



OFFICE COPY

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, 1947

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STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

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TO GOVERNOR LUTHER W. YOUNGDAHL

and

MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

I have the honor of presenting you with the report on the activities of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, and other law enforcement organizations in the State of Minnesota, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

The report is quite complete and is self-explanatory, so I will not refer to any particular portions of it, except as follows:

The law enforcement groups in the State of Minnesota have carried on in a most efficient manner during the past year even with limited personnel and low budgets. Indicative of the efficient investigations made by all law enforcement organizations in Minnesota, there were 1,179 defendants disposed of in felony cases. Of this total, 93% or 1,096 defendants were convicted. Of this group of 1,096, only 4.6% asked for a jury trial. This one item saved the taxpayers of Minnesota many thousand dollars when the cost of a jury trial is considered. This was an unusual year in that more convicted persons were placed on probation or sentence suspended, than were committed to our penal institutions. Of the 1,096 defendants, only 445 were actually committed. The rest were disposed of through probation, dismissal, small fines or short jail terms.

The Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension has enjoyed the cooperation of all law enforcement groups and has given all possible assistance wherever and whenever requested. This Bureau, as well as other law enforcement groups in Minnesota, is particularly indebted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the instructions in scientific and practical police procedure through regional schools given by them throughout the State of Minnesota. Instructions given in the most modern police methods has done much to help Minnesota hold down an otherwise increasing crime wave.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER O. STOVERN, *Superintendent*

In Memoriam

MAX E. BOERGER

**Assistant Superintendent
of the Bureau**

**Born: July 7, 1904
Appointed: September 1, 1938
Died: March 26, 1947**

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

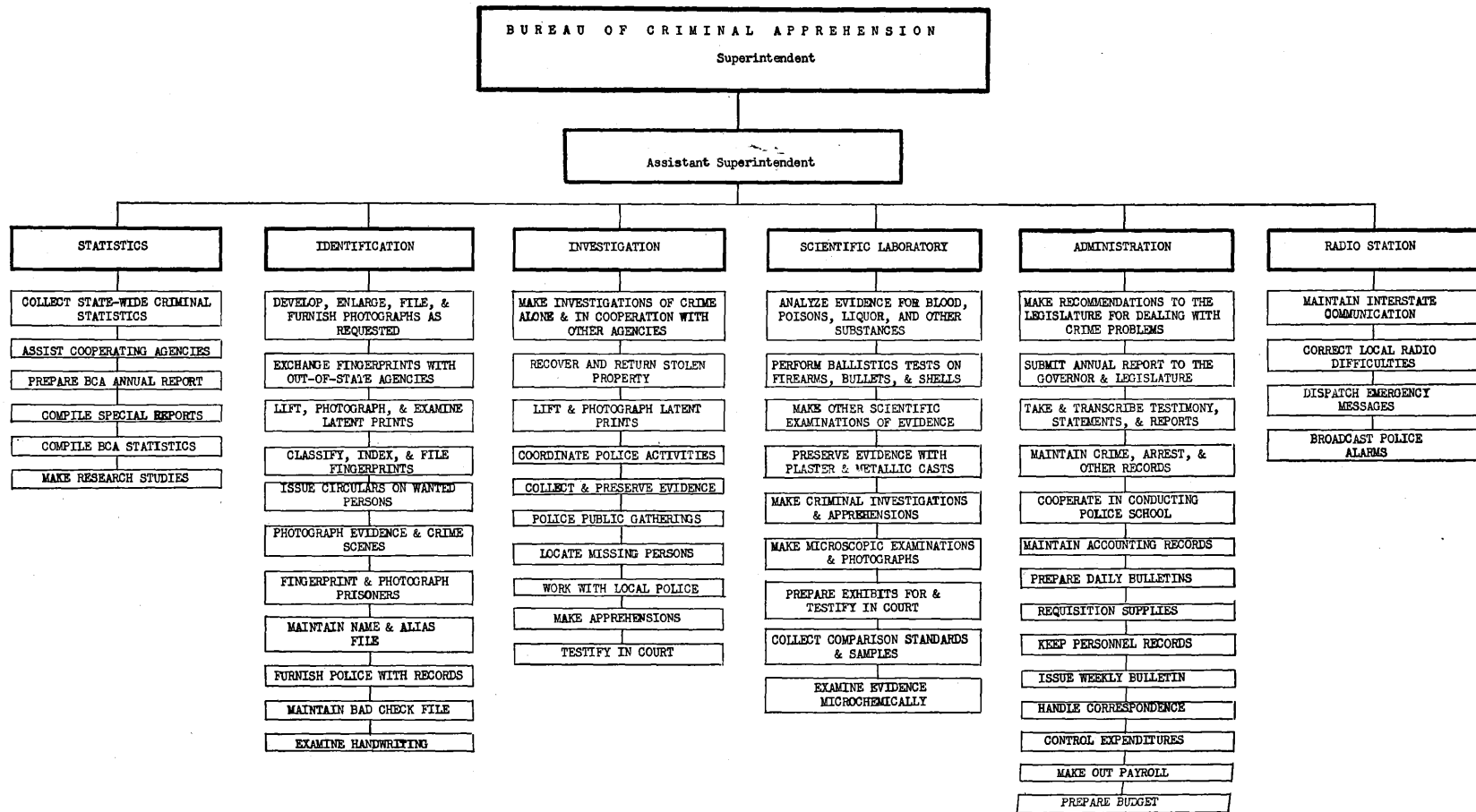
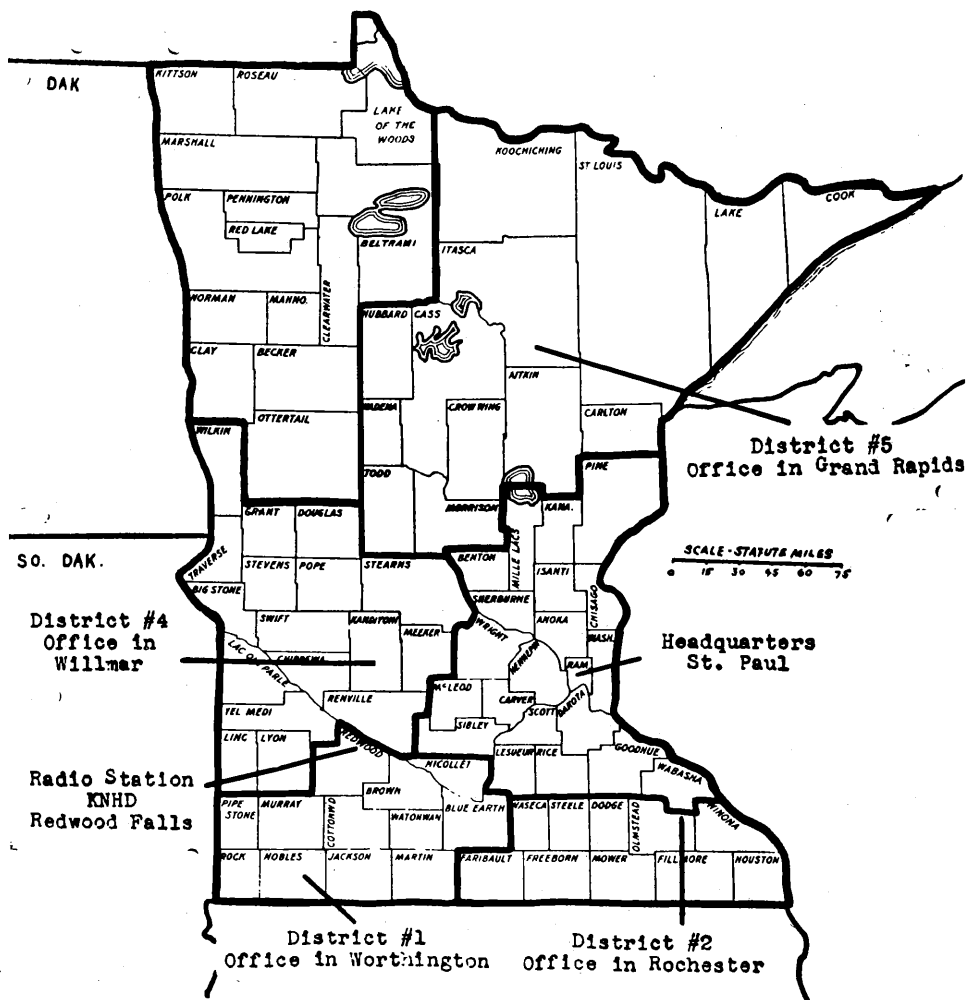


CHART 2. LOCATION OF STATE RADIO STATION KNHD AND DISTRICT OFFICES OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION



PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

Administration

Elmer O. Stover _____ Superintendent
Edward T. Mattson _____ Assistant Superintendent
Dorothy Dvorak _____ Clerk
Evelyn Hazelton _____ Clerk Stenographer
Dorothy Welke _____ Clerk Stenographer

Investigation

Headquarters, St. Paul

James G. Carlson _____ Investigator
William L. Conley _____ Investigator
Martin A. Knutson _____ Investigator
Michael C. McGinnis _____ Investigator
Fred H. Nelson _____ Investigator
Charles J. Reiter _____ Investigator

District No. 1, Worthington

Angus Perkins _____ 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

George W. Roche _____ Crime Laboratory Analyst

Statistics

Alfred G. Keam _____ Statistician
Evelyn Neuman _____ Clerk

Identification

Robert W. Hall _____ Identification Officer
Stephanie Dec _____ Assistant Identification Officer
Dorothy Schmitz _____ Clerk Typist

Radio Station KNHD (Redwood Falls)

Herschel Olson _____ Supervisor
William Selke _____ Operator
Clark Sponaugle _____ Operator
Ernest W. Crego (Headquarters, St. Paul) _____ Operator

TABLE 1. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
For the Years Ending June 30, 1947 and 1946

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (Excluding radio station)		State Radio Station	KNHD
	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46
Total Expenditures -----	\$85,023.99	\$82,431.50	\$11,771.66	\$11,470.99
CURRENT EXPENSES				
Salaries and wages -----	58,143.42	56,052.11	9,693.22	9,478.89
Office rents and leases -----	4,035.24	4,035.24	—	—
Travel expenses—Total -----	12,911.28	13,125.38	249.45	483.80
Travel and subsistence -----	7,404.02	6,993.92	142.75	315.66
Rents and leases (garage, etc.) -----	831.68	554.50	—	—
Repairs and maintenance ¹ -----	1,801.25	3,129.94	106.70	168.14
Gasoline, lubricants, etc., automotive equip- ment -----	2,874.33	2,447.02	—	—
Supplies and materials—Total -----	1,235.43	1,989.12	162.58	116.26
Stationery and office -----	648.31	688.36	40.00	38.43
Scientific and educational -----	189.25	76.06	3.00	3.00
Miscellaneous -----	397.87	1,224.70	119.58	74.83
Communications -----	2,689.82	2,710.97	830.28	709.61
Freight and express -----	14.94	13.67	.70	—
Printing and binding -----	1,252.03	951.05	—	—
Power and electricity -----	695.04	591.11	424.71	500.93
Annuities and pensions -----	2,258.30	—	—	—
Bonds and insurance -----	189.62	2.12	—	—
Non-state-employee service -----	12.00	210.55	—	—
Other contractual services -----	77.35	152.64	54.76	54.00
ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY				
Equipment—Total -----	1,509.52	2,597.54	355.96	127.50
Motor vehicles, including accessories -----	1,213.84	1,972.84	—	—
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures -----	85.53	518.24	20.00	—
Other equipment -----	210.15	106.46	335.96	127.50

¹Includes repairs to office equipment.

Investigation

Cases Investigated

Requests for Bureau assistance cover every variety of police activity ranging from murder to missing persons. The most frequent requests were for assistance in burglary, check forgery and fraud, and larceny cases. Of the total cases investigated, criminal homicide offenses required the greatest amount of time and personnel. Cases involving Bureau assistance are designated as definite types of crime according to the uniform classification plan outlined and practiced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The seven classes of offenses which are the most serious and most commonly reported to the police are criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. From the file of over 1,000 cases worked on by Bureau investigators during the year ending June 30, 1947, the following are briefly summarized to typify these seven groups:

1. *Criminal Homicide*

The murder which involved the greatest amount of time and investigation by Bureau agents was that of a taxicab driver in a small town in central Minnesota. The driver disappeared after answering a call on August 17th. His body was found in a brush pile over two weeks later. After traveling through several states, the murderer was finally apprehended in Fargo, North Dakota on October 24, 1946.

2. *Rape*

A school teacher, living alone in a small cottage near a country school, was attacked by a man who forced his way into her cottage. When the attacker, who several years previous had been reported for attacking another woman in the vicinity, was apprehended he confessed to the crime.

3. *Robbery*

Two sixteen-year-old boys, who were escapees from the State Training School at Red Wing, were arrested and admitted the robbery of a filling station. They, with two other boys who had also escaped from Red Wing, admitted committing a burglary and ten auto thefts in the two weeks following their escape.

A man was slugged and robbed of cash and jewelry in Minneapolis on the night of December 21st. Three eighteen-year-old boys, who were arrested a month later on a charge of passing forged checks, also confessed to this crime.

4. *Aggravated Assault*

After considerable difficulty in locating the offender, a man was arrested and placed in jail on a charge of assault on his wife.

5. *Burglary*

During July and the first part of August a number of burglaries occurred throughout the state in which safes and offices were ransacked. In most cases the same tools appeared to have been used. Two men were arrested in Nebraska the latter part of August and, in a statement, admitted committing 29 of these burglaries in the State of Minnesota. They also admitted operating in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska.

By tracing the source of liquor found in the car of a suspect to a liquor store which had recently been burglarized, four boys were arrested and confessed participation in a total of 18 burglaries over a period of six months.

6. *Larceny*

A wallet containing \$4,400 was reported missing from a farmhouse near Hutchinson. A labor foreman of a road construction crew working on the highway near the farm was arrested the following day. New merchandise, grocery supplies which he had purchased, and \$4,121 in cash were recovered after his admission of the theft.

The arrest of two young men caught prowling a car resulted in their implicating two accomplices and admitting 39 car prowls and burglaries throughout seven counties. Two truck loads of stolen property were recovered.

7. *Auto Theft*

A young man, who escaped from the Minnesota State Penal Camp at East Grand Forks where he was serving a three-year sentence for auto theft, was caught in the act of stealing another car. When questioned by a Bureau agent he admitted participation, with a fellow escapee, in three additional auto thefts and obtaining money under false pretenses by selling one of the cars.

Three teen-age boys arrested in a neighboring state in a stolen car admitted to Bureau agents the theft of seven cars and the burglary of four oil stations and a garage in this state.

Of all the types of offenses investigated by Bureau agents, check forgeries and frauds showed the largest increase over the previous year; 73 having been investigated in the year 1945-46 and 225 in the year 1946-47. Other classes of offenses investigated include desertion or nonsupport of family, malicious destruction of property, hit-and-run motor accidents, violations of liquor laws, and simple assaults. Aid is given also in locating missing persons and escapees from state hospitals and penal institutions.

A summary of the cases investigated by the Bureau staff during the years ending June 30, 1946 and 1947 is presented in table 2. These figures indicate an increase of 370 cases for the year 1946-47.

TABLE 2. CASES INVESTIGATED: 1946-47 and 1945-46

TYPES OF CASES	Cases Investigated	
	1946-47	1945-46
Total—All Cases -----	1,071	701
Minnesota criminal cases—Total -----	879	604
Criminal homicide -----	8	12
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	8	9
Robbery -----	11	8
Aggravated assault -----	4	10
Burglary—breaking and entering -----	340	274
Larceny—except auto theft -----	115	73
Auto theft -----	52	40
Check forgeries and frauds -----	225	73
Other criminal -----	116	104
Offense not stated -----		1
Minnesota other cases—Total -----	131	56
Missing person or runaway cases -----	19	7
Policing service -----	15	15
Unfounded crime reports -----	14	7
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	15	5
Other miscellaneous -----	68	22
Out-of-state cases—Total -----	61	41
Criminal cases -----	55	34
Other cases -----	6	7

Arrests

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

The number of Bureau arrests made in Minnesota or out-of-state during each month of the year 1946-47 is shown in table 3. The arrests according to the offense charged are shown in table 4. Persons released with no formal charge are included in the 160 arrests shown. Out-of-state arrests were included if Bureau investigators assisted in making the apprehension or in returning prisoners to Minnesota.

TABLE 3. ARRESTS BY MONTH: 1946-47

MONTH	TOTAL	PERSONS APPREHENDED			
		Arrested in Minnesota Held in Minnesota	Returned to other States	Arrested Out-of-State Returned to Minnesota	Held Out- of-State
Total -----	160	150	6	2	2
July—1946 -----	16	15	1	—	—
August -----	20	20	—	—	—
September -----	16	16	—	—	—
October -----	18	16	—	—	2
November -----	14	14	—	—	—
December -----	28	28	—	—	—
January—1947 -----	9	6	2	1	—
February -----	8	7	1	—	—
March -----	7	7	—	—	—
April -----	12	9	2	1	—
May -----	8	8	—	—	—
June -----	4	4	—	—	—

TABLE 4. ARRESTS BY OFFENSE: 1946-47

CLASSIFICATION OF ARRESTS

Classification	1946-47
Total -----	160
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota -----	113
Murder and manslaughter -----	—
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	—
Robbery -----	1
Assault—all degrees -----	2
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	22
Larceny—except auto theft -----	18
Auto theft -----	1
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	6
Fraud and embezzlement -----	9
Other offenses and offense not stated -----	54
Persons released, no formal charge -----	38
Pick-ups of insane, feeble-minded, etc. -----	2
Arrests for out-of-state authorities -----	7

Cases Handled

Many other cases are reported in addition to those investigated by Bureau agents. The cases handled by the Bureau during the past two years ending June 30, 1946 and 1947 are tabulated in table 5. Included are all cases which have been investigated, published in the weekly bulletins or circulars, broadcast over the Bureau radio station KNHD, indexed in the files, or otherwise acted on by the Bureau. Those which relate to crimes, fugitives, escapes, and other criminal matters are classified as "criminal". Those pertaining to missing persons, unfounded reports, suspicious deaths, policing service, laboratory tests, and other miscellaneous investigations are classified as "noncriminal" cases. With a total of 3,327 cases, it is indicated that there was an increase of 9.2 percent in the number of cases handled in 1946-47 over the preceding year.

TABLE 5. CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1946-47 and 1945-46

CASES HANDLED	1946-47	1945-46
Total cases handled -----	3,327	3,048
Minnesota criminal cases—Total -----	2,283	1,918
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter -----	10	13
Manslaughter by negligence -----	—	3
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	9	9
Robbery -----	26	22
Aggravated assault -----	7	13
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	499	469
Larceny—except auto theft -----	323	220
Auto theft -----	470	469
Forgery -----	146	87
Embezzlement and fraud -----	316	134
Stolen property—buying, selling, etc. -----	—	2
Commercialized vice; prostitution -----	1	2
Other sex offenses -----	11	12
Abduction -----	1	—
Abortion -----	2	—
Arson -----	1	3
Escape (penal) and jail break -----	94	90
Kidnaping -----	2	—
Parole and probation violation -----	43	28
Minnesota minor criminal cases:		
Minor assault -----	5	4
Offenses against family and children -----	36	25
Narcotic drug laws -----	2	—
Liquor-law violations -----	4	2
Driving while intoxicated -----	2	1
Other motor-vehicle law violations -----	22	17
Disorderly conduct; drunkenness; vagrancy -----	3	1
Gambling -----	1	—
Illegitimacy -----	5	3
Malicious mischief and destruction of property -----	18	29
Bribery -----	1	—
Escapes from State hospitals -----	191	223
Aiding prisoner to escape -----	1	—
Commitment warrant -----	10	9
Contributing to juvenile delinquency -----	1	1
Contempt of court -----	1	2
Juvenile delinquency -----	2	1
State and regulatory laws -----	—	1
Threat to kill -----	1	—
Federal offenses occurring in Minnesota -----	7	7
Offense not stated -----	9	16
Minnesota noncriminal cases—Total -----	525	483
Missing persons and runaways -----	351	367
Policing service (fairs and public gatherings) -----	15	15
Unfounded offense reports -----	38	33
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	13	7
Laboratory tests only -----	24	—
Other miscellaneous -----	84	61
Out-of-State criminal cases -----	428	568
Out-of-State noncriminal cases -----	91	79

An analysis of reported robberies, burglaries, and larcenies reveals the most common victims of these crimes against property. Tables 6 and 7 indicate the place where these crimes occurred and table 8, the type of larcenies. Half of the 26 robberies occurred on the highways. No bank robberies were reported among the Bureau cases handled. Most burglaries occurred in retail stores and commercial establishments. More than half of the larcenies took place on highways, fields, lakeshores, etc. Of the combined burglaries and larcenies, homes were entered most often, gasoline service stations next, and general department stores third. Thefts from autos were the most prevalent type of larceny. Cases in which auto accessories were stripped from motor vehicles while stolen are not included in this tabulation, such offenses being listed as auto thefts.

TABLE 6. ROBBERIES BY PLACE OF ATTACK: 1946-47

PLACE OF ATTACK	Total	Rural	Urban
Total -----	26	16	10
Highway (city streets, alleys, roads, etc.) -----	13	11	2
Commercial house (drug stores, garages, cafes, etc.) -----	5	2	3
Oil station -----	5	2	3
Not stated -----	3	1	2

TABLE 7. BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE: 1946-47

PLACE	Total	Burglaries	Larcenies
Total -----	822	499	323
Farm buildings: barns, coops, granaries, and sheds -----	30	20	10
Homes, including apartments -----	101	80	21
Garages, private -----	4	4	—
Retail stores: -----	219	186	33
Gasoline service stations -----	46	41	5
General and department stores; clothiers -----	42	27	15
Grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries, dairies -----	23	22	1
Drug stores -----	7	6	1
Liquor stores -----	10	10	—
Jewelry stores -----	6	6	—
Lumber yards -----	26	25	1
Other retail outlets: hardware, implement, etc. -----	59	49	10
Commercial establishments: -----	195	178	17
Beer parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls -----	35	28	7
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants -----	15	14	1
Public garages, motor-vehicle sales and repairs -----	32	31	1
Creameries -----	19	18	1
Elevators -----	29	29	—
Produce companies -----	10	10	—
Unclassified commercial places -----	55	48	7
Miscellaneous: -----	85	31	54
School buildings -----	5	2	3
Post offices, including those in stores -----	1	1	—
Governmental buildings except post offices -----	3	3	—
All other places and type not stated -----	76	25	51
Outside of buildings (highway, pasture, etc.) -----	188	—	188

TABLE 8. LARCENIES BY TYPE: 1946-47 and 1945-46¹

CLASSIFICATION OF LARCENIES	1946-47	1945-46
All larcenies -----	323	220
Pocket-picking -----	1	2
Purse-snatching -----	1	1
Shoplifting -----	25	10
Thefts from autos—excluding auto accessories, gas, license plates, and tires	60	31
Thefts of auto accessories and supplies: -----	58	54
Gasoline -----	3	3
License plates -----	35	32
Tires and tubes -----	19	18
Other auto accessories -----	1	1
Thefts of:		
Bicycles -----	7	2
Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys, etc.) -----	23	23
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery -----	25	8
Other property -----	116	82
Type not stated -----	7	7

¹Excludes property taken in burglaries and auto thefts.

The number of auto thefts reported during the year 1946-47 and summarized in table 9 is practically the same as for the preceding year. While stolen vehicles are nearly always recovered, many are stripped of accessories, some are injured mechanically, and a few wrecked. Only 15 of the 470 motor vehicles reported stolen had not been recovered at the close of the year ending June 30, 1947. The following figures do not include seven automobiles which were taken in robberies and burglaries.

TABLE 9. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS: 1946-47 and 1945-46

TYPE OF THEFT	1946-47	1945-46
Total -----	470	469
Pleasure vehicles -----	435	432
Trucks; buses -----	34	36
Motorcycles -----	1	1

Escapes and their clearances are reported in table 10 according to institution. Table 11 indicates that 191 of the 285 escapes were from nonpenal institutions and 59 were from juvenile institutions.

TABLE 10. ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION: 1946-47

INSTITUTION HAVING CUSTODY BEFORE ESCAPE	Number of Persons		Cases Reported Prior Cases
	Who Escaped In 1946-47	1946-47 Cases	
All Escapes -----	285	225	44
Adult penal institutions -----	35	31	2
State Prison—Farm Colony -----	2	2	—
State Reformatory for Men (including camps) -----	9	8	1
State Reformatory for Women -----	9	7	—
County jails -----	7	6	1
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails -----	4	4	—
Other (Fort Snelling guard house, etc.) -----	4	4	—
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions -----	59	57	3
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County) -----	1	1	—
Owatonna State Public School -----	47	46	2
Red Wing State Training School for Boys -----	8	8	1
Other -----	3	2	—
State nonpenal institutions -----	191	137	39
Anoka State Hospital -----	5	5	—
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics -----	19	18	3
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded -----	54	25	8
Fergus Falls State Hospital -----	5	2	5
Hastings State Hospital -----	11	7	2
Moose Lake State Hospital -----	9	6	—
Rochester State Hospital -----	15	9	3
St. Peter State Hospital -----	23	17	7
Willmar State Hospital -----	50	48	11

TABLE 11. ESCAPES, PENAL AND NONPENAL: 1946-47 and 1945-46

	1946-47	1945-46
Total -----	285	313
Escapes from nonpenal institutions -----	191	223
Escapes from penal and correctional institutions -----	94	90
Juvenile institutions -----	59	58
Adult institutions -----	35	32

Missing and runaway persons reported during 1946-47 were slightly less in number than for the year 1945-46. From the figures given in table 12 we find that 71.8 per cent were males and 73.5 per cent of the reports originated in urban areas of 2,500 or more inhabitants. The median age of the 1946-47 runaways was 17.2 years.

TABLE 12. MISSING AND RUNAWAY PERSONS: 1946-47 and 1945-46

	1946-47	1945-46
Total -----	351	367
Origin of case:		
Rural -----	93	70
Urban -----	258	297
Sex:		
Male -----	252	246
Female -----	99	121

Estimated values of property losses and recoveries in Minnesota cases handled by the Bureau are shown in table 13. It is estimated that the losses in 1946-47 cases amounted to \$558,090 and the recoveries \$390,935. Motor vehicles constituted approximately 67 percent of the total losses and 93 percent of the total recoveries. Currency losses were next in value of property taken, livestock third, and jewelry fourth. Since the value of stolen property is not reported in a large portion of the cases, it is necessary to make estimates.

**TABLE 13. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES:
1946-47**

PROPERTY	LOSS	RECOVERY
Total -----	\$558,090	\$390,935
Losses in Robberies, Burglaries, and Larcenies:		
Motor vehicles -----	371,132	363,162
Currency; negotiable paper -----	45,266	7,152
Jewelry; precious metals -----	8,912	685
Clothing, except furs -----	4,905	145
Furs, raw and manufactured; hides -----	6,354	—
Grain, seeds, feed -----	1,064	120
Livestock: -----	16,791	780
Chickens -----	1,852	—
Cattle -----	3,548	200
Swine -----	3,845	—
Sheep -----	1,105	—
Turkeys -----	5,600	—
Dogs -----	301	40
Fox -----	300	300
Horses -----	249	240
Other property -----	61,116	14,915
Losses in Forgery and Fraud Cases:		
Check cases, forgeries and frauds -----	30,380	305
Other frauds, embezzlement -----	12,170	3,671

The out-of-state offenses reported during 1946-47 are shown in table 14. A total of 428 offenses were reported or known. Bureau agents assisted in approximately 25 percent of the 204 cases reported cleared.

**TABLE 14. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES
REPORTED TO THE BUREAU: 1946-47**

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known to the Bureau	Cleared by Arrest in 1946-47 (Includes Exceptional Clearances and Prior Cases)
Total -----	428	204
Criminal homicide -----	19	9
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	1	—
Robbery -----	18	12
Aggravated assault -----	2	2
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	49	25
Larceny—except auto theft -----	37	7
Auto theft -----	117	40
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	23	10
Embezzlement and fraud -----	68	30
Offenses against the family and children -----	9	6
All other offenses:		
Escapes -----	59	45
A.W.O.L. (Army & Navy) -----	7	7
Other -----	17	11
Offense not stated -----	2	—

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, 1947.

Tables 16 and 17 are comparisons of the various types of admissions and discharges for the two years ending June 30, 1947 and 1946.

**TABLE 15. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS
AND ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE: 1946-47**

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory for Men	Shakopee Reformatory for Women	St. Peter Hospital ¹
Prisoners in custody, July 1, 1946-----	1,832	820	683	47	282
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR					
By commitment from courts -----	541	202	301	19	19
Parole or conditional-release violators returned --	66	24	36	3	3
Escapes returned under old sentence -----	16	—	8	7	1
Transferred from other institutions -----	85	47	21	1	16
Other admissions (Returned from insane hospital, U.S. cases, temporarily from parole, etc.)-----	1	—	1	—	—
Total Admissions -----	709	273	367	30	39
DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR					
Unconditional discharges:					
Expiration of sentence -----	232	99	118	15	—
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge	25	12	13	—	—
Discharge by Board of Parole; full pardons	48	21	26	1	—
Conditional discharges:					
Parole -----	197	69	116	1	11
Conditional pardon-commutation-reprieve --	13	7	4	2	—
Other conditional discharge (Released for new trial, medical reprieve, etc.) -----	24	11	9	4	—
Other types of discharge:					
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota)---	8	2	1	—	5
Escaped -----	21	—	11	9	1
Transferred to other institutions -----	82	23	46	2	11
Other discharges (Released by court order, U.S. cases, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.) -----	1	—	—	—	1
Total Discharges -----	651	244	344	34	29
Prisoners in custody, June 30, 1947 -----	1,890	849	706	43	292

¹Male and female combined.

**TABLE 16. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS
TO STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS: 1946-47 and 1945-46
(Excluding Transfers and Federal Prisoners)**

TYPE OF ADMISSION Total -----	1946-47		1945-46	
	Number 601	Percent 100.0	Number 629	Percent 100.0
Court commitments -----	522	86.9	500	79.5
Parole violators returned -----	63	10.5	110	17.5
Escapes returned -----	15	2.5	16	2.5
Other -----	1	0.1	3	0.5

**TABLE 17. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGES
FROM STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS: 1946-47 and 1945-46
(Excluding Transfers and Federal Prisoners)**

TYPE OF DISCHARGE Total -----	1946-47		1945-46	
	Number 551	Percent 100.0	Number 576	Percent 100.0
Expiration of sentence -----	232	42.1	225	39.1
Parole -----	186	33.8	208	36.1
Death -----	3	0.5	9	1.6
Escape -----	20	3.6	18	3.1
Other -----	110	20.0	116	20.1

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: 1946-47**

CLASSIFICATION OF BEHAVIOR ¹ Total -----	NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS			
	Entire State 38	Ramsey County 12	St. Louis County 6	Other Counties 20
Sodomy; homosexual acts with males -----	15	8	1	6
Incest -----	1	—	—	1
Indecent liberties with young girls -----	8	3	2	3
Indecent exposure -----	6	1	2	3
Other: oversexed, indecent writing, etc.-----	6	—	—	6
Not classifiable -----	2	—	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 five of the 38 patients examined in 1946-47 were ordered committed as follows: 18 to St. Peter, 1 to Rochester, 1 to Fergus Falls, 11 to the Moose Lake State Hospital, and 2 to the Veteran's Administration. Two were examined and it was determined that they were not psychopathic-personality subjects. One person was a voluntary admission to the Hastings State Hospital. One case was indefinitely postponed and one person was placed on probation and released on bond. Two of the 1946-47 cases were females.

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 (January-June) -----	8
1945-46 -----	26
1946-47 -----	38

Identification

Fingerprints

Fingerprint records received from all sources during the fiscal year 1946-47 totaled 4,223 of which 3,285 were from Minnesota contributors. A check of the files showed 3,002 to be new records, thereby increasing the number of different subjects on file to 113,851 on June 30, 1947. Table 19 shows, by source, the number of fingerprints received during the past two years. A 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.

**TABLE 19. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS:
1946-47 and 1945-46**

CONTRIBUTOR	1946-47			1945-46		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand Total -----	4,223	3,002	1,221	4,163	2,934	1,229
Minnesota agencies—Total -----	3,285	2,262	1,023	2,974	2,011	963
Sheriffs -----	927	666	261	800	588	212
Police departments -----	1,746	1,476	270	1,587	1,292	295
Penal institutions -----	578	99	479	558	114	444
Other sources -----	34	21	13	29	17	12
Out-of-State agencies—Total -----	938	740	198	1,189	923	266
State police -----	16	16	—	9	9	—
Sheriffs -----	5	4	1	3	3	—
Police departments -----	22	19	3	39	33	6
Institutions -----	842	654	188	1,026	789	237
Other sources -----	53	47	6	112	89	23

Identification of records which were received from Minnesota police officers during 1946-47 remained at a high level. Prior records on file were noted in 20.1 percent of the police arrests and 82.9 percent of the penal commitments. The latter figure indicates that in more than 8 out of 10 cases law-enforcement officers are submitting fingerprint records to the Bureau in felony cases resulting in commitment to State institutions.

A monthly record of fingerprints received from all sources is shown in table 20. The noncriminal prints are principally those of "sleepers" and victims of insanity. Tables 21 and 22 list, by source, the number of fingerprint records received from Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices during the past two years.

**TABLE 20. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED:
1946-47**

MONTH	From all Sources	FROM MINNESOTA AGENCIES			Penal Insts.	From Out-of-State Agencies
		Total	Police Authorities	Criminal		
Total -----	4,223	2,707	12	2,695	578	938
July—1946 -----	248	150	—	150	28	70
August -----	441	402	2	400	14	25
September -----	311	231	1	230	45	35
October -----	423	271	1	270	59	93
November -----	259	147	1	146	54	58
December -----	304	211	—	211	40	53
January—1947 -----	361	248	—	248	31	82
February -----	338	186	1	185	53	99
March -----	409	227	—	227	99	83
April -----	374	229	1	228	48	97
May -----	352	182	2	180	45	125
June -----	403	223	3	220	62	118

**TABLE 21. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA
POLICE DEPARTMENTS: 1946-47 and 1945-46**

CITY	1946-47	1945-46
Total -----	1,746	1,587
First Class Cities -----	959	893
Duluth ¹ -----	150	167
Minneapolis -----	727	726
St. Paul -----	82	—
Second Class Cities -----	409	363
Rochester -----	359	300
St. Cloud -----	18	21
Winona -----	32	42
Third Class Cities -----	311	283
Albert Lea ² -----	—	—
Austin -----	1	—
Brainerd -----	14	10
Faribault -----	—	2
Pergus Falls ² -----	—	—
Hibbing -----	24	2
Mankato -----	13	10
South St. Paul -----	248	248
Virginia -----	11	11
Other Cities and Villages -----	67	48
Breckenridge -----	1	1
Dulano -----	14	9
East Grand Forks -----	5	4
Eveleth -----	—	2
Fairmont -----	10	3
Grand Rapids -----	5	2
Hutchinson -----	1	—
Owatonna -----	2	—
Red Wing -----	11	16
Sleepy Eye -----	1	—
Springfield -----	1	—
Stillwater -----	1	—
Willmar -----	14	11
Worthington -----	1	—

¹Includes fingerprints from Cook and St. Louis Counties.

²Included with fingerprints from local sheriff's office.

**TABLE 22. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA
SHERIFFS' OFFICES: 1946-47 and 1945-46**

COUNTY	1946-47	1945-46	COUNTY	1946-47	1945-46
Total -----	927	800			
Aitkin -----	8	8	Kittson -----	1	3
Anoka -----	—	2	Koochiching -----	21	5
Becker -----	20	26	Lac qui Parle -----	—	1
Beltrami -----	5	7	Lake -----	1	—
Benton ¹ -----	—	—	Lake of the Woods -----	—	—
Big Stone -----	—	—	LeSueur -----	5	3
Blue Earth -----	9	1	Lincoln -----	17	16
Brown -----	10	9	Lyon -----	11	9
Carlton -----	—	9	McLeod -----	7	—
Carver -----	2	—	Mahnomen -----	—	—
Cass -----	—	—	Marshall -----	—	1
Chippewa -----	3	2	Martin -----	8	1
Chisago -----	6	1	Meeker -----	—	2
Clay -----	37	27	Mille Lacs -----	—	—
Clearwater -----	8	2	Morrison -----	4	3
Cook ² -----	—	—	Mower -----	9	9
Cottonwood -----	3	1	Murray -----	—	11
Crow Wing -----	25	30	Nicollet -----	6	6
Dakota -----	127	135	Nobles -----	11	8
Dodge -----	3	—	Norman -----	—	—
Douglas -----	21	12	Olmsted -----	4	1
Faribault -----	9	9	Otter Tail ³ -----	122	92
Fillmore -----	15	13	Pennington ³ -----	17	4
Freeborn ² -----	18	15	Pine -----	—	—
Goochhue -----	17	11	Pipestone -----	4	9
Grant -----	—	—	Polk -----	22	54
Hennepin -----	89	96	Pope -----	2	—
Houston -----	1	—	Ramsey -----	1	1
Hubbard -----	13	16	Red Lake -----	—	—
Isanti -----	5	2	Redwood -----	—	—
Itasca -----	—	—	Renville -----	14	5
Jackson -----	6	2	Rice -----	34	24
Kanabec -----	2	1	Rock -----	1	3
Kandiyohi -----	16	9	Roseau -----	2	—

COUNTY	1946-47	1945-46	COUNTY	1946-47	1945-46
St. Louis ² -----	—	—	Wabasha -----	3	2
Scott -----	4	2	Wadena -----	5	—
Sherburne -----	—	1	Waseca -----	12	13
Sibley -----	2	—	Washington -----	12	9
Stearns ¹ -----	35	15	Watsonwan -----	9	10
Steele -----	22	16	Wilkin -----	7	4
Stevens -----	1	1	Winona -----	10	6
Swift -----	—	—	Wright -----	—	1
Todd -----	2	2	Yellow Medicine -----	—	1
Traverse -----	—	—			

¹Benton County prisoners are fingerprinted by Stearns County Sheriff.

²Included with fingerprints from Duluth police department.

³Includes fingerprints from police department of county seat.

The identification division examined evidence in 76 cases for latent prints. This figure includes objects and latent lifts sent in by law-enforcement agencies as well as those brought in by Bureau personnel. In 36 cases latent prints were photographed. All fingerprint records received are compared with latent prints obtained from scenes of crimes as yet unsolved. Identification records are searched frequently for military officers, federal, other state, and even foreign agencies who request character checks.

Continuing the policy of exchanging criminal records with cooperating agencies, the identification division forwarded 534 fingerprint cards and photographs to Minnesota and out-of-state authorities during the year 1946-47. The following agencies received fingerprint records of felony prisoners which were supplied to the Bureau by the State Reformatory and Prison:

Minnesota Police

Duluth
Minneapolis
St. Paul

Out-of-State Authorities

Michigan State Police
North Dakota State Bureau
South Dakota State Prison

Photographs

There were 479 photographs taken and 1,660 prints made in 1946-47. A total of 45 prisoners were photographed and fingerprinted by the Bureau in 1946-47 including those taken in the Bureau office and at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee. By means of the photostatic machine, 671 copies of 177 different instruments and photographs were made during the year. Table 23 shows this information in detail.

TABLE 23. PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES: 1946-47

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	CASES	PHOTOS	PRINTS	ENLARGE- MENTS
Total -----	371	479	1,660	190
Prisoners photographed -----	45	43	256	—
Photographic copies of photos, checks, and instruments -----	59	59	314	—
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments -----	145	177	671	—
Latent prints -----	36	100	78	39
Scenes of crimes photographed -----	28	71	58	98
Additional prints made from "old" films -----	39	—	173	10
Miscellaneous -----	19	29	110	43

Weekly Bulletin and Circulars

A bulletin is published every week by the identification division and mailed to 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. The distribution of the bulletin is now as follows:

	Number of addresses
Minnesota -----	433
Iowa -----	59
North Dakota -----	39
South Dakota -----	48
Wisconsin -----	66
Other states -----	141
Canada -----	14
Total -----	800

Upon request circulars furnished by law-enforcement agencies are enclosed with the weekly bulletin. Twelve Bureau circulars were issued during the year. These circulars, forwarded to a nation-wide mailing list, have proven to be an effective aid in the apprehension of fugitives.

Arrest Statistics Compiled From Minnesota Fingerprint Records

Offense Charged

During the fiscal year 1946-47, the Bureau received fingerprint records for 3,111 criminal subjects from Minnesota police agencies. Of these, 1,210 or 38.9 percent represented arrests for crimes against property and 261 or 8.4 percent were classified as offenses against the person. Minnesota 1946-47 arrests are presented according to offense by sex and subject status in table 24. Duplications, resulting from prisoners being printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody and also from rearrests, have been excluded; therefore, each individual has been counted only once. There were 163 such duplications. A percentage distribution, according to crime, of new-subject arrests for the past two years is shown in table 25. Drunkenness and larceny show the largest percentages.

**TABLE 24. OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS
BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS: 1946-47**

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	All Subjects			New Subjects			Old Subjects		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Grand Total -----	3,111	2,923	188	2,253	2,091	162	858	832	26
Major offenses—Total -----	1,622	1,529	93	1,014	939	75	608	590	18
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter --	15	14	1	9	8	1	6	6	—
Manslaughter by negligence -----	23	20	3	14	12	2	9	8	1
Robbery -----	69	68	1	26	26	—	43	42	1
Aggravated assault -----	66	66	—	39	39	—	27	27	—
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	183	183	—	111	111	—	72	72	—
Larceny, except auto theft -----	512	473	39	325	294	31	187	179	8
Auto theft -----	207	207	—	130	130	—	77	77	—
Embezzlement and fraud -----	122	111	11	86	76	10	36	35	1
Stolen property; buying, etc. -----	7	7	—	4	4	—	3	3	—
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	110	100	10	54	46	8	56	54	2
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	91	91	—	60	60	—	31	31	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice -----	10	1	9	9	1	8	1	—	1
Other sex offenses -----	118	108	10	88	79	9	30	29	1
Violation of drug laws -----	13	12	1	10	9	1	3	3	—
Weapons; carrying, etc. -----	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous major offenses:									
Abortion -----	9	4	5	6	2	4	3	2	1
Arson -----	16	14	2	11	10	1	5	4	1
Bigamy -----	7	7	—	3	3	—	4	4	—
Escape and jail break -----	7	7	—	4	4	—	3	3	—
Federal offenses -----	16	15	1	12	12	—	4	3	1
Perjury -----	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Violation of parole and probation --	13	13	—	6	6	—	7	7	—
Other offenses—Total -----	1,175	1,112	63	974	916	58	201	196	5
Minor assault -----	66	66	—	49	49	—	17	17	—
Offenses against family, children -----	126	125	1	94	93	1	32	32	—
Violation of liquor laws -----	12	10	2	9	7	2	3	3	—
Driving while intoxicated -----	187	187	—	168	168	—	19	19	—
Violation of road and driving laws -----	39	39	—	34	34	—	5	5	—
Other violations, motor vehicle laws -----	9	9	—	7	7	—	2	2	—
Disorderly conduct -----	151	140	11	138	127	11	13	13	—
Drunkenness -----	408	392	16	330	316	14	78	76	2
Vagrancy -----	106	73	33	84	54	30	22	19	3
Gambling -----	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Illegitimacy -----	17	17	—	16	16	—	1	1	—
Malicious mischief and destruction of property -----	15	15	—	12	12	—	3	3	—
Tampering with auto -----	10	10	—	9	9	—	1	1	—
Violation of regulatory laws -----	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
All other offenses -----	23	23	—	18	18	—	5	5	—
Offenses not stated									
Suspicion and investigation -----	273	243	30	231	204	27	42	39	3
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.) -----	41	39	2	34	32	2	7	7	—

*The following "sleeper" and noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects—9 male; old subjects—3 male.

TABLE 25. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY CRIME: 1946-47 and 1945-46

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1946-47		1945-46	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,253	100.0	1,992	100.0
Criminal homicide	23	1.0	26	1.3
Robbery	26	1.2	22	1.1
Assault, aggravated and other	88	3.9	70	3.5
Burglary, breaking or entering	111	4.9	62	3.1
Larceny, except auto theft	325	14.4	236	11.8
Auto theft	130	5.8	134	6.7
Embezzlement and fraud	86	3.8	52	2.6
Stolen property; buying, etc.	4	0.2	4	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	54	2.4	47	2.4
Rape, including carnal knowledge	60	2.7	33	1.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9	0.4	13	0.7
Other sex offenses	88	3.9	58	2.9
Violation of drug laws	10	0.4	3	0.1
Weapons; carrying, etc.	7	0.3	2	0.1
Arson	11	0.5	7	0.4
Offenses against family and children	94	4.2	53	2.7
Violation of liquor laws	9	0.4	5	0.2
Driving while intoxicated	168	7.5	131	6.6
Violation of other motor-vehicle laws	41	1.8	46	2.3
Disorderly conduct	138	6.1	99	5.0
Drunkenness	330	14.6	319	16.0
Vagrancy	84	3.7	104	5.2
Other offenses	92	4.1	120	6.0
Offenses not stated	34	1.5	22	1.1
Suspicion and investigation	231	10.3	324	16.3
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape)	171	7.6	129	6.5
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery, and stolen property; selling, etc.)	736	32.7	557	28.0

Sex

Fingerprints received for new-subject arrests of males during 1946-47 numbered 2,091, an 18.6 percent increase over the 1,762 prints received during 1945-46. New-subject arrest prints of females decreased from 230 in 1945-46 to 162 in 1946-47, representing a decrease of 29.6 percent. The 2,923 male prints for old and new subjects represent 94.0 percent of all the prints received.

Age

Persons 21 years of age were most frequently fingerprinted during 1946-47, according to records received from Minnesota police agencies. For males and females combined, the five age groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred are as follows:

Age	—Number of Arrests—		
	All	New Subjects	Old Subjects
21	184	141	43
20	160	127	33
19	158	121	37
22	157	111	46
18	149	110	39

The frequency of male arrests followed the same pattern as above. Arrests for females showed the largest number occurring at age 21, followed by ages 23, 18, 20, and 22.

The median age of new and old male subjects fingerprinted during 1946-47 is 28.1 years. For females it is 26.5 years. Detailed age data are shown in table 26 by sex and subject status.

TABLE 26. AGE OF PERSONS FOR WHOM FINGERPRINTS WERE RECEIVED
BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS: 1946-47

AGE	All Ages	All Subjects			New Subjects			Old Subjects		
		Total 3,111	Male 2,923	Female 188	Total 2,253	Male 2,091	Female 162	Total 858	Male 832	Female 26
10-14	-----	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
15	-----	20	20	—	17	17	—	3	3	—
16	-----	42	42	—	35	35	—	7	7	—
17	-----	85	84	1	71	70	1	14	14	—
18	-----	149	138	11	110	99	11	39	39	—
19	-----	158	149	9	121	114	7	37	35	2
20	-----	160	150	10	127	117	10	33	33	—
21	-----	184	164	20	141	124	17	43	40	3
22	-----	157	147	10	111	103	8	46	44	2
23	-----	139	126	13	102	92	10	37	34	3
24	-----	136	128	8	98	92	6	38	36	2
25-29	-----	538	497	41	383	346	37	155	151	4
30-34	-----	388	374	14	255	243	12	133	131	2
35-39	-----	288	272	16	201	187	14	87	85	2
40-44	-----	203	191	12	136	126	10	67	65	2
45-49	-----	155	148	7	111	107	4	44	41	3
50-54	-----	138	128	10	105	96	9	33	32	1
55-59	-----	81	77	4	63	59	4	18	18	—
60-64	-----	50	49	1	35	34	1	15	15	—
65-69	-----	23	22	1	18	17	1	5	5	—
70-74	-----	6	6	—	3	3	—	3	3	—
75-79	-----	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
Not stated	-----	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Median	-----	28.0	28.1	26.5	27.5	27.6	26.5	29.3	29.3	26.3

The following "sleeper" and noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects—9 male; old subjects—3 male.

Youthful offenders were predominant among those committing crimes against property. Of the 736 new subjects of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery, and receiving or selling stolen property; 248 or 33.7 percent were less than 21 years old, and 411 or 55.8 percent were less than 25 years old. In 1940 approximately 60 percent of the arrests of 18-21 year old new subjects were for property crimes; in the year 1946-47 the proportion had dropped to approximately 45 percent.

During 1946-47 males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted for the first time numbered 485, constituting 21.5 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 452 persons, or 20.1 percent, between the ages of 21 and 24 and 383 persons, or 17.0 percent, between the ages of 25 and 29. The resultant total of 1,320 persons less than 30 years of age constituted 58.6 percent of the total arrests.

The median age of all new subject arrests for all offenses committed during 1946-47 is 27.4 years. The youngest median age of 20.5 years is for new subjects arrested for burglary. Next in youthfulness is 21.2 years for auto thefts.

In table 27 new-subject arrests for 1946-47 are tabulated by age and offense showing the median age for each offense.

TABLE 27. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY AGE AND OFFENSE:¹ 1946-47

OFFENSE CHARGED	A G E																											Median Age ²				
	Total All Ages	Not Known																			25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79
		10-14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24																				
Total	2,253	4	4	17	35	71	110	121	127	141	111	102	98	383	255	201	136	111	105	63	35	18	3	2	27.4							
Criminal homicide	23	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	4	2	3	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	29.4							
Robbery	26	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	2	1	4	5	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.5							
Assault (all degrees)	88	—	—	—	1	2	1	6	7	7	5	4	7	13	12	9	5	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	26.5							
Burglary	111	1	2	2	8	9	11	17	12	1	7	5	3	13	8	5	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	20.5							
Larceny	325	—	1	6	8	9	32	18	28	17	13	19	11	62	28	18	14	15	14	8	3	1	—	—	25.0							
Auto theft	130	—	—	3	6	10	15	16	12	17	7	11	4	17	5	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	21.2							
Embezzlement and fraud	86	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	9	4	3	9	22	12	6	6	5	1	1	—	—	—	32.3							
Stolen property	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—							
Forgery	54	1	—	—	1	5	—	2	4	6	6	2	4	3	6	7	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	24.0							
Rape	60	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	9	5	3	1	6	9	10	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	24.7							
Prostitution	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—							
Other sex offenses	88	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	3	5	6	13	14	12	7	6	2	5	4	4	—	—	33.6							
Narcotic drug laws	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—							
Weapons, carrying, etc.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Arson	11	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Offenses against family, children	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	3	28	19	17	12	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	32.4							
Liquor laws	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—							
Driving while intoxicated	168	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	9	6	7	5	30	23	11	16	18	13	11	3	2	—	—	32.8							
Road and driving laws	34	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	25.7							
Other traffic	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Disorderly conduct	138	—	—	—	—	4	7	15	10	11	8	5	6	26	14	10	6	7	4	2	3	—	—	—	25.6							
Drunkenness	330	—	1	1	1	—	2	10	7	15	13	4	14	52	33	46	32	29	36	16	10	6	2	—	36.3							
Vagrancy	84	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	10	3	3	1	18	9	10	8	2	4	3	1	1	—	—	28.9							
Gambling	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Suspicion	231	1	—	1	3	21	17	12	10	19	12	13	9	47	18	14	12	9	4	5	4	—	—	—	24.7							
Not stated	34	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	6	5	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	28.3							
All other offenses	91	—	—	2	3	5	6	3	7	8	4	4	4	17	13	3	2	4	2	1	2	—	1	—	24.9							

¹Nine male "sleeper" and noncriminal prints are excluded.²Median not calculated when number of cases was less than 20.

Race

During the year 1946-47, 91.6 percent of the fingerprints received from Minnesota police agencies were those of the white race. The Negro race constituted 4.5 percent and the other races the remaining 3.9 percent. Table 28 indicates by race the number of old and new subjects arrested in Minnesota in 1946-47.

TABLE 28. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA: 1946-47

RACIAL GROUP Total -----	Number		Percent	
	New 2,253	Old 858	New 100.0	Old 100.0
White -----	2,059	792	91.4	92.3
Negro -----	113	27	5.0	3.1
Mexican -----	18	4	.8	.5
Indian -----	62	35	2.8	4.1
Japanese -----	1	—	—	—

Table 29 presents a comparison, by race, of persons arrested and persons constituting the total state population aged 15 or over. From this table we find 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. We also find that for every 1,000 of the white population 15 years and over, 1.36 arrests were made; for the Negro race there were 17.40 arrests, and for all other races combined there were 15.09 arrests.

TABLE 29. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1946-47 COMPARED WITH THE 1940 MINNESOTA GENERAL POPULATION

RACIAL GROUP All races -----	Persons Arrested (All Subjects)		General Population ¹ (15 years and over)		Rate per 1,000 Population
	Number 3,111	Percent 100.0	Number 2,103,149	Percent 100.0	
White -----	2,851	91.6	2,087,181	99.2	1.36
Negro -----	140	4.5	8,019	0.4	17.40
Other -----	120	3.9	7,949	0.4	15.09

¹Source of population data: Bureau of the Census.

Criminal Repeaters

Of the 3,111 arrest records examined, 858 or 27.6 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the identification division. The percentage of males having prior records was 28.5 and of females the percentage was 13.8. For males and females combined, the percentage with a prior fingerprint record was 23.4 at age 21. For males the percentage was 24.4 at age 21 and rose to 30.4 for those between the ages of 25 and 29 years. The corresponding percentages for females were 15 and 9.8, respectively.

Radio

Station KNHD, operated by the Bureau at Redwood Falls, was on the air 25,935 times during 1946-47 with 2,379 broadcasts of crimes, arrests, and recoveries; 652 emergency messages of missing and located persons; 3,048 contacts with fixed and mobile units; 2,532 repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries; and other miscellaneous items. In addition to the 1,422 original criminal broadcasts, there were 957 follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations. These broadcasts, with Minnesota and out-of-state messages combined, are enumerated in table 30. The majority of original criminal broadcasts pertained to auto theft, larceny, and burglary cases.

Original (first alarm) criminal broadcasts by months are shown in table 31.

TABLE 30. KNHD BROADCASTS: 1946-47

CLASSIFICATION OF BROADCASTS	TOTAL	ORIGINAL	FOLLOW-UP
Grand Total -----	25,935	23,419	2,516
Criminal—Total -----	2,379	1,422	957
Murder and manslaughter -----	35	13	22
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	2	1	1
Robbery -----	39	20	19
Assault—all degrees -----	14	9	5
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	223	194	29
Larceny—except auto theft -----	288	223	65
Auto theft -----	1,163	556	607
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	61	39	22
Fraud and embezzlement -----	165	114	51
All other offenses -----	389	253	136
Other:			
Emergency messages, missing persons, etc. -----	652	337	315
Contacts with fixed and mobile units -----	3,048	3,048	—
Tests, signal reports -----	10,412	10,412	—
Resumes; repeats -----	1,402	1,402	—
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol -----	1,095	1,095	—
Weather reports -----	89	89	—
Repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries -----	2,532	1,288	1,244
Schedules and other -----	4,326	4,326	—

TABLE 31. MONTHLY ORIGINAL KNHD CRIMINAL BROADCASTS: 1946-47 and 1945-46

Month	NUMBER OF ORIGINAL BROADCASTS OF CRIMINAL CASES	
	1946-47	1945-46
Total -----	1,422	1,310
July—1946 -----	138	89
August -----	156	148
September -----	138	128
October -----	131	151
November -----	115	111
December -----	94	75
January—1947 -----	123	95
February -----	94	76
March -----	95	94
April -----	113	134
May -----	104	100
June -----	121	109

The use of the station KNHD by Minnesota police and sheriffs and also by all other authorities is shown in tables 32 and 33. The figures indicate the number of times KNHD was authorized to broadcast original or supplementary messages. Out-of-state agencies authorized 476 or 15.7 percent of the criminal and emergency broadcasts in 1946-47. These agencies reciprocated by broadcasting Minnesota alarms over their radio networks.

**TABLE 32. USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS:
1946-47 and 1945-46**

BROADCASTS			BROADCASTS			BROADCASTS		
AUTHORITY			AUTHORITY			AUTHORITY		
	1946-47	1945-46		1946-47	1945-46		1946-47	1945-46
Police Departments			Police Departments			Police Departments		
Albert Lea	8	9	Granite Falls	3	—	Pipestone	5	—
Alexandria	15	12	Hastings	4	1	Princeton	3	—
Anoka	12	6	Hayfield	3	—	Red Wing	6	13
Appleton	13	2	Herman	1	—	Redwood Falls	—	1
Austin	24	5	Hibbing	—	1	Richfield	2	—
Bemidji	1	—	Hutchinson	1	8	Robbinsdale	—	2
Benson	4	10	International Falls	3	9	Rochester	30	23
Brainerd	11	21	Jordan	1	—	Roseau	—	1
Breckenridge	1	3	Keewatin	2	—	Rosemount	2	—
Canby	—	1	Kenyon	5	5	Rush City	4	—
Cannon Falls	5	3	Lamberton	—	2	St. Cloud	19	4
Chisago City	2	—	LeSueur	2	—	St. James	6	5
Chisholm	4	2	Litchfield	6	3	St. Louis Park	3	1
Cloquet	2	2	Little Falls	—	3	St. Paul	92	94
Columbia Heights	24	5	Mahtomedi	—	1	St. Peter	1	5
Crookston	7	—	Mankato	32	37	Sacred Heart	—	2
Crosby	2	1	Marshall	7	3	Sandstone	2	—
Delano	2	1	Milaca	1	—	Sauk Center	2	—
Dellwood	3	2	Milan	—	2	Shakopee	1	1
Duluth	96	95	Minneapolis	231	323	Sleepy Eye	1	4
East Grand Forks	4	11	Montevideo	4	—	South St. Paul	21	6
Eden Valley	1	—	Montgomery	3	2	Springfield	5	4
Edina	15	2	Moorhead	9	9	Stillwater	—	2
Elk River	2	—	Moose Lake	—	2	Tracy	1	—
Ely	2	—	Mora	4	3	Two Harbors	1	1
Eveleth	1	—	Mountain Lake	—	2	Virginia	13	5
Fairmont	32	24	Nashvaak	2	—	Wadena	5	—
Faribault	14	13	New Prague	2	1	West St. Paul	2	—
Foley	—	1	New Ulm	6	5	White Bear	3	4
Forest Lake	2	2	North Mankato	1	—	Willmar	23	28
Glenwood	2	—	Northfield	15	17	Winona	17	10
Grand Rapids	5	3	Olivia	1	—	Winthrop	1	—
Farmington	7	—	Owatonna	24	26	Worthington	1	5
Fergus Falls	7	6	Park Rapids	2	—			
Total	-----			-----			977 928	
Sheriffs			Sheriffs			Sheriffs		
Aitkin	2	4	Isanti	10	7	Pipestone	25	31
Anoka	4	1	Itasca	11	7	Polk	8	14
Becker	2	20	Jackson	30	39	Pope	8	8
Beltrami	25	10	Kanabec	7	2	Ramsey	20	9
Benton	3	1	Kandiyohi	18	18	Red Lake	—	3
Big Stone	19	6	Kittson	3	2	Redwood	21	20
Blue Earth	9	15	Koochiching	15	14	Renville	26	21
Brown	2	3	Lac qui Parle	11	8	Rice	33	26
Carlton	8	10	Lake	2	—	Rock	6	6
Carver	35	23	Lake of the Woods	—	—	Roseau	8	2
Cass	8	2	LeSueur	8	6	St. Louis	8	14
Chippewa	20	8	Lincoln	9	7	Scott	33	23
Chisago	22	13	Lyon	22	26	Sherburne	9	—
Clay	27	8	McLeod	16	33	Sibley	14	5
Clearwater	6	8	Mahnomen	—	—	Stearns	14	13
Cook	2	1	Marshall	1	—	Steele	16	10
Cottonwood	13	16	Martin	15	16	Stevens	8	15
Crow Wing	11	11	Meeker	6	16	Swift	7	10
Dakota	12	3	Mille Lacs	19	13	Todd	12	9
Dodge	6	9	Morrison	9	5	Traverse	7	7
Douglas	5	8	Mower	9	18	Wabasha	5	10
Faribault	21	26	Murray	8	3	Wadena	18	15
Fillmore	28	30	Nicollet	22	29	Waseca	15	21
Freeborn	3	2	Nobles	24	15	Washington	13	17
Goodhue	10	19	Norman	18	16	Watonwan	7	11
Grant	2	3	Olmsted	26	4	Wilkin	4	3
Hennepin	160	122	Otter Tail	29	29	Winona	1	2
Houston	7	15	Pennington	11	5	Wright	36	30
Hubbard	9	6	Pine	19	25	Yellow Medicine	8	3
Total	-----			-----			1,249 1,124	

TABLE 33. USE OF KNHD BY AUTHORITIES OTHER THAN MINNESOTA
POLICE AND SHERIFFS: 1946-47 and 1945-46

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1946-47	1945-46
Minnesota agencies—Total -----	329	287
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension -----	105	91
Highway Patrol -----	12	17
Federal -----	58	86
Parole Board -----	44	32
Other -----	110	61
Out-of-State agencies—Total -----	476	494
Iowa -----	141	141
North Dakota -----	35	28
South Dakota -----	51	53
Wisconsin -----	94	89
Other (except Federal) -----	141	70
Federal -----	14	113

Bureau Laboratory

The Bureau laboratory is operated to serve local officers throughout the state as well as to assist Bureau investigators. For this work the laboratory is equipped with microscopes, chemical equipment, ballistics apparatus, ultraviolet lamps, and other aids. Examinations made in the laboratory include the following:

- Blood—(1) Determination of the alcoholic content in relation to intoxication.
(2) Examination of clothing in an effort to detect and prove presence of blood.
(3) Examination of blood stains to determine biological origin and type.
- Bombs—(1) Microscopic and chemical examination of fragments.
- Cast—(1) Preservation of evidence by casts (both plaster of Paris and moulage).
(2) Macro and microscopic comparison of casts and suspected tires, footwear, tools, etc.
- Documents—(1) Comparison of handwriting, printing, typewriting, etc.
(2) Examination of questioned additions, interlineations, and substitutions in documents.
(3) Examination of erasures in documents and the deciphering and reproduction of erased, faded, or obliterated writing.
- Dust—(1) Comparison of unknown with known specimen.
- Explosives—(1) Microscopic examination of material found at scene of explosions in an effort to determine type and brand of fuse and/or blasting-cap used.
(2) Examination of bomb fragments.
- Fibers—(1) Physical, microscopic, and chemical examinations to determine origin, color, weave, etc.
(2) Comparison of unknown specimens with known specimens.
- Fingernail scrapings—(1) Microscopic and chemical examination to determine origin and composition.
- Firearms—(1) Microscopic comparison of bullets.
(2) Microscopic comparison of shells.
(3) Examination of powder burns and residue.
(4) Determination if suspect fired a weapon.
- Glass—(1) Examination of minute fragments found on suspect (imbedded in shoes or clothing) to determine if they are similar to glass found at scene.
(2) Fractures—determination of direction of force.
- Hair—(1) Determination as to origin (animal or human).
(2) Comparison of known sample with questioned sample.
- Laundry marks—(1) Restoration of faded or obliterated marks.
- Metals—(1) Microscopic and chemical examination.
- Narcotics—(1) Chemical examination.

Paints—(1) Microscopic and chemical examination.

Physiological fluids—(1) Blood—detection and proof: determination of biological origin and type.

(2) Seminal—microscopic and chemical examinations in assault and rape cases.

(3) Urine—determination by means of microchemical tests.

Tool marks—(1) Comparison of impressions found at scene of crime with impressions made by tools taken from suspect.

Urine—(1) Determination of alcoholic content in relation to intoxication.

Toxicological—(1) Chemical examination of human and animal viscera in cases of suspected poisoning.

(2) Chemical examination of food, water, etc. in cases of suspected poisoning.

Wood—(1) Comparison of unknown specimens with known specimens.

The position of Crime Laboratory Analyst was vacant from July 1945 to January 1, 1947 and, therefore, the services of the laboratory were not available during that period. The following tabulation of laboratory activities covers only the period January 1, 1947 to June 30, 1947.

Local officers in 18 different counties received assistance from the crime laboratory during the period January 1, 1947 to June 30, 1947. Assistance was also given out-of-state authorities in two Iowa cases and one Wisconsin case. The Bureau welcomes the opportunity to furnish scientific laboratory service to law-enforcement officers.

It is difficult to make a tabulation of laboratory activities which will reflect accurately the work performed. One assignment may take a few minutes while another may require days or weeks. The principle activities of the laboratory in the 26 cases handled from January 1, 1947 to June 30, 1947, however, have been roughly classified in the following table:

TABLE 34. ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU LABORATORY
(JANUARY 1947—JUNE 1947)

Activity	Number of Examinations
Total -----	53
Chemical examinations -----	6
Blood -----	1
Inflammables -----	1
Toxicological -----	3
Miscellaneous -----	1
Court attendances -----	2
Document examinations -----	6
Examination of skeletal remains -----	1
Explosive examinations -----	4
Fuses -----	3
Safes -----	1
Firearms examination -----	5
Investigation of death -----	2
Microscopic examinations -----	27
Fibers -----	3
Paint -----	4
Fire brick -----	1
Pebbles -----	1
Soap -----	1
Tool marks -----	15
Miscellaneous -----	2

The number and types of cases in which the Bureau laboratory participated are shown in table 35. The total number of cases in table 35 is less than in table 34 because one case sometimes involves several activities.

**TABLE 35. TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE
MADE (January 1947—June 1947)**

Types of Cases	Number of Cases
Total -----	26
Violent and suspicious deaths -----	3
Aggravated assault, shooting, etc. (including suspected food poisoning) -----	2
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	10
Larceny -----	2
Forgery and fraud -----	4
Abortion -----	1
Malicious destruction of property, killing livestock, etc. -----	4

Uniform Crime Reports

This Bureau, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, collects and compiles monthly reports of class I offenses from chiefs of police in cities of 2,500 or more and from all sheriffs in Minnesota. The Federal "Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook" has been adopted as the official manual of instructions in order that Minnesota criminal statistical reports may be more comparable with other states. Chiefs of police are requested to report all crimes which occur in their respective municipalities. In order to avoid duplication of reports, sheriffs are requested to report only those offenses committed in places with a population under 2,500 and in rural areas under their jurisdiction. The class I offenses are those which are most generally and completely reported and cover the following seven classes:

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

Attempts of any of the above offenses are included, but unfounded complaints are excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area

In table 36 the number of chiefs of police and sheriffs' offices submitting twelve monthly crime reports for the year 1946 is compared with the total reporting area in the state. The cities and counties are grouped according to size, the population figures being obtained from the 1940 decennial census. Only two urban places out of a total of 78 failed to submit complete reports for the year. Sixteen of the 87 county sheriffs were delinquent in providing the Bureau with all their monthly reports. As indicated in this table, 99.6 percent of the urban and 84.9 percent of the rural population are represented by the reporting cities and counties.

TABLE 36. POLICE AND SHERIFFS SUBMITTING COMPLETE REPORTS FOR 1946: 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	147	89.1	2,792,300	2,574,628	92.2
Urban Places -----	78	76	97.4	1,390,098	1,384,754	99.6
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	61	96.8	311,852	306,508	98.3
Rural Areas -----	87	71	81.6	1,402,202	1,189,874	84.9
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	819,033	84.8
Counties under 10,000 -----	18	13	72.2	139,970	102,681	73.4

¹St. Louis County with 54,855 is the only one with a rural population over 50,000.

Offenses Known to the Police

Class I offenses reported by Minnesota sheriffs and chiefs of police as having occurred during 1946 are tabulated in table 37 according to rural-urban status and grouped according to the population of the areas. The estimates for delinquent places which have been added to these figures are obtained by applying the known rate of offenses to the population. The Bureau figures were used if the records indicated more offenses than the estimated number. With a total of 17,129 major crimes reported or estimated for 1946, it can be stated that approximately 330 offenses of this type occurred in Minnesota during each week of the year. While 85 percent of the crimes were reported as having occurred in cities of 2,500 or more, the total population covered was slightly less than the population of the reporting rural area.

TABLE 37. MINNESOTA CLASS 1 OFFENSES REPORTED OR ESTIMATED DURING 1946 BY RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND POPULATION GROUPS

Classification of Contributors	Total	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggra. Assault.	Burglary	Larceny \$50 or Over	Under \$50	Auto Theft	No. of Contributors	Pop. 1940 (Census Bureau)
Entire State	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	2,298	7,930	2,260	165	2,792,300
Urban Total	14,568	16	43	92	312	149	2,981	1,834	7,249	1,892	78	1,390,098
Rural Total	2,561	20	12	60	25	46	885	464	681	368	87	1,402,202
Urban:												
Reported by Contributors	14,533	16	43	92	311	149	2,974	1,831	7,231	1,886	76	1,384,754
Estimated—Total	35	—	—	—	1	—	7	3	18	6	2	5,344
Cities by Population Groups												
Group I (250,000 or over)	9,058	14	38	63	262	119	2,058	1,320	4,032	1,147	2	780,106
Group II (100,000 to 249,999)	1,406	1	4	8	20	5	172	175	839	182	1	101,065
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)	342	1	—	1	1	—	32	28	260	19	1	26,312
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)	1,727	—	1	5	5	6	298	112	1,095	205	11	170,763
Group VI (2,500 to 9,999)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reported by police	2,000	—	—	15	18	19	414	196	1,005	333	61	306,508
Estimated	35	—	—	—	1	—	7	3	18	6	2	5,344
Rural:												
Reported by Contributors	2,192	17	11	45	22	40	761	398	586	312	71	1,189,874
Estimated—Total	369	3	1	15	3	6	174	66	95	56	16	212,328
Counties by Population Groups												
Group III (50,000 to 99,999)	229	3	5	1	—	1	87	51	72	9	1	54,355
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reported by contributors	378	1	1	6	2	11	158	73	70	56	6	213,805
Estimated	51	—	—	2	—	1	21	10	10	7	1	28,121
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reported by contributors	1,431	11	5	36	19	24	461	236	415	224	51	819,033
Estimated	261	2	1	12	3	4	83	42	74	40	10	146,918
Group VI (2,500 to 9,999)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reported by contributors	154	2	—	2	1	4	55	38	29	23	13	102,681
Estimated	57	1	—	1	—	1	20	14	11	9	5	37,289

Crime Rates by Population Groups

Table 38 presents the rate per 100,000 inhabitants of major crimes reported by Minnesota police during 1946 by rural and urban population groups. Estimated figures for delinquent areas are excluded. This table affords one an opportunity to compare local crime rates with the state average for cities and counties of approximately the same size.

**TABLE 38. CLASS 1 OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA KNOWN TO THE POLICE: 1946
NUMBER AND RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, BY POPULATION GROUPS**

Population Group	Total	Murder	Mans. by		Rob- bery	Aggr. Burg- Ass't. lary	Larceny—		Auto Theft
			Neg.	Rape			\$50 or Under	Over \$50	
State Total									
Cities and counties combined; total population 2,574,628:									
Number of offenses known	16,725	33	54	137	333	189	3,735	2,229	7,817
Rate per 100,000 -----	649.7	1.3	2.1	5.3	12.9	7.3	145.1	86.6	303.7
76 cities; total population 1,384,754:									
Number of offenses known	14,533	16	43	92	311	149	2,974	1,831	7,231
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,049.5	1.2	3.1	6.6	22.4	10.8	214.8	132.2	522.2
71 counties; total population 1,189,874:									
Number of offenses known	2,192	17	11	45	22	40	761	398	586
Rate per 100,000 -----	184.2	1.4	.9	3.8	1.8	3.4	64.0	33.4	49.3
Group I, 250,000 or over 2 cities; total population 780,106:									
Number of offenses known	9,058	14	38	63	267	119	2,058	1,320	4,032
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,161.1	1.8	4.9	8.1	34.2	15.3	263.8	169.2	516.8
Group II, 100,000 to 249,999 1 city; population 101,065:									
Number of offenses known	1,406	1	4	8	20	5	172	175	839
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,391.2	1.0	4.0	7.9	19.7	4.9	170.2	173.2	830.2
Group III, 50,000 to 99,999 1 county; population 54,355:									
Number of offenses known	229	3	5	1	—	1	87	51	72
Rate per 100,000 -----	421.3	5.5	9.2	1.8	—	1.8	160.1	93.8	132.5
Group IV, 25,000 to 49,999 1 city; population 26,312:									
Number of offenses known	342	1	—	1	1	—	32	28	260
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,299.8	3.8	—	3.8	3.8	—	121.7	106.4	988.1
6 counties; total population 213,805:									
Number of offenses known	378	1	1	6	2	11	158	73	70
Rate per 100,000 -----	176.8	.5	.5	2.8	.9	5.1	73.9	34.2	32.7
Group V, 10,000 to 24,999 11 cities; total population 170,763:									
Number of offenses known	1,727	—	1	5	5	6	298	112	1,095
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,011.3	—	6	2.9	2.9	3.5	174.5	65.6	641.2
51 counties; total population 819,033:									
Number of offenses known	1,431	11	5	36	19	24	461	236	415
Rate per 100,000 -----	174.7	1.3	.6	4.4	2.3	2.9	56.3	28.8	50.7
Group VI, under 10,000 61 cities, 2,500 to 9,999; total population 306,508:									
Number of offenses known	2,000	—	—	15	18	19	414	196	1,005
Rate per 100,000 -----	652.5	—	—	4.9	5.9	6.2	135.1	64.0	327.8
13 counties; total population 102,681:									
Number of offenses known	154	2	—	2	1	4	55	38	29
Rate per 100,000 -----	150.0	1.9	—	1.9	1.0	3.9	53.6	37.0	28.3

From the above figures, the following distribution of reported offenses is apparent:

TABLE 39. DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED OFFENSES: 1946

Offense	Rate per 100,000—			Percent—		
	State	Urban	Rural	State	Urban	Rural
Total -----	649.7	1,049.5	184.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Larceny -----	390.3	654.4	82.7	60.1	62.4	44.9
Burglary -----	145.1	214.8	64.0	22.3	20.5	34.7
Auto theft -----	85.4	136.2	26.2	13.2	13.0	14.2
Robbery -----	12.9	22.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.0
Aggravated assault -----	7.3	10.8	3.4	1.1	1.0	1.8
Rape -----	5.3	6.6	3.8	.8	.6	2.1
Mans. by negligence -----	2.1	3.1	.9	.3	.3	.5
Murder -----	1.3	1.2	1.4	.2	.1	.8

Two-year Comparison of Offenses Known to the Police: 1945-46

The total number of offenses known to the police in 1946 increased 14.5 percent over the number in 1945. All types of offenses showed an increase with the exceptions of auto theft and manslaughter by negligence which declined .8 and 5.2 percent, respectively. Inadequate reporting of auto deaths on the monthly reports probably accounts for the decline in the latter case. Larceny led the upward trend with an increase of 37.2 percent in the "\$50 or over" group and 12.8 percent in the "under \$50" group. Current crime trends in detail for the years 1945 and 1946, with the cities divided by population groups, are presented in table 40.

TABLE 40. ANNUAL TRENDS, OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1945-1946, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Total	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Burg- Asslt	Larceny— \$50 or Under Over	Auto Theft		
State Total										
Cities and counties combined; total population 2,792,300:										
1945 -----	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	1,675	7,028	2,279
1946 -----	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	2,298	7,930	2,260
Percent change -----	+14.5	+20.0	-5.2	+22.6	+18.7	+30.0	+16.0	+37.2	+12.8	-.8
78 cities; total population 1,390,098:										
1945 -----	12,856	13	46	82	255	115	2,603	1,383	6,416	1,943
1946 -----	14,568	16	43	92	312	149	2,981	1,834	7,249	1,892
Percent change -----	+13.3	+23.1	-6.5	+12.2	+22.4	+29.6	+14.5	+32.6	+13.0	-2.6
87 counties; total population 1,402,202:										
1945 -----	2,105	17	12	42	29	35	730	292	612	336
1946 -----	2,561	20	12	60	25	46	885	464	681	368
Percent change -----	+21.7	+17.6	-	+42.9	-13.8	+31.4	+21.2	+58.9	+11.3	+9.5
Group I, 250,000 or over 2 cities; total population 780,106:										
1945 -----	7,839	11	35	59	224	94	1,784	1,001	3,465	1,166
1946 -----	9,058	14	38	63	267	119	2,058	1,320	4,032	1,147
Percent change -----	+15.6									
Group II, 100,000 to 249,999 1 city; population 101,065:										
1945 -----	1,517	—	4	4	16	6	154	162	869	302
1946 -----	1,406	1	4	8	20	5	172	175	839	182
Percent change -----	-7.3									
Group III, 50,000 to 99,999 1 county; population 54,355:										
1945 -----	157	1	—	5	2	4	55	18	64	8
1946 -----	229	3	5	1	—	1	87	51	72	9
Percent change -----	+45.9									
Group IV, 25,000 to 49,999 1 city; population 26,312:										
1945 -----	298	—	2	—	1	1	46	14	207	27
1946 -----	342	1	—	1	1	—	32	28	260	19
Percent change -----	+14.8									
7 counties; total population 241,926:										
1945 -----	347	2	5	7	3	4	131	57	83	55
1946 -----	429	1	1	8	2	12	179	83	80	63
Percent change -----	+23.6									
Group V, 10,000 to 24,999 11 cities; total population 170,763:										
1945 -----	1,692	1	2	9	4	5	297	96	1,096	182
1946 -----	1,727	—	1	5	5	6	298	112	1,095	205
Percent change -----	+2.1									
61 counties; total population 965,951:										
1945 -----	1,420	13	7	24	18	21	466	201	423	247
1946 -----	1,692	13	6	48	22	28	544	278	489	264
Percent change -----	+19.2									
Group VI, under 10,000 63 cities, 2,500 to 9,999; total population 311,852:										
1945 -----	1,510	1	3	10	10	9	322	110	779	266
1946 -----	2,035	—	—	15	19	19	421	199	1,023	339
Percent change -----	+34.8									
18 counties; total population 139,970:										
1945 -----	181	1	—	6	6	6	78	16	42	26
1946 -----	211	3	—	3	1	5	75	52	40	32
Percent change -----	+16.6									

Annual Crime Trends

In order to increase the accuracy of the monthly crime reports, individual offenses known to the Bureau have been checked for the past nine years with the offenses as reported. Adjustments and additions are made after corresponding with the contributors. The Bureau's verification procedure resulted in the addition of 245 offenses to the 1946 returns.

A ten-year record of rural and urban offenses in Minnesota is presented in table 41. This record shows that for the state as a whole, robbery and auto theft declined continuously from 1937 through 1944. The sharp rise which occurred in these two offenses in 1945 continued, in the case of robbery, in 1946 with a slight decline in the case of auto theft.

**TABLE 41. OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
IN MINNESOTA: BY YEARS'**

Year	NUMBER OF OFFENSES										
	All Offenses	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Ass't.	Burg- lary	Total	Larcenies Over \$50	Under \$50	Auto Theft
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
1946	- 17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,298	7,930	2,260

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.

The upward trend in crime since the close of the war becomes more evident with an analysis of the figures for the full year 1946. As indicated in table 42 all class I offenses known to the police in Minnesota during 1946 increased 17 percent over the war period 1942-1945. However, this total is still 13 percent below the figure for the 3-year pre-war average of 1938-1940. The number and percentage change of the various class I offenses for these periods are tabulated below:

**TABLE 42. COMPARISON OF 1946 OFFENSES WITH
PRE-WAR AND WAR PERIOD AVERAGES**

CLASS I OFFENSES	3-Year Pre-War Av. (1938-1940)	War Period Average (1942-1945)	Post-War Period 1946	PERCENT CHANGE—	
				1946- Pre-War	1946- War Period
Total -----	19,694	14,640	17,129	-13.0	+17.0
Murder -----	40	34	36	-10.0	+ 5.9
Manslaughter by neg. ---	39	57	55	+41.0	- 3.5
Rape -----	164	150	152	- 7.3	+ 1.3
Robbery -----	571	231	337	-41.0	+45.9
Aggravated assault -----	197	151	195	- 1.0	+29.1
Burglary -----	4,612	3,291	3,866	-16.2	+17.5
Larceny—total -----	11,346	8,918	10,228	- 9.9	+14.7
\$50 or over -----	1,640	1,447	2,298	+40.1	+58.8
Under \$50 -----	9,706	7,471	7,930	-18.3	+ 6.1
Auto theft -----	2,725	1,808	2,260	-17.1	+25.0

Offenses in Individual Cities and Counties: 1946

In order that police administrators and other interested individuals may have information available concerning crime in their communities, tables 43 and 44 are presented showing the number of class I offenses reported by the chiefs of police and sheriffs in the individual cities and counties in Minnesota during 1946. In comparing the data tabulated in these tables, the Federal Bureau of Investigation makes the following statement emphasizing that consideration should be given to several factors:

"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 43. RURAL OFFENSES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS: 1946

County	Population ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Asslt	Burg- lary	Larceny— \$50 or Under	Over \$50	Auto Theft
Rural Total -----	1,189,874	2,192	17	11	45	22	40	761	398	586	312
Group III—Total -----	54,355	229	3	5	1	—	1	87	51	72	9
(50,000 to 99,999)											
St. Louis -----	54,355	229	3	5	1	—	1	87	51	72	9
Group IV—Total -----	213,805	378	1	1	6	2	11	158	73	70	56
(25,000 to 49,999)											
Fillmore -----	25,830	59	1	1	1	—	—	21	13	16	6
Hennepin -----	46,069	125	—	—	3	1	1	38	35	22	25
Itasca -----	28,121	—	—	—	(1 report received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otter Tail -----	42,344	41	—	—	2	—	1	26	6	1	5
Polk -----	27,062	54	—	—	—	1	4	14	13	16	6
Stearns -----	44,950	37	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	12	9
Wright -----	27,550	62	—	—	—	—	5	44	5	3	5
Group V—Total -----	819,033	1,431	11	5	36	19	24	461	236	415	224
(10,000 to 24,999)											
Aitkin -----	17,865	23	—	—	3	1	1	5	8	2	3
Becker -----	21,547	49	—	1	2	—	1	17	2	9	17
Beltrami -----	16,680	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benton -----	10,371	—	—	—	(4 reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone -----	10,447	17	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	5
Blue Earth -----	20,549	20	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	7	—
Brown -----	13,878	10	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	2
Carlton -----	16,908	39	—	—	—	1	4	4	9	16	5
Carver -----	17,606	36	1	—	1	1	—	16	5	3	9
Cass -----	20,646	33	1	—	—	1	—	17	2	6	6
Chippewa -----	11,707	52	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	42	4
Chisago -----	13,124	29	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	8	4
Clay -----	15,846	35	—	—	1	—	1	10	5	7	11
Clearwater -----	11,153	17	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	7	1
Cottonwood -----	13,336	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Crow Wing -----	15,201	—	—	—	(No reports received)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakota -----	16,421	61	—	—	—	1	—	11	19	19	11
Dodge -----	12,931	10	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	1	2
Douglas -----	15,318	35	—	—	—	—	4	13	1	4	13
Faribault -----	20,239	32	—	—	1	—	—	24	4	1	2

Freeborn	19,580				(No reports received)							
Goodhue	21,602	32	—	2	1	1	—	9	6	8	5	
Houston	14,735	25	—	—	1	1	—	6	4	8	5	
Isanti	12,950	23	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	8	5	
Jackson	13,965	23	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	13	2	
Kandiyohi	18,901	27	—	1	2	—	—	4	14	3	3	
Kittson	11,717	16	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	8	2	
Koochiching	11,304	19	—	—	1	—	1	7	3	3	4	
Lac qui Parle	15,509	35	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	13	8	
LeSueur	19,227	28	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	6	4	
Lincoln	10,797	11	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	4	2	
Lyon	13,894	6	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	
McLeod	17,493	26	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	3	2	
Marshall	18,364	18	1	—	3	—	—	5	2	5	2	
Martin	17,668	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	4	
Meeker	15,357	16	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	1	2	
Mille Lacs	15,558	23	—	—	1	—	2	6	1	7	6	
Morrison	21,426	14	1	—	—	1	—	2	5	3	2	
Mower	17,806	21	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	4	1	
Murray	15,060				(No reports received)							
Nobles	15,297	16	1	—	—	—	1	9	2	2	1	
Norman	14,746	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	8	
Olmsted	16,346	33	1	—	2	—	1	11	8	6	4	
Pine	21,478	29	—	—	1	1	—	15	1	7	4	
Pope	10,980				(No reports received)							
Ramsey	16,206	200	—	—	1	2	—	43	29	106	19	
Redwood	19,020	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	
Renville	24,625	32	—	—	1	1	—	16	5	7	2	
Rice	13,100	41	—	—	1	1	—	17	7	7	8	
Roseau	15,103	16	1	—	5	—	—	4	1	—	5	
Scott	15,585	38	—	—	—	2	—	11	9	9	7	
Sibley	16,625				(No reports received)							
Seele	11,055				(8 reports received)							
Swift	12,740	15	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	4	3	
Todd	24,486	21	1	—	—	3	—	9	1	7	—	
Wabasha	14,449				(10 reports received)							
Waseca	10,916	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	
Washington	16,784	52	—	—	—	—	1	11	17	18	5	
Watonwan	10,502	14	3	1	2	—	—	5	2	1	—	
Winona	15,305	20	—	—	—	1	—	17	2	—	—	
Yellow Medicine	16,917				(1 report received)							
Group VI—Total	102,681	154	2	—	2	1	4	55	38	29	23	
(2,500 to 9,999)												
Anoka	9,982	7	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	
Cook	3,030				(No reports received)							
Grant	9,828	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	
Hubbard	8,442	15	—	—	—	—	1	9	4	—	1	
Kanabec	9,651				(No reports received)							
Lake	2,910	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Lake of the Woods	5,975	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Mahnomen	8,054				(6 reports received)							
Nicollet	8,895	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	3	
Pennington	6,894	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	5	1	
Pipstone	9,112	24	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	7	7	
Red Lake	7,413	18	—	—	1	1	2	6	2	5	1	
Rock	7,819	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	
Sherburne	8,271				(No reports received)							
Stevens	7,825	22	—	—	—	—	1	9	7	4	1	
Traverse	8,283				(3 reports received)							
Wadena	9,856	11	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	4	
Wilkin	7,730	11	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	3	

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from totals.

TABLE 44. URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE: 1946

Municipality	Population ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Burg- Asslt	lary	Larceny— \$50 or Under	Auto Theft	
Urban Total	1,384,754	14,533	16	43	92	311	149	2,974	1,831	7,231	1,886
Group I—Total	780,106	9,058	14	38	63	267	119	2,058	1,320	4,032	1,147
(250,000 or over)											
Minneapolis	492,370	5,256	9	28	29	161	48	1,208	1,008	1,857	908
St. Paul	287,736	3,802	5	10	34	106	71	850	312	2,175	239
Group II—Total	101,065	1,406	1	4	8	20	5	172	175	839	182
(100,000 to 249,999)											
Duluth	101,065	1,406	1	4	8	20	5	172	175	839	182

Group IV—Total -----	26,312	342	1	—	1	1	—	32	28	260	19
(25,000 to 49,999)											
Rochester -----	26,312	342	1	—	1	1	—	32	28	260	19
Group V—Total -----	170,763	1,727	—	1	5	5	6	298	112	1,095	205
(10,000 to 24,999)											
Albert Lea -----	12,200	93	—	—	—	1	—	18	6	49	19
Austin -----	18,307	175	—	—	1	—	1	28	7	99	39
Brainerd -----	12,071	137	—	—	—	—	—	17	16	87	17
Faribault -----	14,527	73	—	—	1	—	—	19	6	40	7
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	21	—	—	1	—	2	8	3	1	6
Hibbing -----	16,385	179	—	—	1	—	1	25	11	108	33
Mankato -----	15,654	157	—	—	—	1	1	26	3	116	10
St. Cloud -----	24,173	340	—	1	—	2	1	63	24	230	19
South St. Paul -----	11,844	153	—	—	—	—	—	44	7	94	8
Virginia -----	12,264	99	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	64	9
Winona -----	22,490	300	—	—	1	1	—	37	16	207	38
Group VI—Total -----	306,508	2,000	—	—	15	18	19	414	196	1,005	333
(Under 10,000)											
Alexandria -----	5,051	37	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	22	11
Anoka -----	6,426	22	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	10	4
Bayport -----	2,633	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bemidji -----	9,427	139	—	—	1	—	2	37	15	57	27
Benson -----	2,729	10	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	2
Blue Earth -----	3,702	33	—	—	—	—	3	15	1	7	7
Breckenridge -----	2,745	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Chisholm -----	7,487	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	2
Cloquet -----	7,304	18	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	5	1
Columbia Heights -----	6,035	65	—	—	—	—	—	18	4	42	1
Crookston -----	7,161	169	—	—	1	1	1	8	14	136	8
Crosby -----	2,954	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Detroit Lakes -----	5,015	28	—	—	—	2	—	5	6	5	10
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	111	—	—	—	7	—	18	16	40	30
Edina -----	5,855	43	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	27	—
Ely -----	5,970	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	3
Eveleth -----	6,887	23	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	8	1
Fairmont -----	6,988	124	—	—	5	—	2	15	13	78	11
Gilbert -----	2,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenwood -----	2,564	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	5
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	63	—	—	—	—	1	9	8	25	20
Hastings -----	5,662	34	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	25	2
Hopkins -----	4,100	42	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	21	9
Hutchinson -----	3,887	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1
International Falls -----	5,626	40	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	16	10
Jackson -----	2,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake City -----	3,204	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
Litchfield -----	3,920	17	—	—	1	—	—	13	1	—	2
Little Falls -----	6,047	61	—	—	1	—	—	15	5	36	4
Luverne -----	3,114	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	5	1
Marshall -----	4,590	39	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	17	17
Montevideo -----	5,220	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Moorhead -----	9,491	141	—	—	2	—	—	15	12	90	22
Morris -----	3,214	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3
New Ulm -----	8,743	23	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	17	1
North Mankato -----	3,517	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
North St. Paul -----	3,135	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Northfield -----	4,533	15	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	7
Owatonna -----	8,694	79	—	—	—	1	—	22	2	42	12
Park Rapids -----	2,643	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	5
Pipestone -----	4,682	22	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	7	6
Red Wing -----	9,962	89	—	—	—	—	1	13	14	52	9
Redwood Falls -----	3,270	12	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	1	1
Richfield -----	6,750	14	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	7	2
Robbinsdale -----	6,018	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	3
St. James -----	3,400	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2
St. Louis Park -----	7,737	21	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	3	4
St. Peter -----	5,870	29	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	15	9
Sauk Center -----	3,016	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3
Sauk Rapids -----	2,981	10	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	1
Sleepy Eye -----	2,923	20	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	11	1
Staples -----	2,952	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
Stillwater -----	7,013	47	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	30	2
Thief River Falls -----	6,019	35	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	19	8
Tracy -----	3,085	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Two Harbors -----	4,046	15	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	3	1
Wadena -----	2,916	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	4
Waseca -----	4,270	15	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	2	4
West St. Paul -----	5,733	11	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	5	2
White Bear Lake -----	2,858	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	3

Willmar -----	7,623	64	—	—	—	—	4	10	3	37	10
Windom -----	2,807	18	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	10	2
Worthington -----	5,918	45	—	—	1	—	—	12	3	23	6

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest: 1946

Table 46 presents data showing the number and percentage of class I offenses reported by Minnesota chiefs of police and sheriffs during 1946 which were cleared by arrest of one or more offenders. The figures are divided into rural and urban population groupings. It should be remembered that the recovery of stolen property does not render an offense cleared. Also that all clearances occurring in 1946 have been included, even though the offenses cleared might have been reported in another year. From the following summary of clearances by offense, it is noted that 31.6 percent of the urban offenses and 37.1 percent of the rural offenses were cleared by arrest in 1946.

TABLE 45. SUMMARY OF RURAL AND URBAN CLEARANCES, BY OFFENSE: 1946

Offense Total -----	Percent Cleared-----	
	Rural 37.1	Urban 31.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	70.6	93.8
Manslaughter by negligence -----	72.7	90.6
Rape (including carnal knowledge) -----	95.6	78.3
Robbery -----	50.0	38.9
Aggravated assault -----	80.0	79.9
Burglary (breaking or entering) -----	26.3	32.1
Larceny: -----		
\$50 or over -----	32.4	24.3
Under \$50 -----	36.7	30.4
Auto theft -----	52.6	33.4

TABLE 46. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST BY POPULATION AND RURAL-URBAN GROUPINGS: 1946¹

Groupings of Contributors			Mur- der	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Burg- Asslt	Larceny— \$50 or Under Over \$50	Auto Theft	
State Total	Total									
Offenses reported -----	16,725	33	54	137	333	189	3,735	2,229	7,817	2,198
Offenses cleared -----	5,411	27	47	115	132	151	1,156	574	2,415	794
Percent cleared -----	32.4	81.8	87.0	83.9	39.6	79.9	31.0	25.8	30.9	36.1
Urban Total										
Offenses reported -----	14,533	16	43	92	311	149	2,974	1,831	7,231	1,886
Offenses cleared -----	4,597	15	39	72	121	119	956	445	2,200	630
Percent cleared -----	31.6	93.8	90.6	78.3	38.9	79.9	32.1	24.3	30.4	33.4
Rural Total										
Offenses reported -----	2,192	17	11	45	22	40	761	398	586	312
Offenses cleared -----	814	12	8	43	11	32	200	129	215	164
Percent cleared -----	37.1	70.6	72.7	95.6	50.0	80.0	26.3	32.4	36.7	52.6
Urban Population Grouping										
Group I Offenses -----	9,058	14	38	63	267	119	2,058	1,320	4,032	1,147
Clearances -----	3,242	13	34	44	101	96	665	339	1,564	386
Percent cleared -----	35.8	92.9	89.5	69.8	37.8	80.7	32.3	25.7	38.8	33.7
Group II Offenses -----	1,406	1	4	8	20	5	172	175	839	182
Clearances -----	276	1	4	8	10	5	43	34	107	64
Percent cleared -----	19.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	25.0	19.4	12.8	35.2
Group IV Offenses -----	342	1	—	1	1	—	32	28	260	19
Clearances -----	50	1	—	1	—	—	10	3	26	9
Percent cleared -----	14.6	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	31.3	10.7	10.0	47.4
Group V Offenses -----	1,727	—	1	5	5	6	298	112	1,095	205
Clearances -----	524	—	1	5	3	5	105	27	297	81
Percent cleared -----	30.3	—	100.0	100.0	60.0	83.3	35.2	24.1	27.1	39.5
Group VI Offenses -----	2,000	—	—	15	18	19	414	196	1,005	333
Clearances -----	505	—	—	14	7	13	133	42	206	90
Percent cleared -----	25.3	—	—	93.3	38.9	68.4	32.1	21.4	20.5	27.0
Rural Population Grouping										
Group III Offenses -----	229	3	5	1	—	1	87	51	72	9
Clearances -----	113	1	5	1	—	1	49	19	29	8
Percent cleared -----	49.3	33.3	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	56.3	37.3	40.3	88.9
Group IV Offenses -----	378	1	1	6	2	11	158	73	70	56
Clearances -----	111	1	1	6	—	9	29	26	18	21
Percent cleared -----	29.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	81.8	18.4	35.6	25.7	37.5

Group V Offenses -----	1,431	11	5	36	19	24	461	236	415	224
Clearances -----	517	9	2	34	10	19	108	67	153	115
Percent cleared -----	36.1	81.8	40.0	94.4	52.6	79.2	23.4	28.4	36.9	51.3
Group VI Offenses -----	154	2	—	2	1	4	55	38	29	23
Clearances -----	73	1	—	2	1	3	14	17	15	20
Percent cleared -----	47.4	50.0	—	100.0	100.0	75.0	25.5	44.7	51.7	87.0

¹See tables 43 and 44 for population range in each group.

Police Department Employees: 1946

Chiefs of police of 78 Minnesota urban centers having a population of over 2,500 reported 1,570 police department employees for the year 1946. Based on the total urban population of 1,390,098 this figure indicates an average of 1.13 police employees for every 1,000 inhabitants. Individual figures for the cities grouped according to size are shown in table 47. The population figures used are from the 1940 census.

In addition to the urban police department employees, there are sheriffs and their deputies in the 87 counties covering rural areas and 11 Bureau of Criminal Apprehension investigators.

TABLE 47. POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES: 1946
(Average number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants)

Municipality	Population 1,390,098	Number of Police employees 1,570	Average per 1,000 inhabitants 1.13
Urban Total -----			
Group I—Total (250,000 or over) -----	780,106	370	1.12
Minneapolis -----	492,370	529	1.07
St. Paul -----	287,736	341	1.19
Group II—Total (100,000 to 249,999) -----	101,065	136	1.35
Duluth -----	101,065	136	1.35
Group IV—Total (25,000 to 49,999) -----	26,312	30	1.14
Rochester -----	26,312	30	1.14
Group V—Total (10,000 to 24,999) -----	170,763	209	1.22
Albert Lea -----	12,200	12	.98
Austin -----	18,307	21	1.15
Brainerd -----	12,071	10	.83
Faribault -----	14,527	12	.83
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	7	.65
Hibbing -----	16,385	29	1.77
Mankato -----	15,654	21	1.34
St. Cloud -----	24,173	21	.87
South St. Paul -----	11,844	19	1.60
Virginia -----	12,264	29	2.36
Winona -----	22,490	23	1.02
Group VI—Total (Under 10,000) -----	311,852	325	1.04
Alexandria -----	5,051	5	.99
Anoka -----	6,426	6	.93
Bayport -----	2,633	2	.76
Bemidji -----	9,427	8	.85
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	8	1.10
Columbia Heights -----	6,035	7	1.16
Crookston -----	7,161	8	1.12
Crosby -----	2,954	3	1.02
Detroit Lakes -----	5,015	5	1.00
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	8	2.28
Edina -----	5,855	6	1.02
Ely -----	5,970	12	2.01
Eveleth -----	6,887	15	2.18
Fairmont -----	6,988	7	1.00
Gilbert -----	2,504	6 ¹	2.40
Glenwood -----	2,564	3 ¹	1.17
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	4	.82
Hastings -----	5,662	5	.88
Hopkins -----	4,100	5	1.22
Hutchinson -----	3,887	4	1.03
International Falls -----	5,626	6	1.07

Jackson -----	2,840	2 ¹	.70
Lake City -----	3,204	4	1.25
Litchfield -----	3,920	3	.77
Little Falls -----	6,047	6	.99
Luverne -----	3,114	3	.96
Marshall -----	4,590	5	1.09
Montevideo -----	5,220	5 ¹	.96
Moorhead -----	9,491	10	1.05
Morris -----	3,214	2	.62
New Ulm -----	3,743	7	.80
Northfield -----	4,533	4	.88
North Mankato -----	3,517	3	.85
North St. Paul -----	3,135	2	.64
Owatonna -----	8,694	13	1.50
Park Rapids -----	2,643	2	.76
Pipestone -----	4,682	3	.64
Red Wing -----	9,962	11	1.10
Redwood Falls -----	3,270	3	.92
Richfield -----	6,750	5	.74
Robbinsdale -----	6,018	5	.83
St. James -----	3,400	4	1.18
St. Louis Park -----	7,737	6	.78
St. Peter -----	5,870	3	.51
Sauk Center -----	3,016	2	.66
Sauk Rapids -----	2,981	1 ¹	.34
Sleepy Eye -----	2,923	3	1.03
Staples -----	2,952	3 ¹	1.02
Stillwater -----	7,013	7	1.00
Thief River Falls -----	6,019	7	1.16
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 ¹	.70
White Bear Lake -----	2,858	2	.70
Willmar -----	7,623	7	.92
Windom -----	2,807	2	.71
Worthington -----	5,918	6	1.01

¹No record received. Figures are from "Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XVII, No. 1 issued by the F.B.I. as of April 30, 1946.

Judicial Criminal Statistics

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is charged by Minnesota statutes with the duty of collecting judicial criminal statistics from clerks of district court throughout the state. A system of reporting detailed information is maintained whereby cards, filled out by the clerks of court furnishing a summary of the action taken in each case filed and disposed of in district court, are collected by this Bureau. The recorded data is audited, checked for completeness, and tabulated. Reports were received from all but one of the 87 clerks of district court.

Table 48 indicates the disposition of defendants for all offenses in 1946. The figures 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. More defendants were disposed of for larceny than for any other offense. Auto theft was next, followed by forgery (including check cases), and burglary.

The disposition of the defendants according to the county in which they were disposed of is shown in table 49.

TABLE 48. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS FOR ALL OFFENSES: 1946

Offense	Total defendants disposed of 1,491	Disposed of Without Conviction					Convicted and Sentenced				Sentence for those Convicted				
		Total 119	Dis- missed 80	Acquitted by court ¹ 1	Jury 31	Other no- penalty 7	Total 1,372	Plead guilty 1,323	Found guilty by court ¹ 1	Jury 48	Prison and reform. 459	Prob. or suspended sentence 644	Local jail or wkhs. 137	Fine or costs juv. delinq. only 129	Inst. for only 3
All offenses -----	1,491	119	80	1	31	7	1,372	1,323	1	48	459	644	137	129	3
Major offenses—Total ----	1,179	83	57	—	20	6	1,096	1,060	1	35	445	512	111	25	3
Murder -----	12	4	1	—	2	1	8	5	—	3	8	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter -----	30	8	1	—	7	—	22	17	—	5	9	12	—	1	—
Robbery -----	38	1	1	—	—	—	37	32	—	5	27	9	1	—	—
Aggravated assault -----	65	12	9	—	3	—	53	52	1	—	23	26	1	—	—
Burglary -----	164	12	10	—	2	—	152	151	—	1	71	61	19	—	1
Larceny, except auto theft -----	252	11	10	—	1	—	241	236	—	5	85	120	33	3	—
Auto theft -----	196	8	6	—	1	1	188	188	—	—	73	97	12	6	—
Embezzlement and fraud -----	29	4	4	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	3	19	2	1	—
Stolen property; receiving, etc. -----	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	—	1	7	2	—	—	—
Forgery and counterfeiting ² -----	165	3	2	—	—	1	162	159	—	3	46	84	27	4	1
Rape -----	66	6	4	—	1	1	60	54	—	6	31	21	6	1	1
Commercialized vice -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sex offenses -----	76	9	7	—	2	—	67	64	—	3	30	31	3	3	—
Violation drug laws -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Carrying, etc., weapons -----	7	2	1	—	—	1	5	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Other major offenses—Total ----	62	3	1	—	1	1	59	56	—	3	36	21	1	1	—
Abortion -----	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	2	10	1	—	—
Arson -----	6	2	—	—	1	1	4	3	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Bigamy -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Escape and jail break -----	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	28	—	2	28	2	—	—	—
Kidnaping -----	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Minor offenses ³ -----	312	36	23	1	11	1	276	263	—	13	14	132	26	104	—

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 49. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS, BY COUNTY: 1946

County	Total defendants disposed of	Disposd 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	jury	Prison and reform.	Prob. or suspended sentence	Local jail or wks.	Fine or costs only	Inst. for juv. delinq. only	
Total	1,491	119	80	1	31	7	1,372	1,323	1	48	459	644	137	129	3
Aitkin	17	1	1	—	—	—	16	14	—	2	2	9	—	5	—
Anoka	15	2	2	—	—	—	13	12	—	1	4	8	1	—	—
Becker	18	1	—	—	—	1	17	14	1	2	7	6	3	1	—
Beltrami	28	3	3	—	—	—	25	23	—	2	17	6	1	1	—
Benton	6	1	—	—	1	—	5	3	—	2	1	3	—	1	—
Big Stone	6	1	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	1	—	1	—
Blue Earth	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Brown	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	4	3	—	1	—
Carlton	39	6	3	—	2	1	33	31	—	2	11	14	3	5	—
Carver	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
Cass	13	5	3	—	2	—	8	7	—	1	5	3	—	—	—
Chippewa	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Chisago	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
Clay	16	2	2	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Clearwater	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Cook	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cottonwood	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Crow Wing	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	—	—	4	15	4	—	—
Dakota	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	5	7	—	1	—
Dodge	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	1	2	—	5	—
Douglas	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	5	9	—	—	—
Faribault	11	1	—	—	1	—	10	9	—	1	3	6	—	1	—
Fillmore	43	1	—	—	1	—	42	42	—	—	4	11	2	25	—
Freeborn	31	2	2	—	—	—	29	28	—	1	3	6	5	15	—
Goodhue	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	13	—	1	12	2	—	—	—
Grant	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hennepin	337	17	10	—	7	—	320	311	—	9	117	159	40	4	—
Houston	9	1	1	—	—	—	8	6	—	2	6	2	—	—	—
Hubbard	9	1	1	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	4	2	—	1	1
Isanti	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	2	2	—	1	—
Itasca	16	4	4	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	3	3	3	3	—
Jackson	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Kanabec	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kandiyohi	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Kittson	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Koochiching	16	4	4	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	7	2	—	3	—
Lac qui Parle	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Lake	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lake of the Woods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Le Sueur	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—

Lincoln	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	5	1	—	—
Lyon	8	1	1	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	5	1	1	—
McLeod	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	1
Mahnomon	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Marshall	10	4	—	—	3	1	6	6	—	—	1	3	—	1
Martin	16	1	1	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	5	5	4	1
Meeker	7	1	1	—	—	—	6	5	—	1	2	2	—	2
Mille Lacs	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	2	4	—	2
Morrison	14	1	—	—	—	1	13	13	—	—	3	10	—	—
Mower	29	5	4	—	1	—	24	23	—	1	5	9	4	5
Murray	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nicollet	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	—	1
Nobles	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	1	6	—	—
Norman	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Olmsted	24	5	3	—	2	—	19	19	—	—	10	7	2	—
Otter Tail	21	1	1	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	8	11	—	1
Pennington (delinquent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	3
Pipestone	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	3	5	—	—
Polk	34	1	1	—	—	—	33	33	—	—	2	22	3	6
Pope	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	1	2	1	—
Ramsey	190	8	4	1	1	2	182	181	—	1	55	106	20	1
Red Lake	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	4	—	—
Redwood	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Renville	6	1	—	—	1	—	5	5	—	—	2	3	—	—
Rice	14	1	1	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	4	8	1	—
Rock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roseau	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
St. Louis	165	17	9	—	8	—	148	140	—	8	39	59	31	19
Scott	9	3	3	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	3	3	—	—
Sherburne	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	2	9	—	—	—
Sibley	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
Stearns	10	3	3	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	2	3	—	2
Steele	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	—	1	1	9	1	—
Stevens	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	1	—	1
Swift	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Todd	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	1	3	6	—	—
Traverse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wabasha	7	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	2	3	1	—
Wadena	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	5	1	—
Waseca	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Washington	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	5	1	—	—
Watsonwan	7	1	1	—	—	—	6	5	—	1	2	4	—	—
Wilkin	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Winona	17	1	1	—	—	—	16	13	—	3	8	5	3	—
Wright	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	1
Yellow Medicine	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	1	—

Jury Waived.

Of the 1,179 defendants disposed of for major offenses 854, or 72.4 percent, were charged with crime against the property. The number of defendants charged with crimes against the person was 173, or 14.7 percent of the total defendants disposed of. The data presented in table 50 gives percentages of total defendants disposed of and convicted for individual crimes against property and person.

TABLE 50. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF FOR MAJOR OFFENSES: 1946

	Number 854	Percent 72.4	Number Convicted 815	Percent 69.1
Crimes against property—Total -----				
Larceny -----	252	21.4	241	20.5
Auto theft -----	196	16.6	188	15.9
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	165	14.0	162	13.8
Burglary -----	164	13.9	152	12.9
Robbery -----	38	3.2	37	3.1
Embezzlement and fraud -----	29	2.5	25	2.1
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	10	0.8	10	0.8
Crimes against the person—Total -----	173	14.7	143	12.2
Rape -----	66	5.6	60	5.1
Aggravated assault -----	65	5.5	53	4.5
Manslaughter -----	30	2.6	22	1.9
Murder -----	12	1.0	8	0.7

A comparison of the rates per 100,000 of the population for defendants disposed of and defendants convicted of major offenses may be made for the years 1942 through 1946 from the data presented in table 51. The rates for defendants disposed of decreased from 51.8 in 1942 to 32.2 in 1944 at which time they again started an upward trend to reach 47.2 in 1946. The rates for defendants convicted followed the same trend, decreasing from 43.6 in 1942 to 29.5 in 1944 and then increasing to 43.8 in 1946.

TABLE 51. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF AND DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, FOR MAJOR OFFENSES, WITH RATE PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION: 1942-1946

Offense For Which Disposed of	Number					Rate per 100,000 of the Population ¹				
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Defendants disposed of										
Total -----	1,179	933	803	929	1,385	47.2	37.5	32.2	36.8	51.8
Murder -----	12	14	2	7	11	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4
Manslaughter -----	30	18	21	25	37	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4
Robbery -----	38	45	34	19	63	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.8	2.4
Aggravated assault -----	65	48	43	47	63	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4
Burglary -----	164	139	91	105	122	6.6	5.6	3.6	4.2	4.6
Larceny, except auto theft -----	252	190	253	292	499	10.1	7.6	10.3	11.6	18.6
Auto theft -----	196	132	53	72	107	7.8	5.3	2.1	2.9	4.0
Embezzlement and fraud -----	29	31	19	18	42	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.6
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	10	14	11	17	29	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	165	119	94	120	187	6.6	4.8	3.8	4.8	7.0
Rape -----	66	57	59	89	84	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.5	3.1
Other major offenses -----	152	126	118	118	141	6.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.3
Defendants convicted										
Total -----	1,096	821	735	826	1,166	43.8	33.0	29.5	32.7	43.6
Murder -----	8	7	2	5	10	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Manslaughter -----	22	11	16	17	25	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
Robbery -----	37	39	34	17	57	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.7	2.1
Aggravated assault -----	53	42	34	36	39	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
Burglary -----	152	127	87	100	105	6.1	5.1	3.5	4.0	3.9
Larceny, except auto theft -----	241	173	231	274	434	9.6	7.0	9.3	10.8	16.2
Auto theft -----	188	125	50	60	92	7.5	5.0	2.0	2.4	3.4
Embezzlement and fraud -----	25	28	17	11	33	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.2
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	10	12	10	14	23	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	162	112	93	114	165	6.5	4.5	3.7	4.5	6.2
Rape -----	60	42	52	72	65	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.4
Other major offenses -----	138	103	109	106	118	5.5	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.4

¹Based on estimate of civilian population of the State. (2,497,485 in 1945)

The procedural outcome of dispositions and the types of sentences imposed for major offenses is tabulated for the past five years in tables 52 and 53. Of the 1,179 defendants disposed of, 1,096 or 93.0 percent were convicted and sentenced and 83 or 7 percent were disposed of without conviction. Ninety percent pleaded guilty leaving only 4.6 percent, the lowest in the five years, to be tried by a jury. For the first time in five years, more defendants were placed on probation or given suspended sentence than were sentenced to a state prison or reformatory.

**TABLE 52. PROCEDURAL OUTCOME FOR DEFENDANTS DISPOSED
OF FOR MAJOR OFFENSES: 1942-1946**

Procedural Outcome	Number					Percent				
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Defendants disposed of --	1,179	933	803	929	1,385	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without conviction -----	83	112	68	103	219	7.0	12.0	8.5	11.1	15.8
Dismissed -----	57	73	48	74	153	4.8	7.8	6.0	8.0	11.0
Acquitted by court (jury waived) -----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Acquitted by jury -----	20	31	12	25	46	1.7	3.3	1.5	2.7	3.3
Other no-penalty disposition --	6	8	8	4	19	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.4
Convicted and sentenced ---	1,096	821	735	826	1,166	93.0	88.0	91.5	88.9	84.2
Pleaded guilty -----	1,060	772	699	777	1,089	90.0	82.8	87.0	83.7	78.6
Found guilty by court (jury waived) -----	1	4	1	5	5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4
Found guilty by jury -----	35	45	35	44	72	2.9	4.8	4.4	4.7	5.2

**TABLE 53. TYPE OF SENTENCE IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED
OF MAJOR OFFENSES: 1942-1946**

Sentence Imposed	Number					Percent				
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Defendants convicted and sentenced -----	1,096	821	735	826	1,166	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State prison or reformatory --	445	386	321	406	518	40.6	47.0	43.7	49.2	44.4
Probation or suspended sentence	512	316	292	330	496	46.7	38.5	39.7	40.0	42.5
Local jail or workhouse -----	111	91	88	64	122	10.1	11.1	12.0	7.7	10.5
Fine or costs only -----	25	24	30	19	27	2.3	2.9	4.1	2.3	2.3
Institution for juvenile delinquents only -----	3	4	4	6	3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3
Other sentence -----	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—