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



For the Year Ending
December 31, 1940

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

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



To Governor Harold E. Stassen

and

To Members of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota

Sirs:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration the annual report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the year 1940 in compliance with Section 7 of Chapter 197 of the Laws of 1935. As required by this law, you will find a "detailed report of the operations of the bureau, of information about crime and the handling of crimes and criminals by state and local officials collected by the bureau" with appropriate interpretations and comments. Following the sections dealing with the Bureau's division of investigation, scientific laboratory, radio station, division of administration, and division of identification, section VI contains considerable information on the handling of crime and criminals. Reports from the following State agencies which have been submitting reports to the division of criminal statistics since it was established by law in 1935 are included in this report: Highway Patrol, Driver's License Division, Liquor Control Commissioner, Fire Marshal, and the State adult penal institutions. Statistics concerning patients examined under the 1939 psychopathic-personality law also appear in this report.

The statistical report following gives a summary of Bureau accomplishments and activities during the past year with appropriate comparisons with prior years to show trends and changes in cases handled, crimes reported, and similar information. In citing the instances where the Bureau was in a position to assist local officers, it must be remembered that the Bureau is called upon to handle the more difficult cases, sometimes after the trail is cold and the crime scene has been gone over by curious crowds. In spite of this handicap, many outstanding arrests and property recoveries were made in 1940.

It is fitting in this introduction to recall for your consideration a few of the Bureau's accomplishments during 1940 and to mention some of the matters not dealt with in the statistical report.

In the first place, it is noteworthy that for every dollar expended by the Bureau and the State Radio Station this year over two dollars in recovered property were returned to citizens of the State. The estimated minimum value of property recovered in Bureau cases was \$171,003, while the Bureau expenditures including the radio station were \$81,586. Yet it is not expected by the public that police activities, being protective in nature, even meet their cost in terms of actual property recovered. Many functions of the Bureau, having to do with criminal and non-criminal activities ranging from murder and assault to missing persons and policing fairs, do not involve property at all.

Losses in Minnesota's four bank burglaries and three bank robberies were again very low during 1940. Less than \$2,400 was taken in these crimes as compared with \$396,613 taken in the peak-year 1932. The total estimated value of property reported stolen in all offenses this year was less than the 1932 bank-crime loss, a fact that affects the Bureau's work a great deal. It is possible, now, to spend more time assisting local officers

in the less spectacular but more frequent burglaries, larcenies, forgeries, frauds, and other cases.

Of the 709 persons who were held for prosecution in Minnesota in cases where the Bureau assisted, 216 were taken into custody with the personal assistance of Bureau investigators. The cooperation existing between this Bureau and out-of-state authorities is reflected in the fact that 114 persons arrested in other States were brought back to Minnesota for prosecution, and 47 persons arrested here were returned to other States. Apprehensions on Bureau cases cleared 1,357 Minnesota offenses in 1940. The Bureau investigated or otherwise handled 5,001 cases of which 4,489 were reported during the current year. Of the latter, 2,996 represent Minnesota offenses, while 553 are missing-person and miscellaneous cases originating in this State.

The Bureau's identification division identified approximately one-fourth of the 6,577 criminal fingerprint records received during the year from Minnesota peace officers. In all, 11,278 fingerprint records were received including the non-criminal subjects. This department also made 1,334 photographs and 6,227 prints of prisoners, crime scenes, latent prints, checks, and other records.

The State radio station KNHD was on the air with information 4,807 times during the year. Over two-thirds of the messages were "first" alarms while the remainder were "follow-up" messages on arrests, recoveries, and cancellations. Although it is impossible to ascertain the number of the recoveries and arrests that were due to the broadcasts, it is evident that a large number of the alarms, especially those relating to auto thefts, were directly responsible for subsequent recoveries and apprehensions. It is unfortunate that the business directly attributable to the radio cannot be segregated in all instances. However, the station is more concerned in getting messages on the air promptly than with the taking of credit for the results of broadcasts. Formerly on a 24-hour-a-day basis, KNHD found it necessary to broadcast only 16 hours a day, beginning in July, 1939, as a result of a reduced appropriation.

The Bureau's Redwood Falls station is capable of adequately covering only about one-fifth of the State. To complete the State-wide network, additional stations are needed. Then local officers, as well as the Bureau, Highway Patrol, Conservation Department, and other agencies will have modern radio facilities for carrying on their work. Highway Patrol cars in the vicinity of Redwood Falls are equipped with receivers tuned to KNHD at this time; this arrangement which has already proven effective could be extended to all Patrol cars under the proposed system.

The statistical division is required by law to collect a vast amount of information on crime and criminals in the State in addition to tabulating and analyzing the work of the Bureau itself and preparing the annual report. Criminal statistics collected during the year include individual reports from clerks of district court on over 2,600 defendants, monthly reports on major crimes from 159 sheriffs and police chiefs, individual lists of admissions to and discharges from State penal institutions, information

on bank crimes in this and other States, and data on victims and killers in homicide cases.

General services of the Bureau during 1940 included such activities as policing at public gatherings, lectures at peace officers' associations, and instruction to officers. Crime prevention, an important function of the Bureau, was carried on at every opportunity. The weekly bulletin, which contains information on crime and criminals, now mailed to over 600 agencies, was effective in this regard.

In July and August, 1940, during the 6-week period of large scale military maneuvers in the Fort Ripley area, the Bureau was called on for assistance by the United States and the State Departments of Health in the safeguarding of public health. The Bureau was unable to furnish this assistance from its regular personnel on account of other work pending, and it could not employ additional men due to lack of funds and statutory personnel limitation. An arrangement was made whereby money was furnished by the United States Department of Health, and four capable police officers were placed on the payroll of the State Board of Health under the supervision of this Bureau. These four men served during the entire period of the maneuvers, and it was their duty to be on guard for undesirable male and female characters attracted to the region. Their activities were of substantial value in protecting the health, morals, and property of the men in camp. In a number of instances undesirable persons were arrested or required to leave the area.

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

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

Respectfully submitted,

ELDEN ROWE,
Superintendent.

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STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU

SUMMARY OF THE 1940 RECORD COMPARED WITH 1939

	1940	1939	Per Cent Change in 1940
Personnel:			
Number of investigators, including chemist, December 31	14	12	+17
Cases Handled:			
Total	5,001	4,548	+10
New Minnesota cases	3,549	3,523	+ 1
New out-of-state cases	940	586	+60
Old cases worked on again	512	439	+17
Offenses Cleared by Arrest:			
Minnesota offenses	1,357	1,254	+ 8
Out-of-state offenses	394	223	+77
Persons Arrested on Bureau Cases and Held for Prosecution in Minnesota:			
Total	709	690	+ 3
*Arrests by Bureau investigators	216	225	- 4
Arrests by other authorities	493	465	+ 6
*Per cent convicted	90.5	86.3	
Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Minnesota Cases Handled by the Bureau:			
* Losses: Entire State	\$325,269	\$351,976	- 8
Rural	132,042	162,157	-19
Urban	193,227	189,819	+ 2
Recoveries: Entire State	\$171,003	\$211,365	-19
Rural	61,240	85,711	-29
Urban	109,763	125,654	-13
Broadcasts over KNHD:			
Total	4,807	4,950	- 3
Original or "first-alarm" messages	3,597	3,594	+ *
Follow-up broadcasts	1,210	1,356	-11
*The percentage is less than 0.5			
Fingerprint Records Received; Photographs Made:			
"Criminal" fingerprint records received from:			
All agencies	11,278	10,275	+10
Minnesota agencies	8,951	8,200	+ 9
Out-of-state agencies	2,327	2,075	+12
Total subjects on file on December 31	87,667	79,659	+10
Identification made of fingerprints received from:			
Minnesota police agencies	25%	21%	
Minnesota institutions	88%	85%	
Photographs made	1,334	1,143	+17
Prints made	6,227	5,671	+10
Statistics Collected in Addition to the Above:			
Reports from clerks of court on all defendants before district courts.			
Monthly crime reports from 87 sheriffs and from 72 chiefs of police.			
Admission and discharge reports from State prison and reformatories.			
Information on victims and killers in murder and manslaughter cases, and data on bank crimes.			
Information on psychopathic-personality patients examined by probate courts.			
Statistical reports of other State-law-enforcement departments.			

STATISTICS BY DIVISIONS

I. Division of Investigation

A. Cases Handled

Bureau cases have been divided into "offenses" and "other" cases for tabulating purposes. Those which relate to crimes, fugitives, escapes, and other criminal matters are classified as "offenses" while those pertaining to missing persons, unfounded crimes, suspicious deaths, other non-criminal matters, and miscellaneous investigations are classed as "other" cases. They are considered as "handled" when they are investigated, published in weekly bulletins or circulars, broadcast over KNHD, indexed in the files, or otherwise acted on by the Bureau. Cases handled during the past year are summarized in table 1 showing current Minnesota and out-of-state cases as well as "old" cases worked on in 1940.

TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED IN 1940

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	Total	New Cases in 1940	Old Cases Worked on Again in 1940
All cases.....	5,001	4,489	512
Minnesota cases-total.....	3,992	3,549	443
Offenses.....	3,420	2,996	424
Other cases.....	572	553	19
Out-of-state cases-total.....	1,009	940	69
Offenses.....	879	816	63
Other cases.....	130	124	6

It will be seen that of the 5,001 new and old cases handled in 1940 about 80 per cent of them dealt with Minnesota offenses and 20 per cent with out-of-state crimes. It is frequently necessary to request assistance from out-of-state authorities; this Bureau in turn aids officers in other States when requested to do so. Table 1 shows also that about 90 per cent of the cases handled were current reports while 10 per cent were "old" cases worked on again.

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

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF ALL CASES ACTED ON, INCLUDING OUT-OF-STATE CASES: 1935-1940

YEAR	CASES ACTED ON BY THE BUREAU		
	All Cases	Current Cases	Old Cases
1935.....	1,796	1,672	124
1936.....	4,066	3,850	216
1937.....	3,555	3,232	323
1938.....	4,650	4,366	284
1939.....	4,548	4,109	439
1940.....	5,001	4,489	512

Considering all cases together, the Bureau handled 453 or 10 per cent more cases in 1940 than in the previous year. The 1935 record is included in table 2 to show the small number of cases handled before the Bureau staff was enlarged.

The 2,996 Minnesota offenses which were added to Bureau records during the past year are discussed in the following section.

1. New Minnesota offenses handled in 1940

The Bureau acted on 2,996 "new" offenses in 1940 as compared with 3,046 in 1939. This is a decrease of only 2 per cent under 1939 but an increase of 1 per cent over the 3-year average for 1937-1939 as will be seen in table 4. The increase in "other" offenses in 1939 and 1940 resulted from the reporting of escapes from State asylums and institutions as will be explained later. Of the total offenses reported in 1940, it will be noted that 2,387 or 79.7 per cent involved the taking of property in burglary, larceny, auto theft, forgery, and fraud cases; 51 or 1.7 per cent involved personal injury in homicide, assault, and rape cases; while 60 or 2.0 per cent involved both property and persons in robbery cases.

Considerable variation from the average is noted in comparing current offenses with the 3-year period, some ranging below and some above. Those which were under the average include criminal homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, auto theft, fraud, and offenses against the family and children; offenses which were over the average include rape, larceny (except auto theft), forgery, and escapes. Criminal homicide is the only major offense which decreased continuously during the past 4 years, there being 14 reported in 1940, 16 in 1939, 20 in 1938, and 24 in 1937.

The forgery and fraud classifications consist principally of check offenses. These have been tabulated in table 3 where it will be noted that 637 such cases were reported in the current year; this is 21.3 per cent of all new offenses acted upon. It is important that this practice of reporting check cases be encouraged because there is much more likelihood of identi-

TABLE 3. NEW CHECK CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1937-1940

TYPE	1937	1938	1939	1940		
				Total	Rural	Urban
Total.....	363	645	462	637	216	421
Check forgeries.....	199	400	353	554	181	373
Check frauds.....	164	245	109	83	35	48
Percent of all new offenses handled.....	14.7	18.9	15.2	21.3	14.7	27.6

fyng and apprehending offenders with a centralized file showing signatures and modus operandi data. When bad checks are reported to the Bureau, the information is broadcast throughout the State by the radio and weekly bulletins, a procedure which aids in the apprehension of the check writer. After his arrest, the cases for which he is wanted are readily disclosed by Bureau records. The Bureau took an active part in clearing check cases in 1940 by assisting directly in 10 arrests for fraudulent checks and 31 arrests for forgeries including cases where the prisoner was released without prosecution. Through publication of warning notices in the weekly bulletins which were relayed to local citizens by peace officers, the Bureau no doubt saved the public from many losses which otherwise would have occurred.

The large increase in the "escape" grouping is explained by the reporting of non-penal escapes from State institutions, a practice which began late in 1938 and resulted in the reporting of a large number of such escapes thereafter. Escapes are classified in table 5 showing both the institutional

TABLE 4. COMPARISON OF 1940 MINNESOTA OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU WITH 1939 AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE 1937-1939

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES ①	3-Year Average ② (1937-1939)	1940	1939
Grand Total.....	2,977	2,996	3,046
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	1,906	1,730	1,858
1. Criminal homicide:			
A. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	18	13	15
B. Manslaughter by negligence.....	2	1	1
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	20	22	19
3. Robbery.....	86	60	71
4. Aggravated assault.....	8	2	7
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	756	686	780
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	521	605	552
7. Auto theft.....	495	341	413
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	1,050	1,251	1,170
8. Other assaults.....	13	13	14
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	334	577	367
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	283	178	206
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	6	2	1
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	1		1
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1		1
14. Other sex offenses.....	12	10	11
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	56	36	57
16. Narcotic drug laws.....	4	1	2
17. Liquor laws.....	1	1	2
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	9	2	9
19. Vagrancy.....	2		3
20. Gambling.....	0		
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	3	3	3
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	3	5	2
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	13	12	19
25. All other offenses:			
Arson.....	8	9	8
Escapes ③.....	182	289	354
Illegitimacy.....	21	12	15
Other unclassified.....	98	101	95
26. Offense not stated; fugitives, etc.....	21	15	18

① Offenses are listed according to the year they were reported to the Bureau. They are grouped in classes in accordance with the procedure of Uniform Crime Reporting.

② The 3-year average was taken to the nearest whole number; less than 0.5 is listed as 0. There were only two cases of prostitution and commercialized vice and one of gambling during 1937-1939.

③ Escapes are detailed in Table 6 showing "non-criminal" cases included in this classification.

and the penal type. It will be noted that about the same number of juveniles as adults escaped from penal or correctional institutions in 1939 and 1940.

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF PENAL AND NON-PENAL ESCAPES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU: 1936-1940

YEAR	All Escapes	Escapes from Non-Penal Institutions (State Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-Minded, Epileptic, Etc.)	Escapes from Penal and Correctional Institutions		
			Both	Juvenile	Adult
1936 ①.....	66				
1937 ①.....	26				
1938.....	167	137	30	11	19
1939.....	354	299	55	28	27
1940.....	289	266	23	10	13

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

Escapes are classified in detail in table 6 by adult penal institutions, juvenile correctional or detention institutions, and State hospitals. The Willmar State Asylum reported the greatest number of escapes with 79 persons walking away. This institution does not return certain patients to

Willmar so these cases are listed as closed on Bureau records. The Fergus Falls and St. Peter hospitals for the insane and the Faribault school for feeble-minded were next highest with 44, 40, and 35 escapes, respectively.

TABLE 6. ESCAPE CASES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU BY INSTITUTION DURING 1940 AND CLEARANCES OF THESE REPORTED IN 1940[ⓐ]
(Escapes from officers are listed to institution to which they are attached)

INSTITUTION HAVING CUSTODY OF PRISONER BEFORE ESCAPE	Number of Persons Who Escaped	Cases Cleared
All escapes.....	289	148
Adult penal institutions.....	13	12
State Reformatory for Men; including camps.....	4	4
State Prison.....	4	4
Federal Prison at Sandstone.....	4	4
State Reformatory for Women.....	5	4
County jails.....	4	4
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails.....	4	4
Other (Fort Snelling guard house, etc.).....	4	4
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions.....	10	4
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County).....	3	3
Highwood Boys Farm (Ramsey County).....	1	1
Red Wing State Training School for Boys.....	4	1
Sauk Center Home School for Girls.....	2	2
State non-penal institutions.....	266	132
Anoka State Asylum.....	10	6
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics.....	12	10
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded.....	35	4
Fergus Falls State Hospital.....	44	6
Hastings State Asylum.....	6	2
Moose Lake State Hospital.....	13	9
Rochester State Hospital.....	27	7
St. Peter State Hospital.....	40	22
Willmar State Asylum.....	79	66

[ⓐ] Willmar escapes are considered closed if the institution will not return patients apprehended.

2. Other new Minnesota cases handled in 1940

The Bureau assisted in 553 miscellaneous cases in the current year compared with 477 in 1939. The varied activities and services which are included in these totals are shown in table 7. It will be seen that they range

TABLE 7. COMPARISON OF OTHER NEW MINNESOTA CASES INVESTIGATED AND ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE BUREAU IN 1940 WITH 1939 AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1937-1939

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES AND ACTIVITIES	3-Year Average (1937-1939)	1940	1939
Total.....	488	553	477
Accidents.....	2	1	3
Deaths, suspicious or accidental; suicides.....	14	16	12
Missing persons.....	251	261	240
Policing fairs, etc.....	32	63	26
Unfounded offense reports.....	28	27	35
Miscellaneous cases including investigations of abandoned automobiles, lost and recovered property, suspects, unknown dead, insane persons, etc.....	161	185	161

from investigation of accidents, violent deaths, and missing persons, to policing public gatherings. Assistance was given in policing 63 public gatherings in 1940 with several arrests resulting. Bureau investigators, with their knowledge of pickpockets and "confidence men," are in a position to render valuable detective work at county fairs and other public functions. It will be noted that the current year was also considerably above the 3-year average as well as the 1939 figure for miscellaneous cases.

Missing-person reports account for about one-half of the miscellaneous cases. Of these, 261 were reported in 1940. The age and sex of these persons are shown in table 8. Considering all ages together, 30 per cent

are females, while for ages under 20, 35 per cent or one out of three are females; and for ages 20 or over, only 14 per cent or one out of seven are females. A further analysis of missing-person reports on file shows that 71 of them or 27 per cent are from rural localities, while for the ages under 20, 22 per cent are from rural communities.

TABLE 8. AGE AND SEX OF MISSING PERSONS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN 1940: BY RURAL AND URBAN CASE STATUS[ⓐ]

AGE GROUPING	ENTIRE STATE			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	261	184	77	190	131	59	71	53	18
Under 10 years.....									
10-14.....	25	16	9	19	13	6	6	3	3
15-19.....	144	94	50	112	72	40	32	22	10
20-24.....	19	16	3	11	8	3	8	3	2
25-29.....	10	6	4	5	3	2	5	3	1
30-34.....	12	11	1	8	8	.....	4	3	1
35-39.....	9	7	2	5	4	1	4	3	1
40-44.....	6	6	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....
45-49.....	7	6	1	4	4	1	3	3	.....
50-54.....	5	5	.....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....
55-59.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
60 or over.....	5	5	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....
Age not stated:									
Juveniles.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adults.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Uncertain.....	14	7	7	12	6	6	2	1	1
Median age.....	17.3	17.6	16.9	17.1	17.2	17.0	19.2	20.3	15.9
Mean age.....	22.3	24.1	17.9	21.4	23.1	17.5	24.7	26.6	18.9

[ⓐ]Since the data are positively skewed toward the younger ages, the measures of central tendency were calculated from the original arrays and not from the data in this table. The median age of all missing persons, when calculated from this table, is 18.4 years. This is 6.3 per cent above the median of 17.3 years calculated from the original data. In calculating the means, the midpoints of the 1-year intervals were used. In the age 18 group, for example, 18.5 was taken as the midpoint. The skewness of the distribution affects the values of the means calculated from the 1-year intervals, but the means so obtained are not more than 0.5 years above the actual measures. The 60-or-over interval contains 1 rural male 65-69 years of age, 2 urban males 70-74, 1 urban male 75-79, and 1 rural male 80-84.

3. New out-of-state cases in 1940

The out-of-state offenses reported to the Bureau during the current year are shown in table 9. Burglary was the most common crime reported

TABLE 9. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1940[ⓐ]

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known To The Bureau	CLEARED BY ARREST IN 1940 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Offenses Reported or Known in 1940	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
Grand Total.....	816	365	29
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	480	248	16
1. Criminal homicide:			
A. Murder.....	27	11	.....
B. Manslaughter.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	4	2	.....
3. Robbery.....	48	18	1
4. Aggravated assault.....	2	1	.....
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	246	166	10
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	70	23	2
7. Auto theft.....	83	27	3
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	324	113	13
8. Other assault.....	4	1	.....
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	137	37	4
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	63	22	4
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....	2	2	.....
14. Other sex offenses.....	1	.....	.....
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	14	6	2
25. All other offenses.....	103	45	3
26. Offense not stated.....	12	4	.....

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

as it was in Minnesota cases. The Bureau was requested to assist other States in 246 such cases, in 27 murders, 48 robberies, and in 495 other offenses. A total of 394 cases was reported cleared by arrest in 1940, many of them as a result of Bureau investigations and services. In addition to the 816 crimes, 124 "other" cases originated outside of Minnesota, of which 83 dealt with missing persons.

B. Arrests and Offenses Cleared

The arrests which accounted for the 1,357 clearances in 1940 are shown in table 10. Over the 6-year period, it will be seen that arrests for forgery reached a new high in 1940 and that arrests for rape in 1940 remained at the high 1939 level. Bureau investigators participated personally in 216 of the 709 arrests in 1940 which resulted in prosecution, and the Bureau was no doubt instrumental in effecting the apprehension of a large proportion of the other defendants.

TABLE 10. PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION IN MINNESOTA ON BUREAU CASES: 1935-1940

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

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

TABLE 11. BUREAU CASES CLEARED BY ARREST: 1935-1940
(Minnesota Offenses)

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

Offenses cleared in 1940, it will be noted, was 6 per cent greater than the 1937-1939 average of 1,278 clearances. Table 12 shows the clearances for 1940 in detail together with cases which proved to be unfounded. This tabulation represents the Bureau's "return B" for the year compiled in conform-

ity with the rules of Uniform Crime Reporting. It will be noted that of the 2,996 offenses reported in 1940, 1,215, or approximately 41 per cent, were cleared by arrest.

TABLE 12. MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1940 ①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Unfounded (i.e. False or Baseless Complaints)	Number of Actual Offenses (Excluding Unfounded)			Cleared by Arrest in 1940 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Total	Urban	Rural	Offenses Reported or Known in 1940	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
Grand Total.....	27	2,996	1,525	1,471	1,215	142
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	26	1,730	627	1,103	542	32
1. Criminal homicide:						
A. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....		13	3	10	9	1
B. Manslaughter by negligence.....		1		1	1	
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....		22	9	13	17	2
3. Robbery.....	4	60	30	30	25	
4. Aggravated assault.....		2	1	1	1	
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	3	686	211	475	195	14
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	8	605	169	436	224	8
7. Auto theft.....	11	341	204	137	70	7
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	1	1,251	885	366	665	109
8. Other assaults.....		13	6	7	10	
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....		577	391	186	324	39
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....		178	108	70	82	24
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....		2	1	1	2	
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....						
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....						
14. Other sex offenses.....		10	6	4	7	
15. Offenses against the family and children.....		36	27	9	17	9
16. Narcotic drug laws.....		1		1	1	
17. Liquor laws.....		1	1		1	
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....		2	2		2	
19. Vagrancy.....						
20. Gambling.....						
21. Driving while intoxicated.....		3	1	2	3	
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....		5	2	3	4	
23. Parking violations.....						
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....		12	3	9		
25. All other offenses.....	1	411	337	74	212	37
26. Offense not stated.....		15	13	2	8	1

- ①(a) See appendix in 1936 annual report for scoring and classification procedure. Exceptional clearances include suicide of the offender, double murder, deathbed confession, and release of prisoner because complainant refuses to prosecute; but recovery of property does not constitute such a clearance.
- (b) The auto-theft classification does not include motor vehicles which were taken in robbery, burglary, forgery, or fraud cases. Auto thefts broadcast by Twin City police stations and relayed by KNHD are not included unless a case card was made out on the theft.
- (c) Two kidnaping offenses are included under "all other offenses", one of which was an attempt by gypsies. The other case did not involve ransom. Cases in which robbery is the motive for kidnaping are included under robbery. Five Federal offenses which were not also State offenses are included in "all other offenses."
- (d) Of the 27 unfounded offenses, all were rural except 2 robberies, 1 larceny, 6 auto thefts, and 1 "all other offense."
- (e) Included in this table are the following offenses which were confessed by prisoners, but were not otherwise reported to the Bureau: rural offenses—9 burglaries, 5 larcenies, and 9 check frauds; urban offenses—1 burglary and 9 check frauds.
- (f) A detailed breakdown of offenses is available in the Bureau office.

In addition to the 216 Bureau arrests where the defendants were held for prosecution in Minnesota, investigators assisted in picking up 60 persons who were released without charge, 12 who were turned over to out-of-state authorities, and 4 persons who were declared insane, making a

total of 292 persons. These apprehensions for 1940 are shown in table 13 together with data for the previous three years.

TABLE 13. APPREHENSIONS BY BUREAU INVESTIGATORS: 1937-1940

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

Bureau arrests by months during 1940 are presented in table 14.

TABLE 14. BUREAU ARRESTS DURING 1940 BY MONTHS, INCLUDING PERSONS RELEASED WITH NO FORMAL CHARGE ②

MONTH	PERSONS APPREHENDED				
	Total	Arrested in Minnesota		Arrested Out of State ②	
		Held in Minnesota	Returned to Other States	Returned to Minnesota	Held Out of State
Total.....	292	264	8	16	4
January.....	36	30	1	2	3
February.....	22	20	1	2	1
March.....	13	13	1	1	1
April.....	27	26	1	1	1
May.....	39	29	5	5	1
June.....	22	21	1	1	1
July.....	24	21	1	3	1
August.....	22	21	1	1	1
September.....	26	23	1	2	1
October.....	28	28	1	2	1
November.....	9	9	1	1	1
December.....	24	23	1	1	1

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

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

A summary of the 189 arrests which were reported as disposed of in 1940 is given in table 15 for certain offenses. It will be noted that 90.5 per cent of the prosecutions resulted in convictions while 9.5 per cent were disposed of without conviction; the latter classification, however, includes defendants found insane.

TABLE 15. SUMMARY OF BUREAU ARRESTS DISPOSED OF IN 1940

OFFENSE	Disposed of Without Conviction	Convicted
Total.....	18	171
Murder and manslaughter.....	3	1
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	1	3
Robbery.....	1	5
Assault—all degrees.....	4	2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	2	44
Larceny—except auto theft.....	1	45
Auto theft.....	1	3
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1	22
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6	15
Other offenses.....	6	31
Percent.....	9.5%	90.5%

The disposition of Bureau arrests including the 60 persons who were reported as "released" is shown in detail in table 16. As noted in a footnote, the "released" grouping no doubt includes a number of defendants who appeared before court and were ordered to make restitution and so on, this information not being reported.

TABLE 16. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE BUREAU DURING 1940, BY CRIME[Ⓐ]

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES [Ⓒ]	DISPOSITION OF PERSONS HELD IN MINNESOTA			
	Released (No Formal Charge) [Ⓓ]	Pending or No Disposition Reported	Disposed of Without Conviction (Dismissals, Acquittals, Etc.) [Ⓔ]	Found Guilty of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense
Grand Total.....	60	27	18	171
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	42	12	11	101
1. Criminal homicide:				
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	4			1
Manslaughter by negligence.....				
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....		1	3	3
3. Robbery.....	5		1	5
4. Aggravated assault.....			1	
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	23	3	4	44
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	10	8	2	45
7. Auto theft.....				3
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	13	15	7	64
8. Other assaults.....	1			2
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3	5	1	22
10. Embezzlement and fraud:				
No-fund checks.....	2			8
Other frauds.....		1		3
Embezzlement.....				4
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1		1	
14. Other sex offenses.....			1	
15. Offenses against the family and children.....		1	1	4
17. Liquor laws.....				1
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....				3
20. Gambling.....				1
21. Driving while intoxicated.....				3
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....		2		1
25. All other offenses:				
Arson.....	3		2	4
Illegitimacy.....	1	2		4
Juvenile delinquency.....	1			
Malicious destruction of property.....	1			1
Unclassified.....	1	4	1	3
26. Offense not stated.....				6
27. Suspicion.....	5			

[Ⓐ]This table shows the disposition of the arrests in Table 14 excluding 12 persons held out of state and 4 persons arrested as insane.

[Ⓑ]There were no arrests for offenses in classifications 12, 13, 16, 19, 22 and 23 (see Table 12).

[Ⓒ]Persons held for investigation and released are included in this column as well as those "no billed" by grand jury and those released because the complainant refused to prosecute. Some of the defendants may have been reported as "released" after settlement, serving time, etc.

[Ⓓ]Two of those charged with rape or carnal knowledge and one charged with "other sex offenses" were committed to insane hospitals. These are included in this column.

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

The Bureau does not seek credit for clearing the 1,357 offenses in 1940, but the following aids to local officers may be cited as effective in many of the clearances:

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

- b. Broadcasts of descriptions and wanted notices over the State radio station,
- c. Publication of similar information together with lists of stolen property in the weekly bulletin which is mailed to over 600 law-enforcement agencies in this and other States,
- d. Issuing of fugitive circulars also supplied to the bulletin mailing list, and
- e. Recording and indexing information in Bureau files.

There follows a brief discussion of typical Bureau cases which were closed during the past year. As in all police work of this nature, it will be observed that team work on the part of two or more law-enforcement authorities usually is in evidence before the more difficult cases are brought to a close.

Bureau investigators cooperated with St. Paul and Dakota county authorities in solving a West St. Paul murder case in which a 12-year-old girl was attacked and killed on the evening of August 16, 1940. Armed with meager descriptions of possible suspects, diligent investigation by the authorities on August 20 brought the arrest of the murderer, one Herman Laube, who was subsequently convicted and committed to the State Prison.

Inter-state involvement in the solution of certain offenses is illustrated by the arrest of one Anson Joseph Hafer last April by the Rochester Police Department as a suspected forger. With the cooperation of Bureau investigators and the Indiana authorities, it was established that this man not only committed burglaries and other offenses in Rochester but also 33 robberies and burglaries in Fort Wayne, Indiana, with loot amounting to nearly \$20,000. In addition, he was found to have committed the murder of a filling-station attendant in Fort Wayne during March, 1940. His accomplices were soon brought into custody, terminating an epidemic of home and safe burglaries and robberies in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Bureau investigators assisted the Minneapolis Police Department in arresting a Harold Holter and a William Harding who implicated several accomplices and admitted 18 offenses during 1939. Sixteen of these occurred in the Twin Cities, and one each in the counties of Meeker and Carver. Eight of the offenses were stickups; 10 were burglaries. Both men were sentenced to the Reformatory.

Three bands of burglars and petty thieves in the vicinity of Park Rapids were arrested during the summer. As a result 10 men were sent to prison for offenses ranging from cottage burglaries to livestock thefts in four counties. With the help of the authorities in Hubbard and surrounding counties, as well as that of Iowa authorities, it was possible to round up the key men and garner sufficient evidence to incriminate a larger group of five men. All were convicted and sentenced.

Nearly 150 burglaries in the Northwest area comprising Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota were confessed following the arrest of a burglary gang including a Frank H. Sullivan, William Oestreich, John

Roberts, Wilson H. Johnstone, Harvey A. Moreau, Merle Nichols, Arthur McMullen, and William A. King. Others in the ring, such as John T. Bennett and Arthur Martinian, were already serving time on other charges; but they were definitely connected with the large number of burglaries. For four years dating back to 1936, this mob preyed on stores, elevators, filling stations, depots, and post offices in the small localities. In most instances, safes were attacked.

Of the 117 burglaries in North Dakota attributed to the gang, 46 different towns were covered; of the 20 Minnesota burglaries, 11 towns in 6 counties were attacked; and of the 7 burglaries in South Dakota, 3 different localities were burglarized.

Although most of the arrests occurred during the month of December, 1939, the matter was kept confidential for several months in order to complete the investigation in secrecy. The smooth operation of the investigation evidenced the excellent cooperation extended the Bureau by the post office department, the sheriffs and the police in the Dakotas and in Minnesota, and the special agents of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroad companies. All took an active part in the case.

A number of livestock thefts in the counties of Stevens and Pope were solved with the arrest of four members of a Kurkosky family and an Andrew Gruska by Bureau and Stevens county authorities. Four of the band were sentenced to the Minnesota State Reformatory; the fifth member was placed on probation. The arrest and conviction of this group ended a series of offenses dating back to June of 1939.

In March, 1940, two chicken thieves, a Wilbert Block and an Arnold Schuft, were apprehended. They committed a series of chicken thefts in three counties over a 3-year period with an estimated \$400 loss to the victims. Investigation by Bureau and McLeod county authorities revealed 64 chicken thefts by these two parties during this time. Although the offenses were minor, they invite serious consideration, knowing that such instances repeated at frequent intervals throughout the State mean a substantial loss to farmers.

The arrest of Earl and Delbert Goodroad again illustrates the state-wide activities of criminals. These two men, in only two months, committed 38 offenses. Thirty-three of them were check forgeries, and 5 were larcenies of check blanks. Checks were forged in 17 localities involving 13 different counties. Both parties received sentences in the Minnesota State Reformatory.

The arrest of Richard Nordland and James Stevens on July 26, 1940, solved the \$805.78 Winthrop State Bank robbery which occurred the afternoon of July 17, 1940. The two bandits were captured by Bureau, Sibley County, and South Dakota authorities a little more than one week after the robbery. On July 31 both men were sentenced to the Minnesota State Prison for five-to-forty-year terms.

C. Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Minnesota Cases

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

TABLE 17. ESTIMATED LOSSES IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1940[ⓐ]

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSS		
	All Offenses	Rural Offenses	Urban Offenses
All offenses.....	\$325,269	\$132,042	\$193,227
Robbery.....	15,401	7,610	7,791
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	72,863	39,749	33,114
Larceny—except auto theft.....	39,510	19,225	20,285
Auto theft.....	145,799	51,968	94,131
Forgery:			
Check forgeries.....	11,156	3,466	7,690
Other.....	476	101	375
Fraud and embezzlement:			
Check frauds.....	1,527	647	880
Other.....	38,537	9,576	28,961

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

used in estimating the value of motor vehicles in value-not-stated cases, also. The total loss in robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, forgery, and fraud classifications was estimated at \$325,269 in the current year as compared with \$351,976 in 1939 when the same estimating technique was used; this is a decrease of 8 per cent. The loss for each offense for rural and urban cases is shown in table 17, and the average reported loss per case is shown in table 18. It is recognized that the average in some instances is based on an insufficient number of cases, and that it is affected by extreme values. Time has not permitted the correspondence and research necessary, however, to obtain more complete data. The average loss in the bad-check cases was approximately \$20; while the total estimated loss in check offenses was \$12,683, a figure nearly eight times the bank-robbery loss. The Bureau now has an investigator detailed to handle check cases in view of the magnitude of this problem.

TABLE 18. AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE IN 1940 CASES[ⓐ]

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	CASES IN WHICH LOSS WAS STATED		AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Both
Robbery.....	16	13	\$193	\$81	\$143
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	166	87	101	158	120
Larceny—except auto theft.....	191	85	43	148	76
Auto theft.....	23	40	382	433	416
Forgery:					
Check forgeries.....	145	306	20	21	21
Other forgeries.....					
Fraud and embezzlement:					
Check frauds.....	28	34	16	13	15
Other fraud and embezzlement.....	14	30	228	436	370

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

The three 1940 bank robberies, one of which was an attempt, resulted in a net loss of only \$1,614.78, none of which was recovered. The average value of property taken in the two actual bank holdups was \$807. The highest average loss was \$18,001 in 1932.¹ Four bank burglaries occurred in 1940 with a loss of \$771.41, none of which was recovered. The total gross loss in round numbers for both types of bank attacks in 1940 was only \$2,386, a record low second only to 1939. The previous low reached in 1939 was \$1,641; while the high in 1932 was \$396,613, an amount greater than the estimated loss in all 1940 crimes reported to the Bureau.

Using the procedure followed in estimating losses, the value of recoveries on Bureau cases in 1940 was estimated at \$171,003 as compared with the 1939 recovery of \$211,365. Recovery estimates by crime for rural and urban cases are shown in table 19. Motor vehicles accounted for 93 per cent of the total recovery figure. In addition to the 343 vehicles in auto-theft cases, 8 were reported recovered in robbery cases, 13 in burglary cases, and 6 in forgery and fraud cases, making a total of 370 vehicles with an estimated value of \$159,566.

TABLE 19. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES: 1940^①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED RECOVERIES		
	All Cases	Rural Cases	Urban Cases
All offenses.....	\$171,003	\$61,240	\$109,763
Robbery.....	4,062	1,183	2,879
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	10,757	5,259	5,498
Larceny—except auto theft.....	4,986	1,724	3,262
Auto theft.....	147,615	51,607	96,008
Check forgeries and frauds.....	505	101	404
Other forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.....	3,078	1,366	1,712

^①Recoveries through insurance are not included. Property recoveries on "old" cases are included. The following motor-vehicle recoveries were made in old cases: under urban robbery, \$800; under rural auto theft, \$2,159; under urban auto theft, \$8,470.

A summary of motor-vehicle thefts and recoveries in 1940 is shown in table 20. Here it will be seen that 27 motor vehicles were "stolen" in other crimes than auto theft and that a total of 346 or 94.8 per cent of the vehicles stolen in 1940 were recovered during the current year. There were more vehicles recovered than stolen in 1940, but 24 of the recovered autos were stolen in prior years as will be noted in table 20.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN 1940

OFFENSE	Motor Vehicles Reported Stolen in 1940						Motor Vehicles Stolen Prior Years Reported Recovered in 1940 ^②		
	Number Stolen in 1940 ^①			Number Recovered in 1940			All Cases	Rural Cases	Urban Cases
	All Cases	Rural Cases	Urban Cases	All Cases	Rural Cases	Urban Cases			
Total.....	365	146	219	346	139	207	24	6	18
Robbery.....	7	3	4	7	3	4	1		1
Burglary.....	14	7	7	13	6	7			
Auto theft.....	338	134	204	320	128	192	23	6	17
Forgery and fraud....	6	2	4	6	2	4			

^①Attempted offenses are not included in this table.

^②In addition to 1940 recoveries on prior cases, this tabulation includes motor vehicles recovered prior to 1940 but not reported until this year as follows: 1939 thefts recovered in 1939—2 rural and 12 urban; earlier thefts recovered prior to 1940—3 rural and 2 urban.

¹See table 69, page 60, for a detailed historical comparison of bank burglary and robbery losses and recoveries. Note that this figure is corrected as compared to previous reports.

II. Scientific Crime-Detection Laboratory

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

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

The duties of the crime chemist, who is in charge of the laboratory, are of a technical nature and include the observation, study, analysis, and experimentation necessary to furnish expert assistance in the investigation and prosecution of important criminal cases. A partial list of scientific examinations which can be made includes the following:

Chemical, microscopic, or micro-chemical examinations to determine the presence of:

Blood	Narcotics	Gunpowder residues
Liquor	Acid stains	Volatile oils (arson cases)
Poisons	Seminal fluids	

Analyses and examinations by various chemical and physical methods of many types of evidence, such as:

Marihuana	Wood splinters	Clothing fibers and fabrics
Human bones	Dust in clothing	Inks on important documents
Tire treads	Check protectors	Bullets, shells, and firearms
Human tissue	Unknown substances	Minute quantities of material
Pencil marks	Alterations and erasures	String, yarn, rope, paper, etc.

Other determinations, tests, and investigations such as:

- Reading so-called invisible-ink writing
- Making metallic casts of tool and jimmy marks
- Determining the make of gun which fired a given bullet
- Restoring serial numbers which have been filed or ground off
- Identifying tool marks as having been made with a specific tool
- Preparing plaster casts and photographs of footprints, tire tracks, etc.
- Examining and photographing forgeries and obliterations by infra-red light
- Examining extractor, ejector, firing, and breech marks on fired shell cases

Studying samples of typewriting microscopically to determine individual characteristics

Photographing microscopically tool marks on safes and other objects for future reference

The number of cases in which various activities were performed in 1940 is summarized below. The total number of cases in table 21 is greater than in table 22 since one case may involve several activities.

TABLE 21. ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY: 1940

ACTIVITY	Cases	Estimated Number of Tests, Examinations, Etc.
Ballistics; tests of firearms, bullets, shells	8	36
Photographs	29	76
Infra-red	5	12
Micro-photographs	15	49
Ultra-violet	1	3
Other	8	12
Chemical analyses	26	814
For blood	6	101
For poisons	8	606
For liquor	1	10 ^①
Other	11	106
Microscopic examinations	33	228
For semen	1	1
Histologic	7	48
Other	25	179
Examinations by ultra-violet light	11	47
Other examinations	26	76

①The chemist worked with the Highway Patrol for several weeks studying intoxication tests. He visited out-of-state experts, studied tests now in use, and prepared a detailed report on practical methods of measuring drunkenness.

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

TABLE 22. TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE: 1938-1940

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

①An examination which covers several offenses is counted as one laboratory case in this tabulation. In 1940, for example, one case of suspected food poisoning involved several dog-poisoning investigations; in 1939, one case was a quadruple murder and suicide; while in 1938 three cases were triple murders.

These examinations were requested by 30 local sheriffs' offices or police departments, by 4 State organizations, and by 1 out-of-state authority.

III. Radio Division

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

KNHD broadcasts during 1940, numbering 4,807 in all, are summarized in table 23.

TABLE 23. SUMMARY OF KNHD BROADCASTS: 1940

CLASSIFICATION OF BROADCASTS	Total	Original	Follow-Up
Grand Total.....	4,807	3,597	1,210
Criminal—Total.....	2,902	1,925	977
Murder and manslaughter.....	28	18	10
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	8	6	2
Robbery.....	119	74	45
Assault—all degrees.....	9	8	1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	251	227	24
Larceny—except auto theft.....	482	377	105
Auto theft.....	1,057	591	466
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	198	130	68
Fraud and embezzlement.....	198	149	49
All other offenses.....	552	345	207
Other.....	1,905	1,672	233

It will be seen that 591 of the original or first-alarm criminal messages were broadcasts of auto thefts, while 18 pertained to criminal homicides, 6 to rape, 74 to robbery, and 604 to burglary and larceny. In addition to the 3,597 original broadcasts, there were 1,210 follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations. Table 24 presents a detailed tabulation of KNHD broadcasts, while table 25 gives the number of offenses and persons in these broadcasts. In the latter table, it will be seen that 99 persons were wanted for escape while 317 were listed as missing. Calls originating out of state are included in tables 23 through 26.

In addition to the 4,807 classified broadcasts in 1940, KNHD was on the air 26,529 times as follows:

	Times on Air
Tests.....	23,523
Resumes.....	477
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol.....	1,008
Weather reports.....	320
Schedules and other.....	1,201
Total.....	26,529

TABLE 24. BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD: 1940^①

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS AND SERVICES	NUMBER OF BROADCASTS					
	Total	Alarms and Other Messages		Arrests	Recoveries	Cancellations
		Original	Supplemental			
Grand Total.....	4,807	3,597	100	324	450	336
CRIMINAL—Total.....	2,902	1,925	99	324	450	104
PART I CLASSES						
Murder or manslaughter.....	28	18	5	5		
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	8	6	1	1		
Robbery.....	119	74	18	22	1	4
Aggravated assault.....	5	4		1		
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	251	227	7	16		1
Larceny—except auto theft:						
Auto plates.....	71	55		1	11	4
Other.....	411	322	16	38	28	7
Auto theft.....	1,057	591	17	37	410	2
PART II CLASSES, Etc.						
Other assaults.....	4	4				
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	193	125	16	47		5
Other.....	5	5				
Embezzlement and fraud:						
“Bad” checks.....	109	72	9	26		2
Other.....	89	77	2	9		1
1.....	1	1				
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	17	12		5		
Sex offenses—except rape.....	37	32		5		
Offenses against family and children.....				5		
Viol. traffic and motor-vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	1	1				
“Hit and run” violations.....	28	25		2		1
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	94	70	2	22		
Parole or probation violation.....	78	63		14		1
Kidnaping.....	9	8		1		
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	184	56	5	72		51
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	44	24				20
Description of lost or stolen property.....	9	9				
Description of persons held.....	50	44	1			5
NON-CRIMINAL—Total.....	664	431	1			232
Emergency and death messages.....	238	162	1			75
Missing persons, including runaways.....	425	268				157
Other.....	1	1				
MISCELLANEOUS—Total.....	1,241	1,241				
Answers to police units for information.....	462	462				
Dispatches for cars and officers.....	522	522				
KNHD inquiries for information.....	257	257				

①Messages which originated out of state are included.

TABLE 25. NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND PERSONS IN BROADCASTS: 1940

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
Grand Total.....	2,086	1,508	363	363	488	320
CRIMINAL—Total.....	2,086	1,025	363	363	488	118
PART I CLASSES						
Murder or manslaughter.....	21	24	7	9		
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	7	9	1	1	1	1
Robbery.....	82	129	26	29	3	6
Aggravated assault.....	4	3				
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	303	27	18	26	1	2
Larceny—except auto:						
Auto plates.....	56		3	4	13	1
Other.....	342	104	45	46	35	11
Auto theft.....	591	34	36	44	381	2
PART II CLASSES, Etc.						
Other assaults.....	4	6				
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	154	130	77	55	2	2
Other.....	5	7				
Embezzlement and fraud:						
"Bad" checks.....	104	71	50	25		
Other.....	81	86	10	11		
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1	2				
Sex offenses—except rape.....	12	18	3	4		
Offenses against family and children.....	32	32	5	5		
Viol. traffic and motor-vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	1					
"Hit and run" violations.....	25	8	2	2	1	2
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	85	99	22	23	3	4
Parole or probation violation.....	67	68	14	16	1	1
Kidnaping.....	9	20	1	2		
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	55	70	43	61	39	73
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	24	16			8	1
Description of lost or stolen property.....	8					
Descriptions of persons held.....	13	62				12
NON-CRIMINAL—Total.....		483				202
Emergency and death messages.....		165				63
Missing persons, including runaways.....		317				139
Other.....		1				

Original broadcasts by months are shown in table 26. In 1940, August showed the most broadcasts and February the fewest as was the case in 1938 and 1939. A consistent trend from month to month is noted in the 3-year average for the period 1938-1940. The broadcasts rise steadily from February to August and then decline again to February.

TABLE 26. ORIGINAL KNHD BROADCASTS DURING 1940 COMPARED WITH 1939 AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Number of Original Broadcasts		
	3-Year Average (1938-1940)	1940	1939
Total.....	3,667	3,597	3,594
January.....	241	231	264
February.....	200	196	179
March.....	271	218	255
April.....	307	282	285
May.....	317	238	364
June.....	334	345	337
July.....	342	402	345
August.....	408	449	366
September.....	338	366	329
October.....	328	353	304
November.....	290	258	304
December.....	292	259	262

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

Other authorities for KNHD 1940 broadcasts are summarized as follows:

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	Original	Supplemental
Minnesota Agencies.....	342	354
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.....	278	339
KNHD.....	10	1
Highway Patrol.....	18	10
Federal.....	27	3
Other.....	9	1
Out-of-state agencies.....	560	295
Iowa.....	333	243
North Dakota.....	25	1
South Dakota.....	14	2
Wisconsin.....	56	5
Other.....	132	44

It will be seen that 560 or 16 per cent of KNHD's original broadcasts are authorized out of state, principally in Iowa. Iowa, in turn, broadcasts Minnesota alarms over their radio network.

TABLE 27. USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS: 1940

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	Original	Supplemental		Original	Supplemental
POLICE DEPARTMENTS					
Albert Lea.....	14	4	Morgan.....	1	
Alexandria.....	3	1	Morton.....		1
Appleton.....	1		Mountain Lake.....	3	
Austin.....	1		New Ulm.....	8	4
Bemidji.....	1		Northfield.....	12	5
Brainerd.....	53	22	Olivia.....	1	
Cannon Falls.....	1		Owatonna.....	17	6
Cloquet.....	4		Proctor.....	1	
Crookston.....	1		Red Wing.....	6	3
Crosby.....	12	1	Redwood Falls.....	18	7
Duluth.....	1		Richfield.....	1	
Elk River.....	3		Robbinsdale.....	1	
Eveleth.....	19	16	Rochester.....	13	4
Fairmont.....	13	9	St. Cloud.....	2	
Faribault.....	8	4	St. Paul.....	121	18
Fergus Falls.....	2	4	Shakopee.....	5	1
Hutchinson.....	4	4	Sleepy Eye.....	15	8
International Falls.....	2		South St. Paul.....	1	
Lamberton.....	3	1	Springfield.....	5	2
Le Sueur.....	4	3	Thief River Falls.....	1	
Little Falls.....	5		Tracy.....	2	1
Mankato.....	42	35	Virginia.....	2	
Marshall.....	5	5	Wadena.....	1	
Minneapolis.....	114	22	Wheaton.....	1	
Montevideo.....	3		Willmar.....	3	2
Montgomery.....	1		Winona.....	7	2
Moorhead.....	2		Worthington.....	1	2
Total.....				570	193
SHERIFFS					
Aitkin.....	5	3	Mahnomen.....	7	
Anoka.....	4		Marshall.....	7	2
Becker.....	12	3	Martin.....	11	4
Beltrami.....	8		Meeker.....	11	7
Benton.....			Mille Lacs.....	2	
Big Stone.....	9	1	Morrison.....	8	
Blue Earth.....	7	2	Mower.....	28	4
Brown.....	13	3	Murray.....	7	3
Carlton.....	5		Nicollet.....	29	15
Carver.....	32	12	Nobles.....	16	5
Cass.....	4		Norman.....	1	
Chippewa.....	11	2	Olmsted.....	2	1
Chisago.....	5		Otter Tail.....	47	16
Clay.....	6	1	Pennington.....		
Clearwater.....	6	3	Pine.....	4	2
Cook.....			Pipestone.....	16	4
Cottonwood.....	35	7	Polk.....	12	1
Crow Wing.....	9	1	Pope.....	4	1
Dakota.....	9		Ramsey.....	13	
Dodge.....	2	2	Red Lake.....	2	
Douglas.....	2		Redwood.....	32	16
Faribault.....	43	25	Renville.....	13	5
Fillmore.....	2		Rice.....	12	4
Fleetsville.....	13	5	Rock.....	12	5
Fordhue.....	12	3	Roseau.....	2	
Grant.....	1		St. Louis.....	2	
Hennepin.....	11	1	Scott.....	2	
Houston.....	4	1	Sherburne.....	3	
Hubbard.....	17	1	Sibley.....	12	7
Itasca.....	12		Stearns.....	3	1
Jackson.....	6	1	Steele.....	11	6
Jacksonville.....	22	15	Stevens.....	9	1
Jay.....	5	1	Swift.....	13	4
Jones.....	43	22	Todd.....	4	
Kandiyohi.....	3	1	Traverse.....	7	2
Kasson.....	3	1	Wabasha.....	14	2
Kelley.....	7	1	Wadena.....	11	3
Kenyon.....	2		Waseca.....	25	15
Kimberly.....	2		Washington.....	1	
Lake of the Woods.....	2		Watsonwan.....	26	7
Le Sueur.....	16	4	Wilkin.....	12	1
Lyon.....	19	7	Winona.....	5	2
Martin.....	20	8	Wright.....	16	7
McLeod.....	30	9	Yellow Medicine.....	5	2
Total.....				956	300

IV. Administrative and General-Office Division

A. Expenditures of the Bureau and the State Radio Station

Expenditures for the past three years are shown in table 28. The Bureau disbursements during the current year, excluding the radio station, were \$73,385.66. In this same period, the radio station expenditures were \$8,200.34. Variations will be noted in individual accounts, but the totals for 1940 are slightly under those for 1938 and 1939 for both the Bureau and KNHD.

TABLE 28. EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU AND RADIO STATION: 1938-1940^①
(Calendar Year January 1st through December 31st)

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (Not Including Radio Station)			State Radio Station KNHD		
	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939	1938
Total Expenditures	\$73,385.66	\$73,618.76	\$75,293.04	\$8,200.34	\$9,832.97	\$10,950.71
CURRENT EXPENSES						
Salaries and Wages	\$54,589.07	\$55,632.59	\$56,574.72	\$6,480.00	\$7,835.00	\$8,100.00
Travel Expenses—Total	11,921.49	9,985.13	10,786.64	140.53	303.09	569.80
Travel and subsistence ^②	9,847.29	9,319.11	10,378.47	140.53	303.09	569.80
Rents and leases—garages	347.50	184.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and alterations	841.98	481.52	408.17	.....	.....	.....
Fuel	884.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplies and Materials:						
Stationery and office supplies	1,341.22	1,323.39	1,058.47	22.53	29.89	45.46
Scientific and educational supplies ..	543.85	300.09	77.40	.....	.....	.....
Sundry supplies	58.10	66.55	73.80	.....	.....	.....
Communication Service	2,026.64	1,637.15	1,922.95	796.56	746.49	822.79
Freight, Express, Drayage	7.11	144.57	1.58	.....	.....	.....
Printing, Binding, Etc	725.26	834.52	1,503.65	.....	.....	1.70
Power, Electricity .....	.....	.....	.....	418.85	481.99	421.40
Rents and Leases, Except Garage Rents (See Travel) .....	.....	37.50	90.00	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and Alterations, Except to State Cars (See Travel)	61.56	52.81	140.36	279.90	196.30	419.30
Miscellaneous: (Bond premiums, dues, exhibits, towel service, radio frequency mea- surements, and compensation re- volving fund expenditures included)	138.30	251.70	173.22	44.54	51.23	45.50
ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY						
Equipment:						
Motor vehicles, including accessories	926.54	1,849.64	23.10	.....	.....	.....
Furniture, furnishings, fixtures	686.69	1,150.40	1,255.35	.....	.....	152.01
Educational, photographic, labora- tory, and other police equipment.	359.83	352.72	1,611.80	17.43	188.98	359.52
Buildings and Improvements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.23

^①Note that the 1939 expenditure data have been revised.

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

B. Personnel and Salary Scale

The number of employees of each rank and salary scale is shown in table 29.

TABLE 29. PERSONNEL AND SALARY SCALE OF THE BUREAU AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1940

RANKS AND GRADES [ⓐ]	Number	Annual Salary Scale
Superintendent.....	1	\$5,000
Crime Investigation Supervisor (Assistant Superintendent).....	1	3,600
Crime Investigator (Senior Investigator).....	4	2,640
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	5	2,400
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	3	2,340
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	1	2,100
Crime Laboratory Chemist (Junior Investigator).....	1	2,400
Identification Officer II (Identification Expert).....	1	2,700
Identification Officer I (Assistant Identification Expert).....	1	2,100
Statistician II (Statistician).....	1	2,400
Statistician I (Assistant Statistician).....	1	1,560
Account Clerk I (Bookkeeper).....	1	1,440
Clerk-Stenographer II (Senior Stenographer).....	1	1,440
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer).....	2	1,080
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer).....	1	960
Clerk-typist I (Junior Clerk—radio).....	1	1,200
Radio Operator II (Supervisor—radio).....	1	2,700
Radio Operator I.....	1	2,040
Radio Operator I.....	1	1,740
Total.....	29	.....

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

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

C. Permits for Short-Wave Radio Receivers

In compliance with the law, 17 persons secured permits to install and/or use short-wave receivers in motor vehicles during 1940 as compared with 19 in 1939, 21 in 1938, 17 in the previous year, and 13 in 1936.

V. Identification Division

A. Fingerprint Section

The number of fingerprint records received in 1940 was the largest on record. The large number of prints submitted by Minnesota sheriffs and by out-of-state penal institutions accounts for most of the increase, and it more than offsets the decrease in the number of prints forwarded by Minnesota city police departments. Table 30 shows a 9.8 per cent increase in the number of fingerprints received in 1940 as compared with the previous year. Exclusive of prints received from transient camps, 11,278 records were received in 1940 as compared with 10,275 in 1939. This increased the total number of new subjects on file from 79,659 as of December 31, 1939, to 87,667 on the same date in 1940.

Of the 8,951 Minnesota prints received during the past year, 2,927 or 32.7 per cent were identified as "old" subjects (table 32). It will be noted that identifications of both the police and penal records reached new highs

in 1940. Previous records on file were noted in 25.4 per cent of the police arrests and 88.3 per cent of the penal commitments.

Local police officers and county prosecutors are aware of the value of obtaining record transcripts for all persons held in their jurisdictions. There are still a few police agencies in the State, however, who have failed to comply with the compulsory fingerprint law; but it is hoped that they will soon install the necessary equipment and forward fingerprints of all those whose prints are required under the statute. The extent of this lack of compliance with the law is shown somewhat by the fact that at least 11.7 per cent of the prisoners received at the adult penal institutions in the State did not have their fingerprints taken and forwarded to the Bureau by the arresting officer in the county in which the conviction occurred.

1. **Latent prints**—The division was asked to assist in 82 cases involving latent prints as compared to 122 last year. In each case the latent prints were photographed and prints made by the Bureau, and examinations made to compare the latent prints with fingerprints on file in the Bureau. Identifications were made in a number of cases, materially enhancing the prosecution of the defendants.

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

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

4. **Circulars**—Eighteen printed circulars bearing photographs, fingerprint classifications, and other descriptive information of wanted persons were issued in 1940 as compared with 13 in 1939. Of the 18 circulars, 13 pertained to fugitives, and 5 to missing persons.

5. **Civilian fingerprints**—On several occasions, the division was requested to take civilian fingerprints during the year. Copies of these prints were forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. That a centralized file of these positive identification records is valuable is shown by the many amnesia victims and unknown dead who are identified each year. Ernest Muhe may be cited as an example. He was killed in a bicycle and car accident in Faribault County in August 1940. He carried no

identifying papers, but a check of his fingerprints revealed his identity. This victim would have been buried in a nameless grave if his fingerprints had not been checked.

6. **Miscellaneous investigations**—In addition to the above, the daily routine work of the identification division includes: checking, adding to, and correcting of records to keep them up-to-date at all times; cooperating with all Federal and State units engaged in the suppression of crime and the apprehension, conviction, and incarceration of criminals; supplying Bureau investigators with pictures and other data concerning wanted persons; and any other duties which enhance the value of the identification division to local, State, and Federal peace officers.

B. Photographic Section

There were 1,334 photographs taken and 6,227 prints made in 1940 as compared to 1,143 photographs taken and 5,671 prints made in 1939. There were 125 prisoners photographed by the Bureau in 1940 as compared to 186 in 1939 including those taken in the Bureau office and at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee. By means of the photostatic machine which was made available to the Bureau at its new location, the photographic section made 1,392 photostatic copies of 630 different instruments and photographs during 1940. This compares to only 462 photostatic copies of 190 units in 1939. The increased use of the photostatic machine in 1940 is reflected in the decrease in the number of photographs taken. There were 305 photographs in 1940 compared with 507 in 1939. The proportion of prints to photographs, however, increased in the current year. In 1940 the ratio of prints to photographs was 9 to 1; in 1939 the ratio was 6 to 1.

TABLE 30. FINGERPRINTS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED: 1939-1940[ⓐ]

CONTRIBUTOR	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED [ⓐ]					
	1940			1939		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand Total.....	11,278	8,008	3,270	10,275	7,609	2,666
Minnesota agencies—total.....	8,951	6,024	2,927	8,200	5,802	2,398
Sheriffs.....	4,032	2,978	1,054	2,572	2,022	550
Police Departments.....	3,820	2,882	938	4,447	3,542	905
Penal Institutions.....	1,036	121	915	1,069	159	910
Other Sources.....	63	43	20	112	79	33
Out-of-state agencies—total.....	2,327	1,984	343	2,075	1,807	268
State Police.....	57	54	3	74	74	.....
Sheriffs.....	38	36	2	30	27	3
Police Departments.....	167	154	13	184	172	12
Institutions.....	1,912	1,649	263	1,684	1,451	233
Other Sources.....	153	91	62	103	83	20

[ⓐ] "new" subject is one with no previous fingerprint record on file in the State Bureau; an "old" subject is one with a previous record on file. In addition to these, the Bureau received 993 fingerprint records from transient and CCC camps in 1938, 1939, and 649 in 1940. A total of 6,137 such records were received in the past five years.

TABLE 31. INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS ON FILE AS OF DECEMBER 31①

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

① Transient and other civilian prints are not included.

TABLE 32. PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES AND ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS: 1935-1940①

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

① A greater proportion of fingerprints were received from penal institutions in 1935 and 1936 than from police agencies. The percentage of the total Minnesota prints which were submitted by police agencies for the years 1935 to 1940 respectively are as follows: 74.3, 80.7, 86.0, 83.4, 87.0, and 88.4.

TABLE 33. DUPLICATE FINGERPRINTS FROM THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORY SENT TO OTHER AGENCIES: 1939-1940①

AGENCY	1940	1939
Total.....	6,076	6,496
Colorado State Prison.....		513
Duluth Police Department.....	868	415
Kansas State Reformatory.....		513
Michigan State Bureau.....	868	928
Milwaukee Police Department.....		207
Minneapolis Police Department.....	868	824
North Dakota State Bureau.....	868	928
St. Paul Police Department.....	868	825
South Dakota State Prison.....	868	928
Wisconsin State Prison.....	868	415

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

TABLE 34. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA SHERIFFS' OFFICES: 1939-1940 (Including Non-Criminal)

COUNTY	1940	1939	COUNTY	1940	1939
Aitkin.....	61	65	Marshall.....	5	12
Anoka.....	10	10	Martin.....	16	30
Becker.....	34	37	Meeker.....	2	2
Beltrami.....	26	20	Mille Laos.....	6	13
*Benton.....	8	10	Morrison.....	51	41
Big Stone.....	13	16	Mower.....	9	34
Blue Earth.....	48	45	Murray.....	21	15
Brown.....	16	20	Nicollet.....	19	24
Carlton.....	8	21	Nobles.....	10	25
Carver.....	19	10	Norman.....	19	8
Cass.....	12	19	Olmsted.....	283	272
Chippewa.....	6	8	Otter Tail.....	9	10
Chisago.....	52	56	*Pennington.....	6	.....
Clay.....	9	21	Pine.....	13	51
*Cook.....	10	17	Pipestone.....	16	22
Cottonwood.....	57	79	Polk.....	1	.....
Crow Wing.....	275	186	Pope.....	672	111
Dakota.....	4	6	Ramsey.....	4	2
Dodge.....	19	29	Red Lake.....	13	17
Douglas.....	41	32	Redwood.....	2	4
Faribault.....	8	7	Renville.....	94	22
*Freeborn.....	79	97	Rice.....	6	4
Goodhue.....	22	29	Rock.....	7	.....
Grant.....	74	131	*St. Louis.....	8	1
Hennepin.....	8	10	Scott.....	15	9
Houston.....	50	40	Sherburne.....	7	16
Hubbard.....	5	9	Sibley.....	231	178
Itasca.....	54	96	Stearns.....	21	26
Jackson.....	1	7	Steele.....	4	7
Kanabec.....	1,089	118	Swift.....	7	6
Kandiyohi.....	41	34	Todd.....	4	12
Kittson.....	34	19	Traverse.....	2	1
Koochiching.....	7	24	Wabasha.....	19	13
Lac qui Parle.....	5	.....	Wadena.....	1	6
*Lake.....	24	38	Waseca.....	17	27
Lake of the Woods.....	15	11	Washington.....	19	25
Le Sueur.....	46	58	Watsonwan.....	19	19
Lincoln.....	20	26	Wilkin.....	23	13
Lyon.....	.....	.....	Winona.....	21	11
McLeod.....	.....	.....	Wright.....	4	7
Mahnomen.....	.....	.....	Yellow Medicine.....	12	8
			Total.....	4,032	2,572

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

TABLE 35. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS: 1939-1940

CITY	1940	1939	CITY	1940	1939
			Other Cities and Villages		
First Class Cities			Alexandria.....	1	1
*Duluth.....	238	237	Anoka.....	1	3
Minneapolis.....	1,192	1,278	Bagley.....	8	30
St. Paul.....	1,196	1,634	Breckenridge.....	1	.....
Total.....	2,626	3,149	Cass Lake.....	8	.....
			Cloquet.....	1	1
Second Class Cities			Crookston.....	2	1
Rochester.....	42	55	Crosby.....	.....	2
St. Cloud.....	637	725	East Grand Forks.....	4	5
Winona.....	14	13	Ely.....	.....	1
Total.....	693	793	Eveleth.....	2	.....
			Fairmont.....	20	7
Third Class Cities			Fulda.....	.....	2
*Albert Lea.....	3	4	Hutchinson.....	5	4
Austin.....	32	33	Little Falls.....	5	2
Bainard.....	8	21	Morris.....	1	3
Faribault.....	57	56	New Ulm.....	1	10
Fergus Falls.....	52	97	Preston.....	.....	1
Hibbing.....	26	6	Red Wing.....	182	174
Mankato.....	41	26	Robbinsdale.....	.....	1
South St. Paul.....	.....	.....	Shakopee.....	.....	1
Virginia.....	.....	.....	Sleepy Eye.....	13	1
Total.....	219	243	Springfield.....	1	.....
			Staples.....	2	5
Total, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Cities ①.....	3,538	4,185	*Thief River Falls.....	4	1
			Wheaton.....	.....	1
Grand total of all cities and villages.....	.....	.....	Willmar.....	1	5
			Winnepago.....	16	.....
			Worthington.....	3	.....
			Total.....	282	262
				3,820	4,447

*Police Department combines with Sheriff in submitting fingerprints.
 ①Police departments in cities of the first, second, and third classes are required by law to submit fingerprint records. As compared with 1939, there was a 15 per cent decrease in such records received during 1940 from this group of cities. Police departments which are not required to submit them submitted 7.6 percent more fingerprint records in 1940 than in the previous year.

TABLE 36. SUMMARY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU: 1939-1940

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	1940			1939		
	Cases	Photos	Prints	Cases	Photos	Prints
Total.....	98	1,334	6,227	133	1,143	5,671
Prisoners photographed at Bureau.....		78	357		142	652
Prisoners photographed by Bureau at Women's Reformatory—Shakopee.....		47	288		44	264
Photographic copies of photos, checks, and instruments.....		305	2,759		507	3,113
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments.....		630	1,392		190	462
Latent prints.....	82	166	277	122	176	536
Scenes of crimes photographed.....	16	86	167	11	75	234
Laboratory photographs.....						12
Enlargements.....			245			196
Additional prints made from "old" films.....			637			352
Miscellaneous films and articles.....		22	55		9	50

TABLE 37. MONTHLY RECORD OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED DURING 1940

MONTH	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED					
	From All Sources	From Minnesota Agencies				From Out-of-State Agencies
		Total	Police Authorities		Penal Institutions and Others	
			Non-Criminal ①	Criminal		
Total.....	11,278	8,951	1,338	6,577	1,036	2,327
January.....	602	396	41	260	95	206
February.....	879	660	62	504	94	219
March.....	786	640	102	465	73	146
April.....	850	677	122	483	72	173
May.....	977	824	89	564	171	153
June.....	698	554	44	509	1	144
July.....	1,158	982	55	785	122	196
August.....	1,104	985	105	834	46	119
September.....	961	760	169	476	115	201
October.....	1,168	992	274	682	36	176
November.....	1,001	770	164	532	74	231
December.....	1,094	731	111	483	137	363

① Non-criminal are principally "sleepers"; these figures do not include the 649 records which were received from transient camps.

TABLE 38. OFFENSE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES IN 1940: BY SUBJECT STATUS[Ⓞ]

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Both	Male	Fe-male	Both	Male	Fe-male	Both	Male	Fe-male
All fingerprint records.....	7,915	7,489	426	5,913	5,579	334	2,002	1,910	92
CRIMINAL RECORDS—Total.....	6,577	6,157	420	4,803	4,472	331	1,774	1,685	89
Major Offenses—Total.....	3,640	3,354	286	2,569	2,335	234	1,071	1,019	52
Murder.....	17	17	.....	13	13	.....	4	4	.....
Manslaughter.....	16	16	.....	12	12	.....	4	4	.....
Robbery.....	129	125	4	70	67	3	59	58	1
Aggravated assault.....	46	44	2	34	32	2	12	12	.....
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	458	454	4	327	324	3	131	130	1
Larceny—except auto theft.....	1,216	1,126	90	913	834	79	303	292	11
Auto theft.....	270	265	5	188	183	5	82	82	.....
Embezzlement and fraud [Ⓞ]	424	404	20	298	281	17	126	123	3
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	48	48	.....	41	41	.....	7	7	.....
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	288	267	21	165	152	13	123	115	8
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	133	133	.....	94	94	.....	39	39	.....
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	128	15	113	102	9	93	26	6	20
Other sex offenses.....	194	184	10	165	157	8	29	27	2
Violation of drug laws.....	16	15	1	6	5	1	10	10	.....
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	25	24	1	20	20	.....	5	4	1
Other major offenses:									
Abortion.....	11	7	4	7	5	2	4	2	2
Arson.....	32	30	2	25	24	1	7	6	1
Bigamy.....	4	3	1	2	2	.....	2	1	1
Blackmail and extortion.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escape and jail break.....	10	7	3	5	3	2	5	4	1
Federal offenses.....	69	67	2	54	52	2	15	15	.....
Kidnaping.....	6	6	.....	2	2	.....	4	4	.....
Perjury.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of parole and probation.....	93	90	3	19	16	3	74	74	.....
Other Offenses—Total.....	2,432	2,318	114	1,845	1,766	79	587	552	35
Minor assault.....	194	188	6	156	151	5	38	37	1
Offenses against family and children.....	118	115	3	93	92	1	25	23	2
Violation of liquor laws.....	92	86	6	69	66	3	23	20	3
Driving while intoxicated.....	203	200	3	170	168	2	33	32	1
Violation of road and driving laws.....	76	74	2	67	65	2	9	9	.....
Parking violations.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	23	23	.....	18	18	.....	5	5	.....
Disorderly conduct.....	172	165	7	144	139	5	28	26	2
Drunkenness.....	720	693	27	496	480	16	224	213	11
Vagrancy.....	473	428	45	340	309	31	133	119	14
Gambling.....	29	26	3	27	24	3	2	2	.....
Illegitimacy.....	50	50	.....	42	42	.....	8	8	.....
Malicious mischief and destruction of property.....	35	35	.....	33	33	.....	2	2	.....
Tampering with auto.....	41	40	1	30	29	1	11	11	.....
Violation of regulatory laws.....	90	85	5	69	64	5	21	21	.....
All other offenses.....	115	109	6	90	85	5	25	24	1
Offense not stated:									
Suspicion and investigation.....	428	413	15	333	320	13	95	93	2
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.).....	77	72	5	56	51	5	21	21	.....
NON-CRIMINAL RECORDS									
Sleepers, etc.....	1,338	1,332	6	1,110	1,107	3	228	225	3

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

[Ⓞ]The fraud classification includes persons held for "bad checks", no other information given; some of these may have been forgeries. The number of such persons is as follows: new subjects, 52 male and 4 female; old subjects, 37 male and 2 female.

VI. Division of Criminal Statistics

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

Examination of the information in this report will show the detail involved in compiling Bureau records such as offenses reported, arrests made, messages broadcast, property losses and recoveries, and fingerprint records received. Frequent requests for statistics from officials and the public in general consume considerable time during the year, also, as do the special projects which arise such as keeping of personnel attendance and records of the Bureau's supplies and equipment as well as records of evidence and property recovered in Bureau cases. In spite of these duties which are not provided for by law this division has made considerable progress in setting up a State-wide program of statistical reporting.

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

A. Uniform Crime Reporting

Although the ideal would be to collect individual offense reports from every sheriff, police chief, constable, and other law-enforcement officers in the State and tabulate these crimes in the central office, this plan was ruled out as impractical and too expensive. The division learned from New York State that individual reporting was abandoned there in favor of monthly summary reports from local agencies, so it was deemed advisable to profit by their experience and work toward 100 per cent cooperation and increased reliability in monthly crime reporting. The seven crimes (referred to as class I crimes) most commonly called to the attention of the police which are included in these reports are: murder and manslaughter, rape (including carnal knowledge), robbery (holdup, etc.), aggravated assault, burglary (breaking or entering), larceny (except auto theft), and auto theft. Attempted offenses of this type are included, but complaints which proved to be unfounded are excluded.

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

The number of these crimes which were reported by police departments in urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants) and by sheriffs in each county is on file in the Bureau office available upon request. A summary for rural and urban areas and the entire State for 1939 com-

pared with 1938 and the 3-year average for 1936-1938 is given in table 39. All counties as well as urban communities are represented in these tabulations. During this period, county attorneys assisted in supplying delinquent reports in some instances; additional delinquent reports were secured in 1936 and 1937 by the Bureau statistician in field trips to the county concerned. In 1938 and 1939, reports for delinquent contributors were prepared in the Bureau office on the basis of individual offenses reported or known to the Bureau. It is believed proper to include such reports in the tabulation, as well as others which were apparently imperfect, in order to show a minimum total for the entire State.

TABLE 39. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS REPORTED ON RETURN A: 1939 COMPARED WITH 1938 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE[Ⓐ]

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED								
	3-Year Average 1936-1938			1939			1938		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses	17,733	2,819	14,915	20,166	3,557	16,609	19,341	3,251	16,090
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	35	18	17	54	26	28	33	19	14
Manslaughter by negligence.....	23	15	8	27	12	15	29	17	12
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	100	50	50	156	90	66	127	67	60
Robbery.....	699	131	568	649	133	516	648	116	532
Aggravated assault.....	210	71	138	207	83	124	175	54	121
Burglary.....	4,327	846	3,481	4,665	1,221	3,444	4,203	1,012	3,191
Larceny—except auto theft—Total.....	9,010	1,341	7,669	11,582	1,619	9,963	10,984	1,517	9,467
\$50 or over.....	1,556	487	1,069	1,604	479	1,125	1,716	565	1,151
Under \$50.....	7,454	854	6,600	9,978	1,140	8,838	9,268	952	8,316
Auto theft.....	3,329	346	2,983	2,826	373	2,453	3,142	449	2,693

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

Beginning in 1938, individual offenses known to the Bureau were checked against monthly returns, and they were added if it appeared that they were not shown thereon after first corresponding with the contributor for verification. This fact may account for part of the increase in the number of offenses listed for 1938 and 1939 as compared with the previous years. However, the major increase occurred in the larceny under \$50 grouping; and this may be accounted for by improved reporting of minor larcenies known to contributors, especially in the large cities. It is clear, therefore, that an increased crime rate is not in itself sufficient evidence of an actual increase in crime; other factors as to the reliability of the data must be taken into consideration before any such conclusion is justified. Contrary to the general upward trend, urban robberies and auto thefts decreased continuously from 1936 to 1939.

Even though it is certain that the figures shown in table 39 do not represent all of the offenses which were committed in the State, they do represent a minimum record of class I crimes. Without these data, we would not know that there were at least 649 "holdups" in the State in 1939, for example, and 16,247 larcenies and burglaries. The rural data are probably more incomplete than the urban because of offenses occurring in small towns which are reported to the local police officers but are not brought to

the attention of the sheriff. As a whole, however, it is believed that the differences in crime rates in rural and urban areas are significant.

The data in the preceding table are shown as rates per 100,000 inhabitants in the following table. It should be noted that the rates are based upon the estimated population for the years 1937-1939 and not on the year 1930 as was the case in table 40 in the 1939 report.

TABLE 40. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA REPORTED ON RETURN A PER 100,000 POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS: 1939 COMPARED WITH 1938 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE[ⓐ]

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED PER 100,000 INHABITANTS								
	3-Year Average 1936-1938			1939			1938		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses.....	651.0	205.2	1,104.5	728.2	255.4	1,206.3	704.2	235.1	1,180.0
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.0
Manslaughter by negligence.....	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3.7	3.6	3.7	5.6	6.5	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.4
Robbery.....	25.7	9.5	42.1	23.4	9.6	37.5	23.6	8.4	39.0
Aggravated assault.....	7.7	5.2	10.2	7.5	6.0	9.0	6.4	3.9	8.9
Burglary.....	158.9	61.6	257.8	168.4	87.7	250.1	153.0	73.2	234.0
Larceny—except auto theft—Total.....	330.8	97.6	567.9	418.2	116.3	723.6	399.9	109.7	694.3
\$50 or over.....	57.1	35.5	79.2	57.9	34.4	81.7	62.5	40.9	84.4
Under \$50.....	273.7	62.2	488.8	360.3	81.9	641.9	337.4	68.8	609.9
Auto theft.....	122.2	25.2	220.9	102.0	26.8	178.2	114.4	32.5	197.5

[ⓐ]Estimated population figures are as follows (1937 data used in 3-year average rates):

Year	State	Rural	Urban
1937.....	2,723,798	1,373,446	1,350,352
1938.....	2,746,633	1,383,033	1,363,600
1939.....	2,769,468	1,392,620	1,376,848

To bring out the contrast in rural and urban crime rates, the average rate for the 4-year period 1936-1939 is shown in the following table for crimes against the person, crimes against property, and for robbery which is a crime against both the person and property.

TABLE 41. AVERAGE RURAL AND URBAN CRIME RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS FOR THE YEARS 1936-1939; WITH AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES SHOWN[ⓐ]

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	4-YEAR AVERAGE RATE		4-YEAR AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES			
	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Class I Offenses Reported.....	217.9	1,130.2	3,003	100.0	15,338	100.0
Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault).....	12.3	16.1	169	5.6	219	1.4
Robbery.....	9.6	40.9	132	4.4	555	3.6
Crimes against property (burglary, larceny, and auto theft).....	196.1	1,073.3	2,703	90.0	14,565	95.0

[ⓐ]Mean of population estimates for 1937-1938 used in calculating rates.

It will be seen that the urban rate during this period was over five times the rural rate for crimes against property, over four times the rural robbery rate, but only slightly greater than the rural rate for crimes

against the person. It is interesting to note, also, that the violent crimes of homicide, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery constitute 10.0 per cent of the rural class I crimes while they are only 5.0 per cent of the urban total.

2. Status of Reporting Area

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

TABLE 42. MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS RECEIVED FROM CONTRIBUTORS: 1930-1940^①

YEAR	CHIEFS (72 were requested to report)			SHERIFFS (87 were requested to report)		
	Total	Returns Received from Local Officers	Returns Based on Bureau Records, No Report from Local Officers	Total	Returns Received from County Officers	Returns Based on Bureau Records, No Report from County Officers
1930.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932.....	33	33	.....	19	19	.....
1933.....	36	36	.....	14	14	.....
1934.....	37	37	.....	11	11	.....
1935.....	37	37	.....	6	6	.....
1936.....	72	72	.....	87	87	.....
1937.....	72	72	.....	87	87	.....
1938.....	72	71	.....	87	84	3
1939.....	72	71	1	87	78	9
1940.....	72	68	4	87	75	12

^①The delinquent reports during 1936 and 1937 were obtained through field trips by the Bureau statistician

It will be seen that only about 50 per cent of the chiefs and 7 per cent of the sheriffs were submitting complete reports in 1935, while in 1940 the figures were 94 and 85 per cent respectively. Although a few officers fail to submit monthly returns, Minnesota still ranks high in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national system of crime reporting.

3. The reliability of monthly crime reports

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

A summary of the number of offenses which were added to the 1939

returns follows in table 43. It will be noted that 299 or 75 per cent of the 399 offenses which were added had been omitted by sheriffs. These figures represent net additions to the returns; for example, there were eight rural murder or non-negligent manslaughters added to returns for 1939 or prior years (one sheriff showed a quadruple murder as one), but there were also two such offenses deducted because they had been included by the sheriffs through error, thus leaving a net addition of six. Similarly, there were eight manslaughter-by-negligence offenses added and one deducted, leaving a net addition of seven offenses of this type.

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

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

[Ⓞ]Reclassifications of offenses on returns are not included in this summary.

Verification of statistical reports is essential for it not only increases the reliability of individual reports, but it also serves as a continuous educational program. By reminding contributors of correct classification procedure and of the fact that the statistical division desires accurate and complete reports, the general value of crime reports is enhanced. Because of the time required in checking and verifying monthly crime reports, there is a delay of a year in publishing return A data.

B. Judicial Criminal Statistics

The Bureau has been collecting judicial criminal statistics from clerks of district courts since 1933 in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of the Census. Prior to 1936, the clerks were requested to tabulate their cases themselves on complicated tally sheets. During 1936, however, a system of reporting individual cases was adopted. The new plan provides valuable records of individual offenders; it also provides for a centralized tabulation and analysis of the records, thus insuring greater accuracy and uniformity in the resulting statistics. In addition, by cooperating with the Census Bureau, the cost of forms, envelopes, and postage is eliminated since the Federal agency furnishes these supplies. With only two employees, the statistical division finds it necessary to request the Census Bureau to tabulate and summarize the data at present. All of the report cards are audited and checked for completeness, however, by the State division. In this connection, it is necessary to write numerous letters each month to complete the records. Because of the time required in obtaining complete informa-

tion, and in coding, tabulating, and analyzing the data, there is a delay of a year in publishing court statistics.

Table 44 gives a 7-year comparison of procedural disposition and sentence or treatment for all offenses combined. This table includes all defendants before district court who were charged with both major and minor offenses. The noticeable drop in the number of defendants since 1935 may have resulted from the more accurate central-office tabulating system.

In order to provide a superior basis of comparison, major offenses are shown together in tables 45 through 49. This major-offense division is made up principally of felonies. It will be noted in table 45, which shows the disposition of major cases only, that 1939 convictions of those charged with major offenses reached a new high. In 1939 the percentage of such convictions was 90.5 while in the preceding year it was 87.2; in 1937, 87.8; in 1936, 87.9; and in 1935, 86.9.

From table 45 it may also be noted that in 1939 only 6.7 per cent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 86.2 per cent were convicted by pleas of guilty.

More detailed figures which show the type of disposition by both major and minor offenses are given in table 46. Of the 2,069 persons charged with major crimes in 1939, as shown in this table, 1,526 or 73.8 per cent were charged with the taking of property through some form of burglary, larceny, forgery, fraud, or the receipt of stolen goods; while 224 or 10.8 per cent were charged with doing personal injury through murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape.

Of those charged with "property" crimes, 1,415 or 92.7 per cent were convicted; and of those charged with crimes against the person, 187 or 83.5 per cent were convicted. Another contrast is shown in that only 63 or 4.1 per cent of those charged with "property" crimes as compared with 43 or 19.2 per cent of those charged with crimes against the person were tried by juries. Robbery, which involves both "person" and "property," was the charge against 127 defendants, of whom 111 or 87.4 per cent were convicted. Of the 127 robbery defendants, 15 or 11.8 per cent were tried by juries.

TABLE 44. PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT OF DEFENDANTS BEFORE DISTRICT COURT: 1933-1939 ①

YEAR	DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT									
	PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION			SENTENCE OR TREATMENT						
	Defendants Disposed of During the Year	Disposed of Without Conviction	Convicted of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense	Defendants Sentenced During the Year	State Prison or Reformatory ②	Institutions for Juveniles Only	Local Jails or Workhouses	Fine or Costs Only	Probation or Suspended Sentence	Other
1933.....	3,287	558	2,729	2,729	1,146	3	591	229	664	96
1934.....	3,060	451	2,609	2,609	970	2	553	227	638	219
1935.....	3,212	499	2,713	2,713	1,055	6	536	309	794	13
1936.....	2,690	389	2,301	2,301	843	1	442	259	756	.....
1937.....	2,330	301	2,029	2,029	770	6	244	199	810	.....
1938.....	2,713	373	2,340	2,340	922	8	313	94	1,003	.....
1939.....	2,648	255	2,393	2,393	879	7	272	368	867	.....

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

②Admissions to State penal institutions (see table 50 in 1939 report) exceeds the number committed by the courts as shown in this column. An explanation of this apparent discrepancy was found by checking all 1939 admissions to the State prison and reformatories against district court disposition reports. If a prisoner's name could not be found in the 1939 cards, prior disposition cards or the files of the Identification Division were searched for further data. This study disclosed that 97 prisoners were committed as the result of orders revoking probation, stays, or suspended sentences. Of these, 12 were 1939 court cases, 54 were 1938 cases, and 31 were disposed of in prior years. This research revealed also that delay in clearing through the Classification Board resulted in 83 prisoners who were convicted in 1938 being listed as 1939 admissions by the State Prison. This carry-over will not occur in subsequent years since the Board was abolished in 1939. It was found, finally, that 9 additional cases were convicted prior to 1939 but the delay was not accounted for on the records examined.

TABLE 45. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES IN DISTRICT COURTS, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME: 1935-1939

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

*Percent not shown where less than 0.1.

TABLE 46. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF MINNESOTA, BY OFFENSE: 1939

OFFENSE	Total Defendants Disposed Of	DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION					CONVICTED			
		Total	Dismissed	Jury Waived, Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Other No Penalty Dispositions	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived, Found Guilty by Court	Jury Verdict Guilty
All offenses.....	2,648	255	181	2	64	8	2,393	2,276	9	108
Major offenses—total.....	2,069	196	132		56	8	1,873	1,784	6	83
Murder.....	12	5	2		2	1	7	5		2
Manslaughter.....	28	11	3		8		17	14		3
Robbery.....	127	16	7		8	1	111	104		7
Aggravated assault.....	72	10	5		3	2	62	52		10
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	225	5	5				220	216		4
Larceny—except auto theft.....	702	63	47		16		639	625	3	11
Auto theft.....	170	9	7		1	1	161	156		5
Embezzlement and fraud.....	71	12	9		3		59	52		7
Stolen property, receiving, etc.....	37	9	5		4		28	27		1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	321	13	12		1		308	298		10
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	112	11	6		5		101	90	1	10
Commercialized vice.....	15	1	1				14	12		2
Other sex offenses.....	101	17	12		2	3	84	75	1	8
Violating drug laws.....	3						3	3		
Carrying weapons, etc.....	9	2	2				7	7		
Other major offenses—total.....	64	12	9		3		52	48	1	3
Abortion.....	9	4	4				5	5		
Arson.....	35	7	4		3		28	24	1	3
Bigamy.....	5	1	1				4	4		
Blackmail and extortion.....	5						5	5		
Escape and jail break.....	9						9	9		
Kidnaping.....										
Perjury.....	1						1	1		
Other offenses:										
Minor assault.....	37	8	4		4		29	26		3
Nonsupport or neglect.....	127	19	18	1			108	102	1	5
Violating liquor laws.....	148	7	5		2		141	137		4
Driving while intoxicated.....	1						1	1		
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	6	1	1				5	4		1
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	1						1	1		
Gambling.....	182	9	8		1		173	164		9
All other offenses.....	77	15	13	1	1		62	57	2	3

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From table 47, which shows the type of sentence imposed on those convicted of major offenses, it may be noted that between 1935 and 1939 the percentage sentenced to State prison or reformatories ranged from 51.4 in 1935 to 45.1 in 1938; while the percentage placed on probation or under suspended sentences ranged from 31.2 in 1935 to 40.1 in 1937.

TABLE 47. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS IN DISTRICT COURT CONVICTED OF MAJOR OFFENSES: 1935-1939

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

The more detailed figures of table 49 show that widely different types of punishment were imposed for offenses of the same general group, but in the interpretation of these data it should be kept in mind that some classes include offenses of varying degrees of seriousness.

The number of defendants charged with major offenses who were disposed of by means of a trial is shown in table 48 by outcome and method of trial. In 1939, 61.4 per cent of the defendants tried were convicted, while 38.6 per cent were acquitted.

TABLE 48. DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY OUTCOME AND METHOD OF TRIAL: 1935-1939

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

TABLE 49. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED IN THE DISTRICT COURTS, BY OFFENSE: 1939

OFFENSE	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	SENTENCE OR TREATMENT					
		State Prison and Reformatories	Probation or Suspended Sentence	Local Jails	Fine or Costs Only	Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents Only	Other
All offenses.....	2,393	879	867	272	368	7	.....
Major offenses—total...	1,873	859	740	212	55	7	.....
Murder.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	17	10	4	1	2	.....	.....
Robbery.....	111	88	19	.....	.....	4	.....
Aggravated assault.....	62	35	17	5	5	.....	.....
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	220	101	90	27	1	1	.....
Larceny—except auto theft.....	639	276	269	76	16	2	.....
Auto theft.....	161	68	75	15	3	.....	.....
Embezzlement and fraud.....	59	10	33	6	10	.....	.....
Stolen property, receiving, etc.....	28	5	15	7	1	.....	.....
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	308	123	122	51	12	.....	.....
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	101	52	45	4	.....	.....	.....
Commercialized vice.....	14	7	1	5	1	.....	.....
Other sex offenses.....	84	49	22	10	3	.....	.....
Violating drug laws.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carrying weapons, etc.....	7	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Other major offenses—total.....	52	26	24	1	1	.....	.....
Abortion.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson.....	28	13	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackmail and extortion.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escape and jail break.....	9	5	2	1	1	.....	.....
Kidnaping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offenses:							
Minor assault.....	29	.....	10	11	8	.....	.....
Nonsupport or neglect.....	108	17	86	5	.....	.....	.....
Violating liquor laws.....	141	.....	7	22	112	.....	.....
Driving while intoxicated.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	5	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gambling.....	173	2	5	1	165	.....	.....
All other offenses.....	62	1	17	18	26	.....	.....

C. Penal Statistics

The Bureau collects detailed reports showing admissions and discharges from the State prison and the men's and women's reformatories. During 1937 and 1938 these schedules were obtained annually, while during 1939 and 1940 they were received monthly. Information regarding each prisoner admitted includes date of admission, method of admission, county, offense, sentence, sex, race, country of birth, age, and marital condition.

TABLE 50. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE: 1940

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	MOVEMENT OF POPULATION					
	Grand Total All Institutions	MALE INMATES				FEMALE INMATES ^②
		Total Males	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory	St. Peter Hospital ^①	Shakopee Reformatory
Prisoners in custody, January 1.....	2,884	2,807	1,328	1,235	244	77
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR						
By commitment from courts.....	882	852	333	519		30
Parole or conditional-release violators returned.....	151	147	74	73		4
Escapes returned under old sentence.....	3	2		2		1
Transferred from other institutions.....	111	110	75	9	26	1
Other admissions (Returned from insane hospital, temporarily from parole, etc.).....	19	19	8	8	3	
Total admissions.....	1,166	1,130	490	611	29	36
DISCHARGES DURING YEAR						
Unconditional discharges:						
Expiration of sentence.....	315	296	146	150		19
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge.....	29	28	10	18		1
Full pardon.....						
Conditional discharges:						
Parole.....	640	619	223	393	3	21
Conditional pardon—commutation.....	15	15	15			
Other conditional discharge (Released for new trial, medical reprieve, etc.).....	85	79	60	19		6
Other types of discharge:						
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota).....	12	12	6	1	5	
Escaped.....	2	2		2		
Transferred to other institutions.....	91	88	22	56	10	3
Other discharges (Released by court order, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.).....	17	16	4	12		1
Total discharges.....	1,206	1,155	486	651	18	51
Prisoners in custody, December 31.....	2,844	2,782	1,332	1,195	255	62

^①The 26 admissions by transfer include 18 patients received from Prison and Reformatory; the 10 discharges by transfer include 6 discharged to Prison and Reformatory.

^②St. Peter Hospital reports one female received from and one discharged to Reformatory. Female patients are handled by other insane hospitals, apparently, so complete data on criminally insane females are not available.

Data concerning each prisoner discharged include date and method of discharge, supervision on parole, date of admission, date when sentence began, offense, sentence, previous commitments, sex, race, and date of birth. In addition to these two reports, summary schedules on "movement of population" and "institutional staff" are collected. These reports are on file available for detailed analyses not already being done by the Bureau of the Census.

1. Movement of population in adult penal institutions

Movement-of-population data on a calendar year basis as supplied to the statistical division by State adult penal institutions during 1940 are given in table 50. It will be noted that data for the St. Peter insane hospital is included for the first time. Minnesota's adult penal population as of December 31 decreased slightly in 1940, it will be seen. Of the 2,589 adult prisoners in the prison and reformatories on December 31, 1940, only 62 or 2.4 per cent were females. Of the total discharges in the three penal institutions, 57.3 per cent were paroled in 1937, 56.2 per cent in 1938, 56.7 per cent in 1939, and 53.6 per cent in 1940. A total of 737 prisoners was paroled or given other conditional discharges during 1940 while 151 prisoners so released were returned to the institutions as violators. This is in the ratio of approximately 1 returned for every 5 released.

2. Time served before release

The Bureau is indebted to the Federal Bureau of the Census for the data in table 51 on the length of time served by "felony" prisoners who were released in 1938. Figures for Minnesota are shown in comparison with those for Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. In presenting data on time served before release, two methods of release are shown; namely, "expirations," and "paroles, pardons, etc." The principal comparison in this tabulation is between the time served by prisoners who were held until the expiration of their sentences and the time served by prisoners who were released before expiration through parole or pardon.

The median time served is shown instead of the average time since the median is not influenced as is the average by a few cases that serve exceptionally long sentences. The median is the time served by the middle case when all in the group are arranged in order of length of time served.

TABLE 51. MEDIAN TIME SERVED BY MALE FELONY PRISONERS, BY METHOD OF RELEASE, IN ADULT STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES, COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES: 1938^①

AREA	ALL RELEASES		EXPIRATIONS		PAROLES, PARDONS, ETC.	
	Total	Median Time Served (months)	Total	Median Time Served (months)	Total	Median Time Served (months)
United States.....	47,243	20.7	19,351	20.1	27,892	21.3
Minnesota.....	895	23.5	248	20.8	647	24.6
Iowa.....	813	34.1	496	35.6	317	25.4
North Dakota.....	194	8.1	73	8.3	121	7.8
South Dakota.....	289	11.3	119	20.6	170	8.7
Wisconsin.....	1,199	18.0	687	15.9	512	19.2

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

Table 51 reveals that of the 895 prisoners released from the Minnesota prison and reformatories in 1938, one-half had served less than the median of 23.5 months, and one-half had served more than this time. The 248 prisoners whose sentences expired served a median time of 20.8 months, but the 647 prisoners who were released before expiration of sentence by parole or pardon served a median time of 24.6 months.

That wide differences exist between Minnesota and neighboring States in time served by prisoners who are released is clearly shown. The median punishment suffered by felony prisoners in Minnesota, for example, is 15.4 months greater than in North Dakota, 12.2 months greater than in South Dakota, 5.5 months greater than in Wisconsin, and 10.6 months less than in Iowa. The median time served by prisoners paroled, etc., was about the same in Minnesota and Iowa but from 5 to 17 months less in the 3 other States. In some instances, prisoners who were paroled served a longer term than those whose sentences expired, indicating that in these States prisoners serving short terms remained imprisoned until the expiration of their sentences, while the longer-term prisoners were paroled or pardoned.

D. Other Statistics

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

1. Reports from other State-law-enforcement departments

a. **State Highway Patrol**—The 116 Highway Patrol officers authorized by law are stationed at 42 points throughout the State as follows: Anoka, Austin, Bemidji, Brainerd, Cloquet, Columbia Heights, Crookston, Detroit Lakes, Duluth, Fairmont, Farmington, Fergus Falls, Forest Lake, Fort Snelling, Glencoe, Grand Rapids, Hopkins, International Falls, Mankato, Marshall, Milaca, Montevideo, Moorhead, Morris, Owatonna, Pine City, Preston, Redwood Falls, Rochester, Roseau, St. Cloud, St. Paul, St. Paul Park, Sauk Center, Shakopee, Two Harbors, Virginia, Wadena, Willmar, Winona, Worthington, and Zumbrota.

The Patrol's personnel is very limited. With 11,382 miles of trunk highways to cover, it is necessary to direct their activity to locations where and during the hours of the day when accidents are most frequent. This is accomplished by a constant study and comparison of accident-location maps to determine whether accidents are being reduced in the areas of high frequency. When it is found that the routine enforcement program directed at the high-accident locations and the accident-causing violations is not bringing about a reduction, a special program is conducted with the assistance of the county attorneys, courts, and local interested organiza-

tions. The cooperation of the newspapers in explaining this program, describing the accident experience, calling attention to accident-causing hazards or practices, and publishing accounts of the Patrol's enforcement activities has been of inestimable value in this regard. Where this program has been used, it has resulted in a very surprising reduction of accidents. In one area of approximately 25 miles of highway, accidents were reduced from an average of 7 per month to an average of 2 per month. In another area of approximately 50 miles of highway, accidents were reduced from an average of 8 per month to an average of 1½ per month.

Accident investigation to determine violation and person causing the accident is carried on in all territories, and charges are placed against drivers who by violating law cause accidents. Since officers have been trained in accident-investigation technique, drivers have been convicted for accident-causing violations in approximately 45 per cent of the officer-attended accidents.

In the past two years, school patrols were newly organized in 63 schools in the State. Reorganization or instruction of new members took place in 225 schools. School-patrol summer camps were conducted by the American Legion during 1939 and 1940. Highway Patrol officers were assigned to these camps to discuss the functions of school-patrol officers and to instruct members in the control of students on the streets and highways. Patrol officers assisted the Department of Education in inspecting the condition of safety equipment on approximately 2,064 school buses.

Another activity of the Highway Patrol which is not included in the following tables is assistance to inspectors of the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission in conducting inspections of vehicles under their jurisdiction. The Patrol also assisted police jurisdictions in the apprehension of 84 wanted criminals and 61 missing persons during 1939 and 1940. In addition 71 hit-and-run drivers were apprehended and convicted, and 162 stolen and abandoned motor vehicles and other recovered property were returned to the owners by the Patrol. It is estimated that the value of vehicles and other property recovered during the past two years exceeds \$50,000.

The Bureau received detailed reports concerning the Patrol's activities such as hours on duty, miles travelled, vehicles stopped, aid given motorists, violators warned, illegal-equipment and improper-license tags, violators arrested, fines imposed, and other data. To facilitate yearly comparisons, certain information from these reports is presented in tables 52 through 55.

An increase in the number of arrests in 1940 over the number in other years as shown in table 52 may be due in part to the addition of 11 Patrol officers in June 1940. It is apparent, however, that the arrests were to a greater degree than in previous years directed at the moving accident-causing violations such as drunken driving, careless and reckless driving,

and excessive speed as well as parking on the main travelled part of the highway after dark. It is noted that moving accident-causing violations accounted for 59.3 per cent of all arrests in 1940 as compared to 54.7 in 1939, 46.2 in 1938, and only 38.4 during the 4-year period 1935-1938. This indicates that the program of the Highway Patrol is shifting yearly toward enforcement for the prevention of accidents in preference to enforcement of laws which are not related to accident causes such as improper license plates and overweight trucks.

TABLE 52. ARRESTS BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL BY OFFENSE: 1935-1940

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF ARRESTS					
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
All offenses.....	4,923	8,635	7,274	8,189	13,242	14,569
Driving while drunk.....	119	106	476	516	933	1,190
Violating road-and-driving laws (careless driving, speeding, improper passing, etc.).....	1,221	2,370	2,820	3,175	6,115	7,217
Violating parking laws (O).....	83	63	115	94	196	239
Violating other motor-vehicle laws (improper equipment, license, registration, weight, etc.).....	3,500	6,096	3,863	4,404	5,998	5,923

(O)Improper parking on the main-travelled part of highway after dark.

In addition to the arrests listed in table 52, highway patrolmen issued illegal equipment and license tags to over 319,000 motorists during the past six years. A summary of tags issued each year is given in table 53. In reference to the offenses for which tags were issued, it is noted that 83.2 per cent of the 1940 tags were for illegal equipment while the remainder were for improper license violations. This is in contrast to 1939 when 80.5 per cent and to the 1935-1938 period when 67.4 per cent of the tags were for illegal-equipment offenses. Just as 1939 and 1940 showed a greater percentage of arrests for violations of "accident-prevention" road-and-driving laws, similarly these years showed a greater proportion of tags issued for "accident-prevention" illegal-equipment laws.

TABLE 53. SUMMARY OF ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT AND LICENSE TAGS ISSUED BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL BY OFFENSE: 1935-1940 (O)

TYPE OF VIOLATION	NUMBER OF TAGS ISSUED					
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
All violations.....	41,423	71,698	45,414	54,377	59,402	47,139
Illegal equipment.....	33,475	51,025	22,427	36,627	47,839	39,224
Illegal brakes.....	4,567	6,137	1,542	2,713	3,759	3,338
Rear or headlight out.....	13,948	20,254	12,846	18,434	23,644	17,311
Lamps defective (out of adjustment, glaring, etc.).....	11,824	17,104	2,967	9,566	11,297	11,277
Other improper equipment.....	3,136	7,530	5,072	5,914	9,139	7,298
Improper license.....	7,948	20,673	22,987	17,750	11,563	7,915
Improper plates; none, only one, etc.....	7,517	18,631	20,757	15,917	9,812	6,865
No visitor's or reciprocity permit.....	266	1,165	1,583	1,369	476	62
No chauffeur's or driver's license.....	159	370	212	240	422	411
Other improper license (stencilling, weight, etc.).....	6	507	435	224	853	577

(O)Illegal equipment must be repaired and improper license corrected or a warrant will be issued.

Table 54 shows a number of interesting facts regarding the Highway Patrol including personnel, hours patrolled, vehicular mileage, average

number of arrests and tags issued per patrolman, fines imposed, and estimated receipts from license corrections.

TABLE 54. PERSONNEL OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL, HOURS PATROLLED, MILES TRAVELLED, ARRESTS AND TAGS ISSUED AND THE AVERAGE PER PATROLMAN, FINES IMPOSED, AND THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM LICENSE CORRECTIONS: 1935-1940

YEAR	PERSONNEL ^①		Hours Patrolled ^②	Mileage by Motorcycle or Car	ARRESTS		TAGS ISSUED		Fines Imposed	Estimated Receipts from License Corrections ^③
	Officers	Patrolmen			Total	Average per Patrolman	Total	Average per Patrolman		
1935.....	8	60	149,039	2,961,748	4,923	82	41,423	690	\$46,439	\$180,189
1936.....	8	97	228,612	4,246,574	8,635	89	71,698	739	84,719	212,593
1937.....	8	99	240,262	4,348,325	7,274	73	45,414	459	98,744	221,169
1938.....	8	100	230,167	4,286,921	8,189	82	54,377	544	94,865	172,472
1939.....	8	106	254,115	4,789,904	13,242	125	59,402	560	145,186	122,820
1940.....	8	116	266,990	5,081,331	14,569	126	47,139	406	177,146	114,772

①The chief patrol officer, license inspectors, and the following office force are not included: 6 in 1935, 8 in 1936 and 1937, 10 in 1938, 12 in 1939, and 13 in 1940.

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

③The decrease in estimated license-correction receipts in 1939 and 1940 was no doubt the result of the elimination of special inspectors from the Highway Patrol force. License inspectors worked out of the Secretary of State's office after March 1939.

In 1939 the Patrol adopted a system of issuing written warning tickets to drivers observed to be violating the law in a case which, if the first offense, would not be considered sufficient to justify arrest. A driver's record is made from the warning tickets; and, if a second ticket is issued for the same offense, the driver is usually brought to court charged with the violation. This plan eliminated former duplications in the number of warnings inasmuch as individual warning tickets rather than man-warnings by individual officers were recorded. Formerly, when two officers together issued a warning, both reported it. Now this duplication is avoided since each ticket issued is counted only once. The effect of this system is reflected in the decrease in the number of warnings issued in 1939 and 1940 as shown in table 55. It will be seen in this table, also, that the number of vehicles stopped for a driver's license check reached a new high in 1940 as did the number of accidents attended.

TABLE 55. SUMMARY OF OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL: 1935-1940

YEAR	VEHICLES STOPPED		Accidents Attended	Aid Given Motorists	Verbal or Written Warnings Issued
	To Check Driver's License	To Check Weight or Equipment			
1935.....	74,349	64,759	811	55,897	148,671
1936.....	132,647	90,497	1,248	72,579	159,117
1937.....	76,007	64,262	1,215	52,426	103,437
1938.....	130,092	100,521	1,297	54,375	102,918
1939.....	124,886	123,637	1,725	59,752	52,848
1940.....	159,147	112,786	1,797	49,990	42,498

b. **Drivers' License Division of the Department of Highways**—From the detailed reports submitted by this division, 7-year summaries of revocations and suspensions are shown in tables 56 to 58 following.

During the past seven years, 9,065 drivers were deprived of their licenses; in 91 per cent of these cases, intoxication was given as a cause. Of the remaining causes, auto theft was the most frequent reason for revo-

caution. Table 56 discloses the frequency of the various causes of revocation.

TABLE 56. REASONS FOR REVOKING DRIVERS' LICENSES: BY YEARS
(Causes exceed revocations because more than one cause was recorded for some persons.)

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

TABLE 57. REASONS FOR SUSPENDING DRIVERS' LICENSES: BY YEARS
(More than one cause was recorded for some individuals; causes, therefore, exceed suspensions.)

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

The most frequent cause for suspension during the 7-year period was reckless driving; this offense alone was a cause for over 36 per cent of the suspensions. During 1940, however, speeding was a factor in 46 per cent of the suspensions while reckless driving was a cause in only 17 per cent. Violations of road-and-driving laws including reckless driving and speeding were given as a cause for suspension in 71 per cent or in over two-thirds of the 8,367 cases during this period.

That females seldom have their licenses revoked or suspended is shown by the fact that only 1.2 per cent of the total revocations and only 2.3 per cent of the total suspensions during the 7-year period involved females. In 1940, females accounted for only 1.2 per cent of the revocations and 2.6 per cent of the suspensions.

TABLE 58. DATA REGARDING AGE AND SEX OF DRIVERS WHOSE LICENSES WERE REVOKED OR SUSPENDED: 1934-1940

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES		MEDIAN AGE (Years)		PERCENT UNDER 21 YEARS ^①		PERCENT 61 YEARS OR OVER		PERCENT FEMALES	
	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions
7-Year Period..	9,065	8,367	36.0	27.8	5.2	24.5	2.6	3.5	1.2	2.3
1934.....	694	324	35.8	33.2	5.5	17.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	0.6
1935.....	889	678	35.1	30.7	8.0	21.8	1.3	1.9	1.0	2.1
1936.....	769	877	35.6	30.5	7.7	20.5	2.7	3.4	1.3	1.9
1937.....	1,423	732	36.4	28.9	4.4	20.1	1.7	3.7	1.0	1.4
1938.....	1,466	680	36.6	29.1	4.6	17.9	3.5	4.4	1.2	3.1
1939.....	1,558	1,386	35.9	26.8	6.3	30.7	3.0	4.5	1.0	2.5
1940.....	2,266	3,690	35.9	26.4	3.1	26.4	3.1	3.3	1.2	2.6

①Licenses are not issued to persons under 15 years.

In table 58 it will be noted that, for the 7-year period, drivers in revocation cases were approximately eight years older than those in suspension cases; that nearly one-fourth of the suspended drivers were under 21 while only 5.2 per cent of the drivers in revocation cases were under 21; and that there is very little difference in the 61 years or over grouping in the matter of revocations or suspensions. It is interesting to note that the percentage of drivers under 21 in suspension cases increased greatly during 1939 to a new high of 30.7 per cent of the total and held at 26.4 per cent in 1940. The percentage of drivers under 21 in revocation cases dropped to a new low of 3.1 in 1940.

c. Fire Marshal—The State Fire Marshal supplied detailed information on arrests and convictions, fires reported by county, and other data for 1940 and prior years. The following is a summary of this data.

TABLE 59. SUMMARY OF FIRE MARSHAL DATA: 1934-1940

ACTIVITY	NUMBER REPORTED						
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 ^①	1940
Arson investigations.....	207	142	143	145	153	169	171
Persons arrested during year.....	18	17	20	21	37	41	50
Convictions.....	10	12	15	17	29	32	44
Disposed of without conviction ^②	4	4	5	4	5	6	6
Pending.....	4	1			3	3	
Number of fires reported—entire State.....	3,678	2,892	3,343	3,090	2,275	2,806	①
Hennepin County.....	1,254	984	1,114	1,054	768	930	①
Ramsey County.....	686	459	579	570	427	442	①
St. Louis County.....	285	293	242	274	180	209	①
All other counties.....	1,453	1,156	1,408	1,192	900	1,225	①
Miscellaneous inspections.....	①	①	4,409	4,615	3,497	3,278	6,758
Orders issued and served.....	①	①	250	267	194	270	812
Dry cleaning licenses issued.....	218	207	197	289	301	351	402
Motion picture theatre licenses issued.....	431	448	485	476	448	515	524

①Not reported.

②Commitments to insane hospitals are included as disposed of without conviction; there were the following such cases: 1 in 1934, 2 in 1935, 0 in 1936, 1 in 1937, 1 in 1938, 2 in 1939, and 1 in 1940. One case referred to an Indian Agent in 1940 is included.

③Note that the 1939 arrest figures have been revised.

d. **Liquor Control Commissioner**—The Liquor Control Commissioner does not have law-enforcement responsibilities akin to the former Federal prohibition agencies with a large number of field workers available to back the provisions of the State Liquor Law. The Commissioner has the duty of collecting taxes on all intoxicating liquors and malt beverages consumed in the State and the suppression of the manufacture, transportation, and sale of untaxed, illicit liquor; and the activities of his few field representatives are directed primarily to the performance of this duty. Responsibility for prosecuting violators of the Liquor Law rests with local officers, primarily, and they may be removed from office for failure to perform this duty. Liquor Control Commissioners since 1934 reported the following violations by licensed and illegal operators as having been worked on by their departments.

TABLE 60. LIQUOR-LAW VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER: 1935-1940

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

[Ⓐ]Data for 1939 revised slightly.

It will be noted that two-thirds of the violators in 1940 were licensed operators of which 43 per cent were 3.2 beer dealers. The disposition of the violators is given in table 61 which follows.

TABLE 61. DISPOSITION OF LIQUOR-LAW VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER: 1935-1940

YEAR	DISPOSITION						
	Total	Convicted	Dismissed [Ⓐ]	Liquor Permits Revoked or Suspended	Liquor or Beer Confiscated or Destroyed	Referred to Local Authorities	Pending
1935.....	1,039	499	24	.....	219	283	14
1936.....	953	360	87	.....	236	182	88
1937.....	1,098	397	93	4	109	487	8
1938.....	662	220	87	5	24	292	34
1939 [Ⓐ]	993	285	390	15	108	174	21
1940.....	733	319	187	19	113	46	49

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

2. Examinations of psychopathic-personality patients in probate court

Examinations under the State's 1939 psychopathic-personality law are

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

TABLE 62. PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED, BY OFFENSE AND LOCALITY: 1940

SEXUAL OFFENSE	NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS [ⓐ]				
	Entire State	Hennepin County	Ramsey County	St. Louis County	Other Counties
Total.....	35	6	5	2	22
Rape—including attempts.....	1				1
Carnal knowledge (girls under 18).....	4	1			3
Sodomy; homosexual acts with males.....	13	3	2	2	6
Incest.....	1				1
Indecent liberties with young girls.....	10	1	2		7
Indecent liberties, assaults on females of any age.....	4	1	1		2
Indecent exposure.....	1				1
Peeping Tom.....	1				1

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

All but one of the 35 patients examined in 1940 were ordered committed to State hospitals as follows: 17 to St. Peter, 4 to Rochester, 6 to Fergus Falls, 5 to Moose Lake, and 2 to University Hospital for observation. One of the patients was found not to be a psychopathic-personality.

3. Bank burglaries and robberies

a. Calendar-year tabulations

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

TABLE 63. BANK ATTACKS IN MINNESOTA, INCLUDING ATTEMPTS: 1927-1940 [ⓐ]

YEAR (January 1—December 31)	TOTAL	BURGLARIES (Breaking or Entering)	ROBBERIES (Holdups)
1927.....	12	8	4
1928.....	11		11
1929.....	17	3	14
1930.....	34	2	32
1931.....	30	3	27
1932.....	33	10	23
1933.....	36	3	33
1934.....	11	2	9
1935.....	13	10	3
1936.....	10	8	2
1937.....	9	6	3
1938.....	13	10	3
1939.....	5	3	2
1940.....	7	4	3

[ⓐ]None of the 1940 burglaries were "torch" attacks.

There were only three bank "holdups" and four burglaries during 1940. One of the 1940 robberies was an attempt at Cedar, Minnesota. The

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

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

TABLE 64. COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF BANK ATTACKS IN MINNESOTA DURING THE 4-YEAR PERIODS 1930-1933 AND 1937-1940

PERIOD	Bank Burglaries Yearly Average	Bank Robberies Yearly Average
Years 1930-1933..... (Peak bank-robbery period)	4.5	28.8
Years 1937-1940.....	5.8	2.8

A 5-year comparison of Minnesota bank burglaries with those in neighboring States is made in table 65. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and Bankers Associations in these States were contacted in order to obtain a complete list of bank attacks.

TABLE 65. BANK BURGLARIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES: 1936-1940 (Attempts Included)

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

It will be seen that bank burglaries in these States were slightly more frequent in 1940 than in 1939 but still below the level of the 1936-1938 period. A similar comparison of bank robberies in these States follows in table 66 in which it will be noted that there were seven bank robberies in Minnesota and neighboring States in 1940, the same number as in 1939.

TABLE 66. BANK ROBBERIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES: 1936-1940 (Attempts Included) ①

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

①See preceding table for population data.

b. Fiscal-year tabulations

Minnesota bank attacks may be compared with the entire United States to note whether the trend has been nationwide rather than local. This

comparison as given in the two tables following is based upon the fiscal year ending August 31 as explained in table 68.

TABLE 67. BANK CRIMES IN MINNESOTA COMPARED WITH THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1927-1940[ⓐ]

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

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

Bank burglaries in both Minnesota and the United States have shown erratic fluctuations during the 14-year period, but robberies definitely rose to a peak in 1931-1933 and then declined to new lows. Many factors probably entered into the cause of this rise and fall of bank crimes such as: repeal of prohibition, decrease in number of banks, application of preventive measures within banks and use of modern protective equipment, time-locking restrictions on cash exposure imposed by casualty underwriters in 1933-1934, reduction of money reserves on hand, strengthened police protection, removing of notorious bank robbers from circulation through killing or imprisonment, and business activity. It has not been determined how these and other factors are related to the bank crime problem; business activity, however, may be considered further in this regard.

The "index" of bank crimes which was first presented in the 1937 report in comparison with an "index" of American business activity has been calculated again for the fiscal year which ended August 31, 1940. The 14-year comparison is given in the following table.

TABLE 68. INDEXES OF BANK CRIMES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY: 1927-1940

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

[ⓐ]The yearly average number of bank attacks (including actual and attempted burglaries and robberies) for the 10-year period from September 1, 1926 to August 31, 1936 was taken as 100 in computing the bank crime indexes. These yearly averages for Minnesota and the United States were 20.2 and 509.4 attacks respectively. The fiscal year September 1 to August 31 was used in this entire comparison since the bank crime data for the United States were available only on that basis. The preceding table gives the number of crimes for each year which entered into the calculations.

[ⓑ]The American business index is based upon data published in the Cleveland Trust Company's Business Bulletin and American Business Activity Chart. The monthly variations were averaged to obtain a yearly figure; then 100 was added to the plus or minus mean to arrive at the index shown above. The business-activity index was revised this year for the entire period, it should be noted.

From the record shown in the United States as a whole, it appears that bank attacks were more frequent during the first four years of the depression which began in 1929 and that they decreased with improved business conditions beginning in 1934. The decline in business activity in 1938, however, was not accompanied by an increase in bank crimes in the entire country; on the contrary, bank attacks declined continuously through 1940.

Table 69 shows a comparison of bank burglary and robbery losses and recoveries together with property damage in bank burglaries from 1927 to date. It is noteworthy that the seven Minnesota bank attacks in 1940, as well as the \$2,386.19 loss therein, represent the second lowest record since 1927 when complete records were available. The peak year was in 1932 when \$396,613 was taken from 33 Minnesota banks by "stickup" and "yegg" men.

TABLE 69. THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN MINNESOTA BANK BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES^①

YEAR	VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY			VALUE OF RECOVERED PROPERTY			Burglary Damage ^②
	Burglary	Robbery	Total	Burglary	Robbery	Total	
1927.....	\$182.95	\$43,137.00	\$43,319.95		\$10,822.00	\$10,822.00	
1928.....		63,629.36	63,629.36		5,285.50	5,285.50	
1929.....	2,600.00	54,816.67	57,416.67		12,432.00	12,432.00	
1930.....		266,799.58	266,799.58		11,555.00	11,555.00	
1931.....	257.50	91,022.83	91,280.33				
1932.....	579.87	396,032.98	396,612.85		1,337.00	1,337.00	
1933.....	3,203.40	125,383.40	128,586.80		4,773.19	4,773.19	
1934.....		13,327.23	13,327.23		1,002.25	1,002.25	
1935.....	10,861.90	4,753.10	15,415.00		670.75	670.75	
1936.....	22,376.48	8,315.05	30,691.53				
1937.....	15,661.13	4,941.47	20,602.60	\$73.00		73.00	
1938.....	9,622.78	2,646.95	12,269.73		1,995.07	1,995.07	\$1,774.34
1939.....	63.05	1,577.50	1,640.55	60.00	832.00	892.00	513.90
1940.....	771.41	1,614.78	2,386.19				363.95

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

^②The damage to bank premises and property in bank burglary cases was obtained by correspondence with the banks and insurance companies involved. Figures are not available prior to 1938.

4. Arrest statistics compiled from fingerprint records.

Table 70 shows Minnesota arrests compiled from fingerprint cards received from police agencies during 1940 compared with 1939 and the 3-year average for 1937-1939. Cards from penal institutions were not included. The increase in the number of arrests shown in this table should not be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it is quite probably the result of increased cooperation in submitting fingerprints. Sheriffs in all counties and police departments in first, second, and third class cities are required by law to submit prints. Persons who were fingerprinted by more than one department while in custody are included in table 70. The number of such duplications will be ascertained when time permits and the results embodied in future reports.¹

a. **Offense charged**—Of the 6,577 persons arrested for criminal cases in 1940, as shown in this table, 2,704 or 41.1 per cent were held in connection with crimes against property in burglary, larceny, forgery, fraud, or "fence" cases; 406 or 6.1 per cent were held for offenses against the person

¹See section C, following, for a discussion of this and other factors affecting the validity of fingerprint records as a measure of arrests.

in murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape cases; and 129 or 2.0 per cent were held for robbery cases which involve both property and persons. In the three previous years, the percentages in these groupings were very similar to 1940. The greatest increases in 1940, compared with the 3-year averages, were in the other-offense and forgery classifications; the greatest decreases were in the auto-theft and robbery groupings.

The percentages in table 70 are based upon all offenses, while those mentioned in the discussion of district court cases in table 45 on page 44 were based upon "major" offenses only. It may be well to point out, however, that peace officers are required to fingerprint prisoners only in felony cases; or when the officer believes them to be fugitives from justice; or when arrested they possessed burglar tools, weapons, or other machines or appliances which the officer believed to be intended for unlawful purposes. For this reason, the Bureau does not receive fingerprint records of all persons arrested, especially when they are held for minor offenses.

TABLE 70. ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY CRIME COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY POLICE AGENCIES: 1940 COMPARED WITH 1939 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1937-1939 ①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	3-YEAR AVERAGE 1937-1939		1940		1939	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses.....	6,099	100.0	6,577	100.0	6,250	100.0
Criminal homicide②.....	43	0.7	33	0.5	37	0.6
Robbery.....	182	3.0	129	2.0	220	3.5
Assault—aggravated and other.....	238	3.9	240	3.6	255	4.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	409	6.7	458	7.0	439	7.0
Larceny—except auto theft.....	1,173	19.2	1,216	18.5	1,192	19.1
Auto theft.....	343	5.6	270	4.1	377	6.0
Embezzlement and fraud.....	372	6.1	424	6.4	380	6.1
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	51	0.8	48	0.7	61	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	217	3.6	288	4.4	229	3.7
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	123	2.0	133	2.0	133	2.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	77	1.3	128	1.9	79	1.3
Other sex offenses.....	188	3.1	194	2.9	208	3.3
Violation of drug laws.....	32	0.5	16	0.2	29	0.5
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	33	0.5	25	0.4	35	0.6
Offenses against family and children.....	121	2.0	118	1.8	139	2.2
Violation of liquor laws.....	97	1.6	92	1.4	76	1.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	100	1.6	203	3.1	120	1.9
Violation of other motor-vehicle laws.....	79	1.3	100	1.5	107	1.7
Disorderly conduct.....	181	3.0	172	2.6	186	3.0
Drunkenness.....	608	10.0	720	10.9	582	9.3
Vagrancy.....	432	7.1	473	7.2	397	6.4
Gambling.....	25	0.4	29	0.4	15	0.2
Other offenses.....	413	6.8	563	8.6	437	7.0
Offense not stated.....	124	2.0	77	1.2	116	1.9
Suspicion and investigation.....	437	7.2	428	6.5	401	6.4
Above offenses classified as:						
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape).....	404	6.6	406	6.1	425	6.8
Crimes against property (burglary; larceny; auto theft; embezzlement and fraud; forgery; and stolen property, selling, etc.).....	2,565	42.1	2,704	41.1	2,678	42.9
Crime against both person and property (robbery).....	182	3.0	129	2.0	220	3.5

①The table excludes the non-criminal fingerprints of sleepers, etc. of which there were 373 in 1936, 630 in 1937, 896 in 1938, 879 in 1939, and 1,338 in 1940. A number of persons may be counted more than once in this table if their fingerprints were submitted by different agencies. Duplicates of this type seldom occur in the minor offense classifications.

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

b. Sex—As measured by fingerprints received, the percentage of female arrests was only 6.2 in 1936, 6.1 in 1937, 5.9 in 1938, 5.0 in 1939, and 6.4 in 1940. Similar data for the United States as compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show the same low percentage of female arrests,

with 7.3 per cent in 1936, 6.9 in 1937, 6.8 in 1938, 7.6 in 1939, and 8.5 in 1940.

c. **Age**—Considering new-and-old subjects together, records received from Minnesota police agencies indicate that persons of 18 years were most frequently fingerprinted in 1940. This age group was followed by those of 23, 21, 19, 20, 22, and 24 years, respectively. Similarly, in 1939, persons of 20 years appeared most frequently; this group was followed by those of 19, 21, 18, 22, 23, and 24 years, respectively.

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

AGE	1940			AGE	1939		
	NUMBER OF ARRESTS				NUMBER OF ARRESTS		
	All	New	Old		All	New	Old
18.....	316	254	62	20.....	318	259	59
23.....	303	221	82	19.....	310	255	55
21.....	292	228	64	21.....	300	243	57
19.....	287	236	51	18.....	290	254	36
20.....	286	217	69	22.....	282	223	59
22.....	278	212	66	23.....	269	209	60
24.....	258	176	82	24.....	242	185	57

years, it is found that 18 years is the most frequent age, 19 is next, 20 next, and so on in numerical order through 24.

Table 71 shows the total number and per cent of arrests (fingerprint records) by age groups for Minnesota and the United States in 1939 and 1940. Nearly 1,000 youthful persons under 20 were arrested in Minnesota each year; these arrests constituted between 14.4 and 15.6 per cent of all the cases. The percentage of persons under 20 whose prints were forwarded to Washington, D. C., was very similar to the State figures, ranging from 13.7 to 15.2 per cent. The proportion of persons under 30 years ranged from 51.3 to 54.6 per cent in Minnesota and from 49.0 to 51.8 per cent in the United States in the past two years. It will be seen that the percentage of persons in the age group under 30 decreased 3.3 per cent in Minnesota and 2.8 per cent in the nation in 1940.

TABLE 71. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MINNESOTA ARRESTS COMPARED WITH THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES BY AGE GROUPS: 1939-1940 ①

AGE GROUP	MINNESOTA ARRESTS				UNITED STATES ARRESTS ②			
	1940		1939		1940		1939	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages.....	6,577	100.0	6,250	100.0	609,013	100.0	576,920	100.0
Under 20.....	944	14.4	977	15.6	83,707	13.7	87,459	15.2
20-29.....	2,425	36.9	2,440	39.0	215,060	35.3	211,255	36.6
30-44.....	2,154	32.8	1,938	31.0	212,426	34.9	192,682	33.4
45 or over.....	1,048	15.9	890	14.2	97,282	16.0	84,809	14.7
Unknown.....	6	0.1	5	0.1	538	0.1	715	0.1

①Source of national data: Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, Fourth Quarter Bulletin 1939 and 1940: Volumes X and XI; Number 4.

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

By eliminating the old subjects from the arrest data, the error which results from counting duplicate fingerprints for the same arrest is reduced to a minimum (see page 64 for further discussion of this problem). Old subjects are excluded in table 72 which shows new-subject arrests in age groupings for 1939 and 1940 with comparative data for the general population. A slightly larger percentage (between 1.4 and 2.0 per cent) of the new subjects, as compared with all subjects combined, were under 30 years.

TABLE 72. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION: 1939-1940

AGE GROUP	MINNESOTA NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS				GENERAL POPULATION (1930 Census)	
	1940		1939		Number	Per cent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All ages.....	4,794	100.0	4,898	100.0	2,563,953	100.0
Under 15.....	36	0.8	25	0.5	741,540	28.9
15-19.....	771	16.1	815	16.6	239,946	9.4
20-29.....	1,750	36.5	1,905	38.9	407,901	15.9
30-44.....	1,454	30.3	1,431	29.2	555,619	21.7
45 or over.....	778	16.2	717	14.6	617,979	24.1
Unknown.....	5	0.1	5	0.1	968	①

①Data not shown where less than 0.1.

This table emphasizes the fact that persons under 15 are seldom arrested and fingerprinted. Approximately 29 per cent of the population is under 15 years while less than 1 per cent of those fingerprinted is in this age group. The percentage of persons under 30 in the State is 54.2, an amount very near the 54.7 average arrest figure for 1939-1940.

Rates per 100,000 population at each age level can be computed from the above table; it would be more accurate, however, to make this calculation later when the 1940 census data are available. It may be noted that of persons 15 years or older in 1930, 35.5 per cent of the State's population were under 30; while of those arrested, 54.4 per cent were under 30 years. This comparison is shown in table 73.

TABLE 73. COMPARISON OF ARRESTS AND GENERAL POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS 15 YEARS OR OLDER

AGE GROUPING	NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS (Average 1939-1940)		GENERAL POPULATION 1930	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 and over—total.....	9,631	100.0	1,822,413	100.0
15-29.....	5,241	54.4	647,847	35.5
30 and over.....	4,390	45.6	1,174,566	64.5

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

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

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

Of the preceding considerations, the last factor is the only one which can be eliminated as an invalidating element. By grouping subjects as new and old, the former or "first-offender" group excludes all duplicates except those which result from filing errors. The old-subject group includes the duplicates, then, and is therefore unreliable to the extent that subjects are counted more than once for the same offense. The task of eliminating duplications requires considerable research, but this project will be undertaken when time permits. Table 74 shows the number of new and old subjects by sex for 1939 and 1940 by age groupings. This table permits the study of new subjects apart from the old subject classification which contains the duplicate cases.

TALBE 74. AGE OF PERSONS WHOSE FINGERPRINTS WERE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES DURING 1939-1940:
BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS[ⓐ]

AGE	1940									1939								
	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS			ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	6,577	6,149	428	4,794	4,455	339	1,783	1,694	89	6,250	5,940	310	4,898	4,622	276	1,352	1,318	34
10-14	37	36	1	36	35	1	1	1	.....	26	26	.....	25	25	.....	1	1	.....
15	57	53	4	55	51	4	2	2	.....	38	37	1	35	34	1	3	3	.....
16	100	98	2	92	90	2	8	8	.....	112	107	5	95	90	5	17	17	.....
17	147	144	3	134	132	2	13	12	1	201	197	4	176	172	4	25	25	.....
18	316	302	14	254	240	14	62	62	.....	290	281	9	254	246	8	36	35	1
19	287	271	16	236	223	13	51	48	3	310	303	7	255	249	6	55	54	1
20	286	273	13	217	206	11	69	67	2	318	299	19	259	241	18	59	58	1
21	292	261	31	228	203	25	64	58	6	300	289	11	243	233	10	57	56	1
22	278	253	25	212	190	22	66	63	3	282	266	16	223	210	13	59	56	3
23	303	276	27	221	199	22	82	77	5	269	259	10	209	199	10	60	60	.....
24	258	240	18	176	159	17	82	81	1	242	229	13	185	174	11	57	55	2
25-29	1,008	917	91	696	624	72	312	293	19	1,029	952	77	786	722	64	243	230	13
30-34	855	794	61	578	529	49	277	265	12	762	715	47	548	509	39	214	206	8
35-39	699	659	40	470	440	30	229	219	10	673	634	39	493	454	39	180	180	.....
40-44	600	566	34	406	381	25	194	185	9	503	481	22	390	371	19	113	110	3
45-49	407	377	30	288	268	20	119	109	10	347	327	20	274	254	20	73	73	.....
50-54	297	291	6	232	229	3	65	62	3	256	252	4	198	194	4	58	58	.....
55-59	175	169	6	127	123	4	48	46	2	149	146	3	126	124	2	23	22	1
60 or over	169	165	4	131	129	2	38	36	2	138	135	3	119	116	3	19	19	.....
Not stated	6	4	2	5	4	1	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Median	29.6	29.7	28.2	28.8	29.0	27.5	31.4	31.4	31.7	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.1	28.0	29.1	30.1	30.2	28.1

ⓐ A detailed breakdown by individual ages is available upon request.

A number of analyses of these data can be made; one of these, the median ages of each group, is shown in table 75. It will be seen, on the one hand, that the 1940 median age of new-subject males was 29, a year older than in the previous year. On the other hand, the median age of 1940 females who were first offenders was 27.5, or nearly 2 years younger than in 1939. Old-subject males were also a year older in 1940 than in 1939 cases. The 1939 median for old-subject females was based on only 34 records, and the 1940 on 84; so these two medians are not very reliable.

TABLE 75. MEDIAN AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS: 1939-1940

YEAR	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1939.....	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.1	28.0	29.1	30.1	30.2	28.1
1940.....	29.6	29.7	28.2	28.8	29.0	27.5	31.4	31.4	31.7

d. **Race**—Approximately 94 per cent of the persons represented in this study were members of the white race (table 76). The remaining 6 per cent were chiefly members of the negro race.

TABLE 76. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA DURING 1939 AND 1940

RACIAL GROUP	1940		1939	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All races.....	6,577	100.0	6,250	100.0
White.....	6,158	93.6	5,855	93.7
Negro.....	323	4.9	271	4.3
Mexican.....	31	0.5	59	0.9
Indian.....	34	0.5	38	0.6
Gypsy.....	28	0.4	22	0.4
Chinese.....	1	①	2	①
Other.....	2	①	3	①

①Data not shown where less than 0.1 percent.

Since over 99 per cent of all persons fingerprinted are 15 years or older, we may compare the racial characteristics of the general population of this age group with those arrested in the State. It will be noted in table 77, which sets forth this comparison, that approximately 99 per cent of the State's population and 94 per cent of those arrested are members of the white race. On the basis of these data, the proportion of negro arrests is over 10 times that which would be expected if members of this race were fingerprinted at the rate of their occurrence in the general population.

TABLE 77. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1939 AND 1940 COMPARED WITH THE 1930 GENERAL POPULATION: PERCENT OF PERSONS 15 YEARS OR OLDER

RACIAL GROUP	PERCENT 15 YEARS OR OLDER			
	Arrests (All subjects)		General Population 1930	
	1940	1939	Number	Percent
All races.....	100.0	100.0	1,822,413	100.00
White.....	93.6	93.7	1,805,660	99.08
Negro.....	4.9	4.3	7,543	0.41
Other.....	1.5	2.0	9,210	0.51

Source of population data: Bureau of the Census.

5. Criminal homicides

To meet the need for complete statistics in respect to violent deaths, a plan to obtain comprehensive data on criminal homicides was inaugurated in 1938. A two-page form showing information regarding victims in homicides or "possible" homicides, the place and date of death, cause of death, weapons used, motive for the killing, as well as facts concerning the killers and their prosecution, was tried out in that year with excellent results. Available information was added to the blank; and then it was mailed to local coroners, county attorneys, or police officers to be completed. This form was employed again in 1940 with minor revisions. The following current sources supply the statistical division with reports of homicidal deaths:

Monthly reports from sheriffs and police departments

Monthly reports from clerks of district courts

Bureau cases and fingerprint cards

Homicide reports from the Division of Vital Statistics

Press clippings

A file of all the known homicides in the State for 1938, 1939, and 1940 is now available.