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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, 1943**

Minnesota. **Bureau of Criminal Apprehension**,
1279 University Avenue
St. Paul 4, Minnesota

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Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
1279 University Avenue
St. Paul 4, Minnesota

IN MEMORIAM

Minnesota Police Officers Who Gave Their
Lives in the Performance of Their
Duty During the Past Five Years

Frank Town, Chief of Police, Park Rapids,
killed by barricaded fugitive July 10,
1943.

Oscar Olson, Lieut. Detective Force, Du-
luth, killed by fugitive insane person
February 25, 1941.

Marcus Whipps, Dudley Brady, and Adolph
Holt, State Game Wardens, shot July 12,
1940 at Waterville by game-law violator
resisting arrest.

To Governor Edward J. Thye

and

To Members of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

I respectfully submit herewith for your consideration the report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the calendar year 1943. In addition to detailed information on the numerous activities of the Bureau, you will find a record of law-enforcement activities of the Drivers License Division, the State Fire Marshal, the Highway Patrol, and the Liquor Control Commissioner (pages 46 to 50). State-wide data concerning crime and criminals will also be found beginning on page 50.

Bureau Accomplishments in 1943

Although Bureau activities as shown in this report are too varied to summarize completely, a few of the noteworthy accomplishments in 1943 may be cited.

Apprehensions on Bureau cases cleared 999 offenses.

A total of 503 persons were held for prosecution on Bureau cases.

The Bureau's identification division checked 45,978 individual records for defense plants, military authorities, and others.

The Bureau investigated or otherwise handled 2,562 new cases of which 1,642 were Minnesota offenses and 464 were miscellaneous cases originating within the State.

KNHD, the Bureau's radio station at Redwood Falls, was on the air with 712 first-alarm criminal broadcasts during the year. Including repeat and noncriminal messages, tests, and other broadcasts, the unit was on the air 25,651 times.

The scientific crime laboratory assisted officers in 25 counties, as well as Federal, State, and other agencies. There were 51 cases involving laboratory aid, of which 9 dealt with ballistics, 20 with chemical analyses and tests, and 9 with microscopical examinations.

Out-of-State authorities assisted in returning 59 persons to Minnesota on Bureau cases; 23 were returned to other States by Minnesota police. The Bureau was instrumental in furthering this interstate cooperation by assisting other States whenever requested to do so.

Identifications were made in over one-fifth of the 2,462 criminal fingerprint records received during the year from Minnesota police officers. In all, 5,219 fingerprint records were received, classified, and filed. This department also made 418 photographs and 1,659 prints of prisoners, crime scenes, latent prints, checks, and other records.

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 including the radio station amounted to only \$79,548 while over \$169,000 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 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. 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

An indication of crime changes in Minnesota during our second year of war may be found in the following preliminary comparisons of 1943 with 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	1943	PRE-WAR 3-YEAR AVERAGE (1938-1940)	PERCENT CHANGE IN 1943
State-Wide Data:			
Adult males committed to State Prison and Reformatory by the courts.....	454	939	-51.7
Violent deaths reported by Division of Vital Statistics:			
Suicides.....	269	415	-35.2
Homicides.....	33	43	-23.3
Metropolitan Data:			
Offenses reported by Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis police departments:			
Robbery.....	149	395	-62.3
Auto theft.....	1,038	1,858	-44.1
Larceny—except auto theft.....	5,628	7,577	-25.7
Burglary.....	1,720	2,597	-33.8
Bicycle thefts*.....	1,612	1,564	+ 3.1
Data Based on Bureau Activities			
New-subject arrests for major crimes based on fingerprint records received by the Bureau.....	933	2,672	-65.1
Criminal cases handled by the Bureau.....	1,642	3,150	-47.9
Reports of runaways and missing persons under 20 years of age....	229	168	+36.3

*Larceny classification includes bicycles, presumably.

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 1943 was about one-

half that of 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 decreased 23 per cent and suicides decreased 35 per cent.

Based upon cases handled and records received, it might appear that Bureau investigators have less work to do during the war. This is not true, however, because only part of the crimes reported can be investigated personally by Bureau personnel. The importance of increasing the Bureau staff cannot be over emphasized, because it is our responsibility to be ready to handle any exigencies which may arise after the war and now is the time to prepare for these eventualities.

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.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU ACTIVITIES DURING 1942 AND 1943

ACTIVITY	1943	1942	Percent Change in 1943
Activities in Connection with Minnesota Cases Handled			
Cases Handled (Investigated, Indexed, Published, etc.)—Total	2,106	2,904	-27.5
Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault)	27	34	-20.6
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft)	931	1,293	-28.0
Escapes—including those from State hospitals	314	309	+ 1.6
Runaways and missing persons	293	409	-28.4
Policing fairs and public gatherings	27	38	-29.0
Other crimes and miscellaneous cases	514	821	-37.4
Offenses Cleared by Arrest	999	1,064	- 6.1
Persons Held for Prosecution—Total	503	643	-21.8
Arrests by Bureau investigators	183	188	- 2.7
Arrests by other authorities	320	455	-29.7
Losses and Recoveries Recorded			
Estimated losses	\$239,704	\$318,036	-24.6
Estimated recoveries	169,301	196,176	-13.7
Percent recovered	71%	62%	
Motor Vehicles Recovered in Current and Prior Cases	278	346	-19.7
Percent of Vehicles Recovered (To date of publication)	98.2%	99.4%	
Activities in Connection with Out-of-State Cases Handled			
Cases Handled—Total	456	587	-22.3
Crimes—including A.W.O.L. cases	384	480	-20.0
Miscellaneous cases	72	107	-32.7
Offenses Cleared by Arrest	218	232	- 6.0
Total Minnesota and Out-of-State Cases Handled	2,562	3,491	-26.6
Broadcasts from Radio Station KNHD—Total (excluding tests, signals)	6,924	8,537	-18.9
Criminal alarms	712	1,178	-39.6
Emergency messages, missing persons, etc.	230	336	-31.5
Contacts with fixed and mobile units	991	1,340	-26.1
Other original alarms and messages	3,480	3,833	- 9.2
Supplementary calls, cancellations, etc.	1,511	1,850	-18.3
Fingerprint Records Received and Classified—Total	5,219	7,987	-34.7
Received from Minnesota contributors	3,186	5,381	-40.8
Received from Out-of-State contributors	2,033	2,606	-22.0
Total Subjects on File	103,832	100,491	+ 3.3
Identifications Made on Minnesota Records (Histories Furnished When so Desired)			
Percent identified	1,129 35.4%	1,836 34.1%	-38.5
Photographic Activities			
Photographs Made	418	790	-47.1
Prints Made	1,659	4,241	-60.9
Records Examined for Criminal Histories for War Industries, etc.	45,978	56,258	-18.3
Scientific Laboratory Cases Involving			
Ballistics—tests of firearms, bullets, etc.	9	9	0
Photographs—infrared, ultraviolet, microscopic, etc.	23	9	+155.6
Chemical analyses for blood, poison, etc.	20	21	- 4.8
Microscopic examinations—biological, histologic, etc.	9	25	- 64.0
Other examinations	25	26	- 3.8

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION DURING 1943

A. Organization and Functions of the Bureau

The varied activities of the Bureau are best represented in Chart 1. This diagram groups the work of the Bureau under six divisions: statistics, identification, investigation, laboratory, administration, and radio station. Some of the administrative functions are detailed to other divisions. The identification division, for example, prepares and mails the weekly bulletin. The chart should not be interpreted to indicate that each department does only its own work, for there is interdepartmental cooperation in carrying on the general purposes of the Bureau.

In addition to performing the functions listed in Chart 1, the department:

Cooperates with all law-enforcement units.

Releases bulletins and circulars Nation-wide.

Investigates crimes and criminals for local officers.

Maintains identification and photographic files and equipment.

Effects property recoveries through centralized records and bulletins.

Broadcasts alarms and messages.

Unifies law enforcement in Minnesota.

Records and publishes statistical information.

Examines forged and questioned documents and other evidence.

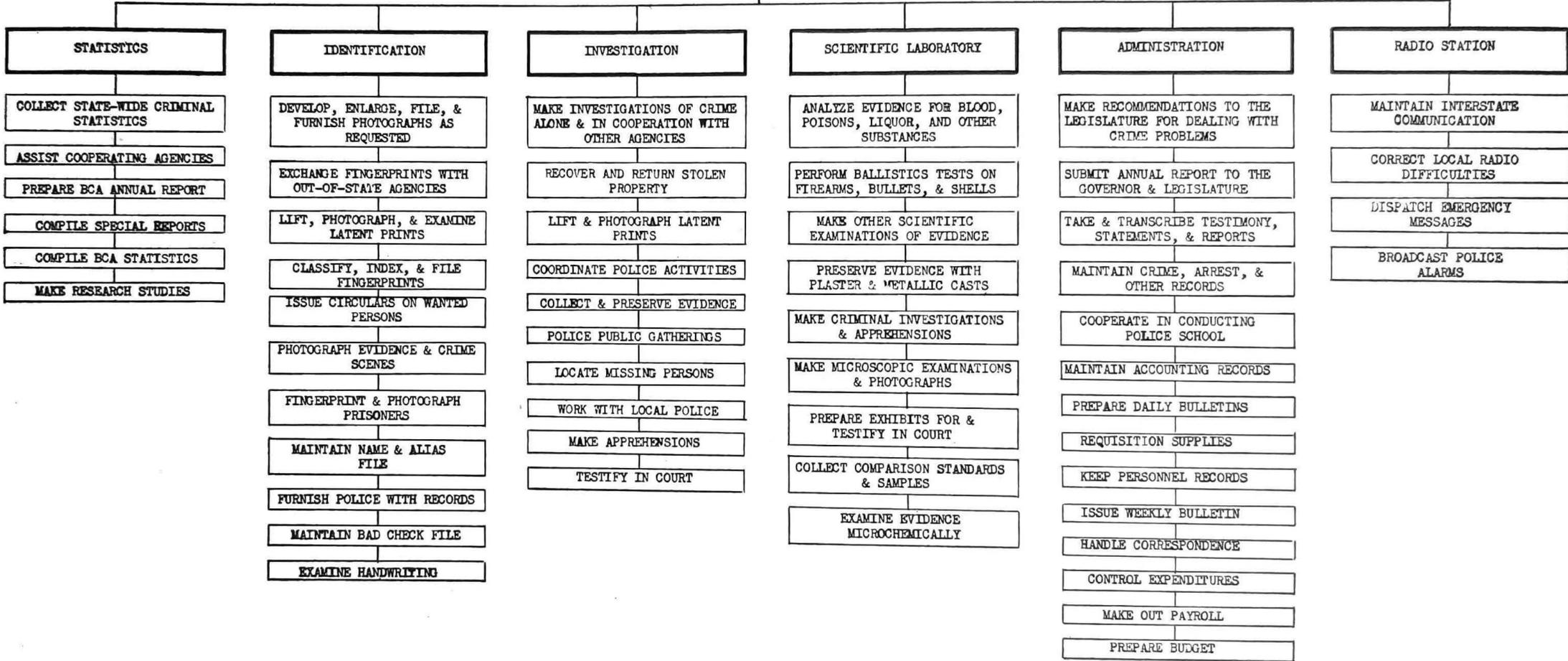
Aids in crime prevention by issuing warning and educational reports.

Uses scientific equipment and methods in field and laboratory investigations.

**CHART 1
ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINNESOTA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION
Elden Rows, Superintendent

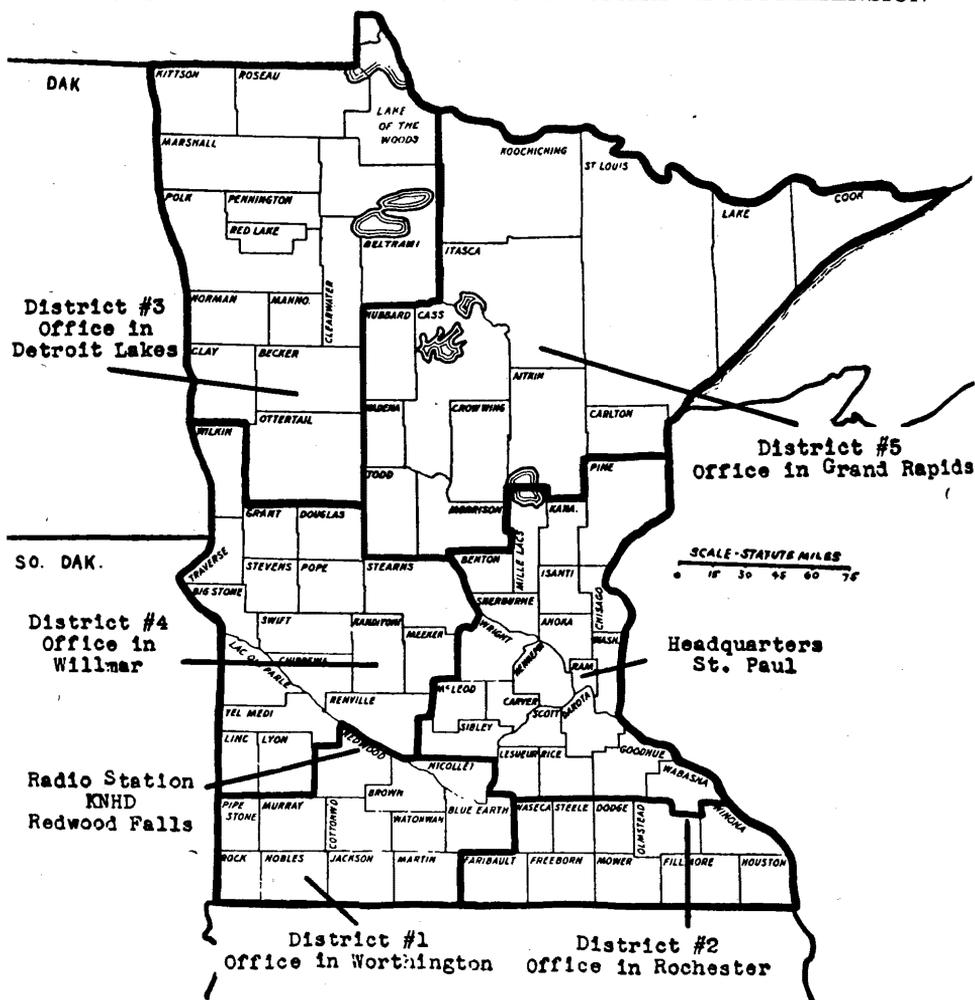
M. E. Boerger
Assistant Superintendent



8

The Bureau's investigative staff consisted of only 10 crime investigators at the end of 1943, one less than in the previous year. It is obviously impossible for this limited staff to visit the crime scene or make an investigation in every case reported to the Bureau. It has been necessary, therefore, to assign agents to help local officers only when such assistance is requested. For the convenience of local officers, the Bureau maintains five district offices with headquarters in Detroit Lakes, Grand Rapids, Rochester, Willmar, and Worthington. Counties embraced in each district are shown in Chart 2.

CHART 2
LOCATION OF STATE RADIO STATION KNHD AND
DISTRICT OFFICES OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION



B. Authority for Bureau Activities

Authority for Bureau activity in criminal cases as given in the 1935 amended statutes¹ reads as follows:

"The bureau shall co-operate with the respective sheriffs, constables, marshals, police and other peace officers of the state in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals throughout the state and shall have the power to conduct such investigations as the superintendent may deem necessary to secure

¹Laws of 1935—Chapter 197—H.F. No. 261—Section 1 (1935-6)

evidence which may be essential to the apprehension and conviction of alleged violators of the criminal laws of the state. The various members of the bureau shall have and may exercise throughout the state the same powers of arrest possessed by a sheriff, but they shall not be employed to render police service in connection with strikes and other industrial disputes.”

Compared with the original 1927 statute,² the 1935 enactment broadened the powers of the Bureau by giving the superintendent the authority to conduct such investigations as he deemed necessary and by giving investigators the powers of arrest.

Another important function of the Bureau relating to identification activities was specified in the original law; this requirement reads:

“The bureau shall install systems of identification of criminals, including the fingerprint system, the modus operandi system, the Bertillon method, and such others as the superintendent deems proper. Said bureau shall keep a complete record and index of all information received in convenient form for consultation and comparison. Said bureau shall obtain from wherever procurable and file for record finger and thumb prints, measurements, photographs, plates, outline pictures, descriptions, modus operandi statements, or such other information as the superintendent considers necessary, of persons who have been or shall hereafter be convicted of a felony or an attempt to commit a felony within the state, or who are known to be habitual criminals. To the extent that the superintendent may determine it to be necessary, said bureau shall obtain like information concerning persons convicted of a crime under the laws of another state or government.”³

It was apparent that the legislators did not want the Bureau’s identification division to become an inactive file of criminal records from the following provisions of the 1927 law:

“Upon receipt of information data as to any arrested person, the bureau shall immediately ascertain whether the person arrested has a criminal record or is a fugitive from justice and shall at once inform the arresting officer of the facts ascertained. Upon application by any sheriff, chief of police, or other peace officer in the state, or by an officer of the United States or by an officer of another state, territory, or government duly authorized to receive the same and effecting reciprocal interchange of similar information with said division, it shall be the duty of the bureau to furnish all information in its possession pertaining to the identification of any person.”⁴

Extensive cooperation between the Bureau and other law-enforcement officers was authorized by the 1927 enactment as follows:

“The bureau shall co-operate and exchange information with other organizations for criminal identification either within or without the state for the purpose of developing, improving, and carrying on an efficient system for the identification and apprehension of criminals.”⁵

From the beginning the Bureau was authorized to assist local officers in the apprehension of fugitives and the recovery of property. The authority for this power is as follows:

“The bureau shall broadcast by mail, wire and wireless to peace officers such information as to wrongdoers wanted, property stolen or recovered, and other intelligence as may help in controlling crime.”⁶

Annual reports from clerks of district courts were required in the 1927 act. This section was amended in 1935 to read as follows:

“The superintendent shall have power to require the clerk of court of any county to file with the department, at such time as the superintendent may designate, a report, upon such form as the superintendent may prescribe, furnishing such information as he may require with regard to the prosecution and disposition of criminal cases. A copy of the report shall be kept on file in the office of the clerk of court.”⁷

²Laws of 1927—Chapter 224—H.F. No. 1158—Section 2 (9950-6)

³Laws of 1927—Chapter 224—H.F. No. 1158—Section 5 (9950-9)

⁴Laws of 1927—Chapter 224—H.F. No. 1158—Section 9 (9950-13)

⁵Laws of 1927—Chapter 224—H.F. No. 1158—Section 11 (9950-15)

⁶Laws of 1927—Chapter 224—H.F. No. 1158—Section 12 (9950-16)

⁷Laws of 1935—Chapter 197—H.F. No. 261—Section 6 (9950-18)

Another duty prescribed in 1927 pertained to the preparation of an annual report. This report was published biennially in the attorney general's report up to 1933. Since then the Bureau has published its own reports in printed form. The statute requiring this report as amended in 1935 is as follows:

"The superintendent shall submit annually to the governor a detailed report of the operations of the bureau, of information about crime and the handling of crimes and criminals by state and local officials collected by the bureau, and his interpretation of the information, with his comments and recommendations. In such reports he shall from time to time include his recommendations to the legislature for dealing with crime and criminals and information as to conditions and methods in other states in reference thereto and shall furnish a copy of such report to each member of the legislature."⁸

The statistical division created in 1935 was required from the beginning to:

"* * * collect, and preserve as a record of the bureau, information concerning the number and nature of offenses known to have been committed in the state, 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."⁹

This division made it possible for the Bureau to gather data concerning crime and criminals in the State as well as to conduct research studies on various aspects of the crime problem. The annual report has been prepared by this department since 1935.

To meet the need for speedier communications in the fight against crime the 1935 Legislature authorized the establishment of a State radio system and made appropriations for the construction and operation of the first unit of such a system.¹⁰ The first station and only station to date, KNHD, was completed at Redwood Falls in October 1935. With regards to the operation of this station the law provided:

"It shall be the duty of the bureau to broadcast all police dispatches and reports submitted which in the opinion of the superintendent shall have a reasonable relation to or connection with the apprehension of criminals, the prevention of crime and the maintenance of peace and order throughout the state. Every sheriff, peace officer or other person employing a radio receiving set under the provisions of this act shall make report to the bureau at such times and containing such information as the superintendent shall direct."¹¹

C. Analysis of Current Activities

Fundamentally the over-all general purpose of the Bureau is to coordinate the law-enforcement activities of peace officers throughout the State and to aid them in solving crimes and in apprehending criminals. Just as the F.B.I. in Washington serves as a central clearing house for peace officers

⁸Laws of 1935—Chapter 197—H.F. No. 261—Section 7 (9950-19)

⁹Laws of 1935—Chapter 197—H.F. No. 261—Section 2 (9950-7)

¹⁰Laws of 1935—Chapter 195—H.F. No. 259—Section 1

¹¹Laws of 1935—Chapter 195—H.F. No. 259—Section 6

throughout the Nation, similarly the State Bureau serves the local officers in Minnesota. The Bureau is in a position to assist other State departments in carrying on State law-enforcement work and to work with the Federal agencies in matters of mutual concern.

In addition to cooperating with the F.B.I., the U. S. Marshal, the U. S. Secret Service, and other Federal agencies in law-enforcement work, the Bureau cooperates with the F.B.I. and the Bureau of the Census in the collection of criminal statistics. Detailed crime reports are collected from sheriffs and chiefs of police in the State in cooperation with the F.B.I. while judicial criminal statistics are collected from clerks of district court on forms and with franked envelopes furnished by the Bureau of the Census. The Census Bureau assists in analyzing statistics in conjunction with their national program. All records are returned to the State Bureau and kept on file for reference or for further analysis.

Early in its history the Bureau issued wanted circulars bearing photographs and descriptions of fugitives. This service has been continued although limited at the present time by a shortage of funds. In addition to mailing out circulars, the Bureau has been sending out a weekly bulletin to peace officers throughout the Nation. The mailing list has grown until there are now over 700 officers receiving Bureau circulars and bulletins.

Crime prevention is an important phase of Bureau activity not specified definitely in the law. Just as the Safety Division of the Highway Department and the State Fire Marshal carry on educational campaigns to reduce costly accidents and fires, similarly, the Bureau engages in activities to prevent crimes. Speakers are furnished upon request to appear before public gatherings, exhibits at the State Fair are designed to emphasize crime prevention, and every opportunity is taken to sponsor community undertakings designed to prevent delinquency. The Bureau's pamphlet "Crime Prevention" has been widely circulated in the State. In addition, the Bureau continually publicizes racketeers, forgers, "confidence" men, check artists, swindlers, pickpockets, and other outlaws known to be in the State.

Akin to crime prevention is the assistance given by the Bureau in policing public gatherings. Bureau investigators, with their knowledge of pickpockets, swindlers, and others who prey upon crowds, are of great assistance in this regard.

Photographic activities of the Bureau represent another important type of law-enforcement service. Photographic and photostatic prints and reproductions of crime scenes, evidence, wanted persons, questioned documents, bad checks, and so on are of inestimable value for Bureau records as well as for investigative purposes.

Civilian Defense activities of the Bureau during the emergency may also be cited as a function not specified by law. The Bureau carries on exten-

sive work in connection with auxiliary police organizations, such as conducting a training school at the University; supplying pamphlets, and other material; checking fingerprint records of volunteer auxiliary police; and assisting individual communities in organizing and training auxiliary units.

Another service arising out of the war situation is the checking of war-plant applicants, Army and Navy officer candidates, and others against Bureau files for criminal records.

The Bureau has become more than a State detective service, for there are a multitude of other police activities now being carried on; these have gradually developed during its 17 years of operation. Activities of the scientific laboratory, the identification division, and the radio station, are examples of functions which have become necessary to modernize law enforcement in Minnesota. Illustrations of work done by these divisions together with detailed tabulations will follow this analysis of cases handled.

1. Analysis of Cases Handled

The following analysis of cases handled shows the large and varied number of cases which were reported to the Bureau in 1943. Many of them required reports by investigators, the identification expert, or the chemist; others necessitated extensive correspondence; while others called for checking with the Motor Vehicle Division or Drivers License Department. Nearly all of the cases were broadcast over KNHD and WAMV and published in the weekly bulletin. All of them were indexed in the files.

Increases or decreases in crimes handled from year to year should not be interpreted as necessarily indicative of State-wide crime trends. This is true because the policy of reporting crimes to the Bureau as well as the number of officers who request Bureau assistance varies from one year to the next. The activity of Bureau investigators and the number of field offices is also a variable factor affecting the number of cases handled.

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

TABLE 1. TOTAL CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1943 COMPARED WITH 1942[ⓐ]

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES	1943	1942
All cases.....	2,562	3,491
Minnesota criminal cases.....	1,642	2,255
Minnesota other cases.....	464	649
Out-of-State criminal cases.....	384	480
Out-of-State other cases.....	72	107

[ⓐ]New cases only.

A total of 2,562 new cases were handled in 1943, 27 per cent less than the 3,491 in 1942 (Table 1). About four-fifths of the cases handled in 1943 dealt with Minnesota items and one-fifth 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.

A steady decline in nearly all types of cases handled in 1943 compared with the prior year and the pre-war average is noted in Table 2. Classifications involving crimes against property all show a continuous decline to 1943. Murder and other crimes against the person when considered alone do not show this tendency but when taken as a group they did decline both in 1942 and 1943 from the pre-war average.

TABLE 2. CURRENT CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND THE PRE-WAR 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1938-1940 ①

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES HANDLED	1943	1942	Pre-War 3-Year Average (1938-40)
Total cases handled.....	2,562	3,491	4,321
Minnesota criminal cases—total.....	1,642	2,255	3,150
Murder and non negligent manslaughter.....	8	5	15
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2	5	1
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	10	9	19
Robbery.....	16	50	75
Aggravated assault.....	7	15	5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	403	442	778
Larceny—except auto theft.....	256	479	582
Auto theft.....	256	322	437
Check forgeries and frauds.....	130	335	582
Other criminal cases—including type not stated.....	554	593	656
Minnesota other cases—total.....	464	649	515
Missing persons and runaways.....	293	409	249
Policing fairs and public gatherings.....	27	38	43
Unfounded offense reports.....	26	43	31
Deaths, suspected homicides, suicides.....	6	9	13
Other miscellaneous.....	112	150	178
Out-of-State criminal cases.....	384	480	575
Out-of-State other cases.....	72	107	81

①Data for 1942 have been revised to include the following Minnesota not-cleared cases which were inadvertently omitted in the 1942 report: Embezzlement and fraud, 3 rural and 10 urban cases; escapes, 3 rural and 16 urban cases; other unclassified, 1 rural and 2 urban cases. Similarly, the 1942 other grouping was adjusted to include 11 missing-person and 7 unclassified cases.

The first eight offenses shown in Table 2 are the crimes most commonly reported to the police and they are the offenses being analyzed currently on a national basis by the F.B.I. When these "Class I" offenses are grouped into two classifications, "crimes against the person" and "crimes against property," the data in Table 3 are noted.

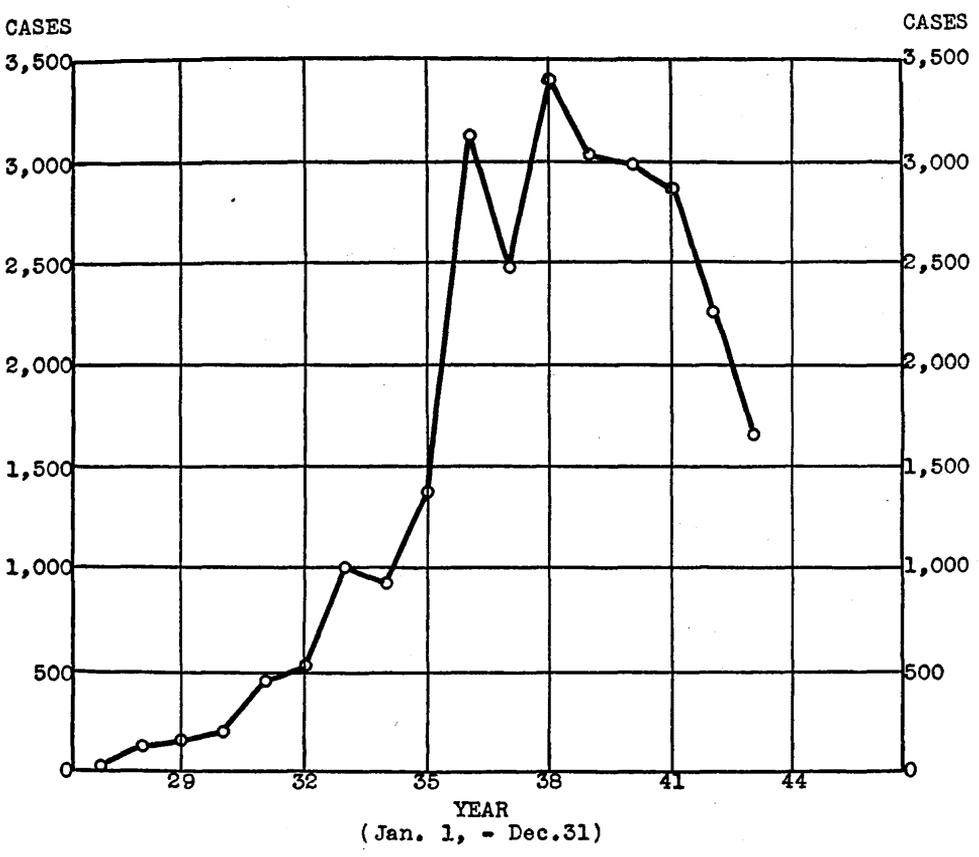
TABLE 3. CLASS I OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU: 1943 COMPARED WITH 1942 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE

CLASSIFICATION OF CLASS I OFFENSES	1943	1942	Pre-War 3-Year Average
Crimes against the person.....	27	34	40
Crimes against property, including robbery.....	931	1,293	1,872

Cases worked on by the Bureau each year since the department was organized in 1927 are shown in Chart 3. The noticeable decline in 1942 and 1943 is no doubt attributable to the war, but the increase in 1936 was not the result of a general rise in crime. In 1935 the legislature enlarged the Bureau's staff from 12 to 28, established the Bureau's radio station, and required crime reporting by local officers under penalty of law. The increased staff resulted in the establishment of more field districts and hence more crimes were reported by Bureau investigators as well as by local police and sheriffs.

CHART 3
CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL
APPREHENSION: BY YEARS

(Minnesota offenses investigated, published in weekly bulletin, indexed in files, and broadcast over KNHD)

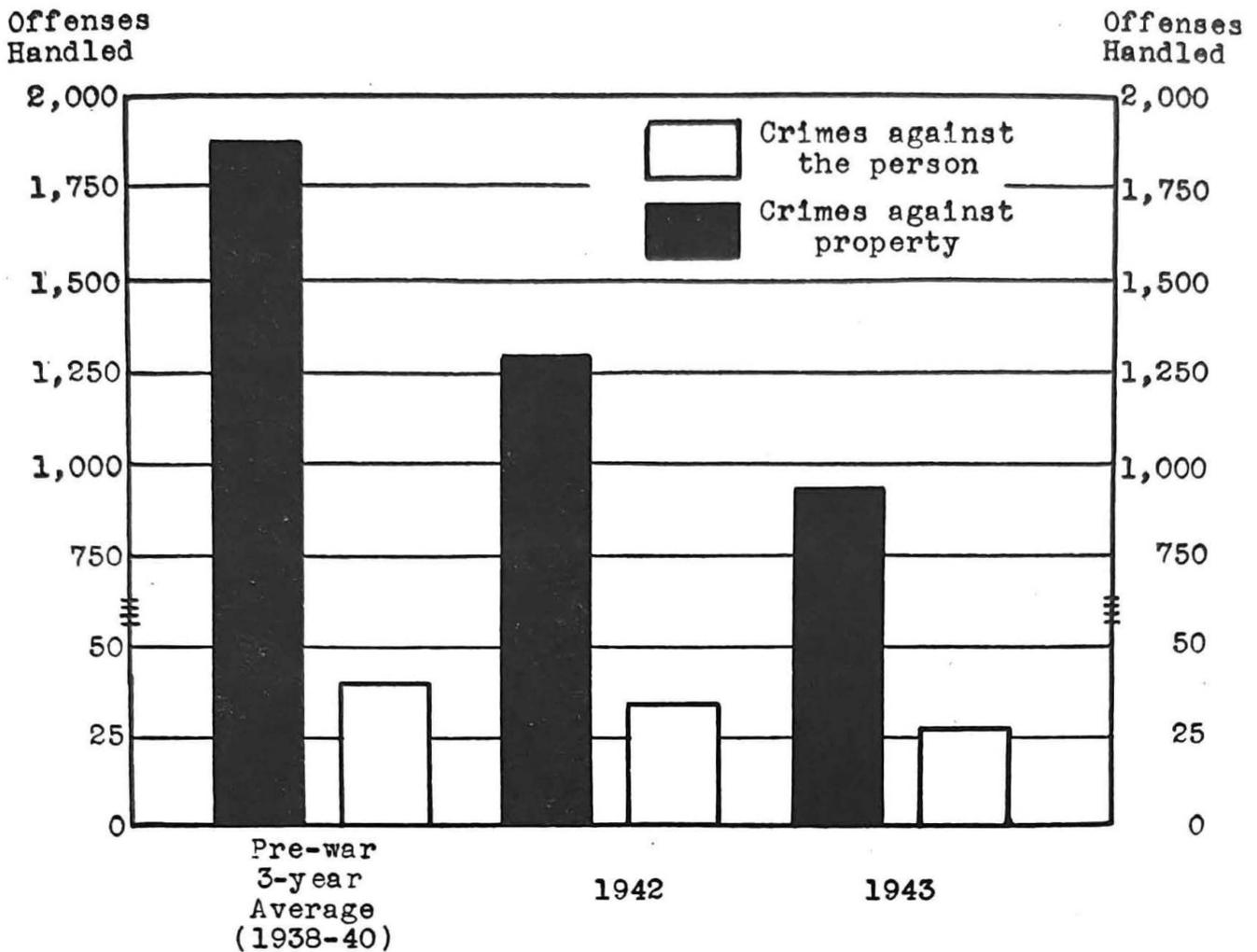


The group of offenses most often reported to the police, as shown in table 3, is presented in chart 4. It is apparent from this graph that crimes against property handled by the Bureau were cut in half in 1943 compared with the pre-war average. The point may be made, also, that the rate of decline has been less for crimes against the person than for property offenses.

CHART 4

OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU CLASSIFIED AS CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON AND AGAINST PROPERTY: 1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE

(Class I Offenses Only)



In considering the drop in cases handled, it must be remembered that investigations did not necessarily decrease proportionately. In many instances no assistance was desired, but there are still more cases to be investigated than our limited staff can handle. When the war ends, it is believed that criminality will soon increase. War industries will release thousands of unemployed; these added to as many returning service men will create a problem in law-enforcement it is logical to anticipate. If the number of crimes reported to us for action should drop still farther before the turn comes, the low-crime period will be but temporary. Should it continue for some time, however, the problem of crime prevention, especially in the field of juvenile delinquency, is more than a match for our present small staff. It has been emphasized that every dollar spent on character education for boys and girls is of much greater value to the State than expenditures for arresting and convicting offenders. Whenever the Bureau's staff is able to turn aside from pursuing already confirmed criminals to the more important task of directing potential offenders toward a life of good citizenship, we have taken a step in advance in our fight against crime.

A detailed summary of 1943 Bureau cases showing the number of offenses reported, the number which proved to be unfounded, and the number cleared by arrest is presented in table 4. Offenses and clearances in this tabulation were compiled in accordance with the principles of Uniform Crime Reporting now being observed by most police departments. In this

table, certain crimes have been roughly grouped as "major" offenses. It should be emphasized that this classification includes minor larcenies, check cases, and other offenses which probably would be treated as misdemeanors in court.

TABLE 4. MINNESOTA OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1943^①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known	Unfounded Cases	Actual Offenses	CLEARED BY ARREST IN 1943	
				1943 Cases	Prior Cases
GRAND TOTAL—ALL OFFENSES.....	1,668	26	1,642	861	138
Major Offenses—Total.....	1,229	26	1,203	581	68
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter.....	8		8	7	
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2		2	1	
Robbery.....	17	1	16	8	
Aggravated assault.....	7		7	7	
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	409	6	403	186	16
Larceny—except auto theft.....	265	9	256	109	2
Auto theft.....	264	8	256	104	10
Forgery.....	97		97	37	10
Embezzlement and fraud.....	51		51	35	15
Stolen property—buying, selling, etc.....	1		1	1	
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	10		10	9	3
Commercialized vice; prostitution.....					
Other sex offenses.....	7		7	6	
Drug-law violations.....					
Weapons—carrying, etc.....					
Miscellaneous major offenses:					
Abduction.....	1		1	1	
Abortion.....					
Arson.....	4		4	4	
Bigamy.....					
Blackmail and extortion.....					
Escape (penal) and jail break.....	34		34	29	7
Kidnaping.....	1	1			
Perjury.....					
Parole and probation violation.....	51	1	50	37	5
Other Offenses—Total.....	417		417	273	68
Minor assault.....	4		4	3	
Offenses against family and children.....	21		21	13	5
Liquor-law violations.....	14		14	13	
Driving while intoxicated.....	3		3	3	
Other motor-vehicle law violations.....	12		12	6	
Disorderly conduct; drunkenness; vagrancy.....	4		4	4	
Gambling.....					
Illegitimacy.....	7		7	5	
Malicious mischief and destruction of property.....	39		39	20	5
Escapes from State hospitals.....	280		280	185	51
Federal offenses.....	23		23	13	2
Unclassified offenses.....	10		10	8	5
Offense not stated.....	22		22	7	2

①A detailed break down of offenses by rural and urban status is available upon request.

a. Rural-Urban Classification of Bureau Cases

When Bureau cases are tabulated according to whether they were of rural or urban origin, a wide variation in the percentage which originated in urban places is noted. Table 5 presents such a tabulation for 1943 offenses, with the urban percentage shown.

Murders, manslaughters, rapes, burglaries, and larcenies originated in rural areas in from 60 to 100 percent of the cases. Aggravated assaults, robberies, auto thefts, and check cases originated in urban centers (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants) in from 57 to 71 percent of the offenses.

The "all other" grouping in table 5 includes escapes most of which were from State institutions. These institutions were listed as urban when they adjoined urban communities. This accounts for the high percentage of urban cases in the "all other" classification.

TABLE 5. RURAL-URBAN ORIGIN OF BUREAU CASES: 1943

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Total	Rural	Urban	Percent Urban
All Cases.....	1,642	739	903	55
Class I Offenses—Total.....	958	548	410	43
Crimes against the person—total.....	27	18	9	33
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	8	5	3	38
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2	2	0	0
Rape including carnal knowledge.....	10	8	2	20
Aggravated assault.....	7	3	4	57
Crimes against property—total.....	931	530	401	43
Robbery.....	16	5	11	69
Burglary, breaking or entering.....	403	271	132	33
Larceny, except auto theft.....	256	154	102	40
Auto theft.....	256	100	156	61
Other Offenses				
Check forgeries and frauds.....	130	38	92	71
Other forgeries, fraud and embezzlement.....	18	7	11	61
Sex offenses, except rape and commercialized vice.....	7	6	1	14
Offenses against the family and children.....	21	10	11	52
All other offenses including not-stated cases.....	508	130	378	74

Space does not permit the analysis of all 1943 cases, but further consideration will be given to current homicides, rapes, aggravated assaults, robberies, burglaries, larcenies, auto thefts, escapes, and missing person reports.

b. Crimes against the person (Bureau cases)

(1) Homicides

Eight murders were indexed on Bureau records in 1943 compared with five the previous year. Manslaughter-by-negligence cases decreased from 5 in 1942 to 2 in 1943, however, making a total of 10 homicides during each of the past 2 years. One of the murders indexed in 1943 was the Lucille Marketon homicide. She was killed by her husband in December, 1942, near Waverly in Wright county. Frank C. Marketon who shot himself in the hand in an attempt to make the case appear to be accidental was sentenced to life imprisonment.

An outstanding example of cooperation between local officers and the Bureau is illustrated by the Della True double-murder case in Freeborn county in March. The Bureau entered the case when the sheriff requested a chemical analysis of the organs of 9-year-old Merle True who was found dead on March 3rd under suspicious circumstances. When the Bureau chemist found strychnine present in Merle's body, subsequent investigation revealed that Ardyth True, age 6, who died in October 1942, was also poisoned but the cause of death was not determined at the time of her death. Della True pleaded guilty to the two murders and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Another murder, that of Ralph Simonson who was shot in March in Minneapolis, came to the Bureau's attention as a result of laboratory tests. In this case the Minneapolis and St. Paul police, Hennepin County officials, and the Bureau worked together with the result that Walter M. Sucik was sentenced to life imprisonment for the killing.

A May murder in Wright County brought a call for Bureau assistance when Gustave Ortquist, 34 years, shot his father John Ortquist, age 85 years. Investigation revealed that the son was criminally insane and he was committed to the St. Peter State Hospital.

The Bureau rendered assistance to Crow Wing County authorities in July when the death of an illegitimate child was classified as an infanticide. Analysis disclosed the presence of strychnine in the child's body, but Bureau records show the case as not cleared to date.

Another murder which resulted in a commitment to the St. Peter Hospital was recorded on Bureau records in August. Mrs. Thyra Bergren was found dead at her farm home, and her son Oscar Bergren was found to be insane.

The Kandiyohi County infanticide in September from a moving train was another case involving Bureau cooperation with local authorities. Lillian Rothenburger, the mother of the newborn child, was convicted of manslaughter in this case.

The two manslaughter-by-negligence cases both involved ballistics tests by the Bureau technician. One which occurred in Becker County in 1942 involved the shooting of George Warren, an Indian boy. John Adler, who was charged with manslaughter, was acquitted. The other, listed as not cleared, occurred in Itasca County. A slug which was removed from the head of Hinze Carlson, shot in November, 1942, was submitted to the Bureau to determine the kind of a gun from which it was fired.

(2) Rape and Carnal Knowledge Offenses

One more case in this classification was reported in 1943 than in the previous year. Out of the 10 current cases, 3 were listed as forcible rape; in 1942, 4 out of the 9 cases were so classified.

The Bureau assisted local officers in all but one of these sex offenses and all but one of them were cleared. The unsolved case involved a man for whom a warrant was issued but who was in the Navy when the charge was filed.

(3) Aggravated Assault Cases

The seven serious assault cases worked on by the Bureau were all cleared by arrest. Those on which investigative reports were filed include:

Slugging of Martin Hilleman in Sibley County in February admitted by Helmer Geib,

Knifing of Martin Beck in International Falls in October cleared by the arrest of Charlotte Williams, and

Assaulting of William Haning at Winnebago in October for which Charles Van Camp and Al Parker were arrested.

c. Crimes Against Property (Bureau cases)

(1) Robbery Offenses

There were only 16 robberies listed on Bureau cases in 1943 compared with 50 the previous year. In addition to this large decrease in "hold-up" cases, no banks were reported robbed in 1943. This is the first year on record when no Minnesota bank robberies occurred. Robbery offenses reported during the past year are shown in table 6 by place of attack.

TABLE 6. BUREAU ROBBERY CASES BY PLACE OF ATTACK: 1943

PLACE OF ATTACK	Total	Rural	Urban
Total.....	16	6	10
Highway (city streets, alleys, roads, etc.).....	9	4	5
Commercial house (drug stores, garages, cafes, etc.).....	3	1	2
Oil station.....	1	1	.....
Chain store.....	1	.....	.....
Residence (anywhere on premises).....	2	.....	2
Bank.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....

In contrast with the previous year when 20 oil stations were reported robbed, only 1 was recorded on Bureau cases in 1943. It is clear from table 6 that the trend shifted from "holdups" of business establishments to highway robberies in 1943. The largest cash loss was only \$200, but a car recovered nearby was also taken in the Al-Can Club robbery in Robbinsdale in August. This case was cleared by the arrest of George Heck, 22, and John Pape, 23, who were later convicted in Federal Court of kidnaping Sheriff Oscar Bang, a deputy, and a farmer near Ada in July 1943. In addition to this case, motor vehicles were taken in six other "holdups"; of these two were taxi cabs.

(2) Burglary Cases

Almost as many burglary cases were handled by the Bureau in 1943 as in the previous year. There were 403 cases in the current year and 442 in 1942. Analysis of the breaking or entering offenses recorded the past year reveals that:

- 35 occurred in homes
- 86 were chicken coop cases
- 282 were other burglaries

Many types of buildings were entered unlawfully or broken into but business establishments were most frequently the place of attack. Some of the places burglarized were as follows:

PLACE WHERE BURGLARY OCCURRED	Cases
Farm buildings: barns, coops, granaries, and sheds.....	104
Homes, including apartments.....	36
Garages, private.....	13
Retail stores:	
Gasoline service stations.....	55
General and department stores; clothiers.....	24
Grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries, dairies.....	22
Liquor stores.....	13
Other retail outlets: drug, hardware, implement, jewelry, etc.....	23
Commercial establishments and professional services:	
Beer parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls.....	36
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants.....	15
Public garages, motor-vehicle sales and repairs.....	10
Creameries.....	4
Elevators.....	4
Produce companies.....	3
Professional offices (doctors, dentists).....	1
Railroad property, freight cars included.....	5
Unclassified commercial places.....	5
Miscellaneous:	
School buildings.....	16
Post offices, including those in stores.....	3
Governmental buildings except post offices.....	2
All other places and type not stated.....	9
Grand Total.....	403

Bureau investigators assisted in clearing many burglaries in 1943, but space permits the mention of only a few of these to illustrate interdepartmental cooperation.

A good example of such cooperation occurred in August when Bureau investigators working particularly with Benton, Mille Lacs, and Sherburne County authorities arrested a gang of five young men all under 20 years. Their arrest cleared numerous burglaries and resulted in the recovery of an automobile and other property valued at approximately \$3,000. Four of the burglars, James E. Anderson, Robert C. Brunet, Fred L. Martinson, and Roger A. Teutz, were sentenced to the Reformatory. The fifth party in the case, Robert C. Johnson, was placed on probation.

Another case which may be cited involved the arrest of James Burl Johnson in June at Austin. His apprehension cleared many burglaries in Faribault, Fillmore, Houston, and Mower Counties and in Iowa. Among his burglaries were attacks on a post office, an elevator, a county treasurer's office, and two garages. He was turned over to U. S. Postal authorities for prosecution.

Numerous "break-ins" and cases involving vandalism were solved in June with the arrest of two boys under 18 in Otter Tail County. The youths, John K. Fiskari and Bernhard E. Radunke, were both committed to the Reformatory.

Chicken and grain thefts in Grant, Kandiyohi, and Swift Counties were cleared by the arrest of Walter Gutzman and Earl Peterson in August, Robert Ross in October, and Arthur A. Fredrick in February. These thieves were all convicted.

Another series of burglaries in Grant, Douglas, and Otter Tail Counties was cleared in June with the arrest of a gang including Marion Strom, Howard Woldtvedt, Milton Finkelson, Merl Olson, and Virgil Olson. They were also convicted and all sentenced to the Reformatory except Miss Strom who was placed on probation.

The apprehension of a gang of seven youths under 21, all of whom received jail sentences and suspended Reformatory sentences, solved miscellaneous burglaries in the vicinity of Swift County in May. Five of the offenders were 18, one 19, and the other 20 years of age.

Prison sentences rewarded the efforts of John Beihoffer and Bert Brown who were arrested in Minneapolis in March and convicted of burglary in McLeod County. Reformatory sentences ended current careers of Mrs. Russell Cottam (arrested in October) in Crow Wing County and Lyle Tollefson (arrested in June) in Waseca County.

Additional arrests of Arnold Guttormson, Darrell Owens, Joseph E. Plevka, Douglas Wilson, and Robert E. Zimmerman in October cleared burglaries in Mower County. A series of cottage burglaries in Le Sueur County were cleared in July with the arrest of five juveniles under 16. The arrest of Maynard Bleck and Clarence Holler cleared chicken thefts in Steele County in September.

(3) Larceny Offenses

There were 256 larcenies handled in the current year, a decrease of 47 percent from the 479 recorded the previous year. Current larcenies are shown in table 7 for the past three years; they are roughly classified either as pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, thefts from autos, or as to type of property taken. Cases in which auto accessories were stripped from motor vehicles while stolen are not included, such offenses being listed as auto thefts. Chicken thefts from farm buildings are classified as burglaries and, therefore, are not included in table 7. This is in accordance with Uniform-Crime-Reporting procedure.

In contrast to the first year of war when increases contrary to the general trend were noted in reported thefts of tires, bicycles, farm machinery, and other items, only two types of larcenies increased noticeably during 1943. Theft of gasoline increased 100 percent from 8 cases in 1942 to 16 in 1943 and thefts from autos, excluding auto accessories, increased 10 percent from 21 to 23 cases. Contrary to expectations, reported thefts of livestock decreased 39 percent from 67 to 41 cases. Theft of bicycles decreased 44 percent from 25 in 1942 to 14 in the current year, and thefts of tires and tubes decreased 65 percent from 72 the previous year to 25 in 1943. Only 6 thefts of trailers, tractors, or farm machinery were reported in 1943; this is 82 percent fewer than the 34 handled in 1942.

Thefts of livestock were again the most common rural larcenies handled by the Bureau in 1943. There were 41 such cases reported, a decrease of 39 percent from 1942. Theft of tires and tubes were again the second most common rural larcenies, 17 being reported the past year compared with 46 in 1942. There were 14 rural thefts from autos excluding

TABLE 7. TYPES OF LARCENIES REPORTED DURING THE YEARS 1941-43①

CLASSIFICATION OF LARCENIES	1943	1942	1941
All larcenies	256	479	450
Pocket-picking	2	21	16
Purse-snatching	1	1	5
Shoplifting	22	40	34
Thefts from autos—excluding auto accessories, gas, license plates, and tires..	23	21	22
Thefts of auto accessories and supplies:	57	112	85
Gasoline	16	8	8
License plates	8	24	45
Tires and tubes	25	72	14
Other auto accessories	8	8	18
Thefts of:			
Bicycles	14	25	5
Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.)	41	67	94
Lumber and timber	2	1	11
Metals (copper wire, scrap iron, etc.)	1	9	18
Trailers, tractors, and farm machinery	6	34	18
Other property	84	135	123
Type not stated	3	13	19

①Property losses in burglary cases are not included.

accessories and the same number of rural gasoline thefts, both representing increases over the previous year. Accessible stores of gasoline in rural areas were raided on numerous occasions, and farmers should be advised to guard against such thefts in the future.

Shoplifting was the most common urban larceny again in 1943 while thefts of bicycles were second in frequency. There were 21 reported thefts of firearms and other property in 1943 from urban business places. Other urban larcenies include 10 thefts of bicycles, 9 thefts from autos excluding auto accessories, and 23 thefts of auto accessories and supplies.

A large proportion (59 percent) of larcenies took place in pastures and in farm yards, on the street, in yards, and in other open areas. Sneak thieves operated in buildings in 35 percent of the cases, stealing merchandise and cash when they saw the opportunity. Pilfering of cash registers may be cited as an example of this type of larceny. A list of the most common places of occurrence follows:

PLACE WHERE LARCENY OCCURRED	Cases
Open areas; farm sites, pastures, roads, streets, beaches, etc.	151
Homes; hotel rooms, apartments, cabins	16
Retail stores:	
General and department stores; clothiers	13
Hardware stores	6
Gasoline service stations	4
Jewelry stores	3
Drug stores	2
Other retail outlets	2
Commercial establishments and professional services:	
Beer parlors, bars, taverns, pool halls	3
Cafes, lunch rooms, restaurants	2
Creameries	1
Hotels, inns, lodges	1
Professional offices (doctors, dentists)	1
Unclassified commercial places	4
Miscellaneous:	
School buildings	6
Farm buildings and sheds	6
Governmental buildings except post offices	2
All other places and type not stated	33
Grand Total	256

Bureau investigators assisted in arresting many thieves in 1943, a few of which include the arrest of:

Virgil Baumgartner and Willard Giese in January for larceny of mink hides in Chippewa County

Clarence Barnard and William Tischer in January for larceny of sheep in Chippewa County

Garner York in March for theft of narcotics in Brown County

Wayne Smith in January for larceny of sheep and corn in Blue Earth County

Herbert Joos in May for stealing farm equipment in Faribault County

Russell B. Bartnes in November for larceny in Becker County

Earl Kulp in August for larceny in Itasca County

Edmund and Richard Dorzinsky (both under 21) in December for larceny of muskrats and traps in Le Sueur County

(4) Auto Thefts

A summary of motor-vehicle thefts and recoveries in 1943 is shown in table 8. Of the 278 automobiles reported stolen, 21 were taken in other crimes than auto theft and 271 or 97.5 percent were recovered during the current year. About 61 percent of the vehicles were stolen from urban places.

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN 1943

OFFENSE	Motor Vehicles Reported Stolen in 1943						Motor Vehicles Stolen Prior Years Reported Recovered in 1943		
	Number Stolen [ⓐ]			Number Recovered [ⓐ]			All cases	Rural cases	Urban cases
	All cases	Rural cases	Urban cases	All cases	Rural cases	Urban cases			
Total.....	278	109	169	271	108	163	7	2	5
Robbery.....	7	3	4	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Burglary.....	11	5	6	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Auto theft.....	257	100	157	252	100	152	7	2	5
Forgery and fraud.....	3	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....

[ⓐ]Attempted offenses are not included in this table. One 1942 urban auto theft was reported unfounded in 1943. This case was not deducted from the above table so the number of auto thefts is one more than in previous tables.

From the summary in table 9, it is apparent 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 although there was a slight increase in 1943. Considering the small percentage not recovered, 1.8 percent in 1943, it is obvious 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 occurred outside of metropolitan areas in most cases.

TABLE 9. MOTOR VEHICLES NOT RECOVERED[Ⓐ]
(Minnesota Cases Handled by Bureau)

YEAR OF THEFT	Stolen Motor Vehicles	VEHICLES NOT RECOVERED TO DATE	
		Number	Percent
Pre-war 3-year Average (1938-1940).....	458	8	1.7
1942.....	339	2	0.6
1943.....	278	5	1.8

[Ⓐ]Vehicles recovered in 1944 to time of publication are included. Motor vehicles taken in all types of crimes are included in this table.

From table 9 we see that auto thefts decreased 26 percent from the pre-war average in 1942 and 39 percent from the same average in 1943. Gasoline rationing and fear of theft no doubt kept more automobiles locked in garages since the war. This practice has been a factor in reducing thefts of cars as well as of auto accessories.

One of the cases classified as auto theft involved the theft of a motorcycle in 1943. In addition, 22 were thefts of trucks. Although thefts of pleasure vehicles decreased from 301 to 233 in 1943, thefts of trucks increased from 21 to 22. The 3-year pre-war yearly average number of pleasure vehicles stolen during 1938-1940 was 414; the number stolen in 1943 was 44 percent under this average. The 22 truck thefts in 1943 represent a 5 percent increase over the pre-war average of 21 cases. Table 10 presents a record of auto thefts by type of vehicle taken.

TABLE 10. THEFTS OF PLEASURE VEHICLES, TRUCKS, AND MOTORCYCLES:
1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE[Ⓐ]

TYPE OF AUTO THEFT	1943	1942	Pre-War 3-Year Average (1938-1940)
Total.....	256	322	437
Pleasure vehicles.....	233	301	414
Trucks; buses.....	22	21	21
Motorcycles.....	1	.....	2

[Ⓐ]Motor vehicles taken in robbery, burglary, fraud, and forgery cases are excluded in this comparison.

Examples of auto-theft arrests involving the assistance of Bureau investigators include the apprehension of:

George Sommers in July for theft of a truck in Pope County

Three juveniles under 17 in August for theft of a truck in Kandiyohi County

Lincoln Cornell in August for car theft in Dakota County

Roy W. Vaughn in August for car theft in Blue Earth County

d. Escapes

Escapes are classified in table 11 showing both the penal and nonpenal type. Compared with the previous year, there were over twice as many juveniles and less than half as many adults reported as escapes from penal and correctional institutions in 1943. Escapes during the current year, however, were very nearly the same as in the pre-war years 1938-40.

TABLE 11. SUMMARY OF PENAL AND NONPENAL ESCAPES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU: 1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE[ⓐ]

YEAR	All Escapes	Escapes from Nonpenal Institutions (State Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-Minded, Epileptic, Etc.)	Escapes from Penal and Correctional Institutions		
			Both	Juvenile	Adult
Pre-War 2-year Average 1939-1940.....	322	283	39	19	20
1942.....	ⓑ309	262	47	7	40
1943.....	314	280	34	18	16

[ⓐ]The year 1938 was omitted from the average because escapes from nonpenal institutions were not reported during the entire year.

[ⓑ]1942 data revised; see table 2 footnote.

Escapes are classified in detail in table 12 by adult penal institutions, juvenile correctional or detention institutions, State hospitals, and nonpenal institutions. The Faribault School for the Feeble-minded reported the greatest number of escapes with 58 persons leaving the institution. The St. Peter State Hospital and the Fergus Falls State Hospital were next highest with 43 and 40 escapes respectively. Owatonna State Public School reported a large number of escapes for the first time in 1943.

TABLE 12. ESCAPE CASES AND THEIR CLEARANCES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU DURING 1943: BY INSTITUTION

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

INSTITUTION HAVING CUSTODY OF PRISONER BEFORE ESCAPE	Number of Persons Who Escaped In 1943	CASES REPORTED CLEARED	
		1943 Cases	Prior Cases
All Escapes.....	314	214	58
Adult Penal Institutions.....	16	11	3
State Reformatory for Men, including camps.....	2	2	
State Prison.....			
Federal Prison at Sandstone.....	1	1	
State Reformatory for Women.....			
County Jails.....	9	4	1
Municipal workhouses, lockups, and jails.....			1
Other (Fort Snelling guard house, etc.).....	4	4	1
Juvenile correctional and detention institutions.....	18	18	4
Glen Lake School for Boys (Hennepin County).....	1	1	
Highwood Boys' Farm (Ramsey County).....	5	5	
Red Wing State Training School for Boys.....	10	10	4
Sauk Centre Home School for Girls.....	2	2	
Other.....			
State nonpenal institutions.....	277	184	51
Anoka State Asylum.....	10	3	2
Cambridge Colony for Epileptics.....	16	9	4
Faribault School for Feeble-Minded.....	58	45	4
Fergus Falls State Hospital.....	40	25	12
Hastings State Asylum.....	25	22	3
Moose Lake State Hospital.....	7	6	1
Owatonna State Public School.....	22	21	
Rochester State Hospital.....	25	12	6
St. Peter State Hospital.....	43	27	13
Willmar State Asylum.....	31	14	6
Other.....	3	1	

e. Missing-person and Runaway Cases

Missing and runaway persons, of which there were 293 reported during 1943, are shown by age, sex, and case origin in table 13. A large proportion of these cases could be classified as juvenile runaway offenses as the greater share are under 18 years of age. Considering all cases together, 73 percent were males, and 74 percent of the reports originated in urban places (cities with 2,500 or more inhabitants).

TABLE 13. AGE AND SEX OF MISSING AND RUNAWAY PERSONS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN 1943: BY RURAL AND URBAN CASE STATUS[Ⓞ]

AGE GROUPING	ENTIRE STATE			RURAL			URBAN		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	293	213	80	76	52	24	217	161	56
0—4.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
5—9.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
10—14.....	84	62	22	17	10	7	67	52	15
15—19.....	140	97	43	29	18	11	111	79	32
20—24.....	8	6	2	6	5	1	2	1	1
25—29.....	6	3	3	1	1	.....	5	2	3
30—34.....	6	4	2	2	1	1	4	3	1
35—39.....	7	7	.....	5	5	.....	2	2	.....
40—44.....	6	4	2	3	2	1	3	2	1
45—49.....	5	1	4	2	.....	2	3	1	2
50—54.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....
55—59.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
60—64.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
65—69.....	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	.....
70—74.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
75—79.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
80—84.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Age not stated:									
Juveniles.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Adults.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Uncertain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Median age.....	16.9	16.9	17.0	18.3	18.9	17.3	16.6	16.4	17.0

[Ⓞ]Medians were calculated from the data in this table.

A comparison of current cases with those reported in prior years is given in table 14, showing origin of the cases, and sex and median age of the missing persons.

TABLE 14. YEARLY COMPARISON OF MISSING AND RUNAWAY PERSON REPORTED TO THE BUREAU: BY ORIGIN OF CASE, SEX, AND MEDIAN AGE[Ⓞ]

YEAR	Total	ORIGIN OF CASE			SEX			Median Age
		Rural	Urban	Percent Urban	Male	Female	Percent Female	
1936.....	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1937.....	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1938.....	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1939.....	240	.....	.....	.....	187	53	22
1940.....	261	71	190	73	184	77	30	
1941.....	350	102	248	71	229	121	35	
1942.....	409	71	338	83	280	129	32	
1943.....	293	76	217	74	213	80	27	

[Ⓞ]Blank spaces indicate data not available.

Although the number of missing persons decreased 28 percent from 409 in 1942 to 293 in 1943, there were still 18 percent more cases than there were on an average during the pre-war 3-year period 1938-1940. The average number during this period was 249. Regarding missing person reports as a measure of juvenile delinquency, since most of them are runaways, we may say that during the two war years when an average of 351 reports were received, the delinquency was 41 percent above the pre-war average. Compared with 1941, the average for 1942-1943 was practically the same.

The percentage of females in the missing-person reports during the pre-war 2-year period, 1939-1940, was 26 percent. The past year showed that about the same proportion were females (27 percent), while in 1941 and 1942 about one-third were of this sex.

The median age of all missing persons was over 18 during the pre-war 2-year period, and it has dropped below 17 during the 2 war years, 1942 and 1943. This drop reflects the effect of the war in removing draft-age men from the State.

In about three-fourths of the cases, missing persons are from urban communities. This proportion has been about the same during the past four years; 1942, however, showed a larger than average percentage from urban places.

f. Out-of-State Cases Handled

The out-of-State offenses reported to the Bureau during the current year are shown in table 15. The Bureau was requested to assist other State and Federal authorities in 89 escapes, 84 A.W.O.L. cases, 60 auto thefts, 5 murders, 8 robberies, and in 138 other offenses. Clearances of 218 cases were reported in 1943, many of them as a result of Bureau investigations and services. In addition to the 384 crimes, 72 "other" cases originated outside of Minnesota, of which 56 dealt with missing persons.

TABLE 15. OUT-OF-STATE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND CLEARANCES OF THESE AND PRIOR CASES DURING 1943^①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported or Known To The Bureau	CLEARED BY ARREST IN 1943 (Includes Exceptional Clearances)	
		Offenses Reported or Known in 1943	Offenses Reported Not Cleared Other Years
Grand Total.....	384	191	27
Criminal homicide.....	5	5	3
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	8	5	.....
Robbery.....	1	1	.....
Aggravated assault.....	34	9	1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	27	5	1
Larceny—except auto theft.....	60	18	.....
Auto theft.....	25	3	5
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	32	17	3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6	3	.....
Offenses against the family and children.....	.....	.....	.....
All other offenses:	.....	.....	.....
Escapes.....	89	62	13
A.W.O.L. (Army and Navy).....	84	55	1
Other.....	10	7	.....
Offense not stated.....	3	.....	.....

^①Includes cases called to the Bureau's attention directly; reports in regular bulletins are not included as a rule.

g. Tabulation of Arrests and Offenses Cleared (Bureau cases)

(1) Total Arrests and Clearances

The 503 arrests which accounted for the 999 clearances in 1943 are shown in table 16. Arrests for rape, burglary, and auto theft exceeded those of the previous year. The total number of arrests was 22 percent less during 1943 than in 1942, and 28 percent below the pre-war average.

TABLE 16. PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION IN MINNESOTA ON BUREAU CASES: 1943 COMPARED WITH 1942 AND THE PRE-WAR 3-YEAR AVERAGE (1938-1940)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	1943	1942	Pre-War Average
Total.....	503	643	703
Murder and manslaughter.....	6	9	10
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	11	18	19
Robbery.....	16	29	35
Assault—all degrees.....	11	11	19
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	118	101	142
Larceny—except auto theft.....	57	126	118
Auto theft.....	86	79	83
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8	37	64
Fraud and embezzlement.....	20	57	65
All other offenses.....	180	186	148

The following table shows the clearances of Minnesota cases in which the Bureau rendered aid during the past year compared with 1942 and the pre-war average.

TABLE 17. BUREAU CASES CLEARED BY ARREST:
1943 COMPARED WITH 1942 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE
(Minnesota Offenses)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	1943	1942	Pre-War Average (1938-1940)
Total.....	999	1,064	1,360
Murder and manslaughter.....	8	7	15
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	12	7	18
Robbery.....	8	42	33
Assault—all degrees.....	10	12	15
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	202	173	219
Larceny—except auto theft.....	111	146	187
Auto theft.....	114	108	115
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	47	126	291
Fraud and embezzlement.....	50	84	138
All other offenses, including offenses not stated.....	437	359	329

The total number of offenses cleared in 1943 was only about six percent less than in 1942.

Table 4 presented the clearances for 1943 in detail together with cases which proved to be unfounded.

TABLE 18. CLASS I OFFENSES, THEIR CLEARANCES, AND PERSONS ARRESTED:
1943 COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR 3-YEAR AVERAGE 1938-1940
(Bureau Cases) ①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1943			PRE-WAR 3-YEAR AVERAGE (1938-1940)		
	Offenses	Clearances	Arrests	Offenses	Clearances	Arrests
Total Class I Offenses.....	958	462	278	1,912	590	414
Murder and manslaughter.....	10	8	6	16	15	10
Rape.....	10	12	10	19	18	19
Robbery.....	16	8	6	75	33	35
Aggravated assault.....	7	7	9	5	3	7
Burglary.....	403	202	109	778	219	142
Larceny—except auto theft.....	256	111	53	582	187	118
Auto theft.....	256	114	85	437	115	83

① Total clearances of current and prior cases are included; this accounts for more clearances than rape cases in 1943. Some of the persons arrested may have been released without charge, this fact not being reported.

A summary of Class I offenses handled and cleared, and persons held for these cases is presented in table 18. Since clearances include prior cases cleared in addition to current offenses, it is not entirely correct to refer to the ratio of clearances to offenses as the percentage of offenses cleared, but that is the comparison commonly made because few old cases are cleared each year.

A greater proportion of cases were cleared in 1943 for every offense but murder and manslaughter (see table 19). Considering all Class I offenses, 48 percent were cleared in 1943 compared with 31 percent on an average during the pre-war years. During 1943 as well as the pre-war period, crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) were solved in 9 out of 10 cases. During the pre-war period, 36 or 90 percent of the 40 injury to person cases were solved; while during 1943, the ratio was 100 percent since 27 cases were cleared by arrest compared to 27 reported. Of the property crimes, 44 percent of

the robberies, 32 percent of the larcenies, 28 percent of the burglaries, and 26 percent of the auto thefts were cleared on an average during the 3-year period before the war. During 1943, 50 percent of the robberies and burglaries, 45 percent of the auto thefts, and 43 percent of the larcenies were cleared by arrest.

TABLE 19. PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CLEARANCES PER ARREST: 1943 CONTRASTED WITH PRE-WAR 3-YEAR AVERAGE 1938-1940 (Bureau Cases)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES (CLASS I CRIMES)	PERCENT CLEARED ①		CLEARANCES PER 100 ARRESTS	
	1943	Pre-War Average	1943	Pre-War Average
Grand Total.....	48	31	166	143
Crimes against the person—total.....	100	90	108	100
Murder and manslaughter.....	80	94	133	150
Rape.....	100	95	120	95
Aggravated assault.....	100	60	78	43
Crimes against property—total.....	47	30	172	147
Robbery.....	50	44	133	94
Burglary.....	50	28	185	154
Larceny.....	43	32	209	158
Auto theft.....	45	26	134	139

①The ratio of clearances to crimes against the person in 1943 was 100 because the clearance of 1943 offenses plus prior cases equaled the 1943 offenses.

For every 100 persons arrested for crimes against the person during the pre-war period, 100 offenses were cleared or an average of 1 crime per person. Homicides averaged around one and a half offenses, rapes about one offense, and assaults about a half per person. This indicates that more than one offender usually is involved in an assault case, one in a rape case, and that one murderer usually kills more than one person.

During the pre-war period, 94 robberies were cleared per 100 arrests, while 133 were cleared per 100 arrests in 1943. For crimes against property as a whole 147 cases were cleared per 100 apprehensions during the 1938-1940 period compared with 172 per 100 arrests in 1943.

(2) Arrests by Bureau Investigators

In addition to the 183 Bureau arrests where the defendants were held for prosecution in Minnesota, investigators assisted in picking up 59 persons who were released without charge and 7 who were turned over to out-of-

TABLE 20. APPREHENSIONS BY BUREAU INVESTIGATORS DURING 1942 AND 1943

CLASSIFICATION OF ARRESTS	1943	1942
Total Apprehensions.....	249	275
Persons held for prosecution in Minnesota.....	183	188
Murder and manslaughter.....	3	2
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	3	2
Robbery.....	1	8
Assault—all degrees.....	4	2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	59	46
Larceny—except auto theft.....	27	56
Auto theft.....	10	7
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3	6
Fraud and embezzlement.....	8	15
Other offenses and offense not stated.....	65	44
Persons released, no formal charge.....	59	77
Pick-ups of insane, feeble-minded, etc.....		1
Arrests for Out-of-State authorities.....	7	9

State authorities, making a total of 249 persons. These apprehensions for 1943 are shown in table 20 together with data for the previous year. Total Bureau arrests where prosecution resulted during 1943 were about the same as in the previous year.

Bureau arrests by months during 1943 are presented in table 21.

TABLE 21. BUREAU ARRESTS DURING 1943 BY MONTHS, INCLUDING PERSONS RELEASED WITH NO FORMAL CHARGE[ⓐ]

MONTH	PERSONS APPREHENDED				
	Total	Arrested in Minnesota		Arrested Out of State [ⓐ]	
		Held in Minnesota	Returned to Other States	Returned to Minnesota	Held Out of State
Total.....	249	231	6	11	1
January.....	13	13			
February.....	8	6		2	
March.....	16	16			
April.....	10	8	2		
May.....	30	28	1	1	
June.....	23	22		1	
July.....	23	21		1	1
August.....	45	41	1	3	
September.....	22	18	1	3	
October.....	26	26			
November.....	23	22	1		
December.....	10	10			

[ⓐ]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.

[ⓐ]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 102 current arrests for which dispositions were reported in 1943 is given in table 22 for certain offenses. In these closed cases 97.1 percent of the prosecutions resulted in convictions while 2.9 percent were disposed of without conviction.

TABLE 22. SUMMARY OF 1943 BUREAU ARRESTS DISPOSED OF IN 1943

OFFENSE	Disposed of Without Conviction	Convicted
Total.....	3	99
Murder and manslaughter.....	1	2
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....		2
Robbery.....		3
Assault—all degrees.....		36
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	1	10
Larceny—except auto theft.....		4
Auto theft.....		3
Forgery and counterfeiting.....		3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	1	39
Other offenses.....		
PERCENT.....	2.9	97.1

The disposition of Bureau arrests including the 59 persons who were reported as “released” is shown in detail in table 23. As noted in the 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 23. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE BUREAU DURING 1943: — / CRIME ①

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	DISPOSITION OF PERSONS HELD IN MINNESOTA			
	Released (No Formal Charge) ②	Pending or No Disposition Reported	Disposed of Without Conviction (Dismissals, Acquittals, Etc.)	Found Guilty of Offense Charged or Lesser Offense
Grand Total.....	59	81	3	99
Murder and non negligent manslaughter.....			1	2
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	1	1		2
Robbery.....	3	1		
Aggravated assault.....	1	1		3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	26	23		36
Larceny—except auto theft.....	9	16	1	10
Auto theft.....	1	6		4
Other assaults.....				
Forgery and counterfeiting.....		3		
Embezzlement and fraud:				
No-fund checks.....	1	3		3
Other frauds.....		2		
Embezzlement.....				
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	2			
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....				
Other sex offenses.....		1		1
Offenses against the family and children.....		4		3
Liquor laws.....				9
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....				1
Drunken driving.....				1
Other violations of motor-vehicle laws.....				6
All other offenses:				
Illegitimacy.....		1		1
Juvenile delinquency.....		1		
Malicious destruction of property.....	9	14		14
Unclassified.....	3	2	1	3
Offense not stated.....	3	2		
Suspicion.....				

①This table shows the disposition of the arrests in table 21 excluding persons held out of State.

②Persons 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. Of those disposed of without conviction, 25 were juveniles who were released to parents, released to Welfare Board, allowed to remain in school, or otherwise released without prosecution.

h. Estimated Property Losses and Recoveries in Bureau Cases

In considering the following loss and recovery information it should be borne in mind that the data apply only to cases handled by the Bureau. They are not applicable as an estimate of State-wide crime losses. Officers frequently do not report the value of property losses; in these cases, an estimate was placed on the merchandise.

TABLE 24. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSSES AND RECOVERIES IN 1943 BUREAU CASES ①

PROPERTY	Loss	Recovery
Total.....	\$239,704	\$169,301
Losses in Robberies, Burglaries, and Larcenies:		
Motor vehicles.....	\$150,776	\$149,476
Currency; negotiable paper.....	18,370	1,986
Jewelry; precious metals.....	20,350	9,877
Furs, raw and manufactured; hides.....	3,860	160
Clothing—except furs.....	2,193	922
Grain, seeds, feed.....	1,164	60
Livestock.....	18,241	1,769
Chickens.....	6,909	24
Turkeys, ducks, geese.....	1,835	
Swine.....	3,614	
Sheep.....	3,523	1,090
Cattle.....	1,930	225
Horses.....	430	430
Other property.....	19,029	4,979
Losses in Forgery and Fraud Cases:		
Check cases—forgeries and frauds.....	3,615	33
Other frauds, embezzlement.....	2,116	39

①Recoveries on old cases are included. Restitution is considered a recovery.

Including motor vehicles and losses in forgery and fraud cases, the 1943 estimated loss in Bureau cases was \$239,704; this is 25 percent less than the \$318,036 loss in 1942. Similarly, recoveries in the past year totaled \$169,301, or 14 percent under the \$196,176 recovered in the previous year. It will be observed in table 24 that motor vehicles constituted 63 percent of the total loss and 88 percent of the total recovery. Jewelry losses were second to automobiles in value of property taken, currency was third, and livestock was fourth. A comparison of livestock losses with the previous year reveals the following:

	1943	1942
Poultry.....	\$ 8,744	\$ 9,960
Swine.....	3,614	4,670
Cattle.....	1,930	3,120
Sheep.....	3,523	1,750
Horses.....	430	665
Total.....	\$18,241	\$20,165

Current livestock losses were 10 percent under 1942, it will be noted, and sheep losses increased while all others decreased.

The ratio of recoveries to losses was highest for thefts of horses with 100 percent recovered, next highest for motor-vehicle thefts with 99 percent recovered, third highest for jewelry losses with 49 percent recovered, fourth for clothing with 42, and fifth for sheep with 31 percent recovered.

2. RADIO DIVISION

The Federal Communications Commission listed 16 police radio systems operating in Minnesota during 1943 from fixed stations. These stations are listed in table 25 with the station power and number of portable-mobile units which were in two-way conversation with each station. A summary of WAMV broadcasts will be found in the Highway Patrol section of this report.

TABLE 25. POLICE RADIO SYSTEMS IN MINNESOTA

Call	Location	Fixed Power	Portable-mobile Units	Call	Location	Fixed Power	Portable-mobile Units
State Systems:				City Systems—Continued			
KNHD	Redwood Falls	400w	..	WJUI	Hibbing	50w	3
WAMV	St. Paul	1,000w	..	KQAA	Mankato	100w	5
City Systems:				KGPB	Minneapolis	400w	61
KQBG	Austin	25w	1	KQDB	Red Wing	100w	1
WRJP	Brainerd	50w	1	KQAM	Rochester	25w	2
WFJC	Cloquet	50w	3	KQFY	St. Cloud	15w	2
KNFE	Duluth	400w	22	WPDS	St. Paul	500w	38
KQED	Faribault	100w	2	WDCX	Virginia	20w	2
				KBZB	Winona	30w	3

KNHD was on the air 25,651 times in 1943 with 1,243 broadcasts of crimes, arrests, recoveries, and other criminal items; 421 emergency messages of missing and located persons, etc.; 991 contacts with fixed and mobile units; 1,583 repeats of WAMV Twin Cities auto thefts and recoveries; and other items. These broadcasts are summarized in table 26. It should be noted that Minnesota and out-of-State messages are combined in the KNHD tabulations. KNHD was off the air from August 1st to 28th because the wind blew the radio tower down.

Of the original or first-alarm criminal messages, 264 were broadcasts of auto thefts, while 3 pertained to criminal homicides, 8 to robbery, and 221 to burglary and larceny. In addition to the 712 original criminal broad-

TABLE 26. SUMMARY OF KNHD BROADCASTS: 1943

CLASSIFICATION OF BROADCASTS	Total	Original	Follow-up
Grand Total.....	25,651	24,140	1,511
Criminal—Total.....	1,243	712	531
Murder and manslaughter.....	8	3	5
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	1	.....	1
Robbery.....	15	8	7
Assault—all degrees.....	12	6	6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	94	75	19
Larceny—except auto theft.....	190	146	44
Auto theft.....	544	264	280
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	24	15	9
Fraud and embezzlement.....	34	21	13
All other offenses.....	321	174	147
Other:			
Emergency messages, missing persons, etc.....	421	230	191
Contacts with fixed and mobile units.....	991	991	.....
Tests, signal reports.....	18,727	18,727	.....
Resumes; repeats.....	585	585	.....
Auto-theft summaries for Highway Patrol.....	1,020	1,020	.....
Weather reports.....	4	4	.....
Repeats of WAMV Twin-City auto thefts and recoveries.....	1,583	794	789
Schedules and other.....	1,077	1,077	.....

casts, there were 531 follow-up calls which supplied added information or announced arrests, recoveries, or cancellations.

Original (first-alarm) criminal broadcasts by months are shown in table 27. In 1943, September and October showed the most broadcasts and August the fewest. The station's antenna was blown down and broadcasting was halted in August while repairs were in progress. August and February were the high and low months respectively in the 3-year period 1939-1941.

TABLE 27. MONTHLY ORIGINAL KNHD CRIMINAL BROADCASTS DURING 1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND THE 3-YEAR AVERAGE (1939-1941)

MONTH	NUMBER OF ORIGINAL BROADCASTS OF CRIMINAL CASES		
	1943	1942	3-Year Average (1939-1941)
Total.....	712	1,178	1,933
January.....	32	103	135
February.....	39	67	115
March.....	53	92	134
April.....	59	112	164
May.....	58	105	180
June.....	82	103	173
July.....	85	143	181
August.....	15	104	205
September.....	96	106	184
October.....	96	113	168
November.....	59	89	161
December.....	38	41	131

The use of KNHD by Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices during 1942-1943 is shown in table 28.

TABLE 28. USE OF KNHD BY MINNESOTA POLICE AND SHERIFFS: 1942-1943 ①

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1943	1942		1943	1942		1943	1942
POLICE DEPARTMENTS			Faribault.....	11	30	New Prague.....		1
Albert Lea.....	5	8	Farmington.....		1	New Ulm.....	3	5
Alexandria.....	4	2	Fergus Falls.....	4	10	North Branch.....		1
Anoka.....	6	7	Forest Lake.....	1		Northfield.....	9	13
Appleton.....	2	1	Fridley.....		1	Olivia.....	1	3
Austin.....	15	2	Gilbert.....		1	Onamia.....		1
Belgrade.....	2		Hastings.....	3	2	Owatonna.....	25	9
Benson.....	2	4	Hibbing.....		3	Park Rapids.....	1	
Bird Island.....		2	Hopkins.....	1		Red Wing.....	6	6
Brainerd.....	16	35	Hutchinson.....	3	2	Redwood Falls.....	2	6
Canby.....	2		International Falls.....	3	2	Rochester.....	17	19
Cannon Falls.....	3	2	Jordan.....	1		Rosemount.....	1	
Cass Lake.....		1	Lake City.....	1		St. Cloud.....	6	9
Clara City.....	1		Lake Crystal.....	2		St. James.....	2	1
Claremont.....		1	Le Sueur.....		2	St. Louis Park.....		4
Clarkfield.....	1	3	Litchfield.....	6	6	St. Paul.....	90	171
Chisholm.....		2	Little Falls.....	3	3	St. Peter.....	1	1
Cloquet.....	1		Mahtomedi.....	2		Sauk Centre.....	2	
Cologne.....	2		Mankato.....	23	59	Shakopee.....		
Columbia Heights	1	4	Marshall.....	2	3	Sleepy Eye.....	10	11
Crookston.....	4	4	Minneapolis.....	71	128	South St. Paul.....	7	8
Crosby.....		1	Minneota.....	2		Stillwater.....	3	
Delano.....	2	12	Montevideo.....	6	6	Thief River Falls	1	1
Dellwood.....		1	Montgomery.....		10	Virginia.....		3
Duluth.....	25	39	Moorhead.....	2	3	White Bear.....	12	4
East Grand Forks	2	2	Moose Lake.....	2	2	Willmar.....	14	11
Elk River.....		3	Morris.....	2	4	Windom.....		1
Ely.....	1		Newport.....		1	Winona.....	5	
Fairmont.....	16	22				Worthington.....	2	5
Total.....							484	742

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS		AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1943	1942		1943	1942		1943	1942
SHERIFFS			Isanti.....	5	12	Pipestone.....	4	21
Aitkin.....	2	4	Itasca.....	4	14	Polk.....	1	1
Anoka.....	3	5	Jackson.....	30	34	Pope.....	4	4
Becker.....	14	11	Kanabec.....	1	4	Ramsey.....	8	14
Beltrami.....	2	5	Kandiyohi.....	22	34	Red Lake.....	4	7
Benton.....	1		Kittson.....		4	Redwood.....	17	22
Big Stone.....	2	7	Koochiching.....	3	8	Renville.....	8	11
Blue Earth.....		12	Lac qui Parle.....	4	9	Rice.....	19	12
Brown.....	6	9	Lake.....		2	Rock.....	12	7
Carlton.....	3	5	Lake of the Woods.....		1	Roseau.....		2
Carver.....	18	34	LeSueur.....	9	12	St. Louis.....	4	5
Cass.....	1	8	Lincoln.....	4	8	Scott.....	10	12
Chippewa.....	5	6	Lyon.....	12	16	Sherburne.....		10
Chisago.....	14	8	McLeod.....	7	20	Sibley.....	3	8
Clay.....	4	6	Mahnomen.....		1	Stearns.....	3	1
Clearwater.....		5	Marshall.....	1	2	Steele.....	12	24
Cook.....	1		Martin.....	2	11	Stevens.....	4	8
Cottonwood.....	9	13	Meeker.....	7	7	Swift.....	8	17
Crow Wing.....	2	14	Mille Lacs.....	8	6	Todd.....	5	2
Dakota.....	19	27	Morrison.....	7	14	Traverse.....	8	
Dodge.....		8	Mower.....	32	40	Wabasha.....	5	5
Douglas.....		1	Murray.....	5	6	Wadena.....	14	6
Faribault.....	11	18	Nicollet.....	10	13	Waseca.....	18	28
Fillmore.....	6	7	Nobles.....	14	11	Washington.....	12	15
Freeborn.....	1	2	Norman.....	8	1	Watonwan.....	9	21
Goodhue.....	7	17	Olmsted.....	15	4	Wilkin.....	2	4
Grant.....	3		Otter Tail.....	26	23	Winona.....	2	3
Hennepin.....	35	25	Pennington.....	1		Wright.....	12	14
Houston.....	8	3	Pine.....	9	13	Yellow Medicine.....	4	18
Hubbard.....	6	7						
Total.....							640	900

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

Other authorities for KNHD 1942 and 1943 broadcasts are summarized as follows:

AUTHORITY	BROADCASTS	
	1943	1942
Minnesota Agencies—Total.....	254	400
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.....	112	251
KNHD.....	2	4
Highway Patrol.....	12	17
Federal.....	53	70
Parole Board.....	48	48
Other.....	27	10
Out-of-State Agencies—Total.....	228	400
Iowa.....	71	152
North Dakota.....	10	18
South Dakota.....	17	30
Wisconsin.....	54	90
Other.....	76	110

Out-of-State agencies authorized 254 or 14.2 percent of KNHD's authorizations in 1943. These officers reciprocated by broadcasting Minnesota alarms over their radio networks.

3. SCIENTIFIC CRIME-DETECTION LABORATORY

The scientific laboratory, with its microscopes, ultraviolet and infrared lamps, chemical equipment, ballistics apparatus, and other aids, is operated not only to assist Bureau investigators but also to serve local officers throughout the State. The duties of the crime chemist in charge of this department are of a technical nature and include the observation, study, analysis, and experimentation necessary to furnish expert assistance in the investigation and prosecution of important criminal cases. Scientific examinations made in the laboratory include the following:

Chemical, microscopic, or microchemical examinations to determine the presence of:

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

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

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

Other determinations, tests, and investigations, such as:

- Reading so-called invisible-ink writing
- Making metallic casts of tool and jimmy marks
- Determining the make of gun which fired a given bullet
- Restoring serial numbers which have been filed or ground off
- Identifying tool marks as having been made with a specific tool
- Preparing plaster casts and photographs of footprints, tire tracks, etc.
- Examining and photographing forgeries and obliterations by infrared light
- Examining extractor, ejector, firing, and breech marks on fired shell cases
- Studying samples of typewriting microscopically to determine individual characteristics
- Photographing microscopically tool marks on safes and other objects for future reference.

Local officers in 25 different counties requested the assistance of the laboratory chemist during 1943. In addition, examinations were made for three Federal and State organizations, and for defense plants. 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. The principal activities of the laboratory in the 51 cases handled in 1943, however, have been roughly classified in table 29. Ballistics tests and examinations of firearms, bullets, and shells were made in 9 cases; chemical tests and analyses were made in 20 cases; while microscopic examinations were made in 9 cases. Other laboratory activities included infrared, microscopic, and ultraviolet photography in 13 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 received at the laboratory in 1943 is given by the following:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5 bullets | 3 sets of human autopsy specimens |
| 7 firearms | 5 cases involving items of clothing |
| 6 samples of food, grains,
meat scraps | 5 cases involving animal autopsy
specimens |

In addition to these, other specimens were examined such as lipstick, a key, money boxes, tools, dynamite caps, and unknown substances.

The number of cases in which various activities were performed in 1943 is summarized below; the total number of cases in table 29 is greater than in table 30 since one case may involve several activities. Out-of-State cases are included in tables in this section.

TABLE 29. ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY: 1943

ACTIVITY	Cases	Estimated Number of Tests, Examinations, Etc.
Ballistics; tests of firearms, bullets, shells.....	9	40
Photographs—total.....	23	109
Infrared.....	5	13
Microphotographs.....	6	33
Ultraviolet.....	2	4
Other.....	10	59
Chemical analyses—total.....	20	878
For blood.....	4	111
For poisons.....	12	743
For liquor.....		
Other.....	4	24
Microscopic examinations—total.....	9	64
For semen.....	2	14
Histologic.....		
Other.....	7	50
Microchemical examinations.....		
Examinations by ultraviolet light.....		
Other examinations.....	25	152

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

TABLE 30. TYPES OF CASES IN WHICH LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE: 1942-43

TYPES OF CASES	NUMBER ①	
	1943	1942
Total.....	51	51
Violent and suspicious deaths.....	10	9
Rape or carnal knowledge, other sex cases; suspected offenses.....	2	2
Aggravated assault, shootings, etc. (including suspected food poisoning).....	6	6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	14	10
Larceny—including auto theft.....	1	5
Forgery and fraud.....	3	.....
Malicious destruction of property, killing of livestock, etc.....	10	6
Arson.....	1	.....
Sabotage.....	2	2
Civilian Defense Classes.....	.....	6
Other.....	2	5

①An examination which covers several offenses is counted as one laboratory case in this tabulation. In 1943 for example, one case involved two murders.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL-OFFICE DIVISION

a. Expenditures of the Bureau and the State Radio Station

Expenditures for the past two years are shown in table 31. The Bureau disbursements during the current year, excluding the radio station, totaled \$70,372.07, or 7.5 percent more than during 1942. In this same period, the radio station expenditures were \$9,175.97, or 19.4 percent over the previous year.

TABLE 31. EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU AND RADIO STATION:
1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942
(Calendar year January 1st through December 31st)

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION (not including radio station)		STATE RADIO STATION KNHL	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Total Expenditures.....	\$70,372.07	\$65,484.54	\$9,175.97	\$7,684.71
CURRENT EXPENSES				
Salaries and Wages.....	\$53,439.76	\$50,740.30	\$6,582.32	\$6,426.05
Travel Expenses—Total.....	9,560.09	9,784.31	159.60	50.35
Travel and subsistence.....	\$ 6,745.39	\$ 7,219.70	\$ 159.60	\$ 50.35
Rents and leases.....	307.89	378.43	.....	.....
Repairs; accessories ①.....	971.38	482.25	.....	.....
Fuel.....	1,535.43	1,703.93	.....	.....
Supplies and Materials:				
Stationery and office supplies.....	866.01	1,106.40	7.88	94.07
Scientific and educational supplies.....	400.41	92.58	.....	.....
Sundry supplies.....	138.94	225.69	.....	.....
Communication Service.....	1,928.82	1,762.71	172.50	222.89
Freight, Express, Drayage.....	.80	2.80	.....	.....
Printing, Binding, etc.....	759.54	660.09	.....	.....
Power, Electricity.....	.....	.....	324.71	376.50
Rents and Leases, Except Garage Rents (See Travel).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annuities and Pensions.....	1,482.54	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and Alterations.....	.....	.....	1,399.43	448.24
Miscellaneous: (Bond premiums, dues, exhibits, towel service, radio frequency measurements, etc.).....	318.96	42.00	66.53	39.83
ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY				
Equipment:				
Motor vehicles, including accessories.....	1,228.00	922.48	.....	.....
Furniture, furnishings, fixtures.....	.....	145.18	.....	.....
Educational, photographic, laboratory, and other police equipment.....	248.20	.....	463.00	26.78
Buildings and Improvements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

①Repairs to office equipment are included.

b. Personnel and Salary Scale

As of December 31, 1943, there were 24 employees on the Bureau payroll; the authorized strength of the Bureau including the Superintendent is 29 employees. The number of employees of each rank and salary scale is shown in table 32.

TABLE 32. PERSONNEL AND SALARY SCALE OF THE BUREAU AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1943

RANKS AND GRADES ^①	Number	Annual Salary Scale
Superintendent.....	1	\$5,000
Crime Investigation Supervisor (Assistant Superintendent).....	1	3,180
Civilian Defense Executive II.....	1	3,180
Crime Investigator (Senior Investigator).....	3	2,880
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	1	2,700
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	2	2,640
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	3	2,400
Crime Investigator (Junior Investigator).....	1	2,280
Crime Laboratory Chemist (Junior Investigator).....	1	2,700
Identification Officer II (Identification Expert).....	1	2,280
Statistician II (Statistician).....	1	2,700
Clerk-Stenographer III (Senior Stenographer).....	1	1,917
Clerk-Stenographer II (Junior Stenographer).....	1	1,413
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer).....	1	1,161
Clerk-Stenographer I (Junior Stenographer).....	1	1,350
Clerk III (Assistant Statistician).....	1	1,728
Radio Operator II (Supervisor—radio).....	1	2,580
Radio Operator I.....	1	2,220
Radio Operator I.....	1	1,854
Total.....	24	.....

^①The titles in the parentheses refer to those used prior to the civil service classification of positions. War adjustments to salaries are included. One employee, paid by the Twin Cities Ordnance Plant is not included in the tabulation. This employee worked in the identification division checking records of defense plant applicants and others.

During 1943 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.

5. 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. The brief tabulation in table 33 shows that 45,978 applications and records were checked in 1943 compared with 56,258 the previous year.

TABLE 33. INDIVIDUAL RECORDS EXAMINED FOR CRIMINAL HISTORIES IN NONARREST CASES: 1942 AND 1943

AGENCY AND TYPE OF RECORD	1943	1942
Total—all agencies.....	45,978	56,258
War industries:		
Applications of prospective employees.....	39,980	50,806
Fingerprint records of employed personnel.....		735
Military officers:		
Records of civilian and military personnel.....	5,998	2,067
Civilian defense agencies:		
Fingerprint records of volunteer police.....		2,571
Transient camps:		
Fingerprint records of transients.....		79

Again reflecting the withdrawal of men from the State, and other effects of the war, 41 per cent fewer fingerprint records were received from Minnesota agencies during 1943 than in the previous year. From all sources, a total of 5,219 record cards were received of which 3,186 were from Minnesota contributors; this compares with 7,987 in 1942 with 5,381 from State agencies (table 34). After checking the files, 3,341 were found to be new records, increasing the number of different subjects on file to 103,832 on December 31, 1943 (table 35).

TABLE 34. FINGERPRINTS OF NEW AND OLD SUBJECTS RECEIVED: 1942-1943^①

CONTRIBUTOR	NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED					
	1943			1942		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand Total.....	5,219	3,341	1,878	7,987	5,526	2,461
Minnesota agencies—Total.....	3,186	2,057	1,129	5,381	3,545	1,836
Sheriffs.....	1,158	780	378	2,100	1,451	649
Police departments.....	1,535	1,202	333	2,574	1,966	608
Penal institutions.....	467	63	404	646	90	556
Other sources.....	26	12	14	61	38	23
Out-of-State agencies—Total.....	2,033	1,284	749	2,606	1,981	625
State police.....	32	32	.....	12	12	.....
Sheriffs.....	7	6	1	36	31	5
Police departments.....	66	60	6	117	104	13
Institutions.....	1,898	1,172	726	2,302	1,762	540
Other sources.....	30	14	16	139	72	67

^①A new subject is one with no previous fingerprint record on file in the State Bureau; an old subject is one with a previous record on file.

TABLE 35. INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS ON FILE DECEMBER 31^①

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
		1943.....	103,832

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

Fingerprints received in 1943 may be contrasted with the number received in 1942 and during the pre-war 3-year period, 1938-1940, as follows:

PERIOD	FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED	
	Total	From Minnesota Agencies
Pre-war 3-year average (1938-1940).....	10,852	8,653
1942.....	7,987	5,381
1943.....	5,219	3,186

During the second year of war, 1943, the Bureau received about one-half as many records from all sources as were received on an average during the pre-war period, while the number of fingerprint records received from Minnesota agencies in 1943 was only 37 per cent of the 3-year average.

Identifications of records which were received from Minnesota police officers were at the same high level as in the previous year. (See table 36.) Prior records on file were noted in 26.7 per cent of the police arrests and 86.5 per cent 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.

TABLE 36. PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES AND ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS: 1942-1943 ①

CONTRIBUTOR	PERCENTAGE OF IDENTIFICATIONS (Subjects with Previous Records)	
	1943	1942
Police agencies (sheriffs, police departments, and others).....	26.7	27.0
Penal institutions (State prison and reformatories).....	86.5	86.1
Total Minnesota agencies and institutions.....	35.4	34.1

①The percentage of the total Minnesota prints which were submitted by police agencies for the years 1942 to 1943 respectively are as follows: 88.0 and 85.3.

The monthly summary of fingerprint records received (table 37) reveals that June was the high month with 576 while September was second high with 562 records received. January was the lowest month with only 200 records received; July was second low with 358 recorded. This tabulation reveals that sleepers who averaged about 11 a month during the

TABLE 37. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED DURING 1943

MONTH	From All Sources	FROM MINNESOTA AGENCIES			From Out-of-State Agencies	
		Police Authorities		Penal Institutions and Others		
		Total	Non-criminal ①			Criminal
Total.....	5,219	2,719	71	2,648	467	2,033
January.....	200	115	10	105	7	78
February.....	368	178	11	167	29	161
March.....	469	238	12	226	38	193
April.....	449	238	10	228	33	178
May.....	413	183	3	180	79	151
June.....	576	270	3	267	51	255
July.....	358	205	2	203	54	99
August.....	464	298	1	297	43	123
September.....	562	287	3	284	20	255
October.....	492	297	8	289	52	143
November.....	468	236	7	229	18	214
December.....	400	174	1	173	43	183

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

first 4 months were very seldom fingerprinted from then to the end of the year. Minnesota criminal arrests as represented by data in this table were most common in August, September, and October.

The number of fingerprints received from Minnesota police departments and sheriffs' offices is shown in tables 38 and 39, respectively. The Minneapolis Police Department headed the 1943 list with 461 records, the St. Paul Police Department was second with 386, the Hennepin County Sheriff's office was third with 317, the South St. Paul Police Department was fourth with 247, the Rochester Police Department was fifth with 136, the Dakota County Sheriff's Office was sixth with 132, and the Duluth Police Department was seventh with 111 fingerprint records forwarded to the Bureau.

TABLE 38. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENTS: 1942-1943 ①

CITY	1943	1942	CITY	1943	1942
First Class Cities					
Duluth ②	111	133			
Minneapolis	461	817			
St. Paul	386	568			
Total	958	1,518			
Second Class Cities					
Rochester	136	247			
St. Cloud	71	209			
Winona	17	73			
Total	224	529			
Third Class Cities					
Albert Lea ③		2	Alexandria		1
Austin ③			Anoka	1	
Brainerd	6	44	Bagley		5
Feribault		6	Bovey		1
Fergus Falls ③			Chisholm	1	1
Hibbing	4	17	Cloquet	1	
Mankato	6	27	Crookston	5	
South St. Paul	247	343	Crosby		2
Virginia		4	Delano		23
Total	263	443	East Grand Forks	2	5
Grand total of all cities and villages			Fairmont	2	4
			Hutchinson	1	
			International Falls	1	
			New Ulm	1	1
			Northfield		1
			Red Wing	23	25
			Sleepy Eye	4	8
			Springfield	2	1
			Thief River Falls	1	4
			Wadena	1	1
			Willmar	44	1
			Total	90	84
			Total	1,535	2,574

①Police departments in cities of the first, second, and third classes are required by law to submit fingerprint records. As compared with 1942, there was a 42 percent decrease in such records received during 1943 from this group of cities. Police departments which are not required to submit them submitted 7.1 percent more fingerprint records in 1943 than in the previous year.

②The police department combines with the sheriff in submitting fingerprints in Albert Lea, Austin, Duluth, Fergus Falls, Richfield, and St. Louis Park.

In addition to classifying the 5,219 sets of fingerprints received, the division examined evidence in 43 cases for latent prints. In 22 of these (table 40) latent prints were photographed. In addition, latent prints in eight cases were received and examined.

Again in 1943, only one circular was issued. Bureau circulars, forwarded to over 700 agencies at present, have proven to be an effective aid in the apprehension of fugitives; budgetary limitations, however, forced the Bureau to curtail this service.

Continuing the policy of exchanging criminal records with cooperating agencies, the identification division forwarded 414 fingerprint cards and

TABLE 39. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MINNESOTA SHERIFFS' OFFICES: 1942-1943 (Including Noncriminal) ①

COUNTY	1943	1942	COUNTY	1943	1942
Aitkin.....	5	38	Marshall.....		1
Anoka.....	3	1	Martin.....	2	8
Becker.....	37	70	Meeker.....	2	
Beltrami.....	2	1	Mille Lacs.....	3	8
Benton.....			Morrison.....	5	14
Big Stone.....		3	Mower.....	10	14
Blue Earth.....	7	12	Murray.....	1	9
Brown.....	22	20	Nicollet.....	2	6
Carlton.....	1	11	Nobles.....	9	8
Carver.....	1	5	Norman.....	6	
Cass.....	2	12	Olmsted.....	8	
Chippewa.....		9	Otter Tail.....	94	175
Chisago.....	4	4	Pennington.....	3	7
Clay.....	25	48	Pine.....		2
Clearwater.....	9	7	Pipestone.....	4	2
Cook.....			Polk.....	13	5
Cottonwood.....	7	5	Pope.....		
Crow Wing.....	11	44	Ramsey.....	13	80
Dakota.....	132	208	Red Lake.....	2	2
Dodge.....	2		Redwood.....		6
Douglas.....	4	7	Renville.....	4	4
Faribault.....	14	7	Rice.....	9	37
Fillmore.....	22	5	Rock.....	1	4
Freeborn.....	50	77	Roseau.....	1	5
Goodhue.....	16	21	St. Louis.....		
Grant.....			Scott.....	8	1
Hennepin.....	317	42	Sherburne.....		
Houston.....	2	7	Sibley.....		4
Hubbard.....	11	19	Stearns.....	42	96
Isanti.....	1	2	Steele.....	16	30
Itasca.....	1	5	Stevens.....	2	10
Jackson.....	12	26	Swift.....	1	3
Kanabec.....		1	Todd.....	7	
Kandiyohi.....	92	616	Traverse.....		2
Kittson.....	5	10	Wabasha.....	1	10
Koochiching.....	2	20	Wadena.....		2
Lac qui Parle.....	1	2	Waseca.....	6	30
Lake.....		1	Washington.....	11	12
Lake of the Woods.....		1	Watsonwan.....	1	17
Le Sueur.....	6	11	Wilkin.....	6	9
Lincoln.....	14	24	Winona.....	10	27
Lyon.....	10	34	Wright.....		4
McLeod.....	6	2	Yellow Medicine.....		8
Mahnomen.....					
			Total.....	1,158	2,100

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. There were 45 percent fewer fingerprint records received from Sheriff's offices in 1943 than in the previous year.

photographs to Minnesota and out-of-State authorities in 1943. 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

Another important activity of the division is the publishing of the weekly bulletin, now mailed to over 700 authorities throughout the Nation. The bulletin contains records of crimes, stolen property, wanted persons, releases from penal institutions, warnings, general information, and notices to law-enforcement officers.

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 and others with pictures

and other data concerning wanted persons; and any other duties as required. Photographic activities have proven a valuable service; these are summarized below.

b. Photographic Section

There were 418 photographs taken and 1,659 prints made in 1943 as compared to 790 photographs taken and 4,241 prints made in 1942 as will be noted in table 40. There were 62 prisoners photographed by the Bureau in 1943 including those taken in the Bureau office and at the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee. By means of the photostatic machine the division made 574 copies of 191 different instruments and photographs during 1943. There were 35 photographs other than those of prisoners in 1943 compared with 220 in 1942.

TABLE 40. SUMMARY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU: 1942-1943[ⓐ]

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	1943			1942		
	Cases	Photos	Prints	Cases	Photos	Prints
Total	233	418	1,659	217	790	4,241
Prisoners photographed	62	65	404	97	111	740
Photographic copies of photos, checks, and instruments	28	35	233	.....	220	1,785
Photostatic copies of photos, checks, and instruments	83	191	574	.....	180	836
Latent prints	22	81	200	61	109	140
Scenes of crimes photographed	8	35	91	17	138	335
Enlargements	3	.....	14	.....	.....	90
Additional prints made from "old" films	23	.....	110	42	.....	256
Miscellaneous	4	11	33	.....	32	59

[ⓐ]Photographs by laboratory are not included.

6. DIVISION OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

This division compiles all of the data published in the Bureau's annual report, and maintains an extensive file of statistics pertaining to crime and criminals in this and other States. Research studies are undertaken when time permits or the occasion arises. One such study produced the data in table 87 and chart 7 concerning felony commitments as shown on pages 92-93 of this report. Although the division devotes a greater portion of its time to the tabulation and analysis of Bureau activities, considerable progress has been made in collecting State-wide criminal statistics.

Examination of the information in this report will show the detail involved in compiling Bureau records and the State-wide data. Requests for statistics from officials and the public in general consume considerable time during the year, also, as do the special projects which arise. Activities of the division may be represented by the following listing of statistical compilations which will be found in detail in this report:

Compilation of data regarding Bureau activities:

Tabulating and analyzing of cases handled by the Bureau showing Minnesota and out-of-State, rural and urban, and cleared and not cleared status.

Analyzing in detail robberies, burglaries, larcenies, check cases, escapes, and missing person cases.

Classifying arrests on Bureau cases.

Estimating losses and recoveries in Bureau cases by type of property stolen.

Analyzing of laboratory activities.
Compiling radio station statistics.
Preparing expenditure and personnel tables.
Listing of activities of identification division.

Compilation of activities of other State departments engaged in law-enforcement work. (Highway Patrol, Drivers' License Division, Liquor Control Commissioner, and Fire Marshal).

Compilation of State-wide criminal statistics:

Collecting and analyzing Uniform Crime Reports.

Monthly crime reports are collected from 87 sheriffs and 81 chiefs of police. These reports, covering the major crimes most commonly reported to the police, included over 35,000 crimes during the two years 1941-2. In addition, a supplementary report showing a modus operandi breakdown of these crimes and the value of losses and recoveries is obtained from municipal officers. Annual arrest reports are also collected from the 168 law-enforcement agencies included in the reporting area showing the number of persons arrested for each crime classification.

Verifying monthly crime reports.

Crimes known to the Bureau are checked against monthly reports and if not included they are added to the returns. Correspondence with contributing officers increases the value of the records. Over 1,400 offenses were added to reports in the two years 1941-2 by this process.

Collecting judicial criminal statistics.

Individual case cards are received from the 87 clerks of district court for each defendant in criminal actions. The cards containing offense data are checked against Uniform Crime Reports. They also serve a useful purpose in supplying dispositions to other departments. During the two years 1941-2 cards were received for 3,902 defendants whose cases were tallied as final dispositions.

Collecting penal statistics.

Monthly reports of admissions and discharges are received from the State Prison and reformatories for men and women and the St. Peter Hospital for the Criminally Insane. During the 2-year period 1942-3 a total of 1,541 admissions and 2,200 discharges were reported. These reports constitute the current source of data for chart 7 on page 93.

Tabulating data concerning sex offenders.

Probate courts supply reports on psychopathic personality patients examined under provisions of the 1939 law. There were 11 such cases analyzed during 1943 and 15 in the previous year.

Analyzing bank crimes in Minnesota and other States.

Compiling arrest data based on fingerprint records received (6,587 records studies in 1942-3).

Collecting data concerning homicides and suicides.

The data reflecting Bureau activities has been presented in the preceding pages, in charts, in tables, and in the discussion. Analyses of the work of other State departments will be presented next, followed by a presentation of available State-wide information.

II. REPORTS FROM OTHER STATE LAW-ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENTS:

A. State Highway Patrol

1. Radio station WAMV

WAMV was on the air 40,845 times during 1943. Patrol cars were dispatched to 227 accidents and they were notified of 1,169 auto thefts. Revealed in table 41, also, is that 4,172 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 41. WAMV TRANSMISSIONS DURING 1942 AND 1943[ⓐ]

CLASSIFICATION	1943	1942
Grand Total Transmissions.....	40,845	39,843
To Patrol Cars and Other Officers—Total.....	7,310	9,587
Accidents.....	227	524
Auto-license registrations.....	748	656
Drivers-license information.....	220	239
Drunken-driving, hit-run cases.....	105	253
Motor-vehicle thefts.....	1,169	1,413
Motor-vehicle recoveries.....	963	1,121
Criminal items not included above.....	1,171	1,910
Other matters.....	2,707	3,471
Miscellaneous Broadcasts—Total.....	33,535	30,256
Point-to-point messages.....	4,172	4,972
Repeat transmissions.....	1,458	2,452
Tests and signals.....	27,905	22,832

[ⓐ]Original and supplementary messages combined.

2. Patrol Activities

As a result of investigations and enforcement activities, Patrol officers arrested 11,660 persons for major motor-vehicle law violations in the State during 1943, an increase of 6.1 per cent over 1942. It is noted that drunken driving and road-and-driving law violations (careless driving, improper passing, speeding, etc.), accounted for 62.2 per cent of all arrests in 1943 as compared to 69.3 in 1942, and only 38.4 per cent during the 4-year period, 1935-1938.

TABLE 42. HIGHWAY PATROL ARRESTS BY OFFENSE: 1942-1943

OFFENSE CHARGED	1943	1942
Total.....	11,660	10,986
Driving while intoxicated.....	545	983
Violating road-and-driving laws.....	6,708	6,459
Violating parking laws [ⓐ]	120	168
Violating other motor-vehicle laws.....	4,287	3,376

[ⓐ]Improper parking on the main traveled part of highway after dark.

In addition to making these outright arrests, officers issued illegal equipment and improper-license tags to over 23,000 motorists during 1943. A summary of tags issued by years is given in table 43. In reference to the offenses for which tags were issued, it is noted that 81.5 per cent of the 1943 tags were for illegal equipment while the remainder were for improper license violations. This is in contrast to 1942 when 86.7 per cent and to the 1935-1938 period when 67.4 per cent of the tags were for illegal-equipment offenses. Just as recent 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 violations of "accident-prevention" illegal-equipment laws. The Patrol issues warrants in cases where illegal equipment and improper licenses are not corrected.

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT AND LICENSE TAGS ISSUED BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL BY OFFENSE: 1942-1943

VIOLATION FOR WHICH TAGS WERE ISSUED	1943	1942
Grand Total.....	23,051	26,775
Illegal equipment tags—Total.....	18,785	23,223
Illegal brakes.....	664	816
Rear or headlight out.....	12,411	15,294
Lamps defective.....	1,100	1,844
Other improper equipment.....	4,610	5,269
Improper license tags—Total.....	4,266	3,552
Improper plates.....	3,418	2,951
No permit (visitors, etc.).....	7	34
No chauffeur's or driver's license.....	365	275
Other improper license.....	476	292

Table 44 reveals a number of interesting facts regarding the Highway Patrol, including personnel, average number of arrests and tags issued per patrolman, fines imposed, and estimated receipts from license corrections. In spite of a marked reduction in the Patrol force, enforcement activities increased greatly in 1943.

TABLE 44. PERSONNEL OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL, AVERAGE ARRESTS AND TAGS ISSUED PER PATROLMAN, FINES IMPOSED, AND THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM LICENSE CORRECTIONS: 1942-1943

DATA	1943	1942
Personnel of Patrol: (as of Dec. 31)		
Officers excluding Chief.....	10	6
Patrolmen.....	72	109
Average arrests per Patrolman.....	162	101
Average tags issued per Patrolman.....	320	246
Fines imposed.....	\$143,917	\$155,297
Estimated License—correction receipts.....	\$ 38,894	\$ 28,529

While arrests and issuing of tags increased in 1943, a decrease was noted in the number of vehicles stopped, accidents attended, and motorists assisted. These activities are shown in table 45.

TABLE 45. VEHICLES STOPPED, ACCIDENTS ATTENDED, MOTORISTS ASSISTED, AND VERBAL OR WRITTEN WARNINGS ISSUED: 1942-1943

PATROL ACTIVITY	1943	1942
Vehicles Stopped:		
To check driver's license.....	91,353	103,103
To check weight or equipment.....	41,808	327,909
Accidents attended.....	649	1,253
Motorists assisted.....	30,306	42,964
Verbal or written warnings issued.....	39,122	32,815

B. Drivers License Division of the Department of Highways

From the detailed reports submitted by this division, summaries of revocations and suspensions during the past two years are shown in tables 46 to 48.

During the past year, 1,996 drivers were deprived of their licenses compared with 3,184 in 1942. Intoxication was given as a cause in over four-

TABLE 46. REASONS FOR REVOKING DRIVERS' LICENSES DURING 1942-1943 ①

CAUSE FOR REVOCATION	1943	1942
All causes.....	2,065	3,248
Convicted of a felony in which a motor vehicle was used:.....	137	122
Manslaughter or criminal negligence.....	8	12
Auto theft.....	116	54
Other felony.....	13	56
Driving while intoxicated.....	1,691	2,751
Violating road-and-driving laws.....	94	213
Speeding.....	67	167
Reckless driving.....	27	46
Other violations of traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	143	162
Driving while license suspended.....	4	4
Failure to stop and disclose identity.....	56	58
No driver's license.....	15	19
Personal injury.....		
Inebriate.....	61	72
Miscellaneous.....	7	9

① Causes exceed revocations because more than one cause was recorded for some persons.

TABLE 47. REASONS FOR SUSPENDING DRIVERS' LICENSES DURING 1942-1943 ①

CAUSE FOR SUSPENSION	1943	1942
Total.....	3,158	5,177
Driving while intoxicated.....	5	7
Violation of Road-and-Driving Laws:.....	1,675	3,141
Reckless driving.....	466	799
Speeding.....	933	2,096
Signs and signals.....	240	204
Unsafe equipment.....	27	32
Illegal passing.....	9	10
Left side of street car.....		
Not in proper lane.....		
Violation of Parking Laws:		
Improper parking.....	8	10
Other violations of traffic and motor-vehicle laws:.....	1,470	2,019
No driver's license.....	120	86
Driving while under suspension or revocation.....	10	9
Failure to stop and disclose identity.....	31	37
Financial responsibility.....	454	708
Unsatisfied judgment.....	50	79
Incompetent.....	85	71
Accidents.....		4
Failure to report accidents.....		5
Obtaining licenses by fraud.....	10	30
Refused to take driving test or examination.....	182	223
Refused to give doctor's statement of eye test.....	370	609
Suspension for poor record.....		
Miscellaneous.....	158	158

① More than one cause was recorded for some individuals; causes, therefore, exceed suspensions.

fifths of the revocations during both years. Of the remaining causes, auto theft was the most frequent reason for revocation during 1943 while speeding was the second most common cause in 1943. Table 46 discloses the frequency of the various causes of revocation.

The two most frequent causes for suspension during 1943 were reckless driving and speeding as shown in table 47; these offenses alone accounted for 46.4 per cent 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 55.7 per cent of the 1943 cases.

That females seldom have their licenses revoked or suspended is shown by the data in table 48. In 1943, females accounted for 1.8 per cent of the revocations, and 4.9 per cent of the suspensions.

TABLE 48. DATA REGARDING AGE AND SEX OF DRIVERS WHOSE LICENSES WERE REVOKED OR SUSPENDED: 1942-1943

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES		MEDIAN AGE (Years)		PERCENT UNDER 21 YEARS [ⓐ]		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
1942.....	3,184	5,016	37.6	25.1	9.0	36.6	52.8	24.9	1.0	5.8
1943.....	1,996	3,017	38.1	24.1	11.0	43.1	55.2	27.9	1.8	4.9

[ⓐ]Licenses are not issued to persons under 15 years.

In table 48 it will be noted that for 1943 the median age of drivers in revocation cases was 14 years older than the median age in suspension cases; that 43 per cent of the suspended drivers were under 21 while only 11 per cent 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.

C. Fire Marshal

The State Fire Marshal supplied detailed information on arrests and convictions, fires reported by county, and other data for 1943 and prior years. The following is a summary of these data for 1942 and 1943.

TABLE 49. SUMMARY OF FIRE MARSHAL DATA: 1942-1943

ACTIVITY	1943	1942
Arson investigations.....	84	122
Persons arrested during year.....	14	9
Convictions.....	4	7
Disposed of without conviction [ⓐ]	9	2
Pending.....	1	.....
Number of fires reported—entire State.....	2,835	2,603
Hennepin County.....	959	834
Ramsey County.....	360	300
St. Louis County.....	239	213
All other counties.....	1,277	1,256
Miscellaneous inspections.....	5,872	8,038
Orders issued and served.....	1,253	1,126
Dry cleaning licenses issued.....	442	449
Motion picture licenses issued.....	477	498

[ⓐ]Commitments to institutions for insane and mentally deficient are included as disposed of without conviction; there was one such case in 1942 and four in 1943. Of the latter, two were juveniles. Three additional youths were arrested during 1943 all of whom were reprimanded and released.

D. Liquor Control Commissioner

The Liquor Control Commissioner reported the following violations as having been worked on during the past three fiscal years ending June 30.

TABLE 50. LIQUOR-LAW VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER:
BY YEARS
(Year Ending June 30)

VIOLATIONS	1943	1942	1941
Total Violations.....	380	572	574
Licensed operators:			
Liquor:.....	236	237	370
Off Sale.....	46	40	46
On Sale.....	75	88	142
Wholesalers.....			
Drug stores.....	11	28	11
Municipal stores.....	26	6	12
On and off sale.....	78	75	159
3.2 Beer:.....	59	177	82
Dealers.....	59	174	82
Wholesalers.....		3	
Illegal operators:.....	85	158	122
Manufacturers.....		8	6
Transportation.....	1	5	
Possession and sale.....	84	145	116

It will be noted that approximately three-fourths of the violators in 1943 were licensed operators of which one-fifth were 3.2 beer dealers. The disposition of the cases is given in table 51 which follows.

TABLE 51. DISPOSITION OF LIQUOR-LAW VIOLATIONS REPORTED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER: BY YEARS (FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30) ①

YEAR	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	Liquor Permits Revoked or Suspended	Liquor or Beer Confiscated or Destroyed	Referred to Local Authorities	Pending
1941.....	636	311	160	6	86	54	19
1942.....	602	173	278	3	95	14	39
1943.....	380	84	124	3	68	72	29

① Dispositions exceeded violations in 1941-2 because more than one disposition was tallied for some cases.

III. STATE-WIDE CRIMINAL STATISTICS

It should not be inferred that statistical control has been obtained in the series presented in this section, or that the data can be accepted at their face value as a reliable index of crime in Minnesota. The source of the information must be considered, as well as the training and experience of the personnel who prepared the basic records. Factors affecting the reliability and validity of the data will be discussed further for each set of records.

A. Offenses known to the Police (including sheriffs) Based on Monthly "Return A" Reports

The Bureau cooperates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in collecting crime statistics and the "Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook" published by the Department of Justice has been adopted as the official manual of instructions. This was done in order that Minnesota reports would be more comparable with other States.

Minnesota is in the lead in the matter of crime reporting and it is the only known State in which the validity of monthly offense reports is in-

creased by checking against individual cases. This process, which will be discussed at the end of this section, results in more offenses for the State than if the returns had been accepted as they were submitted. Comparisons with other States, therefore, should be made with this fact in mind.

It has not been possible to make a survey of the record systems or methods employed by the police departments and sheriff's offices who cooperate in the crime-reporting project. Undoubtedly departments vary considerably in regard to their policies and procedures in classifying, reporting, and scoring offenses. In reporting auto thefts, for example, the instructions specify that "all cases in which cars are reported as having been stolen by persons not having lawful access thereto, regardless of the amount of time which elapses before recovery" should be included. Examination of reports on file indicate that some officers do not count cases which are recovered in a short while. Another rule sometimes violated pertains to minor offenses and attempts. Some officers minimize petty thefts and attempted crimes, for instance, leaving them off the monthly report; while others omit cases committed by juveniles. A third source of error arises when only those cases cleared by arrest are reported. To these errors of omission, may be added the error of duplication when an offense is reported by both a chief of police and a sheriff, contrary to a constant reminder not to do so. The Bureau cannot vouch for the accuracy of "Return A" reports, therefore, but they are published as current information which may be useful in the study of criminal problems and law enforcement.

1. Extent 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 52. CONTRIBUTORS WHO SUBMITTED MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS FOR ENTIRE YEAR 1930-1943 ①

YEAR	Chiefs	Sheriffs
1930.....	14	.....
1931.....	30	.....
1932.....	33	19
1933.....	36	14
1934.....	37	11
1935.....	37	6
1936.....	72	87
1937.....	72	87
1938.....	72	84
1939.....	71	78
1940.....	68	76
1941.....	73	72
1942.....	75	73
1943.....	75	73

①The delinquent reports during 1936 and 1937 were obtained through field trips by the Bureau statistician. There are 87 sheriffs in the State; 72 chiefs were included in the reporting area from 1930-1940; in 1941, 6 more were added. Three chiefs in places under 2,500 submit reports voluntarily; they are excluded from this table.

In the table which follows there is tabulated the number of police departments and sheriffs' offices from which 12 monthly crime reports were received during 1942. The data are shown for cities and counties according to size with 1940 population figures. City police departments, it may be pointed out, are instructed to report crimes which occurred in their municipi-

palties even though the cases were handled by the sheriff; while sheriffs tabulate only the offenses which were committed in rural areas and in places with a population under 2,500.

TABLE 53. CITIES AND COUNTIES SUBMITTING COMPLETE REPORTS FOR 1942 BY POPULATION GROUPING

POPULATION GROUP	Total Number of Cities or Counties	POLICE OR SHERIFFS FILING 12 RETURNS		Total Population	POPULATION REPRESENTED IN RETURNS	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Entire State	165	148	89.7	2,792,300	2,592,478	92.8
Urban Places	78	75	96.2	1,390,098	1,378,689	99.2
Cities 250,000 or over	2	2	100.0	780,106	780,106	100.0
Cities 100,000 to 250,000	1	1	100.0	101,065	101,065	100.0
Cities 25,000 to 50,000	1	1	100.0	26,312	26,312	100.0
Cities 10,000 to 25,000	11	11	100.0	170,763	170,763	100.0
Cities under 10,000	63	60	95.2	311,852	300,443	96.3
Rural Areas	87	73	83.9	1,402,202	1,213,789	86.6
Counties 25,000 to 100,000 [ⓐ]	8	7	87.5	296,281	269,219	90.9
Counties 10,000 to 25,000	61	53	86.9	965,951	841,889	87.2
Counties under 10,000	18	13	72.2	139,970	102,681	73.4

[ⓐ]St. Louis County with 54,355 is the only one with a rural population over 50,000.

It is apparent in table 53 that the 96 per cent of the cities reporting represent 99 per cent of the urban population. That sheriffs are not as well represented in the data is also clear since only 84 per cent contributed monthly returns, the population in this area constituting 87 per cent of the State's rural total.

2. Summary of Class I Offenses Reported in 1942 Contrasted with Previous Years

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.

The number of these crimes which were reported during 1942 by police departments in urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants) and by sheriffs in each county is presented in tables 54 and 55. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have information available concerning crime in their communities. It should be borne in mind, however, the monthly reports were prepared by local officers; hence the figures should not be quoted with the implication that the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension compiled the original data. Individual cities and counties should not be compared with each other without considering the factors below. As pointed out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation,¹ "the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community." Some of the factors listed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which may affect the amount of crime are:

¹Uniform Crime Reports, Vol. XIV, No. 1, 1943, F.B.I., Washington, D. C., page 12.

“Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly
to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.”

“In comparing crime rates,” the Federal Bureau of Investigation publication continues, “it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.”

TABLE 54. RURAL OFFENSES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS: 1942
 (Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law. Places under 2,500 in Population are Included as Rural.)

COUNTY	Rural Population (1940)	Murder	Mansl. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	LARCENY		Auto Theft	Total
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50		
Rural Total.....	1,402,202	16	25	61	44	50	792	388	876	256	2,508
Group III (50,000-99,999)											
St. Louis ①.....	54,355	3	3	3	2	3	84	20	93	10	221
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)											
Total.....	241,926	2	5	12	11	8	124	79	138	55	434
Fillmore.....	25,830		1	1			9	9	24	13	57
Hennepin.....	46,069		1		2	3	52	43	30	15	146
Itasca ①.....	28,121		2			2	22	9	36	9	80
Otter Tail.....	42,344			7	2	2	13	10	21	5	60
Polk.....	27,062		1	3	4	1	22	6	21	3	62
Stearns.....	44,950	1	1	1	3		6	2	6	10	29
Wright.....	27,550	1									
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)											
Total.....	965,951	11	15	43	30	36	486	255	591	181	1,648
Aitkin.....	17,865			6		3	10	7	4	5	35
Becker.....	21,547		2	7		1	13	5	10	3	43
Beltrami.....	16,680		No returns	No returns							
Benton.....	10,371		No returns	received							
Big Stone.....	10,447			1		1	3	10	7	4	26
Blue Earth.....	20,549										
Brown.....	13,878										
Carlton.....	16,908		1	1			3	1	4		8
Carver.....	17,606		1				21	1	17	9	50
Cass.....	20,646	2	1	4	1		4	11	23	3	43
Chippewa.....	11,707					1	15	4	11	14	52
Chisago.....	13,124						8	13	41		62
Clay.....	15,846		2	1			10	1	7	4	23
Clearwater.....	11,153		1		1		11	6	12	5	38
Cottonwood.....	13,336						4	6	4	2	17
Crow Wing.....	15,201						5	4	12		21
Dakota.....	16,421		1								
Dodge.....	12,931	1		2		1	24	5	12	2	45
Douglas.....	15,318		No returns	received	5	1	9	8	15	10	51
Faribault.....	20,239										
Freeborn.....	19,580			1			7		5		12
Goodhue.....	21,602		No returns	received		1	4	2	5	3	16
Houston.....	14,735										
Isanti.....	12,950	1				1	10	6	14	4	35
Jackson.....	13,965				1		7	3	13	1	25
				2		1	3	4	13	6	28
						1	6	7	11	2	29

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TABLE 54. RURAL OFFENSES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS: 1942—Continued
 (Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law. Places under 2,500 in Population are Included as Rural.)

COUNTY	Rural Population (1940)	Murder	Mansl. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	LARCENY		Auto Theft	Total
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50		
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)—Cont.											
Kandiyohi	18,901		1	2			18	11	12	9	53
Kittson	10,717		2				2	3	11		18
Koochiching	11,304						17	7	4	4	38
Lac qui Parle	15,509					1	10	3	16	3	34
LeSueur	19,227	1		1	1	3	27	10	20	4	67
Lincoln	10,797				1		10	6	6	3	26
Lyon	13,894			2		2	3	12	5	1	25
McLeod	17,493	1			1		7	11	21	2	43
Marshall	18,364					2	2		5		9
Martin	17,668				1	2	11	3	8	1	26
Meeker	15,357					1	2		1	2	6
Mille Lacs	15,558	1				1	4		1	4	11
Morrison	21,426					1	8	5	6	2	22
Mower	17,806		1	2	2		6	9	6	7	33
Murray	15,060			2	1		22	12	5	2	44
Nobles	15,297	1					7	5	3	2	18
Norman	14,746						1	3	1	1	6
Olmsted	16,346		No returns received	1							
Pine	21,478					1			9	5	22
Pope	10,980		No returns received				5	1			
Ramsey	16,206			4	3		25	9	80	11	132
Redwood	19,020						5	2	1	2	10
Renville	24,625			1	2	1	7	1	3	3	18
Rice	13,100		1		1	1	4	2	8	2	19
Roseau	15,103	1				1	6	2	17	1	30
Scott	15,585				3		15	4	19	5	46
Sibley	16,625		Reports received for 7 months only								
Steele	11,055		1				12	2	4	4	23
Swift	12,740						12	1	20	1	34
Todd	24,486			1			9	4	16	1	31
Wabasha	14,449			1			4		1	4	10
Waseca	10,916						10	9	7	1	27
Washington	16,784				1		15	2	10	6	34
Watonwan	10,502						9	2	8	5	24
Winona	15,305	2				1	6	3	4	3	19
Yellow Medicine	16,917						8	7	13	3	31

TABLE 54. RURAL OFFENSES REPORTED BY SHERIFFS: 1942—Continued
(Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law. Places under 2,500 in Population are Included as Rural.)

COUNTY	Rural Population (1940)	Murder	Mansl. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	LARCENY		Auto Theft	Total
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50		
Group VI (2,500-9,999) Total.....	139,970		2	3	1	3	98	34	54	10	205
Anoka.....	9,982				1		4	4	4	3	16
Cook.....	3,030		No returns	received							
Grant.....	9,828					1	11	1	3		16
Hubbard.....	8,442						13	6	6	1	26
Kanabec.....	9,651		No returns	received							
Lake.....	2,910		1				17	2			20
Lake of the Woods.....	5,975			1			6	2	6	1	16
Mahnomen.....	8,054		No returns	received							
Nicollet.....	8,895			1		1	7	3	3		15
Pennington.....	6,894		1				10	1	7	1	20
Pipestone.....	9,112						7	7	5		19
Red Lake.....	7,413						15	2	7	2	26
Rock.....	7,819						2	4	1		7
Sherburne.....	8,271		No returns	received							
Stevens.....	7,825							1	5		6
Traverse.....	8,283		No returns	received							
Wadena.....	9,856						1	1	2	1	5
Wilkin.....	7,730			1		1	5		5	1	13
@Places included in county figures above but reported by chiefs of police to the Bureau (Nashwauk and Proctor formerly urban).											
LeSueur Co., Montgomery.....	1,741				1	2	2	1	8	1	15
Itasca Co., Nashwauk.....	2,228						4		12	2	18
St. Louis Co., Proctor.....	2,468					2	9	1	16	4	32

TABLE 55. URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE: 1942
 (Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law. Places with 2,500 or More Inhabitants are Classified as Urban.)

MUNICIPALITY	Urban Population (1940)	Murder	Mansl. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	LARCENY		Auto Theft	Total
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50		
Urban Total.....	1,390,098	18	34	90	218	126	2,734	991	7,905	1,431	13,547
Group I (250,000 or over)											
Total.....	780,106	11	24	53	174	81	1,848	663	4,635	924	8,413
Minneapolis.....	492,370	5	12	23	81	41	1,153	536	2,829	734	5,414
St. Paul.....	287,736	6	12	30	93	40	695	127	1,806	190	2,999
Group II (100,000 to 249,999)											
Duluth.....	101,065	2	4	5	25	5	168	121	949	146	1,425
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)											
Rochester.....	26,312					1	43	18	300	23	385
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)											
Total.....	170,763	2	2	14	4	18	270	81	985	144	1,520
57											
Albert Lea.....	12,200				1		18	10	35	7	71
Austin.....	18,307			1			76	11	123	24	235
Brainerd.....	12,071			2		2	8	3	75	4	94
Faribault.....	14,527	1			1		6	3	36	13	60
Fergus Falls.....	10,848	1			2		10	2	33	2	50
Hibbing.....	16,385			7		12	13	17	128	15	192
Mankato.....	15,654		1	1		1	29	6	77	26	141
St. Cloud.....	24,173			1		2	64	8	170	13	258
South St. Paul.....	11,844		1			1	14	6	70	12	104
Virginia.....	12,264						11	6	82	11	110
Winona.....	22,490			2			21	9	156	17	205
Group VI (2,500-9,999)											
Total.....	311,852	3	4	18	15	21	405	108	1,036	194	1,804
Alexandria.....	5,051				1		4		17	1	23
Anoka.....	6,426			1			2	3	7	4	17
Bayport.....	2,633								1	1	2
Bemidji.....	9,427						2	3	31	9	45
Benson.....	2,729						8		11	3	22
Blue Earth.....	3,702	1		1	1		3		4	4	14
Breckenridge.....	2,745			1			3		3	1	8
Chisholm.....	7,487					1		3	17	9	31
Cloquet.....	7,304						6	1	4	3	14
Columbia Heights.....	6,035				1		31	5	46	2	85

TABLE 55. URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE: 1942—Continued
(Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law. Places with 2,500 or More Inhabitants are Classified as Urban.)

MUNICIPALITY	Urban Population (1940)	Murder	Mansl. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	LARCENY		Auto Theft	Total
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50		
Group VI (2,500-9,999)—Continued											
Crookston.....	7,161						12	5	86	1	104
Crosby.....	2,954						12		8		20
Detroit Lakes.....	5,015			2			6		17	1	26
East Grand Forks.....	3,511			2		1	5	1	20	10	39
Edina.....	5,855						6	2	19		27
Ely.....	5,970			1		2	2	1	13	3	22
Eveleth.....	6,587						7	7	38	1	53
Fairmont.....	6,988					2	22	3	28	4	59
Gilbert.....	2,504		No returns received								
Glenwood.....	2,564			1			1		2		4
Grand Rapids.....	4,875				1	1	12	4	27	6	51
Hastings.....	5,862	1	1		1		4	5	6	5	23
Hopkins.....	4,100						23	7	28	3	61
Hutchinson.....	3,887								9		9
International Falls.....	5,626					2	29	8	16	7	62
Jackson.....	2,840					1			12	3	16
Lake City.....	3,204						6		4	3	13
Litchfield.....	3,920					1	7	3	25	3	39
Little Falls.....	6,047		No returns received								
Luverne.....	3,114						2	1	8	2	13
Marshall.....	4,590			1		1	6	1	13	1	23
Montevideo.....	6,220						1		2	2	5
Moorhead.....	9,491			2	2		8	10	40	7	69
Morris.....	3,214						16		11	4	31
New Ulm.....	8,743		1			1	4	2	29	8	45
Northfield.....	4,533						4	2	8	6	20
North Mankato.....	3,517							1	1		2
North St. Paul.....	3,135						5		3		8
Owatonna.....	8,694					3	11	3	38	6	61
Park Rapids.....	2,643						3	4	20	2	29
Pipestone.....	4,682						2	1	12	4	19
Red Wing.....	9,962					1	9	2	29	14	55
Redwood Falls.....	3,270						13		13	2	28
Richfield.....	6,750						11	3	7	1	22
Robbinsdale.....	6,018			1	1		8	2	28	5	45

TABLE 55. URBAN OFFENSES REPORTED BY CHIEFS OF POLICE: 1942—Continued
(Submitted to the Bureau on Monthly Reports as Required by Law. Places with 2,500 or More Inhabitants are Classified as Urban.)

MUNICIPALITY	Urban Population (1940)	Murder	Mansl. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	LARCENY		Auto Theft	Total
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50		
Group VI (2,500-9,999)—Continued											
St. James.....	3,400						5		10	2	17
St. Louis Park.....	7,737						20	1	2	3	26
St. Peter.....	5,870				1	1	4		5	3	14
Sauk Center.....	3,016					1		1	6	2	10
Sauk Rapids.....	2,981			1			6	1	2		10
Sleepy Eye.....	2,923			1				1	15	1	18
Staples.....	2,952			1		1	1		3		6
Stillwater.....	7,013				2		6	1	10	6	25
Thief River Falls.....	6,019		2				5	2	62	1	72
Tracy.....	3,085			1		1	4	1	14	1	22
Two Harbors.....	4,046						5		4	1	10
Wadena.....	2,916						6		13		19
Waseca.....	4,270				3		10	2	48	6	69
West St. Paul.....	5,733									1	1
White Bear Lake.....	2,858		No returns	received							
Willmar.....	7,623	1		1			10	2	16	14	44
Windom.....	2,807						5		26		31
Worthington.....	5,918						2	3	39	2	46

The total number of offenses known to the police in 1942 is given in table 56 together with 1941 and the 3-year average (1938-40). The number of estimated offenses in areas not reporting for 1942 was obtained by applying the known rate to the population of the delinquent area. If the Bureau had record of more offenses than the estimate indicated, the Bureau figure was used.

TABLE 56. NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN MINNESOTA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS REPORTED ON RETURN A: 1942 CONTRASTED WITH 1941 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE[ⓐ]

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED								
	1942			1941			3-Year Average 1938-1940		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses.....	16,507	2,889	13,618	18,992	3,128	15,864	19,694	3,346	16,348
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	36	18	18	46	22	24	41	20	20
Manslaughter by negligence.....	63	29	34	53	29	24	39	25	14
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	163	72	91	237	129	108	164	87	77
Robbery.....	271	52	219	313	66	247	571	105	466
Aggravated assault.....	187	57	130	191	75	116	197	63	134
Burglary.....	3,665	916	2,749	4,497	1,081	3,416	4,612	1,136	3,476
Larceny—except auto theft—Total.....	10,387	1,448	8,939	11,445	1,418	10,027	11,346	1,544	9,802
\$50 or over.....	1,443	448	995	1,670	464	1,206	1,640	493	1,147
Under \$50.....	8,944	1,000	7,944	9,775	954	8,821	9,706	1,051	8,655
Auto theft.....	1,735	297	1,438	2,210	308	1,902	2,724	367	2,358

[ⓐ]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 were included up to 1942 even though some of them included only offenses which were cleared by arrest or which were otherwise incomplete. See Table 58 for source of 1942 data.

During the first year of war there were 16,507 offenses known to the police or 16.2 percent under the pre-war 3-year average of 19,694 for the years 1938-1940. Likewise there were 13.7 percent fewer rural offenses and 16.7 percent fewer urban crimes of the type reported.

Of the 1942 offenses, only 2,889 or 17.5 percent were rural. There were just as many murder cases, however, in rural as in urban areas. Larcenies under \$50 were the lowest in percentage of rural origin, only 11.2 percent being reported as having occurred outside of urban places.

The effect of the war on crime is indicated by a comparison of individual 1942 crimes with the pre-war average. The offenses are grouped below showing the percentage changes in 1942.

CRIME CLASSIFICATION	Percentage Change in 1942 Compared with the 3-year Pre-war Average (1938-40)
Crimes against the person:	
Manslaughter by negligence.....	+61.5
Rape, including carnal knowledge.....	- 0.6
Aggravated assault.....	- 5.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	-12.2
Crimes against property:	
Larceny—under \$50.....	- 7.8
Larceny \$50 or over.....	-12.0
Burglary, breaking or entering.....	-20.5
Auto theft.....	-36.3
Robbery.....	-52.5

Reported manslaughter-by-negligence cases increased 62 percent, probably because of more accurate reporting of such cases in recent years. All

other offenses decreased in 1942, but rape, assault, and minor theft cases declined very little. Robberies declined the most, over 50 percent, while auto thefts declined 36 percent.

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 as shown in table 57. The major increase occurred, however, 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. The increase in the manslaughter-by-negligence classification is no doubt accounted for by more accurate reporting of auto fatalities. 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.

TABLE 57. OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN MINNESOTA: BY YEARS

Year	NUMBER OF OFFENSES										
	All Offenses	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Assault	Burglary	Larcenies			Auto Theft
								Total	\$50 or Over	Under \$50	
1936.	16,784	38	31	101	788	274	4,778	7,203	1,348	5,855	3,571
1937.	17,075	35	10	73	661	180	4,000	8,843	1,604	7,239	3,273
1938.	19,341	33	29	127	648	175	4,203	10,984	1,716	9,268	3,142
1939.	20,166	54	27	156	649	207	4,665	11,582	1,604	9,978	2,826
1940.	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	1,600	9,873	2,205
1941.	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	1,670	9,775	2,210
1942.	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,443	8,944	1,735

Examination of a yearly comparison of rural and urban offenses in the Bureau files reveals that two urban offense groups declined continuously from 1936 to date. These crimes were robbery and auto theft. There were 630, 541, 532, 516, 350, 247, and 219 urban robbery offenses reported for the years 1936 to 1942 respectively; similarly, there were 3,305; 2,951; 2,693; 2,453; 1,927; 1,902; and 1,438 auto thefts for the years 1936-1942.

Table 58 presents the number of offenses which were reported by contributors together with the offenses estimated by the Bureau for delinquent places. Only 71 or less than one percent of the 13,618 urban offenses were estimated, while 381 or 13 percent of the 2,889 rural crimes were based on the rate in the reported cases. If this same estimating technique had been used for prior years the figures in table 57 would be increased slightly.

TABLE 58. MINNESOTA CLASS I OFFENSES REPORTED OR ESTIMATED DURING 1942 BY RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND POPULATION GROUPS[ⓐ]

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTORS	Total	Murder	Mansl. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	LARCENY		Auto Theft	Number of Contributors	Population 1940 (Census Bureau)
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50			
Entire State.....	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	1,443	8,944	1,735	165	2,792,300
Urban Total.....	13,618	18	34	91	219	130	2,749	995	7,944	1,438	78	1,390,098
Rural Total.....	2,889	18	29	72	52	57	916	448	1,000	297	87	1,402,202
Urban:												
Reported by Contributors—Total.....	13,547	18	34	90	218	126	2,734	991	7,905	1,431	75	1,378,689
Estimated—Total.....	71			1	1	4	15	4	39	7	3	11,409
Cities by Population Groups												
Group I (250,000 or over).....	8,413	11	24	53	174	81	1,848	663	4,635	924	2	780,106
Group II (100,000 to 249,999).....	1,425	2	4	5	25	5	168	121	949	146	1	101,065
Group III (25,000 to 49,999).....	385					1	43	18	300	23	1	26,312
Group IV (10,000 to 24,999).....	1,520	2	2	14	4	18	270	81	985	144	11	170,763
Group V (2,500 to 9,999)—Total.....	1,875	3	4	19	16	25	420	112	1,075	201	63	311,852
Reported by police.....	1,804	3	4	18	15	21	405	108	1,036	194	60	300,443
Estimated.....	71			1	1	4	15	4	39	7	3	11,409
Rural:												
Reported by Contributors—Total.....	2,508	16	25	61	44	50	792	388	876	256	73	1,213,789
Estimated—Total.....	381	2	4	11	8	7	124	60	124	41	14	188,413
Counties by Population Groups												
Group III (50,000 to 99,999).....	221	3	3	3	2	3	84	20	93	10	1	54,355
Group IV (25,000 to 49,999)—Total.....	489	2	6	14	12	9	140	89	155	62	7	241,926
Reported by Contributors.....	434	2	5	12	11	8	124	79	138	55	6	214,864
Estimated.....	55		1	2	1	1	16	10	17	7	1	27,062
Group V (10,000 to 24,999)—Total.....	1,892	13	17	49	35	41	558	293	678	208	61	965,951
Reported by Contributors.....	1,648	11	15	43	30	36	486	255	591	181	53	841,889
Estimated.....	244	2	2	6	5	5	72	38	87	27	8	124,062
Group VI (2,500 to 9,999)—Total.....	287		3	6	3	4	134	46	74	17	18	139,970
Reported by Contributors.....	205		2	3	1	3	98	34	54	10	13	102,681
Estimated.....	82		1	3	2	1	36	12	20	7	5	37,289

[ⓐ]Reported by contributors unless otherwise indicated. Offenses added by the Bureau are included as reported by contributors.

The data in table 56 are shown as rates per 100,000 inhabitants in the following table.

TABLE 59. NUMBER OF CLASS I OFFENSES IN MINNESOTA REPORTED ON RETURN "A" PER 100,000 POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS: 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941 AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE^①

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED PER 100,000 INHABITANTS								
	1942			1941			3-Year Average 1938-1940		
	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban
All Class I Offenses.....	591.2	206.0	979.6	680.2	223.1	1,141.2	705.3	238.6	1,176.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.0
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	5.8	5.1	6.5	8.5	9.2	7.8	5.9	6.2	5.5
Robbery.....	9.7	3.7	15.8	11.2	4.7	17.8	20.4	7.5	33.5
Aggravated assault.....	6.7	4.1	9.4	6.8	5.3	8.3	7.1	4.5	9.6
Burglary.....	131.3	65.3	197.8	161.1	77.1	245.7	165.2	81.0	250.1
Larceny—except auto theft—total.....	372.0	103.3	643.0	409.9	101.1	721.3	406.3	110.1	705.1
\$50 or over.....	51.7	31.9	71.6	59.8	33.1	86.8	58.7	35.2	82.5
Under \$50.....	320.3	71.3	571.5	350.1	68.0	634.6	347.6	75.0	622.6
Auto theft.....	62.1	21.2	103.4	79.1	22.0	136.8	97.6	26.2	169.6

^①The Census Bureau's 1940 population data were used in calculating all of the above data. The figures are State—2,792,300; Rural—1,402,202; and Urban—1,390,098.

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

To bring out the contrast in rural and urban crime rates, the average rate for the 5-year period 1937-1941 is contrasted with 1942 in table 60 for crimes against the person and crimes against property including robbery.

TABLE 60. RURAL AND URBAN CRIME RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES: 1942 CONTRASTED WITH THE 1937-1941 5-YEAR AVERAGE

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS ^①		NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES			
	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Class I Offenses Reported: 5-year average 1937-1941.....	223.6	1,143.3	3,136	100.0	15,893	100.0
1942.....	206.0	979.6	2,889	100.0	13,618	100.0
Crimes against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault): 5-year average 1937-1941.....	13.6	17.1	191	6.1	238	1.5
1942.....	12.6	19.6	176	6.1	273	2.0
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft): 5-year average 1937-1941.....	210.0	1,126.2	2,945	93.9	15,655	98.5
1942.....	193.5	960.0	2,713	93.9	13,345	98.0

^①Population for 1940 used in calculating rates.

The urban rate during 1942 and the 5-year period was about five times the rural rate for crimes against property, but only slightly greater than

the rural rate for crimes against the person. The violent crimes of homicide, rape, and aggravated assault constituted 6.1 percent of the rural class I crimes but only about 2.0 percent or less of the urban total.

3. Offenses Cleared by Arrest—1942

In response to inquiries regarding Class I offenses which were cleared by arrest in Minnesota, the data in table 61 has been compiled. The number of urban offenses in this table corresponds with other tables previously shown, but the number of rural offenses is less. This is because Hennepin County was excluded since clearances were not reported by the sheriff.

TABLE 61. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST BY POPULATION AND RURAL-URBAN GROUPINGS: 1942@

GROUPING OF CONTRIBUTORS	Total	Murder	Mansl. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	LARCENIES		Auto Theft
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50	
State Total—										
Offenses Reported.....	15,909	34	58	151	260	173	3,474	1,336	8,751	1,672
Offenses Cleared.....	5,059	28	48	124	132	148	977	381	2,645	576
Percent Cleared.....	31.8	82.4	82.8	82.1	50.8	85.5	28.1	28.5	30.2	34.4
Urban Total—										
Offenses Reported.....	13,547	18	34	90	218	126	2,734	991	7,905	1,431
Offenses Cleared.....	4,062	12	26	67	98	104	712	259	2,308	476
Percent Cleared.....	30.0	66.7	76.5	74.4	45.0	82.5	26.0	26.1	29.2	33.3
Rural Total—										
Offenses Reported.....	2,362	16	24	61	42	47	740	345	846	241
Offenses Cleared.....	996	16	21	57	34	44	265	122	337	100
Percent Cleared.....	42.2	100.0	87.5	93.4	81.0	93.6	35.8	35.4	39.8	41.5
Urban Population Groupings—										
Group I										
Offenses.....	8,413	11	24	53	174	81	1,848	663	4,635	924
Clearances.....	2,645	7	16	37	79	62	433	182	1,533	276
Percent Cleared.....	31.4	63.6	66.7	69.8	45.4	76.5	23.4	27.5	33.5	29.9
Group II										
Offenses.....	1,425	2	4	5	25	5	168	121	949	146
Clearances.....	262	1	4	4	9	5	23	18	147	51
Percent Cleared.....	18.4	50.0	100.0	80.0	36.0	100.0	13.7	14.9	15.5	34.9
Group IV										
Offenses.....	385					1	43	18	300	23
Clearances.....	109					1	19	5	75	9
Percent Cleared.....	28.3					100.0	44.2	27.8	25.0	39.1
Group V										
Offenses.....	1,520	2	2	14	4	18	270	81	985	144
Clearances.....	475	2	2	12	2	17	80	25	265	70
Percent Cleared.....	31.3	100.0	100.0	85.7	50.0	94.4	29.6	30.9	26.9	48.6
Group VI										
Offenses.....	1,804	3	4	18	15	21	405	108	1,036	194
Clearances.....	571	4	4	14	8	19	157	29	268	70
Percent Cleared.....	31.7	66.7	100.0	77.8	53.3	90.5	38.8	26.9	25.9	36.1
Rural Population Groupings—										
Group III										
Offenses.....	221	3	3	3	2	3	84	20	93	10
Clearances.....	91	3	3	2	2	3	24	11	38	5
Percent Cleared.....	41.2	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	28.6	55.0	40.9	50.0
Group IV										
Offenses.....	288	2	4	12	9	5	72	36	108	40
Clearances.....	143	2	2	11	6	5	30	15	52	20
Percent Cleared.....	49.7	100.0	50.0	91.7	66.7	100.0	41.7	41.7	48.1	50.0
Group V										
Offenses.....	1,648	11	15	43	30	36	486	255	501	181
Clearances.....	687	11	15	41	25	34	181	88	221	71
Percent Cleared.....	41.7	100.0	100.0	95.3	83.3	94.4	37.2	34.5	37.4	39.2
Group VI										
Offenses.....	205		2	3	1	3	98	34	54	10
Clearances.....	75		1	3	1	2	30	8	26	4
Percent Cleared.....	36.6		50.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	30.6	23.5	48.1	40.0

@Hennepin County was excluded in this table because clearances were not reported. Clearances by suicide, double murder, etc. are included according to Uniform Crime Reporting procedure. See Table 58 for population range in each group.

It might appear from this table that rural offenses are more frequently cleared than urban crimes. The tabulation shows 42 percent of rural cases and only 30 percent of urban crimes cleared. This difference, however, is more likely due to the practice of reporting arrests instead of offenses.

Rural and urban clearances reported for 1942 may be contrasted as follows:

OFFENSE	PERCENT CLEARED	
	Rural	Urban
Total	42.2	30.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	100.0	66.7
Manslaughter by negligence.....	87.5	76.5
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	93.4	74.4
Robbery.....	81.0	45.0
Aggravated assault.....	93.6	82.5
Burglary.....	35.8	26.0
Larceny, \$50 or over.....	35.4	26.1
Larceny, under \$50.....	39.8	29.2
Auto theft.....	41.5	33.3

Rural clearances exceeded urban for every crime. The rural crimes most frequently solved were crimes against the person. All of the murders, 93.6 percent of the assaults, 93.4 percent of the rapes, and 87.5 percent of the negligent manslaughters were solved. The urban offenses most commonly solved, also, were crimes against the person, the percent cleared being 82.5 for assault, 76.5 for manslaughter by negligence, 74.4 for rape, and 66.7 for murder cases.

The rural crimes least likely to be solved were in order: larceny \$50 or over (35.4%), burglary (35.8%), larceny under \$50 (39.8%), and auto theft (41.5%). Similarly, urban crimes least likely to be cleared were: burglary (26.0%), larceny \$50 or over (26.1%), larceny under \$50 (29.2%), and auto theft (33.3%).

4. The Reliability of Monthly Crime Reports

In order to increase the accuracy of monthly crime reports, the statistical division began checking them against the Bureau's known offenses in January 1938. Since then the Bureau's cases have been checked against the monthly reports to see if they are included thereon; 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. Beginning in 1943 contributors were requested to furnish a list of facts regarding offenses tallied on their reports; this facilitates the work of checking the reports. The Bureau's verification procedure resulted in the addition of 661 offenses to 1942 returns and 620 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 1942 returns follows in table 62.

TABLE 62. NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO MONTHLY CRIME REPORTS DURING 1942 AFTER CHECKING THEM AGAINST OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE BUREAU[ⓐ]

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO MONTHLY REPORTS		
	To All Reports	To Rural Reports	To Urban Reports
All Offenses.....	661	405	256
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	8	5	3
Manslaughter by negligence.....	24	16	8
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	35	21	14
Robbery.....	12	6	6
Aggravated assault.....	38	19	19
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	179	140	39
Larceny—\$50 or over.....	69	41	28
Larceny—under \$50.....	166	87	79
Auto theft.....	130	70	60

[ⓐ]Reclassification of offenses on returns are not included in this summary.

Several factors may be cited to explain the larger additions to 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.

The reliability of rural and urban returns is further contrasted in the following tabulation which shows the percentage increase by crime resulting from the verification procedure:

OFFENSE	Percent the Reported Offenses were Increased by Checking Monthly Returns Against Known Cases	
	Rural Returns	Urban Returns
Total.....	19.3	1.9
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	45.5	20.0
Manslaughter by negligence.....	177.8	30.8
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	52.5	18.4
Robbery.....	15.8	2.8
Aggravated assault.....	61.3	17.8
Burglary.....	21.5	1.4
Larceny \$50 or over.....	11.8	2.9
Larceny under \$50.....	11.0	1.0
Auto theft.....	37.6	4.4

It is obvious that the uncorrected returns from both rural and urban sources underestimate the number of crimes. Manslaughter-by-negligence offenses were most incomplete for both sources, the rural returns being increased from 9 to 25 or 177.8 per cent and the urban from 27 to 34 or 30.8 per cent. Aggravated assault cases were next most commonly omitted from rural reports, 19 offenses being added to the 31 reported, an increase of 61.3 per cent. The rape and murder classifications were increased 52.5 and 45.5 per cent respectively for rural areas, while rural auto thefts were increased 37.6 per cent. The lowest rural increase occurred for larceny groupings. Although urban murder, rape, and aggravated assault crimes were increased 20.0, 18.4, and 17.8 per cent respectively by Bureau checking; increases in urban crimes against property were all less than five per cent.

Further analyses by population groups may be made from table 63 which shows the number of offenses added to each rural and urban classification. The number of uncorrected offenses for each group may be derived from this and table 58.

TABLE 63. NUMBER OF OFFENSES ADDED TO AND PERCENT INCREASE OVER CRIMES REPORTED DURING 1942^①

GROUPING OF CONTRIBUTORS	Total	Murder	Mans. by Neg.	Rape	Robbery	Aggra. Ass't.	Burglary	LARCENIES		Auto Theft
								\$50 or Over	Under \$50	
State Total										
Offenses Reported ^②	15,394	26	35	116	250	138	3,347	1,310	8,615	1,557
Offenses Added.....	661	8	24	35	12	38	179	69	166	130
Percent Increase.....	4.3	30.8	68.6	30.2	4.8	27.5	5.3	5.3	1.9	8.3
Urban Total										
Offenses Reported.....	13,291	15	26	76	212	107	2,695	963	7,826	1,371
Offenses Added.....	256	3	8	14	6	19	39	28	79	60
Percent Increase.....	1.9	20.0	30.8	18.4	2.8	17.8	1.4	2.9	1.0	4.4
Rural Total										
Offenses Reported.....	2,103	11	9	40	38	31	652	347	789	186
Offenses Added.....	405	5	16	21	6	19	140	41	87	70
Percent Increase.....	19.3	45.5	177.8	52.5	15.8	61.3	21.5	11.8	11.0	37.6
Offenses Added by Population Groupings										
Urban:										
Group I.....	5	1	4							
Group II.....	3			2	1					
Group IV.....	6					1	1	4		
Group V.....	35	1		4	1	5	2	7	5	10
Group VI.....	207	1	4	8	4	13	36	17	74	50
Rural:										
Group III.....	5	2				1				2
Group IV.....	62		4	1		5	12	3	22	15
Group V.....	306	3	10	18	5	13	116	34	55	52
Group VI.....	32		2	2	1		12	4	10	1

^①Bureau and Clerk-of-District-Court cases were checked against monthly returns and offenses were added when not shown by contributor. Local agencies were notified of such changes and requested to advise the Bureau if the crimes should not be added.

^②Offenses reported before additions were made.

5. Preliminary 1943 Record of Offenses Known to the Police in Metropolitan Centers.

The auditing and verifying procedure for the current year cannot be completed in time with the present statistical staff for inclusion in this report. The following preliminary tabulations of monthly reports, however, are presented as indicative of the trend:

a. Tri-City Bicycle Thefts

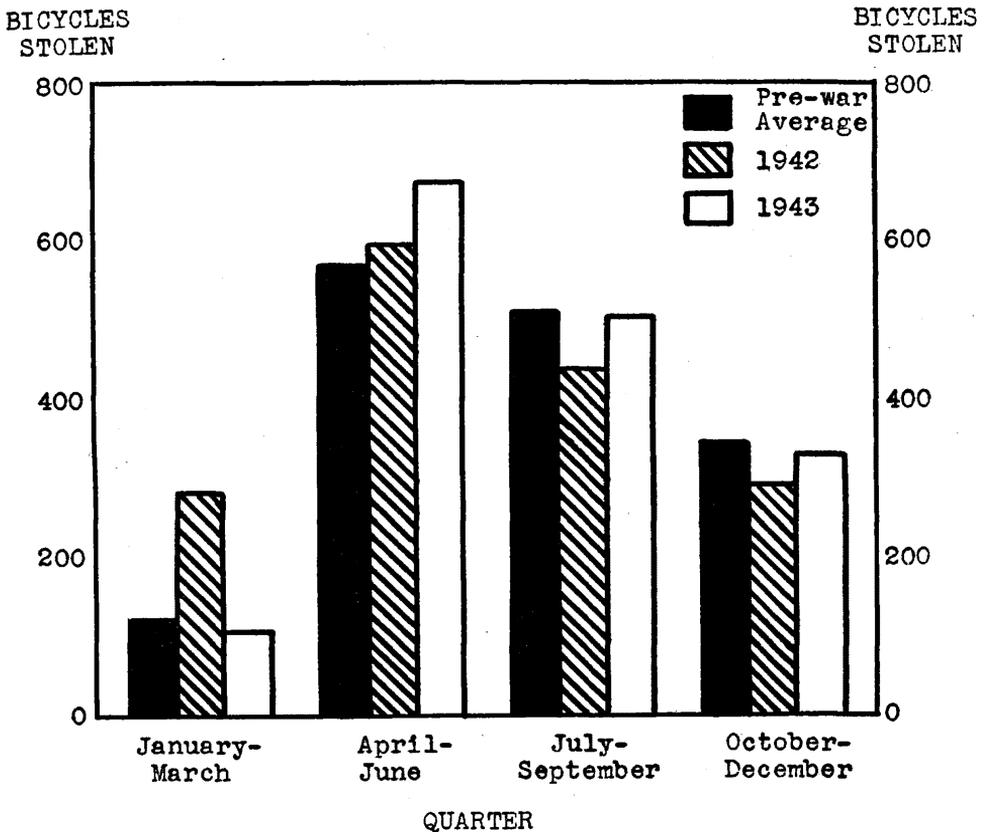
Bicycle thefts in the three metropolitan communities totaled 1,612 in 1943, practically the same as in 1942 when 1,608 were reported stolen. During the 3-year pre-war period 1938-1940, the number of bikes stolen was 1,564; compared with this average, 1943 showed a 3.1 per cent increase. Table 64 presents quarterly bicycle-theft data as reported by the three cities.

TABLE 64. BICYCLE THEFTS IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL:
1943, 1942, AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE BY QUARTERS
(Based on Monthly Reports Received from the Chiefs of Police)

PERIOD	BICYCLES REPORTED STOLEN			PERCENT CHANGE COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR AVERAGE	
	1943	1942	3-Year Pre-War Average (1938-1940)	1943	1942
Entire Year.....	1,612	1,608	1,564	+3.1	+2.8
1st Quarter (January-March).....	104	281	152	-31.6	+84.9
2nd Quarter (April-June).....	676	596	584	+15.8	+2.1
3rd Quarter (July-September).....	504	438	484	+4.1	-9.5
4th Quarter (October-December).....	328	293	344	-4.7	-14.8

Chart 5 presents diagrammatically the above metropolitan bicycle theft data for 1942 and 1943 contrasted with the pre-war period 1939-1941. Data for 1938 thefts were not available when the chart was drawn. This chart shows clearly that during January-March, 1942, the first quarter after our entry into the war, bicycle thefts in large cities increased greatly. The second quarter also increased over the pre-war average, but only by a small amount. The last half of 1942 and the first quarter of 1943 then

CHART 5. BICYCLES STOLEN IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL:
1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND THE 3-YEAR PRE-WAR
AVERAGE FOR 1939-1941



Source: Monthly reports to Minn. Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

declined below the pre-war average, but during the April to June period in 1943, bicycle thefts again rose above the 3-year average. The last half of 1943, however, remained about the same as the pre-war total.

b. Tri-City Auto Thefts

Motor vehicle thefts took an entirely different trend after we became involved in the war than bicycle larcenies. The first quarter of 1942 was 29 per cent below the pre-war average and each succeeding quarter has declined that much or more under the figure for the three years 1938-1940. (See table 65.)

TABLE 65. AUTO THEFTS IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL:
1943, 1942, AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE BY QUARTERS
(Based on Monthly Reports Received from the Chiefs of Police)

PERIOD	MOTOR VEHICLES REPORTED STOLEN			PERCENT CHANGE COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR AVERAGE	
	1943	1942	Pre-War Average [ⓐ]	1943	1942
Entire Year.....	1,038	1,070	1,858	-44.1	-42.4
1st Quarter (January-March).....	194	324	459	-57.7	-29.4
2nd Quarter (April-June).....	274	221	417	-34.3	-47.0
3rd Quarter (July-September).....	280	237	445	-37.1	-46.7
4th Quarter (October-December).....	290	288	537	-46.0	-46.4

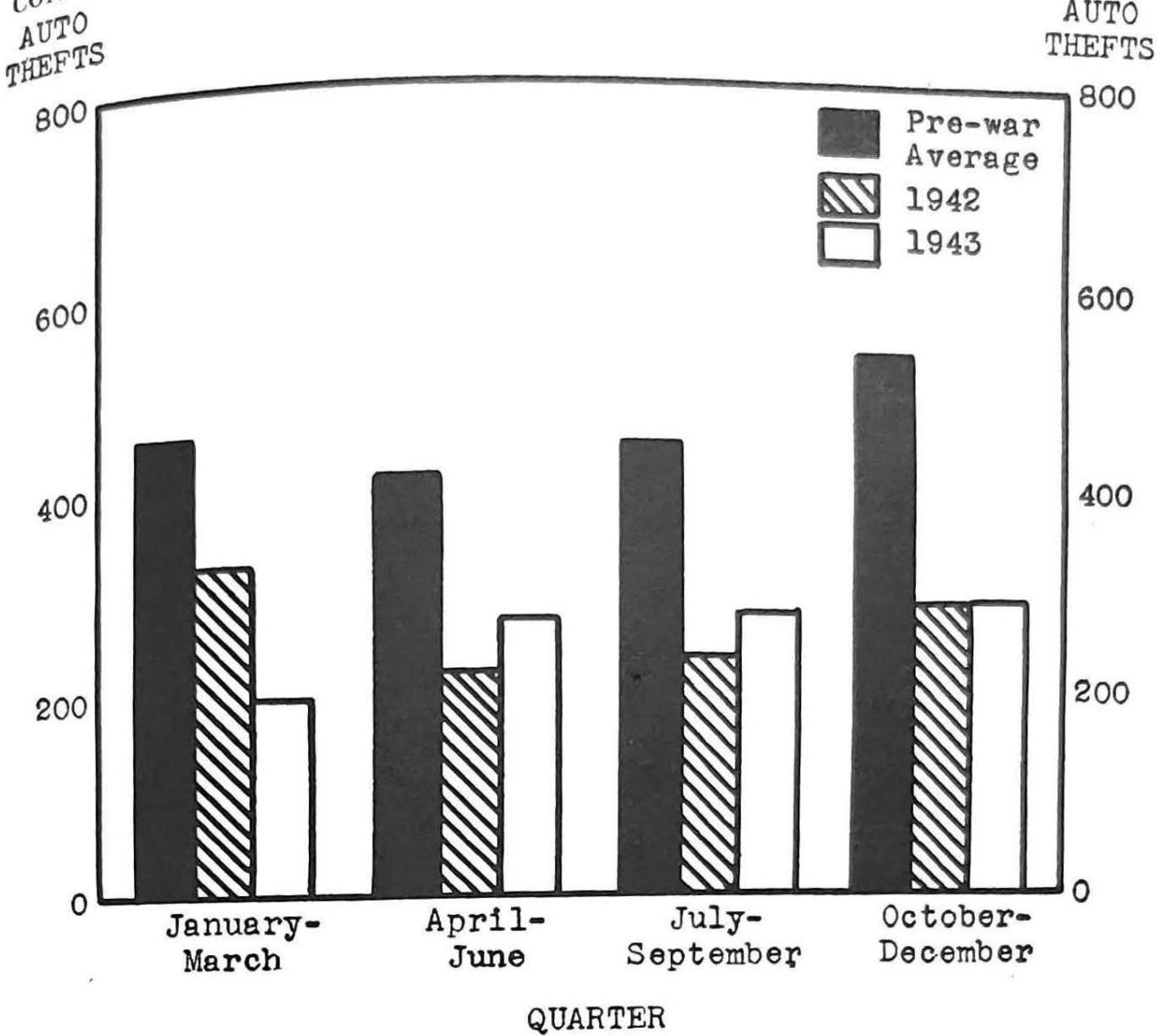
[ⓐ]3-year average for 1938-1940.

Auto thefts, shown graphically in chart 6, have not exceeded nor come close to the pre-war average since the war, in contrast to bicycle thefts. The first quarter of 1943 was the lowest so far with 58 per cent fewer auto thefts, but the last 3 quarters of 1943 have all exceeded 1942. The seasonal trend for motor-vehicle thefts is quite different than the trend for bicycle thefts. April, May, and June are the months when most bike thefts occur, with the next three months in second place. Auto thefts most often occur during the last quarter with the period January through March second in frequency. Bicycles, of course, are seldom in use during the January-March period; this no doubt accounts for the few thefts during the first quarter although 1942 exhibited a large number of thefts in this period.

c. Tri-City Robberies, Burglaries, Larcenies, Auto Thefts, and Bicycle Thefts by Months: 1938-1943

Crimes against property, as reported by the Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul police departments on Return A are presented in table 66 by months.

CHART 6. AUTO THEFTS IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL: 1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND THE 3-YEAR PRE-WAR AVERAGE FOR 1938-1940



Source: Monthly reports to Minn. Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

A summary of these data for the three cities reveals the following comparison of 1943 with 1942 and the pre-war average:

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1943	1942	Pre-War 3-Year Average (1938-1940)	Percent Change in 1943 Compared with Pre-War Average
Crimes against Property—Total.....	8,535	9,653	12,427	-31.3
Robbery.....	149	199	395	-62.3
Burglary.....	1,720	2,016	2,597	-33.8
Larceny—except auto.....	5,628	6,368	7,577	-25.7
Auto theft.....	1,038	1,070	1,858	-44.1
Bicycle theft.....	1,612	1,608	1,588	+ 1.5

Robbery, the most violent crime of the group, shows the greatest drop from the pre-war 3-year average with a decline of 62 per cent. Auto theft, contrary to expectations, decreased the next largest amount with 44 per cent fewer offenses. The burglary group decreased about one-third and the larceny classification about one-fourth. Bicycle thefts, presumably included in the larceny classification, show a slight increase when considered alone.

TABLE 66. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL:
1938-1943 BY MONTHS
(Based on Monthly Reports Received from Chiefs of Police)

Year and Month	Robberies	Burglaries	Larcenies except Auto	Auto Thefts	Bicycle Thefts
1938 Total	442	2,241	7,357	2,109	1,515
January	55	231	489	169	26
February	44	197	448	162	40
March	24	214	558	173	137
April	25	143	543	166	199
May	17	156	597	152	226
June	32	163	580	162	181
July	21	144	571	197	126
August	26	191	641	212	126
September	25	185	760	156	131
October	48	180	841	197	154
November	57	203	696	170	102
December	68	234	633	193	67
1939 Total	447	2,652	7,821	1,966	1,634
January	75	171	500	174	22
February	62	161	378	134	30
March	55	228	463	179	66
April	30	227	732	164	165
May	20	210	623	157	195
June	21	196	700	139	219
July	25	237	685	134	148
August	27	203	817	150	167
September	31	226	898	142	216
October	33	284	800	183	178
November	37	249	461	219	144
December	31	260	764	191	84
1940 Total	295	2,897	7,552	1,500	1,543
January	25	125	512	140	25
February	26	218	494	130	43
March	39	204	465	117	66
April	20	242	659	111	189
May	23	238	764	106	210
June	31	211	683	95	169
July	27	184	664	99	194
August	17	284	619	122	175
September	17	289	733	122	169
October	13	337	839	183	197
November	29	283	606	150	75
December	28	282	514	125	31
1941 Total	204	2,527	7,187	1,400	1,459
January	18	294	475	145	25
February	17	146	488	108	27
March	10	255	565	120	61
April	8	262	593	105	152
May	8	189	701	94	212
June	17	199	619	92	189
July	19	179	648	98	164
August	16	170	653	131	130
September	17	193	623	119	169
October	19	210	642	129	154
November	20	211	634	138	113
December	35	219	546	121	63
1942 Total	199	2,016	6,368	1,070	1,608
January	34	202	555	119	63
February	16	196	513	92	73
March	23	256	638	113	145
April	28	176	549	87	191
May	13	164	533	84	192
June	11	193	607	50	213
July	13	148	527	82	132
August	14	184	580	76	170
September	9	117	465	79	136
October	15	153	518	93	141
November	13	117	446	107	114
December	10	110	437	88	38
1943 Total	149	1,720	5,628	1,038	1,612
January	8	143	310	64	17
February	11	94	277	71	29
March	4	139	407	59	58
April	12	166	548	103	212
May	9	155	630	76	193
June	3	136	602	95	271
July	1	160	549	84	187
August	9	167	567	85	164
September	17	164	545	111	153
October	18	141	509	91	204
November	32	105	329	83	77
December	25	150	355	116	47

B. Index of Manslaughter-by-Negligence Cases in Minnesota Based Upon Traffic Fatalities

Assuming that the relative proportion of traffic deaths which may be classified as manslaughter-by-negligence offenses remains about the same from year to year, we may derive an index for this type of crime from the traffic fatalities reported. Manslaughter-by-negligence offenses include all cases in which the death was clearly the result of gross negligence on the part of some person other than the victim. Such cases most frequently consist of automobile fatalities. Table 67 following shows traffic deaths reported by the Minnesota Highway Department, an index of these deaths with the 3-year pre-war average for 1938-1940 taken as 100, and the death rate per 10 million gallons of gas consumed (gas used for nonhighway purposes is included).

TABLE 67. MINNESOTA MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC DEATHS; THESE CASES EXPRESSED AS AN INDEX AND AS A FATALITY RATE PER 10 MILLION GALLONS OF GASOLINE CONSUMED^①

YEAR (Calendar)	Deaths	Index Based on Pre-War 3-Year Average ^②	Rate Based on Gas Consumption ^③
1934.....	641	109	15.8
1935.....	592	101	13.8
1936.....	649	111	13.9
1937.....	630	107	12.7
1938.....	609	104	11.9
1939.....	576	98	10.8
1940.....	577	98	10.1
1941.....	626	107	10.6
1942.....	439	75	8.3
1943.....	272	46	6.4

^①Data from Department of Highways. The data for 1943 are provisional as delayed deaths will be charged back to 1943 up to six months after the date of accident. The 1943 rate is an estimate.

^②Pre-war 3-year average 1938-1940 equals 100. During this period the average number of deaths was 587 per year.

^③Based on gross gas consumption.

The index fluctuated in a narrow range between 98 and 111 during the 8-year period from 1934 through 1941, and then dropped 25 per cent in 1942 and 54 per cent in 1943 from the pre-war average.

C. Bank Burglaries and Robberies

1. Calendar-Year Tabulations

The Bureau makes every effort to maintain complete records of bank burglaries and robberies in this and neighboring States. During the past year, no bank burglaries or robberies were reported in Minnesota, the first year on record when no banks were attacked. In the neighboring states, no attacks were reported in Iowa, North Dakota, or South Dakota. In Wisconsin, there were 2 attempted bank burglaries and one attempted robbery. The bandit was caught and sentenced to life imprisonment in the latter case.

A comparison of Minnesota bank burglaries with those in neighboring States is made in table 68. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and Bankers Associations in these States were contacted in order to obtain a complete list of bank attacks. There were two bank burglaries in Minnesota and its neighboring States during each of the years 1942 and 1943; this is only one-seventh of the pre-war average.

TABLE 68. BANK BURGLARIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES:
1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE
(Attempts Included)

STATE	1943	1942	Pre-War 3-Year Average 1938-1940
Total.....	2	2	15
Wisconsin.....	2	.....	3
Minnesota.....	.....	2	6
Iowa.....	.....	.....	3
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	2
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	1

A similar comparison of bank robberies in these States follows in table 69. There were two bank robberies in Minnesota and neighboring States in 1942, but only one in 1943 compared with the pre-war average of 8 per year.

TABLE 69. BANK ROBBERIES IN MINNESOTA AND NEIGHBORING STATES:
1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE
(Attempts Included)

STATE	1943	1942	Pre-War 3-Year Average 1938-1940
Total.....	1	2	8
Wisconsin.....	1	.....	1
Minnesota.....	.....	1	3
Iowa.....	.....	1	3
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	1
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	①

①Average not shown where less than 1. There was only one robbery in North Dakota during the 3-year period.

2. 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.

TABLE 70. BANK CRIMES IN MINNESOTA COMPARED WITH THE CONTINENTAL
UNITED STATES: 1927-1943 ①

YEAR (September 1—August 31)	BURGLARIES		ROBBERIES		TOTAL	
	Minnesota	United States	Minnesota	United States	Minnesota	United States
1927.....	8	136	3	258	11	394
1928.....	.....	106	7	317	7	423
1929.....	3	104	13	384	16	488
1930.....	2	78	26	446	28	524
1931.....	3	90	32	608	35	698
1932.....	6	131	22	609	28	740
1933.....	6	147	31	579	37	726
1934.....	2	73	16	411	18	484
1935.....	8	86	5	289	13	375
1936.....	6	61	3	181	9	242
1937.....	6	43	2	129	8	172
1938.....	10	36	5	124	15	160
1939.....	7	23	.....	130	7	153
1940.....	4	27	5	109	9	136
1941.....	1	15	.....	58	1	73
1942.....	6	16	3	49	9	65
1943.....	0	1	0	22	0	23

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

Bank burglaries in both Minnesota and the United States have shown erratic fluctuations during the 17-year period, but robberies definitely rose to a peak in 1931-1933 and then declined to new lows. Many factors probably entered into the cause of this rise and fall of bank crimes such as: 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, and economic conditions. 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, 1943. The 17-year comparison which is presented in the following table shows that the index dropped to 0 in Minnesota and to 5 in the United States. Bank robberies and burglaries have been all but eliminated throughout the country, it appears.

TABLE 71. INDEXES OF BANK CRIMES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY: 1927-1943
(10-year average for period 9-1-26 to 9-1-36 = 100)

YEAR (September 1—August 31)	BANK CRIME INDEXES [Ⓐ]		American Business Index [Ⓑ]
	Minnesota	United States	
1927.....	54	77	107
1928.....	35	83	102
1929.....	79	96	112
1930.....	139	108	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	98
1941.....	5	14	120
1942.....	45	13	131
1943.....	0	5	136

[Ⓐ]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.

[Ⓑ]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 for 1940-1943.

D. 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 72. PSYCHOPATHIC-PERSONALITY PATIENTS EXAMINED, BY OFFENSE AND LOCALITY: 1943

CLASSIFICATION OF BEHAVIOR	NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS [ⓐ]				
	Entire State	Hennepin County	Ramsey County	St. Louis County	Other Counties
Total.....	11		4		7
Rape—including attempts.....					
Carnal knowledge (girls under 18).....	2				2
Sodomy; homosexual acts with males.....	2				2
Incest.....					
Indecent liberties with young girls.....	6		4		
Indecent exposure.....	1				1
Peeping Tom.....					
Other: oversexed, indecent writing, etc.....					

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

All of the 11 patients examined in 1943 were ordered committed to State hospitals as follows: 10 to St. Peter and 1 to Moose Lake State Hospital. The 1943 cases were all males. Only one female has been examined under the law since its passage in 1939. Detailed reports concerning all patients examined since the law was passed, including data on length of time served are available. These may be examined in the Bureau office upon request.

The number of sex offenders who have appeared in probate courts since the law was established is as follows:

YEAR	Psychopathic-Personality Patients Examined
1939.....	32
1940.....	35
1941.....	22
1942.....	15
1943.....	11

War years have not produced an increase in the number of sex patients examined; instead there were only about one-third as many in 1943 as in 1939 or 1940.

E. Arrest Statistics Compiled from Fingerprint Records

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 of new-subject arrests, but not for subjects as officers often do not send in a record if a set of prints and photograph is already on file. 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 per cent of adult prisoners received at State penal institutions in 1943 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.

1. Offense Charged

Minnesota 1943 arrests by offense, as indicated on records received, are presented in detail by sex and subject status in table 73. For the first time, duplications were eliminated before tabulations were made, so no individual is counted more than once except by error, even though he may have been arrested more than once for different crimes. It was believed desirable to limit the compilation to different persons so there would be no duplications in the age, race, and sex comparisons.

It has been observed that officers frequently do not forward fingerprint records for old subjects. The belief is prevalent that a record is not necessary if a set of prints and a picture is already on file. The data in table 73 do not constitute, therefore, an accurate measure of recidivism. That there is a difference, however, in the percentage of old subjects in the various crime classifications is shown by the following:

CRIME CLASSIFICATION	Percent of 1943 Subjects Who Had Prior Records on File
Criminal homicide.....	12.5
Robbery.....	14.8
Assault—all degrees.....	15.7
Burglary.....	20.3
Larceny—except auto.....	23.7
Auto theft.....	14.3
Forgery, fraud and embezzlement.....	28.6
Rape.....	15.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	8.3
Other sex offenses.....	20.4

In nearly 29 per cent of the forgery and fraud cases, for example, the subjects had former records on file, while in only 8 per cent of the commercialized vice arrests were prior records available. Such percentage variations reflect not only arrest and fingerprinting policies of police departments, but also the tendency of certain types of offenders to avoid arrest the second time.

A percentage distribution of new-subject arrests in 1943 compared with 1942 is shown in table 74. These percentages are based upon all offenses including "suspicion or investigation" as well as offense-not-stated records. Of the 1,947 fingerprint records of new subjects forwarded to the Bureau in 1943, as shown in the table, 600 or 30.8 per cent were classified as crimes against property; while 184 or 9.5 per cent were listed as offenses against the person. Compared with the previous year, the rape classification was the only one which was exceeded in 1943.

TABLE 73. OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES IN 1943:
BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS^①
(Duplicates and Re-arrests are excluded)

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Grand Total.....	2,462	2,192	270	1,947	1,692	255	515	500	15
Major Offenses—Total.....	1,206	1,064	142	933	801	132	273	263	10
Murder.....	20	16	4	18	14	4	2	2	
Manslaughter.....	4	4		3	3		1	1	
Robbery.....	27	24	3	23	20	3	4	4	
Aggravated assault.....	30	30		27	27		3	3	
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	128	125	3	102	99	3	26	26	
Larceny—except auto theft.....	334	287	47	255	212	43	79	75	4
Auto theft.....	98	94	4	84	80	4	14	14	
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	63	56	7	45	38	7	18	18	
Embezzlement and fraud ^②	119	100	19	85	66	19	34	34	
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	9	9		7	7		2	2	
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	78	78		66	66		12	12	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	48	8	40	44	6	38	4	2	2
Other sex offenses.....	88	81	7	70	63	7	18	18	
Violation of drug laws.....	7	3	4	1	1		6	2	4
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	9	8	1	8	7	1	1	1	
Miscellaneous major offenses:									
Abortion.....	1		1	1		1			
Arson.....	5	3	2	5	3	2			
Bigamy.....	4	4		3	3				
Blackmail and extortion.....	3	3		3	3		1	1	
Escape and jail break.....	4	4		1	1		3	3	
Federal offenses.....	85	85		71	71		14	14	
Kidnaping.....									
Perjury.....									
Violation of parole and probation.....	42	42		11	11		31	31	
Other Offenses—Total.....	1,040	947	93	846	755	91	194	192	2
Minor assault.....	85	82	3	70	67	3	15	15	
Offenses against family and children.....	83	81	2	64	62	2	19	19	
Violation of liquor laws.....	22	19	3	18	15	3	4	4	
Driving while intoxicated.....	150	147	3	132	129	3	18	18	
Violation of road and driving laws.....	42	42		36	36		6	6	
Parking violations.....									
Other violation of motor-vehicle laws.....	21	21		16	16		5	5	
Disorderly conduct.....	67	50	17	60	44	16	7	6	1
Drunkenness.....	355	340	15	276	262	14	79	78	1
Vagrancy.....	96	56	40	73	33	40	23	23	
Gambling.....	7	6	1	6	5	1	1	1	
Illegitimacy.....	14	14		14	14				
Malicious mischief and destruction of property.....	14	13	1	14	13	1			
Tampering with auto.....	3	3		3	3				
Violation of regulatory laws.....	7	7		6	6		1	1	
All other offenses.....	74	66	8	58	50	8	16	16	
Offense not stated ^③									
Suspicion and investigation.....	186	153	33	142	112	30	44	41	3
Other not stated (fugitives, etc.).....	30	28	2	26	24	2	4	4	

^①Some prisoners were fingerprinted more than once for the same offense; for example, by the St. Paul Police Department and the Ramsey County Sheriff. Duplicate records of this type as well as re-arrest records were excluded in this tabulation.

^②The fraud classification includes persons held for "bad checks", no other information given; some of these may have been forgeries.

^③The following "sleeper" and noncriminal prints are excluded: new subjects, 47 male, 1 female; old subjects, 23 males.

TABLE 74. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY CRIME COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY POLICE AGENCIES: 1943 COMPARED WITH 1942[ⓐ]

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1943		1942	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,947	100.0	3,260	100.0
Criminal homicide.....	21	1.1	34	1.0
Robbery.....	23	1.2	40	1.2
Assault—aggravated and other.....	97	5.0	119	3.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	102	5.0	115	3.5
Larceny—except auto theft.....	255	13.1	432	13.3
Auto theft.....	84	4.3	89	2.7
Embezzlement and fraud.....	85	4.4	125	3.8
Stolen property; buying, etc.....	7	0.4	23	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	45	2.3	57	1.8
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	66	3.4	56	1.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	44	2.3	44	1.4
Other sex offenses.....	70	3.6	94	2.9
Violation of drug laws.....	1	0.1	5	0.2
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	8	0.4	11	0.3
Offenses against family and children.....	64	3.3	96	2.9
Violation of liquor laws.....	18	0.9	22	0.7
Driving while intoxicated.....	132	6.8	194	6.0
Violation of other motor-vehicle laws.....	52	2.7	70	2.2
Disorderly conduct.....	60	3.1	117	3.6
Drunkenness.....	276	14.2	411	12.6
Vagrancy.....	73	3.8	93	2.9
Gambling.....	6	0.3	1	ⓐ
Other offenses.....	190	9.8	392	12.0
Offense not stated.....	26	1.3	57	1.8
Suspicion and investigation.....	142	7.3	563	17.3
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person (homicide, assault, and rape).....	184	9.5	205	6.1
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery, and stolen property, selling, etc.).....	600	30.8	872	26.8

ⓐThe table excludes the noncriminal fingerprints of sleepers.
 ⓑLess than .05 percent.

A yearly comparison of new-subject fingerprint records received since 1936 is as follows:

YEAR	Total New-Subject Arrests
1936.....	3,948
1937.....	4,235
1938.....	5,059
1939.....	4,619
1940.....	4,803
1941.....	4,345
1942.....	3,260
1943.....	1,947

The average number of new-subject records received during the three pre-war years 1938-1940 was 4,827. Compared with this, there were 60 per cent fewer records received in 1943.

2. Sex

As measured by fingerprints received, 13.1 per cent of the new-subject arrests were female in 1943 as compared to 8.9 per cent in 1942. Similar data for the United States as compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show the same low percentage of female arrests, 12.0 in 1942 and 16.1[ⓐ] in 1943. The increase in the proportion of female arrests in both Minnesota and the Nation in 1943 over the previous year probably reflects the effect of the Selective Service Act, in withdrawing males from the population.

ⓐU. S. data based on total old and new-subject arrests.

3. Age

Considering new and old subjects together, records received from Minnesota police agencies indicate that persons of 18 years were most frequently fingerprinted in 1943. This age group was followed by those of 19, 20, 17, and 21, respectively. Similarly, in 1942, persons of 19 years appeared most frequently; this group was followed by 18, 20, 21, and 22. Age 17 was represented in the five most common ages in 1943 it will be noted.

The tabulation below shows the number of persons in the five most common age groups for the past two years by subject status. Duplications have been eliminated in this analysis. Again in 1943, youths 18 and 19 were the most frequently fingerprinted. When new subjects alone are combined for the two years, it is found that 18 years is the most frequent age, 19 is next, 20 the next, while 17 and 21 are tied for fifth place.

1943				1942			
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS			AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		
	All	New	Old		All	New	Old
18.....	144	135	9	19.....	216	194	22
19.....	137	119	18	18.....	213	196	17
20.....	111	100	11	20.....	159	135	24
17.....	99	87	12	21.....	156	126	30
21.....	97	83	14	22.....	129	104	25

Detailed age data are shown in table 75 by sex and subject status. This table represents a tabulation of different persons, all duplications being eliminated. The unverified ages were obtained from the prisoners at the time of fingerprinting.

TABLE 75. AGE OF PERSONS WHOSE FINGERPRINTS WERE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY MINNESOTA POLICE AGENCIES DURING 1942 AND 1943: BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS^①

AGE	1943									1942								
	ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS			ALL SUBJECTS			NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages.....	2,462	2,192	270	1,947	1,692	255	515	500	15	4,125	3,807	318	3,260	2,977	283	865	830	35
10-14.....	9	9	.....	8	8	.....	1	1	.....	12	11	1	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....
15.....	18	17	1	18	17	1	.....	.....	.....	34	34	.....	33	33	.....	1	1	.....
16.....	58	55	3	57	54	3	1	1	.....	55	53	2	51	49	2	4	4	.....
17.....	99	91	8	87	79	8	12	12	.....	128	123	5	122	117	5	6	6	.....
18.....	144	120	24	135	111	24	9	9	.....	213	200	13	196	183	13	17	17	.....
19.....	137	119	18	119	103	16	18	16	2	216	206	10	194	185	9	22	21	1
20.....	111	97	14	100	86	14	11	11	.....	159	151	8	135	128	7	24	23	1
21.....	97	74	23	83	61	22	14	13	1	156	141	15	126	111	15	30	30	.....
22.....	74	55	19	63	44	19	11	11	.....	129	106	23	104	85	19	25	21	4
23.....	63	48	15	54	39	15	9	9	.....	117	95	22	93	75	18	24	20	4
24.....	74	57	17	58	41	17	16	16	.....	125	114	11	109	98	11	16	16	.....
25-29.....	335	292	43	260	219	41	75	73	2	560	486	74	426	363	63	134	123	11
30-34.....	275	251	24	184	167	17	91	84	7	484	440	44	350	315	35	134	125	9
35-39.....	254	228	26	184	159	25	70	69	1	500	461	39	365	328	37	135	133	2
40-44.....	217	203	14	155	142	13	62	61	1	382	358	24	287	266	21	95	92	3
45-49.....	184	176	8	141	133	8	43	43	.....	281	268	13	215	202	13	66	66	.....
50-54.....	131	122	9	96	88	8	35	34	1	234	226	8	178	170	8	56	56	.....
55-59.....	88	84	4	68	64	4	20	20	.....	174	171	3	133	130	3	41	41	.....
60-64.....	56	56	.....	44	44	.....	12	12	.....	90	88	2	71	69	2	19	19	.....
65-69.....	23	23	.....	21	21	.....	2	2	.....	50	50	.....	37	37	.....	13	13	.....
70-74.....	11	11	.....	8	8	.....	3	3	.....	14	14	.....	11	11	.....	3	3	.....
75-79.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
80-84.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Stated.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Median.....	30.2	31.2	24.5	28.7	29.6	24.3	34.4	34.6	31.8	31.6	32.1	28.2	30.4	30.8	28.2	34.8	35.3	28.4

^①"Sleepers" are excluded as are other noncriminal records. Persons held for investigation of Federal offenses are: New subjects—71 males, old subjects—14 males. Medians were calculated from grouped data. There are no duplications of persons in this table except those resulting from clerical errors.

Table 76 shows new-subject arrests in age groupings for 1943 contrasted with 1942, and the 2-year average for 1939 and 1940, with comparative data from the 1940 census. Approximately the same percentage of the new subjects (53.5 per cent) were under 30 years in 1943 as during the 2-year pre-war period when 54.7 per cent were in this group.

TABLE 76. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION: 1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1942 AND 2-YEAR AVERAGE (1939-1940)

AGE GROUP	MINNESOTA NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS						GENERAL POPULATION (1940 Census)	
	1943		1942		2-Year Average 1939-1940		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All ages.....	1,947	100.0	3,260	100.0	4,846	100.0	2,792,300	100.0
Under 15.....	8	0.4	12	0.4	30	0.6	689,151	24.7
15-19.....	416	21.4	596	18.3	793	16.4	257,349	9.2
20-29.....	618	31.7	993	30.5	1,820	37.7	470,689	16.9
30-44.....	523	26.9	1,002	30.7	1,442	29.8	583,959	20.9
45 or over.....	380	19.5	651	20.0	748	15.4	791,152	28.3
Unknown.....	2	0.1	6	0.2	5	0.1	.....	.....

This table emphasizes the fact that persons under 15 are seldom fingerprinted. Approximately 25 per cent of the 1940 population are under 15 years while less than 1 per cent of those fingerprinted are in this age group.

The increase in the proportion of persons 45 or over in 1942 and 1943 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 per cent; this rose to 20.0 in 1942 and 19.5 in 1943. Withdrawal of men of military age tended also to increase the percentage of persons under 20 from 17.0 to 18.7 in 1942 and to 21.8 in 1943. Rates per 100,000 population at each age level can be computed from the above table.

Of persons 15 years or older in 1940, 34.6 per cent of the State's population were under 30; while of those arrested during the 3-year period and in 1943, 53.4 per cent were under 30 years. This comparison is shown in table 77.

TABLE 77. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN AGE GROUPS 15 YEARS OR OLDER: 1943 AND AVERAGE FOR 1939-41

AGE GROUPING	NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS				GENERAL POPULATION (1940 Census)	
	1943		3-Year Total 1939-1941		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
15 and over—Total.....	1,937	100.0	13,937	100.0	2,103,149	100.0
15-29.....	1,034	53.4	7,449	53.4	728,038	34.6
30 and over.....	903	46.6	6,488	46.6	1,375,111	65.4

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

Until 1943 the median age of males who were fingerprinted for the first time had been growing older instead of younger (table 78). The 1943 median age of males was 29.6, however, 1.2 years under 1942. The first-offender group of females has shown no consistent change, but 1943 shows a record low of 24.3 years. The female medians for all subjects are based on a small number of cases. The medians for old subjects were, as would be expected, older than those for new subjects.

TABLE 78. MEDIAN AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA BY SEX AND SUBJECT STATUS: 1939-1942[ⓐ]

YEAR	NEW SUBJECTS			OLD SUBJECTS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1939.....	28.1	28.0	29.1	.....	.....	.....
1940.....	28.8	29.0	27.5	.....	.....	.....
1941.....	29.5	29.6	28.8	.....	.....	.....
1942.....	30.4	30.8	28.2	34.8	35.3	28.4
1943.....	28.7	29.6	24.3	34.4	34.6	31.8

[ⓐ]Old-subject data for 1939-1941 were omitted because duplications were included.

4. Arrests of Persons 18-21 Years of Age

Interest has been expressed in the 18-21 year age group so available information concerning this group follows:

TABLE 79. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS OF YOUTHS 18 THROUGH 21 YEARS OF AGE: BY YEARS[ⓐ]
(Based on Fingerprint Records Submitted to the Bureau)

YEAR	TOTAL NEW SUBJECTS		AGES 18 THROUGH 21		OTHER AGES		AGE UNKNOWN	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1939.....	4,898	100.0	1,011	20.6	3,882	79.3	5	0.1
1940.....	4,794	100.0	935	19.5	3,854	80.4	5	0.1
1941.....	4,345	100.0	852	19.6	3,485	80.2	8	0.2
1942.....	3,260	100.0	651	20.0	2,603	79.8	6	0.2
1943.....	1,947	100.0	437	22.4	1,508	77.5	2	0.1

[ⓐ]Both sexes combined.

Approximately one out of five of the first offenders were in the 18-21 age group, it will be noted, during the 5-year period. In 1943 the percentage reached a new high of 22.4 per cent.

5. Age-Crime Data

Further information on youthful arrests is revealed in age-crime data for new subjects. Old subjects were excluded in the data because of duplications formerly included. In table 80, 1942 and 1943 data have been grouped together in comparison with the pre-war year 1940.

TABLE 80. CRIMES FOR WHICH 18-21 YEAR OLD NEW-SUBJECTS WERE ARRESTED: TOTAL FOR 1942 AND 1943 CONTRASTED WITH 1940

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1942-43 TOTAL		1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,088	100.0	935	100.0
Homicide.....	10	0.9	2	0.2
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	44	4.0	27	2.9
Robbery.....	18	1.7	12	1.3
Assault, all degrees.....	33	3.0	27	2.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	72	6.6	112	12.0
Larceny, except auto theft.....	223	20.5	283	30.3
Auto theft.....	67	6.2	74	7.9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	26	2.4	46	4.9
Fraud and embezzlement.....	27	2.5	24	2.6
Stolen property, buying, etc.....	5	0.5	9	1.0
Weapons, carrying, etc.....	5	0.5	7	0.7
Prostitution and other sex offenses.....	33	3.0	26	2.8
Driving while drunk.....	29	2.7	12	1.3
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, vagrancy.....	136	12.5	103	11.0
All others, including not stated.....	360	33.1	171	18.3
Above offenses classified as:				
Crimes against the person.....	87	8.0	56	6.0
Crimes against property.....	438	40.3	560	59.9

Of the 1,088 youths 18-21 whose fingerprints were submitted to the Bureau during the 2-year period 1942-3, in 87 or 8.0 per cent of the cases crimes against the person were involved. In the pre-war year 1940, 6.0 per cent of the arrests were for crimes against the person. Similarly, for crimes against property, 40.3 per cent of the 2-year total and 59.9 per cent of the 1940 figure involved property crimes.

Noteworthy changes in the types of crimes charged during war years as compared with 1940 are that youths of the 18-21 year old class have become involved in a greater proportion of crimes against the person, more drunken driving cases, more disorderly conduct-drunkenness-vagrancy cases, and more miscellaneous crimes. They have become involved in a smaller proportion of crimes against property. In 1940, about 60 per cent of the arrests were for property crimes; in the war years the proportion had dropped to 40 per cent. In making these comparisons, it must be remembered that local policies of law enforcement affect the number of arrests made by the police. It is not known, therefore, whether youths are committing different crimes now or whether the police are making arrests for different classes of crimes. It does not appear, however, that local practices change appreciably from year to year.

Detailed age-crime tabulations are included for the first time in this report. In tables 81, 82, and 83 the number of new subjects by age are shown for the various crime classifications, together with the median ages. The data in table 82 for 1942 and 1943 combined are presented so that the two war years may be compared with the pre-war year 1940 (table 83).

Half of the persons arrested during the past two years (see table 82), were under 19 in auto theft cases, under 20 in burglary cases, under 23 in robbery cases, under 24 in rape cases, and under 30 in all cases. When the youngest median ages are arranged in order, for 1940 and the two war years, we find that persons who committed auto thefts were the youngest during both the pre-war and war period, while burglars were next in youthfulness. The comparison of median ages follows:

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	MEDIAN AGE OF YOUNGEST NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS	
	During 1942-1943	During 1940
Auto theft.....	18.7	19.6
Burglary.....	20.0	20.3
Larceny.....	24.2	24.1
Rape, including carnal knowledge.....	23.3	25.0
Robbery.....	22.8	25.8
Forgery.....	27.2	26.2
Prostitution.....	26.4	28.6
Disorderly conduct.....	28.7	28.6
Homicide.....	32.9	29.6

The same crimes were in the top five, but robbers changed places with the larceny offenders for third rank. The median age of robbers dropped the most of this group from 25.8 in 1940 to 22.8 since the war. It would be expected that the median ages would drop in those cases usually involving youthful persons and that it would rise in cases involving older men.

A similar comparison for crimes with the oldest ages shows that the medians did rise in all cases but one.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	MEDIAN AGE OF OLDEST NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS	
	During 1942-1943	During 1940
Drunkness.....	39.1	39.0
Liquor-law violations.....	39.1	38.0
Sex offenses excluding rape and commercialized vice.....	38.4	35.9
Drunken driving.....	37.2	35.2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	32.5	34.0
Offenses against family and children.....	35.1	33.3

Over half the new-subject drunks and liquor-law violators who were arrested since 1941 were over 39 years of age, over half of the sex offenders (excluding rape and prostitution) were over 38, and over half of the drunken drivers were over 37.

TABLE 81. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY AGE AND OFFENSE, BOTH SEXES COMBINED: 1943
(Data from Fingerprint Records Forwarded by Minnesota Police Agencies. Persons Released without Prosecution are Included.)

OFFENSE CHARGED	AGE																							Median Age [ⓐ]		
	Total All Ages	Not Known	10-14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75-79	
Total.....	1,947	2	8	18	57	87	135	119	100	83	63	54	58	260	184	184	155	141	96	68	44	21	8	2	28.6	
Criminal Homicide.....	21				1		1	1	2	1	1			3	2	2		2		3	1					29.2
Robbery.....	23					4	5	2	1		4			1	2	2	1		1							20.5
Assault (all degrees).....	97			2			2	6	4	5	3	3	1	23	6	11	9	7	4	3	5	1	2			29.8
Burglary—Breaking or Entering.....	102		2	1	13	9	12	17	10	7	1	2	5	10	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1				19.0
Larceny—Except Auto Theft.....	255		1	6	12	10	33	25	17	12	8	11	7	33	13	14	15	15	14	5	3	1				22.2
Auto Theft.....	84		4	5	11	19	13	6	4	4	1	3	1	6	6	1										18.2
Embezzlement and Fraud.....	85					2	5	3	4	4	4	3	2	17	11	12	3	6	7		1	1				29.6
Stolen Property; Buying, etc.....	7														1	2	1		2							
Arson.....	5										1			1				1	1	1						
Forgery.....	45			1		1	9	1	1	2	5	1		7	4	4	1	2	1	1						26.0
Rape.....	66			1		1	5	9	10	4	4	3	1	9	7	6	3	2	1							22.8
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice.....	44					1	2	2	4	5	5	2	1	9	2	6	3	1	1	1						25.0
Other Sex Offenses.....	70			1			2	3	1		3		1	2	6	8	4	8	7	5	6	9	2	2		32.5
Narcotic Drug Laws.....	1														1	1										
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	8							1	1				1		1	2		1								
Offense against Family and Children.....	64									2		3	3	17	11	15	4	6		3						33.2
Liquor Laws.....	18							3						3	5	5	1	1								
Driving while Intoxicated.....	132		1		1		3	5	4	1	3			10	21	25	19	20	10	8	4	1				39.3
Road and Driving Laws.....	36				1		3	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	4	5	1	3	2	1	1					25.0
Parking Violations.....																										
Other Traffic.....	16			1		1		4	1	1			2	3	1	1					1					
Disorderly Conduct.....	60					1	6	3	2	3	5		3	5	5	5	9	4	4	1	2					22.0
Drunkenness.....	276		1			7	11	4	8	3	1	4	6	32	36	29	40	32	23	17	9	11	1	1		39.4
Vagrancy.....	73						2	5	6	3	3	4	6	11	6	7	6	2	7	3	1		1			28.4
Gambling.....	6												1	1	1	1		2	1							
Suspicion.....	142			1	3	15	12	3	10	5	4	4	6	19	12	8	14	10	5	5	3	2		1		27.1
Not Stated.....	26					2	2			6	1	2	1	1	1		7	1	1							23.0
All Other Offenses.....	185		1	3	11	9	6	12	11	12	8	5	8	33	14	17	8	12	4	4	5	2				26.0

[ⓐ]Median not calculated when number of cases was less than 20.

TABLE 82. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY AGE AND OFFENSE, BOTH SEXES INCLUDED: 1942 AND 1943 COMBINED
(Data from Fingerprint Records Forwarded by Minnesota Police Agencies. Persons Released without Prosecution are Included.)

OFFENSE CHARGED	AGE																				Median Age [ⓐ]						
	Total All Ages	Not Known	10-14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	
Total.....	5,207	8	20	51	108	209	331	313	235	209	167	147	167	686	534	549	442	356	274	201	115	58	19	6	2	29.7	
Criminal Homicide.....	54				1		3	1	3	3	3	1	2	6	7	4	4	5	2	6	1	1				1	32.9
Robbery.....	63					7	8	7	3		8	6	3	10	4	1	1	3		2							22.8
Assault (all degrees).....	216			1	2	2	6	7	10	10	6	8	5	41	26	29	19	13	9	12	6	2	2				31.9
Burglary—Breaking or Entering.....	213		6	7	23	21	30	19	13	10	9	4	8	23	10	7	4	3	2	2	2						20.0
Larceny—Except Auto Theft.....	686	1	1	12	24	33	80	67	44	32	23	21	28	74	40	59	41	47	30	17	9	3					24.2
Auto Theft.....	172		8	13	18	27	28	16	9	14	3	5	3	11	8	6	2		1								18.7
Embezzlement and Fraud.....	208					3	5	6	10	6	6	6	9	40	26	29	15	21	18	2	4						32.5
Stolen Property; Buying, etc.....	30					1	2	3			1	1		2	4	5	4	1	3		2	1					36.0
Arson.....	9										1			3	1			1	1	1		1					
Forgery.....	101			1	4	3	12	4	4	6	6	2		19	14	8	6	4	3	5							27.2
Rape.....	119			1			5	11	13	14	6	8	5	2	18	9	9	3	5	6	2		1	1			23.3
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice.....	88						3	3	3	4	5	9	8	3	21	8	9	5	2	4		1					26.4
Other Sex Offenses.....	164			1		2	8	4	3	3	2	2	3	20	23	16	17	16	15	9	12	6	2				38.4
Narcotic Drug Laws.....	5													1	2			2									
Weapons; carrying, etc.....	19				2			2	2	1				1	2	4		3			1						
Offense against Family and Children.....	160	1							2	2	5		7	7	35	23	36	22	14	3	5						35.1
Liquor Laws.....	41							4	2	2				1	1	4	8	6	3	5	2	3					39.1
Driving while Intoxicated.....	326	1			1	3	5	12	5	7	5	3	7	37	55	45	41	25	14	5	3						37.2
Road and Driving Laws.....	91				1	3	7	13	7	4	1	2	2	12	12	8	5	8	4	2							27.3
Parking Violations.....	2													1	1												
Other Traffic.....	29				1	1	4	2	1	1			3	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1						25.5
Disorderly Conduct.....	176	1				2	12	13	6	9	11	8	8	25	19	13	18	9	8	4	6	1	3				28.7
Drunkenness.....	686	2			2	10	18	18	18	11	10	10	15	71	80	96	104	70	55	44	27	19	5	1			39.1
Vagrancy.....	167	1				1	6	7	9	9	6	5	12	24	17	18	15	7	14	7	4	2	1	2			31.2
Gambling.....	7												1	1	1			2									
Suspicion.....	715		1	6	13	45	54	39	41	27	25	23	22	75	75	66	56	46	33	35	20	9	3	1			29.1
Not Stated.....	86		1	1		6	8	5	4	8	1	7	1	9	4	7	11	3	5	4	1						25.6
All Other Offenses.....	574	1	3	8	16	31	24	36	20	30	22	12	22	100	57	56	34	28	26	25	13	5	2	2	1		28.1

ⓐMedian not calculated when number of cases was less than 20.

TABLE 83. NEW-SUBJECT ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA BY AGE AND OFFENSE, BOTH SEXES COMBINED: 1940
(Data from Fingerprint Records Forwarded by Minnesota Police Agencies. Persons Released without Prosecution are Included.)

OFFENSE CHARGED	AGE																				Median Age [ⓐ]							
	Total All Ages	Not Known	10-14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	
Total	4,794	5	36	55	92	134	254	236	217	228	212	221	176	696	578	470	406	288	232	127	66	35	19	8	2	1	28.8	
Criminal Homicide	25			1	1				1	1	2		1	7	3		3			1	4							29.6
Robbery	70		1	2	1	2		5	2	5	5	3	6	19	8		4			2								25.8
Assault (all degrees)	190				1	3	8	9	4	9	9	7	7	36	19	21	17	15	10	1	8	4	2	2	2			31.3
Burglary—Breaking or Entering	327		10	18	27	28	44	31	18	19	23	17	15	24	18	15	7	7	1	1	5						20.3	
Larceny—Except Auto Theft	913	2	9	12	26	33	73	67	78	65	46	44	37	126	94	58	55	34	28	20	3	1	1	1			24.1	
Auto Theft	188		7	4	13	25	31	22	14	7	8	12	8	16	11	8	2										19.6	
Embezzlement and Fraud	298				3		5	6	7	6	12	15	8	50	46	33	37	33	18	12	2	4	1				34.0	
Stolen Property; Buying, etc.	41				1	2	1	4	2	2	1			6	5												30.5	
Forgery	165			1		3	12	9	9	16	5	13	8	28	21	15	8	9	5	2	1						26.2	
Rape	94			1		2	3	9	5	10	10	4	3	7	17	11	4	5	3	3							25.0	
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	102					1		1	1	7	6	10	5	29	20	8	7	5	3								28.6	
Other Sex Offenses	165			1		2	6	5	4	3		4	4	23	26	24	14	11	17	7	4	4	4	2			35.9	
Narcotic Drug Laws	6														2	1	1		1	1							22.7	
Weapons; carrying, etc.	20					1	1	3	1	2	3	1		21	22	11	16	9	2	2							33.3	
Offenses against Family and Children	93										3	4	4	4	22	11	6	7	7	3							38.0	
Liquor Laws	69					1	1		1	2	3	1	4	12	4	11	6	3	3	3							35.2	
Driving while Intoxicated	170					1		2	5	5	6	7	10	29	19	27	18	12	16	9	1	2	1				38.0	
Road and Driving Laws	66					2	3	2	2	7	7	3	4	6	12	7	5	5	3								29.2	
Parking Violations	1														1													
Other Traffic	18													4	4			2										
Disorderly Conduct	139					1	7	8	7	12	6	7	5	23	16	16	10	2	12	2	1						28.6	
Drunkenness	496	1		1		1	7	8	7	17	14	9	60	59	69	73	51	56	14	22	9	9	6	2	1		39.0	
Vagrancy	340					2	5	13	8	12	9	14	11	57	51	38	23	19	12	9	4						33.8	
Gambling	27													3	4	5	8	1	2	1	1	1					40.3	
Suspicion	329	1	1	5	10	19	24	11	15	12	11	14	9	41	40	40	26	21	9	9	10	1					29.0	
Not Stated	56				1	3	4	1		4	2	2	2	10	7	6	4	4	2	1	1						29.5	
All Other Offenses	386	1	8	9	9	5	19	20	23	18	16	25	14	58	50	27	32	18	16	9	3	4		1	1		27.3	

ⓐMedian not calculated when number of cases was less than 20.

6. Race

During 1943, 92.6 per cent of the fingerprints received were those of the white race (table 84). The Negro race constituted 3.9 per cent and other races the remaining 3.5 per cent. Duplicate and rearrest cases were excluded in tables 84 and 85. The proportion of nonwhites increased from 6.2 to 7.4 per cent in 1943.

TABLE 84. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA: BY YEARS
(Based on Fingerprint Records)

RACIAL GROUP	1943		1942	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	2,462	100.0	4,125	100.0
White.....	2,279	92.6	3,871	93.8
Negro.....	97	3.9	155	3.8
Mexican.....	32	1.3	28	0.7
Indian.....	53	2.2	66	1.6
Gypsy.....			1	①
Chinese.....			2	①
Other.....	1	①	2	①

①Data not shown where less than 0.1 percent. New and old subjects are combined in these data; duplicates are excluded (no subject is counted more than once).

Table 85 sets forth a comparison of the race of persons whose fingerprints were received for arrests in Minnesota and the 1940 population. Approximately 99 per cent of the State's population were members of the white race, while between 92 and 94 per cent of those arrested were white.

TABLE 85. RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1942-1943 COMPARED WITH THE 1940 MINNESOTA GENERAL POPULATION

RACIAL GROUP	PERCENT BY RACE GROUPS			
	Persons Arrested (All Subjects)		General Population ① 1940	
	1943	1942	Number	Percent
All races.....	100.0	100.0	2,792,300	100.0
White.....	92.6	93.8	2,768,982	99.16
Negro.....	3.9	3.8	9,928	0.36
Other.....	3.5	2.4	13,390	0.48

①Source of population data: Bureau of the Census.

F. Penal Statistics

The Bureau collects detailed reports from the State prison, the men's and women's reformatories, and the Hospital for the Criminally Insane at St. Peter showing admissions and discharges. During 1937 and 1938, these schedules were obtained annually, while during 1939-1943 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, date when sentence began, offense, sentence, previous commitments, sex, and race. 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 — Calendar Year

Movement-of-population data on a calendar year basis as supplied to the statistical division by State adult penal institutions during 1943 are given in table 86. 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 14.0 per cent during 1943, from 2,058 to 1,769 prisoners. Of the 2,058 adult prisoners in the prison and reformatories on December 31, 1942, only 43 or 2.1 per cent were females, while of the 1,769 at the end of 1943, 51 or 2.8 per cent were females. Of the total discharges in the three penal institutions, paroles accounted for 55.8 per cent in 1941, 57.8 per cent in 1942, and 46.4 per cent in 1943. A total of 512 prisoners were paroled or given other conditional discharges during 1943 while 142 prisoners so released were returned to the institutions as violators. This is in the ratio of approximately 10 returned for every 36 released.

2. Admissions to Adult Penal Institutions as an Index of Crime—Fiscal Year

After considerable research a record of prisoners received at the State Prison, the State Reformatory, and the Reformatory for Women was obtained for the fiscal years 1910 to date. These admissions are shown in table 87. Through 1918, the fiscal year ended July 31st; while from 1919 to the present the year ended June 30th. The data for the year ending June 30, 1919, therefore, is for an 11-month period because the fiscal year was set back a month at that time.

Fortunately, it was discovered that Federal prisoners were at one time kept at the Prison in large numbers; and it was possible to eliminate such cases from the data for all the institutions. When the Classification Board was in operation during the years 1935-39, there was a delay in the recording of prisoners as admissions until the Board was through classifying the cases. The data in table 87 have been adjusted so that delayed admissions were credited to the year when classification began.

It has been suggested that prisoners received from the courts may be taken as an index of criminality, and, consequently, as an indication of the amount of criminality during war and post-war years. Chart 7, which presents the data given in table 87, shows vividly the fact that the number of prisoners committed to adult penal institutions decreased during war years. It also indicates to law-enforcement officers that they can expect a rapid rise in criminality when the war ends judging by what happened after World War I.

The decline in felony commitments to 494 for the year ending June 30, 1943 represents a 56.3 per cent drop from the peak of 1,130 in 1932. This 1932 peak, in turn, was a rise of 180.4 per cent over the low of 403 at the end of the first World War. Allowing for the population growth is preferable in yearly comparisons, so the data for the three institutions are shown as rates based on available population estimates in table 88.

TABLE 86. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALLY INSANE: 1943

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA	Grand Total All Institutions	MOVEMENT OF POPULATION					
		MALE INMATES				FEMALE INMATES [ⓐ]	
		Total Males	Stillwater Prison	St. Cloud Reformatory	St. Peter Hospital [ⓑ]	Shakopee Reformatory	St. Peter Hospital
Prisoners in custody, January 1.....	2,333	2,288	1,121	894	273	43	2
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR							
By commitment from courts.....	502	476	184	270	22	25	1
Parole or conditional-release violators returned.....	142	140	54	86	2	2	.....
Escapes returned under old sentence.....	4	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Transferred from other institutions.....	50	50	36	10	4	.....	.....
Other admissions (Returned from insane hospital, U. S. cases, temporarily from parole, etc.).....	12	3	.....	3	.....	9	.....
Total Admissions.....	710	673	274	372	27	36	1
DISCHARGES DURING YEAR							
Unconditional discharges:							
Expiration of sentence.....	316	311	148	163	.....	5	.....
Commutation of sentence to date of discharge.....	14	14	3	11	.....	.....	.....
Discharged by Board of Parole; full pardons.....	73	71	47	24	.....	2	.....
Conditional discharges:							
Parole.....	464	445	152	281	12	18	1
Conditional pardon—commutation—reprieve.....	52	52	45	7	.....	.....	.....
Other conditional discharge (Released for new trial, medical reprieve, etc.).....	6	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Other types of discharge:							
Deaths (No legal executions in Minnesota).....	23	23	9	4	10	.....	.....
Escaped.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to other institutions.....	58	58	12	29	17	.....	.....
Other discharges (Released by court order, U. S. cases, discharged from one sentence to serve another, etc.).....	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Total Discharges.....	1,012	983	421	522	40	28	1
Prisoners in custody, December 31.....	2,031	1,978	974	744	260	51	2

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[ⓐ]The admissions by transfer include patients received from Prison and Reformatory; the discharges by transfer include releases to Prison and Reformatory.
[ⓑ]St. Peter Hospital reported no criminally insane females received or discharged in 1941 and only one received in 1942, and one in 1943. Female patients are handled by other insane hospitals, so complete data on criminally insane females are not available.

TABLE 87. PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM THE COURTS AT THE STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS: 1910-1943 ①

YEAR (Ending June 30th)②	Total	Prison	Men's Reformatory	Women's Reformatory
1910.....	436	289	147	.....
1911.....	477	301	176	.....
1912.....	544	294	250	.....
1913.....	451	249	202	.....
1914.....	526	277	249	.....
1915.....	699	381	318	.....
1916.....	605	330	275	.....
1917.....	532	294	238	.....
1918.....	472	279	193	.....
1919.....	403	243	160	.....
1920.....	563	293	270	.....
1921.....	669	301	353	15
1922.....	730	349	348	33
1923.....	701	351	301	49
1924.....	659	308	311	40
1925.....	764	330	398	36
1926.....	799	375	396	28
1927.....	900	411	453	36
1928.....	786	345	411	30
1929.....	873	410	434	29
1930.....	895	401	466	28
1931.....	1,034	448	562	24
1932.....	1,130	517	581	32
1933.....	1,069	476	571	22
1934.....	1,080	529	519	32
1935.....	981	479	460	42
1936.....	937	465	439	33
1937.....	889	415	446	28
1938.....	891	406	458	27
1939.....	1,027	348	649	30
1940.....	962	326	611	25
1941.....	814	322	469	23
1942.....	733	269	441	23
1943.....	494	207	265	22

①Data obtained from biennial reports of, and through correspondence with, the penal institutions. Federal prisoners are excluded in this tabulation. Female prisoners were received at the Prison prior to 1921. Liquor-law violators do not account for the large increase beginning in 1931. During the four years, 1931-34, only 29 prisoners were charged with violation of liquor statutes. Data for 1935-39 were adjusted so that admissions delayed by the Classification Board were credited to the year in which classifying began.

②Year ended July 31st through 1918.

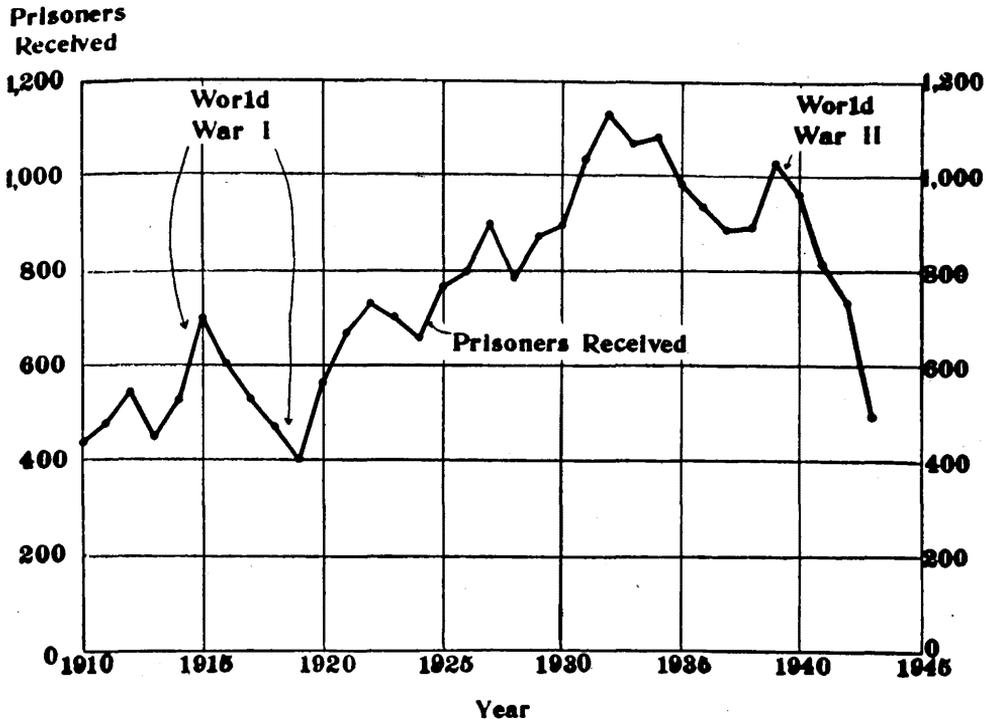
TABLE 88. MINNESOTA FELONY-COMMITMENT RATE: BY YEARS
(Number of Prisoners Received from State Courts at the Prison and Reformatories for Men and Women per 100,000 of the Population) ①

FISCAL YEAR②	Felony-Commitment Rate	FISCAL YEAR②	Felony-Commitment Rate
1910.....	20.9	1930.....	34.8
1911.....	22.5	1931.....	39.8
1912.....	25.3	1932.....	43.1
1913.....	20.6	1933.....	40.4
1914.....	23.5	1934.....	40.5
1915.....	30.7	1935.....	36.5
1916.....	26.2	1936.....	34.7
1917.....	22.8	1937.....	32.7
1918.....	20.6	1938.....	32.6
1919 (11 months).....	17.2	1939.....	37.2
1920.....	23.4	1940.....	34.5
1921.....	27.5	1941.....	29.9
1922.....	29.8	1942.....	27.4
1923.....	28.2	1943.....	19.6
1924.....	26.1	.....	.....
1925.....	30.1	.....	.....
1926.....	31.2	.....	.....
1927.....	34.8	.....	.....
1928.....	30.3	.....	.....
1929.....	33.9	.....	.....

①Rates through 1940 based on estimated total population of State. Rates for 1941-1943 based on estimated civilian population. Population data as of July 1st.

②Year ending July 31 through 1918; year ending June 30 thereafter.

CHART 7
PRISONERS RECEIVED AT PRISON AND REFORMATORIES FROM
STATE COURTS: BY YEARS



The year 1932 had the highest felony-commitment rate with a rate of 43.1 per 100,000 of the estimated population. The 1943 rate of 19.6 was 54.5 per cent below the 1932 peak and 43.7 per cent below the pre-war average rate of 34.8 for the 3 years 1938-1940.

The rate for the year ending June 30, 1919, was based on 11 months because the fiscal year was moved back from July 31st in that year. The rate may be adjusted to a 12-month basis by adding one-eleventh of 17.2. The adjusted rate for 1919 then becomes 18.8. The 1943 rate is practically the same as this low which was reached at the close of World War I.

G. Criminal Homicides and Suicides

The Bureau has available on file comprehensive information concerning violent deaths in the State such as the following: place and date of death, cause of death, weapons used, motive for the killing, and facts concerning the killers and their prosecution. The following current sources supply the statistical division with reports of homicidal deaths:

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

A file of all the known homicides in the State for the years 1938 through 1943 is now available.

A 33-year record of violent deaths in Minnesota based upon information compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics was shown in table 82 of the Bureau's 1942 report. Similar data for 1943 are shown in table 89 following.

TABLE 89. NUMBER OF MINNESOTA SUICIDES AND HOMICIDES AND THE RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS: 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR PRE-WAR YEARS 1938-1940 CONTRASTED WITH 1940-1943^①

YEAR	Population Estimate	SUICIDES		HOMICIDES	
		Number	Rate Per 100,000	Number	Rate Per 100,000
Pre-war average (1938-1940)	2,769,468	415	15.0	43	1.6
1940	2,788,956	406	14.6	35	1.3
1941	2,706,300	385	14.2	42	1.6
1942	2,623,700	340	13.0	45	1.7
1943	2,541,000	269	10.6	33	1.3

^①Suicide and homicide data were supplied by the Minnesota Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics. See 1942 annual report for homicide-suicide data back to 1910.

In this comparison the 1940 and 1943 figures represent Bureau of the Census estimated civilian population data as of April 1st and March 1st respectively. The populations for the 3-year average, 1941, and 1942 were estimated from the Census data. The number of suicides in 1943 was the lowest on record during the past 20 years and the suicide rate was the lowest on record since 1910. The number of homicides in 1943 was the lowest on record, and the rate was tied for low with 1940.

Compared with the pre-war average there were 35.2 per cent fewer suicides and 23.3 per cent fewer homicides in 1943.

H. 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 the following pages of this report through the year 1942; the data for 1943 cannot be collected, edited, tabulated, and analyzed in time for inclusion in the current report. Some observations may be noted from the detailed tables (the pre-war average is for the 3-year period 1938-1940):

Of the 118 defendants tried by juries in 1942, 72 or 61 per cent were convicted.

Rape and carnal-knowledge cases decreased 13.4 per cent in 1942 from the pre-war average of 97 to a low of 84 defendants.

Approximately 44 out of 100 convictions for major offenses resulted in commitments to State penal institutions during 1942.

The number of persons charged with doing personal injury was 195 in 1942; this was 12.2 per cent under the pre-war average of 222 defendants.

There were only 3 defendants charged with abortion in 1942. This small number of abortion cases is 62 per cent under the pre-war average of 8 cases.

In 1942 only 8.5 per cent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 78.6 per cent were convicted by pleas of guilty.

The number of persons charged with crimes against property, 1,049 in 1942, was 37.8 per cent under the 3-year pre-war average of 1,686 defendants.

The number of defendants charged with major offenses reached a peak of 2,295 in 1938; this figure declined steadily to 1,385 in 1942. This is a 34.6 per cent drop from the 1938-1940 average of 2,118 persons.

Of the 1,385 defendants disposed of for major offenses, 1,049 or 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.

Probation or suspended-sentence dispositions were noted in 42.5 per cent of the major-offense convictions in 1942; this is the next to the highest on record. This leniency was granted in many instances during 1941 and 1942 so that the accused could join the armed forces.

Of the 1,385 defendants disposed of for major offenses in 1942, 1,166, or 84.2 per cent, were convicted and sentenced; 518, or 44.4 per cent, of the defendants convicted and sentenced were sent to the Prison or Reformatory; and 496, or 42.5 per cent, were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence.

The Bureau has been collecting judicial criminal statistics from clerks of district courts since 1933 in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of 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 which provided for individual records of each district court case resulted in greater accuracy and uniformity. Tabulations of criminal statistics as presented in tables in this section were prepared by the Bureau of Census. The report cards were collected, audited, and checked for completeness, and forwarded to Washington for analysis by the State Bureau's division of criminal statistics. Because of the time required in auditing, coding, tabulating, and analyzing the data, there is a delay of a year in publishing court statistics.

Table 90 gives a 5-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.

In order to provide a superior basis of comparison, major offenses are shown together in tables 91 through 95. This major-offense division is made up principally of felonies; it excludes offenses usually tried in minor courts. During 1942, convictions of those charged with major offenses were the lowest on record. The percentage of such convictions was 84.2 while in the preceding year it was 89.7 per cent. In 1942 only 8.5 per cent of the defendants charged with major crimes demanded a jury trial, while 78.6 per cent were convicted by pleas of guilty. (See table 91.)

TABLE 90. PROCEDURAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE OR TREATMENT OF DEFENDANTS BEFORE DISTRICT COURT: 1938-1942 ②

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
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
1942.....	1,801	270	1,531	1,531	536	3	159	154	679	.....

②The statistics presented here are for those persons actually brought before the district courts having felony jurisdiction, whose cases were disposed of by the court during the calendar year. A defendant charged with more than one offense, if not convicted, was assigned to the most serious offense of which charged, and in the case of conviction, to the most serious offense of which convicted.

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TABLE 91. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES IN DISTRICT COURTS, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME: 1935-1942

YEAR	Grand Total Defendants Disposed of Yearly		PROCEDURAL OUTCOME																	
			ELIMINATED WITHOUT CONVICTION										CONVICTED							
			Total		Dismissed		Jury Waived, Acquitted by Court		Acquitted by Jury		Other No-Penalty Dispositions		Total		Plea of Guilty		Court finds Guilty		Jury Verdict Guilty	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1935.....	2,164	100.0	284	13.1	202	9.3	1	*	60	2.8	21	1.0	1,880	86.9	1,762	81.4	3	0.1	115	5.3
1936.....	1,911	100.0	231	12.1	168	8.8	1	0.1	46	2.4	16	0.8	1,680	87.9	1,586	83.0	6	0.3	88	4.6
1937.....	1,908	100.0	232	12.2	161	8.4	1	0.1	55	2.9	15	0.8	1,676	87.8	1,578	82.7	8	0.4	90	4.7
1938.....	2,295	100.0	294	12.8	231	10.1	2	0.1	43	1.9	18	0.8	2,001	87.2	1,903	82.9	6	0.3	92	4.0
1939.....	2,069	100.0	196	9.5	132	6.4	.....	.....	56	2.7	8	0.4	1,873	90.5	1,784	86.2	6	0.3	83	4.0
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
1942.....	1,385	100.0	219	15.8	153	11.0	1	0.1	46	3.3	19	1.4	1,166	84.2	1,089	78.6	5	0.4	72	5.2

*Percent not shown where less than 0.1.

TABLE 92. DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF MINNESOTA, BY OFFENSE: 1942

OFFENSE	Total Defendants Disposed Of	DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION					CONVICTED AND SENTENCED			
		Total	Dismissed	ACQUITTED		Other No-Penalty Dispositions	Total	Plea Guilty	FOUND GUILTY	
				By Court, Jury Waived	By Jury				By Court, Jury Waived	By Jury
All offenses.....	1,801	270	192	6	49	23	1,531	1,437	7	87
Major offenses—total①.....	1,385	219	153	1	46	19	1,166	1,089	5	72
Murder.....	11	1				1	10	4		6
Manslaughter.....	37	12	2		10		25	18		7
Robbery.....	63	6	6				57	53		4
Aggravated assault.....	63	24	13		9	2	39	33	1	5
Burglary.....	122	17	13		2	2	105	103		2
Larceny—except auto theft.....	499	65	49	1	9	6	434	419	1	14
Auto theft.....	107	15	10		1	4	92	91		1
Embezzlement and fraud.....	42	9	9				33	29		4
Stolen property; receiving, etc.....	29	6	4		1	1	23	22		1
Forgery and counterfeiting②.....	187	22	19		1	2	165	164		1
Rape.....	84	19	12		6	1	65	53	1	11
Commercialized vice.....	14	4	4				10	5		5
Other sex offenses.....	74	9	6		3		65	56	2	7
Violating drug laws.....	9						9	9		
Carrying, etc., weapons.....	6	2	1		1		4	4		
Other major offenses—total.....	38	8	5		3		30	26		4
Abortion.....	3						3	2		1
Arson.....	12	5	3				7	5		2
Bigamy.....	9		1		2		8	8		
Blackmail and extortion.....	1	1			1					
Escape and jail break.....	10						10	9		1
Kidnaping.....										
Perjury.....	3	1	1				2	2		
Minor and other offenses③.....	416	51	39	5	3	4	365	348	2	15

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

②Forgery classification includes check cases.

③This group consists principally of misdemeanors such as minor assault; nonsupport; violating liquor, gambling, and driving laws; and other offenses generally tried in justice and municipal courts. Other major offenses, however, not shown above are included.

More detailed figures which show the type of disposition by both major and minor offenses are given in table 92. Of the 1,385 persons charged with major crimes in 1942, as shown in this table, 1,049 or 75.7 per cent 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 195 or 14.1 per cent were charged with doing personal injury through murder, manslaughter, assault, or rape.

Of those charged with "property" crimes 909 or 86.7 per cent were convicted; and of those charged with crimes against the person, 139 or 71.3 per cent were convicted. Another contrast is shown in that only 41 or 3.9 per cent of those charged with "property" crimes as compared with 54 or 27.7 per cent of those charged with crimes against the person were tried by juries.

Between 1938 and 1942 the percentage sentenced to State prison or reformatories ranged from 43.6 in 1940 to 45.9 in 1939; while the percentage placed on probation or under suspended sentences ranged from 39.4 in 1938 to 43.4 in 1941. (See table 93.)

TABLE 93. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF MAJOR OFFENSES IN DISTRICT COURTS: 1938-1942

YEAR	Total Number of Defendants Convicted and Sentenced		SENTENCE OR TREATMENT											
			State Prison or Reformatory		Probation or Suspended Sentence		Local Jail or Workhouse		Fine or Costs Only		Institution for Juvenile Delinquents Only		Other Sentence	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
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
1942.....	1,166	100.0	518	44.4	496	42.5	122	10.5	27	2.3	3	0.3	.....	.....

The number of defendants charged with major offenses who were disposed of by means of a trial is shown in table 94 by outcome and method of trial. In 1942, 62.1 per cent of the defendants tried were convicted, while 37.9 per cent were acquitted.

TABLE 94. DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH MAJOR OFFENSES BY OUTCOME AND METHOD OF TRIAL: 1938-1942

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
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
1942.....	124	100.0	47	37.9	77	62.1	6	4.8	118	95.2

The more detailed figures of table 95 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.

TABLE 95. TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED IN THE DISTRICT COURTS, BY OFFENSE: 1942

OFFENSE	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced	SENTENCE OR TREATMENT					
		State Prison and Reformatory	Probation or Suspended Sentence	Local Jail or Workhouse	Fine or Costs Only	Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents Only	Other
All offenses.....	1,531	536	679	159	154	3	.....
Major offenses—total ①.	1,166	518	496	122	27	3	.....
Murder.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	25	10	11	1	3	.....	.....
Robbery.....	57	44	12	.....	.....	1	.....
Aggravated assault.....	39	26	9	3	1	.....	.....
Burglary.....	105	46	49	10	.....	.....	.....
Larceny—except auto theft..	434	181	186	59	6	2	.....
Auto theft.....	92	44	44	3	1	.....	.....
Embezzlement and fraud....	33	6	22	2	3	.....	.....
Stolen property; receiving, etc.....	23	2	16	3	2	.....	.....
Forgery and counterfeiting ②	165	66	70	25	4	.....	.....
Rape—including carnal knowledge.....	65	35	27	3	.....	.....	.....
Commercialized vice.....	10	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Other sex offenses.....	65	28	29	5	3	.....	.....
Violating drug laws.....	9	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Weapons; carrying, etc....	4	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
Other major offenses:	30	12	15	2	1	.....	.....
Abortion.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson.....	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	8	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Blackmail and extortion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escape and jail break....	10	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Kidnaping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor and other offenses ③:.....	365	18	183	37	127	.....	.....

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

②Forgery classification includes check cases.

③This group consists principally of misdemeanors such as minor assault; nonsupport; violating liquor, gambling, and driving laws; and other offenses generally tried in justice and municipal courts. Other major offenses, however, not shown above are included.

The Bureau of the Census presented a new series in 1941 showing major offenses disposed of with the rate per 100,000 of the population. These data through 1942 are shown in table 96. As noted by the Census Bureau, "the number of defendants disposed of for major offenses per 100,000 of the population decreased steadily from 84.0 in 1938 to 51.8 in 1942. The rate for defendants convicted of major offenses followed the same general trend, decreasing from 73.2 in 1938 to 43.6 in 1942. More defendants were disposed of for larceny than for any other offense during 1942, with forgery and counterfeiting following in second place, and the two offense groups together accounting for 49.5 per cent of all major offense dispositions."

TABLE 96. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF AND DEFENDANTS CONVICTED,
FOR MAJOR OFFENSES, WITH RATE PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION: 1938 TO 1942

OFFENSE FOR WHICH DISPOSED OF	NUMBER					RATE PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION				
	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1942 ^①	1941 ^①	1940 ^②	1939 ^②	1938 ^③
DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF										
Total	1,385	1,696	1,990	2,069	2,295	51.8	62.3	71.3	74.9	84.0
Murder	11	17	14	12	16	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Manslaughter	37	37	24	28	36	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3
Robbery	63	61	53	127	106	2.4	2.2	1.9	4.6	3.9
Aggravated assault	63	57	76	72	97	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.5
Burglary	122	191	278	225	272	4.6	7.0	10.0	8.1	10.0
Larceny, except auto theft	499	539	636	702	772	18.6	19.8	22.8	25.4	28.2
Auto theft	107	139	151	170	171	4.0	5.1	5.4	6.2	6.3
Embezzlement and fraud	42	61	52	71	75	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.7
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	29	27	38	37	75	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	187	295	353	321	374	7.0	10.8	12.6	11.6	13.7
Rape	84	120	91	112	87	3.1	4.4	3.3	4.1	3.2
Other major offenses	141	152	224	192	214	5.3	5.6	8.0	7.0	7.8
DEFENDANTS CONVICTED										
Total	1,166	1,522	1,807	1,873	2,001	43.6	55.9	64.7	67.8	73.2
Murder	10	12	10	7	11	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Manslaughter	25	26	16	17	22	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8
Robbery	57	53	50	111	100	2.1	1.9	1.8	4.0	3.7
Aggravated assault	39	42	58	62	60	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.2
Burglary	105	172	264	220	254	3.9	6.3	9.5	8.0	9.3
Larceny, except auto theft	434	498	590	639	713	16.2	18.3	21.1	23.1	26.1
Auto theft	92	135	143	161	152	3.4	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.6
Embezzlement and fraud	33	42	36	59	55	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.0
Stolen property, receiving, etc.	23	24	35	28	51	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	165	270	333	308	343	6.2	9.9	11.9	11.2	12.5
Rape	65	105	81	101	63	2.4	3.9	2.9	3.7	2.3
Other major offenses	118	143	191	160	177	4.4	5.3	6.8	5.8	6.5

^①Based on estimate of civilian population of the State. Rates for 1941 differ, therefore, from rates previously published by the Bureau of the Census which were based on the population census of 1940.

^②Based on population census of 1940.

^③Based on estimate of total population of the State.

We are indebted to the U. S. Bureau of the Census for another analysis which pertains to the time elapsing between the various steps in criminal procedure. The Federal Bureau's discussion of this point is quoted herewith accompanied by the tabulations prepared by the Census Bureau.

"A common criticism of court administration is that there are often unnecessary and exceedingly long delays in the disposition of criminal cases. Since individual reports were received on the disposition of defendants in the district courts, an analysis was made possible of the elapsed time between the date of filing the indictment or information, and the date of final plea, trial, or disposition. These data are presented in tables 97 to 100 by method of disposition, according to the total time elapsing from filing of indictment or information to the disposition, from filing of indictment or information to the final plea, and from final plea to trial. For defendants convicted and sentenced, the total time elapsing from filing to disposition is presented by sentence or treatment.

Of the 1,801 defendants disposed of, 84.8 per cent were disposed of in less than two months, but the dispositions of 69, or 3.8 per cent, were pending for a year or more. In general, the disposition of defendants who were convicted and sentenced required less time than the disposition of defendants who were eliminated without conviction. Of the defendants who were convicted, 91.4 per cent were disposed of in less than two months, and 82.5 per cent in less than one month; but of the defendants eliminated without conviction, only 47.4 per cent were disposed of in less than two months and only 37.4 per cent in less than one month. (See table 97.) These data seem to substantiate the assumption that the probability of a conviction decreases with the passage of time.

For 81.7 per cent of the defendants who entered a plea, the time lost between filing of the indictment or information and the final plea did not exceed one week. Of the 1,322 defendants who pleaded guilty as charged, 83.8 per cent had entered their final plea by the end of seven days, whereas, of the 115 who pleaded guilty to a lesser offense than charged, only 53, or 46.1 per cent, had entered their final plea by the end of one week. (See table 98.)

Of the 1,801 defendants disposed of in 1942, only 149 were brought to trial, and of these, 94, or 63.1 per cent, were convicted and sentenced. Of the defendants tried, 89.1 per cent of those acquitted, and 87.2 per cent of those convicted, were tried within 59 days after entering plea. (See table 99.) Defendants convicted and placed on probation or given a suspended sentence were disposed of less rapidly than those sentenced to a State prison or reformatory. Of the defendants placed on probation or given a suspended sentence, 80.4 per cent were disposed of during the first month, as compared with 84.9 per cent of those sent to a prison or reformatory and 82.4 per cent of those sentenced to a local jail or workhouse. (See table 100.)

Of the 1,531 convicted defendants, only 134, or 8.8 per cent, had been charged with a more serious offense than that of which convicted. The greatest number of these defendants, 36, had been charged with grand larceny, but were convicted of a lesser offense. (See table 101.) Statistics on the type of charge and the offense of which convicted are presented for convicted defendants in table 102."

TABLE 97. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY METHOD OF DISPOSITION AND ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN FILING OF CHARGE AND FINAL DISPOSITION: 1942
(Percent not shown where base is less than 50)

ELAPSED TIME (Filing to disposition)	Total Defendants Disposed Of	DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION					CONVICTED AND SENTENCED						
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted		Other No-Penalty	Total	Pleaded Guilty		Found Guilty By Court [ⓐ]		Found Guilty By Jury	
				By Court [ⓐ]	By Jury			As Charged	To A Lesser Offense	As Charged	Of A Lesser Offense	As Charged	Of A Lesser Offense
Total Defendants.....	1,801	270	192	6	49	23	1,531	1,322	115	5	2	70	17
Under 1 month.....	1,364	101	57	2	31	11	1,263	1,136	81	3	1	36	6
0 to 7 days.....	963	38	19	.....	13	6	925	870	41	1	1	10	2
8 to 14 days.....	183	21	12	1	8	.....	162	128	19	2	.....	10	3
15 to 29 days.....	218	42	26	1	10	5	176	138	21	.....	.....	16	1
1 month.....	164	27	17	.....	8	2	137	94	17	2	1	18	5
30 to 44 days.....	111	16	8	.....	6	2	95	64	12	1	1	13	4
45 to 59 days.....	53	11	9	.....	2	.....	42	30	5	1	.....	5	1
2 months (60 to 89 days).....	75	21	14	.....	3	4	54	41	5	.....	.....	5	3
3 to 5 months (90 to 179 days).....	79	35	22	4	6	3	44	30	7	.....	.....	4	3
6 to 11 months (180 to 359 days).....	50	31	29	.....	1	1	19	11	3	.....	.....	5	.....
1 year or more (360 days or more).....	69	55	53	.....	.....	2	14	10	2	.....	.....	2	.....
PERCENT													
Total Defendants.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....
Under 1 month.....	75.7	37.4	29.7	.....	.....	.....	82.5	85.9	70.4	.....	.....	51.4	.....
0 to 7 days.....	53.5	14.1	9.9	.....	.....	.....	60.4	65.8	35.7	.....	.....	14.3	.....
8 to 14 days.....	10.2	7.8	6.3	.....	.....	.....	10.6	9.7	16.5	.....	.....	14.3	.....
15 to 29 days.....	12.1	15.6	13.5	.....	.....	.....	11.5	10.4	18.3	.....	.....	22.9	.....
1 month.....	9.1	10.0	8.9	.....	.....	.....	8.9	7.1	14.8	.....	.....	25.7	.....
30 to 44 days.....	6.2	5.9	4.2	.....	.....	.....	6.2	4.8	10.4	.....	.....	18.6	.....
45 to 59 days.....	2.9	4.1	4.7	.....	.....	.....	2.7	2.3	4.3	.....	.....	7.1	.....
2 months (60 to 89 days).....	4.2	7.8	7.3	.....	.....	.....	3.5	3.1	4.3	.....	.....	7.1	.....
3 to 5 months (90 to 179 days).....	4.4	13.0	11.5	.....	.....	.....	2.9	2.3	6.1	.....	.....	5.7	.....
6 to 11 months (180 to 359 days).....	2.8	11.5	15.1	.....	.....	.....	1.2	0.8	2.6	.....	.....	7.1	.....
1 year or more (360 days or more).....	3.8	20.4	27.6	.....	.....	.....	0.9	0.8	1.7	.....	.....	2.9	.....

[ⓐ]Jury waived.

TABLE 98. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY METHOD OF DISPOSITION AND ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN FILING OF CHARGE AND FINAL PLEA: 1942
(Percent not shown where base is less than 50)

ELAPSED TIME (Filing to plea)	Total Defendants Disposed Of	DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION					CONVICTED AND SENTENCED						
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted		Other No-Penalty	Total	Pleaded Guilty		Found Guilty By Court ①		Found Guilty By Jury	
				By Court ①	By Jury			As Charged	To A Lesser Offense	As Charged	Of A Lesser Offense	As Charged	Of A Lesser Offense
Total Defendants	1,801	270	192	6	49	23	1,531	1,322	115	5	2	70	17
Defendants not entering plea.....	104	104	91			13							
Defendants entering plea.....	1,697	166	101	6	49	10	1,531	1,322	115	5	2	70	17
Under 1 month.....	1,568	157	96	6	46	9	1,411	1,235	89	5	2	66	14
0 to 7 days.....	1,387	146	89	6	42	9	1,241	1,108	53	4	2	62	12
8 to 14 days.....	96	7	5		2		89	63	21	1		4	
15 to 29 days.....	85	4	2		2		81	64	15				2
1 month.....	56	5	4			1	51	36	13			1	1
30 to 44 days.....	37	5	4			1	32	22	9				1
45 to 59 days.....	19						19	14	4			1	
2 months (60 to 89 days).....	27	2			2		25	20	4			1	
3 to 5 months (90 to 179 days)...	28	1			1		27	18	7				2
6 to 11 months (180 to 359 days)	10						10	9	1				
1 year or more (360 days or more)	8	1	1				7	4	1			2	
PERCENT													
Defendants entering plea.....	100.0	100.0	100.0				100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	
Under 1 month.....	92.4	94.6	95.0				92.2	93.4	77.4			94.3	
0 to 7 days.....	81.7	88.0	88.1				81.1	83.8	46.1			88.6	
8 to 14 days.....	5.7	4.2	5.0				5.8	4.8	18.3			5.7	
15 to 29 days.....	5.0	2.4	2.0				5.3	4.8	13.0				
1 month.....	3.3	3.0	4.0				3.3	2.7	11.3			1.4	
30 to 44 days.....	2.2	3.0	4.0				2.1	1.7	7.8				
45 to 59 days.....	1.1						1.2	1.1	3.5			1.4	
2 months (60 to 89 days).....	1.6	1.2					1.6	1.5	3.5			1.4	
3 to 5 months (90 to 179 days)...	1.6	0.6					1.8	1.4	6.1				
6 to 11 months (180 to 359 days)	0.6						0.7	0.7	0.9				
1 year or more (360 days or more)	0.5	0.6	1.0				0.5	0.3	0.9			2.9	

①Jury waived.

TABLE 99. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY METHOD OF DISPOSITION AND ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN FINAL PLEA AND TRIAL: 1942
(Percent not shown where base is less than 50)

ELAPSED TIME (Plea to trial)	Total Defendants Disposed Of	DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTION					CONVICTED AND SENTENCED						
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted		Other No-Penalty	Total	Pleaded Guilty		Found Guilty By Court [Ⓞ]		Found Guilty By Jury	
				By Court [Ⓞ]	By Jury			As Charged	To A Lesser Offense	As Charged	Of A Lesser Offense	As Charged	Of A Lesser Offense
Total Defendants.....	1,801	270	192	6	49	23	1,531	1,322	115	5	2	70	17
Defendants not tried.....	1,652	215	192			23	1,437	1,322	115				
Defendants tried.....	149	55		6	49		94			5	2	70	17
Under 1 month.....	105	41		3	38		64			4	2	47	11
0 to 7 days.....	52	23		1	22		29			3	1	21	4
8 to 14 days.....	25	8		1	7		17					14	3
15 to 29 days.....	28	10		1	9		18			1	1	12	4
1 month.....	26	8		3	5		18			1		13	4
30 to 44 days.....	18	3			3		15			1		11	3
45 to 59 days.....	8	5		3	2		3					2	1
2 to 5 months (60 to 179 days)...	13	5			5		8					6	2
6 to 11 months (180 to 359 days)...	5	1			1		4					4	
1 year or more (360 days or more).....													
PERCENT													
Defendants tried.....	100.0	100.0					100.0					100.0	
Under 1 month.....	70.5	74.5					68.1					67.1	
0 to 7 days.....	34.9	41.8					30.9					30.0	
8 to 14 days.....	16.8	14.5					18.1					20.0	
15 to 29 days.....	18.8	18.2					19.1					17.1	
1 month.....	17.4	14.5					19.1					18.6	
30 to 44 days.....	12.1	5.5					16.0					15.7	
45 to 59 days.....	5.4	9.1					3.2					2.9	
2 to 5 months (60 to 179 days)...	8.7	9.1					8.5					8.6	
6 to 11 months (180 to 359 days)...	3.4	1.8					4.3					5.7	
1 year or more (360 days or more).....													

[Ⓞ]Jury waived.

TABLE 100. DEFENDANTS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED, BY TYPE OF SENTENCE AND ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN FILING OF CHARGE AND FINAL DISPOSITION: 1942
 (Percent not shown where base is less than 50)

ELAPSED TIME (Filing to disposition)	Total Defendants Convicted and Sentenced	TYPE OF SENTENCE					
		Prison or Reformatory	Probation or Suspended Sentence	Local Jail or Workhouse	Fine or Costs Only	Institution for Juvenile Delinquents Only	Other Sentence
Total Defendants	1,531	536	679	159	154	3	
Under 1 month	1,263	455	546	131	129	2	
0 to 7 days.....	925	323	405	81	116		
8 to 14 days.....	162	63	67	23	9		
15 to 29 days.....	176	69	74	27	4	2	
1 month	137	53	58	14	11	1	
30 to 44 days.....	95	39	36	12	7	1	
45 to 59 days.....	42	14	22	2	4		
2 months (60 to 89 days)	54	11	34	5	4		
3 to 5 months (90 to 179 days)	44	12	21	7	4		
6 to 11 months (180 to 359 days)	19	3	11	1	4		
1 year or more (360 days or more)	14	2	9	1	2		
PERCENT							
Total Defendants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00		
Under 1 month	82.5	84.9	80.4	82.4	83.8		
0 to 7 days.....	60.4	60.3	59.6	50.9	75.3		
8 to 14 days.....	10.6	11.8	9.9	14.5	5.8		
15 to 29 days.....	11.5	12.9	10.9	17.0	2.6		
1 month	8.9	9.9	8.5	8.8	7.1		
30 to 44 days.....	6.2	7.3	5.3	7.5	4.5		
45 to 59 days.....	2.7	2.6	3.2	1.3	2.6		
2 months (60 to 89 days)	3.5	2.1	5.0	3.1	2.6		
3 to 5 months (90 to 179 days)	2.9	2.2	3.1	4.4	2.6		
6 to 11 months (180 to 359 days)	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.6	2.6		
1 year or more (360 days or more)	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.3		

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TABLE 101. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY OFFENSE CHARGED AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION: 1942

OFFENSE CHARGED	Total Defendants Disposed Of	Disposed of Without Conviction	CONVICTED AND SENTENCED			OFFENSE CHARGED	Total Defendants Disposed Of	Disposed of Without Conviction	CONVICTED AND SENTENCED		
			Total	As Charged	Of A Lesser Offense				Total	As Charged	Of A Lesser Offense
All offenses.....	1,801	270	1,531	1,397	134	Burglary.....	123	17	106	100	6
Major offenses.....	1,401	219	1,182	1,073	109	Larceny, exc. auto theft: Larceny (exc. petty larceny).....	493	65	428	392	36
Murder:						Petty larceny.....	2		2		
First degree.....	12	1	11	6	5	Auto theft.....	107	15	92	91	1
Second degree.....	1		1	1		Embezzlement and fraud.....	42	9	33	33	
Manslaughter:						Stolen property, receiving, etc.....	27	6	21	21	
Manslaughter (exc. negl. homicide).....	5	2	3	2	1	Forgery and counterfeiting.....	189	22	167	161	6
Negligent homicide.....	31	10	21	19	2	Rape:					
Robbery:						Rape (exc. carnal knowledge).....	13	2	11	7	4
First degree.....	51	3	48	33	15	Carnal knowledge.....	78	17	61	56	5
Second degree.....	12	3	9	5	4	Commercialized vice.....	14	4	10	9	1
Third degree.....	5		5	5		Other sex offenses.....	68	9	59	55	4
Aggravated assault:						Other major offenses.....	53	10	43	42	1
First degree.....	11	2	9	4	5	Minor offenses.....	400	51	349	324	25
Second degree.....	64	22	42	29	13						

TABLE 102. DEFENDANTS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED, BY OFFENSE FOR WHICH CONVICTED AND TYPE OF CHARGE: 1942

OFFENSE FOR WHICH CONVICTED	Total Defendants Convicted	Charged With Same Offense	Charged With More Serious Offense	OFFENSE FOR WHICH CONVICTED	Total Defendants Convicted	Charged With Same Offense	Charged With More Serious Offense
All offenses.....	1,531	1,397	134	Burglary.....	105	100	5
Major offenses.....	1,166	1,073	93	Larceny, exc. auto theft:			
Murder:				Larceny (exc. petty larceny)....	406	392	14
First degree.....	6	6		Petty larceny.....	28	2	26
Second degree.....	4	1	3	Auto theft.....	92	91	1
Manslaughter:				Embezzlement and fraud.....	33	33	
Manslaughter (exc. negl. homicide)	4	2	2	Stolen property, receiving, etc.....	23	21	2
Negligent homicide.....	21	19	2	Forgery and counterfeiting.....	165	161	4
Robbery:				Rape:			
First degree.....	33	33		Rape (exc. carnal knowledge)...	7	7	
Second degree.....	14	5	9	Carnal knowledge.....	58	56	2
Third degree.....	10	5	5	Commercialized vice.....	10	9	1
Aggravated assault:				Other sex offenses.....	65	55	10
First degree.....	4	4		Other major offenses.....	43	42	1
Second degree.....	35	29	6	Minor offenses.....	365	324	41

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