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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

TO THE

GOVERNOR

OF THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA



For the Period Ending
December 31, 1935

M. C. PASSOLT
Superintendent

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STAFF OF BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

MELVIN C. PASSOLT.....	Superintendent
FRANK W. SOMMER.....	Chief Investigator
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ARTHUR O. ERICKSON.....	Investigator
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OSCAR C. LEE.....	Investigator
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EDWARD J. FITZGERALD.....	Assistant Identification Expert
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KENNETH B. HEGGENHAUGEN.....	Assistant Statistician
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PEARL M. ARCAND.....	Stenographer
LLOYD BERGSTROM.....	Stenographer

STATE RADIO STATION, REDWOOD FALLS

PUTNAM M. SMITH.....	Supervisor
JOHN A. APULI.....	Operator
ROBERT R. HALL.....	Operator
HUGH WINTER.....	Operator

January 3, 1936

Hon. Floyd B. Olson
Governor of Minnesota
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota

Your Excellency:

I herewith submit for your consideration the report of the activities of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the calendar year 1935.

In February 1934 the Minnesota State Bar Association, then headed by Mr. F. W. Murphy, appointed the Minnesota Crime Commission for the purpose of studying the crime problem in the State and to recommend ways and means of meeting the situation. The Commission was composed of lawyers and laymen, with Chief Justice John P. Devaney as Chairman. The Crime Commission, aided in its work by the Minnesota Law and Order League, took its findings and the recommendations based on its findings before the 1935 Legislature, and, acting on the report submitted by the Crime Commission the 1935 Legislature so amended the Session Laws of 1927, which created the Bureau, as to greatly increase the efficiency and usefulness of this department. It is highly significant that at a time when the Legislature sought to keep all department appropriations at a minimum that body saw fit and proper to act on those recommendations and to substantially increase the appropriations of the Bureau in order that its powers and activities might be expanded.

The Bureau previously was hampered in its work by a limited staff, which consisted of a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, who was the identification expert, and only eight investigators, a secretary and two stenographers. In amending the Laws governing the Bureau the 1935 Legislature increased the Bureau personnel from twelve to twenty-eight, so that the Bureau now has in addition to the superintendent, a chief investigator, sixteen investigators, an identification expert, an assistant identification expert who is also the Bureau photographer, a statistician, an assistant statistician, a secretary, two stenographers, also a supervisor in charge of the State Radio Station and three radio operators.

The nine additional investigators will permit the Bureau to permanently station several men in districts throughout the State and thus more advantageously serve our peace officers. It was long our aim to have the State districted with Bureau investigators and now that an increase in our staff has made possible this beginning of Bureau districts I feel confident the results achieved will justify the expense and effort involved. A further increase in the Bureau personnel, permitting six additional investigators, will make it possible to cover the entire State through Bureau districts, one investigator to be stationed in each district. In this connection I would recommend also that the Bureau personnel be permitted an additional stenographer and a file clerk, for our increased Bureau activity has brought added work in office detail.

The increase in the Bureau staff has made it possible to keep the Bureau office open from eight o'clock in the morning until midnight every day.

When the Bureau was established the Bureau operatives were not given general police powers in the State. They had authority only to work with sheriffs

and police officers in gathering information and obtaining evidence. They had no general power to make arrests except under such circumstances as would justify a private citizen in doing so. The men were therefore seriously handicapped in their work. However, the 1935 Legislature granted them full police powers throughout the State, thus greatly increasing the usefulness of the Bureau. This has done much to strengthen and co-ordinate the efforts of all law-enforcement agencies in the State.

The Identification Division of the Bureau is of the utmost importance. Here all fingerprints, photographs and records are compiled, so indexed and filed that information is readily accessible. Immediately on receipt in the Bureau the fingerprints are classified and checked with our records, and the officer sending them is advised whether or not the Bureau has a record on the person under arrest. A copy of the fingerprints is likewise sent on to the National Bureau of Identification in Washington for further check.

Prior to the amendment of the Law by the Legislature of 1935, sheriffs were requested to send to the Bureau fingerprints of all persons arrested on charge of a felony. The 1935 amendment to the Law makes it compulsory, on threat of penalty, for sheriffs and chiefs of police in cities of the first, second and third class to send to the Bureau three copies of photographs and fingerprints of all persons arrested within twenty-four hours from the time of arrest. With this change in the Law the Bureau is receiving splendid cooperation from our peace officers in the collection of fingerprints. In February 1931 there were on file in the Bureau approximately 13,000 fingerprints. Our Identification Division has been greatly expanded, now having on file approximately 51,000 fingerprints and photographs of known criminals.

A Statistical Division has been added to the Bureau through the action of the 1935 Legislature, the duties of this department being to collect and preserve as a record of the Bureau, information concerning the number and nature of offenses known to have been committed in the State; of the legal steps taken in connection therewith from the inception of the complaint to the final discharge of the defendant; and such other information as may be useful in the study of crime and the administration of justice. The information so collected and preserved includes such data as may be requested by the United States Department of Justice in Washington under its national system of crime reporting.

Prior to this, Minnesota sheriffs and police officers were requested to keep records and mail copies to the Bureau on crimes committed, arrests made and convictions obtained, but few such records and reports reached the Bureau, and no progress was therefore possible in compiling statistics on crime in the State.

The 1935 Legislature made possible the first unit of a State Radio system through the appropriation of \$25,000.00 to cover the construction of a station and its maintenance during the first year, and an appropriation of \$12,500.00 to cover the maintenance of the station the second year. The State Radio Station, which is located in Redwood Falls, was completed on October 10, 1935. Local authorities, eager for the success of the Radio Station in Redwood Falls, have cooperated and extended every courtesy and assistance. The station is located in the County Jail, with no expense to the Bureau for rent and light. The antenna is located on the Court House grounds.

The station operates twenty-four hours a day and enables the Bureau to keep in touch with police departments, sheriffs' offices and our investigators out in the field, for according to Law all these officers must be equipped with radio sets to receive the messages broadcast by the State Radio Station. The Radio Station at this time has direct communication daily with out-of-the-state police radio stations in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Louisiana, and through these stations it contacts others in Michigan, Georgia, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and at times West Virginia.

In the few months of its activity the State Radio Station has well proved its usefulness to peace officers in the State. However, one station cannot completely or satisfactorily cover the entire State. I would recommend three more stations so located as to cover the State twenty-four hours a day. Twelve operators would be required to properly conduct these stations.

A questionnaire recently sent to sheriffs and police officers brings a hearty response in favor of the Redwood Falls station and a request for additional stations to completely cover the State in order that all peace officers in the State may benefit.

There can be no doubt that the State Radio Station will prove a very important factor in the apprehension of criminals and the reduction of crime in the State. In addition it may become a valuable medium in the prevention of accidents and deaths on the highways due to reckless and drunken drivers. It is important that the automobiles of the State Highway Patrol be equipped with proper short-wave radio sets in order to receive messages from the State Radio Station at Redwood Falls. With the public instructed to report to the State Radio Station at Redwood Falls any cases of drunken or reckless driving or other traffic violations on the highways, giving detailed information with a description of the automobile and occupants, license number, place of the offense, and the direction last travelled by the automobile, such information would be immediately transmitted through the Radio Station to reach all peace officers, and the State Highway Patrol officers equipped to receive these radio messages would be on the look-out for the offender and in a position to promptly make arrest. Through this means some of our tragic accidents on the highways due to drunken and reckless driving could be prevented.

The Bureau has always issued printed circulars on persons wanted, the circulars being mailed to peace officers throughout the country. About three years ago we began the issue of a Bureau Weekly Bulletin, which lists the crimes reported to the Bureau during the week, with descriptions of persons wanted and descriptions of property stolen. This bulletin reaches all peace officers in Minnesota, as well as bureaus in other States and peace officers in the principal cities of the country. Sheriffs and police officers in this State, as well as peace officers in other States, report that the Bureau Bulletin is very helpful to them.

To further cooperate with all peace officers, the Bureau readily furnishes all available information on file in the Bureau pertaining to any criminal identification record and history immediately when request is made by any of the following officers:

Any sheriff or chief of police of the State of Minnesota, or any officer of similar rank and description in any other State or jurisdiction of the United States or any foreign country;

The superintendent or chief officer of any bureau similar in purpose to this Bureau in any other State or jurisdiction of the United States or any foreign country;

The prosecuting attorney or judge of any Court of this State requesting the record and criminal history of any person charged with the commission of a crime.

Respectfully submitted,
M. C. PASSOLT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

I. Offenses and Other Cases Reported to the Bureau and Their Disposition

In order to compare the number of cases worked on by the Bureau from year to year, available data were summarized in Tables 1 to 6. THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING classification of offenses was followed in these tables as well as in the other tables in this report. The data for 1935 were compiled in accordance with the manual UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING, while that for prior years were taken from previous published reports.

The increasing cooperation of Minnesota peace officers in reporting crimes to the Bureau is reflected in Table 1. In 1934, for example, 918 crimes were reported individually to the Bureau while in 1935, 1365 crimes were reported. This represents a 49% increase over 1934. The number of non-criminal cases reported by Minnesota agencies as shown in Table 2 increased 34% during the same period. The number of criminal cases reported by out-of-state agencies (Table 3) increased from 26 in 1934 to 120 in 1935.

Table 6 presents a summary of all offenses or other cases reported to or acted on in 1933, 1934, and 1935. The 1796 cases in 1935 represent an increase of 56% over 1934.

The disposition of 1935 offenses as reported to the Bureau is given in Table 7. The clearances were determined in accordance with the methods of Uniform Crime Reporting. It will be noted that 305 or 27.8% of the 1096 Part I class of offenses reported by Minnesota agencies were cleared by arrest. Similar data for offenses reported to State bureaus in other States are not available, but the above figures compare favorably with the statistics of offenses cleared by arrest in some 793 cities in the United States in 1934, as shown in the 1st Quarterly Bulletin in 1935 of Uniform Crime Reports. In these cities, 26.1% of the Part I class offenses were reported cleared by arrest. It would be expected that the clearances of cases reported to the Bureau would run lower than in cities because of the fact that the more difficult and sometimes "cold" cases are reported to the Bureau, while the easily solved cases are not.

II. Bank Burglaries and Robberies and the Value of Property Stolen or Recovered in These Cases

Based upon the offenses reported to the Bureau and to the Minnesota Bankers Association, as shown in Table 8, the "wave" of bank robberies which apparently coincided with the first four years of the depression has subsided in Minnesota. A number of explanations of this decrease in bank robberies may be offered, such as the:

1. Increased effectiveness of the State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and the other law enforcement agencies in Minnesota,
2. Flight of criminals elsewhere as the result of a "drive" on crime in Minnesota,
3. Reduction in reserves kept on hand in banks,
4. Reduction in the number of bank robbers at large as the result of apprehensions in this state and elsewhere, and the
5. Diversion of the activities of criminals to other sources of income.

It is interesting to note that there has not been a similar "wave" of bank burglaries during this same period. The number of these offenses fluctuated within a narrow range bearing little if any relation to the number of bank robberies each year.

The average loss from these major bank crimes in 1934 and 1935, after deducting the value of property recovered (Table 9), was \$13,534.62 and for the period from 1927 through 1933 was \$143,420.12. This represents a 90% decrease during the past two year compared with the previous seven-year period.

In connection with Table 9, it should be noted that the value of property stolen is based upon reports to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. It may be that subsequent determinations were not reported or that some bankers failed to divulge the true losses involved. Property damage is not included in the loss figures.

III. The Value of Property Stolen and Recovered as Reported to the Bureau

In Table 10, the estimated value of property stolen and recovered is shown for 1935. The number of cases in which the estimated losses or recoveries were reported are also included. Comparative data by years are available only for bank cases. This comparison is tabulated in Table 9.

IV. Investigation of Cases Reported to the Bureau

Cases which are reported to the Bureau are thoroughly analyzed by investigators of the Bureau, and cross-indexed and filed for ready reference. The modus operandi in each case is studied, and the results coordinated with other facts at hand. In addition to publishing and broadcasting descriptions of the offenses and offenders through the Bureau's circulars, weekly bulletins, and Radio Station, and by telephone and telegraph, investigators are assigned to assist the local officers in identifying and apprehending the perpetrators.

The Bureau is alert at all times to warn peace officers and private citizens of "rackets" and other crimes, which they may assist in solving or preventing, and ready to assign investigators to render personal assistance in the apprehending of offenders. The number of cases which were investigated individually by agents and the number of reports of investigations filed during 1935 are included in Tables 11 and 12.

V. Persons Taken into Custody

The number of persons reported taken into custody in 1935, as recorded on cases on record in the Bureau, with their disposition is tabulated in Tables 13-16. Of the 357 persons arrested in connection with Minnesota cases (Table 13), 225 were convicted and 15 disposed of without conviction; the remainder represent pending or "disposition not reported" cases (Table 14). The number of persons returned to other States, or arrested and held elsewhere but wanted here on Minnesota cases, is shown in Table 15. The dispositions of these cases as reported to the Bureau appear in Table 16.

VI. Broadcasts from the State Radio Station KNHD

The State Radio Station made its first broadcast from Redwood Falls on October 10, 1935. From then on, the Station has been on the air continuously building up a radio communication system with other police stations and transmitting alarms and messages to law enforcement officers in this and other States.

By the latter half of December 1935, 25 sheriffs and 13 police departments in Minnesota were known to be receiving the broadcasts either directly or through other agencies. Although it was not expected that the Station would

be effective throughout the State at all times, a number of the above agencies reporting reception, including Fergus Falls, Duluth, and Grand Rapids, are at some distance from Redwood Falls. At present, the Station has an effective radius of 100 miles during the daytime and much further during the night, the calls being received by many out-of-state stations. In order to make radio reception effective throughout the State at all times, additional stations are necessary.

The broadcasts from KNHD during its period of operation in 1935 are classified in Table 17. In this table, it will be noted that there were 1422 "original" offense alarms, of which 948 were auto thefts, 102 larcenies, and 86 robberies. Table 18 indicates the number of persons included in broadcasts of escapes, missing persons, and wanted persons—offense not stated. Where the offense was stated, a call was classified according to the crime involved.

That the radio will prove more and more valuable in criminal apprehension and crime reduction in Minnesota as peace officers become equipped to receive the broadcasts is shown by the experience of agencies now using such equipment. In an article on "Some Facts on the Operation and Results of Police Radio" in the 1936 Municipal Index, New York, the first 15 cities reporting to an inquiry on the subject show a composite increase of 24% in the number of arrests made during the first year the radio was employed. By increasing the fear of apprehension, this article explains, police radio undoubtedly has decreased crime. Warning broadcasts of "rackets", check forgers, and other inter-county and inter-state crimes is another important service of the radio in crime prevention. Alert local officers picking up these alarms, of course, must relay the messages to the citizens concerned.

VII. Expenditures of the Bureau

The expenditures of the Bureau by calendar years is shown in Tables 19 and 20. The accounts in Table 19 are grouped according to the standard classification used in State accounting. Table 20 shows a summary of these accounts. The latter table brings out the marked decrease in the expenditures of the Bureau for "travel and subsistence, including automobile and motor vehicle repairs" during the past four years. A comparison of the cases "handled" by the Bureau (taken from Tables 1-6) with the expenditures for travel and subsistence items by calendar years is given below.

Year	Cases	Travel and Subsistence, Etc. ¹	Year	Cases	Travel and Subsistence, Etc. ¹
1927.....	26	\$ 2,688.47	1931.....	511	\$10,464.15
1928.....	118	8,366.82	1932.....	604	6,009.86
1929.....	180	13,304.01	1933.....	1171	7,767.43
1930.....	248	11,532.87	1934.....	1064	7,618.80
			1935.....	1672	5,736.92

¹This grouping of expenditures includes the purchase of automobiles, and repairs to state cars, as well as travel and subsistence.

VIII. Division of Criminal Statistics

The 1935 Legislature provided for a Division of Criminal Statistics in the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. The duty of this department, as specified in the law, is:

"—to collect, and preserve as a record of the bureau, information concerning the number and nature of offenses known to have been committed in the state, of the legal steps taken in connection therewith from the inception of the complaint to the final discharge of the defendant and such other information as may be useful in the study of crime and the administration of justice. The information so collected and preserved shall include such data as may be requested by the United States Department of Justice at Washington under its national system of crime reporting."¹

Without the cooperation of law enforcement officials throughout the State, it would be impossible to accumulate adequate records. The law provided for this assistance by making it:

"—the duty of all sheriffs, chiefs of police, city marshalls, constables, prison wardens, superintendents of insane hospitals, reformatories and correctional schools, probation and parole officers, school attendance officers, coroners, county attorneys, court clerks, the liquor control commissioner, the commissioner of highways, the state fire marshal to furnish said division statistics and information regarding the number of crimes reported and discovered, arrests made, complaints, information and indictments filed and the disposition made of same, pleas, convictions, acquittals, probations granted or denied, receipts, transfers and discharges to and from prisons, reformatories, correctional schools and other institutions, paroles granted and revoked, commutation of sentences and pardons granted and rescinded and all other data useful in determining the cause and amount of crime in this state and to form a basis for the study of crime, police methods, court procedure and penal problems. Such statistics and information shall be furnished upon the request of the division and upon such forms as may be prescribed and furnished by it. The division shall have the power to inspect and prescribe the form and substance of the records kept by those officials from which the information is so furnished."¹

In order to establish a permanent system of criminal statistics which would conform to national standards and present a true picture of crime and criminal justice in this State as compared with other States, information was sought concerning approved methods. The Bureau is indebted to a great many individuals and agencies both in Minnesota and out-of-state for information, suggestions, reports, and sample forms. The following out-of-state authorities are among those who have assisted the Bureau in this regard:

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.;

Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician for Population, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.;

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.;

R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, Canada;

O. C. Stewart, Statistical Officer, Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, London, S. W. 1.;

C. S. Morrill, Chief of Division, California State Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Sacramento, California;

Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner, State Department of Correction, Boston, Massachusetts;

Capt. Ira H. Marmon, Superintendent of the Michigan State Bureau of Criminal Identification, East Lansing, Michigan;

Frank A. Leonard, Senior Statistician, State Department of Correction, Albany, New York;

¹Laws of 1935—Chapter 197—H. F. No. 261; Sec. 2 (Section 9950-7 of Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927 amended).

Howard G. Robinson, Acting Superintendent, Ohio State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, London, Ohio;

J. A. Greening, Chief of Police, Berkeley, California;

Eugene T. Weatherly, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio;

J. C. Smith, Superintendent of the Bureau of Identification, Macon, Georgia;

John J. Sonstebly, Chief Justice, Municipal Court of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois;

W. C. Jamison, 7012 Forsythe Blvd., University City, Missouri;

Arnold Miles, Consulting and Research Division, Public Administration Service, 850 East Fifty-Eighth Street, Chicago, Illinois, and

Sam Bass Warner, Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The logical step to take in the direction of a comprehensive state-wide system of criminal statistics, it appeared, was to continue the work already begun by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of the Census endeavoring to secure 100% cooperation on the part of agencies concerned and to increase the reliability of the reports by an educational program.

Prior to the beginning of the statistical division in September 1935, monthly crime reports were being received on a volunteer basis. As can be seen in Table 21, the number of these returns kept falling off steadily until this date. Reports from chiefs of police were not sent to the Bureau during the years 1932, 1933, 1934, and during the first 8 months of 1935. Beginning with September 1935, however, returns were requested from all urban centers having 2500 or more inhabitants. (Crimes committed in places under 2500 are included in the sheriff's report.)

A comparison of the average number of sheriffs who submitted reports during the last quarter of each year since the program was inaugurated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this state is as follows:

Year	Average Number of Sheriffs Submitting Monthly Crime Reports to the Bureau During the Last Quarter
1931.....	41
1932.....	36
1933.....	28
1934.....	17
1935.....	58

A similar comparison of the average number of chiefs of police submitting reports is as follows:

Year	Average Number of Chiefs of Police Submitting Monthly Crime Reports to the Bureau During the Last Quarter
1931.....	32
1932.....	0
1933.....	0
1934.....	0
1935.....	56

The increase in the number of sheriffs reporting in 1935 is gratifying, and it is expected that with encouragement and assistance all of the 87 sheriffs and the 73 chiefs of police in cities with 2500 or more inhabitants will become contributors during 1936.

As the reliability of these reports is ascertained, the Bureau will be able to show crime rates for urban and rural communities in the State and compare them with the data in the publication *UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS*.¹ At present, however, it is considered unwise to publish these returns. Many of them, it has been determined, show only the offenses which have been cleared by an arrest, while others fail to follow the instructions in other respects. Correspondence is not as effective as a personal interview in clearing up the difficulties in this respect, so it is planned to check with the contributors personally as soon as practical, at the same time noting the office record systems in use and offering or suggesting forms to be used where they are needed.

Judicial statistics are being collected on a national scale by the Bureau of the Census. They were collected from all but two of the clerks of district court for the year 1933, and from all of these clerks for 1934 and 1935. It has been noted that many of the reports received contain inconsistencies and as a result they are being checked thoroughly to increase their reliability. It appears desirable to secure a listing of each defendant in district court as is done in Canada so that the classifying and tabulating can all be done by the Statistical Division. This will enable the Bureau to verify the reports submitted by the clerks of district court. Prosecution statistics were collected by the Attorney General as in previous years, and they will be published in his biennial report.

Penal statistics are also being collected by the Bureau of Census in this State as well as in the other States. A plan is being worked out whereby the Bureau will receive a duplicate copy of all reports prepared for the Bureau of the Census. In addition, it is expected that a more detailed report on each prisoner received at the institutions in Shakopee, St. Cloud, and Stillwater will be requested.

Other statistics, including parole and probation information, will be gathered by the Bureau when proper schedules can be worked out. It is considered better to collect a limited amount of accurate and complete information regarding crime and criminals rather than a mass of data with little certainty as to its reliability and value.

In addition to carrying out the above mentioned projects, the Statistical Division has worked up the data in Tables 1 through 21 in this report. In the tables which refer to the crime reported, the information represents individual rather than monthly reports to the Bureau and should not be confused with the monthly crime reports referred to in Table 21.

¹Uniform Crime Reports, Quarterly Bulletin; issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 1. OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION BY YEARS, NOT INCLUDING OUT-OF-STATE CASES SINCE 1932

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	YEAR								
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
PART I CLASSES									
1. Criminal homicide:									
A. Murder.....	2	9	7	13	15	18	13	9	11
B. Manslaughter.....	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	6	2
2. Rape.....	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3
3. Robbery.....	2	11	13	37	62	78	141	90	80
4. Aggravated assault.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	3
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	16	64	68	67	159	209	352	338	507
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	1	8	18	23	86	72	177	158	291
7. Auto theft.....	...	1	3	4	19	14	132	165	199
Total, Part I Classes.....	21	93	111	145	346	395	817	766	1096
PART II CLASSES									
8. Other assaults.....	1	2	5	2	16	16	24	7	5
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	...	1	1	10	17	36	36	21	66
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	1	6	16	9	25	21	47	65	96
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14. Other sex offenses.....	...	...	2	3	7	3	6	2	6
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	...	2	5	8	10	11	14	16	26
16. Narcotic drug laws.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
17. Liquor laws.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
19. Vagrancy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Gambling.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Parking violations.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Other violation of motor vehicle laws.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7
25. All other offenses.....	1	9	11	16	17	28	45	32	58
Total, Part II Classes.....	3	20	41	48	97	118	175	152	269
Grand Total.....	24	113	152	193	443	513	992	918	1365

TABLE 2. OTHER CASES NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE 1 REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION BY YEARS, NOT INCLUDING OUT-OF-STATE CASES SINCE 1932

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	YEAR								
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Accidents.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
Deaths, suspicious or accidental; suicides.....	...	...	...	2	5	4	3	3	5
Insane persons.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Missing persons.....	...	...	...	2	6	8	35	44	81
Policing fairs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous cases including investigations of abandoned automobiles, lost and recovered property, suspects, etc..	2	5	28	51	57	75	93	72	60
Total.....	2	5	28	55	68	91	131	120	161

TABLE 3. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION BY YEARS

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	YEAR		
	1933	1934	1935
PART I CLASSES			
1. Murder.....	1	...	5
2. Rape.....	...	1	1
3. Robbery.....	29	9	23
4. Aggravated assault.....	...	...	1
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	4	2	20
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	...	2	15
7. Auto theft.....	2	2	32
Total, Part I Classes.....	36	16	97
PART II CLASSES			
8. Other assaults.....	1	...	1
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1	1	4
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	2	3	6
14. Other sex offenses.....	...	...	1
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	...	1	2
25. All other offenses.....	8	5	9
Total, Part II Classes.....	12	10	23
Grand Total.....	48	26	120

TABLE 4. OTHER OUT-OF-STATE CASES NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE 3 REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN 1935

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	1935
Missing persons.....	19
Miscellaneous investigations.....	6
Total.....	25

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF ALL CASES REPORTED TO AND-OR ACTED ON BY THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN 1935

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	CASES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN 1935			CASES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN PREVIOUS YEARS ACTED ON IN 1935			TOTAL		
	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total
Part I offenses.....	1096	97	1193	85	9	94	1181	106	1287
Part II offenses.....	269	23	292	25	...	25	294	23	317
Total offenses.....	1365	120	1485	110	9	119	1475	129	1604
Other cases.....	162	25	187	4	1	5	166	26	192
Grand Total.....	1527	145	1672	114	10	124	1641	155	1796

TABLE 6. COMPARISON OF OFFENSES AND OTHER CASES REPORTED TO AND-OR ACTED ON BY THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN THE YEARS 1933-35, INCLUDING BOTH MINNESOTA AND OUT-OF-STATE CASES

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	1933	1934	1935
Reported in Current Year:			
Offenses (Class I and II).....	1040	944	1485
Other cases.....	131	120	187
Total.....	1171	1064	1672
Reported in Previous Years but Acted on in Current Year:			
Offenses.....	84	83	119
Other cases.....	...	3	5
Total.....	84	86	124
Grand Total.....	1255	1150	1796

TABLE 7. MINNESOTA AND OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES AND THEIR DISPOSITION AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN 1935 AND OFFENSES REPORTED OTHER YEARS CLEARED BY ARREST THIS YEAR

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES REPORTED IN 1935						OFFENSES REPORTED OTHER YEARS CLEARED BY ARREST IN 1935		
	Number of Offenses			Number Cleared by Arrest			Minne- sota	Out of State	Total
	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total			
PART I CLASSES									
1. Criminal homicide:									
A. Murder.....	11	5	16	9	3	12	....	....	....
B. Manslaughter.....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....
2. Rape.....	3	1	4	3	1	4	....	....	....
3. Robbery.....	80	23	103	37	3	40	1	....	1
4. Aggravated assault.....	3	1	4	2	....	2	....	....	....
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	507	20	527	128	5	133	2	....	2
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	291	15	306	84	1	85	6	....	6
7. Auto theft.....	199	32	231	40	3	43	2	....	2
Total, Part I Classes	1096	97	1193	305	16	321	11	....	11
PART II CLASSES									
8. Other assaults.....	5	1	6	5	1	6	....	....	....
9. Forgery and counter- feiting.....	66	4	70	31	1	32	2	....	2
10. Embezzlement & fraud	96	6	102	36	2	38	6	....	6
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....
13. Prostitution, etc.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Other sex offenses.....	6	1	7	5	....	5	....	....	....
15. Offenses against the family and children...	26	2	28	10	....	10	....	....	....
16. Narcotic drug laws.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17. Liquor laws.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Vagrancy.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20. Gambling.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21. Driving while intox- icated.....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23. Parking violations.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24. Other violations of mo- tor vehicle laws.....	7	....	7	1	....	1	....	....	....
25. All other offenses.....	58	9	67	29	5	34	3	....	3
Total, Part II Classes.	269	23	292	122	9	131	11	....	11
Grand Total.....	1365	120	1485	427	25	452	22	....	22

TABLE 8. MINNESOTA BANK BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES AS COMPILED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION AND THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MINNESOTA BANKERS ASSOCIATION BY YEARS

YEAR	BANK BURGLARIES			BANK ROBBERIES			GRAND TOTAL		
	Actual	Attempt.	Total	Actual	Attempt.	Total	Actual	Attempt.	Total
1927*	6	2	8	4	....	4	10	2	12
1928.....	....	....	....	11	....	11	11	....	11
1929.....	1	2	3	14	....	14	15	2	17
1930.....	1	1	2	30	2	32	31	3	34
1931.....	1	2	3	26	1	27	27	3	30
1932.....	5	4	9	22	2	24	27	6	33
1933.....	3	....	3	32	1	33	35	1	36
1934.....	....	2	2	7	2	9	7	4	11
1935.....	5	3	8	3	....	3	8	3	11

*The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension began operation July 1, 1927. All of the actual and attempted burglaries shown for 1927 occurred during the first half of the year, while all of the robberies shown for 1927 occurred during the second half of the year. The following information regarding bank burglaries and robberies prior to 1927 was obtained from the annual reports of the Minnesota Bankers Association:

From April 1905 to November 1915, all "depredations" were night burglaries. (The number of offenses was not stated)

From November 1915 to September 1919, there were 14 robberies.

From September 1919 to January 1, 1927, there were 86 burglaries and robberies.

TABLE 9. THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN THE BANK BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES INCLUDED IN TABLE 8.

YEAR	VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY			VALUE OF RECOVERED PROPERTY		
	Burglary	Robbery	Total	Burglary	Robbery	Total
1927.....	\$ 182.95	\$ 43,137.00	\$ 43,319.95	\$.....	\$ 10,822.00	\$ 10,822.00
1928.....		63,629.36	63,629.36		5,285.50	5,285.50
1929.....	2,600.00	54,816.67	57,416.67		12,432.00	12,432.00
1930.....		266,799.58	266,799.58		9,055.00	9,055.00
1931.....	257.50	91,022.83	91,280.33			
1932.....	579.87	396,032.98	396,612.85		1,337.00	1,337.00
1933.....	3,203.40	125,383.40	128,586.80		4,773.19	4,773.19
1934.....		13,327.23	13,327.23		1,002.25	1,002.25
1935.....	10,661.90	4,753.10	15,415.00		670.75	670.75

TABLE 10. THE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN CASES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN 1935 AND THE NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH VALUATIONS WERE GIVEN BY REPORTING AGENCIES

OFFENSES	MINNESOTA CASES				OUT-OF-STATE CASES			
	Stolen Property		Recovered Property		Stolen Property		Recovered Property	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
Bank robberies.....	3	\$ 4,753.10	1	\$ 670.75	8	\$20,632.47	...	\$.....
Bank burglaries.....	5	10,661.90	...	...	1	5,000.00	...	...
Other.....	456	214,104.94	52	16,949.34	8	4,419.01	...	...
Total.....	464	\$229,519.94	53	\$17,620.09	17	\$30,051.48	...	...

TABLE 11. THE NUMBER OF CURRENT AND PRIOR CASES WHICH WERE INVESTIGATED BY AGENTS IN 1934 AND 1935

YEAR	CURRENT CASES			PRIOR CASES			TOTAL		
	Case Origin			Case Origin			Case Origin		
	Minne- sota	Out of State		Minne- sota	Out of State		Minne- sota	Out of State	
1934.....	523	21	544	53	6	59	576	27	603
1935.....	587	23	610	26	2	28	613	25	638

TABLE 12. THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE BUREAU AGENTS ON THE CASES LISTED IN TABLE 11

YEAR	CURRENT CASES			PRIOR CASES			TOTAL		
	Case Origin			Case Origin			Case Origin		
	Minne- sota	Out of State		Minne- sota	Out of State		Minne- sota	Out of State	
1934.....	703	34	737	156	7	163	859	41	900
1935.....	809	28	837	50	4	54	859	32	891

TABLE 13. PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING 1935 IN CONNECTION WITH MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION; BY SEX

CLASSIFICATION	PERSONS RELEASED (No Formal Charge)			PERSONS CHARGED (HELD FOR PROSECUTION)								
				Arrested in Minnesota			Returned from Out of State			Total		
	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
PART I CLASSES												
1. Criminal homicide:												
A. Murder.....	1		1	14		14				14		14
B. Manslaughter.....				2		2				2		2
2. Rape.....				2		2				2		2
3. Robbery.....		1	1	34	1	35	9		9	43	1	44
4. Aggravated assault.....												
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	2		2	72	2	74	5		5	77	2	79
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	4		4	70	4	74	6		6	76	4	80
7. Auto theft.....		1	1	33		33				33		33
Total, Part I Classes	7	2	9	227	7	234	21		21	248	7	255
PART II CLASSES												
8. Other assaults.....				10	1	11				10	1	11
9. Forgery and counter- feiting.....	2	1	3	10	1	11	1		1	11	1	12
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	2		2	26		26	4		4	30		30
11. Stolen property; buy- ing, receiving, pos- sessing.....												
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....												
13. Prostitution and com- mercialized vice.....												
14. Other sex offenses.....				5		5				5		5
15. Offenses against the family and children.....				9		9	1		1	10		10
16. Narcotic drug laws.....				1		1				1		1
17. Liquor laws.....												
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....												
19. Vagrancy.....												
20. Gambling.....												
21. Driving while intox- icated.....				2		2				2		2
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....												
23. Parking violations.....												
24. Other violations of motor vehicle laws.....				2		2				2		2
25. All other offenses.....				20	3	23	4		4	24	3	27
26. Suspicion.....	4	1	5									
Total, Part II Classes	8	2	10	85	5	90	10		10	95	5	100
27. Offense not stated....				2		2				2		2
Grand Total.....	15	4	19	314	12	326	31		31	345	12	357

TABLE 14. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING 1935 IN CONNECTION WITH MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	PENDING OR NO DISPOSITION REPORTED			DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION (SETTLEMENTS, DISMISSALS, ACQUITTALS, ETC.)			FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED OR LESSER OFFENSE		
	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
PART I CLASSES									
1. Criminal homicide:									
A. Murder.....	6		6	1		1	7		7
B. Manslaughter.....	1		1	2		2	2		2
2. Rape.....	5		5				38	1	39
3. Robbery.....	21		21				56	2	58
4. Aggravated assault.....	24		24	3		3	49	4	53
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	15		15				18		18
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....									
7. Auto theft.....									
Total, Part I Classes.....	72		72	6		6	170	7	177
PART II CLASSES									
8. Other assaults.....	2	1	3	1		1	7		7
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3		3	1		1	7	1	8
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	15		15	2		2	13		13
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....									
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....									
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....									
14. Other sex offenses.....	3		3				2		2
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	4		4	3		3	3		3
16. Narcotic drug laws.....									
17. Liquor laws.....	1		1						
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....									
19. Vagrancy.....									
20. Gambling.....									
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	1		1				1		1
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....									
23. Parking violations.....									
24. Other violations of motor vehicle laws.....				1		1	1		1
25. All other offenses.....	13	2	15	1		1	10	1	11
26. Suspicion.....									
Total, Part II Classes.....	42	3	45	9		9	44	2	46
27. Offense not stated.....							2		2
Grand Total.....	114	3	117	15		15	216	9	225

TABLE 15. PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING 1935 WHO WERE CONNECTED WITH OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU BUT WHO WERE HELD FOR PROSECUTION OUT OF STATE

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION OUT OF STATE									NUMBER OF THESE PERSONS WANTED FOR MINNESOTA OFFENSES		
	Arrested in Minnesota			Arrested Out of State			Total					
	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
PART I CLASSES												
1. Criminal homicide:												
A. Murder.....				5		5	5		5	2		2
B. Manslaughter.....												
2. Rape.....				1		1	1		1			
3. Robbery.....	1		1	19	2	21	20	2	22	14	2	16
4. Aggravated assault.....												
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....				4	1	5	4	1	5	2		2
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	3	1	4	5		5	8	1	9	6	1	7
7. Auto theft.....	1		1	4		4	5		5	4		4
Total, Part I Classes	5	1	6	38	3	41	43	4	47	28	3	31
PART II CLASSES												
8. Other assaults.....				2		2	2		2			
9. Forgery and counter- feiting.....	1		1	6	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	7
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....				4		4	4		4	4		4
11. Stolen property; buy- ing, receiving, pos- sessing.....												
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	2		2				2		2	2		2
13. Prostitution and com- mercialized vice.....												
14. Other sex offenses.....												
15. Offenses against the family and children.....												
16. Narcotic drug laws.....												
17. Liquor laws.....												
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....												
19. Vagrancy.....												
20. Gambling.....												
21. Driving while intox- icated.....												
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....												
23. Parking violations.....												
24. Other violations of motor vehicle laws.....												
25. All other offenses.....	1		1	4		4	5		5	2		2
26. Suspicion.....												
Total, Part II Classes	4		4	16	1	17	20	1	21	14	1	15
Grand Total.....	9	1	10	54	4	58	63	5	68	42	4	46

TABLE 16. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING 1935 WHO WERE CONNECTED WITH OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU BUT WERE HELD FOR PROSECUTION OUT OF STATE

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	PENDING OR NO DISPOSITION REPORTED			DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION (SETTLEMENTS, DISMISSALS, ACQUITTALS, ETC.)			FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED OR LESSER OFFENSE		
	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
PART I CLASSES									
1. Criminal homicide:									
A. Murder.....	3		3				2		2
B. Manslaughter.....									
2. Rape.....	1		1						
3. Robbery.....	12		12				8	2	10
4. Aggravated assault.....									
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	1	1	2	1		1	2		2
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	6	1	7	1		1	1		1
7. Auto theft.....	3		3				2		2
Total, Part I Classes.....	26	2	28	2		2	15	2	17
PART II CLASSES									
8. Other assaults.....							2		2
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	2		2				5	1	6
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	2		2				2		2
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....									
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....							2		2
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....									
14. Other sex offenses.....									
15. Offenses against the family and children.....									
16. Narcotic drug laws.....									
17. Liquor laws.....									
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....									
19. Vagrancy.....									
20. Gambling.....									
21. Driving while intoxicated.....									
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....									
23. Parking violations.....									
24. Other violations of motor vehicle laws.....									
25. All other offenses.....	3		3				2		2
26. Suspicion.....									
Total, Part II Classes.....	7		7				13	1	14
Grand Total.....	33	2	35	2		2	28	3	31

TABLE 17. BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD, OCTOBER 10 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1935

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS	INFORMATION BROADCAST					
	Offense Alarms and Other Messages		Arrests	Recoveries	Cancellations	Total
	Original	Supplemental				
CRIMINAL						
Murder	2	2	1	....	....	5
Robbery	86	9	4	....	3	102
Burglary	31	1	2	....	....	34
Larceny (except auto theft)...	102	4	1	21	....	128
Auto theft.....	948	18	3	789	2	1760
Assaults (except aggravated)...	3	....	....	....	1	4
Forgery and counterfeiting....	26	9	3	....	1	39
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13	....	2	....	....	15
Offenses against family and and children.....	4	1	1	....	1	7
Driving while intoxicated.....	15	....	3	....	1	19
Hit and run.....	45	4	1	....	5	55
Escapes.....	32	4	5	....	....	41
Offense not stated:						
(a) Wanted persons with or without description of car.....	42	2	6	....	3	53
(b) Wanted autos (pickups) with or without occu- pants.....	69	6	10	9	14	108
(c) Descriptions of persons held.....	....	....	5	....	1	6
Miscellaneous.....	4	1	1	....	1	7
Total Criminal.....	1422	61	48	819	33	2383
NON-CRIMINAL						
Missing persons (including runaways).....	140	3	....	37	....	180
Emergency and death messages	7	....	....	....	....	7
Other.....	4	....	....	1	1	6
Total Non-Criminal..	151	3	....	38	1	193
Grand Total.....	1573	64	48	857	34	2576

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS INCLUDED IN BROADCASTS OF ESCAPES, WANTED PERSONS — OFFENSE NOT STATED, AND MISSING PERSONS CLASSIFIED IN TABLE 17

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN BROADCASTS				
	Alarms and Messages	Arrests	Recoveries	Cancellations	Total
Escapes.....	40	7	....	....	47
Wanted persons with or without descrip- tion of car (offense not stated).....	44	7	....	4	55
Missing persons (including runaways).....	159	....	40	....	199
Total.....	243	14	40	4	301

TABLE 19. EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION BY CALENDAR YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1927 TO DATE
(Expenditures of the State Radio Station Are Shown Separately)

ACCOUNT AND CLASSIFICATION	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Radio 1935
Salaries and Wages.....	\$ 8,103.83	\$22,460.82	\$26,955.00	\$27,970.00	\$31,073.05	\$30,404.15	\$30,280.00	\$28,451.94	\$33,875.00	\$ 2,119.38
Travel and Subsistence.....	1,113.81	6,195.49	10,983.66	10,928.42	8,296.68	5,142.39	5,410.73	4,691.59	5,004.51	198.40
Office Expense.....	1,937.01	2,058.43	1,545.09	3,880.32	2,434.19	2,431.43	2,489.29	2,637.77	3,076.75	665.12
Office Equipment.....	2,039.06	1,275.00	325.05	123.00	623.21	741.66	157.18	245.46	610.46	163.38
Rents and Leases.....			623.60		525.36				5.00	
Bond and Insurance Premiums.....	17.50	28.50	17.50	17.50	73.50	45.00	73.50	45.00	73.50	5.00
Miscellaneous Equipment										
Automobiles.....	1,563.02	2,171.33	2,320.35	604.45	2,167.47		1,999.50	2,105.54	166.79	
Other Equipment.....						864.65	33.54	416.93	2,342.42	
Radio Station.....										9,830.09
Repairs and Replacements										
Motor Vehicles.....	11.64					867.47	357.20	821.67	565.62	
Other Equipment.....										33.44
Miscellaneous.....	8.26				30.00					
Operation of Plant—Light, Water, Gas, and Power.....									1.00	55.10
Total Expenditures.....	\$14,794.13	\$34,189.57	\$42,770.25	\$43,523.69	\$45,223.46	\$40,496.75	\$40,800.94	\$39,415.90	\$45,721.05	\$13,069.91

TABLE 20. COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION BY CALENDAR YEARS, JULY 1, 1927 TO DATE
(Expenditures of the State Radio Station Are Shown Separately)

ACCOUNT AND CLASSIFICATION	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Radio 1935
Salaries and Wages.....	\$ 8,103.83	\$22,460.82	\$26,955.00	\$27,970.00	\$31,073.05	\$30,404.15	\$30,280.00	\$28,451.94	\$33,875.00	\$ 2,119.38
Travel and Subsistence, Automobiles, and Repairs and Replacements on Motor Vehicles.....	2,688.47	8,366.82	13,304.01	11,532.87	10,464.15	6,009.86	7,767.43	7,618.80	5,736.92	198.40
All Other Expenditures.....	4,001.83	3,361.93	2,511.24	4,020.82	3,686.26	4,082.74	2,753.51	3,345.16	6,109.13	10,752.13
Total Expenditures.....	\$14,794.13	\$34,189.57	\$42,770.25	\$43,523.69	\$45,223.46	\$40,496.75	\$40,800.94	\$39,415.90	\$45,721.05	\$13,069.91

TABLE 21. THE NUMBER OF MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS OF CLASS I OFFENSES RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA SHERIFFS AND CHIEFS OF POLICE*: 1931 THROUGH 1935

MONTH	NUMBER OF MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS RECEIVED**								
	1931			1932	1933	1934	1935		
	Sheriffs	Chiefs of Police	Total	Sheriffs	Sheriffs	Sheriffs	Sheriffs	Chiefs of Police	Total
January.....	....	....	....	39	26	24	13	....	13
February.....	....	....	....	42	29	25	12	....	12
March.....	50	21	71	44	33	22	16	....	16
First Quarter.....	50	21	71	125	88	71	41	....	41
April.....	53	27	80	39	35	24	12	....	12
May.....	44	26	70	34	37	23	11	....	11
June.....	47	27	74	35	27	22	8	....	8
Second Quarter.....	144	80	224	108	99	69	31	....	31
July.....	46	20	66	34	32	23	14	....	14
August.....	45	25	70	34	31	20	13	....	13
September.....	38	25	63	33	31	21	40	51	91
Third Quarter.....	129	70	199	101	94	64	67	51	118
October.....	45	30	75	38	34	19	54	55	109
November.....	39	32	71	37	25	14	59	59	118
December.....	40	34	74	33	25	17	61	55	116
Fourth Quarter.....	124	96	220	108	84	50	174	169	343
Entire Year.....	447	267	714	442	365	254	313	220	533

*The Bureau, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, collects separate crime reports from sheriffs and from urban centers with 2500 or more inhabitants. Crime reports from chiefs of police were sent directly to Washington from 1932 until September 1935. Beginning with that date, one copy was requested for the Bureau and one for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**There are 87 sheriffs, and 73 urban centers in Minnesota, according to the 1930 Census of Population, with a population of 2500 or more inhabitants.

IX. Identification Division

There has been a gradual increase in the number of fingerprints received from Minnesota sheriffs and chiefs of police during the year, reflecting a greater compliance with the law in this regard. There has also been an increase in the number of fingerprints received from other States. The principal reason for the increase in those received from within the State is that prior to 1935 the law stated that sheriffs and specified chiefs of police "shall furnish" fingerprint records and other identification data, whereas the 1935 amendment revised this law making it mandatory for all sheriffs and chiefs of police in cities of the first, second and third class to submit fingerprints, and provided for a penalty for failure to submit identification data to the Bureau. In several of the counties the installation of fingerprint equipment and the task of making it a part of the routine to take fingerprints of those arrested and transmit them to the Bureau immediately, has progressed very slowly, due in part to lack of funds in the respective counties, and also to the natural timidity of some of the peace officers to delve into the technical details of fingerprint work because of their unfamiliarity with the requisites which are needed in the make-up of a set of good fingerprints. This feature is being overcome by a constant educational program through the medium of correspondence, personal contact, and weekly bulletins. The identification men in the Bureau take advantage of every opportunity to instruct sheriffs and chiefs of police in the taking of fingerprints, and the investigators of the Bureau are also trained along these lines and are instructed when in the field to assist peace officers to overcome any difficulties which they may encounter. By these methods we feel that

in a very short time everyone required to do so will be taking and submitting fingerprints to this Bureau.

The report shows an increase of 2,479 fingerprints received over last year, there having been 5,993 received in 1934 as compared to 8,472 in 1935. This increased the total number of fingerprints on file in the Bureau from 42,184 as of December 31, 1934 to 50,656 as of December 31, 1935, the latter figure not including approximately 1,636 repeaters, or "old subjects" identified through checking record and fingerprint files.

The photographs made by the Identification Division have increased materially, due principally to the installation of a Leica camera which enabled us to make up a book of pictures of known criminals and wanted men, together with their description and crime classification. A copy of this book is now in the hands of each investigator for use in the field to enable the victims of any crime to make a possible identification without delay. The dimensions of these pictures are approximately 1" x 1½", making it possible to paste forty pictures on an 8½" x 11" sheet. In this manner the investigator will have at his disposal a compact book of several hundred pictures to be used in any emergency. This book has received the favorable comment of all peace officers examining it, and members of other State bureaus have expressed their desire to have one similar to it. Additions and corrections will be made to this book whenever necessary, so that it will be up-to-date at all times.

There has also been an appreciable increase in the number of other photographs taken, due for the most part to the increased number of cases handled by the Bureau necessitating the distribution of a greater number of photographs to facilitate apprehensions.

Summing up the report, the Identification Division of the Bureau classified, searched and recorded 8,472 new fingerprints in addition to 1,636 repeaters, or a total of 10,108, and made up 9,328 photographs, in addition to the regular daily routine work of constantly checking, adding to and correcting records, studying latent prints and furnishing data to be used by the investigators.

Fingerprints on File December 31, 1934.....	42,184
Fingerprints on File December 31, 1935.....	50,656

Received from Minnesota:	1934	1935
Sheriffs.....	300	862
Police Departments.....	1,524	2,347
Institutions.....	443	978
Other Sources.....	15	52
Total.....	2,282	4,239

Received from Other States:		
Bureaus.....	631	920
Sheriffs.....	48	30
Police Departments.....	819	908
Institutions.....	2,164	2,416
Other Sources.....	49	209
Total.....	3,711	4,483

	1934	1935
Total received from Minnesota and Other States.....	5,993	8,722

Deduct "Old Subjects" identified through checking F. P. (1935).....	250
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Total "New Subjects" received during 1935.....	8,472
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	1935
Number of "Old Subjects" identified through checking fingerprint and alphabetical files.....	1,636

Duplicate fingerprints sent out:	1934	1935
South Dakota State Pen.....	701	833
Kansas State Reformatory.....	664	833
Milwaukee Police Department.....	701	833
Colorado State Pen.....	664	833
North Dakota State Bureau.....	701	833
Iowa State Bureau.....	701	310
Michigan State Bureau.....	77	833
Minneapolis Police Department.....	.....	217
Oklahoma State Bureau.....	.....	217
Total.....	4,209	5,742

Fingerprints received from Minnesota Counties, Cities and Institutions:

	1934	1935		1934	1935
Aitkin.....	9	42	Marshall.....	..	12
Anoka.....	4	8	Martin.....	1	6
Becker.....	..	8	Meeker.....	6	6
Beltrami.....	..	6	Mille Lacs.....	3	4
Benton.....	..	..	Morrison.....	12	3
Big Stone.....	1	1	Mower.....	2	7
Blue Earth.....	30	15	Murray.....	6	8
Brown.....	..	7	Nicollet.....	12	4
Carlton.....	..	..	Nobles.....	10	15
Carver.....	3	..	Norman.....	..	..
Cass.....	3	..	Ohmsted.....	3	1
Chippewa.....	8	17	Otter Tail.....	19	126
Chisago.....	..	..	Pennington.....	..	1
Clay.....	..	15	Pine.....	..	10
Clearwater.....	..	2	Pipestone.....	14	12
Cook.....	..	1	Polk.....	6	1
Cottonwood.....	8	12	Pope.....	..	..
Crow Wing.....	1	1	Ramsey.....	..	169
Dakota.....	3	13	Red Lake.....	1	2
Douglas.....	3	10	Redwood.....	..	1
Faribault.....	5	5	Renville.....	1	1
Dodge.....	..	..	Rice.....	11	14
Fillmore.....	1	..	Rock.....	2	3
*Freeborn.....	4	110	Roseau.....	1	..
Goodhue.....	7	10	*St. Louis.....	..	..
Grant.....	..	..	Scott.....	1	3
Hennepin.....	..	..	Sherburne.....	1	3
Houston.....	..	..	Sibley.....	1	6
Hubbard.....	1	8	*Stearns.....	..	..
Isanti.....	..	2	Steele.....	3	..
Itasca.....	2	16	Stevens.....	..	..
Jackson.....	9	2	Swift.....	2	..
Kanabec.....	..	..	Todd.....	..	..
Kandiyohi.....	..	31	Traverse.....	..	..
Kittson.....	1	..	Wabasha.....	4	1
Koochiching.....	9	26	Wadena.....	..	..
Lac qui Parle.....	..	2	Waseca.....	5	..
Lake.....	..	..	Washington.....	..	..
Lake of the Woods.....	..	1	Watsonwan.....	..	6
LeSueur.....	1	5	Wilkin.....	3	8
Lincoln.....	1	3	Winona.....	1	2
Lyon.....	34	40	Wright.....	1	..
McLeod.....	9	12	Yellow Medicine.....	2	4
Mahnomen.....	..	..	

Fingerprints classified under various Crimes:

	1934	1935
Abandonment.....	64	78
Abduction.....	22	25
Abortion.....	5	6
Adultery.....	37	29
Arson.....	21	21
Assault.....	240	301
Bigamy.....	12	13
Burglary, Attempt.....	21	17
Burglary, 1st.....	876	1,080
Burglary, 2nd.....	52	206
Burglary, Safe.....	..	15
Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	41	60

Carnal Knowledge.....	55	81
Counterfeiting.....	7	29
Disorderly Conduct.....	88	124
Drunk.....	77	268
Embezzlement.....	340	67
Escapes.....	60	42
Explosives.....	.....	.....
Felony.....	.....	.....
Forgery, Attempt.....	1	26
Forgery, 1st.....	306	363
Forgery, 2nd.....	14	114
Fugitive.....	149	246
Impersonating an Officer.....	4	19
Indecent Exposure.....	11	81
Investigation.....	220	375
Larceny, Attempt.....	2	10
Larceny, Auto.....	258	396
Larceny, Grand.....	740	887
Larceny, 2nd.....	357	308
Larceny, Confidence.....	88	128
Larceny, Petit.....	145	303
Manslaughter.....	40	69
Murder, 1st.....	90	85
Murder, 2nd.....	7	30
Narcotics.....	29	44
Obscene.....	.....	19
Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses.....	4	21
Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.....	19	31
Parole Violators.....	9	37
Rape.....	120	44
Receiving Stolen Property.....	50	143
Robbery, Bank.....	60	57
Robbery, 1st.....	415	392
Robbery, 2nd.....	16	85
Robbery, Highway.....	24	3
Robbery, Safe.....	.....	.....
Shoplifting.....	46	106
Sodomy.....	14	21
Taking Auto W. O. Owner's Consent.....	95	152
Vagrancy.....	181	336
Violating Liquor Law.....	61	164
Misdemeanor.....	36	.....
Miscellaneous.....	320	396
Race and Sex Classification:	1934	1935
White Male.....	5,168	7,387
White Female.....	176	347
Negro Male.....	419	655
Negro Female.....	25	41
Indian, Mexican, etc., Male.....	195	272
Indian, Mexican, etc., Female.....	10	20
Fingerprints received from Minnesota Cities:		
First Class Cities	1934	1935
Minneapolis.....	869	1,017
St. Paul.....	392	893
*Duluth.....	198	226
Second Class Cities		
Rochester.....	.....	9
*St. Cloud.....	64	140
Winona.....	.....	.....
Third Class Cities		
*Albert Lea.....	.....	.....
Austin.....	.....	.....
Brainerd.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....
Mankato.....	.....	42
Red Wing.....	.....	11
South St. Paul.....	1	.....
Faribault.....	.....	.....
Other Cities and Villages		
Hibbing.....	.....	1
Willmar.....	.....	8
*Cities and Counties combine in submitting fingerprints.		

Dead men identified through fingerprints in 1934.....		2
Dead men identified through fingerprints in 1935.....		2
Records received from National Bureau upon request in 1934.....		141
Records received from National Bureau upon request in 1935.....		161
Index cards made in 1934.....		9,245
Index cards made in 1935.....		10,134
Bulletins on Wanted and Missing Persons sent out in 1934.....		19
Bulletins on Wanted and Missing Persons sent out in 1935.....		30
Weekly Bulletins issued in 1934.....		53
Weekly Bulletins issued in 1935.....		52
Office Bulletins issued in 1934.....		631
Office Bulletins issued in 1935.....		1,032
Photographs received on fingerprint cards in 1934.....		5,555
Photographs received on fingerprint cards in 1935.....		7,560
Photos made other than those on F. P. Cards in 1934.....		1,013
Photos made other than those on F. P. Cards in 1935.....	Films 333	Prints 1,911
Ieica Photos Made.....	337	6,918
Photos of Latent Prints.....	82	171
Enlargements Made.....		75
Total.....	752	9,075
Photos Made for Other Departments in 1935:	Films	Prints
Secretary of State.....	51	112
Attorney General.....	3	9
Securities Commission.....	3	12
Treasurer.....	2	20
Insurance Department.....	16	52
Fire Marshal.....	13	40
Parole Board.....	2	8
Total.....	90	253
Total Photographs made during the Year 1935.....	842	9,328
Persons Photographed and Fingerprinted at the Women's Reformatory—		
Shakopee in 1934.....		39
Persons Photographed and Fingerprinted at the Women's Reformatory—		
Shakopee in 1935.....		39
Persons Photographed and Fingerprinted at Bureau.....	1934 20	1935 54
Lantern Slides Made.....		6
Automobiles reported stolen as reported by Auto Protective Bureau,	1934	1935
Chicago, Illinois.....	445	401
Recovered.....	313	302
Automobiles reported stolen in Minnesota and reported direct to		
this Bureau.....	164	209
Recovered.....	74	105
License plates reported lost or stolen as reported by Minnesota		
License Bureau.....	2,543	2,097
Number of Persons Breaking Jail in Minnesota.....	10	10
Number Returned.....	8	9