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MINN. DOC
REFERENCEHV
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M6A5
1938

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL
APPREHENSION
TO THE
GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE
OF THE
STATE OF MINNESOTA



For the Year Ending
December 31, 1938

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
Room 22, State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota

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Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
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To His Excellency, Governor Harold E. Stassen
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 1938 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" with appropriate interpretations and comments.

There has been no material change in the organization of the Bureau during the past year. The five main divisions of investigation, identification, radio, statistics, and administration and general office have developed for the improvement of the service. The radio station, for example, installed a radio-telegraph transmitter in compliance with Federal requirements. The identification division purchased a projector and screen for presenting exhibits in court and illustrating public lectures.

The scientific laboratory acquired new microscopic and chemical equipment and supplies, and a separate room remodeled by the Works Progress Administration at a minimum cost was provided for this department. The number and nature of specimens of evidence called to the Bureau's attention justifies the maintenance of a well-equipped laboratory for chemical and microscopical examinations. Furthermore, the Bureau is the logical agency to handle cases involving scientific evidence. Local officers are urged to submit evidence to the Bureau's laboratory immediately; for a preliminary examination may aid materially in the investigation and prosecution of the case.

The statistical report gives a summary of Bureau accomplishments for the past two years as well as a detailed report of the work of each division. In citing the instances where the Bureau was in a position to render assistance to local officers, it must be remembered that the Bureau is called upon to handle the more difficult cases. It is fitting in this introduction to recall for your consideration a few of the Bureau's accomplishments during 1938 and to mention some of the matters not dealt with in the statistical report.

In the first place, it is noteworthy that for every dollar expended by the Bureau and the State radio station this year, over two were returned in recovered property alone on cases handled by the Bureau. The estimated value of property recovered in Bureau cases was \$199,283.16, while the Bureau expenditures including the radio station were \$86,243.75. 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 losses at all.

For the first time in the Bureau's history, all the current bank robberies were solved the same year in which they were committed. With three such cases in 1938, this is the fourth consecutive year in which bank "hold-ups" have been held to three or less.

Of the 518 persons who were taken into custody with the personal assistance of Bureau investigators, 400 were held for prosecution in this State. The cooperation existing between this Bureau and out-of-state authorities is reflected in the fact that 127 persons arrested in other states were brought back to Minnesota for prosecution, and 24 persons arrested here were returned to other states. Apprehensions on Bureau cases cleared 1,424 of the 3,409 offenses reported in the current year.

There were one-third more new cases handled in 1938 than in the previous year. Each case requires time if it is to be handled properly. Investigations on some of these reports 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. Without stenographic assistance, it is common for the men to work late at night writing reports on their day's activities. For that reason and in order to establish more district offices, 10 additional investigators are being requested. With less territory to cover, the field men will then be in a position to better serve the officers in their districts. I am also requesting three additional clerk-stenographers to handle radio messages. This would release the two investigators who are now assigned to this work and enable the Bureau to provide 24-hour service. These additional clerks could assist with the clerical work of the Bureau also.

The Bureau's identification division identified approximately one-fifth of the 6,666 criminal fingerprint records received during the year from Minnesota peace officers. In all, 11,995 fingerprint records were received including the non-criminal subjects. This department also made 900 photographs and 3,539 prints of prisoners, crime scenes, latent prints, checks, and other records.

This 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, some of which have three times as many employees, the Bureau's staff of three is inadequate. The identification expert who now must personally classify thousands of prints annually should be granted at least one fingerprint classifier and one junior clerk-typist. This would relieve the expert from the present routine and enable him to develop a modus-operandi file by criminals, a marks-and-scars file, and a single-fingerprint file; permit him to be present at more crime scenes; and give him more time to tie-up crimes with known criminals.

KNHD was on the air with information 5,738 times during the year. About two-thirds of these were "first" alarms while the remainder were "follow-up" messages on arrests, recoveries, and cancellations. Although it is impossible to ascertain the number of the recoveries and arrests that were due to the broadcasts, it is evident that a large number of the alarms, especially those relating to auto thefts, were directly responsible for subsequent recoveries and 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 messages on the air promptly than with the taking of credit for the results of broadcasts.

The Bureau still has only one station at Redwood Falls capable of

adequately covering about one-fifth of the State. To complete the State-wide network, five additional stations are being requested. Then local officers as well as the Bureau, Highway Patrol, Conservation Department, and other agencies will have modern radio facilities for carrying on their work. Three highway patrol cars in the vicinity of Redwood Falls were equipped with receivers tuned to KNHD late in 1938. This arrangement which has already proven effective could be extended to all patrol cars under the proposed system.

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 and preparing the annual report. Criminal statistics collected during the year include individual reports from clerks of district court on over 3,000 defendants, monthly reports on major crimes from 159 sheriffs and police chiefs, individual lists of admissions to, and discharges from, State penal institutions, information on bank crimes in this and other states, and data on victims and killers in homicide cases.

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 at least one statistical clerk, this division needs a counting-sorter machine to properly handle the volume of data now being received.

General services of the Bureau during 1938 included such activities as policing at public gatherings, lectures in schools, exhibits at the State Fair, and instruction to officers at the Police Training School conducted by the University. Crime prevention, an important function of the Bureau, was carried on at every opportunity. The weekly bulletin, which contains information on crime and criminals, now mailed to over 500 agencies, was effective in this regard.

The Bureau should have a complete modus-operandi file showing especially the means and method of attack in crimes reported; it should also have a more complete file of property stolen throughout the State. At present, however, only one stenographer is available for maintaining Bureau case records. To properly check the many reports received, post the information to case cards, list stolen property, transcribe and type investigators' reports for the Bureau and local officers, issue bulletins, and develop a modus-operandi file by crimes, additional clerical help is needed. Since the enlargement of the Bureau staff from 12 to 28, the work performed by the secretary in checking and in handling the Bureau's book-keeping, budget, and personnel records has greatly increased. Additional clerical help will also relieve the Secretary in the handling of these details.

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

Respectfully submitted,
M. C. PASSOLT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

SUMMARY OF THE 1938 RECORD COMPARED WITH 1937

	1938	1937	% Change in 1938
Cases Handled:			
New Minnesota cases.....	3,925	2,948	33.1 increase
New out-of-state cases.....	441	284	55.3 increase
Old cases worked on again.....	284	323	12.1 decrease
Total.....	4,650	3,555	30.8 increase
Offenses Cleared by Arrest:			
Minnesota offenses.....	1,528	1,043	46.5 increase
Out-of-state offenses.....	134	102	31.4 increase
Persons Arrested on Bureau Cases and Held for Prosecution in Minnesota:			
*Arrests by BCA investigators.....	400	302	32.5 increase
Arrests by other authorities.....	576	447	28.9 increase
Total.....	976	749	30.3 increase
*Percent convicted.....	89.7	83.5	6.2 increase
Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Minnesota Cases Handled by the BCA:			
Losses:			
Rural.....	\$175,718.11	.....
Urban.....	247,001.31	.....
Total.....	\$422,719.42	\$367,902.10	14.9 increase
Recoveries:			
Rural.....	\$ 80,612.58	.....
Urban.....	118,670.58	.....
Total.....	\$199,283.16	\$180,286.81	10.5 increase
Broadcasts over KNHD:			
Original or "first-alarm" messages.....	3,809	4,121	7.6 decrease
Follow-up broadcasts.....	1,929	2,385	19.1 decrease
Total.....	5,738	6,506	11.8 decrease
Fingerprint Records Received; Photographs Made:			
"Criminal" fingerprint records received from:			
Minnesota agencies.....	8,807	7,208	22.2 increase
Out-of-state agencies.....	2,195	1,935	13.4 increase
Total.....	11,002	9,143	20.3 increase
Total subjects on file on December 31.....	72,050	63,780	
Identifications made of fingerprints received from:			
Minnesota police agencies.....	18.9%	15.7%	3.2 increase
Minnesota institutions.....	87.1%	88.1%	1.0 decrease
Photographs made.....	900	877	2.6 increase
Prints made, excluding Leica (1x1½ inch photos).....	3,539	3,258	8.6 increase

Statistics Collected in Addition to the Above:

Reports from clerks of district court on over 3,000 defendants.
 Monthly crime reports from 87 sheriffs.
 Monthly crime reports from 72 chiefs of police.
 Admission and discharge reports from State Prison and reformatories.
 Information on bank crimes and losses therein.
 Information on victims and killers in murder and manslaughter cases.

STATISTICS BY DIVISIONS

I. Division of Investigation

A. Cases Handled

Bureau cases have been divided into "offenses" and "other" cases for tabulating purposes. Those which relate to crimes, fugitives, escapes, and other criminal matters are classified as "offenses" while those pertaining to missing persons, unfounded crimes, suspicious deaths, other non-criminal matters, and miscellaneous investigations are classed as "other" cases. They are considered as "handled" when they are investigated, published in weekly bulletins or circulars, broadcast over KNHD, indexed in the files, or otherwise acted on by the Bureau. Cases handled during the past year are summarized in table 1 showing current Minnesota and out-of-state cases as well as "old" cases worked on in 1938.

TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED IN 1938

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	New Cases in 1938	Old Cases Worked on Again in 1938	Total
All cases.....	4,366	284	4,650
Minnesota cases:			
Offenses.....	3,409	241	3,650
Other cases.....	516	8	524
Total.....	3,925	249	4,174
Out-of-state cases:			
Offenses.....	383	33	416
Other cases.....	58	2	60
Total.....	441	35	476

It will be seen that of the 4,650 cases handled in 1938 about four-fifths of them dealt with Minnesota offenses and one-tenth with out-of-state crimes. It is frequently necessary to request assistance from out-of-state authorities; this Bureau in turn aids officers in other states when requested to do so. Table 1 shows also that about 94 per cent of the cases handled were current reports while 6 per cent were "old" cases worked on again.

A comparison of cases handled during the past four years is given in table 2 following:

TABLE 2. FOUR-YEAR COMPARISON OF CASES HANDLED BY THE BCA.
(Minnesota and out-of-state cases combined)

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	1935	1936	1937	1938
Reported in Current Year:				
Offenses.....	1,485	3,395	2,715	3,792
Other cases.....	187	455	517	574
Total.....	1,672	3,850	3,232	4,366
Reported in Prior Years but Acted on Again in Current Year:				
Offenses.....	119	213	317	274
Other cases.....	5	3	6	10
Total.....	124	216	323	284
Grand Total.....	1,796	4,066	3,555	4,650

Considering all cases together, the Bureau handled 1,095 or 30.8 per cent more cases in 1938 than in the previous year and 584 or 14.4 per cent more than in 1936. The 1935 record is included to show the small number of cases handled before the Bureau staff was enlarged.

The 3,409 Minnesota offenses which were added to Bureau records during the past year are discussed in the following section.

1. New Minnesota offenses handled in 1938

The Bureau acted on 3,409 "new" offenses in 1938 as compared with 2,477 in 1937. This increase of 37.6 per cent over 1937 is largely accounted for in the burglary, larceny, forgery, fraud, and "other" offense classifications as will be seen in table 3 below. The increase in "other" offenses resulted from the reporting of escapes from State asylums and institutions in 1938; few such cases were reported in prior years. There was a slight decrease in the number of criminal homicides reported, with 20 in 1938

TABLE 3. NEW MINNESOTA OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU DURING 1937 AND 1938

OFFENSES	1937	1938
Murder and manslaughter.....	24	20
Robbery.....	92	94
Assault—all types.....	19	23
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	619	869
Larceny—except auto theft.....	422	589
Auto theft.....	517	556
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	206	430
Fraud and embezzlement.....	273	369
Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	24	17
Other sex offenses.....	9	17
Other.....	272	425
Total.....	2,477	3,409

and 24 in 1937. Robberies, assaults, auto thefts, and sex offenses remained about the same. Of the total offenses reported in 1938, it will be noted that 82.5 per cent involved the taking of property in burglary, larceny, forgery, and fraud cases; 2.3 per cent involved personal injury in homicide, assault, and sex cases; while 2.8 per cent involved both property and persons in robbery cases.

The forgery and fraud classifications consist principally of check offenses. These have been tabulated in table 4 where it will be noted that nearly 80 per cent more such cases were reported in the current year. It is important that this practice of reporting check cases be encouraged because there is much more likelihood of identifying and apprehending

TABLE 4. NEW CHECK CASES HANDLED BY THE BCA

TYPE	1937	1938
Check forgeries.....	199	400
Check frauds.....	164	245
Total.....	363	645
Percent of all new offenses handled.....	14.7	18.9

offenders with a centralized file showing signatures and modus operandi data. The case of John Benda well illustrates this point. This defendant, who is now serving a 5-year sentence in the reformatory, succeeded in

passing at least 11 forged checks, for amounts ranging as high as \$500.00, given to farmers in exchange for livestock and farm equipment. When these forgeries were reported to the Bureau, the information was publicized throughout the State by the radio and weekly bulletin. Upon Benda's arrest, Bureau records readily disclosed that he was wanted in several counties, and furnished information assuring his conviction. The Bureau took an active part in clearing check cases in 1938 by assisting directly in 41 arrests for fraudulent checks and 20 arrests for forgeries, most of which were check cases. Through publication of warning notices in the weekly bulletins which were relayed to local citizens by peace officers, the Bureau no doubt saved the public from many losses which would have occurred otherwise.

New offenses handled during each of the past three years are shown in table 5. Over this 3-year period, it will be noted that murder, robbery, and offenses-against-the-family-and-children cases have shown little variation. Offense groupings showing a continuous decrease are aggravated assault and drunken driving, while those showing a continuous rise are auto theft, minor assaults, other sex offenses, and narcotic violations. This table shows also that minor cases are seldom reported.

TABLE 5. THREE-YEAR COMPARISON OF MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU^①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		1936	1937	1938
PART I CLASSES				
1. Criminal homicide:				
A. Murder.....	16	16	18	
B. Manslaughter.....	3	8	2	
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	17	24	17	
3. Robbery.....	88	92	94	
4. Aggravated assault.....	12	10	6	
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	751	619	869	
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	554	422	589	
7. Auto theft.....	365	517	556	
Total, Part I Classes.....	1,806	1,708	2,151	
PART II CLASSES				
8. Other assaults.....	7	9	17	
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	561	206	430	
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	470	273	369	
11. Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing.....	2	2	15	
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	1	1	.....
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	.....	.....	1
14. Other sex offenses.....	4	9	17	
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	50	57	54	
16. Narcotic drug laws.....	.....	3	6
17. Liquor laws.....	1	.....	1
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	.....	11	8
19. Vagrancy.....	.....	1	3
20. Gambling.....	.....	.....	1
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	5	3	2	
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	1	3	4	
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	12	15	6	
25. All other offenses.....	181	156	304	
Total, Part II Classes.....	1,295	749	1,238	
26. Offense not stated.....	28	20	20	
Grand Total.....	3,129	2,477	3,409	

①a. 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.

b. The increase in "all other offenses" in 1938 is due to the inclusion of escapes from State asylums and other institutions. Few such cases were reported prior to 1938.

The rise in "fence" (buying, etc., stolen property) cases in 1938 resulted principally from disclosures in the Kennen-McCarthy case which will be discussed later. The "fence" problem is a serious one, for without these professional outlets for stolen goods, thieves would be greatly handicapped in disposing of their loot. Local officers are urged to request Bureau assistance in curbing this evil.

Reported drug-law violations increased from none in 1936 to three in 1937 and six in 1938. The emphasis on Marijuana eradication and enforcement in the past year is reflected in this increase. Considerable progress was made in 1938 in the destruction of this harmful weed and elimination of its use. The Bureau assisted in this program by identifying Marijuana plants in many instances, publicizing their harmful influences, and encouraging enforcement of the law.

2. Other new Minnesota cases handled in 1938

The Bureau assisted in 516 miscellaneous cases in the current year compared with 471 in 1937. The varied activities and services which are included in these totals are shown in table 6. It will be seen that they range from investigation of accidents, violent deaths, and missing persons, to policing public gatherings. Missing-person reports account for about one-half of the cases. Assistance was given in policing 41 public gatherings in 1938 with several arrests resulting. Bureau investigators with a knowledge of pickpockets, "confidence men" and "fakers," and their methods of operation, are in a position to render valuable detective work at county fairs and other public functions.

TABLE 6. THREE-YEAR COMPARISON OF OTHER NEW MINNESOTA CASES INVESTIGATED AND ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE BUREAU

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES AND ACTIVITIES	1936	1937	1938
Accidents.....	3	1	3
Deaths, suspicious or accidental; suicides.....	10	17	12
Missing persons.....	258	266	247
Policing fairs, etc.....	27	29	41
Unfounded offense reports.....	22	18	30
Miscellaneous cases including investigations of abandoned automobiles, lost and recovered property, suspects, unknown dead, insane persons, etc.....	107	140	183
Total.....	427	471	516

3. New out-of-state cases in 1938

The out-of-state offenses reported to the Bureau during the current year are shown in table 7. Burglary was the most common crime reported as it was in Minnesota cases. The Bureau was requested to assist other states in 92 such cases, in 22 murders, 43 robberies, and in 226 other offenses. A total of 134 cases was reported cleared by arrest in 1938, many of them as a result of Bureau investigations and services. In addition to the 383 crimes, 58 "other" cases originated outside of Minnesota, of which 31 dealt with missing persons.

TABLE 7. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BCA AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1938^①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known To The Bureau	Cleared by Arrest in 1938 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Offenses Reported or Known in 1938	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
PART I CLASSES			
1. Criminal homicide:			
A. Murder.....	22	5	..... 1
B. Manslaughter.....			
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	4	2	..... 4
3. Robbery.....	43	13	..... 5
4. Aggravated assault.....	5	1	..... 1
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	92	26	..... 1
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	36	8	..... 1
7. Auto theft.....	73	19	..... 11
Total, Part I Classes.....	275	74	..... 6
PART II CLASSES			
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	22	10	..... 1
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	35	9	..... 1
14. Other sex offenses.....	1	1	..... 1
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	6	4	..... 1
25. All other offenses.....	37	17	..... 6
Total, Part II Classes.....	101	41	..... 2
26. Offense not stated.....	7	2	..... 17
Grand Total.....	383	117	.....

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

B. Arrests and Offenses Cleared in 1938

The arrests which accounted for the 1,528 clearances in 1938 are shown in table 8. Over the 4-year period, it will be seen that arrests for larceny, forgery, and fraud have steadily increased through 1938, with the total for the past year the highest on record.

TABLE 8. PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION IN MINNESOTA ON BUREAU CASES

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Number of Persons Held for Prosecution			
	1935	1936	1937	1938
Murder and manslaughter.....	16	7	17	13
Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	3	14	16	11
Robbery.....	44	36	47	44
Assault—all degrees.....	11	17	10	23
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	79	186	162	206
Larceny—except auto theft.....	80	132	136	202
Auto theft.....	33	60	59	91
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12	48	56	77
Fraud and embezzlement.....	30	74	106	125
All other offenses.....	49	115	140	184
Total.....	357	689	749	976

The following table shows the total number of Minnesota cases which were cleared by arrest during the past four years:

TABLE 9. MINNESOTA OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Cleared by Arrest			
	1935	1936	1937	1938
Murder and manslaughter.....	11	12	20	18
Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	3	14	20	15
Robbery.....	38	27	48	58
Assault—all degrees.....	7	16	13	19
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	130	319	229	319
Larceny—except auto theft.....	90	229	139	237
Auto theft.....	42	72	82	125
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	33	396	162	248
Fraud and embezzlement.....	42	374	180	255
All other offenses.....	53	144	150	234
Total.....	449	1,603	1,043	1,528

Clearances of robberies, assaults, larcencies, and auto thefts were higher in 1938 than in any previous year shown. The total number of offenses cleared, however, did not exceed the 1936 high. Table 10 shows the clearances for 1938 in detail together with cases which proved to be unfounded. This tabulation represents the Bureau's "return B" for the year compiled in conformity with the rules of Uniform Crime Reporting. It will be noted that of the 3,409 offenses reported in 1938, 1,424 or 41.8 per cent were cleared by arrest.

TABLE 10. MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BCA AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1938[ⓐ]

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 1938 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
				Offenses Reported or Known in 1938	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
PART I CLASSES					
1. Criminal homicide:					
A. Murder.....	18		18	15	1
B. Manslaughter.....	2		2	2	
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge)...	18	1	17	13	2
3. Robbery.....	98	4	94	42	16
4. Aggravated assault.....	7	1	6	4	
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	871	2	869	300	19
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	595	6	589	229	8
7. Auto theft.....	569	13	556	114	11
Total, Part I Classes.....	2,178	27	2,151	719	57
PART II CLASSES					
8. Other assaults.....	18	1	17	15	
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	430		430	238	10
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	370	1	369	239	16
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....	15		15	12	1
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....					
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1		1	1	
14. Other sex offenses.....	17		17	9	
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	54		54	29	5
16. Narcotic drug laws.....	6		6	5	
17. Liquor laws.....	1		1	1	
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	8		8	8	
19. Vagrancy.....	3		3	3	
20. Gambling.....	1		1	1	
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	2		2	2	
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	4		4	2	
23. Parking violations.....					
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	6		6	3	
25. All other offenses.....	305	1	304	131	13
Total, Part II Classes.....	1,241	3	1,238	699	45
26. Offense not stated.....	20		20	6	2
Grand Total.....	3,439	30	3,409	1,424	104

- ⓐ(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. No such deaths were reported in 1938.
- (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 Cities police stations and relayed by KNHD are not included unless a case card was made out on the theft.
- (d) Two kidnapping offenses are included under "all other offenses." The victims were not held for ransom. Cases in which robbery is the motive for kidnapping are included under robbery.
- (e) Federal offenses are classified with State offenses if the act constitutes a State violation.

Bureau investigators assisted personally in making 400 arrests of persons who were held for prosecution in Minnesota in 1938 as compared with 302 in the previous year as shown in table 11.

TABLE 11. BUREAU ARRESTS OF PERSONS WHO WERE HELD FOR PROSECUTION IN MINNESOTA DURING 1937 AND 1938 BY CRIME
(Excluding persons released with no formal charge)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Persons Held for Prosecution	
	1937	1938
Murder and manslaughter.....	6	2
Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	5	4
Robbery.....	15	9
Assault—all degrees.....	5	17
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	72	95
Larceny—except auto theft.....	62	79
Auto theft.....	14	15
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	10	20
Fraud and embezzlement.....	47	70
Other offenses.....	66	89
Total.....	302	400

A summary of the 348 arrests which were disposed of in 1938 is given in table 12 for certain offenses. It will be noted that 89.7 per cent of the

TABLE 12. SUMMARY OF BCA ARRESTS DISPOSED OF IN 1938

OFFENSE	Disposed of Without Conviction	Convicted
Murder and manslaughter.....	1 ①	1
Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	1 ①	2
Robbery—bank.....		4
Robbery—other.....		4
Assaults—all degrees.....	7	8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	2	87
Larceny—except auto theft.....	6	62
Auto theft.....	3	10
Forgery and counterfeiting.....		17
Embezzlement and fraud.....	5	53
Other offenses.....	11	64
Total.....	36	312
Percent.....	10.3%	89.7%

①Committed to insane hospital.

prosecutions resulted in convictions while 10.3 per cent were not convicted; 2 defendants included in the latter classification, however, were found insane.

Table 13 presents the disposition of Bureau arrests in greater detail for all crime classifications, including the 94 persons who were reported as "released."

TABLE 13. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE BCA DURING 1938 BY CRIME^①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES ^②	DISPOSITION OF PERSONS HELD IN MINNESOTA			
	Released (No Formal Charge) ^③	Pending or No Disposition Reported	Disposed of Without Conviction (Settlements, Dismissals, Acquittals, Etc.) ^④	Found Guilty of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense
PART I CLASSES				
1. Criminal homicide:				
Murder.....			1	1
Manslaughter.....				2
2. Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	1	1	1	8 ^⑤
3. Robbery.....	3	1		2
4. Aggravated assault.....	1		4	87
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	26	6	2	62
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	17	11	6	10
7. Auto theft.....	4	2	3	
Total, Part I Classes.....	52	21	17	172
PART II CLASSES				
8. Other assaults.....		2	3	6
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5	3		17
10. Embezzlement and fraud:				
No-fund checks.....	2	7	1	33
Other frauds.....		3	4	16
Embezzlement.....		2		4
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1			6
14. Other sex offenses.....	2			1
15. Offenses against the family and children.....		5	2	11
17. Liquor laws.....				1
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....			1	4
20. Gambling.....				1
21. Driving while intoxicated.....				1
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....				2
25. All other offenses:				
Abduction.....			1	1
Accessory.....				3 ^⑥
Arson.....			1	1
Escape.....				2
Illegitimacy.....		4	1	2
Juvenile delinquency.....	2	3	1	8
Malicious destruction of property.....	9			13
Unclassified.....	1	2	3	6
Total, Part II Classes.....	22	31	18	139
26. Suspicion.....	20			
27. Offense not stated.....			1	1
Grand Total.....	94	52	36	312

^①This table shows the disposition of the arrests in table 14 excluding 8 persons returned to other states, 11 persons arrested out of state but not returned to this State, and 5 persons arrested on subpoenas or as material witnesses.

^②There were no arrests for offenses in classifications 12, 13, 16, 19, 23, and 24. See table 10 for offenses in these groupings.

^③Persons 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. Some of the defendants may have been reported as "released" after settlement, serving time, etc.

^④The murder and rape defendants were committed to the St. Peter insane hospital. Cases in which the complaint was withdrawn or complainant refused to prosecute are included.

^⑤Four of these were for bank robbery.

^⑥These three defendants aided a murderer in fleeing from the crime scene.

In addition to the 400 Bureau arrests where the defendants were held for prosecution in Minnesota, investigators assisted in picking up 94 persons who were released without charge, 8 who were turned over to out-of-state authorities, 11 persons who were arrested out of state but who were not returned to this State, and 5 persons arrested on subpoenas or as witnesses, making a total of 518 persons. These arrests by months are shown in table 14.

TABLE 14. BCA ARRESTS DURING 1938 BY MONTHS^①

MONTH	PERSONS APPREHENDED			
	Arrested in Minnesota		Arrested Out of State ^②	Total
	Held in Minnesota	Returned to Other States		
January.....	32	2	8	42
February.....	37	1		38
March.....	34		1	35
April.....	38	1	3	42
May.....	44		2	46
June.....	45			45
July.....	34	1	3	38
August.....	21	2	1	24
September.....	31		5	36
October.....	74			74
November.....	54			54
December.....	40	1	3	44
Total.....	484	8	26	518

①Arrests 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. Persons who were released with no formal charge are included.

②Out-of-state arrests are included if BCA investigators assisted in returning prisoners to Minnesota. Eleven of these arrests were not returned to Minnesota but released or held for prosecution out of state.

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.

The Bureau does not seek credit for clearing the 1,528 offenses in 1938, but the following aids to local officers may be cited as effective in many of the clearances:

- Personal assistance of Bureau agents in criminal investigations and apprehensions;
- Broadcasts of descriptions and wanted notices over the State radio station;
- Publication of similar information together with lists of stolen property in the weekly bulletin mailed to over 500 law enforcement agencies in this and other states;
- Issuing of fugitive circulars also circulated to the bulletin mailing list; and
- Recording and indexing information in Bureau files.

Of the many outstanding Bureau cases solved during 1938, those dealing with murder and bank robbery are without precedent in this State.

Three triple-slayings culminated in the arrest of the killers within one day of the murders in each instance. The Hennepin County slayings by August Yaeger on July 7 were soon followed by the Pine County killings on August 3, committed by Harlan Hopkins, and the Itasca County murders on September 11, by Harry Yern. With the exception of August Yaeger, the killers were youths in their "teens." All but Harry Yern received life sentences, and he was committed to the St. Peter Insane Asylum.

The past year also saw the end of Bruno Sydow's escapades which extended from murder and robbery to auto theft and burglary from 1936 into 1938 and featured 18 offenses in 6 counties. It was his arrest on February 16 for a Crow Wing County murder in 1937 that brought him a life term in the State Penitentiary.

The State's three bank robberies during the year were all cleared by arrest, and the bandits were sentenced to terms ranging up to life. The Gilman bank robbery in Benton County on February 18 by four bandits brought arrests of all perpetrators the following day. The Chandler bank robbery in Murray County on February 24 by two bandits was cleared by arrest on March 7. And the Freeborn bank robbery in Freeborn County on March 26 by a lone robber was cleared by arrest the following day. Thus, for the first time in the Bureau's history, all bank robberies were cleared up the same year in which they were committed. Furthermore, this marks the fourth successive year in which all bank crimes have been solved—a feat never before accomplished during the Bureau's existence.

The BCA assisted in investigating all of these crimes and was instrumental in bringing about the arrest and conviction of several of the perpetrators.

The Albert Kennen-Thomas McCarthy case may be cited as an illustration of the importance of Bureau operations. These two men, suspected of various burglaries in the Northwest, were arrested in Bemidji in January by Bureau agents and local officers. Working with local enforcement officers in several counties and cities, Bureau investigators connected these men with numerous crimes and obtained their confessions to many night burglaries and daytime larcenies. To verify as many as possible of the crimes which were not already known to the Bureau, a mimeographed list of the confessed cases was mailed to the places involved as well as to other officers on the mailing list. As a result of this effort, 44 Minnesota and 10 out-of-state burglaries were solved. At least 34 other offenses were admitted which could not be verified.

Kennen and McCarthy's favorite method was to use heavy celluloid to spring door locks, thus leaving no marks to betray the crime. They often revisited stores taking whatever they could dispose of, such as guns, stockings, cigarettes, and butter, supplying themselves with food, clothing, and available money. No doubt many thefts unknown to the victims were cleared by the arrest and conviction of Kennen and McCarthy. Bureau investigations of these two not only led to property recoveries and crime clearances but also to the arrest and conviction of a confederate burglar,

James Gray, also known as "Blackie Hilton," of at least six "fences" who disposed of stolen property, and of one defendant who was found guilty of arson.

Another case which illustrates the Bureau's function in State law enforcement centered around a "Prestone gang" which burglarized numerous oil stations and warehouses in Minnesota and Wisconsin, taking thousands of dollars worth of Prestone, oil, tires, and other property. Bureau activity in this case led to the recovery of property valued at \$2,600.00 and the arrest and conviction of Clifton Wilson and Rene Nelson in 1938.

C. Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Minnesota Cases

The procedure in determining the average loss per offense and using this average to estimate values in loss-not-stated cases was used again in 1938. The cases were divided into rural and urban offenses, however, in the current year before calculating averages. Municipalities with 2,500 or more inhabitants constitute urban areas, while places under 2,500 are included in the rural grouping. A conservative estimate of \$300.00 was

TABLE 15. ESTIMATED LOSSES IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1938^①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSS		
	In Rural Cases	In Urban Cases	In All Cases
Robbery.....	\$12,884.62	\$10,156.40	\$23,041.02
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	63,395.99	41,855.25	105,251.24
Larceny—except auto theft.....	21,327.99	25,409.87	46,737.86
Auto theft.....	63,275.00	106,366.00	169,641.00
Forgery:			
Check forgeries.....	3,801.36	6,374.72	10,176.08
Other.....	390.08	341.31	731.39
Fraud and embezzlement:			
Check frauds.....	2,526.38	3,383.48	5,909.86
Other.....	8,116.69	53,114.28	61,230.97
Grand Total.....	\$175,718.11	\$247,001.31	\$422,719.42

^①Places with less than 2,500 inhabitants, as well as unincorporated areas, are classified as "rural." Property damage is not included in the figures.

taken as the value of motor vehicles in value-not-stated cases again as in the previous year. The total loss in robbery, burglary, larceny, forgery, and fraud classifications was estimated at \$422,719.42 in the current year as compared with \$367,902.10 in 1937. The loss for each offense is shown in table 15 for rural as well as urban cases, and the average reported loss per case in 1938 is shown in table 16.

The highest average loss occurred in urban other-fraud-and-embezzlement cases while the lowest was in urban check frauds. It will also be noted that the average check loss was between \$20 and \$25. That \$300.00 is a conservative estimate of the value of motor vehicles is shown by the average losses of \$297.22 and \$443.30 in rural and urban auto thefts.

One attempted and two actual bank robberies occurred in the State this year with a net loss of only \$651.88. A total of \$2,646.95 was taken in the

TABLE 16. AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE IN 1938 CASES

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	Cases in Which Loss Was Stated		Average Loss Per Case ①	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Robbery.....	26	12	\$251.61	\$241.92
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	218	121	126.48	150.02
Larceny—except auto theft.....	139	108	57.80	118.74
Auto theft.....	9	20	297.22	443.30
Forgery:				
Check forgeries.....	153	172	22.49	26.68
Other forgeries.....		2		24.38
Fraud and embezzlement:				
Check frauds.....	81	104	21.97	21.92
Other fraud and embezzlement.....	24	43	192.13	718.51

①Motor vehicles when taken in other offenses than auto theft were excluded in calculating the average loss figures.

two holdups, but \$1,995.07 was recovered. The average value of property taken per bank holdup was the lowest on record last year with the loss at \$1,323.48. The highest average loss was in 1927 when each robbery averaged \$10,784.25. Two attempted and eight actual bank burglaries occurred in 1938 with a loss of \$9,622.78, none of which was recovered. The total loss in both types of bank attacks was the lowest on record.

Using the procedure described above, the value of recoveries on Bureau cases in 1938 was estimated at \$199,283.16 as compared with \$180,286.81 in 1937. Recovery estimates by crime for rural and urban cases are shown in table 17. It will be noted that motor vehicles accounted for about four-fifths of the total recovery figure. In addition to the 524 vehicles in auto theft cases, 14 were recovered in robbery cases, 13 in burglary cases, 2 in check cases, and 6 in other fraud and forgery cases, making a total of 558 vehicles valued at \$173,475.00.

TABLE 17. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1938 ①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED RECOVERIES		
	In Rural Cases	In Urban Cases	In All Cases
Robbery.....	\$ 4,045.07	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 6,145.07
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	11,915.58	5,906.59	17,822.17
Larceny—except auto theft.....	2,944.57	3,413.60	6,358.17
Auto theft.....	58,900.00	102,325.00	161,225.00
Check forgeries and frauds.....	1,468.38	1,244.37	2,712.75
Other forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.....	1,338.98	3,681.02	5,020.00
Grand Total.....	\$80,612.58	\$118,670.58	\$199,283.16

①Recoveries through insurance are not included, but restitution by offender is included.

II. Radio Division

KNHD broadcasts during 1938, numbering 5,738 in all, are summarized in table 18.

TABLE 18. KNHD BROADCASTS DURING 1938

CLASSIFICATION OF BROADCASTS	Original	Follow-Up	Total
Criminal:			
Murder and manslaughter.....	26	24	50
Rape (including carnal knowledge).....	11	7	18
Robbery.....	120	94	214
Assault—all degrees.....	14	12	26
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	338	39	377
Larceny—except auto theft.....	547	173	720
Auto theft.....	1,091	1,044	2,135
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	153	104	257
Fraud and embezzlement.....	172	63	235
All other offenses.....	484	205	689
Total criminal.....	2,956	1,765	4,721
Other.....	853	164	1,017
Grand Total.....	3,809	1,929	5,738

It will be seen that 1,091 of the original or first-alarm criminal messages were broadcasts of auto thefts, while 26 pertained to criminal homicides, 11 to rape, 120 to robbery, and 885 to burglary and larceny. In addition to the 3,809 original broadcasts, there were 1,929 follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations. Table 19 presents a detailed tabulation of KNHD broadcasts, while table 20 gives the number of offenses and persons in these broadcasts. In the latter table, it will be seen that 199 persons were wanted for escape while 363 were listed as missing. Calls originating out of state are included in tables 18 through 21.

Original broadcasts by months are shown in table 21. In 1937, most calls were put on the air in March while in 1938 the peak month was August. No consistent trend from month to month is noted.

TABLE 19. BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938 ①

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS AND SERVICES	NUMBER OF BROADCASTS					
	Alarms and Other Messages		Arrests②	Recoveries ②	Cancel- lations	Total
	Original	Supple- mental				
CRIMINAL						
PART I Classes						
Murder or manslaughter.....	26	11	12		1	50
Rape.....	11	2	5			18
Robbery.....	120	68	25		1	214
Aggravated assault.....	12	5	5			22
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	338	22	15		2	377
Larceny (except auto):						
Auto plates.....	121	3		67		191
Other.....	426	33	34	20	16	529
Auto theft.....	1,091	96	56	890	2	2,135
Part II Classes, Etc.						
Other assaults.....	2	1			1	4
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	151	60	43			254
Other.....	2	1				3
Embezzlement and fraud:						
"Bad" checks.....	82	10	12		3	107
Other.....	90	14	15		9	128
Sex offenses (except rape).....	5	1	1			7
Offenses vs. family and children.....	36	6	4		3	49
Viol. traffic and motor-veh. laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	1		1			2
"Hit and run" violations.....	21	1	3		2	27
Other.....	1					1
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	141	23	47		2	213
Parole or probation violation.....	43	4	8		1	56
Kidnaping.....	1	1				2
Other.....	23	4	6			33
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	63	9	18		5	95
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	53	8	3		33	97
Description of lost or stolen property.....	22			1	1	24
Descriptions of persons held.....	74	2	1		6	83
Total.....	2,956	385	314	978	88	4,721
NON-CRIMINAL						
Emergency and death messages.....	67	3			12	82
Missing persons, inc. runaways.....	303	13		129		445
Other.....	11	1			5	17
Total.....	381	17		129	17	544
UNCLASSIFIED						
Answers to police units for information..	205					205
Dispatches.....	147	1				148
KNHD inquiries for information.....	120					120
Total.....	472	1				473
Grand Total.....	3,809	403	314	1,107	105	5,738

①Messages which originated out of state are included.

②Follow-up broadcasts which included both an arrest and a recovery were tallied in both of these columns. There were 37 such calls in 1938.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND PERSONS IN BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

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
CRIMINAL						
Part I Classes						
Murder or manslaughter.....	26	33	12	15	1	1
Rape.....	11	11	5	6		
Robbery.....	120	223	24	46	2	2
Aggravated assault.....	12	14	5	5		
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	420	41	16	24	1	
Larceny (except auto):						
Auto plates.....	122	6			65	
Other.....	440	133	35	49	35	3
Auto theft.....	1,091	143	68	86	892	
Part II Classes, Etc.						
Other assaults.....	2	3			1	2
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	179	147	43	47		
Other.....	2	2	1	1		
Embezzlement and fraud:						
"Bad" checks.....	87	79	12	12	3	3
Other.....	95	119	14	19	9	11
Sex offenses (except rape).....	5	6	1	1		
Offenses vs. family and children.....	37	37	5	5	3	4
Viol. traffic and motor-vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	1	1	1	1		
"Hit and run" violations.....	21	4	3	4	2	
Other.....	1					
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	143	199	50	60	2	2
Parole or probation violation.....	43	46	9	9	1	1
Kidnaping.....	1					
Other.....	23	24	6	7		
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	63	95	18	21	5	7
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	58	45	3	6	33	3
Description of lost or stolen property	22				2	
Descriptions of persons held.....	74	99	1	4	6	6
Total.....	3,099	1,510	332	428	1,063	45
NON-CRIMINAL						
Emergency and death messages.....		71				13
Missing persons, including runaways.....		363				166
Other.....		11				8
Total.....		445				187
Grand Total.....	3,099	1,955	332	428	1,063	232

TABLE 21. ORIGINAL KNHD BROADCASTS DURING 1937 AND 1938 BY MONTHS

MONTH	Number of Original Broadcasts	
	1937	1938
January.....	367	227
February.....	314	225
March.....	439	340
April.....	371	353
May.....	367	349
June.....	328	321
July.....	348	278
August.....	329	408
September.....	314	320
October.....	341	327
November.....	313	307
December.....	290	354
Total.....	4,121	3,809

The use of KNHD by Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices is shown in table 22. Of the cities under 100,000 in size, it will be noted that Mankato and Fairmont authorized over 40 broadcasts, while Redwood Falls, Alexandria, Brainerd, and Red Wing were next in order with 10 or more. The sheriffs in the counties of Faribault, Otter Tail, Redwood, and

Kandiyohi used the station for 30 or more messages while those in Lyon, Mower, Rice, Nobles, Nicollet, and Jackson were next in order with from 20 to 29 calls.

TABLE 22. USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS DURING 1938

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	Original	Supple- mental		Original	Supple- mental
POLICE DEPARTMENTS:					
Albert Lea.	8	3	Morris.	1	
Alexandria.	13	7	New Ulm.	7	5
Appleton.	2	1	Northfield.	4	4
Bemidji.	1		North Mankato.	4	2
Benson.	2	1	Olivia.	1	2
Brainerd.	12	7	Owatonna.	5	2
Breckenridge.	4		Red Wing.	11	6
Crookston.	4	4	Redwood Falls.	15	9
Duluth.	76	70	Robbinsdale.		1
Fairfax.	1	1	Rochester.	4	
Fairmont.	43	19	Rushford.		1
Faribault.	4	1	St. Cloud.	5	2
Fergus Falls.	6	3	St. James.	2	
Gibbon.	1		St. Paul.	291	186
International Falls.	5	2	St. Peter.	1	1
Kenyon.	1		Shakopee.	5	2
Lamberton.	1		Sleepy Eye.	5	3
Le Sueur.	4	1	Springfield.	3	2
Little Falls.	5	1	Thief River Falls.	7	2
Mankato.	61	52	Wadena.	2	2
Marshall.	5	4	Willmar.	2	1
Minneapolis.	413	330	Windom.	2	
Montevideo.	4		Winona.	1	
Montgomery.	2	1	Winthrop.	1	
Total.				1,054	741

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	Original	Supple- mental		Original	Supple- mental
SHERIFFS					
Aitkin.	6		Mahnomen.		
Anoka.			Marshall.		
Becker.	16	8	Martin.	7	2
Beltrami.			Meeker.	7	1
Benton.			Mille Lacs.		
Big Stone.	8	3	Morrison.	3	
Blue Earth.	9	1	Mower.	28	7
Brown.	17	10	Murray.	9	1
Carlton.			Nicollet.	23	14
Carver.	11		Nobles.	25	9
Cass.	1		Norman.		
Chippewa.	7	1	Olmsted.	9	
Chisago.			Otter Tail.	37	19
Clay.	1		Pennington.	3	1
Clearwater.	8	5	Pine.		
Cook.			Pipestone.	17	7
Cottonwood.	19	11	Polk.	5	2
Crow Wing.	2		Pope.	8	1
Dakota.	2		Ramsey.	2	
Dodge.	2		Red Lake.	1	
Douglas.	5		Redwood.	31	22
Faribault.	37	16	Renville.	8	2
Fillmore.	4	1	Rice.	26	11
Freeborn.	18	9	Rock.	5	1
Goodhue.	1		Roseau.		
Grant.	2	1	St. Louis.	1	
Hennepin.			Scott.	1	
Houston.	3		Sherburne.	3	
Hubbard.	10	6	Sibley.	15	9
Isanti.			Stearns.		
Itasca.	7	4	Steele.	16	15
Jackson.	20	9	Stevens.	9	7
Kanabec.	4	1	Swift.	7	3
Kandiyohi.	30	15	Todd.	14	8
Kittson.	2		Traverse.	12	2
Koochiching.	8	1	Wabasha.	2	2
Lac qui Parle.	3		Wadena.	3	1
Lake.			Waseca.	8	1
Lake of the Woods.			Washington.		
Le Sueur.	15	2	Watsonwan.	18	5
Lincoln.	4	2	Wilkin.	11	4
Lyon.	28	13	Winona.	3	
McLeod.	13	5	Wright.	12	4
			Yellow Medicine.	9	2
Total.				721	287

III. Administrative and General Office Division

A. Expenditures of the Bureau and the State Radio Station

Expenditures for the past two years are shown in table 23. The Bureau disbursements during the current year, excluding the radio station, were slightly over \$75,000.00. In this same period, the radio station expen-

TABLE 23. EXPENDITURES OF THE BCA AND RADIO STATION BY YEARS
(January 1st through December 31st) ①

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	BCA		RADIO STATION	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
CURRENT EXPENSES				
Salaries and wages.....	\$57,115.00	\$56,574.72	\$8,100.00	\$8,100.00
Supplies and materials:				
Stationery and office supplies.....	1,298.96	1,058.47	22.08	45.46
Scientific and educational supplies.....	172.34	77.40		
Sundry supplies (drinking water).....	77.80	73.80		
Communication service.....	1,513.17	1,922.95	527.11	822.79
Travel expenses.....	9,826.13	10,378.47	590.45	569.80
Freight, express, drayage.....	2.59	1.58		
Printing, binding, etc.....	1,191.34	1,503.65		1.70
Power.....			324.04	421.40
Rents and leases.....	156.00	90.00		
Repairs and alterations.....	519.22	548.53	253.74	419.30
Miscellaneous:				
(Bond premiums, dues, exhibits, towel service, radio frequency measurements, and compensation revolving fund expenditures included).....	167.87	173.22	20.50	45.50
ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY				
Equipment:				
Motor vehicles, including accessories.....	2,488.64	23.10		
Furniture, furnishings, fixtures.....	619.33	1,255.35	94.95	152.01
Educational, photographic, laboratory, and other police equipment.....	357.69	1,611.80	14.21	359.52
Buildings and Improvements.....			758.11	13.23
Total Expenditures.....	\$75,506.08	\$75,293.04	\$10,705.19	\$10,950.71

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.

ditures were about \$11,000.00. Variations will be noted in individual accounts, but the totals for the two years are nearly the same for both the Bureau and KNHD.

B. Personnel and Salary Scale

The number of employees of each rank and salary scale is shown in table 24. It will be noted that there were 28 employees under the super-

TABLE 24. PERSONNEL AND SALARY SCALE OF THE BUREAU AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 ①

RANKS AND GRADES	Number	Annual Salary Scale
Superintendent.....	1	\$5,000
Chief Investigator.....	1	3,240
Senior Investigator.....	6	2,580
Junior Investigator.....	10	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.....	29	

① a. The 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.

b. One junior investigator, who was appointed in September, is included.

vision of the superintendent at the close of 1938. This is the maximum permitted by statute.

The Bureau staff is located in St. Paul except the four KNHD employees and five field investigators. The radio station is located in Redwood Falls; and the field offices are located in Albert Lea, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Willmar, and Worthington.

C. Permits for Short-Wave Radio Receivers

In compliance with the law, 21 persons secured permits to install and/or use short-wave receivers in motor vehicles during 1938 as compared with 17 in the previous year and 13 in 1936. A majority of the receivers were installed in radio and power-station test cars.

IV. Division of Criminal Statistics

The duties of the statistical division as defined by statute include the collecting and preserving of "information concerning the number and nature of offenses known to have been committed in the state, of the legal steps taken in connection therewith from the inception of the complaint to the final discharge of the defendant and such other information as may be useful in the study of crime and the administration of justice. The information so collected and preserved shall include such data as may be requested by the United States Department of Justice at Washington under its national system of crime reporting." In addition to these statutory duties, this division has the task of compiling the statistics relating to the activities of the Bureau.

Examination of the information in this report will show the detail involved in compiling Bureau records, such as offenses reported, arrests made, messages broadcast, property losses and recoveries, and fingerprint records received. Frequent requests for statistics from officials and the public in general consume considerable time during the year, also, as do the special projects which arise such as the police training school and the State Fair exhibit. In spite of these duties which are not mentioned in the law, this division has made considerable progress in setting up a State-wide program of statistical reporting.

Statistics collected under this program may be discussed briefly under the headings (a) Uniform crime reporting, (b) Judicial criminal statistics, (c) Penal statistics, and (d) Other statistics.

A. Uniform Crime Reporting

Although the ideal would be to collect individual offense reports from every sheriff, police chief, constable, and other law enforcement officers in the State and tabulate these crimes in the central office, this plan was ruled out as impractical and too expensive. The division learned from New York State that individual reporting was abandoned there in favor of monthly summary reports from local agencies, so it was deemed advisable

to profit by their experience and work toward 100% cooperation and increased reliability in monthly crime reporting. The seven crimes most commonly called to the attention of the police and sheriffs included on these reports are: murder and manslaughter, rape (including carnal knowledge), robbery (holdup, etc.), aggravated assault, burglary (breaking or entering), larceny (except auto theft), and auto theft.

The number of these crimes reported by police departments in places with 2,500 or more inhabitants and sheriffs in each county is on file in the Bureau office available upon request. It is expected that annual totals by contributors will be published beginning with the 1939 report.

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

TABLE 25. MONTHLY CRIME REPORT CONTRIBUTORS: 1930-1938

YEAR	Number Submitting Monthly Reports for the Entire Year	
	Chiefs (72 were requested to report)	Sheriffs (87 were requested to report)
1930.....	14	.....
1931.....	30	.....
1932.....	33	19
1933.....	36	14
1934.....	37	11
1935.....	37	6
1936.....	72	87
1937.....	72	87
1938①.....	72	78

①Complete data for 1938 will be secured by field trips, if possible. Several of the sheriffs who are delinquent were defeated in the fall elections.

It will be seen that only about 50 per cent of the chiefs and 7 per cent of the sheriffs were submitting complete reports in 1935, while in 1936 and 1937 returns were on file for all of the chiefs and sheriffs. Minnesota is the first State to achieve a 100% record in the matter of uniform crime reporting.

In addition to securing State-wide reports on seven "major" offenses, the Bureau has increased the accuracy of the reports by checking them against known offenses. Each month, Bureau cases are checked against the monthly reports to see if they have been included; if not, the reports are adjusted to show the offenses with the approval of the contributor. In one instance in 1938, three murders were added to a return. Approximately 30 agencies are communicated with each month, resulting in the addition of over 400 crimes annually.

B. Judicial Criminal Statistics

The Bureau has been collecting judicial criminal statistics from clerks of district courts since 1933 in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of the Census. Prior to 1936, the clerks were requested to tabulate their cases themselves on complicated tally sheets. During 1936, however, a system of reporting individual cases was adopted. The new plan 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 furnishes these supplies. With only two employees, the statistical division finds it necessary to request the Census Bureau to tabulate and summarize the data at present. All of the report cards are audited and checked for completeness, however, by the State division. It is necessary to write numerous letters each month to complete the records. Because of the time required in obtaining complete information, and in coding, tabulating, and analyzing the data, there is a delay of a year in publishing court statistics.

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

TABLE 26. PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT OF DEFENDANTS BEFORE DISTRICT COURT^①

DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION					
Defendants disposed of during year.....	3,287	3,060	3,212	2,690	2,330
Disposed of without conviction.....	558	451	499	389	301
Convicted of offense charged or lesser offense.....	2,729	2,609	2,713	2,301	2,029
SENTENCE OR TREATMENT					
Defendants sentenced.....	2,729	2,609	2,713	2,301	2,029
State prison or reformatory.....	1,146	970	1,055	843	770
Institutions for juvenile delinquents only.....	3	2	6	1	6
Local jails or workhouses.....	591	553	536	442	244
Fine or costs only.....	229	227	309	259	199
Probation or suspended sentence.....	664	638	794	756	810
Other.....	96	219	13		

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

It will be noted in Table 27 that 1937 shows the same high rate of conviction of those charged with major offenses as had been attained in 1935 and 1936. In 1937, the percentage of such convictions was 87.8, while in the preceding year it was 87.9, and in 1935, 86.9.

TABLE 27. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME

PROCEDURAL OUTCOME	1935		1936		1937	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Defendants disposed of.....	2,164	100.0	1,911	100.0	1,908	100.0
Eliminated without conviction.....	284	13.1	231	12.1	232	12.2
Dismissed.....	202	9.3	168	8.8	161	8.4
Jury waived, acquitted by court.....	1	*	1	0.1	1	0.1
Acquitted by jury.....	60	2.8	46	2.4	55	2.9
Other no-penalty dispositions.....	21	1.0	16	0.8	15	0.8
Convicted.....	1,880	86.9	1,680	87.9	1,676	87.8
Plea of guilty.....	1,762	81.4	1,586	83.0	1,578	82.7
Court finds guilty.....	3	0.1	6	0.3	8	0.4
Jury verdict guilty.....	115	5.3	88	4.6	90	4.7

*Percent not shown where less than 0.1.

From Table 27 it may also be noted that in 1937 only 7.6 per cent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 82.7 per cent were convicted by pleas of guilty.

More detailed figures which show the type of disposition by both major and minor offenses are given in Table 28.

TABLE 28. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF MINNESOTA, BY OFFENSE: 1937

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.....	2,330	301	218	2	64	17	2,029	1,912	12	105
Major offenses, total.....	1,908	232	161	1	55	15	1,676	1,578	8	90
Murder.....	19	5			4	1	14	10		4
Manslaughter.....	40	13	5		8		27	21		6
Robbery.....	80	5	5				75	73		2
Aggravated assault.....	85	22	9		11	2	63	53		10
Burglary.....	256	20	14		4	2	236	223	1	12
Larceny—except auto theft.....	630	70	56	1	9	4	560	537	3	20
Auto theft.....	163	3			3		160	157	1	2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	51	17	16		1		34	30		4
Stolen property.....	24	4	3		1		20	18		2
Forgery.....	287	28	26		1	1	259	255	1	3
Rape.....	92	17	13		4		75	65	1	9
Commercialized vice.....	5	1					4	4		
Other sex offenses.....	108	14	6		4	4	94	83	1	10
Violating drug laws.....	4						4	4		
Carrying weapons, etc.....	10	2	1			1	8	7		
Other major offenses.....	54	11	6		5		43	38		5
Abortion.....	4	1			1		3	3		
Arson.....	24	2	1		1		22	19		3
Bigamy.....	6						6	5		1
Blackmail and extortion.....	5	2	1		1		3	2		1
Escape and jail break.....	5						5	5		
Kidnaping.....										
Perjury.....	10	6	4		2		4	4		
Other offenses:										
Minor assault.....	35	7	6		1		28	27	1	
Nonsupport or neglect.....	114	20	18	1		1	94	91	1	2
Violating liquor laws.....	59	7	5		2		52	52		
Driving while intoxicated.....	71	7	7				64	61	1	2
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	35	6	5		1		29	29		
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	4	2	2				2	2		
Gambling.....	49	4	3			1	45	40	1	4
All other offenses.....	55	16	11		5		39	32		7

Of the 1,908 persons charged with major crimes in 1937, as shown in Table 28, 1,411 or 74.0 per cent were charged with the taking of property through some form of burglary, larceny, forgery, fraud, or the receipt of stolen goods; while 236 or 12.4 per cent were charged with doing personal injury through murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape.

Of those charged with "property" crimes, 1,269, or 89.9 per cent were convicted, and of those charged with crimes against the person, 179 or 75.8 per cent were convicted. Another contrast is shown in that only 4.4 per cent of those charged with "property" crimes as compared with 23.7 per cent of those charged with crimes against the person were tried by juries. Robbery, which involves both "person" and "property" was the charge against 80 defendants, of whom 75 were convicted.

From the following table which shows the type of sentence imposed on those convicted of major offenses, it may be noted that between 1935 and 1937 the percentage sentenced to prisons or jails decreased from 65.2 to 55.9; while the percentage placed on probation or under suspended sentences rose from 31.2 to 40.1.

TABLE 29. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF MAJOR OFFENSES

SENTENCE	1935		1936		1937	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Defendants sentenced.....	1,878	100.0	1,664	100.0	1,676	100.0
Prison or reformatory.....	966	51.4	789	47.4	757	45.2
Probation or suspended sentence.....	585	31.2	573	34.4	672	40.1
Local jails.....	260	13.8	243	14.6	180	10.7
Fine or costs only.....	59	3.1	58	3.5	61	3.6
Juvenile institutions.....	6	0.3	1	0.1	6	0.4
Other sentences.....	2	0.1				

The more detailed figures of table 30 show that widely different types of punishment were imposed for offenses of the same general group, but in the interpretation of these data it should be kept in mind that some classes include offenses of varying degrees of seriousness.

The number of defendants charged with major offenses who were disposed of by means of a trial is shown in Table 31 by outcome and method of trial. In 1937, slightly less than two-thirds of the defendants tried were convicted, while 36.4 per cent were acquitted.

TABLE 30. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED IN THE DISTRICT COURTS, BY OFFENSE: 1937

OFFENSE	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	SENTENCE OR TREATMENT					
		State Prison and Reformatories	Probation or Suspended Sentence	Local Jails	Fine or Costs Only	Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents Only	Other
All offenses.....	2,029	770	810	244	199	6	.....
Major offenses, total....	1,676	757	672	180	61	6	.....
Murder.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	27	18	4	2	3	.....	.....
Robbery.....	75	60	14	1	.....	.....	.....
Aggravated assault.....	63	22	26	5	10	.....	.....
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	236	115	90	30	.....	1	.....
Larceny—except auto theft..	560	236	236	66	19	3	.....
Auto theft.....	160	58	87	6	7	2	.....
Embezzlement and fraud....	34	8	14	7	5	.....	.....
Stolen property.....	20	2	12	2	4	.....	.....
Forgery.....	259	85	134	34	6	.....	.....
Rape.....	75	47	21	7	.....	.....	.....
Commercialized vice.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Other sex offenses.....	94	61	21	9	3	.....	.....
Violating drug laws.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Carrying weapons, etc.....	8	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....
Other major offenses.....	43	26	10	6	1	.....	.....
Abortion.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson.....	22	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackmail and extortion.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Escape and jail break.....	5	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Kidnaping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Other offenses:							
Minor assault.....	28	.....	16	10	2	.....	.....
Nonsupport or neglect.....	94	12	78	4	.....	.....	.....
Violating liquor laws.....	52	.....	5	7	40	.....	.....
Driving while intoxicated.....	64	.....	16	22	26	.....	.....
Other motor-vehicle laws....	29	.....	5	13	11	.....	.....
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Gambling.....	45	.....	3	1	41	.....	.....
All other offenses.....	39	1	15	5	18	.....	.....

TABLE 31. DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY OUTCOME AND METHOD OF TRIAL

DISPOSITION	1935		1936		1937	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Disposed of by trial.....	179	100.0	141	100.0	154	100.0
Acquitted.....	61	34.1	47	33.3	56	36.4
Convicted.....	118	65.9	94	66.7	98	63.6
Disposed of by court trial.....	4	2.2	7	5.0	9	5.8
Disposed of by jury trial.....	175	97.8	134	95.0	145	94.2

C. Penal Statistics

The Bureau collects detailed reports from the State prison and the men's and women's reformatories showing admissions and discharges. During 1937 and 1938, these schedules were obtained annually, but during 1939 they are being requested monthly. Information regarding each prisoner admitted includes date of admission, method of admission, county, offense, sentence, sex, race, country of birth, age, and marital condition. Data concerning each prisoner discharged includes date and method of discharge,

supervision on parole, date of admission, date when sentence began, offense, sentence, previous commitments, sex, race, and date of birth.

In addition to these two reports, summary schedules on "movement of population" and "institutional staff" are collected annually.

D. Other Statistics

Frequent requests are received for State-wide information on various crimes in addition to that reported in the annual reports.

1. **Criminal homicides**—To meet this need in respect to violent deaths, a plan to obtain comprehensive data on criminal homicides was inaugurated in 1938. A two-page mimeographed form showing information regarding victims in homicides or "possible" homicides, the place and date of death, cause of death, weapons used, motive for the killing, as well as facts concerning the killers and their prosecution was tried out with excellent results. Available information was added to the blank and then it was mailed to local coroners, county attorneys, or police officers to be completed. The following current sources supply the division with reports of homicidal deaths:

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

A file of all the homicides in the State for 1938 is now available.

2. **Bank burglaries and robberies**—In addition to the data on homicides, records of bank burglaries and robberies in this and neighboring states are maintained. In respect to Minnesota bank crimes, it was possible to obtain records as far back as 1927, as will be noted in previous annual reports. The following summary shows actual and attempted offenses combined for the period from 1927 to date:

TABLE 32. BANK ATTACKS IN MINNESOTA, INCLUDING ATTEMPTS^①

YEAR (January 1—December 31)	BURGLARIES (Breaking or Entering)	ROBBERIES (Holdups)	TOTAL
1927.....	8	4	12
1928.....	11	11	11
1929.....	3	14	17
1930.....	2	32	34
1931.....	3	27	30
1932.....	10	23	33
1933.....	3	33	36
1934.....	2	9	11
1935.....	10	3	13
1936.....	8	2	10
1937.....	6	3	9
1938.....	10	3	13

^①Five of the 1938 burglaries were "torch" attacks and two were attempts. One of the robberies was an attempt.

Bank "holdups" were held to a low of three during 1938, it will be seen, but burglaries increased to 10, a high for this crime equalled before

in 1932 and 1935. It is interesting to note that bank robberies have been held to three or less during the past four years, while during the four years from 1930 to 1933 there were from 23 to 33 such attacks in a single year. Although robberies rose from 1927 to the period 1930-1933 and then fell, burglaries exhibited no such consistent trend.

The following comparison of the peak-robbery years with the past four years shows the marked decrease in bank robberies and the relatively small increase in burglaries.

TABLE 33. COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF BANK ATTACKS DURING THE PERIODS 1930-1933 AND 1935-1938

PERIOD	Bank Burglaries Yearly Average	Bank Robberies Yearly Average
Years 1930—1933..... (Peak bank robbery period)	4.5	28.8
Years 1935—1938.....	8.5	2.8

A three-year comparison of Minnesota bank burglaries with those in neighboring states is made in Table 34.

TABLE 34. BANK BURGLARIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES (Attempts Included)

STATE	Population 1930	1936	1937	1938
Wisconsin.....	2,939,006	3	7	5
Minnesota.....	2,563,953	8	6	10
Iowa.....	2,470,939	.....	3	2
South Dakota.....	692,849	2	2	2
North Dakota.....	680,845	8	4	2
Total.....	9,347,592	21	22	21

It will be seen that there has been little change in these states as a whole during the past three years and that burglars attacked more Minnesota banks and fewer North Dakota banks during the past year. A similar comparison of bank robberies in these states follows in Table 35. Wisconsin bank "holdups" show the greatest drop from 18 in 1936 to 1 in 1938, while Minnesota attacks remained about the same.

TABLE 35. BANK ROBBERIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES (Attempts Included)

STATE	Population 1930	1936	1937	1938
Wisconsin.....	2,939,006	18	8	1
Minnesota.....	2,563,953	2	3	3
Iowa.....	2,470,939	4	3	5
South Dakota.....	692,849	2	.....	2
North Dakota.....	680,845	1	.....	.....
Total.....	9,347,592	27	14	11

Minnesota bank attacks may be compared with the entire United States to note whether the trend has been nation-wide rather than local. This comparison as given in Table 36 is based upon the fiscal year ending August 31 as explained in Table 37.

TABLE 36. BANK CRIMES IN MINNESOTA COMPARED WITH THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES^①

YEAR (September 1—August 31)	BURGLARIES		ROBBERIES		TOTAL	
	Minnesota	United States	Minnesota	United States	Minnesota	United States
1927.....	8	136	3	258	11	394
1928.....	.....	106	7	317	7	423
1929.....	3	104	13	384	16	488
1930.....	2	78	26	446	28	524
1931.....	3	90	32	608	35	698
1932.....	6	131	22	609	28	740
1933.....	6	147	31	579	37	726
1934.....	2	73	16	411	18	484
1935.....	8	86	5	289	13	375
1936.....	6	61	3	181	9	242
1937.....	6	43	2	129	8	172
1938.....	10	36	5	124	15	160

①The 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.

Bank burglaries in both Minnesota and the United States have shown erratic fluctuations during the 12-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.

The "index" of bank crimes which was first presented in the 1937 report in comparison with an "index" of American business activity has been calculated again for the fiscal year which ended August 31, 1938. The 12-year comparison is given in the following table:

TABLE 37. INDEXES OF BANK CRIMES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

YEAR (September 1—August 31)	BANK CRIME INDEXES ^①		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
1938.....	74	31	65

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 reflected in the index for 1938.

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 and that they decreased with improved business conditions beginning in 1934. The drop in business activity in 1938 was not accompanied by an increase in bank crimes in the entire country. If data were available for a longer period of time, it would be interesting to calculate the relationship if any between these two indexes.

Although Minnesota bank attacks increased slightly in 1938, the losses suffered in such crimes reached a record low of \$12,269.73. The peak year was in 1932 when over \$396,600 was taken from Minnesota banks by "stickup" and "yegg" men. Additional data on losses and recoveries in bank crimes in 1938 may be found in Section I-C on page 18.

3. Reports from other State-law-enforcement departments—Upon the request of the statistical division, other agencies are required by law to submit statistics on their activities. Annual reports have been requested and received from the Highway Patrol, Drivers' License Division, Liquor Control Commissioner, and the State Fire Marshal.

4. Arrest statistics compiled from fingerprint records—Table 38 shows a 3-year comparison of arrests in the State as compiled from fingerprint cards received from police agencies; cards from penal institutions were not included. The increase in the number of arrests shown in this table should not be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it is quite probably the result of increased cooperation in submitting fingerprints. Sheriffs in all counties and police departments in first, second, and third class cities are required by law to submit prints. Information regarding the number of prints received from individual agencies is shown in Tables 43 and 44. A few persons who were fingerprinted by more than one department while in custody are counted more than once in Table 38.

Of the 6,666 persons arrested for criminal cases in 1938, as shown in this table, 2,740 or 41.1 per cent were held in connection with crimes against property in burglary, larceny, forgery, fraud, or "fence" cases; 409 or 6.1 per cent were held for offenses against the person in murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape cases; and 180 or 2.7 per cent were held for robbery cases which involve both property and persons. In the two previous years, about two-fifths of the arrests were for crimes against property, also. The percentage of the arrests which were in the crimes-against-the-person grouping were within one per cent of the 1938 figure; those for robbery were practically the same each year. The greatest increase over the 3-year period was in the embezzlement-and-fraud classification; the greatest decrease was in the liquor-law grouping.

TABLE 38. ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS; BY CRIME ①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1936		1937		1938	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total criminal fingerprints.....	5,131	100.0	5,380	100.0	6,666	100.0
Criminal homicide.....	28	0.5	47	0.9	44	0.7
Robbery.....	142	2.8	146	2.7	180	2.7
Assault, aggravated and other.....	157	3.1	202	3.8	258	3.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	370	7.2	334	6.2	454	6.8
Larceny, except auto theft.....	1,006	19.6	1,084	20.1	1,244	18.7
Auto theft.....	276	5.4	334	6.2	319	4.8
Embezzlement and fraud.....	178	3.5	319	5.9	416	6.2
Stolen property.....	19	0.4	36	0.7	57	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	267	5.2	171	3.2	250	3.8
Rape, including carnal knowledge.....	91	1.8	130	2.4	107	1.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	84	1.6	93	1.7	60	0.9
Other sex offenses.....	100	1.9	164	3.0	191	2.9
Drug laws.....	25	0.5	27	0.5	41	0.6
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	38	0.7	32	0.6	31	0.5
Offenses against family and children.....	84	1.6	99	1.8	126	1.9
Liquor laws.....	206	4.0	132	2.5	84	1.3
Driving while drunk.....	63	1.2	71	1.3	110	1.6
Other traffic laws.....	84	1.6	43	0.8	86	1.3
Disorderly conduct.....	111	2.2	144	2.7	214	3.2
Drunkenness.....	553	10.8	510	9.5	732	10.9
Vagrancy.....	407	7.9	400	7.4	498	7.5
Gambling.....	9	0.2	8	0.1	52	0.8
Other offenses.....	288	5.6	318	5.9	484	7.3
Suspicion and investigation.....	459	8.9	440	8.2	469	7.0
Offense not stated.....	86	1.7	96	1.8	159	2.4

① The table excludes the non-criminal fingerprints of which there were 373 in 1936, 630 in 1937, and 896 in 1938.

These percentages are based upon all offenses, while those mentioned in the discussion of Table 28 on page 28 were based only upon major offenses. It may be well to point out, however, that peace officers are required to fingerprint prisoners only in felony cases, or when the officer believes them to be fugitives from justice, or when arrested they possess burglar tools, weapons, or other machines or appliances which the officer believed to be intended for unlawful purposes. For this reason, the Bureau does not receive fingerprint records of all persons arrested, especially when they are held for minor offenses.

As measured by fingerprints received, the percentage of female arrests was only 5.9 in 1938, 6.1 in 1937, and 6.2 in 1936. Similar data for the United States as compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show the same low percentage of female arrests, with 6.8 per cent in 1938, 6.9 in 1937, and 7.3 in 1936.

V. Identification Division

A. Fingerprint Section

There has been a substantial increase in the number of fingerprints received from Minnesota sheriffs and chiefs of police during the year, as well as an appreciable increase in the number of fingerprints received from agencies outside of the State. This has been due to the better cooperation afforded by all police agencies and the added interest shown in applying modern identification methods to local police problems. The benefits derived by local police officers and county prosecutors, through record transcripts sent them of prisoners who had been fingerprinted and found to have had extensive records in the Bureau, has brought to them the realization that it is to their advantage to comply with the compulsory fingerprint law

in all of its phases. There are a few police agencies in the State who have failed to comply with this law, but it is hoped that they will soon install the necessary equipment and forward fingerprints of all those whose prints are required under the law. The newly-elected city and county police officials for the most part have been eager to adapt themselves to the requirements of the Bureau, and have been instructed at every opportunity through personal contact, correspondence, and weekly bulletins to the end that in a short time every police agency in the State will be functioning as one unit.

The report shows an increase of 1,859 fingerprints received over last year, or 20.3 per cent, there having been 9,143 received in 1937 as compared to 11,002 in 1938, not including those received from transient camps. This increased the total number of new subjects on file from 63,780 as of December 31, 1937 to 72,050 on the same date in 1938. Of the 11,002 prints received during the past year, 2,732 were identified as "old" subjects.

1. **Latent prints**—The division was asked to assist in 130 cases involving latent prints as compared to 115 last year. In each case the latent prints were photographed and prints made by the Bureau, and examinations made to attempt to compare the latent prints with fingerprints on file in the Bureau. Identifications were made in a number of cases, which assisted materially in the prosecution of the subject.

2. **Handwriting examinations**—In all cases of complaints received involving forged checks and other instruments, the local peace officers were requested to send them into the Bureau for photographing and handwriting comparison. This photographic handwriting evidence was then checked carefully with other handwriting samples on checks and with signatures on fingerprint cards, and files of all specimens maintained in the office.

3. **Wanted notices**—All wanted notices received by radio, telephone, correspondence, circulars, and bulletins have been checked and indexed in the wanted file; and if apprehensions have been made in the State, the authorities issuing the wanted notices have been duly notified. The Bureau receives about thirty bulletins from out-of-state sources throughout the country in addition to the Federal Bureau of Investigation monthly bulletin, and all wanted notices and apprehensions therein are recorded. This data is at the disposal of all local peace officers throughout the State and is checked against all fingerprints received of suspects held by them for investigation.

4. **Circulars**—Thirty printed circulars bearing photographs, fingerprint classifications, and other descriptive information of wanted persons were issued in 1938 as compared with 34 in 1937. Of the current circulars, 18 pertained to 20 fugitives, and 12 to missing persons.

5. **Civilian fingerprints**—On several occasions, the division was requested to take civilian fingerprints during the year. Copies of these prints were forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington.

That a centralized file of these positive identification records is valuable is shown by the many amnesia victims and unknown dead who are identified each year. The identification division assisted in determining the identity of several unknown dead in 1938, including Clifford Sabby who was killed by a train in Red Wing and Frank Johnson who was found in the river at Hastings. Both of these victims would have been buried in nameless graves if their fingerprints had not been checked.

6. Miscellaneous investigations—In addition to the above, the daily routine work of the identification division requires a constant checking, adding to, and correcting of records to keep them up-to-date at all times; cooperation with all Federal and State units engaged in the suppression of crime and the apprehension, conviction, and incarceration of criminals; supplying Bureau investigators with pictures and other data concerning wanted persons; and any other duties which go toward making the identification division one which may be called upon at any and all times to furnish accurate and authentic information to local, State, and Federal peace officers.

B. Photographic Section

There were 900 photographs taken and 3,539 prints made in 1938 as compared to 677 photographs taken and 3,258 prints made in 1937, exclusive of Leica photos. The Leica photographs are made for use in books which are carried by all investigators, the books now containing 500 pictures each, and are added to and corrected from time to time as the occasion warrants. There were 200 photographs taken and 5,400 prints made for these books the latter part of 1937, and it is anticipated that a considerable number will be added during the year 1939. There were 139 prisoners photographed in 1938 as compared to 93 in 1937, including those at the Bureau and at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee, which work is done by the Bureau. Photographs of checks and other instruments, latent prints, crime scenes, and other evidence showed an increase over the preceding year.

TABLE 39. FINGERPRINTS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED DURING 1937 AND 1938^①

CONTRIBUTOR	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED ^②					
	1937			1938		
	New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total
Minnesota Agencies:						
Sheriffs.....	1,665	268	1,933	2,121	484	2,605
Police Departments.....	3,352	671	4,023	3,985	897	4,882
Penal Institutions.....	142	1,052	1,194	159	1,070	1,229
Other Sources.....	53	5	58	80	11	91
Total.....	5,212	1,996	7,208	6,345	2,462	8,807
Out-of-State Agencies:						
State Police.....	48	1	49	100	1	101
Sheriffs.....	33	1	34	28	1	29
Police Departments.....	407	41	448	314	9	323
Institutions.....	1,106	190	1,296	1,340	230	1,570
Other Sources.....	105	3	108	143	29	172
Total.....	1,699	236	1,935	1,925	270	2,195
Grand Total.....	6,911	2,232	9,143	8,270	2,732	11,002

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

②In addition to these, the Bureau received 1,980 fingerprint records from transient and CCC camps in 1937 and 993 in 1938. A total of 4,442 such records were received in the past three years.

TABLE 40. INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS ON FILE AS OF DECEMBER 31 ①

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.....	56,869
1931.....	21,291	1937.....	63,780
1932.....	29,004	1938.....	72,050

①Transient and other civilian prints are not included. The figures for 1936 and 1937 were adjusted to exclude transient prints.

TABLE 41. PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES AND ADULT PENAL INSTITUTION BY YEARS

CONTRIBUTOR	PERCENTAGE OF IDENTIFICATIONS (Subjects with Previous Records)			
	1935	1936	1937	1938
Police Agencies (sheriffs, police departments, and others)	13.3	17.6	15.7	18.9
Penal Institutions (State prison and reformatories).....	78.9	83.9	88.1	87.1

TABLE 42. DUPLICATE FINGERPRINTS FROM THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORY SENT TO OTHER AGENCIES

AGENCY	1937	1938
Colorado State Prison.....	805	825
Kansas State Reformatory.....	805	825
Michigan State Bureau.....	805	825
Milwaukee Police Department.....	805	825
Minneapolis Police Department.....	805	412
North Dakota State Bureau.....	805	825
St. Paul Police Department.....	.....	412
South Dakota State Prison.....	805	825
Total.....	5,635	5,774

TABLE 43. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA SHERIFFS' OFFICES DURING 1937 AND 1938

COUNTY	1937	1938	COUNTY	1937	1938
Aitkin.....	55	59	Martin.....	30	16
Anoka.....	3	24	Meeker.....	4	6
Becker.....	53	62	Mille Lacs.....	13	21
Beltrami.....	5	39	Morrison.....	30	30
*Benton.....	4	5	Mower.....	34	25
Big Stone.....	17	18	Murray.....	10	7
Blue Earth.....	12	36	Nicollet.....	5	15
Brown.....	12	13	Nobles.....	13	24
Carlton.....	12	13	Norman.....	3	9
Carver.....	14	9	Olmsted.....	7	313
Cass.....	6	28	*Otter Tail.....	325	13
Chippewa.....	3	2	Pennington.....	13	4
Chisago.....	61	49	Pine.....	1	5
Clay.....	13	27	Pipestone.....	29	20
*Clearwater.....	16	17	Polk.....	9	9
*Cook.....	11	65	Pope.....	1	1
Cottonwood.....	54	112	Ramsey.....	321	114
Crow Wing.....	44	1	Red Lake.....	7	4
Dakota.....	4	35	Redwood.....	7	15
Dodge.....	18	13	Renville.....	2	5
Douglas.....	145	117	Rice.....	49	33
Dubuque.....	18	63	Rock.....	5	15
Grant.....	5	2	Roseau.....	1	1
Hennepin.....	14	333	*St. Louis.....	6	11
Houston.....	14	4	Scott.....	5	17
Hubbard.....	31	37	Sherburne.....	14	8
Isanti.....	4	3	Sibley.....	3	149
Itasca.....	17	33	Stearns.....	17	19
Jackson.....	13	25	Steele.....	3	3
Kanabec.....	7	2	Swift.....	2	3
Kandiyohi.....	71	62	Todd.....	1	13
Kittson.....	9	31	Traverse.....	2	5
Koochiching.....	36	24	Wabasha.....	10	25
Lac qui Parle.....	5	5	Wadena.....	11	7
*Lake.....	8	8	Waseca.....	5	32
Lake of the Woods.....	14	24	Washington.....	11	13
Le Sueur.....	7	14	Watsonwan.....	13	21
Lincoln.....	55	79	Wilkin.....	13	5
Lyon.....	7	11	Winona.....	3	1
McLeod.....	2	3	Wright.....	8	8
Mahnomen.....	4	8	Yellow Medicine.....		
Marshall.....			Total.....	1,933	2,605

*Police department combines with sheriff's office in submitting fingerprints. The Cook and Lake County prisoners are fingerprinted by the Duluth Police Department; Benton County prisoners are fingerprinted by the Stearns County Sheriff.

TABLE 44. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS DURING 1937 AND 1938

CITY	1937	1938	CITY	1937	1938
First Class Cities			Other Cities and Villages		
*Duluth.....	194	249	Alexandria.....	1	
Minneapolis.....	1,164	1,735	Anoka.....	5	
St. Paul.....	1,667	1,458	Appleton.....	2	
Total.....	3,025	3,442	Bemidji.....		1
Second Class Cities			Crookston.....		1
Rochester.....	30	52	Crosby.....	15	12
St. Cloud.....	581	791	East Grand Forks.....	1	
*Winona.....		2	Eveleth.....	8	28
Total.....	611	845	Fairmont.....	31	28
Third Class Cities			Fergus Falls.....		1
*Albert Lea.....		4	Le Center.....	8	3
Austin.....	37	48	Little Falls.....	2	7
Brainerd.....	51	39	Montgomery.....		2
Faribault.....	14	53	Moorhead.....	1	
Hibbing.....	75	123	Moose Lake.....	3	3
Mankato.....	7	13	Morris.....	19	
South St. Paul.....	32	31	New Ulm.....	2	1
Virginia.....			Northfield.....	48	172
Total.....	216	311	Robbinsdale.....		1
Total, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Cities①.....	3,852	4,598	Sleepy Eye.....		2
Grand total of all cities and villages.....			Staples.....	6	8
			*Thief River Falls.....	1	3
			Wadena.....		1
			Waseca.....	18	8
			Willmar.....		1
			Winthrop.....		
			Total.....	171	284
				4,023	4,882

*Police Department combines with Sheriff in submitting fingerprints.

①Police departments in cities of the first, second, and third classes are required by law to submit fingerprint records. As compared with 1937, there was a 19.4 percent increase in such records received during 1938 from this group of cities. Police departments which are not required to submit them submitted 66.1 percent more fingerprint records in 1938 than in the previous year.

TABLE 45. SUMMARY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITY	1937			1938		
	Cases	Photos	Prints	Cases	Photos	Prints
Prisoners photographed at Bureau.....		55	333		100	570
Prisoners photographed by Bureau at Women's Reformatory—Shakopee.....		38	160		39	214
Copies of photos, checks, and instruments.....		410	1,804		494	1,814
Photos copied by Leica.....		200	5,400			
Latent prints.....	115	146	548	130	182	367
Scenes of crimes photographed.....	2	3	12	12	63	147
Laboratory photographs.....		25	96			15
Enlargements.....			92			191
Additional prints from "old" films.....			148			64
Miscellaneous films and articles.....			65		22	157
Total.....	117	877	8,658	142	900	3,539

TABLE 46. OFFENSE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES DURING 1938

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS ①			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Criminal homicide.....	32	3	35	9		9	41	3	44
Robbery.....	109	7	116	64		64	173	7	180
Aggravated assault.....	16	4	20	2		2	18	4	22
Other assaults.....	206	9	209	27		27	227	9	236
Burglary.....	339	3	342	111	1	112	450	4	454
Larceny—except auto theft.....	956	77	1,033	200	11	211	1,156	88	1,244
Auto theft.....	268	1	269	50		50	318	1	319
Embezzlement and fraud②.....	315	15	330	86		86	401	15	416
Stolen property, buying, etc.....	48	2	50	7		7	55	2	57
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	163	11	174	72	4	76	235	15	250
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	98		98	9		9	107		107
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	5	46	51	2	7	9	7	53	60
Other sex offenses.....	170	4	174	17		17	187	4	191
Narcotic drug laws.....	23	5	28	12	1	13	35	6	41
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	28		28	3		3	31		31
Offenses against family and children.....	110	2	112	14		14	124	2	126
Liquor laws.....	58	16	74	10		10	68	16	84
Driving while drunk.....	98	1	99	11		11	109	1	110
Violation of road and driving laws.....	53	1	54	10		10	63	1	64
Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	12		12	10		10	22		22
Disorderly conduct.....	171	11	182	26	6	32	197	17	214
Drunkenness.....	571	23	594	129	9	138	700	32	732
Vagrancy.....	359	30	389	108	1	109	467	31	498
Gambling.....	47	2	49	3		3	50	2	52
All other offenses:									
Arson.....	32		32	9		9	41		41
Blackmail and extortion.....	4		4				4		4
Escapes.....	11		11	3	1	4	14	1	15
Federal offenses.....	13		13	2		2	15		15
Fugitives.....	22		22	6		6	28		28
Illegitimacy.....	50		50	5		5	55		55
Kidnaping.....	1		1				1		1
Violation of parole and probation.....	22	4	26	53	2	55	75	6	81
Other unclassified.....	199	7	206	37	1	38	236	8	244
Suspicion and investigation.....	342	45	387	80	2	82	422	47	469
Not stated; held, wanted, etc.....	114	17	131	26	2	28	140	19	159
Total "criminal" prints.....	5,059	346	5,405	1,213	48	1,261	6,272	394	6,666
Other fingerprints of sleepers, unidentified dead, etc.....	767	4	771	122	3	125	889	7	896
Grand Total.....	5,826	350	6,176	1,335	51	1,386	7,161	401	7,562

①A few persons were fingerprinted more than once for the same offense and hence were counted more than once in this column. Recidivism figures based upon this table will be slightly high in some instances, therefore.

②This classification includes persons held for "bad checks" some of which may have been forgeries.