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Annual Report

OF THE

**Bureau of Criminal
Apprehension**

TO THE

Governor and the Legislature

OF THE

State of Minnesota

**For the Year Ending
June 30, 1949**

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

**488 North Wabasha Street
St. Paul 2, Minnesota**

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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PRISON PRINTING DEPARTMENT
Stillwater, Minnesota
6363 45729 10-49 800 m sp

TO GOVERNOR LUTHER W. YOUNGDAHL

and

MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

I hereby submit for your examination a report of the activities of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar year 1948.

For nine months of the past fiscal year the Bureau operated with only nine investigators, due to the illness and death of one agent. This resulted in a slight decrease in the number of cases investigated by Bureau agents.

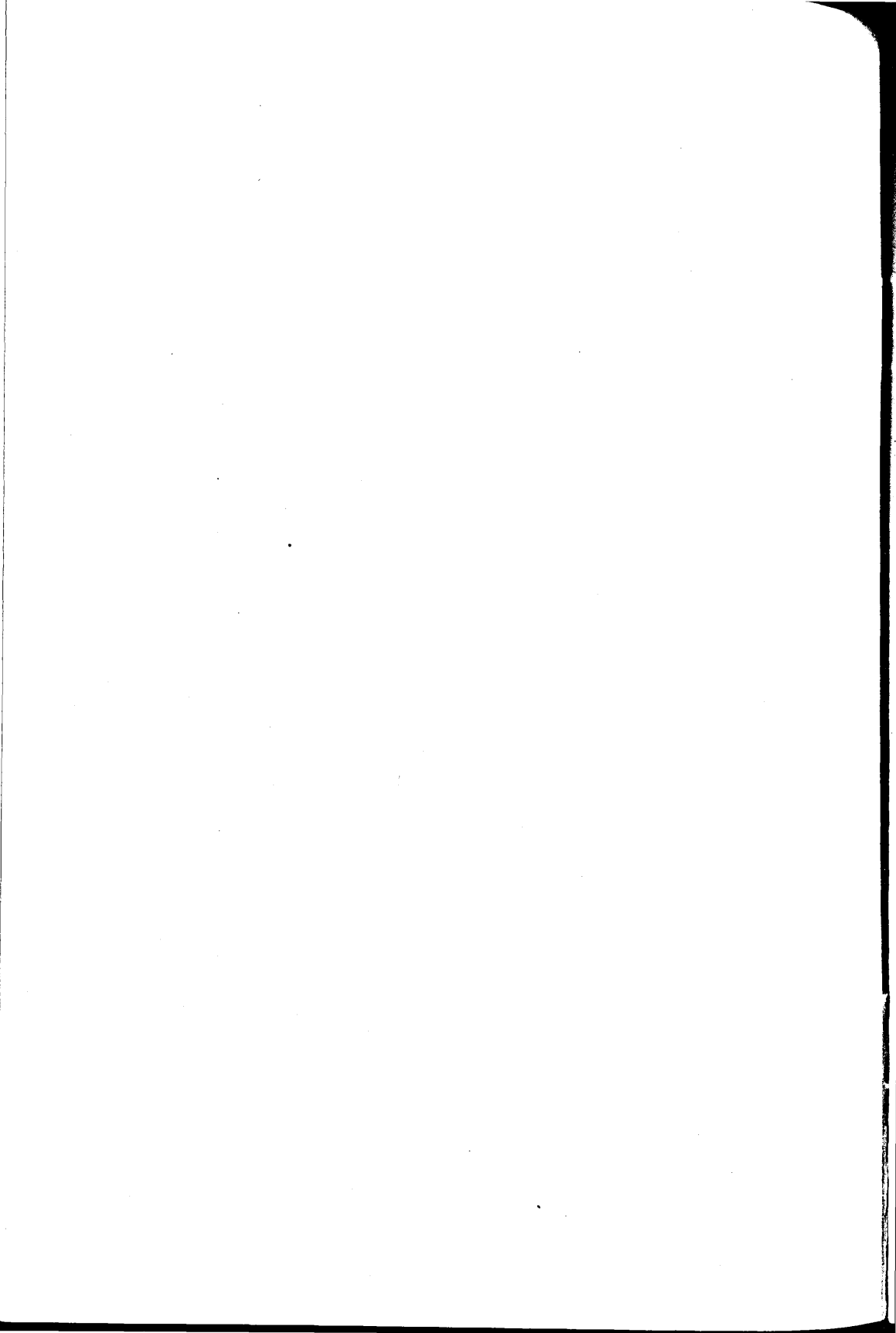
Since a committee has been set up to study and evaluate all state departments during the next two years, no recommendations are made at this time.

Appreciation should be extended to the many local, state, and federal law-enforcement agencies for their complete cooperation, so vital to efficient law enforcement, during the past year.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. TIERNEY

Superintendent



Minnesota criminal cases (handled by the Bureau) cleared by arrest are shown, by offense, in table 5. All clearances occurring during 1948-49 are shown, even though the offense cleared may have been handled during the previous year. Data on "offenses cleared by arrest" for the entire state may be found in table 48.

TABLE 5
CLEARANCES OF MINNESOTA CRIMINAL CASES
HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1948-49

Offense	Cases handled 2,107	Cases reported cleared 1,028	Percent reported cleared 48.8
Total -----			
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter ----	9	7	77.8
Manslaughter by negligence ----	3	2	66.7
Rape, including carnal knowledge ----	14	12	85.7
Robbery ----	28	16	57.1
Aggravated assault ----	9	5	55.6
Burglary ----	484	198	40.9
Larceny ----	312	102	32.7
Auto theft ----	358	96	26.8
Forgery ----	119	82	68.9
Embezzlement and fraud ----	369	217	58.8
Escape (penal) and jail break ----	81	57	70.4
Escapes from state hospitals ----	127	107	84.3
Other criminal offenses ----	194	127	65.5

Tables 6 and 7 indicate the places where robberies, burglaries, and larcenies (handled by the Bureau) occurred. Robberies were most frequently committed in commercial establishments and on the highways. Burglaries occurred most frequently in homes, gasoline service stations, and public garages. Open areas such as fields, pastures, highways, etc. provided the scene for almost one-half of the larcenies. Burglaries and larcenies combined occurred most frequently in homes. Larcenies are shown by type for the past two fiscal years in table 8.

TABLE 6
ROBBERIES BY PLACE OF ATTACK, 1948-49

Place of attack	Total 28	Rural 9	Urban 19
Total -----			
Highway (city streets, alleys, roads, etc.) ----	7	1	6
Commercial house (taverns, general stores, cafes, etc.) ----	10	4	6
Residence ----	4	2	2
Oil station ----	1	1	—
Bank ----	1	1	—
Other ----	1	—	1
Not stated ----	4	—	4

TABLE 7
BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1948-49

Place	Total 796	Burglaries 484	Larcenies 312
Total -----			
Farm buildings; barns, coops, granaries, and sheds ----	28	23	5
Homes, including apartments ----	102	81	21
Garages, private ----	6	2	4
Retail stores: ----	210	164	46
Gasoline service stations ----	51	45	6
General and department stores; clothiers ----	35	25	10
Grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries, and dairies ----	23	22	1
Drug stores ----	6	4	2
Liquor stores ----	9	9	—
Jewelry stores ----	5	3	2
Lumber yards ----	17	15	2
Other retail outlets; hardware, implement, etc. ----	64	41	23
Commercial establishments: ----	182	157	25
Beer parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls ----	24	17	7
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants ----	10	7	3
Public garages, motor-vehicle sales and repairs ----	44	41	3
Creameries ----	10	6	4
Elevators ----	30	27	3
Professional offices (doctor's, dentist's) ----	23	23	—
Unclassified commercial places ----	41	36	5
Miscellaneous: ----	117	57	60
School buildings ----	32	28	4
Post offices, including those in stores ----	7	5	2
Governmental buildings except post offices ----	4	2	2
All other places and type not stated ----	74	22	52
Outside of buildings (highways, pasture, etc.) ----	151	—	151

TABLE 8
LARCENIES BY TYPE, 1948-49 and 1947-48¹

Classification of larcenies	1948-49	1947-48
All larcenies -----	312	287
Pocket-picking -----	4	10
Purse-snatching -----	2	—
Shoplifting -----	16	12
Thefts from autos; excluding auto accessories, gas, license plates, and tires -----	41	41
Thefts of auto accessories and supplies: -----	47	43
Gasoline -----	4	3
License plates -----	25	26
Tires and tubes -----	11	13
Other auto accessories -----	7	1
Thefts of: -----		
Bicycles -----	1	4
Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys, etc.) -----	26	13
Money -----	35	30
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery -----	19	22
Other property -----	116	101
Type not stated -----	5	11

¹Excludes property taken in burglaries and auto thefts.

The number of auto theft cases handled during the past two years is shown in table 9 by type. Only 18 of the 358 vehicles reported stolen during 1948-49 had not been recovered at the close of the year. Although stolen vehicles are almost always recovered, many are stripped of contents or accessories, and some are wrecked or injured mechanically. Motor vehicles taken in robbery, burglary, fraud and forgery cases are excluded in the following tabulation.

TABLE 9
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS, 1948-49 and 1947-48

Type of theft	1948-49	1947-48
Total -----	358	348
Pleasure vehicles -----	320	323
Trucks, buses -----	32	21
Motorcycles -----	6	3
Airplanes -----	—	1

Escapes and their clearances by institution are listed in table 10. There were 142 current and 22 prior escape cases reported cleared during 1948-49. Undoubtedly many of the 66 remaining 1948-49 escape cases that are not cleared will be reported cleared during the next year. The Owatonna State Public School reported the greatest number of escapes with 34 persons leaving the institution. The St. Peter and Moose Lake State Hospitals were next highest with 30 and 25 escapes, respectively. A two-year record of escapes from penal and nonpenal institutions is presented in table 11.

TABLE 10
ESCAPES AND THEIR CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION, 1948-49

Institution having custody before escape	Number of persons who escaped in 1948-49	Cases reported 1948-49	Cases cleared
		cases	Prior cases
All escapes -----	208	142	22
Adult penal institutions -----	32	19	—
State Prison-Farm Colony -----	—	—	—
State Reformatory for Men (including camps) -----	16	12	—
State Reformatory for Women -----	7	4	—
County jails -----	6	1	—
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails -----	2	2	—
Other (Fort Snelling guard house, etc.) -----	1	—	—
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions -----	49	38	—
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County) -----	3	2	—
Highwood Boy's Farm (Ramsey County) -----	2	—	—
Owatonna State Public School -----	34	27	—
Red Wing State Training School for Boys -----	8	7	—
Other -----	2	2	—
State nonpenal institutions -----	127	85	22
Anoka State Hospital -----	9	7	—
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics -----	7	4	—
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded -----	17	9	4
Fergus Falls State Hospital -----	6	3	2
Hastings State Hospital -----	13	12	3
Moose Lake State Hospital -----	25	17	4
Rochester State Hospital -----	19	14	5
St. Peter State Hospital -----	30	18	3
Willmar State Hospital -----	1	1	1

TABLE 11
ESCAPES, PENAL AND NONPENAL, 1948-49 and 1947-48

Classification	1948-49	1947-48
Total -----	208	209
Escapes from nonpenal institutions -----	127	147
Escapes from penal and correctional institutions -----	81	62
Juvenile institutions -----	49	46
Adult institutions -----	32	16

Missing and runaway persons reported during 1948-49 numbered 313, of which 64.5 percent were male. Cases originating in urban areas (cities with 2,500 or more inhabitants) accounted for 71.2 percent of the total. The median age of the 1948-49 runaways was 17.2 years. The 1948-49 cases are compared with those reported during the previous year in table 12.

TABLE 12
MISSING AND RUNAWAY PERSONS, 1948-49 and 1947-48

Origin and sex	Number		Median age	
	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48
Total -----	313	333	17.2	16.8
Origin of case:				
Rural -----	90	92	18.2	17.6
Urban -----	223	241	16.8	16.5
Sex:				
Male -----	202	231	16.7	16.8
Female -----	111	102	17.9	16.8

Estimated values of property losses and recoveries in Minnesota cases handled by the Bureau are shown in table 13. The estimated losses in 1948-49 cases amounted to \$477,249. Recoveries in the same period totaled \$306,735. Motor vehicles constituted 61 percent of the total losses and 90 percent of the total recoveries. Currency losses were second to automobiles in the value of property taken, livestock third, and clothing (except furs) fourth.

TABLE 13
ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES, 1948-49

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total -----	\$477,249	\$306,735
Losses in robberies, burglaries, and larcenies:		
Motor vehicles -----	289,745	276,540
Currency, negotiable paper -----	51,819	3,517
Clothing, except furs -----	8,027	2,305
Jewelry, precious metals -----	4,922	74
Grain, seeds, or feed -----	3,652	—
Furs, raw and manufactured; hides -----	1,340	—
Livestock:		
Cattle -----	8,972	100
Mink -----	4,420	—
Swine -----	1,925	70
Chickens -----	1,692	—
Dogs -----	1,600	1,500
Sheep -----	450	—
Other property -----	56,421	14,363
Losses in forgery and fraud cases:		
Check cases (forgeries and frauds) -----	26,079	4,474
Other frauds, embezzlement -----	16,185	3,792

Out-of-state criminal cases handled and the number of clearances reported during 1948-49 are shown by offense in table 14. Types of cases most frequently handled were embezzlement and fraud, burglary, and auto theft. Clearances of 175 cases were reported during the year, some of them as a result of Bureau investigation and services.

TABLE 14
OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES
REPORTED TO THE BUREAU, 1948-49

Offense	Criminal cases handled	Cases reported cleared ¹
Total -----	428	175
Criminal homicide -----	17	7
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	1	—
Robbery -----	21	10
Aggravated assault -----	2	2
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	78	31
Larceny, except auto theft -----	53	17
Auto theft -----	74	25
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	19	6
Embezzlement and fraud -----	89	41
Offenses against family and children -----	5	5
All other offenses:		
Escapes -----	37	15
A.W.O.L. (Army and Navy) -----	1	1
Other -----	28	14
Offense not stated -----	3	1

¹Includes prior cases cleared by arrest during 1948-49.

Penal Statistics

Movement-of-population data for State adult penal institutions and the St. Peter Hospital for the Criminally Insane during 1948-49 are shown in table 15. Of the 1,696 adult prisoners in the prison and reformatories on June 30, 1949, only 45 or 2.7 percent were females. Admissions to and discharges from adult penal institutions are shown by type for the past five fiscal years in tables 16 and 17.

TABLE 15
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND
ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE, 1948-49

Classification	Total	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory for Men	Shakopee Reformatory for Women	St. Peter Hospital ¹
Prisoners in custody, July 1, 1948 -----	1,966	885	761	36	284
Admissions during year					
By commitment from courts -----	472	212	227	20	13
Parole or conditional-release violators returned -----	92	31	46	15	—
Escapes returned under old sentence -----	15	1	10	4	—
Transferred from other institutions -----	51	27	8	—	16
Youth Conservation Commission -----	94	—	90	4	—
Total admissions -----	724	271	381	43	29
Discharges during year					
Unconditional discharges:					
Expiration of sentence -----	215	96	113	6	—
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge -----	10	8	2	—	—
Discharged by YCC and Board of Parole; full pardons, etc. -----	59	19	36	4	—
Conditional discharges:					
Parole -----	275	81	183	8	3
Conditional pardon, commutation, reprieve - Other conditional discharges -----	25	3	22	—	—
(Released for new trial, medical re- prieve, etc.) -----	41	22	2	10	7
Other types of discharge:					
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota) - Escaped -----	19	6	3	—	10
Transferred to other institutions -----	22	14	14	6	2
Other discharges (released by court order, U. S. cases, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.) -----	51	13	23	—	15
	3	—	1	—	2
Total discharges -----	720	248	399	34	39
Prisoners in custody, June 30, 1949 -----	1,970	908	743	45	274

¹Male and female combined.

TABLE 16
ADMISSIONS¹ TO STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE,
1944-45—1948-49

Type of admission	Number					Percent				
	'48-49	'47-48	'46-47	'45-46	'44-45	'48-49	'47-48	'46-47	'45-46	'44-45
Total -----	660	705	601	624	496	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Court commitments -----	459	570	522	500	388	69.6	80.9	86.9	80.1	78.2
Youth Conservation Comm. -----	94	16	—	—	—	14.2	2.3	—	—	—
Parole violators returned -----	92	99	63	105	98	13.9	14.0	10.5	16.8	19.8
Escapes returned -----	15	17	15	16	2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	0.4
Other -----	—	3	1	3	8	—	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.6

¹Excluding transfers and federal prisoners

TABLE 17
DISCHARGES¹ FROM STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE,
1944-45—1948-49

Type of discharge	Number					Percent				
	'48-49	'47-48	'46-47	'45-46	'44-45	'48-49	'47-48	'46-47	'45-46	'44-45
Total -----	645	620	551	581	691	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Expiration of sentence -----	215	259	232	225	233	33.3	41.3	42.1	38.7	33.7
Parole -----	272	223	186	210	293	42.2	36.0	33.8	36.1	42.4
Death -----	9	7	3	9	10	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.5
Escape -----	20	14	20	18	5	3.1	2.2	3.6	3.1	0.7
Other -----	129	117	110	119	150	20.0	18.9	20.0	20.5	21.7

¹Excluding transfers and federal prisoners

Psychopathic-personality Cases

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 judgement, 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."

The 21 patients examined during the fiscal year 1948-49 were ordered committed as follows: 11 to St. Peter, 5 to Fergus Falls, 3 to Rochester, and 2 to Moose Lake. All of these cases were males. Only four females have been examined under the law since it became effective April 21, 1939. A total of 241 patients had been examined in the probate courts under the law as of July 1, 1949. Psychopathic-personality patients examined during 1948-49 are shown by behavior classification in table 18.

TABLE 18
PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED,
BY OFFENSE AND LOCALITY, 1948-49

Behavior	Entire state 21	Hennepin county 2	Ramsey county 4	St. Louis county 1	Other counties 14
Total examinations -----					
Rape, including attempts -----	1	—	—	—	1
Incest -----	1	—	—	—	1
Sodomy, homosexual acts with males -----	3	2	—	—	1
Indecent liberties with young girls -----	5	—	2	—	3
Indecent assault -----	2	—	—	—	2
Indecent exposure -----	6	—	2	—	4
Other; oversexed, indecent writing, etc. -----	1	—	—	1	—
Not classifiable -----	2	—	—	—	2

Identification

Source of Fingerprint Records

A total of 4,849 fingerprint records were received by the Bureau during the year ending June 30, 1949. Of these 4,849 records, 3,296 were records of new subjects, thereby increasing the number of different subjects on file in the Bureau to 120,172 on June 30, 1949. A new subject is one that does not have a previous fingerprint record on file in the State Bureau. An old subject is one with a previous record on file.

Fingerprint records received from Minnesota agencies during 1948-49 numbered 3,641. Subjects with prior records on file (old subjects) were noted in 27.9 percent of the arrests by police agencies and 86.2 percent of the penal commitments. The latter figure indicates that in approximately seven out of every eight cases Minnesota law-enforcement officers are submitting fingerprint records to the Bureau in felony cases resulting in commitment to state institutions. The number of fingerprint records received, by contributor, is shown in table 19 for the last two fiscal years.

TABLE 19
FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS, 1948-49 and 1947-48

Contributor	1948-49			1947-48		
	Total 4,849	New 3,296	Old 1,553	Total 4,360	New 3,025	Old 1,335
Grand total -----						
Minnesota agencies—total -----	3,641	2,295	1,346	3,607	2,403	1,204
Sheriffs -----	896	577	319	903	636	267
Police departments -----	1,958	1,560	398	1,931	1,587	344
Prison and reformatories -----	567	78	489	625	101	524
Youth Conservation Commission -----	157	40	117	35	11	24
Other sources -----	63	40	23	113	68	45
Out-of-state agencies—total -----	1,208	1,001	207	753	622	131
State police -----	13	12	1	12	9	3
Sheriffs -----	9	9	—	9	8	1
Police departments -----	93	83	5	36	35	1
Institutions -----	1,042	851	191	609	500	109
Other sources -----	51	41	10	87	70	17

The number of fingerprints received from all sources is shown, by month, in table 20. Minnesota criminal arrest records received were highest in December and lowest in January. Tables 21 and 22 list the number of fingerprint records received from Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices, respectively, during the past two years. More than 100 records were received from the following police departments or sheriffs' offices: Minneapolis, 836; St. Paul, 199; Rochester, 199; South St. Paul, 178; Dakota County, 139; Duluth, 138; St. Cloud, 136; and Olmsted County, 104.

TABLE 20
MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED, 1948-49

Month	From all sources	From Minnesota agencies			From out-of-state agencies	
Total -----	4,849	Total	Police authorities Noncriminal ¹	Criminal	Penal Insts.	
		3,074	171	2,903	567	
July -----	373	230	8	222	46	97
August -----	406	297	5	292	55	54
September -----	198	133	—	133	14	51
October -----	523	324	1	323	66	133
November -----	323	226	4	222	46	51
December -----	500	375	1	374	79	46
January -----	192	101	7	94	4	87
February -----	493	354	28	326	90	49
March -----	298	177	27	150	64	57
April -----	603	317	32	285	41	245
May -----	663	345	39	306	38	280
June -----	277	195	19	176	24	58

¹Includes 155 "sleepers" and 16 "mental deficients".

TABLE 21
FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM
MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS, 1948-49 and 1947-48

City	1948-49	1947-48
Total -----	1,958	1,931
First class cities -----	1,173	1,116
Duluth ¹ -----	138	183
Minneapolis -----	836	800
St. Paul -----	199	133
Second class cities -----	355	401
Rochester -----	199	287
St. Cloud -----	136	94
Winona -----	20	20
Third class cities -----	286	275
Albert Lea -----	22	1
Austin -----	12	2
Brainerd -----	26	28
Faribault -----	7	3
Fergus Falls ² -----	—	—
Hibbing -----	19	37
Mankato -----	22	17
South St. Paul -----	178	180
Virginia -----	—	7
Other cities and villages -----	144	139
Alexandria -----	1	—
Anoka -----	1	—
Breckenridge -----	2	4
Columbia Heights -----	—	1
Crookston -----	—	1
Delano -----	4	12
East Grand Forks -----	1	1
Fairmont -----	2	3
Hutchinson -----	—	1
New Ulm -----	1	2
Owatonna -----	3	1
Red Wing -----	70	23
Stillwater -----	—	1
Wadena -----	—	1
Willmar -----	59	88

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, 1948-49 and 1947-48

County	1948-49	1947-48	County	1948-49	1947-48
Total -----	896	903	Itasca -----	5	6
Aitkin -----	50	18	Jackson -----	6	22
Anoka -----	1	—	Kanabec -----	—	—
Becker -----	20	25	Kandiyohi -----	17	18
Beltrami -----	18	2	Kittson -----	—	1
Benton ¹ -----	—	—	Koochiching -----	6	10
Big Stone -----	—	1	Lac qui Parle -----	1	5
Blue Earth -----	14	2	Lake -----	—	—
Brown -----	8	13	Lake of the Woods -----	—	—
Carlton -----	—	1	LeSueur -----	17	10
Carver -----	—	—	Lincoln -----	5	2
Cass -----	—	1	Lyon -----	7	6
Chippewa -----	2	5	McLeod -----	1	4
Chisago -----	6	14	Mahnomen -----	—	—
Clay -----	41	47	Marshall -----	—	—
Clearwater -----	—	—	Martin -----	2	—
Cook ² -----	—	—	Meeker -----	2	3
Cottonwood -----	4	4	Mille Lacs -----	—	3
Crow Wing -----	26	17	Morrison -----	6	1
Dakota -----	139	115	Mower -----	19	38
Dodge -----	—	—	Murray -----	2	5
Douglas -----	4	11	Nicollet -----	4	9
Faribault -----	7	17	Nobles -----	6	13
Fillmore -----	12	9	Norman -----	—	1
Freeborn ³ -----	15	29	Olmsted -----	104	9
Goodhue -----	10	9	Otter Tail ³ -----	35	91
Grant -----	—	—	Pennington ³ -----	3	8
Hennepin -----	28	55	Pine -----	—	1
Houston -----	5	2	Pipestone -----	—	3
Hubbard -----	—	12	Polk -----	64	58
Isanti -----	1	2	Pope -----	—	1
			Ramsey -----	—	—

Red Lake -----	—	—	Swift -----	—	—
Redwood -----	—	4	Todd -----	4	5
Renville -----	13	6	Traverse -----	2	—
Rice -----	64	78	Wabasha -----	3	4
Rock -----	—	2	Wadena -----	5	4
Roseau -----	3	2	Waseca -----	7	3
St. Louis ² -----	3	—	Washington -----	5	10
Scott -----	1	1	Watsonwan -----	15	10
Sherburne -----	—	—	Wilkin -----	1	—
Sibley -----	—	1	Winona -----	18	9
Stearns ¹ -----	21	11	Wright -----	3	1
Steele -----	4	7	Yellow Medicine -----	—	1
Stevens -----	1	5			

¹Benton County prisoners are fingerprinted by Stearns County sheriff.

²Included with fingerprints from Duluth police department.

³Includes fingerprints from police department of county seat.

In 73 cases evidence (objects or latent lifts), received from other law-enforcement officers as well as from Bureau personnel during 1948-49, was examined for latent prints and/or was compared with fingerprints of suspects. In 26 cases latent prints were photographed. All fingerprint records received, including prints of "new suspects", are compared with latent prints, previously processed, which were obtained from cases still unsolved. Identification records are searched daily for local and out-of-state law-enforcement agencies, military officers, federal officers, and foreign agencies who request character checks.

Continuing the policy of exchanging criminal records with cooperating agencies, the identification division forwarded 496 fingerprint cards and photographs to Minnesota and out-of-state authorities during the year 1948-49. 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

Minnesota Arrest Data

The 3,641 fingerprint records received from Minnesota police agencies during 1948-49 represent 488 duplications (resulting from persons being printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody), 171 "sleeper" or "mental deficient" prints, and 2,982 records of persons charged with criminal offenses. Of these 2,982 records, 225, or 7.6 percent, represented arrests for crimes against the person and 1,235, or 41.4 percent, were classified as crimes against property. Those charged with major violations number 1,592, or 53.4 percent of the total. Minnesota 1948-49 arrests are presented according to offense charged in table 23. Table 24 shows the number and percentage of new-subject arrests by offense for the past two years.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

TABLE 23
SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1948-49

Offense charged Grand total -----	All subjects-----			New subjects-----			Old subjects-----		
	Total 2,982	Male 2,787	Female 195	Total 2,190	Male 2,017	Female 173	Total 792	Male 770	Female 22
Major offenses—total -----	1,592	1,484	108	1,077	984	93	515	500	15
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter ----	13	11	2	11	9	2	2	2	—
Manslaughter by negligence ----	18	17	1	15	14	1	3	3	—
Rape, including carnal knowledge ----	89	89	—	70	70	—	19	19	—
Robbery ----	75	75	—	53	53	—	22	22	—
Aggravated assault ----	43	42	1	31	30	1	12	12	—
Burglary, breaking or entering ----	212	209	3	136	133	3	76	76	—
Larceny, except auto theft ----	465	421	44	323	282	41	142	139	3
Auto theft ----	176	176	—	109	109	—	67	67	—
Embezzlement and fraud ----	178	173	5	113	108	5	65	65	—
Stolen property; buying, etc. ----	3	3	—	1	1	—	2	2	—
Forgery and counterfeiting ----	126	113	13	60	52	8	66	61	5
Prostitution and commercialized vice ----	26	—	26	22	—	22	4	—	4
Other sex offenses ----	87	84	3	70	69	1	17	15	2
Violation of drug laws ----	7	5	2	5	3	2	2	2	—
Weapons, carrying, etc. ----	9	9	—	8	8	—	1	1	—
Other major offenses:									
Abortion ----	14	10	4	14	10	4	—	—	—
Arson ----	6	6	—	5	5	—	1	1	—
Bigamy ----	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
Escape and jail break ----	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Federal offenses ----	15	14	1	15	14	1	—	—	—
Perjury ----	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Violation of parole or probation ----	18	17	1	12	11	1	6	6	—
Other offenses—total -----	1,390	1,303	87	1,113	1,033	80	277	270	7
Minor assault ----	62	59	3	56	53	3	6	6	—
Offenses against family, children ----	114	112	2	75	74	1	39	38	1
Violation of liquor laws ----	5	4	1	5	4	1	—	—	—
Driving while intoxicated ----	114	111	3	91	88	3	23	23	—
Violation of road and driving laws ----	46	46	—	39	39	—	7	7	—
Other violations, motor vehicle laws ----	15	15	—	12	12	—	3	3	—
Disorderly conduct ----	171	162	9	154	147	7	17	15	2
Drunkenness ----	317	302	15	234	221	13	83	81	2
Vagrancy ----	116	96	20	79	60	19	37	36	1
Gambling ----	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Illegitimacy ----	11	11	—	8	8	—	3	3	—
Malicious mischief and destruction of property ----	4	4	—	3	3	—	1	1	—
Tampering with auto ----	16	16	—	15	15	—	1	1	—
Violation of regulatory laws ----	6	4	2	3	1	2	3	3	—
All other offenses ----	36	33	3	29	26	3	7	7	—
Offenses not stated:									
Suspicion and investigation ----	328	303	25	284	260	24	44	43	1
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.) ----	28	24	4	25	21	4	3	3	—

¹The following "sleeper and other noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 105 male; old subjects, 66 male.

TABLE 24
NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY CRIME, 1948-49 and 1947-48

Offense Total -----	1948-49-----		1947-48-----	
	Number 2,190	Percent 100.0	Number 2,304	Percent 100.0
Criminal homicide ----	26	1.2	27	1.2
Rape, including carnal knowledge ----	70	3.2	87	3.8
Robbery ----	53	2.4	52	2.3
Assault, aggravated and other ----	87	4.0	109	4.7
Burglary, breaking or entering ----	136	6.2	138	6.0
Larceny, except auto theft ----	323	14.8	325	14.1
Auto theft ----	109	5.0	117	5.1
Embezzlement and fraud ----	113	5.2	120	5.2
Stolen property; buying, etc. ----	1	0.1	9	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting ----	60	2.7	71	3.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice ----	22	1.0	18	0.8
Other sex offenses ----	70	3.2	87	3.8
Violation of drug laws ----	5	0.2	2	0.1
Weapons; carrying, etc. ----	8	0.4	16	0.7
Arson ----	5	0.2	6	0.3
Offenses against family and children ----	75	3.4	88	3.8
Violation of liquor laws ----	5	0.2	22	1.0
Driving while intoxicated ----	91	4.2	117	5.1
Violation of other motor vehicle laws ----	51	2.3	47	2.0
Disorderly conduct ----	154	7.0	137	5.9
Drunkenness ----	234	10.7	252	10.9
Vagrancy ----	79	3.6	82	3.5
Other offenses ----	104	4.8	144	6.2
Offense not stated ----	25	1.1	20	0.9
Suspicion and investigation ----	284	13.0	211	9.1
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape) ----	183	8.4	223	9.7
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery, and stolen property; selling, etc.) ----	795	36.3	832	36.1

Sex

Women arrested in Minnesota during the year 1948-49 numbered 173, or 7.9 percent of the total new-subject arrests. Female arrest fingerprints of new subjects increased 3.6 percent over the figures for 1947-48 while male arrests showed a 5.6 percent decrease.

Age

Persons 19 years of age were most frequently fingerprinted during 1948-49, according to records received from Minnesota police agencies. This age group was followed by those of 18, 20, 21, and 22, respectively. The frequency of male arrests followed the same pattern as above, while arrests for females showed the largest number occurring at age 19 followed by ages 22 and 21 in that order. The five age groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred for all subjects are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests		
	Total	New Subjects	Old Subjects
19	174	142	32
18	161	131	30
20	158	119	39
21	151	125	26
22	151	110	41

Table 25 presents detailed age data, on Minnesota arrests during 1948-49, by sex and subject status. The median age of new and old subjects is 28.0 years for males and 29.2 years for females. Including both male and female, the median age is 27.2 for new subjects and 30.7 for old subjects. Half of the arrests were older and half were younger than the median of 28.1 years for all records received.

TABLE 25
SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS OF ARRESTS¹ By AGE, 1948-49

Age All ages	All subjects			New subjects			Old subjects		
	Total 2,982	Male 2,787	Female 195	Total 2,190	Male 2,017	Female 173	Total 792	Male 770	Female 22
10-14	13	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
15	11	10	1	10	9	1	1	1	—
16	37	37	—	35	35	—	2	2	—
17	66	64	2	56	54	2	10	10	—
18	161	152	9	131	122	9	30	30	—
19	174	160	14	142	128	14	32	32	—
20	158	149	9	119	113	6	39	36	3
21	151	141	10	125	115	10	26	26	—
22	151	138	13	110	98	12	41	40	1
23	117	113	4	93	89	4	24	24	—
24	133	124	9	101	94	7	32	30	2
25-29	517	485	32	371	343	28	146	142	4
30-34	353	326	27	253	230	23	100	96	4
35-39	294	267	27	206	181	25	88	86	2
40-44	250	230	20	161	144	17	89	86	3
45-49	154	149	5	99	95	4	55	54	1
50-54	104	98	6	70	64	6	34	34	—
55-59	73	69	4	44	41	3	29	28	1
60-64	34	34	—	24	24	—	10	10	—
65-69	18	15	3	16	14	2	2	1	1
70-74	8	8	—	7	7	—	1	1	—
75-79	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
80-84	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Not stated	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Median	28.1	28.0	29.2	27.2	27.0	28.8	30.7	30.6	31.9

¹The following "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 105 male; old subjects, 66 male.

Number of Arrests

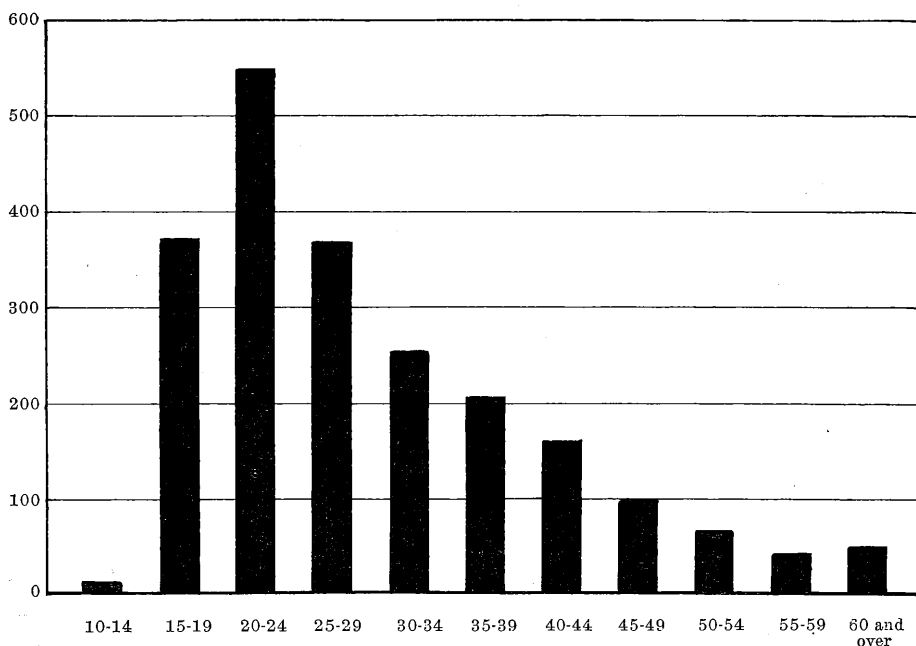


Chart 2. Age of New-Subject Arrests, 1948-49. (Data of Table 26)

During 1948-49 the number of males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted for the first time numbered 506, or 23.1 percent of the total new-subject arrests. In addition there were 429 persons (19.6 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24 and 371 (16.9 percent) between the ages of 25 and 29 who were arrested and fingerprinted for the first time. Arrests of persons less than 30 years old totaled 1,306, or 59.6 percent of the total arrests.

Youths less than 21 years of age accounted for 56.9 percent of the arrests for auto theft and 53.7 percent of the arrests for burglary in Minnesota during 1948-49 according to the records received from Minnesota police agencies. Persons less than 25 years old numbered 77.1 percent of those charged with auto theft, 76.5 percent of those charged with burglary, 71.7 percent of those charged with robbery, 52.9 percent of those charged with rape, and 51.7 percent of those charged with larceny. Of the 795 new subjects of all ages arrested for crimes against property, 35.3 percent were less than 21 years of age and 56.4 percent were less than 25 years of age. The youngest median age (20.1 years) is for new subjects arrested for auto theft. Burglary follows with a median of 20.7 years. Data regarding age and offense charged of new subject arrests in Minnesota during 1948-49 are presented in tables 26 and 27.

TABLE 26
AGE OF NEW SUBJECT ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE, 1948-49

		A G E																										
		Total known	Not 10-14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-& over	Median age ²			
Offense charged	Total	2,190	1	13	10	35	56	131	142	119	125	110	93	101	371	253	206	161	99	70	44	24	16	7	3	27.2		
Criminal homicide	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	—	—	5	3	2	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	27.0		
Rape	70	—	1	—	3	2	5	5	4	6	7	2	2	7	8	6	4	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	24.0		
Robbery	53	—	—	—	3	3	4	6	5	2	3	4	8	10	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.1		
Assault (all degrees)	87	—	—	—	1	2	2	7	3	2	7	6	1	17	16	6	10	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.7		
Burglary	136	—	5	3	7	5	18	20	15	14	6	5	6	17	9	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20.7		
Larceny	323	—	3	4	12	11	26	24	24	23	11	14	15	52	29	27	18	6	12	5	4	2	—	1	—	24.6		
Auto theft	109	—	—	1	4	8	20	21	8	10	5	3	4	12	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.1		
Embezzlement and fraud	113	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	6	5	8	2	21	16	14	11	5	6	5	1	—	1	—	—	30.8		
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Forgery	60	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	5	1	3	4	17	8	6	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.4		
Prostitution	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	5	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.0		
Other sex offenses	70	—	—	1	—	2	5	5	1	1	3	3	2	14	9	4	5	4	5	2	1	2	—	1	—	29.3		
Narcotic drug laws	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Weapons, carrying, etc.	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Arson	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Offenses against family, children	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	4	15	14	20	6	6	3	—	2	—	—	—	34.8		
Liquor laws	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Driving while intoxicated	91	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	2	1	4	4	18	17	13	8	11	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	32.8		
Road and driving laws	39	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	4	3	3	9	5	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	24.8		
Other traffic	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Disorderly conduct	154	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	11	12	9	9	13	23	9	13	16	6	4	7	1	4	2	—	—	26.7		
Drunkenness	234	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	5	5	8	6	9	24	33	39	31	21	15	15	9	5	—	—	—	37.3		
Vagrancy	79	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	2	5	4	3	2	16	11	7	9	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	28.3		
Gambling	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Suspicion	284	—	—	—	3	10	13	8	17	16	22	11	13	58	43	21	19	17	8	3	2	—	—	—	—	27.5		
Not stated	25	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	9	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.5		
All other offenses	103	—	2	—	2	12	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	15	5	7	9	2	5	2	1	1	—	1	—	24.3		

¹One-hundred and five male "sleeper" and other noncriminal prints are excluded.

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

TABLE 27
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS
UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1948-49

Offense charged	Number				Percentage		
	Total persons arrested	Under 18 years	Under 21 years	Under 25 years	Under 18 years	Under 21 years	Under 25 years
Total -----	2,190	114	506	935	5.2	23.1	42.7
Criminal homicide -----	26	1	3	11	3.9	11.5	42.3
Rape -----	70	6	20	37	8.6	28.6	52.9
Robbery -----	53	6	21	38	11.3	39.6	71.7
Assault (all degrees) -----	87	3	15	31	3.5	17.2	35.6
Burglary -----	136	20	73	104	14.7	53.7	76.5
Larceny -----	323	30	104	167	9.3	32.2	51.7
Auto theft -----	109	13	62	84	11.9	56.9	77.1
Embezzlement and fraud -----	113	—	12	33	—	10.6	29.2
Forgery -----	60	—	9	22	—	15.0	36.7
Prostitution -----	22	—	3	7	—	13.6	31.8
Other sex offenses -----	70	3	14	23	4.3	20.0	32.9
Driving while intoxicated -----	91	—	7	18	—	7.7	19.8
Traffic and motor vehicle laws -----	51	—	13	27	—	25.5	52.9
Disorderly conduct -----	154	—	26	69	—	16.9	44.8
Drunkenness -----	234	1	14	42	0.4	6.0	18.0
Vagrancy -----	79	—	15	29	—	19.0	36.7
Suspicion -----	284	13	51	113	4.6	18.0	39.8
All other -----	228	18	44	80	7.9	19.3	35.1

Race

Members of the white race represented 90.6 percent of the fingerprints received from Minnesota police agencies, while 5.7 percent were Negroes, 2.8 percent were Indians, and 0.9 percent were representatives of other races. Table 28 indicates by race the number and percent of new and old subjects arrested in Minnesota in 1948-49.

TABLE 28
RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA, 1948-49

Race	Number		Percent	
	New	Old	New	Old
Total -----	2,190	792	100.0	100.0
White -----	1,970	733	90.0	92.6
Negro -----	145	25	6.6	3.2
Indian -----	52	30	2.4	3.8
Mexican -----	20	4	0.9	0.5
Chinese -----	2	—	0.1	—
Japanese -----	1	—	0.1	—

In table 29 the race of persons arrested in Minnesota during 1948-49 is compared with the 1940 Minnesota population of persons 15 years and over. Although members of the white race constitute 99.6 percent of the population (15 years and older), only 90.6 percent of the arrest records received were for members of the white race. The rates of arrests per 1,000 inhabitants are 1.3 for the white race, 21.2 for the Negro race, and 13.7 for all other races.

TABLE 29
RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1948-49 COMPARED WITH
THE MINNESOTA POPULATION

Race	Persons arrested		Population ¹ (15 years and over)		Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total -----	2,982	100.0	2,103,149	100.0	1.42
White -----	2,703	90.6	2,087,181	99.2	1.30
Negro -----	170	5.7	8,019	0.4	21.20
Other -----	109	3.7	7,949	0.4	13.71

¹Based on 1940 decennial census.

Criminal Repeaters

Prior fingerprint arrest records were on file in the identification division for 792, or 26.6 percent, of the 2,982 arrest records received during the year. The percentage of males and females having prior records was 27.6 and 11.3, respectively. For persons less than 21 years of age the percentage of recidivism was 18.4, for persons less than 25 the percentage was 20.2, and for persons less than 30 the percentage was 22.7.

Photographs

The photographic activities of the identification division are presented in table 30. There were 384 photographs taken and 1,431 prints made during 1948-49. Of the 384 photos taken, 77 were of prisoners fingerprinted and photographed by the Bureau in the Bureau office or at the Women's Reformatory in Shakopee.

TABLE 30
PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES, 1948-49

Classification	Cases	Photos	Prints	Enlargements
Total -----	368	384	1,431	46
Prisoners photographed -----	77	77	458	—
Photographic copies of photos, checks and instruments -----	61	61	189	—
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments -----	79	79	155	—
Latent prints -----	73	115	115	5
Scenes of crimes photographed -----	12	45	20	41
Additional prints made from negatives on file -----	49	—	475	—
Miscellaneous -----	17	7	19	—

Weekly Bulletin and Circulars

A bulletin is published every week by the identification division and mailed to 868 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 -----	470
Iowa -----	67
North Dakota -----	49
South Dakota -----	50
Wisconsin -----	73
Other states -----	145
Canada -----	14
Total -----	868

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

Radio

There were 2,098 broadcasts of crimes, arrests, recoveries, and other criminal items put on the air during the year 1948-49 by KNHD, the state radio station operated by the Bureau at Redwood Falls, Minnesota. Of these 2,098 broadcasts, 1,247 were original messages and 851 were follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations. Criminal broadcasts pertaining to auto theft, escapes, check cases, larceny, and burglary were most frequent in that order. In addition to the criminal broadcasts KNHD was on the air 602 times with noncriminal messages, 2,109 times with repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries, and 24,304 times with other miscellaneous messages. The total number of transmissions for all messages combined numbered 29,113. These broadcasts, including both Minnesota and out-of-state messages, are presented in detail in table 31. The number of original (first-alarm) criminal broadcasts is presented by month for the last two fiscal years in table 32.

TABLE 31
KNHD BROADCASTS, 1948-49

Classification of broadcasts	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand total -----	29,113	26,937	2,176
Criminal broadcasts—total -----	2,098	1,247	851
Murder or manslaughter -----	29	14	15
Sex offenses -----	7	4	3
Robbery -----	45	29	16
Assault—all degrees -----	7	5	2
Burglary -----	137	137	50
Larceny—except auto -----	210	180	30
Auto theft -----	818	403	415
Check cases -----	240	141	99
Offenses against family or children -----	50	31	19
Escapes -----	325	181	144
Violation of probation or parole -----	46	28	18
All other offenses -----	134	94	40
Noncriminal messages—total -----	602	329	273
Missing persons and runaways -----	578	310	268
Other -----	24	19	5
Miscellaneous messages—total -----	26,413	25,361	1,052
Repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries -----	2,109	1,057	1,052
Fixed station contacts: -----			
Auto and drivers license checks -----	4,323	4,323	—
Criminal record checks -----	415	415	—
Routine information -----	2,016	2,016	—
Mobile station contacts: -----			
Auto and drivers license checks -----	1,447	1,447	—
Accident calls -----	961	961	—
Routine reports -----	10,028	10,028	—
Information to local officers -----	321	321	—
Weather and road information -----	267	267	—
Test signals -----	843	843	—
Other -----	3,683	3,683	—

TABLE 32
ORIGINAL KNHD CRIMINAL BROADCASTS BY MONTH,
1948-49 and 1947-48

Month	Original broadcasts of criminal cases	
Total -----	1948-49	1947-48
	1,247	1,254
July -----	121	120
August -----	126	138
September -----	113	137
October -----	136	110
November -----	114	91
December -----	85	79
January -----	76	89
February -----	71	70
March -----	85	91
April -----	92	97
May -----	118	108
June -----	110	124

The number of times KNHD was authorized by Minnesota police and sheriffs and by other authorities to broadcast original or follow-up messages is shown in tables 33 and 34. During the year ending June 30, 1949 Minnesota police authorized 875 broadcasts; Minnesota sheriffs, 1,019; other Minnesota agencies, 488; and out-of-state agencies authorized 318 messages. Out-of-state agencies reciprocate by broadcasting Minnesota alarms over their radio networks.

TABLE 33
USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS,
1948-49 and 1947-48

Authority		Broadcasts		Authority		Broadcasts		Authority		Broadcasts	
		1948-49	1947-48			1948-49	1947-48			1948-49	1947-48
Police Departments				Police Departments				Police Departments			
Aibert Lea	11	8		Hutchinson	2	—		Rochester	37	34	
Alexandria	6	12		International Falls	2	2		Rosemount	1	2	
Anoka	6	4		Kasota	—	1		Rush City	3	1	
Appleton	2	3		Kenyon	2	1		St. Cloud	14	9	
Austin	5	16		Lake City	4	—		St. James	5	2	
Bemidji	—	1		Litchfield	1	1		St. Louis Park	2	7	
Benson	2	7		Little Falls	8	4		St. Paul	69	54	
Brainerd	26	16		McIntosh	1	—		St. Peter	4	4	
Breckenridge	8	5		Mankato	37	31		Sacred Heart	2	—	
Canby	4	2		Marshall	10	11		Sauk Center	5	3	
Cannon Falls	4	—		Milaca	1	—		Savage	2	—	
Chisholm	1	—		Minneapolis	235	220		Shakopee	—	2	
Clara City	—	1		Montevideo	7	1		Sleepy Eye	2	6	
Cokato	6	—		Montgomery	—	1		South St. Paul	17	22	
Columbia Heights	17	22		Moorehead	21	5		Springfield	3	10	
Crookston	3	2		Moose Lake	—	4		Stillwater	—	3	
Duluth	59	95		Mora	6	1		Thief River Falls	2	—	
Edina	—	2		Morris	—	2		Two Harbors	1	—	
Evan	1	—		Morton	2	2		Vesta	—	2	
Eveleth	3	6		Nashwauk	—	9		Virginia	6	6	
Fairmont	23	12		New Brighton	5	1		Wadena	2	—	
Faribault	20	18		New Prague	—	1		Walnut Grove	2	—	
Farmington	7	1		New Ulm	8	10		Watertown	—	1	
Fergus Falls	3	3		North Mankato	—	2		Wells	1	—	
Forest Lake	—	2		Northfield	5	10		White Bear	9	5	
Glenwood	8	2		Olivia	1	4		Willmar	17	24	
Graceville	1	—		Owatonna	16	39		Windom	1	—	
Grand Rapids	2	1		Paynesville	—	2		Winona	4	3	
Hardwick	—	1		Pipestone	20	1		Winthrop	—	2	
Hastings	6	1		Princeton	—	2		Worthington	6	3	
Hector	—	2		Red Wing	14	12		Zumbrota	2	—	
Hibbing	6	16		Redwood Falls	—	2					
Howard Lake	—	4		Richfield	6	3					
Total								875 844			
Sheriffs				Sheriffs				Sheriffs			
Aitkin	9	3		Isanti	11	6		Pipestone	13	14	
Anoka	10	9		Itasca	2	2		Polk	14	4	
Becker	2	3		Jackson	27	46		Pope	3	2	
Beltrami	12	17		Kanabec	—	11		Ramsey	26	21	
Benton	2	2		Kandiyohi	17	18		Red Lake	6	2	
Big Stone	8	13		Kittson	1	—		Redwood	24	26	
Blue Earth	5	2		Koochiching	7	5		Renville	9	22	
Brown	5	3		Lac qui Parle	9	6		Rice	16	30	
Carlton	3	8		Lake	6	2		Rock	3	6	
Carver	22	32		Lake of the Woods	1	2		Roseau	5	4	
Cass	4	7		LeSueur	22	11		St. Louis	10	2	
Chippewa	2	6		Lincoln	3	4		Scott	6	17	
Chisago	16	18		Lyon	36	18		Sherburne	2	5	
Clay	13	21		McLeod	25	29		Sibley	10	1	
Clearwater	2	2		Mahnomen	2	2		Stearns	10	16	
Cook	1	2		Marshall	—	4		Steele	11	9	
Cottonwood	25	26		Martin	23	21		Stevens	23	14	
Crow Wing	9	5		Meeker	5	14		Swift	11	5	
Dakota	15	26		Mille Lacs	16	19		Todd	11	16	
Dodge	5	5		Morrison	3	2		Traverse	6	14	
Douglas	9	3		Mower	27	25		Wabasha	5	8	
Faribault	28	16		Murray	3	2		Wadena	29	13	
Fillmore	20	12		Nicollet	18	13		Waseca	12	5	
Freeborn	—	4		Nobles	9	20		Washington	22	15	
Goodhue	8	6		Norman	17	12		Watonswan	16	8	
Grant	3	—		Olmsted	21	18		Wilkin	3	5	
Hennepin	104	100		Otter Tail	19	20		Winona	1	3	
Houston	2	3		Pennington	4	9		Wright	17	17	
Hubbard	5	13		Pine	7	16		Yellow Medicine	5	2	
Total								1,019 1,030			

TABLE 34
USE OF KNHD BY AUTHORITIES OTHER THAN MINNESOTA
POLICE AND SHERIFFS, 1948-49 and 1947-48

Authority	Broadcasts	
	1948-49	1947-48
Grand total -----	806	751
Minnesota agencies—total -----	488	360
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension -----	75	78
Highway Patrol -----	18	5
Federal -----	83	53
Parole Board -----	36	24
State hospitals and schools -----	236	176
Other -----	40	24
Out-of-state agencies—total -----	318	391
Iowa -----	105	117
North Dakota -----	45	28
South Dakota -----	30	43
Wisconsin -----	45	58
Other -----	93	145

Bureau Laboratory

The Bureau laboratory is operated to serve sheriffs' offices, police departments, and other law-enforcement agencies in Minnesota. The laboratory also cooperates with law-enforcement authorities in neighboring states. For this work the laboratory is divided into five sections:

1. The toxicological section is a chemical laboratory equipped for qualitative and quantitative analyses. Examples of the type of work handled are:

- Chemical analysis of human and animal viscera in cases of suspected poisoning.

- Chemical analysis of food, water, feed, etc. in cases of suspected poisoning.
- Blood alcohol determinations.

- Detection of blood and determination of biological origin and type.

- Detection of seminal stains.

2. The microscopic section is equipped with low-power stereoscopic, petrographic, and comparison microscopes. Other equipment consists of refractometer, micro-spectroscope, micro-projector, and micro-camera. A complete set of natural and synthetic clothing fibers is on hand as well as a collection of animal hair. Recently a collection of rope and twine samples was acquired. Typical work handled in this section is as follows:

- Identification of clothing fibers.

- Identification of human and animal hair.

- Identification of glass fragments.

- Identification of tool marks.

3. The document section is equipped with a complete set of handwriting and typewriting measuring instruments. The section also has a collection of typewriting standards, a collection of paper standards, and an ink collection. Examinations in this section include:

- Comparisons of handwriting, typewriting, printing, etc.

- Examinations of questioned additions, interlineations, and substitutions in documents.

- Examination and reproduction of erased, faded, or obliterated writing.

4. The firearms section is equipped with a comparison microscope and the necessary accessories for bullet and shell identification. It also has the necessary photographic equipment to demonstrate its findings. The section is equipped for firing and recovering "test" bullets for comparison purposes. A file on the various types of ammunition is kept. Typical work done in the firearms section includes:

- Microscopic comparisons of bullets and cartridge cases.

- Examinations of powder burns and powder residues.

- Identification of explosives.

- Dermal nitrate tests.

5. The photographic section is equipped with press, miniature, view, and micro cameras for both field and laboratory use. A fully equipped dark room is at its disposal. Typical work done by this section includes:

Crime scene photography.

Assisting other sections in the preparation of photographic evidence for court presentation.

Using special photographic techniques, such as infra-red and ultra-violet photography to bring out laundry marks, faded writing, etc.

Local officers in 52 different counties received assistance from the crime laboratory during the past year. Assistance was also given out-of-state authorities in three Wisconsin cases, one Iowa case, and one Michigan case. Laboratory results were of assistance to officers and prosecutors both in the detection of crimes and in the prosecution of defendants. Table 35 shows the types of examinations conducted by the laboratory in the cases handled during the past two years. The number of examinations during 1948-49 increased 87, or 58.4 percent, over the 1947-48 examinations.

TABLE 35
ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU LABORATORY, 1948-49 and 1947-48

Activity	Number of examinations	
	1948-49	1947-48
Total -----	236	149
Chemical examinations:		
Acid -----	1	—
Blood -----	14	6
Cork -----	—	1
Crank case oil -----	5	3
Dermal nitrate -----	3	—
Explosives -----	3	3
Floor wax -----	3	—
Gasoline -----	4	—
Grease -----	2	1
Inflamables -----	1	1
Liquor -----	1	2
Paint -----	1	1
Toxicological -----	24	13
Court attendances -----	5	3
Document examinations -----	34	30
Examination of skeletal remains -----	1	1
Firearms examinations -----	19	10
Laundry marks -----	4	2
Microscopic examinations:		
Ashes -----	1	1
Blood -----	14	—
Debris from explosives -----	3	3
Fibers -----	16	7
Fire brick -----	2	2
Footprints -----	5	2
Fuses and caps -----	5	3
Glass -----	6	5
Glue -----	1	—
Grease -----	2	1
Hair -----	11	6
Matches -----	1	—
Metal -----	4	1
Paint -----	13	12
Powder residues -----	2	—
Rope -----	2	—
Semen -----	2	1
Soap -----	3	3
Soil -----	2	2
Tobacco -----	2	1
Tool marks -----	12	21
Wax -----	1	—
Wood -----	1	1

The number and types of cases in which the Bureau laboratory participated are shown in table 36 for the past two fiscal years. One case sometimes involves several examinations, therefore, the total number of cases shown will be less than the number of examinations shown in table 35.

TABLE 36
TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE,
1948-49 and 1947-48

Types of cases	Number of cases ¹	
	1948-49	1947-48
Total -----	126	105
Murder -----	6	2
Rape -----	1	1
Robbery -----	—	1
Assault, all degrees -----	8	4
Burglary -----	19	31
Larceny -----	8	6
Forgery and fraud -----	23	22
Abortion -----	1	1
Liquor violations -----	1	2
Hit and run (auto) -----	11	2
Malicious destruction of property -----	16	8
Game violations -----	2	1
Food poisoning -----	5	5
Animal poisoning -----	7	7
Investigation of death -----	5	2
Suicide -----	1	1
Miscellaneous -----	12	9

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

Uniform Crime Reports

The term "Uniform Crime Reports" refers to the nation-wide basis of compiling crime statistics in order to make the crime picture in individual states more comparable with crime in other states. The Bureau cooperates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in collecting crime statistics and the Federal "Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook" is used for instructions in classifying offenses. Monthly reports of class I offenses are received from chiefs of police in cities having a population of 2,500 or more and from the county sheriffs in Minnesota.

Classification of Offenses

The seven classes of serious offenses, referred to as class I crimes, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to police officers are: criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny theft; and auto theft. These crimes may be brought to the attention of police authorities through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. Complaints which upon investigation prove to be groundless are not included. Attempted crimes are reported in the same manner as if the crime had been completed with the exception of attempted murders which are recorded as aggravated assaults. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those committed by adults, regardless of prosecutive action.

Extent of Reporting Area

In table 37 there is shown the number of police departments and sheriffs' offices from which twelve monthly crime reports were received for 1948. The data are shown for cities and counties according to size with 1940 population figures. Chiefs of police, in cities 2,500 or over, are requested to report crimes which occur in their municipalities; sheriffs are notified to report only offenses committed in places having a population of less than 2,500 and in rural areas under their jurisdiction. Eighty-two, or 94.3 percent, of the sheriffs filed twelve returns, representing 95.8 percent of the rural population; and seventy-five or 96.2 percent of the police filed twelve returns, including 98.8 percent of the urban population. There is 97.3 percent of the total population in Minnesota represented in the returns filed by both the police and sheriffs.

TABLE 37
CONTRIBUTORS BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1948

Population group	Total number of cities or counties	Police or sheriffs filing —12 returns—		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total -----	165	157	95.2	2,792,300	2,716,567	97.3
Urban total -----	78	75	96.2	1,390,098	1,373,503	98.8
Cities 250,000 or over ----	2	2	100.0	780,106	780,106	100.0
Cities 100,000 to 250,000 -	1	1	100.0	101,065	101,065	100.0
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 ----	1	1	100.0	26,312	26,312	100.0
Cities 10,000 to 25,000 ----	11	11	100.0	170,763	170,763	100.0
Cities 2,500 to 10,000 ----	63	60	95.2	311,852	295,257	94.7
Rural total -----	87	82	94.3	1,402,202	1,343,064	95.8
Counties 50,000 to 100,000 -	1	1	100.0	54,355	54,355	100.0
Counties 25,000 to 50,000 -	7	7	100.0	241,926	241,926	100.0
Counties 10,000 to 25,000 -	61	58	95.1	965,951	918,114	95.1
Counties under 10,000 ----	18	16	88.9	139,970	128,669	91.9

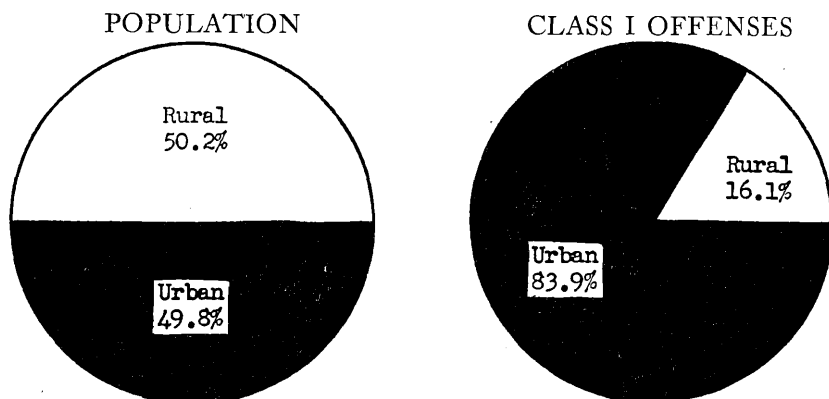


Chart 3. Percentage Distribution of Population and Crime in Rural and Urban Areas, 1948. (Data of Table 38)

Offenses Known to the Police

The number of class I offenses reported and estimated for 1948 is tabulated in table 38 by rural-urban status with the cities and counties divided into groups according to size. Estimates for delinquent counties and cities were obtained by applying the known rate of offenses to the population of the delinquent areas (see table 45). If the Bureau records of offenses for the delinquent areas exceeded the estimated, Bureau records were used. There were 19,274 serious crimes reported or estimated to have been committed in Minnesota during 1948, or approximately 53 per day. Each week, on the average, approximately nine persons were raped, feloniously assaulted, or killed; and during the same period 131 others were robbed, had their premises burglarized, or had their cars stolen. In addition there were 231 larcenies committed each average week. Although the total population of the urban areas is slightly less than the population of the rural areas covered, 83.9 percent of the crimes were reported or estimated to have occurred in urban places.

TABLE 38
CLASS I OFFENSES BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1948

Population group	Total	Murder	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. assault	Burglary	Larceny—\$50 or Under	Larceny—over \$50	Auto theft	No. of contributors	Pop. 1940 (Census Bureau)
State total	19,274	39	58	177	469	172	4,514	2,684	9,346	1,815	165	2,792,300
Urban total	16,175	26	42	98	422	126	3,450	1,950	8,540	1,521	78	1,390,098
Group I (250,000 or over)	10,813	17	34	72	372	105	2,566	1,290	5,312	1,045	2	780,106
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1,506	1	4	2	29	—	122	190	1,022	136	1	101,065
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	251	—	—	—	1	—	34	41	152	23	1	26,312
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1,522	2	—	11	5	3	282	165	941	113	11	170,763
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000):												
Reported by police	1,971	6	4	12	14	17	422	250	1,054	192	60	295,257
Estimated	112	—	—	1	1	—	24	14	59	12	3	16,595
Rural total	3,099	13	16	79	47	46	1,064	734	806	294	87	1,402,202
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	239	3	—	—	1	2	69	65	84	15	1	54,355
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	684	5	1	18	14	8	241	198	116	83	7	241,926
Group V (10,000 to 25,000):												
Reported by sheriffs	1,814	3	12	53	29	32	633	385	512	155	58	918,114
Estimated	96	—	1	3	2	2	33	20	27	8	3	47,837
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000):												
Reported by sheriffs	228	2	1	5	1	—	74	56	61	28	16	128,669
Estimated	38	—	1	—	—	2	14	10	6	5	2	11,301

Crime Trends, Offenses Known to the Police

The total number of offenses known to police as having occurred during 1948 increased 2,144, or 12.5 percent over 1947. While aggravated assaults and auto thefts showed decreases of 10.0 and 19.1 percent, respectively, increases were recorded for all other class I offenses as follows: murder, 56.0 percent; manslaughter, 38.1 percent; rape, 12.0 percent; robbery, 11.7 percent; burglary, 16.9 percent; larceny (\$50 or over), 10.4 percent; and larceny (under \$50), 20.5 percent. Urban and rural crime increased 11.3 and 19.4 percent, respectively. The number of class I offenses for 1947 and 1948 with the percent of change is given in detail by population grouping in table 39.

TABLE 39
CRIME TRENDS BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1947-1948

Population group	Total	Mans. Murder	by neg. Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Bur- glary	Larceny— \$50 or over	Under \$50	Auto theft	
Total, entire state; population 2,792,800:										
1947 -----	17,130	25	42	158	420	191	3,861	2,432	7,757	2,244
1948 -----	19,274	39	58	177	469	172	4,514	2,684	9,346	1,815
Percent change ----	+12.5	+56.0	+38.1	+12.0	+11.7	-10.0	+16.9	+10.4	+20.5	-19.1
Urban, 78 cities; population 1,390,098:										
1947 -----	14,534	18	36	78	376	131	3,010	1,896	7,092	1,897
1948 -----	16,175	26	42	98	422	126	3,450	1,950	8,540	1,521
Percent change ----	+11.3	+44.4	+16.7	+25.6	+12.2	-3.8	+14.6	+2.9	+20.4	-19.8
Rural, 87 counties; population 1,402,202:										
1947 -----	2,596	7	6	80	44	60	851	536	665	347
1948 -----	3,099	13	16	79	47	46	1,064	734	806	294
Percent change ----	+19.4	+85.7	+166.7	-1.3	+6.8	-23.3	+25.0	+36.9	+21.2	-15.3
Group I, (250,000 or over) 2 cities; population 780,106:										
1947 -----	9,178	15	32	62	331	122	2,142	1,272	3,927	1,275
1948 -----	10,813	17	34	72	372	105	2,566	1,290	5,312	1,045
Percent change ----	+17.8									
Group II, (100,000 to 250,000) 1 city; population 101,065:										
1947 -----	1,626	—	—	2	26	5	148	229	999	217
1948 -----	1,506	1	4	2	29	—	122	190	1,022	136
Percent change ----	-7.4									
Group III, (50,000 to 100,000) 1 county; population 54,355:										
1947 -----	189	—	—	3	1	3	61	49	67	5
1948 -----	239	3	—	—	1	2	69	65	84	15
Percent change ----	+26.5									
Group IV, (25,000 to 50,000) 1 city; population 26,312:										
1947 -----	279	—	—	—	2	—	19	29	217	12
1948 -----	251	—	—	—	1	—	34	41	152	23
Percent change ----	-10.0									
7 counties; pop. 241,926:										
1947 -----	342	3	2	9	11	3	107	67	62	78
1948 -----	684	5	1	18	14	8	241	198	116	83
Percent change ----	+100.0									
Group V, (10,000 to 25,000) 11 cities; pop. 170,763:										
1947 -----	1,729	1	1	3	5	—	348	157	1,067	147
1948 -----	1,522	2	—	11	5	2	282	165	941	113
Percent change ----	-12.0									
61 counties; pop. 965,951:										
1947 -----	1,799	3	1	58	26	48	571	375	474	243
1948 -----	1,911	3	13	56	31	34	666	405	539	163
Percent change ----	+6.2									
Group VI, (2,500 to 10,000) 63 cities; pop. 311,852:										
1947 -----	1,722	2	3	11	12	4	353	209	882	246
1948 -----	2,083	6	4	13	15	18	446	264	1,113	204
Percent change ----	+21.0									
18 counties; pop. 139,970:										
1947 -----	266	1	3	10	6	6	112	45	62	21
1948 -----	266	2	2	5	1	2	88	66	67	33
Percent change ----	0.0									

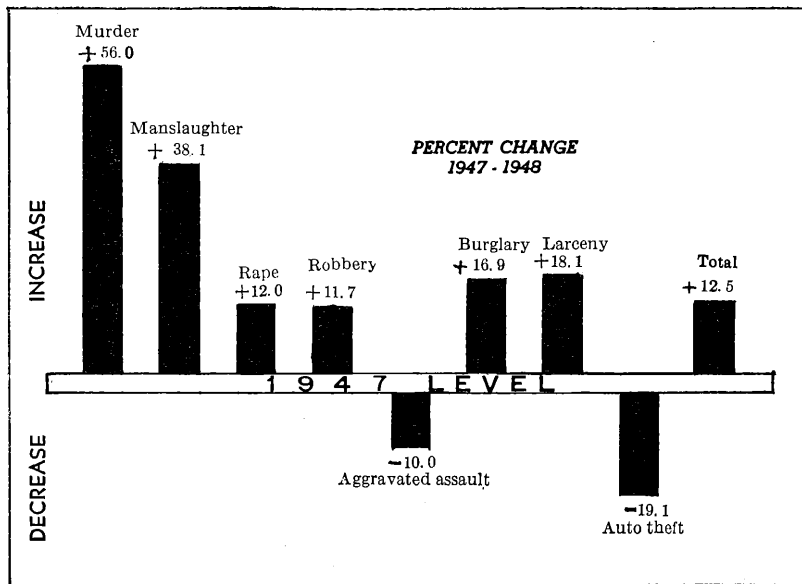


Chart 4. Class I Offenses Known to the Police in Minnesota. (Data of Table 39)

A ten-year record of all class I offenses known to police is presented in table 40. The total number of offenses reported decreased yearly from 1939 to 1945 from which point a steady increase for each succeeding year was recorded through 1948. The total number of larcenies followed the same general pattern as above and increased in 1948 to the highest total ever recorded for larcenies in Minnesota.

In order to increase the accuracy of the monthly crime reports, individual offenses known to the Bureau have been checked with the offenses as reported and adjustments or additions, when warranted, were made after corresponding with the contributors. The Bureau's verification procedure resulted in the addition of 154 offenses to the 1948 returns. Offenses in places not reporting were estimated beginning in 1942. Prior to that time, Bureau records of crime in delinquent areas were used.

**TABLE 40
CRIME TRENDS, 1939-1948**

Year	Total offenses	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Larcenies		Auto theft
								Total	\$50 or over	
1939	20,166	54	27	156	649	207	4,665	11,582	1,604	2,826
1940	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	1,600	2,205
1941	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	1,670	2,210
1942	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,443	1,735
1943	13,932	38	46	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,339	1,647
1944	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	7,986	1,332	1,571
1945	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	8,703	1,675	2,279
1946	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,298	2,260
1947	17,130	25	42	158	420	191	3,861	10,189	2,432	2,244
1948	19,274	39	58	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	2,684	1,815

Crime in Minnesota during 1948 was slightly less than the pre-war average for 1938-41 and 31.7 percent higher than the average for the war period. Compared with the pre-war average year, crime in 1948 increased in only two offense classes, manslaughter (34.9 percent) and larceny \$50 or over (62.9 percent). The decreases from the pre-war figures were murder, 7.1 percent; rape, 2.8 percent; robbery, 7.3 percent; aggravated assault, 12.3 percent; burglary, 1.5 percent; larcenies under \$50, 3.9 percent; and auto theft, 30.1 percent.

TABLE 41
CRIME IN 1948 COMPARED WITH PREWAR AND WAR PERIODS

Class I offenses	Prewar average (1938-1941)	War period average (1942-1945)	1948	Percent change— 1948 over	
				Prewar	War period
Total -----	19,519	14,640	19,274	-1.3	+31.7
Murder -----	42	34	39	-7.1	+14.7
Manslaughter by negli'nce -----	43	57	58	+34.9	+ 1.8
Rape -----	182	150	177	-2.8	+18.0
Robbery -----	506	231	469	-7.3	+103.0
Aggravated assault -----	196	151	172	-12.3	+13.9
Burglary -----	4,583	3,291	4,514	-1.5	+37.2
Larceny: -----					
\$50 or over -----	1,648	1,447	2,684	+62.9	+85.5
Under \$50 -----	9,723	7,471	9,346	-3.9	+25.1
Auto theft -----	2,596	1,808	1,815	-30.1	+ 0.4

Monthly Variations in Crime

Class I crimes in Minnesota during 1948 (table 42) were least frequent during the cold winter months and most frequent during the warmer months. Larcenies follow the same general pattern as the total, being frequent during the warm months and less frequent during the colder months. Robberies were most frequent during the colder seasons when the nights are longer. Burglaries were high in February and March and auto thefts were highest in the spring and fall seasons.

Murder and manslaughter both were least frequent during the first half of the year. Rape and aggravated assault cases were highest in February and September, respectively.

TABLE 42
MONTHLY VARIATIONS OF CLASS I OFFENSES, 1948

Month	Total	Esti- mated ¹	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Lar- ceny	Auto theft
January-December -----	19,274	246	39	56	173	466	167	4,443	11,894	1,790
January-March -----	4,163	53	8	9	52	138	37	1,258	2,208	400
April-June -----	5,328	68	7	12	29	96	38	1,035	3,560	483
July-September -----	5,053	65	12	17	51	97	50	1,079	3,232	400
October-December -----	4,730	60	12	18	41	135	42	1,071	2,844	507
January -----	1,225	16	3	3	13	39	15	389	622	125
February -----	1,333	17	2	4	21	50	9	435	687	108
March -----	1,605	20	3	2	18	49	13	434	899	167
April -----	1,795	23	3	6	8	46	10	339	1,168	192
May -----	1,767	22	3	4	7	24	13	343	1,134	157
June -----	1,826	23	1	2	14	26	15	353	1,258	134
July -----	1,633	21	6	3	18	24	13	347	1,064	137
August -----	1,730	22	4	3	19	38	18	333	1,150	143
September -----	1,690	22	2	11	14	35	19	399	1,068	120
October -----	1,829	23	3	8	11	31	15	376	1,175	187
November -----	1,524	19	5	7	15	47	12	360	920	139
December -----	1,377	18	4	3	15	57	15	335	749	181

¹Distribution of estimated crimes was based on the distribution of the reported crimes.

Offenses in Individual Cities and Counties

The number of class I offenses reported by police departments in urban areas (cities with 2,500 or more inhabitants) and by sheriffs in each county is presented in tables 43 and 44. These figures are published in order that interested individuals and organizations may have information available concerning crime in their communities. In analyzing the data shown here the following statement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation¹ should be considered:

"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 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."

¹"Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XIX, No. 1, F.B.I., Washington, D.C., page 11.

TABLE 43
RURAL CRIMES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS, 1948

County	Population ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Burg- assault	lary	—Larceny— \$50 or over	Under \$50	Auto theft
Rural total -----	1,343,064	2,965	13	14	76	45	42	1,017	704	773	281
Group III—total -----	54,355	239	3	—	—	1	2	69	65	84	15
(50,000 to 100,000)											
St. Louis -----	54,355	239	3	—	—	1	2	69	65	84	15
Group IV—total -----	241,926	684	5	1	18	14	8	241	198	116	83
(25,000 to 50,000)											
Fillmore -----	25,830	26	—	—	1	1	3	17	2	2	—
Hennepin -----	46,069	409	4	—	7	7	3	125	139	66	58
Itasca -----	28,121	57	—	—	—	2	—	18	19	15	3
Otter Tail -----	42,344	41	—	1	9	—	—	17	8	6	—
Polk -----	27,062	59	1	—	—	2	1	23	16	13	3
Stearns -----	44,950	46	—	—	1	2	—	19	8	4	12
Wright -----	27,550	46	—	—	—	—	1	22	6	10	7
Group V—total -----	918,114	1,814	3	12	53	29	32	633	385	512	155
(10,000 to 25,000)											
Aitkin -----	17,865	18	—	—	2	1	1	6	3	3	2
Becker -----	21,547	34	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	13	5
Beltrami -----	16,680	34	—	1	1	1	2	13	11	3	2
Benton -----	10,371	—	—	—	(no reports received)			—	—	—	—
Big Stone -----	10,447	23	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	9	—
Blue Earth -----	20,549	—	—	—	(six reports received)			—	—	—	—
Brown -----	13,878	8	—	—	2	—	1	1	3	—	1
Carlton -----	16,908	22	—	1	—	2	—	1	4	11	3
Carver -----	17,606	39	—	—	1	1	1	11	15	7	3
Cass -----	20,646	29	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	8	1
Chippewa -----	11,707	53	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	42	4
Chisago -----	13,124	30	—	—	—	1	—	16	10	1	2
Clay -----	15,846	44	—	—	2	—	3	10	13	14	2
Clearwater -----	11,153	24	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	10	3
Cottonwood -----	13,336	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	6	—
Crow Wing -----	15,201	85	1	1	5	3	1	23	17	28	6
Dakota -----	16,421	50	—	—	—	1	—	18	14	10	7
Dodge -----	12,931	11	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	1	1
Douglas -----	15,818	11	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	5	1
Faribault -----	20,239	34	—	—	2	1	—	18	5	3	5

Freeborn	19,580	40	—	1	2	—	3	14	5	7	8
Goodhue	21,602	25	—	1	—	1	—	11	4	5	3
Houston	14,735	32	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	8	4
Isanti	12,950	20	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	10	1
Jackson	13,965	20	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	5	—
Kandiyohi	18,901	23	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	3	3
Kittson	10,717	11	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	—
Koochiching	11,304	10	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	4
Lac qui Parle	15,509	24	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	2	3
LeSueur	19,227	52	—	—	—	—	—	21	11	19	1
Lincoln	10,797	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Lyon	13,894	21	—	—	—	1	—	7	9	3	1
McLeod	17,493	26	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	9	3
Marshall	18,364	19	2	1	1	—	—	3	3	7	2
Martin	17,668	10	—	—	—	2	—	6	2	—	—
Meeker	15,357	18	—	—	—	1	—	13	2	1	1
Mille Lacs	15,558	60	—	—	1	—	—	27	21	8	3
Morrison	21,426	16	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	2
Mower	17,806	35	—	1	2	—	—	23	7	2	—
Murray	15,060	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	4
Nobles	15,297	18	—	—	—	1	1	15	—	—	1
Norman	14,746	19	—	—	1	1	—	6	6	1	4
Olmosted	16,346	80	—	4	4	1	—	22	16	30	3
Pine	21,478	31	—	—	2	1	1	4	8	7	8
Pope	10,980	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—
Ramsey	16,206	246	—	—	9	7	—	67	38	116	9
Redwood	19,020	11	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	1	2
Renville	24,625	42	—	—	—	—	—	22	12	4	4
Rice	13,100	59	—	—	2	—	—	8	12	28	9
Roseau	15,103	8	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	1
Scott	15,585	27	—	—	2	—	1	6	4	12	2
Sibley	16,625	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	1
Steele	11,055	8	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	1	—
Swift	12,740	14	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	1
Todd	24,486	76	—	1	—	—	10	30	23	7	5
Wabasha	14,449	18	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	5	—
Waseca	10,916	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2
Washington	16,784	67	—	—	—	1	—	26	14	17	9
Watonswan	10,502	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—
Winona	15,305	27	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	12	3
Yellow Medicine	16,917										
(seven reports received)											
Group VI—total	128,669	228	2	1	5	1	—	74	56	61	28
(2,500 to 10,000)											
Anoka	9,982	32	—	—	—	1	—	17	10	4	—
Cook	3,030		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant	9,828	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—
Hubbard	8,442	12	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	3	1
Kanabec	9,651	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Lake	2,910	7	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Lake of the Woods	5,975	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	1
Mahnomen	8,054	21	—	—	3	—	—	4	4	5	5
Nicollet	8,895	15	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	3
Pennington	6,894	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	2
Pipestone	9,112	15	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	7
Red Lake	7,413	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	1
Rock	7,819	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	1
Sherburne	8,271		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens	7,825	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	24	5
Traverse	8,283	17	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	3	1
Wadena	9,856	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Wilkin	7,730	13	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	1	1

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

TABLE 44
URBAN CRIMES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE, 1948

City	Population ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Larceny— \$50 or over	Under \$50	Auto theft
Urban total	1,373,503	16,063	26	42	97	421	125	3,426	1,936	8,481	1,509
Group I—total	780,106	10,813	17	34	72	372	105	2,566	1,290	5,312	1,045
(250,000 or over)											
Minneapolis	492,370	5,982	7	24	14	261	26	1,306	965	2,617	762
St. Paul	287,736	4,831	10	10	58	111	79	1,260	325	2,695	283
Group II—total	101,065	1,506	1	4	2	29	—	122	190	1,022	136

(100,000 to 250,000)												
Duluth -----	101,065	1,506	1	4	2	29	—	122	190	1,022	136	
Group IV—total -----	26,312	251	—	—	—	1	—	34	41	152	23	
(25,000 to 50,000)												
Rochester -----	26,312	251	—	—	—	1	—	34	41	152	23	
Group V—total -----	170,763	1,522	2	—	11	5	3	282	165	941	113	
(10,000 to 25,000)												
Albert Lea -----	12,200	79	—	—	1	—	—	24	5	43	6	
Austin -----	18,307	119	1	—	1	—	—	31	13	67	6	
Brainerd -----	12,071	121	—	—	6	—	—	15	17	78	5	
Faribault -----	14,527	101	—	—	—	1	1	21	12	56	10	
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	38	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	14	9	
Hibbing -----	16,385	167	—	—	—	1	1	19	12	115	19	
Mankato -----	15,654	199	—	—	2	1	—	25	20	137	14	
St. Cloud -----	24,173	263	1	—	1	—	—	36	33	172	20	
South St. Paul -----	11,844	133	—	—	—	1	1	31	19	76	5	
Virginia -----	12,264	91	—	—	—	—	—	17	9	57	8	
Winona -----	22,490	211	—	—	—	1	—	50	23	126	11	
Group VI—total -----	295,257	1,971	6	4	12	14	17	422	250	1,054	192	
(Under 10,000)												
Alexandria -----	5,051	18	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	9	1	
Anoka -----	6,426	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	5	
Bayport -----	2,633	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bemidji -----	9,427	85	—	—	—	2	1	33	12	29	8	
Benson -----	2,729	25	—	—	—	—	—	22	1	—	2	
Blue Earth -----	3,702	13	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	3	2	
Breckenridge -----	2,745	17	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	3	
Chisholm -----	7,487	18	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	9	—	
Cloquet -----	7,304	76	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	56	4	
Columbia Heights -----	6,035	99	—	—	—	—	—	17	5	69	8	
Crookston -----	7,161	124	—	—	—	1	1	13	11	91	7	
Crosby -----	2,954	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	2	
De roit Lakes -----	5,015	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	66	2	—	—	5	—	11	6	35	7	
Edina -----	5,855	52	—	—	—	—	2	17	13	20	—	
Ely -----	5,970	13	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	7	2	
Eveleth -----	6,887	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Fairmont -----	6,988	75	—	—	1	1	—	8	6	45	14	
Gilbert -----	2,504	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	—	
Glenwood -----	2,564	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	1	
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	58	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	33	8	
Hastings -----	5,662	64	—	—	1	—	—	10	3	45	5	
Hopkins -----	4,100	65	—	—	1	—	—	16	17	30	1	
Hutchinson -----	3,887	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	
International Falls -----	5,626	82	—	—	1	1	—	16	10	40	14	
Jackson -----	2,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lake City -----	3,204	12	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	2	1	
Litchfield -----	3,920	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
Little Falls -----	6,947	31	—	—	3	1	—	8	3	14	2	
Luverne -----	3,114	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	
Marshall -----	4,590	45	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	29	6	
Montevideo -----	5,220	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moorhead -----	9,491	169	1	2	1	2	3	23	16	102	19	
Morris -----	3,214	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	
New Ulm -----	8,743	34	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	21	1	
North Mankato -----	3,517	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
North St. Paul -----	3,135	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	
Nor h'feld -----	4,533	14	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	6	—	
Owatonna -----	8,694	43	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	22	9	
Park Rapids -----	2,643	21	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	6	2	
Pipestone -----	4,682	40	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	17	6	
Red Wing -----	9,962	67	—	—	1	1	—	6	11	41	7	
Redwood Falls -----	3,270	42	—	—	1	—	—	9	2	27	3	
Richfield -----	6,750	39	—	—	1	—	—	13	11	13	1	
Robbinsdale -----	6,018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. James -----	3,400	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	
St. Louis Park -----	7,737	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Peter -----	5,870	38	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	20	5	
Sauk Centre -----	3,016	21	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	6	
Sauk Rapids -----	2,981	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	
Sleepy Eye -----	2,923	9	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	2	
Staples -----	2,952	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Stillwater -----	7,013	37	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	18	4	
Thief River Falls -----	6,019	18	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	
Tracy -----	3,085	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	

Two Harbors -----	4,046	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1
Wadena -----	2,916	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
Waseca -----	4,270	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1
West St. Paul -----	5,733	22	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	11	—
White Bear Lake ---	2,858	28	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	12	3
Willmar -----	7,623	77	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	41	4
Windom -----	2,807	36	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	20	—
Worthington -----	5,918	36	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	22	—

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.

Crime Rates

The number of offenses, reported by sheriffs and police in Minnesota, together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants is presented in table 45. The data are divided by rural-urban status into groups according to size to make possible a comparison of crime rates in a local community with state averages for cities or counties of the same approximate population. It will be noted that as the size of the city or county group increases the total rate of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants increases (with the exception of group II). The total rate of reported offenses in Minnesota for each 100,000 persons represented was 700.4 in 1948 or an average of seven class I offenses for each 1,000 persons. A summary of the crime rates and percentage distribution of the crimes is given in table 46. Population figures used in computing crime rates are from the 1940 census.

TABLE 45
RATE OF CRIMES¹ PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1948

Population Group	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Larceny— \$50 or over	Under \$50	Auto theft
Total										
Cities and counties combined; population 2,716,567:										
Number of offenses known -	19,028	39	56	173	466	167	4,443	2,640	9,254	1,790
Rate per 100,000 -----	700.4	1.4	2.1	6.4	17.2	6.2	163.6	97.2	340.7	65.9
Urban total										
73 cities; pop. 1,373,503:										
Number of offenses known -	16,063	26	42	97	421	125	3,426	1,936	8,481	1,509
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,169.5	1.9	3.1	7.1	30.7	9.1	249.4	141.0	617.5	109.9
Rural total										
82 counties; pop. 1,343,064:										
Number of offenses known -	2,965	13	14	76	45	42	1,017	704	773	281
Rate per 100,000 -----	220.8	1.0	1.0	5.7	3.4	3.1	75.7	52.4	57.6	20.9
Group I										
2 cities over 250,000; pop. 780,106:										
Number of offenses known -	10,813	17	34	72	372	105	2,566	1,290	5,312	1,045
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,386.1	2.2	4.4	9.2	47.7	13.5	328.9	165.4	680.9	134.0
Group II										
1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; pop. 101,065:										
Number of offenses known -	1,506	1	4	2	29	—	122	190	1,022	136
Rate per 100,000 -----	1,490.1	1.0	4.0	2.0	28.7	—	120.7	188.0	1,011.2	134.6
Group III										
1 county, 50,000 to 100,000; population 54,355:										
Number of offenses known -	239	3	—	—	1	2	69	65	84	15
Rate per 100,000 -----	439.7	5.5	—	—	1.8	3.7	126.9	119.6	154.5	27.6
Group IV										
1 city, 25,000 to 50,000; pop. 26,312:										
Number of offenses known -	251	—	—	—	1	—	34	41	152	23
Rate per 100,000 -----	953.9	—	—	—	3.8	—	129.2	155.8	577.7	87.4
7 counties, 25,000 to 50,000; population 241,926:										
Number of offenses known -	684	5	1	18	14	8	241	198	116	83
Rate per 100,000 -----	282.7	2.1	0.4	7.4	5.8	3.3	99.6	81.8	48.0	34.3
Group V										
11 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; pop. 170,763:										
Number of offenses known -	1,522	2	—	11	5	3	282	165	941	113
Rate per 100,000 -----	891.3	1.2	—	6.4	2.9	1.8	165.1	96.6	551.1	66.2
58 counties, 10,000 to 25,000; pop. 918,114:										
Number of offenses known -	1,814	3	12	53	29	32	633	385	512	155
Rate per 100,000 -----	197.6	0.3	1.3	5.8	3.2	3.5	69.0	41.9	55.8	16.9

Group VI											
60 cities, 2,500 to 10,000; pop.											
295,257:											
Number of offenses known -	1,971	6	4	12	14	17	422	250	1,054	192	
Rate per 100,000 -----	667.6	2.0	1.4	4.1	4.7	5.8	142.9	84.7	357.0	65.0	
16 counties, under 10,000; pop.											
128,669:											
Number of offenses known -	228	2	1	5	1	—	74	56	61	28	
Rate per 100,000 -----	177.2	1.6	0.8	3.9	0.8	—	57.5	43.5	47.4	21.8	
¹ Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.											

TABLE 46
CRIME RATES BY OFFENSE STATUS, 1948

Offense	Rate per 100,000			Percent		
	State	Urban	Rural	State	Urban	Rural
Total -----	700.4	1,169.5	220.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Larceny -----	437.8	758.4	110.0	62.5	64.9	49.8
Burglary -----	163.6	249.4	75.7	23.4	21.3	34.3
Auto theft -----	65.9	109.9	20.9	9.4	9.4	9.5
Robbery -----	17.2	30.7	3.4	2.5	2.6	1.5
Rape -----	6.4	7.1	5.7	0.9	0.6	2.6
Aggravated assault -----	6.2	9.1	3.1	0.9	0.8	1.4
Manslaughter by negligence -----	2.1	3.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5
Murder -----	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.5

In the tabulation which follows the rural and urban crime rates presented in table 46 are compared by offense classification.

Offense	Ratio of urban to rural crime rate
All class I offenses -----	5.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	1.9
Manslaughter by negligence -----	3.1
Rape -----	1.3
Robbery -----	9.0
Aggravated assault -----	2.9
Burglary -----	3.3
Larceny -----	6.9
Auto theft -----	5.3

During 1948 class I offenses in urban areas per unit of population exceeded those reported in rural areas with the same unit of population by a ratio of five to one. Crimes against property were more urban in frequency of occurrence than crimes against the person. Robberies, larcenies, auto thefts, and burglaries in urban areas exceeded those in rural areas by ratios of nine to one, seven to one, five to one, and three to one, respectively. Manslaughter and aggravated assaults favored urban areas by ratios of three to one and murder by a ratio of two to one. Rape cases are approximately the same for both areas in frequency of occurrence.

Minnesota crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants (table 45) are compared with the national rates by offense status in table 47. The Minnesota rate of class I offenses per 100,000 inhabitants is less than the rate for the United States in every offense class for both rural and urban population groupings.

TABLE 47
MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER 100,000
INHABITANTS¹ COMPARED BY OFFENSE, 1948

Offense	Urban		Rural	
	Minnesota rate	National rate ²	Minnesota rate	National rate ²
Total -----	1,169.5	1,687.2	220.8	501.7
Murder -----	1.9	6.0	1.0	6.2
Manslaughter by negligence -----	3.1	4.0	1.0	4.3
Rape -----	7.1	12.3	5.7	12.2
Robbery -----	30.7	56.2	3.4	18.4
Aggravated assault -----	9.1	75.8	3.1	36.5
Burglary -----	249.4	392.2	75.7	149.8
Larceny -----	758.5	975.2	110.0	220.3
Auto theft -----	109.9	165.5	20.9	54.0

¹Based on 1940 decennial census.

²"Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XIX, No. 2, F.B.I., Washington, D.C., pages 78 and 106.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest

An offense is "cleared by arrest" when one or more of the offenders involved in a crime has been arrested and made available for prosecution. A case is not cleared merely by the recovery of stolen property. The arrest of one person may clear several offenses; on the other hand the arrest of several persons may clear but one offense. All clearances effected during 1948 are included in the following tabulations (including clearances of offenses reported but not cleared in previous years). A summary of state, rural and urban clearances by offense class follows:

Offense	Percent cleared		
	State	Rural	Urban
Total -----	34.8	37.1	34.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter --	94.9	100.0	92.3
Manslaughter by negligence -----	85.7	85.7	85.7
Rape -----	79.8	82.9	77.3
Robbery -----	44.2	53.3	43.2
Aggravated assault -----	82.0	92.9	78.4
Burglary -----	32.8	34.4	32.3
Larceny -----	33.2	31.7	33.4
Auto theft -----	36.3	47.0	34.3

Percent Cleared

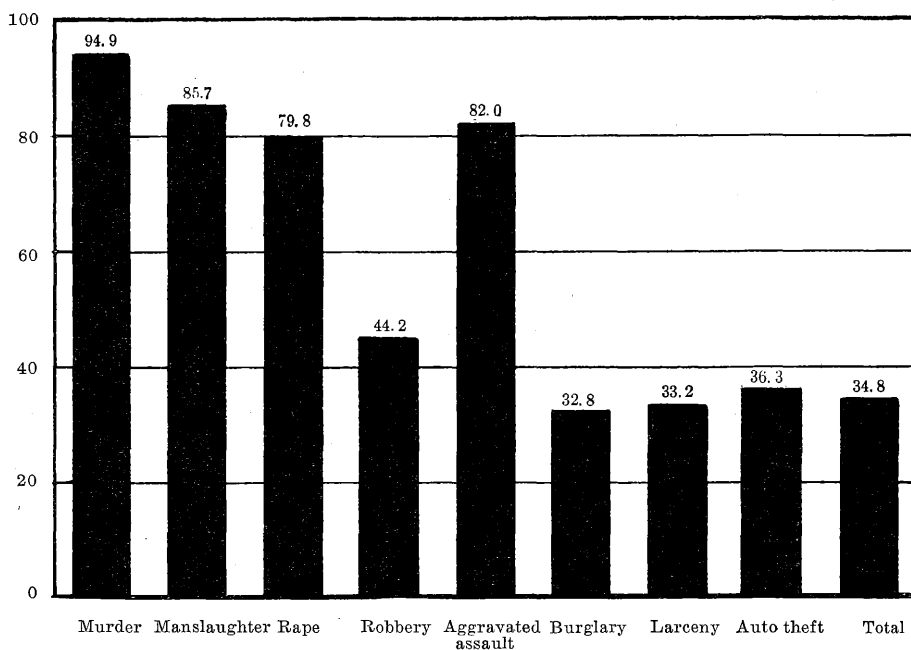


Chart 5. Percentage of Class I Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1948. (Data of Table 48)

Almost 35 of every 100 major crimes in 1948 were cleared by the arrest of one or more of the offenders involved. In crimes against the person clearances were recorded in 94.9 percent of the murders, 85.7 percent of the manslaughters, 79.8 percent of the rapes, and 82.0 percent of the aggravated assaults. In crimes with property as the object police and sheriffs cleared by arrest 44.2 percent of the robberies, 32.8 percent of the burglaries, 33.2 percent of the larcenies, and 36.3 percent of the auto thefts. The percentage of rural clearances was higher than the urban for all crimes excepting larceny and manslaughter by negligence. Clearances were reported for 37.1 percent of the rural and 34.4 percent of the urban class I crimes in Minnesota for 1948. Data on clearances of class I crimes are presented in detail in table 48.

TABLE 48
CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST, 1948

Population group ¹	Total	Mur- der	Mans. by neg.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg. lary	Larceny \$50 or over	Under \$50	Auto theft
State total										
Offenses reported -----	19,028	39	56	173	466	167	4,443	2,640	9,254	1,790
Offenses cleared -----	6,620	37	48	138	206	137	1,457	730	3,247	650
Percent cleared -----	34.8	94.9	85.7	79.8	44.2	82.0	32.8	27.7	34.8	36.3
Urban total										
Offenses reported -----	16,063	26	42	97	421	125	3,426	1,936	8,481	1,509
Offenses cleared -----	5,519	24	36	75	182	98	1,107	532	2,947	518
Percent cleared -----	34.4	92.3	85.7	77.3	43.2	78.4	32.3	27.5	34.8	34.3
Group I offenses -----	10,813	17	34	72	372	105	2,566	1,290	5,312	1,045
Clearances -----	4,133	16	27	48	163	78	870	400	2,172	359
Percent cleared -----	38.2	94.1	79.4	66.7	43.8	74.3	33.9	31.0	40.9	34.4
Group II offenses -----	1,506	1	4	2	29	—	122	190	1,022	136
Clearances -----	263	1	4	2	9	1	13	22	180	31
Percent cleared -----	17.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.0	—	10.7	11.6	17.6	22.8
Group IV offenses -----	251	—	—	—	1	—	34	41	152	23
Clearances -----	68	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	33	16
Percent cleared -----	27.1	—	—	—	—	—	35.3	17.1	21.7	69.6
Group V offenses -----	1,522	2	—	11	5	3	282	165	941	113
Clearances -----	421	2	—	11	—	2	85	41	243	37
Percent cleared -----	27.7	100.0	—	100.0	—	66.7	30.1	24.9	25.8	32.7
Group VI offenses -----	1,971	6	4	12	14	17	422	250	1,054	192
Clearances -----	634	5	5	14	10	17	127	62	319	75
Percent cleared -----	32.2	83.3	125.0	116.7	71.4	100.0	30.1	24.8	30.3	39.1
Rural total										
Offenses reported -----	2,965	13	14	76	45	42	1,017	704	773	281
Offenses cleared -----	1,101	13	12	63	24	39	350	198	270	132
Percent cleared -----	37.1	100.0	85.7	82.9	53.3	92.9	34.4	28.1	34.9	47.0
Group III offenses -----	239	3	—	—	1	2	69	65	84	15
Clearances -----	48	3	—	—	1	2	5	3	24	10
Percent cleared -----	20.1	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	7.3	4.6	28.6	66.7
Group IV offenses -----	684	5	1	18	14	8	241	198	116	83
Clearances -----	276	5	1	15	13	8	108	62	32	32
Percent cleared -----	40.4	100.0	100.0	83.3	92.9	100.0	44.8	31.3	27.6	38.6
Group V offenses -----	1,814	3	12	53	29	32	633	385	512	155
Clearances -----	686	3	10	43	10	29	212	119	186	74
Percent cleared -----	37.8	100.0	83.3	81.1	34.5	90.6	33.5	30.9	36.3	47.7
Group VI offenses -----	228	2	1	5	1	—	74	56	61	28
Clearances -----	91	2	1	5	—	—	25	14	28	16
Percent cleared -----	39.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	33.8	25.0	45.9	57.1

¹See table 39 for population range in each group.

Police Department Employees

The average number of police department employees reported by chiefs of police in Minnesota cities of 2,500 or over in population was 1,721 in 1948 or 1.24 employees for each 1,000 inhabitants. The number of inhabitants for each police employee is expressed in the following:

Total, all cities -----	1948 807	1947 885
Group I (250,000 or over) -----	800	909
Group II (100,000 to 250,000) --	735	725
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000) ---	800	877
Group V (10,000 to 25,000) ---	794	826
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000) ----	870	935

One police officer was responsible for the protection of the lives and property of 807 persons during 1948 in Minnesota cities as shown by the foregoing tabulation. However, in considering available police protection, it must be remembered that although police business is continuous the effective strength of a police department is reduced by such factors as the work shifts, days off, etc. of the employees. The number of police employees and the average per 1,000 inhabitants is shown for 78 cities in table 49. Population figures used are from the 1940 census.

TABLE 49
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, 1948
(Average number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants)

City	Population	Number of police employees	Average per 1,000 inhabitants
Urban total -----	1,390,098	1,721	1.24
Group I—total (250,000 or over) -----	780,106	977	1.25
Minneapolis -----	492,370	628	1.28
St. Paul -----	287,736	349	1.21
Group II—total (100,000 to 250,000) -----	101,065	137	1.36
Duluth -----	101,065	137	1.36
Group IV—total (25,000 to 50,000) -----	26,312	33	1.25
Rochester -----	26,312	33	1.25
Group V—total (10,000 to 25,000) -----	170,763	215	1.26
Albert Lea -----	12,200	16	1.31
Austin -----	18,307	27	1.48
Brainerd -----	12,071	11	.91
Faribault -----	14,527	13	.90
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	8	.74
Hibbing -----	16,385	23	1.40
Mankato -----	15,654	22	1.41
St. Cloud -----	24,173	25	1.03
South St. Paul -----	11,844	19	1.60
Virginia -----	12,264	23	1.88
Winona -----	22,490	28	1.25
Group VI—total (2,500 to 10,000) -----	311,852	359	1.15
Alexandria -----	5,051	5	.99
Anoka -----	6,426	6	.93
Bayport -----	2,633	4	1.52
Bemidji -----	9,427	9	.96
Benson -----	2,729	3	1.10
Blue Earth -----	3,702	4	1.08
Breckenridge -----	2,745	3	1.09
Chisholm -----	7,487	12	1.60
Cloquet -----	7,304	9	1.23
Columbia Heights -----	6,035	7	1.16
Crookston -----	7,161	8	1.12
Crosby -----	2,954	4	1.35
Detroit Lakes -----	5,015	6	1.20
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	9	2.56
Edina -----	5,855	7	1.20
Ely -----	5,970	13	2.18
Eveleth -----	6,887	14	2.03
Fairmont -----	6,988	8	1.15
Gilbert -----	2,504	5	2.00
Glenwood -----	2,564	3	1.17
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	5	1.03
Hastings -----	5,662	5	.88
Hopkins -----	4,100	7	1.71
Hutchinson -----	3,887	4	1.03
International Falls -----	5,626	7	1.24
Jackson -----	2,840	3	1.06
Lake City -----	3,204	4	1.25
Litchfield -----	3,920	3	.77
Little Falls -----	6,047	7	1.16
Luverne -----	3,114	3	.96
Marshall -----	4,590	8	1.74
Montevideo -----	5,220	6 ¹	1.15
Moorhead -----	9,491	11	1.16
Morris -----	3,214	2	.62
New Ulm -----	8,743	8	.92
Northfield -----	4,533	4	.88
North Mankato -----	3,517	3	.85
North St. Paul -----	3,135	2	.64
Owatonna -----	8,694	11	1.27
Park Rapids -----	2,643	3	1.14
Pipestone -----	4,682	5	1.07
Red Wing -----	9,962	11	1.10
Redwood Falls -----	3,270	2	.61
Richfield -----	6,750	10	1.48
Robbinsdale -----	6,018	5	.83

St. James -----	3,400	4	1.18
St. Louis Park -----	7,737	7	.91
St. Peter -----	5,870	3	.51
Sauk Centre -----	3,016	2	.66
Sauk Rapids -----	2,981	2	.67
Sleepy Eye -----	2,923	3	1.03
Staples -----	2,952	4	1.36
Stillwater -----	7,013	8	1.14
Thief River Falls -----	6,019	8	1.33
Tracy -----	3,085	3	.97
Two Harbors -----	4,046	5	1.24
Wadena -----	2,916	5	1.72
Waseca -----	4,270	4	.94
West St. Paul -----	5,733	5	.87
White Bear Lake -----	2,858	2	.70
Willmar -----	7,623	9	1.18
Windom -----	2,807	2	.71
Worthington -----	5,918	5	.85

¹No record received. Taken from "Uniform Crime Reports", Vol. XIX, No. 1, issued by the F.B.I.
(Figures as of April 30, 1948)

Judicial Criminal Statistics

A total of 1,436 defendants were disposed of for major offenses in the district courts of Minnesota during the calendar year 1948, according to individual case reports received from clerks of court by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Of these 1,436 defendants, 1,351, or 94.1 percent, were convicted and sentenced; 408, or 30.2 percent, of the defendants convicted and sentenced were sent to a state prison or reformatory; 149, or 11.0 percent, were committed to the discretion of the Youth Conservation Commission¹; 647, or 47.9 percent, were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence; and 147, or 10.9 percent, were fined or imprisoned in a local jail. Of the 1,097 defendants disposed of for major crimes against property in 1948 (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, stolen property, forgery, and counterfeiting), 1,050, or 95.7 percent, were convicted; and of the 198 persons disposed of for major crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, and rape), 172, or 86.9 percent, were convicted. The total of 1,436 defendants disposed of for major offenses in 1948 represents an increase of 10.0 percent over the 1,305 major offense dispositions during 1947.

The rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as shown by table 50, for defendants disposed of for major offenses increased steadily from 32.2 in 1944 to 51.4 in 1948. The rate for defendants convicted of major offenses followed the same general trend, increasing from 29.5 in 1944 to 48.4 in 1948. More defendants were disposed of for larceny than any other offense in 1948, with forgery and counterfeiting (including check cases) following in second place, and the two offense groups together accounting for 41.8 percent of all major offense dispositions.

¹The YCC began accepting commitments March 10, 1948.

TABLE 50
DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF AND DEFENDANTS CONVICTED,
FOR MAJOR OFFENSES, WITH RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1944-1948

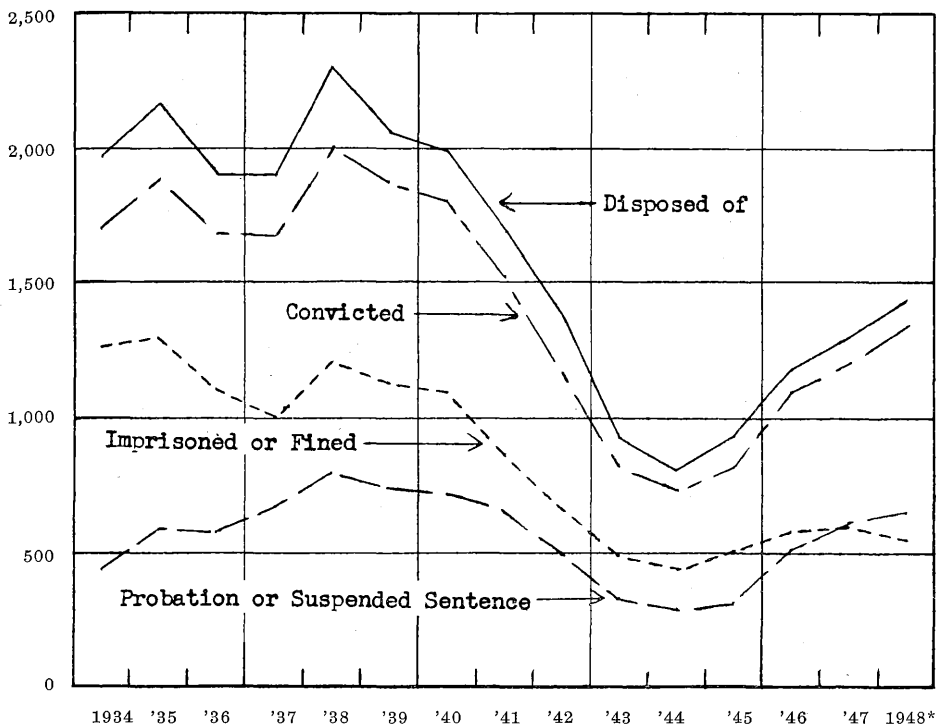
Offense	Number					Rate per 100,000				
	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1948 ¹	1947 ¹	1946 ¹	1945 ²	1944 ²
Defendants disposed of										
Total	1,436	1,305	1,179	933	803	51.4	46.7	42.2	37.5	32.2
Murder	6	6	12	14	2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
Manslaughter	35	39	30	18	21	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.8
Robbery	56	75	38	45	34	2.0	2.7	1.4	1.8	1.4
Aggravated assault	60	49	65	48	43	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.7
Burglary	241	207	164	139	91	8.6	7.4	5.9	5.6	3.6
Larceny, except auto theft	320	315	252	190	258	11.5	11.3	9.0	7.6	10.3
Auto theft	135	155	196	132	53	4.8	5.6	7.0	5.3	2.1
Embezzlement and fraud	44	35	29	31	19	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	21	8	10	14	11	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting ³	280	217	165	119	94	10.0	7.8	5.9	4.8	3.8
Rape	97	84	66	57	59	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4
Other major offenses	141	115	152	126	118	5.1	4.1	5.4	5.1	4.7
Defendants convicted										
Total	1,351	1,209	1,096	821	735	48.4	43.3	39.3	33.0	29.5
Murder	4	4	8	7	2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Manslaughter	31	34	22	11	16	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6
Robbery	51	69	37	39	34	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.4
Aggravated assault	51	42	53	42	34	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4
Burglary	235	199	152	127	87	8.4	7.1	5.4	5.1	3.5
Larceny, except auto theft	304	300	241	173	231	10.9	10.7	8.6	7.0	9.3
Auto theft	129	142	188	125	50	4.6	5.1	6.7	5.0	2.0
Embezzlement and fraud	42	28	25	28	17	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	20	7	10	12	10	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting ³	269	205	162	112	93	9.6	7.3	5.8	4.5	3.7
Rape	86	73	60	42	52	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.1
Other major offenses	129	106	138	103	109	4.6	3.8	4.9	4.1	4.4

¹Based on 1940 population census.

²Based on estimate of civilian population of the state.

³Includes check cases.

Number of Defendants



*149 YCC Commitments Are Not Shown as a Type of Sentence.

Chart 6. District Court Disposition of Defendants for Major Offenses, 1934-1948.

During the past five years, 92.2 percent of all defendants disposed of for major crimes were convicted. The percentage of defendants convicted increased to a high point of 94.1 in 1948. The greatest proportion of defendants convicted pleaded guilty. In 1948, 90.8 percent of all defendants pleaded guilty, whereas, only 3.1 percent were found guilty by jury. Of the 75 defendants tried by juries for major offenses in 1948, 44, or 58.7 percent, were convicted. The procedural outcome of dispositions for major offenses during the past five years is shown in table 51.

TABLE 51
PROCEDURAL OUTCOME FOR DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF
FOR MAJOR OFFENSES, 1944-1948

Procedural outcome	Number					Percent				
	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Defendants disposed of...	1,436	1,305	1,179	953	803	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without conviction -----	85	96	83	112	68	5.9	7.4	7.0	12.0	8.5
Dismissed -----	47	65	57	73	48	3.2	5.0	4.8	7.8	6.0
Acquitted by court (jury waived) -----	1					0.1				
Acquitted by jury -----	31	21	20	31	12	2.2	1.6	1.7	3.3	1.5
Other no-penalty disposition -----	6	10	6	8	8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0
Convicted and sentenced ---	1,351	1,209	1,096	821	735	94.1	92.6	93.0	88.0	91.5
Pleaded guilty -----	1,304	1,169	1,060	772	699	90.8	89.5	89.9	82.8	87.0
Found guilty by court (jury waived) -----	1					0.1				
Found guilty by jury -----	44	29	25	44	23	3.1	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.4

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Of all defendants convicted of major offenses during the past five years, 45.6 percent were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence. The percentages for the last three years are higher than this amount, while those for 1944 and 1945 are considerably lower. The proportion of defendants sentenced to a state prison or reformatory during the past five years is 38.6 percent. As of June 30, 1949, 104, or 69.8 percent, of the 149 defendants sentenced to the Youth Conservation Commission in 1948 had been committed to a reformatory. Data on the type of sentence imposed on convicted defendants are shown in table 52.

TABLE 52
TYPE OF SENTENCE IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS
CONVICTED OF MAJOR OFFENSES, 1944-1948

Sentence	Number					Percent				
	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Defendants convicted and sentenced -----	1,351	1,209	1,096	821	735	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State prison or reformatory -----	408	450	445	386	321	30.2	37.2	40.6	47.0	43.7
Youth Conservation Commission ¹ -	149	—	—	—	—	11.0	—	—	—	—
Probation or suspended sentence -	647	609	512	316	292	47.9	50.4	46.7	38.5	39.7
Local jail or workhouse -----	131	129	111	91	88	9.7	10.7	10.1	11.1	12.0
Fine or costs only -----	16	19	25	24	30	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.9	4.1
Institution for juvenile delinquents only -----	—	2	3	4	4	—	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5

¹The YCC began accepting commitments March 10, 1948.

These tables present a compilation of only those persons charged with a criminal offense and brought before a court having original jurisdiction over felony cases. 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. Detailed data on procedural outcome and sentence or treatment of all defendants disposed of in 1948 are presented by offense and by county, respectively, in tables 53 and 54.

TABLE 53
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS BY OFFENSE, 1948

Offense	Total defendants disposed of	—Disposed of without conviction—					—Convicted and sentenced—				—Sentence for those convicted—				
		Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by court ¹	jury	Other no- penalty	Total	Plead guilty	Found guilty by court ²	jury	Prison and reform.	YCC	Prob. or suspended sentence	Local jail wkhs. etc.	Fine or costs only
Total offenses -----	1,781	112	65	1	37	9	1,669	1,606	9	54	426	149	819	156	119
Major offenses—total -----	1,436	85	47	1	31	6	1,351	1,304	3	44	408	149	647	131	16
Murder -----	6	2	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter -----	35	4	1	—	3	—	31	25	—	6	12	—	13	6	—
Robbery -----	56	5	—	—	4	1	51	49	—	2	33	10	6	2	—
Aggravated assault -----	60	9	6	—	3	—	51	44	—	7	16	4	26	1	4
Burglary -----	241	6	4	—	1	1	235	234	—	1	78	42	105	9	—
Larceny (except auto theft) -----	320	16	12	—	4	—	304	295	—	9	66	26	159	46	7
Auto theft -----	135	6	5	—	—	1	129	126	—	3	33	30	58	8	—
Embezzlement and fraud -----	44	2	2	—	—	—	42	41	—	1	7	2	29	3	1
Stolen property; receiving, etc. -----	21	1	—	—	1	—	20	20	—	—	—	1	18	1	—
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	280	11	7	1	3	—	269	264	1	4	75	14	141	38	1
Rape -----	97	11	7	—	4	—	86	82	1	3	36	11	34	5	—
Commercialized vice -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Other sex offenses -----	79	8	—	—	6	2	71	65	1	5	23	8	36	2	2
Violation drug laws -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Deadly weapons; carrying, etc. -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Other major offenses—total -----	50	4	3	—	1	—	46	45	—	1	23	1	17	5	—
Abortion -----	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	10	5	—
Arson -----	6	2	1	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Bigamy -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Escape and jail break -----	24	2	2	—	—	—	22	21	—	1	19	—	3	—	—
Kidnapping -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Minor offenses ² -----	345	27	18	—	6	3	318	302	6	10	18	—	172	25	103

¹Jury waived.

²Includes misdemeanors such as: minor assault; nonsupport; violating liquor, gambling, or driving laws; and other offenses generally tried in justice and municipal courts.

TABLE 54
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS, BY COUNTIES, 1948

County	Total defendants disposed of	Disposed of without conviction				Other no-penalty	Convicted and sentenced				Sentence		Prob. or suspended sentence	Local jail wks. etc.	Fine or costs only
		Total	Dis-missed	Acquitted by court ¹	by jury		Total	Plead guilty	Found guilty by court ¹	by jury	Prison and reformat.	YCC			
Total	1,781	112	65	1	37	9	1,669	1,606	9	54	426	149	819	156	119
Aitkin	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	15	—	2	3	—	9	2	3
Anoka	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	1	1	—	2	1	2
Becker	24	1	1	—	—	—	23	21	—	2	4	2	16	1	—
Beltrami	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	33	—	2	12	7	15	1	—
Benton	5	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Big Stone	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Blue Earth	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Brown	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	1	1	4	—	1
Carlton	31	1	—	—	—	1	30	29	—	1	13	—	16	1	—
Carver	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	1	2	1	4	—	—
Cass	15	3	2	—	1	—	12	12	—	—	4	2	6	—	—
Chippewa	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Chisago	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	1	4	—	1	—	—
Clay	31	1	1	—	—	—	30	28	—	2	13	3	12	2	—
Clearwater	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	2	—	2	—	3
Cook	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Cottonwood	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Crow Wing	35	4	1	—	3	—	31	30	—	1	17	2	8	2	2
Dakota	46	6	3	—	—	3	40	36	4	—	7	3	20	—	10
Dodge	7	1	—	—	1	—	6	5	—	1	2	—	3	1	—
Douglas	17	2	2	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	1	1	11	—	2
Faribault	25	1	—	—	—	1	24	24	—	—	5	9	9	1	—
Fillmore	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	6	2	2	—	—
Freeborn	26	5	3	—	2	—	21	21	—	—	3	1	15	2	—
Goodhue	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	10	1	3	6	3	4	1	—
Grant	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Hennepin	429	27	16	—	10	1	402	384	3	15	96	27	216	62	1
Houston	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Hubbard	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Isanti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itasca	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	21	—	1	6	1	9	2	4
Jackson	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	2	2	4	—	5
Kanabec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandiyohi	10	1	—	—	1	—	9	9	—	—	3	1	5	—	—
Kittson	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Koochiching	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	1
Lac qui Parle	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Lake	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	2
Lake of the Woods	9	6	4	—	2	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
LeSueur	8	1	1	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	1	—	6	—	—

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

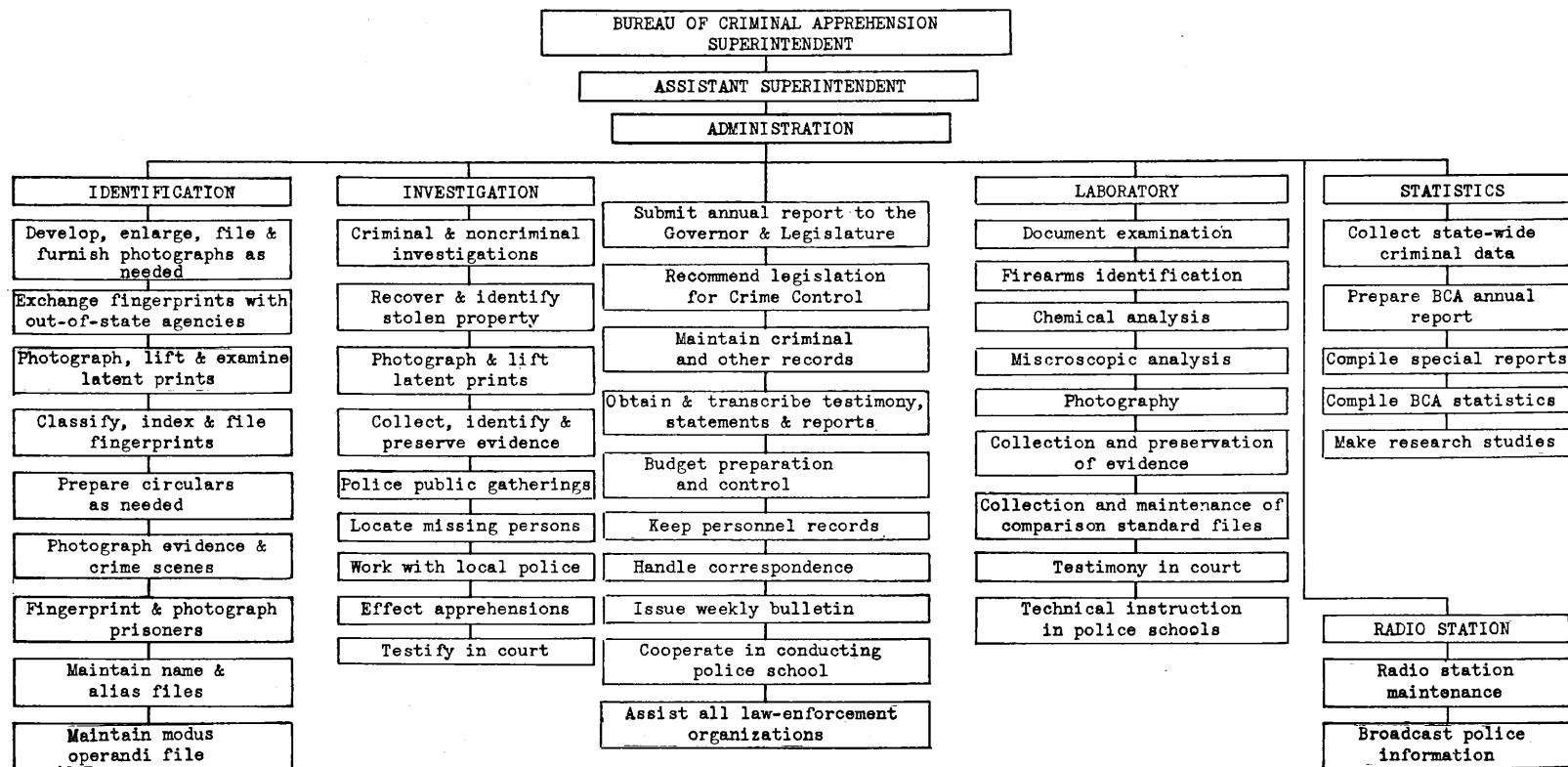


TABLE 1
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, 1948-49 and 1947-48

Expense	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (Excluding radio station)		State radio station KNHD	
	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48
Total expenditures -----	\$107,251.82	\$100,325.35	\$14,820.53	\$13,544.75
Current expenses				
Salaries -----	73,864.48	69,405.15	12,432.00	11,376.00
Office rents and leases -----	4,480.92	4,480.92	—	—
Travel expenses—total -----	11,413.99	11,855.41	102.85	125.10
Travel and subsistence -----	5,647.91	6,698.81	78.35	67.67
Rents and leases (garage, etc.) -----	600.00	570.00	—	—
Repairs and maintenance -----	1,562.60	1,581.25	24.50	57.43
Gasoline, lubricants, etc., automotive equipment -----	3,603.48	3,005.35	—	—
Supplies and materials—total -----	3,035.08	1,892.45	190.30	186.03
Stationery and office -----	1,193.01	785.07	42.25	63.25
Scientific and educational -----	520.73	349.73	7.00	—
Miscellaneous -----	1,321.34	757.65	141.05	122.78
Communications -----	3,967.39	3,004.16	871.86	849.92
Freight and express -----	5.64	14.23	—	—
Printing and binding -----	1,874.73	1,111.46	—	—
Power and electricity -----	653.64	629.55	758.67	577.53
Workmen's compensation cost -----	2,269.94	—	—	—
Bonds and insurance -----	189.62	—	—	—
Non-state-employee service -----	7.69	—	120.00	30.00
Other contractual services -----	131.55	115.02	55.30	57.57
Acquisition of property -----	—	—	—	—
Equipment—total -----	5,357.15	7,817.00	289.55	342.60
Motor vehicles, including accessories ---	3,775.85	3,070.00	—	—
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures -----	1,070.97	3,032.21	289.55	298.54
Scientific and educational -----	459.08	1,714.79	—	—
Other equipment -----	51.25	—	—	44.06

Investigation

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, as a specialized service agency, is designed to coordinate the law-enforcement activities of peace officers throughout the state and to furnish especially trained officers to reinforce and assist local officers in solving crimes and in apprehending criminals. In addition, the Bureau acts as a central clearing house for crimes and criminal records where a law-enforcement officer has available fingerprints, photographs, and records of criminals, fugitives, and suspects. Local officers are responsible for enforcing the law in their communities; but if they desire the assistance of the Bureau's investigators, laboratory analyst, radio station, or fingerprint expert, such aid is available 24 hours a day.

Cases Investigated

Investigations of Class I crimes during 1948-49 increased 76, or 18.9 percent, over the previous year although there was a 12.4 percent decrease in the total number of cases investigated. Requests for assistance were most frequent in burglary, larceny, and forgery and fraud cases. The Bureau's investigative staff consisted of only nine crime investigators during most of the year, and with this small staff it was not possible to assign an agent each time assistance was requested. Cases involving Bureau assistance are designated as definite types of crime according to the uniform classification outlined and practiced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Table 2 presents, for each year, the number of 1948-49 and 1947-48 cases investigated by Bureau agents. In analyzing this data, it should be remembered the number of agents needed and the time spent on different types of cases varies considerably.

TABLE 2
CASES INVESTIGATED, 1948-49 and 1947-48

Types of cases	Cases investigated	
	1948-49 967	1947-48 1,104
Total—all cases -----		
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	750	882
Criminal homicide -----	8	9
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	12	7
Robbery -----	11	9
Aggravated assault -----	6	8
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	300	243
Larceny, except auto theft -----	120	101
Auto theft -----	22	26
Check forgeries and frauds -----	169	355
Other criminal -----	101	123
Offense not stated -----	1	1
Minnesota other cases—total -----	154	133
Missing person or runaway cases -----	9	4
Policing service -----	33	31
Unfounded crime reports -----	7	9
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	13	8
Laboratory -----	42	40
Other miscellaneous -----	50	41
Out-of-state cases—total -----	63	89
Criminal cases -----	53	79
Other cases -----	10	10

Arrests

When Bureau agents make arrests, they do so with the assistance of local officers whenever possible. Arrests shown in table 3, therefore, represent cooperative action in which Bureau investigators participated. "Persons released with no formal charge" includes juveniles who were released to their parents and persons who made restitution but were not prosecuted. Arrests for burglary and larceny constituted 40.4 percent of the 156 Bureau arrests during the year.

TABLE 3
ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, 1948-49

Offense	1948-49
Total	156
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota	125
Murder and manslaughter	7
Rape	7
Robbery	3
Assault, all degrees	37
Burglary	26
Larceny	2
Auto theft	6
Forgery and counterfeiting	9
Fraud and embezzlement	28
Other offenses	26
Persons released, no formal charge	1
Pick-ups of insane, feeble-minded, etc.	1
Arrests for out-of-state authorities	4

Cases Handled

A case is considered "handled" if it is acted on in at least one of the following ways: investigated by Bureau agents, published in a weekly bulletin or circular, broadcasted over KNHD, or indexed in the files. Of the 3,148 cases handled by the Bureau during 1948-49, 2,107, or 66.9 percent, were classified as Minnesota criminal cases; 535, or 17.0 percent, were Minnesota noncriminal cases; and 506, or 16.1 percent, were out-of-state cases. Cases handled are shown, by offense, for the past two years in table 4.

TABLE 4
CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU, 1948-49 and 1947-48

Cases handled	1948-49	1947-48
Total cases handled	3,148	3,269
Minnesota criminal cases—total	2,107	2,238
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter	9	8
Manslaughter by negligence	3	2
Rape, including carnal knowledge	14	11
Robbery	28	29
Aggravated assault	9	14
Burglary, breaking or entering	484	430
Larceny, except auto theft	312	287
Auto theft	358	348
Forgery	119	116
Embezzlement and fraud	369	580
Other sex offenses	9	6
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	2	—
Narcotic drug laws	1	—
Abortion	2	1
Arson	2	3
Bigamy	1	1
Escape (penal) and jail break	81	62
Kidnaping	—	1
Parole and probation violation	31	37
Minnesota minor criminal cases:		
Minor assault	9	7
Offenses against family and children	50	41
Liquor-law violations	3	6
Driving while intoxicated	4	3
Other motor-vehicle law violations	20	12
Disorderly conduct; drunkenness; vagrancy	5	7
Gambling	3	1
Illegitimacy	1	9
Malicious mischief and destruction of property	23	39
Bribery	—	1
Escapes from state hospitals	127	147
Commitment warrant	5	4
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	1	1
Contempt of court	1	1
Possession burglary tools	—	1
Unauthorized use of auto	3	5
State and regulatory laws	2	1
Possessing obscene pictures, etc.	1	—
Federal offenses occurring in Minnesota	1	4
Offense not stated	14	12
Minnesota noncriminal cases—total	535	519
Missing persons and runaways	313	333
Policing service (fairs and public gatherings)	32	31
Unfounded offense reports	35	31
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides	15	12
Laboratory tests only	55	27
Other miscellaneous	85	85
Out-of-state criminal cases	428	443
Out-of-state noncriminal cases	78	69

¹Jury waived.

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