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



For the Year Ending
December 31, 1939

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

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

To 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 1939 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. Following the sections dealing with the Bureau's division of investigation, scientific laboratory, radio station, division of administration, and division of identification, section VI contains considerable information on the handling of crime and criminals not previously published by the Bureau. Reports from the following State agencies which have been submitting reports to the division of criminal statistics since it was established by law in 1935 are included in this report: Highway Patrol, Driver's License Division, Liquor Control Commissioner, Fire Marshal, and the State adult penal institutions. Statistics concerning the 32 patients examined under the 1939 psychopathic-personality law also appear in this report.

By way of introduction, it may be stated that the outstanding development this year concerning the functions of the Bureau and the Highway Patrol was placing the two departments under one man's supervision. These two departments are now located in the same building at 1279 University Avenue, St. Paul. Credit for this forward step in coordinating these State police agencies should be given to Governor Harold E. Stassen. Since the "Crime Bureau" is principally concerned with assisting local officers in criminal investigations and the Patrol is responsible for the enforcement of traffic laws on State highways in cooperation with local officers, it was logical and more economical to place these departments under one head, just as is done in municipal and county police departments throughout the country. The Bureau and the Patrol operate under separate budgets as before the consolidation and with separate personnel. In addition to saving the salary of the former Chief Patrol Officer, other economies were effected. Investigators and highway patrolmen were relieved from the radio detail; they were replaced by one Bureau clerk and two Patrol clerks who now cooperate in this work. One additional State car was made available for Bureau investigators since the Superintendent was furnished a car by the Highway Department. Another advantage to the Bureau in the new location was the larger quarters afforded.

The statistical report following gives a summary of Bureau accomplishments and activities during the past year with appropriate comparisons with prior years to show trends and changes in cases handled, crimes reported, and similar information. In citing the instances where the Bureau was in a position to assist local officers, it must be remembered that the Bureau is called upon to handle the more difficult cases sometimes after the trail is cold and the crime scene has been gone over by curious crowds. In spite of this handicap and the fact that the Bureau's investigative staff was reduced from 16 in 1938 to 12 in the early part of 1939 due to reduction

of the Bureau budget, many outstanding arrests and property recoveries were made in 1939.

It is fitting in this introduction to recall for your consideration a few of the Bureau's accomplishments during 1939 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, approximately two and one-half were returned to citizens of the State in recovered property alone on Bureau cases. The estimated value of property recovered in Bureau cases was \$211,365, while the Bureau expenditures including the radio station were \$84,895. 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 at all.

Losses in Minnesota's three bank burglaries and two robberies were reduced to a new low during 1939. Less than \$1,700 was taken in these crimes compared with \$396,613 taken in the peak year 1932. The total estimated value of property reported stolen in all offenses this year was less than the 1932 bank-crime loss, a fact that affects the Bureau's work a great deal. It is possible, now, to spend more time assisting local officers in the less spectacular but more frequent burglaries, larcenies, forgeries, frauds, and other cases.

Of the 690 persons who were held for prosecution in Minnesota in cases where the Bureau assisted, 225 were taken into custody with the personal assistance of Bureau investigators. The cooperation existing between this Bureau and out-of-state authorities is reflected in the fact that 102 persons arrested in other States were brought back to Minnesota for prosecution, and 39 persons arrested here were returned to other States. Apprehensions on Bureau cases cleared 1,254 offenses in 1939. The Bureau investigated or otherwise handled 4,548 cases of which 4,109 were reported during the current year. Of the latter, 3,046 represent Minnesota offenses, while 477 are missing-person and miscellaneous cases originating in this State.

The Bureau's identification division identified approximately one-fifth of the 6,250 criminal fingerprint records received during the year from Minnesota peace officers. In all, 10,275 fingerprint records were received including the non-criminal subjects. This department also made 1,143 photographs and 5,671 prints of prisoners, crime scenes, latent prints, checks, and other records.

The State radio station KNHD was on the air with information 4,950 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. Formerly on a 24-hour-a-day basis, KNHD found it necessary to

broadcast only 16 hours a day beginning in July 1939, as a result of a reduced appropriation.

The Bureau still has only one station, which is located at Redwood Falls, capable of adequately covering about one-fifth of the State. To complete the State-wide network, additional stations are needed. 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. Highway Patrol cars in the vicinity of Redwood Falls are equipped with receivers tuned to KNHD at this time; 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.

General services of the Bureau during 1939 included such activities as policing at public gatherings, lectures at peace officers' associations, and instruction to officers. 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.

In order that the Bureau may be in a better position to assist local officers in enforcing the criminal laws of the State, the investigative staff should be enlarged to its former strength at least. Another employee is needed also in the identification division to classify fingerprints, and to assist in searching and filing the records. It is also urged that additional clerical help be supplied so that valuable functions which cannot now be carried out may be undertaken by the Bureau. Functions which could be carried out include the maintenance of a modus operandi file so that all crimes performed in a similar manner could be readily identified and so that criminals who operate in a certain manner could be easily selected for investigation in connection with reported crimes. Another file which could and should be set up is the photograph or rogues' gallery file of known criminals arranged by criminal specialty; this file is essential in order to furnish pictures of suspects in violent crimes as well as in crimes involving forgeries, thefts, bad checks, and frauds.

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,
ELDEN ROWE,
Superintendent.

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STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU

SUMMARY OF THE 1939 RECORD COMPARED WITH 1938

	1938	1939	Per Cent Change in 1939
Personnel:			
Number of investigators, December 31.....	16	12	-25
Cases Handled:			
Total.....	4,650	4,548	- 2
New Minnesota cases.....	3,925	3,523	-10
New out-of-state cases.....	441	586	+33
Old cases worked on again.....	284	439	+55
Offenses Cleared by Arrest:			
Minnesota offenses.....	1,528	1,254	-22
Out-of-state offenses.....	134	223	+66
Persons Arrested on Bureau Cases and Held for Prosecution in Minnesota:			
Total.....	976	690	-29
*Arrests by Bureau investigators.....	400	225	-44
Arrests by other authorities.....	576	465	-19
*Per cent convicted.....	89.7	86.3	
①Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Minnesota Cases Handled by the Bureau:			
Losses: Entire State.....	\$498,427	\$351,976	-29
Rural.....	193,873	162,157	-16
Urban.....	304,554	189,819	-38
Recoveries: Entire State.....	\$272,174	\$211,365	-22
Rural.....	97,429	85,711	-12
Urban.....	174,745	125,654	-28
Broadcasts over KNHD:			
Total.....	5,738	4,950	-14
Original or "first-alarm" messages.....	3,809	3,594	- 6
Follow-up broadcasts.....	1,929	1,356	-30
Fingerprint Records Received; Photographs Made:			
"Criminal" fingerprint records received from:			
All agencies.....	11,002	10,275	- 7
Minnesota agencies.....	8,807	8,200	- 7
Out-of-state agencies.....	2,195	2,075	- 5
Total subjects on file on December 31.....	72,050	79,659	+11
Identification made of fingerprints received from:			
Minnesota police agencies.....	19%	21%	
Minnesota institutions.....	87%	85%	
Photographs made.....	900	1,143	+27
Prints made.....	3,539	5,671	+60
Statistics Collected in Addition to the Above:			
Reports from clerks of court on all defendants before district courts.			
Monthly crime reports from 87 sheriffs and from 72 chiefs of police.			
Admission and discharge reports from State prison and reformatories.			
Information on victims and killers in murder and manslaughter cases, and data on bank crimes.			
Information on psychopathic-personality patients examined by probate courts.			
Statistical reports of other State-law-enforcement departments.			

①See footnote on page 21 regarding adjustment of 1938 estimates to make them comparable with 1939.

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 1939.

TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED IN 1939

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	Total	New Cases in 1939	Old Cases Worked on Again in 1939
All cases.....	4,548	4,109	439
Minnesota cases, total.....	3,903	3,523	380
Offenses.....	3,415	3,046	369
Other cases.....	488	477	11
Out-of-state cases, total.....	645	586	59
Offenses.....	584	526	58
Other cases.....	61	60	1

It will be seen that of the 4,548 new and old cases handled in 1939 about 86 per cent of them dealt with Minnesota offenses and 14 per cent 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 90 per cent of the cases handled were current reports while 10 per cent were "old" cases worked on again.

A comparison of all new and old cases handled during the past five years is given in table 2 following:

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF ALL CASES ACTED ON, INCLUDING OUT-OF-STATE CASES: 1935-1939

YEAR	CASES ACTED ON BY THE BUREAU		
	All Cases	Current Cases	Old Cases
1935.....	1,796	1,672	124
1936.....	4,066	3,850	216
1937.....	3,555	3,232	323
1938.....	4,650	4,366	284
1939.....	4,548	4,109	439

Considering all cases together, the Bureau handled 102 or 2 per cent fewer cases in 1939 than in the previous year but 458 or 11 per cent more than the average for the previous three years even though the investigative personnel was reduced 25 per cent. The 1935 record is included to show the small number of cases handled before the Bureau staff was enlarged.

The 3,046 Minnesota offenses which were added to Bureau records during the past year are discussed in the following section.

1. New Minnesota offenses handled in 1939

The Bureau acted on 3,046 "new" offenses in 1939 as compared with 3,409 in 1938. This is a decrease of 11 per cent under 1938 but an increase of 23 per cent over 1937 and 1 per cent over the 3-year average for 1936-1938 as will be seen in table 4. The increase in "other" offenses in 1939 resulted from the reporting of escapes from State asylums and institutions for the entire year; the institutions began reporting such cases during the latter part of 1938. Criminal homicide is the only offense which decreased both in 1938 and 1939, there being 16 reported in 1939, 20 in 1938, and 24 in 1937. Of the total offenses reported in 1939, it will be noted that 2,318 or 76.1 per cent involved the taking of property in burglary, larceny, auto theft, forgery, and fraud cases; 56 or 1.8 per cent involved personal injury in homicide, assault, and rape cases; while 71 or 2.3 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 3 where it will be noted that 462 such cases were reported in the current year; this is 15.2 per cent of all new offenses acted upon. It is important that this practice of reporting check cases be encouraged because there is much more likelihood of identi-

TABLE 3. NEW CHECK CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1937-1939

TYPE	1937	1938	1939		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Total.....	363	645	462	215	247
Check forgeries.....	199	400	353	164	189
Check frauds.....	164	245	109	51	58
Percent of all new offenses handled.....	14.7	18.9	15.2	12.8	18.0

fying and apprehending offenders with a centralized file showing signatures and modus operandi data. When bad checks are reported to the Bureau, the information is broadcast throughout the State by the radio and weekly bulletins, a procedure which aids in the apprehension of the check writer. After his arrest, the cases for which he is wanted are readily disclosed by Bureau records. The Bureau took an active part in clearing check cases in 1939 by assisting directly in 9 arrests for fraudulent checks and 18 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.

That 1939 was about average in the matter of crimes reported to the Bureau is shown in table 4, wherein the current year is compared with 1938 and the average for the three years 1936-1938. The total of all offenses for 1939 was 11 per cent less than 1938, but it was about 1 per cent more than the 3-year average. Most of the current offenses were near the 3-year average, some ranging below and some above. Those which were under the average include criminal homicide, robbery, auto theft, forgery, and fraud; offenses which were over the average include burglary, larceny—except auto theft, and escapes.

TABLE 4. COMPARISON OF MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN 1939 WITH 1938 AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE 1936-1938^①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	3-Year Average (1936-1938)	1938	1939
Grand total.....	3,005	3,409	3,046
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	1,887	2,151	1,858
1. Criminal homicide:			
A. Murder.....	17	18	15
B. Manslaughter.....	4	2	1
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	19	17	19
3. Robbery.....	91	94	71
4. Aggravated assault.....	9	6	7
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	746	869	780
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	522	589	552
7. Auto theft.....	479	556	413
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	1,094	1,238	1,170
8. Other assaults.....	11	17	14
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	399	430	367
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	371	369	206
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	6	15	1
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	1	.....	1
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	0	1	1
14. Other sex offenses.....	10	17	11
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	54	54	57
16. Narcotic drug laws.....	3	6	2
17. Liquor laws.....	1	1	2
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	6	8	9
19. Vagrancy.....	1	3	3
20. Gambling.....	0	1	.....
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	3	2	3
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	3	4	2
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	11	6	19
25. All other offenses:			
Arson.....	7	6	8
Escapes.....	86	167	354
Illegitimacy.....	19	27	15
Other unclassified.....	102	104	95
26. Offense not stated; fugitives, etc.....	23	20	18

- 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.
c. The 3-year average was taken to the nearest whole number; less than 0.5 is listed as 0. There was only one case of prostitution and commercialized vice and one of gambling handled during 1936-1938.

The large increase in the "escape" grouping is explained by the reporting of non-penal escapes from State institutions, a practice which began late in 1938 and resulted in the reporting of nearly 300 such escapes during 1939. Escapes are classified in table 5 showing both the institutional and the penal type. It will be noted that about the same number of juveniles as adults escaped from penal or correctional institutions in 1939.

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF PENAL AND NON-PENAL ESCAPES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU:
1936-1939

YEAR	All Escapes	Escapes from Non-Penal Institutions (State Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-Minded, Epileptic, Etc.)	Escapes from Penal and Correctional Institutions		
			Both	Juvenile	Adult
1936 ①	66				
1937 ①	26				
1938	167	137	30	11	19
1939	354	299	55	28	27

①Escapes were principally from penal institutions in 1936 and 1937; they were not classified in this way, however.

Escapes are classified in detail in table 6 by adult penal institutions, juvenile correctional or detention institutions, and State hospitals. The Willmar State Asylum reported the greatest number of escapes with 82 persons walking away. This institution does not return the patients to Willmar so these cases are listed as closed on Bureau records. The St. Peter and Fergus Falls State hospitals for the insane and the Faribault school for feeble-minded were next highest with 56, 48, and 49 escapes, respectively.

TABLE 6. ESCAPES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU BY INSTITUTION DURING 1939
(Escapes from officers are listed to institution to which they are attached)

INSTITUTION HAVING CUSTODY OF PRISONER BEFORE ESCAPE	Number of Persons Who Escaped
All Escapes	354
Adult penal institutions	27
State men's reformatory camps	2
Federal prison at Sandstone	2
State women's reformatory	1
County jails	11
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails	9
Other	2
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions	28
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County)	7
Highwood Boys Farm (Ramsey County)	5
Red Wing State Training School for Boys	6
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls	10
State non-penal institutions	299
Anoka State Asylum	4
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics	14
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded	49
Fergus Falls State Hospital	48
Hastings State Asylum	9
Moose Lake State Hospital	11
Rochester State Hospital	26
St. Peter State Hospital	56
Willmar State Asylum	82

2. Other new Minnesota cases handled in 1939

The Bureau assisted in 477 miscellaneous cases in the current year compared with 516 in 1938. The varied activities and services which are included in these totals are shown in table 7. It will be seen that they range

TABLE 7. COMPARISON OF OTHER NEW MINNESOTA CASES INVESTIGATED AND ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE BUREAU IN 1939 WITH 1938 AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1936-1938

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES AND ACTIVITIES	3-Year Average (1936-1938)	1938	1939
Total	470	516	477
Accidents	2	3	3
Deaths, suspicious or accidental; suicides	13	12	12
Missing persons	257	247	240
Policing fairs, etc.	32	41	26
Unfounded offense reports	23	30	35
Miscellaneous cases including investigations of abandoned automobiles, lost and recovered property, suspects, unknown dead, insane persons, etc.	143	183	161

from investigation of accidents, violent deaths, and missing persons, to policing public gatherings. Assistance was given in policing 26 public gatherings in 1939 with several arrests resulting. Bureau investigators with their knowledge of pickpockets and "confidence men" are in a position to render valuable detective work at county fairs and other public functions. It will be noted that the current year was also slightly above the 3-year average for miscellaneous cases while less than the 1938 figure.

Missing-person reports account for about one-half of the miscellaneous cases. Of these, 240 were reported in 1939. The age and sex of these persons are shown in table 8. Considering all ages together, 22 per cent or

TABLE 8. AGE AND SEX OF MISSING PERSONS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN 1939

AGE GROUPING	Persons Reported Missing		
	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	240	187	53
Under 10 years.....	2	1	1
10-14.....	37	27	10
15-19.....	126	96	30
20-24.....	10	8	2
25-29.....	9	8	1
30-39.....	17	12	5
40-49.....	11	10	1
50-59.....	11	11	.....
60 or over.....	8	8	.....
Age not stated:			
Juveniles.....	3	2	1
Adults.....	4	2	2
Uncertain.....	2	2	.....

about one out of five missing persons are females, while for ages under 20, one out of four are females; and for ages over 20, only 16 per cent or one out of six are females. A further analysis of missing-person reports on file shows that 75 of them or 31 per cent are from rural localities, while for the ages under 20, 28 per cent were from rural communities.

3. New out-of-state cases in 1939

The out-of-state offenses reported to the Bureau during the current year are shown in table 9. Burglary was the most common crime reported as it was in Minnesota cases. The Bureau was requested to assist other States in 130 such cases, in 11 murders, 37 robberies, and in 348 other offenses. A total of 206 cases was reported cleared by arrest in 1939, many of them as a result of Bureau investigations and services. In addition to the 526 crimes, 60 "other" cases originated outside of Minnesota, of which 17 dealt with missing persons.

TABLE 9. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1939[ⓐ]

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known To The Bureau	CLEARED BY ARREST IN 1939 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Offenses Reported or Known in 1939	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
Grand Total.....	526	206	17
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	308	107	12
1. Criminal homicide:			
A. Murder.....	11	4	2
B. Manslaughter.....			
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3	2	
3. Robbery.....	37	23	4
4. Aggravated assault.....	2	1	2
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	130	40	
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	49	16	4
7. Auto theft.....	76	21	
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	205	93	5
8. Other assault.....	1		
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	74	33	
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	67	29	4
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1	1	
14. Other sex offenses.....	1	1	
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	9	2	
25. All other offenses.....	52	27	1
26. Offense not stated.....	13	6	

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

B. Arrests and Offenses Cleared

The arrests which accounted for the 1,254 clearances in 1939 are shown in table 10. Over the 5-year period, it will be seen that arrests for rape, robbery, and auto theft show new highs in 1939. The total in 1939 was lower than 1937 and 1938 because of a decreased personnel and the closing of one district office.

TABLE 10. PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION IN MINNESOTA ON BUREAU CASES: 1935-1939

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total.....	357	689	749	976	690
Murder and manslaughter.....	16	7	17	13	9
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3	14	16	11	21
Robbery.....	44	36	47	44	60
Assault—all degrees.....	11	17	10	23	15
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	79	186	162	206	102
Larceny—except auto theft.....	80	132	136	202	139
Auto theft.....	33	60	59	91	93
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12	48	56	77	43
Fraud and embezzlement.....	30	74	106	125	67
All other offenses.....	49	115	140	184	141

The following table shows the total number of Minnesota cases in which the Bureau rendered aid, cleared by arrest during the past five

TABLE 11. BUREAU CASES CLEARED BY ARREST: 1935-1939
(Minnesota Offenses)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total.....	449	1,603	1,043	1,528	1,254
Murder and manslaughter.....	11	12	20	18	14
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3	14	20	15	15
Robbery.....	38	27	48	58	45
Assault—all degrees.....	7	16	13	19	15
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	130	319	229	319	205
Larceny—except auto theft.....	90	229	139	237	184
Auto theft.....	42	72	82	125	142
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	33	396	162	248	179
Fraud and embezzlement.....	42	374	180	255	137
All other offenses.....	53	144	150	234	318

years. Clearances of auto thefts were higher in 1939 than in any previous year shown. The total number of offenses cleared, however, was 10 per cent less than the 1936-1938 average. Table 12 shows the clearances for 1939 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 3,046 offenses reported in 1939, 1,156 or 38 per cent were cleared by arrest.

TABLE 12. MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1939^①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Unfounded (i.e. False or Baseless Complaints)	Number of Actual Offenses (Excluding Unfounded)			Cleared by Arrest in 1939 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Offenses Reported or Known in 1939	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
Grand Total.....	35	3,046	1,674	1,372	1,156	98
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	31	1,858	1,229	629	568	42
1. Criminal homicide:						
A. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	15	12	3	12	1	
B. Manslaughter by negligence.....	1	1		1		
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	19	14	5	15		
3. Robbery.....	71	46	25	40		
4. Aggravated assault.....	1	6	1	5		5
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	780	606	174	195		10
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	12	552	375	177	170	14
7. Auto theft.....	16	413	169	244	130	12
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	4	1,170	441	729	578	56
8. Other assaults.....	2	14	9	5	10	
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	367	169	198	173		6
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	206	95	111	120		17
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1		1			
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	1		1	1		
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1	1		1		
14. Other sex offenses.....	11	5	6	9		
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	57	27	30	27		4
16. Narcotic drug laws.....	2	2		1		
17. Liquor laws.....	2	2		2		
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	9	7	2	9		
19. Vagrancy.....	3	1	2	3		
20. Gambling.....						
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	3	2	1	3		
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	2		2	2		
23. Parking violations.....						
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	19	9	10	9		
25. All other offenses.....	2	472	112	360	208	29
26. Offense not stated.....		18	4	14	10	

- ①(a) See appendix in 1936 annual report for scoring and classification procedure. Exceptional clearances include suicide of the offender, double murder, deathbed confession, and release of prisoner because complainant refuses to prosecute; but recovery of property does not constitute such a clearance.
- (b) The auto-theft classification does not include motor vehicles which were taken in robbery, burglary, forgery, or fraud cases. Auto thefts broadcast by Twin City police stations and relayed by KNHD are not included unless a case card was made out on the theft.
- (c) Three 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. Five Federal offenses which were not also State offenses are included in "all other offenses."
- (d) Of the 35 unfounded offenses, all were rural except 1 larceny, 13 auto thefts, and 1 "other assault."
- (e) The rural burglary classification includes 19 chicken coop attacks which were confessed by the perpetrator but which were not verified by the farmer. Where the defendant admitted visiting the same place more than once, one offense was counted if it appeared that the farmer verified the total loss only.

The decrease in the number of Bureau investigators and the closing of one district office no doubt explain the decline in Bureau arrests in 1939

as compared with 1937 and 1938. This comparison of persons who were held for prosecution in Minnesota is shown in table 13.

TABLE 13. BUREAU ARRESTS OF PERSONS WHO WERE HELD FOR PROSECUTION IN MINNESOTA, BY CRIME: 1937-1939
(Excluding persons released with no formal charge)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION		
	1937	1938	1939
Total.....	302	400	225
Murder and manslaughter.....	6	2	3
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	5	4	2
Robbery.....	15	9	8
Assault—all degrees.....	5	17	7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	72	95	30
Larceny—except auto theft.....	62	79	57
Auto theft.....	14	15	14
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	10	20	18
Fraud and embezzlement.....	47	70	18
Other offenses.....	66	89	68

A summary of the 204 arrests which were reported as disposed of in 1939 is given in table 14 for certain offenses. It will be noted that 86.3 per cent of the prosecutions resulted in convictions while 13.7 per cent

TABLE 14. SUMMARY OF BUREAU ARRESTS DISPOSED OF IN 1939

OFFENSE	Disposed of Without Conviction	Convicted
Total.....	28	176
Murder and manslaughter.....		2
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....		1
Robbery.....	3	4
Assault—all degrees.....		6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....		30
Larceny—except auto theft.....	5	49
Auto theft.....		12
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1	16
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2	13
Other offenses.....	17	43
Percent.....	13.7%	86.3%

were disposed of without conviction; the latter classification, however, includes defendants found insane.

In addition to the 225 Bureau arrests where the defendants were held for prosecution in Minnesota, investigators assisted in picking up 129 persons who were released without charge, 18 who were turned over to out-of-state authorities, and 2 persons arrested on subpoenas or as witnesses, making a total of 374 persons. These arrests by months are shown in table 15.

TABLE 15. BUREAU ARRESTS DURING 1939 BY MONTHS INCLUDING PERSONS RELEASED WITH NO FORMAL CHARGE ①

MONTH	PERSONS APPREHENDED				
	Total	Arrested in Minnesota		Arrested Out of State②	
		Held in Minnesota	Returned to Other States	Returned to Minnesota	Held Out of State
Total.....	374	346	11	10	7
January.....	40	39			1
February.....	36	30	4	2	
March.....	57	49	2	4	2
April.....	35	35			
May.....	42	40	2		
June.....	26	23		1	2
July.....	21	21			
August.....	25	24	1		
September.....	25	23		2	
October.....	25	23		1	
November.....	23	22	1		
December.....	19	17			2

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

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

The disposition of Bureau arrests including the 129 persons who were reported as "released" are shown in detail in table 16. As noted in a footnote, the "released" grouping no doubt includes a number of defendants who were really convicted and then released after paying a fine, making restitution, or serving time, this information not being reported.

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 1,254 offenses in 1939, but the following aids to local officers may be cited as effective in

TABLE 16. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE BUREAU DURING 1939 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 (Dismissals, Acquittals, Etc.)	Found Guilty of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense
Grand Total.....	129	21	28	176
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	86	8	8	98
1. Criminal homicide:				
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	1	1		
Manslaughter by negligence.....				2
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	1	1		1
3. Robbery.....	5	1	3	4
4. Aggravated assault.....				
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	38			30
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	31	3	5	49
7. Auto theft.....	10	2		12
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	32	12	17	75
8. Other assaults.....	3	1		6
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	10	1	1	16
10. Embezzlement and fraud:				
No-fund checks.....	6	2		7
Other frauds.....	3	1	2	5
Embezzlement.....				1
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....	2			
14. Other sex offenses.....			1	3
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	1	3	1	10
17. Liquor laws.....				1
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....				3
19. Vagrancy.....				4
21. Driving while intoxicated.....				1
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....			2	2
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....			1	1
25. All other offenses:				
Abduction.....				
Accessory.....				
Arson.....			1	
Escape.....	1		2	3
Illegitimacy.....		2	2	3
Juvenile delinquency.....				
Malicious destruction of property.....	6	2	2	5
Unclassified.....			2	4
26. Offense not stated.....	1	1	3	3
27. Suspicion.....	10			

^①This table shows the disposition of the arrests in table 15 excluding 18 persons held out of state, and 2 persons arrested on subpoenas.

^②There were no arrests for offenses in classifications 12, 13, 16, 20, and 23 (see table 12).

^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. Restitution was made in 4 of the larceny cases and in 5 check frauds.

many of the clearances:

- a. Personal assistance of Bureau agents in criminal investigations and apprehensions,

- b. Broadcasts of descriptions and wanted notices over the State radio station,
- c. 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,
- d. Issuing of fugitive circulars also supplied to the bulletin mailing list, and
- e. Recording and indexing information in Bureau files.

Bureau investigators participated directly in apprehending one or more persons for 69 of the 87 counties or 79 per cent. In one county, 35 persons were picked up for its county authorities. These figures are based on the particular county for which each person is held, and they do not include the number of offenses committed by the prisoner.

There follows a discussion of several of the cases illustrating the nature of Bureau activity in apprehensions during the year.

On November 16, Andrew Hallgren, 75-year-old resident of Elysian Township in Le Sueur county died at a hospital from what appeared to be first-degree burns suffered at the home of his son Axel. Burial was on the 19th and not until the 22nd was the sheriff informed of events. The splendid cooperation between county authorities and the Bureau brought the arrest of Axel Hallgren on December 4. An autopsy performed on the exhumed body of the victim disclosed a blood clot on the brain resulting from a blow on the head. The killer, confronted by the facts, confessed to striking his father and then igniting kerosene which he had poured on his father's clothes.

The arrest of Lewellyn Torgerson on March 16 by Polk county authorities and this Bureau, with the arrest by Marshall county authorities of one August Swanson, ended the robbery careers of both bandits who a few days later were given penal sentences. From November of 1938 to March of 1939 these men committed 5 oil-station robberies and 4 auto thefts in 4 Minnesota counties and 1 offense in Wisconsin.

Splendid work on the part of the Chippewa, Dodge, and Steele county authorities smashed the "stick-up" gang of Vione and Francis Shore and Ervin Anderson who in a short time committed 20 crimes in 11 counties in Minnesota and in three other States. Before their arrest in October, they had 6 robberies, 2 burglaries, 5 auto thefts, 6 check forgeries, and 1 check fraud to their credit. Shore and Anderson each received 5 to 40-year sentences in the State prison.

Alertness on the part of the Austin police department and Mower county authorities resulted in the gun battle with and capture of two of the four bank burglars who were caught in the act of burglarizing the Sargeant State bank on May 16. The capture of Walter Morneau and John Howard, followed by the arrest of Harry Milnar by Steele county authorities and the apprehension of Edward Mrozik by this Bureau and the Fed-

eral Bureau of Investigation ended the careers of the "cream-can" burglars who were sentenced to 18 years in a Federal prison.

The arrest in October of Robert and Russell Sehm, Clyde Hardacker, and 13 other persons, most of whom were "'teen" age juveniles, saw the end of a series of 24 escapades including 13 burglaries, 10 auto thefts, and 1 larceny in 2 Minnesota counties and extending into Wisconsin. This gang's activities were so involved that many of the members were unknown to one another. A large share of the hundreds of dollars in loot was recovered.

The 18 car prowls by Tracy Gail Berkey during the early part of the year also illustrates the wide areas covered by modern criminals. By specializing on salesmen's cars loaded with merchandise, Berkey looted cars in 12 Minnesota counties and in Iowa and North Dakota. Individual losses exceeded \$250 in value in some instances. His arrest in March by Minneapolis authorities and this Bureau brought a 1 to 5-year sentence in the State prison.

The cooperation rendered the Bureau by Minneapolis authorities brought the arrest of Edward J. Krueger, John C. Beihoffer, and Ray Dant who committed 11 burglaries and 2 auto thefts in 3 Minnesota counties as well as 7 attacks in Wisconsin. The latter member was turned over to Wisconsin authorities while the first two were sentenced to the State prison.

Minneapolis authorities also captured Lee and Russell Hogatt who committed 29 crimes of which 22 were burglaries. They operated in North and South Dakota as well as in six Minnesota counties from September to November when they were apprehended.

An auto-theft ring operating in seven counties as well as in North Dakota was broken up with the arrests of Oral Evenson, Sam Leone, and others in May. The authorities in Cass county, Kandiyohi county, the Post Office Department and the Automobile Protective Association all rendered excellent service in unraveling the 18 auto-theft offenses from the complicated affairs of the ring. Oral Evenson, who operated an auto-wrecking business near Walker, aided other members of the ring in the purchase of wrecked cars to get title and then switched motors and parts to stolen cars and sold the final products under the title of the wrecked cars. This activity extended from June of 1938 to the spring of 1939.

With the help of the St. Paul police department, a George Weverka was arrested after removing jackets and miscellaneous clothing from his place of employment over a period of five years. The initial lead in this arrest was given by a member of a Federal department and uncovered the long-time theft. Over \$1,000 in clothing was recovered with the perpetrator's arrest in September. The case illustrates the value of exchanging all bits of evidence of crime through a central agency.

The Otter Tail county authorities aided the Bureau in the apprehension of an O. T. Pladson in April for a number of check forgeries and larcenies of checks in five counties. Acting as a clearing house for informa-

tion on crimes throughout the State and out-of-state crimes of interest to Minnesota, it is possible for the Bureau to render valuable assistance to county authorities in the capture of offenders operating in this and other States.

C. Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Minnesota Cases

In nearly half of the cases, the value of stolen property is not reported to the Bureau. An estimate based upon the average in known cases for offenses against property is given in table 17, however, in order to obtain

TABLE 17. ESTIMATED LOSSES IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1939^①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSS		
	All Offenses	Rural Offenses	Urban Offenses
All offenses.....	\$351,976	\$162,157	\$189,819
Robbery.....	24,724	11,454	13,270
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	72,366	44,353	28,013
Larceny—except auto theft.....	26,793	17,298	9,495
Auto theft.....	177,883	65,040	112,843
Forgery:			
Check forgeries.....	7,058	2,525	4,533
Other.....	332	106	226
Fraud and embezzlement:			
Check frauds.....	5,446	2,465	2,981
Other.....	37,374	18,916	18,458

^①Places with less than 2,500 inhabitants are included in the rural classification. Property damage is not included as a loss.

a rough idea of the total loss. The average of vehicles of known value was used in estimating the value of motor vehicles in value-not-stated cases, also. The total loss in robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, forgery, and fraud classifications was estimated at \$351,976 in the current year as compared with \$498,427 in 1938 when the same estimating technique was used; this is a decrease of 29 per cent.¹ The loss for each offense for rural and urban cases is shown in table 17 while the average reported loss per case is shown in table 18. It is recognized that the average in some instances is based on an insufficient number of cases; however, time has not permitted the correspondence and research necessary to obtain more complete data. The reliability of the averages will be calculated and published in the near future if time permits.

In offenses based on 50 or more cases, the highest average loss in 1939 was for motor vehicles stolen in urban places, while the lowest was in rural check forgeries. The average loss in the 384 bad-check cases was approximately \$26; while the total estimated loss in check offenses was \$12,504, a figure over one-half the robbery loss. The Bureau now has an investigator detailed to handle check cases in view of the magnitude of this problem.

¹In the previously published loss-and-recovery estimate for 1938, \$300 was used as the value of motor vehicles in value-not-stated cases; to make the two years comparable, the 1938 loss estimate was adjusted so that the average of vehicles of known value was used in the unknown cases. This adjustment raised the total rural loss estimate to \$193,873 and the urban loss to \$304,554, and raised the rural recovery estimate to \$97,429 and the urban recovery estimate to \$174,745.

TABLE 18. AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE IN 1939 CASES^①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	CASES IN WHICH LOSS WAS STATED		AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE		
	Rural	Urban	Both	Rural	Urban
Robbery.....	26	9	\$329.17	\$157.61	\$824.80
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	271	81	91.02	74.05	147.79
Larceny—except auto theft.....	176	105	49.28	46.50	53.95
Auto theft.....	56	52	416.94	386.41	449.81
Forgery:					
Check forgeries.....	143	162	19.27	14.66	23.34
Other forgeries.....	1				
Fraud and embezzlement:					
Check frauds.....	43	36	52.42	43.60	62.96
Other fraud and embezzlement.....	24	23	322.68	438.77	201.55

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

The two 1939 bank robberies resulted in a net loss of only \$745.50. A total of \$1,577.50 was taken in the two holdups, while \$832.00 was recovered. The average value of property taken per bank holdup was \$789, the lowest on record. The highest average loss was \$10,784 in 1927. Three bank burglaries occurred in 1939 with a loss of only \$63.05, of which \$60.00 was recovered. The total gross loss in round numbers for both types of bank attacks in 1939 was only \$1,641, a new record low. The previous low reached in 1938 was \$12,270; while the high in 1932 was \$396,613, an amount greater than the estimated loss in all 1939 crimes.

Using the procedure followed in estimating losses, the value of recoveries on Bureau cases in 1939 was estimated at \$211,365 as compared with the 1938 recovery of \$272,174.^① Recovery estimates by crime for rural and urban cases are shown in table 19. Motor vehicles accounted for 92.3 per cent or over nine-tenths of the total recovery figure. In addition to the 421 vehicles in auto-theft cases, 9 were recovered in robbery cases, 21 in burglary cases, and 5 in forgery and fraud cases, making a total of 456 vehicles with an estimated value of \$195,013.

TABLE 19. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES: 1939^①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED RECOVERIES		
	All Cases	Rural Cases	Urban Cases
All offenses.....	\$211,365	\$85,711	\$125,654
Robbery.....	4,810	2,946	1,864
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	16,322	9,144	7,178
Larceny—except auto theft.....	3,969	2,227	1,742
Auto theft.....	180,387	68,641	111,746
Check forgeries and frauds.....	1,687	1,258	429
Other forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.....	4,190	1,495	2,695

^①Recoveries through insurance are not included. Property recoveries on "old" cases are included.

A summary of motor-vehicle thefts and recoveries in 1939 is shown in table 20. Here it will be seen that 38 motor vehicles were "stolen" in other crimes than auto theft and that a total of 426 or 94.4 per cent of the vehicles

^①See footnote regarding adjustment of 1938 recovery estimate on previous page.

stolen in 1939 were recovered during the current year. There were more vehicles recovered than stolen in 1939, but 30 of the recovered autos were stolen in prior years.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN 1939

OFFENSE	Motor Vehicles Reported Stolen in 1939			Motor Vehicles Reported Recovered in 1939 ①		
	All Cases	Rural Cases	Urban Cases	All Cases	Rural Cases	Urban Cases
Total	451	189	262	456	197	259
Robbery	10	5	5	9	5	4
Burglary	23	13	10	21	12	9
Auto theft	413	169	244	421	178	243
Forgery and fraud	5	2	3	5	2	3

① Motor vehicles stolen in 1938 but recovered in 1939 are included; there were 13 such rural and 17 urban recoveries in the auto-theft grouping. Motorcycles and motor bikes are included; there were none of the former and only one of the latter reported in 1939. Cars recovered prior to 1938 but not reported as recovered until 1939 are not included; there were 47 rural and 67 urban cases of this type recorded in 1939. The records listed the cars as stolen but correspondence showed they had been recovered prior to 1938.

II. Scientific Crime-Detection Laboratory

The Bureau's technical laboratory was begun in 1936, and in 1938 a separate room was provided for this department. Since that time, until the end of 1939, there has been made at the laboratory a total of 101 examinations; of this total, 39 were made during the past year. The duties of the technician who is assigned in charge of the laboratory are of a technical nature and include the observation, study, analysis, and experimentation necessary to furnish expert assistance in the investigation and prosecution of important criminal cases.

It is a well-known fact that as criminals become acquainted with the common methods of the police and learn to avoid their consequences, more and more in the way of pure science is required if crime is to be suppressed. At the present time, the laboratory of the Bureau offers one of the most up-to-date and complete services for the handling of evidence in criminal cases in Minnesota or neighboring States. This service is given without charge to all law-enforcement agencies in the State who request it, and the technician will visit the local community to gather evidence as well as to introduce expert testimony in court. Many cases have been closed which otherwise would have remained unsolved without the use of the laboratory facilities.

Every effort is made to keep the laboratory equipment modern, so far as the appropriation for this purpose will allow, to meet the demands of modern criminal investigations. A complete library of reference material for use in scientific crime detection work is maintained, which must be referred to and studied constantly to fit the technician for the work assigned.

A partial list of scientific examinations which can be made by the Bureau laboratory includes the following:

- Examinations to determine the presence of blood;
- Examinations to determine the presence of seminal fluids;

Examinations of firearms, bullets, and shells;
Analyses of dust;
Comparisons of textiles as to fibers, dye, etc.;
Chemical analyses of metals, oils, and other materials; and
Comparisons of tool marks found at crime scenes with evidence tools.

The number of cases in which various activities were performed is summarized below. The total number of cases in table 21 is greater than in table 22 since one case may involve several activities.

TABLE 21. ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY: 1939

ACTIVITY	Cases	Estimated Number of Tests Examinations, Etc.
Ballistics tests of firearms, bullets, shells.....	7	54
Photographs.....	18	69
Infra-red.....	3	12
Micro-photographs.....	7	19
Other.....	8	38
Chemical analyses.....	13	241
For blood.....	6	30
For poisons.....	3	115
For liquor.....	1	12
Other.....	3	84
Microscopic examinations.....	20	207
Microchemical examinations.....	2	3
Other examinations.....	11	31

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

TABLE 22. TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE: 1938-1939

TYPES OF CASES	NUMBER ^①	
	1938	1939
Total.....	35	39
Violent and suspicious deaths.....	10	9
Rape or carnal knowledge; suspected offenses.....	1	1
Aggravated assault, shootings, etc.....	1	4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	10	11
Larceny—including auto theft.....	1	2
Forgery.....	2	.....
Drug-law violations.....	2	1
Hit-run accident.....	.....	1
Extortion.....	.....	1
Malicious destruction of property, killing of livestock, etc.....	.....	5
Arson.....	1	.....
Other.....	7	4

①An examination which covers several offenses is counted as one laboratory case in this tabulation. In 1939, for example, one case was a quadruple murder and suicide; while in 1938 three cases were triple murders.

These examinations were requested by 28 local sheriffs' offices or police departments and by 2 State organizations.

III. Radio Division

KNHD service was available 24 hours of the day until July 1939, when a reduction in the budget made it necessary to reduce the broadcasting schedule to 16 hours. This curtailment of broadcasts is no doubt reflected in the decrease in items handled by KNHD as shown in table 26.

KNHD broadcasts during 1939, numbering 4,950 in all, are summarized in table 23.

TABLE 23. SUMMARY OF KNHD BROADCASTS: 1939

CLASSIFICATION OF BROADCASTS	Total	Original	Follow-Up
Grand Total.....	4,950	3,594	1,356
Criminal—Total.....	3,567	2,370	1,197
Murder and manslaughter.....	33	18	15
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	11	10	1
Robbery.....	161	90	71
Assault—all degrees.....	4	1	3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	333	295	38
Larceny—except auto theft.....	584	456	128
Auto theft.....	1,422	796	626
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	208	135	73
Fraud and embezzlement.....	225	168	57
All other offenses.....	586	401	185
Other.....	1,383	1,224	159

It will be seen that 796 of the original or first-alarm criminal messages were broadcasts of auto thefts, while 18 pertained to criminal homicides, 10 to rape, 90 to robbery, and 751 to burglary and larceny. In addition to the 3,594 original broadcasts, there were 1,356 follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations. Table 24 presents a detailed tabulation of KNHD broadcasts, while table 25 gives the number of offenses and persons in these broadcasts. In the latter table, it will be seen that 141 persons were wanted for escape while 264 were listed as missing. Calls originating out of state are included in tables 23 through 26.

In addition to the 4,950 classified broadcasts in 1939, KNHD was on the air 25,185 times as follows:

	Times on Air
Tests.....	23,360
Resumes.....	730
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol.....	1,095
Total.....	25,185

Original broadcasts by months are shown in table 26. In 1939, August showed the most broadcasts and February the fewest as was the case in 1938. No consistent trend from month to month is noted.

TABLE 24. BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD: 1939 ①

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS AND SERVICES	NUMBER OF BROADCASTS					
	Alarms and Other Messages		Arrests	Recoveries	Cancel- lations	• Total
	Original	Supple- mental				
CRIMINAL						
PART I CLASSES						
Murder or manslaughter.....	18	5	9		1	33
Rape.....	10				1	11
Robbery.....	90	27	35		9	161
Aggravated assault.....						
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	295	21	17			333
Larceny—except auto:						
Auto plates.....	114	7	3	39		163
Other.....	342	28	21	24	6	421
Auto theft.....	796	33	42	546	5	1,422
PART II CLASSES, Etc.						
Other assaults.....	1		3			4
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	131	28	33		12	204
Other.....	4					4
Embezzlement and fraud:						
"Bad" checks.....	67	9	16		2	94
Other.....	101	11	17		2	131
Sex offenses—except rape.....	2	1	2			5
Offenses against family and children.....	36	1	3		2	42
Narcotic-drug laws.....	1					1
Gambling.....	1					1
Viol. traffic and motor-vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	3					3
"Hit and run" violations.....	30	3	8		1	42
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	108	10	42		1	161
Parole or probation violation.....	36	3	13		1	53
Kidnaping.....	10	5	1		2	18
Other.....	5		3			8
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	74	3	39		17	133
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	18	2	2		13	35
Description of lost or stolen property.....	22	1				23
Description of persons held.....	55	2			4	61
Total.....	2,370	200	309	609	79	3,567
NON-CRIMINAL						
Emergency and death messages.....	85			2	12	99
Missing persons, including runaways.....	228	12		69	63	372
Other.....	7			1		8
Total.....	320	12		72	75	479
UNCLASSIFIED						
Answers to police units for information.....	384					384
Dispatches.....	347					347
KNHD inquiries for information.....	172					172
Other.....	1					1
Total.....	904					904
Grand Total.....	3,594	212	309	681	154	4,950

① Messages which originated out of state are included.

TABLE 25. NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND PERSONS IN BROADCASTS: 1939

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.....	19	22	9	10	1	1
Rape.....	10	10			1	1
Robbery.....	99	165	29	56	3	
Aggravated assault.....						
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	378	43	18	23	1	2
Larceny—except auto:						
Auto plates.....	118	12	3	2	43	
Other.....	358	113	24	33	23	
Auto theft.....	796	80	52	77	495	
PART II CLASSES, Etc.						
Other assaults.....	1	2	3	3		
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	158	132	63	42	1	1
Other.....	4	4	1	1		
Embezzlement and fraud:						
"Bad" checks.....	79	74	9	14	2	2
Other.....	106	125	19	19	4	4
Sex offenses—except rape.....	3	4	1	2		
Offenses against family and children.....	37	38	3	1	2	2
Narcotic-drug laws.....	1	1				
Gambling.....	1	4				
Viol. traffic and motor-vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	3	3				
"Hit and run" violations.....	30	5	8	8	1	
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	110	141	43	53		
Parole or probation violation.....	39	40	13	14	2	
Kidnaping.....	10	12	2	3	2	2
Other.....	5	5	3	3		
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	74	83	38	39	17	21
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	18	18	2	4	13	2
Description of lost or stolen property.....	17	2				
Descriptions of persons held.....	33	76			2	2
Total.....	2,507	1,214	343	407	613	40
NON-CRIMINAL						
Emergency and death messages.....		86				6
Missing persons, including runaways.....		264				129
Other.....		4				1
Total.....		354				136
Grand Total.....	2,507	1,568	343	407	613	176

TABLE 26. ORIGINAL KNHD BROADCASTS DURING 1938 AND 1939 BY MONTHS

MONTH	Number of Original Broadcasts	
	1938	1939
Total.....	3,809	3,594
January.....	227	264
February.....	225	179
March.....	340	255
April.....	353	285
May.....	349	364
June.....	321	337
July.....	278	345
August.....	408	366
September.....	320	329
October.....	327	304
November.....	307	304
December.....	354	262

The use of KNHD by Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices is shown in table 27. Of the cities under 100,000 in size, it will be noted that Brainerd, Fairmont, Mankato, and Rochester authorized 20 or more broadcasts, while Albert Lea, Faribault, New Ulm, and Sleepy Eye were next in order with 10 or more. The sheriffs in the counties of Carver, Faribault, Kandiyohi, McLeod, Mower, Otter Tail, and Watonwan used the station for 30 or more messages while those in Jackson, LeSueur, Lyon, Nicollet, Rice, and Waseca were next in order with from 20 to 29 calls.

Other authorities for KNHD 1939 broadcasts are summarized as follows:

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	Original	Supplemental
Minnesota Agencies.....	611	369
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.....	566	354
KNHD.....	7	2
Highway Patrol.....	20	11
Federal.....	15	2
Other.....	3	.....
Out-of-State Agencies.....	468	290
Iowa.....	368	262
North Dakota.....	21	1
South Dakota.....	9	3
Wisconsin.....	25	8
Other.....	45	16

It will be seen that 468 or 18 per cent of KNHD's broadcasts originate out of state, principally in Iowa. Iowa, in turn, broadcasts Minnesota alarms over their radio network.

TABLE 27. USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS: 1939

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	Original	Supple- mental		Original	Supple- mental
POLICE DEPARTMENTS					
Albert Lea.....	13	10	Morton.....	1	1
Alexandria.....	5	1	Mountain Lake.....	1	.....
Anoka.....	1	.....	New Ulm.....	14	6
Benson.....	2	.....	Northfield.....	5	3
Brainerd.....	35	23	Olivia.....	2	.....
Chisago City.....	1	.....	Ortonville.....	1	.....
Columbia Heights.....	1	.....	Osakis.....	1	.....
Crookston.....	2	1	Owatonna.....	4	7
Deerwood.....	1	.....	Pipestone.....	1	.....
Duluth.....	4	.....	Proctor.....	1	.....
East Grand Forks.....	1	.....	Red Wing.....	9	2
Ely.....	2	.....	Redwood Falls.....	9	2
Eveleth.....	2	1	Robbinsdale.....	1	.....
Fairfax.....	2	2	Rochester.....	25	1
Fairmont.....	20	14	St. Cloud.....	4	.....
Faribault.....	10	3	St. James.....	1	.....
Fergus Falls.....	6	2	St. Paul.....	187	63
Gibbon.....	1	.....	St. Peter.....	2	1
Grove City.....	1	.....	Shakopee.....	2	.....
Hastings.....	1	.....	Sleepy Eye.....	14	7
Hutchinson.....	3	3	South St. Paul.....	.....	1
International Falls.....	4	1	Springfield.....	3	1
Lamberton.....	3	3	Thief River Falls.....	.....	2
Le Sueur.....	4	2	Virginia.....	2	.....
Little Falls.....	1	.....	Wadena.....	3	1
Mankato.....	45	41	Walnut Grove.....	2	.....
Marshall.....	7	6	White Bear Lake.....	2	.....
Milan.....	1	.....	Willmar.....	3	.....
Minneapolis.....	152	100	Winona.....	5	.....
Montevideo.....	1	1	Winthrop.....	2	.....
Montgomery.....	1	.....	Worthington.....	1	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	640	312

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	Original	Supple- mental		Original	Supple- mental
SHERIFFS					
Aitkin.....	4	.....	Mahnomen.....	1	.....
Anoka.....	7	.....	Marshall.....	3	.....
Becker.....	14	2	Martin.....	11	8
Beltrami.....	2	.....	Meeker.....	6	2
Benton.....	.....	.....	Mille Lacs.....	2	.....
Big Stone.....	12	7	Morrison.....	8	2
Blue Earth.....	6	1	Mower.....	34	5
Brown.....	17	7	Murray.....	15	3
Carlton.....	4	.....	Nicollet.....	20	10
Carver.....	39	16	Nobles.....	18	9
Cass.....	3	.....	Norman.....	1	.....
Chippewa.....	8	5	Olmsted.....	6	.....
Chisago.....	3	.....	Otter Tail.....	39	19
Clay.....	10	1	Pennington.....	2	.....
Clearwater.....	7	.....	Pine.....	2	.....
Cook.....	.....	.....	Pipestone.....	16	6
Cottonwood.....	18	8	Polk.....	7	.....
Crow Wing.....	4	.....	Pope.....	11	6
Dakota.....	6	.....	Ramsey.....	4	.....
Dodge.....	3	4	Red Lake.....	5	.....
Douglas.....	3	.....	Redwood.....	19	10
Faribault.....	42	20	Renville.....	16	4
Fillmore.....	5	1	Rice.....	28	21
Freeborn.....	7	3	Rock.....	15	10
Goodhue.....	4	2	Roseau.....	3	.....
Grant.....	5	2	St. Louis.....	2	.....
Hennepin.....	2	.....	Scott.....	1	1
Houston.....	2	.....	Sherburne.....	10	2
Hubbard.....	5	.....	Sibley.....	12	4
Isanti.....	5	.....	Stearns.....	3	.....
Itasca.....	12	3	Steele.....	11	5
Jackson.....	27	12	Stevens.....	9	2
Kanabec.....	4	1	Swift.....	10	1
Kandiyohi.....	32	11	Todd.....	18	2
Kittson.....	2	1	Traverse.....	7	3
Koochiching.....	9	2	Wabasha.....	17	.....
Lac qui Parle.....	13	2	Wadena.....	6	2
Lake.....	1	.....	Waseca.....	21	8
Lake of the Woods.....	1	.....	Washington.....	4	.....
Le Sueur.....	20	14	Watsonwan.....	31	13
Lincoln.....	12	5	Wilkin.....	12	2
Lyon.....	24	9	Winona.....	9	2
McLeod.....	34	13	Wright.....	10	3
.....	.....	.....	Yellow Medicine.....	8	7
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	931	324

IV. 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 28. The Bureau disbursements during the current year, excluding the radio station, were slightly over \$74,000.00. In this same period, the radio station expenditures were about \$11,000.00. Variations will be noted in individual accounts, but the totals for 1939 are slightly under those for 1938 for both the Bureau and KNHD.

TABLE 28. EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU AND RADIO STATION: 1938-1939
(January 1st through December 31st) ①

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	BUREAU		RADIO STATION	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Total Expenditures.....	\$75,293.04	\$74,008.36	\$10,950.71	\$10,886.83
CURRENT EXPENSES				
Salaries and Wages.....	\$56,574.72	\$55,632.59	\$ 8,100.00	\$ 7,835.03
Supplies and Materials:				
Stationery and office supplies.....	1,058.47	1,854.37	45.46	54.45
Scientific and educational supplies.....	77.40	295.23		
Sundry supplies (drinking water).....	73.80	52.25		
Communication Service.....	1,922.95	1,673.45	822.79	1,186.11
Travel Expenses.....	10,378.47	9,328.54	569.80	626.14
Freight, Express, Drayage.....	1.58	144.57		
Printing, Binding, Etc.....	1,503.65	782.19	1.70	
Power.....			421.40	657.41
Rents and Leases.....	90.00	236.30		
Repairs and Alterations.....	548.53	543.18	419.30	298.82
Miscellaneous:				
(Bond premiums, dues, exhibits, towel service, radio frequency measurements, and compensa- tion revolving fund expenditures included).....	173.22	246.70	45.50	76.23
ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY				
Equipment:				
Motor vehicles, including accessories.....	23.10	1,833.25		
Furniture, furnishings, fixtures.....	1,255.35	1,033.02	152.01	
Educational, photographic, laboratory, and other police equipment.....	1,611.80	352.72	359.52	152.64
Buildings and Improvements.....			13.23	

①The Bureau expenditures do not include the radio station figures.

B. Personnel and Salary Scale

The number of employees of each rank and salary scale is shown in table 29. It will be noted that there were 25 employees under the super-

TABLE 29. PERSONNEL AND SALARY SCALE OF THE BUREAU AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939 ①

RANKS AND GRADES	Number	Annual Salary Scale
Superintendent.....	1	\$5,000
Assistant Superintendent.....	1	3,600
Senior Investigator.....	4	2,640
Junior Investigator.....	6	2,400
Junior Investigator.....	2	2,340
Identification Expert.....	1	2,700
Assistant Identification Expert.....	1	2,100
Statistician.....	1	2,400
Assistant Statistician.....	1	1,560
Bookkeeper.....	1	1,440
Senior Stenographer.....	1	1,440
Junior Stenographer.....	2	1,080
Junior Clerk (radio dispatcher).....	1	1,200
Supervisor (radio station).....	1	2,700
Operator (radio station).....	1	2,040
Operator (radio station).....	1	1,740
Total.....	26	

①State positions are in the process of being classified by the State Civil Service Commission.

vision of the superintendent at the close of 1939. This is three under the maximum permitted by statute, a reduction necessitated by a curtailed budget.

The Bureau staff is located in St. Paul except the three KNHD employees and four field investigators. The radio station is located in Redwood Falls; and the field offices are located in Crookston, Grand Rapids, Willmar, and Worthington.

C. Permits for Short-Wave Radio Receivers

In compliance with the law, 19 persons secured permits to install and/or use short-wave receivers in motor vehicles during 1939 as compared with 21 in 1938, 17 in the previous year, and 13 in 1936. A majority of the receivers were installed in radio and power-station test cars.

V. Identification Division

A. Fingerprint Section

The high level set during 1938 as compared with previous years was maintained in 1939 with but a slight decrease in the number of fingerprint records received. This decrease is accounted for in part by the termination of the exchange of fingerprints with three out-of-state agencies during 1939. The report in the tables following shows a decrease of 727 fingerprints received in 1939 as compared with 1938, or 6.6 per cent less, there having been 11,002 received in 1938 and 10,275 in 1939, not including those received from transient camps. This increased the total number of new subjects on file from 72,050 as of December 31, 1938, to 79,659 on the same date in 1939. Of the 10,275 prints received during the past year, 2,666 or 25.9 per cent were identified as "old" subjects.

The percentages of Minnesota records which were identified are shown for police and penal agencies in table 32 for the past five years. It will be noted that the percentage of police fingerprints has been rising while the total has remained the same. Of the 8,200 Minnesota fingerprint records received the past year, 29.2 per cent were found to have a previous set of prints on file. Of those received from police agencies, 20.9 per cent were identified; while of those received from penal institutions, 85.1 per cent were identified.

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 still a few police agencies in the State, however, 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 extent of this lack of compliance with the law is shown somewhat by the fact that at least 14.9 per cent of the prisoners received at the adult penal institutions in the State did not have their fingerprints taken and

forwarded to the Bureau by the arresting officer in the county in which the conviction occurred.

1. **Latent prints**—The division was asked to assist in 122 cases involving latent prints as compared to 130 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 reproducing by photographic or photostatic processes and handwriting comparison. This 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**—Thirteen printed circulars bearing photographs, fingerprint classifications, and other descriptive information of wanted persons were issued in 1939 as compared with 30 in 1938. In addition, four were issued in the Bureau's name; but they were paid for by other agencies. Of the 17 circulars, 14 pertained to fugitives, and 3 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 unknown dead in 1939, including Carl Walfred Johnson who was killed in an accident near Caledonia and Laurence Robison who was found dead in a box car near Worthington. 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 1,143 photographs taken and 5,671 prints made in 1939 as compared to 900 photographs taken and 3,539 prints made in 1938. There were 186 prisoners photographed in 1939 as compared to 139 in 1938, including those taken in the Bureau office and at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee by the Bureau photographer. In addition to this increase, photographs of checks and other instruments, and crime scenes showed an increase over the preceding year. By means of the photostatic machine which was made available to the Bureau at its new location, the photographic section made 462 photostatic copies of 190 different instruments and photographs during 1939.

TABLE 30. FINGERPRINTS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED: 1938-1939 ①

CONTRIBUTOR	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED ②					
	1938			1939		
	New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total
Grand Total.....	8,270	2,732	11,002	7,609	2,666	10,275
Minnesota Agencies: Total.....	6,345	2,462	8,807	5,802	2,398	8,200
Sheriffs.....	2,121	484	2,605	2,022	550	2,572
Police Departments.....	3,985	897	4,882	3,542	905	4,447
Penal Institutions.....	159	1,070	1,229	159	910	1,069
Other Sources.....	80	11	91	79	33	112
Out-of-State Agencies: Total.....	1,925	270	2,195	1,807	268	2,075
State Police.....	100	1	101	74	.....	74
Sheriffs.....	28	1	29	27	3	30
Police Departments.....	314	9	323	172	12	184
Institutions.....	1,240	230	1,570	1,451	233	1,684
Other Sources.....	143	29	172	83	20	103

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 993 fingerprint records from transient and CCC camps in 1938 and 1,046 in 1939. A total of 5,488 such records were received in the past four years.

TABLE 31. 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
		1939.....	79,659

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

TABLE 32. PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES AND ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS: 1935-1939 ①

CONTRIBUTOR	PERCENTAGE OF IDENTIFICATIONS (Subjects with Previous Records)				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Police Agencies (Sheriffs, police departments, and others).....	13.3	17.6	15.7	18.9	20.9
Penal Institutions (State prison and reformatories).....	78.9	83.9	88.1	87.1	85.1
Total Minnesota Agencies and Institutions.....	30.2	30.1	27.7	28.0	29.2

① A greater proportion of fingerprints were received from penal institutions in 1935 and 1936 than from police agencies. The percentage of the total Minnesota prints which were submitted by police agencies for the years 1935 to 1939 respectively are as follows: 74.3, 80.7, 86.0, 83.4, and 87.0.

TABLE 33. DUPLICATE FINGERPRINTS FROM THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORY SENT TO OTHER AGENCIES: 1938-1939 ①

AGENCY	1938	1939
Total.....	5,774	6,496
Colorado State Prison.....	825	513
Duluth Police Department.....		415
Kansas State Reformatory.....	825	513
Michigan State Bureau.....	825	928
Milwaukee Police Department.....	825	207
Minneapolis Police Department.....	412	824
North Dakota State Bureau.....	825	928
St. Paul Police Department.....	412	825
South Dakota State Prison.....	825	928
Wisconsin State Prison.....		415

① Colorado and Kansas institutions and the Milwaukee Police Department were removed from the list in 1939; the Duluth Police Department and the Wisconsin prison were added; the Minneapolis and St. Paul Police Departments received a full set beginning in March.

TABLE 34. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA SHERIFFS' OFFICES: 1938-1939

COUNTY	1938	1939	COUNTY	1938	1939
Aitkin.....	59	65	Marshall.....	8	12
Anoka.....	24	10	Martin.....	16	30
Becker.....	62	37	Meeker.....	6	2
Beltrami.....	39	20	Mille Laes.....	21	13
*Benton.....			Morrison.....	30	41
Big Stone.....	5	10	Mower.....	25	34
Blue Earth.....	18	16	Murray.....	7	15
Brown.....	36	45	Nicollet.....	15	24
Carlton.....	13	20	Nobles.....	24	25
Carver.....	13	21	Norman.....		8
Cass.....	9	10	Olmsted.....	9	7
Chippewa.....	28	19	Otter Tail.....	313	272
Chisago.....	2	8	*Pennington.....	5	10
Clay.....	49	56	Pine.....		
Clearwater.....	27	21	Pipestone.....	20	51
*Cook.....			Polk.....	9	22
Cottonwood.....	17	17	Pope.....	1	
Crow Wing.....	65	79	Ramsey.....	114	111
Dakota.....	112	186	Red Lake.....	4	2
Dodge.....	1	6	Redwood.....	15	17
Douglas.....	55	29	Renville.....	5	4
Faribault.....	35	32	Rice.....	33	22
Fillmore.....	13	7	Rock.....	15	4
*Freeborn.....	117	97	Roseau.....		
Goodhue.....	63	29	*St. Louis.....	1	
Grant.....	2		Scott.....	11	1
Hennepin.....	333	131	Sherburne.....	17	9
Houston.....	4	10	Sibley.....	8	16
Hubbard.....	37	40	Stearns.....	149	178
Isanti.....	3		Steele.....	19	26
Itasca.....	33	9	Stevens.....	3	7
Jackson.....	25	96	Swift.....	3	6
Kanabec.....	2	7	Todd.....	13	12
Kandiyohi.....	62	118	Traverse.....	5	1
Kittson.....	31	34	Wabasha.....	25	13
Koochiching.....	24	19	Wadena.....	3	6
Lac qui Parle.....	5	24	Waseca.....	7	27
*Lake.....	8		Washington.....	32	25
Lake of the Woods.....			Watsonwan.....	13	19
Le Sueur.....	24	38	Wilkin.....	21	13
Lincoln.....	14	11	Winona.....	5	11
Lyon.....	79	58	Wright.....	1	7
McLeod.....	11	26	Yellow Medicine.....	8	8
Mahnomen.....	3				
			Total.....	2,605	2,572

*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 35. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS: 1938-1939

CITY	1938	1939	CITY	1938	1939
First Class Cities			Other Cities and Villages		
*Duluth.....	249	237	Alexandria.....		1
Minneapolis.....	1,735	1,278	Anoka.....		3
St. Paul.....	1,458	1,634	Bagley.....		30
Total.....	3,442	3,149	Bemidji.....	1	
Second Class Cities			Cloquet.....		1
Rochester.....	52	55	Crookston.....	1	1
St. Cloud.....	791	725	Crosby.....	1	2
*Winona.....	2	13	East Grand Forks.....	12	5
Total.....	845	793	Ely.....		1
Third Class Cities			Fairmont.....	28	7
*Albert Lea.....	4	4	Fergus Falls.....	28	
Austin.....			Fulda.....		2
Brainerd.....	48	33	Hutchinson.....		4
Faribault.....	39	21	Le Center.....	1	
Hibbing.....	53	56	Little Falls.....	3	2
Mankato.....	123	97	Montgomery.....	7	
South St. Paul.....	13	6	Moorhead.....	2	
Virginia.....	31	26	Morris.....	3	3
Total.....	311	243	New Ulm.....		10
Total, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Cities①.....	4,598	4,185	Northfield.....	1	
Grand total of all cities and villages.....			Preston.....		1
			Red Wing.....	172	174
			Robbinsdale.....	1	1
			Shakopee.....		1
			Sleepy Eye.....	2	1
			Staples.....	8	5
			*Thief River Falls.....	3	1
			Wadena.....	1	
			Wheaton.....		1
			Willmar.....	8	5
			Winthrop.....	1	
			Total.....	284	262
				4,882	4,447

*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 1938, there was a nine per cent decrease in such records received during 1939 from this group of cities. Police departments which are not required to submit them submitted eight percent fewer fingerprint records in 1939 than in the previous year.

TABLE 36. SUMMARY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU: 1938-1939

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	1938			1939		
	Cases	Photos	Prints	Cases	Photos	Prints
Total.....	142	900	3,539	133	1,143	5,671
Prisoners photographed at Bureau.....		100	570		142	652
Prisoners photographed by Bureau at Women's Reformatory—Shakopee.....		39	214		44	264
Photographic copies of photos, checks, and instruments.....		494	1,814		507	3,113
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments.....					190	462
Latent prints.....	130	182	267	122	176	336
Scenes of crimes photographed.....	12	63	147	11	75	234
Laboratory photographs.....			15			12
Enlargements.....			191			196
Additional prints made from "old" films.....			64			352
Miscellaneous films and articles.....		22	157		9	50

TABLE 37. MONTHLY RECORD OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED DURING 1939

MONTH	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED					
	From Minnesota Agencies				From Out-of-State Agencies	From All Sources
	Police Authorities		Penal Institutions and Others	Total		
	Non- criminal①	Criminal				
Total.....	879	6,250	1,071	8,200	2,075	10,275
January.....	56	396	84	536	359	895
February.....	68	612	114	794	209	1,003
March.....	45	442	72	559	134	693
April.....	92	449	101	642	86	728
May.....	67	692	187	946	146	1,092
June.....	95	537	46	678	200	878
July.....	42	527	43	612	94	706
August.....	111	789	75	975	112	1,087
September.....	24	320	82	426	141	567
October.....	140	458	75	673	250	923
November.....	34	500	120	654	79	733
December.....	105	528	72	705	265	970

①Non-criminal "sleepers" principally; these figures do not include the 1,046 records which were received from transient camps.

TABLE 38. OFFENSE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES: 1939

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS ^①			TOTAL		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Criminal homicide.....	22	3	25	12	.....	12	34	3	37
Robbery.....	148	4	152	68	.....	68	216	4	220
Aggravated assault.....	20	2	22	9	1	10	29	3	32
Other assaults.....	185	7	192	30	1	31	215	8	223
Burglary.....	320	7	327	110	2	112	430	9	439
Larceny—except auto theft.....	887	57	944	244	4	248	1,131	61	1,192
Auto theft.....	283	3	286	91	.....	91	374	3	377
Embezzlement and fraud ^②	280	13	293	86	1	87	366	14	380
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	43	2	45	16	.....	16	59	2	61
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	153	8	161	68	.....	68	221	8	229
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	105	1	106	27	.....	27	132	1	133
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	18	42	60	4	15	19	22	57	79
Other sex offenses.....	180	12	192	16	.....	16	196	12	208
Narcotic drug laws.....	20	.....	20	9	.....	9	29	.....	29
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	29	.....	29	6	.....	6	35	.....	35
Offenses against family and children.....	108	.....	108	31	.....	31	139	.....	139
Liquor laws.....	60	7	67	9	.....	9	69	7	76
Driving while drunk.....	95	.....	95	25	.....	25	120	.....	120
Violation of road and driving laws.....	65	1	66	11	.....	11	76	1	77
Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	26	.....	26	4	.....	4	30	.....	30
Disorderly conduct.....	162	3	165	19	2	21	181	5	186
Drunkenness.....	437	15	452	129	1	130	566	16	582
Vagrancy.....	285	25	310	85	2	87	370	27	397
Gambling.....	14	1	15	.....	.....	.....	14	1	15
All other offenses:									
Arson.....	19	.....	19	7	.....	7	26	.....	26
Blackmail and extortion.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Escapes.....	7	2	9	7	.....	7	14	2	16
Federal offenses.....	19	2	21	4	.....	4	23	2	25
Illegitimacy.....	35	.....	35	3	.....	3	38	.....	38
Kidnaping.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Violation of parole and probation.....	21	2	23	49	2	51	70	4	74
Other unclassified.....	210	11	221	32	.....	32	242	11	253
Suspicion and investigation.....	281	33	314	85	2	87	366	35	401
Not stated; held, wanted, fugitives, etc.....	79	13	92	23	1	24	102	14	116
Total "criminal" prints.....	4,619	276	4,895	1,321	34	1,355	5,940	310	6,250
Other fingerprints of sleepers, unidentified dead, etc.....	743	4	747	129	3	132	872	7	879
Grand Total.....	5,362	280	5,642	1,450	37	1,487	6,812	317	7,129

① A 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 high in some instances, therefore.

② This classification includes persons held for "bad checks" some of which may have been forgeries. The number of such persons is as follows: new subjects, 60 male and 5 female; old subjects, 32 and 1.

VI. 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 keeping records of the Bureau's sup-

plies and equipment as well as records of evidence and property recovered in Bureau cases. 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 per cent cooperation and increased reliability in monthly crime reporting. The seven crimes (referred to as class I crimes) most commonly called to the attention of the police which are included in these reports are: murder and manslaughter, rape (including carnal knowledge), robbery (holdup, etc.), aggravated assault, burglary (breaking or entering), larceny (except auto theft), and auto theft. Attempted offenses of this type are included, but complaints which proved to be unfounded are excluded.

1. Offenses known to the police—rural, urban, and entire State

The number of these crimes which were reported by police departments in urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants) and by sheriffs in each county is on file in the Bureau office available upon request. A summary for rural and urban areas and the entire State for the 3-year period 1936 through 1938 is given in table 39. All counties as well as urban communities are represented in these tabulations. During this period, county attorneys assisted in supplying delinquent reports in two counties; additional delinquent reports were secured in 1936 and 1937 by the Bureau statistician in field trips to the county concerned. In 1938, reports for delinquent contributors were prepared in the Bureau office on the basis of individual offenses reported or known to the Bureau since field trips were not authorized. It is believed proper to include such reports in the tabulation, as well as others which were apparently imperfect, in order to show a minimum total for the entire State.

TABLE 39. NUMBER OF RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA REPORTED TO THE BUREAU ON MONTHLY RETURNS: 1936-1938 ①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED								
	Entire State			Rural			Urban		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
All offenses.....	16,784	17,075	19,341	2,689	2,516	3,251	14,095	14,559	16,090
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	38	35	33	21	14	19	17	21	14
Manslaughter by negligence.....	31	10	29	20	9	17	11	1	12
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	101	73	127	46	37	67	55	36	60
Robbery.....	788	661	648	158	120	116	630	541	532
Aggravated assault.....	274	180	175	104	56	54	170	124	121
Burglary.....	4,778	4,000	4,203	795	730	1,012	3,983	3,270	3,191
Larceny—except auto theft—total.....	7,203	8,843	10,984	1,279	1,228	1,517	5,924	7,615	9,467
\$50 or over.....	1,348	1,604	1,716	452	445	565	896	1,159	1,151
Under \$50.....	5,855	7,239	9,268	827	783	952	5,028	6,456	8,316
Auto theft.....	3,571	3,273	3,142	266	322	449	3,305	2,951	2,693

①Rural classification includes places under 2,500; urban includes places with 2,500 or more inhabitants. Reports from all contributors are included even though some of them included only offenses which were cleared by arrest or which were otherwise incomplete.

Beginning in 1938, individual offenses known to the Bureau were checked against monthly returns, and they were added if it appeared that they were not shown thereon after corresponding with the contributor for verification first. This fact may account for part of the increase in the number of offenses listed for 1938 as compared with the previous years. However, the major increase occurred in the larceny under \$50 grouping; and this may be accounted for by improved reporting of minor larcenies known to contributors, especially in the large cities. It is clear, therefore, that an increased crime rate is not in itself sufficient evidence of an actual increase in crime; other factors as to the reliability of the data must be taken into consideration before any such conclusion is justified.

Even though it is certain that the figures shown in table 39 do not represent all of the offenses which were committed in the State, they do represent a minimum record of class I crimes. Without these data, we would not know that there were at least 648 "holdups" in the State in 1938, for example, and 15,187 larcenies and burglaries. The rural data are probably more incomplete than the urban because of offenses occurring in small towns which are reported to the local police officers but are not brought to the attention of the sheriff. As a whole, however, it is believed that the differences in crime rates in rural and urban areas are significant.

The data in the preceding table are shown as rates per 100,000 inhabitants in the following table. Rural robberies and aggravated assaults

TABLE 40. NUMBER OF RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU ON MONTHLY RETURNS PER 100,000 INHABITANTS: 1936-1938 (1930 Census)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED PER 100,000 INHABITANTS								
	Entire State (Pop. 2,563,953)			Rural (Pop. 1,306,337)			Urban (Pop. 1,257,616)		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
All offenses.....	654.6	666.0	754.3	205.8	192.6	248.9	1,120.8	1,157.7	1,279.4
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.1
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.5	.7	1.3	.9	.1	1.0
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3.9	2.8	5.0	3.5	2.8	5.1	4.4	2.9	4.8
Robbery.....	30.7	25.8	25.3	12.1	9.2	8.9	50.1	43.0	42.3
Aggravated assault.....	10.7	7.0	6.8	8.0	4.3	4.1	13.5	9.9	9.6
Burglary.....	186.4	156.0	163.9	60.9	55.9	77.5	316.7	260.0	253.7
Larceny—except auto theft—total.....	280.9	344.9	428.4	97.9	94.0	116.1	471.0	605.5	752.8
\$50 or over.....	52.6	62.6	66.9	34.6	34.1	43.3	71.2	92.2	91.5
Under \$50.....	228.4	282.3	361.5	63.3	59.9	72.9	399.8	513.4	661.3
Auto theft.....	139.3	127.7	122.5	20.4	24.6	34.4	262.8	234.7	214.1

decreased continuously from 1936 to 1938 contrary to the general upward trend. Likewise, urban robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, and auto thefts decreased continually.

To bring out the contrast in rural and urban crime rates, the average rate for the 3-year period is shown in the following table for crimes against the person, crimes against property, and for robbery which is a crime against both the person and property.

TABLE 41. AVERAGE RURAL AND URBAN CRIME RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS FOR THE YEARS 1936-1938; WITH AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES SHOWN

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	3-YEAR AVERAGE RATE		3-YEAR AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES			
	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Class I Offenses Reported.....	215.8	1,186.0	2,819	100.0	14,915	100.0
Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault).....	11.9	17.0	155	5.5	214	1.4
Robbery.....	10.0	45.2	131	4.6	568	3.8
Crimes against property (burglary, larceny, and auto theft).....	193.9	1,123.8	2,533	89.9	14,133	94.8

It will be seen that the urban rate during this period was over five times the rural rate for crimes against property, over four times the rural robbery rate, but not quite two times the rural rate for crimes against the person. It is interesting to note, also, that the violent crimes of homicide, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery constitute 10.1 per cent of the rural class I crimes while they are only 5.2 per cent of the urban total.

2. Status of Reporting Area

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

TABLE 42. MONTHLY CRIME REPORT CONTRIBUTORS: 1930-1939

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
1938.....	72	87
1939 ^①	70	77

① Delinquent reports will be obtained from contributors, if possible; otherwise they will be prepared in the office on the basis of offenses known to the Bureau.

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, 1937, and 1938 returns were on file for all of the chiefs and sheriffs.

Although a few officers fail to submit monthly returns, Minnesota still ranks on top in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national system of crime reporting. In the last 1939 quarterly issue of Uniform Crime Reports, the Federal Bureau of Investigation published a table showing the per cent of urban police departments and county sheriffs who contributed reports in 1939. Excluding States which were listed as 100 per cent in rural reporting because the State police contributed complete data, Minnesota was equalled but not exceeded by only one State in rural reporting and by only four States in urban reporting. The 10 highest percentages shown by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in rural reporting are: Minnesota 97.7, Idaho 97.7, Wyoming 91.3, New York 88.7, Michigan 88.0, Utah 86.2, Nevada, 82.4, Iowa 81.8, North Dakota 81.1, and Colorado and Kansas 81.0. Likewise, the 10 highest in urban reporting are: Minnesota 100.0, Delaware 100.0, Rhode Island 100.0, Vermont 100.0, Wyoming 100.0, New York 96.4, Michigan 95.6, Washington 94.7, Arizona 92.9, and Colorado 92.6.

3. The reliability of monthly crime reports

In order to increase the accuracy of crime reports, the statistical division began checking them against the Bureau's known offenses in January 1938. Each month, the Bureau's cases are checked against the monthly reports to see if they have been included; if not, the returns are adjusted to show the omitted offenses with the approval of the contributors. If a contributor shows one burglary, for example, but the Bureau has a record of two, one would be added to the report. It is necessary to assume that the one burglary offense already shown was one of the Bureau's cases; in other words, only those offenses are added which are obviously omitted. If contributors were required to furnish a list of facts regarding offenses tallied on their reports, many additional offenses could be added as a result of this checking procedure. In spite of this weakness of the system, some 310 letters were written to contributors in 1939 with the resulting addition of 399 offenses.

A summary of the number of offenses which were added to the returns during the past year follows. It will be noted that 299 or 75 per cent of the

TABLE 43. NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS DURING 1939 AFTER CHECKING THEM AGAINST OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE BUREAU^①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO MONTHLY REPORTS		
	To All Reports	To Sheriffs' Reports	To Chiefs of Police Reports
All offenses.....	399	299	100
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	7	6	1
Manslaughter by negligence.....	9	7	2
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	9	5	4
Robbery.....	11	8	3
Aggravated assault.....	4	2	2
Burglary.....	187	158	29
Larceny—\$50 or over.....	28	18	10
Larceny—under \$50.....	73	49	24
Auto theft.....	71	46	25

①Reclassifications of offenses on returns are not included in this summary.

399 offenses which were added had been omitted by sheriffs. These figures represent net additions to the returns; for example, there were eight rural murder or non-negligent manslaughters added to returns for 1939 or prior years (one sheriff showed a quadruple murder as one), but there were also two such offenses deducted because they had been included by the sheriffs through error, thus leaving a net addition of six. Similarly, there were eight manslaughter by negligence offenses added and one deducted, leaving a net addition of seven offenses of this type.

Verification of statistical reports is essential for it not only increases the reliability of individual reports, but it also serves as a continuous educational program. By reminding contributors of correct classification procedure and of the fact that the statistical division desires accurate and complete reports, the general value of crime reports is enhanced.

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. In this connection, 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 6-year comparison of procedural disposition and sentence or treatment for all offenses combined.

TABLE 44. PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT OF DEFENDANTS BEFORE DISTRICT COURT: 1933-1938^①

DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION						
Defendants Disposed of During Year . . .	3,287	3,060	3,212	2,690	2,330	2,713
Disposed of without conviction	558	451	499	389	301	373
Convicted of offense charged or lesser offense	2,729	2,609	2,713	2,301	2,029	2,340
SENTENCE OF TREATMENT						
Defendants Sentenced	2,729	2,609	2,713	2,301	2,029	2,340
State prison or reformatory	1,146	970	1,055	843	770	922
Institutions for juvenile delinquents only	3	2	6	1	6	8
Local jails or workhouses	591	553	536	442	244	313
Fine or costs only	229	227	309	259	199	94
Probation or suspended sentence	664	638	794	756	810	1,003
Other	96	219	13			

①Statistics for 1933 do not include figures for Beltrami and Winona counties. Beginning with 1936, statistics were compiled in the central office based on records of individual defendants submitted by clerks of court. Prior to 1936, clerks tallied their own cases on prepared forms.

It will be noted in table 45, which shows the disposition of major cases only, that 1938 shows the same high rate of conviction of those charged with major offenses as had been attained in prior years. In 1938 the percentage of such convictions was 87.2, while in the preceding year it was 87.8, in 1936, 87.9, and in 1935, 86.9.

TABLE 45. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME: 1935-1938

PROCEDURAL OUTCOME	1935		1936		1937		1938	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Defendants Disposed of	2,164	100.0	1,911	100.0	1,908	100.0	2,295	100.0
Eliminated Without Conviction	284	13.1	231	12.1	232	12.2	294	12.8
Dismissed	202	9.3	168	8.8	161	8.4	231	10.1
Jury waived, acquitted by court	1	*	1	.1	1	.1	2	.1
Acquitted by jury	60	2.8	46	2.4	55	2.9	43	1.9
Other no-penalty dispositions	21	1.0	16	.8	15	.8	18	.8
Convicted	1,880	86.9	1,680	87.9	1,676	87.8	2,001	87.2
Plea of guilty	1,762	81.4	1,586	83.0	1,578	82.7	1,903	82.9
Court finds guilty	3	.1	6	.3	8	.4	6	.3
Jury verdict guilty	115	5.3	88	4.6	90	4.7	92	4.0

*Percent not shown where less than 0.1.

From table 45 it may also be noted that in 1938 only 5.9 per cent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 82.9 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 46.

Of the 2,295 persons charged with major crimes in 1938, as shown in table 46, 1,739 or 75.8 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 10.3 per cent were charged with doing personal injury through murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape.

Of those charged with "property" crimes, 1,568 or 90.2 per cent were convicted; and of those charged with crimes against the person, 156 or 66.1 per cent were convicted. Another contrast is shown in that only 3.9 per cent of those charged with "property" crimes as compared with 16.5 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 106 defendants, of whom 100 were convicted.

From table 47 which shows the type of sentence imposed on those convicted of major offenses, it may be noted that between 1935 and 1938 the percentage sentenced to State prison or reformatories decreased from 51.4 to 45.1; while the percentage placed on probation or under suspended sentences rose from 31.2 to 40.1 in 1937 but fell back to 39.4 in 1938. The more detailed figures of table 49 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 48 by outcome and method of trial. In 1938, slightly more than two-thirds of the defendants tried were convicted, while 31.5 per cent were acquitted.

TABLE 46. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF MINNESOTA, BY OFFENSE: 1938

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.....	2,713	373	303	4	48	18	2,340	2,223	10	107
Major offenses, total.....	2,295	294	231	2	43	18	2,001	1,903	6	92
Murder.....	16	5			2	3	11	7		4
Manslaughter.....	36	14	6	1	7		22	20		2
Robbery.....	106	6	3		1	2	100	94		6
Aggravated assault.....	97	37	28	1	5	3	60	50		10
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	272	18	16		1	1	254	249		5
Larceny—except auto theft.....	772	59	51		5	3	713	678	4	31
Auto theft.....	171	19	17			2	152	151		1
Embezzlement and fraud.....	75	20	18		2		55	51		4
Stolen property.....	75	24	20		4		51	45	1	5
Forgery.....	374	31	28		3		343	336	1	6
Rape.....	87	24	18		4	2	63	58		5
Commercialized vice.....	14	4	3		1		10	9		1
Other sex offenses.....	103	18	14		3	1	85	77		8
Violating drug laws.....	12	1			1		11	10		1
Carrying weapons, etc.....	13	3	3				10	10		
Other major offenses.....	72	11	6		4	1	61	58		3
Abortion.....	9				1		8	8		
Arson.....	30	5	2		3		25	22		3
Bigamy.....	11	2	1			1	9	9		
Blackmail and extortion.....	2						2	2		
Escape and jail break.....	18	2	2				16	16		
Kidnaping.....										
Perjury.....	2	1	1				1	1		
Other offenses:										
Minor assault.....	15	2	2				13	9	1	3
Nonsupport or neglect.....	140	32	31	1			108	103	2	3
Violating liquor laws.....	72	12	9		3		60	57		3
Driving while intoxicated.....	6	2					4	3		1
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	15	2	2				13	12		1
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	1	1	1							
Gambling.....	83	4	4				79	78	1	
All other offenses.....	86	24	21	1	2		62	58		4

TABLE 47. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF
MAJOR OFFENSES: 1935-1938

SENTENCE	1935		1936		1937		1938	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Defendants Sentenced.....	1,878	100.0	1,664	100.0	1,676	100.0	2,001	100.0
Prison or reformatory.....	966	51.4	789	47.4	757	45.2	903	45.1
Probation or suspended sentence.....	585	31.2	573	34.4	672	40.1	788	39.4
Local jails.....	260	13.8	243	14.6	180	10.7	267	13.3
Fine or costs only.....	59	3.1	58	3.5	61	3.6	35	1.7
Juvenile institutions.....	6	.3	1	.1	6	.4	8	.4
Other sentences.....	2	.1						

TABLE 48. DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY OUTCOME
AND METHOD OF TRIAL: 1935-1938

DISPOSITION	1935		1936		1937		1938	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Disposed of by Trial.....	179	100.0	141	100.0	154	100.0	143	100.0
Acquitted.....	61	34.1	47	33.3	56	36.4	45	31.5
Convicted.....	118	65.9	94	66.7	98	63.6	98	68.5
Disposed of by court trial.....	4	2.2	7	5.0	9	5.8	8	5.6
Disposed of by jury trial.....	175	97.8	134	95.0	145	94.2	135	94.4

TABLE 49. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED IN THE DISTRICT
COURTS, BY OFFENSE: 1938

OFFENSE	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	SENTENCE OR TREATMENT					
		State Prison and Reform- atories	Probation or Suspended Sentence	Local Jails	Fine or Costs Only	Insti- tutions for Juvenile Delin- quents Only	Other
All offenses.....	2,340	922	1,003	313	94	8	.....
Major offenses, total....	2,001	903	788	267	35	8	.....
Murder.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	22	11	6	4	.....	1	.....
Robbery.....	100	86	12	.....	.....	2	.....
Aggravated assault.....	60	27	18	9	6	.....	.....
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	254	108	114	29	.....	3	.....
Larceny—except auto theft..	713	319	288	98	7	1	.....
Auto theft.....	152	59	79	7	6	1	.....
Embezzlement and fraud....	55	15	25	9	6	.....	.....
Stolen property.....	51	10	22	15	4	.....	.....
Forgery.....	343	114	160	67	2	.....	.....
Rape.....	63	41	16	6	.....	.....	.....
Commercialized vice.....	10	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Other sex offenses.....	85	59	19	5	2	.....	.....
Violating drug laws.....	11	4	4	2	1	.....	.....
Carrying weapons, etc.....	10	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....
Other major offenses.....	61	31	20	10	.....	.....	.....
Abortion.....	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson.....	25	12	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	9	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackmail and extortion....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escape and jail break.....	16	9	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Kidnaping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offenses:							
Minor assault.....	13	.....	6	4	3	.....	.....
Nonsupport or neglect.....	108	12	93	3	.....	.....	.....
Violating liquor laws.....	60	1	35	18	6	.....	.....
Driving while intoxicated....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Other motor-vehicle laws....	13	.....	3	7	3	.....	.....
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gambling.....	79	.....	49	1	29	.....	.....
All other offenses.....	62	6	27	13	16	.....	.....

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 were received monthly. Information regarding each prisoner admitted includes date of admission, method of admission, county, offense, sentence, sex, race, country of birth, age, and marital condition. Data concerning each prisoner discharged include date and method of discharge, 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. These reports are on file available for detailed analyses not already being done by the Bureau of the Census.

1. Movement of population in adult penal institutions

Movement of population data on a calendar year basis as supplied to the statistical division by State adult penal institutions are given in table 50 for the past three years. It will be seen in this table that Minnesota's adult penal population as of December 31 increased during the 3-year period, that the population increased at the men's reformatory, decreased at the prison, and remained about the same at the women's reformatory. Of the 2,640 adult prisoners in the prison and reformatories on December 31, 1939, only 77 or 2.9 per cent were females. Of the total discharges in the three institutions, 57.3 per cent were paroled in 1937, 56.2 per cent in 1938, and 56.7 per cent in 1939. A total of 1,990 prisoners were paroled or given other conditional discharges during this 3-year period while 429 prisoners so released were returned to the institutions as violators. This is in the ratio of 1 returned for every 4 released.

2. Time served before release

The Bureau is indebted to the Federal Bureau of the Census for the data in table 51 on the length of time served by "felony" prisoners who were released in 1937. Figures for Minnesota are shown in comparison with those for Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. In presenting data on time served before release, two methods of release are shown; namely, "expirations", and "paroles, pardons, etc." The principal comparison in this tabulation is between the time served by prisoners who were held until the expiration of their sentences and the time served by prisoners who were released before expiration through parole or pardon.

The median time served is shown in addition to the average time since the median is not influenced as is the average by a few cases that serve exceptionally long sentences. The median is the time served by

TABLE 50. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN PRISON AND REFORMATORIES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1937-1939

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	TOTAL FOR THREE INSTITUTIONS			MOVEMENT OF POPULATION—MEN'S PRISON AND REFORMATORY①									MOVEMENT OF POPULATION—WOMEN'S REFORMATORY AT SHAKOPEE		
				Both			Prison at Stillwater			Reformatory at St. Cloud					
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
Prisoners in custody, January 1.....	2,570	2,379	2,506	2,496	2,304	2,437	1,402	1,404	1,444	1,094	900	993	74	75	69
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR															
By commitment from courts.....	1,054	1,003	873	1,017	948	835	350	401	407	667	547	428	37	55	38
Parole or conditional release violators returned	138	165	126	135	162	124	70	69	66	65	93	58	3	3	2
Escapes returned under old sentence.....	4	5	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Transferred from other institutions.....	40	69	.....	40	69	.....	22	23	.....	18	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other admissions (Returned from insane hospital, temporarily from parole, etc.)..	6	5	10	5	4	7	1	.....	6	4	4	1	1	1	3
Total admissions.....	1,242	1,247	1,009	1,199	1,188	966	443	493	479	756	695	487	43	59	43
DISCHARGES DURING YEAR															
Unconditional discharges:															
Expiration of sentence.....	357	280	447	350	254	433	189	142	245	161	112	188	7	26	14
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge.	50	40	.....	49	40	.....	27	19	.....	22	21	.....	1	.....	1
Full pardon.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conditional discharges:															
Parole.....	665	593	651	636	571	632	252	245	252	384	326	380	②29	22	19
Conditional pardon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other conditional discharge (Released for new trial, medical reprieve, etc.).....	43	35	3	43	35	3	15	21	3	28	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other types of discharge:															
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota)...	7	5	10	6	5	9	4	4	7	2	1	2	1	.....	1
Escaped.....	2	5	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to other institutions.....	46	97	22	44	86	21	28	64	11	16	22	10	2	11	1
Other discharges (Released by court order, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.).....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total discharges.....	1,172	1,056	1,136	1,132	996	1,099	517	495	519	615	501	580	40	60	37
Prisoners in custody, December 31.....	2,640	2,570	2,379	2,563	2,496	2,304	1,328	1,402	1,404	1,235	1,094	900	77	74	75

①The number of prisoners housed in camps, etc., outside of the St. Cloud Reformatory on January 1 was 61 in 1937, 98 in 1938, 109 in 1939, and 104 in 1940.

②Includes 11 Federal prisoners whose sentences expired but who must serve balance of time under supervision.

the middle case when all in the group are arranged in order of length of time served; the average is the total time served by the entire group divided by the number of prisoners included in the tabulation.

TABLE 51. MEDIAN AND AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY FELONY PRISONERS, BY METHOD OF RELEASE, IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES, COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES STATE TOTAL: 1937

STATE	ALL RELEASES			EXPIRATIONS			PAROLES, PARDONS, ETC.		
	Total	Median Time Served (months)	Average Time Served (months)	Total	Median Time Served (months)	Average Time Served (months)	Total	Median Time Served (months)	Average Time Served (months)
All State Prisons and Reformatories in the United Statesⓐ.....	46,176	20.4	29.7	18,754	20.4	29.6	27,422	20.4	29.8
Iowa.....	921	34.2	37.3	498	35.8	41.2	423	26.1	32.8
Minnesota.....	1,092	25.7	33.8	271	22.1	29.6	821	26.4	35.1
North Dakota.....	220	8.7	13.9	63	8.1	11.7	157	9.6	14.8
South Dakota.....	291	16.9	24.0	126	20.8	32.4	165	13.2	17.5
Wisconsin.....	1,239	18.4	25.2	696	16.9	24.6	543	19.2	25.9

ⓐBased on the total for 45 States and the District of Columbia, excluding Federal prisons and camps.

Table 51 reveals that of the 1,092 prisoners released from Minnesota prison and reformatories in 1937, one-half had served less than the median of 25.7 months, and one-half had served more than this time, although the average time served for all cases was 33.8 months. The 271 prisoners whose sentences expired served a median time of 22.1 months, but the 821 prisoners who were released before expiration of sentence by parole or pardon served a median time of 26.4 months.

That wide differences exist between Minnesota and neighboring States in time served by prisoners who are released is clearly shown. The median punishment suffered by felony prisoners in Minnesota, for example, is 17 months greater than in North Dakota, 8 months greater than in South Dakota, 7 months greater than in Wisconsin, and 8 months less than in Iowa. The median time served by prisoners paroled, etc., was about the same in Minnesota and Iowa but from 7 to 16 months less in the 3 other States. In some instances, prisoners who were paroled served a longer term than those whose sentences expired, indicating that in these States prisoners serving short terms remained imprisoned until the expiration of their sentences, while the longer-term prisoners were paroled or pardoned.

D. Other Statistics

Other material pertaining to crime and criminals which is being collected by the division of criminal statistics includes: (1) reports from other State-law-enforcement departments, (2) reports from county probate courts on psychopathic-personality examinations, (3) records of bank burglaries and robberies in Minnesota and the United States, (4) information on arrests in Minnesota based on fingerprint records received, and (5) comprehensive reports on homicides. These data are discussed under the five headings as follows.

1. Reports from Other State Law-Enforcement Departments

a. **State Highway Patrol**—The Highway Patrol prepares detailed monthly and annual reports concerning such activities as hours on duty, miles travelled, vehicles stopped, aid given motorists, violators warned, illegal-equipment and improper-license tags, violators arrested, fines imposed, and other data. To simplify a yearly comparison, certain information from these reports was grouped together in table 52 through table 55 which follow:

TABLE 52. ARRESTS BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL BY OFFENSE: 1935-1939

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF ARRESTS				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
All offenses.....	4,923	8,635	7,274	8,189	13,242
Driving while drunk.....	119	106	476	516	933
Violating road and driving laws (careless driving, speeding, improper passing, etc.).....	1,221	2,370	2,820	3,175	6,115
Violating parking laws.....	83	63	115	94	196
Violating other motor-vehicle laws (improper equipment, license, registration, weight, etc.).....	3,500	6,096	3,863	4,404	5,998

While there were 64.8 per cent more violators arrested in 1939 as compared with the average for the preceding 3-year period when the number of patrolmen was about the same, another fact shown in table 52 is the marked shift in violations involved in the arrests. Considering arrests for drunken driving, careless driving, speeding, and other violations of road and driving laws together, it is noted that violations of such accident-prevention laws accounted for 53.2 per cent of all arrests in 1939, while they accounted for only 45.1 per cent in 1938 and 37.2 per cent during the 4-year period 1935-1938. The proportion of arrests for violations of laws pertaining to parking, equipment, license, and other motor-vehicle laws dropped from 62.8 per cent during the 4-year period to 46.8 per cent in 1939.

In addition to the outright arrests listed in table 52, highway patrolmen issued tags to over 272,000 motorists during the past five years, notifying them to appear in court. A summary of tags issued each year is given in table 53 which follows.

TABLE 53. SUMMARY OF TAGS ISSUED BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL BY OFFENSE: 1935-1939

TYPE OF VIOLATION	NUMBER OF TAGS ISSUED				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
All violations.....	41,423	71,698	45,414	54,377	59,402
Illegal equipment.....	33,475	51,025	22,427	36,627	47,839
Illegal brakes.....	4,567	6,137	1,542	2,713	3,759
Rear or headlight out.....	13,948	20,254	12,846	18,434	23,644
Lamps defective (out of adjustment, glaring, etc.).....	11,824	17,104	2,967	9,566	11,297
Other improper equipment.....	3,136	7,530	5,072	5,914	9,139
Improper license.....	7,948	20,673	22,987	17,750	11,563
Improper plates; none, only one, etc.....	7,517	18,631	20,757	15,917	9,812
No visitor's or reciprocity permit.....	266	1,165	1,583	1,369	476
No chauffeur's or driver's license.....	159	370	212	240	422
Other improper license (stencilling, weight, etc.).....	6	507	435	224	853

In reference to the offenses for which tags were issued, it is noted that 80.5 per cent of the 1939 tags were for illegal equipment while the

TABLE 54. PERSONNEL OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL, HOURS PATROLLED, MILES TRAVELLED, ARRESTS AND TAGS ISSUED; AND THE AVERAGE PER PATROLMAN, FINES IMPOSED, AND THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM LICENSE CORRECTIONS: 1935-1939

YEAR	PERSONNEL ^①		Hours Patrolled ^②	Mileage by Motorcycle or Car	ARRESTS		TAGS ISSUED		Fines Imposed	Estimated Receipts from License Corrections ^③
	Officers	Patrol-men			Total	Average per Patrolman	Total	Average per Patrolman		
1935.....	8	60	149,039	2,961,748	4,923	82	41,423	690	\$46,439	\$180,189
1936.....	8	97	228,612	4,246,574	8,635	89	71,698	739	84,719	212,593
1937.....	8	99	240,262	4,348,325	7,274	73	45,414	459	98,744	221,169
1938.....	8	100	230,167	4,286,921	8,189	82	54,377	544	94,865	172,472
1939.....	8	106	254,115	4,789,904	13,242	125	59,402	560	145,186	122,820

①The chief patrol officer, license inspectors, and the following office force are not included: 6 in 1935, 8 in 1936, and 1937, 10 in 1938, and 12 in 1939.

②Hours on call, special duty and drives are not included.

③The decrease in estimated license-correction receipts in 1939 was no doubt the result of the elimination of special license inspectors from the Highway Patrol force. License inspectors worked out of the Secretary of State's office after March 1939.

remainder were for improper license violations. This is in contrast to the 1935-1938 period when 67.4 per cent of the tags were for illegal equipment and 32.6 per cent were for improper license offenses. Just as 1939 showed a greater percentage of arrests for violations of "accident-prevention" road and driving laws, similarly 1939 showed a greater proportion of tags issued for "accident-prevention" illegal-equipment laws.

Table 54 shows a number of interesting facts regarding the law-enforcement activities of the Highway Patrol, but perhaps the outstanding fact is the large increase in fines imposed in 1939 over the previous years. The average of 125 arrests per patrolman in 1939 shows a 52 per cent increase over the 4-year average of 82 arrests per patrolman during 1935-1938.

TABLE 55. SUMMARY OF OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL: 1935-1939

YEAR	VEHICLES STOPPED		Accidents Attended	Aid Given Motorists	Verbal or Written Warnings Issued
	To Check Driver's License	To Check Weight or Equipment			
1935.....	74,349	64,759	811	55,897	148,671
1936.....	132,647	90,497	1,248	72,579	159,117
1937.....	76,007	64,262	1,215	52,426	103,437
1938.....	130,092	100,521	1,297	54,375	102,918
1939.....	124,886	123,637	1,725	59,752	52,848

Miscellaneous activities which increased in 1939 over prior years are vehicles stopped to check driver's license, weight, or equipment, and accidents attended; the activity which decreased was the issuing of warnings to motorists.

b. **Drivers License Division of the Department of Highways**—From the detailed reports submitted by this division, 5-year summaries of revocations and suspensions are shown in tables 56 to 58 following.

During the past five years, 6,105 drivers were deprived of their licenses; in 96.2 per cent of these cases, intoxication was given as a cause for revocation. Of the remaining causes, auto theft was the most frequent reason for revocation.

TABLE 56. CAUSES FOR REVOCATION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES: 1935-1939

CAUSE FOR REVOCATION	FREQUENCY①				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
All causes.....	896	780	1,432	1,501	1,562
Convicted of:					
A felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle was used—					
Manslaughter or criminal negligence.....	4		4		3
Auto theft.....	19			16	50
Other felony.....		9	5	7	6
Driving while intoxicated.....	839	737	1,392	1,440	1,463
Violating road and driving laws.....	2			1	4
Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	28	34	26	34	24
Miscellaneous.....	4		5	3	12

①The number of licenses revoked was slightly less than the figures in these columns since two or more causes for revocation for a single driver were tallied in some instances. The actual number of licenses revoked is shown in Table 58.

TABLE 57. CAUSES FOR SUSPENSIONS OF DRIVERS' LICENSES: 1935-1939

CAUSE FOR SUSPENSION	FREQUENCY①				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
All causes.....	686	893	763	695	1,432
Driving while intoxicated.....	1	2		1	167
Violation of road and driving laws.....	589	708	502	414	762
Violation of parking laws.....	3	2	4	3	5
Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	25	37	37	37	82
Incompetent.....	27	31	44	41	113
Suspension for poor record.....	4	1	3	3	7
Unsatisfied judgment.....	29	72	93	111	93
Financial responsibility.....	4	39	78	85	164
Miscellaneous.....	4	1	2		39

①The number of licenses suspended was slightly less than the figures in these columns since two or more causes for suspension for a single driver were tallied in some instances. The actual number of licenses suspended is shown in Table 58.

The most frequent cause for suspension during the 5-year period was reckless driving; this offense alone accounted for nearly half of the suspensions. Violations of road and driving laws including reckless driving and speeding were given as a cause for suspension in 68.3 per cent or in over two-thirds of the 4,353 cases during this period. In 1939, however, this grouping of road and driving law violations was a factor in only 55 per cent of the 1,386 suspensions, increases in drunken driving and other causes accounting for the drop.

That females seldom have their licenses revoked or suspended is shown by the fact that only 65 or 1.1 per cent of the total revocations and only 96 or 2.2 per cent of the total suspensions during the 5-year period involved females.

TABLE 58. DATA REGARDING AGE OF DRIVERS WHOSE LICENSES WERE REVOKED OR SUSPENDED: 1935-1939

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES		MEDIAN AGE (Years)		PERCENT UNDER 21 YEARS①		PERCENT 61 YEARS OR OVER	
	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions
5-Year Period...	6,105	4,353	36.0	28.8	5.8	23.5	2.5	3.7
1935.....	889	678	35.1	30.7	8.0	21.8	1.3	1.9
1936.....	769	877	35.6	30.5	7.7	20.5	2.7	3.4
1937.....	1,423	732	36.4	28.9	4.4	20.1	1.7	3.7
1938.....	1,466	680	36.8	29.1	4.6	17.9	3.5	4.4
1939.....	1,558	1,386	35.9	26.8	6.3	30.7	3.0	4.5

①Licenses are not issued to persons under 15 years.

In table 58, it will be noted that for the 5-year period drivers in revocation cases were approximately seven years older than those in suspension cases; that nearly one-fourth of the suspended drivers were under 21 while only 5.8 per cent of the drivers in revocation cases were under 21; and that there is very little difference in the 61 years or over grouping in the matter of revocations or suspensions. It is interesting to note that the percentage of drivers under 21 in suspension cases increased greatly during 1939 to a new high of 30.7 per cent of the total while the percentage of drivers under 21 in revocation cases showed no similar rise.

c. **Fire Marshal**—The State Fire Marshal supplied detailed information on arrests and convictions, fires reported by county, and other data for 1939 and prior years. The following is a summary of this data.

TABLE 59. SUMMARY OF FIRE MARSHAL DATA: 1934-1939

ACTIVITY	NUMBER REPORTED					
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Arson investigations.....	207	142	143	145	153	169
Persons arrested during year.....	18	17	20	21	37	42
Convictions.....	10	12	15	17	29	33
Disposed of without conviction②.....	4	4	5	4	5	6
Pending.....	4	1			3	3
Number of fires reported—entire State..	3,678	2,892	3,343	3,090	2,275	2,806
Hennepin County.....	1,254	984	1,114	1,054	768	930
Ramsey County.....	686	459	579	570	427	442
St. Louis County.....	285	293	242	274	180	209
All other counties.....	1,453	1,156	1,408	1,192	900	1,225
Miscellaneous inspections.....	①	①	4,409	4,615	3,497	3,278
Orders issued and served.....	①	①	250	267	194	270
Dry cleaning licenses issued.....	218	207	197	289	301	351
Motion picture theatre licenses issued...	431	448	485	476	448	515

①Not reported.

②Commitment to insane hospitals included as disposed of without conviction; there were the following such cases: 1 in 1934, 2 in 1935, 0 in 1936, 1 in 1937, 1 in 1938, and 2 in 1939.

d. **Liquor Control Commissioner**—The Liquor Control Commissioner does not have law-enforcement responsibilities akin to the former Federal prohibition agencies with a large number of field workers available to back the provisions of the State Liquor Law. The Commissioner has the duty of collecting taxes on all intoxicating liquors and malt beverages consumed in the State and the suppression of the manufacture, transportation, and sale of untaxed, illicit liquor; and the activities of his few field representatives are directed primarily to the performance of this duty. Responsibility for prosecuting violators of the Liquor Law rests with local officers, primarily, and they may be removed from office for failure to perform this duty. The Liquor-Control Commissioner reported the following violations by licensed and illegal operators as having been worked on by his department.

TABLE 60. LIQUOR-LAW VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER:
1935-1939

VIOLATORS	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS					
	5-Year Total	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
All violators.....	4,135	1,039	953	1,098	662	983
Licensed operators						
Liquor.....	1,418	206	284	236	209	483
Off sale.....	267	57	77	43	19	71
On sale.....	669	113	129	104	145	178
Wholesalers.....	13	3	4	5	1	.....
Drug stores.....	282	29	48	64	37	104
Municipal stores.....	85	4	26	20	7	28
On and off sale.....	102					102
3.2 beer.....	1,950	517	339	567	229	298
Dealers.....	1,907	504	326	558	226	293
Wholesalers.....	43	13	13	9	3	5
Illegal operators.....	1,367	316	330	295	224	202
Manufacturers.....	121	33	41	16	20	11
Transportation.....	149	18	40	40	38	13
Possession and sale.....	1,097	265	249	239	166	178

It will be noted that over two-thirds of the violators were licensed operators of which 62 per cent were 3.2 beer dealers. The disposition of the violators is given in table 61 which follows.

TABLE 61. DISPOSITION OF LIQUOR-LAW VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER: 1935-1939

YEAR	DISPOSITION						
	Total	Convicted	Dismissed ①	Drug Liquor Permits Revoked	Liquor or Beer Confiscated or Destroyed	Referred to Local Authorities	Pending
1935.....	1,039	499	24	.....	219	283	14
1936.....	953	360	87	.....	236	182	88
1937.....	1,098	397	93	4	109	487	8
1938.....	662	220	87	5	24	292	34
1939.....	983	408	208	10	132	206	19

①The 1939 figure includes "warned" cases.

2. Examinations of psychopathic-personality patients in probate court

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

TABLE 62. PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED, BY OFFENSE AND LOCALITY: 1939

(The Law became effective April 21, 1939)

SEXUAL OFFENSE	NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS ^①				
	Entire State	Hennepin County	Ramsey County	St. Louis County	Other Counties ^②
Total.....	32	3	7	.....	22
Carnal knowledge (girls under 18).....	3	1	.....	.....	2
Sodomy; homosexual acts.....	7	2	2	.....	3
Incest.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Indecent liberties with young girls.....	14	.....	4	.....	10
Lewd and indecent exposure to girls.....	5	.....	1	.....	4
Prostitution.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Peeping Tom.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

^①When more than one type of conduct was cited, the most recent and serious offense was tallied. A patients are males except the one prostitution case.

^②One petition in Crow Wing county was withdrawn pending a United States Supreme Court decision on the law.

All but one of the 32 patients examined in 1939 were ordered committed to State hospitals as follows: 13 to St. Peter, 8 to Rochester, 6 to Fergus Falls, and 4 to Moose Lake Hospital. One of the patients was committed to the Veterans Hospital in St. Cloud instead of Fergus Falls, and one was ordered to leave the county.

3. Bank burglaries and robberies

In addition to data on homicides, complete 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 63. BANK ATTACKS IN MINNESOTA, INCLUDING ATTEMPTS: 1927-1939 ^①

YEAR (January 1—December 31)	TOTAL	BURGLARIES (Breaking or Entering)	ROBBERIES (Holdups)
1927.....	12	8	4
1928.....	11	.....	11
1929.....	17	3	14
1930.....	34	2	32
1931.....	30	3	27
1932.....	33	10	23
1933.....	36	3	33
1934.....	11	2	9
1935.....	13	10	3
1936.....	10	8	2
1937.....	9	6	3
1938.....	13	10	3
1939.....	5	3	2

^①One of the 1939 burglaries was a "torch" attack in which the burglars were caught in the act.

Bank "holdups" were held to a low of two during 1939, it will be seen, while burglaries decreased to 3. It is interesting to note that bank robberies have been held to three or less during the past five 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 64. COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF BANK ATTACKS DURING THE PERIODS 1930-1933 AND 1936-1939

PERIOD	Bank Burglaries Yearly Average	Bank Robberies Yearly Average
Years 1930-1933..... (Peak bank robbery period)	4.5	28.8
Years 1936-1939.....	6.8	2.5

A 4-year comparison of Minnesota bank burglaries with those in neighboring States is made in table 65.

TABLE 65. BANK BURGLARIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES: 1936-1939
(Attempts Included)

STATE	Population 1930	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total.....	9,347,592	21	22	21	11
Wisconsin.....	2,939,006	3	7	5	2
Minnesota.....	2,563,953	8	6	10	3
Iowa.....	2,470,939	.....	3	2	2
South Dakota.....	692,849	2	2	2	2
North Dakota.....	680,845	8	4	2	2

It will be seen that burglaries in these States were cut in half the past year as compared with the three previous years. Of the five States listed, Minnesota shows the greatest decrease from 10 the previous year to 3 in 1939. A similar comparison of bank robberies in these States follows in table 66 in which it will be noted that bank robberies in Minnesota and neighboring States have dropped continually since 1936.

TABLE 66. BANK ROBBERIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES: 1936-1939
(Attempts Included)

STATE	Population 1930	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total.....	9,347,592	27	14	11	7
Wisconsin.....	2,939,006	18	8	1	2
Minnesota.....	2,563,953	2	3	3	2
Iowa.....	2,470,939	4	3	5	3
South Dakota.....	692,849	2	.....	2	.....
North Dakota.....	680,845	1	.....	.....	.....

Minnesota bank attacks may be compared with the entire United States to note whether the trend has been nationwide rather than local. This comparison as given in table 67 is based upon the fiscal year ending August 31 as explained in table 68.

TABLE 67. BANK CRIMES IN MINNESOTA COMPARED WITH THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1927-1939^①

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	2	106	7	317	7	423
1929	3	104	13	384	16	488
1930	2	78	26	446	28	524
1931	3	90	32	608	35	698
1932	6	131	22	609	28	740
1933	6	147	31	579	37	726
1934	2	73	16	411	18	484
1935	8	86	5	289	13	375
1936	6	61	3	181	9	242
1937	6	43	2	129	8	172
1938	10	36	5	124	15	160
1939	7	23	.....	130	7	153

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 13-year period, but robberies definitely rose to a peak in 1931-1933 and declined continuously through 1937 in Minnesota and through 1938 in the United States. 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, arrest and conviction of notorious bank robbers, 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, 1939. The 13-year comparison is given in the following table.

TABLE 68. INDEXES OF BANK CRIMES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY: 1927-1939

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	31	31	65
1939	35	30	74

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.

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 decline in business activity in 1938 was not accompanied by an increase in bank crimes in the entire country.

The five Minnesota bank attacks in 1939, as well as the \$1,641 loss therein, represent a new low since 1927 when complete records were available. The peak year was in 1932 when \$396,613 was taken from 33 Minnesota banks by "stickup" and "yegg" men. Additional data on losses and recoveries in bank crimes in 1939 may be found in Section I-C on page 22.

4. Arrest statistics compiled from fingerprint records

Table 69 shows a 4-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. Persons who were fingerprinted by more than one department while in custody are included in table 69. The number of such duplications will be ascertained when time permits and the results embodied in future reports.

Of the 6,250 persons arrested for criminal cases in 1939, as shown in this table, 2,678 or 42.8 per cent were held in connection with crimes against property in burglary, larceny, forgery, fraud, or "fence" cases; 425 or 6.8 per cent were held for offenses against the person in murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape cases; and 220 or 3.5 per cent were held for robbery cases which involve both property and persons. In the three 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 and one-half per cent of the

TABLE 69. ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS; BY CRIME: 1936-1939^①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1936		1937		1938		1939	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total criminal fingerprints....	5,131	100.0	5,380	100.0	6,666	100.0	6,250	100.0
Criminal homicide.....	28	0.5	47	0.9	44	0.7	37	0.6
Robbery.....	142	2.8	146	2.7	180	2.7	220	3.5
Assault—aggravated and other....	157	3.1	202	3.8	258	3.9	255	4.1
Burglary—breaking or entering....	370	7.2	334	6.2	454	6.8	439	7.0
Larceny—except auto theft.....	1,006	19.6	1,084	20.1	1,244	18.7	1,192	19.1
Auto theft.....	276	5.4	334	6.2	319	4.8	377	6.0
Embezzlement and fraud.....	178	3.5	319	5.9	416	6.2	380	6.1
Stolen property.....	19	0.4	36	0.7	57	0.8	61	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	267	5.2	171	3.2	250	3.8	229	3.7
Rape—including carnal knowledge.	91	1.8	130	2.4	107	1.6	133	2.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	84	1.6	93	1.7	60	0.9	79	1.3
Other sex offenses.....	100	1.9	164	3.0	191	2.9	208	3.3
Drug laws.....	25	0.5	27	0.5	41	0.6	29	0.5
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	38	0.7	32	0.6	31	0.5	35	0.6
Offenses against family and children	84	1.6	99	1.8	126	1.9	139	2.2
Liquor laws.....	206	4.0	132	2.5	84	1.3	76	1.2
Driving while drunk.....	63	1.2	71	1.3	110	1.6	120	1.9
Other traffic laws.....	84	1.6	43	0.8	86	1.3	107	1.7
Disorderly conduct.....	111	2.2	144	2.7	214	3.2	186	3.0
Drunkenness.....	553	10.8	510	9.5	732	10.9	582	9.3
Vagrancy.....	407	7.9	400	7.4	498	7.5	397	6.4
Gambling.....	9	0.2	8	0.1	52	0.8	15	0.2
Other offenses.....	288	5.6	318	5.9	484	7.3	437	7.0
Suspicion and investigation.....	459	8.9	440	8.2	469	7.0	401	6.4
Offense not stated.....	86	1.7	96	1.8	159	2.4	116	1.9

^①The table excludes the non-criminal fingerprints of sleepers, etc. of which there were 373 in 1936, 630 in 1937, 896 in 1938, and 879 in 1939.

1939 figure; those for robbery were practically the same each year. The greatest increase over the 4-year period was in the embezzlement-and-fraud classification; the greatest decrease was in the liquor-law grouping.

These percentages are based upon all offenses, while those mentioned in the discussion of district court cases in table 46 on page 44 were based upon "major" offenses only. 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 6.2 in 1936, 6.1 in 1937, 5.9 in 1938, and 5.0 in 1939. Similar data for the United States as compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show the same low percentage of female arrests, with 7.3 per cent in 1936, 6.9 in 1937, 6.8 in 1938, and 7.6 in 1939.

5. Criminal homicides

To meet the need for complete statistics in respect to violent deaths, a plan to obtain comprehensive data on criminal homicides was inaugurated in 1938. A two-page 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 in that year 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. This form was employed again in 1939 with minor revisions. The following current sources supply the statistical division with reports of homicidal deaths:

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

A file of all the known homicides in the State for 1938 and 1939 is now available.