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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, 1944**

Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
1279 University Avenue
St. Paul 4, Minnesota

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**Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
1279 University Avenue
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TO GOVERNOR EDWARD J. THYE

and

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
OF MINNESOTA:

I respectfully submit for your consideration the report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944. In addition to detailed information on the numerous activities of the Bureau, you will find State-wide data concerning crime and criminals in Minnesota. In order to have our report in your hands early in the legislative session, Bureau activities now are summarized for the fiscal year. This is in conformity with other State departments and the budget year. To avoid duplication of 1943 data, it was necessary to tabulate the first six months of 1944 separately.

The shift to a fiscal year will result in an earlier report on State-wide crime statistics. These data formerly a year late will now be published six months earlier.

Bureau Accomplishments in 1944 (Jan.-June)

Although Bureau activities as shown in this report are too varied to summarize completely, a few of the noteworthy accomplishments during the first half of 1944 may be cited.

Bureau agents investigated 346 cases and filed reports on same at headquarters.

The Bureau handled a total of 1,024 new cases of which 618 were Minnesota offenses and 219 were miscellaneous cases originating within the State.

KNHD, the Bureau's radio station at Redwood Falls, was on the air with 310 first-alarm criminal broadcasts during the 6-month period. Including repeat and non-criminal messages, tests, and other broadcasts, the unit was on the air 13,697 times.

The Bureau laboratory assisted officers in 17 counties, as well as Federal, State, and other agencies. There were 19 cases involving laboratory aid, of which 5 dealt with ballistics, 8 with chemical analyses and tests, and 8 with microscopical examinations.

The files of the Bureau's identification division were searched in 4,904 instances for defense plants, military authorities, and others.

Identifications were made in approximately one-fifth of the 1,072 criminal fingerprint records received during the year from Minnesota police officers. In all, 2,127 fingerprint records were received, classified, and filed. This department also made 153 photographs and 590 prints of prisoners, crime scenes, latent prints, checks, and other records.

The Bureau again prepared an interesting State Fair exhibit in cooperation with the U. S. Secret Service. The Federal officers displayed prominent counterfeit-money posters, and supplied leaflets entitled "Know Your Money." The Bureau exhibited pictures, charts, and graphs concerning work being done by this department as well as displays pertaining to crime prevention.

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

Bureau expenditures including the radio station for the first half of 1944 amounted to only \$34,362.00. In contrast to this, \$65,844.00 in stolen motor vehicles and other property was reported recovered. A considerable portion of this recovery resulted from Bureau services. When the additional savings to taxpayers resulting from the Bureau's crime-prevention work is considered, it is clear that the Bureau more than paid for itself in financial savings alone. The primary function of the Bureau, however, includes the protection of life as well as property, and the former cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

Criminal Activity in Wartime

An indication of crime changes in Minnesota during our third year of war may be found in the following preliminary metropolitan comparisons of 1944 (Jan.-Sept.) with the pre-war average for the years 1938-1940. The year 1941 was excluded from the pre-war average because mobilization and war activities then were already in operation to a considerable degree.

DATA	1944	Pre-War	Percent
	Jan. 1- Sept. 30	3-Year Ave. (1938-1940) Jan. 1- Sept. 30	
Offenses reported by Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis police departments:			
Crimes against Property—total -----	5,678	8,952	-36.6
Robbery -----	107	280	-61.8
Auto theft -----	734	1,321	-44.4
Larceny—except auto theft -----	3,483	5,525	-37.0
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	1,354	1,826	-25.8
Bicycle theft ¹ -----	957	1,220	-21.6

¹Larceny classification includes bicycles, presumably.

Taken together, crimes against property were 37 percent less frequent during 1944 than in pre-war years. Fortunately, the greatest reduction occurred in the violent crime classification of robbery.

Recommendations

By the time our next fiscal year begins, July 1, 1945, the war in Europe will probably be ended. Demobilization and reconversion will return thousands of workers to State communities, and many of them will be unemployed. The importance of maintaining the Bureau as a coordinating law-enforcement agency during post-war adjustment years cannot be over-emphasized.

Anticipating a post-war crime increase, and to enhance the value of the Bureau to local officers, the present budget request provides for the restoration of the staff to full strength. In addition, six new employees are being requested, increasing the maximum staff from 28 to 34. The following classifications are needed to fulfill this expansion program: one chemist aide, \$135-175; one identification officer I, \$135-175; one clerk-stenographer III, \$130-160; one radio operator, \$140-175; and seven crime investigators, \$175-225. An amendment to the statutes will be presented to the 1945 legislature authorizing an increase in the size of the Bureau staff from a top limit of 28 to 34 employees, not including the Superintendent.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of Minnesota offenses reported during the years 1942-43, Bureau investigators were able to investigate only 1,381 or 35 percent of the 3,897 criminal cases reported. Likewise, investigators were able to assist local officers in only 315 or 28 percent of the 1,113 miscellaneous Minnesota cases (missing persons, suspected homicides, policing crowds, investigating suspects, etc.). The enlarged staff will enable the Bureau to establish more field offices and thus be able to respond more quickly and often to requests for aid from local law-enforcement officers.

As superintendent of the Bureau and Chief Highway Patrol officer, I have endeavored at all times to obtain close cooperation with all law-enforcement agencies in the State, as well as with Federal and out-of-State officers. In the work of crime de-

tection and criminal apprehension, mass effort alone can bring the results for which we all aim. I am pleased to say that I have enjoyed the hearty and sincere cooperation of our peace officers, and it is their assistance which has made possible our fine record in the Bureau. I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude to all of them, and to you whose constructive support has enabled the Bureau to maintain its functions so valuable to law enforcement in Minnesota.

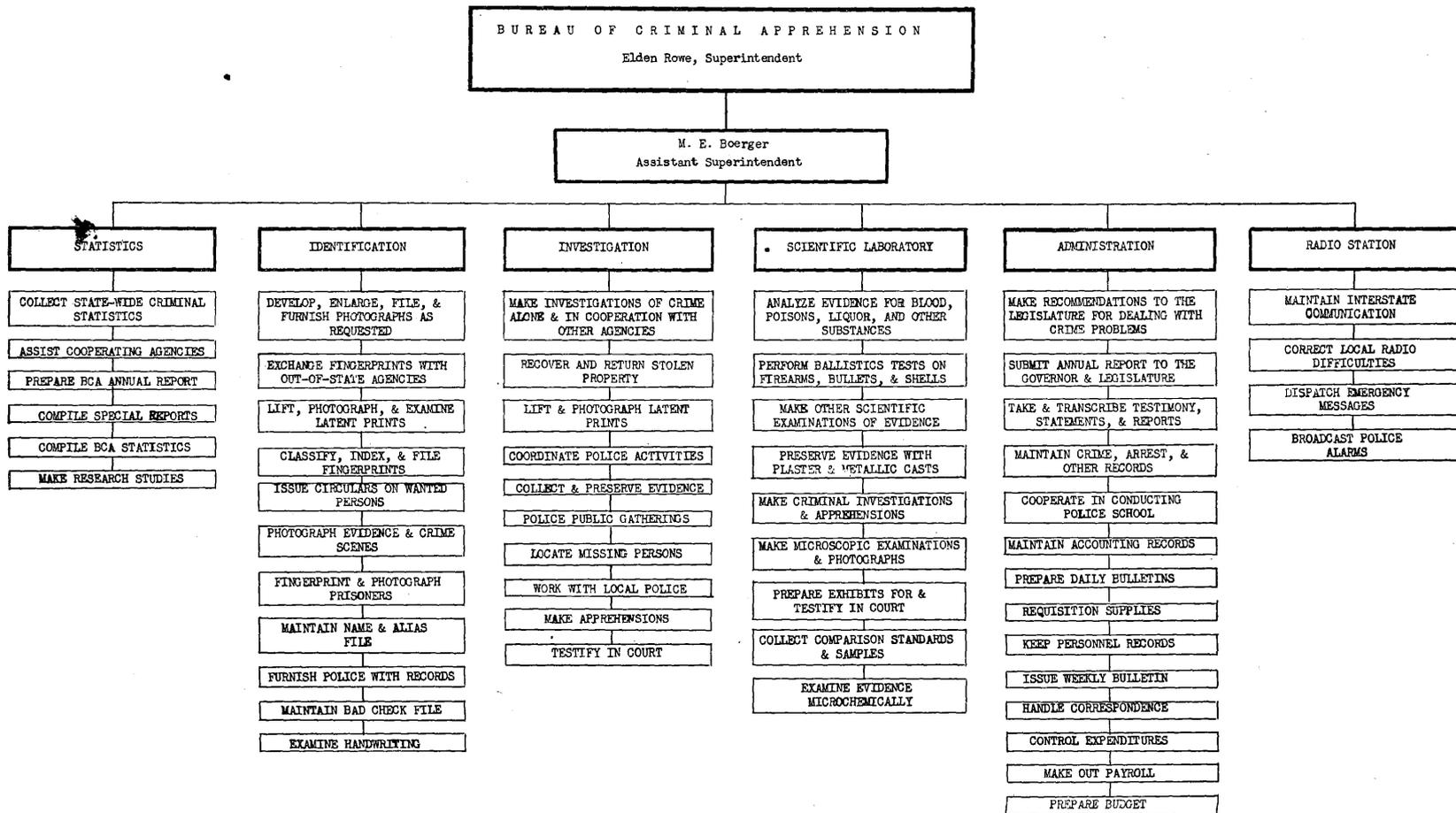
Respectfully submitted,

ELDEN ROWE, *Superintendent*

Summary of Bureau Activities

ACTIVITY	1944 (Jan.-June)	1943 (12 months)
Cases Investigated—All Types		
For Minnesota authorities -----	335	763
For Out-of-State authorities -----	11	42
Total -----	346	805
Cases Handled (investigated, indexed, published in bulletin, etc.)—all types		
Minnesota cases -----	837	2,106
Out-of-State cases -----	187	456
Total -----	1,024	2,562
Arrests by Bureau Investigators -----	59	183
Broadcasts from Station KNHD—Total (excluding tests, signals) -----	3,734	6,924
Fingerprint Records Received and Classified		
Forwarded by Minnesota authorities -----	1,372	3,186
Forwarded by Out-of-State authorities -----	755	2,033
Total -----	2,127	5,219
Photographic Activities		
Photographs of crime scene, evidence, prisoners, etc. -----	153	418
Prints made -----	590	1,659
Records Examined for War Industries, etc. -----	4,904	45,978
Cases in which examinations were made by the laboratory—total -----	19	51

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



SECTION I

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Activities

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

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

Although field action is not taken except on request,

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

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

Chart No. 1 shows examples of the Bureau's current activities as well as its logical organization. Many functions have developed during the Bureau's 18 years of service all of which assist local officers in the detection of crime, the apprehension of criminals, and the recovery of lost and stolen property.

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

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

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

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

4. *Publication of information in weekly bulletin.* Here again is an essential activity which does not involve investigative action. Now in its 13th year of regular weekly appearance, the bulletin carries warnings; crime reports; descriptions of fugitives, missing persons, and lost or stolen property;

¹Laws of 1935—Chapter 197—H. F. No. 261—Section 1 (9950-6)

lists of prisoners released from State institutions; and facts regarding clearances and recoveries to officers in Minnesota, Canada, and nearly every State in the Union.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. *Broadcasting service.* A police radio system is necessary in an up-to-date law-enforcement program. The Bureau broadcasts reports of crimes, missing persons, and other messages on all cases as a routine service to local officers. The items are carried over the Highway Patrol station WAMV near St. Paul and over KNHD, the Bureau's station, at Redwood Falls. In addition, broadcasts are repeated in many instances over the 15 local stations around the State.

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

12. *Statistical service.* This service, also, is principally a headquarters function. Field visits may be necessary to assist local departments in setting up adequate record and reporting systems and to enable the division to evaluate their departments crime reporting procedure, but as a rule the work emanates from the St. Paul office. Information on crime trends and police efficiency as

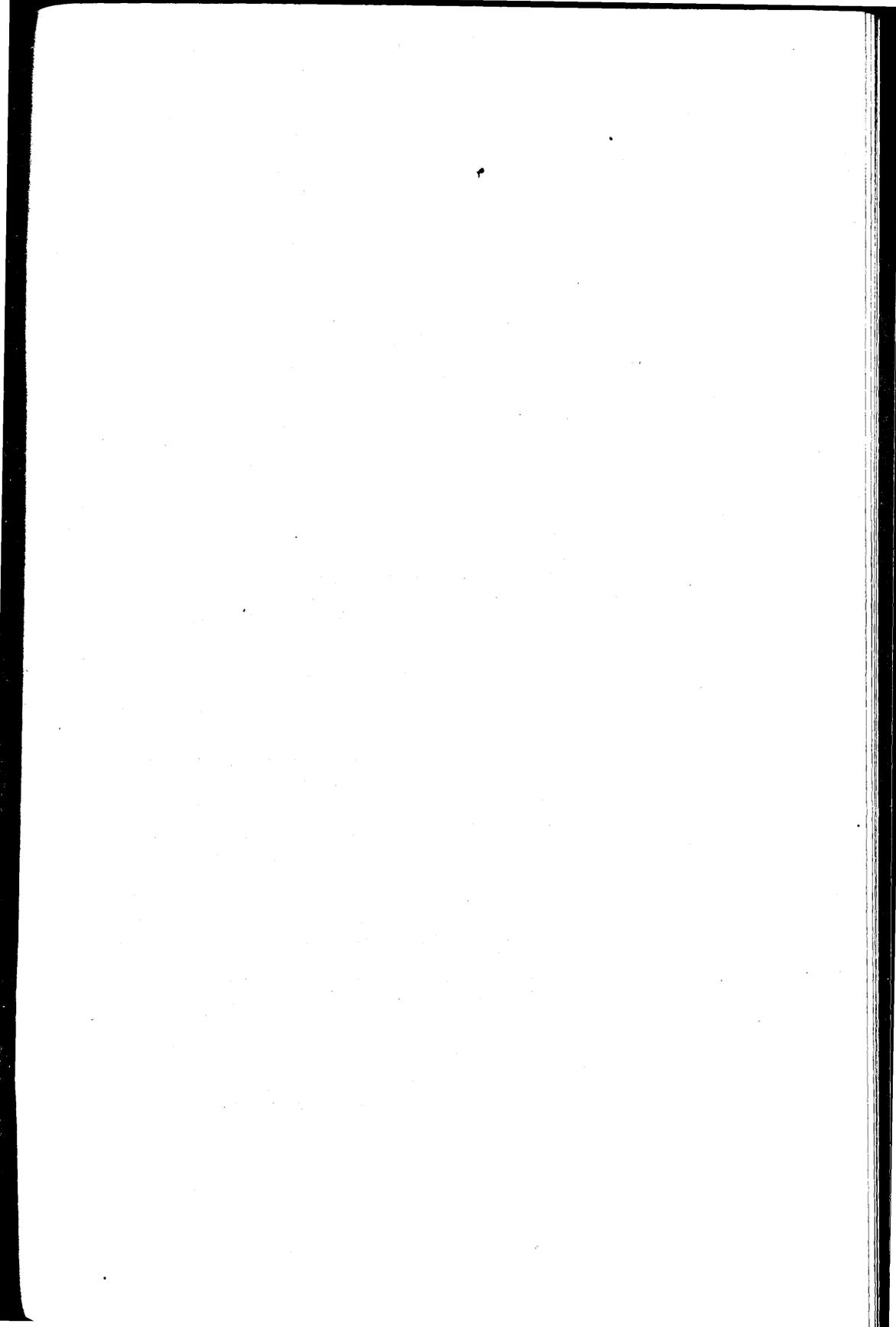
measured by clearances in local communities compared with the average for other Minnesota cities of the same size is available, together with data regarding the use of police statistics.

Law enforcement is a big business and facts must be available to secure community action on budgetary and other requests. If there is a rise in the crime rate, adequate statistics will be most effective in obtaining a larger force.

13. *State Fair exhibit.* With Crime Prevention as the theme, the Bureau's exhibit at the Fair attracted wide and favorable attention. That "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" was the central point of view agreed upon by all those who visited the Bureau's booth.

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

1. Bureau investigations, broadcasts, publications, and other activities assist in making numerous arrests.
2. Bureau records and routine investigations result in the clearance of many crimes when the offenders are arrested. Officers are notified of these clearances, thus closing their cases.
3. Property identifications and recoveries are effected through Bureau activities.
4. Officers receive notification of discharges from State penal institutions.
5. Bureau warnings and educational activities result in crime prevention. Notices in the bulletin as well as publication of current crimes warn officers who in turn notify local citizens to be on the alert. A wave of high school burglaries, for example, committed to secure athletic receipts may be stopped by local officers who inform school authorities to make arrangements for the safe keeping of their funds.
6. The Bureau's existence is a deterrent to crime in the State. Hundreds of criminals who believed they were safely away from the crime scene have learned that the Bureau is effective in aiding the law to overtake them. Just as the F. B. I. is effective in the prevention of Federal violations, similarly the Bureau is a powerful force in the prevention of State violations.



Investigational Services

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

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

A. Cases Investigated

Ranging from murder to missing persons, requests for Bureau assistance cover every variety of police activity. Most frequent were requests for assistance in burglary and larceny cases of which there were 147 from January-June in 1944, and next most common were the 52 check cases. Though few in number, the 4 criminal homicide investigations involved the most time and personnel. Table 1 presents a brief summary of cases investigated during the 6-month period ending June 30, 1944.

**TABLE 1. TYPES OF CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE BUREAU STAFF
(Jan.-June 1944)**

TYPES OF CASES	Cases Investigated
Total—All Cases -----	346
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	284
Criminal homicide -----	4
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	3
Robbery -----	7
Aggravated assault -----	5
Burglary, breaking or entering -----	67
Larceny, except auto theft -----	80
Auto theft -----	21
Check forgeries and frauds -----	52
Other criminal -----	44
Offense not stated -----	1
Minnesota other cases	
Missing person or runaway cases -----	8
Policing service -----	1
Unfounded crime reports -----	8
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicide -----	9
Other miscellaneous -----	25
Out-of-State cases	
Criminal cases -----	5
Other cases -----	6

The Bureau's investigative staff consisted of only 10 crime investigators on January 1, 1944, and with this small staff it is obviously impossible to visit the crime scene or make an investigation in every case reported to the Bureau. It has been necessary, therefore, to assign agents to help local officers only when such assistance is requested. For the convenience of local officers, the Bureau maintains five district offices with headquarters in Detroit Lakes, Grand Rapids, Rochester, Willmar, and Worthington. Counties embraced in each district are shown in Chart 2.

law-enforcement officers to the utmost. Bureau services will then be more important than ever and here, as in national defense, preparedness is the best policy.

It has been necessary to curtail investigations for out-of-State authorities also. (See Table 2.) Minnesota requests for aid must be accommodated first, but the importance of exchanging services with out-of-State agencies should not be overlooked. Officers from other States are continually asking help in their search for fugitives, but Minnesota criminals also take refuge outside their home State and outside aid is necessary before the fugitives can be returned.

B. Typical Cases Involving Bureau Assistance.

The frozen body of a new-born baby boy found late in December 1943 in a creek near Northfield brought a request for Bureau assistance from the Rice County Sheriff. Early questioning of the family failed to disclose who had abandoned the child but a Bureau investigator's interrogation of a 20-year old girl, who had recently returned home from the west coast, resulted in her admission of the abandonment. She stated that her mother had no knowledge of her condition, and that she gave birth to a child in her mother's home and then threw the baby into the creek. She was convicted of manslaughter in this case.

Mimicking western-movie lawlessness 17-year-old James Krajicek pulled a .32 automatic and fired seven shots into John Honga, a prominent farmer, in a Becker County tavern in June. The youth admitted the shooting but claimed self-defense at his trial. Bureau testimony convinced the jury that Honga was shot in the back and Krajicek was convicted of murder 2nd degree.

Two aggravated assault offenses, one in Becker and one in Kandiyohi County, illustrate cases in which the aid of field investigators was requested by the sheriff. The former resulted in a prison term for an 18-year-old Indian, Steven Smith who became involved in a fight with E. N. Westbrook and cut him with a pocket knife. The Kandiyohi County offense, which involved marital difficulties, started out as an aggravated assault case but ended up with a disorderly conduct conviction. In the assault warrant the wife complained that her husband threatened her with a knife and gun, but in court she wanted the charge dismissed. The lesser charge was the final result.

The crime of rape is another violent act against the person that commonly calls for Bureau participation. One such 1944 case which occurred in Becker County in April involved the rape of an Indian girl 20 years of age. The accused was arrested and held for prosecution.

Burglaries have been reduced considerably in the State but the elimination of this crime still requires extreme vigilance and determination on the part of law-enforcement officers. Night-time depredations are difficult to solve because the burglars hide their identity in darkness. Examples of burglary cases in which Bureau assistance was requested include the following:

The burglary of a lumber yard and depot in Rice County by Elton MacMillen, an exconvict, who was committed to the State Prison. This prisoner also admitted forging a check in the amount of \$66.60.

Major burglaries and larcenies in all sections of the State were cleared by the arrest of Cleo Tebeau and James Kelley. These men stole 90,000 cigarettes from a freight car, 700 or more spark plugs from oil stations and garages, 4 rifles from a car, and many other items of merchandise. Much of the property was recovered after their arrest which led to prison terms for both offenders.

The dramatic theft of weapons, valued at a thousand dollars, from a large department store display window in March enlisted Bureau participation in a case which resulted in conviction of 3 men for robbery. Robert De Metre, Neil Okerstrom, and Raymond Holan, after their arrest in April, were found to have been involved in robberies in Hennepin, Morrison, and Sherburne Counties in addition to department store, cabin, and house burglaries. The guns were recovered in this case and the 3 men received reformatory sentences.

Larcenies, like burglaries, are difficult to clear. Sneak thieves are careful to check

the time and place for their depredations so that they will not be seen. Careful investigation, however, has resulted in many arrests for larceny in the past year. An example of a larceny case in which the Bureau assisted was the case involving the theft of tires and gasoline. Frank Burczek was sentenced to the reformatory in this case and Gaylord Moseng paid a fine.

Check forgeries and frauds are frequently committed by persons who leave the place of the crime before the offense is detected and by the time the checks are returned by the banks the victims have forgotten the description of the parties who cashed the checks. Nevertheless, the Bureau is a great assistance in the arrest of forgers and it is of utmost importance that all such cases be reported. Similarity in checks are easily noted by Bureau experts and the accumulative record of check passers eventually leads to their apprehension through the use of spot maps, circulars, warning notices, weekly bulletins, and publicity in trade journals.

Examples of "bad check artists" arrested during the year who were investigated by Bureau agents include the following: Fred and Virgil Sackett who passed checks in Kandiyohi and Todd Counties, Alvin Scharfe who issued no fund checks in Lincoln County, and Rudolph Christianson who passed checks in Blue Earth and Ramsey Counties.

C. Arrests by Bureau Investigators.

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

When Bureau agents make arrests, they do so with the assistance of local officers whenever possible. Arrests shown in table 3, therefore, are cited merely to indicate cooperative action in which Bureau investigators participated.

TABLE 3. BUREAU ARRESTS BY MONTHS, INCLUDING PERSONS RELEASED WITH NO FORMAL CHARGE: 1943-1944¹

MONTH	Total	PERSONS APPREHENDED		Arrested Out of State ²	
		Arrested in Minnesota Held in Minnesota	Returned to Other States	Returned to Minnesota	Held out Of State
Total -----	241	228	3	9	1
July—1943 -----	23	21	—	1	1
August -----	45	41	1	3	—
September -----	22	18	1	3	—
October -----	26	26	—	—	—
November -----	23	22	1	—	—
December -----	10	10	—	—	—
January—1944 ----	21	21	—	—	—
February -----	21	21	—	—	—
March -----	17	16	—	1	—
April -----	14	14	—	—	—
May -----	11	11	—	—	—
June -----	8	7	—	1	—

¹Arrests by other officers who were accompanied by Bureau investigators are included.

²Out-of-State arrests are included if Bureau investigators assisted in making the apprehension or assisted in returning prisoners to Minnesota.

Persons released with no formal charge are included among the 241 Bureau arrests shown in table 3. Many of those released, juveniles for example, who were released to their parents, are included; likewise, persons who made restitution but were not prosecuted are counted as arrests.

Bureau apprehensions are turned over to other officers for prosecution. The result of court action in these cases is not shown separately, therefore, but State-wide judicial statistics may be examined on pages 60 to 64 of this report.

Burglars and thieves constituted the bulk of Bureau arrests again during the past year, 29 of the 1944 first-half arrests being of this type. Table 4 shows the offense charged in current and 1943 arrests, together with the number of persons released without charge, and arrests for out-of-State authorities.

**TABLE 4. APPREHENSIONS BY BUREAU INVESTIGATORS
DURING 1943 AND 1944 (JAN.-JUNE)**

CLASSIFICATION OF ARRESTS	1944	1943
	Jan.-June	Jan.-Dec.
Total Apprehensions -----	92	249
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota -----	59	183
Murder and manslaughter -----	1	3
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	1	3
Robbery -----	—	1
Assault—all degrees -----	3	4
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	16	59
Larceny—except auto theft -----	13	27
Auto theft -----	—	10
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	3	3
Fraud and embezzlement -----	8	8
Other offenses and offense not stated -----	14	65
Persons released, no formal charge -----	33	59
Pick-ups of insane, feeble-minded, etc. -----	—	—
Arrests for out-of-State authorities -----	—	7

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

In addition to cases investigated personally by Bureau agents (Table 1), many other cases are reported which cannot be assigned because of the manpower shortage. All cases reported, however, are indexed in the files; and they are all broadcast, published in the bulletin, or otherwise "handled".

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

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

**TABLE 5. TOTAL CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU:
1944 (FIRST HALF) COMPARED WITH 1943¹**

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	1944	1943
	Jan.-June	Jan.-Dec.
All cases -----	1,024	2,562
Minnesota criminal cases -----	618	1,642
Minnesota other cases -----	219	464
Out-of-State criminal cases -----	151	384
Out-of-State other cases -----	36	72

¹New cases only.

During the first half of 1944, a total of 1,024 cases were recorded by the Bureau. Assuming the last half will run about the same, the current trend is about 20 percent under 1943. Table 6 presents a classification of cases handled during the 1944 6-month

period compared with year 1943 and the pre-war yearly average. Assistance in policing public gatherings is seldom requested until county-fair time, in the fall of the year; hence, the small number during Jan.-June this year. Reports of violent deaths, however, were more frequent than during the entire year 1943.

TABLE 6. CURRENT CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU CONTRASTED WITH 1943 AND THE PRE-WAR 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1938-1940

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES HANDLED	1944 (Jan.-June)	1943 (Jan.-Dec.)	Pre-War 3-Year Average (1938-40)
Total cases handled -----	1,024	2,562	4,321
Minnesota criminal cases—total -----	618	1,642	3,150
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter -----	4	8	15
Manslaughter by negligence -----	2	2	1
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	3	10	19
Robbery -----	7	16	75
Aggravated assault -----	5	7	5
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	146	403	778
Larceny—except auto theft -----	102	256	582
Auto theft -----	90	256	437
Check forgeries and frauds -----	80	130	582
Other criminal cases—including type not stated -----	179	554	656
Minnesota other cases—total -----	219	464	515
Missing persons and runaways -----	148	293	249
Policing service (fairs and public gatherings) -----	1	27	43
Unfounded offense reports -----	14	26	31
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides -----	9	6	13
Other miscellaneous -----	47	112	178
Out-of-State criminal cases -----	151	384	575
Out-of-State miscellaneous cases -----	36	72	81

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

TABLE 7. CLASS I OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1944 (FIRST HALF) COMPARED WITH 1943 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE

CLASSIFICATION OF CLASS I OFFENSES	1944 (Jan.-June)	1943 (Jan.-Dec.)	Pre-War 3-Year Average (1938-40)
Crimes against the person -----	14	27	40
Crimes against property, including robbery -----	345	931	1,872

Personal injury crimes were reported as frequently in 1944 as in 1943, but property crimes were less common.

A detailed summary of 1944 Bureau cases showing the number of offenses reported and the number which proved to be unfounded is presented in table 66 in the appendix. Offenses in this tabulation were compiled in accordance with the principles of Uniform Crime Reporting now being observed by most police departments. In this table certain crimes have been roughly grouped as "major" offenses. It should be emphasized that this classification includes minor larcenies, check cases, and other offenses which probably would be treated as misdemeanors in court.

1. Place of Attack in Property Crimes.

An analysis of reported robberies, burglaries, and larcenies reveals the most common victims of these crimes against property. In the seven robbery cases reported during the first half of 1944, for example, all of them occurred in buildings or at oil stations (Table 8). No banks were robbed and there were no highway robberies.

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

PLACE OF ATTACK	Total	Rural	Urban
Total -----	7	3	4
Highway (city streets, alleys, roads, etc.) -----	—	—	—
Commercial house (drug stores, garages, cafes, etc.) -----	5	3	2
Oil station -----	2	—	2
Chain store -----	—	—	—
Residence (anywhere on premises) -----	—	—	—
Bank -----	—	—	—
Miscellaneous -----	—	—	—

There were 146 burglary cases handled during the six months ending June 30, 1944, compared with 403 during the entire year 1943. Analysis of the breaking-or-entering offenses recorded the past year reveals that:

21 burglaries occurred in homes

12 burglaries were chicken coop cases

113 burglaries were of other types

There were 102 larcenies handled in the 1944 6-month period. These current larcenies are shown in table 9 compared with the number reported in the previous year. They are roughly classified either as pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, thefts from autos, or as to type of property taken. Cases in which auto accessories were stripped from motor vehicles while stolen are not included, such offenses being listed as auto thefts. Chicken thefts from farm buildings are classified as burglaries and, therefore, are not included in table 9. This is in accordance with Uniform-Crime-Reporting procedure.

TABLE 9. TYPES OF LARCENIES REPORTED DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1944 COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1943¹

CLASSIFICATION OF LARCENIES	1944 (Jan.-June)	1943 (Jan.-Dec.)
All larcenies -----	102	256
Pocket-picking -----	2	2
Purse-snatching -----	1	1
Shoplifting -----	4	22
Thefts from autos—excluding auto accessories, gas, license plates, and tires -----	7	23
Thefts of auto accessories and supplies -----	28	57
Gasoline -----	5	16
License plates -----	12	8
Tires and tubes -----	10	25
Other auto accessories -----	1	8
Thefts of:		
Bicycles -----	3	14
Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys, etc.) -----	14	41
Lumber and timber -----	—	2
Metals (copper wire, scrap iron, etc.) -----	—	1
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery -----	3	6
Other property -----	40	84
Type not stated -----	—	3

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

In contrast to the entire year 1943 there were less than half as many larcenies in the first half of 1944 in all classifications except pocket-picking, purse-snatching, license-plate thefts, and farm machinery cases. In these instances so few cases were reported that no conclusions are justified.

Open areas such as fields, pastures, and lake shore provided the scene for nearly half of the larcenies while nearly one-fifth of the burglaries occurred in farm buildings. Burglaries by definition always occur in some type of structure but larcenies, too, are frequently committed in buildings. A summary of the place of attack in burglary and larceny cases follows in table 10:

TABLE 10. PLACE WHERE 1944 BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES OCCURRED

PLACE	Total	Burglaries	Larcenies
Farm buildings: barns, coops, granaries, and sheds -----	41	26	15
Homes, including apartments -----	27	21	6
Garages, private -----	3	3	—
Retail stores:			
Gasoline service stations -----	16	13	3
General and department stores, clothiers -----	13	10	3
Grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries, dairies -----	5	5	—
Drug stores -----	5	3	2
Liquor stores -----	2	2	—
Jewelry stores -----	3	—	3
Other retail outlets: hardware, implement, lumber, etc.---	11	9	2
Commercial establishments and professional services:			
Beer parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls -----	13	9	4
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants -----	6	3	3
Public garages, motor-vehicle sales and repairs -----	12	11	1
Creameries -----	1	1	—
Elevators -----	5	5	—
Produce companies -----	2	1	1
Professional offices (doctors, dentists) -----	—	—	—
Unclassified commercial places -----	8	4	4
Miscellaneous:			
School buildings -----	11	11	—
Post offices, including those in stores -----	—	—	—
Governmental buildings except post offices -----	—	—	—
All other places and type not stated -----	14	9	5
Outside of buildings (highway, pasture, etc.) -----	50	—	50
Grand Total -----	248	146	102

Farm structures, for both crimes combined, were the most common buildings entered. Homes were next in order, and service stations were the third most frequently pilfered. Out of the 248 cases, 41 involved farm buildings, 27 involved residential attacks, and 16 oil stations. Common, also, were thefts from general and food stores, 18 such attacks occurring. Public garages suffered losses in 12 and school buildings in 11 instances.

2. Auto Thefts

From the summary in table 11, it is apparent that vehicles are practically always recovered; they are not, however, always found in good condition. A few are wrecked, some are injured mechanically, while many are stripped of contents and accessories. It has been common for auto thieves to strip stolen cars of tires and auto accessories. An expected increase in the number of vehicles not recovered did not materialize during the war. Considering the small percentage not recovered, 2.2 percent in 1944, it is obvious that thieves are not successfully disposing of cars stolen throughout the State or at least not for permanent transfer of title. The thefts tallied by the Bureau occurred outside of metropolitan areas in most cases.

**TABLE 11. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS AND RECOVERIES¹
(Minnesota Cases Handled by Bureau)**

Year of Theft	Stolen Motor Vehicles	Vehicles not recovered to date	
		Number	Percent
Pre-war 3-year average (1938-1940) -----	458	8	1.7
1943 (Jan.-Dec.) -----	278	6	2.2
1944 (Jan.-June) -----	90	2	2.2

¹Vehicles recovered in 1944 to time of publication included. Motor vehicles taken in all types of crimes are included in this table.

Auto-theft reports decreased 39 percent from the pre-war average in 1943 and the decrease continued in 1944.

No motorcycles and only three trucks were reported stolen during the first half of 1944. Although truck thefts increased in 1943, based on Bureau cases, such larcenies were less common in the current year. (Table 12.)

TABLE 12. THEFTS OF PLEASURE VEHICLES, TRUCKS, AND MOTORCYCLES: 1944 CONTRASTED WITH 1943 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE¹

TYPE OF THEFT	1944	1943	Pre-War
	(Jan.-June)	(Jan.-Dec.)	3-Year Average (1938-1940)
Total -----	90	256	437
Pleasure vehicles -----	87	233	414
Trucks, buses -----	3	22	21
Motorcycles -----	—	1	2

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

3. Escapes

Escapes are classified in table 13 showing both the penal and nonpenal type. Escapes from penal and correctional institutions during the current year were very nearly the same as in 1943 and in the pre-war period 1938-1940 but there is considerable reduction in escapes from State hospitals. Only 14 such cases a month were reported in 1944 as compared to 23 a month during the previous year and the pre-war period.

TABLE 13. SUMMARY OF PENAL AND NONPENAL ESCAPES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU: 1944 (JAN.-JUNE) CONTRASTED WITH 1943 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE¹

Year	All Escapes	Escapes from Non-Penal Institutions (State Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-Minded, Epileptic, etc.)		Escapes from Penal & Correctional Institutions	
		Both	Juvenile	Adult	Adult
Pre-War 2-year Average 1939-1940	322	283	39	19	20
1943 -----	314	280	34	18	16
1944 (First half) -----	102	85	17	4	13

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

Escapes are classified in detail in table 14 by adult penal institutions, juvenile correctional or detention institutions, State hospitals, and nonpenal institutions. The Faribault School for the Feeble-minded reported the greatest number of escapes with 24 persons leaving the institution. The Fergus Falls, St. Peter, and Rochester State Hospitals were next highest with 13, 12, and 11 escapes respectively.

TABLE 14. ESCAPE CASES AND THEIR CLEARANCES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU DURING 1944 (JAN.-JUNE) BY INSTITUTION

Institution Having Custody Before Escape	Number	Cases Reported	
	Who Escaped In 1944	1944 Cases	Cleared Prior Cases
All Escapes -----	102	47	28
Adult Penal Institutions -----	13	10	2
State Reformatory for Men; including camps -----	1	1	—
State Prison -----	—	—	—
Federal Prison at Sandstone -----	—	—	—
State Reformatory for Women -----	4	3	—
County Jails -----	2	1	—
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails -----	—	—	1
Other (Fort Snelling guard house, etc.) -----	6	5	1
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions -----	4	4	—
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County) -----	4	4	—
Highwood Boys' Farm (Ramsey County) -----	—	—	—
Owatonna State Public School -----	—	—	—
Red Wing State Training School for Boys -----	—	—	—
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls -----	—	—	—
Other -----	—	—	—
State nonpenal institutions -----	85	33	26
Anoka State Asylum -----	4	—	—
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics -----	9	5	1
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded -----	24	13	3
Fergus Falls State Hospital -----	13	3	6
Hastings State Asylum -----	3	1	1
Moose Lake State Hospital -----	2	2	—
Rochester State Hospital -----	11	3	5
St. Peter State Hospital -----	12	5	6
Willmar State Asylum -----	7	1	4
Other -----	—	—	—

4. Missing-person and Runaway Cases

Missing and runaway persons, of which there were 148 during the first half of 1944, were reported at the rate of 25 per month, about the same as in 1943. A comparison of the 1944 cases with those reported in prior years is given in table 15.

TABLE 15. YEARLY COMPARISON OF MISSING AND RUNAWAY PERSONS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU: BY ORIGIN OF CASE, SEX, AND MEDIAN AGE¹

Year	ORIGIN OF CASE			SEX			Median Age
	Total	Rural	Urban % Urban	Male	Female % Female		
1936	258	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	266	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	247	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	240	—	—	187	53	22	18.0
1940	261	71	190 73	184	77	30	18.4
1941	350	102	248 71	229	121	35	17.8
1942	409	71	338 83	280	129	32	16.6
1943	293	76	217 74	213	80	27	16.9
1944 (Jan.-June)	148	28	120 81	99	49	33	16.0

¹Blank spaces indicate data not available.

Considering all cases together, 67 percent were males, and 81 percent of the reports originated in urban places (cities with 2,500 or more inhabitants). The median age of the 1944 runaways was 16 years, the lowest on record. Half of the runaways were under 16 this year, a drop of two years from the 1939-1940 medians.

The percentage of females in the missing-person reports during the pre-war period, 1939-1940, was 26 percent. The past half year showed a slightly higher proportion were females (33 percent).

In about three-fourths of the cases, missing persons are from urban communities. This proportion has been about the same during the past five years.

5. Out-of-State Cases Handled in 1944

The out-of-state offenses reported to the Bureau during the current six-month period are shown in table 16. The Bureau was requested to assist other state and Federal authorities in 37 escapes, 45 A.W.O.L. cases, 25 auto thefts, two homicides, three robberies, and in 39 other offenses. Clearances of 128 cases were reported in 1944, some of them as a result of Bureau investigations and services. In addition to the 151 crimes, 36 "other" cases originated outside of Minnesota, of which 27 dealt with missing persons.

TABLE 16. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1944 (JAN.-JUNE)¹

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Grand Total	Offenses Reported or Known to the Bureau	Cleared by Arrest in 1944 (Includes Exceptional Clearances and Prior Cases)
		151	128
Criminal Homicide	2	2	2
Rape—including carnal knowledge	1	1	1
Robbery	3	3	2
Aggravated assault	—	—	—
Burglary—breaking or entering	12	12	3
Larceny—except auto theft	9	9	4
Auto theft	25	25	4
Forgery and counterfeiting	10	10	15
Embezzlement and fraud	4	4	14
Offenses against the family and children	—	—	—
All other offenses:			
Escapes	37	37	34
A.W.O.L. (Army & Navy)	45	45	47
Other	3	3	1
Offense not stated	—	—	1

¹Includes cases called to the Bureau's attention directly; reports in regular bulletins are not included as a rule.

6. Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Bureau Cases

In considering the following loss and recovery information it should be borne in mind that the data apply only to cases handled by the Bureau. They are not applicable as an estimate of State-wide crime losses. Officers frequently do not report the value of property losses; in these cases, an estimate was placed on the merchandise.

**TABLE 17. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES
IN 1944 BUREAU CASES (JANUARY-JUNE)¹**

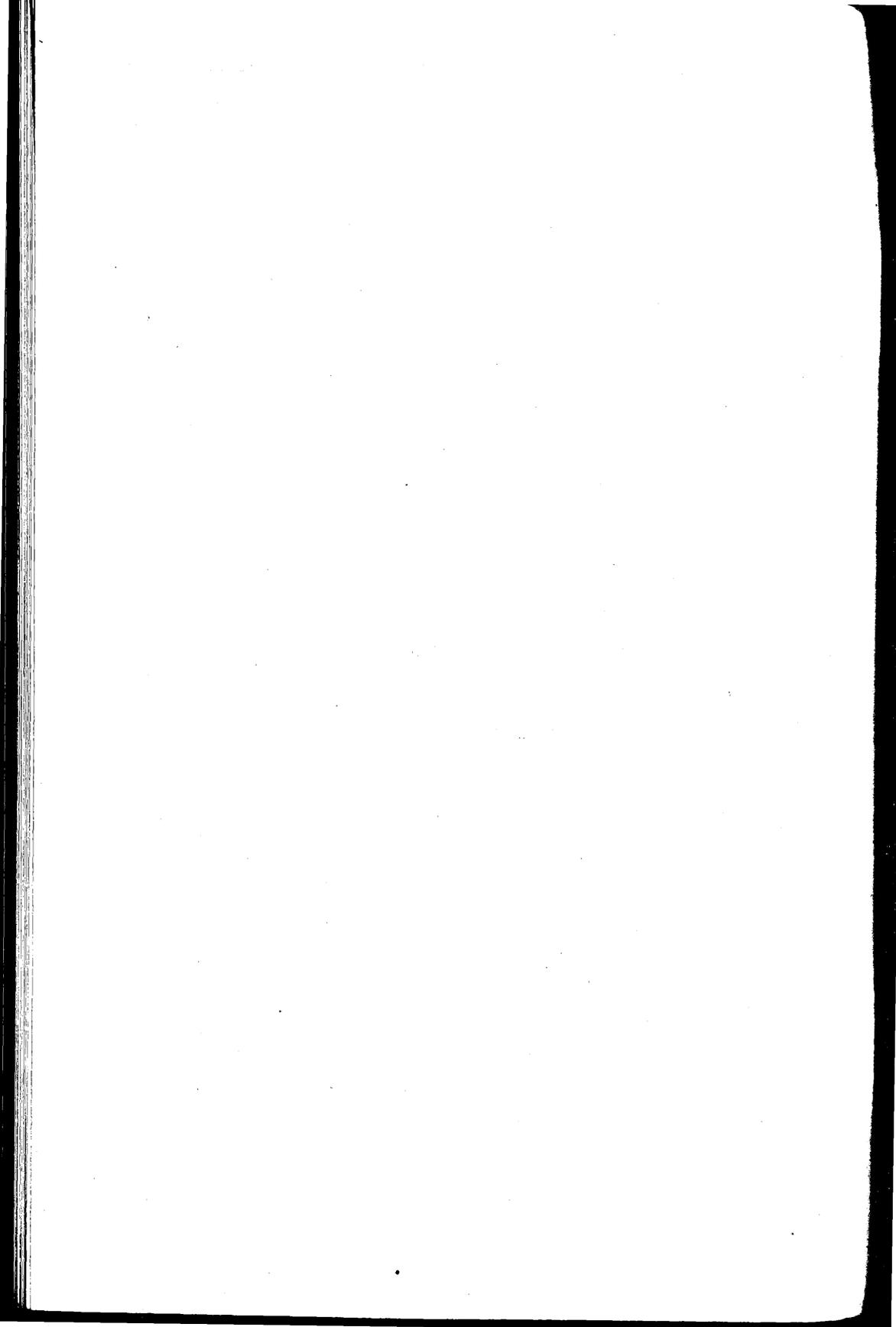
PROPERTY	LOSS	RECOVERY
Total -----	\$86,986	\$65,844
Losses in Robberies, Burglaries, and Larcenies:		
Motor Vehicles -----	55,245	57,245
Currency; negotiable paper -----	10,470	3,590
Jewelry; precious metals -----	1,327	—
Furs, raw and manufactured; hides -----	1,945	—
Clothing—except furs -----	1,561	769
Grain, seeds, feed -----	1,159	—
Livestock: -----	3,331	987
Chickens -----	1,292	—
Turkeys, ducks, geese -----	715	50
Swine -----	874	937
Sheep -----	9	—
Cattle -----	441	—
Horses -----	—	—
Other property -----	8,403	2,893
Losses in Forgery and Fraud Cases:		
Check cases—forgeries and frauds -----	2,738	10
Other frauds, embezzlement -----	807	350

¹Recoveries on old cases are included. Restitution is considered a recovery, but this fact is seldom reported.

Including motor vehicles and losses in forgery and fraud cases, the 1944 estimated loss in Bureau cases for the first six months was \$86,986. Recoveries in the same period totaled \$65,844. Motor-vehicles constituted 64 percent of the total loss and 87 percent of the total recovery. Currency losses were second to automobiles in value of property taken, furs third, and clothing fourth. A comparison of livestock losses with the previous year reveals the following:

	1944 (First Half)	1943 (12 Months)
Poultry -----	\$2,007	\$8,744
Swine -----	874	3,614
Cattle -----	441	1,930
Sheep -----	9	3,523
Horses -----	—	430
Total -----	\$3,331	\$18,241

All livestock losses in 1944 are proportionately less than in the previous year. Swine recoveries in 1944 exceed losses because of recovery on prior cases.



Radio Division

The Federal Communications Commission listed 17 police radio systems operating in Minnesota during 1944 from fixed stations. These stations are listed in table 18 with the station power and number of portable-mobile units which were in two-way conversation with each station.

**TABLE 18. POLICE RADIO SYSTEMS IN MINNESOTA
(July 1, 1944)**

Call Location	Fixed Power	Port. mob. Units	Call Location.	Fixed Power	Port. mob. Units
STATE SYSTEMS:			CITY SYSTEMS (Cont.):		
KNHD Redwood Falls -----	400w	—	KGPB Minneapolis -----	400w	60
WAMV St. Paul -----	1,000w	—	KGPB Mpls.—Interzone -----	500w	500
CITY SYSTEMS:			KGPB Minneapolis -----	400w	(aux.)
KQBG Austin -----	25w	1	KQDB Red Wing -----	100w	1
WRJP Brainerd -----	50w	1	KQAM Rochester -----	25w	2
WFJC Cloquet -----	50w	3	KQFY St. Cloud -----	15w	2
KNFE Duluth -----	400w	23	WPDS St. Paul -----	500w	32
KNFE Duluth Interzone -----	500w	—	KQGR So. St. Paul -----	(15w)*	3
KQRK Duluth (Portable) ---	100w	1	WDCX Virginia -----	20w	2
KQED Faribault -----	100w	1	KBZB Winona -----	30w	3
WJUI Hibbing -----	50w	3	COUNTY SYSTEMS:		
KQAA Mankato -----	100w	5	KPDW Dakota -----	(15w)*	2
			KANN Hennepin -----	250w	13
			KQKW Ramsey -----	(15w)*	3

*Tuned to St. Paul Station.

KNHD was on the air 13,697 times during the first half of 1944 with 509 broadcasts of crimes, arrests, recoveries, and other criminal items; 241 emergency messages of missing and located persons, etc.; 633 contacts with fixed and mobile units; 865 repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries; and other items. These broadcasts are summarized in table 19. Minnesota and out-of-State messages are combined in the KNHD tabulations.

TABLE 19. SUMMARY OF KNHD BROADCASTS: 1944 (JAN.-JUNE)

Classification of Broadcasts	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand Total -----	13,697	12,970	727
Criminal—Total -----	509	310	199
Murder and manslaughter -----	1	1	—
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	2	2	—
Robbery -----	1	1	—
Assault—all degrees -----	1	1	—
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	46	37	9
Larceny—except auto theft -----	79	59	20
Auto theft -----	219	108	111
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	22	15	7
Fraud and embezzlement -----	18	11	7
All other offenses -----	120	75	45
Other:			
Emergency messages, missing persons, etc. -----	241	133	108
Contacts with fixed and mobile units -----	633	633	—
Tests, signal reports -----	9,963	9,963	—
Resumes; repeats -----	263	263	—
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol -----	540	540	—
Weather reports -----	—	—	—
Repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries -----	865	445	420
Schedules and other -----	683	683	—

Of the original or first-alarm criminal messages 108 were broadcasts of auto thefts, while one pertained to criminal homicide, three to rape and robbery, and 96 to burglary and larceny. In addition to the 310 original criminal broadcasts, there were 199

follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations.

Original (first-alarm) criminal broadcasts by months are shown in table 20. The winter months, February and March, were the lowest of the six for 1944; this is the same seasonal pattern as shown by the three-year average.

TABLE 20. MONTHLY ORIGINAL KNHD CRIMINAL BROADCASTS DURING 1944 CONTRASTED WITH 1943 AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE 1939-1941

MONTH	Number of Original Broadcasts of Criminal Cases		
	1944	1943	3-Year Average (1939-1941)
Total—year	—	712	1,933
Total—First six months	310	323	901
January	67	32	135
February	28	39	115
March	38	53	134
April	42	59	164
May	67	58	180
June	68	82	173
July	—	85	181
August	—	15	205
September	—	96	184
October	—	96	168
November	—	59	161
December	—	38	131

TABLE 21. USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS: 1943-1944 (JAN.-JUNE)¹

Authority	Broadcasts		Authority	Broadcasts		Authority	Broadcasts	
	1943 (Jan.-Dec.)	1944 (Jan.-June)		1943 (Jan.-Dec.)	1944 (Jan.-June)		1943 (Jan.-Dec.)	1944 (Jan.-June)
Police Depts.			Police Depts.			Police Depts.		
Albert Lea	5	1	Fairmont	16	6	New Ulm	3	5
Alexandria	4	3	Faribault	11	12	Northfield	9	4
Anoka	6	—	Fergus Falls	4	—	Olivia	1	—
Appleton	2	—	Forest Lake	1	—	Owatonna	25	4
Austin	15	—	Hastings	3	—	Park Rapids	1	—
Belgrade	2	—	Hibbing	—	1	Red Wing	6	3
Bemidji	—	2	Hopkins	1	—	Redwood Falls	2	2
Benson	2	1	Hutchinson	3	—	Rochester	17	9
Brainerd	16	3	International Falls	3	4	Rosemount	1	—
Breckenridge	—	1	Jordan	1	2	St. Cloud	6	1
Brooklyn Center	—	2	Lake City	1	—	St. James	2	—
Buffalo	—	1	Lake Crystal	2	—	St. Louis Park	—	1
Canby	2	—	Litchfield	6	—	St. Paul	90	52
Cannon Falls	3	1	Little Falls	3	—	St. Peter	1	—
Clara City	1	—	Mahtomedi	2	—	Sauk Centre	2	1
Clarkfield	1	—	Mankato	23	8	Sleepy Eye	10	2
Cloquet	1	1	Marshall	2	—	South Haven	—	1
Cologne	2	—	Minneapolis	71	78	South St. Paul	7	4
Columbia Heights	1	1	Minneota	2	—	Springfield	—	6
Crookston	4	—	Montevideo	6	—	Stillwater	3	—
Delano	2	—	Moorhead	2	—	Thief River Falls	1	—
Duluth	25	13	Moose Lake	2	—	White Bear	12	—
East Grand Forks	2	14	Morris	2	—	Willmar	14	7
Ely	1	—	Newport	—	1	Winona	5	5
Fairfax	—	1	New Prague	—	2	Worthington	2	—
Total	-----		-----		-----		484 266	

TABLE 21 (CONTINUED)

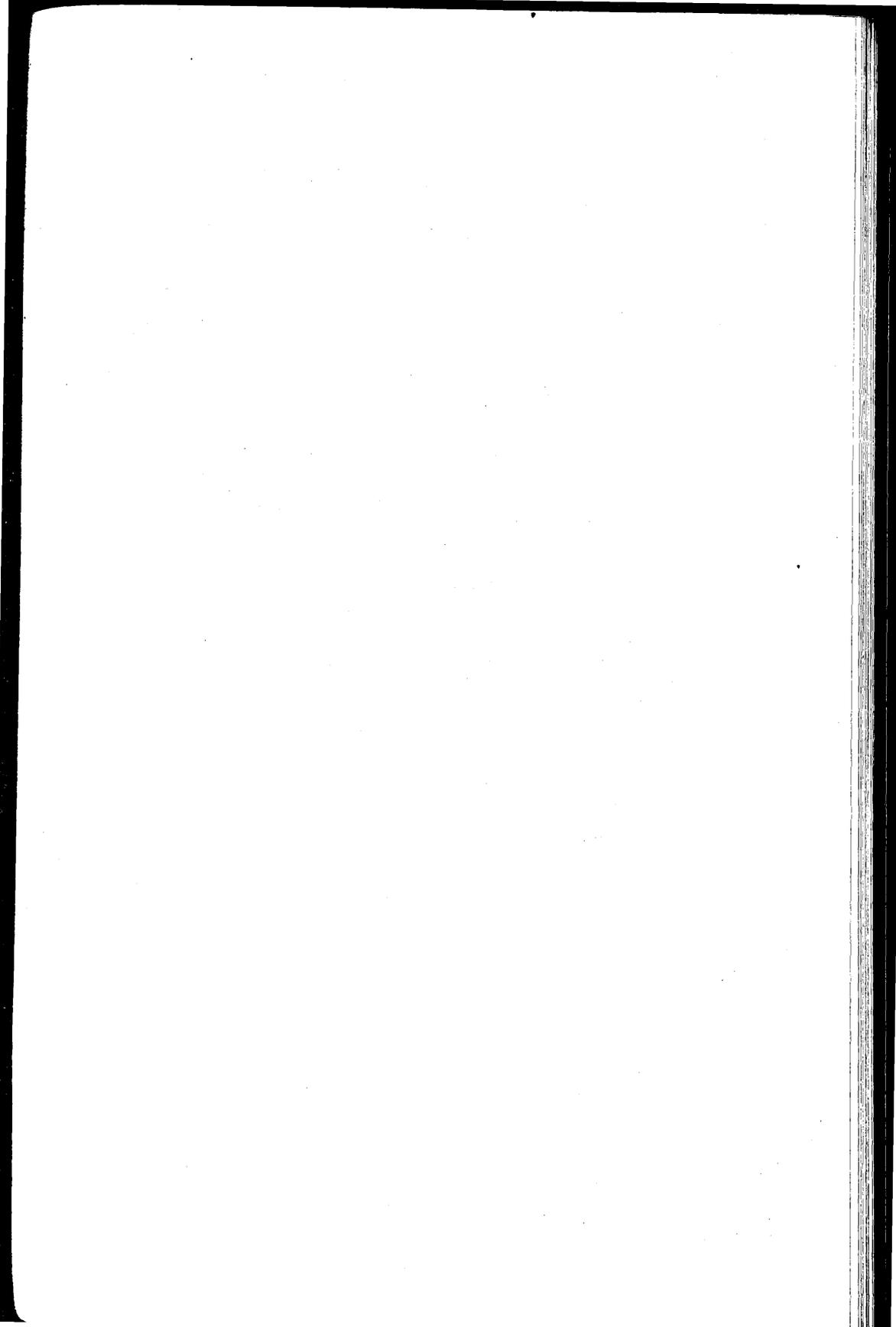
Authority	Broadcasts		Authority	Broadcasts		Authority	Broadcasts	
	1943 (Jan.-Dec.)	1944 (Jan.-June)		1943 (Jan.-Dec.)	1944 (Jan.-June)		1943 (Jan.-Dec.)	1944 (Jan.-June)
Sheriffs			Sheriffs			Sheriffs		
Aitkin	2	2	Isanti	5	8	Pipestone	4	5
Anoka	3	1	Itasca	4	3	Polk	1	—
Becker	14	6	Jackson	30	10	Pope	4	5
Beltrami	2	1	Kanabec	1	—	Ramsey	8	2
Benton	1	1	Kandiyohi	22	3	Red Lake	4	—
Big Stone	2	1	Kittson	—	—	Redwood	17	9
Blue Earth	—	5	Koochiching	3	—	Renville	8	5
Brown	6	2	Lac qui Parle	4	5	Rice	19	3
Carlton	3	—	Lake	—	—	Rock	12	4
Carver	18	7	Lake of the Woods	—	—	Roseau	—	2
Cass	1	—	Le Sueur	9	2	St. Louis	4	3
Chippewa	5	2	Lincoln	4	3	Scott	10	8
Chisago	14	2	Lyon	12	4	Sherburne	—	3
Clay	4	4	McLeod	7	9	Sibley	3	3
Clearwater	—	—	Mahnomen	1	—	Stearns	—	1
Cook	—	—	Marshall	2	4	Steele	12	3
Cottonwood	9	2	Martin	7	2	Stevens	4	5
Crow Wing	2	3	Meeker	7	2	Swift	8	5
Dakota	19	1	Mille Lacs	8	5	Todd	5	1
Dodge	—	3	Morrison	7	3	Traverse	8	1
Douglas	—	3	Mower	32	13	Wabasha	5	1
Faribault	11	9	Murray	5	—	Wadena	14	1
Fillmore	6	3	Nicollet	10	13	Waseca	18	1
Freeborn	1	1	Nobles	14	8	Washington	12	—
Goodhue	7	7	Norman	8	5	Watonwan	9	4
Grant	3	—	Olmsted	15	4	Wilkin	2	2
Hennepin	35	12	Otter Tail	26	5	Winona	2	2
Houston	8	1	Pennington	1	2	Wright	12	2
Hubbard	6	—	Pine	9	—	Yellow Medicine	4	—
Total	-----						640	268

*Number of times KNHD was authorized to broadcast original or supplementary messages is shown.

Other authorities for KNHD broadcasts are summarized as follows:

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1943	1944 (Jan.-June)
Minnesota agencies—total	254	104
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension	112	43
KNHD	2	—
Highway Patrol	12	4
Federal	53	27
Parole Board	48	16
Other	27	14
Out-of-State agencies—total	223	73
Iowa	71	23
North Dakota	10	4
South Dakota	17	6
Wisconsin	54	9
Other	76	31

Out-of-State agencies authorized 73 or 10.3 percent of KNHD's authorizations in 1944. These officers reciprocated by broadcasting Minnesota alarms over their radio networks.



Administrative and General-Office Division

A. Expenditures

Expenditures for the past two years are shown in table 22. The Bureau disbursements during the current six-month period, excluding the radio station, totaled \$34,361.50. In this same period, the radio station expenditures were \$3,845.81.

**TABLE 22. EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU AND RADIO STATION:
1944 (JAN.-JUNE) CONTRASTED WITH 1943**

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (not including radio station)		State Radio Station KNHD	
	1943 (Jan.-Dec.)	1944 (Jan.-June)	1943 (Jan.-Dec.)	1944 (Jan.-June)
Total Expenditures -----	\$70,372.07	\$34,361.50	\$9,175.97	\$3,845.81
CURRENT EXPENSES				
Salaries and Wages -----	53,439.76	25,533.21	6,582.32	3,109.17
Travel Expenses—Total -----	9,560.09	4,952.40	159.60	65.77
Travel and subsistence -----	6,745.39	3,337.82	159.60	65.77
Rents and leases -----	307.89	165.50	—	—
Repairs and maintenance ¹ -----	971.38	772.57	—	—
Gasoline, lubricants, etc., automotive equip- ment -----	1,535.43	676.51	—	—
Supplies and Materials:				
Stationery and office supplies -----	866.01	406.48	7.88	10.32
Scientific and educational supplies -----	400.41	99.68	—	2.94
Sundry supplies -----	138.94	225.86	—	143.97
Communication Service -----	1,928.82	751.79	172.50	92.06
Freight, Express, Drayage -----	.80	8.00	—	—
Printing, Binding, etc. -----	759.54	820.14	—	—
Power, Electricity -----	—	—	324.71	149.54
Rents and Leases, Except Garage Rents -----	—	—	—	—
Annuities and pensions -----	1,482.54	—	—	—
Repairs and alterations -----	—	—	1,399.43	35.90
Miscellaneous:				
(Bond premiums, dues, exhibits, towel serv- ice, radio frequency measurements, etc.)	318.96	30.10	66.53	12.00
ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY				
Equipment:				
Motor vehicles, including accessories ----	1,228.00	1,339.24	—	—
Furniture, furnishings, fixtures -----	—	—	—	—
Educational, photographic, laboratory, and other police equipment -----	248.20	194.60	463.00	224.14
Buildings and Improvements -----	—	—	—	—

¹Repairs to office equipment are included.

B. Personnel and Salary Scale

As of July 1, 1944, there were 24 employees on the Bureau payroll. The authorized strength of the Bureau including the Superintendent is 29 employees. The number of employees of each rank and salary scale is shown in table 23.

**TABLE 23. PERSONNEL AND SALARY SCALE OF THE BUREAU
AS OF JULY 1, 1944**

RANKS AND GRADES ¹	No.	Annual Salary Scale
Superintendent -----	1	\$5,000
Crime Investigation Supervisor (Assistant Superintendent) -----	1	3,300
Civilian Defense Executive II -----	1	3,180
Crime Investigator (Senior Investigator) -----	3	2,880
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator) -----	1	2,700
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator) -----	1	2,640
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator) -----	3	2,400
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator) -----	1	2,280
Crime Laboratory Chemist -----	1	2,820
Identification Officer II (Identification Expert) -----	1	2,280
Statistician II (Statistician) -----	1	2,700
Clerk-Stenographer III (Senior Stenographer) -----	1	1,980
Clerk-Stenographer II (Junior Stenographer) -----	1	1,476
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer) -----	1	1,224
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer) -----	1	1,350
Account Clerk I -----	1	1,413
Clerk III (Assistant Statistician) -----	1	1,728
Radio Operator II (Supervisor—Radio) -----	1	2,580
Radio Operator I -----	1	1,980
Radio Operator I -----	1	1,854
Total -----	24	

¹The titles in the parentheses refer to those used prior to the civil service classification of positions. War adjustments to salaries are included.

During 1944 the entire Bureau staff was located in St. Paul with the exception of three KNHD employees and five field investigators. The radio station was located in Redwood Falls; and the field offices were located in Detroit Lakes, Grand Rapids, Rochester, Willmar, and Worthington.

C. Permits for Short-Wave Radio Receivers

No permits to install and/or use short-wave receivers in motor vehicles have been issued since 1941 because of the national emergency. The Federal Communications Commission, likewise, suspended all amateur radio operation during the war.

Identification Division

A. Fingerprint Section

The number of civilian records checked for industrial agencies decreased markedly in 1944, only 3,415 being examined from Jan.-June. In addition, 1,489 records were checked for military authorities, making a total of 4,904. The brief tabulation in table 24 shows applications and records checked in 1944 compared with the previous year.

TABLE 24. INDIVIDUAL RECORDS EXAMINED FOR CRIMINAL HISTORIES IN NONARREST CASES: 1943 AND 1944 (JAN.-JUNE)

AGENCY AND TYPE OF RECORD	1943	1944
	(Jan.-Dec.)	(Jan.-June)
Total—all agencies -----	45,978	4,904
Industrial organizations:		
Applications of prospective employees-----	39,980	3,415
Military officers:		
Records of civilian and military personnel-----	5,998	1,489

Fingerprint records received from all sources totaled 2,127 during the 1944 period of which 1,372 were from Minnesota contributors. After checking the files 1,323 were found to be new records, increasing the number of different subjects on file to 105,155 on June 30, 1944.

TABLE 25. FINGERPRINTS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED: 1943-1944 (JAN.-JUNE)¹

CONTRIBUTOR	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED					
	1943 (Jan.-Dec.)			1944 (Jan.-June)		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand Total -----	5,219	3,341	1,878	2,127	1,323	804
Minnesota agencies—Total -----	3,186	2,057	1,129	1,372	868	504
Sheriffs -----	1,158	780	378	460	311	149
Police departments -----	1,535	1,202	333	662	529	133
Penal institutions -----	467	63	404	239	21	218
Other sources -----	26	12	14	11	7	4
Out-of-State agencies—total -----	2,033	1,284	749	755	455	300
State Police -----	32	32	—	23	23	—
Sheriffs -----	7	6	1	2	2	—
Police departments -----	66	60	6	31	29	2
Institutions -----	1,898	1,172	726	696	398	298
Other sources -----	30	14	16	3	3	—

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

TABLE 26. PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES AND ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS: 1943-1944 (JAN.-JUNE)¹

CONTRIBUTOR	Percentage of Identifications (Subjects with Previous Records)	
	1943	1944
	(Jan.-Dec.)	(Jan.-June)
Police agencies (sheriffs, police departments, and others) -----	26.7	25.2
Penal institutions (State prison and reformatories) -----	86.5	91.2
Total Minnesota agencies and institutions -----	35.4	36.7

¹The percentage of the total Minnesota prints which were submitted by police agencies for the years 1943 and 1944 respectively are as follows: 85.3 and 82.6.

Fingerprints received in 1944 may be contrasted with the number received from all sources in 1943 and during the pre-war 3-year period 1938-1940.

Period	Fingerprints Received	
	Total	From Minnesota Agencies
Pre-war 3-year average (1938-1940) -----	10,852	8,653
1943 -----	5,219	3,186
1944 (Jan.-June) -----	2,127	1,372

Assuming that the second half of 1944 yields the same number of records as the first, the current year will show a considerable reduction over 1943.

Identification of records which were received from Minnesota police officers were at the same high level as in the previous year. (See table 26.) Prior records on file were noted in 25.2 percent of the police arrests and 91.2 percent of the penal commitments. The latter figure indicates that in more than 9 out of 10 cases, law-enforcement officers are submitting fingerprint records to the Bureau in felony cases resulting in commitment to State institutions.

The monthly summary of fingerprint records received (table 27) reveals that January was the high month with 436 while April was low with 278 records received. This tabulation reveals that sleepers (noncriminal records) were very seldom fingerprinted during the year. Minnesota criminal arrests during the first half of 1944 were most common in May and January.

TABLE 27. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED: JANUARY THROUGH JUNE 1944

MONTH	From all Sources	FROM MINNESOTA AGENCIES			Penal Insts. and others	From Out-of-State Agencies
		Total	Police Authorities	Criminal		
Total -----	2,127	1,133	12	1,121	239	755
January -----	436	243	3	240	74	119
February -----	361	192	—	192	68	101
March -----	359	210	5	205	14	135
April -----	278	130	2	128	38	110
May -----	405	250	2	248	32	123
June -----	288	108	—	108	13	167

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

The number of fingerprints received from Minnesota police departments and sheriff's offices is shown in table 28 and 29 respectively. The Minneapolis Police Department headed the 1944 list with 244 records, the St. Paul Police Department was second with 186, the Hennepin County Sheriff's office was third with 119, the Rochester Police Department was fourth with 85, the Dakota County Sheriff's office was fifth with 56, and Duluth was sixth with 44 fingerprint records forwarded to the Bureau.

TABLE 28. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS: 1943-1944 (Jan.-June)¹

CITY	1943	1944	CITY	1943	1944
	12 mo.	6 mo.		12 mo.	6 mo.
First Class Cities			Other Cities and Villages		
Duluth ²	111	44	Alexandria	—	—
Minneapolis	461	244	Anoka	1	—
St. Paul	386	186	Bagley	—	—
Total	958	474	Bovey	—	—
Second Class Cities			Chisholm	1	—
Rochester	136	85	Cloquet	1	—
St. Cloud	71	15	Columbia Heights	—	4
Winona	17	5	Crookston	5	—
Total	224	105	Crosby	—	—
Third Class Cities			Delano	—	—
Albert Lea ²	—	—	East Grand Forks	2	1
Austin ²	—	—	Fairmont	2	—
Brainerd	6	6	Hutchinson	1	—
Faribault	—	—	International Falls	1	—
Fergus Falls ²	—	—	New Ulm	1	—
Hibbing	4	3	Northfield	—	—
Mankato	6	3	Red Wing	23	5
South St. Paul	247	44	Sleepy Eye	4	—
Virginia	—	5	Springfield	2	3
Total	263	61	Thief River Falls	1	—
			Wadena	1	1
			Willmar	44	8
			Total	90	22

(Grand Total of all cities and villages) 1,535 662

¹Police departments in cities of the first, second, and third classes are required by law to submit fingerprint records.

²The police department combines with the sheriff in submitting fingerprints in Albert Lea, Austin, Duluth, Fergus Falls, Richfield, and St. Louis Park.

TABLE 29. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA SHERIFFS' OFFICES: 1943-1944 (Jan.-June)¹

COUNTY	1943	1944	COUNTY	1943	1944
	12 mo.	6 mo.		12 mo.	6 mo.
Aitkin	5	4	Martin	2	1
Anoka	3	—	Meeker	2	3
Becker	37	15	Mille Lacs	3	—
Beltrami	2	—	Morrison	5	—
Benton	—	—	Mower	10	2
Big Stone	—	—	Murray	1	1
Big Earth	7	4	Nicollet	2	3
Brown	22	4	Nobles	9	4
Carlton	1	—	Norman	6	—
Carver	1	—	Olmsfed	8	—
Cass	2	1	Otter Tail	94	33
Chippewa	—	1	Pennington	3	3
Chisago	4	3	Pine	—	—
Clay	25	8	Pipestone	4	3
Clearwater	9	—	Polk	13	13
Cook	—	—	Pope	—	—
Cottonwood	7	1	Ramsey	13	15
Crow Wing	11	35	Red Lake	2	—
Dakota	132	56	Redwood	—	2
Dodge	2	—	Renville	4	2
Douglas	4	7	Rice	9	5
Faribault	14	1	Rock	1	—
Fillmore	22	3	Roseau	1	—
Freeborn	50	17	St. Louis	—	—
Goodhue	16	2	Scott	8	3
Grant	—	—	Sherburne	—	—
Hennepin	317	119	Sibley	—	3
Houston	2	—	Stearns	42	16
Hubbard	11	4	Steele	16	3
Isanti	—	—	Stevens	2	—
Itasca	1	1	Swift	1	—
Jackson	12	4	Todd	7	—
Kanabec	—	—	Traverse	—	—
Kandiyohi	92	18	Wabasha	1	1
Kittson	5	5	Wadena	—	—
Koochiching	2	1	Waseca	6	4
Lac qui Parle	1	—	Washington	11	4
Lake	—	—	Watsonwan	1	4
Lake of the Woods	—	—	Wilkin	6	3
Le Sueur	6	—	Winona	10	6
Lincoln	14	2	Wright	—	1
Lyon	10	4	Yellow Medicine	—	—
McLeod	6	2	Total	1,158	460
Mahnomen	—	—			
Marshall	—	—			

¹Police department in county seat combines with Sheriff's office in submitting fingerprints in the Counties of Freeborn, Mower, Otter Tail, Pennington, and St. Louis. The Cook and Lake County prisoners are fingerprinted by the Duluth Police Department; Benton County prisoners are fingerprinted by the Stearns County Sheriff.

In addition to classifying the 2,127 sets of fingerprints received, the division examined evidence in 11 cases for latent prints. In eight cases (table 30) latent prints were photographed. In addition, latent prints lifted or photographed by other officers were received and examined in eight cases.

During the first half of 1944, two circulars were issued. Bureau circulars, forwarded to a nation-wide mailing list, have proven to be an effective aid in the apprehension of fugitives. Budgetary limitations, however, forced the Bureau to curtail this service in recent years.

Continuing the policy of exchanging criminal records with cooperating agencies, the identification division forwarded 210 fingerprint cards and photographs to Minnesota and out-of-State authorities during the first half of 1944. Agencies receiving each of these felony records, supplied to the Bureau by the State Reformatory and Prison are listed below:

AGENCIES SUPPLIED WITH FINGERPRINT RECORDS OF FELONY PRISONERS	
Minnesota Police	Out-of-State Authorities
Duluth	Michigan State Police
Minneapolis	North Dakota State Bureau
St. Paul	South Dakota State Prison

Another important activity of the division is the publishing of the weekly bulletin, now mailed to over 675 authorities throughout the nation. The distribution of the bulletin is now as follows:

State	Number of Addresses
Minnesota -----	354
Iowa -----	40
North Dakota -----	35
South Dakota -----	46
Wisconsin -----	57
Other states -----	137
Canada -----	14
Total -----	683

The bulletin contains records of crimes, stolen property, wanted persons, releases from penal institutions, warnings, general information, and notices to law-enforcement officers.

In addition to the above, the daily routine work of the identification division includes: checking, adding to, and correcting records to keep them up-to-date at all times; cooperating with all Federal and State law-enforcement units; supplying Bureau investigators and others with pictures and other data concerning wanted persons; and any other duties as required. Photographic activities have proven a valuable service; these are summarized below.

B. Photographic Section

There were 153 photographs taken and 590 prints made in 1944 (first half) as compared to 418 photographs taken and 1,659 prints made in 1943 (table 30). There were 14 prisoners photographed by the Bureau in 1944 including those taken in the Bureau office and at the Women's reformatory at Shakopee. By means of the photostatic machine the division made 139 copies of 63 different instruments and photographs during 1944. There were 26 photographs other than those of prisoners in 1944 compared with 35 in 1943.

TABLE 30. SUMMARY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION: 1943 and 1944 (First half)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	1944 (Jan.-June)			1943 (Jan.-Dec.)		
	Cases	Photos	Prints	Cases	Photos	Prints
Total -----	102	153	590	233	418	1,659
Prisoners photographed -----	14	17	99	62	65	404
Photographic copies of photos, checks, and instruments -----	25	26	178	28	35	233
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments -----	31	63	139	83	191	574
Latent prints -----	8	32	36	22	81	200
Scenes of crimes photographed -----	—	—	—	8	35	91
Enlargements -----	2	—	9	3	—	14
Additional prints made from "old" films -----	8	—	65	23	—	110
Miscellaneous -----	14	15	64	4	11	33

Bureau Laboratory

The Bureau laboratory, with its microscopes, ultraviolet and infrared lamps, chemical equipment, ballistics apparatus, and other aids, is operated not only to assist Bureau investigators but also to serve local officers throughout the State. The duties of the crime chemist in charge of this department are of a technical nature and include the observation, study, analysis, and experimentation necessary to furnish expert assistance in the investigation and prosecution of important criminal cases. When called to a crime scene he makes a routine investigation even though no specimens are obtained. Scientific examinations made in the laboratory include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of these services the most important are those which are not available elsewhere in the State. Poison analyses may be cited as a service of this type. Toxicological examinations are extremely important not only in cases of homicide and suicide, but also in animal-poisoning cases. Each such case involves meticulous care, absolute accuracy, and long hours of work. The Bureau chemist has no assistance at present, but the current budget calls for one technician to enable him to handle the increasing volume of work. Routine analyses can then be continued when the chemist is called out of the office and delays in investigations will be minimized.

Local officers in 17 different counties requested the assistance of the laboratory chemist during 1944 (first half). In two cases no specimens were found for laboratory

study. Examinations were also made for a Game Warden and for a Wisconsin authority. The Bureau welcomes the opportunity to furnish scientific laboratory service to law-enforcement officers. There is no charge for such examinations or for appearances in court.

It is difficult to make a tabulation of laboratory activities which will accurately reflect the work performed. One assignment may take a few minutes while another may require days or weeks. The principal activities of the laboratory in the 19 cases handled in 1944, however, have been roughly classified in table 31. Ballistics tests and examinations of firearms, bullets, and shells were made in five cases; chemical tests and analyses were made in eight cases; while microscopic examinations were made in eight cases. Other laboratory activities included infrared, microscopic, and ultraviolet photography in 17 cases.

Laboratory results were of assistance to officers and prosecutors both in the detection of crimes and in the prosecution of defendants. Detailed reports were furnished interested parties describing tests and examinations, results, and conclusions. The presence or absence of blood, poisons, seminal fluids, volatile oils, and other substances were reported in a number of instances. An idea of the types of evidence received at the laboratory in 1944 is given by the following:

14 cartridge cases	2 cash drawers or strong boxes
11 bullets	2 sets of autopsy specimens
2 firearms	3 cases involving items of clothing
3 envelopes or letters	6 tools

In addition to these, other specimens were examined such as glass fragments, bran, hair, wood splinter, pieces of metal, and unknown substances.

The number of cases in which various activities were performed in 1944 is summarized below; the total number of cases in table 31 is greater than in table 32 since one case may involve several activities. Out-of-State cases are included in tables in this section.

TABLE 31. ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY: 1944 (JAN.-JUNE)

ACTIVITY	Cases	Estimated Number of Examinations, etc.
Ballistics; tests of firearms, bullets, shells -----	5	37
Photographs—Total -----	13	88
Infrared -----	5	27
Microphotographs -----	3	6
Ultraviolet -----	—	—
Other -----	5	55
Chemical analyses—Total -----	8	414
For blood -----	2	22
For poisons -----	3	348
Other -----	3	44
Microscopic examinations—Total -----	8	47
For semen -----	—	—
Histologic -----	1	2
Other -----	7	45
Microchemical examinations -----	—	—
Examinations by ultraviolet light -----	1	1
Other examinations -----	3	4

The types of cases in which laboratory examinations were requested are shown in the tabulation which follows on the next page:

TABLE 32. TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE: 1944 (JAN.-JUNE)

TYPES OF CASES	Number of Cases ¹
Total -----	19
Violent and suspicious deaths -----	7
Rape or carnal knowledge, other sex cases; suspected offenses -----	—
Aggravated assault, shootings, etc. (including suspected food poisoning) -----	—
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	4
Larceny—including auto theft -----	—
Forgery and fraud -----	—
Malicious destruction of property, killing of livestock, etc. -----	3
Arson -----	1
Sabotage -----	—
Civilian Defense Classes -----	—
Other -----	4

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

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

Division of Criminal Statistics

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

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

A. Compilation of Data re Bureau Activities:

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

B. Compilation of State-Wide Criminal Statistics:

1. Collecting and analyzing Uniform Crime Reports
 - a. Monthly crime reports are collected from 87 sheriffs and 81 chiefs of police. These reports, covering the major crimes most commonly reported to the police, included over 30,000 crimes during the two years 1942-3. In addition, a supplementary report showing a modus operandi breakdown of these crimes and the value of losses and recoveries is obtained from municipal officers. Annual arrest reports are also collected from the 168 law-enforcement agencies included in the reporting area showing the number of persons arrested for each crime classification.
2. Verifying monthly crime reports
 - a. Crimes known to the Bureau are checked against monthly reports and if not included they are added to the returns. Correspondence with contributing officers increases the value of the records. Over 1,046 offenses were added to reports in the two years 1942-3 by this process.

3. Collecting judicial criminal statistics
 - a. Individual case cards are received from the 87 clerks of district court for each defendant in criminal actions. The cards containing offense data are checked against Uniform Crime Reports. They also serve a useful purpose in supplying dispositions to other departments. During the two years 1942-3 cards were received for 2,953 defendants whose cases were tallied as final dispositions.
4. Collecting penal statistics
 - a. Monthly reports of admissions and discharges are received from the State Prison and reformatories for men and women and the St. Peter Hospital for the Criminally Insane.
5. Tabulating data concerning sex offenders
 - a. Probate courts supply reports on psychopathic personality patients examined under provisions of the 1939 law.
6. Analyzing bank crimes in Minnesota and other States.
7. Compiling arrest data based on fingerprint records received.
8. Collecting data concerning homicides and suicides

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

SECTION II

State-Wide Criminal Statistics

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

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

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

1. Extent of Reporting Area.

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

TABLE 33. CONTRIBUTORS WHO SUBMITTED MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS FOR ENTIRE YEAR: 1930-1943

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

In table 34 there is tabulated the number of police departments and sheriffs' offices from which 12 monthly crime reports were received during 1943. The data are shown for cities and counties according to size with 1940 population figures. City police departments, it may be pointed out, are requested to report crimes which occurred in their municipalities even though the cases were handled by the sheriff; sheriffs are notified to tabulate only the offenses which were committed in villages or in rural areas.

TABLE 34. CITIES AND COUNTIES SUBMITTING COMPLETE REPORTS FOR 1943 BY POPULATION GROUPING

POPULATION GROUP	Total No. of Cities or Counties	Police or Sheriffs Filing (—12 Returns—)		Total Population	Population Represented in Returns	
		No.	Percent		Number	Percent
Entire State -----	165	149	90.3	2,792,300	2,615,554	93.7
Urban Places -----	78	75	96.2	1,390,098	1,378,689	99.2
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 under 10,000 -----	63	60	95.2	311,852	300,443	96.3
Rural Areas -----	87	74	85.0	1,402,202	1,236,865	88.2
Counties 25,000 to 100,000 ¹ -	8	8	100.0	296,281	296,281	100.0
Counties 10,000 to 25,000 ---	61	53	86.9	965,951	837,903	86.7
Counties under 10,000 -----	18	13	72.2	139,970	102,681	73.4

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

It is apparent in table 34 that the 96 percent of the cities reporting represent 99 percent of the urban population.

2. Summary of Class I Offenses Reported in 1943 Contrasted with Previous Years

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

The number of these crimes which were reported during 1943 by police departments in urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants) and by sheriffs in each county is presented in tables 67 and 68 in the appendix. These data are published in order that interested individuals and organizations may have information available concerning crime in their communities. Individual cities and counties should not be compared with each other without considering the factors below. As pointed out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation¹, "the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community." Some of the factors affecting the amount of crime listed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which must be considered are:

"Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency."¹

¹Uniform Crime Reports, Vol. XIII, No. 2, FBI Washington, D.C., page 12.

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

The total number of offenses known to the police in 1943 is given in table 35 together with 1942 and the 3-year average (1938-40). The number of estimated offenses in areas not reporting for 1943 was obtained by applying the known rate to the population of the delinquent areas (see table 69 in the appendix). If the Bureau had record of more offenses than the estimate indicated, the Bureau figure was used.

TABLE 35. NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS REPORTED ON RETURN A: 1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE¹ (Offenses in areas not reporting were estimated in 1942 and 1943)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED								
	1943			1942			3-Year Average 1938-1940		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses	13,932	1,999	11,933	16,507	2,889	13,618	19,694	3,346	16,348
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	38	12	26	36	18	18	41	20	20
Manslaughter by negligence	46	20	26	63	29	34	39	25	14
Rape—including carnal knowledge	174	78	96	163	72	91	164	87	77
Robbery	194	26	168	271	52	219	571	105	466
Aggravated assault	126	36	90	187	57	130	197	63	134
Burglary	3,112	733	2,379	3,665	916	2,749	4,612	1,136	3,476
Larceny—except auto theft—Total	8,595	867	7,728	10,387	1,448	8,939	11,346	1,544	9,802
\$50 or over	1,339	296	1,043	1,443	448	995	1,640	493	1,147
Under \$50	7,256	571	6,685	8,944	1,000	7,944	9,706	1,051	8,655
Auto theft	1,647	227	1,420	1,735	297	1,438	2,724	367	2,358

¹Rural classification includes places under 2,500; urban includes places with 2,500 or more inhabitants. Reports prepared by the Bureau and those received from all contributors were included up to 1943 even though some of them included only offenses which were cleared by arrest or which were otherwise incomplete. See table 69 for source of 1943 data.

During 1943, the second year of war, an estimated total of 13,932 Class I offenses were known to the police; this is 29.3 percent under the pre-war 3-year average of 19,694 for the years 1938-1940. Likewise there were 40.3 percent fewer rural offenses and 27.0 percent fewer urban crimes of the type reported. Of the 1943 offenses, only 1,999 or 14.3 percent were rural.

The effect of the war on crime is indicated by a comparison of individual 1943 crimes with the pre-war average. The offenses are grouped below showing the percentage changes in 1943.

Crime Classification	Percentage Change in 1943 Compared with the 3-year Pre-war Average (1938-40)
Crimes against the person	
Manslaughter by negligence	+17.9
Rape, including carnal knowledge	+ 6.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	- 7.3
Aggravated assault	-36.0
Crimes against property	
Larceny—\$50 or over	-18.4
Larceny—under \$50	-25.2
Burglary, breaking or entering	-32.5
Auto theft	-39.5
Robbery	-66.0

Reported manslaughter-by-negligence cases increased 18 percent. All other offenses decreased in 1943 except rapes which were 6 percent over the pre-war average. Robberies declined the most, 66 percent, while auto thefts declined nearly 40 percent.

Beginning in 1938, individual offenses known to the Bureau were checked against monthly returns; and they were added if it appeared that they were not shown thereon after first corresponding with the contributor for verification. This fact may account

for part of the increase in the number of offenses which were listed for 1938 and 1939 as compared with the previous years as shown in table 36. The major increase occurred, however, in the larceny-under-\$50 grouping.

TABLE 36. OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN MINNESOTA: BY YEARS¹

Year	NUMBER OF OFFENSES										
	All Offenses	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Ass't	Burglary	Total	Larcenies Over \$50	Under \$50	Auto Theft
1936	16,784	38	31	101	788	274	4,778	7,203	1,348	5,855	3,571
1937	17,075	35	10	73	661	180	4,000	8,843	1,604	7,239	3,273
1938	19,341	33	29	127	648	175	4,203	10,984	1,716	9,268	3,142
1939	20,166	54	27	156	649	207	4,665	11,582	1,604	9,978	2,826
1940	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	1,600	9,873	2,205
1941	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	1,670	9,775	2,210
1942	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,443	8,944	1,735
1943	13,932	38	46	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,339	7,256	1,647

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

Examination of a yearly comparison of rural and urban offenses in the Bureau files reveals that two urban offense groups declined continuously from 1936 to date. These crimes were robbery and auto theft. There were 630, 541, 532, 516, 350, 247, 219, and 168 urban robbery offenses reported for the years 1936 to 1943 respectively; similarly, there were 3,305; 2,951; 2,693; 2,453; 1,927; 1,902; 1,438; and 1,420 auto thefts for the years 1936-1943.

Offenses known to the police are shown as rates per 100,000 inhabitants (1940 Census) in table 37. Estimated offenses were excluded in this table.

TABLE 37. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS: 1943 COMPARED WITH 1942 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE¹ (Minnesota offenses reported on Return A)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED PER 100,000 INHABITANTS								
	1943			1942			3-Year Average 1938-1940		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses	521.8	143.0	861.7	591.2	206.0*	979.6	705.3	238.6	1,176.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Manslaughter by negligence	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.0
Rape—including carnal knowledge	6.3	5.6	6.9	5.8	5.1	6.5	5.9	6.2	5.5
Robbery	7.3	1.9	12.2	9.7	3.7	15.8	20.4	7.5	33.5
Aggravated assault	4.7	2.6	6.5	6.7	4.1	9.4	7.1	4.5	9.6
Burglary	115.3	52.6	171.7	131.3	65.3	197.8	165.2	81.0	250.1
Larceny, except auto theft—total	323.6	62.1	558.3	372.0	103.3	643.0	406.3	110.1	705.1
\$50 or over	49.7	21.0	75.4	51.7	31.9	71.6	58.7	35.2	82.5
Under \$50	273.9	41.1	482.8	320.3	71.3	571.5	347.6	75.0	622.6
Auto theft	61.6	16.1	102.3	62.1	21.2	103.4	97.6	26.2	169.6

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

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

Urban vs. Rural Crime Rates

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

Offense Classification	1943 Ratio of Urban to Rural Crime Rate
All Class I Offenses -----	6.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	2.1
Manslaughter by negligence -----	1.5
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	1.2
Robbery -----	6.4
Aggravated assault -----	2.5
Burglary -----	3.3
Larceny—except auto theft—total -----	9.0
\$50 or over -----	3.6
Under \$50 -----	11.7
Auto theft -----	6.4

During 1943, minor larcenies (under \$50) in urban places exceeded those reported in rural areas by a ratio of nearly 12 to 1. Auto thefts and robberies were also predominantly urban crimes, the rate in cities exceeding the rural rate by a ratio of over 6 to 1. Urban larcenies where the loss was \$50 or over and urban burglaries exceeded rural cases by ratios of over 3 to 1.

Crimes against the person were less urban in frequency of occurrence. Rape cases favored urban places by a ratio of only 1.2 to 1 while the highest ratio was 2.5 to 1 for aggravated assault.

Crime Rates by Population Groups

In order to furnish crime-rate data for rural and urban population groups, table 38 is presented. Local cities and counties may fairly be compared with the average rates for their respective population grouping as shown in this table.

TABLE 38. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES PER 100,000
INHABITANTS BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1943
(Based on data in tables 67 and 68)

Classification of Contributors	Total	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggra. Ass't	Burg- lary	Larceny			Pop. in Reporting Area	
								Total	\$50 or Over	Under \$50		Auto Theft
State Total -----	521.8	1.4	1.6	6.3	7.3	4.7	115.3	323.6	49.7	273.9	61.6	2,615,554
Urban Total -----	861.7	1.9	1.9	6.9	12.2	6.5	171.7	558.3	75.4	482.8	102.3	1,378,689
Rural Total -----	143.0	0.9	1.3	5.6	1.9	2.6	52.6	62.1	21.0	41.1	16.1	1,236,865
Urban Places:												
I (250,000 or over) -----	930.9	1.9	2.7	5.6	17.2	9.5	197.5	587.4	95.5	491.9	109.1	780,106
II (100,000-249,000) -----	1,420.9	2.0	—	6.9	14.8	2.0	177.1	1,033.0	118.7	914.3	185.0	101,065
IV (25,000-49,999) -----	1,071.8	—	—	3.8	7.6	11.4	182.4	794.3	49.4	744.9	72.2	26,312
V (10,000-24,999) -----	878.4	2.3	1.2	12.3	4.1	4.1	165.7	601.4	42.2	559.3	87.3	170,763
VI (2,500-9,999) -----	466.0	1.7	1.0	7.3	3.3	1.3	105.2	277.9	30.0	248.0	68.2	300,443
Rural Areas:												
III (50,000-99,999) -----	294.4	—	1.8	9.2	3.7	5.5	125.1	143.5	36.8	106.7	5.5	54,355
IV (25,000-49,999) -----	122.8	1.7	1.2	5.8	3.3	1.2	50.8	45.1	13.6	31.4	13.6	241,926
V (10,000-24,999) -----	140.2	0.7	1.3	5.4	1.6	3.1	47.1	63.5	22.1	41.4	17.5	837,903
VI (2,500-9,999) -----	133.4	1.0	1.0	4.9	1.0	—	62.3	47.7	21.4	26.3	15.6	102,681

To bring out the contrast in rural and urban crime rates, the average rate for the 5-year period 1937-1941 is contrasted with 1943 in table 39 for crimes against the person and crimes against property including robbery.

TABLE 39. RURAL AND URBAN CRIME RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES: 1943 CONTRASTED WITH THE 1937-1941 5-YEAR AVERAGE

Offense Classification	Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants ¹		Number and Percent of Offenses			
	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Class I Offenses Reported:						
5-year average 1937-1941 ----	223.6	1,143.3	3,136	100.0	15,893	100.0
1943 -----	143.0	861.7	1,769	100.0	11,880	100.0
Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault):						
5-year average 1937-1941 ----	13.6	17.1	191	6.1	238	1.5
1943 -----	10.3	17.2	128	7.2	237	2.0
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft):						
5-year average 1937-1941 ----	210.0	1,126.2	2,945	93.9	15,655	98.5
1943 -----	132.7	844.5	1,641	92.8	11,643	98.0

¹Population for 1940 used in calculating rates.

The urban rate during 1943 and the 5-year period was over five times the rural rate for crimes against property, but only slightly greater than the rural rate for crimes against the person. The violent crimes of homicide, rape, and aggravated assault constituted 7.2 percent of the rural class I crimes in 1943 but only 2.0 percent of the urban total. Only offenses reported by contributors are included in table 39.

3. Offenses Cleared by Arrest

In response to inquiries regarding clearances of Class I offenses in Minnesota, the data in table 71 and 72 in the appendix have been compiled. By reference to these tables, and to table 70, clearances of an individual department may be compared with the average for its population grouping.

Rural and urban clearances reported for 1943 may be contrasted as follows:

Offense	Percent Cleared	
	Rural	Urban
Total -----	41.9	31.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter -----	90.9	88.5
Manslaughter by negligence -----	75.0	96.2
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	100.0	86.3
Robbery -----	50.0	26.8
Aggravated assault -----	100.0	78.9
Burglary -----	44.6	30.5
Larceny, \$50 or over -----	21.5	34.4
Larceny, under \$50 -----	35.6	30.4
Auto Theft -----	39.7	30.0

Rural clearances exceeded urban for every crime except larcenies valued at \$50 or more. The rural crimes most frequently solved were crimes against the person. All of the rapes and assaults, 90.9 percent of the murders, and 75 percent of the negligent manslaughters were solved. The urban offenses most commonly solved, also, were crimes against the person, the percent cleared being 96.2 for manslaughter by negligence, 88.5 for murder, 86.3 for rape, and 78.9 for assault cases.

The rural crimes least likely to be solved were in order: larceny \$50 or over (21.5 percent), larceny under \$50 (35.6 percent), auto theft (39.7 percent), and burglary (44.6 percent). Half of the rural robberies were cleared. Similarly, urban crimes least likely to be cleared were: robbery (26.8 percent), auto theft (30.0 percent), larceny under \$50 (30.4 percent), and larceny \$50 or over (34.4 percent).

4. The Reliability of Monthly Crime Reports

In order to increase the accuracy of monthly crime reports, the statistical division checks them against the Bureau's known offenses. Similarly, offenses reported by clerks of district court are also checked against Return A data and adjustments or additions are made after correspondence with the contributor. If a report shows one burglary, for example, but the Bureau has a record of two, one would be added. It is necessary to assume that the one burglary offense already shown was one of the Bureau's cases; in other words, only those offenses are added which are obviously omitted. Beginning in 1943 contributors were requested to furnish a list of facts regarding offenses tallied on their reports; this list facilitated the work of checking the reports. The Bureau's verification procedure resulted in the addition of 661 offenses to 1942 returns and 385 to 1943 returns. These represented additions to the returns; reclassifications and corrections to reports were not included in the data. A summary of the number of offenses which were added to the 1943 returns follows in table 40.

TABLE 40. NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO AND PERCENT INCREASE OVER CRIMES REPORTED DURING 1943: BY POPULATION GROUPS¹

Grouping of Contributors	Total	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Ass't	Burglary	Larcenies		Auto Theft
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50	
State Total										
Offenses Reported	-- 13,264	28	26	128	187	106	2,948	1,267	7,042	1,532
Offenses Added	---- 385	9	16	36	5	16	69	33	123	78
Percent Increase	-- 2.9	32.1	61.5	28.1	2.7	15.1	2.3	2.6	1.7	5.1
Urban Total										
Offenses Reported	-- 11,674	20	15	77	165	88	2,346	1,026	6,569	1,368
Offenses Added	---- 206	6	11	18	3	2	21	14	88	43
Percent Increase	-- 1.8	30.0	73.3	23.4	1.8	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	3.1
Rural Total										
Offenses Reported	-- 1,590	8	11	51	22	18	602	241	473	164
Offenses Added	---- 179	3	5	18	2	14	48	19	35	35
Percent Increase	-- 11.3	37.5	45.5	35.3	9.1	77.8	8.0	7.9	7.4	21.3

Offenses Added by Population Groupings

Urban:										
Group I	-- 16	2	8	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Group II	-- 1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group IV	-- 2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Group V	-- 24	2	1	2	—	—	5	3	8	3
Group VI	-- 163	2	2	11	2	—	16	10	80	40
Rural:										
Group III	-- 2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Group IV	-- 20	2	1	7	—	—	4	4	—	2
Group V	-- 138	1	3	9	2	13	34	15	32	29
Group VI	-- 19	—	1	2	—	—	10	—	3	3

¹Bureau and Clerk-of-District Court Cases were checked against monthly returns and offenses were added when not shown by contributor. Local agencies were notified of such changes and requested to advise the Bureau if the crimes should not be added. Offenses reported were those listed on Return A records before additions were made.

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

Percent the Reported Offenses were Increased by
Checking Monthly Returns Against Known Cases

Offense Classification	Rural Returns	Urban Returns
Total -----	11.3	1.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter --	37.5	30.0
Manslaughter by negligence -----	45.5	73.3
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	35.3	23.4
Robbery -----	9.1	1.8
Aggravated assault -----	77.8	2.3
Burglary -----	8.0	0.9
Larceny \$50 or over -----	7.9	1.4
Larceny under \$50 -----	7.4	1.3
Auto theft -----	21.3	3.1

It is obvious that the uncorrected returns are incomplete from both rural and urban sources. The manslaughter-by-negligence classification was the most inaccurate urban offense, the returns being increased from 15 to 26 or 73.3 percent. The aggravated-assault class was the most incomplete rural crime, 14 offenses being added to the 18 reported, an increase of 77.8 percent. The rural murder, rape, and manslaughter-by-negligence classifications were all increased by one-third or more while urban murders and rape reports were increased 30 and 23 percent respectively. The lowest rural increase occurred for larceny groupings. Although urban homicides and rapes were increased 20 percent or more by Bureau checking, increases in urban crimes against property were all less than four percent.

Further analyses by population groups may be made from table 40 which shows the number of offenses added to each rural and urban classification. The number of uncorrected offenses for each group may be derived from this and tables 67 to 68 in the appendix.

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

5. Preliminary 1944 Record of Offenses Known to the Police in Metropolitan Centers

The following preliminary tabulations of monthly reports are presented as indicative of the 1944 trend:

a. Tri-City Bicycle Thefts

Bicycle thefts in the three metropolitan communities during the first nine months totaled 957 in 1944; this is a 25.5 percent reduction from 1943 when 1,284 were reported stolen. During the 3-year pre-war period 1938-1940, the number of bikes stolen in the nine-month period was 1,220; compared with this average, 1944 showed a 21.6 percent decrease. Table 41 presents quarterly bicycle-theft data as reported by the three cities.

TABLE 41. BICYCLE THEFTS IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL: 1944, 1943, AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE BY QUARTERS (Based on Monthly Reports Received from the Chiefs of Police)

PERIOD	—Bicycles Reported Stolen—			Percent Change in 1944 Compared with Pre-War Average
	1944	1943	3-Year Pre-War Average (1938-1940)	
First Nine Months -----	957	1,284	1,220	-21.6
1st Quarter (Jan.-March) ----	165	104	152	+8.6
2nd Quarter (April-June) ----	410	676	584	-29.8
3rd Quarter (July-Sept.) ----	382	504	484	-21.1

b. Tri-City Auto Thefts

Motor vehicle thefts took an entirely different trend after the war than bicycle larcenies. The first quarter of 1942 was 29 percent below the pre-war average and each succeeding quarter has declined that much or more under the 3-year average. (See table 42).

**TABLE 42. AUTO THEFTS IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL:
1944, 1943, AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE BY QUARTERS
(Based on Monthly Reports Received from Chiefs of Police)**

PERIOD	—Motor Vehicles Reported Stolen—			Percent Change in 1944 Compared with Pre-War Average
	1944	1943	Pre-War Average ¹	
First Nine Months -----	734	748	1,321	-44.4
1st Quarter (Jan.-March) ---	241	194	459	-47.5
2nd Quarter (April-June) ---	240	274	417	-42.4
3rd Quarter (July-Sept.) ---	253	280	445	-43.1

¹3-Year average for 1938-1940.

Metropolitan auto thefts have ranged from 29 to 58 percent under the pre-war average during the period January 1942 to September 1944. The first quarter of 1943 was the lowest so far with 58 percent fewer auto thefts, and the first three quarters of 1944 have all been under the pre-war level by 40 percent or more. The seasonal trend for motor-vehicle thefts is quite different than the trend for bicycle thefts. April, May, and June are the months when most bike thefts occur, with the next three months in second place. Auto thefts most often occur during the last quarter with the period January through March second in frequency. Bicycles, of course, are seldom in use during the January-March period; this no doubt accounts for the few thefts during the first quarter although 1942 exhibited a large number of thefts in this period.

c. Tri-City Robberies, Burglaries, Larcenies, Auto Thefts, and Bicycle Thefts by Months in 1944

Crimes against property, as reported by the Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul police departments on Return A are presented in table 43 by months.

**TABLE 43. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS,
AND ST. PAUL IN 1944: BY MONTHS
(Based on monthly reports received from Chiefs of Police)**

MONTH	Rob- beries	Burg- laries	Larcenies	Auto Thefts	Bicycle Thefts
			Except Auto		
January -----	22	196	347	99	55
February -----	13	146	235	70	48
March -----	11	111	305	72	62
April -----	14	142	373	93	123
May -----	8	168	355	79	136
June -----	14	120	472	68	151
July -----	9	179	446	76	114
August -----	6	151	486	83	126
September -----	10	141	464	94	142

A summary of these data for the three cities reveals the following 9-month comparison of 1944 with 1943 and the pre-war average:

**TABLE 44. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS,
AND ST. PAUL: 9-MONTH COMPARISON OF 1944, 1943,
AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE**

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1944	1943	Pre-War 3-Year	Percent Change in 1944 Compared with Pre-War Average
			Average (1938-1940)	
Crimes Against Property—total-----	5,678	6,581	8,952	-36.6
Robbery -----	107	74	280	-61.8
Burglary -----	1,354	1,324	1,826	-25.8
Larceny—except auto -----	3,483	4,435	5,525	-37.0
Auto theft -----	734	748	1,321	-44.4
Bicycle theft -----	957	1,284	1,220	-21.6

Robbery, the most violent crime of the group, shows the greatest drop from the pre-war 3-year average with a decline of 62 percent. Auto theft, contrary to expecta-

tions, decreased the next largest amount with 44 percent fewer offenses. The burglary group decreased about one-fourth and the larceny classification about two-thirds. Bicycle thefts, presumably included in the larceny classification, show a 20 percent decrease from the pre-war level.

There were 5,678 property crimes reported by the three metropolitan cities in 1944, a reduction of 36.6 from the pre-war average. The year 1943 was 31.3 percent below the average, very nearly the current decline. This indicates that crimes against property will probably not decrease further during the remainder of the war.

B. Juvenile Admissions to Red Wing and Sauk Centre

The number of boy and girl delinquents admitted to the State Training School at Red Wing and the State Home School for Girls at Sauk Centre are shown in table 45. The maximum age for commitment to these State schools is 17 in most instances. A tabulation of all juveniles who were disposed of in probate and juvenile courts would be more valuable as an index of delinquency, but such data are not available. In 1909 a law was passed making each probate judge the judge of juvenile court. The data in table 45 are comparable in this respect.

TABLE 45. NUMBER OF BOYS AND GIRLS ADMITTED TO MINNESOTA INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN: 1909-1944

Year Ending June 30 ¹	Total	Boys (Red Wing)	Girls (Sauk Centre) ²
1908-1909	193	139	54
1910	160	129	31
1911	161	130	31
1912	187	106	81
1913	168	86	82
1914	181	96	85
1915	245	152	93
1916	209	127	82
1917	294	181	113
1918	330	197	133
1919 (11 months)	364	234	130
1920	399	254	145
1921	366	229	137
1922	375	201	174
1923	320	152	168
1924	373	197	176
1925	376	214	162
1926	362	190	172
1927	328	176	152
1928	318	189	129
1929	338	202	136
1930	341	221	120
1931	362	232	130
1932	327	199	128
1933	299	195	104
1934	333	235	98
1935	312	211	101
1936	283	181	102
1937	355	258	97
1938	366	261	105
1939	350	262	88
1940	379	266	113
1941	350	270	80
1942	362	254	108
1943	373	257	116
1944	377	279	98

¹Year ended July 31st through July 31, 1918. The year 1919 is for an 11-month period, therefore.

²Girls were committed to Red Wing up to July 1, 1911, when the School at Sauk Centre opened.

A noteworthy fact is that admissions at the close of World War I were approximately double those of the pre-war years. Following the all-time peak in 1920, juven-

ile commitments declined through 1936. From 1937 through the current year admissions ranged between 350 and 379 juveniles.

That there has been no pronounced rise in commitments to State juvenile institutions during the present war compared with the preceding pre-war period is shown by the following contrast:

PERIOD	Juveniles Admitted to State Institutions
World War I	
3-year pre-war average (1911-13) -----	172
1918 -----	330
Increase -----	92%
World War II	
3-year pre-war average (1936-8) -----	335
1943 -----	378
Increase -----	11%

C. Bank Burglaries and Robberies

1. Calendar-Year Tabulations

No bank burglaries or robberies were reported in Minnesota during 1943 or in 1944. In the neighboring states, no attacks were reported in Iowa, North Dakota, or South Dakota during the same 2-year period. In Wisconsin, there were two attempted bank burglaries and one attempted robbery in 1943, and two robberies in 1944.

A comparison of Minnesota bank burglaries with those in neighboring states is made in table 46. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and Bankers Association in these states were contacted in order to obtain a complete list of bank attacks.

TABLE 46. BANK BURGLARIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES: 1944 CONTRASTED WITH 1943 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE (Attempts Included)

STATE	1944	1943	Pre-War 3-Year Average 1938-1940
Total -----	0	2	15
Wisconsin -----	—	2	3
Minnesota -----	—	—	6
Iowa -----	—	—	3
South Dakota -----	—	—	2
North Dakota -----	—	—	1

There were no bank burglaries in Minnesota and neighboring states during the year 1944.

A similar comparison of bank robberies in these states follows in table 47. There were two bank robberies in the five-state area in 1944, and one in 1943 compared with the pre-war average of eight per year.

TABLE 47. BANK ROBBERIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES: 1944 CONTRASTED WITH 1943 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE (Attempts Included)

STATE	1944	1943	Pre-War 3-Year Average 1938-1940
Total -----	2	1	8
Wisconsin -----	2	1	1
Minnesota -----	—	—	3
Iowa -----	—	—	3
South Dakota -----	—	—	1
North Dakota -----	—	—	1

¹Average not shown where less than one. There was only one robbery in North Dakota during the 3-year period.

2. Fiscal-Year Tabulations

Minnesota bank attacks may be compared with the entire United States to note whether the trend has been nation-wide rather than local. This comparison as given in the two tables following is based upon the fiscal year ending August 31.

TABLE 48. BANK CRIMES IN MINNESOTA COMPARED WITH THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1927-1944¹

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

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

Bank burglaries in both Minnesota and the United States have shown erratic fluctuations during the 18-year period, but robberies definitely rose to a peak in the early 30's and then declined to the 1943-44 low level. A few of the factors which probably entered into the cause of this rise and fall of bank crimes are: decrease in number of banks, application of preventive measures within banks and use of modern protective equipment, time-locking restrictions on cash exposure imposed by casualty underwriters in 1933-1934, reduction of money reserves on hand, strengthened police protection, removing of notorious bank robbers from circulation, and economic conditions. It has not been determined how these and other factors are related to the bank crime problem; business-activity indexes reflecting economic conditions, however, may be compared with those for bank crimes.

The "index" of bank crimes which was first presented in the 1937 report in comparison with an "index" of American business activity has been calculated again for the fiscal year which ended August 31, 1944. The Minnesota index remained at 0 but the National index rose from 5 to 9. Bank robberies and burglaries have been all but eliminated throughout the country.

TABLE 49. INDEXES OF BANK CRIMES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY: 1927-1944
(10-year average for period 9-1-26 to 9-1-36 equals 100)

YEAR (Sept. 1-Aug. 31)	—Bank Crime Indexes ¹ —		American Business Index ²
	Minnesota	United States	
1927 -----	54	77	107
1928 -----	35	83	102
1929 -----	79	96	112
1930 -----	139	103	96
1931 -----	173	137	76
1932 -----	139	145	59
1933 -----	183	143	64
1934 -----	89	95	69
1935 -----	64	74	71
1936 -----	45	48	84
1937 -----	40	34	99
1938 -----	74	31	71
1939 -----	35	30	82
1940 -----	45	27	98
1941 -----	5	14	120
1942 -----	45	13	131
1943 -----	0	5	136
1944 -----	0	9	137

¹The yearly average number of bank attacks (including actual and attempted burglaries and robberies) for the 10-year period from September 1, 1926 to August 31, 1936 was taken as 100 in computing the bank crime indexes. These yearly averages for Minnesota and the United States were 20.2 and 509.4 attacks respectively. The fiscal year September 1 to August 31 was used in this entire comparison since the bank-crime data for the United States were available only on that basis. The preceding table gives the number of crimes for each year which entered into the calculations.

²The American business index is based upon data published in the Cleveland Trust Company's Business Bulletin and American Business Activity Chart.

D. Examinations of Psychopathic Personality Patients in Probate Court

Examinations under the State's 1939 psychopathic-personality law are summarized in the following table. As defined in the law, the term psychopathic-personality "means the existence in any person of such conditions of emotional instability, or impulsiveness of behavior, or lack of customary standards of good judgment, or failure to appreciate the consequences of his acts, or a combination of any such conditions, as to render such person irresponsible for his conduct with respect to sexual matters and thereby dangerous to other persons."

**TABLE 50. PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED,
BY OFFENSE AND LOCALITY: 1944 (Jan.-June)**

CLASSIFICATION OF BEHAVIOR ¹	Number of Examinations				
	Entire State	Hennepin County	Ramsey County	St. Louis County	Other Counties
Total -----	4	1	2	—	1
Rape—including attempts -----	1	—	1	—	—
Carnal knowledge (girls under 18) -----	—	—	—	—	—
Sodomy; homosexual acts with males -----	1	1	—	—	—
Incest -----	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent liberties with young girls -----	1	—	1	—	—
Indecent exposure -----	1	—	—	—	1
Peeping Tom -----	—	—	—	—	—
Other: oversexed, indecent writing, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—

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

All of the patients examined so far in 1944 were ordered committed to State hospitals as follows: three to St. Peter and one to Fergus Falls State Hospital. The 1944 cases were all males. Only one female has been examined under the law since its passage in 1939. Detailed reports concerning all patients examined since the law was passed, including data on length of time served are available. These may be examined in the Bureau office upon request.

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

Year	Psychopathic-Personality Patients Examined
1939 -----	32
1940 -----	35
1941 -----	22
1942 -----	15
1943 -----	11
1944 (Jan.-June) -----	4

E. Arrest Statistics Compiled from Fingerprint Records

On the basis of fingerprint records received from Minnesota police agencies, arrest statistics compiled by crime, sex, age, and race are presented in this section. The sample is fairly large and representative of new-subject arrests, but not for old subjects as officers often do not send in a record if a set of prints and photograph is already on file. All sheriffs in the 87 counties and all chiefs of police in cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants are required by law to submit fingerprints. These officers, however, are required to fingerprint prisoners only in felony cases; when it is believed that they are fugitives from justice; or when arrested they possessed burglar tools, weapons, or other machines or appliances which the officer believes to be intended for unlawful purposes. Persons arrested by officers in places under 10,000 are usually placed in the county jails where they are fingerprinted by the sheriff; thus arrests in all sections of the State for major crimes are included. It is known, however, that about one-tenth of the arrests for felonies are not reported since the fingerprints of nine percent of adult prisoners received at State penal institutions in 1944 were not forwarded to the Bureau by police agencies during the current or prior years. Fingerprint records do not constitute such a large sample of minor arrests because fingerprinting for misdemeanors is not required.

1. Offense Charged

Minnesota 1944 arrests by offense, as indicated on records received, are presented in detail by sex and subject status in table 73 in the appendix. Duplications were eliminated before tabulations were made, so no individual is counted more than once except by error, even though he may have been arrested more than once for different crimes. It was believed desirable to limit the compilation to different persons so there would be no duplications in the age, race, and sex comparisons.

It has been observed that officers frequently do not forward fingerprint records for old subjects. The belief is prevalent that a record is not necessary if a set of prints and a picture is already on file. The data in table 73 do not constitute, therefore, an accurate measure of recidivism. That there is a difference, however, in the percentage of old subjects in the various crime classifications is shown by the following:

Crime Classification	Percent of 1944 Subjects who had Prior Records on File
Criminal homicide -----	20.0
Robbery -----	36.0
Assault—all degrees -----	17.0
Burglary -----	20.0
Larceny—except auto -----	21.1
Auto theft -----	22.5
Forgery, fraud and embezzlement -----	31.4
Rape -----	22.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice -----	10.0
Other sex offenses -----	16.2

In over 31 percent of the forgery and fraud cases, for example, the subjects had former records on file, while in only 10 percent of the commercialized vice arrests were prior records available.

A percentage distribution of new-subject arrests in 1944 compared with 1943 is shown in table 51. These percentages are based upon all offenses including "suspicion or investigation" as well as offense-not-stated records. Of the 840 fingerprint records of new subjects forwarded to the Bureau in 1944, as shown in the table, 295 or 35.1 percent were classified as crimes against property; while 73 or 8.7 percent were listed as offenses against the person.

TABLE 51. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY CRIME COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY POLICE AGENCIES: 1944 (JAN.-JUNE) COMPARED WITH 1943¹

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1943		1944	
	Jan.-Dec. Number	Percent	Jan.-June Number	Percent
Total -----	1,947	100.0	840	100.0
Criminal homicide -----	21	1.1	8	1.0
Robbery -----	23	1.2	16	1.9
Assault—aggravated and other -----	97	5.0	44	5.2
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	102	5.0	40	4.8
Larceny—except auto theft -----	255	13.1	142	16.9
Auto theft -----	84	4.3	31	3.7
Embezzlement and fraud -----	85	4.4	39	4.6
Stolen property; buying, etc. -----	7	0.4	7	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	45	2.3	20	2.4
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	66	3.4	21	2.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice -----	44	2.3	9	1.1
Other sex offenses -----	70	3.6	31	3.7
Violation of drug laws -----	1	0.1	1	0.1
Weapons; carrying, etc. -----	8	0.4	7	0.8
Offenses against family and children -----	64	3.3	12	1.4
Violation of liquor laws -----	18	0.9	8	1.0
Driving while intoxicated -----	132	6.8	40	4.8
Violation of other motor-vehicle laws -----	52	2.7	24	2.9
Disorderly conduct -----	60	3.1	38	4.5
Drunkenness -----	276	14.2	99	11.8
Vagrancy -----	73	3.8	36	4.3
Gambling -----	6	0.3	—	— ²
Other offenses -----	190	9.8	75	8.9
Offense not stated -----	26	1.3	16	1.9
Suspicion and investigation -----	142	7.3	76	9.0
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape) -----	184	9.5	73	8.7
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery, and stolen property, selling, etc.) -----	601	30.9	295	35.1

¹The table excludes the noncriminal fingerprints of sleepers.

²Less than .05 percent.

A yearly comparison of new-subject fingerprint records received since 1936 is as follows:

Year	Total New-Subject Arrests
1936 -----	3,948
1937 -----	4,235
1938 -----	5,059
1939 -----	4,619
1940 -----	4,803
1941 -----	4,345
1942 -----	3,260
1943 -----	1,947
1944 (Jan.-June) -----	840

The average number of new-subject records received during the three pre-war years 1938-1940 was 4,827. Compared with this, there were 60 percent fewer records received in 1943. The total for 1944 will be less than two-thirds of the pre-war average if the present rate continues.

2. Sex

As measured by fingerprints received, 14.5 percent of the new-subject arrests were female in 1944 (first half) as compared to 13.1 percent in 1943. Data for the United States as compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (old and new subjects combined) show the same low percentage of female arrests, 16.1 in 1943 and 17.1 in 1944 (first half). The increase in the proportion of female arrests in both Minnesota and the nation in 1944 over previous years is no doubt the result of wartime conditions.

3. Age

Considering new and old subjects together, records received from Minnesota police agencies during the first six months indicate that persons of 18 years were again

most frequently fingerprinted in 1944. This age group was followed by those of 19, 17, 20, and 21, respectively. Similarly, in 1943 persons of 18 years appeared most frequently; this group was followed by 19, 20, 17, and 21 ages. Age 17 was represented in the five most common ages in both of the years listed.

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

1943			1944 (Jan.-June)				
Age	Number of Arrests			Age	Number of Arrests		
	All	New	Old		All	New	Old
18 -----	144	135	9	18 -----	60	53	7
19 -----	137	119	18	19 -----	59	47	12
20 -----	111	100	11	17 -----	54	48	6
17 -----	99	87	12	20 -----	52	40	12
21 -----	97	83	14	21 -----	48	39	9

Detailed age data are shown in table 52 by sex and subject status. This table represents a tabulation of different persons, all duplications being eliminated. The unverified ages were obtained from the prisoners at the time of fingerprinting.

TABLE 52. AGE OF PERSONS WHOSE FINGERPRINTS WERE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES DURING 1944 (JAN.-JUNE) BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS¹

AGE	1944 JANUARY-JUNE									
	All Ages -----	All Subjects			New Subjects			Old Subjects		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages -----	1,072	939	133	840	718	122	232	221	11	
10-14 -----	9	8	1	8	7	1	1	1	—	
15 -----	14	13	1	14	13	1	—	—	—	
16 -----	32	30	2	30	28	2	2	2	—	
17 -----	54	50	4	48	44	4	6	6	—	
18 -----	60	51	9	53	44	9	7	7	—	
19 -----	59	45	14	47	33	14	12	12	—	
20 -----	52	45	7	40	33	7	12	12	—	
21 -----	48	36	12	39	28	11	9	8	1	
22 -----	41	35	6	34	29	5	7	6	1	
23 -----	40	29	11	33	22	11	7	7	—	
24 -----	36	30	6	26	20	6	10	10	—	
25-29 -----	137	117	20	96	77	19	41	40	1	
30-34 -----	135	117	18	98	82	16	37	35	2	
35-39 -----	88	82	6	66	61	5	22	21	1	
40-44 -----	90	83	7	72	66	6	18	17	1	
45-49 -----	68	64	4	48	46	2	20	18	2	
50-54 -----	46	42	4	37	34	3	9	8	1	
55-59 -----	38	37	1	31	31	—	7	6	1	
60-64 -----	13	13	—	9	9	—	4	4	—	
65-69 -----	5	5	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	
70-74 -----	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	
75-79 -----	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Not Stated -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median -----	28.3	29.2	24.0	27.5	28.8	23.6	30.3	29.9	37.5	

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

Table 53 shows new-subject arrests in age groupings for 1944 (first half) contrasted with 1943, and the two-year average for 1939 and 1940, with comparative data from the 1940 census. Approximately the same percentage of the new subjects (55.8 percent) were under 30 years in 1944 as during the two-year pre-war period when 54.7 percent were in this group.

TABLE 53. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION: 1944 (JAN.-JUNE) CONTRASTED WITH 1943 AND 2-YEAR AVERAGE (1939-1940)

AGE GROUP	MINNESOTA NEW SUBJECT ARRESTS						General Population	
	1944		1943		2-Year Average		(1940 Census)	
	(Jan.-June)	(Jan.-June)	(Jan.-Dec.)	(Jan.-Dec.)	(1939-1940)	(1939-1940)	Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages -----	840	100.0	1,947	100.0	4,846	100.0	2,792,300	100.0
Under 15 -----	8	1.0	8	0.4	30	0.6	689,151	24.7
15-19 -----	192	22.9	416	21.4	793	16.4	257,349	9.2
20-39 -----	268	31.9	618	31.7	1,828	37.7	470,689	16.9
30-44 -----	236	28.1	523	26.9	1,442	29.8	583,959	20.9
45 or over -----	136	16.2	380	19.5	748	15.4	791,152	28.3
Unknown -----	—	—	2	0.1	5	0.1	—	—

Approximately 25 percent of the 1940 population are under 15 years while less than one percent of those fingerprinted are in this age group.

The increase in the proportion of persons 45 or over which was noted in 1943 did not continue in the present year. During 1939-1940, the proportion of persons 45 or over whose fingerprints were received was 15.4 percent; this rose to 20.0 in 1942 and 19.5 in 1943 but dropped to 16.2 in 1944. Withdrawal of men of military age tended to increase the average percentage of persons under 20 from 17.0 to 21.8 in 1943 and to 23.9 in 1944. Rates per 100,000 population at each age level can be computed from the above table.

Of persons 15 years or older in 1940, 34.6 percent of the State's population were under 30; while of those arrested during the 3-year period 53.4 percent, and in 1944, 55.3 percent were under 30 years. This comparison is shown in table 54.

TABLE 54. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN AGE GROUPS 15 YEARS OR OLDER: 1944 (JAN.-JUNE) AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1939-41

AGE GROUPING	NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS				General Population	
	1944		3-Year Total		(1940 Census)	
	(Jan.-June)	(Jan.-June)	(1939-1941)	(1939-1941)	Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 and over—Total -----	832	100.0	13,987	100.0	2,103,149	100.0
15-29 -----	460	55.3	7,449	53.4	728,038	34.6
30 and over -----	372	44.7	6,488	46.6	1,375,111	65.4

Another factor which affects the validity of the age data is the failure of some agencies to fingerprint a prisoner if a set of his prints is already on file in the local department, especially if the subject is a local character. This would probably result in fewer old subjects at all ages, and, therefore, would not affect one age group more than another.

Until 1943 the median age of males who were fingerprinted for the first time had been growing older instead of younger (table 55). The 1943 median age of males was 29.6, however, and the 1944 median dropped to 28.8 years. The first-offender group of females has shown no consistent change, but 1944 shows a record low of 23.6 years. The female medians for all subjects are based on a small number of cases. The medians for old subjects (1939-1941 data were omitted since duplications were not eliminated) should, of course, be older than those for new subjects.

TABLE 55. MEDIAN AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS: BY YEARS

YEAR	New Subjects			Old Subjects		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female ¹
1939 -----	28.1	28.0	29.1	—	—	—
1940 -----	28.8	29.0	27.5	—	—	—
1941 -----	29.5	29.6	28.8	—	—	—
1942 -----	30.4	30.8	28.2	34.8	35.3	28.4
1943 -----	28.7	29.6	24.3	34.4	34.6	31.8
1944 (Jan.-June) -----	27.5	28.8	23.6	30.3	29.9	37.5

¹Median based on only 35, 15, and 11 cases, respectively.

4. Arrests of Persons 18-21 Years of Age

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

TABLE 56. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS OF YOUTHS 18 THROUGH 21 YEARS OF AGE: 1939-1944¹
(Based on Fingerprint records submitted to the Bureau)

YEAR	Total New Subjects		Ages 18 through 21		Other Ages		Age Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1939 -----	4,898	100.0	1,011	20.6	3,882	79.3	5	0.1
1940 -----	4,794	100.0	935	19.5	3,854	80.4	5	0.1
1941 -----	4,345	100.0	852	19.6	3,485	80.2	8	0.2
1942 -----	3,260	100.0	651	20.0	2,603	79.8	6	0.2
1943 -----	1,947	100.0	437	22.4	1,508	77.5	2	0.1
1944 (Jan.-June) -----	840	100.0	179	21.3	661	78.7	—	—

¹Both sexes combined.

Approximately one out of five of the first offenders were in the 18-21 age group, it will be noted, during the six-year period. In 1944 the percentage was the second highest of the six years listed.

5. Age-Crime Data

a. Youths 18-21 years of age.

Further information on youthful arrests is revealed in age-crime data for new subjects. Old subjects were excluded in the data because of duplications formerly included. In table 57, the comparison is between the first half of 1944 and the pre-war year 1940.

TABLE 57. CRIMES FOR WHICH 18-21 YEAR-OLD NEW SUBJECTS WERE ARRESTED: FIRST HALF OF 1944 CONTRASTED WITH 1940

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1944 (Jan.-June)		1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total -----	179	100.0	935	100.0
Homicide -----	2	1.1	2	0.2
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	6	3.4	27	2.9
Robbery -----	6	3.4	12	1.3
Assault, all degrees -----	5	2.8	27	2.9
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	10	5.6	112	12.0
Larceny, except auto theft -----	37	20.7	283	30.3
Auto theft -----	13	7.3	74	7.9
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	3	1.7	46	4.9
Fraud and embezzlement -----	3	1.7	24	2.6
Stolen property, buying, etc. -----	2	1.1	9	1.0
Weapons, carrying, etc. -----	—	—	7	0.7
Prostitution and other sex offenses -----	1	0.6	26	2.8
Driving while drunk -----	4	2.2	12	1.3
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, vagrancy -----	30	16.8	103	11.0
All other, including not stated -----	57	31.8	171	18.3
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person -----	13	7.3	56	6.0
Crimes against property -----	74	41.3	560	59.9

Of the 179 youths 18-21 whose fingerprints were submitted to the Bureau during Jan.-June 1944, in 13 or 7.3 percent of the cases crimes against the person were involved. In the pre-war year 1940, 6.0 percent of the arrests were for crimes against the persons. Similarly, for crimes against property, 41.3 percent of the 1944 and 59.9 percent of the 1940 youthful arrests involved property crimes.

Noteworthy changes in the types of crimes charged during war years as compared with 1940 are that youths of the 18-21 year old class have become involved in a greater proportion of crimes against the person, more drunken driving cases, more disorderly conduct-drunkenness-vagrancy cases, and more miscellaneous crimes. They have become involved in a smaller proportion of crimes against property. In 1940,

approximately 60 percent of the arrests were for property crimes; in the war year 1944 the proportion had dropped to 41 percent.

b. All subjects.

Detailed age-crime tabulations are included again in this report. In table 74 in the appendix the number of new subjects by age are shown for the various crime classifications, together with the median ages.

Half of the persons arrested during the first six months in 1944, were under 19 in auto theft cases, under 20 in burglary cases, and under 28 in all cases. When the youngest median ages are arranged in order, for 1940 and the 1944 war period, we find that persons who committed auto thefts were the youngest during both the pre-war and war period, while burglars were next in youthfulness. The comparison of median ages follows:

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	—Median Age of Youngest New-Subject Arrests ¹ —	
	During 1944	During 1940
Auto theft -----	18.8	19.6
Burglary -----	19.3	20.3
Larceny -----	23.5	24.1
Rape, including carnal knowledge -----	26.2	25.0
Robbery -----	—	25.8
Forgery -----	27.5	26.2
Prostitution -----	—	28.6
Disorderly Conduct -----	30.0	28.6
Homicide -----	—	29.6

¹Median not calculated where number of arrests was under 20.

The same crimes were in the top three. It would be expected that the median ages would drop in those cases usually involving youthful persons and that it would rise in cases involving older men as a result of the war.

A similar comparison for crimes with the oldest ages shows that the medians did rise in all cases but one.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	—Median Age of Oldest New-Subject Arrests ¹ —	
	During 1944	During 1940
Drunkennes -----	37.7	39.0
Liquor-law violations -----	—	38.0
Sex offenses excluding rape and commercial- ized vice -----	33.1	35.9
Drunken driving -----	33.6	35.2
Embezzlement and fraud -----	33.8	34.0
Offenses against family and children -----	—	33.3

¹Median not calculated where number of arrests was under 20.

During the war year 1944, over 50 percent of the drunks who were arrested for the first time were 37 or older, over half of the sex offenders (excluding rape and prostitution) were over 33, and over half of the drunken drivers were over 33 years of age.

6. Race

During 1944 (first half), 91.5 percent of the fingerprints received were those of the white race (table 58). The Negro race constituted 4.0 percent and other races the remaining 4.5 percent. Duplicate and rearrest cases were excluded in the race tables. The proportion of nonwhites increased from 7.4 to 8.5 percent in 1944.

**TABLE 58. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA:
1943 AND 1944 (JAN.-JUNE)
(Based on Fingerprint Records)**

RACIAL GROUP	1943 (12 Months)		1944 (1st 6 Months)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total -----	2,462	100.0	1,084	100.0
White -----	2,279	92.6	992	91.5
Negro -----	97	3.9	43	4.0
Mexican -----	32	1.3	11	1.0
Indian -----	53	2.2	34	3.1
Japanese -----	—	—	2	0.2
Gypsy -----	—	—	—	—
Other -----	1	—	2	0.2

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

Table 59 sets forth a comparison of the race of persons whose fingerprints were received for arrests in Minnesota and the 1940 population. Approximately 99 percent of the State's population were members of the white race, while between 91 and 93 percent of those arrested were white.

**TABLE 59. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1943 AND 1944 (1st 6 MONTHS)
COMPARED WITH THE 1940 MINNESOTA GENERAL POPULATION**

RACIAL GROUP	PERCENT BY RACE GROUPS			
	Persons Arrested (All Subjects)		General Population 1940 ¹	
	1943 (12 Months)	1944 (1st 6 Mos.)	Number	Percent
All races -----	100.0	100.0	2,792,300	100.0
White -----	92.6	91.5	2,768,982	99.16
Negro -----	3.9	4.0	9,928	0.36
Other -----	3.5	4.5	13,390	0.48

¹Source of population data: Bureau of the Census.

F. Penal Statistics

The Bureau collects detailed reports from the State prison, the men's and women's reformatories, and the Hospital for the Criminally Insane at St. Peter showing admissions and discharges. During 1937 and 1938, these schedules were obtained annually, while during 1939-1944 they were received monthly. Information regarding each prisoner admitted includes date of admission, method of admission, county, offense, sentence, sex, race, country of birth, age, and marital condition. Data concerning each prisoner discharged include date and method of discharge, date when sentence began, offense, sentence, previous commitments, sex, and race. In addition to these two reports, summary schedules on "movement of population" and "institutional staff" are collected. These reports are on file available for detailed analyses not already being done by the Bureau of the Census.

Admissions to Adult Penal Institutions as an Index of Crime (Fiscal Year)

After considerable research a record of prisoners received at the State Prison, the State Reformatory, and the Reformatory for Women was obtained for the fiscal years 1910 to date. These admissions are shown in table 60. Through 1918, the fiscal year ended July 31st; while from 1919 to the present the year ended June 30th. The data for the year ending June 30th, 1919, therefore, is for an 11-month period because the fiscal year was set back a month at that time.

Federal prisoners were at one time kept at the Prison in large numbers; and it was possible to eliminate such cases from the data for all the institutions. When the Classification Board was in operation during the years 1935-39, there was a delay in

the recording of prisoners as admissions until the Board was through classifying the cases. The data in table 60 have been adjusted so that delayed admissions were credited to the year when classification began.

It has been suggested that prisoners received from the courts may be taken as an index of criminality, and, consequently, as an indication of the amount of criminality during war and post-war years. The Bureau will furnish upon request a chart which presents the data given in table 60 showing vividly the fact that the number of prisoners committed to adult penal institutions falls during war years. It also indicates to law-enforcement officers that they can expect a rapid rise in criminality when the war ends judging by what happened after World War I.

The decline in felony commitments to 431 for the year ending June 30, 1944 represents a 61.9 percent drop from the peak of 1,130 in 1932. This 1932 peak, in turn, was a rise of 156.8 percent over the low at the end of the first World War when adjusted to a 12-month basis.

TABLE 60. PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM THE COURTS AT THE STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS: 1910-1944¹

Year (Ending June 30th) ²	Total	Prison	Men's Reformatory	Women's Reformatory
1910 -----	436	289	147	
11 -----	477	301	176	
12 -----	544	294	250	
13 -----	451	249	202	
14 -----	526	277	249	
1915 -----	699	381	318	
16 -----	605	330	275	
17 -----	532	294	238	
18 -----	472	279	193	
19 (11 months) ---	408	243	160	
1920 -----	563	293	270	
21 -----	669	301	353	15
22 -----	730	349	348	33
23 -----	701	351	301	49
24 -----	659	308	311	40
1925 -----	764	330	398	36
26 -----	799	375	396	28
27 -----	900	411	453	36
28 -----	786	345	411	30
29 -----	873	410	434	29
1930 -----	895	401	466	28
31 -----	1,034	448	562	24
32 -----	1,130	517	581	32
33 -----	1,069	476	571	22
34 -----	1,080	529	519	32
1935 -----	981	479	460	42
36 -----	937	465	439	33
37 -----	889	415	446	28
38 -----	891	406	458	27
39 -----	1,027	348	649	30
1940 -----	962	326	611	25
41 -----	814	322	469	23
42 -----	734	270	441	23
43 -----	494	207	265	22
44 -----	431	149	261	21

¹Data compiled by Division of Criminal Statistics, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, St. Paul, Minnesota, and obtained from biennial reports of, and through correspondence with, the penal institutions. Federal prisoners are excluded in this tabulation. Female prisoners were received at the Prison prior to 1921. Liquor-law violators do not account for the large increase beginning in 1931. During the four years, 1931-34, only 29 prisoners were charged with violation of liquor statutes. Data for 1935-39 were adjusted so that admissions delayed by the Classification Board were credited to the year in which classifying began.

²Year ended July 31st through 1918.

Allowing for the population growth is preferable in yearly comparisons, so the data for the three institutions are shown as rates based on available population estimates in table 61.

TABLE 61. MINNESOTA FELONY-COMMITMENT RATE: BY YEARS
 (Number of Prisoners Received from State Courts at the Prison and Reformatories for Men and Women per 100,000 of the Population)¹

Fiscal Year ²	Felony-Commitment Rate	Fiscal Year ²	Felony-Commitment Rate
1910 -----	20.9	1930 -----	34.8
1911 -----	22.5	1931 -----	39.8
1912 -----	25.3	1932 -----	43.1
1913 -----	20.6	1933 -----	40.4
1914 -----	23.5	1934 -----	40.5
1915 -----	30.7	1935 -----	36.5
1916 -----	26.2	1936 -----	34.7
1917 -----	22.8	1937 -----	32.7
1918 -----	20.6	1938 -----	32.6
1919 (11 months) --	17.2 ³	1939 -----	37.2
1920 -----	23.4	1940 -----	34.5
1921 -----	27.5	1941 -----	29.9
1922 -----	29.8	1942 -----	27.4
1923 -----	28.2	1943 -----	19.6
1924 -----	26.1	1944 -----	17.1
1925 -----	30.1		
1926 -----	31.2		
1927 -----	34.8		
1928 -----	30.3		
1929 -----	33.9		

¹Rates through 1940 based on estimated total population of State. Rates for 1941-1944 based on estimated civilian population.

²Year ending July 31 through 1918; year ending June 30 thereafter.

³The rate may be adjusted to a 12-month basis by adding one-eleventh of 17.2.

The year 1932 had the highest felony-commitment rate with a rate of 43.1 per 100,000 of the estimated population. The 1944 rate of 17.1 was 60.3 percent below the 1932 peak and 50.9 percent below the pre-war average rate of 34.8 for the 3 years 1938-1940.

The rate for the year ending June 30, 1919 was based on 11 months because the fiscal year was moved back from July 31st in that year. The 1944 rate is lower than the lowest rate which was reached at the close of World War I.

G. Criminal Homicides and Suicides

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

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

A file of all the known homicides in the State for the years 1938 through 1943 is now available.

H. Judicial Criminal Statistics

(Based on Clerk of District Court Reports)

The Bureau recognizes its responsibility in collecting judicial statistics. Detailed tables will be found on the following pages of this report through the year 1943.

Some observations from the detailed tables are as follows (The pre-war average is for the 3-year period 1938-1940) :

Of the 69 defendants tried by juries for major offenses in 1943, 44 or 63.8 percent were convicted.

Approximately 49 out of 100 convictions for major offenses resulted in commitments to State penal institutions during 1943.

The number of persons charged with crimes against property, 643 in 1943, was 61.9 percent under the 3-year pre-war average of 1,686 defendants.

There were only 3 defendants charged with abortion in 1943. This small number of abortion cases is 62 percent under the pre-war average of 8 cases.

Rape and carnal knowledge cases decreased 8.2 percent in 1943 from the pre-war average of 97 to 89 defendants.

In 1943 only 7.4 percent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 83.6 percent were convicted by pleas of guilty.

Of the 929 defendants disposed of for major offenses, 643 or about two-thirds were charged with the taking of property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, fraud, forgery, etc.); of these, about 9 out of 10 were convicted.

The number of defendants charged with major offenses reached a peak of 2,295 in 1938; this figure declined steadily to 929 in 1943. This is a 56.1 percent drop from the 1938-1940 average of 2,118 persons.

Probation or suspended-sentence dispositions were noted in 40.0 percent of the major-offense convictions in 1943. This leniency was granted in many instances so that the accused could join the armed forces.

The number of persons charged with doing personal injury was 168 in 1943; this was 24.3 percent under the pre-war average of 222 defendants.

Of the 929 defendants disposed of for major offenses in 1943, 826 or 88.9 percent, were convicted and sentenced; 406 or 49.2 percent, of the defendants convicted and sentenced were sent to the Prison or Reformatory; and 330, or 40.0 percent, were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence.

The Bureau has been collecting judicial criminal statistics from clerks of district courts since 1933 in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of the Census. Prior to 1936, the clerks were requested to tabulate their cases themselves on complicated tally sheets. During 1936, however, a system of reporting individual cases was adopted. The new plan which provided for individual records of each district court case resulted in greater accuracy and uniformity. Tabulations of criminal statistics as presented in tables in this section were prepared by the State Bureau and verified by the Bureau of the Census. The report cards were collected, audited, and checked for completeness, and forwarded to Washington for analysis by the State Bureau's division of criminal statistics.

Table 62 gives a 5-year comparison of procedural disposition and sentence or treatment for all offenses combined. This table includes all defendants before district court who were charged with both major and minor offenses.

In order to provide a superior basis of comparison, major offenses are shown together in tables 63 through 65 and tables 75 and 76 in the appendix. This major-offense division is made up principally of felonies; it excludes offenses usually tried in minor courts.

During 1943, convictions of those charged with major offenses were the fourth highest on record. The percentage of such convictions was 88.9 while in the preceding year it was 84.2 percent.

More detailed figures which show the type of disposition by both major and minor offenses are given in table 63. Of the 929 persons charged with major crimes in 1943, as shown in this table, 643 or 69.2 percent were charged with the taking of property through some form of robbery, burglary, larceny, forgery, auto theft, fraud,

or the receipt of stolen goods; while 168 or 18.1 percent were charged with doing personal injury through murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape.

Of those charged with "property" crimes 590 or 91.8 percent were convicted; and of those charged with crimes against the person, 130 or 77.4 percent were convicted. Another contrast is shown in that only 26 or 4.0 percent of those charged with "property" crimes as compared with 28 or 16.7 percent of those charged with crimes against the person were tried by juries.

Between 1939 and 1943 the percentage sentenced to State prison or reformatories ranged from 43.6 in 1940 to 49.2 in 1943; while the percentage placed on probation or under suspended sentences ranged from 39.5 in 1939 to 43.4 in 1941.

TABLE 62. PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS FOR ALL OFFENSES: 1939-1943¹

YEAR	Procedural Disposition			DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT						
	Defendants disposed of during year	Disposed of without conviction	Convicted of offense charged or lesser offense	Defendants sentenced during year	State prison or reformatory	Institutions for juveniles only	Local jails or workhouses	Fine or costs only	Probation or suspended sentence	Other
1939 -----	2,648	255	2,393	2,393	879	7	272	368	867	—
1940 -----	2,602	262	2,340	2,340	813	5	315	344	863	—
1941 -----	2,101	226	1,875	1,875	706	2	204	114	848	1
1942 -----	1,801	270	1,531	1,531	536	3	159	154	679	—
1943 -----	1,152	147	1,005	1,005	410	6	90	88	410	1

¹The statistics presented here are for those persons actually brought before the districts courts having felony jurisdiction, whose cases were disposed of by the court during the calendar year. A defendant charged with more than one offense, if not convicted, was assigned to the most serious offense of which charged, and in the case of conviction, to the most serious offense of which convicted.

TABLE 63. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME: 1935-1943

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

*Percent not shown where less than 0.1.

TABLE 64. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF MAJOR OFFENSES IN DISTRICT COURTS: 1939-1943

YEAR	Total Number of Defendants Convicted and Sentenced No. %		SENTENCE OR TREATMENT											
			State Prison or Reformatory		Probation or Suspended Sentence		Local Jail or Workhouse		Fine or Costs Only		Institution for Juvenile Delinquents only		Other Sentence	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1939	1,873	100.0	859	45.9	740	39.5	212	11.3	55	2.9	7	0.4	—	—
1940	1,807	100.0	788	43.6	719	39.8	240	13.3	55	3.0	5	0.3	—	—
1941	1,522	100.0	683	44.9	661	43.4	148	9.7	27	1.8	2	0.1	1	0.1
1942	1,166	100.0	518	44.4	496	42.5	122	10.5	27	2.3	3	0.3	—	—
1943	826	100.0	406	49.2	330	40.0	64	7.7	19	2.3	6	0.7	1	0.1

The number of defendants charged with major offenses who were disposed of by means of a trial is shown in table 65 by outcome and method of trial. In 1943, 66.2 percent of the defendants tried were convicted, while 33.8 percent were acquitted.

TABLE 65. DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY OUTCOME AND METHOD OF TRIAL: 1938-1943

YEAR	Total Defendants disposed of by trial No. %		OUTCOME				METHOD OF TRIAL			
			Acquitted		Convicted		Disposed of by Court Trial		Disposed of by Jury Trial	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1938	143	100.0	45	31.5	98	68.5	8	5.6	135	94.4
1939	145	100.0	56	38.6	89	61.4	6	4.1	139	95.9
1940	112	100.0	46	41.1	66	58.9	6	5.4	106	94.6
1941	132	100.0	44	33.3	88	66.7	8	6.1	124	93.9
1942	124	100.0	47	37.9	77	62.1	6	4.8	118	95.2
1943	74	100.0	25	33.8	49	66.2	5	6.8	69	93.2

The more detailed figures of table 76 in the appendix show that widely different types of punishment were imposed for offenses of the same general group, but in the interpretation of these data it should be kept in mind that some classes include offenses of varying degrees of seriousness.

District Court Dispositions and Convictions per 100,000 Population

The Bureau of the Census presented a new series in 1941 showing major offenses disposed of with the rate per 100,000 of the population. These data through 1943 are shown in table 77 in the appendix. The number of defendants disposed of for major offenses per 100,000 of the population decreased steadily from 84.0 in 1938 to 36.8 in 1943. The rate for defendants convicted of major offenses followed the same general trend, decreasing from 73.2 in 1938 to 32.7 in 1943. More defendants were disposed of for larceny than for any other offense during 1943, with forgery and counterfeiting following in second place, and the two offense groups together accounting for 44.3 percent of all major offense dispositions.

Appendix

The detailed tables in the appendix furnish source material referred to in this report. If more information on any phase of criminal statistics is desired, the reader is advised to contact the Division of Criminal Statistics, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, 1279 University Avenue, St. Paul 4, Minnesota.

TABLE 66. MINNESOTA OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU DURING 1944 (JANUARY-JUNE)¹

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known	Unfounded Cases	Actual Offenses
GRAND TOTAL—ALL OFFENSES -----	632	14	618
Major offenses—Total -----	495	13	482
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter -----	4	—	4
Manslaughter by negligence -----	2	—	2
Robbery -----	8	1	7
Aggravated assault -----	5	—	5
Burglary—breaking or entering -----	146	—	146
Larceny—except auto theft -----	108	6	102
Auto theft -----	94	4	90
Forgery -----	57	—	57
Embezzlement and fraud -----	32	1	31
Stolen property—buying, selling, etc. -----	4	—	3
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	—	1	—
Commercialized vice; prostitution -----	—	—	—
Other sex offenses -----	3	—	3
Drug-law violations -----	—	—	—
Weapons, carrying, etc. -----	—	—	—
Miscellaneous major offenses:			
Abduction -----	—	—	—
Abortion -----	—	—	—
Arson -----	2	—	2
Bigamy -----	—	—	—
Blackmail and extortion -----	—	—	—
Escape (Penal) and jail break -----	17	—	17
Kidnaping -----	1	—	1
Perjury -----	—	—	—
Parole and probation violation -----	12	—	12
Other Offenses—Total -----	132	1	131
Minor assault -----	2	—	2
Offenses against family and children -----	11	—	11
Liquor-law violations -----	1	—	1
Driving while intoxicated -----	—	—	—
Other motor-vehicle law violations -----	6	—	6
Dis. conduct; drunkenness; vagrancy -----	3	—	3
Gambling -----	—	—	—
Illegitimacy -----	4	—	4
Malicious mischief and dest. of property -----	5	—	5
Escapes from State hospitals -----	85	—	85
Federal offenses occurring in Minnesota -----	7	—	7
Unclassified offenses -----	8	1	7
Offense not stated -----	5	—	5

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

TABLE 67. RURAL OFFENSES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS: 1943 (Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law. Places under 2,500 in Population are Included as Rural.)

County	Population ¹	Mur-der	Mansl.	Rape	Rob-bery	Aggr. Ass't lary	Burg-lary	Larceny Over Under	Auto Theft	Tot.
Rural Total -----	1,236,865	11	16	69	24	32	650	260 508	199	1,769
Group III Total ----- (50,000 to 99,999)	54,355	—	1	5	2	3	68	20 58	3	160
St. Louis ² -----	54,355	—	1	5	2	3	68	20 58	3	160
Group IV Total ----- (25,000 to 49,999)	241,926	4	3	14	8	3	123	33 76	33	297
Fillmore -----	25,830	—	—	1	—	—	11	— 1	3	16
Hennepin -----	46,069	—	3	5	5	1	41	11 33	13	112
Itasca ² -----	28,121	—	—	—	1	—	26	5 11	6	49

Otter Tail	42,344	—	—	4	1	—	12	7	8	4	36	
Polk	27,062	—	—	2	—	2	5	2	6	3	20	
Stearns	44,950	3	—	2	1	—	20	8	14	2	50	
Wright	27,550	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	2	14	
Group V Total (10,000 to 24,999)	837,903	6	11	45	13	26	395	185	347	147	1,175	
Aitkin	17,865	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	4	4	19	
Becker	21,547	—	—	2	—	—	14	—	9	5	30	
Beltrami	16,680	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—	
Benton	10,371	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—	
Big Stone	10,447	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	5	1	23	
Blue Earth	20,549	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—	
Brown	13,878	—	1	1	—	2	4	1	—	1	10	
Carlton	16,908	—	—	1	2	2	11	7	13	5	41	
Carver	17,606	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	6	3	12	
Cass	20,646	—	1	3	1	1	21	3	9	4	43	
Chippewa	11,707	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	18	2	26	
Chisago	13,124	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	5	17	
Clay	15,846	—	—	1	1	1	3	7	8	3	24	
Clearwater	11,153	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	6	
Cottonwood	13,336	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	8	—	14	
Crow Wing	15,201	1	—	3	—	—	7	—	6	5	22	
Dakota	16,421	—	—	—	—	1	9	10	9	8	37	
Dodge	12,931	—	—	2	2	1	9	1	—	—	15	
Douglas	15,318	—	—	1	—	—	9	2	—	—	12	
Faribault	20,239	1	—	2	—	1	10	3	9	2	28	
Freeborn	19,580	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—	
Goodhue	21,602	—	1	—	—	1	7	2	6	4	21	
Houston	14,735	—	—	—	1	1	17	4	10	5	38	
Isanti	12,950	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	12	2	18	
Jackson	13,965	—	—	—	—	2	9	4	4	—	19	
Kandiyohi	18,901	1	—	1	—	1	10	12	11	—	36	
Kittson	10,717	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	8	1	19	
Koochiching	11,304	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	—	8	
Lac qui Parle	15,509	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	—	10	
Le Sueur ²	19,227	—	—	1	—	—	25	4	6	1	37	
Lincoln	10,797	—	—	2	—	—	14	3	3	—	22	
Lyon	13,894	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	12	
McLeod	17,493	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	6	2	21	
Marshall	18,364	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	8	
Martin	17,668	1	—	1	—	1	—	11	5	—	19	
Meeker	15,357	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	1	13	
Mille Lacs	15,558	—	—	1	—	1	17	2	1	5	27	
Morrison	21,426	—	1	3	—	—	2	2	1	2	11	
Mower	17,806	—	1	1	—	—	4	6	4	13	29	
Murray	15,060	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	2	12	
Nobles	15,297	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	1	13	
Norman	14,746	—	—	3	—	—	9	2	7	4	25	
Olmsted	16,346	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—	
Pine	21,478	—	—	2	—	—	10	1	5	4	22	
Pope	10,980	—	—	—	—	—	(only 3 months received)	—	—	—	—	
Ramsay	16,206	1	—	1	1	—	22	15	48	14	102	
Redwood	19,020	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	2	3	20	
Renville	24,625	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	7	4	18
Rice	15,100	—	—	3	—	—	2	6	18	5	39	
Roseau	15,103	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	6	—	10	
Scott	15,585	—	1	1	—	—	3	5	4	9	6	29
Sibley	16,625	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—	
Steele	11,055	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	2	—	14	
Swift	12,740	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	11	—	25	
Todd	24,486	—	—	1	2	—	10	4	11	2	30	
Wabasha	14,449	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	7	
Waseca	10,916	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	7	
Washington	16,784	—	—	1	—	—	8	7	6	12	34	
Watsonwan	10,502	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	1	12	
Winona	15,305	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	
Yellow Medicine	16,917	—	—	—	—	—	(only 7 months received)	—	—	—	—	
Group VI Total (2,500 to 9,999)	102,681	1	1	5	1	—	64	22	27	16	137	
Anoka	9,982	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	1	1	10	
Cook	3,030	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—	
Grant	9,828	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	4	1	18	
Hubbard	8,442	1	—	—	—	—	12	1	3	—	17	
Kanabec	9,651	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—	
Lake	2,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lake of the Woods	5,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Mahnomen	8,054	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—	
Nicollet	8,895	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	6	
Pennington	6,894	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	2	10	
Pipestone	9,112	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	7	2	22	
Red Lake	7,413	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	5	4	18	

Rock -----	7,819	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	2	8
Sherburne -----	8,271						(no returns received)				
Stevens -----	7,825	—	—	1	—	—	8	5	3	1	18
Traverse -----	8,283						(no returns received)				
Wadena -----	9,856	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Wilkin -----	7,730	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	6

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.
²Places included in county figures above but reported to the Bureau by chiefs of police. (Nashwauk and Proctor formerly urban).

Le Sueur County, Montgomery -----	1,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Itasca County, Nashwauk -----	2,228	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	3	1	15
St. Louis County, Proctor -----	2,468	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	1	—	13

TABLE 68. URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE: 1943
 (Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law.
 Places with 2,500 or More Inhabitants are Classified as Urban.)

Municipality	Population ¹	Mur- der	Mansl.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Ass't	Burg- lary	Larceny Over	Under	Auto Theft	Tot.
Urban Total -----	1,378,689	26	26	95	168	90	2,367	1,040	6,657	1,411	11,880
Group I Total ----- (250,000 or over)	780,106	15	21	44	134	74	1,541	745	3,837	351	7,262
Minneapolis -----	492,370	12	12	23	69	29	823	571	1,987	639	4,165
St. Paul -----	287,736	3	9	21	65	45	718	174	1,850	212	3,097
Group II Total ----- (100,000 to 249,999)	101,065	2	—	7	15	2	179	120	924	187	1,436
Duluth -----	101,065	2	—	7	15	2	179	120	924	187	1,436
Group IV Total ----- (25,000 to 49,999)	26,312	—	—	1	2	3	48	13	196	19	282
Rochester -----	26,312	—	—	1	2	3	48	13	196	19	282
Group V Total ----- (10,000 to 24,999)	170,763	4	2	21	7	7	283	72	955	149	1,500
Albert Lea -----	12,200	2	—	—	—	—	7	3	27	16	55
Austin -----	18,307	—	—	1	—	—	45	9	116	29	200
Brainerd -----	12,071	—	—	12	—	—	18	5	43	7	85
Faribault -----	14,527	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	34	7	50
Fergus Falls -----	10,848	1	—	—	—	—	15	1	20	3	41
Hibbing -----	16,385	—	—	5	3	1	21	12	148	17	207
Mankato -----	15,654	—	—	—	1	1	29	1	25	8	65
St. Cloud -----	24,173	—	1	3	—	—	57	12	145	7	225
South St. Paul -----	11,844	—	—	—	1	5	33	4	89	11	143
Virginia -----	12,264	—	1	—	1	—	30	12	144	24	212
Winona -----	22,490	1	—	—	—	—	20	12	164	20	217
Group VI Total ----- (Under 10,000)	300,443	5	3	22	10	4	316	90	745	205	1,400
Alexandria -----	5,051	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	7	—	12
Anoka -----	6,426	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	9	6	20
Bayport -----	2,633 ²	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bemidji -----	9,427	—	—	2	—	—	5	2	3	5	17
Benson -----	2,729	—	—	—	—	—	23	9	2	2	34
Blue Earth -----	3,702	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	5	1	12
Breckenridge -----	2,745	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	2	—	8
Chisholm -----	7,487	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	6	2	12
Cloquet -----	7,304	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	2	12
Columbia Heights -----	6,035	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	34	1	50
Crookston -----	7,161	—	—	2	—	1	9	3	94	2	111
Crosby -----	2,954	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Detroit Lakes -----	5,015	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	13	8	24
East Grand Forks -----	3,511	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	20	23	58
Edina -----	5,855	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	13	2	22
Ely -----	5,970	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	10	1	18
Eveleth -----	6,887	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	16	—	21
Fairmont -----	6,988	1	—	—	—	—	7	7	29	2	46
Gilbert -----	2,504	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—
Glenwood -----	2,564	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	7
Grand Rapids -----	4,875	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	7	6	26
Hastings -----	5,662	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	10	21
Hopkins -----	4,100	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	13	3	25
Hutchinson -----	3,887	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	14	—	17
International Falls -----	5,626	—	—	3	—	—	12	4	5	7	31
Jackson -----	2,840	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	7
Lake City -----	3,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Litchfield -----	3,920	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	20	2	29
Little Falls -----	6,047	—	—	—	—	—	(no returns received)	—	—	—	—

Luverne -----	3,114	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	14	24
Marshall -----	4,590	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	18	—	29
Montevideo -----	5,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
Moorhead -----	9,491	1	—	—	—	—	11	13	33	20	78
Morris -----	3,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	1	33
New Ulm -----	8,743	—	—	2	—	—	4	1	11	1	19
Northfield -----	4,533	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	11
North Mankato -----	3,517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
North St. Paul -----	3,135	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5
Owatonna -----	8,694	—	—	1	1	—	14	6	37	9	68
Park Rapids -----	2,643	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	13	3	22
Pipestone -----	4,682	—	—	—	1	—	14	1	9	1	26
Red Wing -----	9,962	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	43	6	60
Redwood Falls -----	3,270	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	7
Richfield -----	6,750	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	5	—	10
Robbinsdale -----	6,018	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	3	3	14
St. James -----	3,400	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	9
St. Louis Park -----	7,737	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	3	10
St. Peter -----	5,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Sauk Center -----	3,016	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	5
Sauk Rapids -----	2,981	—	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	5	13
Sleepy Eye -----	2,923	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	8	1	14
Staples -----	2,952	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	7
Stillwater -----	7,013	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	4	13
Thief River Falls -----	6,019	—	—	2	—	—	29	—	52	10	93
Tracy -----	3,085	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	2	16
Two Harbors -----	4,046	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	6
Wadena -----	2,916	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	2	12
Waseca -----	4,277	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	20	4	31
West St. Paul -----	5,733	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4
White Bear Lake -----	2,858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willmar -----	7,623	—	—	1	—	—	8	8	22	5	44
Windom -----	2,807	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	14	—	23
Worthington -----	5,918	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	18	6	32

¹Delinquent contributors are excluded from the totals.
²Includes the population of State Prison.

TABLE 69. MINNESOTA CLASS I OFFENSES REPORTED OR ESTIMATED DURING 1943 BY RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND POPULATION GROUPS¹

Classification of Contributors	Total	Mans. by				Rob- bery	Aggr. Burg- Ass'tl	—Larceny—		Auto Theft	No. of Contribs.	Pop. 1940 (Census Bureau)
		Murder	Neg.	Rape	Over \$50			Under \$50				
Entire State	13,932	38	46	174	194	126	3,112	1,339	7,256	1,647	165	2,792,300
Urban Total	11,933	26	26	96	168	90	2,379	1,043	6,685	1,420	78	1,390,098
Rural Total	1,999	12	20	78	26	36	733	296	571	227	87	1,402,202
Urban: Reported by Con- tributors—total	11,880	26	26	95	168	90	2,367	1,040	6,657	1,411	75	1,378,689
Estimated—total	53	—	—	1	—	—	12	3	28	9	3	11,409
Cities by Population Groups:												
Group I (250,000 or over)	7,262	15	21	44	134	74	1,541	745	3,837	851	2	780,106
Group II (100,000 to 249,999)	1,436	2	—	7	15	2	179	120	924	187	1	101,065
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)	282	—	—	1	2	3	48	13	196	19	1	26,312
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)	1,500	4	2	21	7	7	283	72	955	149	11	170,763
Group VI (2,500 to 9,999)												
Reported by police	1,400	5	3	22	10	4	316	90	745	205	60	300,443
Estimated	53	—	—	1	—	—	12	3	28	9	3	11,409
Rural: Reported by Con- tributors—total	1,769	11	16	69	24	32	650	260	508	199	74	1,236,865
Estimated—total	230	1	4	9	2	4	83	36	63	28	13	165,337
Counties by Population Groups												
Group III (50,000 to 99,999)	160	—	1	5	2	3	68	20	58	3	1	54,355
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)	297	4	3	14	8	3	123	33	76	33	7	241,926
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)												
Reported by contributors	1,175	6	11	45	13	26	395	185	347	147	53	837,903

Estimated Group VI (2,500 to 9,999)	178	—	2	7	2	4	60	28	53	22	8	128,048
Reported by contributors	137	1	1	5	1	—	64	22	27	16	13	102,681
Estimated	52	1	2	2	—	—	23	8	10	6	5	37,289

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

TABLE 70. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST BY POPULATION AND RURAL-URBAN GROUPINGS: 1943¹

Grouping of Contributors	Total	Mans. by			Rob-bery	Aggr. Ass't	Burg-lary	Larceny—		Auto Theft
		Murder	Neg.	Rape				\$50 or Over	Under \$50	
State Total										
Offenses Reported	13,649	37	42	164	192	122	3,017	1,300	7,165	1,610
Offenses Cleared	4,512	33	37	151	57	103	1,011	414	2,204	502
Percent Cleared	33.1	89.2	88.1	92.1	29.7	84.4	33.5	31.8	30.8	31.2
Urban Total										
Offenses Reported	11,880	26	26	95	168	90	2,367	1,040	6,657	1,411
Offenses Cleared	3,771	23	25	82	45	71	721	358	2,023	423
Percent Cleared	31.7	88.5	96.2	86.3	26.8	78.9	30.5	34.4	30.4	30.0
Rural Total										
Offenses Reported	1,769	11	16	69	24	32	650	260	508	199
Offenses Cleared	741	10	12	69	12	32	290	56	181	79
Percent Cleared	41.9	90.9	75.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	44.6	21.5	35.6	39.7
Urban Population Groupings										
Group I Offenses	7,262	15	21	44	134	74	1,541	745	3,837	851
Clearances	2,378	13	20	35	33	57	466	279	1,243	232
Percent Cleared	32.7	86.7	95.2	79.5	24.6	77.0	30.2	37.4	32.4	27.3
Group II Offenses	1,436	2	—	7	15	2	179	120	924	187
Clearances	330	1	—	8	3	2	34	19	211	52
Percent Cleared	23.0	50.0	—	114.3	20.0	100.0	19.0	15.8	22.8	27.8
Group IV Offenses	282	—	—	1	2	3	48	13	196	19
Clearances	64	—	—	1	—	2	11	5	42	3
Percent Cleared	22.7	—	—	100.0	—	66.7	22.9	38.5	21.4	15.8
Group V Offenses	1,500	4	2	21	7	7	283	72	955	149
Clearances	436	4	2	18	4	6	69	24	261	48
Percent Cleared	29.1	100.0	100.0	85.7	57.1	85.7	24.4	33.3	27.3	32.2
Group VI Offenses	1,400	5	3	22	10	4	316	90	745	205
Clearances	563	5	3	20	5	4	141	31	266	88
Percent Cleared	29.1	100.0	100.0	90.9	50.0	100.0	44.9	34.4	35.7	42.9
Rural Population Groupings										
Group III Offenses	160	—	1	5	2	3	68	20	58	3
Clearances	71	—	1	5	1	3	33	3	22	3
Percent Cleared	44.4	—	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	48.5	15.0	37.9	100.0
Group IV Offenses	297	4	3	14	8	3	123	33	76	33
Clearances	129	4	2	14	3	3	46	10	31	16
Percent Cleared	43.4	100.0	66.7	100.0	37.5	100.0	37.4	30.3	40.8	48.5
Group V Offenses	1,175	6	11	45	13	26	395	185	347	147
Clearances	484	5	8	45	7	26	180	41	117	55
Percent Cleared	41.2	83.3	72.7	100.0	53.8	100.0	45.6	22.2	33.7	37.4
Group VI Offenses	137	1	1	5	1	—	64	22	27	16
Clearances	57	1	1	5	1	—	31	2	11	5
Percent Cleared	41.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	48.4	9.1	40.7	31.2

¹See tables 67 and 68 for population range in each group. Prior cases cleared in 1943 are included. This accounts for the fact that more rapes were cleared in urban group II than the number which occurred during the year.

TABLE 71. CLEARANCES IN MINNESOTA AREAS OUTSIDE OF URBAN MUNICIPALITIES WITH 2,500 OR MORE INHABITANTS, REPORTED BY SHERIFFS TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN MONTHLY REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1943

County	Murder	Mansl.	Rape	Rob-bery	Aggr. Ass't	Burg-lary	Larceny—		Auto Theft	Total
							Over	Under		
Rural Total	10	12	69	12	32	290	56	181	79	741
Group III (50,000 to 99,999) Total.	—	1	5	1	3	33	3	22	3	71
St. Louis (inc. Proctor)	—	1	5	1	3	33	3	22	3	71
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999) Total.	4	2	14	3	3	46	10	31	16	129

Fillmore	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	3	7
Hennepin	—	2	5	2	1	16	3	13	3	45
Itasca (inc. Nashwauk)	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	3	2	15
Otter Tail	—	—	4	—	—	5	1	1	1	12
Polk	—	—	2	—	2	3	1	4	3	15
Stearns	3	—	2	—	—	11	4	8	4	32
Wright	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Group V (10,000 to 24,999) Total	5	8	45	7	26	180	41	117	55	484
Aitkin	—	—	1	—	—	7	2	3	3	16
Becker	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	3	1	15
Beltrami (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benton (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Stone	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	1	12
Blue Earth (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown	—	1	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	8
Carlton	—	—	1	—	2	9	2	3	4	21
Carver	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	5
Cass	—	—	3	1	1	4	1	4	2	16
Chippewa	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	14	1	18
Chisago	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	6
Clay	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	14
Clearwater	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	6
Cottonwood	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Crow Wing	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	2	4	14
Dakota	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	1	2	11
Dodge	—	—	2	—	1	6	1	—	—	10
Douglas	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	3
Faribault	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	1	9
Freeborn (not returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goodhue	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	4	11
Houston	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	3	1	12
Isanti	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	7
Jackson	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Kandiyohi	1	—	1	—	1	7	3	4	—	17
Kitson	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Koochiching	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4
Lac qui Parle	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Le Sueur (inc. Montgomery)	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	3	1	15
Lincoln	—	—	2	—	—	10	1	1	—	14
Lyon	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4
Marshall	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Martin	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	4	—	10
Meeker	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Mille Lacs	—	—	1	—	1	9	1	—	3	15
Morrison	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Mower	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Murray	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Nobles	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
Norman	—	—	3	—	—	3	1	1	3	11
Olmsted (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	2	1	12
Pope (only 3 mos. received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Redwood	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	1	—	11
Renville	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	6
Rice	—	—	3	—	2	3	2	3	3	16
Roseau	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	—	9
Scott	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	6
Sibley (no returns received)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steele	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Swift	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	9	—	22
Todd	—	—	1	2	—	4	1	4	—	12
Wabasha	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4
Waseca	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Washington	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	3	10
Watonwan	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5
Winona	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	6
Yellow Medicine (only 7 mos. received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group VI (Under 10,000) Total	1	1	5	1	—	31	2	11	5	57
Anoka	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	6
Cook (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	4	—	15
Hubbard	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Kanabec (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Lake of the Woods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Mahnomen (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicollet	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Pennington	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Pipestone	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	8

Red Lake -----	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	3	9
Rock -----	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Sherburne (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stevens -----	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Traverse (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wadena -----	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Wilkin -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

TABLE 72. CLEARANCES IN MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES WITH 2,500 OR MORE INHABITANTS, REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN MONTHLY REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1943

Municipality	Murder	Mansl.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. Ass't	Burg- lary	Larceny— Over Under		Auto Theft	Total
Urban Total -----	23	25	82	45	71	721	358	2,023	423	3,771
Group I (250,000 or over) Total ---	13	20	35	33	57	466	279	1,243	232	2,378
Minneapolis -----	11	11	23	18	23	242	224	756	142	1,450
St. Paul -----	2	9	12	15	34	224	55	487	90	928
Group II (100,000 to 249,999) Tot..	1	—	8	3	2	34	19	211	52	330
Duluth -----	1	—	8	3	2	34	19	211	52	330
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999) Total.	—	—	1	—	2	11	5	42	3	64
Rochester -----	—	—	1	—	2	11	5	42	3	64
Group V (10,000 to 24,999) Total.	4	2	18	4	6	69	24	261	48	436
Albert Lea -----	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	13	9	29
Austin -----	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	1	11
Brainerd -----	—	—	12	—	—	4	1	11	4	32
Faribault -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
Fergus Falls -----	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	9	1	19
Hibbing -----	—	—	4	3	1	9	8	67	3	95
Mankato -----	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	8	4	20
St. Cloud -----	—	1	1	—	—	4	5	34	1	46
South St. Paul -----	—	—	—	—	5	15	2	30	6	58
Virginia -----	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	35	5	48
Winona -----	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	48	12	70
Group VI (Under 10,000) Total ---	5	3	20	5	4	141	31	266	88	563
Alexandria -----	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	6
Anoka -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	5
Bayport -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bemidji -----	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	3	8
Benson -----	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	9	—	22
Blue Earth -----	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	5
Breckenridge -----	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Chisholm -----	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	5
Cloquet -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	7
Columbia Heights -----	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	1	14
Crookston -----	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	12	2	22
Crosby -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Detroit Lakes -----	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	—	8
East Grand Forks -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	8
Edina -----	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	5
Ely -----	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	8
Eveleth -----	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
Fairmont -----	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	14	2	23
Gilbert (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenwood -----	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	5
Grand Rapids -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	5	3	15
Hastings -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12
Hopkins -----	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	9	3	17
Hutchinson -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	—	15
International Falls -----	—	—	3	—	—	7	2	2	5	19
Jackson -----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lake City -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Litchfield -----	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	10
Little Falls (no returns received)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luverne -----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	12
Marshall -----	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	11	—	20
Montevideo -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Moorhead -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	10	18
Morris -----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	30	1	32
New Ulm -----	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4

Northfield	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	5
North Mankato	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North St. Paul	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Owatonna	—	—	1	1	—	4	3	7	6	22
Park Rapids	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	10	2	18
Pipestone	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	12
Red Wing	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	5	10
Redwood Falls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richfield	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Robbinsdale	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
St. James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
St. Louis Park	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4
St. Peter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sauk Center	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Sauk Rapids	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	7
Sleepy Eye	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
Staples	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	5
Stillwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Thief River Falls	—	—	2	—	—	15	—	14	—	31
Tracy	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	1	12
Two Harbors	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4
Wadena	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	6
Waseca	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	9
West St. Paul	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
White Bear Lake (no returns)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willmar	—	—	1	—	—	6	3	20	1	31
Windom	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Worthington	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	3	14

TABLE 73. OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES IN 1944 (JAN.-JUNE): BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS¹ (Duplicates and Re-arrests are excluded)

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	All Subjects			New Subjects			Old Subjects		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
GRAND TOTAL	1,072	939	133	840	718	122	232	221	11
Major offenses—Total	572	511	61	435	379	56	137	132	5
Murder	8	6	2	6	5	1	2	1	1
Manslaughter	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Robbery	25	25	—	16	16	—	9	9	—
Aggravated assault	25	23	2	21	19	2	4	4	—
Burglary—breaking or entering	50	48	2	40	39	1	10	9	1
Larceny, except auto theft	180	158	22	142	121	21	38	37	1
Auto theft	40	40	—	31	31	—	9	9	—
Embezzlement and fraud ²	55	52	3	39	36	3	16	16	—
Stolen property; buying, etc.	8	8	—	7	7	—	1	1	—
Forgery and counterfeiting	31	23	8	20	13	7	11	10	1
Rape—including carnal knowledge	27	27	—	21	21	—	6	6	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10	—	10	9	—	9	1	—	1
Other sex offenses	37	31	6	31	25	6	6	6	—
Violation of drug laws	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Weapons; carrying, etc.	9	7	2	7	5	2	2	2	—
Miscellaneous major offenses									
Abortion	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	—
Arson	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
Bigamy	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Blackmail and extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and jail break	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal offenses	34	33	1	31	30	1	3	3	—
Kidnaping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violation of parole and probation	23	22	1	6	5	1	17	17	—
Other offenses—Total	390	336	54	313	265	48	77	71	6
Minor assault	28	28	—	23	23	—	5	5	—
Offenses against family and children	18	18	—	12	12	—	6	6	—
Violation of liquor laws	13	13	—	8	8	—	5	5	—
Driving while intoxicated	45	44	1	40	40	—	5	4	1
Violation of road and driving laws	20	20	—	17	17	—	3	3	—
Parking violations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other violations of motor-vehicle laws	9	9	—	7	7	—	2	2	—
Disorderly conduct	42	32	10	38	28	10	4	4	—
Drunkenness	131	120	11	99	90	9	32	30	2
Vagrancy	41	16	25	36	13	23	5	3	2
Gambling	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Illegitimacy	5	5	—	3	3	—	2	2	—
Malicious mischief and destruction of property	4	4	—	3	3	—	1	1	—
Tampering with auto	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Violation of regulatory laws	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	—
All other offenses	26	20	6	21	16	5	5	4	1

TABLE 74. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY AGE AND OFFENSE,
BOTH SEXES COMBINED: 1944 (JAN.-JUNE)
(Data from Fingerprint Records Forwarded by Minnesota Police
Agencies. Persons Released without Prosecution are Included.)

OFFENSE CHARGED	Total	AGE																	Median Age ¹						
		All Ages	10-14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79
Total	840	8	14	30	48	53	47	40	39	34	33	26	96	98	66	72	48	37	31	9	4	5	2	27.5	
Criminal homicide	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	16	1	—	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault (all degrees)	44	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	5	—	4	8	3	1	8	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	28.8
Burglary	40	3	2	2	8	4	3	2	1	3	2	—	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19.3
Larceny	142	1	5	11	6	8	6	11	12	4	14	2	15	15	6	10	7	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	23.5
Auto theft	31	—	1	5	5	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.8
Embezzlement and fraud	39	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	1	6	6	4	3	6	2	1	1	—	1	—	33.8
Stolen property	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	1	4	3	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	27.5
Rape	21	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	2	1	—	2	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.2
Prostitution	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Sex Offenses	31	—	—	—	2	2	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	33.1
Narcotic drug laws	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weapons, carrying etc.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offense against family and children	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liquor laws	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driving while intoxicated	40	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	6	11	4	4	4	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	33.6
Road and driving laws	17	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking violations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other traffic	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly conduct	38	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	—	1	2	2	5	2	4	3	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.0
Drunkenness	99	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	1	3	3	2	4	9	12	9	12	9	10	1	1	2	—	—	37.7
Vagrancy	36	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	3	3	2	2	4	6	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspicion	76	—	1	—	10	7	7	2	6	2	—	3	8	6	6	11	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	25.0
Not stated	16	1	2	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other offenses	73	—	2	3	4	5	7	4	4	5	1	2	2	5	10	4	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	23.8

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

Offense not stated²
Suspicion and investigation -----
Other not stated (fugitives, etc) ----
90
20
72
18
76
16
58
16
18
14
14
—

³Some prisoners were fingerprinted more than once for the same offense; for example, by the St. Paul Police Department and the Ramsey County Sheriff. Duplicate records of this type as well as re-arrest records were excluded in this tabulation.
⁴The fraud classification includes persons held for "bad checks," no other information given; some of these may have been forgeries.
⁵The following "sleeper" and noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 6 male, 1 female; old subjects, 5 males.

TABLE 75. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF MINNESOTA, BY OFFENSE: 1943

OFFENSE	Total Defendants Disposed of	Disposed of Without Conviction					Other no penalty disposition	Convicted and Sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted		Total		Pleaded guilty	Found Guilty		
				By court, jury waived	By Jury			By court, jury waived	By Jury		
All offenses -----	1,152	147	108	—	35	4	1,005	947	7	51	
Major offenses—Total ¹ -----	929	103	74	—	25	4	826	777	5	44	
Murder -----	7	2	—	—	2	—	5	3	—	2	
Manslaughter -----	25	8	1	—	6	1	17	12	—	5	
Robbery -----	19	2	2	—	—	—	17	16	—	1	
Aggravated assault -----	47	11	9	—	2	—	36	33	—	3	
Burglary -----	105	5	5	—	—	—	100	99	—	1	
Larceny, except auto theft -----	292	18	14	—	3	1	274	264	3	7	
Auto theft -----	72	12	12	—	—	—	60	57	—	3	
Embezzlement and fraud -----	18	7	4	—	3	—	11	10	1	—	
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	17	3	2	—	1	—	14	11	—	3	
Forgery and counterfeiting ² -----	120	6	6	—	—	—	114	110	—	4	
Rape -----	89	17	13	—	4	—	72	67	1	4	
Commercialized vice -----	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	
Other sex offenses -----	74	7	3	—	2	2	67	60	—	7	
Violating drug laws -----	12	1	—	—	1	—	11	10	—	1	
Carrying, etc., weapons -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Other major offenses—Total -----	27	2	1	—	1	—	25	23	—	2	
Abortion -----	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	
Arson -----	5	1	—	—	1	—	4	3	—	1	
Bigamy -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	
Blackmail and extortion -----	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	
Escape and jail break -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	
Kidnaping -----	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Perjury -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Minor and other offenses ³ -----	223	44	34	—	10	—	179	170	2	7	

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

²Forgery classification includes check cases.

³This group consists principally of misdemeanors such as minor assault; nonsupport; violating liquor, gambling, and driving laws; and other offenses generally tried in justice and municipal courts. Other major offenses, however, not shown above are included.

TABLE 76. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED IN THE DISTRICT COURTS, BY OFFENSE: 1943

OFFENSE	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	Sentence or Treatment					
		State prison and reformatory	Probation or suspended sentence	Local jail or work-house	Fine or costs only	Institution for juvenile delinquents only	Other
All offenses -----	1,005	410	410	90	88	6	1
Major offenses--Total ¹ -----	826	406	330	64	19	6	1
Murder -----	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter -----	17	11	5	1	—	—	—
Robbery -----	17	16	1	—	—	—	—
Aggravated assault -----	36	16	15	3	2	—	—
Burglary -----	100	64	29	4	—	3	—
Larceny, except auto theft -----	274	122	127	19	3	3	—
Auto theft -----	60	27	29	4	—	—	—
Embezzlement and fraud -----	11	3	6	—	2	—	—
Stolen property, receiving, etc. ---	14	1	7	3	3	—	—
Forgery and counterfeiting ² -----	114	46	49	16	3	—	—
Rape—including carnal knowledge -----	72	34	29	8	—	—	1
Commercialized vice -----	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other sex offenses -----	67	41	20	3	3	—	—
Violating drug laws -----	11	4	2	2	3	—	—
Carrying, etc., weapons -----	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other major offenses: -----	25	15	10	—	—	—	—
Abortion -----	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Arson -----	4	1	3	—	—	—	—
Bigamy -----	8	4	4	—	—	—	—
Blackmail and extortion -----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and jail break -----	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnaping -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury -----	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Minor and other offenses ³ : -----	179	4	80	26	69	—	—

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

²Forgery classification includes check cases.

³This group consists principally of misdemeanors such as minor assault; nonsupport; violating liquor, gambling, and driving laws; and other offenses generally tried in justice and municipal courts. Other major offenses, however, not shown above are included.

TABLE 77. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF AND DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, FOR MAJOR OFFENSES, WITH RATE PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION: 1938-1943

Offense for Which Disposed of	Number						Rate per 100,000 of the Population					
	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1943 ¹	1942 ¹	1941 ¹	1940 ²	1939 ³	1938 ³
DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF												
Total -----	929	1,385	1,696	1,990	2,069	2,295	36.8	51.8	62.3	71.3	74.9	84.0
Murder -----	7	11	17	14	12	16	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Manslaughter -----	25	37	37	24	28	36	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3
Robbery -----	19	63	61	53	127	106	0.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	4.6	3.9
Aggravated Assault -----	47	63	57	76	72	97	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.5
Burglary -----	105	122	191	278	225	272	4.2	4.6	7.0	10.0	8.1	10.0
Larceny, except auto theft -----	292	499	539	636	702	772	11.6	18.6	19.8	22.8	25.4	28.2
Auto theft -----	72	107	139	151	170	171	2.9	4.0	5.1	5.4	6.2	6.3
Embezzlement and fraud -----	18	42	61	52	71	75	0.7	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.7
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	17	29	27	38	37	75	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.7
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	120	187	295	353	321	374	4.8	7.0	10.8	12.6	11.6	13.7
Rape -----	89	84	120	91	112	87	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.3	4.1	3.2
Other major offenses -----	118	141	152	224	192	214	4.7	5.3	5.6	8.0	7.0	7.8
DEFENDANTS CONVICTED												
Total -----	826	1,166	1,522	1,807	1,873	2,001	32.7	43.6	55.9	64.7	67.8	73.2
Murder -----	5	10	12	10	7	11	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Manslaughter -----	17	25	26	16	17	22	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8
Robbery -----	17	57	53	5	111	10	0.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	4.0	3.7
Aggravated assault -----	36	39	42	58	62	60	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.2
Burglary -----	100	105	172	264	220	254	4.0	3.9	6.3	9.5	8.0	9.3
Larceny, except auto theft -----	274	434	498	597	639	713	10.8	16.2	18.3	21.1	23.1	26.1
Auto theft -----	60	92	135	143	161	152	2.4	3.4	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.6
Embezzlement and fraud -----	11	33	42	36	59	55	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.0
Stolen property, receiving, etc. -----	14	23	24	35	28	51	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.9
Forgery and counterfeiting -----	114	165	270	333	308	343	4.5	6.2	9.9	11.9	11.2	12.5
Rape -----	72	65	105	81	101	63	2.9	2.4	3.9	2.9	3.7	2.3
Other major offenses -----	106	118	143	191	160	177	4.2	4.4	5.3	6.8	5.8	6.5

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

²Based on population census of 1940.

³Based on estimate of total population of the state.

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