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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 Period Ending
December 31, 1936

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

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December 31, 1936

M. C. PASSOLT
Superintendent
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St. Paul, Minnesota

January 2, 1937.

To the Governor and the Legislature:

Pursuant to the provisions of the law governing the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, I herewith submit a detailed report of the operations of the Bureau for the calendar year 1936.

This Bureau was created in July 1927, to fill a long-growing, urgent need for a central State law-enforcement organization to co-ordinate the efforts and work of peace officers throughout the entire State and to aid them in solving local crimes and in the apprehension of criminals. In addition, the Bureau was intended to become a clearing house for crime, where a sheriff or police chief might apply for fingerprints, photographs and records of criminals, fugitives and suspects. Before the State Bureau was established, each sheriff's office and each police department worked as a distinct and separate unit. There was a lack of interchange of information regarding criminals and a lack of co-ordination in following the trail of the criminal across local and county lines. Crime is organized, and the criminal is modern in his methods. No unorganized groups of peace officers can adequately cope with crime. To remedy the situation existing in our State, the Bureau was created to act as a central link between the various sheriffs' offices and police departments, to aid and co-ordinate these peace officers as a single unit in their war against crime.

However, when the Bureau first began operations, it was hampered in its work because of a limited staff and limited powers. The Bureau personnel consisted of twelve employees, headed by a superintendent. No member of the Bureau was permitted to enter any county to investigate a crime without first having a request from the sheriff. When I came into the Bureau in February 1931, I obtained a blanket request from all sheriffs permitting Bureau operatives to enter all counties in their investigations.

The Minnesota Crime Commission, appointed in February 1934 by Mr. F. W. Murphy, head of the Minnesota State Bar Association, to study the crime problem in Minnesota, and working under the leadership of Chief Justice John P. Devaney, drew up a number of recommendations whereby the powers of the Bureau might be broadened and its usefulness increased. Bringing its recommendations before the Legislature, the Crime Commission, with the cooperation of the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, and the International Sheriffs and Police Association, was instrumental in effecting those amendments to the law creating the Bureau which resulted in the increased activity of the Bureau and its greater usefulness to the State.

The staff of the Bureau was increased from twelve to twenty-eight by the 1935 Legislature, to include, in addition to the superintendent, a chief investigator, sixteen investigators, an identification expert, an assistant identification expert who is also the Bureau photographer, a statistician, an assistant statistician, a secretary and two stenographers, a supervisor in charge of the State Radio Station, and three radio operators.

The increase in personnel made possible the establishment of the first Bureau districts in the State. It was long my aim to have the State districted with Bureau operatives to better serve all peace officers, two men to be placed in each district. This was my plan in requesting twenty-four additional men in 1935, as recommended also by the Crime Commission. However, the sixteen additional employees granted the Bureau allowed an increase of only nine investigators to our working staff of seven investigators, and I am now recommending to the Legislature that an additional increase of eight investigators be allowed the Bureau, to complete the staff of twenty-four investigators originally planned. This increase would permit the establishment of five new districts, in addition to the five now operating. Our districts, as now arranged, cover more territory than the one man stationed in each can completely and thoroughly cover. With five additional districts the territory would be so distributed as to more evenly divide the counties among the ten district operatives.

The present Bureau districts include counties as grouped below:

**No. 1 Headquarters
WORTHINGTON**

Murray
Brown
Nobles
Rock
Pipestone
Watowan
Jackson
Martin
Cottonwood

**No. 2 Headquarters
ALBERT LEA**

Blue Earth
Waseca
Steele
Dodge
Olmsted
Winona
Faribault
Freeborn
Mower
Fillmore
Houston

**No. 3 Headquarters
FERGUS FALLS**

Polk
Norman
Mahnommen
Clay
Becker
Wilkin
Otter Tail
Traverse
Grant
Douglas

**No. 4 Headquarters
WILLMAR**

Stevens
Pope
Big Stone
Stearns
Meeker
Kandiyohi
Swift
Lac qui Parle
Chippewa
Yellow Medicine
Renville
Lincoln
Lyon
Redwood

**No. 5 Headquarters
BRAINERD**

Hubbard
Itasca
Cass
Aitkin
Crow Wing
Wadena
Todd
Morrison

Establishing permanent residence at district headquarters has brought the district operatives within easy reach of peace officers, enabling them to respond promptly where their services are required. Regular and close contact with the peace officers in their respective localities has brought these operatives fine co-operation, and familiarity with their territory aids them in their investigative work. All peace officers served by district operatives are enthusiastic in their praise of the accomplishment of these men. Other peace officers in sections of the State not so served have asked that the Bureau create more districts to benefit them also.

Attention is called to the detailed statistical report on activities of the Bureau, enumerating the activities of 1935, when the Bureau was operating

with a limited staff of twelve, as compared with the activities of the Bureau in 1936, when the Bureau was operating under improved conditions made possible by the 1935 Legislature. The figures for 1936 show a very definite increase in the number of crimes reported to the Bureau. However, this does not mean necessarily that crime was on the increase in 1936. It does mean that law-enforcement agencies are complying with the law enacted by the 1935 Legislature and are sending the Bureau information on crimes committed, whereas in previous years some peace officers were lax in reporting such information. The increased number of investigators available for service has made it possible for the Bureau to handle many more cases, with a correspondingly larger number of arrests and resulting convictions. The statistical report shows a total of 4,044 cases acted on by the Bureau in 1936, and a total of 1,796 cases acted on by the Bureau in 1935.

The 1935 Legislature granted full police powers throughout the State to our Bureau operatives, and this has aided the men materially in the past year. Prior to that time our investigators had no general power to make arrests, except under such circumstances as would justify a private citizen in doing so. They had authority only to work with sheriffs and police officers in gathering information and obtaining evidence, and they were therefore seriously handicapped in their work.

Bureau operatives are now supplied with modern equipment. The investigators in districts are furnished modern firearms, including revolvers, shot-guns and rifles, and bullet-proof vests. They have complete fingerprint equipment, and their cars are equipped with short-wave radio receiving sets tuned to the State Radio Station at Redwood Falls. The investigators who have their headquarters in the Bureau office are similarly equipped, and the Bureau has three machine-guns available for their use. Each investigator is furnished a small "Rogues' Gallery" album, which contains the photographs and descriptions of known criminals and wanted men, arranged by their crime classification as bank robbers, kidnappers, forgers, safe men, burglars, confidence men, pick-pockets, etc. The investigator has this album with him at all times, and, immediately on arriving on the scene of a crime, he can show the pictures to the victim for possible identification.

Our increased staff has made it possible to keep the Bureau office open from eight o'clock in the morning until midnight every day, and one of the investigators is on duty at the radio receiving set during all those hours. All investigators are subject to call for duty twenty-four hours a day.

All peace officers have given the Bureau their hearty support in complying with the law making it compulsory for them to promptly mail fingerprints to our office. Prior to the amendment of the law by the Legislature of 1935, sheriffs were requested to send to the Bureau fingerprints of all persons arrested on charge of a felony. The 1935 amendment to the law makes it compulsory, on threat of penalty, for sheriffs and chiefs of police in cities of the first, second, and third class to send to the Bureau three copies of photographs and fingerprints of all persons arrested, within twenty-four hours from the time of arrest. Being initiated now in the

practice of promptly forwarding fingerprints of arrests, and, appreciating therefore the importance and value of fingerprinting as an aid in identification and apprehension, I anticipate there will be no need to impose a penalty on any peace officer for failure to comply with the law. Our Identification Division now has on file approximately 58,300 fingerprints of known criminals.

The work of the Identification Division has increased to the extent that it is quite impossible for the present staff to handle the details of filing, recording, and correspondence of the department. Only one stenographer is available for use in this work at present, and I would therefore recommend that two file clerk-stenographers be added to the Bureau staff, one to be permanently used in the Identification Division, and the other to devote part time to duties of filing, recording, and typing in the Bureau office on case work.

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

Prior to this, Minnesota sheriffs and police officers were requested to keep records and mail copies to the Bureau on crimes committed, arrests made, and convictions obtained; but few such records and reports reached the Bureau, and no progress was therefore possible in compiling statistics on crime in our State. Sheriffs, chiefs of police, and clerks of court have responded one hundred per cent in sending their crime reports regularly to the Bureau.

To meet the great need for speedier communication in our fight against crime, the Legislature of 1935 authorized the establishment of a State radio system and made appropriation for the construction and operation of the first unit of such a system. The first station, located in Redwood Falls, was completed in October 1935. The station is located in the county jail, with the antenna on the court house grounds. There is no expense for rent, heat and light. The station operates twenty-four hours a day and enables the Bureau to keep in touch with sheriffs' offices, police departments, and our investigators in the field; for, according to law, all of these officers must be equipped with radio sets to receive the messages broadcast by the State Radio Station at Redwood Falls. Our Radio Station at this time has direct communication daily with out-of-the-State police radio stations in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Louisiana; and through these stations it contacts others in Michigan, Georgia, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and, at times, West Virginia.

A questionnaire sent to sheriffs and police officers brought assured approval of the Radio Station at Redwood Falls. It brought also numerous requests from all parts of the State that a State-wide radio system be installed to benefit all peace officers.

The accompanying tables in the statistical report show the number of messages handled by the Redwood Falls station and they emphasize its usefulness and importance to the State in the matter of criminal apprehension. This first unit has well demonstrated the value of radio in our work, and its success in a limited area is justification for the establishment of a State-wide radio system. I am accordingly recommending that five additional stations be established, such a radio network assuring reliable service to all officers in the State and radio contacts with other States and cities which are equipped with radio.

The State of Minnesota will get complete radio coverage with the use of a total of six stations, one in the center of the State, one in the northwest, one in the northeast, one in the southwest, and one in the southeast, with a key station in St. Paul. Stations will have to be in an overlapping position to cover the State in a manner that will allow for reliable coverage. A survey by an expert radio engineer of the University of Minnesota will determine the logical locations for the transmitters.

A station in the St. Paul location is required as a key station for the net, as all auto license checks, information from the office of the Bureau, and Twin City police information will have to be handled from this station. The amount of traffic handled by a State system is such that the police departments of St. Paul and Minneapolis cannot be expected to handle it for us. Their own volume of traffic will not allow it.

For complete and proper coverage, a radio telegraph station is now under construction at Redwood Falls, in accordance with requirements of the Federal Radio Commission. This station can be moved to the key station in St. Paul when the St. Paul station is ready to receive it. The radio telegraph station will be operated by the same staff operating the key station.

This outlined system of six stations of four or five hundred watts power is much better than an attempt to cover the State with one station of 5,000 watts. Failure of the one high-powered station puts the whole net out of service, whereas the failure of one of six stations will put only a comparatively small part of the State out of service. The cost of one high-powered station is very high, about the same as the total cost of six of the smaller stations. This system, combined with the new radio telegraph system, will give us State coverage, and a radio contact with most of the United States and most of Canada.

Two of the stations will operate twenty-four hours a day, the others, sixteen hours, from 8 A.M. to midnight. Each station will require a chief operator, directly responsible to the supervisor, the supervisor to be stationed at key headquarters in St. Paul. In addition to the chief operator,

the two twenty-four hour stations will require three operators in each station. The four other stations, in addition to the chief operator, will require two operators in each station. In addition to the chief operators and operators, it will be necessary to have the services of two typist-file clerks or stenographer-file clerks in the key station to work in two shifts, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M., and from 4 P.M. to midnight, to compile records from the Log, containing information from the entire system of stations, to keep permanent files of such records for ready reference of the operators, to keep various records on crime information, and to do other detail work to relieve the operators.

In case of emergency, for short periods all stations can cover twenty-four hour service through the chief operator at the stations. It is required that all operators and chiefs be able to work radio telegraph, as well as the voice, and that requires a different grade of Federal license, which means that it will be necessary for all operators to have radio telegraph license endorsed for radio telephone.

The State-wide radio system as outlined will give a complete service at all hours to officers throughout our State. It will enable the State Highway Patrol to have one hundred per cent contact with both our office and their own, and thus it may become a valuable medium in the prevention of accidents and deaths on the highways caused by reckless and drunken drivers. It is important that the automobiles of the State Highway Patrol be equipped with proper short-wave radio sets in order to receive messages from the State Radio Station. With the public instructed to report to the State Radio Station any cases of drunken or reckless driving, or other traffic violations observed on the highways, giving detailed information and a description of the automobile and occupants, license number, place of the offense, and the direction last traveled by the automobile, such information would be immediately transmitted through the radio station to reach all peace officers, and, State Highway Patrol officers equipped to receive these messages, would be on the look-out for the offender and in a position to promptly make arrest. Through this means some of our tragic accidents on the highways caused by drunken and reckless drivers could be prevented.

A State-wide radio system can prove of inestimable value to the State Department of Conservation. Forest rangers, properly equipped to receive messages from the State radio, would be in a position to promptly check on reported forest fires, as such information is relayed by the State radio. In addition to directing the forest rangers to the scene of a fire, the State radio would aid them greatly in gathering volunteers to fight forest fires. Similarly the State radio can prove of valuable assistance to game wardens.

The Bureau Weekly Bulletin has met with the approval of peace officers everywhere. The Bulletin is mailed to all peace officers in Minnesota, as well as to bureaus in other States and to peace officers in the principal cities of the country. The Bulletin contains information on crimes committed during the week, giving descriptions of persons wanted, descriptions of property stolen, arrests made during the week, property recovered with arrests,

warnings on rackets reported to the Bureau, warnings on forgers operating in the State and such other information which is helpful to the peace officer. Officers in far-away sections of the country, as well as officers in our own State, find the Bureau Weekly Bulletin helpful in clearing their cases. The Bureau also mails printed circulars, bearing photographs and descriptions of persons wanted, to these same peace officers.

The tables in the statistical report show a very definite decrease in bank robberies in the State in the past few years. There were only two bank robberies in the State in 1936 and three in 1935. It is significant to note here that our neighboring State, Wisconsin, which has no State bureau and no State radio system, had seventeen bank robberies in 1936.

The Bureau has been making a strenuous fight against the gangster and the racketeer in Minnesota. With the co-operation and assistance of all law-enforcement agencies in the State, the Bureau has been successful in its efforts to hunt down and smash the bank robber gangs which had operated throughout our State. It is indeed gratifying to observe the enviable record the Bureau has established. In the past two years, the perpetrators of most major crimes in this State have been apprehended, convicted and sentenced to long terms in penal institutions, as is shown in the accompanying tables.

As superintendent of the State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, I have endeavored at all times to obtain close co-operation between the Bureau and all law-enforcement agencies in the State, as well as with Federal law-enforcement agencies, for in the work of law-enforcement mass effort alone can bring the results for which we all aim. I am happy to have enjoyed the hearty and sincere co-operation of our peace officers, a ready co-operation which has made possible our fine record in the Bureau, and I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude to all of them.

Respectfully submitted,

M. C. PASSOLT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

I. Offenses and Other Cases Reported or Known to the Bureau

Again in 1936, the number of offenses and other cases "handled" by the Bureau increased greatly over the previous year. In 1935, as shown in Table 1, 1,365 Minnesota offenses were reported or known to the Bureau, while in 1936 the number of similar offenses was 3,129, an increase of 129 per cent.¹ The number of other cases, activities, and miscellaneous investigations shown in Table 2 also increased, the total of such cases being 162 for 1935 and 405 for 1936, an increase of 150 per cent. With the State Radio Station and nine more investigators added to the Bureau, and four more district offices organized, local officers reported more offenses and other cases than ever before in 1936 and found the Bureau of greater service to them in their work. In addition, the Bureau was called upon to assist out-of-state agencies in over twice as many criminal cases as in 1935.

A comparison of all criminal and non-criminal cases reported to and/or acted on by the Bureau, including out-of-state cases, is shown in Table 6. It will be noted that the 1936 total of 4,044 offenses and other cases is more than double the 1935 total.

Offenses cleared by arrest during 1936 are shown in Table 7, together with offenses which were unfounded. A total of 1,603 Minnesota offenses reported or known in 1936 or prior years were cleared by arrest during the current year. In 1935, 449 similar offenses were cleared by arrest.

The scoring and classification of crimes followed in this report is explained in detail in the appendix, but it may be pointed out here that attempts were tallied as actual offenses. Table 10, however, lists the number of attempted offenses for certain crimes against property. "Bad" check offenses were tallied either as forgeries or frauds, each check presented being counted as one offense. Referring again to Table 10, it will be seen that 541 of the forgery offenses and 113 of the fraud offenses were checks. Of the 470 crimes in the fraud and embezzlement classification, 233 were fraud offenses (fake insurance policies).

A. Bank Burglaries and Robberies and the Value of Property Stolen or Recovered in These Offenses

A new low in bank robberies during the past 10 years was reached in 1936. Only two such crimes occurred, compared with three last year and an average of 21 a year for the period from 1927 through 1933. The 1936 loss in bank robberies was placed at \$8,315 compared with an average annual loss of \$148,689 for the period from 1927 through 1933. Bank robberies in

¹ This increase is the result of such factors as greater co-operation on the part of local officers in reporting offenses, and greater activity of the Bureau as a result of the enlarged staff of investigators, the new district offices, and the Radio Station. The number of offenses reported to the Bureau does not indicate the amount of crime in the State.

neighboring States during 1936 were as follows: four in Iowa, one in North Dakota, two in South Dakota, and 17 in Wisconsin.

Eight bank burglaries, including attempts, occurred in 1936 compared with 10 last year. It has been observed elsewhere that when daylight bank hold-ups decrease, night burglaries increase.¹ This observation appears to be borne out in Minnesota, also, on the basis of the data in Table 8.

B. The Value of Property Losses and Recoveries as Reported to the Bureau

The distribution of property losses is shown in Table 10, together with the number of attempted offenses and the number for which the value was not reported. A value was reported in only six of the 365 motor-vehicle thefts; while for check forgeries, a value was reported in all but 37 of the 541 offenses. The largest number of crimes with losses over \$500 occurred in the burglary and the "other fraud and embezzlement" classifications. The largest number of offenses with losses under \$25 occurred in the check forgery and the "other fraud and embezzlement" groupings. A summary of the reported losses in 1936 crimes is presented in Table 11, together with recoveries made in 1936. A large number of recoveries were made in which the value of the property was not stated, as will be noted in the case of motor vehicles. Estimating the average value at \$300, in the 278 automobile recoveries for which the value was not stated, the total value of the 286 motor vehicles recovered is \$87,890. Many of these recoveries were the direct or indirect result of activities of the Bureau and the Radio Station.

II. Investigation and Disposition of Offenses Reported to the Bureau and Persons Taken Into Custody

Bureau investigators submitted detailed reports on more than twice as many cases in 1936 as in 1935. The enlarged staff of investigators and the opening of district offices were no doubt the main reasons for this increase. The number of investigations is not an accurate measure of the work of investigators, however, since some crimes require much more time than others. Tables 12 and 13 show a three-year comparison of cases investigated and investigations made.

The disposition of offenses is summarized in Table 7. The number of offenses which investigation proved to be unfounded is presented, together with the number of offenses which were "cleared by arrest."

A. Persons Taken Into Custody

The number of persons taken into custody, whose arrest accounted for the clearances this year,² is presented in Tables 14 and 16; their dispositions are tabulated in Tables 15 and 17. The following comparison emphasizes the increase of arrests and clearances in 1936 for certain Minnesota offenses.

¹ "Stalling the Bank Burglar," North Dakota Sheriff and Peace Officer, Convention Annual Number 6, Bismarck, North Dakota.

² With the exception of cases which were cleared by suicide of the offender, double murder, etc., in which cases the offender was not tabulated as an arrest.

PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST DURING 1935 AND 1936

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	Persons Arrested and Held for Prosecution				Minnesota Offenses Cleared by Arrest	
	In Minnesota (1)		Out of State			
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Criminal homicide.....	16	7	2	1	11	12
Rape.....	3	14			3	14
Robbery.....	44	36	16	6	38	27
Assault, all degrees.....	11	17			7	16
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	79	186	2	15	130	319
Larceny—except auto theft.....	80	132	7	5	90	229
Auto theft.....	33	60	4	7	42	72
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12	48	7	8	33	396
Fraud and embezzlement.....	30	74	4	7	42	374
All other offenses.....	49	115	4	3	53	144
Total.....	357	689	46	52	449	1,603

(1) Includes persons returned from out of state.

It will be noticed that the arrest of 403 persons cleared 449 offenses in 1935, while the arrest of 741 persons cleared 1,603 offenses in 1936.¹ Of these persons arrested in 1936, 353 were associated in “gangs” of two or more, in committing the crimes involved, as tabulated below:

Number of Offenders in “Gang”	Number of “Gangs” Apprehended	Number of Persons Arrested
2	74	148
3	27	81
4	12	48
5	8	40
6	6	36
Total	127	353

The increase in the number of crimes cleared by each arrest in 1936 is partly due to the fact that the Bureau was enabled to make more investigations of prisoners held. As a result, many of them were connected with offenses outside the county in which they were being held. In addition, the Bureau, with the assistance of local officers, succeeded in “wiping out” a considerable number of active gangs and individual criminals who were responsible for many offenses. Typical examples of arrests which resulted in the clearance of crimes committed throughout the State may be cited.

B. Examples of Outstanding Clearances

The arrest of Chester Riddell and Albert Evans resulted in the clearance of at least 16 creamery burglaries in 11 counties and disclosed a State-wide ring of butter, cigarette, tobacco, and grocery thieves who disposed of the loot through regular fences. The magnitude of their operations is indicated by the fact that some 13,000 pounds of butter and cheese valued at approximately \$4,000 were stolen in the admitted creamery burglaries. Other members of this gang are Ray Peterson, who will be held for the Bureau on release from a Federal sentence, and Clair Edwards, who was arrested early in 1937.

Another State-wide burglary ring was broken up earlier in the year with the arrest of Robert Keller, Ingval Leroen, Helen Olson, Fred Swanson, and Albert Sweeney. This gang operated in at least 11 counties, bur-

¹ See footnote 2 on page 11.

glarizing many types of business establishments. The loss in 11 of the 21 offenses, which they are known to have committed, amounted to approximately \$2,400, and included over 2,600 pounds of butter. A sixth member of this gang, George Walters, was arrested and turned over to local authorities; but he escaped from jail and is still at large.

The apprehension of Jack Seger, John Edwards, Harold Bailey, and Winston Walker illustrates co-operation between county, State, and Federal officers in clearing up both Federal and State crimes. The value of the property stolen by these men in six of the 39 confessed burglaries amounted to \$1,600. Through their arrest, postal authorities apprehended various accomplices and recovered over \$27,000 in bonds stolen throughout the United States.

A gang of four members, consisting of Jacob Wirtz, Clarence Wolter, Louis Bakke, and Leo Odian, confessed to 11 burglaries and three robberies when arrested.

The arrest of Frank Pipan, Peter Hockert, and Mitchell Slonina, and the killing of Fred Porth by local officers, resulted in the clearance of 28 burglaries, 11 of which were safe "jobs." The estimated loss in 15 of the burglaries committed by this gang was over \$1,800. In addition, this gang was involved in a large number of auto thefts.

The arrest of Robert McDonald and Michael McFall resulted in the clearance of 10 burglary offenses. Of this number, five were clothing store cases with a loss estimated at over \$6,000. In addition to recovering approximately \$2,300 worth of property in connection with these crimes, two fences, Sue Smith and Max Marcus, were also arrested.

The arrest of another gang, consisting of William Helgeson, Alvin Walter, and Chester Kopp, cleared eight crimes including two auto thefts and five burglaries. A fence was also apprehended in connection with these cases. The two automobiles, two outboard motors, and nearly all of the other stolen property was recovered.

The arrest of a "lone-wolf" offender, Joseph Somers, cleared 51 crimes, 44 of which were burglaries.

The arrest of Ardell and Dwaine Flygare, Donald Inlay, and Clarence Emberland cleared 12 offenses in which over 700 chickens were stolen.

The apprehension of two other "lone-wolf" operators, Fred Hess and Charles Detreck, accounted for 140 and 14, respectively, of the check forgeries cleared in 1936.

The arrest of the four Tessman brothers cleared some 233 fraud offenses in Minnesota. These men admitted selling fake insurance policies, and it is estimated that they swindled some 2,000 victims in this and neighboring States of over \$12,000.

The arrest in St. Paul of Marvin Shaughnessy wanted for murder by Iowa authorities illustrates assistance in out-of-state cases.

Although a larger number of arrests were made in 1936, it should not be inferred that police effectiveness is measured by apprehensions. This is substantiated by the fact that one person may commit many crimes while several persons together may commit a few crimes.

C. Bulletins, Circulars, and Other Services

The Bureau issued 39 criminal and one missing-person circulars during 1936 and over 380 bulletins each week to a growing mailing list of over 360 agencies. The circulars contain photographs and descriptions of wanted persons; while the weekly bulletins contain information regarding offenses, arrests, dispositions, descriptions of wanted and missing persons and lost or stolen property, and other items of value to law-enforcement officers in this and other States. By this means, local officers are able to inform the public of criminals at large, "rackets," "confidence games," and "bad" check "artists"; and they are able to correct their own records in reference to criminal matters published therein.

In addition to the weekly bulletins, there were 2,134 office bulletins prepared for the headquarters' staff, compared with 1,032 in 1935, and 631 in 1934.

Reports of investigations were prepared for many prosecutors upon request and additional available copies were placed on file. In order to obtain fugitives arrested in other States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was notified of persons wanted in Minnesota in cases where an identification was made.

III. Broadcasts from the State Radio Station KNHD

A total of 10,221 broadcasts of all types was put on the air during 1936 as tabulated in Table 18. Of the many services performed, 4,845 were "original" criminal alarms, and 2,896 were "recovery" broadcasts in connection with these alarms.

Table 19 gives the number of offenses and persons in these broadcasts. For example, 2,984 auto thefts were included in the "original" alarms, while 2,709 cars were announced as recovered in "recovery" broadcasts. This table indicates that there were 156 persons wanted in connection with "escape" broadcasts, and that 712 persons were included in "missing person" broadcasts.

Based upon a questionnaire mailed in December 1936, 44 sheriffs and 25 police departments report one or more sets tuned to KNHD and four sheriffs and two chiefs report one or more sets tuned to city police stations which contact KNHD. Of the agencies with receiving sets, 40 sheriffs and nine police departments (not including Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth) report them installed in automobiles. With the addition of the five proposed stations to provide reception throughout the entire State, all of the county boards and city councils would no doubt provide receiving sets as required by law.

IV. Expenditures of the Bureau and the State Radio Station

Expenditures of the Bureau, not including the Radio Station, are given in Table 20, while expenditures of the latter are shown in Table 21. The increase in Bureau expenditures for 1936 was the result of the increased personnel authorized in April 1935. It will be noted that the cost of erecting the Radio Station was \$10,347.06, and that the cost of maintenance and operation of the station for 1936 was \$10,600.37.

V. Personnel and Salary Scale of the Bureau

The number of employees of each rank and the annual salary scale as of December 31, 1936, are given in Table 22. One investigator who resigned in December 1936, but whose position was not filled until January 1937, is included in the senior investigator total.

VI. Uniform Crime Reporting and Judicial Criminal Statistics

A. Uniform Crime Reporting

Monthly crime reports have been collected voluntarily since 1931 in co-operation with the Federal Bureau, but it was not until they were made compulsory in 1935 that they were received with regularity. As a result, the 159 agencies required to submit these reports co-operated one hundred per cent in 1936. Minnesota ranked above all other States with 93 per cent of the cities (of 2,500 inhabitants or more) included in the Federal Bureau of Investigation tabulations of uniform crime reports for the period from January to September, 1936. The next four highest States were Delaware with 80 per cent, Michigan with 79 per cent, New York with 77 per cent, and Rhode Island with 74 per cent.

B. Judicial Criminal Statistics

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension has been collecting judicial criminal statistics from the clerks of district court in co-operation with the Federal Bureau of the Census since 1933. These data for each county, compiled according to uniform instructions, are available in the files of the State Bureau for detailed comparisons within the State as well as with other States. Summaries by offenses for the entire State for 1933, 1934, and 1935 are given in Tables 24 through 29. The data for each year are of two classes, (a) those relating to procedural outcome of all cases before the courts (Tables 24, 26, and 28), and (b) those relating to sentence or treatment of defendants found guilty (Tables 25, 27, and 29). The tabulation below gives a three-year comparison of procedural disposition and sentence or treatment for all offenses combined.

**SUMMARY OF PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT OF DEFENDANTS
BEFORE DISTRICT COURTS (1)**

	1933	1934	1935
Procedural Disposition:			
Defendants Before the Court.....	3,475	3,370	3,602
Cases pending at end of year.....	188	310	390
Defendants disposed of during year.....	3,287	3,060	3,212
Defendants Disposed of During Year.....	3,287	3,060	3,212
Disposed of without conviction.....	558	451	499
Convicted of offense charged.....	2,559	2,513	2,579
Convicted of lesser offense.....	170	96	134
Sentence or Treatment:			
Defendants Sentenced.....	2,729	2,609	2,713
State prison or reformatory (for adults).....	1,146	970	1,055
Institutions for juvenile delinquents only.....	3	2	6
Local jails, workhouses, etc.....	591	553	536
Fines, costs, or other money payment only.....	229	227	309
Probation or suspended sentence with supervision.....	563	573	721
Probation or suspended sentence without supervision.....	101	65	73
Other.....	96	219	13

(1) Statistics for 1933 do not include figures for Beltrami and Winona counties which contained 2.2 per cent of the population of the State in 1930.

TABLE 1. OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION BY YEARS (1)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	YEAR									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
PART I CLASSES										
1. Criminal homicide:										
A. Murder.....	2	9	7	13	15	18	13	9	11	16
B. Manslaughter.....				1	1	2		6	2	3
2. Rape.....			2		2		1		3	17
3. Robbery.....	2	11	13	37	62	78	141	90	80	88
4. Aggravated assault.....					2	2	1		3	12
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	16	64	68	67	159	209	352	338	507	751
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	1	8	18	23	86	72	177	158	291	554
7. Auto theft.....		1	3	4	19	14	132	165	199	365
Total, Part I Classes.....	21	93	111	145	346	395	817	766	1,096	1,806
PART II CLASSES										
8. Other assaults.....	1	2	5	2	16	16	24	7	5	7
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....		1	1	10	17	36	36	21	66	561
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	1	6	16	9	25	21	47	65	96	470
11. Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing.....					2		1	2		2
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....								1	2	1
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....								1		
14. Other sex offenses.....			2	3	7	3	6		6	4
15. Offenses against the family and children.....		2	5	8	10	11	14	16	26	50
16. Narcotic drug laws.....			1		1			1		
17. Liquor laws.....									1	1
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....					2	3				
19. Vagrancy.....										
20. Gambling.....										
21. Driving while intoxicated.....							1	1	2	5
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....										1
23. Parking violations.....										
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....							1	3	7	12
25. All other offenses.....	1	9	11	16	17	28	45	32	58	181
Total, Part II Classes.....	3	20	41	48	97	118	175	152	269	1,295
26. Offense not stated.....										28
Grand Total.....	24	113	152	193	443	513	992	918	1,365	3,129

- (1) a. Out-of-state offenses are not included since 1932; they may have been included prior to that year.
 b. Auto thefts do not include relays by KNHD of such offenses broadcast from city police radio stations.
 c. See footnotes to Table 7 for additional notes on 1936 data.
 d. The number of offenses reported to the Bureau does not indicate the amount of crime in the State. See footnote on page 10.

TABLE 2. OTHER CASES INVESTIGATED AND ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION BY YEARS, NOT INCLUDING OUT-OF-STATE CASES SINCE 1932

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES AND ACTIVITIES	YEAR									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Accidents.....						1		1	5	3
Deaths, suspicious or accidental; suicides.....				2	5	4	3	3	6	10
Insane persons.....						3				
Missing persons.....				2	6	8	35	44	81	258
Policing fairs, etc.....									10	27
Miscellaneous cases including investigations of abandoned automobiles, lost and recovered property, suspects, unknown dead, etc.....	2	5	28	51	57	75	93	72	60	107
Total.....	2	5	28	55	68	91	131	120	162	405

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

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	YEAR			
	1933	1934	1935	1936
PART I CLASSES				
1. Murder.....	1		5	9
2. Rape.....		1	1	
3. Robbery.....	29	9	23	41
4. Aggravated assault.....			1	
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	4	2	20	64
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....		2	15	19
7. Auto theft.....	2	2	32	28
Total, Part I Classes.....	36	16	97	161
PART II CLASSES				
8. Other assaults.....	1		1	
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1	1	4	21
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	2	3	6	41
14. Other sex offenses.....			1	1
15. Offenses against the family and children.....		1	2	1
17. Liquor laws.....				1
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....				1
25. All other offenses.....	8	5	9	36
Total, Part II Classes.....	12	10	23	102
26. Offense not stated.....				3
Grand Total.....	48	26	120	266

TABLE 4. OTHER OUT-OF-STATE CASES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN 1935 AND 1936

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	1935	1936
Missing persons.....	19	16
Miscellaneous investigations, etc.....	6	12
Total.....	25	28

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF ALL CASES REPORTED TO AND/OR ACTED ON BY THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN 1936

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	Cases Reported to the Bureau in 1936			Cases Reported to the Bureau in Previous Years Acted on in 1936			TOTAL		
	Minnesota	Out of State	Total	Minnesota	Out of State	Total	Minnesota	Out of State	Total
Part I offenses.....	1,806	161	1,967	146	4	150	1,952	165	2,117
Part II offenses.....	1,295	102	1,397	60	3	63	1,355	105	1,460
Offense not stated.....	28	3	31				28	3	31
Total offenses.....	3,129	266	3,395	206	7	213	3,335	273	3,608
Other cases.....	405	28	433	2	1	3	407	29	436
Grand Total.....	3,534	294	3,828	208	8	216	3,742	302	4,044

TABLE 6. COMPARISON OF OFFENSES AND OTHER CASES REPORTED TO AND/OR ACTED ON BY THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN THE YEARS 1933-1936. INCLUDING BOTH MINNESOTA AND OUT-OF-STATE CASES

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	1933	1934	1935	1936
Reported in Current Year:				
Offenses.....	1,040	944	1,485	3,395
Other cases.....	131	120	187	433
Total.....	1,171	1,064	1,672	3,828
Reported in Previous Years but Acted on in Current Year:				
Offenses.....	84	83	119	213
Other cases.....		3	5	3
Total.....	84	86	124	216
Grand Total.....	1,255	1,150	1,796	4,044

TABLE 7. MINNESOTA AND OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES AND THEIR DISPOSITION AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION IN 1936 AND OFFENSES REPORTED NOT CLEARED OTHER YEARS CLEARED BY ARREST THIS YEAR[ⓐ]

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known to the Bureau (Includes Unfounded)			Unfounded (i. e. False or Baseless Complaints)			Number of Actual Offenses			Cleared by Arrest in 1936 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)					
	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Offenses Reported or Known in 1936			Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years		
										Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total
PART I CLASSES															
1. Criminal homicide:															
A. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	16	9	25				16	9	25	ⓐ10	4	14			
B. Manslaughter by negligence.....	3		3				3		3	2		2			
2. Rape.....	17		17				17		17	13		13	1		1
3. Robbery.....	90	41	131	2		2	88	41	129	22	13	35	5		5
4. Aggravated assault.....	12		12				12		12	9		9	2		2
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	752	64	816	1		1	751	64	815	282	28	310	37	2	39
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	567	19	586	13		13	554	19	573	216	2	218	13		13
7. Auto theft.....	367	28	395	2		2	365	28	393	67	6	73	5	1	6
Total, Part I Classes.....	1,824	161	1,985	18		18	1,806	161	1,967	621	53	674	63	3	66
PART II CLASSES															
8. Other assaults.....	8		8	1		1	7		7	5		5			
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	561	21	582				561	21	582	385	10	395	11		11
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	471	41	512	1		1	470	41	511	365	22	387	9	1	10
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2		2				2		2	2		2			
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	1		1				1		1	1		1			
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....															
14. Other sex offenses.....	4	1	5				4	1	5	2		2			
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	50	1	51				50	1	51	24		24			
16. Narcotic drug laws.....															
17. Liquor laws.....	1	1	2				1	1	2	1	1	2			
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....															
19. Vagrancy.....															
20. Gambling.....															
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	5		5				5		5	5		5			
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	1		1				1		1						
23. Parking violations.....															
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	12	1	13				12	1	13	8		8			
25. All other offenses.....	183	36	219	2		2	181	36	217	93	22	115	1		1
Total, Part II Classes.....	1,299	102	1,401	4		4	1,295	102	1,397	891	55	946	21	1	22
26. Offense not stated.....	28	3	31				28	3	31	7		7			
Grand Total.....	3,151	266	3,417	22		22	3,129	266	3,395	1,519	108	1,627	84	4	88

ⓐ(a) The following "actual" Federal offenses are included under "All other Offenses": Minnesota; four counterfeiting offenses (two cleared), two larcenies of U. S. Mail (one cleared), 21 burglaries of U. S. Mail in depots (nineteen cleared), 8 burglaries of post offices (three cleared), and one robbery of post office. Out-of-State; one Dyer Act Offense (cleared), 21 burglaries of post offices (one cleared), one robbery of post office, and one desertion offense (cleared).

(b) See appendix for the scoring and classification of offenses and definition of exceptional clearances.

ⓑThe murder of Arnold Borson in Lyon County was scored as cleared by arrest since Lyle Streeter was held for prosecution. He was subsequently acquitted by a jury, however.

TABLE 8. MINNESOTA BANK BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES AS COMPILED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION AND THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MINNESOTA BANKERS ASSOCIATION BY YEARS①

YEAR	Bank Burglaries			Bank Robberies			Grand Total		
	Actual	At-tempted	Total	Actual	At-tempted	Total	Actual	At-tempted	Total
1927②	6	2	8	4		4	10	2	12
1928				11		11	11		11
1929	1	2	3	14		14	15	2	17
1930	1	1	2	30	2	32	31	3	34
1931	1	2	3	26	1	27	27	3	30
1932	5	5	10	22	1	23	27	6	33
1933	3		3	32	1	33	35	1	36
1934		2	2	7	2	9	7	4	11
1935	6	4	10	3		3	9	4	13
1936	7	1	8	2		2	9	1	10

①Table 8 as formerly published has been revised as follows: One 1932 attempted robbery was reclassified as attempted burglary; one actual burglary and one attempted burglary were added to 1935 data. These were not known to the Bureau until 1936.

②The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension began operation July 1, 1927. All of the actual and attempted burglaries shown for 1927 occurred during the first half of the year, while all of the robberies shown for 1927 occurred during the second half of the year. The following information regarding bank burglaries and robberies prior to 1927 was obtained from the annual reports of the Minnesota Bankers Association:

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

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

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

TABLE 9. THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN THE BANK BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES INCLUDED IN TABLE 8②

YEAR	Value of Stolen Property			Value of Recovered Property		
	Burglary	Robbery	Total	Burglary	Robbery	Total
1927	\$182.95	\$43,137.00	\$43,319.95		\$10,822.00	\$10,822.00
1928		63,629.36	63,629.36		5,285.50	5,285.50
1929	2,600.00	54,816.67	57,416.67		12,432.00	12,432.00
1930		266,799.58	266,799.58		③11,555.00	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			

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 was not included in the loss figures.

②Revised.

TABLE 10. DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY LOSSES IN MINNESOTA CRIMES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION DURING THE YEAR 1936 (Not including Federal Offenses)②

AMOUNT OF LOSS	NUMBER OF OFFENSES								Total
	Rob-bery	Bur-glary	Larceny, Except Auto Theft	Auto Theft	Forgery		Fraud and Embezzlement		
					Checks	Other	Checks	Other	
Under \$5.00	1	30	18		12	1	16	19	97
5.00—25.00	10	89	54		414	1	44	242	854
25.00—50.00	10	59	31		58	1	8	7	174
50.00—100.00	8	53	32		8		3	4	108
100.00—200.00	4	33	16	1	3		5	1	63
200.00—300.00	1	17	10	1	2		1	4	36
300.00—400.00		7	4		2		3	4	20
400.00—500.00	1	3	3	1			1	2	11
500 or over	5	26	6	2				13	52
No loss: Actual offenses		57							57
Attempts	6	19	6	1	5				37
Value not stated	42	358	374	359	37	17	32	61	1,280
Total	88	751	554	365	541	20	113	357	2,789

①See footnote to Table 11 for property losses not included in this table.

TABLE 11. THE VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES IN MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU DURING THE YEAR 1936 AND PROPERTY RECOVERIES IN THESE AND PRIOR CASES^①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	PROPERTY LOSSES		PROPERTY RECOVERIES							
			Value Stated						Value Not Stated ^②	Total Recoveries of Motor Vehicles
			Motor Vehicles		Other Property		Total		Motor Vehicles	
			Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Cases
Robbery.....	40	\$20,187.48							9	9
Burglary.....	317	64,522.38	2	\$875.00	36	\$11,501.82	38	\$12,376.82	17	19
Larceny—except auto theft.....	174	16,787.59			30	1,793.95	30	1,793.95		
Auto theft.....	5	2,675.00	5	2,675.00			5	2,675.00	250	255
Forgery:										
Checks.....	499	9,541.99			14	305.00	14	305.00	1	1
Other.....	3	40.00								
Fraud and embezzlement:										
Checks.....	81	3,288.33			7	880.69	7	880.69	1	1
Other.....	296	43,013.71	1	940.00	7	385.90	8	1,325.90		1
Total.....	1,415	\$160,056.48	8	\$4,490.00	94	\$14,867.36	102	\$19,357.36	278	286

^①Other losses reported to the Bureau which are not included in this table are as follows: 2 arson cases, loss \$6,025; 1 hit-run case, loss \$400; 2 malicious mischief cases, loss \$150; 5 Federal cases, loss \$1,895.04; and 2 lost property cases, loss \$1,750.

^②Recoveries, value not stated, were made in 91 additional offenses as follows: in one robbery case and 51 burglary, 37 larceny, and two check fraud cases. The number of motor vehicles which were recovered are shown opposite the offense in connection with which they were obtained. It should be noted that the auto theft classification does not include motor vehicles obtained in robberies or burglaries, or by other means such as forgery or fraud.

TABLE 12. THE NUMBER OF CURRENT AND PRIOR CASES WHICH WERE INVESTIGATED BY AGENTS IN 1934, 1935, AND 1936

YEAR	CURRENT CASES			PRIOR CASES			TOTAL		
	Case Origin			Case Origin			Case Origin		
	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total
1934.....	523	21	544	53	6	59	576	27	603
1935.....	587	23	610	26	2	28	613	25	638
1936.....	1,194	62	1,256	57	2	59	1,251	64	1,315

TABLE 13. THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE BUREAU AGENTS ON THE CASES LISTED IN TABLE 12

YEAR	CURRENT CASES			PRIOR CASES			TOTAL		
	Case Origin			Case Origin			Case Origin		
	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total	Minne- sota	Out of State	Total
1934.....	703	34	737	156	7	163	859	41	900
1935.....	809	28	837	50	4	54	859	32	891
1936.....	1,982	147	2,129	110	3	113	2,092	150	2,242

TABLE 14. PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING 1936 IN CONNECTION WITH MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION; BY SEX

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Persons Released (No Formal Charge)			Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution)								
				Arrested in Minnesota			Returned from Out of State			Total		
	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
PART I CLASSES												
1. Criminal homicide:												
A. Murder.....	1		1	5		5	1		1	6		6
B. Manslaughter.....				1		1				1		1
2. Rape.....				13		13	1		1	14		14
3. Robbery.....				27		27	8	1	9	35	1	36
4. Aggravated assault.....				11		11				11		11
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	14		14	167	5	172	13	1	14	180	6	186
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	4		4	117	10	127	5		5	122	10	132
7. Auto theft.....				49		49	11		11	60		60
Total, Part I Classes.....	19		19	390	15	405	39	2	41	429	17	446
PART II CLASSES												
8. Other assaults.....				4	2	6				4	2	6
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1	2	3	38		38	9	1	10	47	1	48
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	4		4	64	2	66	5	3	8	69	5	74
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....												
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....				2		2				2		2
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....												
14. Other sex offenses.....				1		1				1		1
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	2		2	22		22	1		1	23		23
16. Narcotic drug laws.....												
17. Liquor laws.....				1		1				1		1
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....												
19. Vagrancy.....												
20. Gambling.....												
21. Driving while intoxicated.....				5		5				5		5
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....												
23. Parking violations.....												
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	1		1	6		6				6		6
25. All other offenses.....	2		2	48	4	52	6		6	54	4	58
26. Suspicion.....	4	1	5									
Total, Part II Classes.....	14	3	17	191	8	199	21	4	25	212	12	224
27. Offense not stated.....	1		1	13	4	17	1	1	2	14	5	19
Grand Total.....	34	3	37	594	27	621	61	7	68	655	34	689

TABLE 15. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING 1936 IN CONNECTION WITH MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION; BY SEX

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Pending or No Disposition Reported			Disposed of Without Conviction (Settlements, Dismissals, Acquittals, etc.)			Found Guilty of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense		
	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
PART I CLASSES									
1. Criminal homicide:									
A. Murder.....							6		6
B. Manslaughter.....							1		1
2. Rape.....	5		5	1		1	8		8
3. Robbery.....	10	1	11	3		3	22		22
4. Aggravated assault.....	3		3	1		1	7		7
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	45	1	46	5		5	130	5	135
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	49	3	52	5		5	68	7	75
7. Auto theft.....	25		25				35		35
Total, Part I Classes.....	137	5	142	15		15	277	12	289
PART II CLASSES									
8. Other assaults.....	1	2	3				3		3
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	15		15	1		1	31	1	32
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	29	3	32	4		4	36	2	38
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....									
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	2		2						
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....									
14. Other sex offenses.....	1		1						
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	20		20	1		1	2		2
16. Narcotic drug laws.....									
17. Liquor laws.....							1		1
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....									
19. Vagrancy.....									
20. Gambling.....									
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	1		1				4		4
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....									
23. Parking violations.....									
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	3		3				3		3
25. All other offenses.....	12		12	6		6	37	3	40
26. Suspicion.....									
Total, Part II Classes.....	84	5	89	12		12	117	6	123
27. Offense not stated.....	11	5	16				3		3
Grand Total.....	232	15	247	27		27	397	18	415

TABLE 16. PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING 1936 WHO WERE CONNECTED WITH OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU BUT WHO WERE HELD FOR PROSECUTION OUT OF STATE^①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Persons Held for Prosecution Out of State									Number of These Persons Wanted for Minnesota Offenses		
	Arrested in Minnesota			Arrested Out of State			Total					
	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
PART I CLASSES												
1. Criminal homicide:												
A. Murder.....	1		1	5		5	6		6	1		1
3. Robbery.....	4		4	10	1	11	14	1	15	5	1	6
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	9		9	14		14	23		23	15		15
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	4		4	3		3	7		7	5		5
7. Auto theft.....	1		1	9		9	10		10	7		7
Total, Part I Classes.....	19		19	41	1	42	60	1	61	33	1	34
PART II CLASSES												
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....				8		8	8		8	8		8
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....				11		11	11		11	7		7
17. Liquor laws.....				2		2	2		2	3		3
25. All other offenses.....	5		5	9		9	14		14	3		3
Total, Part II Classes.....	5		5	30		30	35		35	18		18
Grand Total.....	24		24	71	1	72	95	1	96	51	1	52

^①Offenses for which no persons were involved in this table have been omitted as indicated by the classification number opposite each type of offense. Refer to the previous tables for these classes of offenses.

TABLE 17. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING 1936 WHO WERE CONNECTED WITH OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU BUT WHO WERE HELD FOR PROSECUTION OUT OF STATE^①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Pending or No Disposition Reported			Disposed of Without Conviction (Settlements, Dismissals, Acquittals, etc.) ^②			Found Guilty of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense		
	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
PART I CLASSES									
1. Criminal homicide:									
A. Murder.....	2		2	2		2	2		2
3. Robbery.....	7	1	8				7		7
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	7		7	5		5	11		11
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	4		4	1		1	2		2
7. Auto theft.....	4		4				6		6
Total, Part I Classes.....	24	1	25	8		8	28		28
PART II CLASSES									
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	2		2	3		3	3		3
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	5		5				6		6
17. Liquor laws.....	2		2						
25. All other offenses.....	6		6	1		1	7		7
Total, Part II Classes.....	15		15	4		4	16		16
Grand Total.....	39	1	40	12		12	44		44

^①See above table in regard to the offense classes which have been omitted.

^②Persons released with no formal charge are included in this column.

TABLE 18. BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS AND SERVICES	NUMBER OF BROADCASTS					
	Alarms and Other Messages		Arrests	Recov-eries	Cancel-lations	Total
	Original	Supple-mental				
CRIMINAL						
Part I Classes						
Murder or manslaughter.....	18	12	5			35
Rape.....	2					2
Robbery.....	141	42	20	3	5	211
Aggravated assault.....	11	5	4			20
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	218	34	16	4		272
Larceny (except auto):						
Auto plates.....	248	8	4	165	1	426
Other.....	294	17	22	20	5	358
Auto theft.....	2,982	154	46	2,691	10	5,883
Part II Classes						
Other assaults.....	10		1		2	13
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	125	51	23		5	204
Other.....	8		1		1	10
Embezzlement and fraud:						
Check frauds.....	30	7	4			41
Other.....	83	27	18		5	133
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1		1			2
Weapons; carrying, etc.....						
Sex offenses (except rape).....	1	1			1	3
Offenses vs. family and children.....	9		1			10
Narcotic drug laws.....						
Liquor laws.....						
Drunkenness, dis. conduct, vagrancy.....						
Gambling.....						
Violation traffic and motor-vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	8				3	11
"Hit and run" violations.....	60	2	6		18	86
Other.....	3	1	2		1	7
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	101	19	35			155
Parole or probation violations.....	14	3	4		1	22
Kidnaping.....	3				1	4
Other.....	18	6	4	1		29
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	110	17	22		11	160
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	228	11	5	8	159	411
Description of lost or stolen property.....	19	1	1	3		24
Descriptions of persons held.....	100	12		1	1	114
Total.....	4,845	430	245	2,896	230	8,646
NON-CRIMINAL						
Emergency and death messages.....	60	4		9	1	74
Missing persons, including runaways.....	556	19		186	2	763
Other.....	2					2
Total.....	618	23		195	3	839
UNCLASSIFIED						
Answers to police units for information.....	191					191
Dispatches.....	174					174
KNHD inquiries for information.....	331	1				332
Other.....	31	4		4		39
Total.....	727	5		4		736
Grand Total.....	6,190	458	245	3,095	233	10,221

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND PERSONS IN BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS AND SERVICES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND PERSONS IN BROADCASTS					
	Orig. and Supp. Alarms and Other Messages		Arrests		Cancellations and Recoveries	
	Offenses	Persons	Offenses	Persons	Offenses	Persons
CRIMINAL						
Part I Classes						
Murder or manslaughter	18	22	5	7		
Rape	2	2				
Robbery	150	274	20	25	9	1
Aggravated assault	11	18	5	6		
Burglary—breaking or entering	243	82	15	24	4	
Larceny (except auto):						
Auto plates	258	9	7	4	146	2
Other	303	151	22	26	23	4
Auto theft	2,984	172	47	56	2,709	
Part II Classes						
Other assaults	10	9	1	1	2	
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries	138	136	23	24	4	2
Other	9	17	2	3	1	4
Embezzlement and fraud:						
Check frauds	32	34	6	6		
Other	83	129	17	27	5	1
Stolen property; buying, etc.	1	1	1	1		
Weapons; carrying, etc.						
Sex offenses (except rape)	1	2			1	2
Offenses vs. family and children	9	12	1	1		
Narcotic drug laws						
Liquor laws						
Drunkenness, disorderly con., vagrancy						
Gambling						
Violation traffic and motor-vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated	8	1			3	
"Hit and run" violations	61	8	6	6	19	2
Other	3	2	2	2	1	
All other offenses:						
Escapes	101	156	30	44		
Parole or probation violation	14	14	4	4	1	
Kidnaping	3	3			1	
Other	18	25	4	6	1	
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not	110	174	23	31	9	13
Wanted autos; occupants or not	228	103	6	13	166	5
Description of lost or stolen property	18		1	1	2	
Descriptions of persons held	100	170			2	2
Total	4,916	1,726	248	318	3,109	38
NON-CRIMINAL						
Emergency and death messages		63				9
Missing persons, including runaways		712				249
Total		775				258
UNCLASSIFIED						
Other	30	17			4	1
Grand Total	4,946	2,518	248	318	3,113	297

TABLE 20. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION BY CALENDAR YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1927 TO DATE^①
(Expenditures of the State Radio Station are Shown Separately in Table 21)

ACCOUNT AND CLASSIFICATION	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 8,103.83	\$22,460.82	\$26,955.00	\$27,970.00	\$31,073.05	\$30,404.15	\$30,280.00	\$28,451.94	\$33,875.00	\$57,907.50
Travel and subsistence.....	1,113.81	6,195.49	10,983.66	10,928.42	8,296.68	5,142.39	5,410.73	4,691.59	5,004.51	7,413.70
Office expense.....	1,937.01	2,058.43	1,545.09	3,880.32	2,434.19	2,431.43	2,489.29	2,637.77	3,076.75	4,453.54
Office equipment.....	2,039.06	1,275.00	325.05	123.00	623.21	741.66	157.18	245.46	610.46	409.97
Rents and leases.....			623.60		525.36				5.00	30.00
Bonds and insurance premiums.....	17.50	28.50	17.50	17.50	73.50	45.00	73.50	45.00	73.50	104.75
Equipment other than office:										
Automobiles.....	1,563.02	2,171.33	2,320.35	604.45	2,167.47		1,999.50	2,105.54	166.79	2,051.65
Other equipment.....						864.65	33.54	416.93	2,342.42	855.12
Repairs and replacements:										
Motor vehicles.....	11.64					867.47	357.20	821.67	565.62	1,032.46
Other equipment.....										4.85
Operation of plant—power.....									1.00	6.00
Miscellaneous unclassified.....	8.26				30.00					22.00
Total expenditures.....	\$14,794.13	\$34,189.57	\$42,770.25	\$43,523.69	\$45,223.46	\$40,496.75	\$40,800.94	\$39,415.90	\$45,721.05	\$74,291.54

- ①(a) The expenditures for 1927 occurred during the last half of the year. The remaining years are for the entire period from January 1st through December 31st.
 (b) The authorized personnel of the Bureau, in addition to the superintendent, was 12 employees from July 1, 1927 to April 1935. At that time, the number of authorized employees, in addition to the superintendent, was increased to 28. The 16 additional employees had all been added to the force by March 1936.
 (c) The 1936 "salaries and wages" total includes \$76.29 in unearned salary of investigator Erickson who resigned. This sum was refunded in January 1937.

TABLE 21. EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE RADIO STATION BY CALENDAR YEARS
(KNHD Began Broadcasting on October 10, 1935)

ACCOUNT AND CLASSIFICATION	1935	1936
Salaries and wages	\$2,119.38	\$8,100.00
Travel and subsistence	198.40	766.45
Office expense	148.15	147.89
Office equipment	163.38	112.54
Bond and insurance premiums	5.00	55.51
Equipment other than office		495.14
Repairs and replacements: Equipment	33.44	136.95
Lease of telephone wire		320.34
Operation of plant	55.10	459.55
Permanent improvements		6.00
Miscellaneous		
Total expenditures, excluding cost of erecting station	\$2,722.85	\$10,600.37
Cost of erecting station:		
Construction and installation	\$9,830.09	
Fees for consulting engineer	516.97	
Total	\$10,347.06	

TABLE 22. PERSONNEL AND SALARY SCALE OF THE BUREAU AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1936[ⓐ]

RANKS AND GRADES	Number	Annual Salary Scale
Superintendent	1	\$4,500
Chief Investigator	1	3,240
Senior Investigator	7	2,580
Junior Investigator	9	2,340
Identification Expert	1	2,700
Assistant Identification Expert	1	2,040
Statistician	1	2,400
Assistant Statistician	1	1,500
Secretary	1	1,800
Stenographer	1	1,260
Stenographer	1	1,200
Supervisor (Radio Station)	1	2,700
Operator (Radio Station)	3	1,800
Total	29	

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

(b) One senior investigator, who resigned in December, is included in the tabulation. His position was filled by a junior investigator January 1, 1937, changing the total number of senior investigators to six and junior investigators to ten.

TABLE 23. THE NUMBER OF MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS OF CLASS I OFFENSES RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU FROM MINNESOTA SHERIFFS AND CHIEFS OF POLICE FROM 1931 THROUGH 1936^①

MONTH	NUMBER OF MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS RECEIVED ^②											
	1931			1932	1933	1934	1935			1936		
	Sheriffs	Chiefs of Police	Total	Sheriffs	Sheriffs	Sheriffs	Sheriffs	Chiefs of Police	Total	Sheriffs	Chiefs of Police	Total
January.....				39	26	24	13		13	87	72	159
February.....				42	29	25	12		12	87	72	159
March.....	50	21	71	44	33	22	16		16	87	72	159
First Quarter.....	50	21	71	125	88	71	41		41	261	216	477
April.....	53	27	80	39	35	24	12		12	87	72	159
May.....	44	26	70	34	37	23	11		11	87	72	159
June.....	47	27	74	35	27	22	8		8	87	72	159
Second Quarter.....	144	80	224	108	99	69	31		31	261	216	477
July.....	46	20	66	34	32	23	14		14	87	72	159
August.....	45	25	70	34	31	20	13		13	87	72	159
September.....	38	25	63	33	31	21	40	51	91	87	72	159
Third Quarter.....	129	70	199	101	94	64	67	51	118	261	216	477
October.....	45	30	75	38	34	19	54	55	109	86	72	158
November.....	39	32	71	37	25	14	59	59	118	85	72	157
December.....	40	34	74	33	25	17	61	55	116	85	72	157
Fourth Quarter.....	124	96	220	108	84	50	174	169	343	256	216	472
Entire Year.....	447	267	714	442	365	254	313	220	533	1,039	864	1,903

^①The Bureau, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, collects separate crime reports from sheriffs and from urban centers with 2,500 or more inhabitants. Crime reports from chiefs of police were sent directly to Washington from 1932 until September 1935. Beginning with that date, one copy was requested for the Bureau and one for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

^②There are 87 sheriffs and 72 urban centers in Minnesota, according to the 1930 Census of Population, with a population of 2,500 or more inhabitants. (Note: Richfield is classed as rural since its 1930 population is 1,301 excluding Fort Snelling.)

TABLE 24. DEFENDENTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DEFINITELY BEFORE DISTRICT COURTS IN MINNESOTA BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME AND OFFENSE DURING 1933[ⓐ]

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS BEFORE THE COURTS			DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION							FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED				FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE				Cases Pending at End of Year
	All Cases	Cases Carried Over	New Cases	Total	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed by Court on Motion Defense	Jury Waived, Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Never in Custody	Other No Penalty Dispositions	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived, Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived, Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	
All offenses.....	3,475	272	3,203	558	335	35	13	107	46	22	2,559	2,353	54	152	170	134	2	34	188
Murder.....	31	4	27	13	3	1		7		2	5	2		3	10	4		6	3
Manslaughter.....	26	2	24	12	6			5		1	8	3		5	3	2		1	3
Robbery.....	240	8	232	48	11	3		10	24		141	126	2	13	43	43			8
Aggravated assault.....	62		62	17	8			5		4	33	27		6	12	8		4	
Other assault.....	123	15	108	22	15	2	2	2		1	90	72	7	11	5			5	6
Burglary.....	392	21	371	31	16			6	7	2	338	320	5	13	12	12		3	11
Larceny—except auto theft.....	766	53	713	80	58	8	5	7		2	622	596		26	24	21			40
Auto theft.....	179		179	10	3			2	2	3	155	149		6	6	6			8
Embezzlement and fraud.....	119	15	104	29	22	2	1	3	1		80	75	1	4					10
Stolen property.....	44	2	42	8	5			3			34	34							7
Forgery.....	145	3	142	10	7			1	2		124	124		4	4				2
Rape.....	28	2	26	3	2					1	15	11		4	8	7		1	2
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	6	1	5	1	1						5	4		1					
Other sex offenses.....	189	11	178	44	28			14		2	129	117	4	8	7	5		2	9
Violating drug laws.....					2									2					2
Carrying weapons, etc.....	27	1	26	2	2						23	21		4					
Nonsupport or neglect.....	172	17	155	35	21	4	1	1	8		101	97		19	17		2		17
Violating liquor laws.....	134	48	86	29	21	1		4	1	2	90	87	1	2	1	1			14
Driving while intoxicated.....	148	12	136	9	6			3			136	130	2	4	2	2			1
Road and driving laws.....	33	1	32	3	1			2			27	25		2	1				2
Parking violations.....																			
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	16	1	15	1	1						12	12							3
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	49	5	44	19	11	5	2	1			28	27	1						2
Vagrancy.....																			
Gambling.....	37	3	34	16	16						20	20							1
All other offenses.....	509	47	462	116	71	9	2	31	1	2	343	274	31	38	13	2	2	9	37

[ⓐ]Statistics do not include figures for Beltrami and Winona Counties, which contained 2.2 per cent of the population of the State in 1930.

TABLE 25. DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED BY DISTRICT COURTS IN MINNESOTA BY SENTENCE OR TREATMENT AND OFFENSE DURING 1933[ⓐ]

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	STATE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES (For Adults)			Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents Only	LOCAL JAILS, WORKHOUSES, ETC.			FINE, COSTS, OR OTHER MONEY PAYMENT ONLY				PROBATION OR SUSPENDED SENTENCE				Other
		Total	With Money Payment Also	Without Money Payment		Total	With Money Payment Also	Without Money Payment	Total	Fine With or Without Other Money Payment	Costs Only	Restitution or Support Order With or Without Costs	With Supervision			Without Supervision	
													Total	With Money Payment	Without Money Payment		
All offenses.....	2,729	1,146	21	1,125	3	591	191	400	229	165	2	62	563	103	460	101	96
Murder.....	10	10		10													
Manslaughter.....	13	12		12									1	1			
Robbery.....	185	160		160		9	9						16		16		
Aggravated assault.....	40	31		31		4	4		1	1			2	1	1	2	
Other assault.....	100	22	1	21		33	14	19	26	24	2		17	4	13		2
Burglary.....	352	203	1	202		52	8	44	2	2			87	6	81	8	
Larceny—except auto theft.....	646	343	1	342		132	14	118	19	19			120	19	101	31	1
Auto theft.....	161	74		74		18		18	3	3			64	3	61	2	
Embezzlement and fraud.....	81	20		20		35	6	29	2	2			17	9	8	7	
Stolen property.....	35	6		6		17	3	14	1	1			10	1	9	1	
Forgery.....	130	72		72		19	2	17					34	1	33	5	
Rape.....	20	16		16		2		2	2			2					
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	5	1		1		1		1	2	2			1		1		
Other sex offenses.....	138	83	12	71	3	19	4	15	9	3		6	21	5	16	3	
Violating drug laws.....													3		3		
Carrying weapons, etc.....	22	8		8		11	2	9									
Nonsupport or neglect.....	119	23	1	22		10	5	5	16	1		15	68	16	52	1	1
Violating liquor laws.....	90	4	2	2		50	40	10	19	19			10	9	1	7	
Driving while intoxicated.....	137	1		1		99	58	41	15	15			15	5	10	7	
Road and driving laws.....	28					7	4	3	14	14			6	2	4	1	
Parking violations.....																	
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	12	1		1		3	1	2	2	2			6		6		
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	28	1	1			7	7		14	14						6	
Vagrancy.....																	
Gambling.....	19					10	10		5	5						4	
All other offenses.....	358	55	2	53		53	13	40	77	38		39	65	21	44	14	94

[ⓐ]Statistics do not include figures for Beltrami and Winona Counties, which contained 2.2 per cent of the population of the State in 1930.

TABLE 26. DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DEFINITELY BEFORE DISTRICT COURTS IN MINNESOTA
BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME AND OFFENSE DURING 1934

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS BEFORE THE COURTS			DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION							FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED				FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE				Cases Pending at End of Year
	All Cases	Cases Carried Over	New Cases	Total	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed by Court on Motion Defense	Jury Waived, Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Never in Custody	Other No Penalty Dispositions	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived, Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived, Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	
All offenses.....	3,370	237	3,133	451	300	27	3	73	14	34	2,513	2,220	132	161	96	77	.....	19	310
Murder.....	28	4	24	10	2	.....	.....	6	1	1	7	6	.....	1	7	1	.....	6	4
Manslaughter.....	27	2	25	6	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	6	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	7
Robbery.....	184	14	170	40	29	.....	.....	2	4	5	119	105	.....	14	14	12	.....	2	11
Aggravated assault.....	70	9	61	12	7	.....	.....	4	.....	1	44	33	.....	10	11	6	.....	5	3
Other assault.....	88	9	79	26	16	5	.....	4	.....	1	52	41	2	9	2	2	.....	.....	8
Burglary.....	361	19	342	27	19	1	.....	3	.....	4	287	273	1	13	13	12	.....	1	34
Larceny—except auto theft.....	733	33	700	79	53	3	1	12	6	4	584	544	14	26	21	21	.....	.....	49
Auto theft.....	199	8	191	15	9	.....	.....	4	.....	2	175	173	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	5
Embezzlement and fraud.....	95	16	79	17	13	1	.....	.....	1	2	64	63	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Stolen property.....	57	3	54	8	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	42	37	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Forgery.....	158	6	152	10	7	1	.....	1	.....	1	131	126	2	3	2	2	.....	.....	15
Rape.....	52	2	50	8	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	36	27	.....	9	3	2	.....	.....	5
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	8	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sex offenses.....	161	4	157	29	19	1	.....	4	.....	5	108	95	.....	13	6	3	.....	3	18
Violating drug laws.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying weapons, etc.....	10	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonsupport or neglect.....	107	9	98	19	14	.....	.....	3	1	1	59	54	.....	5	4	3	.....	1	25
Violating liquor laws.....	51	5	46	14	8	2	.....	3	.....	1	27	24	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Driving while intoxicated.....	208	4	204	17	9	1	1	5	.....	1	178	170	1	7	1	1	.....	.....	12
Road and driving laws.....	39	1	38	8	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	25	22	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Parking violations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	24	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	22	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	29	1	28	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vagrancy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gambling.....	61	26	35	21	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
All other offenses.....	620	61	559	77	51	8	1	12	1	4	465	325	107	33	4	4	.....	.....	74

TABLE 27. DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED BY DISTRICT COURTS IN MINNESOTA BY SENTENCE OR TREATMENT AND OFFENSE DURING 1934

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	STATE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES (For Adults)			Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents Only	LOCAL JAILS, WORKHOUSES, ETC.			FINE, COSTS, OR OTHER MONEY PAYMENT ONLY				PROBATION OR SUSPENDED SENTENCE				Other
		Total	With Money Payment Also	Without Money Payment		Total	With Money Payment Also	Without Money Payment	Total	Fine With or Without Other Money Payment	Costs Only	Restitution or Support Order With or Without Costs	With Supervision			Without Supervision	
													Total	With Money Payment	Without Money Payment		
All offenses.....	2,609	970	12	958	2	553	87	466	227	139	32	56	573	81	492	65	219
Murder.....	11	11		11		1	1										
Manslaughter.....	17	16		16		1	1										
Robbery.....	132	122	2	120	1	2	4	2					7		7		
Aggravated assault.....	55	41	3	38		5	1	4	3	3			4	1	3	1	1
Other assault.....	54	11	1	11		20	3	17	12	10	2		10	1	9	1	
Burglary.....	301	140		139	1	50		50	3	3			100	3	97	6	1
Larceny—except auto theft.....	601	290	2	288		154	15	139	22	11	8	3	124	13	111	11	
Auto theft.....	180	85		85		14		14	3	3			75	8	67	1	2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	64	4		4		30	3	27	5	3	1	1	25	5	20		
Stolen property.....	43	9	1	8		18	3	15	4	3	1		11	2	9	1	
Forgery.....	133	84		84		7	1	6	2		2		37	2	35	3	
Rape.....	39	29	2	27		3		3					7	2	5		
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	7	5		5		1		1	1	1							
Other sex offenses.....	115	68		68		13	2	11	7		1	6	22	6	16	5	
Violating drug laws.....																	
Carrying weapons, etc.....	9	2		2		5		5					1		1	1	
Nonsupport or neglect.....	63	18		18		7		7	4	2		2	30	9	21	4	
Violating liquor laws.....	28	2		2		10	3	7	12	12			3	1	2	1	
Driving while intoxicated.....	178					117	36	81	7	6	1		46	15	31	8	
Road and driving laws.....	25					11		11	11	10	1		1	1		2	
Parking violations.....																	
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	24	2		2		6	2	4	8	7	1		6	1	5	2	
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	23					6		6	11	11			3		3	3	
Vagrancy.....																	
Gambling.....	38					9	4	5	27	27			2		2		
All other offenses.....	469	31	1	30		64	13	51	85	27	14	44	59	11	48	15	215

TABLE 28. DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DEFINITELY BEFORE DISTRICT COURTS IN MINNESOTA
BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME AND OFFENSE DURING 1935

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS BEFORE THE COURTS			DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION							FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED				FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE				Cases Pending at End of Year
	All Cases	Cases Carried Over	New Cases	Total	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed by Court on Motion Defense	Jury Waived, Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Never in Custody	Other No Penalty Dispositions	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived, Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived, Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	
All offenses.....	3,602	323	3,279	499	296	32	3	93	12	63	2,579	2,387	36	156	134	122		12	390
Murder.....	24	4	20	5				2	1	2	11	6		5	5	3		2	3
Manslaughter.....	39	7	32	14	5	1		7		1	17	12		5					8
Robbery.....	140	18	122	18	9	1	1	3	1	3	92	76		16	26	26			4
Aggravated assault.....	71	3	68	10	4			5		1	38	31		7	8	5		3	15
Other assault.....	89	8	81	22	14	2	1	5			51	44		7	5	3		2	11
Burglary.....	303	22	281	27	22			4		1	247	236	1	10	21	21			8
Larceny—except auto theft.....	846	86	760	97	67	6		18	2	4	648	621		27	32	30		2	69
Auto theft.....	234	8	226	14	8			5		1	212	207		5	4	4			4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	171	11	160	20	19					1	128	124		4					23
Stolen property.....	64	8	56	15	12	1		1		1	47	42	2	3					2
Forgery.....	197	10	187	16	14	1		1			166	164		2	5	5			10
Rape.....	33	2	31	9	5	1		3			18	13		5	4	4			2
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	7		7								6	6							1
Other sex offenses.....	192	21	171	39	24	2		11		2	127	110		17	3	2		1	23
Violating drug laws.....	6		6								2	2		4	4	4			
Carrying weapons, etc.....	10		10								9	8		1					1
Nonsupport or neglect.....	129	19	110	16	10	1		4	1		77	74		3	9	8		1	27
Violating liquor laws.....	109	10	99	14	10	1	1	2			33	30	1	2					62
Driving while intoxicated.....	278	15	263	22	16	1		4		1	232	222		10	2	2			22
Road and driving laws.....	43	5	38	10	5	2		2		1	21	20		1	2	2			10
Parking violations.....	1		1								1	1							
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	44	1	43	9	5	3		1			31	29		2					4
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	39		39	2	1					1	34	31	2	1					3
Vagrancy.....																			
Gambling.....	47	1	46	3	3						40	40							4
All other offenses.....	486	64	422	117	43	9		15	7	43	291	238	30	23	4	3		1	74

TABLE 29. DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED BY DISTRICT COURTS IN MINNESOTA BY SENTENCE OR TREATMENT AND OFFENSE DURING 1935

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	STATE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES (For Adults)			Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents Only	LOCAL JAILS, WORKHOUSES, ETC.			FINE, COSTS, OR OTHER MONEY PAYMENT ONLY				PROBATION OR SUSPENDED SENTENCE				Other
		Total	With Money Payment Also	Without Money Payment		Total	With Money Payment Also	Without Money Payment	Total	Fine With or Without Other Money Payment	Costs Only	Restitu-tion or Support Order With or Without Costs	With Supervision			Without Super-vision	
													Total	With Money Payment	Without Money Payment		
All offenses	2,713	1,055	16	1,039	6	536	99	437	309	182	21	106	721	177	544	73	13
Murder	15	15		15													
Manslaughter	18	18		18													
Robbery	118	106		106		3		3					8		8	1	
Aggravated assault	46	27		27		7		7	5	5			7	3	4		
Other assault	56	8		8		17	1	16	16	13	3		12	4	8	3	
Burglary	262	159	2	157	1	32	1	31	1	1			68	12	56		1
Larceny—except auto theft	684	321	8	313	2	99	10	89	22	17	2	3	215	43	172	24	1
Auto theft	216	97	1	96	3	26	3	23	3	2		1	86	5	81	1	
Embezzlement and fraud	128	22	1	21		44	13	31	9	3	6		51	19	32	2	
Stolen property	47	6		6		13	2	11	5	5			23	11	12		
Forgery	171	101	1	100		10		10					58	9	49	2	
Rape	21	17		17					1			1	3		3		
Prostitution and com- mercialized vice	6	1	1			4	2	2					1		1		
Other sex offenses	131	76		76		10	2	8	13	2	1	10	24	6	18	8	
Violating drug laws	6					6		6					2		2	1	
Carrying weapons, etc.	9					6		6					2		2	1	
Nonsupport or neglect	86	28		28		8		8	9	1		8	40	17	23	1	
Violating liquor laws	33					6	1	5	22	21	1		3	1	2		2
Driving while intoxicated	233	4		4		156	54	102	12	12			54	29	25	6	1
Road and driving laws	24	1		1		8	3	5	10	10			4	2	2	1	
Parking violations	1								1	1							
Other motor-vehicle laws	31	2		2		9	1	8	8	6	2		8	2	6	4	
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness	34					8	1	7	23	20	3		2		2	1	
Vagrancy																	
Gambling	40					1	1		34	34			2	2		3	
All other offenses	297	46	2	44		63	4	59	115	29	3	83	50	12	38	15	8

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VII. Identification Division

There has been a marked increase in the number of fingerprints received from Minnesota sheriffs and chiefs of police during the year. This has been due to the added interest shown by peace officers throughout the State and their realization of the value of fingerprints in the apprehension of criminals. While there are still a few peace officers who are failing to comply with the recent law passed by the Legislature making it mandatory for all sheriffs and chiefs of police in cities of the first, second and third class to submit fingerprints, the majority of them have installed fingerprint equipment in their offices and have been submitting fingerprints regularly. An educational program through personal contact, correspondence, and weekly bulletins instructing everyone in the method of taking fingerprints has been accomplishing very good results, and we hope that within a very short time we will be able to report a one hundred per cent compliance with the law. The fingerprints received from other States show a decrease as compared with last year due to two States discontinuing the exchange of fingerprints with us. However, the increase in fingerprints received from Minnesota exceeded the decrease in the number received from other States, resulting in an increase in the total number of fingerprints received and handled by the Bureau.

The report shows an increase of 755 fingerprints received over last year, there having been 9,125 received in 1935 as compared to 9,880 in 1936. This increased the total number of new subjects on file in the Bureau from 50,656 as of December 31, 1935, to 58,298 as of December 31, 1936, there having been 2,238 identified as old subjects. Criminal identifications made in 1935 amounted to approximately 18 per cent of the total fingerprints received, and in 1936 the identifications amounted to approximately 26 per cent of the total received.

The total number of photographs made by the Identification Division shows a decrease compared with 1935 due to the fact that in 1935 we compiled eighteen books containing over 300 pictures each for use of the investigators in the field, and in 1936 the occasion did not present itself to increase this number of pictures. The work is now in progress to make an addition to this book, and there will be a decided increase in 1937. However, the photographs of prisoners taken in the Bureau has increased quite materially, as has the number of photos of inmates of the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee, which work is performed by this Bureau. The number of photographs issued to investigators during the year shows an increase due to the necessity of keeping them supplied with pictures of possible suspects and wanted men to facilitate apprehensions. Many cases have been cleared up on account of the distribution of these pictures to investigators, making it possible for the victims to view them and identify suspects, consequently resulting in their apprehension.

Summing up the report, the Identification Division of the Bureau classified and recorded 9,880 fingerprints, 2,238 of which were found to have previous records, or approximately 26 per cent of the total identified through check of fingerprint records. There were 3,008 photographs made during the year, which includes prisoners photographed at Bureau and at Shakopee, photos of latent prints, scenes of crimes, etc. The daily routine work of the

Identification Division also requires a constant checking, adding to, and correcting of records to keep them up-to-date at all times, obtaining latent prints at scenes of crimes and the subsequent checking of records for purposes of comparison, the thorough checking of wanted circulars and bulletins from other States, and the furnishing of information to investigators and other peace officers regarding records of any possible suspects. We also endeavor to co-operate at all times with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other State bureaus, as well as all police departments and sheriffs in furnishing any information which may be of assistance in the apprehension of any criminals.

The Bureau supplied Minnesota institutions and peace officers with over 18,000 fingerprint cards during 1936, as well as necessary mailing envelopes, to enable them to furnish adequate records and information.

NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED IN 1935 AND 1936

CONTRIBUTOR	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED					
	1935			1936		
	New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total
Minnesota Agencies:						
Sheriffs	760	114	874	1,861	479	2,340
Police Departments	2,107	330	2,437	2,462	433	2,895
Institutions	246	920	1,166	205	1,069	1,274
*Transient and CCC Camps				1,429	40	1,469
Other Sources	51	2	53	85	6	91
Total	3,164	1,366	4,530	6,042	2,027	8,069
Out-of-State Agencies:						
State Bureaus, Police, etc.	901	64	965	75	5	80
Sheriffs	30		30	31	2	33
Police Departments	897	16	913	254	15	269
Institutions	2,300	178	2,478	1,073	166	1,239
Other Sources	197	12	209	167	23	190
Total	4,325	270	4,595	1,600	211	1,811
Grand Total	7,489	1,636	9,125	7,642	2,238	9,880

*Non-criminal.

Individual Fingerprint Records on File as of December 31:

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

Percentage of Criminal Identifications.....	1935 18%	1936 26%
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Duplicate Fingerprints from the Minnesota State Prison and Reformatory Sent to Other Agencies:

	1935	1936
South Dakota State Prison.....	833	617
Kansas State Reformatory.....	833	617
Milwaukee Police Department.....	833	617
Colorado State Prison.....	833	617
North Dakota State Bureau.....	833	617
Michigan State Bureau.....	833	617
Minneapolis Police Department.....	616	475
Oklahoma State Bureau.....	217	142

Fingerprints received from Police Departments of Minnesota Cities and Villages:

City	1935	1936	City	1935	1936
Minneapolis	1,017	1,051	Willmar	8	54
St. Paul	893	1,078	East Grand Forks.....	---	9
*Duluth	226	189	Fairmont	---	14
Rochester	9	34	Little Falls	---	11
*St. Cloud	140	256	New Ulm	---	3
Winona	---	22	Alexandria	---	2
*Albert Lea	---	1	Grand Rapids	---	2
Austin	---	---	Northfield	---	1
Brainerd	---	55	Thief River Falls.....	---	2
Virginia	---	32	White Bear Lake.....	---	1
Mankato	42	31	Montgomery	---	2
Red Wing	11	23	St. Charles	---	3
South St. Paul.....	---	7			
Faribault	---	8			
Hibbing	1	4	Totals.....	2,437	2,895

* Police departments combine with local sheriffs' offices in submitting fingerprints.

Fingerprints received from Minnesota Sheriffs' Offices:

County	1935	1936	County	1935	1936
Aitkin	42	70	Martin	6	3
Anoka	8	6	Meeker	6	1
Becker	8	42	Mille Lacs	4	9
Beltrami	6	25	Morrison	3	31
Benton	---	---	Mower	7	16
Big Stone	2	2	Murray	8	16
Blue Earth	15	11	Nicollet	8	13
Brown	7	14	Nobles	15	11
Carlton	---	10	Norman	---	2
Carver	---	9	Olmsted	1	4
Cass	---	24	Otter Tail	126	332
Chippewa	17	15	Pennington	1	15
Chisago	---	1	Pine	10	7
Clay	15	42	Pipestone	12	13
Clearwater	2	7	Polk	1	11
Cook	1	---	Pope	---	---
Cottonwood	12	22	Ramsey	169	686
Crow Wing	1	15	Red Lake	2	3
Dakota	13	18	Redwood	2	6
Dodge	---	2	Renville	---	2
Douglas	10	54	Rice	14	34
Faribault	5	9	Rock	3	9
Fillmore	---	7	Roseau	---	1
*Freeborn	110	110	*St. Louis	---	2
Goodhue	10	18	Scott	---	7
Grant	---	2	Sherburne	3	12
Hennepin	---	118	Sibley	6	3
Houston	---	5	*Stearns	---	---
Hubbard	8	17	Steele	---	13
Isanti	16	11	Stevens	---	---
Itasca	2	31	Swift	---	---
Jackson	2	8	Todd	---	3
Kanabec	---	5	Traverse	---	---
Kandiyohi	31	111	Wabasha	1	23
Kittson	---	12	Wadena	---	8
Koochiching	26	36	Waseca	---	4
Lac qui Parle.....	2	5	Washington	---	10
Lake	---	1	Watonwan	4	7
Lake of the Woods.....	1	1	Wilkin	2	3
Le Sueur	5	36	Winona	---	10
Lincoln	3	2	Wright	---	8
Lyon	40	45	Yellow Medicine	4	8
McLeod	12	8			
Mahnomen	---	3	Totals.....	874	2,340
Marshall	12	4			

* Sheriffs combine with county seat police departments in submitting fingerprints.

Number of persons breaking County Jails in Minnesota:		
	1935	1936
Escaped	10	7
Recaptured	9	6
Automobiles reported stolen by the Auto Protective Bureau:		
	1935	1936
Stolen	209	349
Recovered	105	297
License plates reported lost or stolen by the Minnesota License Bureau:		
	1935	1936
Lost or stolen.....	2,097	4,324
	1935	1936
Records received from the National Bureau upon request.....	161	224
	1935	1936
Circulars on Wanted or Missing Persons issued.....	30	40
Photographs made for other Departments in 1936:		
	Films	Prints
U. S. Department of Justice.....	4	30
State Insurance Department.....	6	18
Secretary of State.....	22	44
State Department of Health.....	1	3
State Parole Board.....	2	38
Attorney General	25	50
Prisoners photographed by Bureau in 1936:		
Women's Reformatory—Shakopee		47
At Bureau Office.....		74
Prints made from above photographs.....		625
	Films	Prints
Photographs, etc., copied in 1936.....	573	2,231
Outside photography cases.....		6
Photos taken		18
Prints made		50
Fingerprint investigations made.....		76
Fingerprint photographs made.....		32
Prints made		80
Miscellaneous cases:		
Photographs sent in (Crime Scenes).....		3
Photographs		6
Prints made		22
Total number of photographs taken in 1936.....		750
Total number of prints made in 1936.....		3,008

FINGERPRINT RECORDS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES DURING 1936, CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSE AND SEX

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Old Subjects			New Subjects			Total		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Criminal homicide.....	4		4	24		24	28		28
Robbery.....	43		43	92	7	99	135	7	142
Aggravated assault.....				4		4	4		4
Other assaults.....	26		26	121	6	127	147	6	153
Burglary.....	88		88	276	6	282	364	6	370
Larceny—except auto theft.....	176	7	183	754	69	823	930	76	1,006
Auto theft.....	42		42	233	1	234	275	1	276
Embezzlement and fraud.....	33	1	34	132	12	144	165	13	178
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1		1	18		18	19		19
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	61	2	63	184	20	204	245	22	267
Rape.....	6		6	85		85	91		91
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	5	12	17	16	51	67	21	63	84
Other sex offenses.....	12		12	83	5	88	95	5	100
Narcotic drug laws.....	10		10	11	4	15	21	4	25
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	5		5	32	1	33	37	1	38
Offenses against family and children.....	9		9	75		75	84		84
Liquor laws.....	38	5	43	153	10	163	191	15	206
Driving while drunk.....	5		5	58		58	63		63
Violation road and driving laws.....	2		2	52		52	54		54
Parking violations.....				1		1	1		1
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	6		6	23		23	29		29
Disorderly conduct.....	16	2	18	93		93	109	2	111
Drunkenness.....	68	4	72	471	10	481	539	14	553
Vagrancy.....	54	3	57	332	18	350	386	21	407
Gambling.....	2		2	6	1	7	8	1	9
All other offenses:									
Arson.....	2		2	9	1	10	11	1	12
Blackmail and extortion.....				4		4	4		4
Escapes.....	3	1	4	11		11	14	1	15
Federal offenses (Mann Act, Dyer, etc.)..	3		3	5		5	8		8
Fugitives.....	4		4	11		11	15		15
Kidnaping.....				2		2	2		2
Violation of parole and probation.....	23		23	18	2	20	41	2	43
Other.....	32		32	151	6	157	183	6	189
Suspicion and investigation.....	62	4	66	347	46	393	409	50	459
Not stated; held; wanted; etc.....	23		23	61	2	63	84	2	86
Total.....	864	41	905	3,948	278	4,226	4,812	319	5,131

APPENDIX

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING CRIMINAL STATISTICS

The Bureau is required by law to collect "such data as may be requested by the United States Department of Justice at Washington under its national system of crime reporting."¹ In order to do this, it was necessary to adopt rules for scoring and classifying offenses in conformity with those set forth by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.² Since the Federal Bureau follows the recommendations of the Committee on Uniform Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police,³ the data prepared by the State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension are comparable with those published by other police agencies which follow the uniform procedure. The following rules and instructions for preparing criminal statistics, which are followed in the Bureau compilations, serve as a guide for those agencies required to file criminal statistical information.⁴

I. SCORING OFFENSES

The rules for scoring the number of offenses committed at any one time depend on whether the offense is an offense against the person or an offense against property. For this reason, the two groups are considered separately.

A. Offenses Against the Person

The scoring of offenses against the person may be illustrated by reference to the rules for counting criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault offenses. In these groups, one offense is counted for each person against whom an offense is committed; and the number of offenses scored should equal the number of persons unlawfully killed, raped, maimed, wounded or assaulted, plus the number of attempts. The number of persons accused is immaterial insofar as the counting of offenses is concerned. For example, if one person murders three persons, then three murder offenses must be counted; however, if three persons murder one person, only one offense would be listed.

In cases of aggravated assaults, where the facts are in dispute, and it is impossible to distinguish between the aggressors and the victims, the number of persons severely wounded may be taken as the number of offenses committed. Other offenses which are against the person, such as kidnaping, come under this rule, also.

B. Offenses Against Property

The method of computing the number of offenses against property does not depend so much upon the number of victims as it does upon the number of separate and distinct operations which have been undertaken. Specific rules for certain offenses are as follows:

1. Robbery. The number of robberies counted depends entirely upon the number of operations of this nature which have been carried out or attempted. For example, robbery committed upon forty patrons of a night club would be scored as a single offense. It follows that if three persons rob one, or one person robs three at the same time (or of the same group), only one robbery would be counted in either case. However, if one person robbed three persons on successive occasions, three robberies would be listed, as the crimes have been committed at different times or places.

2. Burglary—Breaking or Entering. For the purpose of reporting offenses of this nature it has been deemed advisable to regard hotels and lodging houses as single units without regard to the number of rooms broken and entered at one time. On the other hand, each apartment in an apartment building and each suite in an office building should be considered as separate units. For example, if a number of individual hotel rooms are entered by burglars, acting together and at the same time, only one offense should be tallied in the burglary-breaking or entering class. But if three separate apartments in one apartment house are entered by burglars, there should be three offenses counted under this classification. Likewise, if four dwellings in a row of houses are burglarized, four offenses of burglary-breaking or entering should be listed.

3. Larceny—Theft. The rule concerning the number of distinct criminal operations applies also to offenses of this class. Thus, if a sneak thief makes away with property all stored in one place but belonging to three different persons, only one larceny should be tallied. All attempts to commit larceny, notwithstanding the amount involved, should be scored as "Larceny—under \$50 in value" on monthly crime reports.

4. Auto Theft. The number of crimes of this class listed should be equal to the number of vehicles stolen plus the number of attempted thefts. All cases in which cars are reported as having been stolen by persons not having lawful access thereto, regardless of the amount of time which elapses before recovery, should be scored as auto thefts. However, motor vehicles which are taken in connection with burglary, robbery, forgery, fraud, or other offenses, are not tallied as auto thefts, also. For example, even though a car is taken in a burglary, the offense is scored as a burglary and not as an auto theft.

5. Forgery and Counterfeiting. Each forged or fictitious check presented in each separate and distinct operation, or each distinct forgery of other documents should be counted as a forgery offense.⁴ Counterfeiting offenses are scored in a similar manner.

6. Fraud and Embezzlement. One offense should be counted for each fraudulent check presented for payment, etc. Other offenses in the fraud group should be scored according to the robbery rule. Embezzlement offenses in this report are based on the number of complaints and not on the number of thefts making up the embezzlement case. Funds embezzled over a period of time constitute an embezzlement offense when discovered.

7. Arson. The number of offenses to be recorded depends on the number of separate acts of arson. Three buildings burned in one act of arson should be entered as one arson, but three buildings set afire at different times and different places by the same person or groups of persons would represent three offenses of arson.⁴

¹ Laws of 1935, Chapter 197, H. F. No. 261, Section 2.

² A Handbook Containing Suggestions for the Preparation of Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., December, 1935. The rules listed were taken principally from this handbook which in turn is based upon the manual in footnote 3.

³ Uniform Crime Reporting, Committee on Uniform Crime Records, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1929. (Copies may be secured from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.)

⁴ This is in conformity with the method of scoring these offenses followed by the New York Department of Correction. (See "Manual of Instructions," Department of Correction, Albany, New York.)

C. General Provisions

1. Attempts. Generally speaking, all attempts to commit any of the various crimes should be counted in the same manner as if the crime had actually been committed. For instance, an attempt to commit a burglary should be tallied under burglary-breaking or entering, while an attempt to steal an auto should be scored under auto theft. With respect to attempts, or assaults with intent to commit homicide, however, a different rule applies. In such instances, the crime should be recorded as an aggravated assault. The reason for this exception is that it is desirable to include in the homicide class only those offenses which result in death.

2. Multiple Offenses. When several different offenses are committed by one person at the same time, score as the crime committed the one which comes first in the classification. For example, one offense of robbery would be listed if both aggravated assault and robbery have been committed, because robbery appears before aggravated assault in the classification. In the instance just given, the offense having been scored as robbery, it should not be counted also as an aggravated assault. In other words, each crime should be counted in one class only.

Offenses which follow, however, in a more or less natural sequence but after an appreciable length of time, such as robbery following an auto theft, should be listed as separate offenses in their respective classes. For example, a thief steals an auto at seven o'clock in the evening and a few hours later he commits a robbery. Two offenses should be counted, auto theft and robbery, because the crimes were the result of different operations.

3. Unfounded Offenses. Complaints which subsequent investigation proved to be groundless are scored as unfounded. (See classification of "Manslaughter by negligence" offenses.) A recovery of a motor vehicle or other property does not make an offense unfounded. Examples of unfounded complaints: a reported burglary which proved, upon investigation, to be the case of a man who, having locked himself out, was trying to climb through a window; an auto theft report which proved to be a case where another member of the family had driven the car home.

II. CLASSIFYING OFFENSES

The classification of crimes used by the Bureau is the same as that adopted in 1932 for use in the Federal Bureau of the Census and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.¹ It also conforms to the classification adopted by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.²

In the following rules for classifying offenses, and in Tables 24-29 on court statistics, related offenses are arranged together without reference to whether they are part I or part II classes. The tables on the Bureau's offense and arrest statistics, however, show the offenses arranged in classes in conformity with the procedure of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other police departments. The classification of offenses is the same regardless of this division into "classes."

A. Classification of Offenses

1. Criminal Homicide

1-A. Murder

Include all degrees of murder.

Exclude assaults with intent to kill; **exclude** attempts to commit murder (see 3-A, Aggravated Assault); and **exclude** justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths.

1-B. Manslaughter³

a. Non-negligent manslaughter

Include all felonious homicides other than murder or those caused by negligence.

Exclude assaults with intent to kill and attempts at manslaughter (see 3-A, Aggravated Assault).

b. Manslaughter by negligence

Include only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended, he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.⁴

2. Robbery

Include all offenses in which property is taken from the person or immediate presence of another through means of force or violence or by putting in fear even though firearms or other deadly weapons were not used. Examples are robbery armed, highway robbery, bank robbery, "strong-arm" robbery, etc.

Include assaults with intent to rob, and attempts to commit robbery.

Exclude purse snatching and pocket picking which should be included under 5-A, Larceny, since no element of force or threat of force is present.

3. Assault

Include assaults with intent to kill and attempts at criminal homicide, as well as all assaults not occurring in connection with the commission of some other offense.

Exclude assaults and attempted assaults in connection with any specific offense (i.e., robbery, burglary, rape, etc.) except assault with intent to kill (see 1-A, Murder).

¹ a. A Standard Classification of Offenses for Criminal Statistics, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1933.

b. A Handbook Containing Suggestions for the Preparation of Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., December, 1935.

² Uniform Crime Reporting, Committee on Uniform Crime Records, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1929.

³ In Table 7, murder and non-negligent manslaughter offenses are grouped together, while manslaughter by negligence cases are listed separately. In Table 1, as well as in Tables 24-29, all manslaughter cases are grouped together.

⁴ When it is found difficult to determine by investigation whether a case should be scored as an unfounded complaint or as an actual offense of negligent manslaughter, the case may be scored as an actual offense if the person responsible for the death is indicted by the grand jury, or a warrant for his arrest is authorized by the prosecuting attorney. Complaints should be scored as actual or unfounded, however, on the basis of the investigation.

3-A. Aggravated assault

Include assaults and attempted assaults which might well have resulted in severe bodily injury to the victim, or in death (i.e., assault with intent to kill; poisoning; mayhem; maiming; assaults with a dangerous or deadly weapon; with explosives; obstructing railroads; assaults by shooting, stabbing, cutting, scalding, use of acids, and similar offenses). This classification includes cases of assaults with knives, even though the wound inflicted may be comparatively minor.

3-B. Other assault

Include assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which accordingly do not belong in 3-A, Aggravated Assault. Examples are simple assault; assault and battery; intimidation; hazing; pointing gun in jest; drawing dangerous weapon; resisting or obstructing an officer, unless under circumstances which place the offense under 3-A, Aggravated Assault.

4. Burglary—Breaking or Entering

Include all offenses wherein any building or structure is broken into or entered with the intention of committing a felony or any larceny therein at any time, either day or night. Cases sometimes referred to as "sneak thievery," where a thief enters a residence, a farm building, etc., through an open door or an open window, are included even though there was no forcible entry.

Exclude making, possessing, etc., burglars' tools. These offenses are placed in class 15, All Other Offenses.

5. Larceny—Theft

5-A. Larceny—except auto theft

Include offenses of stealing which are committed under circumstances not amounting to robbery or burglary. Examples are pocket picking, shoplifting, and other stealing of personal goods other than by force or violence or putting in fear even though the value of the property stolen was quite trivial.

Include attempts to commit such larcenies.

Exclude auto theft (see 5-B, Auto theft).

Exclude fraudulent conversion of property entrusted, and obtaining by false pretenses (see 5-C, Embezzlement and fraud).

5-B. Auto theft

Include all offenses in which the vehicle (including motorcycles and auto trucks) of another is stolen, or is driven away and abandoned by someone not having lawful access thereto. **Include** offenses in which a motor vehicle is taken by someone having no right thereto and is later abandoned by that person, as well as cases of intentional stealing. All cases of so-called "joy riding" thefts in which the automobile was taken by someone not having lawful access thereto and recovered in good condition within twenty-four or forty-eight hours after the automobile was stolen are included.

Exclude taking for temporary use where actually returned, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs, garage employees, and others having lawful access to the vehicle.

5-C. Embezzlement and fraud

Include all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Examples are: embezzlement, fraud, confidence game, fraudulent conversion, false pretense, gross fraud, cheating or swindling, check frauds, drawing checks without funds, fraudulent use of telegram or telephone messages, insurance frauds, use of false weights and measures, false advertising.

Include attempts to commit any of these offenses.

5-D. Stolen property

Include buying, receiving, possessing stolen property.

Include attempts to commit any of these offenses.

6. Forgery and Counterfeiting

Include all offenses relating to the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear as something which is true. For example: altering or forging public or other records; making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, etc.; possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments; signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud; possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus; using forged labels; selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trade marks.

Include attempts to commit any of these offenses.

7. Sex Offenses

7-A. Rape

Include forcible rape, statutory rape (including carnal knowledge cases), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

7-B. Prostitution and commercialized vice

Include the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy or disorderly house or house of ill fame, pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.

Include attempts to commit any of these offenses.

7-C. Other sex offenses

Include such offenses as adultery, fornication, and lewd and lascivious cohabitation; buggery; incest; indecent exposure; indecent liberties; seduction; sodomy or crime against nature; etc. The emphasis is upon offenses in which the sex act is the essential element.

Include attempts to commit any of these offenses.

Exclude violations of marriage laws; **exclude** also abortion and bastardy (see 15, All Other Offenses).

8. Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws

Include all offenses relating to narcotic drugs; for example: unlawful possession, sale, etc., of narcotics; keeping or frequenting opium dens; habitual users.

Include attempts to commit any of these offenses.

Exclude violations of pure food and drug acts (see 15, All Other Offenses).

9. Carrying, etc., Deadly Weapons

Include all regulatory offenses concerning weapons; for example: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons.

Include attempts to commit any of these offenses.

10. Nonsupport or Neglect of Family or Children

Include offenses of nonsupport, neglect, or abuse of family and children, such as desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of wife or child.

11. Violations of Liquor Laws

Include liquor law violations; for example: manufacturing, selling, transporting, furnishing and possessing intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquors; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on train or public conveyance.

Include attempts to commit any of these offenses.

Exclude operating, while intoxicated, a motor vehicle on the highways (see 12-A, Driving while intoxicated).

Exclude offenses of public intoxication or drunkenness (see 13-A, Disorderly conduct and drunkenness).

12. Violations of Traffic and Motor-Vehicle Laws

Include all violations of regulations applicable to motor vehicles and highway traffic, except those offenses which should be included in 5-B, Auto theft.

12-A. Driving while intoxicated

Include driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

12-B. Violations of road and driving laws

Include violations of regulations with respect to proper handling of a motor vehicle in order to prevent accidents. The emphasis here is upon situations in which the car is in motion. Examples are failure to give right of way, failure to obey traffic signal, failure to signal, failure to keep in proper traffic lane, improper speed, reckless driving, operating with unsafe equipment, etc.

Exclude 12-A, Driving while intoxicating.

12-C. Parking violations

Include all violations of parking ordinances. The emphasis here is upon situations in which the car is not in motion.

12-D. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws

Include all such offenses for which other provision has not been made in 12-A to 12-C, inclusive. The more frequent examples are failure to secure proper license for car or for driving, leaving scene of accident, failure to report accidents, lack of title, obscured or defective markers, misrepresentation respecting ownership or license, etc.

13. Disorderly Conduct, Drunkenness, and Vagrancy

13-A. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness

Include such offenses, or attempted offenses, as committing a breach of the peace; unlawful assembly; refusing to assist officer; disturbing the peace; disguised or masked person; blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; desecrating the flag.

Include such offenses as drunk and disorderly, common or habitual drunkard, public intoxication.

Exclude operating, while intoxicated, a motor vehicle on the highways (see 12-A, Driving while intoxicated).

13-B. Vagrancy

Include such offenses as vagrancy, begging, loitering, vagabondage, etc.

14. Gambling

Include offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling. Examples are keeping gambling devices, common gambler, owning and frequenting a gambling resort, lotteries, gambling in any manner.

Include attempts to commit any of these offenses.

15. All Other Offenses

Include all offenses for which provision has not been made in classes 1 to 14, inclusive. A few illustrations are cited. There are included violations of marriage laws, such as bigamy, abduction, and compelling to marry, marriage within prohibited degrees, miscegenation, etc.; offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in classes 1 to 14, inclusive), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.; violations of fish and game laws; violations of Sunday laws; violations of labor and factory inspection laws; violations of health measures affecting pure food and drugs, sanitation, quarantine, etc.; arson, bombing, and other malicious injury to property; trespass, violations of regulations concerning explosives; improper operation of instruments of transportation (other than motor vehicles on highways); blackmail and extortion; bribery; perjury and subornation of perjury; contempt of court; criminal anarchism; criminal syndicalism; displaying red or black flag; rioting; kidnaping; abortion; bastardy; possession or sale of obscene literature; manufacture or possession of burglars' tools; unlawfully bringing weapons, liquor, or drugs into prisons or hospitals; discrimination; unfair competition; etc.

Include attempts to commit any of these offenses.

16. Suspicion

While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the ground for many arrests where the law permits. After examination, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests which are released by the police.

17. Federal Offenses

Federal offenses, according to Uniform Crime Reporting procedure, are not included in State or local statistical reports. A footnote to Table 7 indicates Federal offenses which were reported to the Bureau.

III. OFFENSES "CLEARED BY ARREST"

An offense is "cleared by arrest" when one or more persons are arrested and turned over to the court or prosecutor for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice). An offense should be scored as cleared if one offender is apprehended and held for prosecution even though two or more individuals were jointly involved in the commission of the offense. An offense should also be counted as cleared when the offender has been identified to the satisfaction of the officers, is in custody, but no prosecution is possible because the complainant refuses to prosecute. If persons are arrested but are released without the police (or other officers) taking action to initiate prosecution for offenses committed (except in the instance noted above where prosecution is impossible due to the refusal of the complainant to prosecute), the offense has not been "cleared." The arrest of one person may clear several offenses; on the other hand, the arrest of several persons may clear but one offense.

The following exceptional clearances, not the result of arrest, should also be counted as clearances (Detection of the offender is an essential of every exceptional clearance):

1. Suicide of the offender,
2. Double murder,
3. Deathbed confession,
4. Confession by offender already in custody or serving sentence, or
5. An offender prosecuted in another city for a different offense, or when extradition is denied. In all cases, if the offense is to be considered cleared, he must be identified as the offender and an attempt made to obtain him.

Note: The recovery of property does not clear a case.

IV. TABULATION OF ARRESTS

The uniform procedure for determining the number of persons charged specifies the following instructions:

1. If the person is charged with more than one offense (several counts), he is carried as one "person charged" and classified according to the charge which comes first in the classification.
2. If the same person is apprehended and charged on separate occasions (days) for different offenses, each occasion is carried as one "person charged."
3. If two or more persons are charged with committing one offense, each is carried as a separate "person charged."
4. Aiders, abettors, conspirators, solicitors, and accessories are entered according to the offense in which they are involved.