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**BUREAU OF CRIMINAL  
APPREHENSION**

**TO THE  
GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
STATE OF MINNESOTA**



**For the Year Ending  
December 31, 1937**

**M. C. PASSOLT  
Superintendent  
22 State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**BUREAU OF CRIMINAL**  
**APPREHENSION**  
**TO THE**  
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January 3, 1938

To His Excellency, Governor Elmer A. Benson

and

To Members of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota

Sirs:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration the annual report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the year 1937 in compliance with Section 7 of Chapter 197 of the Laws of 1935. As required by this law, you will find a "detailed report of the operations of the bureau, of information about crime and the handling of crimes and criminals by state and local officials collected by the bureau" in sections I through VII of this report with appropriate interpretations and comments.

At the outset, I wish to express my gratitude to the heads of the different institutions, sheriffs, police chiefs, county attorneys, clerks of court, and all other agencies in Minnesota and other States, especially the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for their hearty support and cooperation at all times. The success in coordinating the work of the hundreds of law enforcement units in the State and in gaining their cooperation is in no small measure to be credited to the employees of the Bureau, and especially to the staff of investigators. It is a pleasure to call your attention to the loyalty and devotion of the personnel under my supervision. They have worked hard in their respective divisions on difficult and disagreeable tasks; they have responded willingly whenever called at any time of day or night.

That investigators are to be commended for their fine work is shown by the accomplishments of the Bureau as well as by the many favorable comments and letters received from prosecutors, police officers, and private citizens. The number of cases reported to the Bureau increased steadily since its organization in 1927. Less than 300 cases were acted on annually the first four years of its operation, for example, as compared with an average of over 3,500 annually the last two years. Each complaint received by the Bureau requires time if it is to be investigated. Investigations on some of these complaints consume the full time of several men for days in succession. At headquarters and every field office there is more work than the agents can handle and in many cases our men are working between 12 and 16 hours a day. Without stenographic assistance, it is common for the men to work late at night writing reports on their day's activities. Even so, we are not able to investigate all cases reported to the Bureau. For that reason and in order to establish more district offices, I am again requesting eight additional investigators in the next biennial budget.

There has been no material change in the organization of the Bureau during the past year in the five main divisions of investigation, identification, radio, statistics, and records. These departments have developed for the improvement of the service. The nucleus of a scientific laboratory has been developing in the division of investigation and it is my intention to enlarge this service as much as the budget permits. The number and nature of specimens of evidence called to the Bureau's attention justifies



the installation of a well-equipped laboratory for chemical and microscopical examinations. The Bureau is also the logical agency to handle cases involving firearms, ammunition, and ballistics. Some of the evidence may be referred to outside experts but an immediate preliminary examination in the Bureau's laboratory may disclose important information. I trust that the Bureau's requests for sufficient funds to carry on this work as well as for more investigators will be granted in the next biennial period.

The identification division is greatly in need of additional employees to handle the large volume of fingerprint, photographic, handwriting, and other records submitted to the Bureau. Compared with local cities which have as many as eight full-time employees, the Bureau's staff of three men is inadequate. The identification expert who now must personally classify the thousands of prints received annually should be granted at least one junior fingerprint expert and two junior clerk-typists. This would relieve the present expert from the present routine and enable him to develop a modus-operandi file, a marks-and-scars file, and a single-fingerprint file, as well as to enable him to be present at more crime scenes. The machine card-sorting system could also be utilized with additional assistance.

The radio division completed the construction of a radio-telegraph transmitter ready to comply with the requirements of the Federal authorities on January 1, 1938. The Bureau still has only one station at Redwood Falls capable of adequately covering only about one-fifth of the State. To complete the State-wide network, five additional stations are needed. Then the local officers and the Bureau as well as the highway patrol, forest rangers, and other departments will have modern radio facilities for carrying on their work.

The statistical division is required by law to collect a vast amount of information on crime and criminals in the State in addition to tabulating and analyzing the work of the Bureau itself. The law provided for a statistician and one assistant statistician in this division but did not provide for stenographic or clerical help. In addition to a junior clerk-stenographer capable of operating a key-punch, this division needs a counting-sorter machine to properly handle the volume of data now being received.

The remaining general office division responsible for maintaining Bureau offense and case records is also undermanned. To properly check the many reports received and post the items of importance to summary case cards, list stolen autos and other property, and transcribe and type reports for the Bureau and local officers, at least two additional junior clerk-stenographers are needed. These clerks could be responsible for noting cases which come over the radio thus relieving two investigators who are now needed for this work.

The natural development of the Bureau has made the present quarters entirely too small. The space allotted in the basement of the State Office Building to all of the divisions is inadequate, and it is urgent that larger quarters be obtained. There is a possibility that available space on the State Fair grounds might be utilized by this department at slight expense.

This matter will be checked and the findings embodied in my budget request for the coming biennium.

It is fitting in this introduction to recall for your consideration a few of the Bureau's accomplishments during 1937 and to mention some of the matters not dealt with in the statistical reports.

In the first place, it is noteworthy that for every dollar expended by the Bureau and the State Radio Station during 1937, two were returned in recovered property alone on offenses reported to the Bureau for which property losses were involved. Yet, it is not expected by the public that police activities, being protective in nature, even meet their cost in terms of actual property recovered. Many functions of the Bureau, having to do with criminal and non-criminal activities ranging from murder and assault to missing persons and policing fairs, do not involve property loss at all.

Comparing bank attacks in Minnesota with those for the United States, a striking similarity is noted in that the downward trend in these crimes is common to both. These offenses appear to be more prevalent during periods of decreased business activity. Contrasting Minnesota with neighboring States in the matter of bank attacks, Wisconsin, with a slightly larger population than this State, suffered seven burglaries and eight robberies; Minnesota experienced six burglaries and three robberies; while Iowa, with a slightly smaller population than that of this State, had three burglaries and three robberies of banks.

Of the 377 persons arrested directly by or with the assistance of Bureau investigators, 302 were held for prosecution in this State. The cooperation existing between this Bureau and out-of-state authorities is reflected in the fact that over a hundred persons arrested in other States were returned here for prosecution, and 25 persons arrested in Minnesota were returned to other States.

In citing a few of the many instances where the Bureau was in a position to render assistance to local law-enforcement officers, it must be remembered that the Bureau, in the very nature of its services, is called upon to handle the more difficult cases for which the smaller agencies are not equipped.

The murder of Charles Whittaker in Grant county is an example of the aid which the Bureau is equipped to render local authorities. On June 6, 1937 the body of Whittaker was discovered partially buried in a gravel pit near Barrett. The body had been exposed to the elements for some time; and, until Bureau investigators appeared to assist local authorities, a wire wrapped around the neck of the corpse had escaped detection because of the bloated condition of the body. Working with the sheriff, approximately 40 persons were interviewed, blood tests were made from evidence gathered at the gravel pit, and plaster casts were made of the shovel marks in the bank of the pit. Microscopic examination of a shovel seized on the farm of a suspect showed a positive blood test and compared with the casts made of the shovel-marks at the pit. A study of pliers found in the suspect's car showed that they were used to cut the wire found on the victim's

neck. On June 9, 1937 the murderer was arrested, subsequently tried by jury, and sentenced according to law.

Another illustration of Bureau assistance relates to the investigation of the death of one Aire Castren in Becker county. Although there appeared to be no evidence of foul play involved, the Bureau entered the case and, in cooperation with local authorities, was instrumental in obtaining a confession from the person responsible for Castren's death.

As an example of the complicated nature of many of the Bureau cases, the burglaries for which the Koopman brothers and others were arrested are noteworthy. This band of criminals committed known offenses dating back to 1934. They were connected with over 50 offenses ranging from burglary to robbery, and they operated in at least 10 different counties mainly in the southwestern part of the State.

A January music-store burglary in Brainerd culminated in the arrest of the four burglars in Duluth and the return of all the loot which was valued at over \$400. The Bureau, working in harmony with the sheriff's office and the Brainerd police, brought to light the identification of the culprits as known offenders living in Duluth. The exchange of information with Duluth brought this case to a prompt conclusion.

In another instance, the Stearns county sheriff notified the Bureau of a burglary in Holdingford on the night of April 28, 1937 in which a loss of \$300 in wearing apparel was involved. On April 29th, the Bureau arrested the four men implicated in the offense at their Twin City addresses and recovered the entire loot, and on May 5th the burglars were sentenced to a Minnesota penal institution.

In July the Bureau, with the assistance of the sheriff of Redwood county, picked up three gypsies who confessed to thefts amounting to nearly \$300 in four counties in this State and one in Wisconsin. The State radio broadcast of the arrest of these gypsies enabled the sheriff of Oconto, Wisconsin, to learn of the capture of the gypsies who fitted the description of those wanted in his county. These are but random samples of the 1,043 Bureau offenses in Minnesota which were cleared by arrest during the year.

The Bureau's identification division identified over 24 percent of the 9,143 criminal fingerprint records received during the year. In all, 11,123 fingerprint records were received including the non-criminal subjects. For the first time in its history, the Bureau took personal identification fingerprints at the State Fair for the civilian file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Although only two men were detailed for this project, nearly 900 fingerprints were taken of subjects ranging in ages from 4 to 83. It is felt that the educational value of this feature should not be underestimated since a centralized civilian file in the Federal Bureau of Identification at Washington is of inestimable value to those afflicted with amnesia, to accident victims, and to victims of catastrophies such as the New London school explosion in Texas in which many of the victims were identified through fingerprints taken at the Texas Centennial.

The State Radio Station KNHD was on the air with information over 6,500 times during the year. Over 63 percent of these were original alarms on the air while the remainder consisted of supplemental information such as arrests, recoveries, and cancellation of information given out on previous alarm calls. Over 1,600 recoveries were broadcast while 182 broadcasts of arrests involving 264 persons went on the air. Although it is impossible to ascertain exactly the number of the recoveries and arrests that were due to the broadcasts, it is evident that a large number of the calls, especially those relating to auto thefts, were directly responsible for subsequent apprehensions. It is unfortunate that the business directly attributable to the radio cannot be segregated in all instances. However, the station is more concerned in getting alarms on the air promptly rather than with the taking of credit for the many arrests and recoveries undoubtedly the results of broadcasts.

From the foregoing, I trust that I have conveyed to you some idea of the problems and activities of the Bureau and of the importance of adequate facilities to accomplish our purpose. To the end that the Bureau may serve as a powerful influence in crime prevention as well as in crime detection and criminal apprehension, I earnestly solicit your support and cooperation as well as your advice and suggestions.

Respectfully submitted,

M. C. PASSOLT,  
Superintendent.



# **STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**

## **I. Offenses and Other Cases Reported to the Bureau During 1937**

There was a 5 percent decrease in Minnesota class I offenses and a 42 percent decrease in class II offenses which were entered on BCA records during 1937. Compared with 1,806 offenses in 1936, there were 1,708 class I crimes in 1937. The offenses in class I (criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) are sometimes referred to as the major crimes; they are the offenses which are most commonly reported to the police. Although class II offenses are usually shown in police reports only in connection with persons arrested for these crimes, the Bureau tabulations show the number of these cases which were reported as well as the number of persons arrested (tables 1, 7, and 16). The outstanding change in class II offenses is noted in the forgery classification where there was a 63 percent decrease and in the fraud grouping where there was a 42 percent decrease in 1937. In table 12 it will be seen that the forgery and fraud classifications include 199 and 164 "check" cases respectively. The 1936 fraud total included 233 fake insurance offenses which were revealed by the arrest of the offenders. There was no similar large group of offenses in the 1937 tabulation, thus accounting for a major part of the decrease in 1937 fraud offenses.

It should be emphasized, in this connection, that the number of offenses reported to the Bureau does not indicate the amount of crime in the State. Bureau records show 19 criminal homicide deaths in 1936 and 24 in 1937 including a triple murder, for example, while Return "A" monthly crime reports from chiefs of police and sheriffs show some 69 criminal homicides in 1936 and 43 in 1937. Of the criminal homicides reported on Return "A", 36 of the 1936 deaths and 31 of the 1937 deaths were murder or non-negligent manslaughter cases. The remainder were manslaughter by negligence cases (usually deaths in motor-vehicle accidents).

In reference to homicidal deaths in Minnesota, it is noteworthy that the number of homicides as recorded by the Division of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health reached an all-time low in 1937. The following tabulation shows the number of homicides (including "justifiable" killings) each year beginning with 1910 when the Division of Vital Statistics made its first State-wide count:

**HOMICIDES IN MINNESOTA FROM 1910 TO 1937**

Year	Homicides	Year	Homicides	Year	Homicides	Year	Homicides
1910.....	68	1917.....	75	1924.....	79	1931.....	76
1911.....	82	1918.....	68	1925.....	95	1932.....	76
1912.....	60	1919.....	76	1926.....	56	1933.....	90
1913.....	66	1920.....	74	1927.....	65	1934.....	88
1914.....	99	1921.....	106	1928.....	71	1935.....	67
1915.....	76	1922.....	88	1929.....	56	1936.....	61
1916.....	75	1923.....	70	1930.....	97	1937.....	48

Contrary to the trend exhibited by suicides which increased with the population during this period, the trend of homicides was downward reach-

ing a low of only 48 deaths in 1937. Reduced to rates per 100,000 population, this drop in homicides is even more pronounced. Compared with the 5 years from 1910 to 1914 when the homicidal rate was approximately 3.5 per 100,000, the rate for the last 5 years (1933-1937) was 2.7 per 100,000 population. The suicidal rates for these same periods were 13.7 for the years 1910-1914 and 15.5 for the years 1933-1937. These comparisons are shown in the following tabulation:

HOMICIDAL AND SUICIDAL RATES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION IN MINNESOTA<sup>①</sup>

PERIOD	HOMICIDES		SUICIDES	
	Average Number	Rate	Average Number	Rate
1910—1914.....	75	3.5	293	13.7
1933—1937.....	71	2.7	408	15.5

<sup>①</sup>The population estimates for the years 1912 and 1935 (2,137,991 and 2,627,000 inhabitants respectively) were used in obtaining the rates shown.

Although there was a decline in Minnesota offenses reported to the Bureau during 1937, other cases handled and services performed increased. The Bureau investigated more "suspicious" deaths, aided in more "missing person" cases, assisted in policing more public gatherings, and handled more miscellaneous investigations in 1937 than in 1936. This comparison is shown in table 2. The number of out-of-state crimes reported to the Bureau decreased and the "other cases" increased as shown in tables 3 and 4. In addition to the 3,232 current cases, the Bureau acted on 323 prior cases (table 5) making a total of 3,555 cases acted on during 1937 compared with 4,066 in 1936 as summarized in table 6.

Offenses cleared by arrest during 1937 are shown in table 7, together with offenses which proved to be unfounded. It will be noted that there were 1,043 Minnesota offenses reported or known in the current or prior years which were cleared by arrest during 1937. Similar data on the Bureau's out-of-state cases are given in table 8.

#### A. Bank Burglaries and Robberies

The total number of bank burglaries and robberies fell below 10 during 1937 for the first time since annual records have been compiled. There were 9 bank attacks this year compared with 10 last year and a 10-year average of 21. Tables 9 and 10 show the 11-year record of bank attacks with losses and recoveries therein. The 1937 total net loss (value of stolen less recovered property) in Minnesota bank attacks was \$20,529.60 as against a loss of \$30,691.53 in 1936 and an average loss of \$105,920.16 during the preceding 10-year period. The 1937 loss in both burglaries and robberies was less than in 1936 (table 10).

Bank attacks in this and neighboring States during the past two years are shown below:

**BANK CRIMES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES DURING 1936 AND 1937<sup>①</sup>**

STATE	Population (1930)	Burglaries		Robberies		Total	
		1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Wisconsin.....	2,939,006	3	7	18	8	21	15
Minnesota.....	2,563,953	8	6	2	3	10	9
Iowa.....	2,470,939	.....	3	4	3	4	6
South Dakota.....	692,849	2	2	2	.....	4	2
North Dakota.....	680,845	8	4	1	.....	9	4
Total.....		21	22	27	14	48	36

<sup>①</sup> Attempts are included in the figures. The 1936 robbery total for Wisconsin includes a night attack in which the watchman was overpowered and held captive while the gang attacked the vault.

It will be noted that the number of bank burglaries increased from 21 to 22 while the number of robberies declined from 27 to 14. As a whole, there was a 25 percent reduction in these bank crimes during 1937.

Minnesota bank crimes may be compared with the entire United States to note whether the trend has been Nationwide rather than local. This comparison is given in the following tabulation:

**BANK CRIMES IN MINNESOTA COMPARED WITH THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES<sup>①</sup>**

YEAR <sup>②</sup>	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

<sup>①</sup> The figures for the continental United States were obtained from the American Bankers Association. 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.

<sup>②</sup> Minnesota cases were reclassified to conform to the fiscal year, September 1 through August 31, used by the American Bankers Association. The 1927 data, for example, represent the period from September 1, 1926 to August 31, 1927.

Bank burglaries in both Minnesota and the United States have shown erratic fluctuations during the 11-year period, but robberies definitely rose to a peak in 1931-1933 and declined continuously through 1937. Many factors probably entered into the cause of this rise and fall of bank crimes such as repeal of prohibition, number of banks, use of protective equipment, money reserves on hand, police protection, and business activity. It has not been determined how these and other factors are related to the bank crime problem; business activity, however, may be considered further in this regard.

A preliminary "index" of bank crimes is presented in the following table together with an "index" of American business activity. This comparison would be more significant if data were available for a longer period of time.

# INDEXES OF BANK CRIMES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

YEAR	BANK CRIME INDEXES①		AMERICAN BUSINESS INDEX ②
	Minnesota	United States	
1927.....	54	77	105
1928.....	35	83	100
1929.....	79	96	110
1930.....	139	103	94
1931.....	173	137	75
1932.....	139	145	58
1933.....	183	143	62
1934.....	89	95	66
1935.....	64	74	68
1936.....	45	48	79
1937.....	40	34	90

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. The monthly variations were averaged to obtain a yearly figure; then 100 was added to the plus or minus mean to obtain the index shown above. It will be noted that the 1937 index is the highest since 1930; the pronounced decline in business activity which occurred after September 1 is not reflected in the index for 1937.

From the record shown in the United States as a whole, it appears that bank attacks were more frequent during the first four years of the depression which began in 1929, that they decreased with improved business conditions beginning in 1934, and that bank attacks decreased at a greater rate than business improved. The Minnesota rate exhibits these same tendencies.

## B. The Value of Property Losses and Recoveries

Reference is made to tables 11, 12, and 13 for a tabulation of property losses and recoveries in Minnesota offenses. It will be noted that the average losses were calculated in table 11 except for auto theft. These averages were used to obtain estimates of the value of property stolen and recovered (table 13) for each offense but auto theft in cases where the value was not reported. As in the 1936 report, a conservative estimate of \$300 was taken as the value of each motor vehicle stolen or recovered. Based upon these estimates, property valued at approximately \$180,286.81 was recovered in Bureau cases during 1937.

Considering all offenses as a whole (table 12), over half of the losses were under \$50 in cases where the value was reported. It is interesting to note that 10 fraudulent checks for \$100 or more were recorded and that the largest percentage of losses over \$500 occurred in the other fraud and embezzlement classification.

## C. Investigation and Disposition of Offenses

The Bureau issued 28 circulars on 32 wanted criminals and 6 circulars on missing persons in 1937. Of the 32 wanted criminals, 16 were apprehended in 1937. Two of these were arrested for murder, six for robbery, two for burglary, three for forgery, and three for other offenses. Descriptions of wanted and missing persons, together with records of lost, stolen, or recovered property, lists of releases from State penal institutions, and other information, including arrests and resulting clearances of offenses, were published in the weekly bulletin. This bulletin was mailed to over 450 agencies each week in 1937.

Office records of crimes, criminals, and related information, together with the circulars and bulletins, played an important part in 1937 arrests, clearances, and recoveries. More effective, however, was the work of Bureau operatives who submitted some 2,421 detailed reports on 1,330 cases in 1937. Bureau arrests resulting from these investigations are discussed in section II; many others no doubt were made by other officers as a result of information supplied by the Bureau. Tables 14 and 15 show a 2-year comparison of Minnesota and out-of-state cases investigated and the number of investigations made by Bureau agents. It should be noted here that the number of cases investigated is not an accurate measure of the work of investigators since some crimes require much more time than others.

Table 7 shows the disposition of 1937 cases. There were 18 offenses proven unfounded, and 884 current and 159 prior cases cleared by arrest in 1937. The following tabulation shows the total number of offenses cleared by arrest during each of the past 3 years:

**BUREAU OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST**  
(Minnesota Cases)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST		
	1935	1936	1937
Criminal homicide.....	11	12	20
Rape.....	3	14	20
Robbery.....	38	27	48
Assault, all degrees.....	7	16	13
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	130	319	229
Larceny—except auto theft.....	90	229	139
Auto theft.....	42	72	82
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	33	396	162
Fraud and embezzlement.....	42	374	180
All other offenses.....	53	144	150
Total.....	449	1,603	1,043

There was a significant increase in violent crimes cleared by arrest in spite of the decrease in total offenses cleared in the current year.

## II. Persons Taken into Custody in Connection with BCA Cases

The tabulations in tables 16 and 18 represent the total number of persons held for investigation or prosecution on BCA cases. Persons released with no formal charge are shown in table 16 together with persons held for prosecution in Minnesota. It will be noted that 101 persons were arrested out of state and returned to this State for prosecution. Persons held for prosecution out of state are shown in table 18. Tables 17 and 19 show the disposition of these defendants.

There were 25 persons arrested in Minnesota who were returned to other States for prosecution. Of the 119 persons held out of state, 43 were wanted for Minnesota offenses. The exchange of prisoners as shown in these tables illustrates the cooperation that exists between law enforcement officers in Minnesota and other States. The BCA played an important role not only in apprehending many of the offenders listed in tables 16 and 18 but also in securing the assistance of out-of-state agencies in arresting Minnesota fugitives in other States. Through KNHD broadcasts, the weekly bulletin, and other means, the BCA aided in the clearance of many offenses which otherwise would not have been solved.

The following summary shows the number of persons who were held for prosecution on Bureau cases during the years 1935-1937:

PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION IN MINNESOTA ON BUREAU CASES

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION		
	1935	1936	1937
Criminal homicide.....	16	7	17
Rape.....	3	14	16
Robbery.....	44	36	47
Assault, all degrees.....	11	17	10
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	79	186	162
Larceny—except auto theft.....	80	132	136
Auto theft.....	33	60	59
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12	48	56
Fraud and embezzlement.....	30	74	106
All other offenses.....	49	115	140
Total.....	357	689	749

All but three of the offense groupings show an increase in arrests over previous records with a new total high of 749 arrests in 1937.

A. Bureau Arrests

It is the policy of the Bureau to work with local officers in making arrests whenever feasible. To further this spirit of mutual cooperation, it appears advisable not to over-publicize the Bureau's part in particular cases. However, in order to show the activities of the Bureau, the number of arrests which were made by BCA investigators alone or in company with other officers has been tabulated for 1937. These arrests as shown in tables 20 and 21 do not include persons who were picked up as a result of BCA broadcasts, circulars, bulletins, investigations, correspondence, or other activities by other officers without the personal assistance of BCA investigators.

It will be seen that BCA investigators arrested or assisted in arresting at least 377 persons in 1937. Of this number, 57 were released without charge, 302 were held for prosecution in Minnesota, 15 were arrested for out-of-state authorities, and 3 were arrested out of state but not returned to Minnesota. Table 21 shows the disposition by offenses of persons held for investigation in Minnesota. The following summary shows the total number of these persons who were held for prosecution by certain offense groupings:

BUREAU ARRESTS DURING 1937  
(Excluding Persons Released with No Formal Charge)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION
Criminal homicide.....	6
Rape.....	5
Robbery.....	15
Assault, all degrees.....	5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	72
Larceny—except auto theft.....	62
Auto theft.....	14
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	10
Fraud and embezzlement.....	47
Other offenses.....	66
Total.....	302



Even though the Bureau was instrumental in making a large number of arrests, it should not be inferred that its effectiveness can be measured by apprehensions. This is substantiated by the fact that one person may commit many crimes while several persons together may commit a few crimes.

BCA investigators perform an important service to local officers in connection with policing fairs and other public gatherings. In one instance this year, they arrested four men whom they recognized as police characters. Just as city officers know the local residents who have criminal records, similarly, Bureau operatives know transient and State-wide criminals who prey on the public in one way or another.

One of the biggest "man hunts" in recent Minnesota history came to a close early in January this year when Frank Gibson was found dead in California. The hunt started in June 1936 when the word was flashed that 16 dangerously insane inmates of the St. Peter State Hospital had escaped. The Bureau took a leading part in the search for these fugitives, sending investigators to work with local officers, printing hundreds of circulars and bulletins, and broadcasting descriptions, warnings, and information on the case. Twelve of the escapes were apprehended within three days, and all but Gibson were accounted for within 30 days. Donald Reeder was the only inmate at large for over three days who was returned to the institution alive. A final accounting shows that 13 of the fugitives were returned to St. Peter alive while 3 were killed out of state, 2 at the hands of police officers and 1 accidentally.

### **III. Activities of the State Radio Station KNHD**

KNHD broadcasts during 1937 are shown in table 22; offenses and persons in these messages are shown in table 23. There were 6,506 broadcasts of all types put on the air, the majority of these being for auto thefts. There were 1,853 auto thefts and 1,581 recoveries included in the messages. Descriptions of 442 missing persons were broadcast, together with descriptions of 17 persons wanted for homicides, 175 for robbery, and 954 persons wanted for other offenses. In addition to the missing-person broadcasts, non-criminal calls included 60 emergency and death messages.

#### **A. Permits to Install Short-Wave Receiving Equipment in Motor Vehicles**

The law forbids the use of short-wave radio receivers in motor vehicles unless a permit has been obtained from the BCA. There were 13 such permits issued in 1936 and 17 in 1937. A majority of these were issued to install sets in radio and power-station test cars.

### **IV. Expenditures of the Bureau and the State Radio Station**

A 2-year comparison of Bureau and KNHD expenditures is shown in table 24. The Bureau figures do not include the radio station expenditures. Variations will be noted in individual accounts but the totals for 1936 and 1937 are about the same for both the Bureau and KNHD.

## **V. Personnel and Salary Scale of the Bureau**

The number of employees of each rank and salary scale is shown in table 25. There were 27 employees under the supervision of the superintendent at the close of 1937. All of the personnel is located in St. Paul except the four KNHD employees and the five field investigators. KNHD is located in Redwood Falls and the field offices are located in Albert Lea, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Willmar, and Worthington.

## **VI. Uniform Crime Reporting and Judicial Criminal Statistics**

### **A. Uniform Crime Reporting**

Monthly crime reports were again submitted by all sheriffs and police departments required to prepare these reports during 1937. For the second consecutive year, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that Minnesota is the only State to have a 100 percent record in the matter of submitting returns in its national system of crime reporting. As these returns become more and more accurate, they will become increasingly valuable as an index of crime in the entire State. The returns will be summarized in future reports; meanwhile, they are available in the Bureau files for official purposes.

### **B. Judicial Criminal Statistics**

The BCA has been collecting judicial criminal statistics from clerks of district courts since 1933 in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of the Census. Up to 1937, the clerks were permitted to tabulate their cases on complicated tally sheets. During the current year, however, a card system of reporting more detailed information was adopted. The new plan provides valuable records of individual offenders; it also provides for a centralized tabulation and analysis of the records, thus insuring greater accuracy and uniformity in the resulting statistics. In addition, by cooperating with the Census Bureau the cost of forms, envelopes, and postage is eliminated since the Federal agency supplies this material.

Tables 26 and 27 present a summary of criminal cases before district courts during 1936 for the entire State. The record for individual counties or judicial districts is available in the Bureau files. Table 26 shows all offenses reported for the year by offense and procedural outcome while table 27 shows the sentences imposed on defendants who were convicted for all offense groups.

The following tabulation gives a 4-year comparison of procedural disposition and sentence or treatment for all offenses combined:

**PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT OF DEFENDANTS BEFORE  
DISTRICT COURT<sup>①</sup>**

DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT	YEAR			
	1933	1934	1935	1936
<b>Procedural Disposition</b>				
Defendants Disposed of During Year.....	3,287	3,060	3,212	2,690
Disposed of without conviction.....	558	451	499	389
Convicted of offense charged or lesser offense.....	2,729	2,609	2,713	2,301
<b>Sentence or Treatment</b>				
Defendants Sentenced.....	2,729	2,609	2,713	2,301
State prison or reformatory.....	1,146	970	1,055	843
Institutions for juvenile delinquents only.....	3	2	6	1
Local jails or workhouses.....	591	553	536	442
Fine or costs only.....	229	227	309	259
Probation or suspended sentence.....	664	638	794	756
Other.....	96	219	13	.....

① Statistics for 1933 do not include figures for Beltrami and Winona counties.

It will be noted in the following tabulation that nearly 90 percent of all defendants charged with "major offenses" were convicted and that less than 8 percent of the dispositions resulted from a trial of the defendant. ①

**DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES,  
BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME**

PROCEDURAL OUTCOME	Number	Per Cent
Defendants Disposed of.....	1,911	100.0
Eliminated Without Conviction.....	231	12.1
Dismissed.....	168	8.8
Jury waived, acquitted by court.....	1	0.1
Acquitted by jury.....	46	2.4
Other no-penalty dispositions.....	16	0.8
Convicted.....	1,680	87.9
Plea of guilty.....	1,586	83.0
Court finds guilty.....	6	0.3
Jury verdict guilty.....	88	4.6

The number of defendants charged with major offenses who were disposed of by means of a trial is shown in the following summary by outcome and method of trial. Two-thirds of the defendants tried were convicted and one-third acquitted. There were very few waivers of jury trial during 1936.

**DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY OUTCOME AND METHOD OF TRIAL**

DISPOSITION	Number	Per Cent
Disposed of by Trial.....	141	100.0
Acquitted.....	47	33.3
Convicted.....	94	66.7
Disposed of by court trial.....	7	5.0
Disposed of by jury trial.....	134	95.0

The distribution by type of the sentences imposed on those defendants convicted of an offense included in the 15 "major offense" groups is shown in the following tabulation. Nearly one-half were sentenced to the State prison or reformatory. Approximately one-third of the convictions

① The BCA is indebted to the Bureau of the Census for this and the next two summary tables as well as for Tables 26 and 27. The BCA furnished the Federal Bureau with the data by counties which were combined in these tables.

resulted in the granting of probation or a suspended sentence. About 15 percent of the defendants were given jail sentences and 3.5 percent received a fine only.

#### SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED IN MAJOR OFFENSE GROUPS

SENTENCE	Number	Per Cent
Defendants Sentenced.....	1,664	100.0
Prison or reformatory.....	789	47.4
Probation or suspended sentence.....	573	34.4
Local jails.....	243	14.6
Fine or costs only.....	58	3.5
Juvenile institutions.....	1	0.1
Other sentences.....		

TABLE 1. MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU DURING 1936 AND 1937<sup>①</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	1936	1937
<b>PART I CLASSES</b>		
1. Criminal homicide:		
A. Murder.....	16	16
B. Manslaughter.....	3	8
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	17	24
3. Robbery.....	88	92
4. Aggravated assault.....	12	10
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	751	619
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	554	422
7. Auto theft.....	365	517
Total, Part I Classes.....	1,806	1,708
<b>PART II CLASSES</b>		
8. Other assaults.....	7	9
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	561	206
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	470	273
11. Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing.....	2	2
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	1	1
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....		
14. Other sex offenses.....	4	9
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	50	57
16. Narcotic drug laws.....		3
17. Liquor laws.....	1	
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....		11
19. Vagrancy.....		1
20. Gambling.....		
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	5	3
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	1	3
23. Parking violations.....	12	
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	181	15
25. All other offenses.....		156
Total, Part II Classes.....	1,295	749
26. Offense not stated.....	28	20
Grand Total.....	3,129	2,477

①(a) See footnotes to table 7 for notes on 1937 data.

(b) Offenses are listed according to the year they were reported to the Bureau. They are grouped in classes in accordance with the procedure of Uniform Crime Reporting.

TABLE 2. OTHER MINNESOTA CASES INVESTIGATED AND ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE BUREAU DURING 1936 AND 1937

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES AND ACTIVITIES	1936	1937
Accidents.....	3	1
Deaths, suspicious or accidental; suicides.....	10	17
Unfounded offense reports.....	22	18
Missing persons.....	258	266
Policing fairs, etc.....	27	29
Miscellaneous cases including investigations of abandoned automobiles, lost and recovered property, suspects, unknown dead, insane persons, etc..	107	140
Total.....	427	471

TABLE 3. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU DURING 1936 AND 1937

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	1936	1937
<b>PART I CLASSES</b>		
1. Murder and manslaughter.....	9	11
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....		1
3. Robbery.....	41	21
4. Aggravated assault.....		
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	64	49
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	19	29
7. Auto theft.....	28	40
Total, Part I Classes.....	161	151
<b>PART II CLASSES</b>		
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	21	15
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	41	32
14. Other sex offenses.....	1	1
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	1	5
17. Liquor laws.....	1	
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	1	
25. All other offenses.....	36	29
Total, Part II Classes.....	102	82
26. Offense not stated.....	3	5
Grand Total.....	266	238

TABLE 4. OTHER OUT-OF-STATE CASES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU DURING 1936 AND 1937

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	1936	1937
Missing persons.....	16	24
Miscellaneous investigations, etc.....	12	22
Total.....	28	46

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF ALL CASES REPORTED TO AND/OR ACTED ON BY THE BUREAU DURING 1937

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	Cases Reported to the Bureau in 1937			Cases Reported to the Bureau in Previous Years Acted on in 1937			TOTAL		
	Minne-sota	Out of State	Total	Minne-sota	Out of State	Total	Minne-sota	Out of State	Total
Part I offenses.....	1,708	151	1,859	153	12	165	1,861	163	2,024
Part II offenses.....	749	82	831	145	7	152	894	89	983
Offense not stated.....	20	5	25				20	5	25
Total offenses.....	2,477	238	2,715	298	19	317	2,775	257	3,032
Other cases.....	471	46	517	5	1	6	476	47	523
Grand Total...	2,948	284	3,232	303	20	323	3,251	304	3,555

TABLE 6. COMPARISON OF OFFENSES AND OTHER CASES REPORTED TO AND/OR ACTED ON BY THE BUREAU DURING THE YEARS 1936-1937, INCLUDING BOTH MINNESOTA AND OUT-OF-STATE CASES

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	1936	1937
<b>Reported in Current Year:</b>		
Offenses.....	3,395	2,715
Other cases.....	455	517
Total.....	3,850	3,232
<b>Reported in Previous Years but Acted on in Current Year:</b>		
Offenses.....	213	317
Other cases.....	3	6
Total.....	216	323
Grand Total.....	4,066	3,555

TABLE 7. MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BCA AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1937<sup>①</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known To The Bureau (Includes Unfounded)	Unfounded (i. e. False or Baseless Complaints)	Number of Actual Offenses	Cleared by Arrest in 1937 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
				Offenses Reported or Known in 1937	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
PART I CLASSES					
1. Criminal homicide:					
A. Murder.....	16		16	10	1
B. Manslaughter.....	8		8	7	2
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	24		24	19	1
3. Robbery.....	94	2	92	42	6
4. Aggravated assault.....	11	1	10	7	1
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	619		619	190	39
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	428	6	422	130	9
7. Auto theft.....	523	6	517	81	1
Total, Part I Classes.....	1,723	15	1,708	486	60
PART II CLASSES					
8. Other assaults.....	9		9	5	
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	206		206	101	61
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	274	1	273	154	26
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....	2		2	1	
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	1		1	1	
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....					
14. Other sex offenses.....	9		9	7	1
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	57		57	24	6
16. Narcotic drug laws.....	3		3	3	
17. Liquor laws.....					
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	11		11	11	
19. Vagrancy.....	1		1	1	
20. Gambling.....					
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	3		3	3	
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	3		3	3	
23. Parking violations.....					
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	16	1	15	10	
25. All other offenses.....	157	1	156	71	5
Total, Part II Classes.....	752	3	749	395	99
26. Offense not stated.....	20		20	3	
Grand Total.....	2,495	18	2,477	884	159

- ①(a) See appendix in 1936 annual report for scoring and classification procedure. Exceptional clearances include suicide of the offender, double murder, deathbed confession, and release of prisoner because complainant refuses to prosecute; but recovery of property does not constitute such a clearance.
- (b) The manslaughter classification includes deaths due to criminal negligence. Two such deaths resulted from the crack-up of an aeroplane which was operated by an unlicensed pilot.
- (c) The auto theft classification does not include motor vehicles which were taken in robbery, burglary, forgery, or fraud cases. Auto thefts broadcast by Twin City police stations and relayed by KNHD are not included unless a case card was made out on the theft.
- (d) One kidnaping offense is included under "all other offenses." The victim was not held for ransom. Cases in which robbery is the motive for kidnaping are included under robbery. Bruno Sydow, for example, ordered Orville Borg to drive him to Minneapolis and then stole his car. This case is included under robbery rather than auto theft.
- (e) The following "actual" Federal offenses are included under "all other offenses": Three counterfeiting offenses, one fraud offense, and one immigration case.



TABLE 8. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BCA AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1937

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported To The Bureau	Cleared by Arrest in 1937 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Offenses Reported in 1937	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
PART I CLASSES			
1. Criminal homicide:			
A. Murder.....	10	6	1
B. Manslaughter.....	1		
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	1		
3. Robbery.....	21	6	6
4. Aggravated assault.....		1	1
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	49	12	3
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	29	6	1
7. Auto theft.....	40	14	2
Total, Part I Classes.....	151	45	14
PART II CLASSES			
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	15	6	2
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	32	12	1
14. Other sex offenses.....	1	1	
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	5	1	
25. All other offenses.....	29	19	1
Total, Part II Classes.....	82	39	4
26. Offense not stated.....	5		
Grand Total.....	238	84	18

TABLE 9. MINNESOTA BANK BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES BY YEARS<sup>①</sup>

YEAR	Bank Burglaries			Bank Robberies			Grand Total		
	Actual	At-tempted	Total	Actual	At-tempted	Total	Actual	At-tempted	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	5	10	22	1	23	27	6	33
1933.....	3		3	32	1	33	35	1	36
1934.....		2	2	7	2	9	7	4	11
1935.....	6	4	10	3		3	9	4	13
1936.....	7	1	8	2		2	9	1	10
1937.....	6		6	2	1	3	8	1	9

①(a) 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; and

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

(b) The figures in this table were obtained from records of the Bureau as well as from the Minnesota Bankers Association. Offenses are shown under the year in which they occurred; they are classified according to the procedure recommended in the "Uniform Crime Reporting" manual.

(c) Five of the 1937 burglaries were "torch" attacks; in two of these the burglars failed to get into the safe. Another burglary was frustrated when the thieves were frightened away after gaining entrance to the bank.

TABLE 10. THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN MINNESOTA BANK BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES①

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	11,555.00		11,555.00
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
1936.....	22,376.48	8,315.05	30,691.53			
1937.....	15,661.13	4,941.47	20,602.60	\$ 73.00		73.00

①Property losses and recoveries are based upon reports received by the Bureau. It may be that subsequent determinations were not reported or that true losses were not divulged in some cases. Property damage and insurance payments were not included in the above figures.

TABLE 11. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES IN CASES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN 1937  
(Damage to Property Is Not Included) ②

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	PROPERTY LOSSES						
	Value Stated			Value Not Stated		Total	
	Cases	Value	Average Loss	Cases	Estimated Value ②	Cases	Value
Robbery.....	41	\$ 8,093.26	\$ 197.40	42	\$ 8,290.80	83	\$ 16,384.06
Burglary.....	290	53,012.39	182.80	264	48,259.20	554	101,271.59
Larceny.....	148	16,338.86	110.40	271	29,918.40	419	46,257.26
Auto theft.....	2	1,150.00	③300.00	515	154,500.00	517	155,650.00
Forgery:							
Checks.....	153	3,383.11	22.11	46	1,017.06	199	4,400.17
Other.....	1	10.00	10.00	6	60.00	7	70.00
Fraud and embezzlement:							
Checks.....	120	4,552.03	37.93	40	1,517.20	160	6,069.23
Other.....	51	18,186.79	356.60	55	19,613.00	106	37,799.79
Total.....	806	\$104,726.44	.....	1,239	\$263,175.66	2,045	\$367,902.10

②See table 12 for number of cases in which there was no loss. Other losses reported to the Bureau which are not included in this table are as follows: offense not stated, loss \$100; robbery of murder victim, loss \$15; arson case loss \$700; malicious mischief, two cases, loss \$162; and strayed property, loss \$175.

③The average value of the cases where the loss was stated as shown in the average loss column was taken as the average value of the loss in arriving at the totals in this column. A conservative estimate of \$300 was taken as the value of each motor vehicle stolen in the auto theft classification.

TABLE 12. DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY LOSSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN 1937①

AMOUNT OF LOSS	NUMBER OF OFFENSES ②							
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny, Except Auto Theft	Auto Theft	Forgery		Fraud and Embezzlement	
					Checks	Other	Checks	Other
Under \$5.00.....	2	30	3	.....	13	.....	14	6
5.00— 25.00.....	9	69	39	.....	97	1	75	9
25.00— 50.00.....	12	57	33	.....	34	.....	12	4
50.00—100.00.....	5	58	32	.....	5	.....	9	6
100.00—200.00.....	6	31	18	.....	3	.....	6	70
200.00—300.00.....	5	12	8	.....	1	.....	1	1
300.00—400.00.....	.....	9	4	1	.....	.....	.....	7
400.00—500.00.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4
500.00 or over.....	2	18	9	1	.....	.....	2	8
No loss:								
Actual offenses.....	1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Attempted offenses.....	8	12	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Amount not stated.....	42	264	271	515	46	6	40	55
Total.....	92	619	422	517	199	7	164	109

①This tabulation does not include Federal or out-of-state offenses. Damage to property is not included in the loss estimates. See footnote to table 11 for property losses not included in this table.

②The net loss in check cases was tabulated. In case a forged check, for example, was tendered for goods which were not taken by the forger, the balance received in cash was listed as the loss. One check for \$500 is included which was tendered as down payment on a cabin. This may not have been a loss. Three of the "other fraud" cases in the \$500 or over grouping occurred in prior years; the loss was \$7,500 in one case, \$5,000 in another, and \$2,350 in a third (a gypsy swindle).

TABLE 13. PROPERTY RECOVERIES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN 1937

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	PROPERTY RECOVERIES③												Total Value of Recovered Property
	Motor Vehicles Recovered ②						Other Recovered Property						
	Value Stated		Value Not Stated		Total		Value Stated		Value Not Stated		Total		
	Cases	Value	Cases	Estimated Value③	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases④	Estimated Value④	Cases	Value	
Robbery.....			8	\$ 2,400.00	8	\$ 2,400.00	4	\$ 426.00	1	\$ 98.70	5	\$ 524.70	\$ 2,924.70
Burglary.....			5	1,500.00	5	1,500.00	33	4,516.63	55	6,306.60	88	10,823.23	12,323.23
Larceny—except auto theft.....							49	3,060.00	49	5,089.90	98	8,149.90	8,149.90
Auto theft.....	2	\$ 1,150.00	500	150,000.00	502	151,150.00							151,150.00
Forgery:													
Checks.....							6	91.00			6	91.00	91.00
Other.....													
Fraud and embezzlement:													
Checks.....							10	228.90	1	37.93	11	266.83	266.83
Other.....	1	300.00			1	300.00	10	3,654.75	4	1,426.40	14	5,081.15	5,381.15
Total.....	3	\$ 1,450.00	513	\$153,900.00	516	\$155,350.00	112	\$ 11,977.28	110	\$ 12,959.53	222	\$ 24,936.81	\$180,286.81

① Includes property stolen in prior years and recovered in 1937. Nine motor vehicles stolen in prior years were recovered in 1937. Restitution by the offender is included as a recovery if reported. Recoveries not shown include restitution of \$45 in a hit-run case, \$12 in a malicious-mischief case, and the recovery of strayed horses valued at \$175.

② Each case represents a separate motor vehicle. A conservative estimated value of \$300 was placed on motor vehicles in cases where the owner did not report the value. Two motor vehicles, value not stated, one of which was found burned and the other for which restitution was made but the car not reported recovered are included.

③ Complete recovery was made in 14 of the burglary cases, 43 larceny cases, 1 fraudulent check case, and 4 "other fraud" cases listed in this column.

④ See table 11 for average loss figures which were used to obtain the estimates in this column. One-half the average loss figure was used to estimate the partial recovery values.

TABLE 14. THE NUMBER OF CURRENT AND PRIOR CASES WHICH WERE INVESTIGATED BY THE BCA DURING 1936 AND 1937

YEAR	CURRENT CASES			PRIOR CASES			TOTAL		
	Case Origin			Case Origin			Case Origin		
	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total
1936.....	1,194	62	1,256	57	2	59	1,251	64	1,315
1937.....	1,182	59	1,241	87	2	89	1,269	61	1,330

TABLE 15. THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY BUREAU INVESTIGATORS DURING 1936 AND 1937

YEAR	CURRENT CASES			PRIOR CASES			TOTAL		
	Case Origin			Case Origin			Case Origin		
	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total
1936.....	1,982	147	2,129	110	3	113	2,092	150	2,242
1937.....	2,074	95	2,169	234	18	252	2,308	113	2,421

TABLE 16. PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING 1937 IN CONNECTION WITH MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION; BY SEX ①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES ②	Persons Released (No Formal Charge) ③			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
<b>PART I CLASSES</b>												
1. Criminal homicide:												
A. Murder.....	3	1	4	7		7	3		3	10		10
B. Manslaughter.....	1	1	2	3		3			3			3
C. Criminal negligence.....				3		3	1		1	4		4
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	4		4	14		14	2		2	16		16
3. Robbery.....	6		6	37		37	9		9	46		46
4. Aggravated assault.....	1		1	4		4				4		4
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	28	2	30	140	3	143	19		19	159	3	162
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	7		7	109	16	125	7	4	11	116	20	136
7. Auto theft.....	4		4	48		48	10	1	11	58	1	59
Total, Part I Classes.....	54	4	58	365	20	385	51	6	57	416	26	442
<b>PART II CLASSES</b>												
8. Other assaults.....			2	5		5				5		5
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	2		2	47		47	9		9	56		56
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	9	2	11	84	8	92	14		14	98	8	106
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....				1		1				1		1
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....			1	1		1				1		1
14. Other sex offenses.....	2	1	3	5	2	7				5	2	7
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	2		2	17		17	9		9	26		26
16. Narcotic drug laws.....				3		3				3		3
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	1		1	12		12				12		12
19. Vagrancy.....				4		4				4		4
21. Driving while intoxicated.....				3		3				3		3
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	1		1	2		2				2		2
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	2		2	8		8				8		8
25. All other offenses.....	4	1	5	48	2	50	10	1	11	58	3	61
Total, Part II Classes.....	23	4	27	240	12	252	42	1	43	282	13	295
26. Suspicion.....	6		6									
27. Offense not stated.....	1	1	2	9	2	11	1		1	10	2	12
Grand Total.....	84	9	93	614	34	648	94	7	101	708	41	749

①Table 20 shows the number of these who were taken into custody by BCA investigators. Many other arrests were undoubtedly the result of Bureau bulletins, broadcasts, investigations, and other activities.

②There were no arrests in the following offense classifications: 13—Prostitution and commercialized vice; 17—Violation of liquor laws; 20—Gambling; and 23—Parking violations.

③Included in this classification are persons picked up for questioning and released, those “no-billed” by grand jury, and those released because the complainant refused to prosecute (two males and two females were arrested out of state and released for this reason).

TABLE 17. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION DURING 1937 IN CONNECTION WITH MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION; BY SEX

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Pending or No Disposition Reported			Disposed of Without Conviction (Settlements, Dismissals, Acquittals, etc.) <sup>①</sup>			Found Guilty of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense		
	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
<b>PART I CLASSES</b>									
1. Criminal homicide:									
A. Murder.....				2		2	8		8
B. Manslaughter.....							3		3
C. Criminal negligence.....				1		1	3		3
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	1		1	3		3	12		12
3. Robbery.....	6		6	3		3	37	1	38
4. Aggravated assault.....				1		1	3		4
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	29	1	30	3	1	4	127	1	128
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	12	1	13	24	11	35	80	8	88
7. Auto theft.....	20	1	21	4		4	34		34
Total, Part I Classes.....	68	3	71	41	12	53	307	11	318
<b>PART II CLASSES</b>									
8. Other assaults.....	1		1	1		1	3		3
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11		11	2		2	43		43
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	20	4	24	20	1	21	58	3	61
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....							1		1
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....							1		1
14. Other sex offenses.....		1	1				5	1	6
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	7		7	4		4	15		15
16. Narcotic drug laws.....							3		3
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	1		1				11		11
19. Vagrancy.....							4		4
21. Driving while intoxicated.....							3		3
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....							2		2
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	3		3				5		5
25. All other offenses.....	7		7	7		7	44	3	47
Total, Part II Classes.....	50	5	55	34	1	35	198	7	205
27. Offense not stated.....	4	2	6	1		1	5		5
Grand Total.....	122	10	132	76	13	89	510	18	528

①Includes the following:

- (a) Under larceny—except auto theft; 10 males (eight of whom were gypsies) and 11 females (all gypsies, four of whom were apprehended in Iowa and not returned to Minnesota) made restitution and were released.
- (b) Under fraud; five males and one female made restitution on bad checks; one male escaped from jail while awaiting trial.

TABLE 18. PERSONS WHO WERE CONNECTED WITH BUREAU CASES BUT WHO WERE HELD FOR PROSECUTION OUT OF STATE DURING 1937

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES ①	Persons Held for Prosecution Out of State									Number of These Perons 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.....				6		6	6		6	1		1
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	1		1	1		1	2		2	1		1
3. Robbery.....	1		1	6	1	7	7	1	8	2		2
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.	5		5	13		13	18		18	9		9
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....				8	1	9	8	1	9	1		1
7. Auto theft.....	4	1	5	11		11	15	1	16	6		6
Total, Part I Classes.....	11	1	12	45	2	47	56	3	59	20		20
PART II CLASSES												
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1		1	11	1	12	12	1	13	8		8
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	6		6	17		17	23		23	8		8
14. Other sex offenses.....	1		1				1		1			
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	1		1				1		1			
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	1		1				1		1	1		1
25. All other offenses.....	3		3	14		14	17		17	5		5
Total, Part II Classes.....	13		13	42	1	43	55	1	56	22		22
27. Offense not stated.....				4		4	4		4	1		1
Grand Total.....	24	1	25	91	3	94	115	4	119	43		43

①There were no arrests in offense classifications 1-B and C, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, or 26. (See table 16 for offenses in these groupings.)

TABLE 19. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION CASES WHO WERE HELD FOR PROSECUTION OUT OF STATE DURING 1937

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.....	2		2				4		4
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....							2		2
3. Robbery.....	6	1	7	1		1			
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	11		11				7		7
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	5		5	1		1	2	1	3
7. Auto theft.....	10	1	11				5		5
Total, Part I Classes.....	34	2	36	2		2	20	1	21
PART II CLASSES									
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4	1	5				8		8
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	14		14				9		9
14. Other sex offenses.....	1		1						
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	1		1						
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....							1		1
25. All other offenses.....	2		2	1		1	14		14
Total, Part II Classes.....	22	1	23	1		1	32		32
27. Offense not stated.....	4		4						
Grand Total.....	60	3	63	3		3	52	1	53

TABLE 20. BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION ARRESTS DURING 1937<sup>①</sup>

MONTH	PERSONS APPREHENDED <sup>②</sup>			
	Arrested in Minnesota		Arrested Out of State <sup>③</sup>	Total
	Held in Minnesota	Returned to Other States		
January.....	16	2	2	20
February.....	17		1	18
March.....	22			22
April.....	35	4	6	45
May.....	23		3	26
June.....	31		2	33
July.....	30	2		32
August.....	37		2	39
September.....	38	2	2	42
October.....	37	2	4	43
November.....	30	2		32
December.....	19	1	5	25
Total.....	335	15	27	377

<sup>①</sup>Arrests by other officers who were accompanied by Bureau investigators are included. It is the policy of the BCA to cooperate with local officers in making arrests when feasible.

<sup>②</sup>Persons held for investigation and released are included. All arrests in Minnesota and other States where a BCA investigator was present are included; out-of-state arrests are included if BCA investigators assisted in returning the prisoners to Minnesota.

<sup>③</sup>Three of the persons arrested out of state with the assistance of Bureau investigators were not returned to Minnesota. One of them was released after witnesses failed to identify him; the other two were convicted out of state.



TABLE 21. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION DURING 1937 BY CRIME<sup>①</sup>

(See Table 20)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES <sup>②</sup>	DISPOSITION OF PERSONS HELD IN MINNESOTA			
	Released (No Formal Charge) <sup>③</sup>	Pending or No Disposition Reported	Disposed of Without Conviction (Settlements, Dismissals, Acquittals, Etc.) <sup>④</sup>	Found Guilty of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense
<b>PART I CLASSES</b>				
1. Criminal homicide:				
A. Murder.....	4		1	4
B. Manslaughter.....	1			1
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	3	1	1	3
3. Robbery.....	3	1	2	12
4. Aggravated assault.....	1			1
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	28	14	2	56
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	3	7	14	41
7. Auto theft.....		5		9
Total, Part I Classes.....	43	28	20	127
<b>PART II CLASSES</b>				
8. Other assaults.....		1	1	2
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....		2	1	7
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	5	11	9	27
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....				1
14. Other sex offenses.....	3	1		2
15. Offenses against the family and children.....		4	3	6
16. Narcotic drug laws.....				2
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....		1		3
19. Vagrancy.....				1
21. Driving while intoxicated.....				2
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	1			2
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....		1		5
25. All other offenses.....	5	10	6	16
Total, Part II Classes.....	14	31	20	76
Grand Total.....	57	59	40	203

<sup>①</sup>This table shows the disposition of the arrests in table 20 excluding persons returned to other States and those arrested out of state but not returned to this State.

<sup>②</sup>There were no arrests for offenses in Classifications 11, 13, 17, 20, and 23.

<sup>③</sup>Persons held for investigation and released are included in this column as well as those "no billed" by grand jury and those released because the complainant refused to prosecute.

<sup>④</sup>Five of those disposed of without conviction under larceny were male gypsies who made restitution.

TABLE 22. BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1937

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS AND SERVICES	NUMBER OF BROADCASTS					
	Alarms and Other Messages		Arrests	Recoveries	Cancel- lations	Total
	Original	Supple- mental				
CRIMINAL						
Part I Classes						
Murder or manslaughter.....	15	22	8			45
Rape.....	7	3			1	11
Robbery.....	84	31	14		2	131
Aggravated assault.....	4	1	1		1	7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	157	18	10		3	188
Larceny (except auto):						
Auto plates.....	151	3		79		233
Other.....	183	9	13	12	1	218
Auto theft.....	1,851	88	51	1,581	6	3,577
Part II Classes, Etc.						
Other assaults.....	6	1				7
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	85	28	25		4	142
Other.....	1					1
Embezzlement and fraud:						
"Bad" checks.....	16	2	3			21
Other.....	58	13	13		2	86
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1	1				2
Sex offenses (except rape).....	3		1			4
Offenses vs. family and children.....	16	1	2			19
Liquor laws.....	1					1
Violation of traffic and motor vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	2		1			3
"Hit and run" violations.....	20	2	2		2	26
Other.....	1					1
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	57	2	15			74
Parole or probation violations.....	12		2		1	15
Kidnaping.....	2				1	3
Other.....	6	2	2			10
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	82	5	19		3	109
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	79	4		10	75	168
Description of lost or stolen property.....	6			1		7
Descriptions of persons held.....	78	9			2	89
Total.....	2,984	245	182	1,683	104	5,198
NON-CRIMINAL						
Emergency and death messages.....	60	3		14	5	82
Missing persons, including runaways.....	360	24		123		507
Other.....	2				1	3
Total.....	422	27		137	6	592
UNCLASSIFIED						
Answers to police units for information..	344					344
Dispatches.....	93					93
KNHD inquiries for information.....	263					263
Other.....	15				1	16
Total.....	715				1	716
Grand Total.....	4,121	272	182	1,820	111	6,506

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND PERSONS IN BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1937

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS AND SERVICES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND PERSONS IN BROADCASTS					
	Orig. and Supp. Alarms and Other Messages		Arrests		Cancellations and Recoveries	
	Offenses	Persons	Offenses	Persons	Offenses	Persons
<b>CRIMINAL</b>						
Part I Classes						
Murder or manslaughter.....	17	17	9	10		
Rape.....	8	8	1	2	1	
Robbery.....	87	175	15	26	2	3
Aggravated assault.....	5	6	1	1	1	1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	182	54	16	16	3	1
Larceny (except auto):						
Auto plates.....	151	1			79	
Other.....	195	92	13	26	15	
Auto theft.....	1,853	142	52	66	1,581	2
Part II Classes, Etc.						
Other assaults.....	7	13				
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	89	93	26	28	4	4
Other.....	4	4				
Embezzlement and fraud:						
"Bad" checks.....	16	18	3	4		
Other.....	61	77	13	17	2	2
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1	1				
Sex offenses (except rape).....	3	4	1	1		
Offenses vs. family and children.....	17	18	2	2		
Liquor laws.....	1	1				
Violation of traffic and motor-vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	2	2	1	1		
"Hit and run" violations.....	20	6	2	2	2	
Other.....	1	1				
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	57	84	15	31	1	
Parole or probation violation.....	12	12	2	2	1	1
Kidnaping.....	2	3			1	2
Other.....	6	7	2	3		
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	82	115	19	26	5	3
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	79	49			84	10
Descriptions of lost or stolen property.....	6				1	
Descriptions of persons held.....	78	143			2	3
Total.....	3,042	1,146	193	264	1,785	32
<b>NON-CRIMINAL</b>						
Emergency and death messages.....		62				19
Missing persons, including runaways.....		442				157
Other.....		2				1
Total.....		506				177
Grand Total.....	3,042	1,652	193	264	1,785	209

**TABLE 24. EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION AND  
RADIO STATION BY YEARS**  
(January 1st through December 31st) ①

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION		RADIO	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES</b>				
Salaries and wages.....	\$57,907.50	\$57,115.00	\$ 8,100.00	\$ 8,100.00
Supplies and Materials:				
Stationery and office supplies.....	1,374.86	1,298.96	28.83	22.08
Scientific and educational supplies.....	37.50	172.34		
Sundry supplies (drinking water).....	61.34	77.80		
Communication service.....	1,842.08	1,513.17	238.01	527.11
Travel expenses.....	7,413.70	9,826.13	766.45	590.45
Freight, express, drayage.....	4.33	2.59		
Printing, binding, etc.....	1,118.43	1,191.34	18.00	
Power.....	6.00		320.34	324.04
Rents and leases.....	82.50	156.00		
Repairs and alterations.....	1,037.31	519.22	495.14	253.74
Miscellaneous:				
Bond premiums.....	104.75	122.92		5.00
Other current expenses.....	22.00	44.95	6.00	15.50
<b>ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY</b>				
Equipment:				
Motor vehicles.....	2,051.65	2,488.64		
Furniture, furnishings, fixtures.....	372.47	619.33	112.54	94.95
Educational, photographic, laboratory, and other police equipment.....	855.12	357.69	55.51	14.21
Buildings and improvements.....			459.55	758.11
Total Expenditures.....	\$74,291.54	\$75,506.08	\$10,600.37	\$10,705.19

①A revised system of classifying expenditures was installed July 1, 1937. Expenditures for prior years previously published will be reclassified upon request. The BCA expenditures do not include the radio station figures.

**TABLE 25. PERSONNEL AND SALARY SCALE OF THE BUREAU AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1937①**

RANKS AND GRADES	Number	Annual Salary Scale
Superintendent.....	1	\$5,000
Chief Investigator.....	1	3,240
Senior Investigator.....	6	2,580
Junior Investigator.....	9	2,340
Identification Expert.....	1	2,700
Assistant Identification Expert.....	1	2,040
Statistician.....	1	2,400
Assistant Statistician.....	1	1,500
Secretary.....	1	1,800
Stenographer.....	1	1,260
Stenographer.....	1	1,200
Supervisor (Radio Station).....	1	2,700
Operator (Radio Station).....	3	1,800
Total.....	28	

①The Bureau maintains a district office with an investigator in charge in each of the following cities: Albert Lea, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Willmar, and Worthington. The radio station supervisor and operators are located in Redwood Falls. The remaining members of the Bureau personnel are assigned to headquarters in St. Paul.

TABLE 26. DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE DISTRICT COURTS OF MINNESOTA, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME AND OFFENSE: 1936

OFFENSE	Total Defendants Disposed Of	DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION					CONVICTED			
		Total	Dismissed	Jury Waived, Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Other No Penalty Dispositions	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived, Found Guilty by Court	Jury Verdict Guilty
All offenses.....	2,690	389	285	3	76	25	2,301	2,138	23	140
Major offenses, total.....	1,911	231	168	1	46	16	1,680	1,586	6	88
Murder.....	14	2	.....	.....	2	.....	12	7	.....	5
Manslaughter.....	24	7	1	.....	6	.....	17	12	.....	5
Robbery.....	92	12	7	.....	2	3	80	73	1	6
Aggravated assault.....	58	14	6	.....	6	2	44	38	.....	6
Burglary.....	282	21	15	.....	3	3	261	251	1	9
Larceny, except auto theft.....	687	78	63	1	11	3	609	575	3	31
Auto theft.....	177	15	12	.....	2	1	162	159	.....	3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	153	16	11	.....	5	.....	137	132	.....	5
Stolen property.....	32	5	5	.....	.....	.....	27	25	.....	2
Forgery.....	190	21	17	.....	1	3	169	165	1	3
Rape.....	101	18	14	.....	4	.....	83	75	.....	8
Commercialized vice.....	9	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	1
Other sex offenses.....	72	14	9	.....	4	1	58	55	.....	3
Violating drug laws.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Carrying weapons, etc.....	17	4	4	.....	.....	.....	13	12	.....	1
Other offenses:										
Minor assault.....	53	18	13	.....	3	2	35	27	1	7
Nonsupport or neglect.....	118	24	18	.....	3	3	94	93	.....	1
Violating liquor laws.....	83	14	12	.....	2	.....	69	64	.....	5
Driving while intoxicated.....	203	12	9	1	2	.....	191	182	.....	9
Other motor vehicle laws.....	57	8	2	1	4	1	49	44	1	4
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	9	4	4	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1
Gambling.....	27	1	.....	.....	1	.....	26	25	.....	1
All other offenses.....	229	77	59	.....	15	3	152	113	15	24

TABLE 27. SENTENCE OR TREATMENT OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED BY THE DISTRICT COURTS OF MINNESOTA BY OFFENSE: 1936

OFFENSE	SENTENCE OR TREATMENT						
	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	State Prison and Reform- atories	Probation or Suspended Sentence	Local Jails	Fine or Costs Only	Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents Only	Other
All offenses.....	2,301	843	756	442	259	1	.....
Major offenses, total...	1,664	789	573	243	58	1	.....
Murder.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	14	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	72	60	11	1	.....	.....	.....
Aggravated assault.....	33	14	12	5	2	.....	.....
Burglary.....	259	137	83	36	2	1	.....
Larceny, except auto theft...	618	295	193	105	25	.....	.....
Auto theft.....	162	71	76	9	6	.....	.....
Embezzlement and fraud...	139	15	64	50	10	.....	.....
Stolen property.....	26	7	9	7	3	.....	.....
Forgery.....	170	87	76	7	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	78	44	23	7	4	.....	.....
Commercialized vice.....	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Other sex offenses.....	59	30	19	5	5	.....	.....
Violating drug laws.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carrying weapons, etc.....	15	3	4	7	1	.....	.....
Other offenses:							
Minor assault.....	48	8	13	14	13	.....	.....
Nonsupport or neglect.....	94	9	72	6	7	.....	.....
Violating liquor laws.....	70	.....	6	13	51	.....	.....
Driving while intoxicated.....	190	.....	52	114	24	.....	.....
Other motor-vehicle laws...	52	1	14	13	24	.....	.....
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	5	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Gambling.....	26	.....	.....	7	19	.....	.....
All other offenses.....	152	35	26	30	61	.....	.....

## VII. Identification Division

The number of fingerprints received from Minnesota sheriffs and chiefs of police during the year has shown a steady increase. This has been due to the fact that more police agencies throughout the State are taking an interest in identification methods and applying them to their local problems, the results obtained being their incentive to further study and application of modern police methods. However, there are still a few peace officers who are failing to comply with the recent law passed by the Legislature making it mandatory for all sheriffs and chiefs of police in cities of the first, second and third class to submit fingerprints. It is hoped that within a short time those who are delinquent will install fingerprint outfits and transmit fingerprints to this Bureau. A continuous educational program to instill in all police officers the importance of fingerprints for identification is being conducted by means of personal contact, correspondence, and weekly bulletins, and is meeting with good results.

The report shows an increase of 1,243 fingerprints received over last year, there having been 9,880 received in 1936 as compared to 11,123 in 1937. This increased the total number of new subjects on file in the Bureau from 58,298 as of December 31, 1936, to 66,982 as of December 31, 1937, there having been 2,439 identified as old subjects. Criminal identifications made in 1936 amounted to approximately 26 percent of the total fingerprints received, and in 1937 the identifications amounted to over 24 percent of the total received.

The total number of photographs made by the Identification Division shows a material increase, due principally to the fact that we made 5,400 Leica photographs which were pasted in the books carried by the investigators for use in the field. Each of these books now contains over five hundred photographs of all types of criminals segregated as to crime classification, and are regulation 8½x11 size, which makes it convenient for the investigator to carry in his brief case. These pictures are shown to the victims at the scenes of crimes in an attempt to make an identification immediately. There has also been an increase in the number of photographs of latent prints. These prints are found at the scene of the crime and for the most part are not discernible to the naked eye, requiring the use of powders, iodine fumes, etc., to bring out the characteristics to be photographed. The increase in these photographs indicates an added interest on the part of local peace officers to make use of evidence at scenes of crimes to assist in the apprehension of the perpetrators.

Summing up the report, the Identification Division of the Bureau classified and recorded 11,123 fingerprints, 9,143 of which were criminal records and 1,980 non-criminal. There were 2,232 criminal identifications made in 1937, or over 24 percent of the total identified through check of fingerprint records. There were 8,658 photographs made during the year, which includes prisoners photographed at the Bureau and at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee, photographs of latent prints, scenes of crimes, copies of handwriting specimens, etc. The daily routine work of the Identification Division also requires a constant checking, adding to, and cor-

recting of records to keep them up-to-date at all times, obtaining latent prints and other evidence at scenes of crimes and the subsequent checking of records for purposes of comparison, handwriting analysis, the thorough checking of wanted circulars and bulletins from other peace officers in and out of the State regarding records of any possible suspects. We also endeavor to cooperate with all Federal units engaged in the suppression of crime and other State bureaus, as well as all police departments and sheriffs' offices in furnishing any information which may be of assistance in the apprehension of criminals.

The Bureau supplies Minnesota institutions and peace officers with fingerprint cards and mailing envelopes to enable them to furnish adequate records and information on all parties arrested by them.

#### NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED IN 1936 AND 1937

CONTRIBUTOR	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED					
	1936			1937		
	New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total
Minnesota Agencies:						
Sheriffs.....	1,861	479	2,340	1,665	268	1,933
Police Departments.....	2,462	433	2,895	3,352	671	4,023
Institutions.....	205	1,069	1,274	142	1,052	1,194
*Transients and CCC Camps.....	1,429	40	1,469	1,773	207	1,980
Other Sources.....	85	6	91	53	5	58
Total.....	6,042	2,027	8,069	6,985	2,203	9,188
Out-of-State Agencies:						
State Bureaus, Police, etc.....	75	5	80	48	1	49
Sheriffs.....	31	2	33	33	1	34
Police Departments.....	254	15	269	407	41	448
Institutions.....	1,073	166	1,239	1,106	190	1,296
Other sources.....	167	23	190	105	3	108
Total.....	1,600	211	1,811	1,699	236	1,935
Grand Total.....	7,642	2,238	9,880	8,684	2,439	11,123

\*Non-criminal fingerprints. Non-criminal fingerprints from other agencies are included with the figures for these agencies.

In addition to the above, the Bureau took approximately 1,000 civilian fingerprints for personal identification

#### Individual Fingerprint Records on File as of December 31:

Year	Number on File	Year	Number on File
1927.....	1,284	1933.....	36,139
1928.....	6,188	1934.....	42,184
1929.....	9,994	1935.....	50,656
1930.....	13,460	1936.....	58,298
1931.....	21,291	1937.....	66,982
1932.....	29,004		

Percentage of Criminal Identifications .....	1936 26%	1937 24%
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#### Duplicate Fingerprints from the Minnesota State Prison and Reformatory Sent to Other Agencies:

	1936	1937
South Dakota State Prison .....	617	805
Kansas State Reformatory .....	617	805
Milwaukee Police Department .....	617	805
Colorado State Prison .....	617	805
North Dakota State Bureau .....	617	805
Michigan State Bureau .....	617	805
Oklahoma State Bureau .....	142	---
Minneapolis Police Department .....	475	805
Total .....	4,319	5,635



Fingerprints received from Minnesota Sheriffs' offices during 1936 and 1937:

County	1936	1937	County	1936	1937
Aitkin .....	70	55	Marshall .....	4	4
Anoka .....	6	3	Martin .....	3	30
Becker .....	42	53	Meeker .....	1	4
Beltrami .....	25	5	Mille Lacs .....	9	13
Benton .....	.....	.....	Morrison .....	31	30
Big Stone .....	2	4	Mower .....	16	34
Blue Earth .....	11	17	Murray .....	16	10
Brown .....	14	12	Nicollet .....	13	5
Carlton .....	10	12	Nobles .....	11	13
Carver .....	9	12	Norman .....	2	3
Cass .....	24	14	Olmsted .....	4	7
Chippewa .....	15	6	Otter Tail .....	332	325
Chisago .....	1	3	Pennington .....	15	13
Clay .....	42	61	Pine .....	7	1
Clearwater .....	7	13	Pipestone .....	13	29
Cook .....	.....	.....	Polk .....	11	9
Cottonwood .....	22	16	Pope .....	.....	1
Crow Wing .....	15	11	Ramsey .....	686	321
Dakota .....	18	54	Red Lake .....	3	7
Dodge .....	2	.....	Redwood .....	6	7
Douglas .....	54	44	Renville .....	2	2
Faribault .....	9	4	Rice .....	34	49
Fillmore .....	7	18	Rock .....	9	5
*Freeborn .....	110	145	Roseau .....	1	1
Goodhue .....	18	18	*St. Louis .....	2	.....
Grant .....	2	5	Scott .....	7	6
Hennepin .....	118	14	Sherburne .....	12	5
Houston .....	5	14	Sibley .....	3	14
Hubbard .....	17	31	*Stearns .....	.....	3
Isanti .....	11	4	Steele .....	13	17
Itasca .....	31	17	Stevens .....	.....	3
Jackson .....	8	13	Swift .....	.....	2
Kanabec .....	5	7	Todd .....	3	1
Kandiyohi .....	111	71	Traverse .....	.....	2
Kittson .....	12	9	Wabasha .....	23	10
Koochiching .....	36	36	Wadena .....	8	.....
Lac qui Parle .....	5	5	Waseca .....	4	11
Lake .....	1	.....	Washington .....	10	5
Lake of the Woods .....	1	.....	Watsonwan .....	7	11
Le Sueur .....	36	14	Wilkin .....	3	13
Lincoln .....	2	7	Winona .....	10	13
Lyon .....	45	55	Wright .....	8	3
McLeod .....	8	7	Yellow Medicine .....	8	.....
Mahnomen .....	3	2	Total .....	2,340	1,933

\* Police Department combines with Sheriff's office in submitting fingerprints.

Fingerprints received from Minnesota Police Departments during 1936 and 1937:

City	1936	1937	City	1936	1937
First Class Cities			Other Cities and Villages		
*Duluth .....	189	194	Eveleth .....		1
Minneapolis .....	1,051	1,164	Fairmont .....	14	8
St. Paul .....	1,078	1,667	Fergus Falls .....		31
Total .....	2,318	3,025	Little Falls .....	11	8
Second Class Cities			New Ulm .....	3	19
Rochester .....	34	30	Red Wing .....	23	48
*St. Cloud .....	256	581	Willmar .....	54	18
*Winona .....	22	.....	Alexandria .....	2	1
Total .....	312	611	Anoka .....		5
Third Class Cities			Appleton .....		2
*Albert Lea .....	1	.....	East Grand Forks .....	9	15
Austin .....		.....	Grand Rapids .....	2	.....
Brainerd .....	55	37	Montgomery .....	2	2
Faribault .....	8	51	Moose Lake .....		1
Hibbing .....	4	14	Morris .....		3
Mankato .....	31	75	Northfield .....	1	2
South St. Paul .....	7	7	St. Charles .....	3	.....
Virginia .....	32	32	Thief River Falls .....	2	6
Total .....	138	216	Waseca .....		1
Total, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd			White Bear Lake .....	1	.....
Class Cities .....	2,768	3,852	Total .....	127	171
Grand Total of all Cities and Villages.....				2,895	4,023

\* Police Department combines with Sheriff in submitting fingerprints.

Police Departments in cities of the first, second, and third classes are required by law to submit fingerprint records. As compared with 1936, there was a 39.1% increase in such records received during 1937 from this group of cities. Police Departments which are not required to submit them submitted 34.6% more fingerprint records in 1937 than in 1936.

	1936	1937
Circulars of Missing or Wanted Persons Issued.....	40	34
Minnesota license plates reported lost or stolen.....	4,324	3,868
	1936	1937
Fingerprint investigations made .....	76	115

SUMMARY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF BUREAU

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITY	1936		1937	
	Photos	Prints	Photos	Prints
In Office:				
Prisoners photographed.....	74	437	55	333
Copies of documents, photos, etc.....	573	2,231	410	1,804
Leica photos.....			200	5,400
Latent print photos.....	32	80	146	548
Enlargements.....				92
Microscopic photos.....			25	96
Rolls and films sent in.....	6	22		65
Additional prints from "Old" films.....				148
Field Trips:				
Prisoners photographed at the Women's				
Reformatory—Shakopee.....	47	188	38	160
Scenes of crimes, etc.....	18	50	3	12
Total.....	750	3,008	877	8,658

**FINGERPRINT RECORDS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES DURING 1937, CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSE AND SEX**

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS			TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Criminal Homicide.....	34	4	38	9		9	43	4	47
Robbery.....	103	4	107	39		39	142	4	146
Aggravated assault.....	17	7	24		1	1	17	8	25
Other assaults.....	154	3	157		1	20	173	4	177
Burglary.....	270	4	274	60		60	330	4	334
Larceny—except auto theft.....	834	77	911	170	3	173	1,004	80	1,084
Auto theft.....	270	1	271	63		63	333	1	334
Embezzlement and fraud.....	264	9	273	44	2	46	308	11	319
Stolen property, buying, etc.....	31	1	32	4		4	35	1	36
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	122	13	135	36		36	158	13	171
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	111		111	19		19	130		130
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	19	58	77	5	11	16	24	69	93
Other sex offenses.....	150	4	154	10		10	160	4	164
Narcotic drug laws.....	14	6	20	7		7	21	6	27
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	26	1	27	5		5	31	1	32
Offenses against family and children.....	88		88	11		11	99		99
Liquor laws.....	105	10	115	15	2	17	120	12	132
Driving while drunk.....	59		59	12		12	71		71
Road and driving laws.....	18		18	1		1	19		19
Parking violations.....	1		1				1		1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	19		19	4		4	23		23
Disorderly conduct.....	125	4	129	15		15	140	4	144
Drunkenness.....	418	19	437	72	1	73	490	20	510
Vagrancy.....	329	12	341	58	1	59	387	13	400
Gambling.....	5		5	3		3	8		8
All other offenses:									
Arson.....	16	1	17	1		1	17	1	18
Blackmail and extortion.....	2	1	3	1		1	3	1	4
Escapes.....	5	1	6	2		2	7	1	8
Federal offenses.....	43	2	45	7		7	50	2	52
Fugitives.....	9		9	3		3	12		12
Illegitimacy.....	31		31	3		3	34		34
Kidnaping.....	7		7				7		7
Violation of parole and probation.....	14		14	33		33	47		47
Other.....	109	6	115	20	1	21	129	7	136
Suspicion and investigation.....	348	34	382	55	3	58	403	37	440
Not stated; held, wanted, etc.....	65	18	83	12	1	13	77	19	96
Total "criminal" prints.....	4,235	300	4,535	818	27	845	5,053	327	5,380
Other fingerprints of sleepers, unidentified dead, etc.....	526	6	532	96	2	98	622	8	630
Grand Total.....	4,761	306	5,067	914	29	943	5,675	335	6,010

\*This classification includes persons held for "bad" checks some of which may have been forgeries.

**SUMMARY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA STATE AND LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES DURING 1936 AND 1937**

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1936			1937		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Criminal homicide.....	28		28	43	4	47
Robbery.....	135	7	142	142	4	146
Assault; aggravated and other.....	151	6	157	190	12	202
Burglary.....	364	6	370	380	4	384
Larceny, except auto theft.....	930	76	1,006	1,004	80	1,084
Auto theft.....	275	1	276	333	1	334
Embezzlement and fraud.....	165	13	178	308	11	319
Stolen property.....	19		19	35	1	36
Forgery.....	245	22	267	158	13	171
Rape, including carnal knowledge.....	91		91	130		130
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	21	63	84	24	69	93
Other sex offenses.....	95	5	100	160	4	164
Drug laws.....	21	4	25	21	6	27
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	37	1	38	31	1	32
Offenses against family and children.....	84		84	99		99
Liquor laws.....	191	15	206	120	12	132
Driving while drunk.....	63		63	71		71
Traffic laws.....	84		84	43		43
Disorderly conduct.....	109	2	111	140	4	144
Drunkenness.....	539	14	553	490	20	510
Vagrancy.....	386	21	407	387	13	400
Gambling.....	8	1	9	8		8
Other offenses.....	278	10	288	306	12	318
Suspicion and investigation.....	409	50	459	403	37	440
Offense not stated.....	84	2	86	77	19	96
Total Criminal Fingerprints.....	4,812	319	5,131	5,053	327	5,380
Total Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	361	12	373	622	8	630
Grand Total.....	5,173	331	5,504	5,675	335	6,010

Of the 5,131 criminal fingerprint records received in 1936, 319 or 6.2 per cent were females; of the 5,380 received in 1937, 327 or 6.1 per cent were females. There were 1,998 male and 118 female subjects held for crimes against property (including burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, stolen property [buying, etc.], and forgery and counterfeiting) in 1936 and 2,168 male and 110 female subjects for such offenses in 1937.