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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, 1941

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

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**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MINNESOTA**

**For the Year Ending**  
**December 31, 1941**

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

**IN MEMORIAM**

**"Captain" Herman A. Vall**

**Investigator, Headquarters, St. Paul**

**Born April 24, 1875**

**Appointed February 1, 1931**

**Died June 14, 1941**

---

**Leonard Maxwell Raines**

**Investigator, District Office, Crookston**

**Born September 16, 1898**

**Appointed January 16, 1936**

**Died July 27, 1941**

To Governor Harold E. Stassen

and

To Members of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota

Sirs:

The annual report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the year 1941 is herewith respectfully submitted. The details of the Bureau's activities during an entire year are obviously too numerous and varied to be discussed completely. You will find, however, observations and compilations pertaining to its more important functions. Statistics from the following State agencies are also included in this report: Highway Patrol, Drivers License Division, Liquor Control Commissioner, Fire Marshal, and the State adult penal institutions. In addition, you will find data supplied by city and county officers on subjects dealing with patients examined under the 1939 psychopathic-personality law, offenses known to police and sheriffs, and defendants disposed of by the district courts.

More than ever before, the value of the Bureau as a centralized, coordinating police agency is being demonstrated by the exigencies of the present world struggle. With working cooperation established between Federal agencies, State officers, the 87 sheriffs, and hundreds of municipal police officers throughout the State; with weekly contact with these and many other out-of-State officers maintained through the weekly bulletin; with police radio facilities available including communication with ordnance plants; with nearly 100,000 fingerprint records on file; with capable investigators and identification officers, ready 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for immediate assistance wherever needed; with some 8,000 photographs of known criminals on file by modus operandi; with comprehensive files of stolen property, crimes, and reports; with a well-equipped scientific laboratory headed by a crime chemist; and with a statistical division maintaining and compiling comprehensive data on crime and criminals, the State Bureau has proven to be a boon in many ways.

Since its organization in 1927, the Bureau has steadily risen to a place of high esteem among law-enforcement agencies. With only a dozen men available, however, the Bureau has been restricted in the number of local and field investigations which could be made and in the service which could be provided. The responsibilities before us now have been augmented by the national emergency but these increased duties have brought no words of complaint. To the end that the Bureau may more adequately serve local, State, and Federal officers in law-enforcement activities as well as in matters of civilian defense, it is urged that additional personnel be provided together with an increased appropriation for operating expenses.

The advantages of unit control of the "Crime" Bureau and the Patrol force under one man's supervision have been forcibly demonstrated again during the past year. The foresight of Governor Harold E. Stassen in 1939 in coordinating these two organizations should be commended. When a State-wide Civilian Defense organization became a necessity in 1941, the Governor was able as a result of this consolidation to secure a director for the Police Protection Division who was thoroughly familiar with the State's law-enforcement resources; when police service was necessary to handle traffic problems on State highways near ordnance plants, the superintendent of the combined "Crime" Bureau and Highway Patrol detailed radio-controlled mobile units to these areas; when communication was required with police officers throughout the State in matters pertaining to auxiliary police protection, the superintendent established contacts at once; when problems in regard to high explosive, incendiary, and gas attacks arose, the superintendent called on the Bureau crime chemist; and when ordnance plant officials desired to check applicants for undesirable criminal records he assigned the job of checking thousands of individuals to the identification division.

What effect will the war have on crime? What will happen to crime rates when unemployment is reduced to a minimum? These are timely questions but their answers are not susceptible of easy determination. Criminologists point out that there are many factors involved in criminality, the effect of any one cause being difficult to determine. It would be expected, however, that extraordinary factors such as the following will influence the crime rate in Minnesota during the emergency:

1. Withdrawal of a large proportion of the younger men for the armed forces;
2. Increased employment in the war-production plants;
3. Unemployment in industries affected by priority restrictions and other regulations;
4. Rejection of persons with criminal records by military agencies and war-production employment offices;
5. The scarcity and value of restricted commodities such as motor vehicles, bicycles, tires, sugar, and metals;
6. Blackouts in municipalities;
7. Acts of sabotage;
8. Looting of bombed areas.

Some of these will operate to reduce and some to increase criminal activity. Reports from English police indicate that crimes increase during blackouts. Minnesota officers should be prepared to meet this problem of blackout policing when the situation arises. Most known criminals are males, so it might be expected that crime would decrease under war conditions. Confirmed criminals, however, are seldom admitted to military duty and they will remain in the community to carry on their unlawful activities.

A measure of Minnesota crime changes so far in this crucial period is indicated in the following preliminary comparisons of 1941 with the previous 3-year average.

DATA	3-Year Average 1938-1940	1941	Percent Change in 1941
Males admitted to State Prison and Reformatory (by commitment from courts).....	939	779	-17.0
Offenses reported by Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis police departments:			
Robbery.....	395	204	-48.4
Auto theft.....	1,858	1,400	-24.7
Larceny—except auto theft.....	7,577	7,187	- 5.1
Burglary.....	2,597	2,527	- 2.7
Major offenses handled by the Bureau.....	2,749	2,364	-14.0
Arrests based on fingerprint records received by the Bureau:			
New-subject arrests for major crimes.....	2,672	2,056	-23.1
New-and-old-subject arrests for all crimes.....	6,498	5,987	- 7.9
Arrests on Bureau cases.....	792	710	-10.4
Violent deaths reported by Division of Vital Statistics:			
Suicides.....	415	384	- 7.5
Homicides.....	42	42	0.0

According to these data, robbery and auto-theft complaints decreased considerably in 1941; larceny, burglary, and homicide cases remained about the same; arrests as well as penal commitments were noticeably on the decline; while suicides decreased 7.5 percent. During the 1938-1940 period, the average index of employment in Minnesota as compiled by the U. S. Employment Service was 103.6 (1936 = 100); in 1941 the yearly average index was 119.1, an increase of 15.5 over the 3-year average rate. In reference to the drop in admissions to State penal institutions, this trend may be expected to continue in the light of World War I experience. During this period it is noted that admissions to the Prison and Reformatory for men decreased 43 percent from a record high of 749 in 1915 to 428 in 1919. These data, it should be pointed out, are not comparable to the 1938-41 admissions shown above.

Automobile owners will continue to be a major single classification of victims in larceny cases, it appears, especially because new cars and tires are on the strict rationing list. Police officers can increase their vigilance by watching for stolen license plates as well as stolen cars and by suspecting anyone removing tires from vehicles. The carelessness of automobile owners themselves, however, contributes greatly to thefts of vehicles, their contents, and accessories. When officers must devote much of their time to emergency duties, citizens can help themselves and the police by always locking their cars and parking them where thieves will fear to operate. Stricter laws may be necessary in respect to tire thefts if the problem becomes acute.

The citizen's part in crime prevention, particularly during the war, cannot be too strongly emphasized. The effectiveness of the Bureau, Civilian Defense organizations, and all law-enforcement agencies in the State depends in a very large measure upon the prompt and intelligent cooperation of all citizens since there are many things which they can do that will aid officers in detecting and preventing crimes.

It is appropriate in this introduction to recall for your consideration a few of the Bureau's activities during 1941 and to mention some of the matters not dealt with in the statistical report.

Losses in Minnesota's five bank burglaries and two bank robberies were higher in 1941 than in 1940. The loss of \$11,634 in 1941 bank crimes, however, was small when compared with the \$396,613 taken in the peak bank-crime year 1932. With only about one bank attack every two months in 1941, as compared with nearly three a month in the early 30's the Bureau was able to give local officers more assistance in the less violent but more common burglaries, larcenies, frauds, forgeries, and other cases.

It is noteworthy that the estimated minimum value of property recovered in Bureau cases was \$223,038 excluding unreported restitution payments, while the Bureau expenditures including the radio station totaled only \$80,480. When the savings to citizens which resulted from the Bureau's crime-prevention activities are considered together with actual property recoveries, the Bureau more than earned its way during 1941. In view of the fact that many of the functions and services of the Bureau ranging from murder investigations to assistance given local authorities in policing large gatherings do not involve property at all, it is not expected that the organization meet its cost in terms of actual property recovery.

Of the 710 persons who were held for prosecution in Minnesota on Bureau cases, 196 were taken into custody with the personal assistance of Bureau investigators. This is a reduction of only 9 percent from the previous year in spite of a 21 percent reduction in the investigative staff. The cooperation existing between this Bureau and out-of-State authorities is reflected in the fact that 83 persons arrested in other States were brought back to Minnesota for prosecution, and at least 29 persons arrested here were returned to other States. Apprehensions on Bureau cases cleared 1,468 Minnesota offenses in 1941. The Bureau investigated or otherwise handled 5,192 cases of which 4,217 were reported during the current year. Of the latter, 2,868 were Minnesota offenses, and 602 were missing-person and miscellaneous cases originating in this State.

The Bureau's identification division identified more than one-fourth of the 5,987 criminal fingerprint records received during the year from Minnesota peace officers. In all, 10,411 fingerprint records were received including the non-criminal subjects. This department also made 885 photographs and 4,211 prints of prisoners, crime scenes, latent prints, checks, and other records. Major progress was made during the year in setting up a crime-specialty photograph file of known criminals. In several instances, the victims of robberies and other offenses viewed the pictures in this collection picking out persons resembling their attackers.

The State radio station KNHD was on the air with first-alarm criminal broadcasts 1,503 times during the year. Including repeat and non-criminal messages, tests, and other broadcasts, the unit was on the air 31,017 times. Although it is not feasible to ascertain the number of recoveries and arrests that were due to the broadcasts, it is evident that many of the alarms, especially those relating to auto thefts, resulted in subsequent recoveries and apprehensions.

Radio control of Patrol cars in the vicinity of the twin cities became a reality early in 1941 by the establishment of station WAMV. This proved to be of great value in the handling of traffic in the vicinity of ordnance plants and elsewhere as well as in maintaining contacts with other officers and the Bureau's station KNHD at Redwood Falls. These stations cover only about two-fifths of the State. To complete the State-wide network, additional units are needed. Local officers, then, 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 and St. Paul are now radio controlled; this system, which has proven highly effective, should be extended to all Patrol cars.

The statistical division tabulated and compiled the data presented in this report; collected, checked, and analyzed additional records and information; conducted research studies regarding the statistical analysis of data pertaining to crime and criminals; and enlarged the scope of crime reporting in order to obtain more information concerning the effect of the emergency on criminality.

Both the Bureau and the Highway Patrol gave considerable assistance to the University of Minnesota's circuit police training program during the past year. During 9 months and in 15 instruction centers throughout the State, the circuit school brought practical elementary police instruction to 459 officers from 139 municipalities and 18 county sheriffs' departments. This compares with the 70 to 80 officers that were given instruction in the annual 5-day short course held on the campus. Unfortunately, it was necessary to discontinue the circuit school during the year because of lack of funds. In order that this training program may be resumed, it is urged that a special appropriation be made by the legislature.

It is my sincere hope that this report will convey to you some idea of the varied duties of and the problems confronting the Bureau, and that it will enlist your constructive support of measures to strengthen the position of law-enforcement officers in Minnesota.

Respectfully submitted,

ELDEN ROWE,  
Superintendent.



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# STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU

## SUMMARY OF THE 1941 RECORD COMPARED WITH 1940

	1941	1940	Percent Change in 1941
<b>Personnel: December 31—Total</b> .....	24	29	-17
Number of investigators, including chemist.....	11	14	-21
Number of other employees.....	13	15	-13
<b>Cases Handled:</b>			
Total.....	5,192	5,001	+ 4
New Minnesota cases.....	3,470	3,549	- 2
New out-of-State cases.....	747	940	-21
Old cases worked on again.....	975	512	+90
<b>Offenses Cleared by Arrest:</b>			
Minnesota offenses.....	1,468	1,357	+ 8
Out-of-State offenses.....	320	394	-19
<b>Persons Arrested on Bureau Cases and Held for Prosecution in Minnesota:</b>			
Total.....	710	709	+*
Arrests by Bureau investigators.....	196	216	- 9
Arrests by other authorities.....	514	493	+ 4
*The percentage is less than 0.5			
<b>Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Minnesota Cases Handled by the Bureau:</b>			
Losses: Entire State.....	\$444,710	\$325,269	+37
Rural.....	155,669	132,042	+18
Urban.....	289,041	193,227	+50
Recoveries: Entire State.....	\$223,038	\$171,003	+30
Rural.....	66,295	61,240	+ 8
Urban.....	156,743	109,763	+43
<b>Broadcasts over KNHD:</b>			
Total transmissions.....	31,017	31,336	- 1
Original criminal broadcasts.....	1,503	1,925	-22
Follow-up criminal broadcasts.....	882	977	-10
Other times on air (tests, WAMV repeats, missing persons, etc.).....	28,632	28,434	+ 1
<b>Fingerprint Records Received; Photographs Made:</b>			
"Criminal" fingerprint records received from:			
All agencies.....	10,411	11,278	- 8
Minnesota agencies.....	7,805	8,951	-13
Out-of-State agencies.....	2,606	2,327	+12
Total subjects on file on December 31.....	94,965	87,667	+ 8
Identifications made of fingerprints received from:			
Minnesota police agencies.....	27%	25%	
Minnesota institutions.....	89%	88%	
Photographs made.....	885	1,334	-34
Prints made.....	4,211	6,227	-32

### 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.

## STATISTICS BY DIVISIONS

Highlights of Bureau activities in 1941 compared with the previous year are summarized on the preceding page. The summary shows at a glance that with a 17 percent decrease in total personnel, only 2 percent fewer new Minnesota cases were handled while 8 percent more offenses were cleared by arrest. With fewer investigators, a decrease in Bureau arrests was expected but the average number per investigator increased from 15 in 1940 to 18 in 1941.

Detailed information is presented in the following pages under six divisions: investigation, laboratory, radio, administration, identification, and statistics as will be noted in the table of contents and list of tables. Tabulations of Bureau activities and cases handled are shown in the first five divisions while data concerning the State Highway Patrol, Drivers License Division, Liquor Control Commissioner, and Fire Marshal are presented in the last section. State-wide data collected from clerks of district court, probate courts, police and sheriffs, penal institutions, and other sources are also given under the statistical division. Available statistics not contained in this report will be furnished upon request.

### I. DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The total volume of crimes recorded by the Bureau is not necessarily a measure of the activity of the division of investigation. A single heinous murder, a kidnaping, or a sabotage case, for example, may require the services of all available investigators for an extended period of time. With every major case there are a multitude of reports, clues, leads, and rumors all of which must be "run down." The following information, however, shows the large and varied number of cases which were reported to the Bureau in 1941. Many of them required reports by investigators, the identification expert, or the chemist; others necessitated extensive correspondence; some checking with the Motor Vehicle Division or Drivers License Department; others broadcasts over KNHD and WAMV; others photography; most of them weekly bulletin publication; and all of them indexing in the files.

#### A. Cases Handled

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 1941.

TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED IN 1941

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES <sup>①</sup>	Total	New Cases in 1941	Old Cases Worked on Again in 1941
All cases.....	5,192	4,217	975
Minnesota cases—total.....	4,295	3,470	825
Offenses.....	3,661	2,868	793
Other cases.....	634	602	32
Out-of-State cases—total.....	897	747	150
Offenses.....	734	589	145 <sup>②</sup>
Other cases.....	163	158	5

<sup>①</sup>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 bulletin or circulars, broadcast over KNHD, indexed in the files, or otherwise acted on by the Bureau.

<sup>②</sup>Two of the old out-of-State cases involved further investigation of parties who admitted 122 burglaries in 1940.

It will be seen that of the 5,192 new and old cases handled in 1941 about four-fifths dealt with Minnesota offenses and one-fifth 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 81 percent of the cases handled were current reports while 19 percent were "old" cases worked on again.

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

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF ALL CASES ACTED ON, INCLUDING OUT-OF-STATE CASES: 1935-1941

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
1940.....	5,001	4,489	512
1941.....	5,192	4,217	975

Considering all cases together, the Bureau handled 191 or 4 percent more cases in 1941 than in the previous year. The 1935 record is included in table 2 to show the small number of cases handled before the Bureau staff was enlarged.

TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF 1941 MINNESOTA OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU WITH 1939, 1940 AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE 1938-1940

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES ①	3-Year Average② (1938-1940)	1941	1940	1939
Grand Total.....	3,150	2,868	2,996	3,046
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	1,913	1,649	1,730	1,858
1. Criminal homicide:				
A. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	15	20	13	15
B. Manslaughter by negligence.....	1	4	1	1
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	19	27	22	19
3. Robbery.....	75	43	60	71
4. Aggravated assault.....	5	12	2	7
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	778	680	686	780
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	582	450	605	552
7. Auto theft.....	437	413	341	413
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	1,220	1,204	1,251	1,170
8. Other assaults.....	15	10	13	14
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	458	358	577	367
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	251	269	178	206
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	6	3	2	1
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	*			1
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1			1
14. Other sex offenses.....	13	8	10	11
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	49	54	36	57
16. Narcotic drug laws.....	3	2	1	2
17. Liquor laws.....	1		1	2
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	6	6	2	9
19. Vagrancy.....	2	2		3
20. Gambling.....	*	1		
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	3	7	3	3
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	4	6	5	2
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	12	17	12	19
25. All other offenses:				
Arson.....	8	6	9	8
Escapes③.....	270	347	289	354
Illegitimacy.....	18	6	12	15
Other unclassified.....	100	102	101	95
26. Offense not stated; fugitives, etc.....	18	15	15	18

①Offenses 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.

②The 3-year average was taken to the nearest whole number; less than 0.5 is listed as \*. There was only one case of carrying weapons, two cases of prostitution and commercialized vice, and one of gambling during 1938-1940

③Escapes are detailed in table 7 showing "non-criminal" cases included in this classification.

The 2,868 Minnesota offenses which were added to Bureau records during the past year are discussed in the following section.

#### 1. New Minnesota offenses handled in 1941

The Bureau acted on 2,868 "new" offenses in 1941 as compared with 2,996 in 1940. This is a decrease of 4.3 percent compared with 1940 and a decrease of 9 percent compared with the 3-year average for 1938-1940 as will be seen in table 3. The increase in "other" offenses in the past three years resulted from the reporting of escapes from State asylums and institutions (see table 7). Of the total offenses reported in 1941, it will be noted that 2,169 or 75.6 percent involved the taking of property in burglary, larceny, auto theft, forgery, and fraud cases; 73 or 2.5 percent involved personal injury in homicide, assault, and rape cases; while 44 or 1.5 percent involved both property and persons in robbery cases.

Considerable variation from the average is noted in comparing current offenses with the 3-year period, some ranging below and some above. Those which were under the average include robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, forgery, and other sex offenses; offenses which were over the average include criminal homicide, rape, aggravated assault, fraud, offenses against the family and children, and escapes. The downward trend of criminal-homicide cases was broken in 1941 when 24 cases were reported; there were 14 reported in 1940, 16 in 1939, 20 in 1938, and 24 in 1937.

##### a. Robberies

The 43 robbery offenses reported to the Bureau in 1941 are shown by place of attack in table 4.

TABLE 4. MINNESOTA ROBBERY OFFENSES BY PLACE OF ATTACK: 1941

PLACE OF ATTACK	Total	Rural	Urban
Total.....	43	24	19
Highway (city streets, alleys, roads, etc.).....	11	6	5
Commercial house (drug stores, garages, cafes, etc.).....	12	3	9
Oil station.....	12	9	3
Chain store.....			
Residence (anywhere on premises).....	2	1	1
Bank.....	2	2	
Miscellaneous.....	4	3	1

Oil stations are subject to "holdups" more than any other single business place, it will be noted. Of the 12 attendants robbed in 1941, at least 4 were slugged with hammers, bottles, or other objects, and 1 was forced to accompany the bandits. Additional attendants who were attacked on their way home are listed under highway robberies.

##### b. Larceny offenses

That thefts of livestock and auto accessories were the most common rural and urban larcenies respectively reported in 1941 is shown in table 5. The next most frequent rural cases were thefts of auto accessories while



shoplifting was the next most frequent urban classification. Cases where auto accessories were stripped from motor vehicles while stolen are not included, such offenses being listed as auto thefts.

TABLE 5. CLASSIFICATION OF MINNESOTA LARCENIES REPORTED IN 1941

CLASSIFICATION	Total	Rural	Urban
All larcenies.....	450	268	182
Pocket-picking.....	16	9	7
Purse-snatching.....	5	2	3
Shoplifting.....	34	6	28
Thefts from autos (excluding auto accessories).....	22	10	12
Thefts of:			
Auto accessories.....	77	34	43
Bicycles.....	5	4	1
Gasoline.....	8	4	4
Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.).....	94	85	9
Lumber and timber.....	11	11	
Metals (copper wire, scrap iron, etc.).....	18	8	10
Money.....	29	14	15
Out-board motors, boats, and other sporting goods.....	23	17	6
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery.....	18	12	6
Other property.....	71	49	22
Type not stated.....	19	3	16

It may be pointed out that chicken thefts are excluded from this tabulation, also, since these cases are classified as burglaries of farm buildings in conformity with Uniform-Crime-Reporting procedure. Similarly, other items taken in burglaries are excluded from table 5.

The effect of war restrictions and commodity shortages should be apparent when 1941 data are compared with future years.

#### c. Check cases

The forgery and fraud classifications consist principally of check offenses. These have been tabulated in table 6 where it will be noted that 529 such cases were reported in the current year; this is 18.4 percent of all new offenses acted upon. The estimated value of these "bad" checks was \$16,768, the average amount being about \$29.00 (table 19).

It is important that the practice of reporting check cases be encouraged because there is much more likelihood of identifying and apprehending offenders with a centralized file showing signatures and modus operandi data. This was well illustrated in the Elmer A. Jones case. After his arrest in 1941, the 261 forgeries for which he was wanted were readily disclosed by Bureau records. The Bureau took an active part in clearing check cases by assisting directly in 19 arrests for fraudulent checks and 11 arrests for forgeries during the past year, excluding 3 cases where the prisoners were released without prosecution. 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 otherwise would have occurred.

TABLE 6. NEW CHECK CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1937-1941

TYPE	1941			1940	1939	1938	1937
	Total	Rural	Urban				
Total.....	529	177	352	637	462	645	863
Check forgeries.....	345	124	221	554	353	400	199
Check frauds.....	184	53	131	83	109	245	164
Percent of all new offenses handled.....	18.4	13.2	23.0	21.3	15.2	18.9	14.7

#### d. Escapes

The large increase in the "escape" grouping during the past three years 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 a large number of such escapes thereafter. Escapes are classified in table 7 showing both the institutional and the penal type. It will be noted that about the

TABLE 7. SUMMARY OF PENAL AND NON-PENAL ESCAPES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU:  
1936-1941

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
1940	289	266	23	10	13
1941	347	312	35	17	18

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

same number of juveniles as adults escaped from penal or correctional institutions in the past three years.

Escapes are classified in detail in table 8 by adult penal institutions, juvenile correctional or detention institutions, and State hospitals. The Willmar State Asylum reported the greatest number of escapes with 76 persons walking away. This institution does not return certain patients to Willmar so these cases are listed as closed on Bureau records. The St. Peter and Fergus Falls hospitals for the insane and the Faribault school for feeble-minded were next highest with 65, 47, and 34 escapes, respectively.

TABLE 8. ESCAPE CASES AND THEIR CLEARANCES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU DURING 1941:  
BY INSTITUTION ①  
(Escapes from officers are listed to institution to which they are attached)

INSTITUTION HAVING CUSTODY OF PRISONER BEFORE ESCAPE	Number of Persons Who Escaped	Cases Reported Cleared
All escapes	347	191
Adult penal institutions	18	13
State Reformatory for Men; including camps	2	2
State Prison		
Federal Prison at Sandstone		
State Reformatory for Women		
County jails	3	2
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails		
Other (Fort Snelling guard house, etc.)	13	9
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions	17	11
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County)		
Highwood Boys' Farm (Ramsey County)		
Red Wing State Training School for Boys	14	9
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls	2	2
Other	1	
State non-penal institutions	312	167
Anoka State Asylum	3	1
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics	29	15
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded	34	10
Fergus Falls State Hospital	47	24
Hastings State Asylum	12	3
Moose Lake State Hospital	17	10
Rochester State Hospital	29	8
St. Peter State Hospital	65	34
Willmar State Asylum	76	62

① Willmar escapes are considered closed if the institution will not return patients apprehended.

## 2. Other new Minnesota cases handled in 1941

The Bureau assisted in 602 miscellaneous cases in the current year compared with 553 in 1940. The varied activities and services which are included in these totals are shown in table 9. It will be seen that they range

TABLE 9. OTHER NEW MINNESOTA CASES INVESTIGATED AND ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE BUREAU IN 1941 COMPARED WITH 1939, 1940 AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1938-1940

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES AND ACTIVITIES	3-Year Average (1938-1940)	1941	1940	1939
Total.....	515	602	553	477
Accidents.....	2	.....	1	3
Deaths, suspicious or accidental; suicides.....	13	11	16	12
Missing persons.....	249	350	261	240
Policing fairs, etc.....	43	37	63	26
Unfounded offense reports.....	31	37	27	35
Miscellaneous cases including investigations of abandoned automobiles, lost and recovered property, suspects, unknown dead, insane persons, etc.....	176	167	185	161

from investigation of accidents, violent deaths, and missing persons, to policing public gatherings. Assistance was given in policing 37 public gatherings in 1941 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 considerably above the 3-year average as well as the 1940 figure for miscellaneous cases.

Missing-person reports account for about one-half of the miscellaneous cases. The age and sex of the 350 persons reported missing in 1941 are shown in table 10. Considering all ages together, 34.6 percent were females, while for ages under 20, 39.1 percent or two out of five were females; and for ages 20 or over, only 20.7 percent or one out of five were females. A further analysis of 1941 missing-person reports shows that 102 of them or 29.1 percent were from rural localities, while for the ages under 20, 25 percent were from rural communities. Interesting age differences will be noted in the "average" ages of the male and female and urban and rural cases.

TABLE 10. AGE AND SEX OF MISSING PERSONS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN 1941: BY RURAL AND URBAN CASE STATUS<sup>①</sup>

AGE GROUPING	ENTIRE STATE			RURAL			URBAN		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	350	229	121	102	68	34	248	161	87
Under 10 years.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
0-14.....	61	41	20	17	10	7	44	31	13
15-19.....	185	110	75	45	26	19	140	84	56
20-24.....	19	12	7	9	4	5	10	8	2
25-29.....	11	9	2	3	2	1	8	7	1
30-34.....	9	7	2	4	4	.....	5	3	2
35-39.....	11	8	3	3	3	.....	8	5	3
40-44.....	6	6	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....
45-49.....	4	3	1	1	1	.....	3	2	1
50-54.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
55-59.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
60 or over.....	15	13	2	10	8	2	5	5	.....
Age not stated:									
Juveniles.....	11	8	3	.....	.....	.....	11	8	3
Adults.....	6	3	3	1	1	.....	5	2	3
Uncertain.....	3	2	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	1
Median age.....	16.9	17.2	16.4	18.1	19.1	17.0	16.6	16.8	16.3
Mean age.....	21.9	23.7	18.7	26.1	29.1	20.4	20.2	21.3	18.0

<sup>①</sup>The measures of central tendency were calculated from the original arrays and not from the data in this table. The median age of all missing persons, when calculated from this table, is 17.8 years. This is 5.3 percent above the median of 16.9 years calculated from the original data. In calculating the means, the midpoints of the 1-year intervals were used. In the age 18 group, for example, 18.5 was taken as the midpoint. The skewness of the distribution affects the values of the means calculated from the 1-year intervals, but the means so obtained are not more than 0.5 years above the actual measures. The 60-or-over interval contains the following: ages 60-64, urban—1 male, rural—4 males and 1 female; ages 65-69, urban—2 males, rural—2 males and 1 female; 70-74, rural—1 male; 75-79, urban—1 male; 80-84, urban—1 male, rural—1 male.

### 3. New out-of-State cases in 1941

The out-of-State offenses reported to the Bureau during the current year are shown in table 11. Auto theft was the most common crime reported. The Bureau was requested to assist other States in 103 such cases, in 24 murders, 29 robberies, and in 433 other offenses. Clearances of 320 cases are reported in 1941, many of them as a result of Bureau investigations and services. In addition to the 589 crimes, 158 "other" cases originated outside of Minnesota, of which 102 dealt with missing persons.

TABLE 11. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1941<sup>Ⓐ</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known To The Bureau	CLEARED BY ARREST IN 1941 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Offenses Reported or Known in 1941	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
Grand Total.....	589	247	73
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	335	119	14
Criminal homicide:			
A. Murder.....	24	9	1
B. Manslaughter.....	1		
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	7	3	
Robbery.....	29	14	2
Aggravated assault.....	5		
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	91	40	5
Larceny—except auto theft.....	75	25	3
Auto theft.....	103	28	3
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	248	126	56
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	72	45	45
Embezzlement and fraud.....	72	27	3
Other sex offenses.....	3	3	
Offenses against the family and children.....	12	7	2
All other offenses:			
Escapes.....	64	32	4
Other.....	25	12	2
Offense not stated.....	6	2	3

<sup>Ⓐ</sup>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 1,468 clearances in 1941 are shown in table 12. Over the 7-year period, it will be seen that arrests for assault reached a new high in 1941 and that arrests as a whole were practically the same as last year.

TABLE 12. PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION IN MINNESOTA ON BUREAU CASES: 1935-1941

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION						
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total.....	357	689	749	976	690	709	710
Murder and manslaughter.....	16	7	17	13	9	8	14
—including carnal knowledge.....	3	14	16	11	21	21	16
Rape.....	44	36	47	44	60	19	27
—all degrees.....	11	17	10	23	15	11	30
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	79	186	162	206	102	148	176
Larceny—except auto theft.....	80	132	136	202	139	129	85
Auto theft.....	33	60	59	91	93	75	80
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12	48	56	77	43	104	46
Embezzlement.....	30	74	106	125	67	45	83
Other offenses.....	49	115	140	184	141	149	153

The following table shows the clearances of Minnesota cases in which the Bureau rendered aid during the past seven years. The total number of

TABLE 13. BUREAU CASES CLEARED BY ARREST: 1935-1941  
(Minnesota Offenses)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST						
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total.....	449	1,603	1,043	1,528	1,254	1,357	1,468
Murder and manslaughter.....	11	12	20	18	14	11	21
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3	14	20	15	15	19	20
Robbery.....	38	27	48	58	45	25	28
Assault—all degrees.....	7	16	13	19	15	11	18
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	130	319	229	319	205	209	243
Larceny—except auto theft.....	90	229	139	237	184	232	145
Auto theft.....	42	72	82	125	142	77	125
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	33	396	162	248	179	363	332
Fraud and embezzlement.....	42	374	180	255	137	106	171
All other offenses, including offense not stated.....	53	144	150	234	318	304	365

offenses cleared in 1941, it will be noted, was 8 percent greater than in 1940 and 6 percent greater than the 1938-1940 average of 1,380 clearances. Table 14 shows the clearances for 1941 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 2,868 offenses reported in 1941, 1,206 or approximately 42 percent, were cleared by arrest during the year.

TABLE 14. MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1941①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Unfounded (i.e. False or Baseless Complaints)	Number of Actual Offenses (Excluding Unfounded)			Cleared by Arrest in 1941 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Offenses Reported or Known in 1941	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
Grand Total.....	37	2,868	1,338	1,530	1,206	262
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	30	1,649	962	687	539	53
1. Criminal homicide:						
A. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....		20	11	9	15	2
B. Manslaughter by negligence.....		4	2	2	3	1
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....		27	18	9	20	
3. Robbery.....	4	43	24	19	24	4
4. Aggravated assault.....	1	12	7	5	10	
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	2	680	496	184	225	18
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	9	450	268	182	126	19
7. Auto theft.....	14	413	136	277	116	9
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	7	1,204	369	835	660	209
8. Other assaults.....	1	10	8	2	8	
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4	358	129	229	197	135
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....		269	92	177	145	26
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1	3	2	1	2	
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....						
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....						
14. Other sex offenses.....		8	7	1	4	
15. Offenses against the family and children.....		54	20	34	36	8
16. Narcotic drug laws.....		2	1	1	2	
17. Liquor laws.....						
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....		6	1	5	6	
19. Vagrancy.....		2		2	2	
20. Gambling.....		1		1	1	
21. Driving while intoxicated.....		7	3	4	4	
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....		6	5	1	5	
23. Parking violations.....						
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....		17	8	9	4	
25. All other offenses.....	1	461	93	368	244	40
26. Offense not stated.....		15	7	8	7	

- 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) No kidnaping offenses were reported in 1941. Cases in which robbery is the motive for kidnaping are included under robbery. Ten Federal offenses which were not also State offenses are included in "all other offenses."
- (d) Of the 37 unfounded offenses, all were rural except 1 aggravated assault, 1 burglary, 2 larcenies, 9 auto thefts, 1 other assault, 3 forgeries, and 1 stolen property offense.
- (e) Included in this table are the following offenses which were confessed by prisoners, but were not otherwise reported to the Bureau: rural offenses—6 burglaries, 10 larcenies.
- (f) A detailed breakdown of offenses is available in the Bureau office.

In addition to the 196 Bureau arrests where the defendants were held for prosecution in Minnesota, investigators assisted in picking up 60 persons who were released without charge, 10 who were turned over to out-of-State authorities, and 2 persons who were declared insane, making a total of 268 persons. These apprehensions for 1941 are shown in table 15 together with data for the previous four years. In spite of the loss of two Bureau investigators during the year, Bureau arrests were only slightly under last year.

TABLE 15. APPREHENSIONS BY BUREAU INVESTIGATORS: 1937-1941

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	YEAR				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total Apprehensions.....	377	518	374	292	268
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota:.....	302	400	225	216	196
Murder and manslaughter.....	6	2	3	1	1
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	5	4	2	7	7
Robbery.....	15	9	8	6	3
Assault—all degrees.....	5	17	7	3	11
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	72	95	30	51	62
Larceny—except auto theft.....	62	79	57	55	24
Auto theft.....	14	15	14	3	9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	10	20	18	28	11
Fraud and embezzlement.....	47	70	18	16	26
Other offenses.....	66	89	68	46	42
Persons released, no formal charge.....	57	94	129	60	60
Pick-ups of insane, feeble-minded, etc.....	.....	5	2	4	2
Arrests for out-of-State authorities.....	18	19	18	12	10

Bureau arrests by months during 1941 are presented in table 16.

TABLE 16. BUREAU ARRESTS DURING 1941 BY MONTHS, INCLUDING PERSONS RELEASED WITH NO FORMAL CHARGE<sup>①</sup>

MONTH	PERSONS APPREHENDED				
	Total	Arrested in Minnesota		Arrested Out of State <sup>②</sup>	
		Held in Minnesota	Returned to Other States	Returned to Minnesota	Held Out of State
Total.....	268	255	10	2	1
January.....	37	35	.....	1	1
February.....	28	27	1	.....	.....
March.....	18	17	1	.....	.....
April.....	21	18	3	.....	.....
May.....	33	30	3	.....	.....
June.....	15	12	3	.....	.....
July.....	9	9	2	1	.....
August.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....
September.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....
October.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....
November.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....
December.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....

<sup>①</sup>Arrests 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.

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

A summary of the 169 arrests for which dispositions were reported in 1941 is given in table 17 for certain offenses. It will be noted that 92.3 percent of the prosecutions resulted in convictions while 7.7 percent were

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

TABLE 17. SUMMARY OF BUREAU ARRESTS DISPOSED OF IN 1941

OFFENSE	Disposed of Without Conviction ①	Convicted
Total.....	13	156
Murder and manslaughter.....		1
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	1	6
Robbery.....		3
Assault—all degrees.....	1	5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....		52
Larceny—except auto theft.....	2	22
Auto theft.....		9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....		9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2	21
Other offenses.....	7	28
Percent.....	7.7%	92.3%

①Of those disposed of without conviction, two were found insane; five juveniles were released to parents.

The disposition of Bureau arrests including the 60 persons who were reported as “released” is shown in detail in table 18. As noted in a footnote, the “released” grouping no doubt includes a number of defendants who appeared before court and were ordered to make restitution, and so on, this information not being reported.

TABLE 18. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE BUREAU DURING 1941: BY CRIME ②

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.) ④	Found Guilty of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense ⑤
Grand Total.....	60	27	13	156
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	47	10	4	93
1. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	1			1
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....			1	6
3. Robbery.....	1			3
4. Aggravated assault.....			1	
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	36	10		52
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	8		2	22
7. Auto theft.....	1			9
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	13	17	9	63
8. Other assaults.....		5		5
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1	2		9
10. Embezzlement and fraud:				
No-fund checks.....	2	1	1	17
Other frauds.....		2	1	3
Embezzlement.....				1
14. Other sex offenses.....				2
15. Offenses against the family and children.....		5	1	9
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	2		1	10
21. Driving while intoxicated.....				1
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....				1
25. All other offenses:				
Illegitimacy.....		1		1
Juvenile delinquency.....	3	1		
Malicious destruction of property.....	2		5	3
Unclassified.....	1			
26. Offense not stated.....				1
27. Suspicion.....	1			

①This table shows the disposition of the arrests in table 16 excluding persons held out-of-State.

②There were no arrests for offenses in classifications not listed (see Table 14).

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.

④One defendant charged with abandonment and one with aggravated assault were committed to insane hospitals. These are included in this column.

⑤Defendants in four check cases and one fraud offense who were released after paying costs and making restitution were classified as convicted.

### C. Typical Bureau Cases

Bureau activities resulted in clearing many outstanding crimes in 1941 both directly and indirectly. Direct assistance was given by Bureau investigators personally while indirect assistance was given by means of radio broadcasts, weekly bulletins, circulars, and records in the files.

Effective law enforcement usually requires the cooperation of several police authorities working together in a common effort to prevent crimes and arrest violators. Individual Bureau investigators and officers in the State could be cited for participation in important enforcement activities; since space does not permit the printing of a complete list of individual officers, however, a few typical cases can be listed to illustrate crimes which were cleared by local officers and Bureau agents working together.

#### 1. Homicide cases

The brutal murder of Martin Wangen in December 1940 on his farm in Goodhue county and the attempted murder of Otto Muller on his farm in Hubbard county, both crimes committed for paltry sums of money, were cleared in January 1941 by the arrest of Arthur Kons alias Albert Miller, and Roscoe Quade. A thorough investigation of all leads in these cases by local officers assisted by Bureau investigators led to the identification and arrest of the criminals. Both men were out-of-State when arrested, Kons in Wisconsin, and Quade in Wyoming. Kons, who was alone in the murder of Wangen, was sentenced to a life term, and Quade was sentenced to 40 years. The life sentence for Kons marked the end of a crime career dating back to 1928 and ranging from penitentiary sentences for auto theft, arson, assault, and robbery to his present sentence for murder.

Another case which began in Hennepin county in March as the assault and kidnaping of a cab driver in order to obtain his taxi but which ended as infanticide in Meeker county again illustrates the role played by the Bureau in cooperating with local officers. Raymond Warner, Robert Taylor, and Pauline Dressler, all of South Dakota, were apprehended on a train at Willmar after abandoning the woman's illegitimate child to die of exposure. Following clues of this case as they were reported from county to county and making checks in Minnesota and South Dakota, Bureau investigators were in a position to render valuable assistance.

Faribault county authorities, aided by a Bureau investigator, solved the rural murder of Julius Quaday shot to death in March by a Jack Gray who worked for the victim. The killer stole \$20.00 from the body and then simulated a suicide by placing the body and the weapon in a position to suggest a self-inflicted wound. The authorities, who had arrested Gray on the robbery charge, established the fact that the victim could not have shot himself under the circumstances in which the body was found. When confronted with the facts of the case, the killer confessed. On March 27 he pleaded guilty to the offense and was given a life sentence in the Minnesota State Prison.

Other homicide investigations in which Bureau agents participated include the Gale Wendorff murder in Redwood county in January cleared



by the arrest of Everet Johnson, the Mrs. Elaine Rustand killing in Lyon county in May cleared by the arrest of her husband Ervin Rustand, the Severna Segura murder in Waseca county in September cleared by the apprehension of Panteleon Sanchez, and the Dehler quadruple murder in Morrison county in December cleared by the arrest of Richard Dehler. In the latter case, 16-year-old Richard killed his parents and his young brother and sister, dropped their bodies into the basement, and set fire to their home hoping to destroy all evidence.

## **2. Rape cases**

Bureau investigators were called to assist in a number of violent sex cases in 1941. A September case in Swift county in which a farm wife was raped after being threatened with a knife by a drunken attacker in the presence of her two small children may be cited as a typical case. This case was cleared by the arrest of Ernest George Adams. Another case in Pope county in November involved the rape and serious injury of an 18-year-old student who was attacked while she was returning home after dark. This crime was cleared by the arrest of Joseph Little. Other rape cases which Bureau agents assisted in investigating include an attempted rape in February in Isanti county cleared by the arrest of Dewey G. Anderson, and the rape of a 16-year-old girl in Kandiyohi county in August for which Glen Anderson was arrested.

## **3. Robbery offenses**

Bureau investigators assisted in two outstanding robbery cases both of which were bank attacks by lone bandits. The first of these was committed in Moose Lake in November by George E. Naslund who obtained \$2,140. He was arrested eight days later in Kentucky and returned to Minnesota. The second was committed in December in Wabasha county by Gene Gregor who obtained approximately \$2,043. Gregor was arrested the day of the crime as a result of careful checking by local officers and a Bureau investigator. Both of Minnesota's bank robberies in 1941 were thus cleared by arrest.

Other cleared robberies which Bureau agents assisted in investigating include the armed robbery and kidnaping of Harold Strierner which began in Martin county and ended in Blue Earth county in January in which his car was taken by Everett Pope who was arrested in Missouri, the robbery of an oil station in Scott county in May by James Bishop who also robbed a man of his car in North Dakota a few days earlier, the robbery of Crist Risten in Hubbard county in August by Russell Pederson (\$196 was recovered from him), and the robbery of Richard Tuffs in Beltrami county in September. The victim in this case was struck over the head with a hammer by Robert Van Spankeren who was arrested for this offense.

## **4. Aggravated assault cases**

Bureau operatives assisted in a number of aggravated-assault cases in which the victims were attacked with dangerous weapons. A few of the cases cleared by arrest may be cited as follows: the shooting of Lester Doran in Anoka county in February by Rollie Leseman who later com-

mitted suicide, the stabbing of George Moe by James Henning Johnson in Pope county in May, the attacking of policeman Lawrence Jungers in Murray county in June by Vernon Stine who struck the officer repeatedly with a monkey wrench, the attempted shooting of an officer in Winona county in September by Robert Corey who was caught in the act of burglarizing a place, the Mower county case in October in which Louis Mallory was accused of hitting his wife over the head with a shot gun, and the attempted bombing on the John Nash farm in Otter Tail county in November by George Buehl who was found insane.

#### 5. Burglary and larceny cases

Burglaries in Kandiyohi, Olmsted, Rice, and Scott counties were cleared and property valued at nearly \$700 was located after the arrest in September of Steve Valentino.

A burglary of an Anoka county cottage from which property valued at \$550 was taken, a burglary of a Wisconsin school house from which a piano and other property valued at \$250 was taken, a larceny from a Wisconsin farm, five Minneapolis and two Illinois auto thefts, and several other offenses were cleared by the arrest of Charles A. Anderson in Chisago county in September. Among the numerous stolen items recovered on Anderson's farm was property valued at \$400 taken in the Anoka case and property valued at \$305 taken in the Wisconsin cases.

Thefts of copper wire, valued at over \$1,000, of which a large part was recovered in Red Lake and Polk counties were cleared in May by the arrest of Gordon Blegen, Hymie Gull, Howard Johnston, Archie Nelson, and Allen Ricke. Additional crimes against property which the Bureau assisted in investigating during 1941 include the following:

Chicken thefts and burglaries of a store and cottage in Chisago county which were cleared by the arrest in May of Robert Marmon, Newton Wenz, and a number of juveniles at Taylors Falls;

Twenty chicken thefts in Yellow Medicine county cleared in September by the arrest of John Fierstine;

Numerous other chicken thefts in Swift county cleared in April by the arrest of Wilbert Beyer and William Paulson;

Grain thefts in Nicollet county cleared in February by the arrest of Eugene and LeRoy Bailey, 17 and 19 years old respectively;

Livestock thefts in Todd county cleared in March by the arrest of Ben Hendricks and Lawrence Motl;

A large number of burglaries in Washington county cleared in January by the arrest of Melvin Picotte, Vern Marier, and a gang of juveniles;

Several burglaries in Cass county cleared by the arrest in September of four Indians, Gust Carlson and three juvenile companions;

Numerous burglaries in Morrison county closed with the arrest of Kenneth Ross in July.

## 6. Check cases

The Bureau is able to give valuable assistance in check forgeries and frauds. With a central file of bad checks the Bureau is able to follow the operations of check "artists", issue warning notices of their activities, and assist in their apprehension. A number of cases could be cited where numerous check cases were cleared by arrest in 1941 such as the arrest of William C. Noreen in June for Kandiyohi county, the arrest of Arthur Neslund in February for Mahnomen county, and the arrest of Harvey Russell Carlson in November for Otter Tail county.

The most out-standing check man arrested during the year, however, was Elmer A. Jones who was apprehended in January in Le Sueur county. Using over 110 aliases, Jones had been operating in 83 counties in Minnesota and neighboring States since October 1935; 261 of his forged checks with a total value of \$5,308 were reported to the Bureau. To assist in the apprehension of Jones the Bureau prepared a large spot map showing the location of each check as it was reported. Inspection of the map suggested that if a line were drawn East and West in such a way that there were an equal number of checks on both sides of the line and a similar line was drawn North and South, the point of intersection would approximate the forger's location. It was found that no checks were passed within a radius of 25 miles from this point. Jones was arrested at Kasota very close to the center of this circle. None of Jones' victims secured his license number until his first North Dakota forgery at Hillsboro. Here an alert local official secured his number but did not know the State of registration. Investigation of the plates in Minnesota revealed that the owner lived within the circle on the spot map. This disclosure led to Jones' arrest within a short time.

The arrest of Earl Paul Hackert by Rochester police in January 1941 ended a series of check forgeries which began in July 1940. Twelve of the 75 checks admittedly passed by the prisoner had been reported previously to the Bureau. The loss, as estimated by the prisoner in his confession, approximated \$2,250, an average of over \$300 a month during the 7-month period. The prisoner recalled having passed checks in 20 Minnesota cities and in 6 cities in Wisconsin.

## 7. Other cases

The Bureau is greatly indebted to out-of-State authorities for the assistance rendered in apprehending a gypsy swindler, Mrs. Frank Steve alias Madam Paula. For over a year this gypsy woman resorted to many devious tricks in order to mask her true identity either as to name or description. The Bureau first became interested in her activities when in two similar swindles in Goodhue and Lac Qui Parle counties during August 1939 she managed to obtain over \$3,000 from two victims. In each instance the technique involved requesting the victim to put money on his person and then having him submit to treatment to cure his ailments. During the treatments, she removed the victim's money and substituted paper in its place. Acting on information supplied by the Arkansas authorities, the Louisiana police were able to apprehend Madam Paula

on January 2, 1941. Her capture resulted only after tedious efforts to obtain her true identity and name.

In a number of instances, similarly, the Bureau assisted out-of-State authorities. A few of the fugitives arrested in Minnesota include Herman Peters apprehended in February for Bank Robbery in Iowa, Lynn W. Brooks arrested in May for robbery in Iowa, and James H. Stuart arrested in May for embezzlement in Kansas.

#### D. 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 19, however, in order to obtain 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

TABLE 19. ESTIMATED LOSSES IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1941 ①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSS		
	All Offenses	Rural Offenses	Urban Offenses
All offenses.....	\$444,710	\$155,669	\$289,041
Robbery.....	61,666	6,706	54,960
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	96,781	50,687	46,094
Larceny—except auto theft.....	47,490	24,158	23,332
Auto theft.....	186,135	56,974	129,161
Forgery:			
Check forgeries.....	9,311	3,058	6,253
Other.....	279	111	168
Fraud and embezzlement:			
Check frauds.....	7,457	1,564	5,893
Other.....	35,591	12,411	23,180

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

cases. The total loss in robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, forgery, and fraud classifications was estimated at \$444,710 in the current year as compared with \$325,269 in 1940 when the same estimating technique was used. This increase of 37 percent may be accounted for by the increase in motor-vehicle thefts reported in 1941, by the unusually large loss in the Minneapolis Brewing Co. "holdup", and by the general rise in prices.

Regarding the average losses per case as shown in table 20, it should be pointed out that the averages in some instances are based on a small number of cases, and that they are greatly affected by such extreme losses as in the Brewery case. The average urban robbery loss rose to \$2,975 in 1941, excluding motor vehicles taken in "holdups." The \$46,182 loss in the Minneapolis Brewing Co. robbery in June and the \$3,127 loss in the St. Paul Ace Box Bar robbery in September accounted for 90 percent of the total. Similarly, the mean urban burglary loss rose to \$257 because of the \$11,438 Red Owl Co. warehouse break-in at Minneapolis in October.

The large loss reported in a few swindle cases explains the high average loss in the "other fraud and embezzlement" classification. In rural Steele county, for example, a minister reported a loss of \$8,150 in a mining proposition; in Duluth, a \$1,250 loss was reported in a handkerchief-switch game; and in Faribault an \$8,000 stock swindle was reported by an 85-year

old widow. The median loss would better represent the amount the average victim sustains; this statistic, however, could not be used in estimating the loss-not-stated cases.

TABLE 20. AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE IN 1941 CASES<sup>ⓐ</sup>

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	CASES IN WHICH LOSS WAS STATED		AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Both
Robbery.....	22	18	\$272	\$2,975	\$488
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	304	97	105	257	142
Larceny—except auto theft.....	145	115	108	128	117
Auto theft.....	26	40	447	416	428
Forgery:					
Check forgeries.....	111	196	25	29	27
Other forgeries.....					
Fraud and embezzlement:					
Check frauds.....	39	79	30	34	33
Other fraud and embezzlement.....	19	20	474	542	510

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Motor vehicles, when taken in other offenses than auto theft, were excluded in calculating the average loss figures in this table. In estimating current losses and recoveries, averages based on 2 or more years were used when the number of current cases was under 100.

The two 1941 bank robberies resulted in a loss of \$4,182.68 of which \$1,848.16 was recovered. In addition, a large part of the \$2,140 Moose Lake bank robbery loot was traced to Duluth where the robber paid up several debts. The insurance company is commencing action to recover this money. The average value of property taken in the two bank holdups was \$2,091. The highest average bank robbery loss was \$18,001 in 1932. Five bank burglaries occurred in 1941 with a loss of \$7,450.94, none of which was recovered. Yearly comparisons of bank attacks and losses will be found in detail on pages 65 to 68.

Using the procedure followed in estimating losses, the value of 1941 recoveries in Bureau cases was estimated at \$223,038 as compared with the 1940 recovery of \$171,003. Recovery estimates by crime for rural and urban cases are shown in table 21. Motor vehicles accounted for 88 percent of the total recovery figure. In addition to the 407 vehicles in auto-theft cases, 3 were reported recovered in robbery cases, 9 in burglary cases, and 7 in forgery and fraud cases, making a total of 426 vehicles with an estimated value of \$196,375.

TABLE 21. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES: 1941<sup>ⓐ</sup>

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED RECOVERIES		
	All Cases	Rural Cases	Urban Cases
All offenses.....	\$223,038	\$66,295	\$156,743
Robbery.....	6,176	2,628	3,548
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	22,435	4,650	17,785
Larceny—except auto theft.....	6,378	2,587	3,791
Auto theft.....	182,468	54,366	128,102
Check forgeries and frauds.....	2,863	490	2,373
Other forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.....	2,718	1,574	1,144

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Recoveries through insurance are not included. Property recoveries on "old" cases are included.

A summary of motor-vehicle thefts and recoveries in 1941 is shown in Table 22. Here it will be seen that 21 motor vehicles were "stolen" in other crimes than auto thefts and that a total of 412 or 94.9 percent of

the vehicles stolen in 1941 were recovered during the current year. During 1939 and 1940, only 7 or less than one percent of the 816 stolen motor vehicles have not been recovered to date. They are usually recovered but

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN 1941

OFFENSE	Motor Vehicles Reported Stolen in 1941						Motor Vehicles Stolen Prior Years Reported Recovered in 1941		
	Number Stolen ①			Number Recovered					
	All cases	Rural cases	Urban cases	All cases	Rural cases	Urban cases	All cases	Rural cases	Urban cases
Total.....	434	145	289	412	134	278	14	5	9
Robbery.....	3	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Burglary.....	10	5	5	9	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Auto theft.....	413	136	277	393	127	266	14	5	9
Forgery and fraud....	8	3	5	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....

① Attempted offenses are not included in this table.

they are not always found in good condition. A few are wrecked, some are injured mechanically, while many are stripped of contents and accessories. It has been common for auto thieves to strip cars of radios, heaters, and tires; it is expected that this practice will increase during the war. An increase in the number of vehicles not recovered might also be expected.

## II. SCIENTIFIC CRIME-DETECTION LABORATORY

That the Bureau's scientific laboratory is becoming more and more useful to local officers is shown by the fact that examinations were requested in 64 cases this year compared with 49 in 1940. In 1941, 37 different counties requested assistance; in the previous year, 30 counties sought the aid of the laboratory. In addition, examinations were made for three State organizations and one out-of-State authority during the current year. There is no charge for laboratory services or court appearances required of the technician.

It is difficult to make a tabulation of laboratory activities which will accurately reflect the work performed. One assignment may take a few minutes or hours, for example, while another may require days or weeks. The principal activities of the laboratory have been roughly classified, however, in table 23 where it will be seen that in 13 cases ballistics tests and examinations of firearms, bullets, and shells were made. Chemical tests and analyses were made in 31 cases, while microscopic examinations were made in 18 cases. Other laboratory activities included infra-red, microscopic, and ultra-violet photography in 25 cases; microchemical examinations in 5 cases; examinations by ultra-violet light in 8 cases; and other examinations in 23 cases.

Laboratory results were of assistance to officers and prosecutors both in the detection of crimes and in the prosecution of defendants. Detailed reports were furnished interested parties describing tests and examina-

tions, results and conclusions. The presence or absence of the following was reported in a number of instances:

Blood	Seminal fluids	Volatile oils
Poisons	Gunpowder residues	

An idea of the types of evidence handled by the laboratory in 1941 is given by the following partial list of specimens received:

6 rifles	2 sets of human bones
1 razor	5 sets of parts from safes
2 knives	2 samples of stomach contents
15 bullets	2 bombs, one of them in pieces
7 revolvers	8 cases involving items of clothing
1 auto wheel	2 sets of human autopsy specimens
40 cartridge cases	5 sets of animal autopsy specimens
2 bottles of poison	2 samples of hog tonic, and chick feed
2 blunt instruments	15 checks, and papers containing writing
	14 punches, pliers, sledges, and other tools

In addition to these, other specimens were examined such as washing powder, heel prints, paint samples, ink, pens, pieces of wood, casts of tire tracks, and unknown substances.

The number of cases in which various activities were performed in 1941 is summarized below. The total number of cases in table 23 is greater than in table 24 since one case may involve several activities.

TABLE 23. ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY: 1941

ACTIVITY	Cases	Estimated Number of Tests, Examinations, Etc.
Ballistics; tests of firearms, bullets, shells.....	13	111
Photographs—total.....	37	158
Infra-red.....	9	27
Micro-photographs.....	11	37
Ultra-violet.....	5	14
Other.....	12	80
Chemical analyses—total.....	31	981
For blood.....	6	216
For poisons.....	7	242
For liquor.....	18	523
Other.....	18	805
Microscopic examinations—total.....	18	805
For semen.....	1	12
Histologic.....	1	1
Other.....	16	792
Microchemical examinations.....	5	79
Examinations by ultra-violet light.....	8	51
Other examinations.....	23	756

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

TABLE 24. TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE: 1938-1941

TYPES OF CASES	NUMBER ①			
	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total.....	35	39	49	64
Violent and suspicious deaths.....	10	9	16	15
Rape or carnal knowledge; suspected offenses.....	1	1	.....	2
Robbery.....	.....	.....	1	2
Aggravated assault, shootings, etc. (including suspected food poisoning).....	1	4	3	3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	10	11	12	13
Larceny—including auto theft.....	1	2	2	2
Forgery and fraud.....	2	.....	2	3
Drug-law violations; suspected marihuana.....	2	1	1	.....
Hit-run accident; non-fatal.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Extortion.....	.....	1	.....	1
Malicious destruction of property, killing of livestock, etc.....	.....	5	4	6
Arson.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sabotage.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other.....	7	4	8	15

①An examination which covers several offenses is counted as one laboratory case in this tabulation. In 1941, for example, one case involved four murders, arson, and robbery.

### III. RADIO DIVISION

Police radio communication was greatly enhanced in 1941 by the addition of the new 1,000-watt State Highway Patrol station WAMV. Located in St. Paul, this unit maintains contact with Patrol cars, twin-city stations, defense plants, and local officers in this area. A summary of WAMV broadcasts will be found on page 57 in the Highway Patrol section of this report.

The Federal Communications Commission listed 14 police radio systems operating in Minnesota during 1941 from fixed stations. These stations are listed below with the station power and number of portable-mobile units which were in two-way conversation with each station. Of the 35 portable-mobile units tuned to WPDS, 2 are owned by South St. Paul, 1 by Dakota County, and 1 by Ramsey County.

POLICE RADIO SYSTEMS IN MINNESOTA

Call Location	Fixed Power	Portable-mobile Units	Call Location	Fixed Power	Portable-mobile Units
<b>State Systems:</b>			<b>City Systems—Continued</b>		
KNHD Redwood Falls	400w	..	KQAA Mankato	100w	5
WAMV St. Paul	1,000w	..	KGPB Minneapolis	400w	61
<b>City Systems:</b>			KQDB Red Wing	100w	1
KQBG Austin	25w	1	KQAM Rochester	25w	2
WRJP Brainerd	50w	1	KQFY St. Cloud	15w	2
KNFE Duluth	400w	22	WPDS St. Paul	500w	35
KQED Faribault	100w	2	WDCX Virginia	20w	2
			W9XCS Winona	250w	3

KNHD was on the air 31,017 times in 1941 with 2,385 broadcasts of crimes, arrests, recoveries, and other criminal items; 628 emergency messages of missing and located persons, etc.; 1,711 contacts with fixed



and mobile units; 853 repeats of WAMV twin-city auto thefts and recoveries; and other items as shown in table 25.

TABLE 25. SUMMARY OF KNHD BROADCASTS: 1941

CLASSIFICATION OF BROADCASTS	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand Total.....	31,017	29,902	1,115
<b>Criminal—Total.....</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>882</b>
Murder and manslaughter.....	13	7	6
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3	2	1
Robbery.....	84	54	30
Assault—all degrees.....	5	5	.....
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	203	172	31
Larceny—except auto theft.....	385	312	73
Auto theft.....	942	478	464
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	126	74	52
Fraud and embezzlement.....	157	110	47
All other offenses.....	467	289	178
<b>Other:</b>			
Emergency messages, missing persons, etc.....	628	395	233
Contacts with fixed and mobile units.....	1,711	1,711	.....
Tests.....	22,507	22,507	.....
Resumes.....	370	370	.....
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol.....	791	791	.....
Weather reports.....	60	60	.....
Repeats of WAMV twin-city auto thefts and recoveries.....	853	853	.....
Schedules and other.....	1,712	1,712	.....

It will be seen that 478 of the original or first-alarm criminal messages were broadcasts of auto thefts, while 7 pertained to criminal homicides, 2 to rape, 54 to robbery, and 484 to burglary and larceny. In addition to the 1,503 original criminal broadcasts, there were 882 follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations. Calls originating out of State are included in tables 23 through 26.

TABLE 26. BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD: 1941<sup>①</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS AND SERVICES	NUMBER OF BROADCASTS					
	Total	Alarms and Other Messages		Arrests	Recoveries	Cancel- lations
		Original	Supple- mental			
Grand Total Transmissions.....	31,017	29,902	40	364	439	272
CRIMINAL—Total.....	2,385	1,503	36	364	439	43
PART I CLASSES						
Murder or manslaughter.....	13	7		6		
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3	2		1		
Robbery.....	84	54	9	18	1	2
Aggravated assault.....	1					
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	203	172	1	30		
Larceny—except auto:						
Auto plates.....	95	67		1	26	1
Other.....	290	245	1	31	7	6
Auto theft.....	942	478	13	46	405	
PART II CLASSES, Etc.						
Other assaults.....	4	4				
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	123	71	5	45		2
Other.....	3	3				
Embezzlement and fraud:						
"Bad" checks.....	81	50		30		1
Other.....	76	60	1	12		3
Weapons, carrying, etc.....	3	2		1		
Sex offenses—except rape.....	10	7		3		
Offenses against family and children.....	20	17		3		
Narcotic drug laws.....	1	1				
Viol. traffic and motor-vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	4	2		1		1
"Hit and run" violations.....	25	19	1	4		1
Other.....	2	2				
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	101	60	1	40		
Parole or probation violation.....	101	59	3	39		
Kidnaping.....	7	4	1	1		1
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	115	60		51		4
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	26	11		1		14
Description of persons held.....	34	27				7
Description of lost or stolen property.....	18	18				
NON-CRIMINAL—Total.....	628	395	4			229
Emergency and death messages.....	98	75				23
Missing persons, including runaways.....	526	320				206
Other.....	4		4			
MISCELLANEOUS—Total.....	28,004	28,004				
Answers to police units for information.....	593	593				
Dispatches for cars and officers.....	788	788				
KNHD inquiries for information.....	330	330				
Test, signal reports.....	22,507	22,507				
Resumes, repeat transmissions.....	370	370				
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol.....	791	791				
Weather reports.....	60	60				
Repeats of WAMV twin-city auto thefts and recoveries.....	853	853				
Other.....	1,712	1,712				

<sup>①</sup>Messages which originated out of State are included.

Original criminal broadcasts by months are shown in table 27. In 1941, September showed the most broadcasts and March the fewest; August and February were the high and low months in the preceding three years.

TABLE 27. ORIGINAL KNHD CRIMINAL BROADCASTS DURING 1941 COMPARED WITH THE THREE PREVIOUS YEARS AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE: BY MONTHS

MONTH	NUMBER OF ORIGINAL BROADCASTS OF CRIMINAL CASES				
	3-Year Average (1938-1940)	1941	1940	1939	1938
Total.....	2,417	1,503	1,925	2,370	2,956
January.....	164	110	134	162	195
February.....	141	104	120	122	180
March.....	189	101	130	172	265
April.....	218	123	167	201	286
May.....	229	118	164	259	264
June.....	214	135	182	203	258
July.....	208	126	195	223	206
August.....	262	136	207	272	307
September.....	219	157	177	218	261
October.....	204	136	155	214	242
November.....	196	138	165	180	242
December.....	174	119	129	144	250

The use of KNHD by Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices during 1940-1941 is shown in table 28. Of the cities under 100,000 in size, it will be noted that during 1941 Brainerd and Mankato authorized 50 or more broadcasts, while Fairmont, New Ulm, Redwood Falls, Rochester, and Sleepy Eye were next in order with 20 or more. The sheriffs in the counties of Carver, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lyon, McLeod, Mower, Otter Tail, and Redwood used the station for 30 or more messages while those in Brown, Hennepin, Meeker, Nicollet, Pipestone, Renville, Rice, Sibley, Waseca, Watonwan, and Yellow Medicine were next in order with from 20 to 29 calls.

Other authorities for KNHD 1941 broadcasts are summarized as follows:

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1941	1940
Minnesota Agencies—Total.....	521	696
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.....	398	617
KNHD.....		11
Highway Patrol.....	29	28
Federal.....	31	30
Parole Board.....	63	
Other.....		10
Out-of-State Agencies—Total.....	476	855
Iowa.....	312	576
North Dakota.....	27	26
South Dakota.....	13	16
Wisconsin.....	60	61
Other.....	64	176

It may be pointed out that 476 or 15.8 percent of KNHD's authorizations in 1941 originated out of State, principally in Iowa. The out-of-State agencies reciprocate by broadcasting Minnesota alarms over their radio networks.

TABLE 28. USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS: 1940-1941 ①

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1941	1940		1941	1940
POLICE DEPARTMENTS					
Albert Lea.....	15	18	Moorhead.....	3	2
Alexandria.....	12	4	Moose Lake.....	1	1
Anoka.....	11	1	Morgan.....	1	1
Appleton.....	1	1	Morton.....	1	1
Austin.....	3	1	Mountain Lake.....	2	3
Bemidji.....	1	1	New Ulm.....	22	12
Brainerd.....	89	75	Northfield.....	14	17
Breckenridge.....	3	1	Olivia.....	1	1
Cannon Falls.....	2	1	Owatonna.....	16	23
Clarkfield.....	2	1	Proctor.....	1	1
Cloquet.....	3	1	Red Wing.....	8	9
Crookston.....	2	4	Redwood Falls.....	36	25
Crosby.....	2	1	Richfield.....	2	1
Delano.....	3	1	Robbinsdale.....	2	1
Duluth.....	45	13	Rochester.....	23	17
Elk River.....	1	1	St. Cloud.....	14	2
Eveleth.....	1	3	St. James.....	8	1
Fairfax.....	1	1	St. Paul.....	89	139
Fairmont.....	28	35	Sacred Heart.....	1	1
Faribault.....	17	22	Sauk Centre.....	2	1
Fergus Falls.....	7	12	Shakopee.....	15	6
Glenwood.....	1	1	Sleepy Eye.....	30	23
Granite Falls.....	1	1	South St. Paul.....	1	1
Hastings.....	1	1	Springfield.....	1	7
Hibbing.....	4	1	Thief River Falls.....	4	1
Hutchinson.....	5	8	Tracy.....	6	3
International Falls.....	5	2	Virginia.....	7	2
Jordan.....	1	1	Wadena.....	2	1
Lamberton.....	1	4	Walker.....	1	1
Le Sueur.....	1	7	Wheaton.....	5	1
Litchfield.....	4	5	White Bear.....	5	5
Little Falls.....	8	77	Willmar.....	2	9
Mankato.....	92	10	Windom.....	6	3
Marshall.....	3	136	Winona.....	3	7
Minneapolis.....	109	1	Winthrop.....	2	3
Montevideo.....	12	3	Wood Lake.....	1	1
Montgomery.....	1	1	Worthington.....	2	3
Total.....				826	763
AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1941	1940		1941	1940
SHERIFFS					
Aitkin.....	19	8	Mahnomen.....	2	7
Anoka.....	6	4	Marshall.....	2	9
Becker.....	5	15	Martin.....	17	15
Beltrami.....	6	8	Meeker.....	20	18
Benton.....	1	1	Mille Lacs.....	11	2
Big Stone.....	10	10	Morrison.....	4	8
Blue Earth.....	9	9	Mower.....	41	32
Brown.....	21	16	Murray.....	5	10
Carlton.....	5	5	Nicollet.....	26	44
Carver.....	38	44	Nobles.....	11	21
Cass.....	6	4	Norman.....	2	1
Chippewa.....	11	13	Olmsted.....	2	3
Chisago.....	14	5	Otter Tail.....	51	63
Clay.....	10	7	Pennington.....	3	1
Clearwater.....	2	9	Pine.....	8	6
Cook.....	1	1	Pipestone.....	29	20
Cottonwood.....	32	42	Polk.....	7	13
Crow Wing.....	10	10	Pope.....	12	5
Dakota.....	9	9	Ramsey.....	15	13
Dodge.....	1	4	Red Lake.....	10	2
Douglas.....	1	2	Redwood.....	33	48
Faribault.....	30	68	Renville.....	22	18
Fillmore.....	8	2	Rice.....	26	16
Freeborn.....	10	18	Rock.....	18	17
Goodhue.....	14	15	Roseau.....	5	2
Grant.....	9	1	St. Louis.....	1	2
Hennepin.....	25	12	Scott.....	16	2
Houston.....	9	5	Sherburne.....	1	3
Hubbard.....	19	18	Sibley.....	20	19
Isanti.....	13	12	Stearns.....	15	4
Itasca.....	19	7	Steele.....	12	17
Jackson.....	38	37	Stevens.....	12	10
Kanabec.....	6	6	Swift.....	10	17
Kandiyohi.....	52	65	Todd.....	9	4
Kittson.....	1	4	Traverse.....	16	9
Koochiching.....	7	8	Wabasha.....	15	16
Lac qui Parle.....	12	2	Wadena.....	6	14
Lake.....	1	2	Waseca.....	26	40
Lake of the Woods.....	2	3	Washington.....	5	1
Le Sueur.....	13	20	Watsonwan.....	26	33
Lincoln.....	14	26	Wilkin.....	16	13
Lyon.....	32	28	Winona.....	2	7
McLeod.....	38	39	Wright.....	12	23
			Yellow Medicine.....	21	7
Total.....				1,199	1,256

①Number of times KNHD was authorized to broadcast original or supplementary messages is shown.

#### IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL-OFFICE DIVISION

##### A. Expenditures of the Bureau and the State Radio Station

Expenditures for the past three years are shown in table 29. The Bureau disbursements during the current year, excluding the radio station, were \$72,398.75. In this same period, the radio station expenditures were \$8,081.07. Variations will be noted in individual accounts, but the totals for 1941 are under those for 1939 and 1940 for both the Bureau and KNHD.

TABLE 29. EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU AND RADIO STATION: 1939-1941<sup>①</sup>  
(Calendar Year January 1st through December 31st)

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (Not Including Radio Station)			State Radio Station KNHD		
	1941	1940	1939	1941	1940	1939
Total Expenditures.....	\$72,398.75	\$73,385.66	\$73,618.76	\$8,081.07	\$8,200.34	\$9,832.97
CURRENT EXPENSES						
Salaries and Wages.....	\$52,104.08	\$54,589.07	\$55,632.59	\$6,495.00	\$6,480.00	\$7,835.00
Travel Expenses—Total.....	12,491.01	11,921.49	9,985.13	24.80	140.53	303.09
Travel and subsistence <sup>②</sup> .....	9,654.90	9,847.29	9,319.11	24.80	140.53	303.09
Rents and leases.....	301.50	347.50	184.50			
Repairs; accessories.....	989.31	841.98	481.52			
Fuel.....	1,545.30	884.72				
Supplies and Materials:						
Stationery and office supplies.....	1,453.29	1,341.22	1,323.39	29.65	22.53	29.89
Scientific and educational supplies..	249.33	543.85	300.09			
Sundry supplies.....		58.10	66.55			
Communication Service.....	2,090.66	2,026.64	1,637.15	469.09	796.56	746.49
Freight, Express, Drayage.....	6.92	7.11	144.57			
Printing, Binding, Etc.....	811.55	725.26	834.52			
Power, Electricity.....				372.07	418.85	481.99
Rents and Leases, Except Garage						
Rents (See Travel).....	32.25		37.50			
Repairs and Alterations, Except to						
State Cars (See Travel).....	38.65	61.56	52.81	508.46	279.90	196.30
Miscellaneous:						
(Bond premiums, dues, exhibits,						
towel service, radio frequency mea-						
surements, and compensation re-						
volving fund expenditures included)	258.06	138.30	251.70	35.00	44.54	51.23
ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY						
Equipment:						
Motor vehicles, including accessories	1,536.17	926.54	1,849.64			
Furniture, furnishings, fixtures.....	1,028.56	686.69	1,150.40	147.00		
Educational, photographic, labora-						
tory, and other police equipment.	298.22	359.83	352.72		17.43	188.98
Buildings and Improvements.....						

①Note that the 1939 expenditure data have been revised.

②Rents and leases and fuel were formerly included with travel and subsistence.

##### B. Personnel and Salary Scale

The Bureau suffered the loss of two of its most competent and well-liked investigators in the current year, "Captain" Herman A. Vall of St. Paul, and Leonard Maxwell Raines of Crookston. "Captain" Vall met his death through natural causes. Mr. Raines was killed in a motor-vehicle accident while on his way to make an investigation. The high standard of work set by these officers will forever serve as an inspiration to all who mourn their passing.

As of December 31, 1941, there were 24 employees on the Bureau payroll. The number of employees of each rank and salary scale is shown in table 30.

TABLE 30. PERSONNEL AND SALARY SCALE OF THE BUREAU AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1941

RANKS AND GRADES <sup>①</sup>	Number	Annual Salary Scale
Superintendent.....	1	\$5,000
Crime Investigation Supervisor (Assistant Superintendent).....	1	3,600
Crime Investigator (Senior Investigator).....	3	2,640
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	4	2,520
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	2	2,460
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	1	2,100
Crime Laboratory Chemist (Junior Investigator).....	1	2,520
Identification Officer II (Identification Expert).....	1	2,700
Identification Officer I (Assistant Identification Expert).....	1	2,100
Statistician II (Statistician).....	1	2,400
Clerk-Stenographer II (Senior Stenographer).....	1	1,500
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer).....	1	1,140
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer).....	1	1,020
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer).....	1	960
Clerk II (Assistant Statistician).....	1	1,200
Radio Operator II (Supervisor—radio).....	1	2,700
Radio Operator I.....	1	2,040
Radio Operator I.....	1	1,800
Total.....	24	.....

①The titles in the parentheses refer to those used prior to the civil service classification of positions.

During 1941 the entire Bureau staff was located in St. Paul with the exception of three KNHD employees and five field investigators. The radio station was located in Redwood Falls; and the field offices were located in Crookston, Grand Rapids, Rochester, Willmar, and Worthington.

### C. Permits for Short-Wave Radio Receivers

In compliance with the law, 21 persons secured permits to install and/or use short-wave receivers in motor vehicles during 1941 as compared with 17 in 1940, 19 in 1939, 21 in 1938, 17 in 1937, and 13 in 1936. No permits were issued for 1942 because of the national emergency. The Federal Communications Commission, likewise, suspended all amateur radio operation.

## V. IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

### A. Fingerprint Section

Reflecting the withdrawal of men from Minnesota as a result of the Selective Service Act and the national emergency, 12.8 percent fewer fingerprint records were received in 1941 than in the previous year from Minnesota agencies. A total of 10,411 fingerprint record cards were received in 1941, of which 7,805 were from Minnesota contributors; this compares with 11,278 in 1940 with 8,951 from State agencies, exclusive of prints received from transient camps. After checking the records, 7,298 were found to be new subjects, increasing the total number of different subjects on file to 94,965 on Dec. 31, 1941.

Of the 7,805 Minnesota prints received during the past year, 2,682 or 34.4 percent were identified as "old" subjects (table 33). It will be noted that identifications of both the police and penal records reached new highs in 1941. Previous records on file were noted in 27.4 percent of the police arrests and 88.7 percent of the penal commitments.

The value of the identification division to police officers and county attorneys has been increasing from year to year. This is evidenced by the numerous daily calls for records of individuals and the large number of city and county officers who forward fingerprints. The division received police fingerprints from police departments and sheriffs' offices for 88.7 percent of the prisoners received at State adult penal institutions, indicating that only about one-tenth of the fingerprints of persons arrested are not being forwarded to the Bureau.

Another service of the division brought about by the National crisis involves the checking of thousands of volunteers for Civilian Defense and applicants for employment in vital defense plants. This type of service began late in 1941 and it is expected that many more requests for assistance will be made in 1942. The task of classifying and checking these additional records has been accepted eagerly by the division, pleased to do its part in the emergency.

1. **Latent prints**—The division was asked to assist in 65 cases involving latent prints as compared to 82 last year. In each case the latent prints were photographed and prints made by the Bureau, and examinations made to compare the latent prints with fingerprints on file in the Bureau. Identifications were made in a number of cases, materially enhancing the prosecution of the defendants.

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 specimens maintained in the office.

3. **Wanted notices**—All wanted notices received by radio, telephone, correspondence, circulars, and bulletins were checked and indexed in the wanted file; and if apprehensions were made in the State, the authorities issuing the wanted notices were duly notified. The Bureau receives a large number of bulletins from out-of-State sources throughout the country including the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Wanted notices and apprehensions therein are recorded for the use of local peace officers throughout the State. By checking the fingerprints of suspects against the records, it is often discovered that the prisoners are wanted elsewhere.

4. **Circulars**—Eighteen printed circulars bearing photographs, fingerprint classifications, and other descriptive information of wanted persons were issued in 1941; the same number were issued in the preceding year. Of the 18 circulars, 11 pertained to fugitives, and 7 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. Gus Johnson may be cited as an example. He suffered a

stroke at Marshall in October 1941 and he was unable to talk. He carried no identifying papers, but a check of his fingerprints revealed his identity.

6. **Miscellaneous investigations**—In addition to the above, the daily routine work of the identification division includes: checking, adding to, and correcting records to keep them up-to-date at all times; cooperating with all Federal and State 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 enhance the value of the identification division to local, State, and Federal peace officers.

### B. Photographic Section

There were 885 photographs taken and 4,211 prints made in 1941 as compared to 1,334 photographs taken and 6,227 prints made in 1940. There were 33 prisoners photographed by the Bureau in 1941 including those taken in the Bureau office and at the Women's reformatory at Shakopee. By means of the photostatic machine which was made available to the Bureau at its new location, the photographic section made 1,210 photostatic copies of 338 different instruments and photographs during 1941. This compares to 1,392 photostatic copies of 630 units in 1940. The increased use of the photostatic machine in 1940 and 1941 is reflected in the decrease in the number of photographs taken. There were 271 photographs in 1941 compared with 305 in 1940. The proportion of prints to photographs was 7 to 1 in the current year; in 1940 the ratio was 9 to 1; and in 1939 it was 6 to 1.

During the past years, rapid progress was made in setting up a crime-classification photographic file. The file already contains pictures of some 8,000 known criminals readily available by criminal specialty.

TABLE 31. FINGERPRINTS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED: 1940-1941 ①

CONTRIBUTOR	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED②					
	1941			1940		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand Total.....	10,411	7,298	3,113	11,278	8,008	3,270
Minnesota agencies—Total.....	7,805	5,123	2,682	8,951	6,024	2,927
Sheriffs.....	3,619	2,553	1,066	4,032	2,978	1,054
Police departments.....	3,335	2,458	877	3,820	2,882	938
Penal institutions.....	821	93	728	1,036	121	915
Other sources.....	30	19	11	63	43	20
Out-of-State-agencies—Total.....	2,606	2,175	431	2,327	1,984	343
State police.....	51	42	9	57	54	3
Sheriffs.....	33	30	3	38	36	2
Police departments.....	127	111	16	167	154	13
Institutions.....	2,279	1,922	357	1,912	1,649	263
Other sources.....	116	70	46	153	91	62

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 513 fingerprint records from transient and CCC camps in 1941, and 649 in 1940. A total of 6,640 such records were received in the past six years.



TABLE 32. INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS ON FILE AS OF DECEMBER 31①

YEAR	Number on File	YEAR	Number on File
1927.....	1,284	1934.....	42,184
1928.....	6,188	1935.....	50,656
1929.....	9,994	1936.....	56,869
1930.....	13,460	1937.....	63,780
1931.....	21,291	1938.....	72,050
1932.....	29,004	1939.....	79,659
1933.....	36,139	1940.....	87,667
		1941.....	94,965

①Fingerprints from transient camps, and other civilian prints are not included.

TABLE 33: PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES AND ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS 1935-1941 ①

CONTRIBUTOR	PERCENTAGE OF IDENTIFICATIONS (Subjects with Previous Records)						
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Police agencies (sheriffs, police departments, and others).....	13.3	17.6	15.7	18.9	20.9	25.4	27.4
Penal institutions (State prison and reformatories)....	78.9	83.9	88.1	87.1	85.1	88.3	88.7
Total Minnesota agencies and institutions.....	30.2	30.1	27.7	28.0	29.2	32.7	34.4

①A 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 1941 respectively are as follows: 74.3, 80.7, 86.0, 83.4, 87.0, 88.4 and 89.5.

TABLE 34. DUPLICATE FINGERPRINTS FROM THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORY SENT TO OTHER AGENCIES: 1940-1941

AGENCY	1941	1940
Total.....	5,355	6,076
Duluth Police Department.....	765	868
Michigan State Bureau.....	765	868
Minneapolis Police Department.....	765	868
North Dakota State Bureau.....	765	868
St. Paul Police Department.....	765	868
South Dakota State Prison.....	765	868
Wisconsin State Prison.....	765	868

TABLE 35. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA SHERIFFS' OFFICES:  
1940-1941 (Including Non-Criminal) ①

COUNTY	1941	1940	COUNTY	1941	1940
Aitkin.....	62	61	Marshall.....	8	5
Anoka.....	18	10	Martin.....	15	16
Becker.....	87	34	Meeker.....		
Beltrami.....	21	26	Mille Lacs.....	5	6
Benton.....	6	8	Morrison.....	36	51
Big Stone.....	9		Mower.....	16	9
Blue Earth.....	10	13	Murray.....	14	21
Brown.....	33	48	Nicollet.....	16	19
Carlton.....	19	16	Nobles.....	6	10
Carver.....	14	8	Norman.....	2	
Cass.....	14	19	Olmsted.....	12	19
Chippewa.....	11	12	Otter Tail.....	262	283
Chicago.....	12	6	Pennington.....	7	9
Clearwater.....	51	52	Pine.....	1	6
Cook.....	14	9	Pipestone.....	19	13
Cottonwood.....	19	10	Polk.....	9	16
Crow Wing.....	35	57	Pope.....	1	1
Dakota.....	237	275	Ramsey.....	382	672
Dodge.....		4	Red Lake.....	17	4
Douglas.....	4	19	Redwood.....	2	13
Faribault.....	15	41	Renville.....	8	2
Fillmore.....	3	8	Rice.....	30	94
Freeborn.....	67	79	Rock.....	9	6
Goodhue.....	22	22	Roseau.....		7
Grant.....			St. Louis.....		
Hennepin.....	72	74	Scott.....	8	8
Houston.....	5	8	Sherburne.....		15
Hubbard.....	29	50	Sibley.....	7	7
Isanti.....	7	5	Stearns.....	153	231
Itasca.....	4	6	Steele.....	27	21
Jackson.....	66	54	Stevens.....	4	4
Kanabec.....	1	1	Swift.....	12	7
Kandiyohi.....	1,297	1,089	Todd.....		4
Kittson.....	22	41	Traverse.....	1	2
Koochiching.....	18	34	Wabasha.....	9	19
Lac qui Parle.....	5	7	Wadena.....	1	1
Lake.....	1	5	Waseca.....	28	17
Lake of the Woods.....			Washington.....	13	19
Le Sueur.....	24	24	Watonwan.....	17	19
Lincoln.....	38	15	Wilkin.....	17	23
Lyon.....	41	46	Winona.....	10	21
McLeod.....	11	20	Wright.....	4	4
Mahnommen.....	2		Yellow Medicine.....	11	12
			Total.....	3,619	4,032

⑨Police department in county seat combines with Sheriff's office in submitting fingerprints in the Counties of Freeborn, Mower, Otter Tail, Pennington, and St. Louis. The Cook and Lake County prisoners are fingerprinted by the Duluth Police Department; Benton County prisoners are fingerprinted by the Stearns County Sheriff.

**TABLE 36. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS: 1940-1941<sup>(1)</sup>**

CITY	1941	1940	CITY	1941	1940
<b>First Class Cities</b>			<b>Other Cities and Villages</b>		
Duluth ②	155	238	Ada	2	1
Minneapolis	1,021	1,192	Alexandria		1
St. Paul	1,096	1,196	Anoka		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>2,626</b>	Appleton	3	
<b>Second Class Cities</b>			Bagley		8
Rochester	138	42	Breckenridge		1
St. Cloud	351	637	Buhl	1	
Winona	46	14	Cass Lake		8
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>693</b>	Cloquet	1	1
<b>Third Class Cities</b>			Crookston	1	2
Albert Lea ②	3	3	Delano	19	
Austin ②			East Grand Forks	15	4
Brainerd	32	32	Eveleth		2
Faribault	2	8	Fairmont	10	20
Fergus Falls ②			Hutchinson	2	5
Hibbing	37	57	Little Falls	3	5
Mankato	36	52	Morris	1	1
South St. Paul	243	26	New Ulm	8	1
Virginia	11	41	Northfield	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>219</b>	Owatonna	2	
<b>Total, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Cities</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>3,538</b>	Red Wing	85	182
<b>Grand total of all cities and villages</b>			Sleepy Eye	6	13
			Springfield		1
			Staples	2	2
			Thief River Falls ②	1	4
			Wadena	1	
			Willmar		1
			Winnebago		16
			Worthington		3
			<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>282</b>
				<b>3,335</b>	<b>3,820</b>

<sup>a</sup>Police Departments in cities of the first, second, and third classes are required by law to submit fingerprint records. As compared with 1940, there was a 10.4 per cent decrease in such records received during 1941 from this group of cities. Police Departments which are not required to submit them submitted 12.7 per cent fewer fingerprint records in 1941 than in the previous year.

②Police Department combines with Sheriff in submitting fingerprints in Albert Lea, Austin, Duluth, Fergus Falls, and Thief River Falls.

TABLE 37. SUMMARY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU: 1940-1941

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	1941			1940		
	Cases	Photos	Prints	Cases	Photos	Prints
Total.....	140	885	4,211	98	1,334	6,227
Prisoners photographed at Bureau.....	22	27	96	.....	78	357
Prisoners photographed by Bureau at Women's Reformatory—Shakopee.....	11	11	66	.....	47	288
Photographic copies of photos, checks, and instruments.....	.....	271	1,947	.....	305	2,759
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments.....	.....	338	1,210	.....	630	1,392
Latent prints.....	65	148	255	82	166	277
Scenes of crimes photographed.....	11	59	153	16	86	167
Laboratory photographs.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Enlargements.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	245
Additional prints made from "old" films.....	31	.....	243	.....	.....	687
Miscellaneous.....	.....	31	50	.....	22	55

TABLE 38. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED DURING 1941: BY MONTHS

MONTH	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED					
	From All Sources	From Minnesota Agencies				From Out-of-State Agencies
		Total	Police Authorities		Penal Institutions and Others	
			Non- criminal ①	Criminal		
Total .....	10,411	7,805	996	5,987	822	2,606
January .....	591	483	79	365	39	108
February .....	713	529	63	396	70	184
March .....	792	575	118	393	64	217
April .....	796	621	132	487	2	175
May .....	945	729	37	574	118	216
June .....	986	713	35	593	85	273
July .....	967	804	65	702	37	163
August .....	826	614	16	522	76	212
September .....	865	599	32	482	85	266
October .....	956	709	131	495	83	247
November .....	804	577	168	348	61	227
December .....	1,170	852	120	630	102	318

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

TABLE 39. OFFENSE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES IN 1941: BY SUBJECT STATUS<sup>①</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Both	Male	Fe- male	Both	Male	Fe- male	Both	Male	Fe- male
All fingerprint records.....	6,983	6,559	424	5,029	4,699	330	1,954	1,860	94
CRIMINAL RECORDS—Total...	5,987	5,575	412	4,345	4,026	319	1,642	1,549	93
Major Offenses—Total.....	2,932	2,704	228	2,056	1,879	177	876	825	51
Murder.....	27	25	2	17	16	1	10	9	1
Manslaughter.....	26	25	1	19	18	1	7	7	.....
Robbery.....	117	113	4	62	59	3	55	54	1
Aggravated assault.....	39	35	4	32	29	3	7	6	1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	267	264	3	196	193	3	71	71	.....
Larceny—except auto theft.....	995	896	99	746	665	81	249	231	18
Auto theft.....	264	263	1	180	179	1	84	84	.....
Embezzlement and fraud <sup>②</sup> .....	370	355	15	270	259	11	100	96	4
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	34	32	2	28	26	2	6	6	.....
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	207	197	10	112	104	8	95	93	2
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	116	116	.....	81	81	.....	35	35	.....
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	56	3	53	44	2	42	12	1	11
Other sex offenses.....	164	158	6	126	120	6	38	38	.....
Violation of drug laws.....	16	14	2	9	8	1	7	6	1
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	14	14	.....	12	12	.....	2	2	.....
Other major offenses:									
Abortion.....	13	4	9	6	2	4	7	2	5
Arson.....	24	22	2	16	15	1	8	7	1
Bigamy.....	7	7	.....	3	3	.....	4	4	.....
Blackmail and extortion.....	3	2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Escape and jail break.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
Federal offenses.....	100	98	2	69	67	2	31	31	.....
Kidnaping.....	4	2	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Violation of parole and probation.....	64	54	10	19	15	4	45	39	6
Other Offenses—Total.....	2,282	2,131	151	1,680	1,568	112	602	563	39
Minor assault.....	177	170	7	141	135	6	36	35	1
Offenses against family and children.....	173	172	1	124	123	1	49	49	.....
Violation of liquor laws.....	57	56	1	49	48	1	8	8	.....
Driving while intoxicated.....	256	254	2	206	204	2	50	50	.....
Violation of road and driving laws.....	74	73	1	64	63	1	10	10	.....
Parking violations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of motor-vehicle laws.....	35	31	4	25	22	3	10	9	1
Disorderly conduct.....	180	169	11	148	139	9	32	30	2
Drunkenness.....	742	698	44	486	457	29	256	241	15
Vagrancy.....	350	281	69	229	179	50	121	102	19
Gambling.....	7	5	2	4	2	2	3	3	.....
Illegitimacy.....	34	34	.....	30	30	.....	4	4	.....
Malicious mischief and destruction of property.....	27	27	.....	21	21	.....	6	6	.....
Tampering with auto.....	13	13	.....	10	10	.....	3	3	.....
Violation of regulatory laws.....	56	47	9	47	39	8	9	8	1
All other offenses.....	101	101	.....	96	96	.....	5	5	.....
Offense not stated:									
Suspicion and investigation.....	726	698	28	579	554	25	147	144	3
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.).....	47	42	5	30	25	5	17	17	.....
NON-CRIMINAL RECORDS									
Sleepers, etc.....	996	984	12	684	673	11	312	311	1

①Some prisoners were fingerprinted more than once for the same offense; for example, by the St. Paul Police Department and the Ramsey County Sheriff. They might, therefore, appear both as a new subject and as an old subject, or as an old subject more than once. Recidivism calculations based upon this table will be slightly in error as a result of this fact.

②The fraud classification includes persons held for "bad checks", no other information given; some of these may have been forgeries. The number of such persons is as follows: new subjects, 52 male and 6 female; old subjects, 20 male and 0 female.

## **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.

Statistics collected under the division's 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 method would be to collect individual offense reports from every sheriff, police chief, constable, and other law-enforcement officer in the State supplementing these data by press reports, arrest and prosecution records, 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 percent 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 1940 compared with 1939 and the 3-year average for 1937-1939 is given in table 40. All counties as well as urban communities are represented in these tabulations. During this period, county attorneys assisted in supplying delin-

quent reports in some instances; additional delinquent reports were secured in 1936 and 1937 by the Bureau statistician in field trips to the county concerned. In 1938, 1939, and 1940 reports for delinquent contributors were prepared in the Bureau office on the basis of individual offenses reported or known to the Bureau. 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 40. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS REPORTED ON RETURN A: 1940 COMPARED WITH 1939 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE<sup>①</sup>

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED								
	3-Year Average 1937-1939			1940			1939		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses .....	18,861	3,108	15,753	19,575	3,230	16,345	20,166	3,557	16,609
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter .....	41	20	21	35	16	19	54	26	28
Manslaughter by negligence .....	22	13	9	61	45	16	27	12	15
Rape—including carnal knowledge .....	119	65	54	208	103	105	156	90	66
Robbery .....	653	123	530	416	66	350	649	133	516
Aggravated assault .....	187	64	123	210	52	158	207	83	124
Burglary .....	4,289	988	3,302	4,967	1,174	3,793	4,665	1,221	3,444
Larceny—except auto theft—Total .....	10,470	1,455	9,015	11,473	1,496	9,977	11,582	1,619	9,963
\$50 or over .....	1,641	496	1,145	1,600	434	1,166	1,604	479	1,125
Under \$50 .....	8,828	958	7,870	9,873	1,062	8,811	9,978	1,140	8,838
Auto theft .....	3,080	381	2,699	2,205	278	1,927	2,826	373	2,453

<sup>①</sup>Rural classification includes places under 2,500; urban includes places with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The following places which became urban in 1940 with a total population of 16,328 were included as rural since they were not contributors until 1941: Benson, Breckenridge, Glenwood, Jackson, Park Rapids and Windom. Reports prepared by the Bureau and those received 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 first corresponding with the contributor for verification. This fact may account for part of the increase in the number of offenses listed for 1938 and 1939 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. Contrary to the general upward trend, urban robberies and auto thefts decreased continuously from 1936 to 1940.

Even though it is certain that the figures shown in table 40 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 416 "holdups" in the State in 1940, for example, and 16,440 larcenies and burglaries exclusive of auto thefts. 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. It should be noted that the rates for 1940 are based upon the 1940 census determination and the rates for previous periods upon estimated population as shown in the footnote to table 41.

TABLE 41. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA REPORTED ON RETURN A PER 100,000 POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS: 1940 COMPARED WITH 1939 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE<sup>①</sup>

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED PER 100,000 INHABITANTS								
	3-Year Average 1937-1939			1940			1939		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses.....	686.7	224.7	1,155.3	701.0	227.7	1,189.8	728.2	255.4	1,206.3
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0
Manslaughter by negligence.....	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.2	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	4.3	4.7	4.0	7.4	7.3	7.6	5.6	6.5	4.8
Robbery.....	23.8	8.9	38.9	14.9	4.7	25.5	23.4	9.6	37.5
Aggravated assault.....	6.8	4.6	9.0	7.5	3.7	11.5	7.5	6.0	9.0
Burglary.....	156.2	71.4	242.2	177.9	82.8	276.1	168.4	87.7	250.1
Larceny—except auto theft—Total.....	381.2	105.2	661.1	410.9	105.5	726.2	418.2	116.3	723.6
\$50 or over.....	59.7	35.9	84.0	57.3	30.6	84.9	57.9	34.4	81.7
Under \$50.....	321.4	69.3	577.1	353.6	74.9	641.4	360.3	81.9	641.9
Auto theft.....	112.1	27.5	197.9	79.0	19.6	140.3	102.0	26.8	178.2

①Estimated population figures are as follows (1938 data used in 3-year average rates):

Year	State	Rural	Urban
1938.....	2,746,633	1,383,033	1,363,600
1939.....	2,769,468	1,392,620	1,376,848
1940.....	2,792,300	1,418,530	1,373,770

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

To bring out the contrast in rural and urban crime rates, the average rate for the 5-year period 1936-1940 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 42. 5-YEAR AVERAGE RURAL AND URBAN CRIME RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS FOR THE YEARS 1936-1940 WITH AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES SHOWN<sup>①</sup>

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	5-YEAR AVERAGE RATE 1936-1940		5-YEAR AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES 1936-1940			
	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Class I Offenses Reported.....	220.4	1139.6	3,049	100.0	15,540	100.0
Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault).....	12.9	17.2	178	5.8	235	1.5
Robbery.....	8.6	37.7	119	3.9	514	3.3
Crimes against property (burglary, larceny, and auto theft).....	199.0	1084.7	2,752	90.3	14,791	95.2

①Estimated population for 1938 used in calculating rates.

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 only slightly greater than 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 one-tenth of the rural class I crimes while they are only one-twentieth of the urban total.

## 2. Status of Reporting Area

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

TABLE 43. MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS FOR ENTIRE YEAR RECEIVED FROM CONTRIBUTORS: 1930-1941 ①

YEAR	CHIEFS			SHERIFFS		
	Total	Returns Received from Local Officers	Returns Based on Bureau Records, No Report from Local Officers	Total	Returns Received from County Officers	Returns Based on Bureau Records, No Report from County Officers
1930.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932.....	33	33	.....	19	19	.....
1933.....	36	36	.....	14	14	.....
1934.....	37	37	.....	11	11	.....
1935.....	37	37	.....	6	6	.....
1936.....	72	72	.....	87	87	.....
1937.....	72	72	.....	87	87	.....
1938.....	72	72	.....	87	84	3
1939.....	72	71	1	87	78	9
1940.....	72	68	4	87	76	11
1941.....	78	73	5	87	72	15

①The delinquent reports during 1936 and 1937 were obtained through field trips by the Bureau statistician. There are 87 sheriffs in the State; 72 chiefs were included in the reporting area from 1930-1940, in 1941 6 more were added.

It will be seen that only about 50 percent of the chiefs and 7 percent of the sheriffs were submitting complete reports in 1935, while in 1941 the figures were 94 and 83 percent respectively. Although a few officers fail to submit monthly returns, Minnesota still ranks high in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national system of crime reporting.

## 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. Similarly, offenses reported by clerks of district court were checked beginning in 1941. 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. The Bureau's verification procedure resulted in the addition of 620 offenses to 1940 returns. These represented additions to the returns; reclassifications and corrections to reports are not included in the data.

A summary of the number of offenses which were added to the 1940 returns follows in table 44.

TABLE 44. NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS DURING 1940 AFTER CHECKING THEM AGAINST OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE BUREAU<sup>①</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO MONTHLY REPORTS		
	To All Reports	To Sheriff Reports	To Chief of Police Reports
All offenses.....	620	425	195
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	16	9	7
Manslaughter by negligence.....	48	37	11
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	15	10	5
Robbery.....	9	5	4
Aggravated assault.....	9	1	8
Burglary.....	237	193	44
Larceny—\$50 or over.....	63	42	21
Larceny—under \$50.....	118	72	46
Auto theft.....	105	56	49

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

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. Because of the time required in checking and verifying monthly crime reports, there is a delay of a year in publishing return A data.

## 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.

Table 45 gives an 8-year comparison of procedural disposition and sentence or treatment for all offenses combined. This table includes all defendants before district court who were charged with both major and minor offenses. The noticeable drop in the number of defendants in 1936 may have resulted from the more accurate central-office tabulating system which was adopted that year.

In order to provide a superior basis of comparison, major offenses are shown together in tables 46 through 50. This major-offense division is made up principally of felonies. It will be noted in table 46, which shows the disposition of major cases only, that 1940 convictions of those charged with major offenses reached a new high. In 1940 the percentage of such convictions was 90.8, while in the preceding year it was 90.5; in 1938, 87.2; in 1937, 87.8; in 1936, 87.9; and in 1935, 86.9.

TABLE 45. PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT OF DEFENDANTS BEFORE DISTRICT COURT: 1933-1940①

YEAR	DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT									
	PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION			SENTENCE OR TREATMENT						
	Defendants Disposed of During the Year	Disposed of Without Conviction	Convicted of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense	Defendants Sentenced During the Year	State Prison or Reformatory	Institutions for Juveniles Only	Local Jails or Workhouses	Fine or Costs Only	Probation or Suspended Sentence	Other
1933.....	3,287	558	2,729	2,729	1,146	3	591	229	664	96
1934.....	3,060	451	2,609	2,609	970	2	553	227	638	219
1935.....	3,212	499	2,713	2,713	1,055	6	536	309	794	13
1936.....	2,690	389	2,301	2,301	843	1	442	259	756	.....
1937.....	2,330	301	2,029	2,029	770	6	244	199	810	.....
1938.....	2,713	373	2,340	2,340	922	8	313	94	1,003	.....
1939.....	2,648	255	2,393	2,393	879	7	272	368	887	.....
1940.....	2,602	262	2,340	2,340	813	5	315	344	863	.....

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

TABLE 46. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES IN DISTRICT COURTS, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME: 1935-1940

YEAR	Grand Total Defendants Disposed of Yearly		PROCEDURAL OUTCOME																	
			ELIMINATED WITHOUT CONVICTION										CONVICTED							
			Total		Dismissed		Jury Waived, Acquitted by Court		Acquitted by Jury		Other No-Penalty Dispositions		Total		Plea of Guilty		Court finds Guilty		Jury Verdict Guilty	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
1935.....	2,164	100.0	284	13.1	202	9.3	1	*	60	2.8	21	1.0	1,880	86.9	1,762	81.4	3	0.1	115	5.3
1936.....	1,911	100.0	231	12.1	168	8.8	1	0.1	46	2.4	16	0.8	1,680	87.9	1,586	83.0	6	0.3	88	4.6
1937.....	1,908	100.0	232	12.2	161	8.4	1	0.1	55	2.9	15	0.8	1,676	87.8	1,578	82.7	8	0.4	90	4.7
1938.....	2,295	100.0	294	12.8	231	10.1	2	0.1	43	1.9	18	0.8	2,001	87.2	1,903	82.9	6	0.3	92	4.0
1939.....	2,069	100.0	196	9.5	132	6.4	.....	.....	56	2.7	8	0.4	1,873	90.5	1,784	86.2	6	0.3	83	4.0
1940.....	1,990	100.0	183	9.2	130	6.5	3	0.2	43	2.2	7	0.4	1,807	90.8	1,741	87.5	3	0.2	63	3.2

\*Percent not shown where less than 0.1.

TABLE 47. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF MINNESOTA, BY OFFENSE: 1940

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.....	2,602	262	194	4	56	8	2,340	2,257	5	78
Major offenses—total ①.....	1,990	183	130	3	43	7	1,807	1,741	3	63
Murder.....	14	4			2	2	10	6		4
Manslaughter.....	24	8	2		6		16	11		5
Robbery.....	53	3	2		1		50	45		5
Aggravated assault.....	76	18	9		8	1	58	52	1	5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	278	14	10		3	1	264	260		4
Larceny—except auto theft.....	636	46	43		3		590	573		17
Auto theft.....	151	8	7		1		143	139		4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	52	16	12		4		36	34		2
Stolen property, receiving, etc.....	38	3	1		2		35	35		
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	353	20	17		2	1	333	331		2
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	91	10	3	1	4	2	81	75		6
Commercialized vice.....	27	7					20	19		1
Other sex offenses.....	115	18	11	1	6		97	92	1	4
Violating drug laws.....	8	2	1	1			6	5	1	
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	4	3	3				1	1		
Other major offenses—total.....	70	3	2		1		67	63		4
Abortion.....	7						7	6		1
Arson.....	41	1	1				40	39		1
Bigamy.....	4	1			1		3	3		
Blackmail and extortion.....	7	1	1				6	4		2
Escape and jail break.....	5						5	5		
Kidnaping.....	3						3	3		
Perjury.....	3						3	3		
Other offenses: ②.....										
Minor assault.....	36	5	2		3		31	26		5
Nonsupport or neglect.....	121	19	17		2		102	99	1	2
Violating liquor laws.....	188	21	17		4		167	165		2
Driving while intoxicated.....										
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	5						5	5		
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	6	2	2				4	4		
Gambling.....	172	11	9		2		161	159		2
All other offenses.....	84	21	17	1	2	1	63	58	1	4

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

②Most of these offenses are tried in large numbers by minor courts not reporting here.

From table 46 it may also be noted that in 1940 only 5.4 percent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 87.5 percent 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 47. Of the 1,990 persons charged with major crimes in 1940, as shown in this table, 1,508 or 75.8 percent were charged with the taking of property through some form of burglary, larceny, forgery, fraud, or the receipt of stolen goods; while 205 or 10.3 percent were charged with doing personal injury through murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape.

Of those charged with "property" crimes, 1,401 or 92.9 percent were convicted; and of those charged with crimes against the person, 165 or 80.5 percent were convicted. Another contrast is shown in that only 44 or 2.9 percent of those charged with "property" crimes as compared with 40 or 19.5 percent of those charged with crimes against the person were tried by juries. Robbery, which involves both "person" and "property," was the charge against 53 defendants, of whom 50 or 94.3 percent were convicted. Of the 53 robbery defendants, 6 or 11.3 percent were tried by juries.

From table 48, which shows the type of sentence imposed on those convicted of major offenses, it may be noted that between 1935 and 1940 the percentage sentenced to State prison or reformatories ranged from 51.4 in 1935 to 43.6 in 1940; while the percentage placed on probation or under suspended sentences ranged from 31.2 in 1935 to 40.1 in 1937.

TABLE 48. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS IN DISTRICT COURT CONVICTED OF MAJOR OFFENSES: 1935-1940

YEAR	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced		SENTENCE OR TREATMENT											
			State Prison and Reformatories		Probation or Suspended Sentence		Local Jails		Fine or Costs Only		Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents Only		Other	
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
1935....	1,878	100.0	966	51.4	585	31.2	260	13.8	59	3.1	6	0.3	2	0.1
1936....	1,664	100.0	789	47.4	573	34.4	243	14.6	58	3.5	1	0.1	.....	.....
1937....	1,676	100.0	757	45.2	672	40.1	180	10.7	61	3.6	6	0.4	.....	.....
1938....	2,001	100.0	903	45.1	788	39.4	267	13.3	35	1.7	8	0.4	.....	.....
1939....	1,873	100.0	859	45.9	740	39.5	212	11.3	55	2.9	7	0.4	.....	.....
1940....	1,807	100.0	788	43.6	719	39.8	240	13.3	55	3.0	5	0.3	.....	.....

The more detailed figures of table 50 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 49 by outcome and method

of trial. In 1940, 58.9 percent of the defendants tried were convicted, while 41.1 percent were acquitted.

TABLE 49. DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY OUTCOME AND METHOD OF TRIAL: 1935-1940

YEAR	Total Defendants Disposed of by Trial		DISPOSITION							
			Acquitted		Convicted		Disposed of by Court Trial		Disposed of by Jury Trial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1935.....	179	100.0	61	34.1	118	65.9	4	2.2	175	97.8
1936.....	141	100.0	47	33.3	94	66.7	7	5.0	134	95.0
1937.....	154	100.0	56	36.4	98	63.6	9	5.8	145	94.2
1938.....	143	100.0	45	31.5	98	68.5	8	5.6	135	94.4
1939.....	145	100.0	56	38.6	89	61.4	6	4.1	139	95.9
1940.....	112	100.0	46	41.1	66	58.9	6	5.4	106	94.6

TABLE 50. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED IN THE DISTRICT COURTS, BY OFFENSE: 1940

OFFENSE	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	SENTENCE OR TREATMENT					
		State Prison and Reformatories	Probation or Suspended Sentence	Local Jails	Fine or Costs Only	Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents Only	Other
All offenses.....	2,340	813	863	315	344	5	.....
Major offenses—total ①.	1,807	788	719	240	55	5	.....
Murder.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	16	9	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Robbery.....	50	42	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggravated assault.....	58	29	19	4	6	.....	.....
Burglary.....	264	109	125	28	.....	2	.....
Larceny—except auto theft..	590	233	246	89	20	.....	.....
Auto theft.....	143	58	74	10	.....	1	.....
Embezzlement and fraud....	36	2	20	7	7	.....	.....
Stolen property, receiving, etc.....	35	7	12	10	6	.....	.....
Forgery and counterfeiting..	333	135	131	61	6	.....	.....
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	81	53	23	5	.....	.....	.....
Commercialized vice.....	20	6	2	7	5	.....	.....
Other sex offenses.....	97	60	21	12	4	.....	.....
Violating drug laws.....	6	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Weapons; carrying, etc....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other major offenses—total.	67	33	31	3	.....	.....	.....
Abortion.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson.....	40	14	24	2	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackmail and extortion.....	6	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Escape and jail break.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kidnaping.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offenses:②	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor assault.....	31	.....	11	15	5	.....	.....
Nonsupport or neglect.....	102	18	79	5	.....	.....	.....
Violating liquor laws.....	167	.....	21	38	108	.....	.....
Driving while intoxicated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other motor-vehicle laws....	5	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Gambling.....	161	2	7	.....	152	.....	.....
All other offenses.....	63	5	22	15	21	.....	.....

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

②Most of these offenses are tried in large numbers by minor courts not reporting here.

### 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, while during 1939-1941 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 during 1941 are given in table 51. It will be noted that data for the St. Peter insane hospital are included again and that psychopathic-personality patients are included in 1941 data. Minnesota's adult penal population, exclusive of St. Peter cases, as of December 31 decreased 6.7 percent during 1941, it will be seen. Of the 2,415 adult prisoners in the prison and reformatories on December 31, 1941, only 42 or 1.7 percent were females. Of the total discharges in the three penal institutions, 57.3 percent were paroled in 1937, 56.2 percent in 1938, 56.7 percent in 1939, 53.6 percent in 1940 and 55.8 percent in 1941. A total of 715 prisoners were paroled or given other conditional discharges during 1941 while 148 prisoners so released were returned to the institutions as violators. This is in the ratio of approximately 1 returned for every 5 released.

#### 2. Time served before release

The Bureau is indebted to the Federal Bureau of the Census for the data in table 52 on the length of time served by "felony" prisoners who were released in 1939. 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 instead of the average time since the median is not influenced as is the average by a few cases that serve

TABLE 51. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE: 1941

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	MOVEMENT OF POPULATION					
	Grand Total All Institutions	MALE INMATES				FEMALE INMATES <sup>②</sup>
		Total Males	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory	St. Peter Hospital <sup>①</sup>	Shakopee Reformatory
Prisoners in custody, January 1.....	2,869	2,807	1,332	1,195	280	62
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR						
By commitment from courts.....	829	810	293	486	31	19
Parole or conditional-release violators returned.....	149	147	67	79	1	2
Escapes returned under old sentence.....	1	1		1		
Transferred from other institutions.....	49	49	31	14	4	
Other admissions (Returned from insane hospital, temporarily from parole, etc.).....	7	7		7		
Total admissions.....	1,035	1,014	391	587	36	21
DISCHARGES DURING YEAR						
Unconditional discharges:						
Expiration of sentence.....	303	298	142	156		5
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge.....	50	47	24	23		3
Discharged by Board of Parole.....	37	36	36			1
Conditional discharges:						
Parole.....	673	649	200	430	19	24
Conditional pardon—commutation.....						
Other conditional discharge (Released for new trial, medical reprieve, etc.).....	61	55	23	32		6
Other types of discharge:						
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota).....	18	18	9	3	6	
Escaped.....	2	2		1	1	
Transferred to other institutions.....	66	66	23	28	15	
Other discharges (Released by court order, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.).....	5	3	1	1	1	2
Total discharges.....	1,215	1,174	458	674	42	41
Prisoners in custody, December 31.....	2,689	2,647	1,265	1,108	274	42

<sup>①</sup>The admissions by transfer include patients received from Prison and Reformatory; the discharges by transfer include releases to Prison and Reformatory.

<sup>②</sup>St. Peter Hospital reports no criminally insane females received or discharged in 1941. Female patients are handled by other insane hospitals, apparently, so complete data on criminally insane females are not available. Psychopathic-personality patients are included this year; they were omitted in 1940 report.



exceptionally long sentences. The median is the time served by the middle case when all in the group are arranged in order of length of time served.

TABLE 52. MEDIAN TIME SERVED BY MALE FELONY PRISONERS, BY METHOD OF RELEASE, IN ADULT STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES, COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES: 1939 ①

AREA	ALL RELEASES		EXPIRATIONS		PAROLES, PARDONS, ETC.	
	Total	Median Time Served (months)	Total	Median Time Served (months)	Total	Median Time Served (months)
United States.....	49,874	21.5	20,391	20.5	29,483	22.6
Minnesota.....	1,068	24.9	313	19.5	755	27.1
Iowa.....	687	34.0	452	35.0	235	26.0
North Dakota.....	210	8.4	110	8.1	100	9.4
South Dakota.....	325	13.5	127	28.7	198	10.1
Wisconsin.....	1,346	17.7	750	16.5	596	18.6

①Federal institutions are not included. Note that both sexes were included in the calculations in Table 51 of the Bureau's 1939 report.

Table 52 reveals that of the 1,068 prisoners released from the Minnesota prison and reformatories in 1939, one-half had served less than the median of 24.9 months, and one-half had served more than this time. The 313 prisoners whose sentences expired served a median time of 19.5 months, but the 755 prisoners who were released before expiration of sentence by parole or pardon served a median time of 27.1 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 16.5 months greater than in North Dakota, 11.4 months greater than in South Dakota, 7.2 months greater than in Wisconsin, and 9.1 months less than in Iowa. The median time served by prisoners paroled, etc., was about the same in Minnesota and Iowa but from 8 to 18 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

### (1) Radio station WAMV

An important forward step was taken by the Highway Patrol in May 1941 with the operation of its own radio station WAMV. For the first time, Patrol headquarters could now direct the activities of mobile units in a moment's notice. The former inefficient cumbersome method of waiting for patrolmen to call in or to stop at designated places was now displaced by the magic of radio. Within the effective radius of WAMV's 1,000-watt transmitter near St. Paul, Patrol cars anywhere could at last be given orders or dispatched to accidents and points of heavy traffic without delay. Administratively important, the radio also proved a boon to accident victims who were given first aid by prompt patrolmen.

To bring the entire Patrol force under the control of radio, additional stations are needed. KNHD at Redwood Falls contacts Patrol cars in southwestern districts but a large proportion of the State is beyond the reach of the two stations.

WAMV was on the air 20,862 times during the first seven and one-half months of its operation in 1941. Patrol cars were dispatched to 556 accidents and they were notified of 927 auto thefts (principally twin-city cases). Revealed in table 53, also, is that 5,849 messages were directed to police officers and 2,575 to other radio stations. Authorizations for the broadcasts came from the Highway Patrol, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, local police departments, sheriffs' offices, and other agencies.

TABLE 53. SUMMARY OF WAMV TRANSMISSIONS: MAY 16—DECEMBER 31, 1941  
(Original and Supplementary Messages Combined)

CLASSIFICATION	Number of Broadcasts	Percent
Grand Total Transmissions.....	20,862	100.0
To Patrol Cars and Other Officers—Total.....	5,849	28.0
Accidents.....	556	2.7
Auto-license registrations.....	314	1.5
Drivers-license information.....	181	0.9
Drunken-driving, hit-run cases.....	210	1.0
Motor-vehicle thefts.....	927	4.4
Motor-vehicle recoveries.....	597	2.9
Criminal items not included above.....	1,588	7.6
Other matters.....	1,476	7.1
Miscellaneous Broadcasts—Total.....	15,013	72.0
Point-to-point messages.....	2,575	12.3
Repeat transmissions.....	1,725	8.3
Tests and signals.....	10,713	51.4

### (2) Patrol districts

With the establishment of two new patrol stations in 1941, Highway Patrol officers are now stationed at 44 points throughout the State as follows: Anoka, Austin, Bemidji, Brainerd, Cloquet, Columbia Heights, Crookston, Detroit Lakes, Duluth, Elk River, Fairmont, Farmington,

Fergus Falls, Forest Lake, Fort Snelling, Glencoe, Grand Rapids, Hopkins, International Falls, Mankato, Marshall, Milaca, Montevideo, Moorhead, Morris, Owatonna, Pine City, Pipestone, Preston, Redwood Falls, Rochester, Roseau, St. Cloud, St. Paul, St. Paul Park, Sauk Centre, Shakopee, Two Harbors, Virginia, Wadena, Willmar, Winona, Worthington, and Zumbrota.

### (3) Patrol activities

Defense plants located near the twin cities have necessitated the assignment of large numbers of Patrol officers to the vicinity to handle the traffic situation. Construction and operation at the plants resulted in a great increase in traffic flow on adjacent highways, and the Patrol force immediately responded to cope with the problems involved in cooperation with Federal, plant, and local officers. In this connection, radio station WAMV has proved its worth for dispatching messages to cars patrolling defense-plant areas. With 11,382 miles of trunk highways to cover, it is necessary to direct the activities of the 118 patrolmen to locations where and during the hours of the day when accidents are most frequent. This is accomplished by a constant study and comparison of accident-location maps to determine whether accidents are being reduced in the areas of high frequency. When it is found that the routine enforcement program directed at the high-accident locations and the accident-causing violations is not bringing about a reduction, a special program is conducted with the assistance of the county attorneys, courts, and local interested organizations. The cooperation of the newspapers in explaining this program, describing the accident experience, calling attention to accident-causing hazards or practices, and publishing accounts of the Patrol's enforcement activities has been of inestimable value in this regard. Where this program has been used, it has resulted in a very surprising reduction of accidents.

Investigations to determine violations and persons causing accidents are carried on in all territories, and charges are placed against drivers who cause accidents by violating laws. Since officers have been trained in accident-investigation technique, drivers have been convicted for accident-causing violations in nearly half of the officer-attended accidents.

As a result of investigations and enforcement activities, Patrol officers arrested 15,039 persons for major motor-vehicle law violations in the State during 1941 an increase of 3.2 percent over 1940. The comparison of arrests for the period 1935-1941 in table 54 emphasizes the fact that during the past three years arrests were to a greater degree than in previous years directed at the moving accident-causing violations such as drunken driving, careless and reckless driving, and excessive speed as well as parking on the main travelled part of the highway after dark. It is noted that moving accident-causing violations accounted for 60.4 percent of all arrests in

1941 as compared to 59.3 in 1940, 54.7 in 1939, 46.2 in 1938, and only 38.4 during the 4-year period 1935-1938. This indicates that the program of the Highway Patrol is shifting yearly toward enforcement for the prevention of accidents in preference to enforcement of laws which are not related to accident causes such as improper license plates and overweight trucks.

TABLE 54. ARRESTS BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL BY OFFENSE: 1935-1941

YEAR	NUMBER OF ARRESTS				
	All Offenses	Driving While Drunk	Violating Road-and-Driving Laws (careless driving, improper passing, speeding, etc.)	Violating Parking Laws ①	Violating Other Motor-Vehicle Laws (improper equipment, license, registration, weight, etc.)
1935.....	4,923	119	1,221	83	3,500
1936.....	8,635	106	2,370	63	6,096
1937.....	7,274	476	2,820	115	3,863
1938.....	8,189	516	3,175	94	4,404
1939.....	13,242	933	6,115	196	5,998
1940.....	14,569	1,190	7,217	239	5,923
1941.....	15,039	1,400	7,451	234	5,954

①Improper parking on the main travelled part of highway after dark.

In addition to making these outright arrests, officers issued illegal-equipment-and-license tags to over 40,000 motorists during 1941. A summary of tags issued by years is given in table 55. In reference to the offenses for which tags were issued, it is noted that 82.5 percent of the 1941 tags were for illegal equipment while the remainder were for improper license violations. This is in contrast to 1940 when 83.2 percent and to 1939 when 80.5 percent and to the 1935-1938 period when 67.4 percent of the tags were for illegal-equipment offenses. Just as the past three years showed a greater percentage of arrests for violations of "accident-prevention" road-and-driving laws, similarly these years showed a greater proportion of tags issued for "accident-prevention" illegal-equipment laws.

TABLE 55. SUMMARY OF ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT AND LICENSE TAGS ISSUED BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL BY OFFENSE: 1935-1941 ①

YEAR	Grand Total	ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT TAGS ISSUED					IMPROPER LICENSE TAGS ISSUED				
		Total Illegal Equipment	Illegal Brakes	Rear or Head-light Out	Lamps Defective (out of adjustment, glaring, etc.)	Other Improper Equipment	Total Improper License	Improper Plates; None, One, etc.	No Visitor's or Reciprocity Permit	No Chauffeur's or Driver's License	Other Improper License (stenciling, weight, etc.)
1935.....	41,423	33,475	4,567	13,948	11,824	3,136	7,948	7,517	266	159	6
1936.....	71,698	51,025	6,137	20,254	17,104	7,530	20,673	18,631	1,165	370	507
1937.....	45,414	22,427	1,542	12,846	2,967	5,072	22,987	20,757	1,583	212	435
1938.....	54,377	36,627	2,713	18,434	9,566	5,914	17,750	15,917	1,369	240	224
1939.....	59,402	47,839	3,759	23,644	11,297	9,139	11,563	9,812	476	422	853
1940.....	47,139	39,224	3,338	17,311	11,277	7,298	7,915	6,865	62	411	577
1941.....	40,550	33,462	2,376	18,528	5,130	7,428	7,088	6,030	84	447	527

①Illegal equipment must be repaired and improper license corrected or a warrant will be issued.

Table 56 reveals a number of interesting facts regarding the Highway Patrol including personnel, hours patrolled, vehicular mileage, average number of arrests and tags issued per patrolman, fines imposed, and estimated receipts from license corrections.

TABLE 56. PERSONNEL OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL, HOURS PATROLLED, MILES TRAVELED, ARRESTS AND TAGS ISSUED AND THE AVERAGE PER PATROLMAN, FINES IMPOSED, AND THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM LICENSE CORRECTIONS: 1935-1941

YEAR	PERSONNEL <sup>①</sup>		Hours Patrolled <sup>②</sup>	Mileage by Motorcycle or Car	ARRESTS		TAGS ISSUED		Fines Imposed	Estimated Receipts from License Corrections <sup>③</sup>
	Officers	Patrol-men			Total	Average per Patrol-man	Total	Average per Patrol-man		
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
1940.....	8	116	266,990	5,081,331	14,569	126	47,139	406	177,146	114,772
1941.....	8	118	299,974	5,618,515	15,039	127	40,550	344	203,167	92,399

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, 12 in 1939, 13 in 1940, and 16 in 1941.

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

③The decrease in estimated license-correction receipts in 1939 and 1940 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.

In 1939 the Patrol adopted a system of issuing written warning tickets to drivers observed to be violating the law in a case which, if the first offense, would not be considered sufficient to justify arrest. A driver's record is made from the warning tickets; and, if a second ticket is issued for the same offense, the driver is usually brought to court charged with the violation. This plan eliminated former duplications in the number of warnings inasmuch as individual warning tickets rather than man-warnings by individual officers were recorded. Formerly, when two officers together issued a warning, both reported it. Now this duplication is avoided since each ticket issued is counted only once. The effect of this system is reflected in the decrease in the number of warnings issued during the past three years as shown in table 57. It will be seen in this table, also, that the number of vehicles stopped for a driver's license check reached a new high in 1941 as did the number of accidents attended.

TABLE 57. SUMMARY OF OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL: 1935-1941

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
1940.....	159,147	112,786	1,797	49,990	42,498
1941.....	169,715	83,062	2,080	45,885	41,070

In the past year, school patrols were newly organized in 21 schools in the State. Reorganization or instruction of new members took place

in 156 schools, while all of the school patrols received periodical inspection. A school-patrol summer camp was conducted by the American Legion in Brainerd during 1941, and a Highway Patrol officer was assigned to the camp to discuss the functions of school-patrol officers and to instruct members in the control of students on the streets and highways. Patrol officers assisted the Department of Education in inspecting the condition of safety equipment on 430 school buses.

Another activity of the Highway Patrol which is not included in the preceding tables is assistance to inspectors of the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission in conducting inspections of vehicles under their jurisdiction. The Patrol also assisted police jurisdictions in the apprehension of 40 wanted criminals and 39 missing persons during 1941. In addition 32 hit-and-run drivers were apprehended and convicted, and 65 stolen and 38 abandoned motor vehicles and recovered property in 28 other cases were returned to the owners by the Patrol. It is estimated that the value of stolen and abandoned vehicles recovered during the past year alone exceeds \$40,000.

#### b. Drivers License Division of the Department of Highways

From the detailed reports submitted by this division, 8-year summaries of revocations and suspensions are shown in tables 58 to 60 following.

During the past eight years, 11,841 drivers were deprived of their licenses; in 89.7 percent of these cases, intoxication was given as a cause. Of the remaining causes, auto theft was the most frequent reason for revocation. Table 58 discloses the frequency of the various causes of revocation.

TABLE 58. REASONS FOR REVOKING DRIVERS' LICENSES: BY YEARS  
(Causes exceed revocations because more than one cause was recorded for some persons.)

CAUSE FOR REVOCATION	NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS INVOLVING EACH CAUSE							
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
All causes.....	695	896	780	1,432	1,501	1,562	2,463	2,824
Convicted of a felony in which a motor vehicle was used.....	7	23	9	9	23	59	293	141
Manslaughter or criminal negligence.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	3	7	12
Auto theft.....	6	19	.....	.....	16	50	219	99
Other felony.....	.....	.....	9	5	7	6	67	30
Driving while intoxicated.....	670	839	737	1,392	1,440	1,463	1,664	2,411
Violating road-and-driving laws.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	4	172	90
Speeding.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	70
Reckless driving.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	4	34	20
Other violations of traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	17	32	34	31	37	36	334	182
Driving while license suspended.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	3	129	3
Failure to stop and disclose identity.....	14	25	28	25	32	20	53	36
No driver's license.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	42	19
Personal injury.....	3	4	.....	5	3	.....	2	.....
Inebriate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	105	123
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	1

TABLE 59. REASONS FOR SUSPENDING DRIVERS' LICENSES: BY YEARS  
(More than one cause was recorded for some individuals; causes, therefore, exceed suspensions.)

CAUSE FOR SUSPENSION	NUMBER OF SUSPENSIONS INVOLVING EACH CAUSE							
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total.....	327	686	893	763	695	1,432	4,007	3,316
Driving while intoxicated.....	5	1	2	.....	1	167	455	269
Violation of road-and-driving laws.....	301	601	722	512	426	769	2,608	2,178
Reckless driving.....	269	464	611	414	281	393	630	634
Speeding.....	21	89	94	71	120	321	1,700	1,379
Signs and signals.....	6	29	1	14	13	45	175	131
Unsafe equipment.....	3	12	14	10	12	7	15	25
Illegal passing.....	.....	7	2	3	.....	3	88	8
Left side of street car.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Not in proper lane.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of Parking Laws:								
Improper parking.....	.....	3	2	4	3	5	18	19
Other violations of traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	21	81	167	247	265	491	926	850
No driver's license.....	1	2	4	1	2	47	167	86
Driving while under suspension or revocation.....	4	.....	9	2	.....	4	135	8
Failure to stop and disclose identity.....	6	9	9	22	16	20	34	39
Financial responsibility.....	.....	4	39	78	85	164	205	280
Unsatisfied judgment.....	3	29	72	93	111	93	107	81
Incompetent.....	.....	27	31	44	41	113	109	80
Accidents.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	4	4
Failure to report accidents.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	5
Obtaining licenses by fraud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	8	19
Refused to take driving test or examination.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	103
Refused to give doctor's statement of eye test.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Suspension for poor record.....	1	4	1	3	3	7	16	.....
Miscellaneous.....	6	4	1	2	.....	39	92	65

The most frequent cause for suspension during the 8-year period was reckless driving; this offense alone was a cause for 31.8 percent of the suspensions. During 1941, however, speeding was a factor in 41.6 percent of the suspensions while reckless driving was a cause in only 19.1 percent. Violations of road-and-driving laws including reckless driving and speeding were given as a cause for suspension in 69.9 percent or in over two-thirds of the 11,616 cases during this period.

That females seldom have their licenses revoked or suspended is shown by the fact that only 1.1 percent of the total revocations and only 2.3 percent of the total suspensions during the 8-year period involved females. In 1941, females accounted for only 1.0 percent of the revocations and 2.2 percent of the suspensions.

TABLE 60. DATA REGARDING AGE AND SEX OF DRIVERS WHOSE LICENSES WERE REVOKED OR SUSPENDED: 1934-1941

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES		MEDIAN AGE (Years)		PERCENT UNDER 21 YEARS <sup>①</sup>		PERCENT 36 YEARS OR OVER		PERCENT FEMALES	
	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions
8-Year Period..	11,841	11,616	36.2	28.7	5.4	28.0	50.3	29.3	1.1	2.3
1934.....	694	324	35.8	33.2	5.5	17.9	49.6	43.5	2.3	0.6
1935.....	889	678	35.1	30.7	8.0	21.8	47.0	36.4	1.0	2.1
1936.....	769	877	35.6	30.5	7.7	20.5	48.9	38.2	1.3	1.9
1937.....	1,423	732	36.4	28.9	4.4	20.1	51.4	33.6	1.0	1.4
1938.....	1,466	680	36.6	29.1	4.6	17.9	51.5	35.7	1.2	3.1
1939.....	1,558	1,386	35.9	26.8	6.3	30.7	49.8	30.4	1.0	2.5
1940.....	2,266	3,690	35.9	26.4	3.1	26.4	49.6	27.2	1.2	2.6
1941.....	2,776	3,249	36.6	24.4	6.1	36.9	51.6	23.6	1.0	2.2

①Licenses are not issued to persons under 15 years.

In table 60 it will be noted that, for the 8-year period, drivers in revocation cases were approximately eight years older than those in suspension cases; that more than one-fourth of the suspended drivers were under 21 while only 5.4 percent of the drivers in revocation cases were under 21; and that over half of revocation subjects were 36 or over while less than one-third of suspension subjects were in this age group. It is interesting to note that the percentage of drivers under 21 in suspension cases increased greatly during 1941 to a new high of 36.9 percent of the total. The percentage of drivers under 21 in revocation cases was 6.1 in 1941.

### c. Fire Marshal

The State Fire Marshal supplied detailed information on arrests and convictions, fires reported by county, and other data for 1941 and prior years. The following is a summary of these data.

TABLE 61. SUMMARY OF FIRE MARSHAL DATA: 1934-1941

ACTIVITY	NUMBER REPORTED							
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Arson investigations.....	207	142	143	145	153	169	171	172
Persons arrested during year.....	18	17	20	21	37	⑨41	50	43
Convictions.....	10	12	15	17	29	32	44	32
Disposed of without conviction②.....	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	③6
Pending.....	4	1			3	3		5
Number of fires reported—entire State...	3,678	2,892	3,343	3,090	2,275	2,806	①	2,508
Hennepin County.....	1,254	984	1,114	1,054	768	930	①	688
Ramsey County.....	686	459	579	570	427	442	①	401
St. Louis County.....	285	293	242	274	180	209	①	187
All other counties.....	1,453	1,166	1,408	1,192	900	1,225	①	1,232
Miscellaneous inspections.....	①	①	4,409	4,615	3,497	3,278	6,758	7,140
Orders issued and served.....	①	①	250	267	194	270	812	932
Dry cleaning licenses issued.....	218	207	197	289	301	351	402	447
Motion picture theatre licenses issued....	431	448	485	476	448	515	524	524

①Not reported.

②Commitments to insane hospitals are 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, 2 in 1939, 1 in 1940, and 1 in 1941. One case referred to an Indian Agent in 1940 is included.

③Note that the 1939 arrest figures have been revised.

④Includes three juveniles under eight years against whom no complaints were signed.

### 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. Liquor Control Commissioners since 1934 reported the following violations by licensed and illegal operators as having been worked on by their departments.



TABLE 62. LIQUOR-LAW VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER  
1935-1941

VIOLATORS	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS <sup>①</sup>						
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
All violators.....	1,039	953	1,098	662	993	733	555
Licensed operators							
Liquor.....	206	284	236	209	485	280	300
Off sale.....	57	77	43	19	71	66	27
On sale.....	113	129	104	145	180	97	133
Wholesalers.....	3	4	5	1		12	
Drug stores.....	29	48	64	37	104	43	18
Municipal stores.....	4	26	20	7	28	2	5
On and off sale.....					102	60	117
3.2 beer.....	517	339	567	229	297	208	100
Dealers.....	504	326	558	226	294	203	99
Wholesalers.....	13	13	9	3	3	5	1
Illegal operators.....	316	330	295	224	211	245	155
Manufacturers.....	33	41	16	20	11	8	9
Transportation.....	18	40	40	38	13	20	
Possession and sale.....	265	249	239	166	187	217	146

①Data for 1939 revised slightly.

It will be noted that 72.1 percent of the violators in 1941 were licensed operators of which one-fourth were 3.2 beer dealers. The disposition of the violators is given in table 63 which follows.

TABLE 63. DISPOSITION OF LIQUOR-LAW VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER: 1935-1941

YEAR	DISPOSITION						
	Total	Convicted	Dismissed <sup>①</sup>	Liquor Permits Revoked or Suspended	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 <sup>①</sup> .....	993	285	390	15	108	174	21
1940.....	733	319	187	19	113	46	49
1941.....	555	193	242	1	64	17	38

①The 1939 figure includes "warned" cases as dismissals. Note that 1939 data have been revised.

## 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 64. PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED, BY OFFENSE AND LOCALITY: 1941

SEXUAL OFFENSE	NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS <sup>①</sup>				
	Entire State	Hennepin County	Ramsey County	St. Louis County	Other Counties
Total.....	22	2	2	1	17
Rape—including attempts.....	2				2
Carnal knowledge (girls under 18).....	7	2	1		4
Sodomy; homosexual acts with males.....					
Incest.....	5		1		4
Indecent liberties with young girls.....	1				1
Indecent liberties, assaults on females of any age.....	4			1	3
Indecent exposure.....					
Peeping Tom.....					
Other: over sexed, indecent writing etc.....	3				3

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

All but one of the 22 patients examined in 1941 were ordered committed to State hospitals as follows: 9 to St. Peter, 4 to Rochester, 4 to Fergus Falls, and 4 to Moose Lake Hospital. One of the patients was placed in a private home. All of the patients during the past two years were males. Only one female has been examined under the law since its passage in 1939.

### 3. Bank burglaries and robberies

#### a. Calendar-year tabulations

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 65. BANK ATTACKS IN MINNESOTA, INCLUDING ATTEMPTS: 1927-1941 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
1940.....	7	4	3
1941.....	7	5	2

①Two of the 1941 burglaries were "torch" attacks.

There were only two bank "holdups" and five burglaries during 1941. It is interesting to note that bank robberies have been held to three or less during the past seven 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 66. COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF BANK ATTACKS IN MINNESOTA DURING THE 4-YEAR PERIODS 1930-1933 AND 1938-1941

PERIOD	Bank Burglaries Yearly Average	Bank Robberies Yearly Average
Years 1930-1933..... (Peak bank-robbery period)	4.5	28.8
Years 1938-1941.....	5.5	2.5

A 6-year comparison of Minnesota bank burglaries with those in neighboring States is made in table 67. The Federal Bureau of Investiga-

tion and Bankers Associations in these States were contacted in order to obtain a complete list of bank attacks.

TABLE 67. BANK BURGLARIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES: 1936-1941  
(Attempts Included)

STATE	POPULATION		NUMBER OF BANK BURGLARIES					
	1940	1930	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total.....	9,753,051	9,347,592	21	22	21	11	14	8
Wisconsin.....	3,137,587	2,939,006	3	7	5	2	3	2
Minnesota.....	2,792,300	2,563,953	8	6	10	3	4	5
Iowa.....	2,538,268	2,470,939	.....	3	2	2	4	1
South Dakota.....	642,961	692,849	2	2	2	2	3	.....
North Dakota.....	641,935	680,845	8	4	2	2	.....	.....

It will be seen that the 1941 bank burglaries in these States were the lowest since 1936 and less than half of the previous 5-year average. A similar comparison of bank robberies in these States follows in table 68 in which it will be noted that there were eleven bank robberies in Minnesota and neighboring States in 1941, compared with the 1936-1940 5-year average of 13, and with seven in each of the two preceding years.

TABLE 68. BANK ROBBERIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES: 1936-1941  
(Attempts Included) ①

STATE	NUMBER OF BANK ROBBERIES					
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total.....	27	14	11	7	7	11
Wisconsin.....	18	8	1	2	1	4
Minnesota.....	2	3	3	2	3	2
Iowa.....	4	3	5	3	1	5
South Dakota.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
North Dakota.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

①See preceding table for population data.

#### b. Fiscal-year tabulations

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 the two tables following is based upon the fiscal year ending August 31 as explained in table 70.

TABLE 69. BANK CRIMES IN MINNESOTA COMPARED WITH THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1927-1941 ①

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

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

Bank burglaries in both Minnesota and the United States have shown erratic fluctuations during the 14-year period, but robberies definitely rose to a peak in 1931-1933 and then declined to new lows. Many factors probably entered into the cause of this rise and fall of bank crimes such as: repeal of prohibition, decrease in number of banks, application of preventive measures within banks and use of modern protective equipment, time-locking restrictions on cash exposure imposed by casualty underwriters in 1933-1934, reduction of money reserves on hand, strengthened police protection, removing of notorious bank robbers from circulation through killing or imprisonment, 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, 1941. The 15-year comparison is given in the following table.

TABLE 70. INDEXES OF BANK CRIMES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY: 1927-1941  
(10-year average for period 9-1-26 to 9-1-36=100)

YEAR (September 1—August 31)	BANK CRIME INDEXES <sup>①</sup>		American Business Index <sup>②</sup>
	Minnesota	United States	
1927.....	54	77	107
1928.....	35	83	102
1929.....	79	96	112
1930.....	139	103	96
1931.....	173	137	76
1932.....	139	145	59
1933.....	183	143	64
1934.....	89	95	69
1935.....	64	74	71
1936.....	45	48	84
1937.....	40	34	99
1938.....	74	31	71
1939.....	35	30	82
1940.....	45	27	95
1941.....	5	11	110

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 business-activity index was revised in 1940, it should be noted, for the entire period.

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.

Table 71 shows a comparison of bank burglary and robbery losses and recoveries together with property damage in bank burglaries from 1927 to date. The peak year for bank losses was in 1932 when \$396,612.85 was taken from 33 Minnesota banks by "stickup" and "yegg" men. The year

1941, when \$11,633.62 was obtained, had the 3rd lowest loss since 1927. During the last three years, bank losses were lower than in any of the preceding 12 years.

TABLE 71. THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN MINNESOTA BANK BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES<sup>①</sup>

YEAR	VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY			VALUE OF RECOVERED PROPERTY			Burglary Damage <sup>②</sup>
	Burglary	Robbery	Total	Burglary	Robbery	Total	
1927.....	\$182.95	\$43,137.00	\$43,319.95	.....	\$10,822.00	\$10,822.00	.....
1928.....	.....	63,629.36	63,629.36	.....	5,285.50	5,285.50	.....
1929.....	2,600.00	54,816.67	57,416.67	.....	12,432.00	12,432.00	.....
1930.....	.....	266,799.58	266,799.58	.....	11,555.00	11,555.00	.....
1931.....	257.50	91,022.83	91,280.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932.....	579.87	396,032.98	396,612.85	.....	1,337.00	1,337.00	.....
1933.....	3,203.40	125,383.40	128,586.80	.....	4,773.19	4,773.19	.....
1934.....	.....	13,327.23	13,327.23	.....	1,002.25	1,002.25	.....
1935.....	10,661.90	4,753.10	15,415.00	.....	670.75	670.75	.....
1936.....	22,376.48	8,315.05	30,691.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
1937.....	15,661.13	4,941.47	20,602.60	\$73.00	.....	73.00	.....
1938.....	9,622.78	2,646.95	12,269.73	.....	1,995.07	1,995.07	\$1,774.34
1939.....	63.05	1,577.50	1,640.55	60.00	832.00	892.00	513.90
1940.....	771.41	1,614.78	2,386.19	.....	.....	.....	363.95
1941.....	7,450.94	4,182.68	11,633.62	.....	1,848.16	1,848.16	790.61

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

②The damage to bank premises and property in bank burglary cases was obtained by correspondence with the banks and insurance companies involved. Figures are not available prior to 1938. Guard service during repairs is included; such service cost \$85.00 in 1941.

#### 4. Arrest statistics compiled from fingerprint records<sup>①</sup>

On the basis of fingerprint records received from Minnesota police agencies, arrest statistics compiled by crime, sex, age, and race are presented in this section. The sample is fairly large and representative because all sheriffs in the 87 counties and all chiefs of police in cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants are required by law to submit fingerprints. These officers are required to fingerprint prisoners only in felony cases, however, or when it is believed that they are fugitives from justice, or when arrested they possessed burglar tools, weapons, or other machines or appliances which the officer believes to be intended for unlawful purposes. Persons arrested by officers in places under 10,000 are usually placed in the county jails where they are fingerprinted by the sheriff; thus, arrests in all sections of the state for major crimes are included. It is known, however, that at least one-tenth of the arrests for felonies are not reported since the fingerprints of 11 percent of adult prisoners received at State penal institutions in 1941 were not forwarded to the Bureau by police agencies.

Fingerprint records do not constitute such a large sample of minor arrests in the State because fingerprinting for misdemeanors is not required. The year-to-year comparisons, however, may be worthwhile if it is assumed that the policy of agencies in submitting prints for minor arrests does not vary a great deal.

##### a. Offense charged

Minnesota 1941 arrests by offense charged were presented in detail by sex and subject status in table 39. A percentage distribution of these

<sup>1</sup>See section c, pages 70-74, for a discussion of factors affecting the validity of fingerprint records as a measure of arrests.

arrests in comparison with 1940 and the 3-year average for 1938-1940 is shown in table 72 following. It may be pointed out that these percentages are based upon all offenses including "suspicion or investigation," while those mentioned in the discussion of district court cases on page 52 were based upon "major" offenses only.

Of the 5,987 persons arrested for criminal cases in 1941, as shown in this table, 2,137 or 35.7 percent were held in connection with crimes against property in burglary, larceny, forgery, fraud, or "fence" cases; 385 or 6.4 percent were held for offenses against the person in murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape cases; and 117 or 2.0 percent were held for robbery cases which involve both property and persons. In the three previous years, there were 6.0 percent more arrests in the property grouping. The greatest increases in arrests for specified offenses during 1941, compared

TABLE 72. ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY CRIME COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY POLICE AGENCIES: 1941 COMPARED WITH 1940 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1938-1940 ①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	3-YEAR AVERAGE 1938-1940		1941		1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses.....	6,498	100.0	5,987	100.0	6,577	100.0
Criminal homicide②.....	38	0.6	53	0.9	33	0.5
Robbery.....	176	2.7	117	2.0	129	2.0
Assault—aggravated and other.....	251	3.9	216	3.6	240	3.6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	450	6.9	267	4.5	458	7.0
Larceny—except auto theft.....	1,217	18.7	995	16.6	1,216	18.5
Auto theft.....	322	5.0	264	4.4	270	4.1
Embezzlement and fraud.....	407	6.3	370	6.2	424	6.4
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	55	0.8	34	0.6	48	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	256	3.9	207	3.5	288	4.4
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	124	1.9	116	1.9	133	2.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	89	1.4	56	0.9	128	1.9
Other sex offenses.....	198	3.0	164	2.7	194	2.9
Violation of drug laws.....	29	0.4	16	0.3	16	0.2
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	30	0.5	14	0.2	25	0.4
Offenses against family and children.....	128	2.0	173	2.9	118	1.8
Violation of liquor laws.....	84	1.3	57	1.0	92	1.4
Driving while intoxicated.....	144	2.2	256	4.3	203	3.1
Violation of other motor-vehicle laws.....	98	1.5	109	1.8	100	1.5
Disorderly conduct.....	191	2.9	180	3.0	172	2.6
Drunkenness.....	678	10.4	742	12.4	720	10.9
Vagrancy.....	456	7.0	350	5.8	473	7.2
Gambling.....	32	0.5	7	0.1	29	0.4
Other offenses.....	495	7.6	451	7.5	563	8.6
Offense not stated.....	117	1.8	47	0.8	77	1.2
Suspicion and investigation.....	433	6.7	726	12.1	428	6.5
Above offenses classified as:						
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape).....	413	6.4	385	6.4	406	6.2
Crimes against property (burglary; larceny; auto theft; embezzlement and fraud; forgery; and stolen property, selling, etc.).....	2,707	41.7	2,137	35.7	2,704	41.1
Crime against both person and property (robbery).....	176	2.7	117	2.0	129	2.0

①The table includes both old and new subjects but excludes the non-criminal fingerprints of sleepers, etc. of which there were 373 in 1936, 630 in 1937, 896 in 1938, 879 in 1939, 1,338 in 1940, and 996 in 1941. A number of persons are counted more than once in this table because their fingerprints were submitted by different agencies. Duplicates of this type seldom occur in the minor offense classifications.

②The record does not indicate the type of manslaughter case; hence all homicides are combined.

with the 3-year averages, were in the family-offense, drunken driving, drunkenness, and suspicion classifications; proportionately, a large decrease occurred in the robbery grouping. Arrests for "suspicion and investigation" may have increased because of the national emergency; however, certain contributors who fingerprint transient sleepers may have entered "suspicion" on their records rather than "sleeper."

b. **Sex.**—As measured by fingerprints received, the percentage of female arrests was only 6.2 in 1936, 6.1 in 1937, 5.9 in 1938, 5.0 in 1939, 6.4 in 1940, and 6.9 in 1941. 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 percent in 1936, 6.9 in 1937, 6.8 in 1938, 7.6 in 1939, 8.5 in 1940, and 9.2 in 1941. The increase in the proportion of female arrests in both Minnesota and the nation in 1941 over previous years probably reflects the effect of the Selective Service Act in withdrawing males from the population.

c. **Age.**—Considering new and old subjects together, records received from Minnesota police agencies indicate that persons of 19 years were most frequently fingerprinted in 1941. This age group was followed by those of 18, 21, 20, 23, 22, and 24 years, respectively. Similarly, in 1940, persons of 18 years appeared most frequently; this group was followed by those of 23, 21, 19, 20, 22, and 24 years, respectively.

The tabulation below shows the number of persons in the seven most common age groups for the past three years by subject status. Although relative positions changed from one year to the next, ages 18 to 24 were the most frequent each year. When new subjects are combined for the three years, it is found that 18 years is the most frequent age, 19 is next, 20 next,

1941				1940				1939			
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS			AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS			AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		
	All	New	Old		All	New	Old		All	New	Old
19.....	284	234	50	18.....	316	254	62	20.....	318	259	59
18.....	279	230	49	23.....	303	221	82	19.....	310	255	55
21.....	249	189	60	21.....	292	228	64	21.....	300	243	57
20.....	248	199	49	19.....	287	236	51	18.....	290	254	36
23.....	224	174	50	20.....	286	217	69	22.....	282	223	59
22.....	215	165	50	22.....	278	212	66	23.....	269	209	60
24.....	213	162	51	24.....	258	176	82	24.....	242	185	57

21 is in fourth place, and the last three are 23, 22, and 24.

Table 73 shows the total number and percent of arrests (fingerprint records) by age groups for Minnesota and the United States in 1940 and 1941. Over 800 youthful persons under 20 were arrested in Minnesota during 1941 and 944 in 1940; these arrests constituted between 14.0 and 14.4 percent of all the cases. The percentage of persons under 20 whose prints were forwarded to Washington, D. C., was very similar to the State figures, ranging from 13.7 to 13.9 percent.

The proportion of persons under 30 years ranged from 48.6 to 51.3 percent in Minnesota and from 46.8 to 49.0 percent in the United States in the past two years, 1941 showing the lowest percentage in both instances. It will be seen that the percentage of persons in the age group under 30 decreased 2.7 percent in Minnesota and 2.2 percent in the nation in 1941.

TABLE 73. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MINNESOTA ARRESTS COMPARED WITH THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES BY AGE GROUPS: 1940-1941 ①

AGE GROUP	MINNESOTA ARRESTS				UNITED STATES ARRESTS ②			
	1941		1940		1941		1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages.....	5,987	100.0	6,577	100.0	630,568	100.0	609,013	100.0
Under 20.....	839	14.0	944	14.4	87,418	13.9	83,707	13.7
20-29.....	2,069	34.6	2,425	36.9	207,422	32.9	215,060	35.3
30-44.....	1,989	33.2	2,154	32.8	225,914	35.8	212,426	34.9
45 or over.....	1,082	18.1	1,048	15.9	108,730	17.2	97,282	16.0
Unknown.....	8	0.1	6	0.1	1,084	0.2	538	0.1

①Source of national data: Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, Fourth Quarter Bulletin 1940 and 1941: Volumes XI and XII; Number 4.

②Federal Bureau of Investigation data contain both old and new subjects; apparently these data also include duplicate arrests.

By eliminating the old subjects from the arrest data, the error which results from counting duplicate fingerprints for the same arrest is reduced to a minimum (see following pages for further discussion of this problem). Old subjects are excluded in table 74 which shows new-subject arrests in age groupings for 1939, 1940, and 1941 with comparative data for the general population. A slightly larger percentage of the new subjects, as compared with all subjects combined, were under 30 years.

TABLE 74. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION: 1939-1941

AGE GROUP	MINNESOTA NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS						GENERAL POPULATION (1940 Census)	
	1941		1940		1939		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All ages....	4,345	100.0	4,794	100.0	4,898	100.0	2,792,300	100.0
Under 15.....	21	0.5	36	0.8	25	0.5	689,151	24.7
15-19.....	696	16.0	771	16.1	815	16.6	257,349	9.2
20-29.....	1,512	34.8	1,750	36.5	1,905	38.9	470,689	16.9
30-44.....	1,313	30.2	1,454	30.3	1,431	29.2	583,959	20.9
45 or over.....	795	18.3	778	16.2	717	14.6	791,152	28.3
Unknown.....	8	0.2	5	0.1	5	0.1	.....	.....

This table emphasizes the fact that persons under 15 are seldom arrested and fingerprinted. Approximately 25 percent of the 1940 population is under 15 years while less than 1 percent of those fingerprinted is in this age group. The percentage of the persons under 30 in the State (1940) is 50.8, an amount very near the 53.7 average new-subject arrest figure for 1939-1941.

Rates per 100,000 population at each age level can be computed from the above table. It may be noted that of persons 15 years or older in 1940, 34.6 percent of the State's population were under 30; while of those arrested, 53.4 percent were under 30 years. This comparison is shown in table 75.

TABLE 75. COMPARISON OF ARRESTS AND GENERAL POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS 15 YEARS OR OLDER: 1939-1941

AGE GROUPING	NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS 1939-1941		GENERAL POPULATION (1940 Census)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 and over—total.....	13,937	100.0	2,103,149	100.0
15-29.....	7,449	53.4	728,038	34.6
30 and over.....	6,488	46.6	1,375,111	65.4



It should be pointed out that youthful persons are seldom fingerprinted in some communities; hence, arrests at the younger ages are under-emphasized. Another factor which affects the validity of the age data is the failure of some agencies to fingerprint a prisoner if a set of his prints is already on file in the local department, especially if the subject is a local character. This would result in fewer old subjects at all ages, and probably would not affect one age group more than another.

A third element which influences the age data is the unreliability of the ages themselves as reported by the arresting officer. The ages, obtained orally from the prisoners, were not otherwise substantiated. This is a more or less constant factor, also, although the ages obtained from older persons might be somewhat more inaccurate.

A fourth invalidating factor results from the duplicating of records when a prisoner is fingerprinted by more than one agency. This practice varies from year to year, but it is customary for each agency handling a prisoner to forward a set of fingerprints to the Bureau. In this way the same person may be counted once as a new subject, if he has no record on file, and again as an old subject as many times as he is fingerprinted during the year. If he has a previous record on file, he would then be counted as an old subject two or more times.

Of the preceding considerations, the last factor is the only one which can be eliminated as an invalidating element. By grouping subjects as new and old, the former or "first-offender" group excludes all duplicates except those which result from filing errors. The old-subject group includes the duplicates, then, and is therefore unreliable to the extent that subjects are counted more than once for the same offense. The task of eliminating duplications requires considerable research, but this project will be undertaken when time permits. Table 76 shows the number of new and old subjects by sex and age groupings for 1940 and 1941. This table permits the study of new subjects apart from the old-subject classification.

TABLE 76. AGE OF PERSONS WHOSE FINGERPRINTS WERE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES DURING 1940-1941:  
BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS<sup>①</sup>

AGE	1941									1940								
	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS			ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	5,987	5,575	412	4,345	4,026	319	1,642	1,549	93	6,577	6,149	428	4,794	4,455	339	1,783	1,694	89
10-14.....	22	19	3	21	18	3	1	1	.....	37	36	1	36	35	1	1	1	.....
15.....	35	35	.....	33	33	.....	2	2	.....	57	53	4	55	51	4	2	2	.....
16.....	86	84	2	78	76	2	8	8	.....	100	98	2	92	90	2	8	8	.....
17.....	133	128	5	121	116	5	12	12	.....	147	144	3	134	132	2	13	12	1
18.....	279	266	13	230	219	11	49	47	2	316	302	14	254	240	14	62	62	.....
19.....	284	271	13	234	221	13	50	50	.....	287	271	16	236	223	13	51	48	3
20.....	248	228	20	199	182	17	49	46	3	286	273	13	217	206	11	69	67	2
21.....	249	221	28	189	166	23	60	55	5	292	261	31	228	203	25	64	58	6
22.....	215	191	24	165	147	18	50	44	6	278	253	25	212	190	22	66	63	3
23.....	224	211	13	174	166	8	50	45	5	303	276	27	221	199	22	82	77	5
24.....	213	192	21	162	143	19	51	49	2	258	240	18	176	159	17	82	81	1
25-29.....	920	853	67	623	570	53	297	283	14	1,008	917	91	696	624	72	312	293	19
30-34.....	735	679	56	490	446	44	245	233	12	855	794	61	578	529	49	277	265	12
35-39.....	683	645	38	448	421	27	235	224	11	699	659	40	470	440	30	229	219	10
40-44.....	571	530	41	375	345	30	196	185	11	600	568	34	406	381	25	194	185	9
45-49.....	407	369	38	285	262	23	122	107	15	407	377	30	288	268	20	119	109	10
50-54.....	292	272	20	217	204	13	75	68	7	297	279	6	232	229	3	65	62	3
55-59.....	203	198	5	156	151	5	47	47	.....	175	169	6	127	123	4	48	46	2
60-64.....	105	100	5	73	68	5	32	32	.....	87	86	1	66	66	.....	21	20	1
65-69.....	54	54	.....	46	46	.....	8	8	.....	44	43	1	35	34	1	9	.....	.....
70-74.....	12	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	24	1	19	18	.....	6	6	.....
75-79.....	8	8	.....	6	6	.....	2	2	.....	9	9	.....	8	8	.....	1	1	.....
80-84.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
85-89.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Stated.....	8	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	5	4	1	1	.....	1
Median.....	30.6	30.7	29.5	29.5	29.6	28.8	32.9	32.8	34.0	29.6	29.7	28.2	28.8	29.0	27.5	31.4	31.4	31.7

①See text regarding limitation of "old-subject" data.

A number of analyses of these data can be made; one of these, the median ages of each group, is shown in table 77. It will be seen, on the one hand, that the 1941 median age of new-subject males was 29.6, 0.6 of a year older than in the previous year. Similarly, the 28.8 median age of 1941 females who were first offenders was 1.3 of a year over 1940. Old-subject males were also older, by 1.4 of a year, in 1941 than in 1940 cases. The 1939 median for old-subject females was based on only 34 records, the 1940 on 88, and the 1941 on 93, so these medians are not very reliable.

TABLE 77. MEDIAN AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS: 1939-1941

YEAR	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1939.....	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.1	28.0	29.1	30.1	30.2	28.1
1940.....	29.6	29.7	28.2	28.8	29.0	27.5	31.4	31.4	31.7
1941.....	30.6	30.7	29.5	29.5	29.6	28.8	32.9	32.8	34.0

d. **Race.**—During 1941, 93 percent of the persons whose fingerprints were received were members of the white race (table 78). The negro race constituted 4.6 percent and other races the remaining 2.4 percent.

TABLE 78. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA DURING 1939, 1940, AND 1941

RACIAL GROUP	1941		1940		1939	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All races.....	5,987	100.0	6,577	100.0	6,250	100.0
White.....	5,569	93.0	6,158	93.6	5,855	93.7
Negro.....	275	4.6	323	4.9	271	4.3
Mexican.....	40	0.7	31	0.5	59	0.9
Indian.....	79	1.3	34	0.5	38	0.6
Gypsy.....	19	0.3	28	0.4	22	0.4
Chinese.....	5	0.1	1	①	2	①
Other.....			2	①	3	①

①Data not shown where less than 0.1 percent. New and old subjects are combined in these data.

It will be noted in table 79, which sets forth a comparison of the race of persons whose fingerprints were received for arrests in Minnesota and the 1940 population, that approximately 99 percent of the State's population are members of the white race, while between 93 and 94 percent of those arrested are white. On the basis of these data, the proportion of negro arrests is over 10 times that which would be expected if members of this race were fingerprinted at the rate of their occurrence in the general population.

TABLE 79. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1939-1941 COMPARED WITH THE 1940 MINNESOTA GENERAL POPULATION

RACIAL GROUP	PERCENT BY RACE GROUPS				
	Persons Arrested (All Subjects)			General Population ① 1940	
	1941	1940	1939	Number	Percent
All races.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,792,300	100.00
White.....	93.0	93.6	93.7	2,768,982	99.16
Negro.....	4.6	4.9	4.3	9,928	0.36
Other.....	2.4	1.5	2.0	13,390	0.48

①Source of population data: Bureau of the Census.

## 5. Criminal homicides

The Bureau obtains comprehensive statistics concerning violent deaths in the State on 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.

Available information is added to the blanks, and then it is mailed to local coroners, county attorneys, or police officers to be completed. The following current sources supply the statistical division with reports of homicidal deaths:

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

A file of all the known homicides in the State for the years 1938 through 1941 is now available.

A 32-year record of violent deaths in Minnesota based upon information compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics is shown in table 80.

It will be noted that the suicide rate fluctuated within a fairly constant range during this period while the homicide rate decreased sharply. The 1915 high of 16.2 suicides per 100,000 inhabitants dropped to a low of 10.8 in 1923; it then rose to a new high of 17.6 in 1932 and subsequently decreased to 13.6 in 1941. The homicide rate in contrast was highest in 1914 and 1921 with rates of 4.5 and 4.4 respectively. The rate then declined to a new low of 2.2 in 1926 and 1929; it rose again to 3.8 in 1930, and then declined greatly to a record low of only 1.2 in 1940.

TABLE 80. NUMBER OF MINNESOTA SUICIDES AND HOMICIDES AND THE RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS: BY YEARS  
 (Data from Minnesota Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics)

YEAR	Population Estimate ①	SUICIDES		HOMICIDES ②	
		Number	Rate Per 100,000	Number	Rate Per 100,000
1910.....	2,075,708	242	11.7	68	3.3
1911.....	2,106,850	302	14.3	82	3.9
1912.....	2,137,991	271	12.7	60	2.8
1913.....	2,169,133	304	14.0	66	3.0
1914.....	2,200,275	347	15.8	99	4.5
1915.....	2,231,416	361	16.2	76	3.4
1916.....	2,262,558	282	12.5	75	3.3
1917.....	2,293,700	289	12.6	75	3.3
1918.....	2,324,842	291	12.5	68	2.9
1919.....	2,355,983	316	13.4	76	3.2
1920.....	2,387,125	269	11.3	74	3.1
1921.....	2,404,808	315	13.1	106	4.4
1922.....	2,422,491	320	13.2	88	3.6
1923.....	2,440,173	264	10.8	70	2.9
1924.....	2,457,856	294	12.0	79	3.2
1925.....	2,475,539	372	15.0	95	3.8
1926.....	2,493,222	357	14.3	56	2.2
1927.....	2,510,905	325	12.9	65	2.6
1928.....	2,528,587	363	14.4	71	2.8
1929.....	2,546,270	395	15.5	56	2.2
1930.....	2,563,953	414	16.1	97	3.8
1931.....	2,586,788	438	16.9	76	2.9
1932.....	2,609,623	459	17.6	76	2.9
1933.....	2,632,458	429	16.3	90	3.4
1934.....	2,655,293	402	15.1	88	3.3
1935.....	2,678,128	392	14.6	67	2.5
1936.....	2,700,963	382	14.1	61	2.3
1937.....	2,723,798	435	16.0	51	1.9
1938.....	2,746,633	423	15.4	42	1.5
1939.....	2,769,468	417	15.1	52	1.9
1940.....	2,792,300	406	14.5	33	1.2
1941.....	2,815,100	384	13.6	42	1.5

①Decennial figures for 1910 and on are Bureau of the Census data.

②Justifiable homicides are included.