OFFENSES REPORTED OR ESTIMATED DURING 1945 BY RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND POPULATION GROUPS

Classification of Contributors		Total	Mans. by Murder Neg. Rape		Rob- bery	Aggra. Ass't. lary	Burg- lary	Larceny — \$50 or Under \$50		Auto Theft	No. of Contrib- utors	Pop. 1940 (Census Bureau)		
Entire State	---	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	1,675	7,028	2,279	165	2,792,300	
Urban Total	-	12,856	13	46	82	255	115	2,603	1,383	6,416	1,943	78	1,390,098	
Rural Total	--	2,105	17	12	42	29	35	730	292	612	336	87	1,402,202	
Urban:														
Reported by Contributors—														
total	-----	12,751	13	46	82	255	115	2,580	1,375	6,361	1,924	73	1,368,052	
Estimated—total		105	—	—	—	—	—	23	8	55	19	5	22,046	
Cities by Population Groups														
Group I (250,000 or over)		---	7,839	11	35	59	224	94	1,784	1,001	3,465	1,166	2	780,106
Group II (100,000 to 249,999)		-	1,517	—	4	4	16	6	154	162	869	302	1	101,065
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)		---	298	—	2	—	1	1	46	14	207	27	1	26,312
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)		-	1,692	1	2	9	4	5	297	96	1,096	182	11	170,763
Group VI (2,500 to 9,999)														
Reported by police		-----	1,405	1	3	10	10	9	299	102	724	247	58	289,806
Estimated		---	105	—	—	—	—	—	23	8	55	19	5	22,046
Rural:														
Reported by Contributors—														
total	-----	1,764	14	11	36	24	27	616	243	508	285	71	1,187,998	
Estimated—total		341	3	1	6	5	8	114	49	104	51	16	214,204	
Counties by Population Groups														
Group III (50,000 to 99,999)		---	157	1	—	5	2	4	55	18	64	8	1	54,355
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)														
Reported by contributors		-	277	2	5	7	3	3	110	43	55	49	6	213,805
Estimated		---	70	—	—	—	—	1	21	14	28	6	1	28,121
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)														
Reported by contributors		-	1,199	11	6	20	15	16	394	170	358	209	51	817,157
Estimated		---	221	2	1	4	3	5	72	31	65	38	10	148,794
Group VI (2,500 to 9,999)														
Reported by contributors		-	131	—	—	4	4	4	57	12	31	19	13	102,681
Estimated		---	50	1	—	2	2	2	21	4	11	7	5	37,289

Crime Rates by Population Groups

In order to furnish crime-rate data for rural and urban population groups, table 37 is presented. These data make possible a comparison of local crime rates with the state average for cities or counties of approximately the same size. The tabulation is based on data from reporting agencies only. Places for which offenses were estimated are excluded.

The following figures indicate the distribution of the reported offenses in 1945 for rural and urban areas combined:

Offense Total	Rate per 100,000 567.8	Percent 100.0
Larceny	332.0	58.5
Burglary	125.0	22.0
Auto Theft	86.4	15.2
Robbery	10.9	1.9
Assault	5.6	1.0
Rape	4.6	.8
Manslaughter	2.2	.4
Murder	1.1	.2

**TABLE 37. CLASS I OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA KNOWN TO THE POLICE: 1945
NUMBER AND RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, BY POPULATION GROUPS**

Population Group	Total	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Burg. Ass't.	Larceny \$50 or Over	Under \$50	Auto Theft
State Total									
Cities and counties combined; total population 2,556,050:									
Number of offenses known	14,515	27	57	118	279	142	3,196	1,618	6,869
Rate per 100,000	567.8	1.1	2.2	4.6	10.9	5.6	125.0	63.3	268.7
73 cities; total population 1,368,052:									
Number of offenses known	12,751	13	46	82	255	115	2,580	1,375	6,361
Rate per 100,000	932.1	1.0	3.4	6.0	18.6	8.4	188.6	100.5	465.0
71 counties; total population 1,187,998:									
Number of offenses known	1,764	14	11	36	24	27	616	243	508
Rate per 100,000	148.5	1.2	.9	3.0	2.0	2.3	51.9	20.4	42.8
Group I, 250,000 or over									
2 cities; total population 780,106:									
Number of offenses known	7,839	11	35	59	224	94	1,784	1,001	3,465
Rate per 100,000	1,004.9	1.4	4.5	7.6	28.7	12.0	228.7	128.3	444.2
Group II, 100,000 to 249,999									
1 city; population 101,065:									
Number of offenses known	1,517	—	4	4	16	6	154	162	869
Rate per 100,000	1,500.9	—	4.0	4.0	15.8	5.9	152.3	160.3	859.8
Group III, 50,000 to 99,999									
1 county; population 54,355:									
Number of offenses known	157	1	—	5	2	4	55	18	64
Rate per 100,000	288.8	1.8	—	9.2	3.7	7.4	101.2	33.1	117.7
Group IV, 25,000 to 49,999									
1 city; population 26,312:									
Number of offenses known	298	—	2	—	1	1	46	14	207
Rate per 100,000	1,132.5	—	7.6	—	3.8	3.8	174.8	53.2	786.7
6 counties; total population 213,805:									
Number of offenses known	277	2	5	7	3	3	110	43	55
Rate per 100,000	129.5	.9	2.3	3.3	1.4	1.4	51.5	20.1	25.7
Group V, 10,000 to 24,999									
11 cities; total population 170,763:									
Number of offenses known	1,692	1	2	9	4	5	297	96	1,096
Rate per 100,000	990.8	.6	1.2	5.3	2.3	2.9	173.9	56.2	641.8
51 counties; total population 817,157:									
Number of offenses known	1,199	11	6	20	15	16	394	170	358
Rate per 100,000	146.7	1.3	.7	2.5	1.8	2.0	48.2	20.8	43.8
Group VI, under 10,000									
58 cities, 2,500 to 9,999; total population 289,806:									
Number of offenses known	1,405	1	3	10	10	9	299	102	724
Rate per 100,000	484.8	.3	1.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	103.2	35.2	249.8
13 counties; total population 102,681:									
Number of offenses known	131	—	—	4	4	4	57	12	31
Rate per 100,000	127.6	—	—	3.9	3.9	3.9	55.5	11.7	30.2

Two-Year Comparison of Offenses Known to the Police: 1945 and 1944

Crime in Minnesota in 1945 rose 13.7 percent over the figures for 1944. Robbery led the upward trend with a menacing jump of 63.2 percent, followed by auto theft with its sudden climb of 45.1 percent. Lesser increases were disclosed as follows: burglary, 9.2 percent; larceny, 9.0 percent; and aggravated assault, 5.6 percent.

There were decreases in the violent crimes of rape, murder and negligent manslaughter of 10.1 percent, 9.1 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively.

Table 38 shows these current crime trends in detail.

TABLE 38. ANNUAL TRENDS, OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1944-45, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population group	Total	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Burg- Ass'tl. lary	Larceny— \$50 or Under Over	Auto Theft		
State Total										
Cities and counties combined; total population 2,792,300:										
1944 -----	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	1,332	6,654	1,571
1945 -----	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	1,675	7,028	2,279
Percent change -----	+13.7	-9.1	-6.5	-10.1	+63.2	+5.6	+9.2	+25.8	+5.6	+45.1
78 cities; total population 1,390,098:										
1944 -----	11,176	20	35	92	159	105	2,325	1,027	6,056	1,357
1945 -----	12,856	13	46	82	255	115	2,603	1,383	6,416	1,943
Percent change -----	+15.0	-35.0	+31.4	-10.9	+60.4	+9.5	+12.0	+34.7	+5.9	+43.2
87 counties; total population 1,402,202:										
1944 -----	1,982	13	27	46	15	37	727	305	598	214
1945 -----	2,105	17	12	42	29	35	730	292	612	336
Percent change -----	+6.2	+30.8	-55.6	-8.7	+93.3	-5.4	+4	-4.3	+2.3	+57.0
Group I, 250,000 or over 2 cities; total population 780,106:										
1944 -----	6,830	15	32	56	134	79	1,612	730	3,266	906
1945 -----	7,839	11	35	59	224	94	1,784	1,001	3,465	1,166
Percent change -----	+14.8									
Group II, 100,000 to 249,999 1 city; population 101,065:										
1944 -----	1,165	1	2	5	13	4	133	110	761	136
1945 -----	1,517	—	4	4	16	6	154	162	869	302
Percent change -----	+30.2									
Group III, 50,000 to 99,999 1 county; population 54,355:										
1944 -----	135	2	—	1	—	—	69	12	42	9
1945 -----	157	1	—	5	2	4	55	18	64	8
Percent change -----	+16.3									
Group IV, 25,000 to 49,999 1 city; population 26,312:										
1944 -----	331	1	—	1	1	—	30	11	265	22
1945 -----	298	—	2	—	1	1	46	14	207	27
Percent change -----	-10.0									
7 counties; total population 241,926:										
1944 -----	337	2	13	12	3	8	99	51	113	36
1945 -----	347	2	5	7	3	4	131	57	83	55
Percent change -----	+3.0									
Group V, 10,000 to 24,999 11 cities; total population 170,763:										
1944 -----	1,560	2	1	13	5	4	262	84	1,049	140
1945 -----	1,692	1	2	9	4	5	297	96	1,096	182
Percent change -----	+8.5									
61 counties; total population 965,951:										
1944 -----	1,352	8	12	30	9	26	483	216	413	155
1945 -----	1,420	13	7	24	18	21	466	201	423	247
Percent change -----	+5.0									
Group VI, under 10,000 63 cities, 2,500 to 9,999; total population 311,852:										
1944 -----	1,290	1	—	17	6	18	288	92	715	153
1945 -----	1,510	1	3	10	10	9	322	110	779	266
Percent change -----	+17.1									
18 counties; total population 139,970:										
1944 -----	158	1	2	3	3	3	76	26	30	14
1945 -----	181	1	—	6	6	6	78	16	42	26
Percent change -----	+14.6									

Annual Crime Trends

A 10-year record of rural and urban offenses in Minnesota is presented in table 39. This record indicates that for the state as a whole, the two offense groups of robbery and auto theft declined continuously from 1936 through 1944. However, in 1945 these two offense classes show a greater increase than any of the other major crimes.

Since 1938, individual offenses known to the Bureau have been checked against monthly returns to increase the reliability of the returns. Adjustments or additions to the monthly crime reports are made after corresponding with the contributors. This

verification procedure may have accounted for part of the increase in the number of offenses listed for 1938 over previous years. More accurate and complete reporting may well have been another factor. For the year 1945 the verification procedure resulted in the addition of 142 offenses (.9 percent) to the monthly reports.

**TABLE 39. OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
IN MINNESOTA: BY YEARS¹**

Year	NUMBER OF OFFENSES											
	All Offenses	Murder	Mans. by		Rob- bery	Aggr. Ass'tl.	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
1945	--	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	8,703	1,675	7,028	2,279

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

Offenses in Individual Cities and Counties: 1945

The number of major crimes reported as having been committed during 1945 is shown in tables 40 and 41. The compilation in table 40 includes all the reports received from county sheriffs. Table 41 includes reports received from chiefs of police in cities of 2,500 or more.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has emphasized that comparisons between individual cities and counties are not justified without consideration of several factors. The statement of the F.B.I. regarding this matter is as follows:

"Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

- Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, 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."

TABLE 40. RURAL OFFENSES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS: 1945

County	Population ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Asslt	Burg- lary	Larceny— \$50 or Over	Under \$50	Auto Theft
Rural Total -----	1,187,998	1,764	14	11	36	24	27	616	243	508	285
Group III—Total -----	54,355	157	1	—	5	2	4	55	18	64	8
(50,000 to 99,999)											
St. Louis -----	54,355	157	1	—	5	2	4	55	18	64	8
Group IV—Total -----	213,805	277	2	5	7	3	3	110	43	55	49
(25,000 to 49,999)											
Fillmore -----	25,820	33	—	—	—	—	2	8	8	8	7
Hennepin -----	46,069	103	—	—	2	3	—	48	8	25	17
Itasca -----	28,121	—	—	—	(Only 10 months received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail -----	42,344	49	1	—	5	—	—	31	4	4	4
Polk -----	27,062	32	—	—	—	—	1	8	10	12	1
Stearns -----	44,950	36	1	5	—	—	—	4	11	6	9
Wright -----	27,550	24	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	11
Group V—Total -----	817,157	1,199	11	6	20	15	16	394	170	358	209
(10,000 to 24,999)											
Aitkin -----	17,865	19	—	—	1	—	2	6	1	7	2
Becker -----	21,547	41	—	1	4	2	—	10	1	16	7
Beltrami -----	16,680	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benton -----	10,371	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone -----	10,447	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	4	1
Blue Earth -----	20,549	37	—	—	—	—	4	3	15	9	6
Brown -----	13,878	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1
Carlton -----	16,908	41	5	—	—	3	1	15	4	9	4
Carver -----	17,606	23	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	3	6
Cass -----	20,646	33	1	—	—	1	1	18	3	2	7
Chippewa -----	11,707	37	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	21	5
Chisago -----	13,124	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	1
Clay -----	15,846	20	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	9	3
Clearwater -----	11,153	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1
Cottonwood -----	13,336	12	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	2
Crow Wing -----	15,201	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota -----	16,421	32	—	—	1	1	—	8	6	13	3
Dodge -----	12,931	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas -----	15,318	24	—	—	2	—	—	7	3	2	10
Faribault -----	20,239	37	—	—	—	—	3	22	5	4	3
Freeborn -----	19,580	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goodhue -----	21,602	29	—	1	—	—	—	15	2	2	9
Houston -----	14,735	36	—	—	1	—	—	18	6	3	8
Isanti -----	12,950	13	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	2
Jackson -----	13,965	23	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	4	2
Kandiyohi -----	18,901	21	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	11	3
Kittson -----	10,717	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	—
Koochiching -----	11,304	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Lac qui Parle -----	15,509	18	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	7	5
LeSueur -----	19,227	30	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	11	3
Lincoln -----	10,797	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	—
Lyon -----	13,894	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1
McLeod -----	17,493	26	—	—	1	—	—	11	3	4	7
Marshall -----	18,364	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	2
Martin -----	17,668	22	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	7
Meeker -----	15,357	11	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	1
Mille Lacs -----	15,558	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	4
Morrison -----	21,426	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2
Mower -----	17,806	17	1	—	1	—	1	5	2	6	1
Murray -----	15,060	—	—	—	(Only 7 months received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nobles -----	15,297	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	2
Norman -----	14,746	19	—	—	—	1	—	6	4	5	3
Olmsted -----	16,346	34	—	—	1	—	—	7	7	12	7
Pine -----	21,478	27	—	—	—	1	—	11	2	4	9
Pope -----	10,980	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramsey -----	16,206	171	—	—	1	1	—	44	18	93	14
Redwood -----	19,020	13	—	—	2	—	—	6	1	1	3
Renville -----	24,625	26	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	1	4
Rice -----	13,100	39	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	19	11
Roseau -----	15,103	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scott -----	15,585	26	1	—	—	—	—	10	6	2	7
Sibley -----	16,625	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steele -----	11,055	20	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	4	7
Swift -----	12,740	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1
Todd -----	24,486	26	—	—	2	3	1	11	3	4	2

Wabasha -----	14,449				(No reports received)						
Waseca -----	10,916	15	—	1	—	—	1	3	7	3	
Washington -----	16,784	58	1	—	—	1	—	12	6	27	11
Watsonwan -----	10,502	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2
Winona -----	15,305	10	—	—	1	1	—	8	—	—	—
Yellow Medicine -----	16,917										
Group VI—Total -----	102,681	131	—	—	4	4	4	57	12	31	19
(2,500 to 9,999)											
Anoka -----	9,982	16	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	2	1
Cook -----	3,030				(No reports received)						
Grant -----	9,828	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Hubbard -----	8,442	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	1	—
Kanabec -----	9,651				(No reports received)						
Lake -----	2,910	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lake of the Woods -----	5,975	5	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—
Mahnomen -----	8,054				(Only 9 months received)						
Nicollet -----	8,895	11	—	—	2	—	—	6	1	2	—
Pennington -----	6,894	17	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	7	—
Pipestone -----	9,112	21	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	7	3
Red Lake -----	7,413	14	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	4	2
Rock -----	7,819	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Sherburne -----	8,271				(No reports received)						
Stevens -----	7,825	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	2
Traverse -----	8,283				(No reports received)						
Wadena -----	9,856	8	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	2
Wilkin -----	7,730	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	2

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

TABLE 41. URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE: 1945

Municipality		Population ¹	Total	Mur- der 13	Mans. by Neg. 46	Rape 82	Rob- bery 255	Aggr. Asslt 115	Burg- lary 2,580	Larceny		Auto Theft 1,924
Urban	Total									\$50 or Over 1,375	Under \$50 6,361	
Group I—Total		780,106	7,839	11	35	59	224	94	1,784	1,001	3,465	1,166
(250,000 or over)												
Minneapolis		492,370	4,463	6	23	21	126	31	917	792	1,659	888
St. Paul		287,736	3,376	5	12	38	98	63	867	209	1,806	278
Group II—Total		101,065	1,517	—	4	4	16	6	154	162	869	302
(100,000 to 249,999)												
Duluth		101,065	1,517	—	4	4	16	6	154	162	869	302
Group IV—Total		26,312	298	—	2	—	1	1	46	14	207	27
(25,000 to 49,999)												
Rochester		26,312	298	—	2	—	1	1	46	14	207	27
Group V—Total		170,763	1,692	1	2	9	4	5	297	96	1,096	182
(10,000 to 24,999)												
Albert Lea		12,200	76	—	—	1	—	—	18	7	37	13
Austin		18,307	222	—	—	1	—	—	39	17	145	20
Brainerd		12,071	144	—	1	—	—	—	29	6	102	6
Faribault		14,527	106	—	—	—	1	—	21	8	54	22
Fergus Falls		10,848	25	—	—	1	—	1	9	1	7	6
Hibbing		16,385	181	—	—	—	1	1	27	15	107	30
Mankato		15,654	136	—	—	—	1	—	32	6	80	17
St. Cloud		24,173	227	—	—	3	—	2	43	10	149	20
South St. Paul		11,844	144	—	1	3	1	1	36	6	85	11
Virginia		12,264	156	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	113	18
Winona		22,490	275	1	—	—	—	—	27	11	217	19
Group VI—Total		289,806	1,405	1	3	10	10	9	299	102	724	247
(Under 10,000)												
Alexandria		5,051	34	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	19	7
Anoka		6,426	17	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	6
Bayport		2,633	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bemidji		9,427	63	—	—	1	—	—	15	8	33	6
Benson		2,729	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Blue Earth		3,702	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	3
Breckenridge		2,745	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	1
Chisholm		7,487	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	7
Cloquet		7,304	12	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	3	1
Columbia Heights		6,035	64	—	—	1	—	—	9	5	48	1
Crookston		7,161	121	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	101	10
Crosby		2,954	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Detroit Lakes		5,015	17	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	6	6
East Grand Forks		3,511	53	1	—	—	1	1	7	6	24	13
Edina		5,855	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	33	3

Ely -----	5,970	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Eveleth -----	6,887	14	—	—	—	—	6	1	5	2
Fairmont -----	6,988	62	—	—	—	1	4	4	47	6
Gilbert -----	2,504	28	—	—	—	—	2	9	13	4
Glenwood -----	2,564									
(No reports received)										
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	20	—	—	1	—	2	1	8	8
Hastings -----	5,662	32	—	—	—	1	5	1	20	5
Hopkins -----	4,100	37	—	—	1	1	16	3	14	2
Hutchinson -----	3,887	11	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	3
International Falls ---	5,626	53	—	1	—	3	17	1	7	24
Jackson -----	2,840									
Lake City -----	3,204	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Litchfield -----	3,920	18	—	—	—	—	9	—	7	2
Little Falls -----	6,047									
Luverne -----	3,114	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Marshall -----	4,590	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
Montevideo -----	5,220	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Moorhead -----	9,491	60	—	—	1	—	19	4	26	10
Morris -----	3,214	14	—	—	—	—	9	2	2	1
New Ulm -----	8,743	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	1
Northfield -----	4,533	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
North Mankato -----	3,517	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North St. Paul -----	3,135	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Owatonna -----	8,694	74	—	1	—	1	6	3	46	17
Park Rapids -----	2,643	19	—	—	—	1	7	—	8	3
Pipestone -----	4,682	25	—	—	—	—	5	6	5	9
Red Wing -----	9,962	73	—	—	—	—	19	5	34	15
Redwood Falls -----	3,270	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Richfield -----	6,750	12	—	—	2	—	5	—	5	—
Robbinsdale -----	6,018	12	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	4
St. James -----	3,400	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2
St. Louis Park -----	7,737									
St. Peter -----	5,870	50	—	—	—	—	21	1	24	4
Sauk Center -----	3,016	12	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	1
Sauk Rapids -----	2,981	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Sleepy Eye -----	2,923	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Staples -----	2,952	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Stillwater -----	7,013	38	—	—	—	—	2	2	29	5
Thief River Falls -----	6,019	53	—	—	—	1	3	8	6	29
Tracy -----	3,085	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two Harbors -----	4,046	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3
Wadena -----	2,916	11	—	—	—	—	7	1	2	1
Waseca -----	4,270	24	—	—	—	—	8	3	8	5
West St. Paul -----	5,733	7	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3
White Bear Lake -----	2,858									
(Only 11 months received)										
Willmar -----	7,623	58	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	38
Windom -----	2,807	20	—	—	—	1	5	1	11	2
Worthington -----	5,918	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest: 1945

During 1945, 30.6 percent of all offenses reported were cleared by the arrest of one or more of the offenders. Of the rural offenses reported, 35.3 percent were cleared by arrest and of the urban offenses, 29.9 percent. The recovery of stolen property does not render an offense cleared. Rural and urban clearances for 1945 may be compared in table 42. A detailed tabulation is presented in table 43. All clearances occurring in 1945 have been included, even though the offenses cleared might have been reported another year. This accounts for the items in which there are more clearances than there are offenses which occurred in 1945.

TABLE 42. SUMMARY OF RURAL AND URBAN CLEARANCES, BY OFFENSE: 1945

Offense Total -----	Percent Cleared -----	
	Rural 35.3	Urban 29.9
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	107.1	107.7
Manslaughter by negligence -----	81.8	78.3
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	100.0	74.4
Robbery -----	58.3	36.1
Aggravated assault -----	81.5	83.5
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	33.9	29.6
Larceny, \$50 or over -----	23.5	36.4
Larceny, under \$50 -----	29.5	26.2
Auto theft -----	38.6	30.5

**TABLE 43. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST
BY POPULATION AND RURAL-URBAN GROUPINGS: 1945¹**

Grouping of Contributors	Total	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. Asslt.	Burglary	Larceny— \$50 or Over	Under \$50	Auto Theft
State Total										
Offenses Reported	14,515	27	57	118	279	142	3,196	1,618	6,869	2,209
Offenses Cleared	4,440	29	45	97	106	118	972	557	1,819	697
Percent Cleared	30.6	107.4	78.9	82.2	38.0	83.1	30.4	34.4	26.5	31.6
Urban Total										
Offenses Reported	12,751	13	46	82	255	115	2,580	1,375	6,361	1,924
Offenses Cleared	3,818	14	36	61	92	96	763	500	1,669	587
Percent Cleared	29.9	107.7	78.3	74.4	36.1	83.5	29.6	36.4	26.2	30.5
Rural Total										
Offenses Reported	1,764	14	11	36	24	27	616	243	508	285
Offenses Cleared	622	15	9	36	14	22	209	57	150	110
Percent Cleared	35.3	107.1	81.8	100.0	58.3	81.5	33.9	23.5	29.5	38.6
Urban Population Grouping										
Group I Offenses	7,839	11	35	59	224	94	1,784	1,001	3,465	1,166
Clearances	2,647	10	27	43	76	75	543	410	1,110	353
Percent Cleared	33.8	90.9	77.1	72.9	33.9	79.8	30.4	41.0	32.0	30.3
Group II Offenses	1,517	—	4	4	16	6	154	162	869	302
Clearances	269	2	4	4	8	5	20	33	115	78
Percent Cleared	17.7	—	100.0	100.0	50.0	83.3	13.0	20.4	13.2	25.8
Group IV Offenses	298	—	2	—	1	1	46	14	207	27
Clearances	56	—	—	—	1	1	27	3	16	8
Percent Cleared	18.8	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	58.7	21.4	7.7	29.6
Group V Offenses	1,692	1	2	9	4	5	297	96	1,096	182
Clearances	435	1	2	8	3	5	89	24	246	57
Percent Cleared	25.7	100.0	100.0	88.9	75.0	100.0	30.0	25.0	22.4	31.3
Group VI Offenses	1,405	1	3	10	10	9	299	102	724	247
Clearances	411	1	3	6	4	10	84	30	182	91
Percent Cleared	29.3	100.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	111.1	28.1	29.4	25.1	36.8
Rural Population Grouping										
Group III Offenses	157	1	—	5	2	4	55	18	64	8
Clearances	65	1	—	5	1	4	22	12	18	2
Percent Cleared	41.4	100.0	—	100.0	50.0	100.0	40.0	66.7	28.1	25.0
Group IV Offenses	277	2	5	7	3	3	110	43	55	49
Clearances	105	2	3	7	—	2	47	10	10	24
Percent Cleared	37.9	100.0	60.0	100.0	—	66.7	42.7	23.3	18.2	49.0
Group V Offenses	1,199	11	6	20	15	16	394	170	358	209
Clearances	403	12	6	19	9	13	121	35	112	76
Percent Cleared	33.6	109.1	100.0	95.0	60.0	81.3	30.7	20.6	31.3	36.4
Group VI Offenses	131	—	—	4	4	4	57	12	31	19
Clearances	49	—	—	5	4	3	19	—	10	8
Percent Cleared	37.4	—	—	125.0	100.0	75.0	33.3	—	32.3	42.1

¹See tables 40 and 41 for population range in each group.

Police Department Employees

During 1945 there were an average of 1.07 police employees for every 1,000 inhabitants in Minnesota cities over 2,500 in population. A total of 74 urban centers, representing a population of 1,373,286, reported 1,467 police department employees for the year.

Table 44 shows the average number of employees and the number per 1,000 inhabitants for cities grouped according to size. The tabulation indicates a considerable range, from .43 to 2.45, in the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants. It should be remembered that the population figures used are from the 1940 census.

The following expresses this data differently, giving the number of inhabitants for each police employee in the various population groups:

Group I (250,000 or over)	905
Group II (100,000-249,999)	802
Group IV (25,000-49,999)	1,096
Group V (10,000-24,999)	959
Group VI (2,500-9,999)	1,065
State average	936

From the foregoing figures we learn that, on the average, the lives and property of 936 citizens of Minnesota are protected by one police officer.

TABLE 44. POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES: 1945
Average number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants

Municipality	Population	Number of Police employees	Average per 1,000 inhabitants
Urban Total -----	1,373,286	1,467	1.07
Group I—Total (250,000 or over) -----	780,106	862	1.10
Minneapolis -----	492,370	497	1.01
St. Paul -----	287,736	365	1.27
Group II—Total (100,000 to 249,999) -----	101,065	126	1.25
Duluth -----	101,065	126	1.25
Group IV—Total (25,000 to 49,999) -----	26,312	24	.91
Rochester -----	26,312	24	.91
Group V—Total (10,000 to 24,999) -----	170,763	178	1.04
Albert Lea -----	12,200	8	.66
Austin -----	18,307	18	.98
Brainerd -----	12,071	8	.66
Faribault -----	14,527	10	.69
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	6	.55
Hibbing -----	16,385	26	1.59
Mankato -----	15,654	15	.96
St. Cloud -----	24,173	18	.74
South St. Paul -----	11,844	18	1.52
Virginia -----	12,264	30	2.45
Winona -----	22,490	21	.93
Group VI—Total (Under 10,000) -----	295,040	277	.94
Alexandria -----	5,051	4	.79
Anoka -----	6,426	4	.62
Bayport -----	2,633	2	.76
Bemidji -----	9,427	7	.74
Benson -----	2,729	2	.73
Blue Earth -----	3,702	4	1.08
Breckenridge -----	2,745	4	1.46
Chisholm -----	7,487	13	1.74
Cloquet -----	7,304	7	.96
Columbia Heights -----	6,035	6	.99
Crookston -----	7,161	8	1.12
Crosby -----	2,954	3	1.02
Detroit Lakes -----	5,015	4	.80
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	6	1.71
Edina -----	5,855	4	.68
Ely -----	5,970	12	2.01
Eveleth -----	6,887	14	2.03
Fairmont -----	6,988	3	.43
Gilbert -----	2,504	5	2.00
Glenwood -----	2,564	(no record)	
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	4	.82
Hastings -----	5,662	5	.88
Hopkins -----	4,100	5	1.22
Hutchinson -----	3,887	3	.77
International Falls -----	5,626	5	.89
Jackson -----	2,840	3	1.06
Lake City -----	3,204	4	1.25
Litchfield -----	3,920	3	.77
Little Falls -----	6,047	(no record)	
Luverne -----	3,114	3	.96
Marshall -----	4,590	5	1.09
Montevideo -----	5,220	(no record)	
Moorhead -----	9,491	10	1.05
Morris -----	3,214	2	.62
New Ulm -----	8,743	7	.80
Northfield -----	4,533	4	.88
North Mankato -----	3,517	2	.57
North St. Paul -----	3,135	2	.64
Owatonna -----	8,694	8	.92
Park Rapids -----	2,643	2	.76
Pipestone -----	4,682	2	.43
Red Wing -----	9,962	10	1.00
Redwood Falls -----	3,270	2	.61
Richfield -----	6,750	5	.74
Robbinsdale -----	6,018	5	.83
St. James -----	3,400	3	.88

St. Louis Park -----	7,737	5	.65
St. Peter -----	5,870	3	.51
Sauk Center -----	3,016	3	.99
Sauk Rapids -----	2,981	(no record)	
Sleepy Eye -----	2,923	2	.68
Staples -----	2,952	3	1.02
Stillwater -----	7,013	6	.86
Thief River Falls -----	6,019	6	1.00
Tracy -----	3,085	3	.97
Two Harbors -----	4,046	5	1.24
Wadena -----	2,916	3	1.03
Waseca -----	4,270	3	.70
West St. Paul -----	5,733	4	.70
White Bear Lake -----	2,858	2	.70
Willmar -----	7,623	7	.92
Windom -----	2,807	2	.71
Worthington -----	5,918	4	.68

Judicial Criminal Statistics

This Bureau, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, collects statistics on defendants charged with criminal offenses and disposed of by the district courts. These data are reported on individual case cards which are prepared by the clerks of district courts, checked and summarized by this office and the summaries verified and published by the Census Bureau. At the end of each calendar year, therefore, there are made available useful statistics showing, by offense, the disposition made of all criminal defendants and the type of sentence imposed on those who were convicted. The statistics are for those persons actually brought before a court 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 45 indicates the disposition of defendants for all offenses in 1945. More defendants were disposed of for larceny than for any other offense, with burglary following in second place. Of the 933 defendants disposed of for major offenses, 670, over two-thirds, were charged with crimes against property; of these, about 9 out of 10 were convicted. The number of defendants charged with crimes against the person in 1945 was 137; of these, more than 7 out of 10 were convicted.

The disposition of these defendants, according to the counties in which they were disposed of, is shown in table 46.

TABLE 45. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS FOR ALL OFFENSES: 1945

Offense	Total defendants disposed of	—Disposed of Without Conviction—					—Convicted and Sentenced—				—Sentence for those Convicted—				
		Total	Dis- missed	—Acquitted by— court ¹	—Other no- penalty	Total	Plead guilty	Found guilty by court ¹	by jury	Prison and reform.	Prob. or suspended sentence	Local jail or wkhs.	Fine or costs only	Inst. for juv. delinq. only	
All offenses -----	1,138	136	91	—	37	8	1,002	948	4	50	391	411	99	97	4
Major offenses—Total ----	933	112	73	—	31	8	821	772	4	45	386	316	91	24	4
Murder -----	14	7	2	—	2	3	7	5	—	2	7	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter -----	18	7	3	—	4	—	11	7	1	3	8	—	2	1	—
Robbery -----	45	6	3	—	3	—	39	35	—	4	32	7	—	—	—
Aggravated assault -----	48	6	1	—	4	1	42	38	—	4	13	20	7	2	—
Burglary -----	139	12	9	—	2	1	127	124	—	3	65	58	4	—	—
Larceny, except auto theft -----	190	17	15	—	2	—	173	165	1	7	71	65	26	10	1
Auto theft -----	132	7	6	—	1	—	125	122	—	3	66	47	9	1	2
Embezzlement and fraud -----	31	3	3	—	—	—	28	26	—	2	11	14	1	2	—
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	14	2	—	—	2	—	12	11	—	1	4	5	2	1	—
Forgery and counterfeiting ² -----	119	7	6	—	—	1	112	109	—	3	38	58	14	2	—
Rape -----	57	15	9	—	6	—	42	37	1	4	20	13	7	1	1
Commercialized vice -----	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other sex offenses -----	72	18	11	—	5	2	54	49	—	5	27	17	7	3	—
Violating drug laws -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	2	—	2	1	—
Carrying, etc., weapons -----	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	1	—	—	4	5	—	—
Other major offenses—Total --	37	5	5	—	—	—	32	30	—	2	20	7	5	—	—
Abortion -----	6	1	1	—	—	—	5	4	—	1	3	—	2	—	—
Arson -----	8	1	1	—	—	—	7	6	—	1	7	—	—	—	—
Bigamy -----	7	2	2	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Blackmail and extortion -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Escape and jail break -----	9	1	1	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	6	1	1	—	—
Kidnaping -----	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Perjury -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Minor offenses ³ -----	205	24	18	—	6	—	181	176	—	5	5	95	8	73	—

¹Jury waived.²Includes check cases.³Consists of misdemeanors such as minor assault; nonsupport; violating liquor, gambling and driving laws; and other offenses generally tried in justice and municipal courts.

TABLE 46. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS, BY COUNTY: 1945

County	Total	Total defendants disposed of	Disposed of Without Conviction				Other no- penalty	Convicted and Sentenced				Sentence for those			Convicted	
			Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by court ¹	jury		Total	Plead guilty	Found guilty by court ¹	jury	Prison and reform.	Prob. or suspended sentence	Local jail or wks.	Fine or costs only	Inst. for juv. delinq. only
Total	-----	1,138	136	91	—	37	8	1,002	948	4	50	391	411	99	97	4
Aitkin	-----	7	1	1	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	3	1	1	—
Anoka	-----	10	6	5	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Becker	-----	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	—	1	5	6	—	1	—
Beltrami	-----	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	—	2	12	—	1	1	—
Benton	-----	4	3	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Big Stone	-----	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	1	—	1	—
Blue Earth	-----	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	7	5	—	—	—
Brown	-----	8	1	—	—	1	—	7	7	—	—	1	5	—	1	—
Carlton	-----	21	3	3	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	9	8	—	—	1
Carver	-----	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cass	-----	22	8	8	—	—	—	14	12	—	2	5	5	—	4	—
Chippewa	-----	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Chisago	-----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Clay	-----	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	3	4	—	1	—
Clearwater	-----	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cook	-----	10	1	—	—	1	—	9	8	—	1	—	3	—	6	—
Cottonwood	-----	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Crow Wing	-----	17	5	4	—	1	—	12	12	—	—	6	5	1	—	—
Dakota	-----	19	5	4	—	1	—	14	14	—	—	5	7	—	2	—
Dodge	-----	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	-----	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Faribault	-----	5	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fillmore	-----	5	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Freeborn	-----	32	2	1	—	1	—	30	28	—	2	10	10	4	6	—
Goodhue	-----	11	1	1	—	—	—	10	9	—	1	5	4	1	—	—
Grant	-----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	-----	282	24	13	—	5	6	258	241	3	14	130	79	37	11	1
Houston	-----	5	2	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Hubbard	-----	8	3	3	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Isanti	-----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Itasca	-----	6	2	1	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Jackson	-----	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Kanabec	-----	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Kandiyohi	-----	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Kittson	-----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Koochiching	-----	16	1	—	—	1	—	15	14	—	1	5	6	—	4	—
Lac qui Parle	-----	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Lake	-----	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Lake of the Woods	-----	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
LeSueur	-----	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	2	—	—	3	—

¹Jury waived.

The number of defendants disposed of for major offenses per 100,000 of the population decreased steadily from 62.3 in 1941 to 32.2 in 1944, and then increased to 37.5 in 1945. The rate for defendants convicted of major offenses followed the same general trend, decreasing from 55.9 in 1941 to 29.5 in 1944, and then increasing to 33.0 in 1945. These data are shown in table 47.

TABLE 47. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF AND DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, FOR MAJOR OFFENSES, WITH RATE PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION: 1941-1945

Offense	Number					Rate per 100,000 of the Population ¹				
	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Defendants disposed of										
Total	933	803	929	1,385	1,696	37.5	32.2	36.8	51.8	62.3
Murder	14	2	7	11	17	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6
Manslaughter	18	21	25	37	37	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4
Robbery	45	34	19	63	61	1.8	1.4	0.8	2.4	2.2
Aggravated assault	48	43	47	63	57	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.1
Burglary	139	91	105	122	191	5.6	3.6	4.2	4.6	7.0
Larceny, except auto theft	190	258	292	499	539	7.6	10.3	11.6	18.6	19.8
Auto theft	132	53	72	107	139	5.3	2.1	2.9	4.0	5.1
Embezzlement and fraud	31	19	18	42	61	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.2
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	14	11	17	29	27	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	119	94	120	187	295	4.8	3.8	4.8	7.0	10.8
Rape	57	59	89	84	120	2.3	2.4	3.5	3.1	4.4
Other major offenses	126	118	118	141	152	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.6
Defendants convicted										
Total	821	735	826	1,166	1,522	33.0	29.5	32.7	43.6	55.9
Murder	7	2	5	10	12	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Manslaughter	11	16	17	25	26	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
Robbery	39	34	17	57	53	1.6	1.4	0.7	2.1	1.9
Aggravated assault	42	34	36	39	42	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Burglary	127	87	100	105	172	5.1	3.5	4.0	3.9	6.3
Larceny, except auto theft	173	231	274	434	498	7.0	9.3	10.8	16.2	18.3
Auto theft	125	50	60	92	135	5.0	2.0	2.4	3.4	5.0
Embezzlement and fraud	28	17	11	33	42	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.5
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	12	10	14	23	24	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	112	93	114	165	270	4.5	3.7	4.5	6.2	9.9
Rape	42	52	72	65	105	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.4	3.9
Other major offenses	103	109	106	118	143	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.3

¹Based on estimate of civilian population of the State.

The procedural outcome of dispositions for major offenses during the past 5 years is shown in table 48. Of the 933 defendants disposed of for major offenses in 1945, 821, or 88.0 percent, were convicted and sentenced; 12.0 percent were dismissed or acquitted. 82.8 percent of all defendants entered a plea of guilty, whereas only 4.8 percent were found guilty by jury.

TABLE 48. PROCEDURAL OUTCOME FOR DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF FOR MAJOR OFFENSES: 1941-1945

Procedural Outcome	Number					Percent				
	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Defendants disposed of	933	803	929	1,385	1,696	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without conviction	112	68	103	219	174	12.0	8.5	11.1	15.8	10.3
Dismissed	73	48	74	153	125	7.8	6.0	8.0	11.0	7.4
Acquitted by court (jury waived)				1	1				0.1	0.1
Acquitted by jury	31	12	25	46	43	3.3	1.5	2.7	3.3	2.5
Other no-penalty disposition	8	8	4	19	5	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.3
Convicted and sentenced	821	735	826	1,166	1,522	88.0	91.5	88.9	84.2	89.7
Pleaded guilty	772	699	777	1,089	1,434	82.8	87.0	83.7	78.6	84.5
Found guilty by court (jury waived)	4	1	5	5	7	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Found guilty by jury	45	35	44	72	81	4.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	4.8

The types of sentences imposed on defendants who were convicted during the past 5 years are indicated in table 49. In 1945, 47.0 percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to a State prison or reformatory, and 38.5 percent were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence.

**TABLE 49. TYPE OF SENTENCE IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED
OF MAJOR OFFENSES: 1941-1945**

Sentence imposed Defendants convicted and sentenced -----	Number					Percent				
	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
	821	735	826	1,166	1,522	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State prison or reformatory --	386	321	406	518	683	47.0	43.7	49.2	44.4	44.9
Probation or suspended sentence	316	292	330	496	661	38.5	39.7	40.0	42.5	43.4
Local jail or workhouse ----	91	88	64	122	148	11.1	12.0	7.7	10.5	9.7
Fine or costs only -----	24	30	19	27	27	2.9	4.1	2.3	2.3	1.8
Institution for juvenile delinquents only -----	4	4	6	3	2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1
Other sentence -----	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1