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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, 1942**

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

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

**IN MEMORIAM**

**Melvin C. Passolt**

**Superintendent**

**of the Bureau from**

**February 1, 1931 to February 1, 1939**

**Born July 18, 1871**

**Died January 30, 1943**

To Governor Harold E. Stassen

and

To Members of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

This year marked the 15th successful year of operation of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Created in July 1927 to fill an urgent need for a central law-enforcement organization, the Bureau has since gained national prominence. Recognition has been gained not only in coordinating the work of peace officers throughout the State, but also for its accomplishments in police administration, radio, investigation, identification, criminal statistics, and the application of scientific analysis to police work.

### **Bureau Records Are a Boon in Wartime**

When the sponsors of the Bureau in 1927 succeeded in establishing this agency as a focal point for criminal records, little did they realize the far-reaching effect of their efforts. The identification division's peacetime function of supplying police officers and prosecuting attorneys with information has been almost equaled during wartime by the task of checking the records of defense plant applicants, Army and Navy personnel, volunteer police, and others. During 1942 alone, over 56,000 names were checked against the files; of these, 2,067 were made for military officers, and 2,571 for local Civilian Defense agencies. The purpose of these investigations is not to plague the persons who have been charged with crimes, but to weed out those proven undesirable by further investigation. Applicants for trusted positions are asked for details of crimes of which they have been convicted; if they fail to mention convictions which Bureau files disclose, this fact warrants intensive investigation.

Since 1936 the division of criminal statistics has received individual records of persons convicted of felonies in district courts in all 87 counties. These 15,000 or more records have proven of great value not only for statistical analyses of the work of the courts, but, also, in connection with the work of the identification division. The court records were all collected with the aid of the Federal Bureau of the Census which furnished cards and postage-free envelopes. The State Bureau in turn furnished the Census Bureau with judicial statistics being collected in a Nation-wide program. Minnesota can well be proud of its centralized file of State-wide felony convictions.

### **Police Protection Division of the Office of Civilian Defense**

There is much that citizens can do in time of war, and which no one can do for them, to help themselves, their families, and the Nation. In addition, however, there are many activities which must be performed by organized, trained personnel. The Civilian Defense organizations throughout the Nation have assumed the responsibility of training and assigning men to perform the skilled duties on the home front incident to

the emergency. The superintendent of the Bureau willingly accepted leadership in the Police Protection Division of the Minnesota Office of Civilian Defense. Early in the year, in consultation with the advisory committee of police chiefs and police officers, an Auxiliary Police Handbook was prepared and distributed throughout the State. The Handbook, containing suggestions for assisting the regular police officers during emergencies, met with wide approval. Identification cards and arm bands were also supplied to the auxiliary officers upon request.

Local departments were invited to submit fingerprints of applicants for auxiliary police service. These were all checked against the Bureau files.

Although the training of auxiliary police is a local problem, the Bureau is rendering every assistance possible whenever requested to do so.

### **Brief Summary of Bureau Accomplishments in 1942**

Although Bureau activities as shown in this report are too varied to summarize completely, a few of the noteworthy accomplishments in 1942 may be cited.

Apprehensions on Bureau cases cleared 1,061 offenses in 1942.

A total of 643 persons were held for prosecution on Bureau cases.

The Bureau's identification division checked 56,258 individual records for defense plants, military authorities, and others.

The Bureau investigated or otherwise handled 3,879 cases of which 3,438 were 1942 cases. Of the latter, 2,851 were Minnesota offenses and 587 were miscellaneous cases originating within the State.

KNHD, the Bureau's radio station at Redwood Falls, was on the air with 1,178 first-alarm criminal broadcasts during the year. Including repeat and noncriminal messages, tests, and other broadcasts, the unit was on the air 22,740 times.

The scientific crime laboratory assisted officers in 26 counties, as well as Federal, State, and other agencies. There were 51 cases involving laboratory aid, of which 9 dealt with ballistics, 21 with chemical analyses and tests, and 25 with microscopical examinations.

Out-of-State authorities assisted in returning 78 persons to Minnesota on Bureau cases; 43 were returned to other States by Minnesota police. The Bureau was instrumental in furthering this intrastate cooperation by assisting other States whenever requested to do so.

Identifications were made in over one-fourth of the 4,429 criminal fingerprint records received during the year from Minnesota police officers. In all, 7,987 fingerprint records were received, classified, and filed. This department also made 790 photographs and 4,241 prints of prisoners, crime scenes, latent prints, checks, and other records.

The Bureau prepared an interesting State Fair exhibit in cooperation with the U. S. Secret Service. The Federal officers displayed

prominent counterfeit-money posters, and supplied leaflets entitled "Know Your Money." The Bureau exhibited pictures, charts, and graphs concerning work being done by this department as well as displays pertaining to crime prevention.

The statistical division checked and audited over 1,700 monthly crime reports from chiefs of police and sheriffs, furnishing data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as required by law. The division also checked and otherwise handled some 1,000 monthly reports from clerks of district court and individual case cards on all persons charged in the 87 counties. In addition, the division compiled the data for this report.

Bureau expenditures were reduced 9.1 percent to only \$73,169. Nearly \$200,000 in stolen motor vehicles and other property was reported recovered on Bureau cases. When the additional savings to taxpayers resulting from the Bureau's crime-prevention work is considered, it is clear that the Bureau more than paid for itself in financial savings alone. The primary function of the Bureau, however, includes the protection of life as well as property, and the former cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

The second lowest year of bank crime losses on record was experienced in 1942. In the two bank burglaries and one attempted robbery, \$1,831.71 was taken. Bank losses of this type have been almost eliminated since the 1932 peak-year when \$396,613 was taken by bandits and "yegg" men. With only three bank attacks a year compared with three a month in the early 30's, Bureau investigators were able to give local officers more assistance in the less spectacular but more common crimes. Special attention was given to rural livestock and poultry thefts, for example, and every effort was made to prevent losses to farmers.

A leaflet on Crime Prevention was prepared and supplied to visitors at the State Fair booth. This publication with its sections on Civilian Defense, The Roots of Crime, Suggestions to Householders, Business Advice, and Common Sense met with wide approval. Among the items contained in the leaflet, the following may be cited by way of illustration: "Never leave your key under the mat, over the door, or in the mail box;" "a chain on the inside of doors affords good protection;" "don't leave notes in mail boxes and milk bottles, or on doors telling when you will return;" "carefully examine the defenses of your buildings;" "don't listen to get-rich schemes." Copies of this leaflet will be supplied by the Bureau upon request.

### **Criminal Activity in Wartime**

Opportunities exist among the law violators just as they do in the general population. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that criminals who engage in crime for profit are taking advantage of the war situation. There are, of course, those who steal and rob on all levels of criminal

success; a few simply help themselves to things they want even though they could afford to pay for the goods; others supplement their incomes by stealing things they cannot purchase; while others go about pilfering, hijacking, burglarizing, on a business basis with illegal channels for disposing of the "hot" merchandise. The "black market" operations in the meat industry may be cited as an example of large-scale law violation growing out of the war situation, while the theft of tires for personal use may be mentioned as an example of a once petty but now serious problem created by the emergency.

Although reports of crimes against property, based upon cases handled by the Bureau, dropped from 2,216 in 1941 to 1,675 cases last year, a decline of 24.4 percent, larceny complaints increased 6.4 percent from 450 to 479. Thefts of tires and tubes, bicycles, trailers, tractors, and farm machinery increased more than enough to off-set the decreases in thefts of lumber, timber, miscellaneous auto accessories, metals, and license plates.

No increase was noted in livestock larcenies, but steps were taken to guard against "rustling" in 1943 when meat rationing will be effective. Estimated losses in reported thefts of farm animals during the past year were:

Poultry .....	\$9,960
Swine .....	\$4,670
Cattle .....	\$3,120
Sheep .....	\$1,750
Horses .....	\$ 665

An expected increase in motor-vehicle thefts for permanent use did not materialize in our first war year. Only 5 or 1.5 percent of the 339 cars remained stolen by the end of the year. This compares with 2.1 percent unrecovered in 1941.

Preventable crimes such as swindling, fraud, forgery, and similar offenses cannot with justice be blamed on the police any more than on the individual who allowed himself to be victimized. It is impossible, if not undesirable, for the enforcement officers to keep a day-to-day check on the activities of "con" men, pickpockets, and others, waiting to arrest them whenever they engage in illegal pursuits. These culprits are as often strangers to the police as they are to the victims, and, fundamentally, citizens themselves are in a better position to lead to their conviction. The war has augmented the problem in several ways; some of these are:

Numerous government and war-plant checks now in circulation make it easier for "check artists" to operate.

Patriotism prompts business men to cash forged documents for "crooks" posing as soldiers, sailors, or marines. There are many deliberate imposters while others are deserters from the armed forces. These same violators no doubt operated before the war with a different modus operandi.

To aid in the prevention of forgeries and frauds, it may be pointed out that the following should not be considered good identification:

Bank books	Lodge or fraternity cards
Business cards	Accident identification cards
Social Security cards	

All of these can be obtained easily by forgers, so it should be ascertained that such credentials were issued for specific purposes and not as a means of identification for cashing checks or opening accounts. Preferable to paper identification is introduction by a depositor or other person of known financial standing. Loss by forgery can be practically eliminated by requesting the endorsement of a person identifying a stranger, questioning the endorser as to how long and how well he knows the man whose check he is about to endorse. Over \$8,500 was lost in check cases alone last year on offenses reported to the Bureau; this indicates that the "bad" check problem is by no means negligible.

New types of wartime offenses and penalties have made their appearance on Bureau records. Violations of Selective Service and Office of Price Administration laws and regulations are the most common. Others are escapes of war prisoners and military personnel, and deserters from the Army and Navy. A common district court disposition has been noted in which the case is continued for trial or sentence, or the sentence is suspended while the defendant is in the military service. The pending cases will no doubt be dismissed after the war, in most instances, if honorable discharges are presented to the courts; and leniency will be granted in the other cases. A considerable number of cases have been dismissed, it has been noted, so that the defendants could join the military forces. Similarly, defendants have been placed on probation and then permitted to enlist or be inducted.

Gypsies were noticeably absent in Minnesota during the past year. These roving bands in the past have occupied the attention of police and sheriffs throughout the State, and an annoying problem has been temporarily solved by the war. There are still those who appear with carnivals as fortune tellers, but these are much easier to control than the caravans moving up and down the highways, stealing as they go.

An indication of crime changes in Minnesota during our first year of war may be found in the following preliminary comparisons of 1942 with the previous year and the pre-war average for the years 1938-1940. The year 1941 was excluded from the pre-war average because mobilization and war activities then were already in operation to a considerable degree.

DATA	Pre-War 3-Year Average 1938-1940	1941	1942	PERCENT CHANGE IN 1942 COMPARED WITH	
				1941	Pre-War Average
<b>State-Wide Data:</b>					
Male prisoners received from the courts at the State Prison and Reformatory.....	939	779	587	-24.6	-37.5
New-subject arrests for major crimes based on fingerprint records received by the Bureau.....	2,672	2,056	1,299	-36.8	-51.4
Major offenses handled by the Bureau.....	2,749	2,364	1,794	-24.1	-34.7
Violent deaths reported by Division of Vital Statistics:					
Suicides.....	415	385	337	-12.5	-18.8
Homicides.....	43	42	44	+4.8	+2.3
Reports of run-aways and missing persons under 20 years of age.....	168	259	338	+30.5	+101.2
<b>Metropolitan Data:</b>					
Offenses reported by Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis police departments:					
Robbery.....	395	204	199	-2.5	-49.6
Auto theft.....	1,858	1,400	1,070	-23.6	-42.4
Larceny—except auto theft.....	7,577	7,187	6,368	-11.4	-16.0
Burglary.....	2,597	2,327	2,016	-20.2	-22.4
Bicycle thefts*.....	1,588	1,459	1,608	+10.2	+1.3
Minnesota Index of Employment (1936-100).....	103.6	119.2	127.9	+7.3	+23.5
Population of State (estimated).....	2,769,500	2,735,900	2,679,600	-2.1	-3.2

\*Average based on 1939 and 1940.

If we were to devise a composite State-wide crime index based upon these data, two items which we would find in close agreement are adult males committed to State penal institutions and major offenses handled by the Bureau. Both of these indicate that criminality in 1942 was about one-fourth less than in 1941 and over one-third less than in the pre-war period. New-subject arrests for major crimes as noted on fingerprint records received by the Bureau show even greater decreases. Homicides as classified by the Division of Vital Statistics remained about the same, a 5 percent increase being noted in 1942 compared with the previous year.

Contrary to the general trend, reports of run-away and missing persons under 20 years of age increased in 1942. There were nearly a third more such cases than in the previous year and over twice as many as during the pre-war period. These data no doubt reflect a tendency toward juvenile recklessness and defiance of parental authority. During 1942 there were 338 youths compared with 259 in 1941 and 168 during the 1938-1940 period who were reported as missing or run-aways. For ages 20 years and over, it may be pointed out that there was a decrease in 1942 compared with both the previous year and the pre-war average.

Based upon the Minnesota index as compiled by the Division of Employment and Security, there was a 7.3 percent increase in employment in 1942 compared with 1941 and a 23.5 percent increase compared with

the pre-war average. The State's population in 1942 is estimated to have decreased 2.1 and 3.2 percent compared with 1941 and the average, respectively.

Metropolitan crimes as reported to the Bureau on monthly reports showed decreases in 1942 ranging as high as 23.6 percent for auto theft compared with 1941 and as high as 49.6 percent for robbery compared with the pre-war average. The larceny classification includes bicycle but not auto thefts. When bicycle thefts are considered separately, it will be noted that there was an increase of 10 percent when compared with 1941, and 1 percent when compared with the pre-war average.

Bicycle thefts in metropolitan communities during the first quarter led officers to believe that larcenies of these vehicles and other war-restricted commodities might become more common during 1942. The second quarter, however, was more favorable with the current period only 3.8 percent over the pre-war average, and the last two quarters found 1942 under the average. The year as a whole was only 1.3 percent over the 1939-1940 period. The following is a quarterly record of bicycle thefts during 1942 and the pre-war period 1939-1940 (1938 data not available):

PERIOD	THEFTS OF BICYCLES IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL		
	1942	Pre-War Yearly Average 1939-1940	Percent Change in 1942
Entire Year.....	1,608	1,588	+1.3
First quarter—January through March.....	281	126	+123.0
Second quarter—April through June.....	596	574	+ 3.8
Third quarter—July through September.....	438	534	- 18.0
Fourth quarter—October through December.....	293	354	- 17.2

Data available at press time indicate that 104 bicycles were stolen during the first quarter of 1943; this is 17.5 percent under the pre-war average figure, approximately the same as the last quarter in 1942.

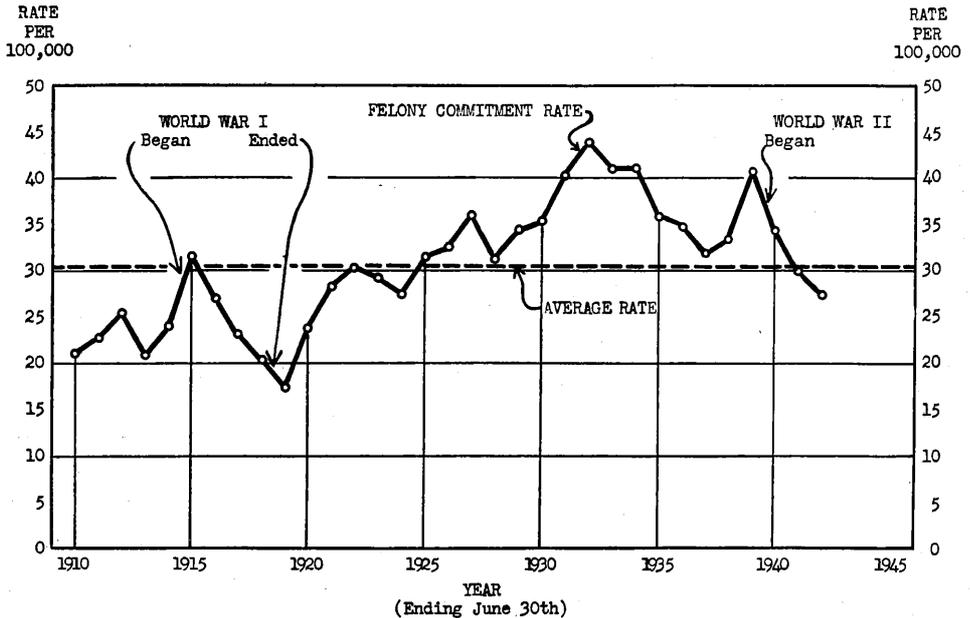
### Effect of War on Criminality Based Upon Felony-Commitment Rate in Minnesota

Prisoners received from State courts at Minnesota adult penal institutions for men and women were combined to furnish felony-commitment rates for the years 1910 through 1942 (for the year ending July 31st through 1918 and for the year ending June 30th thereafter). A few Federal prisoners received at the reformatories are included but they do not affect the rates more than 0.7. Revised rates to be published in our next report will exclude these cases; in addition, the effect of the Classification Board which operated during 1935-1939 in causing delays in admissions will be eliminated. The 1939 rate, most affected by this adjustment, will be lowered by about three points. That commitments for liquor-law violations do not account for the 1931-1934 high commitment rate was shown by an

examination of the reports of the institutions. In 1931, for example, only 13 out of 1,039 prisoners were received for liquor-law violations, while in the three succeeding years 9, 3, and 4 prisoners were received for liquor offenses out of 1,142, 1,073, and 1,085 commitments, respectively.

### MINNESOTA FELONY-COMMITMENT RATE: BY YEARS

(Number of Prisoners Received from the Courts at the Prison and Reformatories for Men and Women per 100,000 Estimated Population)



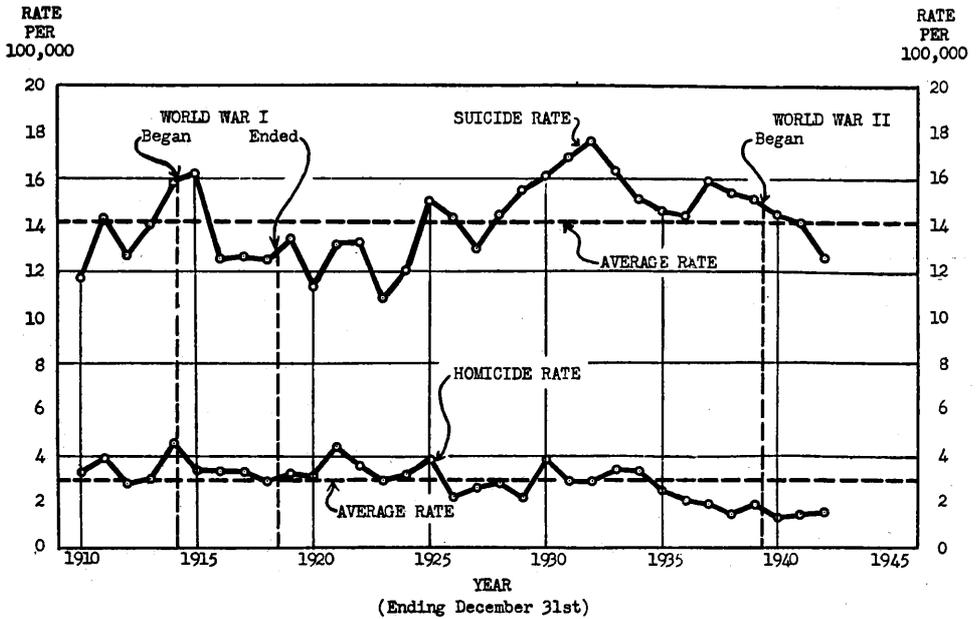
Judging by the felony-commitment rate during World War I and the post-war period, we can anticipate a further drop in adult criminality until the present war ends; then we can expect an upswing in crime within a few months after demobilization. The rise in the crime rate as measured by felony prisoners received at institutions continued for 13 years after the first World-War low in 1919. The Prison and Reformatory fiscal year was set back from July 31st to June 30th beginning in 1919 so the data for that year are for an 11-month period. This fact, however, would not alter the data appreciably.

The average rate at which felony prisoners were received was 30.5 per 100,000 estimated population during the 33-year period. The years 1925 through 1940 were all above this average, it will be noted; while, for the first time in 16 years, the rate dropped below the average in 1941. Detailed information regarding felony commitments is available in the Bureau office.

### Violent Deaths in Minnesota During Wartime

State suicide and homicide rates were calculated from data supplied by the Division of Vital Statistics. These data as presented in the following chart will be found in detail in table 82.

**HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE RATES IN MINNESOTA: BY YEARS**  
 (Number of Homicides and Suicides per 100,000 Estimated Population  
 as Reported by Minnesota Division of Vital Statistics)



Law-enforcement officers have a slightly smaller number of suicides to investigate during war periods, it will be noted. The problem will not materially change when the present war ends, it appears, based on our experience in the 6-year period following World War I. In 1942, the suicide rate dropped below average to 12.6; none of the previous 14 years was below the 14.1 average rate. The homicide rate remained fairly constant during the period 1915-1920 followed by a sharp temporary rise in 1921. In 1935 the rate dropped below the 33-year average of 2.9 per 100,000 estimated population where it has since remained, reaching an all-time low rate of 1.3 in 1940. The last two years have shown a slight increase but it appears that we can look forward to a below-average homicide rate at least until the war ends.

**Juvenile Delinquency**

Many officers have observed an increase in wartime juvenile delinquency. Wartime recklessness, they say, is one of the causes of the laxity among youth. It has been noted that, based on reports of run-away and missing persons under 20 years of age, Bureau records for this State show an increase in juvenile delinquency. Additional information on the problem may be obtained from individual juvenile courts or police departments in the State.

**Female Sex Delinquency as Measured by Illegitimate Births in Minnesota**

Additional evidence of delinquency among females in Minnesota is noted in illegitimate-birth data compiled by the State Division of Vital Statistics. A summary of 1942 cases compared with 1941 and the pre-war

average is given below by age of mothers as reported to the Division. Cases are included even though conception occurred out of State; illegitimate conceptions in this State where the child was born outside of Minnesota are not included.

AGE OF MOTHERS	NUMBER OF MOTHERS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (Stillbirths Included)				
	Pre-War 3-Year Average 1938-1940	1941	1942	Percent Change in 1942 Compared With	
				1941	Pre-War Average
Mothers of Illegitimate Children—Total.	1,194	1,215	1,264	+ 4.0	+5.9
Under 20 years of age.....	427	398	442	+11.1	+3.5
20 years or over.....	767	816	822	+ 0.7	+7.2
Age not reported.....		1			

Sex delinquency among females of all ages, as measured by these data, rose 5.9 percent in 1942 compared with the pre-war average and 4.0 percent compared with the previous year. Girls 19 years of age and under were involved in 11.1 percent more cases in 1942 than in 1941 but in only 3.5 percent more than in the pre-war period. Females 20 years of age or older were involved in about the same percentage of cases in 1941 and 1942 but in 7.2 percent more cases in the current year compared with the pre-war average.

#### Arrests Based Upon Fingerprint Records

For all crimes including suspicion, the identification division received 4,429 records during 1942 from Minnesota police agencies. This is 26.0 percent under the 5,987 figure for 1941 and 31.8 percent under the 6,498 pre-war average. Only three offenses showed an increase over 1941. They were: prostitution and commercialized vice; weapons, carrying, etc.; and suspicion. Suspicion was the only one of these which also exceeded the 3-year average. The increase in arrests for investigation no doubt reflects the vigilance of local officers on the lookout for saboteurs, deserters, war prisoners, and other wanted persons.

Female arrests were represented on 333 of the 1942 criminal-arrest records. This is a decrease of 19.2 percent from 1941 and a decrease of only 11.2 percent from the pre-war average for 1938-1940. Less than 1 out of 14 were female subjects in 1942. A yearly average of 375 records of female arrests were received during the pre-war 3-year period; likewise, 412 were received in 1941.

#### Sleepers in Local Jails

There has been a marked decrease in the number of transients who were given overnight lodging in jails throughout the State, based on fingerprints of these persons submitted by police officers. Only 306 "sleepers" were reported in 1942, a drop of 69.3 percent from 1941 and 70.5 percent from the pre-war period. A yearly average of 1,038 "sleepers" were reported during 1938-1940 while 996 were reported in 1941.

## Bureau Circulars Bring Results

An important function of the Bureau is the issuance of circulars of wanted criminals. Local officers are not all equipped to prepare adequate wanted bulletins bearing fingerprints and photographs, nor do they have a Nation-wide mailing list. The Bureau saves mailing expenses by enclosing the notices with the regular weekly bulletin which is now sent to over 700 Minnesota and out-of-State officers.

That BCA circulars are effective is shown by our experience during the past four years. Since January 1, 1939, we have issued 36 circulars for wanted criminals. All but 8 have been apprehended and 3 of these have been fugitives only since November 1942. Out-of-State contacts have proven important because 11 or nearly half were arrested outside of Minnesota in 9 different States and Canada. Escape was the offense charged in 9 circulars; abandonment in 7 cases; forgery in 4; robbery in 3; murder, rape, burglary, larceny, and fraud in 2; and auto theft, adultery, and illegitimacy in 1.

### Nation-wide Crime Trends

The Division of Criminal Statistics is required by law to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Nation-wide program of Uniform Crime Reporting. Minnesota has an enviable record in this regard both in the percentage of police officers who submit reports and in the quality of returns submitted. The information collected in this and other States is published by the FBI in the pamphlet Uniform Crime Reports available upon request. Crime trends throughout the Nation during our first year of war compared with the previous 3-year average, as published by the Federal Bureau, may be summarized as follows:

CRIME CLASSIFICATION	Percent Change in 1942 Compared with Average for 1939-1941
Crimes against the person:	+ 7.2
Murders.....	+ 1.6
Manslaughter by negligence.....	+ 1.3
Aggravated assaults.....	+ 7.6
Rapes.....	+11.2
Crimes against property:	- 5.8
Burglaries.....	-13.2
Robberies.....	- 9.6
Auto thefts.....	- 5.4
Larcenies.....	- 2.9

A comparison of 1942 with 1941 gives additional information not available for the 3-year period:

CRIME CLASSIFICATION	Percent Change in 1942 Compared with 1941
Pocket-picking.....	+15.6
Shoplifting.....	+ 9.2
Thefts from autos (excluding auto accessories).....	-23.2
Bicycle thefts.....	+10.1
Robberies of stores and other commercial houses.....	-24.4
Highway robberies.....	+11.5

Arrests in the United States based upon fingerprint records received by the FBI show these trends:

MEASURE OF ARRESTS	Percent Change in 1942 Compared with 1941
Female arrests.....	+21.7
Male arrests.....	-10.0
Arrests of persons less than 21 years of age:	
Males.....	- 3.6
Females.....	+55.7
Arrests of females less than 21 years of age for:	
Prostitution.....	+64.8
Other sex offenses.....	+104.7
Vagrancy.....	+124.3
Disorderly conduct.....	+69.6
Drunkenness.....	+39.9

Relative to the wartime increase in crime and delinquency among women, the FBI notes that efforts should be redoubled to keep the home front clean, wholesome, and strong.

### Crime Statistics Considered Indispensable

In December 1942 the Board of Officers of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was contacted, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and "each member emphasized that the police statistics compiled under the Uniform Crime Reporting program are indispensable to the efficient administration of law enforcement in this Nation. Since the inception of the program in 1930 the number of local law enforcement agencies contributing crime reports to the FBI has steadily increased. It is generally recognized that now more than ever before is there a need for the data made available under Uniform Crime Reporting. This is evident from an examination of the somewhat unusual crime trends during America's first war year \* \* \*. While it is recognized that some departments may now be operating with a shortage of experienced employees, the necessity for the maintenance of adequate records and accurate statistical summaries should not be overlooked. These essential elements of police administration during peace-time become vital during the war when crime problems are so apt to change rapidly as a result of disruptions in our social and economic structure, which necessarily accompany the war effort."

### Public Resentment to Tire Thievery

Indicative of public reaction to increased larcenies of tires early in 1942, a large corporation published an advertisement under the caption "An Open Letter to Tire Thieves." Quotations from this advertisement indicate the change in public reaction to this type of larceny brought about by the war.

"Tire theft has risen to new heights. This is not just petty larceny any more. It is a direct stab-in-the-back at American transportation which is hand-in-hand with vital American production. The tire thief today is not merely robbing some luckless motorist of his rubber—he may be keeping a skilled bomber mechanic off the job for hours—he may be putting a truck loaded with war materials off schedule—he may be interrupting a vital link in a vital phase of war production.

"For want of a tire the car was lost; for want of a car the man was lost; for want of a man the job was lost; for want of the job the bomber was lost; for want of the bomber the battle was lost.

"For a few paltry dollars, the tire thief is putting himself on the enemy's side.

"He is as obnoxious as a fifth columnist, as despicable as a Benedict Arnold

—for tire stealing today is sabotage just as surely as smashing the control panel on a battleship.

"You, with the tire-snatching tools—before you plan your next job, will you look up at Old Glory flying so grandly in the breeze, needing every son on her side in her fight for life?

"Will you help the U.S.A., or will you help sabotage the U.S.A.?

"Perhaps even a greater morale breaker and sabotage agent is the person who receives stolen tires and property for resale. He is the incentive, the 'fence,' the cover, for the thief. And remember, Mr. Tire Thief, your 'fence' makes the money—not you!

"The bright spot is that the true American motorist will refuse to buy any tire or tires unless he can prove clear title to them—new tires or secondhand. The motorist who does rebuy 'stolen' tires, knowingly or unknowingly, is an accessory to a crime of sabotage!"

For a number of years the Bureau has received detailed annual reports from other State law-enforcement agencies including the Drivers License Division, the State Fire Marshal, the Highway Patrol, and the Liquor Control Commissioner. Summaries of the data, supplied in conformity with the law, will be found on pages 68 to 75 of this report. All of these departments are doing their part in the war effort, and it is appropriate to mention some of their activities.

### Drivers License Division

Just as the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension with its trained staff and centralized records of crimes and criminals proved to be a boon in wartime, similarly, the Drivers License Division has proven its value at all times. With local courts already submitting certificates of conviction to the division, it was a simple matter to supply the Federal Office of Price Administration with reports of violations of the speed laws. This has proven of the utmost importance in enforcing the rubber-conservation regulations because speeders can thus be deprived of their gasoline ration books by the OPA. The license division has been of inestimable aid to the Bureau and other officers throughout the State, as well as to defense plants, in furnishing descriptions and records of traffic convictions. Furthermore, the license division is the only department that has an up-to-date record of addresses of the majority of adults in the State. These records have been of great value to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension which is located in the same building; similarly, they have been referred to frequently by the FBI, and other Federal, State, and local officers.

Some of the observations which may be noted from the data in the Drivers License reports are:

Reckless driving and speeding were the reasons for suspension of licenses in 6 out of 10 instances.

Driving while intoxicated was the cause for revocation of licenses in 9 out of 10 cases. There were 13,367 revocations for this offense since the division started in 1934.

The percentage of drivers under 21 in suspension cases rose to over 36 percent in 1941 and 1942. This is explained by the fact that beginning in 1941 reports on juveniles involved in traffic cases were required by the license division.

Female drivers accounted for only about one percent of the revocations and between three and four percent of the suspensions. The percent of women drivers whose licenses were suspended during 1942, however, more than doubled over the previous year.

The percentage of persons in revocation cases who were under 21 rose to nine percent in 1942, the highest on record. The fact that there were fewer persons in the middle age group because of the war would account for the greater proportion of younger persons. Juveniles are seldom involved in drunken-driving violations, the division reports.

#### **Fire Marshal**

The duties of the State Fire Marshal include not only the enforcement of laws for the suppression of arson and the investigation of fires of unknown origin, but also the enforcement of statutes relative to the prevention of fires. Typical fire-prevention activities include the enforcement of laws governing the storage, use and sale of combustibles and explosives; the investigation of the adequacy of exits from public buildings where numbers of persons congregate from time to time; the inspection of all schools, dry cleaning plants, theatres, hospitals, rooming houses, public institutions, dance halls, rest homes, as well as all conditions that may in any way constitute a fire hazard; and, where conditions warrant it, the condemnation of buildings.

As a result of the war, additional duties were imposed on the department in 1941 in connection with Civilian Defense work, including the organization of auxiliary firemen and rescue squad groups throughout the State. There are now approximately 5,000 auxiliary firemen and 650 rescue squads in Minnesota. In order to intelligently carry on these additional wartime duties, four deputy fire marshals were specially trained in subjects of chemical warfare at the University of Purdue and the Texas A. and M.

Enforcement and crime-prevention activities of the Fire Marshal during 1942 include the following:

Licenses were issued to 498 theatres and 449 dry cleaning establishments.

8,038 inspections were made, resulting in the issuance of 1,126 orders for corrections; 134 buildings were removed without court order, and 16 buildings were removed by order of the district court.

Their educational program included 10 regional fire schools in 1942, and the Northwest Fire School which includes firemen in this and adjoining states; 311 towns were represented and 1,681 persons attended.

An extensive program was conducted in connection with incendiary bombs and poisonous gases. This was carried on by lectures, films and demonstrations. Fire brigades in industrial plants were also organized as a precautionary measure against fire.

There were 122 arson investigations, resulting in the prosecution of 9 persons, a very small number of both investigations and convictions in comparison with former years. But, during these times in Minnesota, as in other states, questionable fires have dropped to the point of being almost nil at this time, undoubtedly a situation caused by better financial conditions generally throughout the country.

### **Highway Patrol**

Wartime activities of the Highway Patrol throughout the State ranged from patrolling the highways for speeders and drunken drivers to giving assistance in blackouts and attending Civilian Defense meetings. That the Patrol has been quick to meet the demands of the situation is shown by the manner in which the officers were assigned to patrol the areas around defense plants. Establishment of the Highway Patrol radio station in St. Paul in 1941 greatly facilitated the control of Patrol cars around the Twin Cities. Immediate contact with mobile units has turned out to be so valuable and important that further construction of stations to cover the entire State is recommended. In addition to the enforcement work on highways and the aid given in searching for fugitives and war prisoners, Patrol officers have become a factor in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Through the school patrols, the officers come in contact with youth throughout the State; and they have done much to influence the character of the boys they have supervised. From a study of the Patrol reports, these facts are outstanding:

Organization and instruction of school patrols took place in 119 schools.

Patrol officers gave safety and first aid instruction to 99 school-patrol groups.

Officers assisted in blackouts on 150 occasions, and attended 69 Civilian Defense meetings.

Patrolmen arrested 983 drunken drivers and 6,459 who were violating other accident-prevention laws. The importance of reducing accidents which cause loss of life and injury to life and property cannot be overemphasized, especially during wartime.

In addition to the outright arrests, officers in the Patrol issued warning tags to 23,223 drivers requiring them to repair illegal equipment. The repairing of faulty brakes, improper lights, and other equipment resulted in the prevention of numerous accidents.

### **Liquor Control Commissioner**

The Liquor Commissioner is charged with the enforcement of all laws pertaining to excise taxes, manufacture, importation, transportation, wholesale distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. He is empowered to promulgate regulations for protection of consumer and society, assist in temperance education for public schools, and control advertisements.

His department issues over 6,000 licenses and permits annually. In the last biennial report of the Commissioner, he advocated improvements for liquor control, comparing "liquor control for sobriety" with "traffic control for safety." These two problems vitally affect each other, he pointed out, in that they often join forces in the loss of life and property. Suggestions for improved liquor control outlined by Commissioner Earl G. Haskin are summarized below because the Bureau realizes the importance, especially during wartime, of maintaining adequate control over the liquor problem. Mr. Haskins suggests the following for the purpose of fostering and promoting temperance in the State:

Extend the supervision of the Liquor Control Commissioner to "on-sale liquor establishments" where such supervision is most needed.

Apply the same supervision to taverns licensed by municipal and county authorities to sell fermented malt beverages.

Require "on-sale" licenses to be submitted to the Commissioner for final approval as is now done in the case of "off-sale" licenses.

Establish uniform opening and closing hours of "on-sale" liquor establishments and taverns licensed to sell non-intoxicating malt liquors.

Violations in taverns licensed by county and municipal authorities to sell non-intoxicating malt beverages continue unabated. Due to locations, many of these licenses are issued without any consideration of police supervision. To materially remedy this situation, and for the protection of our youth, it is suggested that in addition such licensees should be required to obtain a permit from the Liquor Control Commissioner.

### Judicial Criminal Statistics

When the Judicial Council of the State of Minnesota published its first report in 1939, it observed that the "Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is charged with the duty of collecting data relative to criminal litigation, and there is no need for duplicating this work by the Council." The Council then confined itself to the study of civil litigation in district courts. The Bureau recognizes its responsibility in collecting judicial statistics and is pleased with the service it renders to judges, county attorneys, clerks of court, and others who utilize the information. Detailed tables will be found on pages 60 to 65 of this report for the years 1935 through 1941; the data for 1942 cannot be collected, edited, tabulated, and analyzed in time for inclusion in the current report. Some observations may be noted from the detailed tables:

Of the defendants tried by juries in 1941, two-thirds were convicted.

Approximately 45 out of 100 convictions for major offenses resulted in commitments to State penal institutions during 1941.

The number of persons charged with crimes against property, 1,313 in 1941, was 22.1 percent under the 3-year average.

There were 13 defendants charged with abortion in 1941. This record number of abortion cases is 56.1 percent over the previous 3 years.

Rape and carnal-knowledge cases increased 24.1 percent in 1941 over the 3-year average to a record high of 120 defendants.

In 1941 only 7.3 percent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 84.6 percent were convicted by pleas of guilty.

About three out of four defendants were charged with the taking of property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, fraud, forgery, etc.); of these, about 9 out of 10 were convicted.

The number of defendants charged with major offenses reached a peak of 2,295 in 1938; this figure declined steadily to 1,696 in 1941. This is a 19.9 percent drop from the 1938-1940 average.

Probation or suspended-sentence dispositions were noted in 43.4 percent of the major-offense convictions in 1941; this is the highest on record. Leniency was granted in many instances so that the accused could join the armed forces.

The number of persons charged with doing personal injury was 231 in 1941; this was 4.1 percent over the previous 3 years. This increase resulted principally from record highs in the number of defendants charged with manslaughter, criminal-negligence, rape, and carnal-knowledge offenses.

Based upon cases handled and records received, it might appear that the Bureau and other law-enforcement organizations in the State were having less work to do during the war. Other responsibilities not represented in the statistical reports have arisen, however, and most officers now find that Civilian Defense duties, blackout policing, increased juvenile recklessness, and crime-prevention programs tax their energies to the utmost. The manpower shortage has resulted in the loss of valuable police personnel which cannot be replaced, and the lack of critical materials has handicapped some departments. Defense plants operating 24 hours a day have required increased policing during the late hours; this has reduced the personnel on the other shifts. Furthermore, post-war problems which may arise must be anticipated; it is our responsibility to be ready to handle any exigencies which may arise.

As superintendent of the Bureau and Chief Highway Patrol officer, I have endeavored at all times to obtain close cooperation with all law-enforcement agencies in the State, as well as with Federal and out-of-State officers. In the work of crime detection and criminal apprehension, mass effort alone can bring the results for which we all aim. I am pleased to say that I have enjoyed the hearty and sincere cooperation of our peace officers, and it is this assistance which has made possible our fine record in the Bureau. I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude to all of them, and to you whose constructive support has enabled the Bureau to maintain its functions so valuable to law enforcement in Minnesota.

Respectfully submitted,

ELDEN ROWE,

Superintendent.

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# STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU

## SUMMARY OF THE 1942 RECORD COMPARED WITH 1941

	1941	1942	Percent Change in 1942
<b>Personnel: December 31—Total</b> .....	24	24	0
Number of investigators, including chemist.....	11	12	+ 9
Number of other employees.....	13	12	- 8
<b>Cases Handled:</b>			
Total.....	5,192	3,879	-25
New Minnesota cases.....	3,470	2,851	-18
New out-of-State cases.....	747	587	-21
Old cases worked on again.....	975	441	-55
<b>Offenses Cleared by Arrest:</b>			
Minnesota offenses.....	1,468	1,061	-28
Out-of-State offenses.....	320	232	-28
<b>Persons Arrested on Bureau Cases and Held for Prosecution in Minnesota:</b>			
Total.....	710	643	- 9
Arrests by Bureau investigators.....	196	188	- 4
Arrests by other authorities.....	514	455	-11
<b>Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Minnesota Cases Handled by the Bureau:</b>			
Losses: Entire State.....	\$444,710	\$318,036	-28
Rural.....	155,669	132,748	-15
Urban.....	289,041	185,288	-36
Recoveries: Entire State.....	\$223,038	\$196,176	-12
Rural.....	66,295	73,710	+11
Urban.....	156,743	122,466	-22
<b>Broadcasts over KNHD:</b>			
Total transmissions.....	31,017	22,740	-27
Original criminal broadcasts.....	1,503	1,178	-22
Follow-up criminal broadcasts.....	882	751	-15
Other times on air (tests, WAMV repeats, missing persons, etc.).....	28,632	20,811	-27
<b>Fingerprint Records Received; Photographs Made:</b>			
<b>"Criminal" fingerprint records received from:</b>			
All agencies.....	10,411	7,987	-23
Minnesota agencies.....	7,805	5,381	-31
Out-of-State agencies.....	2,606	2,606	0
Total subjects on file on December 31.....	94,965	100,491	+ 6
<b>Identifications made of fingerprints received from:</b>			
Minnesota police agencies.....	27%	27%	
Minnesota institutions.....	89%	86%	
Photographs made.....	885	790	-11
Prints made.....	4,211	4,241	+ 1

### 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 78 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

Bureau activities in 1942 compared with the previous year are highlighted in the above summary. Detailed information is presented in the following pages under six divisions: investigation, laboratory, radio, administration, identification, and statistics as will be noted in the table of contents and list of tables. Tabulations of Bureau activities and cases handled are shown in the first five divisions while data concerning the

State Highway Patrol, Drivers License Division, Liquor Control Commissioner, and Fire Marshal are presented in the last section. State-wide data collected from clerks of district court, probate courts, police and sheriffs, penal institutions, and other sources are also given under the statistical division. Available statistics not contained in this report will be furnished upon request.

## I. DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The total volume of crimes recorded by the Bureau is not necessarily a measure of the activity of the division of investigation. A single heinous murder, a kidnaping, or a sabotage case, for example, may require the services of all available investigators for an extended period of time. With every major case there are a multitude of reports, clues, leads, and rumors all of which must be "run down." The following information, however, shows the large and varied number of cases which were reported to the Bureau in 1942. Many of them required reports by investigators, the identification expert, or the chemist; others necessitated extensive correspondence; some checking with the Motor Vehicle Division or Drivers License Department; others broadcasts over KNHD and WAMV; others photography; most of them weekly bulletin publication; and all of them indexing in the files.

### A. Cases Handled

Cases handled during the past year are summarized in table 1 showing current Minnesota and out-of-State cases as well as "old" cases worked on in 1942.

TABLE 1. CASES HANDLED IN 1942

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES <sup>ⓐ</sup>	Total	New Cases	Old Cases Worked on Again in 1942
All cases.....	3,879	3,438	441
Minnesota cases—total.....	3,205	2,851	354
Offenses.....	2,546	2,220	326
Other cases.....	659	631	28
Out-of-State cases—total.....	674	587	87
Offenses.....	551	480	71
Other cases.....	123	107	16

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Bureau cases have been divided into "offenses" and "other" cases for tabulating purposes. Those which relate to crimes, fugitives, escapes, and other criminal matters are classified as "offenses" while those pertaining to missing persons, unfounded crimes, suspicious deaths, other noncriminal 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.

It will be seen that of the 3,879 new and old cases handled in 1942 about five-sixths dealt with Minnesota items and one-sixth with out-of-State reports. 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 nine-tenths of the cases handled were current reports while one-tenth were "old" cases worked on again.

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

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF ALL CASES ACTED ON, INCLUDING OUT-OF-STATE CASES: 1935-1942

YEAR	CASES ACTED ON BY THE BUREAU		
	All Cases	Current Cases	Old Cases
1935.....	1,796	1,672	124
1936.....	4,066	3,850	216
1937.....	3,555	3,232	323
1938.....	4,650	4,366	284
1939.....	4,548	4,109	439
1940.....	5,001	4,489	512
1941.....	5,192	4,217	975
1942.....	3,879	3,438	441

Considering all cases together, the Bureau handled 1,313 fewer or about three-fourths as many cases in 1942 as 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 2,220 Minnesota offenses which were added to Bureau records during the past year are discussed in the following section.

### 1. New Minnesota offenses handled in 1942

The Bureau acted on 2,220 "new" offenses in 1942 as compared with 2,868 in 1941. This is a decrease of 23 percent compared with 1941 and a decrease of 30 percent compared with the 3-year pre-war average for

TABLE 3. MINNESOTA OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1942 CONTRASTED WITH PRIOR YEARS, AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE 1938-1940

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES <sup>ⓐ</sup>	1942	3-Year Average (1938-1940) <sup>ⓑ</sup>	1941	1940	1939
Grand Total.....	2,220	3,150	2,868	2,996	3,046
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	1,327	1,913	1,649	1,730	1,858
1. Criminal homicide:					
A. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	5	15	20	13	15
B. Manslaughter by negligence.....	5	1	4	1	1
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	9	19	27	22	19
3. Robbery.....	50	75	43	60	71
4. Aggravated assault.....	15	5	12	2	7
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	442	778	680	686	780
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	479	582	450	605	552
7. Auto theft.....	322	437	413	341	413
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	887	1,220	1,204	1,251	1,170
8. Other assaults.....	4	15	10	13	14
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	204	458	358	577	367
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	174	251	269	178	206
11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	4	6	3	2	1
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....	3	*			1
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	11	1			1
14. Other sex offenses.....	5	13	8	10	11
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	39	49	54	36	57
16. Narcotic drug laws.....	1	3	2	1	2
17. Liquor laws.....	1	1		1	2
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	8	6	6	2	9
19. Vagrancy.....	2	2	2		3
20. Gambling.....	*	1			
21. Driving while intoxicated.....	3	3	7	3	3
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....	2	4	6	5	2
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....	16	12	17	12	19
25. All other offenses:					
Arson.....	3	8	6	9	8
Escapes (3).....	290	270	347	289	354
Illegitimacy.....	5	18	6	12	15
Other unclassified.....	114	100	102	101	95
26. Offense not stated; fugitives, etc.....	6	18	15	15	18

<sup>ⓐ</sup>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.

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

<sup>ⓒ</sup>Escapes are detailed in table 7 showing "non criminal" cases included in this classification.

1938-1940 as will be seen in table 3. Of the total offenses reported in 1942, it will be observed that 1,675 or 75.5 percent involved crimes against property in robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, forgery, fraud, and stolen property cases; while 38 or 1.7 percent involved personal injury in homicide, assault, and rape cases.

With a drop of 30 percent from the pre-war average, it would be expected that all 1942 offenses would be below the pre-war level. That this is not the case is shown in table 3; here we see that the Bureau received more reports of manslaughter by negligence, aggravated assault, carrying weapons, commercialized vice, and miscellaneous crimes during the current year. Offenses involving military personnel and war prisoners, of course, were more frequent during 1942; but these did not offset the drop in civilian depredations. A new low in criminal-homicide cases was reached in 1942 when only 10 offenses were reported; there were 24 in 1941, 14 in 1940, 16 in 1939, 20 in 1938, and 24 in 1937. Homicides throughout the State, however, increased in 1942, as will be seen in table 82.

#### a. Robberies

The 50 robbery offenses reported to the Bureau in 1942 are shown by place of attack in table 4.

TABLE 4. MINNESOTA ROBBERY OFFENSES BY PLACE OF ATTACK: 1942

PLACE OF ATTACK	Total	Rural	Urban
Total.....	50	17	33
Highway (city streets, alleys, roads, etc.).....	4	2	2
Commercial house (drug stores, garages, cafes, etc.).....	20	9	11
Oil station.....	20	5	15
Chain store.....	3	.....	3
Residence (anywhere on premises).....	1	1	.....
Bank.....	1	.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	1	.....	1

Oil stations were again subject to "holdups" more than any other single business place in the past year. Although there were fewer stations operating, eight more were reported robbed than in 1941. The only bank robbery in 1942 was an attempt in Duluth. Robert Lumkin was arrested after he had tied up two guards and was proceeding to rob the bank. The largest loss was \$9,000 in the August robbery of a bar in Minneapolis; the second largest loss was \$5,383 in the holdup of the manager of a Columbia Heights liquor store in October.

#### b. Larceny offenses

Although all other crimes against property decreased in 1942 when compared with the previous year, larcenies increased. There were 479 larcenies in the current year and 450 in the prior year, an increase of 6.4 percent. The percentage change in 1942 contrasted with 1941 for each type of sneak-theft is shown in table 5. Here it will be seen that reports of tire-and-tube and bicycle larcenies accounted for most of the 1942 increase. The following listing contrasts larcenies which increased or decreased more than 10 percent:

INCREASES		DECREASES	
Type of Larceny	Percent	Type of Larceny	Percent
Tires and tubes.....	+414.3	Lumber and timber.....	-90.9
Bicycles.....	+400.0	Purse-snatching.....	-80.0
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery.....	+ 88.9	Other auto accessories.....	-55.6
Money (excluding pickpocket and purse-snatching losses).....	+ 48.3	Metals, scrap iron, etc.....	-50.0
Pocket-picking.....	+ 31.2	License plates.....	-46.7
Shoplifting.....	+ 17.6	Livestock.....	-28.7

That thefts of livestock were again the most common rural larcenies in 1942 is indicated in table 5. There were 67 such cases reported, a decrease of 28.7 percent from 1941. It is expected that 1943 will show an increase in livestock thefts, however, because of "black market" operations and the meat-rationing program. This calls for more vigilance on the part of farmers and local officers. The Bureau has already assigned a special detail to investigate livestock and poultry thefts and close cooperation is maintained between OPA officials, sheriffs, local police officers, packing plant officers, stock-buying agencies, auctioneer organizations, and others interested in the problem. Theft of tires and farm equipment is becoming a greater problem, also, it will be noted; and here again the Bureau plays an important part with its centralized records of stolen property and criminal suspects.

Shoplifting was the most common urban larceny while thefts of tires and tubes were second in frequency. Theft of firearms and other property from business places are, of course, more common in the cities with 2,500 or more inhabitants which constitute the urban classification. Places with smaller populations are included as rural, thus accounting for rural shoplifting cases.

TABLE 5. TYPES OF LARCENIES REPORTED IN 1941 AND 1942

CLASSIFICATION OF LARCENIES	1942			1941	Percent Change in 1942
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
All larcenies.....	479	274	205	450	+6.4
Pocket-picking.....	21	14	7	16	+31.2
Purse-snatching.....	1	1	1	5	-80.0
Shoplifting.....	40	7	33	34	+17.6
Thefts from autos—excluding auto accessories, gas, license plates, and tires.....	21	9	12	22	-4.5
Thefts of auto accessories and supplies.....	112	65	47	85	+31.8
Gasoline.....	8	6	2	8	0
License plates.....	24	11	13	45	-46.7
Tires and tubes.....	72	46	26	14	+414.3
Other auto accessories.....	8	2	6	18	-55.6
Thefts of:					
Bicycles.....	25	12	13	5	+400.0
Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.).....	67	66	1	94	-28.7
Lumber and timber.....	1	1	.....	11	-90.9
Metals (copper wire, scrap iron, etc.).....	9	4	5	18	-50.0
Money.....	43	25	18	29	+48.3
Outboard motors, boats, and other sporting goods.....	24	14	10	23	+4.3
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery.....	34	32	2	18	+88.9
Other property.....	68	22	46	71	-4.2
Type not stated.....	13	3	10	19	-31.6

Cases where auto accessories were stripped from motor vehicles while stolen are not included, such offenses being listed as auto thefts. The burglary classification includes many cases in which tires and other commodities were taken, also, so the above is not a complete listing of all losses of the type indicated. It may be pointed out that chicken thefts from farm buildings are classified as burglaries and, therefore, are not included in table 5. This is in accordance with Uniform-Crime-Reporting procedure. (Farm animal loss data will be found on page 6.)

c. Check cases

The forgery and fraud classifications consist principally of check offenses. These have been tabulated in table 6 where it will be noted that

325 such cases were reported in the current year; this is 14.6 percent of all new offenses acted upon. The estimated value of these "bad" checks was \$8,587 (table 19), the average amount being about \$24.00.

TABLE 6. CHECK CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1937-1942

TYPE	1942			1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
	Total	Rural	Urban					
Total.....	325	94	231	529	637	462	645	363
Check forgeries.....	195	56	139	345	554	353	400	199
Check frauds.....	130	38	92	184	83	109	245	164
Percent of all new offenses handled	14.6	9.0	19.7	18.4	21.3	15.2	18.9	14.7

It is important that the practice of reporting check cases be encouraged because there is much more likelihood of identifying and apprehending offenders with a centralized file showing signatures and modus operandi data. The Bureau took an active part in clearing check cases during 1942 by assisting directly in 7 arrests for fraudulent checks and 6 arrests for forgeries, excluding 4 cases where the prisoners were released without prosecution. Through publication of warning notices in the weekly bulletins which were relayed to local citizens by peace officers, the Bureau no doubt saved the public from many losses which otherwise would have occurred.

#### d. Escapes

The large increase in the "escape" grouping beginning in 1938 is explained by the reporting of nonpenal escapes from State institutions, a practice which began late in 1938 and resulted in the reporting of a large number of such escapes thereafter. Escapes are classified in table 7 showing both the institutional and the penal type. It will be noted that only about one-third as many juveniles and over twice as many adults escaped from penal and correctional institutions in 1942 as in the previous year.

TABLE 7. SUMMARY OF PENAL AND NONPENAL ESCAPES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU: 1936-1942

YEAR	All Escapes	Escapes from Nonpenal Institutions (State Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-Minded, Epileptic, Etc.)	Escapes from Penal and Correctional Institutions		
			Both	Juvenile	Adult
1936 ①.....	66				
1937 ①.....	26				
1938.....	167	137	30	11	19
1939.....	354	299	55	28	27
1940.....	289	266	23	10	13
1941.....	347	312	35	17	18
1942.....	290	244	46	6	40

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

Escapes are classified in detail in table 8 by adult penal institutions, juvenile correctional or detention institutions, and State hospitals. The St. Peter State Hospital reported the greatest number of escapes with 48 persons walking away. The Fergus Falls State Hospital, the Faribault School for Feeble-Minded, and the Cambridge Colony were next highest with 42, 37, and 37 escapes, respectively. The Willmar State Hospital does not return certain patients to the institution so these cases are listed as closed on Bureau records.

**TABLE 8. ESCAPE CASES AND THEIR CLEARANCES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU DURING 1942:  
BY INSTITUTION<sup>ⓐ</sup>**

(Escapes from officers are listed to institution to which they are attached)

INSTITUTION HAVING CUSTODY OF PRISONER BEFORE ESCAPE	Number of Persons Who Escaped	Cases Reported Cleared
All escapes.....	290	144
Adult penal institutions.....	40	32
State Reformatory for Men; including camps.....	8	8
State Prison.....	2	2
Federal Prison at Sandstone.....	1	1
State Reformatory for Women.....	10	7
County jails.....	3	3
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails.....	16	11
Other (Fort Snelling guard house, etc.).....	6	4
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions.....	1	
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County).....	3	3
Highwood Boys' Farm (Ramsey County).....	3	3
Red Wing State Training School for Boys.....	2	1
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls.....	2	1
Other.....	2	1
State nonpenal institutions.....	242	107
Anoka State Asylum.....	6	3
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics.....	37	16
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded.....	37	16
Fergus Falls State Hospital.....	42	8
Hastings State Asylum.....	14	6
Moose Lake State Hospital.....	7	3
Rochester State Hospital.....	26	11
St. Peter State Hospital.....	48	23
Willmar State Asylum.....	25	21
Other.....	2	1

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Willmar escapes are considered closed if the institution will not return patients apprehended.

**2. Other new Minnesota cases handled in 1942**

The Bureau assisted in 631 miscellaneous cases in the current year compared with 602 in 1941. The varied activities and services which are included in these totals are shown in table 9. It will be seen that they range from investigation of accidents, violent deaths, and missing persons, to policing public gatherings. Assistance was given in policing 38 county fairs and other public assemblages in 1942 with several arrests resulting. Bureau investigators, with their knowledge of pickpockets and "con" men, are in a position to render valuable assistance to local officers at gatherings where these offenders are likely to be found. It will be noted that the current year was considerably above the 3-year average as well as the 1941 figure for miscellaneous cases.

**TABLE 9. OTHER NEW MINNESOTA CASES INVESTIGATED AND ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE BUREAU IN 1942 COMPARED WITH PRIOR YEARS AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1938-1940**

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES AND ACTIVITIES	1942	3-Year Average (1938-1940)	1941	1940	1939
Total.....	631	515	602	553	477
Accidents.....	2	2		1	3
Deaths, suspicious or accidental; suicides.....	9	13	11	16	12
Missing persons.....	398	249	350	261	240
Policing fairs, etc.....	38	43	37	63	26
Unfounded offense reports.....	43	31	37	27	35
Miscellaneous cases including investigations of abandoned automobiles, lost and recovered property, suspects, unknown dead, insane persons, etc.....	141	176	167	185	161

Missing-person reports, of which there were 398, accounted for nearly two-thirds of the 1942 miscellaneous cases. The age and sex of the persons reported missing are shown in table 10, where it will be noted that 32.2 percent were females. Likewise, 17.1 percent were reported missing from rural areas.

TABLE 10. AGE AND SEX OF MISSING PERSONS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN 1942:  
BY RURAL AND URBAN CASE STATUS<sup>ⓐ</sup>

AGE GROUPING	ENTIRE STATE			RURAL			URBAN		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages .....	398	270	128	68	53	15	330	217	113
Under 10 years .....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	3	6	6	.....
10-14 .....	125	92	33	14	11	3	111	81	30
15-19 .....	203	129	74	38	31	7	165	98	67
20-24 .....	15	7	8	2	1	1	13	6	7
25-29 .....	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	.....
30-34 .....	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	4	3	1
35-39 .....	5	3	2	1	1	.....	4	2	2
40-44 .....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
45-49 .....	6	6	.....	1	.....	1	5	5	.....
50-54 .....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
55-59 .....	3	2	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....
60 or over .....	12	11	1	3	3	.....	9	8	1
Age not stated:									
Juveniles .....	4	2	2	1	.....	1	3	2	1
Adults .....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Uncertain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Median age .....	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.7	16.7	17.0	15.8	15.6	15.9
Mean age .....	19.5	20.2	17.8	23.0	23.7	20.4	18.7	19.4	17.5

<sup>ⓐ</sup>The measures of central tendency were calculated from the original arrays and not from the data in this table. In calculating the means, the midpoints of the 1-year intervals were used. The 60-or-over interval contains the following: ages 60-64, urban—1 male and 1 female; ages 65-69, rural—1 male; 70-74, urban—3 males; 75-79, urban—1 male; 80-84, urban—2 males, rural—2 males; age 96, urban—1 male. Of those under 10 years, 2 were 8 and 4 were 9 years old.

Since run-away boys and girls are included with the missing-person cases, the increase noted in 1941 and 1942 may reflect a tendency towards greater juvenile delinquency. That the problem of missing persons arises more commonly in cities is shown by the following summary:

ORIGIN OF REPORTS OF MISSING PERSONS: ALL AGES

YEAR	RURAL COMMUNITIES		URBAN COMMUNITIES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1940 .....	71	27.2	190	72.8
1941 .....	102	29.1	248	70.9
1942 .....	68	17.1	330	82.9

Over four out of five of the current cases originated in places classified as urban, it will be seen. There is a tendency to list the origin of cases as the county seat when a sheriff does not specify the place from which a party is missing; but it is believed that this may account for only a small part of the above difference. The increase in urban cases in 1942 could hardly be attributed to this factor. Rather, it appears that there is a marked increase in urban delinquency as represented by these data. Considering the juveniles under 20 as a group, the following comparison between rural and urban cases is noted:

ORIGIN OF REPORTS OF MISSING PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS

YEAR	RURAL COMMUNITIES		URBAN COMMUNITIES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1940 .....	38	15.4	131	53.0
1941 .....	62	17.9	197	56.8
1942 .....	53	13.3	285	71.6

Again it is apparent that run-aways represented by missing persons under 20 years of age are predominantly an urban problem. The median age of persons reported missing was the lowest on record in 1942. Median ages for all missing-person cases for the past three years are as follows (there were less than 50 rural female cases each year):

MEDIAN AGES OF ALL MISSING PERSONS

YEAR	RURAL CASES		URBAN CASES	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1940.....	20.3	15.9	17.2	17.0
1941.....	19.1	17.0	16.8	16.3
1942.....	16.7	17.0	15.6	15.9

Noticing the drop in median ages in all but rural female cases which are based on a smaller number of persons, it appears that an increase in juvenile delinquency is reflected in the data. The effect of the war in removing draft-age men from the State would no doubt lower the median age so it may be well to segregate persons 19 years or younger and compare the median age of the juveniles separately.

MEDIAN AGE OF MISSING PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS

YEAR	RURAL CASES		URBAN CASES	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1940.....	16.1	15.6	16.2	16.7
1941.....	16.6	15.8	16.1	16.0
1942.....	16.3	15.7*	15.2	15.7

\*Based on less than 25 cases.

This analysis of juvenile cases separately reveals that the age of rural run-aways has not decreased. We may conclude that there has not been a greater tendency for younger rural boys and girls to leave home during the war, but there is an indication that urban youths of both sexes who run away were younger during 1942, a year younger in fact, compared with 1940.

### 3. New out-of-State cases in 1942

The out-of-State offenses reported to the Bureau during the current year are shown in table 11. Auto theft was the most common crime reported. The Bureau was requested to assist other States in 78 such cases, in 24 murders, 22 robberies, and in 356 other offenses. Clearances of 232 cases were reported in 1942, many of them as a result of Bureau investigations and services. In addition to the 480 crimes, 107 "other" cases originated outside of Minnesota, of which 76 dealt with missing persons.

TABLE 11. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1942<sup>ⓐ</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known To The Bureau	CLEARED BY ARREST IN 1942 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Offenses Reported or Known in 1942	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
Grand Total.....	480	204	28
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	248	91	8
1. Criminal homicide:			
A. Murder.....	24	11	
B. Manslaughter.....			
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3	3	
3. Robbery.....	22	10	2
4. Aggravated assault.....	3	1	
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	63	23	1
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	55	19	3
7. Auto theft.....	78	24	2
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	232	113	19
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	47	19	4
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....	52	11	6
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....	1	1	
15. Offenses against the family and children.....	5	2	2
25. All other offenses:			
Escapes.....	75	54	3
Other.....	52	26	4
26. Offense not stated.....			1

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Includes cases called to the Bureau's attention directly; reports in regular bulletins are not included as a rule.

**B. Arrests and Offenses Cleared**

The arrests which accounted for the 1,061 clearances in 1942 are shown in table 12. It will be seen that arrests for robbery, larceny, and miscellaneous offenses exceeded those of the previous year. The total number of arrests was 9.4 percent less than in 1941.

TABLE 12. PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION IN MINNESOTA ON BUREAU CASES: 1935-1942

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION							
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total.....	357	689	749	976	690	709	710	643
Murder and manslaughter.....	16	7	17	13	9	8	14	9
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3	14	16	11	21	21	16	8
Robbery.....	44	36	47	44	60	19	27	29
Assault—all degrees.....	11	17	10	23	15	11	30	11
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	79	186	162	206	102	148	176	101
Larceny—except auto theft.....	80	132	136	202	139	129	85	126
Auto theft.....	33	60	59	91	93	75	80	79
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12	48	56	77	43	104	46	37
Fraud and embezzlement.....	30	74	106	125	67	45	83	57
All other offenses.....	49	115	140	184	141	149	153	186

The following table shows the clearances of Minnesota cases in which the Bureau rendered aid during the past eight years. The total number of offenses cleared in 1942, it will be noted, was about one-fourth less than in 1941.

TABLE 13. BUREAU CASES CLEARED BY ARREST: 1935-1942  
(Minnesota Offenses)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST							
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total.....	449	1,603	1,043	1,528	1,254	1,357	1,468	1,061
Murder and manslaughter.....	11	12	20	18	14	11	21	7
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3	14	20	15	15	19	20	7
Robbery.....	38	27	48	58	45	25	28	42
Assault—all degrees.....	7	16	13	19	15	11	18	12
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	130	319	229	319	205	209	243	173
Larceny—except auto theft.....	90	229	139	237	184	232	145	146
Auto theft.....	42	72	82	125	142	77	125	108
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	33	396	162	248	179	363	332	126
Fraud and embezzlement.....	42	374	180	255	137	106	171	82
All other offenses, including offense not stated	53	144	150	234	318	304	365	358

Table 14 shows the clearances for 1942 in detail together with cases which proved to be unfounded. This tabulation represents the Bureau's "return B" for the year compiled in conformity with the rules of Uniform Crime Reporting. It will be noted that of the 2,220 offenses reported in 1942, 903 or approximately 41 percent, were cleared by arrest during the year.

TABLE 14. MINNESOTA OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1942<sup>ⓐ</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Unfounded (i.e. False or Baseless Complaints)	Number of Actual Offenses (Excluding Unfounded)			Cleared by Arrest in 1942 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Offenses Reported or Known in 1942	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
Grand Total.....	43	2,220	1,045	1,175	903	158
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	43	1,327	770	557	447	48
1. Criminal homicide:						
A. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....		5	3	2	4	1
B. Manslaughter by negligence.....		5	5		2	
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	1	9	4	5	7	
3. Robbery.....	3	50	17	33	36	6
4. Aggravated assault.....	2	15	9	6	11	1
5. Burglary—breaking or entering.....	1	442	321	121	156	17
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	16	479	274	205	137	9
7. Auto theft.....	20	322	137	185	94	14
PART II CLASSES—Total.....		887	272	615	450	104
8. Other assaults.....		4	2	2		
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....		204	57	147	100	26
10. Embezzlement and fraud.....		174	60	114	71	11
11. Stolen property; buying, etc.....		4	3	1	1	
12. Weapons; carrying, etc.....		3		3	3	
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice.....		11		11	11	
14. Other sex offenses.....		5	3	2	3	
15. Offenses against the family and children.....		39	15	24	24	13
16. Narcotic drug laws.....		1	1		1	
17. Liquor laws.....		1	1		1	
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....		8	5	3	8	
19. Vagrancy.....						
20. Gambling.....						
21. Driving while intoxicated.....		3		3	2	
22. Violation of road and driving laws.....		2	1	1		
23. Parking violations.....						
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....		16	8	8	8	
25. All other offenses.....		412	116	296	217	54
26. Offense not stated.....		6	3	3	6	6

- ⓐ(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) One kidnaping offense was reported in 1942. A mother abducted her own son from his legal guardians. Cases in which robbery is the motive for kidnaping are included under robbery. Twenty-seven Federal offenses which were not also State offenses are included in "all other offenses."
- (d) The 43 unfounded offenses were rural except the following: 2 robberies, 1 aggravated assault, 1 burglary, 5 larcenies, and 9 auto thefts.
- (e) Included in this table are the following offenses which were confessed by prisoners, but were not otherwise reported to the Bureau: rural offenses—1 burglary, 11 larcenies; urban offenses—1 burglary and 5 larcenies.
- (f) A detailed breakdown of offenses is available in the Bureau office.

In addition to the 188 Bureau arrests where the defendants were held for prosecution in Minnesota, investigators assisted in picking up 77 persons who were released without charge, 9 who were turned over to out-of-State authorities, and 1 who was declared insane, making a total of 275 persons. These apprehensions for 1942 are shown in table 15 together with data for the previous five years. Total Bureau arrests during 1942 were about the same as in the previous year, it will be seen. Arrests for larceny, however, more than doubled in the current year. A large part of this increase resulted from the apprehensions of tire thieves.

TABLE 15. APPREHENSIONS BY BUREAU INVESTIGATORS: 1937-1942

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	YEAR					
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total Apprehensions.....	377	518	374	292	268	275
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota.....	302	400	225	216	196	188
Murder and manslaughter.....	6	2	3	1	1	2
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	5	4	2	7	7	2
Robbery.....	15	9	8	6	3	8
Assault—all degrees.....	5	17	7	3	11	2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	72	95	30	51	62	46
Larceny—except auto theft.....	62	79	57	55	24	56
Auto theft.....	14	15	14	3	9	7
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	10	20	18	28	11	6
Fraud and embezzlement.....	47	70	18	16	26	15
Other offenses.....	66	89	68	46	42	44
Persons released, no formal charge.....	57	94	129	60	60	77
Pick-ups of insane, feeble-minded, etc.....	18	5	2	4	2	1
Arrests for out-of-State authorities.....	18	19	18	12	10	9

Bureau arrests by months during 1942 are presented in table 16.

TABLE 16. BUREAU ARRESTS DURING 1942 BY MONTHS, INCLUDING PERSONS RELEASED WITH NO FORMAL CHARGE<sup>ⓐ</sup>

MONTH	PERSONS APPREHENDED				
	Total	Arrested in Minnesota		Arrested Out of State <sup>ⓑ</sup>	
		Held in Minnesota	Returned to Other States	Returned to Minnesota	Held Out of State
Total.....	275	255	9	10	1
January.....	28	27		1	
February.....	15	15			
March.....	32	29		3	
April.....	22	17		4	1
May.....	14	13	1		
June.....	15	12	2	1	
July.....	27	26	1		
August.....	31	29	2		
September.....	17	15	2		
October.....	9	8		1	
November.....	18	18			
December.....	47	46	1		

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

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

A summary of the 153 arrests for which dispositions were reported in 1942 is given in table 17 for certain offenses. It will be noted that 90.8 percent of the prosecutions resulted in convictions while 9.2 percent were disposed of without conviction.

TABLE 17. SUMMARY OF BUREAU ARRESTS DISPOSED OF IN 1942

OFFENSE	Disposed of Without Conviction <sup>ⓐ</sup>	Convicted
Total.....	14	139
Murder and manslaughter.....		1
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....		1
Robbery.....	2	5
Assault—all degrees.....		2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	2	31
Larceny—except auto theft.....	5	45
Auto theft.....		5
Forgery and counterfeiting.....		4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2	7
Other offenses.....	3	38
Percent.....	9.2%	90.8%

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Of those disposed of without conviction, two were found insane; five juveniles were released to parents.

The disposition of Bureau arrests including the 77 persons who were reported as "released" is shown in detail in table 18. As noted in a footnote, the "released" grouping no doubt includes a number of defendants who appeared before court and were ordered to make restitution, and so on, this information not being reported. It is a common practice to release juveniles without court action; such cases are included in the "released" classification.

TABLE 18. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE BUREAU DURING 1942: BY CRIME<sup>ⓐ</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES <sup>ⓑ</sup>	DISPOSITION OF PERSONS HELD IN MINNESOTA			
	Released (No Formal Charge) <sup>ⓒ</sup>	Pending or No Disposition Reported	Disposed of Without Conviction (Dismissals, Acquittals, Etc.)	Found Guilty of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense
Grand Total.....	77	35	14	139
PART I CLASSES—Total.....	48	24	9	88
1. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter .....		1		1
2. Rape—including carnal knowledge .....	1	1		1
3. Robbery .....	1	1	2	5
4. Aggravated assault .....				
5. Burglary—breaking or entering .....	19	13	2	31
6. Larceny—except auto theft.....	22	6	5	45
7. Auto theft.....	5	2		5
PART II CLASSES—Total.....	25	11	5	51
8. Other assaults .....	1			2
9. Forgery and counterfeiting.....	2	2		4
10. Embezzlement and fraud:				
No-fund checks .....	2	3	1	3
Other frauds .....	1	2	1	3
Embezzlement.....		1		1
11. Stolen property: buying, etc. ....				2
13. Prostitution and commercialized vice .....				11
14. Other sex offenses .....	1			2
15. Offenses against the family and children .....	1	3	2	9
17. Liquor laws .....	1		1	4
18. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....				2
24. Other violations of motor-vehicle laws .....				3
25. All other offenses:				
Illegitimacy .....	1			
Juvenile delinquency .....	5			
Malicious destruction of property .....	7			
Unclassified .....	3			5
26. Offense not stated.....	2			
27. Suspicion .....	2			

<sup>ⓐ</sup>This table shows the disposition of the arrests in table 16 excluding persons held out of State.

<sup>ⓑ</sup>There were no arrests for offenses in classifications not listed (see Table 14).

<sup>ⓒ</sup>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, being turned over to other authorities, etc.

### C. Typical Bureau Cases

This report could be filled with accounts of individual heroism, devotion to duty, cooperation between officers, and examples of superior detective work in connection with Bureau cases. Obviously, space does not permit the listing of all deserving citations. The following examples of crimes which were reported to the Bureau, therefore, are reviewed merely to illustrate the intercounty and interstate nature of criminal activity and to show the types of cases most likely to call for our assistance.

#### 1. Crimes against the person

Fortunately, four out of five of the Bureau's 1942 murder cases were completely solved. In January, KNHD carried a broadcast originating in

Minneapolis in which James Brose was wanted for killing his father who abused and threatened the boy's mother. A day later the boy was apprehended in South Dakota, and returned for trial. A jury acquitted him in February.

Frank Schabert was reported as having been murdered by his wife in Hastings in March, the aftermath of a violent quarrel. Mrs. Schabert was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime a month later. Another murder in Dakota county in August resulted in a life sentence for Clarence McLean within a week after the killing. McLean murdered Ethel Swanson, a 14-year-old girl, because she threatened to report him for attacking her. The victim in this case was cut and stabbed by the sex maniac, and her body was left in a field near Mendota.

A June murder in a tourist cabin camp in Nobles county was cleared by the suicide of Ben Peil who shot himself after killing Mrs. Vera Immens, a mother of two small children. The father, Henry Immens, was away from home attending a school for war factory workers.

What appeared to a local doctor at first as death from alcoholism was found to be murder by poisoning in the December Crow Wing county killing of Gust Johnson. The county coroner and sheriff, however, investigated the matter and autopsy specimens examined in the Bureau laboratory revealed strychnine was the cause of death.

That he might marry another woman who was about to become the mother of his child, Frank C. Marketon shot his wife through the head and then shot himself through the hand in an attempt to show that his wife killed herself after first firing at him in a struggle. After testifying before the grand jury, Marketon was arrested with the assistance of a Bureau investigator and he admitted that his story was untrue. A week later, he was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder. This Wright county homicide occurred near Waverly in December; it is carried in the 1943 statistical report because the reports were indexed in January.

A 1936 murder of a Mexican in Freeborn county was solved in June with the arrest in Texas of Frank Ballin alias Guadalupe Ballin. A Bureau circular bearing Ballin's picture and fingerprint classification was no doubt effective in leading to his apprehension. Ballin received a life sentence.

A life sentence was the penalty paid by Charles Mathias Huffman who attempted to rape a 7-year-old girl in Le Sueur county in July. The girl's screams attracted nearby residents, fortunately, and the pervert was caught as he attempted to flee.

Two carnal knowledge cases involving 16-year-old girls in Kandiyohi and Pope counties were cleared in March; the former by the arrest of Jake Van Vegt in North Dakota, and the latter by the arrest of Joseph Neiland in Cass county.

What might have been a homicide in Le Sueur county was cleared by the surrender of Raymond Barnett in February. Barnett, who committed suicide a few days later, admitted shooting Fred Placek with a small calibre rifle during an argument. Placek was hospitalized but recovered from the wound.

## 2. Crimes against property

Questioned by Twin Cities' officers and Bureau investigators, four youths involved in a Wisconsin auto accident were returned to Minnesota in April and convicted of robbery. The bandits, Francis Crosby, Robert Livingston, Eugene Morrissey, and Robert Palkowitsh, were all under 21 years of age. Three other bandits, Roy F. Wieneke, Patrick J. Collins, and Charles Berryman, assaulted, bound, and kidnaped a tavern operator in Le Sueur county in April after robbing him of \$26 and a watch. The victim was injured severely and left along the highway with his hands and feet tied. All of these young men were convicted of robbery.

Shortly after the first of the year, tires, tubes, mechanic's tools, and auto accessories valued at over \$950 were recovered in Dakota county. This property was traced to Wright county where it was learned it had been taken in a garage burglary together with an auto valued at \$1,375. Within a few days, the car was recovered and the burglars, Donald Moon and Vernon Wenberg, were arrested and returned for prosecution. Clem Driscoll, in whose possession the merchandise was found, was charged with receiving stolen property.

Careful investigation and persistent effort on the part of the Winona city and county officers with the aid of a Bureau investigator led to the October arrest of Archie Brooks in Wisconsin. This apprehension resulted in the admission of at least 15 burglaries and 7 larcenies and the recovery of some \$2,600 in property. The offenses occurred in at least three Minnesota counties and five Wisconsin communities. Identification records exposed Brooks as a confirmed criminal with felony records dating back to 1911. It was found that he had served a total of five prison sentences for crimes ranging from burglary to escape from prison. When Brooks was located, it was found that he had been convicted recently in a Federal case, and placed on probation. The investigation finally resulted in the revocation of Brooks' probation and his commitment to the Federal Penitentiary at Sandstone. When his Federal sentence expires, he will be returned for State prosecution.

A major achievement in detective work, involving local, State, and Federal officers, was the clearance of the Scott county treasurer's office burglary in December. Seven persons, including Wilfred, Louise, and Samuel Alessi, Samuel Cimin, Dorothea Cullen, Nick Frada, and Tony Serpa, were arrested in the course of the investigation. The loss in the Scott county case, alone, was over \$3,000 in cash, \$1,500 in defense bonds, \$1,776 in Federal food stamps, and \$7,885 in checks and certificates of deposit.

The arrest of three men in July, two of whom were Army deserters, cleared at least 10 major crimes, including robberies, burglaries, and an auto theft. The offenders, Joseph Boguta, Louis Durant, and Herbert Eisenzimmer, carried on their unlawful activities in Chisago, Hennepin, Le Sueur, Ramsey, Stearns, and Wright counties, as well as in Wisconsin.

Motivated by a desire to run machinery, to out-wit police officers, and to obtain transportation free, a 19-year-old youth, Bayard Horton, drove away without permission two Greyhound busses, a bus used for transporting war workers, a truck loaded with hogs, a State-owned truck, a pick-up truck, and a police squad car. The offenses were committed in Hennepin, Olmsted, Rice, and Steele counties. He was permitted to enlist, and a reformatory sentence was suspended for the duration.

Larcenies of poultry, grain, hogs, and other property in Le Sueur and Rice counties were cleared by the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Zaun, Oldrich Lunak, and Robert Gerlach in August. All four defendants were convicted.

An organized gang of tire thieves was discovered in April with the arrest of Gail T. Berkey, Edwin Carpenter, and Reinhart Henriksen. Berkey and Scully stole tires in the vicinity of the Twin Cities and sold them to Henriksen in Carver county. The three men were convicted.

Other larcenies and burglaries which were cleared during 1942 by apprehensions in which the Bureau participated are:

Chicken thefts in Brown county, cleared by the arrest of Lon Gatchell and Howard Lawrence;

Grain as well as tire thefts in Lyon county, solved by the arrest of Melvin Bernardy, Phillip Cyr, Edwin Gregg, Leo Hellvig, and Alex Surprenant in March;

Grain thefts in Lincoln county, cleared by the arrest of Alvin Petersen and Donald Welsand in March;

Larceny of hogs and sheep in Big Stone county, cleared by the arrest of Harvey Palmer and Joe and Paul Wilson in February;

Larceny of farm implements in Murray county, cleared by the arrest of George Moffatt in March;

Larceny of hogs and sheep in Winona county cleared in November by the arrest of John Every and Orville Ferguson;

Larcenies of tires and wheels in Mower county cleared in March by the arrest of Edward Gahagan and John W. Peterson, in Sibley county cleared in June by the arrest of Margaret and Milton Lindorff, and in Lincoln county cleared in September by the arrest of Ernest Bille and George McCoid.

A large number of check forgeries and frauds were cleared by apprehensions in which Bureau investigators participated; a few of these include:

- Arrest of Floyd White for Olmsted county in January,
- Arrest of Earl Cutlip for Goodhue county in February,
- Arrest of Manuel Rea for Renville county in September,
- Arrest of Kenneth Eisenman for Fillmore county in February,
- and
- Arrest of Gene Vogee for Chisago county in June.

#### D. Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Minnesota Cases

In a large proportion of Bureau cases, the value of stolen property is not reported to the Bureau. An estimate based upon the average in known cases for offenses against property is given in table 19, however, in order to obtain a rough idea of the total loss. The average of vehicles of known value was used in estimating the value of motor vehicles in value-not-stated cases. The total loss in robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, forgery, and fraud classifications was estimated at \$318,036 in the current year as compared with \$444,710 in 1941 when the same estimating technique was used. This decrease of 28 percent is largely accounted for by the decrease in motor-vehicle thefts reported in 1942.

TABLE 19. ESTIMATED LOSSES IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1942 ①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSS		
	All Offenses	Rural Offenses	Urban Offenses
All offenses.....	\$318,036	\$132,748	\$185,288
Robbery.....	22,976	2,255	20,721
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	70,513	40,273	30,240
Larceny—except auto theft.....	48,099	26,392	21,707
Auto theft.....	146,593	55,734	90,859
Forgery:			
Check forgeries.....	5,467	1,099	4,368
Other.....	192	23	169
Fraud and embezzlement:			
Check frauds.....	3,120	864	2,256
Other.....	21,076	6,108	14,968

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

Regarding the average losses per case as shown in table 20, it should be pointed out that the averages in some instances are based on a small number of cases, and that they are greatly affected by extreme losses. The average urban robbery loss dropped to \$616 in 1942, excluding motor vehicles taken in "holdups." Similarly, the mean urban burglary loss declined to \$106 the past year. The lack of extremely heavy losses was the principal reason for the reduction in these averages. The large loss reported in a few swindle cases explains the high average loss in the "other fraud and embezzlement" classification. The median loss would better represent the amount the average victim sustains; but this figure could not be used in estimating the loss-not-stated cases.

TABLE 20. AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE IN 1942 CASES<sup>ⓐ</sup>

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	CASES IN WHICH LOSS WAS STATED		AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Both
Robbery.....	14	30	\$ 75	\$616	\$444
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	168	68	122	106	118
Larceny—except auto theft.....	164	113	123	141	131
Auto theft.....	20	41	414	493	467
Forgery:					
Check forgeries.....	40	109	18	28	25
Other forgeries.....		2		43	43
Fraud and embezzlement:					
Check frauds.....	34	60	23	21	21
Other fraud and embezzlement.....	10	5	221	1,462	634

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Motor vehicles, when taken in other offenses than auto theft, were excluded as were no-loss cases in calculating the average loss figures in this table. In estimating current losses and recoveries, averages based on 2 or more years were used when the number of current cases was under 100.

There was no loss in Minnesota's attempted bank robbery in 1942. This is the first year on record when banks lost no property to bandits. Two bank burglaries occurred in 1942 with a loss of only \$1,832, none of which was recovered. Yearly comparisons of bank attacks and losses will be found in detail on pages 75 to 79.

Using the procedure followed in estimating losses, the value of 1942 recoveries in Bureau cases was estimated at \$196,176 as compared with the 1941 recovery of \$223,038. Recovery estimates by crime for rural and urban cases are shown in table 21. Motor vehicles accounted for 87 percent of the total recovery figure. In addition to the 329 vehicles in auto-theft cases, 3 were reported recovered in robbery cases, 12 in burglary cases, and 2 in forgery and fraud cases, making a total of 346 vehicles with an estimated value of \$170,157.

TABLE 21. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN OFFENSES: 1942<sup>ⓐ</sup>

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED RECOVERIES		
	All Cases	Rural Cases	Urban Cases
All offenses.....	\$196,176	\$ 73,710	\$122,466
Robbery.....	3,212	1,712	1,500
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	26,936	7,351	19,585
Larceny—except auto theft.....	11,153	6,215	4,938
Auto theft.....	152,225	58,280	93,945
Check forgeries and frauds.....	1,584	152	1,432
Other forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.....	1,066		1,066

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

A summary of motor-vehicle thefts and recoveries in 1942 is shown in table 22. Here it will be seen that 17 motor vehicles were "stolen" in other crimes than auto theft and that a total of 334 or 98.5 percent of the vehicles stolen were recovered during the current year.

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN 1942

OFFENSE	Motor Vehicles Reported Stolen in 1942						Motor Vehicles Stolen Prior Years Reported Recovered in 1942		
	Number Stolen <sup>ⓐ</sup>			Number Recovered			All cases	Rural cases	Urban cases
	All cases	Rural cases	Urban cases	All cases	Rural cases	Urban cases			
Total.....	339	142	197	334	140	194	12	6	6
Robbery.....	3	1	2	3	1	2			
Burglary.....	11	4	7	11	4	7	1	1	
Auto theft.....	322	137	185	318	135	183	11	5	6
Forgery and fraud.....	3		3	2		2			

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Attempted offenses are not included in this table.

From the following 5-year summary, it will be seen that vehicles are practically always recovered; they are not, however, always found in good condition. A few are wrecked, some are injured mechanically, while many are stripped of contents and accessories. It has been common for auto thieves to strip stolen cars of tires and auto accessories. An expected increase in the number of vehicles not recovered did not materialize in 1942. Over the 5-year period, only 17 out of 1,000 cars were not recovered. It is obvious, therefore, that thieves are not successfully disposing of cars stolen throughout the State or at least not for permanent transfer of title. The thefts tallied by the Bureau, it should be pointed out, occurred outside of metropolitan areas in most cases.

MOTOR VEHICLES NOT RECOVERED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

YEAR	Stolen Motor Vehicles	Vehicles Not Recovered To Date	
		Number	Percent
5-Year Total.....	2,147	37	1.7
1938.....	558	16	2.9
1939.....	451	1	0.2
1940.....	365	6	1.6
1941.....	434	9	2.1
1942.....	339	5	1.5

## II. SCIENTIFIC CRIME-DETECTION LABORATORY

Local officers in 26 different counties requested the assistance of the laboratory chemist during 1942. In addition, examinations were made for three Federal and State organizations, for a defense plant, and for one out-of-State agency. The Bureau welcomes the opportunity to furnish scientific laboratory service to law-enforcement officers. There is no charge for such examinations or for appearances in court.

It is difficult to make a tabulation of laboratory activities which will accurately reflect the work performed. One assignment may take a few minutes or hours, while another may require days or weeks. A current case, for example, which required considerable time, involved the sifting of ashes and the minute study of burnt pieces of paper in an effort to identify whiskey labels in a bribery offense. The principal activities of the laboratory in the 51 cases handled in 1942, however, have been roughly classified in table 23. Ballistics tests and examinations of firearms, bullets, and shells were made in 9 cases; chemical tests and analyses were made in 21 cases; while microscopic examinations were made in 25 cases. Other laboratory activities included microscopic photography in 2 cases; examinations by ultraviolet light in 9 cases; and other examinations in 17 cases.

Laboratory results were of assistance to officers and prosecutors both in the detection of crimes and in the prosecution of defendants. Detailed reports were furnished interested parties describing tests and examinations, results and conclusions. The presence or absence of blood, poisons, seminal fluids, volatile oils, and other substances were reported in a number

of instances. An idea of the types of evidence handled by the laboratory in 1942 is given by the following partial list of specimens received:

- |                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 knife                        | 3 samples of human hair             |
| 4 bullets                      | 3 sets of parts from safes          |
| 8 firearms                     | 2 sets of human autopsy specimens   |
| 2 samples of soil              | 3 cases involving items of clothing |
| 4 samples of food, meat scraps | 3 punches, pliers, and other tools  |

In addition to these, other specimens were examined such as glassware, a cartridge case, ashes, wire, and unknown substances.

The number of cases in which various activities were performed in 1942 is summarized below; the total number of cases in table 23 is greater than in table 24, since one case may involve several activities. Out-of-State cases are included in tables in this section.

TABLE 23. ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY: 1942

ACTIVITY	Cases	Estimated Number of Tests, Examinations, Etc.
Ballistics; tests of firearms, bullets, shells	9	30
Photographs—total	9	40
Infrared		
Microphotographs	2	5
Ultraviolet		
Other	7	35
Chemical analyses—total	21	536
For blood	2	4
For poisons	8	494
For liquor		
Other	11	38
Microscopic examinations—total	25	288
For semen	1	7
Histologic	5	23
Other	19	258
Microchemical examinations		
Examinations by ultraviolet light	9	15
Other examinations	17	38

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

TABLE 24. TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE: 1938-1942

TYPES OF CASES	NUMBER <sup>ⓐ</sup>				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	35	39	49	64	51
Violent and suspicious deaths	10	9	16	15	9
Rape or carnal knowledge; suspected offenses	1	1		2	2
Robbery			1	2	
Aggravated assault, shootings, etc. (including suspected food poisoning)	1	4	3	3	6
Burglary—breaking or entering	10	11	12	13	10
Larceny—including auto theft	1	2	2	2	5
Forgery and fraud	2		2	3	
Drug-law violations; suspected marihuana	2	1	1		
Hit-run accident; nonfatal		1			
Extortion		1		1	
Malicious destruction of property, killing of livestock, etc.		5	4	6	6
Arson	1				
Sabotage				2	2
Civilian defense classes					6
Other	7	4	8	15	5

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

### III. RADIO DIVISION

The Federal Communications Commission listed 15 police radio systems operating in Minnesota during 1942 from fixed stations. These stations are listed below with the station power and number of portable-mobile units which were in 2-way conversation with each station. Of the 38 portable-mobile units tuned to WPDS, 2 are owned by South St. Paul, 2 by Dakota County, and 3 by Ramsey County. A summary of WAMV broadcasts will be found in the Highway Patrol section of this report.

POLICE RADIO SYSTEMS IN MINNESOTA

Call	Location	Fixed Power	Portable-mobile Units	Call	Location	Fixed Power	Portable-mobile Units
<b>State Systems:</b>				<b>City Systems—Continued</b>			
KNHD	Redwood Falls	400w	..	KQAA	Mankato	100w	5
WAMV	St. Paul	1,000w	..	KGPB	Minneapolis	400w	61
<b>City Systems:</b>				KQDB	Red Wing	100w	1
KQBG	Austin	25w	1	KQAM	Rochester	25w	2
WRJP	Brainerd	50w	1	KQFY	St. Cloud	15w	2
WFJC	Cloquet	50w	3	WPDS	St. Paul	500w	38
KNFE	Duluth	400w	22	WDCX	Virginia	20w	2
KQED	Faribault	100w	2	W9XCS	Winona	250w	3

KNHD was on the air 22,740 times in 1942 with 1,929 broadcasts of crimes, arrests, recoveries, and other criminal items; 558 emergency messages of missing and located persons, etc.; 1,340 contacts with fixed and mobile units; 1,822 repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries; and other items. These broadcasts are summarized in table 25 and shown in detail in table 26. It should be noted that Minnesota and out-of-State messages are combined in the KNHD tabulations (tables 25-27).

TABLE 25. SUMMARY OF KNHD BROADCASTS: 1942

CLASSIFICATION OF BROADCASTS	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand Total.....	22,740	20,890	1,850
<b>Criminal—Total.....</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>751</b>
Murder and manslaughter.....	23	14	9
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	8	6	2
Robbery.....	51	37	14
Assault—all degrees.....	3	3	.....
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	127	113	14
Larceny—except auto theft.....	351	288	63
Auto theft.....	765	356	409
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	51	31	20
Fraud and embezzlement.....	73	57	16
All other offenses.....	477	273	204
<b>Other:</b>			
Emergency messages, missing persons, etc.....	558	336	222
Contacts with fixed and mobile units.....	1,340	1,340	.....
Tests, signal reports.....	14,203	14,203	.....
Resumes.....	366	366	.....
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol.....	1,095	1,095	.....
Weather reports.....	8	8	.....
Repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries.....	1,822	945	877
Schedules and other.....	1,419	1,419	.....

It will be seen that 356 of the original or first-alarm criminal messages were broadcasts of auto thefts, while 14 pertained to criminal homicides,

6 to rape, 37 to robbery, and 401 to burglary and larceny. In addition to the 1,178 original criminal broadcasts, there were 751 follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations.

TABLE 26. BROADCASTS FROM THE STATE RADIO STATION KNHD: 1942 ①

CLASSIFICATION OF CALLS AND SERVICES	NUMBER OF BROADCASTS					
	Total	Alarms and Other Messages		Arrests	Recoveries	Cancellations
		Original	Supplemental			
Grand Total Transmissions.....	22,740	20,890	2	308	1,271	269
CRIMINAL—Total.....	1,929	1,178	2	308	394	47
PART I CLASSES						
Murder or manslaughter.....	23	14		8		1
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	8	6		2		
Robbery.....	51	37		13		1
Aggravated assault.....	2	2				
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	127	113		14		
Larceny—except auto:						
Auto plates.....	40	25			14	1
Other.....	311	263		22	25	1
Auto theft.....	765	356	1	53	355	
PART II CLASSES, Etc.						
Other assaults.....	1	1				
Forgery and counterfeiting:						
Check forgeries.....	49	29		17		3
Other.....	2	2				
Embezzlement and fraud:						
"Bad" checks.....	46	34		11		1
Other.....	27	23		4		
Weapons, carrying, etc.....						
Sex offenses—except rape.....	8	6		2		
Offenses against family and children.....	20	14		5		1
Narcotic drug laws.....						
Viol. traffic and motor-vehicle laws:						
Driving while intoxicated.....	2	1		1		
"Hit and run" violations.....	18	12		5		1
Other.....	4	2		1		1
All other offenses:						
Escapes.....	144	84	1	56		3
Parole or probation violation.....	67	33		34		
Kidnaping.....	6	5		1		
AWOL.....	27	19		8		
Offense not stated:						
Wanted persons; car or not.....	113	50		46		17
Wanted autos; occupants or not.....	24	14		4		6
Description of persons held.....	21	17		1		3
Description of lost or stolen property.....	23	16				7
NONCRIMINAL—Total.....	558	336				222
Emergency and death messages.....	55	39				16
Missing persons, including runaways.....	498	292				206
Other.....	5	5				
MISCELLANEOUS—Total.....	20,253	19,376			877	
Answers to police units for information.....	571	571				
Dispatches for cars and officers.....	448	448				
KNHD inquiries for information.....	321	321				
Tests, signal reports.....	14,203	14,203				
Resumes, repeat transmissions.....	366	366				
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol.....	1,095	1,095				
Weather reports.....	8	8				
Repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries, etc.....	1,822	945			877	
Other.....	1,419	1,419				

① Messages which originated out of State are included.

Original (first-alarm) criminal broadcasts by months are shown in table 27. In 1942, July showed the most broadcasts and December the

fewest; August and February were the high and low months in the preceding three years.

TABLE 27. ORIGINAL KNHD CRIMINAL BROADCASTS DURING 1942 COMPARED WITH THE THREE PREVIOUS YEARS AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE: BY MONTHS

MONTH	NUMBER OF ORIGINAL BROADCASTS OF CRIMINAL CASES				
	3-Year Average (1939-1941)	1942	1941	1940	1939
Total.....	1,933	1,178	1,503	1,925	2,370
January.....	135	103	110	134	162
February.....	115	67	104	120	122
March.....	134	92	101	130	172
April.....	164	112	123	167	201
May.....	180	105	118	164	259
June.....	173	103	135	182	203
July.....	181	143	126	195	223
August.....	205	104	136	207	272
September.....	184	106	157	177	218
October.....	168	113	136	155	214
November.....	161	89	138	165	180
December.....	131	41	119	129	144

The use of KNHD by Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices during 1941-1942 is shown in table 28. Of the cities under 100,000 in size, it will be noted that during 1942, Mankato authorized 50 or more broadcasts; while Brainerd, Fairmont, and Faribault were next in order with 20 or more. The sheriffs in the counties of Carver, Jackson, Kandiyohi, and Mower used the station for 30 or more messages while those in Dakota, Hennepin, McLeod, Otter Tail, Pipestone, Redwood, Steele, Waseca, and Watonwan were next in order with from 20 to 29 calls.

TABLE 28. USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS: 1941-1942ⓐ

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1942	1941		1942	1941
<b>POLICE DEPARTMENTS</b>					
Albert Lea	8	15	Mankato	59	92
Alexandria	2	12	Marshall	3	3
Anoka	7	11	Minneapolis	128	109
Appleton	1		Montevideo	6	12
Austin	2	3	Montgomery	10	1
Benson	4		Moorhead	3	3
Bird Island			Moose Lake	2	1
Brainerd	35	89	Morris	4	
Cannon Falls	2		Newport	1	
Cass Lake	1		New Prague	1	
Claremont			New Ulm	5	22
Clarkfield	3	2	North Branch	1	
Chisholm	2		Northfield	13	14
Columbia Heights	4		Olivia	3	
Crookston	4	2	Onamia	1	
Crosby	1	2	Owatonna	9	16
Delano	12	3	Red Wing	6	8
Dellwood	1		Redwood Falls	6	36
Duluth	39	45	Rochester	19	23
East Grand Forks	2		St. Cloud	9	14
Elk River	3		St. James	1	8
Fairmont	22	28	St. Louis Park	4	
Faribault	30	17	St. Paul	171	89
Farmington	1		St. Peter	1	
Fergus Falls	10	7	Shakopee	11	15
Fridley	1		Sleepy Eye	11	30
Gilbert	1		South St. Paul	8	1
Hastings	2	1	Thief River Falls	1	4
Hibbing	3	4	Virginia	3	7
Hutchinson	2	5	White Bear	4	5
International Falls	2	5	Willmar	11	5
Le Sueur	2	1	Windom	1	2
Litchfield	6	4	Worthington	5	2
Little Falls	3	8	Other		40
Total				742	826

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1942	1941		1942	1941
<b>SHERIFFS</b>					
Aitkin	4	19	Mahnomen	1	2
Anoka	5	6	Marshall	2	2
Becker	11	5	Martin	11	17
Beltrami	5	6	Meeker	7	20
Benton		1	Millie Lacs	6	11
Big Stone	7	10	Morrison	14	4
Blue Earth	12	9	Mower	40	41
Brown	9	21	Murray	6	5
Carlton	5	5	Nicollet	13	26
Carver	34	38	Nobles	11	11
Cass	8	6	Norman	1	2
Chippewa	6	11	Olmsted	4	2
Chisago	8	14	Otter Tail	23	51
Clay	6	10	Pennington		3
Clearwater	5	2	Pine	13	8
Cook	1	1	Pipestone	21	29
Cottonwood	13	32	Polk	1	7
Crow Wing	14	10	Pope	4	12
Dakota	27	9	Ramsey	14	15
Dodge	8	1	Red Lake	7	10
Douglas	1		Redwood	22	33
Faribault	18	30	Renville	11	22
Fillmore	7	8	Rice	12	26
Freeborn	2	10	Rock	7	18
Goodhue	17	14	Roseau	2	5
Grant		9	St. Louis	5	1
Hennepin	25	25	Scott	12	16
Houston	3	9	Sherburne	10	1
Hubbard	7	19	Sibley	8	20
Isanti	12	13	Stearns	1	
Itasca	14	19	Steele	24	15
Jackson	34	38	Stevens	8	12
Kanabec	4	6	Swift	17	10
Kandiyohi	34	52	Todd	2	9
Kittson	4	1	Traverse		16
Koochiching	8	7	Wabasha	5	15
Lac qui Parle	9	12	Wadena	6	6
Lake	2	1	Waseca	28	26
Lake of the Woods	1	2	Washington	15	5
Le Sueur	12	13	Watonwan	21	26
Lincoln	8	14	Wilkin	4	16
Lyon	16	32	Winona	3	2
McLeod	20	38	Wright	14	12
			Yellow Medicine	18	21
Total				900	1,199

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

Other authorities for KNHD 1941 and 1942 broadcasts are summarized as follows:

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1942	1941
Minnesota Agencies—Total.....	400	521
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.....	251	398
KNHD.....	4	
Highway Patrol.....	17	29
Federal.....	70	31
Parole Board.....	48	63
Other.....	10	
Out-of-State Agencies—Total.....	400	476
Iowa.....	152	312
North Dakota.....	18	27
South Dakota.....	30	13
Wisconsin.....	90	60
Other.....	110	64

It may be pointed out that 400 or 16.4 percent of KNHD's authorizations in 1942 originated out of State, principally in Iowa. The out-of-State agencies reciprocate by broadcasting Minnesota alarms over their radio networks.

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

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

Expenditures for the past three years are shown in table 29. The Bureau disbursements during the current year, excluding the radio station,

TABLE 29. EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU AND RADIO STATION: 1940-1942  
(Calendar Year January 1st through December 31st)

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (Not Including Radio Station)			State Radio Station KNHD		
	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Total Expenditures.....	\$65,484.54	\$72,398.75	\$73,385.66	\$7,684.71	\$8,081.07	\$8,200.34
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES</b>						
Salaries and Wages.....	\$50,740.30	\$52,104.08	\$54,589.07	\$6,426.05	\$6,495.00	\$6,480.00
Travel Expenses—Total.....	9,753.81	12,491.01	11,921.49	50.35	24.80	140.53
Travel and subsistence⓪.....	7,219.70	9,654.90	9,847.29	50.35	24.80	140.53
Rents and leases.....	378.43	301.50	347.50			
Repairs; accessories.....	451.75	989.31	841.98			
Fuel.....	1,703.93	1,545.30	884.72			
Supplies and Materials:						
Stationery and office supplies.....	1,106.40	1,453.29	1,341.22	94.07	29.65	22.53
Scientific and educational supplies.....	92.58	249.33	543.85			
Sundry supplies.....	225.69		58.10			
Communication Service.....	1,762.71	2,090.66	2,026.64	222.89	469.09	796.56
Freight, Express, Drayage.....	2.80	6.92	7.11			
Printing, Binding, Etc.....	660.09	811.55	725.26			
Power, Electricity.....				376.50	372.07	418.85
Rents and Leases, Except Garage						
Rents (See Travel).....		32.25				
Repairs and Alterations, Except to						
State Cars (See Travel).....	30.50	38.65	61.56	448.24	508.46	279.90
Miscellaneous:						
(Bond premiums, dues, exhibits, towel service, radio frequency measurements, and compensation revolving fund expenditures included)	42.00	258.06	138.30	39.83	35.00	44.54
<b>ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY</b>						
Equipment:						
Motor vehicles, including accessories	922.48	1,536.17	926.54			
Furniture, furnishings, fixtures.....	145.18	1,028.56	686.69		147.00	
Educational, photographic, laboratory, and other police equipment.....		298.22	359.83	26.78		17.43
Buildings and Improvements.....						

⓪Rents and leases and fuel were formerly included with travel and subsistence.

were \$65,484.54, or 9.6 percent less than 1941. In this same period, the radio station expenditures were \$7,684.71 or 4.9 percent under the previous year.

## B. Personnel and Salary Scale

As of December 31, 1942, there were 24 employees on the Bureau payroll. The number of employees of each rank and salary scale is shown in table 30.

TABLE 30. PERSONNEL AND SALARY SCALE OF THE BUREAU AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1942

RANKS AND GRADES <sup>ⓐ</sup>	Number	Annual Salary Scale
Superintendent.....	1	\$5,000
Crime Investigation Supervisor (Assistant Superintendent).....	1	3,180
Crime Investigator (Senior Investigator).....	3	2,880
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	3	2,700
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	2	2,640
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	3	2,265
Crime Laboratory Chemist (Junior Investigator).....	1	2,700
Identification Officer II (Identification Expert).....	1	2,880
Statistician II (Statistician).....	1	2,700
Clerk-Stenographer III (Senior Stenographer).....	1	1,761
Clerk-Stenographer II (Junior Stenographer).....	1	1,320
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer).....	1	1,131
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer).....	1	1,068
Clerk III (Assistant Statistician).....	1	1,698
Radio Operator II (Supervisor—radio).....	1	2,880
Radio Operator I.....	1	2,202
Radio Operator I.....	1	1,824
Total.....	24	.....

<sup>ⓐ</sup>The titles in the parentheses refer to those used prior to the civil service classification of positions. War adjustments to salaries are included. Four employees, two paid by the Twin Cities Ordnance Plant and two by the State Civilian Defense office, are not included in the tabulation. These employees work in the identification division checking records of defense plant applicants and others. They assist with filing, keeping records up-to-date, and related work as required.

During 1942 the entire Bureau staff was located in St. Paul with the exception of three KNHD employees and five field investigators. The radio station was located in Redwood Falls; and the field offices were located in Detroit Lakes, Grand Rapids, Rochester, Willmar, and Worthington.

## C. Permits for Short-Wave Radio Receivers

No permits to install and/or use short-wave receivers in motor vehicles have been issued since 1941 because of the national emergency. The Federal Communications Commission, likewise, suspended all amateur radio operation during the war.

## V. IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

### A. Fingerprint Section

Originally established as a centralized source of criminal records and photographs for police officers throughout the State, the national emergency revealed another valuable function of the identification division. The new service involves the checking of thousands of volunteers for civilian-defense activities and applicants for employment in vital war industries. This assistance was first rendered late in 1941, but the amount of checking increased greatly in 1942. In addition to civilian-defense and war-plant personnel checks, the past year saw numerous inquiries answered for Army and Navy officers. A brief tabulation of the number of applications and records which were checked during the past year follows in table 31.

TABLE 31. INDIVIDUAL RECORDS EXAMINED FOR CRIMINAL HISTORIES IN  
NONARREST CASES: 1942

AGENCY AND TYPE OF RECORD	Number of Individual Records Checked
Total—all agencies .....	56,258
War Industries:	
Applications of prospective employees .....	50,806
Fingerprint records of employed personnel .....	735
Military officers:	
Records of civilian and military personnel .....	2,067
Civilian defense agencies:	
Fingerprint records of volunteer police .....	2,571
Transient camps:	
Fingerprint records of transients .....	79

There were 3,306 fingerprint records received from war agencies and industries, it will be noted. Considering the work involved, these more than make up for the 2,424 decrease in criminal prints received from police officers.

Again reflecting the withdrawal of men from the State, and other effects of the war, 31.1 percent fewer fingerprint records were received from Minnesota agencies during 1942 than in the previous year. From all sources, a total of 7,987 record cards were received of which 5,381 were from Minnesota contributors; this compares with 10,411 in 1941 with 7,805 from State agencies. After checking the files, 5,526 were found to be new records, increasing the number of different subjects on file to 100,491 on December 31, 1942.

Identifications were made in 1,836 or 34.1 percent of the 5,381 Minnesota prints. It will be noted in table 34 that identifications of police records were at the same high level as in the previous year. Prior records on file were noted in 27.0 percent of the police arrests and 86.1 percent of the penal commitments. The latter figure indicates that in more than six out of seven cases, law-enforcement officers are submitting fingerprint records to the Bureau in felony cases resulting in commitment to State institutions.

1. **Latent prints**—The division was asked to assist in 61 cases involving latent prints as compared to 65 last year. In each case the latent prints were photographed and examinations made to compare the latent impressions with fingerprints on file in the Bureau. Identifications materially enhanced 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 to be copied. This handwriting evidence was then carefully checked with sample writing on checks and other evidence and with signatures on fingerprint cards on file in the identification division.

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 received a large number of bulletins from out-of-State sources throughout the country including the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Wanted notices and apprehensions therein were recorded for the use of local peace officers throughout the State. By checking the fingerprints of suspects against the records, prisoners wanted elsewhere were noted in many instances.

4. **Circulars**—Only one printed circular bearing photograph, fingerprint classification, and other descriptive information of a wanted person was issued in 1942; 18 were issued in the preceding year. The current circular pertained to Ben Pederson who broke jail in Wilkin county in November.

5. **Personal identification**—On several occasions, the division was requested to take fingerprints during the year for personal identification. 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 by the FBI. In Pipestone county, an unidentified man was decapitated in September by a train. If universal fingerprinting were practiced, this man would not have been buried in a nameless grave.

6. **Exchange of fingerprint records**—Continuing the policy of exchanging criminal records with cooperating agencies, the identification division forwarded 558 fingerprint cards and photographs to Minnesota and out-of-State authorities in 1942. Agencies receiving each of these felony records, supplied to the Bureau by the State Reformatory and Prison, are listed below:

**AGENCIES SUPPLIED WITH FINGERPRINT RECORDS  
OF FELONY PRISONERS**

**Minnesota Police**

Duluth

Minneapolis

St. Paul

**Out-of-State Authorities**

Michigan State Police

North Dakota State Bureau

South Dakota State Prison

Wisconsin State Prison

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

## B. Photographic Section

There were 790 photographs taken and 4,241 prints made in 1942 as compared to 885 photographs taken and 4,211 prints made in 1941. There were 97 prisoners photographed by the Bureau in 1942 including those taken in the Bureau office and at the Women's reformatory at Shakopee. By means of the photostatic machine the division made 836 copies of 180 different instruments and photographs during 1942. There were 220 photographs in 1942 compared with 271 in 1941.

The following eight tables summarize identification division data.

TABLE 32. FINGERPRINTS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED: 1941-1942<sup>ⓐ</sup>

CONTRIBUTOR	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED <sup>ⓐ</sup>					
	1941			1942		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand Total.....	10,411	7,298	3,113	7,987	5,526	2,461
Minnesota agencies—Total.....	7,805	5,123	2,682	5,381	3,545	1,836
Sheriffs.....	3,619	2,553	1,066	2,100	1,451	649
Police departments.....	3,335	2,458	877	2,574	1,966	608
Penal institutions.....	821	93	728	646	90	556
Other sources.....	30	19	11	61	38	23
Out-of-State agencies—Total.....	2,606	2,175	431	2,606	1,981	625
State police.....	51	42	9	12	12	.....
Sheriffs.....	33	30	3	36	31	5
Police departments.....	127	111	16	117	104	13
Institutions.....	2,279	1,922	357	2,302	1,762	540
Other sources.....	116	70	46	139	72	67

<sup>ⓐ</sup>A "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.

<sup>ⓑ</sup>In addition to these, the Bureau received 72 fingerprint records from transient camps in 1942, and 513 in 1941. A total of 6,719 such records was received the past seven years.

TABLE 33. INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS ON FILE AS OF DECEMBER 31<sup>ⓐ</sup>

YEAR	Number on File	YEAR	Number on File
1927.....	1,284	1935.....	50,656
1928.....	6,188	1936.....	56,869
1929.....	9,994	1937.....	63,780
1930.....	13,460	1938.....	72,050
1931.....	21,291	1939.....	79,659
1932.....	29,004	1940.....	87,667
1933.....	36,139	1941.....	94,965
1934.....	42,184	1942.....	100,491

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Fingerprints from transient camps, and other civilian prints are not included.

TABLE 34. PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES AND ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS 1935-1942<sup>ⓐ</sup>

CONTRIBUTOR	PERCENTAGE OF IDENTIFICATIONS (Subjects with Previous Records)							
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Police agencies (sheriffs, police departments, and others).....	13.3	17.6	15.7	18.9	20.9	25.4	27.4	27.0
Penal institutions (State prison and reformatories)...	78.9	83.9	88.1	87.1	85.1	88.3	88.7	86.1
Total Minnesota agencies and institutions.....	30.2	30.1	27.7	28.0	29.2	32.7	34.4	34.1

<sup>ⓐ</sup>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 1942 respectively are as follows: 74.3, 80.7, 86.0, 83.4, 87.0, 88.4, 89.5, and 88.0

**TABLE 35. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA SHERIFFS' OFFICES: 1941-1942 (Including Noncriminal) ①**

COUNTY	1941	1942	COUNTY	1941	1942
Aitkin	62	38	Marshall	8	1
Anoka	18	1	Martin	15	8
Becker	87	70	Meeker	5	8
Beltrami	21	1	Mille Lacs	36	14
Benton	9	3	Morrison	16	14
Big Stone	10	12	Mower	14	9
Blue Earth	33	20	Murray	16	6
Brown	19	11	Nicollet	6	8
Carlton	14	5	Nobles	2	2
Carver	14	12	Norman	12	12
Cass	11	9	Olmsted	262	175
Chippewa	12	4	Otter Tail	7	7
Chisago	51	48	Pennington	1	2
Clay	14	7	Pine	19	2
Clearwater	19	5	Pipestone	9	5
Cook	35	44	Polk	1	1
Cottonwood	237	208	Pope	382	80
Dodge	4	7	Ramsey	17	2
Douglas	15	7	Red Lake	2	6
Faribault	3	5	Redwood	8	4
Fillmore	67	77	Renville	30	37
Freeborn	22	21	Rice	9	4
Goodhue	72	42	Rock	12	3
Grant	5	7	Roseau	1	2
Hennepin	29	19	St. Louis	7	4
Houston	7	2	Scott	153	96
Hubbard	4	5	Sherburne	27	30
Isanti	66	26	Sibley	4	10
Itasca	1	1	Stearns	12	3
Jackson	1,297	616	Steele	1	2
Kanabec	22	10	Stevens	28	30
Kandiyohti	18	20	Swift	13	12
Kittson	5	2	Todd	17	17
Koochiching	1	1	Traverse	9	10
Lac qui Parle	24	11	Wabasha	1	2
Lake	38	24	Wadena	28	30
Lake of the Woods	41	34	Waseca	13	12
Le Sueur	11	2	Washington	17	17
Lincoln	2	2	Watsonwan	17	9
Lyon	38	24	Wilkin	10	27
McLeod	11	2	Winona	4	4
Mahnomen	2	2	Wright	11	8
			Yellow Medicine		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>2,100</b>

①Police department in county seat combines with sheriff's office in submitting fingerprints in the counties of Freeborn, Mower, Otter Tail, Pennington, and St. Louis. The Cook and Lake county prisoners are fingerprinted by the Duluth Police Department; Benton County prisoners are fingerprinted by the Stearns County sheriff.

**TABLE 36. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS: 1941-1942 ①**

CITY	1941	1942	CITY	1941	1942
<b>First Class Cities</b>			<b>Other Cities and Villages</b>		
Duluth ②	155	133	Ada	2	1
Minneapolis	1,021	817	Alexandria	3	5
St. Paul	1,096	568	Appleton	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>1,518</b>	Bagley	1	1
<b>Second Class Cities</b>			Bovey	1	1
Rochester	138	247	Buhl	1	1
St. Cloud	351	209	Chisholm	1	1
Winona	46	73	Cloquet	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>529</b>	Crookston	1	2
<b>Third Class Cities</b>			Crosby	19	23
Albert Lea ②	3	2	Delano	15	5
Austin ②	32	44	East Grand Forks	10	4
Brainerd	2	6	Fairmont	2	2
Faribault	37	17	Hutchinson	3	3
Fergus Falls ②	36	27	Little Falls	1	1
Hibbing	243	343	Morris	3	1
Mankato	11	4	New Ulm	3	1
South St. Paul			Northfield	2	1
Virginia			Owatonna	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>443</b>	Red Wing	85	25
<b>Grand total of all cities and villages</b>			Sleepy Eye	6	8
			Springfield	1	1
			Thief River Falls ②	1	4
			Wadena	1	1
			Willmar	1	1
			<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>84</b>
			<b>Grand total</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>2,574</b>

①Police departments in cities of the first, second, and third classes are required by law to submit fingerprint records. As compared with 1941, there was a 21.5 percent decrease in such records received during 1942 from this group of cities. Police departments which are not required to submit them submitted 48.8 percent fewer fingerprint records in 1942 than in the previous year.

②Police department combines with the sheriff in submitting fingerprints in Albert Lea, Austin, Duluth, Fergus Falls, and Thief River Falls.

TABLE 37. SUMMARY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU: 1941-1942

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	1941			1942		
	Cases	Photos	Prints	Cases	Photos	Prints
Total.....	140	885	4,211	217	790	4,241
Prisoners photographed at Bureau.....	22	27	96	61	75	522
Prisoners photographed by Bureau at Women's Reformatory—Shakopee.....	11	11	66	36	36	218
Photographic copies of photos, checks, and instruments.....		271	1,947		220	1,785
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments.....		338	1,210		180	836
Latent prints.....	65	148	255	61	109	140
Scenes of crimes photographed.....	11	59	153	17	138	335
Laboratory photographs.....			40			7
Enlargements.....			151			90
Additional prints made from "old" films.....	31		243	42		256
Miscellaneous.....		31	50		32	52

TABLE 38. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED DURING 1942: BY MONTHS

MONTH	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED					
	From All Sources	From Minnesota Agencies				From Out-of-State Agencies
		Total	Police Authorities		Penal Institutions and Others	
			Non-criminal ①	Criminal		
Total.....	7,215	5,381	306	4,429	646	1,834
January.....	487	357	40	274	43	130
February.....	654	438	38	376	24	216
March.....	811	630	55	486	89	181
April.....	703	563	16	478	69	143
May.....	637	477	39	405	33	160
June.....	743	574	20	487	67	169
July.....	606	466	15	373	78	140
August.....	645	479	10	439	30	166
September.....	492	353	7	302	44	139
October.....	520	385	16	328	41	132
November.....	350	220	18	177	25	130
December.....	567	439	32	304	103	128

① Noncriminal are principally "sleepers"; these figures do not include the records which were received from transient camps, auxiliary police, defense plants, military authorities, etc.

TABLE 39. OFFENSE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES IN 1942: BY SUBJECT STATUS<sup>ⓐ</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Grand Total.....	4,429	4,096	333	3,260	2,977	283	1,169	1,119	50
Major Offenses—Total.....	1,806	1,649	157	1,299	1,165	134	507	484	23
Murder.....	23	22	1	17	16	1	6	6	.....
Manslaughter.....	19	18	1	16	16	.....	3	2	1
Robbery.....	72	72	.....	40	40	.....	32	32	.....
Aggravated assault.....	13	12	1	11	10	1	2	2	.....
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	157	155	2	111	109	2	46	46	.....
Larceny—except auto theft.....	577	511	66	431	372	59	146	139	7
Auto theft.....	131	131	.....	88	88	.....	43	43	.....
Embezzlement and fraud <sup>ⓑ</sup> .....	200	189	11	123	114	9	77	75	2
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	24	23	1	23	22	1	1	1	.....
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	92	85	7	56	49	7	36	36	.....
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	69	69	.....	53	53	.....	16	16	.....
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	58	8	50	44	4	40	14	4	10
Other sex offenses.....	109	100	9	94	86	8	15	14	1
Violation of drug laws.....	9	7	2	4	2	2	5	5	.....
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	16	16	.....	11	11	.....	5	5	.....
Other major offenses:									
Abortion.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson.....	5	5	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....
Bigamy.....	5	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	.....
Blackmail and extortion.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escape and jail break.....	13	13	.....	5	5	.....	8	8	.....
Federal offenses.....	192	190	2	157	155	2	35	35	.....
Kidnaping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Violation of parole and probation.....	18	16	2	4	4	.....	14	12	2
Other Offenses—Total.....	1,784	1,678	106	1,328	1,239	89	456	439	17
Minor assault.....	133	122	11	108	98	10	25	24	1
Offenses against family and children.....	129	126	3	96	93	3	33	33	.....
Violation of liquor laws.....	32	31	1	23	22	1	9	9	.....
Driving while intoxicated.....	241	238	3	194	191	3	47	47	.....
Violation of road and driving laws.....	74	73	1	55	54	1	19	19	.....
Parking violations.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of motor-vehicle laws.....	22	20	2	13	11	2	9	9	.....
Disorderly conduct.....	134	120	14	116	103	13	18	17	1
Drunkenness.....	553	529	24	410	390	20	143	139	4
Vagrancy.....	175	144	31	94	70	24	81	74	7
Gambling.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illegitimacy.....	20	20	.....	18	18	.....	2	2	.....
Malicious mischief and destruction of property.....	11	11	.....	9	9	.....	2	2	.....
Tampering with auto.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of regulatory laws.....	52	39	13	44	34	10	8	5	3
All other offenses.....	203	200	3	143	141	2	60	59	1
Offense not stated <sup>ⓒ</sup>									
Suspicion and investigation.....	761	698	63	573	520	53	188	178	10
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.).....	78	71	7	60	53	7	18	18	.....

<sup>ⓐ</sup>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.

<sup>ⓑ</sup>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, 20 male and 1 female; old subjects, 15 male and 0 female.

<sup>ⓒ</sup>The following "sleeper" prints are excluded: new subjects, 193 male, 2 female; old subjects, 110 male, 1 female.

## VI. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

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

Examination of the information in this report will show the detail involved in compiling Bureau records such as offenses reported, arrests made, messages broadcast, property losses and recoveries, and fingerprint records received. Frequent requests for statistics from officials and the public in general consume considerable time during the year, also, as do the special projects which arise.

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

### A. Uniform Crime Reporting

It would be desirable to collect individual offense reports from every sheriff, police chief, constable, and other law-enforcement officer in the State supplementing these data by press reports, insurance reports, arrest data, and prosecution records; but this plan was ruled out as impractical and too expensive. Individual reporting was abandoned, therefore, in favor of monthly summary reports from local agencies, following closely the Uniform Crime Reporting procedure of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. 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 1941 compared with 1940 and the 3-year average for 1937-1939 is given in table 40. All counties as well as urban communities are represented in these tabulations. During this period, county attorneys assisted in supplying 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. Since then, reports for delinquent contributors were prepared in the Bureau office on the basis of individual offenses reported or known to the Bureau. It is believed proper to include such reports in the tabulation, as well as others which were apparently imperfect, in order to show a minimum total for the entire State.

TABLE 40. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS REPORTED ON RETURN A: 1941 COMPARED WITH 1940 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE<sup>Ⓐ</sup>

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED								
	3-Year Average 1937-1939			1941			1940		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses.....	18,861	3,108	15,753	18,992	3,128	15,864	19,575	3,230	16,345
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	41	20	21	46	22	24	35	16	19
Manslaughter by negligence.....	22	13	9	53	29	24	61	45	16
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	119	65	54	237	129	108	208	103	105
Robbery.....	653	123	530	313	66	247	416	66	350
Aggravated assault.....	187	64	123	191	75	116	210	52	158
Burglary.....	4,289	988	3,302	4,497	1,081	3,416	4,967	1,174	3,793
Larceny—except auto theft—Total.....	10,470	1,455	9,015	11,445	1,418	10,027	11,473	1,496	9,977
\$50 or over.....	1,641	496	1,145	1,670	464	1,206	1,600	434	1,166
Under \$50.....	8,828	958	7,870	9,775	954	8,821	9,873	1,062	8,811
Auto theft.....	3,080	381	2,699	2,210	308	1,902	2,205	278	1,927

<sup>Ⓐ</sup>Rural classification includes places under 2,500; urban includes places with 2,500 or more inhabitants. Reports prepared by the Bureau and those received from all contributors are included even though some of them included only offenses which were cleared by arrest or which were otherwise incomplete.

Beginning in 1938, individual offenses known to the Bureau were checked against monthly returns; and they were added if it appeared that they were not shown thereon after first corresponding with the contributor for verification. This fact may account for part of the increase in the number of offenses which were 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 1941.

Even though it is certain that the figures shown in table 40 do not represent all of the offenses which were committed in the State, they do represent a minimum record of class I crimes. Without these data, we would not know that there were at least 313 "holdups" in the State in 1941, for example, and 15,942 larcenies and burglaries exclusive of auto thefts. The rural data are probably more incomplete than the urban because of offenses occurring in small towns which are not brought to the attention of the sheriff. As a whole, however, it is believed that the differences in crime rates in rural and urban areas are significant.

The data in the preceding table are shown as rates per 100,000 inhabitants in the following table. It should be noted that the rates for 1941 are based upon the 1940 census determination and the rates for previous periods upon estimated population as shown in the footnote to table 41.

**TABLE 41. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA REPORTED ON RETURN "A" PER 100,000 POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS: 1941 COMPARED WITH 1940 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE<sup>ⓐ</sup>**

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED PER 100,000 INHABITANTS								
	3-Year Average 1937-1939			1941			1940		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses .....	686.7	224.7	1,155.3	680.2	220.5	1,154.8	701.0	227.7	1,189.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter .....	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4
Manslaughter by negligence .....	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.2	1.2
Rape—including carnal knowledge .....	4.3	4.7	4.0	8.5	9.1	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.6
Robbery .....	23.8	8.9	38.9	11.2	4.7	18.0	14.9	4.7	25.5
Aggravated assault .....	6.8	4.6	9.0	6.8	5.3	8.4	7.5	3.7	11.5
Burglary .....	156.2	71.4	242.2	161.1	76.2	248.7	177.9	82.8	276.1
Larceny—except auto theft—Total .....	381.2	105.2	661.1	409.9	100.0	729.9	410.9	105.5	726.2
\$50 or over .....	59.7	35.9	84.0	59.8	32.7	87.8	57.3	30.6	84.9
Under \$50 .....	321.4	69.3	577.1	350.1	67.3	642.1	353.6	74.9	641.4
Auto theft .....	112.1	27.5	197.9	79.1	21.7	138.5	79.0	19.6	140.3

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Estimated population figures are as follows (1938 data used in 3-year average rates):

Year	State	Rural	Urban
1938 .....	2,746,633	1,383,033	1,363,600
1939 .....	2,769,468	1,392,620	1,376,848
1940-41 .....	2,792,300	1,418,530	1,373,770

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

To bring out the contrast in rural and urban crime rates, the average rate for the 5-year period 1937-1941 is shown in the following table for crimes against the person and crimes against property.

**TABLE 42. 5-YEAR AVERAGE RURAL AND URBAN CRIME RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS FOR THE YEARS 1937-1941 WITH AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES SHOWN**

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	5-YEAR AVERAGE RATE <sup>ⓐ</sup> 1937-1941		5-YEAR AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES 1937-1941			
	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Class I Offenses Reported .....	225.2	1,154.3	3,136	100.0	15,893	100.0
Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) .....	13.7	17.3	191	6.1	238	1.5
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) .....	211.5	1,137.0	2,945	93.9	15,655	98.5

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Estimated population for 1939 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, 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 about one-tenth of the rural class I crimes while they are less than one-twentieth of the urban total.

## 2. Status of reporting area

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

TABLE 43. MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS FOR ENTIRE YEAR RECEIVED FROM CONTRIBUTORS: 1930-1942<sup>Ⓞ</sup>

YEAR	CHIEFS			SHERIFFS		
	Total	Returns Received from Local Officers	Returns Based on Bureau Records, No Report from Local Officers	Total	Returns Received from County Officers	Returns Based on Bureau Records, No Report from County Officers
1930.....	14	14				
1931.....	30	30				
1932.....	33	33		19	19	
1933.....	36	36		14	14	
1934.....	37	37		11	11	
1935.....	37	37		6	6	
1936.....	72	72		87	87	
1937.....	72	72		87	87	
1938.....	72	72		87	84	3
1939.....	72	71	1	87	78	9
1940.....	72	68	4	87	76	11
1941.....	78	73	5	87	72	15
1942.....	78	74	4	87	69	18

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

It will be seen that only about 50 percent of the chiefs and 7 percent of the sheriffs were submitting complete reports in 1935, while in 1942 the figures were 95 and 79 percent respectively. Although a few officers fail to submit monthly returns, Minnesota still ranks high in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national system of crime reporting.

## 3. The reliability of monthly crime reports

In order to increase the accuracy of crime reports, the statistical division began checking them against the Bureau's known offenses in January 1938. Each month, the Bureau's cases are checked against the monthly reports to see if they have been included; if not, the returns are adjusted to show the omitted offenses with the approval of the contributors. Similarly, offenses reported by clerks of district court were checked beginning in 1941. If a contributor shows one burglary, for example, but the Bureau has a record of two, one would be added to the report. It is necessary to assume that the one burglary offense already shown was one

of the Bureau's cases; in other words, only those offenses are added which are obviously omitted. If contributors were required to furnish a list of facts regarding offenses tallied on their reports, many additional offenses could be added as a result of this checking procedure. The Bureau's verification procedure resulted in the addition of 620 offenses to 1940 returns and 796 to 1941 returns. These represented additions to the returns; reclassifications and corrections to reports are not included in the data. A summary of the number of offenses which were added to the 1941 returns follows in table 44.

Several factors give rise to the greater inaccuracy of rural returns, three of which are: (1) police officers in places under 2,500 fail to report all offenses to the sheriff; (2) many of the sheriffs do not have sufficient clerical assistance to maintain records and prepare reports; (3) the urban offenses occur principally in the large cities while few crimes are added to such returns. The Bureau receives individual reports on only a few metropolitan cases so the accuracy of the reports cannot be checked against Bureau records.

TABLE 44. NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS DURING 1941 AFTER CHECKING THEM AGAINST OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE BUREAU<sup>ⓐ</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO MONTHLY REPORTS		
	To All Reports	To Sheriffs' Reports	To Chiefs' of Police Reports
All offenses.....	796	572	224
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter .....	8	3	5
Manslaughter by negligence.....	21	16	5
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	55	42	13
Robbery.....	16	10	6
Aggravated assault.....	37	28	9
Burglary.....	268	215	53
Larceny—\$50 or over.....	101	76	25
Larceny—under \$50.....	159	109	50
Auto theft.....	131	73	58

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Reclassifications of offenses on returns are not included in this summary.

Verification of statistical reports is essential; 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 records of individual offenders which have proven their value in checking applications and records for war plants and military authorities. It also insured a uniform centralized tabulation and analysis of the records. Greater

accuracy and uniformity in the resulting statistics were assured under the new plan. In addition, by cooperating with the Census Bureau, the cost of forms, envelopes, and postage was 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. Source tables in this section were prepared from tabulations supplied by the Bureau of the Census. All of the report cards are audited and checked for completeness, however, by the State division. In this connection, it is necessary to write numerous letters each month to complete the records. Because of the time required in obtaining complete information, in coding, tabulating, and analyzing the data, there is a delay of a year in publishing court statistics.

Table 45 gives a 9-year comparison of procedural disposition and sentence or treatment for all offenses combined. This table includes all defendants before district court who were charged with both major and minor offenses. The noticeable drop in the number of defendants in 1936 no doubt resulted from the more accurate central-office tabulating system which was adopted that year.

In order to provide a superior basis of comparison, major offenses are shown together in tables 46 through 50. This major-offense division is made up principally of felonies; it excludes offenses usually tried in minor courts. It will be noted in table 46, which shows the disposition of major cases only, that 1941 convictions of those charged with major offenses were slightly lower than in the previous two years but the third highest on record. In 1941 the percentage of such convictions was 89.7, while in the preceding year it was 90.8.

TABLE 45. PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT OF DEFENDANTS BEFORE DISTRICT COURT: 1933-1941 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	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	.....
1940.....	2,602	262	2,340	2,340	813	5	315	344	863	.....
1941.....	2,101	226	1,875	1,875	706	2	204	114	848	1

① Statistics 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.

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TABLE 46. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES IN DISTRICT COURTS, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME: 1935-1941

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	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
1940.....	1,990	100.0	183	9.2	130	6.5	3	0.2	43	2.2	7	0.4	1,807	90.8	1,741	87.5	3	0.2	63	3.2
1941.....	1,696	100.0	174	10.3	125	7.4	1	0.1	43	2.5	5	0.3	1,522	89.7	1,434	84.6	7	0.4	81	4.8

\*Percent not shown where less than 0.1.

TABLE 47. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF MINNESOTA, BY OFFENSE: 1941

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.....	2,101	226	167	2	52	5	1,875	1,766	13	96
Major offenses—total ①.....	1,696	174	125	1	43	5	1,522	1,434	7	81
Murder.....	17	5	3		1	1	12	9		3
Manslaughter.....	37	11	2		9		26	15		11
Robbery.....	61	8	5		3		53	50		3
Aggravated assault.....	57	15	6		8	1	42	35		7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	191	19	15		4		172	165		7
Larceny—except auto theft.....	539	41	36		5		498	484	3	11
Auto theft.....	139	4	2		2		135	132	1	2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	61	19	17		2		42	40		2
Stolen property; receiving, etc.....	27	3	2		1		24	21		3
Forgery and counterfeiting ②.....	295	25	22	1	2		270	268	1	1
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	120	15	10		4	1	105	87	2	16
Commercialized vice.....	3						3	3		
Other sex offenses.....	80	7	4		2		73	67		6
Violating drug laws.....	3	1				1	2	2		
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	2						2	2		
Other major offenses—total.....	64	1	1				63	54		9
Abortion.....	13						13	12		1
Arson.....	28	1	1				27	20		7
Bigamy.....	6						6	6		
Blackmail and extortion.....	2						2	2		
Escape and jail break.....	9						9	9		
Kidnaping.....										
Perjury.....	6						6	5		1
Other offenses: ③.....										
Minor assault.....	19						19	15	1	3
Nonsupport or neglect.....	125	15	13		2		110	100	3	7
Violating liquor laws.....	97	11	7		4		86	86		
Driving while intoxicated.....	4	1			1		3	3		
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	18	1			1		17	16		1
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	1						1	1		
Gambling.....	42	1	1				41	41		
All other offenses.....	99	23	21	1	1		76	70	2	4

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

② Forgery classification includes check cases.

③ Most of these offenses are tried in large numbers by minor courts not reporting here.

From table 46 it may also be noted that in 1941 only 7.3 percent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 84.6 percent were convicted by pleas of guilty.

More detailed figures which show the type of disposition by both major and minor offenses are given in table 47. Of the 1,696 persons charged with major crimes in 1941, as shown in this table, 1,313 or 77.4 percent were charged with the taking of property through some form of robbery, burglary, larceny, forgery, auto theft, fraud, or the receipt of stolen goods; while 231 or 13.6 percent were charged with doing personal injury through murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape.

Of those charged with "property" crimes, 1,194 or 90.9 percent were convicted; and of those charged with crimes against the person, 185 or 80.1 percent were convicted. Another contrast is shown in that only 48 or 3.7 percent of those charged with "property" crimes as compared with 59 or 25.5 percent of those charged with crimes against the person were tried by juries.

From table 48, which shows the type of sentence imposed on those convicted of major offenses, it may be noted that between 1935 and 1941 the percentage sentenced to State prison or reformatories ranged from 43.6 in 1940 to 51.4 in 1935; while the percentage placed on probation or under suspended sentences ranged from 31.2 in 1935 to 43.4 in 1941.

TABLE 48. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF MAJOR OFFENSES IN DISTRICT COURTS: 1935-1941

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	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
1935.....	1,878	100.0	966	51.4	585	31.2	260	13.8	59	3.1	6	0.3	2	0.1
1936.....	1,864	100.0	789	47.4	573	34.4	243	14.6	58	3.5	1	0.1	.....	.....
1937.....	1,676	100.0	757	45.2	672	40.1	180	10.7	61	3.6	6	0.4	.....	.....
1938.....	2,001	100.0	903	45.1	788	39.4	267	13.3	35	1.7	8	0.4	.....	.....
1939.....	1,873	100.0	859	45.9	740	39.5	212	11.3	55	2.9	7	0.4	.....	.....
1940.....	1,807	100.0	788	43.6	719	39.8	240	13.3	55	3.0	5	0.3	.....	.....
1941.....	1,522	100.0	683	44.9	661	43.4	148	9.7	27	1.8	2	0.1	1	0.1

The more detailed figures of table 50 show that widely different types of punishment were imposed for offenses of the same general group, but in the interpretation of these data it should be kept in mind that some classes include offenses of varying degrees of seriousness.

The number of defendants charged with major offenses who were disposed of by means of a trial is shown in table 49 by outcome and method of trial. In 1941, 66.7 percent of the defendants tried were convicted, while 33.3 percent were acquitted.

**TABLE 49. DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY OUTCOME AND METHOD OF TRIAL: 1935-1941**

YEAR	Total Defendants Disposed of by Trial		OUTCOME				METHOD OF 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
1940.....	112	100.0	46	41.1	66	58.9	6	5.4	106	94.6
1941.....	132	100.0	44	33.3	88	66.7	8	6.1	124	93.9

**TABLE 50. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED IN THE DISTRICT COURTS, BY OFFENSE: 1941**

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.....	1,875	706	848	204	114	2	1
Major offenses—total ①	1,522	683	661	148	27	2	1
Murder.....	12	12	7	6			
Manslaughter.....	26	13	9	3	2		
Robbery.....	53	44	19	17	1	2	
Aggravated assault.....	42	18	67	43	11		
Burglary.....	172	85	245	9	2		
Larceny—except auto theft.....	498	199	71	11			
Auto theft.....	135	54	23	4			
Embezzlement and fraud.....	42	6	13	35	6		
Stolen property; receiving, etc.....	24	7	1	10			1
Forgery and counterfeiting ②	270	103	126	8	2		
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	105	58	1	2			
Commercialized vice.....	3		2				
Other sex offenses.....	73	49	1	1			
Violating drug laws.....	2		1				
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	2		1				
Other major offenses:	63	35	27	1			
Abortion.....	13	8	5				
Arson.....	27	11	15	1			
Bigamy.....	6	5	1				
Blackmail and extortion.....	2	1	1				
Escape and jail break.....	9	8	1				
Kidnaping.....							
Perjury.....	6	2	4				
Other offenses: ③							
Minor assault.....	19		6	11	2		
Nonsupport or neglect.....	110	22	81	6	1		
Violating liquor laws.....	86		33	21	32		
Driving while intoxicated.....	3		1	1	1		
Other motor-vehicle laws.....	17		10	5	2		
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	1		1				
Gambling.....	41		16	2	23		
All other offenses.....	76	1	39	10	26		

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

② Forgery classification includes check cases.

③ Most of these offenses are tried in large numbers by minor courts not reporting here.

## C. Penal Statistics

The Bureau collects detailed reports from the State prison and the men's and women's reformatories showing admissions and discharges. During 1937 and 1938, these schedules were obtained annually, while during 1939-1942 they were received monthly. Information regarding each prisoner admitted includes date of admission, method of admission, county, offense, sentence, sex, race, country of birth, age, and marital condition. Data concerning each prisoner discharged include date and method of discharge, supervision on parole, date of admission, date when sentence began, offense, sentence, previous commitments, sex, race, and date of birth. In addition to these two reports, summary schedules on "movement of population" and "institutional staff" are collected. These reports are on file available for detailed analyses not already being done by the Bureau of the Census.

### 1. Movement of population in adult penal institutions

Movement-of-population data on a calendar year basis as supplied to the statistical division by State adult penal institutions during 1942 are given in table 51. It will be noted that data for the St. Peter insane hospital are included again in the tabulation. Minnesota's adult penal population, exclusive of St. Peter cases, as of December 31 decreased 14.8 percent during 1942, from 2,415 to 2,058 prisoners, it will be seen. Of the 2,415 adult prisoners in the prison and reformatories on December 31, 1941, only 42 or 1.7 percent were females, while of the 2,058 at the end of 1942, 43 or 2.1 percent were females. Of the total discharges in the three penal institutions, paroles accounted for 55.8 percent in 1941, and 57.8 percent in 1942. A total of 691 prisoners were paroled or given other conditional discharges during 1942 while 162 prisoners so released were returned to the institutions as violators. This is in the ratio of approximately 1 returned for every 4 released.

### 2. Time served before release

The Bureau is indebted to the Federal Bureau of the Census for the data in table 52 on the length of time served by "felony" prisoners who were released in 1940. 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 52 reveals that of the 972 prisoners released from the Minnesota prison and reformatories in 1940, one-half had served less than the median of 22.2 months, and one-half had served more than this time. The 266

TABLE 51. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE: 1942

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	MOVEMENT OF POPULATION						
	Grand Total All Institutions	MALE INMATES			FEMALE INMATES <sup>Ⓞ</sup>		
		Total Males	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory	St. Peter Hospital <sup>Ⓞ</sup>	Shakopee Reformatory	St. Peter Hospital
Prisons in custody, January 1.....	2,690	2,647	1,265	1,108	274	42	1
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR							
By commitment from courts.....	632	610	238	349	23	21	1
Parole or conditional-release violators returned.....	163	158	66	91	1	5	
Escapes returned under old sentence.....	12	11		11		1	
Transferred from other institutions.....	22	22	6	7	9		
Other admissions (Returned from insane hospital, temporarily from parole, etc.).....	2	1		1		1	
Total Admissions.....	831	802	310	459	33	28	1
DISCHARGES DURING YEAR							
Unconditional discharges:							
Expiration of sentence.....	325	317	142	175		8	
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge.....	31	30	19	11		1	
Discharged by Board of Parole.....	60	58	42	16		2	
Conditional discharges:							
Parole.....	677	664	217	437	10	13	
Conditional pardon—commutation.....	8	8	7	1			
Other conditional discharge (Released for new trial, medical reprieve, etc.).....	16	15	9	6		1	
Other types of discharge:							
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota).....	16	16	6	5	5		
Escaped.....	12	11		11		1	
Transferred to other institutions.....	36	36	12	8	16		
Other discharges (Released by court order, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.).....	7	6		3	3	1	
Total Discharges.....	1,188	1,161	454	673	34	27	
Prisoners in custody, December 31.....	2,333	2,288	1,121	894	273	43	2

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

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>St. Peter Hospital reported no criminally insane females received or discharged in 1941 and only one received in 1942. Female patients are handled by other insane hospitals apparently so complete data on criminally insane females are not available.

prisoners whose sentences expired served a median time of 19.4 months, but the 706 prisoners who were released before expiration of sentence by parole or pardon served a median time of 23.2 months.

TABLE 52. MEDIAN TIME SERVED BY MALE FELONY PRISONERS FIRST RELEASED, BY METHOD OF RELEASE, IN ADULT STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES, COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES: 1940<sup>ⓐ</sup>

AREA	ALL RELEASES		EXPIRATIONS		PAROLES, PARDONS, ETC.	
	Total	Median Time Served (months)	Total	Median Time Served (months)	Total	Median Time Served (months)
United States.....	51,121	20.7	18,730	19.3	32,391	22.0
Minnesota.....	972	22.2	266	19.4	706	23.2
Iowa.....	797	34.8	489	35.1	308	32.1
North Dakota.....	229	9.4	88	9.7	141	9.1
South Dakota.....	271	10.7	76	21.0	195	8.8
Wisconsin.....	1,309	16.7	652	15.5	657	17.6

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Federal institutions are not included.

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 12.8 months greater than in North Dakota, 11.5 months greater than in South Dakota, 5.5 months greater than in Wisconsin, and 12.6 months less than in Iowa. The median time served by prisoners whose sentences expired was about the same in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; but the Minnesota median was about 10 months over the North Dakota and 16 months under the Iowa median in expiration-of-sentence cases. In some instances, prisoners who were paroled served a longer term than those whose sentences expired.

#### D. Other Statistics

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

##### 1. Reports from other State law-enforcement departments

###### a. State Highway Patrol

###### (1) Radio station WAMV

WAMV was on the air 39,843 times during 1942. Patrol cars were dispatched to 524 accidents and they were notified of 1,413 auto thefts (principally Twin-City cases). Revealed in table 53, also, is that 4,972 messages were point-to-point contacts with other radio stations. Authorizations for the broadcasts came from the Highway Patrol, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, local police departments, sheriffs' offices, and other agencies.

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

TABLE 53. WAMV TRANSMISSIONS DURING 1942①

CLASSIFICATION	Number of Broadcasts	Percent
Grand Total Transmissions .....	39,843	100.0
To Patrol Cars and Other Officers—Total .....	9,587	24.1
Accidents .....	524	1.3
Auto-license registrations .....	656	1.6
Drivers-license information .....	239	0.6
Drunken-driving, hit-run cases .....	253	0.6
Motor-vehicle thefts .....	1,413	3.5
Motor-vehicle recoveries .....	1,121	2.8
Criminal items not included above .....	1,910	4.8
Other matters .....	3,471	8.7
Miscellaneous Broadcasts—Total .....	30,256	75.9
Point-to-point messages .....	4,972	12.5
Repeat transmissions .....	2,452	6.2
Tests and signals .....	22,832	57.3

①Original and supplementary messages combined.

## (2) Patrol districts

Five Patrol stations at Anoka, Milaca, Preston, Roseau, and Two Harbors were discontinued and one new station was established at the New Brighton arms plant in 1942. The 40 stations are now located at: Austin, Bemidji, Brainerd, Cloquet, Columbia Heights, Crookston, Detroit Lakes, Duluth, Elk River, Fairmont, Farmington, Fergus Falls, Forest Lake, Fort Snelling, Glencoe, Grand Rapids, Hopkins, International Falls, Mankato, Marshall, Montevideo, Moorhead, Morris, New Brighton arms plant, Owatonna, Pine City, Pipestone, Redwood Falls, Rochester, St. Cloud, St. Paul, St. Paul Park, Sauk Centre, Shakopee, Virginia, Wadena, Willmar, Winona, Worthington, and Zumbrota.

## (3) Patrol activities

Defense plants located near the Twin Cities have necessitated the assignment of large numbers of Patrol officers to the vicinity to handle the traffic situation. Construction and operation at the plants resulted in a great increase in traffic flow on adjacent highways, but the Patrol force responded to cope with the problems involved in cooperation with Federal, plant, and local officers. In this connection, radio station WAMV has proven its worth for dispatching messages to cars patrolling defense-plant areas. With 11,382 miles of trunk highways to cover, it is necessary to direct the activities of the patrolmen to locations where and during the hours of the day when accidents are most frequent.

As a result of investigations and enforcement activities, Patrol officers arrested 10,986 persons for major motor-vehicle law violations in the State during 1942, a decrease of 26.9 percent from 1941. The comparison of arrests for the period 1935-1942 in table 54 emphasizes the fact that during the past four years arrests were to a greater degree than in previous years

directed at the moving accident-causing violations such as drunken driving, careless and reckless driving, and excessive speed. It is noted that moving accident-causing violations accounted for 69.3 percent of all arrests in 1942 as compared to 60.4 in 1941, and only 38.4 during the 4-year period 1935-1938. This indicates that the program of the Highway Patrol has shifted toward enforcement for the prevention of accidents in preference to enforcement of laws which are not related to accident causes such as improper license plates and overweight trucks.

TABLE 54. HIGHWAY PATROL ARRESTS BY OFFENSE: 1935-1942

YEAR	NUMBER OF ARRESTS				
	All Offenses	Driving While Drunk	Violating Road-and-Driving Laws (careless driving, improper passing, speeding, etc.)	Violating Parking Laws ①	Violating Other Motor-Vehicle Laws (improper equipment, license, registration, weight, etc.)
1935.....	4,923	119	1,221	83	3,500
1936.....	8,635	106	2,370	63	6,096
1937.....	7,274	476	2,820	115	3,863
1938.....	8,189	516	3,175	94	4,404
1939.....	13,242	933	6,115	196	5,998
1940.....	14,569	1,190	7,217	239	5,923
1941.....	15,039	1,400	7,451	234	5,954
1942.....	10,986	983	6,459	168	3,376

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

In addition to making these outright arrests, officers issued illegal-equipment and license tags to over 26,000 motorists during 1942. A summary of tags issued by years is given in table 55. In reference to the offenses for which tags were issued, it is noted that 86.7 percent of the 1942 tags were for illegal equipment while the remainder were for improper license violations. This is in contrast to 1941 when 82.5 percent and to the 1935-1938 period when 67.4 percent of the tags were for illegal-equipment offenses. Just as the past four years showed a greater percentage of arrests for violations of "accident-prevention" road-and-driving laws, similarly these years showed a greater proportion of tags issued for "accident-prevention" illegal-equipment laws.

TABLE 55. SUMMARY OF ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT AND LICENSE TAGS ISSUED BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL BY OFFENSE: 1935-1942 ①

YEAR	Grand Total	ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT TAGS ISSUED					IMPROPER LICENSE TAGS ISSUED				
		Total Illegal Equipment	Illegal Brakes	Rear or Head-light Out	Lamps Defective (out of adjustment, glaring, etc.)	Other Improper Equipment	Total Improper License	Improper Plates; None, One, etc.	No Visitor's or Reciprocity Permit	No Chauffeur's or Driver's License	Other Improper License (stenciling, weight, etc.)
1935.....	41,423	33,475	4,567	13,948	11,824	3,136	7,948	7,517	266	159	6
1936.....	71,698	51,025	6,137	20,254	17,104	7,530	20,673	18,631	1,165	370	507
1937.....	45,414	22,427	1,542	12,846	2,967	5,072	22,987	20,757	1,583	212	435
1938.....	54,377	36,627	2,713	18,434	9,566	5,914	17,750	15,917	1,369	240	224
1939.....	59,402	47,839	3,759	23,644	11,297	9,139	11,563	9,812	476	422	853
1940.....	47,139	39,224	3,338	17,311	11,277	7,298	7,915	6,865	62	411	577
1941.....	40,550	33,462	2,376	18,528	5,130	7,428	7,088	6,030	84	447	527
1942.....	26,775	23,223	816	15,294	1,844	5,269	3,552	2,951	34	275	292

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

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

TABLE 56. PERSONNEL OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL, HOURS PATROLLED, MILES TRAVELED, ARRESTS AND TAGS ISSUED AND THE AVERAGE PER PATROLMAN, FINES IMPOSED, AND THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM LICENSE CORRECTIONS: 1935-1942

YEAR	PERSONNEL <sup>①</sup>		Hours Patrolled <sup>②</sup>	Mileage by Motorcycle or Car	ARRESTS		TAGS ISSUED		Fines Imposed	Estimated Receipts from License Corrections <sup>③</sup>
	Officers.	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
1941.....	8	118	299,974	5,618,515	15,039	127	40,550	344	203,167	92,399
1942.....	6	109	179,310	4,768,924	10,986	101	26,775	246	155,297	28,529

①The chief Patrol officer, and the following office force are not included: 6 in 1935, 8 in 1936 and 1937, 10 in 1938, 12 in 1939, 13 in 1940, 16 in 1941, and 15 in 1942.

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

③The decrease in estimated license-correction receipts was the result of the elimination of special license inspectors from the Highway Patrol force. License inspectors worked out of the Secretary of State's office after March 1939.

In 1939 the Patrol adopted a system of issuing written warning tickets to drivers observed to be violating the law in a case which, if the first offense, would not be considered sufficient to justify arrest. A driver's record is made from the warning tickets; and, if a second ticket is issued for the same offense, the driver is usually brought to court charged with 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 beginning in 1939 as shown in table 57. It will be seen in this table, also, that the number of vehicles stopped for weight or equipment checks reached a new high in 1942.

TABLE 57. SUMMARY OF OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL: 1935-1942

YEAR	VEHICLES STOPPED		Accidents Attended	Aid Given Motorists	Verbal or Written Warnings Issued
	To Check Driver's License	To Check Weight or Equipment			
1935.....	74,349	64,759	811	55,897	148,671
1936.....	132,647	90,497	1,248	72,579	159,117
1937.....	76,007	64,262	1,215	52,426	103,437
1938.....	130,092	100,521	1,297	54,375	102,918
1939.....	124,886	123,637	1,725	59,752	52,848
1940.....	159,147	112,786	1,797	49,990	42,498
1941.....	169,715	83,062	2,080	45,885	41,070
1942.....	103,103	327,909	1,253	42,964	32,815

In the past year, school patrols were newly organized in 15 schools in the State. Reorganization or instruction of new members took place in 104 schools, while all of the school patrols received periodical inspection.

A school-patrol summer camp was conducted by the American Legion in Brainerd during 1942, and a Highway Patrol officer was assigned to the camp to discuss the functions of school-patrol officers and to instruct members in the control of students on the streets and highways. Patrol officers assisted the Department of Education in inspecting the condition of safety equipment on 31 school busses.

Another activity of the Highway Patrol which is not included in the preceding tables is assistance to inspectors of the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission in conducting inspections of vehicles under their jurisdiction. The Patrol also assisted police jurisdictions in the apprehension of 66 wanted criminals and 37 missing persons during 1942. In addition 13 hit-and-run drivers were apprehended, and 46 stolen and 32 abandoned motor vehicles and recovered property in 26 other cases were returned to the owners by the Patrol. It is estimated that the value of stolen and abandoned vehicles recovered during the past year alone exceeds \$40,000.

War-time activities of the Patrol during 1942 included blackout assistance in 150 instances and attendance at civilian defense meetings on 69 occasions. Patrol officers assisted in giving drivers' tests in 128 cases.

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

From the detailed reports submitted by this division, 9-year summaries of revocations and suspensions are shown in tables 58 to 60 following.

During the past nine years, 15,025 drivers were deprived of their licenses; in 13,367 or 89.0 percent of these cases, intoxication was given as a cause. Of the remaining causes, auto theft was the most frequent reason for revocation during the entire period. Speeding, however, was the second most common cause in 1942. Table 58 discloses the frequency of the various causes of revocation.

TABLE 58. REASONS FOR REVOKING DRIVERS' LICENSES: BY YEARS<sup>ⓐ</sup>

CAUSE FOR REVOCATION	NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS INVOLVING EACH CAUSE								
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
All causes.....	695	896	780	1,432	1,501	1,562	2,463	2,824	3,248
Convicted of a felony in which a motor vehicle was used.....	7	23	9	9	23	59	293	141	122
Manslaughter or criminal negligence.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	3	7	12	12
Auto theft.....	6	19	.....	.....	16	50	219	99	54
Other felony.....	.....	.....	9	5	7	6	67	30	56
Driving while intoxicated.....	670	839	737	1,392	1,440	1,463	1,664	2,411	2,751
Violating road-and-driving laws.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	4	172	90	213
Speeding.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	70	167
Reckless driving.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	4	34	20	46
Other violations of traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	17	32	34	31	37	36	334	182	162
Driving while license suspended.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	3	129	3	4
Failure to stop and disclose identity.....	14	25	28	25	32	20	53	36	58
No driver's license.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	42	19	19
Personal injury.....	3	4	.....	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Inebriate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	105	123	72
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	1	9

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Causes exceed revocations because more than one cause was recorded for some persons.

The most frequent causes for suspension during the 9-year period, as shown in table 59, were reckless driving and speeding; these offenses alone accounted for 62.4 percent of the suspensions. Violations of road-and-driving laws, including driving while drunk, reckless driving, and speeding, were given as a cause for suspension in 62.8 percent of the 1942 cases.

TABLE 59. REASONS FOR SUSPENDING DRIVERS' LICENSES: BY YEARS<sup>ⓐ</sup>

CAUSE FOR SUSPENSION	NUMBER OF SUSPENSIONS INVOLVING EACH CAUSE								
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total.....	327	686	893	763	695	1,432	4,007	3,316	5,177
Driving while intoxicated.....	5	1	2	.....	1	167	455	269	7
Violation of road-and-driving laws..	301	601	722	512	426	769	2,608	2,178	3,141
Reckless driving.....	269	464	611	414	281	393	630	634	799
Speeding.....	21	89	94	71	120	321	1,700	1,379	2,096
Signs and signals.....	6	29	1	14	13	45	175	131	204
Unsafe equipment.....	3	12	14	10	12	7	15	25	32
Illegal passing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	8	10
Left side of street car.....	.....	7	2	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Not in proper lane.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of parking laws:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improper parking.....	.....	3	2	4	3	5	18	19	10
Other violations of traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	21	81	167	247	265	491	926	850	2,019
No driver's license.....	1	2	4	1	2	47	167	86	86
Driving while under suspension or revocation.....	4	.....	9	2	.....	4	135	8	9
Failure to stop and disclose identity.....	6	9	9	22	16	20	34	39	37
Financial responsibility.....	.....	4	39	78	85	164	205	280	708
Unsatisfied judgment.....	3	29	72	93	111	93	107	81	79
Incompetent.....	.....	27	31	44	41	113	109	80	71
Accidents.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	4	4	4
Failure to report accidents.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	3	5	5
Obtaining licenses by fraud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	8	19	30
Refused to take driving test or examination.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	103	223
Refused to give doctor's statement of eye test.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	609
Suspension for poor record.....	1	4	1	3	3	7	16	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	6	4	1	2	.....	39	92	65	158

<sup>ⓐ</sup>More than one cause was recorded for some individuals; causes, therefore, exceed suspensions.

That females seldom have their licenses revoked or suspended is shown by the data in table 60. In 1942, females accounted for 1.0 percent of the revocations, and 5.8 percent of the suspensions. The percentage of females in suspension cases more than doubled the past year, it will be noted.

TABLE 60. DATA REGARDING AGE AND SEX OF DRIVERS WHOSE LICENSES WERE REVOKED OR SUSPENDED: 1934-1942

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES		MEDIAN AGE (Years)		PERCENT UNDER 21 YEARS <sup>ⓐ</sup>		PERCENT 36 YEARS OR OVER		PERCENT FEMALES	
	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions	Revo-cations	Suspen-sions
1934.....	694	324	35.8	33.2	5.5	17.9	49.6	43.5	2.3	0.6
1935.....	889	678	35.1	30.7	8.0	21.8	47.0	36.4	1.0	2.1
1936.....	769	877	35.6	30.5	7.7	20.5	48.9	38.2	1.3	1.9
1937.....	1,423	732	36.4	28.9	4.4	20.1	51.4	33.6	1.0	1.4
1938.....	1,466	680	36.6	29.1	4.6	17.9	51.5	35.7	1.2	3.1
1939.....	1,558	1,386	35.9	26.8	6.3	30.7	49.8	30.4	1.0	2.5
1940.....	2,266	3,690	35.9	26.4	3.1	26.4	49.6	27.2	1.2	2.6
1941.....	2,776	3,249	36.6	24.4	6.1	36.9	51.6	23.6	1.0	2.2
1942.....	3,184	5,016	37.6	25.1	9.0	36.6	52.8	24.9	1.0	5.8

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Licenses are not issued to persons under 15 years.

In table 60 it will be noted that for 1942, drivers in revocation cases were over 12 years older than those in suspension cases; that more than one-third of the suspended drivers were under 21 while only 9.0 percent of the drivers in revocation cases were under 21; and that over half of revocation subjects were 36 or over while about one-fourth of suspension subjects were in this age group. It is interesting to note that the percentage of drivers under 21 in suspension cases increased greatly during 1941 and 1942 to over 36 percent of the total. This arises because of the fact that beginning in 1941 juveniles involved in traffic cases were required to be reported to the license division.

### c. Fire Marshal

The State Fire Marshal supplied detailed information on arrests and convictions, fires reported by county, and other data for 1942 and prior years. The following is a summary of these data.

TABLE 61. SUMMARY OF FIRE MARSHAL DATA: 1934-1942

ACTIVITY	NUMBER REPORTED								
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Arson investigations.....	207	142	143	145	153	169	171	172	122
Persons arrested during year.....	18	17	20	21	37	41	50	43	9
Convictions.....	10	12	15	17	29	32	44	32	7
Disposed of without conviction <sup>ⓐ</sup> .....	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	6	2
Pending.....	4	1			3	3		5	
Number of fires reported—entire State.....	3,678	2,892	3,343	3,090	2,275	2,806	ⓑ	2,508	2,603
Hennepin county.....	1,254	984	1,114	1,054	768	930	ⓑ	688	834
Ramsey county.....	686	459	579	570	427	442	ⓑ	401	300
St. Louis county.....	285	293	242	274	180	209	ⓑ	187	213
All other counties.....	1,453	1,156	1,408	1,192	900	1,225	ⓑ	1,232	1,256
Miscellaneous inspections.....	ⓑ	ⓑ	4,409	4,615	3,497	3,278	6,758	7,140	8,038
Orders issued and served.....	ⓑ	ⓑ	250	267	194	270	812	932	1,126
Dry cleaning licenses issued.....	218	207	197	289	301	351	402	447	449
Motion picture licenses issued.....	431	448	485	476	448	515	524	524	498

ⓑ Not reported.

ⓐ Commitments to insane hospitals are included as disposed of without conviction; there was one such case in 1942.

### d. Liquor Control Commissioner

Liquor Control Commissioners since 1934 have reported the following violations as having been worked on by their departments.

TABLE 62. LIQUOR-LAW VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER 1935-1942

VIOLATORS	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS							
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
All violators.....	1,039	953	1,098	662	993	733	555	465
Licensed operators								
Liquor:.....	206	284	236	209	485	280	300	315
Off sale.....	57	77	43	19	71	66	27	56
On sale.....	113	129	104	145	180	97	133	103
Wholesalers.....	3	4	5	1		12		
Drug stores.....	29	48	64	37	104	43	18	8
Municipal stores.....	4	26	20	7	28	2	5	21
On and off sale.....					102	60	117	127
3.2 Beer:.....	517	339	567	229	297	208	100	52
Dealers.....	504	326	558	226	294	203	99	51
Wholesalers.....	13	13	9	3	3	5	1	1
Illegal operators:.....	316	330	295	224	211	245	155	98
Manufacturers.....	33	41	16	20	11	8	9	1
Transportation.....	18	40	40	38	13	20		
Possession and sale.....	265	249	239	166	187	217	146	97

It will be noted that approximately three-fourths of the violators in 1942 were licensed operators of which one-seventh were 3.2 beer dealers. The disposition of the cases is given in table 63 which follows.

TABLE 63. DISPOSITION OF LIQUOR-LAW VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER: 1935-1942

YEAR	DISPOSITION						
	Total	Convicted	Dismissed ①	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 ①	993	285	390	15	108	174	21
1940	733	319	187	19	113	46	49
1941	555	193	242	1	64	17	38
1942	465	77	225	1	94	43	25

①The 1939 figure includes "warned" cases as dismissals.

## 2. Examinations of psychopathic-personality patients in probate court

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

TABLE 64. PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED, BY OFFENSE AND LOCALITY: 1942

CLASSIFICATION OF BEHAVIOR	NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS ①				
	Entire State	Hennepin County	Ramsey County	St. Louis County	Other Counties
Total	15	5	3		7
Rape—including attempts					
Carnal knowledge (girls under 18)	2	1			1
Sodomy; homosexual acts with males	4	2	1		1
Incest	1	1			
Indecent liberties with young girls	4		2		2
Indecent exposure	3				3
Other: oversexed, indecent writing, etc.	1	1			

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

All but 2 of the 15 patients examined in 1942 were ordered committed to State hospitals as follows: 8 to St. Peter, 1 to Rochester, and 4 to Fergus Falls. One patient was committed to a private hospital and the other was dismissed. Only one female has been examined under the law since its passage in 1939.

## 3. Bank burglaries and robberies

### a. Calendar-year tabulations

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

TABLE 65. BANK ATTACKS IN MINNESOTA, INCLUDING ATTEMPTS: 1927-1942 ①

YEAR (January 1—December 31)	TOTAL	BURGLARIES (Breaking or Entering)	ROBBERIES (Holdups)
1927.....	12	8	4
1928.....	11	.....	11
1929.....	17	3	14
1930.....	34	2	32
1931.....	30	3	27
1932.....	33	10	23
1933.....	36	3	33
1934.....	11	2	9
1935.....	13	10	3
1936.....	10	8	2
1937.....	9	6	3
1938.....	13	10	3
1939.....	5	3	2
1940.....	7	4	3
1941.....	7	5	2
1942.....	3	2	1

①Both of the 1942 burglaries were "torch" attacks.

Only one bank "holdup" and two burglaries were committed in Minnesota during 1942. It is interesting to note that bank robberies have been held to 3 or less during the past 8 years, while during the 4 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 in Minnesota.

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

TABLE 66. COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF BANK ATTACKS IN MINNESOTA DURING THE 4-YEAR PERIODS 1930-1933 AND 1939-1942

OFFENSE	YEARLY AVERAGES	
	1939-1942 Period	1930-1933 Period
Bank burglary.....	3.5	4.5
Bank robbery.....	2.7	28.8

A 7-year comparison of Minnesota bank burglaries with those in neighboring States is made in table 67. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and Bankers Associations in these States were contacted in order to obtain a complete list of bank attacks.

TABLE 67. BANK BURGLARIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES: 1936-1942 (Attempts Included)

STATE	POPULATION		NUMBER OF BANK BURGLARIES						
	1940	1930	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total.....	9,753,051	9,347,592	21	22	21	11	14	8	2
Wisconsin.....	3,137,587	2,939,006	3	7	5	2	3	2	.....
Minnesota.....	2,792,300	2,563,953	8	6	10	3	4	5	2
Iowa.....	2,538,268	2,470,939	.....	3	2	2	4	1	.....
South Dakota.....	642,961	692,849	2	2	2	2	3	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	641,935	680,845	8	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....

It will be seen that the 1942 bank burglaries in these States were the lowest since 1936 and only one-fourth of the 1941 figure. A similar comparison of bank robberies in these States follows in table 68 in which it will be noted that there were two bank robberies in Minnesota and neighboring States in 1942, compared with the 1936-1940 5-year average of 13, and with 11 in 1941.

TABLE 68. BANK ROBBERIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES: 1936-1942 (Attempts Included)①

STATE	NUMBER OF BANK ROBBERIES						
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total.....	27	14	11	7	7	11	2
Wisconsin.....	18	8	1	2	1	4	.....
Minnesota.....	2	3	3	2	3	2	1
Iowa.....	4	3	5	3	1	5	1
South Dakota.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

①See preceding table for population data.

Table 69 shows a comparison of bank burglary and robbery losses and recoveries together with property damage in bank burglaries from 1927 to date. The peak year for bank losses was in 1932 when \$396,612.85 was taken from 33 Minnesota banks by "stickup" and "yegg" men. The year 1942, when \$1,831.71 was obtained, had the second lowest loss since 1927. During the last four years, bank losses were lower than in any of the preceding 12 years.

TABLE 69. THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN MINNESOTA BANK BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES: BY YEARS①

YEAR	VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY			VALUE OF RECOVERED PROPERTY			Burglary Damage②
	Burglary	Robbery	Total	Burglary	Robbery	Total	
1927.....	\$182.95	\$43,137.00	\$43,319.95	.....	\$10,822.00	\$10,822.00	.....
1928.....	.....	63,629.36	63,629.36	.....	5,285.50	5,285.50	.....
1929.....	2,600.00	54,816.67	57,416.67	.....	12,432.00	12,432.00	.....
1930.....	.....	266,799.58	266,799.58	.....	11,555.00	11,555.00	.....
1931.....	257.50	91,022.83	91,280.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932.....	579.87	396,032.98	396,612.85	.....	1,337.00	1,337.00	.....
1933.....	3,203.40	125,383.40	128,586.80	.....	4,773.19	4,773.19	.....
1934.....	.....	13,327.23	13,327.23	.....	1,002.25	1,002.25	.....
1935.....	10,661.90	4,753.10	15,415.00	.....	670.75	670.75	.....
1936.....	22,376.48	8,315.05	30,691.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
1937.....	15,661.13	4,941.47	20,602.60	\$73.00	.....	73.00	.....
1938.....	9,622.78	2,646.95	12,269.73	.....	1,995.07	1,995.07	\$1,774.34
1939.....	63.05	1,577.50	1,640.55	60.00	832.00	892.00	513.90
1940.....	771.41	1,614.78	2,386.19	.....	.....	.....	363.95
1941.....	7,450.94	4,182.68	11,633.62	.....	1,848.16	1,848.16	790.61
1942.....	1,831.71	.....	1,831.71	.....	.....	.....	876.01

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 loss or recovery figures.

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

### b. Fiscal-year tabulations

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

Bank burglaries in both Minnesota and the United States have shown erratic fluctuations during the 16-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

TABLE 70. BANK CRIMES IN MINNESOTA COMPARED WITH THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1927-1942<sup>①</sup>

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
1941.....	1	15	.....	58	1	73
1942.....	6	16	3	49	9	65

<sup>①</sup>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.

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 indexes, however, may be compared with those for bank crimes.

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, 1942. The 16-year comparison is given in the following table.

TABLE 71. INDEXES OF BANK CRIMES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY: 1927-1942  
(10-year average for period 9-1-26 to 9-1-36-100)

YEAR (September 1—August 31)	BANK CRIME INDEXES <sup>①</sup>		American Business Index <sup>②</sup>
	Minnesota	United States	
1927.....	54	77	107
1928.....	35	83	102
1929.....	79	96	112
1930.....	139	103	96
1931.....	173	137	76
1932.....	139	145	59
1933.....	183	143	64
1934.....	89	95	69
1935.....	64	74	71
1936.....	45	48	84
1937.....	40	34	99
1938.....	74	31	71
1939.....	35	30	82
1940.....	45	27	96
1941.....	5	14	110
1942.....	45	13	118

<sup>①</sup>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. Note that 1941 index has been corrected.

<sup>②</sup>The American business index is based upon data published in the Cleveland Trust Company's Business Bulletin and American Business Activity Chart. The business-activity index was revised in 1940, it should be noted, for the entire period.

From the record shown in the United States as a whole, it appears that bank attacks were more frequent during the first four years of the depression which began in 1929 and that they decreased with improved business conditions beginning in 1934.

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

On the basis of fingerprint records received from Minnesota police agencies, arrest statistics compiled by crime, sex, age, and race are presented in this section. The sample is fairly large and representative because all sheriffs in the 87 counties and all chiefs of police in cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants are required by law to submit fingerprints. These officers are required to fingerprint prisoners only in felony cases; when it is believed that they are fugitives from justice; or when arrested they possessed burglar tools, weapons, or other machines or appliances which the officer believes to be intended for unlawful purposes. Persons arrested by officers in places under 10,000 are usually placed in the county jails where they are fingerprinted by the sheriff; thus arrests in all sections of the State for major crimes are included. It is known, however, that at least one-seventh of the arrests for felonies are not reported since the fingerprints of 14 percent of adult prisoners received at State penal institutions in 1942 were not forwarded to the Bureau by police agencies during the current or prior years. Fingerprint records do not constitute such a large sample of minor arrests because fingerprinting for misdemeanors is not required.

##### a. Offense charged

Minnesota 1942 arrests by offense, as indicated on records received, were presented in detail by sex and subject status in table 39. A percentage distribution of these arrests in comparison with 1941 and the 3-year average for 1938-1940 is shown in table 72. It may be pointed out that these percentages are based upon all offenses including "suspicion or investigation" as well as offense-not-stated records.

Of the 4,429 fingerprint records forwarded to the Bureau in 1942, as shown in the following table, 1,253 or 28.3 percent were classified as crimes against property; while 257 or 5.8 percent were listed as offenses against the person. Compared with the pre-war 3-year average the only classifications which 1942 exceeded were arrests for criminal homicide, family offenses, drunken driving, "other" offenses, and "suspicion and investigation."

Only two classifications exceeded both 1941 and the 3-year average; they were the "other" offense arrests and the "suspicion" cases. The 16.4 percent increase over 1941 and the 6.1 percent increase over the average

<sup>①</sup>See section c following for discussion of factors affecting the validity of fingerprint records as a measure of arrests.

TABLE 72. ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY CRIME COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY POLICE AGENCIES: 1942 COMPARED WITH 1940, 1941 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1938-1940①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1942		3-YEAR AVERAGE 1938-1940		1941		1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	4,429	100.0	6,498	100.0	5,987	100.0	6,577	100.0
Criminal homicide②.....	42	0.9	38	0.6	53	0.9	33	0.5
Robbery.....	72	1.6	176	2.7	117	2.0	129	2.0
Assault—aggravated and other.....	146	3.3	251	3.9	216	3.6	240	3.6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	157	3.5	450	6.9	267	4.5	458	7.0
Larceny—except auto theft.....	577	13.0	1,217	18.7	995	16.6	1,216	18.5
Auto theft.....	131	3.0	322	5.0	264	4.4	270	4.1
Embezzlement and fraud.....	200	4.5	407	6.3	370	6.2	424	6.4
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	24	0.5	55	0.8	34	0.6	48	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	92	2.1	256	3.9	207	3.5	288	4.4
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	69	1.6	124	1.9	116	1.9	133	2.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	58	1.3	89	1.4	56	0.9	128	1.9
Other sex offenses.....	109	2.5	198	3.0	164	2.7	194	2.9
Violation of drug laws.....	9	0.2	29	0.4	16	0.3	16	0.2
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	16	0.4	30	0.5	14	0.2	25	0.4
Offenses against family and children.....	129	2.9	128	2.0	173	2.9	118	1.8
Violation of liquor laws.....	32	0.7	84	1.3	57	1.0	92	1.4
Driving while intoxicated.....	241	5.4	144	2.2	256	4.3	203	3.1
Violation of other motor-vehicle laws.....	98	2.2	98	1.5	109	1.8	100	1.5
Disorderly conduct.....	134	3.0	191	2.9	180	3.0	172	2.6
Drunkenness.....	553	12.5	678	10.4	742	12.4	720	10.9
Vagrancy.....	175	4.0	456	7.0	350	5.8	473	7.2
Gambling.....	1	③	32	0.5	7	0.1	29	0.4
Other offenses.....	525	11.9	495	7.6	451	7.5	563	8.6
Offense not stated.....	78	1.8	117	1.8	47	0.8	77	1.2
Suspicion and investigation.....	761	17.2	433	6.7	726	12.1	428	6.5
Above offenses classified as:								
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape).....	257	5.8	413	6.4	385	6.4	406	6.2
Crimes against property (robbery; burglary; larceny; auto theft; embezzlement and fraud; forgery; and stolen property, selling, etc.).....	1,253	28.3	2,883	44.4	2,254	37.6	2,833	43.1

①The table includes both old and new subjects but excludes the noncriminal fingerprints of sleepers. A number of persons are counted more than once in this table because their fingerprints were submitted by different agencies. Duplicates of this type seldom occur in the minor-offense classifications.

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

③Less than .05 percent.

for the former miscellaneous crimes can be attributed to the war because Federal offenses and trespassing on railroad property are classified as "other" cases. There were more arrests since the war started for both of these offenses. Similarly, in the "suspicion" classification, the 4.8 percent increase over 1941 and the 75.8 percent increase over the 3-year average may be attributed to the war necessity of checking constantly on strangers in the community. Many of the "suspicion" arrests involved checking on the Selective Service status of the individuals while others were precautionary arrests to guard against or search for saboteurs, aliens, escaped war prisoners, and wanted criminals.

Police authorities, in a number of instances, submit fingerprints of persons who seek the shelter of the local jail for a night's lodging. This furnishes a check on transients and their location, and sometimes locates wanted characters. Only 306 records of sleepers were submitted during the current year; this is approximately a 70 percent reduction from both 1941 and the average for the years 1938-1940. A greater number may have been labeled as "investigation" instead of "sleeper" recently; but when these two groups are added together, the 1942 total is still one-third less than the 1941 and average figure. From 1936 to date, the following prints of "sleepers" were received: 373; 630; 896; 879; 1,338; 996; and 306. It would be expected that increased employment and the draft would reduce

the number of transients in the State; restrictions on free railroad travel would tend in the same direction. That unemployed or unemployables still roam about in considerable numbers, however, is apparent from the 761 suspicion, 306 "sleeper," and the 175 vagrancy cases reported on fingerprints during the past year. Federal transient camps were completely disbanded during the winter of 1941-42.

Considering the decrease from the pre-war average, we may make the following comparison:

CRIME CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		Percent Decrease in 1942
	Pre-war Average 1938-40	1942	
Crimes against the person.....	413	257	-37.8
Crimes against property.....	2,883	1,253	-56.5
Other offenses.....	3,202	2,919	- 8.8
Total.....	6,498	4,429	-31.8

It will be seen that the greatest reduction in arrests occurred in the crimes-against-property classification. These are the crimes committed most often by the men of military age, and again the war with attendant employment no doubt accounts for the reduction in 1942.

**b. Sex**

As measured by fingerprints received, the percentage of female criminal arrests was only 6.9 in 1941, and 7.5 in 1942. Similar data for the United States as compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show the same low percentage of female arrests, with 9.2 in 1941, and 12.0 in 1942. The increase in the proportion of female arrests in both Minnesota and the Nation in 1942 over previous years probably reflects the effect of the Selective Service Act in withdrawing males from the population.

**c. Age**

Considering new and old subjects together, records received from Minnesota police agencies indicate that persons of 19 years were most frequently fingerprinted in 1942. This age group was followed by those of 18, 21, 20, and 22, respectively. Similarly, in 1941, persons of 19 years appeared most frequently; this group was followed by the same ages except age 23 was in fifth place.

The following tabulation shows the number of persons in the five most common age groups for the past three years by subject status. Again in 1942, ages 18 and 19 were the most frequently fingerprinted. When new

subjects alone are combined for the 3 years, it is found that 18 years is the most frequent age, 19 is next, and so on in order through age 24.

1942				1941				1940			
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS			AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS			AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		
	All	New	Old		All	New	Old		All	New	Old
19.....	231	220	11	19.....	284	234	50	18.....	316	254	62
18.....	223	210	13	18.....	279	230	49	23.....	303	221	82
21.....	174	156	18	21.....	249	189	60	21.....	292	228	64
20.....	169	161	8	20.....	248	199	49	19.....	287	236	51
22.....	148	122	26	23.....	224	174	50	20.....	286	217	69

Table 73 shows the total number and percent of arrests (fingerprint records) by age groups for Minnesota and the United States in 1941 and 1942. Nearly 700 youthful persons under 20 were arrested in Minnesota during 1942 and over 800 in 1941; these arrests constituted 14.0 and 15.8 percent of all the cases in 1941 and 1942. The percentage of persons under 20 whose prints were forwarded to Washington, D. C., was very similar to the State figures, ranging from 13.9 to 15.4 percent.

The proportion of persons under 30 years ranged from 46.4 to 48.6 percent in Minnesota and from 46.5 to 46.8 percent in the United States in the past two years, 1942 showing the lowest percentage in both instances.

TABLE 73. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MINNESOTA ARRESTS COMPARED WITH THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES BY AGE GROUPS: 1941-1942<sup>ⓐ</sup>

AGE GROUP	MINNESOTA ARRESTS				UNITED STATES ARRESTS <sup>ⓐ</sup>			
	1941		1942		1941		1942	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages.....	5,987	100.0	4,429	100.0	630,568	100.0	585,988	100.0
Under 20.....	839	14.0	698	15.8	87,418	13.9	90,031	15.4
20-29.....	2,069	34.6	1,357	30.6	207,422	32.9	182,296	31.1
30-44.....	1,989	33.2	1,478	33.4	225,914	35.8	205,663	35.1
45 or over.....	1,082	18.1	890	20.1	108,730	17.2	107,296	18.3
Unknown.....	8	0.1	6	0.1	1,084	0.2	702	0.1

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Source of national data: Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, Volumes XII and XIII; numbers 4 and 2 respectively for 1941 and 1942.

<sup>ⓑ</sup>Federal Bureau of Investigation data contain both old and new subjects; apparently these data also include duplicate arrests.

By eliminating the old subjects from the arrest data, the error which results from counting duplicate fingerprints for the same arrest is reduced to a minimum (see following pages for further discussion of this problem). Old subjects are excluded in table 74 which shows new-subject arrests in age groupings for 1941, 1942, and the 2-year average for 1939 and 1940, with comparative data for the general population. A slightly larger percentage of the new subjects, as compared with all subjects combined, were under 30 years; but only 49.2 percent were in this age group in 1942 compared with 54.7 percent during 1939-40.

TABLE 74. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION: 1941, 1942 AND 2-YEAR AVERAGE (1939-1940)

AGE GROUP	MINNESOTA NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS						GENERAL POPULATION (1940 Census)	
	1942		1941		2-Year Average 1939-1940		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All ages.....	3,260	100.0	4,345	100.0	4,846	100.0	2,792,300	100.0
Under 15.....	12	0.4	21	0.5	30	0.6	689,151	24.7
15-19.....	596	18.3	696	16.0	793	16.4	257,349	9.2
20-29.....	993	30.5	1,512	34.8	1,828	37.7	470,689	16.9
30-44.....	1,002	30.7	1,313	30.2	1,442	29.8	583,959	20.9
45 or over.....	651	20.0	795	18.3	748	15.4	791,152	28.3
Unknown.....	6	0.2	8	0.2	5	0.1		

This table emphasizes the fact that persons under 15 are seldom arrested and fingerprinted. Approximately 25 percent of the 1940 population are under 15 years while less than 1 percent of those fingerprinted are in this age group. The percentage under 30 in the State (1940) is 50.8, an amount very near the 49.2 new-subject arrest figure for 1942.

The increase in the proportion of persons 45 or over is additional evidence of the effect of the war. During 1939-1940, the proportion of persons 45 or over whose fingerprints were received was 15.4 percent; this rose to 20.0 in 1942. Withdrawal of men of military age tended also to increase the percentage of persons under 20 from 17.0 to 18.7. Rates per 100,000 population at each age level can be computed from the above table.

It may be noted that of persons 15 years or older in 1940, 34.6 percent of the State's population were under 30; while, of those arrested during the 3-year period, 53.4 percent were under 30 years compared with 49.0 in 1942. This comparison is shown in table 75.

TABLE 75. ARRESTS IN AGE GROUPS 15 YEARS OR OLDER: 1942 AND AVERAGE FOR 1939-1941

AGE GROUPING	NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS				GENERAL POPULATION (1940 Census)	
	1942		3-Year Average 1939-1941		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
15 and over—Total.....	3,242	100.0	13,937	100.0	2,103,149	100.0
15-29.....	1,589	49.0	7,449	53.4	728,038	34.6
30 and over.....	1,653	51.0	6,488	46.6	1,375,111	65.4

TABLE 76. AGE OF PERSONS WHOSE FINGERPRINTS WERE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES DURING 1942 AND THE NUMBER OF SUBJECTS WHICH WERE LISTED MORE THAN ONCE IN THE TABULATION: BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS<sup>ⓐ</sup>

AGE	NUMBER OF RECORDS—INCLUDING DUPLICATES									SUBJECTS COUNTED MORE THAN ONCE <sup>ⓐ</sup>								
	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS			TOTAL			DUPLICATIONS			MULTIPLE ARRESTS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages .....	4,429	4,096	333	3,260	2,977	283	1,169	1,119	50	304	289	15	179	175	4	125	114	11
10-14 .....	13	12	1	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
15 .....	38	38		33	33		5	5	5	4	4		3	3		1	1	
16 .....	61	59	2	51	49	2	10	10		6	6		6	6				
17 .....	132	126	6	122	117	5	10	9	1	4	3	1	2	2		2	1	1
18 .....	223	210	13	196	183	13	27	27		10	10		6	6		4	4	
19 .....	231	220	11	194	185	9	37	35	2	15	14	1	13	12	1	2	2	
20 .....	169	161	8	135	128	7	34	33	1	10	10		6	6		4	4	
21 .....	174	156	18	126	111	15	48	45	3	18	15	3	11	10	1	7	5	2
22 .....	148	122	26	104	85	19	44	37	7	19	16	3	13	13		6	3	3
23 .....	125	102	23	93	75	18	32	27	5	8	7	1	8	7	1			
24 .....	136	125	11	109	98	11	27	27		11	11		9	9		2	2	
25-29 .....	605	529	76	426	363	63	179	166	13	45	43	2	34	33	1	11	10	1
30-34 .....	527	479	48	350	315	35	177	164	13	43	39	4	17	17		26	22	4
35-39 .....	537	498	39	365	328	37	172	170	2	37	37		20	20		17	17	
40-44 .....	414	390	24	287	266	21	127	124	3	32	32		15	15		17	17	
45-49 .....	290	277	13	215	202	13	75	75		9	9		6	6		3	3	
50-54 .....	247	239	8	178	170	8	69	69		13	13		5	5		8	8	
55-59 .....	180	177	3	133	130	3	47	47		6	6		3	3		5	5	
60-64 .....	99	97	2	71	69	2	28	28		9	9		1	1		6	6	
65-69 .....	54	54		37	37		17	17		4	4					4	4	
70-74 .....	14	14		11	11		3	3										
75-79 .....	4	4		4	4													
80-84 .....	2	2		2	2													
Not Stated .....	6	5	1	6	5	1												
Median .....	31.5	31.9	28.1	30.4	30.8	28.3	33.7	34.2	27.3	30.1	30.6	22.8	26.7	26.9	21.5	34.5	35.9	22.8

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<sup>ⓐ</sup>"Sleepers" are excluded as are other noncriminal records. Persons held for investigation of Federal offenses are: new subjects—155 males, 2 females; old subjects—31 males. Medians were calculated from grouped data.

<sup>ⓑ</sup>There are no duplications in new subject classification except those resulting from clerical errors.

It should be pointed out that youthful persons are seldom fingerprinted in some communities; hence, arrests at the younger ages are under-emphasized. Another factor which affects the validity of the age data is the failure of some agencies to fingerprint a prisoner if a set of his prints is already on file in the local department, especially if the subject is a local character. This would probably result in fewer old subjects at all ages, and, therefore, 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.

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.

It was possible this year to obtain a listing of old subjects in numerical order by record number. Multiple records for the same person were checked against the files and then classified as either "duplicates" while in custody or as "re-arrests" on separate occasions. Rather than deduct these multiple cases from prepared tables and invalidate comparisons with previous years and with FBI tabulations, tables 76-78 show the data separately.

Table 77 shows the number of records classified as primary arrests, duplicates, and re-arrests. Here we see that 289 or 7.1 percent of the 4,096 male records and 15 or 4.5 percent of the 333 female records represent individuals counted more than once. It is also apparent that 304 or 26.0

TABLE 77. PRIMARY AND DUPLICATE CRIMINAL RECORDS RECEIVED DURING 1942 FROM MINNESOTA POLICE OFFICERS<sup>Ⓞ</sup>

CLASSIFICATION OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED	TOTAL FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED			PRIMARY ARRESTS (Different Persons)			DUPLICATES OF PRIMARY ARREST			RE-ARRESTS DURING YEAR		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
All subjects.....	4,429	4,096	333	4,125	3,807	318	179	175	4	125	114	11
New subjects.....	3,260	2,977	283	3,260	2,977	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old subjects.....	1,169	1,119	50	865	830	35	179	175	4	125	114	11
One set only received:												
New subjects.....	3,078	2,809	269	3,078	2,809	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old subjects.....	776	742	34	776	742	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two sets received:												
One new, one old....	332	304	28	166	152	14	110	106	4	56	46	10
Both old subjects...	148	146	2	74	73	1	37	37	.....	37	36	1
Three sets received:												
One new, two old...	45	45	.....	15	15	.....	17	17	.....	13	13	.....
All three old subjects	45	45	.....	15	15	.....	14	14	.....	16	16	.....
Five sets received:												
One new, four old...	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>The primary arrest is the most serious offense charged during the year according to Uniform Crime Reporting procedure.

percent of the old subjects represent persons counted two or more times either as new or old subjects during the year. There were 30 instances in which fingerprint records were received from 3 agencies for the same persons and 1 case where 5 sets were received for the same man.

According to acceptable procedure, arrests on separate occasions during the year are counted without regard to duplications of persons. This practice is justified when it is desired to measure the volume of police activity. While a local police department would have no duplications for a single arrest, State Bureaus and the FBI frequently receive fingerprint records from several agencies for the same person while he is under investigation. During 1942, for example, as shown in table 77, the Bureau received 2 sets of prints in 147 cases. These duplicates do not represent separate arrests; they merely indicate that the prisoners were fingerprinted twice while in custody. Duplicates arise when Bureau investigators make arrests for local officers. The offenders are printed in the Bureau office; again in the jail where they are lodged; and a third time, perhaps, in the jail to which the offender is finally transferred. Duplications arise, also, when prisoners are held for a short time in city lockups and are later sentenced to county jails.

The outright duplications should not be counted in any tabulation of arrest data, and the re-arrest cases should, also, be excluded from analyses of social and individual characteristics of offenders. There was insufficient time before publication to revise tables which contain the duplications and re-arrest cases, and to do so would invalidate comparisons of 1942 with prior or FBI data. The data are published separately, however, so anyone interested in studying the matter further can make the adjustments on the basis of data in tables 76-78. Table 76 shows the age distribution based upon all criminal records, together with the age data taken from the duplicate and re-arrest records. The new-subject age data are not affected by duplicate records since no individual is counted more than once as a new subject except by error. To arrive at an age tabulation of old subjects excluding all duplicates, it is necessary merely to deduct the cases counted more than once. It may be noted that the median ages of duplicate records are considerably lower than those for old subjects when the former are included. This indicates that the younger more than the older ages are influenced by the inclusion of duplications. Although the data for re-arrest cases act in the opposite direction, the addition of all the multiple records affects the younger ages the most.

Crime classifications of duplicate and re-arrest records are given in table 78. These data will enable the reader to eliminate either or both of the multiple-fingerprint groups from tables 39 and 72. It does not appear desirable to do so for comparative purposes, however, unless data for prior years are corrected in the same manner.

In the process of checking some of the duplicate cases where the primary arrest was a new subject, it was noted that the offense on the multiple record was a better choice. In 13 instances, the primary new-subject record listed the charge as suspicion, investigation, or held; while the

duplicate record gave the actual offense charged. The following adjustments will take care of the cases where the new-subject crime classification in table 39 should be changed (males only): deduct 1 each from the violation-of-liquor-law, vagrancy, and all-other-offense classifications; deduct 10 from suspicion and investigation, and 3 from offense not stated. Add 1 each to the murder, larceny, auto-theft, forgery, violation-of-drug-laws, drunkenness, and disorderly-conduct classifications; 4 to the burglary, 3 to the rape-including-carnal-knowledge, and 2 to the fraud classifications.

It may be pointed out that in 22 of the 125 "subsequent" arrest cases the crime on the re-arrest card was different from that on the primary new-subject record. Eight of the new-subject females who were listed under suspicion, for example, were classified as follows as old subjects: two as larceny, four prostitution, one vagrancy, and one violation-of-regulatory laws.

TABLE 78. OFFENSE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF DUPLICATE CRIMINAL RECORDS RECEIVED DURING 1942 FROM MINNESOTA POLICE OFFICERS

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL			DUPLICATIONS			RE-ARRESTS		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Criminal Records—Total.....	304	289	15	179	175	4	125	114	11
Major Offenses—Total.....	143	135	8	108	106	2	35	29	6
Murder.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	13	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	18	18	.....	15	15	.....	3	3	.....
Larceny—except auto theft.....	34	31	3	24	23	1	10	8	2
Auto theft.....	11	11	.....	7	7	.....	4	4	.....
Embezzlement and fraud.....	28	27	1	22	21	1	6	6	.....
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	7	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	5	1	4	1	1	.....	4	.....	4
Other sex offenses.....	5	5	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....
Violation of drug laws.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other major offenses:									
Escape.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Federal offenses.....	8	8	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....
Other Offenses—Total.....	111	106	5	53	52	1	58	54	4
Minor assault.....	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	.....
Offenses against family and children.....	7	7	.....	6	6	.....	1	1	.....
Violation of liquor laws.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Driving while intoxicated.....	13	13	.....	10	10	.....	3	3	.....
Violation road and driving laws.....	5	5	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....
Other violation motor-vehicle laws.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Disorderly conduct.....	3	2	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	1
Drunkenness.....	29	29	.....	7	7	.....	22	22	.....
Vagrancy.....	27	26	1	9	9	.....	18	17	1
Violation of regulatory laws.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
All other offenses.....	17	16	1	10	10	.....	7	6	1
Offense Not Stated:									
Suspicion and investigation.....	43	41	2	11	10	1	32	31	1
Other not stated (fugitive, etc.).....	7	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....

That the median age of males who were fingerprinted for the first time has been growing older instead of younger is shown in table 79. The median age of new-subject males was 28.0 years in 1939; 29.0 in 1940; 29.6 in 1941; and 30.8 in 1942. The first-offender group of females has shown no consistent change, but the female medians for all subjects are based on a small number of cases. The medians for old subjects, including the duplications each year, indicate that they, too, have been becoming older on an average. The median age of old-subject males advanced steadily from 30.2 years to 34.2 years during the 4-year period.

TABLE 79. MEDIAN AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS: 1939-1942

YEAR	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1939	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.1	28.0	29.1	30.1	30.2	28.1
1940	29.6	29.7	28.2	28.8	29.0	27.5	31.4	31.4	31.7
1941	30.6	30.7	29.5	29.5	29.6	28.8	32.9	32.8	34.0
1942	31.5	31.9	28.1	30.4	30.8	28.3	33.7	34.2	27.3

d. Race

During 1942, 93.7 percent of the fingerprints received were those of the white race (table 80). The Negro race constituted 3.9 percent and other races the remaining 2.4 percent. Duplicate and re-arrest cases were included in tables 80 and 81. There were the following duplicate records received: duplications—White 167, Negro 9, Indian 3; re-arrests—White 112, Negro 10, Indian 3. After deducting these multiple records, the percentages are not affected more than one-tenth of one percent.

TABLE 80. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA: BY YEARS

RACIAL GROUP	1942		1941		1940		1939	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,429	100.0	5,987	100.0	6,577	100.0	6,250	100.0
White	4,150	93.7	5,569	93.0	6,158	93.6	5,855	93.7
Negro	174	3.9	275	4.6	323	4.9	271	4.3
Mexican	28	0.6	40	0.7	31	0.5	59	0.9
Indian	72	1.6	79	1.3	34	0.5	38	0.6
Gypsy	1	①	19	0.3	28	0.4	22	0.4
Chinese	2	①	5	0.1	1	①	2	①
Other	2	①			2	①	3	①

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

It will be noted in table 81, which sets forth a comparison of the race of persons whose fingerprints were received for arrests in Minnesota and the 1940 population, that approximately 99 percent of the State's population are members of the white race, while between 93 and 94 percent of those arrested are white.

TABLE 81. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1939-1942 COMPARED WITH THE 1940 MINNESOTA GENERAL POPULATION

RACIAL GROUP	PERCENT BY RACE GROUPS					
	Persons Arrested (All Subjects)				General Population① 1940	
	1942	1941	1940	1939	Number	Percent
All races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,792,300	100.0
White	93.7	93.0	93.6	93.7	2,768,982	99.16
Negro	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.3	9,928	0.36
Other	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.0	13,390	0.48

①Source of population data: Bureau of the Census.

## 5. Criminal homicides and suicides

The Bureau obtains comprehensive statistics concerning violent deaths in the State on a 2-page form showing information regarding victims in homicides or "possible" homicides, the place and date of death, cause of death, weapons used, motive for the killing, as well as facts concerning the killers and their prosecution. Available information is added to the blanks, and then they are mailed to local coroners, county attorneys, or police officers to be completed. The following current sources supply the statistical division with reports of homicidal deaths:

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

A file of all the known homicides in the State for the years 1938 through 1942 is now available.

A 33-year record of violent deaths in Minnesota based upon information compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics is shown in table 82. It

TABLE 82. NUMBER OF MINNESOTA SUICIDES AND HOMICIDES AND THE RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS: BY YEARS<sup>Ⓞ</sup>

YEAR	Population Estimate	SUICIDES		HOMICIDES	
		Number	Rate Per 100,000	Number	Rate Per 100,000
1910.....	2,075,708	242	11.7	68	3.3
1911.....	2,106,850	302	14.3	82	3.9
1912.....	2,137,991	271	12.7	60	2.8
1913.....	2,169,133	304	14.0	66	3.0
1914.....	2,200,275	347	15.8	99	4.5
1915.....	2,231,416	361	16.2	76	3.4
1916.....	2,262,558	282	12.5	75	3.3
1917.....	2,293,700	289	12.6	75	3.3
1918.....	2,324,842	291	12.5	68	2.9
1919.....	2,355,983	316	13.4	76	3.2
1920.....	2,387,125	269	11.3	74	3.1
1921.....	2,404,808	315	13.1	106	4.4
1922.....	2,422,491	320	13.2	88	3.6
1923.....	2,440,173	264	10.8	70	2.9
1924.....	2,457,856	294	12.0	79	3.2
1925.....	2,475,539	372	15.0	95	3.8
1926.....	2,493,222	357	14.3	56	2.2
1927.....	2,510,905	325	12.9	65	2.6
1928.....	2,528,587	363	14.4	71	2.8
1929.....	2,546,270	395	15.5	56	2.2
1930.....	2,563,953	414	16.1	97	3.8
1931.....	2,586,788	438	16.9	76	2.9
1932.....	2,609,623	459	17.6	76	2.9
1933.....	2,632,458	429	16.3	90	3.4
1934.....	2,655,293	402	15.1	88	3.3
1935.....	2,678,128	392	14.6	67	2.5
1936.....	2,700,963	388	14.4	58	2.1
1937.....	2,723,798	434	15.9	51	1.9
1938.....	2,746,633	423	15.4	42	1.5
1939.....	2,769,468	417	15.1	52	1.9
1940.....	2,792,300	406	14.5	35	1.3
1941.....	2,735,930	385	14.1	42	1.5
1942.....	2,679,560	337	12.6	44	1.6

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>Decennial population figures for 1910 and on, and the 1942 estimate, are Bureau of the Census data; 1941 is an interpolated estimate. Suicide and homicide data were supplied by the Minnesota Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics. Note revision of data for 1936 and on.

will be noted that the suicide rate fluctuated within a fairly constant range during this period while the homicide rate decreased sharply. The 1915 high of 16.2 suicides per 100,000 inhabitants dropped to a low of 10.8 in 1923; it then rose to a new high of 17.6 in 1932 and subsequently decreased to 12.6 in 1942. This is the lowest rate since 1924. The homicide rate in contrast was highest in 1914 and 1921 with rates of 4.5 and 4.4 respectively. The rate then declined to a new low of 2.2 in 1926 and 1929, it rose again to 3.8 in 1930, and then declined greatly to a record low of only 1.3 in 1940. The current rate of 1.6 was the third lowest on record. These data are presented graphically in the introduction to this report.